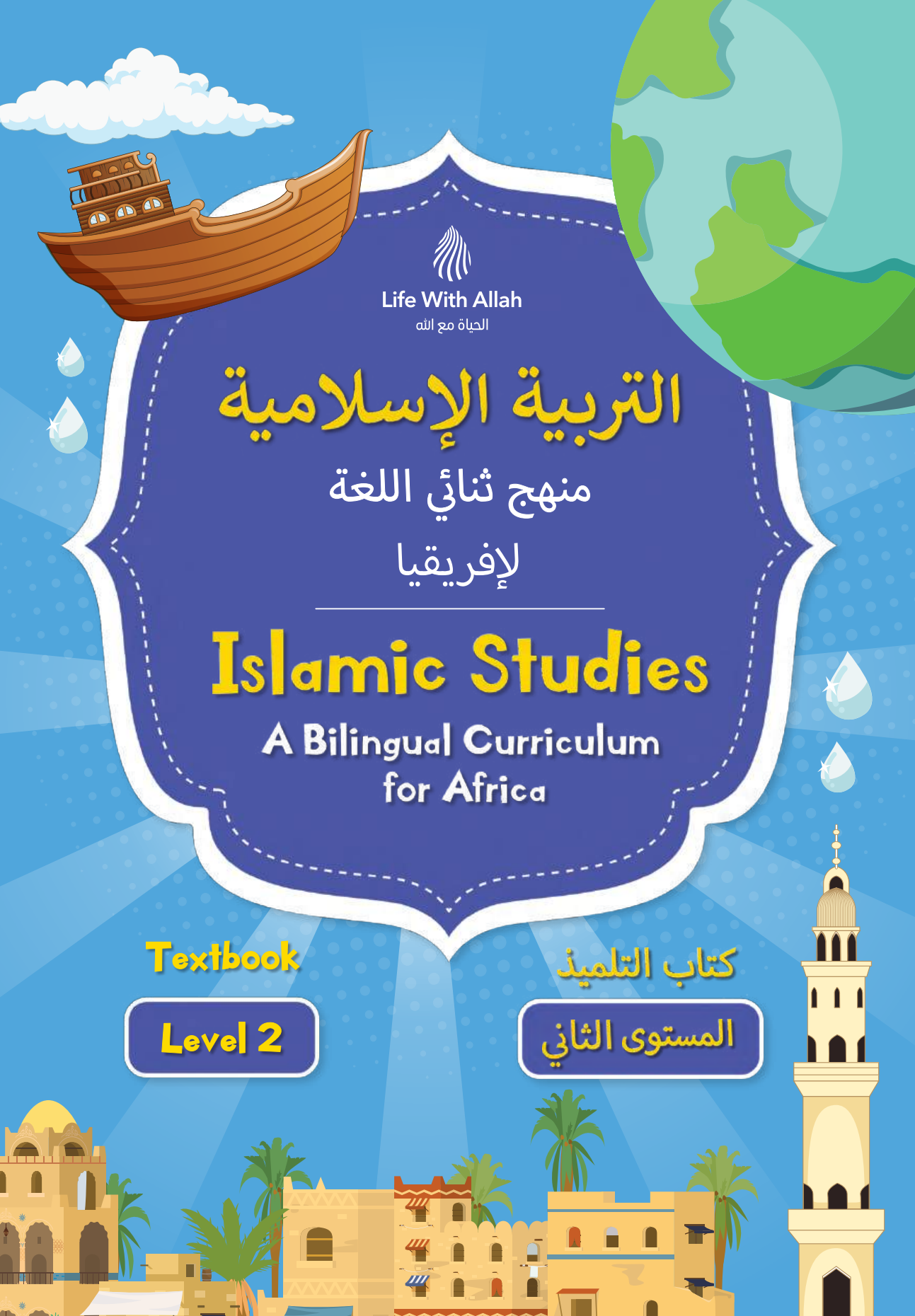




Life With Allah
الحياة مع الله

التربية الإسلامية

منهج ثنائي اللغة
لإفريقيا

Islamic Studies

A Bilingual Curriculum
for Africa

Textbook

Level 2

كتاب التلميز

المستوى الثاني



Name

الاسم

Class

الصف

Madrasah

المدرسة

التربية الإسلامية

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المستوى الثاني

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الحمد لله والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله

نظرة عامة لمحتوى الكتاب

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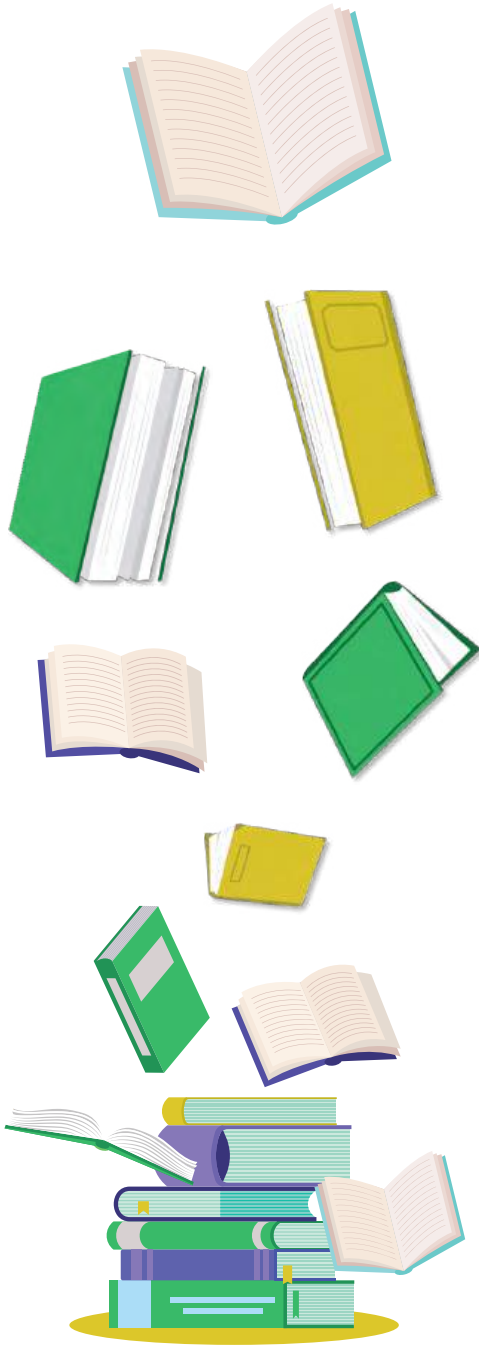
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آدَابُ الْفَصْلِ الدِّرَاسِيِّ

- تَذَكَّرْ مُرَاقَبَةَ اللَّهِ لَكَ دَائِمًا.
- أَخْلِصْ نِيَّتَكَ فِي طَلَبِ الْعِلْمِ، بِأَنْ تَجْعَلَ طَلَبَكَ لِلْعِلْمِ خَالِصًا لِرُؤْيَا اللَّهِ.
- وَاجْعَلْ فِي نِيَّتِكَ تَعَلُّمَ الْعِلْمِ الصَّحِيحِ، لِتَكُونَ عِبَادَتَكَ لِلَّهِ صَاحِبَةً.
- قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ. (فاطر: ٢٨)

ETIQUETTES OF THE CLASSROOM

- Remember, Allah is always watching you.
- Have a good intention for learning. Seek knowledge only for the sake of Allah.
- Make an intention to learn the correct knowledge, so you can worship Allah correctly.
- Allah says: "Only those of His servants, who have knowledge fear Allah. Surely, He is Very Powerful and Most-Forgiving."
(Fatir: 28)

الدُّخُولُ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ الدِّرَاسِيِّ

- أَحْضُرْ فِي الْوَقْتِ الْمَحَدَّدِ.
- سَلِّمْ عَلَى الْمُعَلِّمِ وَالطَّلَبَةِ فِي الْفَصْلِ حِينَ دُخُولِكَ ،
قَائِلًا: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.
- اجْلِسْ بِهَدْوٍ ، وَرَاجِعْ دُرُوسَكَ إِلَى أَنْ يُبْدَأَ الدَّرْسُ .
- أَحْضِرِ الْفَصْلَ مُسْتَعِدًّا لِلدَّرْسِ .
- اكْمِلْ وَاجِبَاتِكَ دَائِمًا.
- أَطْلُبْ مُسَاعَدَةً مِنْ مُعَلِّمِكَ إِنْ احْتَجَجْتَ إِلَيْهَا.



An illustration of a young boy with dark skin, wearing a grey cap, a grey polo shirt, and tan trousers. He is holding a thin stick and pointing it towards a large wooden sign. The sign is set in a park-like environment with green grass, a small blue pond with rocks and reeds in the foreground, and a clear blue sky in the background. The sign itself has a wooden frame and a white center with text and a list.

ENTERING THE CLASSROOM

- Come to the class on time.
- Say 'Assalamu Alaykum...' to the teacher and your classmates when entering the classroom.
- Sit quietly and revise your lesson until the lesson starts.
- Come to the class prepared.
- Always complete your homework
- Ask for help from your teacher, if you need it.

إِحْتِرَامُ الْمُعَلِّمِ وَالطَّلَبَةِ

- تَكَلَّمْ بِلُطْفٍ مَعَ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ.
- قُلِ الْحَقَّ دَائِمًا.
- لَا تَجْهَرُ بِالسُّوءِ مِنَ الْقَوْلِ.
- اسْتَمِعْ إِلَى الْمُعَلِّمِ حِينَ يَتَحَدَّثُ.
- اتَّبِعْ تَوْجِيهَاتِ الْمُعَلِّمِ.
- اسْتَمِعْ إِلَى الْآخَرِينَ حِينَ يَتَحَدَّثُونَ، وَلَا تَرْفَعْ صَوْتَكَ عَلَيْهِمْ.
- إِحْتَرِمْ آرَاءَ الْآخَرِينَ.
- لَا تَغُشَّ.
- سَاعِدِ الْآخَرِينَ.
- لَا تَأْخُذْ مَتَاعَ أَحَدٍ دُونَ إِذْنِهِ.
- لَا تُزْعِجْ أَحَدًا.

إِحْتِرَامُ الْكُتُبِ

- عَظِّمِ الْقُرْآنَ، وَاحْتَرِمِ كُتُبَكَ.
- لَا تَضَعِ الْكُتُبَ الشَّرْعِيَّةَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ.
- لَا تَضَعْ شَيْئًا فَوْقَ الْمُصْحَفِ.
- وَقَرِّ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ فِيهِ اسْمُ اللَّهِ وَاسْمُ النَّبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ.



RESPECTING THE TEACHER & STUDENTS

- Speak nicely to everyone.
- Always speak the truth.
- Do not use bad language.
- Listen carefully when the teacher is speaking.
- Follow any instructions given by the teacher.
- Listen carefully when others are speaking and do not interrupt them.
- Respect the opinions of others.
- Do not cheat.
- Always help others.
- Do not take anyone's belongings without their permission.
- Do not disturb anyone.

RESPECTING THE BOOKS

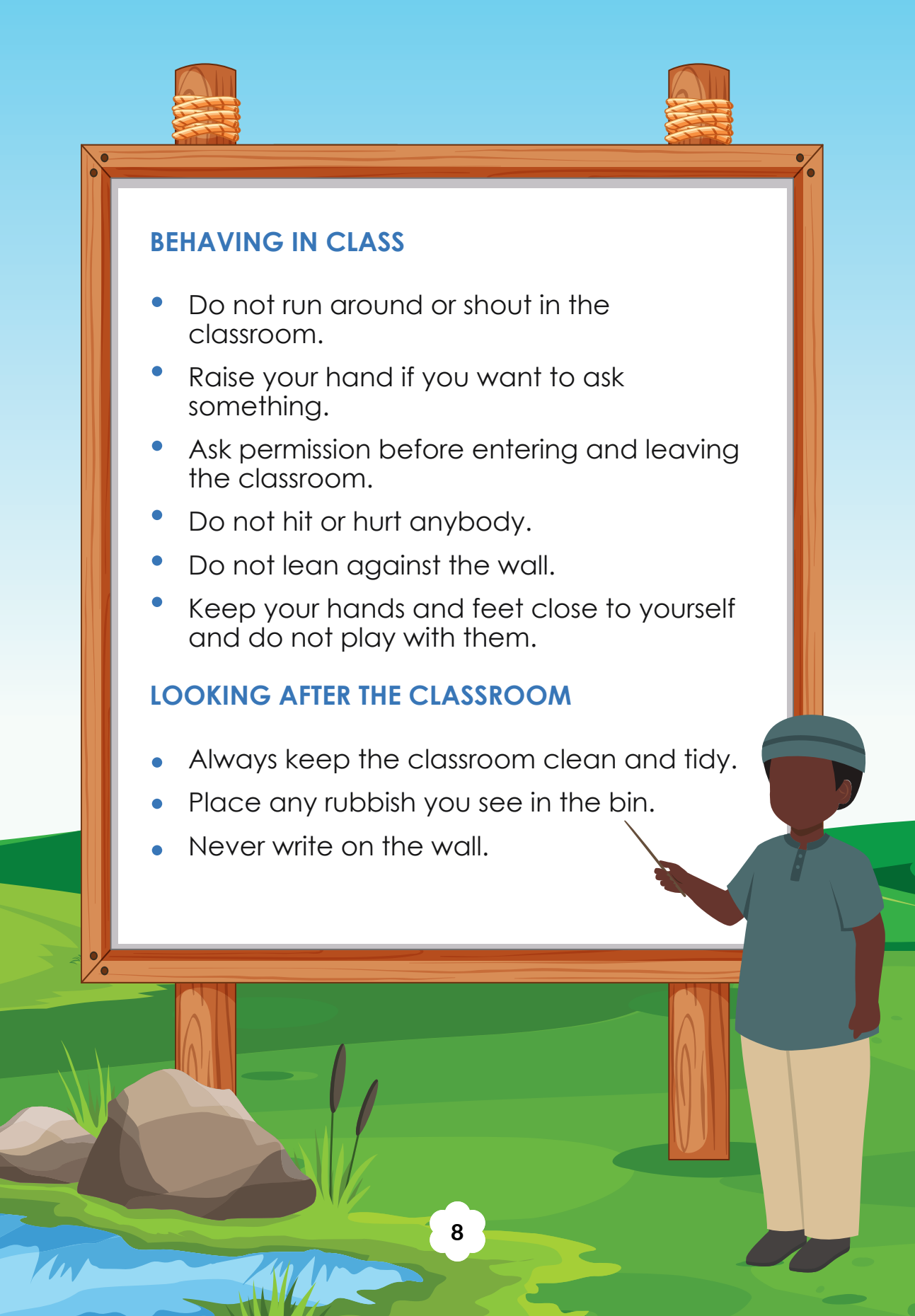
- Respect the Qur'an and all of your books.
- Do not place any Islamic books on the floor.
- Do not place anything on the mushaf.
- Respect everything with the name of Allah and the name of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ on it.

السُّلُوكُ دَاخِلَ الْفَصْلِ الدِّرَاسِيِّ

- لَا تَجْرُ أَوْ تَصْرُخْ دَاخِلَ الْفَصْلِ الدِّرَاسِيِّ.
- إِذَا أَرَدْتَ أَنْ تَسْأَلَ فَارْفَعْ يَدَكَ.
- اسْتَأْذِنْ قَبْلَ الدُّخُولِ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ الدِّرَاسِيِّ أَوْ الْخُرُوجِ مِنْهُ.
- لَا تَضْرِبْ أَوْ تُؤْذِ أَحَدًا.
- لَا تَسْتَنِدْ إِلَى الْحَائِطِ.
- تَحَكَّمْ بِيَدَيْكَ وَقَدَمَيْكَ وَلَا تَعْبَثْ بِهِمَا.

العِنَايَةُ بِالْفَصْلِ الدِّرَاسِيِّ

- حَافِظْ عَلَى نِظَافَةِ الْفَصْلِ الدِّرَاسِيِّ وَانْتِظَامِهِ.
- إِذَا رَأَيْتَ قُمَامَةً فَصَّعْهَا فِي الْمَزْبَلَةِ.
- لَا تَكْتُبْ عَلَى الْحَائِطِ.



BEHAVING IN CLASS

- Do not run around or shout in the classroom.
- Raise your hand if you want to ask something.
- Ask permission before entering and leaving the classroom.
- Do not hit or hurt anybody.
- Do not lean against the wall.
- Keep your hands and feet close to yourself and do not play with them.

LOOKING AFTER THE CLASSROOM

- Always keep the classroom clean and tidy.
- Place any rubbish you see in the bin.
- Never write on the wall.

العقيدة

الأهداف التربويّة

١. تَعْلِيمُ الطُّلَابِ أَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْخَالِقُ الرَّزَّاقُ الْمُدَبِّرُ لِأُمُورِ الْكَوْنِ.

٢. تَعْرِيفُ الطُّلَابِ بِنِعَمِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْنَا، وَوَاجِبِنَا تَجَاهَ تِلْكَ النِّعَمِ.

٣. غَرْسُ مَحَبَّةِ اللَّهِ وَتَعْظِيمِهِ فِي نُفُوسِ الطُّلَابِ.

٤. التَّعْرِيفُ بِمَعْنَى الْعِبَادَةِ، وَبَيَانُ بَعْضِ أَنْوَاعِ الْعِبَادَاتِ.

٥. تَوْضِيحُ مَعْنَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَأَرْكَانِهِ.

٦. تَعْلِيمُ الطُّلَابِ أَرْكَانَ الْإِيمَانِ السِّتَّةِ.

Aqidah

Learning Objectives:

1

Teach students that Allah is the Creator, Provider and Manager of the universe.

2

Identify the blessings Allah has given us, and how we should respond to these blessings.

3

Instill the love and respect of Allah in the hearts of students.

4

Explain the meaning of worship and identify some of its types.

5

Explain the meaning of Islam and its pillars.

6

Teach students the six pillars of Iman.

مَا يَجِبُ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ مَعْرِفَتُهُ

؟

س: مَا دِينُكَ؟
ج: دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ.

؟

س: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟
ج: رَبِّي اللَّهُ.

؟

س: مَنْ نَبِيُّكَ؟
ج: نَبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ.

يُسَنُّ أَنْ أَقُولَ: رَضِيتُ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا،
وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ نَبِيًّا (صَبَاحًا وَمَسَاءً ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ)

WHAT EVERY MUSLIM MUST KNOW

?

Q: Who is your Lord?

A: My Lord is Allah.

?

Q: What is your Din?

A: My Din (way of life) is Islam.

?

Q: Who is your Prophet?

A: My Prophet is Muhammad ﷺ.

I should say: "I am pleased with Allah as my Lord, with Islam as my Din (way of life) and with Muhammad ﷺ as my Prophet," every morning and evening three times.

اللهُ الْخَالِقُ

س: كَيْفَ تَعْرِفُ رَبَّكَ؟

ج: أَعْرِفُ رَبِّي بِمَخْلُوقَاتِهِ وَآيَاتِهِ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ وَالشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ. (فصلت: ٣٧)

س: مَنِ الَّذِي خَلَقَ النَّاسَ؟

ج: اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَنِي وَخَلَقَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي وَخَلَقَ جَمِيعَ النَّاسِ.

س: مَاذَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ؟

ج: خَلَقَ اللَّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ ، وَالشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ.

خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْحَيَوَانَاتِ وَالطُّيُورَ.

خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْجِبَالَ ، وَالْبَحَارَ ، وَالْأَشْجَارَ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: اللَّهُ خَلِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ. (الزمر: ٦٢)

س: مَاذَا يَحِبُّ عَلَيْكَ إِذْ خَلَقَكَ اللَّهُ وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ؟

ج: يَحِبُّ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ الَّذِي خَلَقَنِي وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ

وَالَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ. (البقرة: ٢١)



ALLAH, THE CREATOR

?

Q: How do you know your Lord?

A: I know my Lord through His creation and His signs.

Allah says: "Of the signs of Allah is the night and day and the sun and the moon." (Fussilat: 37)

?

Q: Who created everyone?

A: Allah created me, my father, my mother and everyone.

?

Q: What did Allah create?

A: Allah created the skies and the earth, the sun and the moon.
Allah created the animals and birds.
Allah created the mountains, seas and the trees.

Allah says: "Allah is the Creator of everything." (Az-Zumar: 62)

?

Q: Since Allah created you and created everything, what should you do?

A: I must worship and obey Allah because He created me and created everything!

Allah says: "O mankind! Worship your Lord, who created you and those before you, so that you may become righteous." (Al-Baqarah: 21)

اللهُ يُدَبِّرُ الْكَوْنَ

س: مَنْ الَّذِي يُدَبِّرُ هَذَا الْكَوْنَ؟
ج: اللهُ الَّذِي يُدَبِّرُ هَذَا الْكَوْنَ وَكُلَّ مَا فِيهِ.

اللهُ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الشَّمْسَ تَطْلُعُ فِي الصَّبَاحِ.
اللهُ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الْقَمَرَ مُنِيرًا فِي اللَّيْلِ.
اللهُ الَّذِي يُجْرِي الْأَنْهَارَ وَالرِّيَّاحَ.
اللهُ الَّذِي يَشْفِينِي إِذَا مَرِضْتُ.
اللهُ الَّذِي أَحْيَانِي ثُمَّ يُمِيتُنِي ثُمَّ يُحْيِينِي.

اللهُ رَبِّي وَلَا أُشْرِكُ بِرَبِّي أَحَدًا.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ عِنْدَ الْإِسْتِيقَاضِ مِنَ النَّوْمِ؟
ج: أَقُولُ عِنْدَ الْإِسْتِيقَاضِ مِنَ النَّوْمِ:
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ.

ALLAH, THE MANAGER OF THE UNIVERSE

?

Q: Who manages the universe?

A: Allah is the Manager of the universe and everything in it.

Allah makes the sun rise in the morning.
Allah makes the moon shine at night.
Allah makes the rivers and wind flow.
Allah cures me when I am ill.
Allah gave me life and will give me death
and then bring me back to life.

Allah is my Lord and I will not join any partners with Him.

?

Q: What should you say after waking up?

A: After waking up, I should say:

**"All praise and thanks are for Allah, who gave us life
after taking it from us and to Him we will be resurrected."**

اللهُ الرَّزَّاقُ

؟

س: مَنِ الَّذِي يَرْزُقُنَا؟

ج: اللهُ الَّذِي يَرْزُقُنَا كُلَّ شَيْءٍ.

قَالَ اللهُ تَعَالَى: وَأَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ رِزْقًا لَّكُمْ. (إبراهيم: ٣٢)

اللهُ الَّذِي يُنْزِلُ الْمَطَرَ.

قَالَ اللهُ تَعَالَى: وَأَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً طَهُورًا. (الفرقان: ٤٨)

أَقُولُ بَعْدَ نُزُولِ الْمَطَرِ: مُطَرَّنَا بِفَضْلِ اللهِ وَرَحْمَتِهِ.

اللهُ الَّذِي يُنْبِثُ الزَّرْعَ وَالْأَشْجَارَ.

اللهُ الَّذِي يُنْبِثُ الْفَوَاكِهَ وَالْخَضِرَاءَ.

اللهُ الَّذِي يَرْزُقُ فِيهَا الْحَيَوَانَاتِ وَالطُّيُورَ.

اللهُ الَّذِي يَرْزُقُ وَالِدَيْي وَالنَّاسَ جَمِيعًا.

اللهُ يَرْزُقُنِي الطَّعَامَ وَالشَّرَابَ، وَمَنْ رَزَقَ اللهُ أَكُلْ وَأَشْرَبْ.

إِذَا بَحِبَّ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَشْكُرَ اللهَ الرَّازِقَ الَّذِي رَزَقَنِي كُلَّ شَيْءٍ.

ALLAH THE PROVIDER

?

Q: Who provides us with everything?

A: It is Allah who provides us with everything.

**Allah says: "Allah sent down water from the skies and provided us fruits from it as sustenance."
(Ibrahim: 32)**

Allah sends down rain from the sky.

Allah says: "We sent down pure water from the sky." (Al-Furqan: 48)

After it rains, I say:

"We were given rain with the mercy and kindness of Allah!"

Allah makes the plants and trees grow.

Allah makes the fruits and vegetables grow.

Allah provides these to the animals and birds.

Allah provides for my parents and everybody.

Allah gives me food and drink. I eat and drink because Allah provides for me.

Therefore, I must thank Allah the Provider, because He provided me with everything.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ قَبْلَ الْأَكْلِ؟
ج: أَقُولُ قَبْلَ الْأَكْلِ:
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ بَعْدَ الْأَكْلِ؟
ج: أَقُولُ بَعْدَ الْأَكْلِ:
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمِينَ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: لَئِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ
لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ. (إبراهيم: ٧)



?

**Q: What do you say
before eating?**

A: I say:
"In the Name of Allah."

?

**Q: What do you say
after eating?**

A: I say:
"All praise and thanks are
for Allah, who gave us
food and drink, and who
made us Muslims."

Allah says: "If you are grateful,
I will give you more."
(Ibrahim: 7)

اللهُ الْمُنْعِمُ

س: مَاذَا أَنْعَمَ اللهُ عَلَيْنَا؟

ج: أَنْعَمَ اللهُ عَلَيْنَا بِنِعَمٍ كَثِيرَةٍ، مِنْهَا:



السَّمْعُ وَالْبَصَرُ



الطَّعَامُ وَالشَّرَابُ



الصِّحَّةُ وَالْأَمْنُ.

نِعَمُ اللهُ عَلَيْنَا كَثِيرَةٌ.

ALLAH, THE GIVER OF BLESSINGS

?

Q: What has Allah blessed us with?

A: Allah has blessed us with so many things, including:



Health and safety



Food and drink



Ears and eyes

Allah has blessed us with so many things.

س: هَلْ يُمَكِّنُ لَنَا أَنْ نَعُدَّ نِعَمَ اللَّهِ؟
ج: لَا.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: وَإِنْ تَعُدُّوا نِعْمَتَ
اللَّهِ لَا تُحْصُوهَا. (إبراهيم: ٣٤)

س: مَاذَا يَجِبُ عَلَيْكَ تَجَاهَ نِعْمَةِ اللَّهِ؟
ج: يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَشْكُرَ اللَّهَ عَلَى
نِعْمِهِ الْكَثِيرَةِ، وَأُطِيعَهُ وَلَا أَغْصِيَهُ.

أَقُولُ بَعْدَ كُلِّ نِعْمَةٍ:
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ.

?

Q: Is it possible for us to count the blessings of Allah?

A: Never!

Allah says: **"If you try to count the blessings of Allah, you will not be able to do so."** (Ibrahim: 34)

?

Q: What should you do for all the blessings Allah has given you?

A: I should thank Allah for all His blessings.
I should obey Him and not disobey Him.

I say after every blessing:
"All praise and thanks are for Allah."

أَحِبُّ الله

س: لِمَاذَا نُحِبُّ الله؟

ج: أَحِبُّ الله لِأَنَّهُ

خَلَقَنِي

وَرَزَقَنِي

وَأَطْعَمَنِي وَسَقَانِي

وَكَسَانِي

وَأَنْعَمَ عَلَيَّ

وَجَعَلَنِي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ.

قَالَ اللهُ تَعَالَى: وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَشَدُّ حُبًّا لِلَّهِ
(البقرة: ١٦٥)

I LOVE ALLAH

?

Q: Why do you love Allah?

A: I love Allah because He...

Created me

Provided for me

Gave me food and drink

Gave me clothes

Gave me many blessings

Made me a Muslim.

Allah says:

**"The believers love Allah even more!"
(Al-Baqarah:165)**

اللهُ أَحَدٌ

?

س: صِفْ لَنَا اللَّهَ.

ج: اللهُ أَحَدٌ

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ.
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ. اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ.
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ. وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ.
(الإخلاص)

لَيْسَ لَهُ أُمٌّ وَلَا أَبٌ.

لَيْسَ لَهُ أَخٌ وَلَا أُخْتُ.

لَيْسَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ.

لَيْسَ لَهُ شَرِيكٌ.

اللَّهُ هُوَ الْوَاحِدُ الْأَحَدُ.



قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ. (الشورى: ١١)

ALLAH IS ONE

?

Q: Explain who Allah is?

A: Allah is One.

Allah says: "In the Name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Loving. Say: Allah is One. Allah is Perfect, Forever and does not need anyone. He did not give birth and was never born. There is no one equal to Him." (Al-Ikhlās)



He does not have a mum or dad.
He does not have any brothers or sisters.
He does not have any children.
He does not have any partners.
He is One and Unique.

**Allah says: "There is nothing like Him.
He hears and sees everything."
(Ash-Shura: 11)**

أَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ أَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ وَحْدَهُ.
أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَأُطِيعُهُ.
أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ أَخَافُ اللَّهَ وَلَا أَعْصِيهِ.
أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ أَدْعُو اللَّهَ وَحْدَهُ.
أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ أَصَلِّي وَأَصُومُ لِلَّهِ.

س: لِمَاذَا خَلَقَنَا اللَّهُ؟
ج: خَلَقَنَا اللَّهُ لِنَعْبُدَهُ وَنُحِبَّهُ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: وَمَا خَلَقْتُ
الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ.
(الذاريات: ٥٦)



I WORSHIP ALLAH, MY LORD

I am a Muslim, I worship Allah alone.
I am a Muslim, I love and obey Allah.
I am a Muslim, I fear Allah and I do not disobey Him.
I am a Muslim, I make du'a to Allah alone.
I am a Muslim, I pray and fast only for Allah.



Q: Why did Allah create us?

A: Allah created us so that we can worship Him and love Him.

Allah says: "I only created the Jinn and Humans to worship me." (Ad-Dharyat: 56)

كَيْفَ أَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ؟

؟

س: مَا مَعْنَى الْعِبَادَةِ؟

ج: الْعِبَادَةُ كُلُّ مَا يُحِبُّهُ اللَّهُ مِنَ الْأَقْوَالِ وَالْأَعْمَالِ.

مِنَ الْعِبَادَةِ...



ذِكْرُ اللَّهِ



تِلَاوَةُ الْقُرْآنِ



الصِّيَامُ



الصَّلَاةُ



تَرْكُ الْكَذِبِ



الْإِحْسَانُ إِلَى الْجَارِ



طَاعَةُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ

HOW SHOULD I WORSHIP ALLAH?

?

Q: What does 'worship' mean?

A: Worship is to do and say everything that Allah loves.

Worship includes...



Salah



Fasting



Reciting
Qur'an



Remembering
Allah



Listening to
your parents



Being kind to
your neighbours



Never lying

دِينِي

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ.
الْإِسْلَامُ هُوَ الدِّينُ الْحَقُّ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ
الْإِسْلَامُ. (آل عمران: ١٩)

؟

س: مَا مَعْنَى الْإِسْلَامِ؟
ج: الْإِسْلَامُ أَنْ تَسْتَسْلِمَ لِلَّهِ وَتُطِيعَهُ
فِي كُلِّ شَيْءٍ، وَأَنْ تَعْبُدَهُ وَحْدَهُ.

كُلُّ دِينٍ غَيْرِ الْإِسْلَامِ بَاطِلٌ.
إِذَا أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ لَا أَقْبَلُ غَيْرَ
الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: وَمَنْ يَتَّبِعْ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ. (آل عمران: ٨٥)

عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَقُولَ: يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ ثَبِّتْ قَلْبِي عَلَى دِينِكَ.

MY DEEN (WAY OF LIFE)

Allah says: “Indeed the religion in the sight of Allah is Islam.” (Al-‘Imran: 19)

I am a Muslim and my religion is Islam.
Islam is the true way of life.

Every Deen (way of life) other than Islam is false. In that case, I am a Muslim and I will not follow any religion other than Islam.

?

Q: What does Islam mean?

A: Islam means that you submit to Allah.

You obey Him in all things and you worship Him alone.

Allah says: “Whoever seeks a way of life other than Islam, it will never be accepted from him.” (Al-‘Imran: 85)

I should say: “O Turner of hearts, keep my heart firm and strong on your religion.”

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ

?

س: كَمَ أَرْكَانُ الْإِسْلَامِ؟
ج: أَرْكَانُ الْإِسْلَامِ خَمْسَةٌ.

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ
دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ.

?

س: مَا أَرْكَانُ الْإِسْلَامِ؟
ج: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ:

٥



وَحَجُّ الْبَيْتِ

٤



وَصَوْمُ رَمَضَانَ

٣



وَإِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ

٢



وَإِقَامُ الصَّلَاةِ

١



شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا
إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ،
وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I AM A MUSLIM

I am a Muslim.

My Deen (way of life)
is Islam.

?

Q: How many pillars of Islam are there?

A: There are 5 pillars of Islam.

?

Q: What are the 5 pillars of Islam?

A: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:
"Islam is built on five pillars:

1



Shahdah: To witness and believe that there is no God worthy of worship except Allah, and that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah.

2



Performing Salah (5 Prayers)

3



Giving Zakah (Charity)

4



Fasting in Ramadan

5



Performing Hajj (Pilgrimage)

أَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ



س: كَمَ أَرْكَانُ الْإِيمَانِ؟
ج: أَرْكَانُ الْإِيمَانِ سِتَّةٌ:

؟

٣

الْإِيمَانُ بِكُتُبِهِ

٢

الْإِيمَانُ بِمَلَائِكَتِهِ

١

الْإِيمَانُ بِاللَّهِ

٦

الْإِيمَانُ بِالْقَدَرِ،
خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ

٥

الْإِيمَانُ بِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ

٤

الْإِيمَانُ بِرُسُلِهِ

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:

(الْإِيمَانُ) أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ، وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ، وَكُتُبِهِ، وَرُسُلِهِ، وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ.

I AM A BELIEVER



?

Q: How many pillars of Iman are there?

A: There are 6 pillars of Iman:

1

Belief in Allah

2

Belief in His Angels

3

Belief in His Books

4

Belief in His Messengers

5

Belief in the Last Day

6

Belief in Qadr (fate), be it good or bad

The Messenger ﷺ said: "Iman is that you believe in Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and you believe in al-Qadr (fate), be it good or bad." (Muslim)

مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ

?

س: مَا اسْمُ نَبِيِّكَ؟
ج: اسْمُ نَبِيِّي مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ.

?

س: أَخْبِرْنِي عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ؟
ج: مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ.

مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ آخِرُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ.
مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ أَفْضَلُ الْبَشَرِ.

?

س: هَلْ يَأْتِي نَبِيٌّ بَعْدَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ؟
ج: لَا، أَبَدًا، أَخْبَرَنَا رَبُّنَا:

وَلَكِنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ. (الأحزاب: ٤٠)

MUHAMMAD ﷺ, THE SERVANT AND MESSENGER OF ALLAH

?

Q: What is the name of your Prophet?

A: The name of my Prophet is Muhammad ﷺ.

?

Q: Tell me about Muhammad ﷺ?

A: Muhammad ﷺ is the servant and Messenger of Allah.

**Muhammad ﷺ is the last Prophet.
Muhammad ﷺ is the best human ever.**

?

Q: Will another prophet come after our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: No! Never! Allah has told us:

“But he is the Messenger of Allah and the seal of the Prophets.” (Al-Ahzab: 40)

أَحِبُّ نَبِيَّ ﷺ وَأَطِيعَهُ

أَحِبُّ نَبِيَّ ﷺ
 أَوْ مِنْ بَأَنَّهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ.
 أَطِيعُ نَبِيَّ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ وَلَا أَعْصِيهِ.
 أَحِبُّ أَقْوَالَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَفْعَالَهُ ، بِهَا أَعْرِفُ دِينِي.
 أَحِبُّ أَزْوَاجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِأَنَّهِنَّ أُمَّهَاتُنَا.
 أَحِبُّ آلَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابَهُ.
 أَحِبُّ نَبِيَّنَا مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ أَبِي وَأُمِّي وَإِخْوَتِي وَأَخَوَاتِي وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ.

مَحَلٌ

مَحَلٌ

؟

س: مَا جَزَاءُ مَنْ أَطَاعَ الرَّسُولَ؟ وَمَا جَزَاءُ مَنْ عَصَاهُ؟
 ج: مَنْ أَطَاعَ الرَّسُولَ ﷺ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَنْ عَصَاهُ دَخَلَ النَّارَ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ يُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ
 خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا. (النساء: ١٣)

I LOVE MY PROPHET ﷺ AND I OBEY HIM

I love my Prophet ﷺ.

I believe that he is a servant and Messenger of Allah.
I obey my Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. I do not disobey him.
I love the speech and actions of my Prophet. I learn my religion through them.

I love the Wives of the Prophet ﷺ because they are our mothers.

I love the Family of the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions.

I love our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ more than my father, mother, brothers, sisters and everyone else.

?

Q: What will happen to the person who obeys the Prophet ﷺ and the person who disobeys him?

A: Whoever obeys the Messenger ﷺ will enter Paradise. Whoever disobeys him has refused to enter Paradise.

Allah said: "Whoever obeys Allah and His Messenger, Allah will enter him into Gardens beneath which rivers flow. They will live in there forever." (An-Nisa: 13)

أَخْلَاقُ نَبِيِّ ﷺ

س: كَيْفَ كَانَتْ أَخْلَاقُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟
ج: كَانَتْ أَخْلَاقُهُ كُلُّهَا حَسَنَةً.

?

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ. (الأحزاب: ٢١)

كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَطِيفًا جِدًّا.
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَوِيًّا جِدًّا.
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ شُجَاعًا جِدًّا.
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَتَبَسَّمُ كَثِيرًا.
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَا يَقُولُ إِلَّا الْحَقَّ.
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَا يَغْضَبُ إِلَّا لِلْحَقِّ.
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُسَاعِدُ جَمِيعَ النَّاسِ.
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُحِبُّ الْحُلُوَّى وَالْعَسَلَ.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ عِنْدَمَا نَسْمَعُ اسْمَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟
ج: أُحِبُّ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ وَأَقُولُ كُلَّمَا أَسْمَعُ اسْمَهُ: صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

?

THE CHARACTER OF MY PROPHET ﷺ

?

Q: How was the character of the Prophet?

A: The character of the Prophet ﷺ was perfect in every way.

Allah says: "Indeed you have an excellent example in the Messenger of Allah." (Al-Ahzab: 21)

The Prophet ﷺ was very kind.
 The Prophet ﷺ was very strong.
 The Prophet ﷺ was very brave.
 The Prophet ﷺ would smile a lot.
 The Prophet ﷺ would only speak the truth.
 The Prophet ﷺ would only get angry for the truth.
 The Prophet ﷺ would help everybody.
 The Prophet ﷺ loved sweet food and honey.

?

Q: What do you say when you hear the name of the Prophet ﷺ?

A: I love Muhammad ﷺ and whenever I hear his name,
 I say: "**May Allah bless him and grant him peace**".

حَيَاةُ نَبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ

س: أَيْنَ وُلِدَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ؟

ج: وُلِدَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ فِي مَكَّةَ يَتِيمًا.

س: مَا كَانَ عُمُرُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِذْ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ بِالنُّبُوَّةِ؟

ج: لَمَّا بَلَغَ أَرْبَعِينَ مِنْ عُمُرِهِ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَجَعَلَهُ نَبِيًّا.

س: لِمَاذَا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ نَبِيًّا؟

ج: جَعَلَ اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ نَبِيًّا لِكَيْ يَدْعُوَ النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَعِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ.

بَقِيَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ بِمَكَّةَ ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ سَنَةً
يَدْعُو النَّاسَ إِلَى عِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ.
ثُمَّ هَاجَرَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ.
تُوُفِّيَ ﷺ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ سَنَةً ١١ بَعْدَ الْهَجْرَةِ.
وَعُمُرُهُ ٦٣ سَنَةً.

THE LIFE OF MY PROPHET MUHAMMAD ﷺ

?

Q: Where was Muhammad ﷺ born?

A: Muhammad ﷺ was born as an orphan in Makkah.

?

Q: How old was Muhammad ﷺ when he was made a Prophet by Allah?

A: When Muhammad ﷺ turned 40, Allah blessed him with Prophethood.

?

Q: Why did Allah make Muhammad ﷺ a Prophet?

A: Allah made Muhammad ﷺ a Prophet so that he could call the people to Islam and to the worship of Allah alone.

For the next 13 years, Muhammad ﷺ stayed in Makkah and called the people to worship Allah. Then, he migrated from Makkah to Madinah. He passed away in Madinah, in the 11th year after migration. He was 63 years old.



بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

؟

س: مَاذَا سَيَسْأَلَانِ؟

ج: يَسْأَلَانِهِ ثَلَاثَةً أَسْئَلَةً:

مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟ وَمَا دِينُكَ؟ وَمَنْ نَبِيُّكَ؟

؟

س: مَاذَا سَيَحْدُثُ لِلْإِنْسَانِ بَعْدَ

الْمَوْتِ؟

ج: يُدْفَنُ فِي الْقَبْرِ وَيَأْتِيهِ مَلَكَانِ

لِيَسْأَلَاهُ عَنْ ثَلَاثٍ.

فَمَنْ أَجَابَ إِجَابَةً صَحِيحَةً سَعِدَ فِي قَبْرِهِ.
وَمَنْ لَمْ يُجِبْ إِجَابَةً صَحِيحَةً عَذَّبَ فِي قَبْرِهِ.

سَلِ اللَّهَ التَّجَاةَ وَقُلْ دَائِمًا: اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ، وَمِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ.

AFTER DEATH

?

Q: What happens after a humans die?

A: They get buried in a grave. Then, two angels will come and ask three questions.

?

Q: What questions will the angels ask?

A: They ask three questions:

1. Who is your Lord?
2. What is your religion?
3. Who is your Prophet?

Whoever answers correctly, will rest peacefully in the grave.
Whoever does not answer correctly, will be punished in the grave.

**Always ask Allah to save you and say:
"O Allah, I seek refuge in you from the punishment of the
Fire and from the punishment of the grave."**

اليَوْمُ الْآخِرُ

س: مَاذَا سَيَحْدُثُ إِذَا مَاتَ جَمِيعُ الْخَلْقِ؟
ج: تَنْتَهِي الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا.

ثُمَّ يُحْيِي اللَّهُ النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا وَيُحَاسِبُهُمْ عَلَى أَعْمَالِهِمْ.
وَهَذَا هُوَ الْيَوْمُ الْآخِرُ. وَيُسَمَّى أَيْضًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ.
مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ.
وَمَنْ كَفَرَ بِاللَّهِ وَعَمِلَ سُوءًا دَخَلَ النَّارَ.
أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ أَسْتَعِذُّ لِلْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ بِالْعَمَلِ الصَّالِحِ.

قُلْ قَبْلَ النَّوْمِ: اللَّهُمَّ قِنِي عَذَابَكَ يَوْمَ تَبْعَثُ عِبَادَكَ (ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ).

THE LAST DAY (THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT)



Q: What will happen after everyone dies?

A: The world will come to an end.

Allah will bring them back alive and ask them about everything they did in the world.

This day will be known as 'The Last Day'. It is also called 'The Day of Resurrection'.

Whoever believed in Allah and did good deeds will enter Paradise.

Whoever did not believe in Allah and did bad deeds will enter the Fire.

I am a Muslim and I am preparing for the Last Day by doing good deeds.

Say three times before sleeping:

"O Allah, protect me from Your punishment on the day You resurrect Your servants."

الفقه

الأهداف التربوية:

١. تَعْلِيمُ الطُّلَّابِ أَنَّ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينُ الطَّهَارَةِ وَالتَّزَافَةِ.

٢. تَرْبِيَةُ الطُّلَّابِ عَلَى الْإِعْتِنَاءِ بِشُؤْنِ الطَّهَارَةِ وَالتَّزَافَةِ.

٣. تَعْلِيمُ الطُّلَّابِ كَيْفِيَّةَ الْوُضُوءِ.

٤. تَوْضِيحُ مَنْزِلَةِ الصَّلَاةِ وَفَضْلِهَا.

٥. تَرْغِيبُ الطُّلَّابِ بِالْمُحَافَظَةِ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ.

٦. تَعْلِيمُ الطُّلَّابِ الْكَيْفِيَّةَ الصَّحِيحَةَ لِلصَّلَاةِ.

Fiqh

Learning Objectives:

1

Teach students that Islam is a religion of purification and cleanliness.

2

Nurture the students to give importance to matters related to purification and cleanliness.

3

Teach students the method of performing wudhu.

4

Explain the importance and virtue of Salah.

5

Encourage students to perform Salah regularly.

6

Teach students the correct method of performing Salah.

الطَّهَارَةُ

عَلَّمَنَا الْإِسْلَامُ الطَّهَارَةَ.
الطَّهَارَةُ أَمْرٌ مُهِمٌّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ.

س: هَلِ الطَّهَارَةُ سَبَبٌ مِنْ أَسْبَابِ مَحَبَّةِ اللَّهِ؟
ج: نَعَمْ، الطَّهَارَةُ سَبَبٌ مِنْ أَسْبَابِ مَحَبَّةِ اللَّهِ.
قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ وَيُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ. (البقرة: ٢٢٢)

أَحْرِصْ عَلَى الطَّهَارَةِ دَائِمًا لِأَنَّ دِينِي يُعَلِّمُنِي الطَّهَارَةَ.

مِنَ الطَّهَارَةِ:

- الْوُضُوءُ، فَيَجِبُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَتَوَضَّأَ بِالْمَاءِ الطَّهُورِ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ.
- إِزَالَةُ النَّجَاسَةِ عَنِ الْبَدَنِ، وَالثَّوْبِ، وَمَكَانِ الصَّلَاةِ.

أَقُولُ بَعْدَ الْوُضُوءِ: اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ.

PURIFICATION

Islam has taught us to purify ourselves.
To purify ourselves is very important in Islam.

?

Q: Is purification one of the ways to gain the love of Allah?

A: Yes. Purification is one of the ways to gain Allah's love.

Allah says: "Allah loves those who repent a lot and He loves those who purify themselves." (Al-Baqarah: 222)

I will try my best to always keep myself clean because my religion teaches me to stay clean.

Purification includes:

- Doing wudhu. I have to do wudhu with clean water before praying Salah.
- Removing impurity from the body, clothes and place of Salah.

After wudhu, I say: "O Allah, make me from those people who always repent and make me from those who always stay clean."

النَّظَافَةُ

الفقه

أَحْرِصْ عَلَى النَّظَافَةِ دَائِمًا
لَأَنَّ دِينِي يُعَلِّمُنِي النَّظَافَةَ.

عَلَّمَنَا الْإِسْلَامُ النَّظَافَةَ.
النَّظَافَةُ أَمْرٌ مُهِمٌّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ.

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ نَظِيفٌ وَجَمِيلٌ.
وَرَبِّي جَمِيلٌ يُحِبُّ الْجَمَالَ.
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ جَمِيلٌ يُحِبُّ الْجَمَالَ. (مسلم)

مِنَ النَّظَافَةِ:



تَقْلِيمُ الْأَظْفَارِ
كُلَّمَا طَالَتْ.



تَنْظِيفُ الشَّيَابِ
كُلَّمَا اتَّسَخَتْ.



تَنْظِيفُ الْبَيْتِ
وَالْمَسْجِدِ وَالْمَدْرَسَةِ.



تَطْهِيرُ الْفَمِ بِالسَّوَالِكِ.



تَنْظِيفُ الْأَنْفِ
بِالْمَاءِ أَوِ الْمُنْدِيلِ.



غَسْلُ الْيَدَيْنِ
قَبْلَ الْأَكْلِ وَبَعْدَهُ.

CLEANLINESS

Fiqh

Islam has taught us how to be clean.
Staying clean is very important in Islam.

I will try my
best to always
stay clean
because my
Din teaches me
how to be clean.

I am a Muslim, clean and beautiful.
My Lord is Beautiful and loves beauty.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:
“Allah is Beautiful and He loves beauty.”
(Muslim)

Cleanliness includes:



Cleaning the
house, masjid
and school.



Cleaning clothes
when they
become dirty.



Cutting the nails
when they
become long.



Washing the hands
before and
after eating.



Cleaning the
nose with water
or a towel.



Cleaning the
mouth with a
miswak.

لَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ
تَكُونَ رَايِحَتِي
كَرِيهَةً لِأَيِّ مُسْلِمٍ.

الْمَاءُ نِعْمَةٌ
عَظِيمَةٌ مِنْ نِعَمِ
اللَّهِ تَعَالَى.
عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَفْتَصِدَ وَلَا أُسْرِفَ
فِي اسْتِخْدَامِ الْمَاءِ.
دِينِي يُعَلِّمُنِي عَدَمَ الْإِسْرَافِ
فِي كُلِّ شَيْءٍ.

دِينِي يُحَثُّنِي عَلَى
النَّظَافَةِ، فَأَنَا أُحِبُّ
النَّظَافَةَ، وَأَتَعَلَّمُ
كَيْفَ أَنْظِفَ بَدَنِي.

Water
is a great
blessing
from Allah.
I should use water
properly and not
waste it. My Deen
teaches me to
never waste
anything.

I do not
want to
smell bad
because
I am a
Muslim.

My
Deen
(way of life)
encourages
me to stay clean.
That is why,
I love being
clean! I will learn
how to keep my
body clean.

اِسْتِخْدَامُ الْحَمَّامِ

الفقه

دِينِي يُعَلِّمُنِي أَنْ أُحَافِظَ عَلَى التَّظَافَةِ فِي كُلِّ مَكَانٍ خُصُوصًا فِي الْحَمَّامِ.

يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ بَعْدَ قَضَاءِ الْحَاجَةِ أَنْ أُنْظِفَ مَخْرَجَ الْبَوْلِ وَالْغَائِطِ بِالْمَاءِ الطَّهْوَرِ أَوْ غَيْرِهِ.
لَا أَسْتَخْدِمُ رَوْثًا أَوْ عَظْمًا، وَلَا كُلَّ مَا فِيهِ اسْمُ اللَّهِ أَوْ اسْمُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِلتَّنْظِيفِ.
لَا أُنْظِفُ مَكَانَ الْبَوْلِ وَالْغَائِطِ بِالْيَدِ الْيُمْنَى.

أُنْظِفُ بَدَنِي تَمَامًا، وَأُحَاوِلُ أَنْ أَتْرِكَ الْحَمَّامَ نَظِيفًا كَمَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ يَتْرَكَهُ لِي غَيْرِي.
أَغْسِلُ يَدَيَّ بِالْمَاءِ وَالصَّابُونِ أَوْ نَحْوِهِ بَعْدَ اِسْتِخْدَامِ الْحَمَّامِ.

تَنْظِيفُ الْبَدَنِ مِنَ النَّجَاسَةِ
أَمْرٌ وَاجِبٌ لِصِحَّةِ الصَّلَاةِ.

USING THE TOILET

Fiqh

My religion teaches me to make sure I keep everything clean, especially when using the toilet.

I should clean my private parts after using the toilet with clean water or whatever else is suitable.

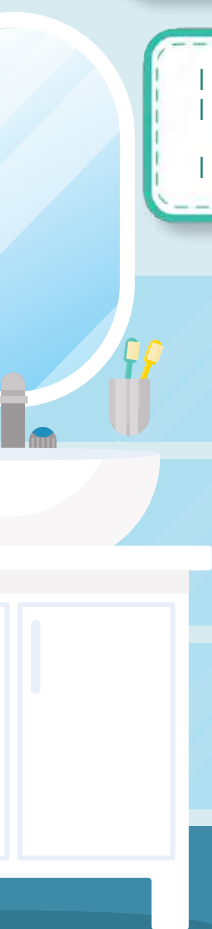
I should not use dirt or bones, or anything with the name of Allah or the Prophet ﷺ, to clean myself.

I should not clean my private parts with my right hand.

I should clean my body properly and try to leave the toilet in a way I would like others to leave it for me.

I should wash my hands with water and soap after using the toilet.

Keeping the body clean from impurity is necessary for Salah to be valid.



الْوُضُوءُ

الفقه

؟

س: مَا مَعْنَى الْوُضُوءِ؟

ج: الْوُضُوءُ هُوَ غَسْلُ بَعْضِ أَعْضَاءِ الْجِسْمِ، بِطَرِيقَةٍ خَاصَّةٍ قَبْلَ أَدَاءِ الصَّلَاةِ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ وَيُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ. (البقرة: ٢٢٢)
فِي الْآيَةِ صِنْفَانِ يُحِبُّهُمَا اللَّهُ:

١. التَّوَّابُونَ
٢. الْمُتَطَهِّرُونَ

الْوُضُوءُ شَرْطٌ لِصِحَّةِ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِفْتَاحُ لَهَا. وَالصَّلَاةُ لَا تُقْبَلُ إِلَّا بِالْوُضُوءِ.
الْوُضُوءُ وَاجِبٌ قَبْلَ مَسِّ الْمُصْحَفِ.
الْوُضُوءُ سَبَبٌ لِمَغْفِرَةِ الذُّنُوبِ وَالْخَطَايَا.
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ تَوَضَّأَ فَأَحْسَنَ الْوُضُوءَ خَرَجَتْ خَطَايَاهُ
مِنْ جَسَدِهِ حَتَّى تَخْرُجَ مِنْ تَحْتِ أَظْفَارِهِ. (مسلم)

WUDHU (ABLUTION)

Fiqh

?

Q: What is wudhu?

A: Wudhu is to wash some parts of the body in a special way before performing Salah (prayer).

Allah says: "Indeed Allah loves those who always repent and He loves those who always purify themselves." (Al-Baqarah: 222)

There are two groups of people who Allah loves in this verse:

1. The people who always repent.
2. The people who always purify themselves.

Wudhu is a key and condition for Salah (prayer) to be correct. Salah will not be accepted without wudhu.

Wudhu is necessary before touching the Qur'an.

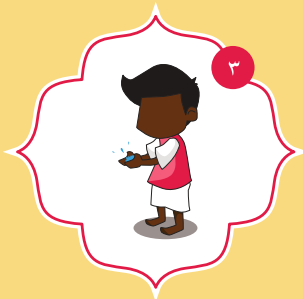
Wudhu wipes away our sins.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "Whoever does wudhu and does it perfectly, all his sins will leave from his body even coming out from under his nails!" (Muslim)

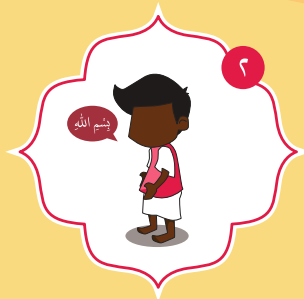
خُطَوَاتُ الْوُضُوءِ

(الجزء الأول)

الفقه



أَغْسِلُ يَدَيَّ إِلَى
الْكُوعَيْنِ ثَلَاثَ
مَرَّاتٍ.



أَقُولُ: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ.



أَتُؤَيِّ فِي قَلْبِي
أَنْ أَتَوَضَّأَ لِلَّهِ.



أَغْسِلُ وَجْهِي
ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ.



أَسْتَنْشِقُ الْمَاءَ
وَأَسْتَنْثِرُهُ مِنْ أَنْفِي
ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ.



أَتَمَضْمَضُ
ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ.

METHOD OF WUDHU

Part 1

Fiqh

1



I make an intention that I am doing wudhu for Allah.

2



Bismillah

I say: "Bismillah" (In the name of Allah).

3



I wash my hands, upto the wrists, three times.

4



I rinse my mouth three times.

5



I put water into my nose and blow, three times.

6



I wash my face three times.

خُطَوَاتُ الْوُضُوءِ

(الجزء الثاني)

الفقه



أَمْسَحُ أُذُنِي.



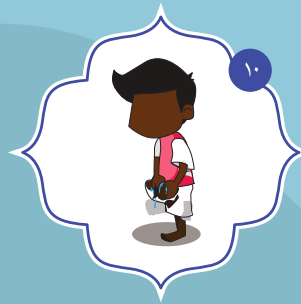
أَمْسَحُ جَمِيعَ رَأْسِي.



أَغْسِلُ يَدَيَّ إِلَى
الْمِرْفَقَيْنِ ثَلَاثَ
مَرَّاتٍ.



أَقْرَأُ الدُّعَاءَ بَعْدَ
الْوُضُوءِ وَهُوَ:



أَغْسِلُ رِجْلَيَّ
إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ، اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ، وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ.

METHOD OF WUDHU

Part 2

Fiqh

7



I wash my arms including the elbows three times.

8



I wipe my entire head.

9



I wipe my ears.

10



I wash my feet, including my ankles.

11



I recite the du'a after wudhu which is:

"I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship but Allah. He is Alone and He has no partner whatsoever. And I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is His slave and His Messenger. O Allah, make me amongst those who always repent, and make me amongst those who always purify themselves." (Tirmidhi)

أَهَمِّيَّةُ الصَّلَاةِ

الفقه

أَحَافِظُ عَلَى أَدَاءِ الصَّلَاةِ لِأَنَّهَا الرُّكْنُ الثَّانِي مِنْ أَرْكَانِ الْإِسْلَامِ.

؟

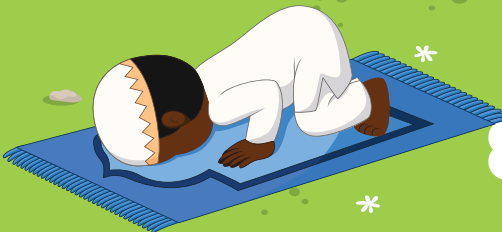
س: مَا سَبَبُ الْفَلَاحِ؟

ج: الصَّلَاةُ سَبَبُ الْفَلَاحِ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ.

الصَّلَاةُ أَوَّلُ مَا يُحَاسَبُ بِهِ الْعَبْدُ.

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا يُحَاسَبُ بِهِ الْعَبْدُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ صَلَاتُهُ، فَإِنْ صَلَحَتْ فَقَدْ أَفْلَحَ وَأَنْجَحَ، وَإِنْ فَسَدَتْ فَقَدْ خَابَ وَخَسِرَ. (الترمذي)

الصَّلَاةُ سَبَبُ مَرْضَاةِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَدُخُولِ الْجَنَّةِ.
إِذَا لَا أَتْرُكُ الصَّلَاةَ أَبَدًا.



IMPORTANCE OF SALAH

Fiqh

I should always pray my Salah (prayer) because it is the second pillar of Islam.

?

Q: What will make me successful?

A: Salah will make me successful in this world and the hereafter.

Salah is the first thing a servant will be asked about.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "The first thing a servant will be asked about on the Day of Judgement will be his Salah. If his Salah is correct, he will be successful. And if it is corrupt, he will fail and be a loser."
(Tirmidhi)

If we pray Salah, Allah will be happy with us and enter us into Paradise. I will never miss a single Salah.



أَحِبُّ الصَّلَاةَ

الفقه

س: لِمَاذَا تُحِبُّ الصَّلَاةَ؟

ج:

١. أَحِبُّ الصَّلَاةَ لِأَنِّي أَنَا فِي رِيٍّ فِي الصَّلَاةِ.
٢. أَحِبُّ الصَّلَاةَ لِأَنَّ الصَّلَاةَ سَبَبُ مَرْضَاةِ اللَّهِ.
٣. أَحِبُّ الصَّلَاةَ لِأَنَّ الصَّلَاةَ سَبَبُ دُخُولِ الْجَنَّةِ.

أُصَلِّي الصَّلَوَاتِ كُلَّهَا لِأَنِّي أَحِبُّ الصَّلَاةَ.
لَا أَفَوِّتُ الصَّلَاةَ أَبَدًا لِأَنِّي أَحِبُّ الصَّلَاةَ.

I LOVE SALAH

Fiqh

?

Q: Why do you love Salah (prayer)?

A:

1. I love Salah because in it I have a special conversation with Allah.
2. I love Salah because Allah is happy with me when I pray.
3. I love Salah because it will enter me into Paradise.

I will pray all my Salah because I love Salah.

I will not miss a single Salah because I love Salah.

كَيْفَ أُصَلِّي؟

الفقه

؟

س: كَيْفَ تُصَلِّي؟

ج: أُصَلِّي كَمَا كَانَ يُصَلِّي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

وَقَدْ بَيَّنَّ لَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ خُطُواتِ آداءِ الصَّلَاةِ وَأَمَرَنَا أَنْ نَتَّبِعَ ذَلِكَ.
قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: صَلُّوا كَمَا رَأَيْتُمُونِي أُصَلِّي. (البخاري)

أَحِبُّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَأُصَلِّي كَمَا كَانَ يُصَلِّي.
أُصَلِّي بِالْخُشُوعِ وَالسَّكِينَةِ.



HOW SHOULD I PRAY?

Fiqh

?

Q: How do you pray Salah?

A: I pray Salah the way Prophet ﷺ prayed Salah.

The Prophet ﷺ has explained the steps for performing Salah and has told us to follow these steps.

The Prophet ﷺ said: "Pray Salah just the way you see me pray." (Bukhari)

I love the Prophet ﷺ, so I will pray how he would pray.

I will concentrate in my Salah and pray calmly.



عَدَدُ الصَّلَوَاتِ فِي الْيَوْمِ وَاللَّيْلَةِ

الفقه

؟

س: كَمْ صَلَاةً فِي الْيَوْمِ وَاللَّيْلَةِ؟
ج: الصَّلَوَاتُ الْمَفْرُوضَةُ فِي الْيَوْمِ وَاللَّيْلَةِ خَمْسُ صَلَوَاتٍ:



٥. الْعِشَاءُ



٤. الْمَغْرِبُ



٣. الْعَصْرُ



٢. الظُّهْرُ



١. الْفَجْرُ

الْمُسْلِمُ يَجْتَهِدُ أَلَّا يُؤَخَّرَ الصَّلَاةَ عَنْ وَقْتِهَا.
الْمُحَافَظَةُ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ سَبَبُ دُخُولِ الْجَنَّةِ.

أُحَافِظُ عَلَى الصَّلَوَاتِ كُلِّهَا وَأُصَلِّيُهَا عَلَى وَقْتِهَا.

NUMBER OF SALAHS IN A DAY & NIGHT

?

Q: How many Salahs (prayer) are there in a day and night?

A: The compulsory Salahs in a day and night are five:



1. Fajr
(Before
Sunrise)



2. Zuhr
(Afternoon)



3. 'Asr
(Mid
Afternoon)



4. Maghrib
(Evening)



5. Isha
(Night)

A Muslim should try their best to never delay or miss their Salah.
Praying every Salah will make a person enter into Paradise.

I will make sure I pray all my Salahs and I will pray them on time.

خُطَوَاتُ أَدَاءِ الصَّلَاةِ

(الجزء الأول)

أَسْتَقْبِلُ الْقِبْلَةَ، وَأُنَوِّي الصَّلَاةَ بِقَلْبِي.

أُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ، وَصِيعَةُ الْإِقَامَةِ:



١

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ.
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ، حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ، قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ، قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ،
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

أَرْفَعُ كَفِّي حَدَّو الْمَنْكِبَيْنِ، أَوْ حَدَّو الْأُذُنَيْنِ، مَعَ

تَكْبِيرَةِ الْإِحْرَامِ، وَهِيَ قَوْلُ: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ.



٢

أَضَعُ يَدَيَّ الْيُمْنَى عَلَى الْيُسْرَى.

أَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَعَ سُورَةٍ أَوْ آيَةٍ فَأَكْثَرَ فِي الرَّكْعَةِ

الْأُولَى وَالثَّانِيَةِ.



٣

METHOD OF SALAH

(Part 1)

- 1 I face the qiblah (direction of prayer) and I make the intention of Salah in my mind.

I say the iqamah (announcing the prayer is about to start) which is:



Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest. I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah. I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. Come to the prayer. Come to success. The Salah is about to take place. The Salah is about to take place. Allah is the Greatest! Allah is the Greatest! There is no god worthy of worship except Allah.

- 2 I raise my hands until the shoulders or until the ears for "Takbirat-ul-Ihram (for entering into Salah)", and say "**Allahu Akbar**" (Allah is the Greatest).



- 3 I put my right hand over my left hand.

I recite Surah al-Fatihah. I then recite another Surah or a verse or more only in the first and second rak'ah.



خُطَوَاتُ أَدَاءِ الصَّلَاةِ

(الجزء الثاني)

أَرْكَعْ مَعَ التَّكْبِيرِ قَائِلًا: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَأَضَعْ كَفَّيَّ عَلَى رُكْبَتَيْ كَالْقَابِضِ عَلَيْهِمَا،
وَأَقُولُ: سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ (ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ).



٤

أَرْفَعْ مِنَ الرُّكُوعِ قَائِلًا: سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ،
وَأَقُولُ: رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ.
أَعْتَدِلْ بَعْدَ الرَّفْعِ مِنَ الرُّكُوعِ مَعَ الطُّمَأْنِينَةِ.



٥

أَسْجُدْ عَلَى جَبْهَتِي وَأَنْفِي قَائِلًا: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
وَأَقُولُ: سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى (ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ).



٦

أَرْفَعْ مِنَ السُّجُودِ وَأَجْلِسْ بَيْنَ السَّجْدَتَيْنِ بِالطُّمَأْنِينَةِ
وَاضِعًا يَدَيَّ عَلَى فَخِذَيَّ.



٧

ثُمَّ أَسْجُدُ السَّجْدَةَ الثَّانِيَةَ وَتَكُونُ مِثْلَ الْأُولَى.



٨

METHOD OF SALAH

(Part 2)

- 4 I bow down saying:
"Allahu Akbar" (Allah is the Greatest).
 I place my hands on my knees like
 I am grasping them and say:
"Subhana Rabbiyal 'Adhim"
 (How Perfect is my Lord, the Most Great)
 three times.



- 5 I raise my head from rukoo (bowing down), saying:
"Sami'a Allahu liman hamidah"
 (May Allah respond to the one
 who praises Him).
 Then I say: **"Rabbana lakal Hamd"** (Our Lord,
 to You Alone belongs all praise).



- I calmly stand up straight after rukoo
 (bowing down).
- 6 I do sujud (prostration) by placing my
 forehead and nose on the ground saying:
"Allahu Akbar" (Allah is the Greatest).
 I say: **"Subhana Rabbiyyal A'la"**
 (How Perfect is my Lord, the Most High)
 three times.



- 7 I sit up after the sujud (prostration) between
 the two sajdah's calmly and I
 place my hands on my thighs.



- 8 Then I do sujud (prostration) again like
 the first time.



خُطَوَاتُ أَدَاءِ الصَّلَاةِ

(الجزء الثالث)

أَقُومُ مِنَ السُّجُودِ لِلرَّكْعَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ. وَأَقُولُ: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ.
وَأُصَلِّي الرَّكْعَةَ الثَّانِيَةَ كَالأُولَى.



٩

وَبَعْدَ السَّجْدَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ مِنَ الرَّكْعَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ أَجْلِسُ
لِلتَّشَهُدِ الْأَوَّلِ وَاضِعًا يَدَيَّ عَلَى فَخْذَيَّ، ثُمَّ أَقْرَأُ التَّشَهُدَ.



١٠

التَّشَهُدُ هُوَ: التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ، الرَّاكَيَاتُ لِلَّهِ،
الطَّيِّبَاتُ الصَّلَوَاتُ لِلَّهِ،
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ،
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ
أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

METHOD OF SALAH

(Part 3)

- 9 I stand up for the second rak'ah (unit) and say: "**Allahu Akbar**" (Allah is the Greatest).

I then perform the second rak'ah like the first.



- 10 After the second sujud (prostration) in the second rak'ah (unit), I sit for the first Tashahhud placing my hands on my thighs. Then I recite the Tashahhud.



Tashahhud is:

"Greetings, pure things, goodness and prayers are for Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet; and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and on the righteous servants of Allah. I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger."

خُطَوَاتُ أَدَاءِ الصَّلَاةِ

(الجزء الرابع)

وَإِذَا كُنْتُ فِي صَلَاةٍ مَفْرُوضَةٍ غَيْرِ الصُّبْحِ أَقُومُ إِلَى الرَّكْعَةِ الثَّالِثَةِ، وَأَزِيدُ عَلَيْهَا الرَّكْعَةَ الرَّابِعَةَ إِنْ كَانَتِ الصَّلَاةُ رُبَاعِيَّةً، وَأَصَلِّيهِمَا كَمَا صَلَّيْتُ أَوَّلَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، لَكِنْ أَقْرَأُ فِيهِمَا الْفَاتِحَةَ فَقَطْ.



١١

أَجْلِسُ لِلتَّشَهُدِ الْآخِرِ، وَأَقْرَأُ الصَّلَاةَ الْإِبْرَاهِيمِيَّةَ بَعْدَ قِرَاءَةِ التَّشَهُدِ. وَصِغَةُ الصَّلَاةِ الْإِبْرَاهِيمِيَّةِ هِيَ:



١٢

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

ثُمَّ أَقُولُ: اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ، وَمِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَمِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ.



١٣

ثُمَّ أَسَلِّمُ عَنْ يَمِينِي قَائِلًا: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ،
وَعَنْ يَسَارِي قَائِلًا: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ.



١٤

METHOD OF SALAH

(Part 4)

- 11** When I am in a Fardh (compulsory) Salah except Fajr, I will stand for the third rak'ah, and I will add a fourth rak'ah if the Salah is a four rak'ah Salah.

I will pray the extra two rak'ahs like I prayed the first two but I will only pray Surah al-Fatihah.



- 12** I will sit for the last Tashahhud (in the final rak'ah) and pray the al-Salah al-Ibrahimiyyah after Tashahhud.



Al-Salah al-Ibrahimiyyah is:

“O Allah, honour and have mercy upon Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You have honoured and had mercy upon Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim. Indeed, You are the Most Praiseworthy, the Most Glorious.

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You have blessed Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim. Indeed, You are the Most Praiseworthy, the Most Glorious.”

- 13** Then I will say: **“O Allah, I seek Your protection from the punishment of the Fire, from the punishment of the grave, from the trials of life and death, and from the evil of the trial of al-Masih al-Dajjal.**



- 14** Then I will do salam on my right by saying: **“May the peace and mercy of Allah be upon you,”** and on my left by saying: **“May the peace and mercy of Allah be upon you”.**



القرآن

الأهداف التربوية:

١ بَيَانُ أَهْمِيَّةِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ وَأَنَّهُ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ.

٢ تَنْشِئَةُ الطُّلَابِ عَلَى مَحَبَّةِ الْقُرْآنِ وَتَعْظِيمِهِ.

٣ التَّعَرُّفُ عَلَى أَهَمِّ الْأُمُورِ الَّتِي يَتَعَلَّمُونَهَا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ.

٤ تَوْجِيهِ الطُّلَابِ لِإِلْعَتِنَاءِ بِالْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ تِلَاوَةً وَحِفْظًا وَعِلْمًا وَعَمَلًا.

Qur'an

Learning Objectives:

1

Explain the importance of the Noble Qur'an and that it is from Allah.

2

Nurture students to love and respect the Noble Qur'an.

3

Explain the important lessons they can learn from the Qur'an.

4

Direct students to recite, memorise, learn and act upon the Noble Qur'an.

الْقُرْآنُ الْكَرِيمُ مِنَ اللَّهِ

?

س: مَا الْقُرْآنُ؟

ج: الْقُرْآنُ الْكَرِيمُ كِتَابُ اللَّهِ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ عَلَى نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ.

الْقُرْآنُ

الْقُرْآنُ الْكَرِيمُ كَلَامُ اللَّهِ، وَكِتَابٌ يُخَاطَبُ النَّاسَ كُلَّهُمْ.
الْقُرْآنُ الْكَرِيمُ أُنْزِلَ بِاللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ.
إِنَّ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ لُغَةُ كِتَابِنَا وَلُغَةُ دِينِنَا.

مَنْ يَفْهَمُ الْقُرْآنَ وَيَعْمَلُ بِهِ فَهُوَ مِنْ أَسْعَدِ النَّاسِ.
وَمَنْ يُعْرِضُ عَنِ الْقُرْآنِ فَهُوَ مِنْ أَشَقَى النَّاسِ.
أَجْتَهِدْ فِي اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ لِكَيْ أَفْهَمَ مَا يَقُولُ رَبِّي.

THE NOBLE QUR'AN IS FROM ALLAH

?

Q. What is the Qur'an?

A: The Noble Qur'an is the Book of Allah which He revealed to our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Qur'an

The Noble Qur'an is the Speech of Allah and a Book which addresses all people.

The Noble Qur'an was revealed in Arabic.

The Arabic language is the language of our book and the language of our Din (religion).

Whoever understands the Qur'an and acts upon it, they will be successful.

Whoever turns away from the Qur'an, they will be miserable.

I will try my best to learn the Arabic language so that I understand what my Lord is saying to me.

أَحِبُّ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ

القرآن

س: لِمَاذَا أَحِبُّ الْقُرْآنَ؟
ج:

- ① لِأَنَّهُ كَلَامُ رَبِّي.
- ② لِأَنِّي أَتَعَلَّمُ مِنْهُ دِينِي.
- ③ لِأَنَّ قِرَاءَتَهُ تُقَرِّبُنِي إِلَى رَبِّي.

أَحْفَظُ الْقُرْآنَ لِأَقْرَأَهُ فِي صَلَاتِي.
أَحْرُصُ عَلَى أَنْ أَفْهَمَ مَا أَقْرَأُ، لِأَعْرِفَ مَا يُرِيدُ مِنِّي رَبِّي.

أُحِبُّ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ لِأَنَّهُ يُعَلِّمُنِي دِينِي، وَكَيْفَ أَعِيشُ حَيَاتِي.
مَنْ أَحَبَّ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ وَعَمِلَ بِهِ أَحَبَّهُ اللَّهُ.

I LOVE THE QUR'AN

?

Q. Why do I love the Qur'an?

A.

- 1 It is the Speech of my Lord.
- 2 I learn my Din (way of life) through it.
- 3 Reciting it brings me closer to my Lord.

I memorise the Qur'an so that I can read it in my Salah.

I try my best to understand what I read so I know what my Lord wants from me.

I love the Noble Qur'an because it teaches me my Deen and how I should live my life.

Whoever loves the Noble Qur'an and acts upon it, Allah will love them.

تَعْظِيمُ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ

؟

س: كَيْفَ يَنْبَغِي أَنْ أَسْمَعَ وَأَقْرَأَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

ج:

1. أَنْصِتْ وَأَسْتَمِعْ لِلْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ.
2. لَا أَلْهُو وَلَا أَتَكَلَّمُ أَثْنَاءَ تِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ.
3. أَجْلِسُ عِنْدَ التِّلَاوَةِ بِكُلِّ خُشُوعٍ وَأَدَبٍ.
4. أَحَافِظُ عَلَى الْإِسْتِعَاذَةِ وَالْبَسْمَلَةِ عِنْدَ بَدْءِ الْقِرَاءَةِ.

؟

س: لِمَاذَا أُحِبُّ الْمُصْحَفَ؟

ج: أَعْتَنِي بِالْمُصْحَفِ الشَّرِيفِ لِأَنِّي أُحِبُّ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ.

الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ مَكْتُوبٌ فِي الْمُصْحَفِ؛ لِذَا أَضَعُ الْمُصْحَفَ فِي الْمَكَانِ اللَّائِقِ بِهِ.
أَعْتَنِي بِنِظَافَةِ مُصْحَفِي وَأَحَافِظُ عَلَيْهِ.

لَا يَجُوزُ مَسُّ الْمُصْحَفِ إِلَّا بِوُضُوءٍ،
وَيَجُوزُ قِرَاءَتُهُ بِغَيْرِ وُضُوءٍ.



RESPECTING THE QUR'AN

?

Q: How should I listen to and recite the Qur'an?

A.

1. I remain quiet and listen attentively to the Noble Qur'an.
2. I do not fidget nor talk during the recitation of the Noble Qur'an.
3. I sit calmly and respectfully when reciting the Qur'an.
4. I always recite the Isti'adhah (أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ) and Basmalah (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ) before starting to recite the Qur'an.

?

Q. Why do I love the Mushaf (copy of the Qur'an)?

I take care of the Mushaf because I love the Noble Qur'an.

The Noble Qur'an is written in the Mushaf, so I place the Mushaf in an appropriate place.

I make sure my Mushaf is clean and looked after.

It is not allowed to touch the Mushaf without Wudhu, but it is allowed to recite it without Wudhu.



مَاذَا يُعَلِّمُنِي الْقُرْآنُ الْكَرِيمُ؟

القرآن

يُعَلِّمُنِي أَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْخَالِقُ، الرَّازِقُ، السَّمِيعُ، الْعَلِيمُ، الرَّؤُوفُ، الرَّحِيمُ.
يُعَلِّمُنِي كَيْفَ أَتَقَرَّبُ إِلَى رَبِّي.
يُعَلِّمُنِي الْأَخْلَاقَ الْفَاضِلَةَ كَالصِّدْقِ وَالشَّجَاعَةِ.
يُعَلِّمُنِي قِصَصَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ السَّابِقِينَ.
يُعَلِّمُنِي مَا سَيَكُونُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ.

سَأُطِيعُ نَبِيَّ؛ لِأَنَّ الْقُرْآنَ يَأْمُرُنِي بِطَاعَتِهِ.
سَأُطِيعُ وَالِدَيَّ؛ لِأَنَّ الْقُرْآنَ يَأْمُرُنِي بِطَاعَتِهِمَا.
سَأَلْتَزِمُ بِالْأَخْلَاقِ الْكَرِيمَةِ التِّزَامًا بِأَوَامِرِ الْقُرْآنِ.

أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ، وَأُحِبُّ كَلَامَهُ؛ لِذَا سَأُطِيقُ كُلَّ مَا فِيهِ.



WHAT DOES THE NOBLE QUR'AN TEACH ME?

Qur'an

It teaches me that Allah is the Creator, the Provider, the All-Hearing and the All-Knowing. He is The Most Kind and The Most Merciful.

It teaches me how I can become close to my Lord.

It teaches me good character, such as truthfulness and bravery.

It teaches me the stories of the previous Prophets.

It teaches what will happen on the Day of Judgement.

I will obey my Prophet because the Qur'an teaches me to obey him.
I will obey my parents because the Qur'an teaches me to obey them.
I will uphold good character to uphold the teachings of the Qur'an.

I love Allah and I love His speech; so I will practice everything in the Qur'an.



ثَوَابُ قِرَاءَةِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ

القرآن

؟

س: أَتَعْلَمُ عَدَدَ الْحَسَنَاتِ الَّتِي تَنَالُهَا فِي كُلِّ حَرْفٍ تَقْرَأُ؟
ج: نَعَمْ! كُلُّ حَرْفٍ أَقْرَأُ أَنَالُ بِهِ حَسَنَةً، وَالْحَسَنَةُ بَعَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا.

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ قَرَأَ حَرْفًا مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَلَهُ بِهِ حَسَنَةٌ،
وَالْحَسَنَةُ بَعَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا، لَا أَقُولُ: أَلَمْ (ألف لام ميم) حَرْفٌ،
وَلَكِنْ أَلِفٌ حَرْفٌ، وَلَامٌ حَرْفٌ، وَمِيمٌ حَرْفٌ. (الترمذي)

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! فَأَنَا أَتْلُو الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ
كُلَّ يَوْمٍ لِمَا فِيهِ مِنْ عَظِيمِ الثَّوَابِ وَكَثِيرِ الْحَسَنَاتِ.

THE REWARD FOR RECITING THE NOBLE QUR'AN

Qur'an

?

Q: Do you know how many rewards you get for reciting each letter of the Qur'an?

A: Yes! I get one reward for every letter I recite, and one reward is multiplied by ten!

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "Whoever recites a letter from the Book of Allah, they will receive one good deed; and one good deed is multiplied by ten. I do not say that Alif-Lam-Meem is one letter, but Alif is a letter, Lam is a letter and Meem is a letter." (Tirmidhi)

SubhanAllah! In that case, I will read the Qur'an everyday because of the huge rewards.

الحديث

الأهداف التربوية:

١ تعريف الطلاب معنى الحديث النبوي وفضله.

٢ تربية الطلاب على محبة وتعظيم حديث النبي ﷺ.

٣ تعريف الطلاب بعدد من الأحاديث النبوية.

٤ تعليم الطلاب ما تعلّمنا الحديث ويأمرنا به كالصدق والتّيمّن ومُساعدة الآخرين.

٥ توجيه الطلاب نحو العمل بما يُرشدنا إليه الحديث.

Hadith

Learning Objectives:

1

Teach children the meaning of Hadith and its virtue.

2

Nurture children to love and respect the Hadith of the Prophet ﷺ.

3

Teach children selected Ahadith.

4

Teach students what Hadith teaches us and instructs us to do e.g. speaking the truth, beginning from the right and helping others.

5

Direct students to practice what Hadith teaches us.

أَحِبُّ الْحَدِيثَ

الْقُرْآنُ كَلَامُ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَدِيثُ كَلَامُ نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَأَفْعَالُهُ.

بَعْدَ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ، الْحَدِيثُ أَهَمُّ مَصْدَرٍ لِلْعِلْمِ وَالْهِدَايَةِ.

وَالرَّسُولُ ﷺ أَفْضَلُ الْمَخْلُوقَاتِ وَأَفْضَلُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ، فَكَلَامُهُ أَفْضَلُ الْكَلَامِ بَعْدَ كَلَامِ اللَّهِ.

الحديث

؟

س: لِمَاذَا تُحِبُّ الْحَدِيثَ؟

ج: أَحِبُّ الْحَدِيثَ:

(١) لِأَنَّهُ كَلَامُ نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَأَفْعَالُهُ.

(٢) لِأَنَّهُ يُعَلِّمُنِي دِينِي.

(٣) لِأَنَّهُ يُقَرِّبُنِي إِلَى رَبِّي.

أَحِبُّ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ وَأَحِبُّ الْحَدِيثَ.

أَجْتَهِدُ أَنْ أَفْهَمَ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ وَالْحَدِيثَ لِكَيْ أَفْهَمَ دِينِي وَأَكُونَ إِنْسَانًا صَالِحًا.

أَقُولُ كُلَّمَا أَسْمَعُ اسْمَ نَبِيِّي: صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



I LOVE HADITH

The Qur'an is the word of Allah. Hadith is the sayings and actions of our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

After the Qur'an, the Hadith is the second most important source for knowledge and guidance.

The Messenger ﷺ is the best of all creation and the best of all Prophets. That's why his speech is the best after the Speech of Allah.

Hadith

?

Q: Why do you love Hadith?

A: I love Hadith because:

1. It is the sayings and actions of our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ,
2. It teaches me my Din (way of life),
3. It brings me closer to my Lord (Allah).

I love the Qur'an and I love Hadith.

I try my best to understand the Qur'an and Hadith so that I can understand my Din (way of life) and become a better person.

Whenever I hear the name of my Prophet, I say:
"May Allah bless him and grant him peace".

مَاذَا يُعَلِّمُنِي الْحَدِيثُ

عَلَّمَنِي نَبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ دِينَ الْإِسْلَامَ وَكَيْفَ أَعِيشُ فِي حَيَاتِي.
وَحَدِيثُ نَبِيِّ ﷺ يُعَلِّمُنِي كَثِيرًا عَنْ دِينِي.

الحديث

يُعَلِّمُنِي الْحَدِيثُ الْأَدْعِيَّةَ
الْمُخْتَلِفَةَ لِكَيْ أَدْعُو بِهَا رَبِّي.

يُعَلِّمُنِي الْحَدِيثُ كَيْفَ
أَتَعَامَلُ مَعَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي
وَالنَّاسِ مِنْ حَوْلِي.

يُعَلِّمُنِي الْحَدِيثُ
السُّلُوكَ الْحَسَنَ
وَالْأَخْلَاقَ الْكَرِيمَةَ.

يُعَلِّمُنِي الْحَدِيثُ
مَا أَمَرَنِي اللَّهُ بِهِ
وَمَا نَهَى عَنْهُ.

WHAT DOES HADITH TEACH ME?

My Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught me about the religion of Islam and how I should live my life.

The Hadith of my Prophet ﷺ teaches me a lot about my Din (way of life).

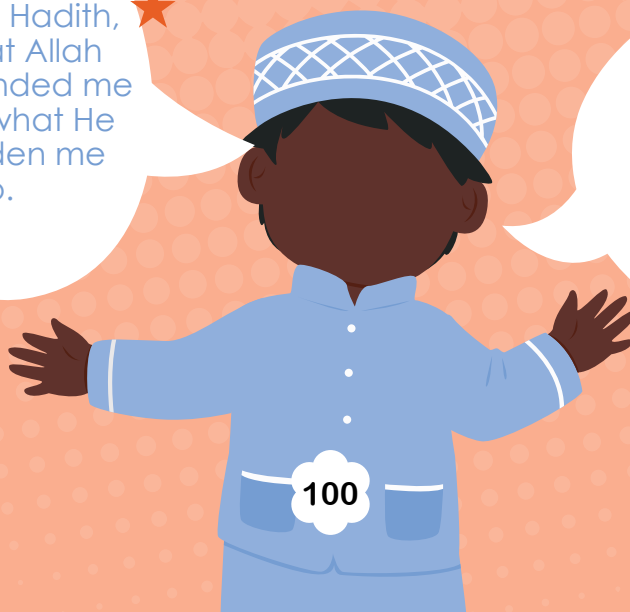
Hadith

Through the Hadith, I learn how I should behave with my father, my mother and the people around me.

Through the Hadith, I learn different supplications through which I can ask my Lord.

Through the Hadith, I learn what Allah has commanded me to do and what He has forbidden me to do.

Through the Hadith, I learn good conduct and good character.



وَمِمَّا يَأْمُرُنِي بِهِ حَدِيثُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ:

- عِبَادَةُ اللَّهِ حَقَّ عِبَادَتِهِ
- طَاعَةُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ
- الْوَفَاءُ بِالْعَهْدِ
- مُسَاعَدَةُ الْآخَرِينَ
- الرَّحْمَةُ
- الْإِبْتِعَادُ عَنِ الْكَذِبِ وَالْغِيبَةِ

أَنَا أُمْتِلُ لِمَا فِي حَدِيثِ نَبِيِّ ﷺ مِنَ الْأَوَامِرِ لِأَنِّي أَحِبُّ نَبِيَّ ﷺ.
وَأَجْتَنِبُ مَا فِي حَدِيثِ نَبِيِّ ﷺ مِنَ النَّوَاهِي لِأَنِّي أَحِبُّ نَبِيَّ ﷺ.

وَأَقْرَبُ بَأَنِّ كُلِّ مَا قَالَهُ الرَّسُولُ ﷺ فَهُوَ حَقٌّ.

The Hadith of my Prophet ﷺ teaches me to:

- How to worship Allah properly
- Obey my parents
- Fulfill promises
- Help others
- Be merciful and kind
- Stay away from lying and backbiting

I will do everything that the Hadith of my Prophet ﷺ tells me to do because I love my Prophet ﷺ.

I will stay away from everything the Hadith of my Prophet ﷺ tells me to stay away from because I love my Prophet ﷺ.

I declare that everything the Prophet ﷺ said is the truth.

فَضْلُ التَّيْمَنِ

عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُعْجِبُهُ التَّيْمَنُ فِي تَنْعَلِهِ وَتَرْجُلِهِ، وَطُهُورِهِ، وَفِي شَأْنِهِ كُلِّهِ. (متفق عليه)

اليسار

كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَسْتَعْمِلُ الْيَسَارَ فِي:

- الْإِسْتِنْجَاءِ

كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَبْدَأُ بِالْيَسَارِ فِي:

- الْخُرُوجِ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ
- دُخُولِ الْحَمَّامِ
- خَلْعِ الثَّوْبِ

اليمين

كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَسْتَعْمِلُ الْيَمِينَ فِي:

- الْأَكْلِ
- الشُّرْبِ
- الْمُصَافَحَةِ
- أَخْذِ الْأَشْيَاءِ وَإِعْطَائِهَا

كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَبْدَأُ بِالْيَمِينِ فِي:

- الْوُضُوءِ
- الْغُسْلِ
- لُبْسِ الثَّوْبِ
- دُخُولِ الْمَسْجِدِ
- الْخُرُوجِ مِنَ الْحَمَّامِ

الحديث

أَحَبُّ نَبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَبْدَأُ بِالْيَمِينِ فِي الْأُمُورِ الَّتِي كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَبْدَأُ فِيهَا بِالْيَمِينِ.
أَحَبُّ نَبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَبْدَأُ بِالْيَسَارِ فِي الْأُمُورِ الَّتِي كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَبْدَأُ فِيهَا بِالْيَسَارِ.

VIRTUE OF BEGINNING FROM THE RIGHT

‘Aisha رضي الله عنها said: “The Prophet ﷺ would like to begin from the right in wearing his shoes, combing his hair, purifying himself and in all of his matters.” (Bukhari and Muslim)

Left

The Prophet ﷺ would use his left hand to:

- Clean himself after using toilet

He would begin from the left when he would:

- Leave the Masjid
- Enter the toilet
- Take off his clothes

Right

The Prophet ﷺ would use his right hand to:

- Eat
- Drink
- Shake hands
- Take and give things to others

He would begin from the right when he would:

- Perform Wudhu
- Perform Ghusl
- Wear his clothes
- Enter the masjid
- Leave the toilet

I love my Prophet ﷺ so I will begin from the right in those things that the Prophet ﷺ began from the right.

I love my Prophet ﷺ so I will begin from the left in those things that the Prophet ﷺ began from the left.

فَضْلُ الصِّدْقِ

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: عَلَيْكُمْ بِالصِّدْقِ، فَإِنَّ الصِّدْقَ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْبِرِّ، وَإِنَّ الْبِرَّ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ. (متفق عليه)

س: مَا مَعْنَى الصِّدْقِ؟

ج: الصِّدْقُ أَنْ يَقُولَ الْإِنْسَانُ الْحَقِيقَةَ.

الحديث

الصِّدْقُ مِنْ أَكْثَرِ أَخْلَاقِ الْمُسْلِمِ.

الصِّدْقُ سَبِيلٌ لِمَحَبَّةِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَمَحَبَّةِ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ.

الصِّدْقُ يَهْدِينَا إِلَى الْأَعْمَالِ الصَّالِحَةِ وَالْجَنَّةِ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا. يُصْلِحْ لَكُمْ أَعْمَالَكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَقَدْ فَازَ فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا. (الأحزاب: ٧٠، ٧١)

كَانَ نَبِينَا مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ أَصْدَقَ النَّاسِ.

كَانَ نَبِينَا مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ أَصْدَقَ النَّاسِ حَتَّى قَبْلَ النَّبَوَّةِ وَلَقِبَ بِالصَّادِقِ الْأَمِينِ.

أَتَكَلَّمُ بِالصِّدْقِ دَائِمًا لِأَنِّي مُسْلِمٌ وَأُحِبُّ أَنْ أَتَّبِعَ نَبِيَّ ﷺ.

VIRTUE OF HONESTY

'Abdullah bin Mas'ud رضي الله عنه narrates that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Hold on to honesty, as honesty leads a person to good, and good leads a person to Paradise." (Bukhari and Muslim)

?

Q: What does honesty mean?

A: Honesty is when a person says what is true.

Hadith

Honesty is one of the greatest qualities of a Muslim.

Honesty is a way to attain the love of Allah and His Messenger ﷺ.

Honesty will lead us to good deeds and Paradise.

Allah says: "O you who believe, fear Allah and say what is fair and true. He will improve your actions for you, and forgive your sins. And whoever obeys Allah and His Messenger has achieved great success." (Al-Ahzab 70-71)

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the most truthful of all people.

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the most truthful before he even became a Prophet. He was given the titles "the most honest" and "the most trustworthy".

I will always speak the truth because I am a Muslim
and I love to follow my Prophet ﷺ.

عِظَمُ ذَنْبِ الْكَذِبِ

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: إِيَّاكُمْ وَالْكَذِبَ، فَإِنَّ الْكَذِبَ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْفُجُورِ، وَإِنَّ الْفُجُورَ يَهْدِي إِلَى النَّارِ. (متفق عليه)

س: مَا مَعْنَى الْكَذِبِ؟

ج: الْكَذِبُ هُوَ الْإِخْبَارُ بِالشَّيْءِ عَلَى خِلَافِ مَا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ.

الحديث



تَبْتَعِدُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ عَنِ الْكَذَّابِ، فَيُحَرِّمُ بَرَكَتَهُمْ. وَالنَّاسُ يُبْغِضُونَكَ إِنْ كُنْتَ تَكْذِبُ وَيَنْفِرُونَ مِنْكَ لِأَنَّكَ لَسْتَ أَمِينًا.

س: مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ إِذَا كَذَبْتَ؟

ج: أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ، وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ، وَأَعِزُّهُ إِلَّا أَعُودَ إِلَى الْكَذِبِ أَبَدًا.

SERIOUSNESS OF LYING

'Abdullah bin Mas'ud  said that the Prophet  said: "Stay away from lying because lying leads a person to sin, and sin leads to the Fire." (Bukhari & Muslim)

?

Q: What does lying mean?

A: Lying is to say that which is not true.

Hadith



The Angels do not come near people who tell lies. Therefore, those who tell lies are deprived of the angels' blessings. If you tell lies, people will not like you and they will keep away from you because you are not trustworthy.

?

Q: What will you do if you have told a lie?

A: I will ask Allah for forgiveness and repent to Him. I will make sure I will never tell a lie.

مُسَاعَدَةُ الْآخَرِينَ

عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: خَيْرُ النَّاسِ أَنْفَعُهُمْ لِلنَّاسِ. (الطبراني)

وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا
جَاءَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَيُّ النَّاسِ
أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ اللَّهُ؟ فَقَالَ: أَحَبُّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ اللَّهُ أَنْفَعُهُمْ لِلنَّاسِ،
وَأَحَبُّ الْأَعْمَالِ إِلَيَّ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ،
سُرُورٌ تُدْخِلُهُ عَلَى مُسْلِمٍ. (الطبراني)

حَثَّنَا الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى إِيْصَالِ النَّفْعِ إِلَى الْآخَرِينَ.
خَيْرُ النَّاسِ وَأَحَبُّ النَّاسِ إِلَى اللَّهِ مَنْ سَاعَدَ الْآخَرِينَ وَأَدْخَلَ السُّرُورَ عَلَيْهِمْ.

أُسَاعِدُ كُلَّ مَنْ يَحْتَاجُ إِلَى الْمُسَاعَدَةِ لِأَيِّ مُسْلِمٍ.

HELPING OTHERS

Jabir bin 'Abdullah  said that the Messenger of Allah  said: "The best of people are those who bring most benefit to others." (Tabarani)

It is narrated in the Hadith of Ibn 'Umar  that a man came to the Messenger of Allah  and said: "O Messenger of Allah! Who are the most beloved people to Allah?"

He replied: "The most beloved people to Allah are those who benefit people the most. And the most beloved deed to Allah is to make a Muslim happy." (Tabarani)

Islam has encouraged us to help others by serving them and benefitting them. The best and most beloved people to Allah are those who help others by serving them and making them happy.

I will help anyone who needs help because I am a Muslim.



؟

س: مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ إِذَا لَقِيتَ مُسْلِمًا؟
ج: إِذَا لَقِيتُ مُسْلِمًا أَتَبَسَّمُ لَهُ.

؟

س: مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ إِذَا رَأَيْتَ أَحَدًا فِي مُشْكِلَةٍ؟
ج: أُسْرِعُ إِلَى مُسَاعَدَتِهِ، لِأَنَّ الْمُسَاعَدَةَ عِبَادَةٌ يُثَابُ عَلَيْهَا.

؟

س: مَاذَا يَنْبَغِي أَنْ تَنْوِي إِذَا سَاعَدْتَ الْآخَرِينَ؟

- ج: (١) أَنْوِي مَرْضَاةَ اللَّهِ.
(٢) أَنْوِي إِدْخَالَ السُّرُورِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ.
(٣) أَنْوِي شُكْرَ اللَّهِ عَلَى نِعَمِهِ، وَأَنَّهُ مَنَحَنِي فُرْصَةً لِلْحُصُولِ عَلَى الثَّوَابِ، وَمُسَاعَدَةِ الْآخَرِينَ.

الحديث

فَمُسَاعَدَةُ الْآخَرِينَ مِنْ أَعْظَمِ
أَنْوَاعِ الْخَيْرِ، وَلَهَا مَكَانَةٌ
عَالِيَةٌ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ.

?

Q: What do you do when you meet a Muslim?

A: When I meet a Muslim, I smile at them.

?

Q: What do you do if you see someone in difficulty?

A: I rush to help them because helping others and serving them is an act of worship and I will be rewarded by Allah.

?

Q: What intention should you make when you help and serve others?

A:

1. I intend to please Allah.
2. I intend to make a Muslim happy.
3. I intend to be thankful to Allah for His blessings, and for giving me the chance to get reward by helping and serving others.

Helping others is one of the greatest deeds you can do. This is why it has a great status in Islam.

الأخلاق والآداب

الأهداف التربوية:

١ تَنْشِئَةُ الطُّلَّابِ عَلَى حُسْنِ التَّعَامُلِ مَعَ الْآخَرِينَ مِنَ الْكِبَارِ وَالْأَصْدِقَاءِ وَالْجِيرَانِ ، وَعَلَى الرَّحْمَةِ بِالْحَيَوَانَاتِ.

٢ تَعْلِيمُ الطُّلَّابِ تَحِيَّةَ الْإِسْلَامِ "السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ" وَفَضْلَ هَذِهِ التَّحِيَّةِ.

٣ تَرْبِيَةُ الطُّلَّابِ عَلَى عِظَمِ حَقِّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ وَكَيْفَ يَكُونُ بِرُهُمَا.

٤ التَّعْرِيفُ بِآدَابِ الْمُتَعَلِّمِ مَعَ مُعَلِّمِهِ.

٥ تَعْلِيمُ آدَابِ الْأَكْلِ وَالشُّرْبِ وَآدَابِ قَضَاءِ الْحَاجَةِ.

Akhlaq & Adab

Learning Objectives:

1

Nurture students to be kind to others, including the elderly, friends and neighbours; and to show mercy to animals.

2

Teach students the virtue of Islam's greeting: Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh.

3

Nurture children regarding the great right of parents and how to be dutiful towards them.

4

Explain how a student should interact with his teacher.

5

Teach the etiquettes of eating, drinking and using the toilet.

احْتِرَامُ الْآخَرِينَ

عَلَّمَنِي دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ احْتِرَامَ الْآخَرِينَ.

إِذَا عَامَلْتُ الْآخَرِينَ بِخُلُقٍ حَسَنٍ، أَحَبَّنِي اللَّهُ.

التَّأَدُّبُ مَعَ النَّاسِ هُوَ خُلُقُ الْمُسْلِمِ الَّذِي يَفْهَمُ دِينَهُ.

لِأَنِّي مُسْلِمٌ عَلَيَّ أَنْ:

- أَحْتَرِمَ مَنْ هُمْ أَكْبَرُ مِنِّي، وَأَعَامِلَهُمْ بِخُلُقٍ حَسَنٍ وَلَا أُسِيءَ إِلَيْهِمْ أَبَدًا.
- أَحْتَرِمَ مُعَلِّمِي وَأَسْتَمِعَ إِلَيْهِ إِذَا كَلَّمَنِي، وَأَعْمَلُ مَا يَأْمُرُنِي بِهِ.
- أَحْتَرِمَ أَصْدِقَائِي وَأَعَامِلَهُمْ بِخُلُقٍ حَسَنٍ.
- أَحْتَرِمَ حِيرَانِي وَلَا أُؤْذِيهِمْ.
- أَرْحَمَ الْحَيَوَانَاتِ وَأَعْطِيهَا مَا تَحْتَاجُ إِلَيْهِ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ وَالشَّرَابِ وَلَا أُؤْذِيهَا أَبَدًا.



RESPECTING OTHERS

My Din Islam has taught me to treat others with respect.

When I treat others with good character, Allah will love me.

Respecting others is the character of a Muslim who understands his religion.

Because I am a Muslim, I will:

- Respect those who are older than me. I will show the best character when I interact with them and will not behave bad towards them.
- Respect my teachers. I will listen carefully when they speak and I will follow their instructions by doing what they tell me to do.
- Respect my friends and have the best character when I interact with them.
- Respect my neighbours and will never hurt or harm them.
- Show mercy to animals. I will give them the food and drink they need and I will never hurt or harm them.



التَّعَامُلُ مَعَ النَّاسِ

عَلَّمَنَا الْإِسْلَامُ حُسْنَ التَّعَامُلِ مَعَ النَّاسِ.
حُسْنَ التَّعَامُلِ مَعَ النَّاسِ مِنْ أَفْضَلِ أَخْلَاقِ الْمُسْلِمِ.

أَصَافِحُ أَخِي عِنْدَ لِقَائِهِ، وَأَحْيِيهِ بِتَحِيَّةِ الْإِسْلَامِ.
أَسْتَمِعُ لِلْآخَرِينَ وَلَا أَقْاطِعُهُمْ أَثْنَاءَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.
لَا أَرْفَعُ صَوْتِي أَثْنَاءَ التَّحَدُّثِ مَعَ الْآخَرِينَ.

س: مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ إِذَا أَسَأْتَ إِلَى أَخِيكَ؟
ج: يَنْبَغِي أَنْ أَعْتَذِرَ إِلَيْهِ بِقَوْلِي "سَامِحْنِي" وَأَطْلُبُ مِنْهُ الْعَفْوَ.

أَحْتَرِّمُ جَمِيعَ النَّاسِ، وَأُحْسِنُ إِلَيْهِمْ دَائِمًا.

الأخلاق والآداب



DEALING WITH OTHERS

Islam has taught us to treat others with good manners. Treating people kindly is from the best character of a Muslim.

I will shake hands with my brother when I meet him and I will greet him with the greetings of Islam.

I will listen to others and not interrupt them while they are speaking.

I will not raise my voice while speaking to others.



Q: What should you do if you have treated someone badly?

A: I should apologise to them by saying "sorry" and ask them to forgive me.

I will always respect people and be good to them all the time.

فَضْلُ التَّبَسُّمِ

لِقَاءُ النَّاسِ بِالتَّبَسُّمِ وَطَلَاقَةُ الْوَجْهِ مِنْ أَفْضَلِ أَخْلَاقِ الْمُسْلِمِ.

كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَتَبَسَّمُ كَثِيرًا.
قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : مَا رَأَيْتُ أَحَدًا أَكْثَرَ تَبَسُّمًا
مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. (رواه الترمذي)

س: هَلْ يُثَابُ الْمُسْلِمُ عَلَى التَّبَسُّمِ؟
ج: نَعَمْ، يُثَابُ الْمُسْلِمُ عَلَى التَّبَسُّمِ كَمَا يُثَابُ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ.
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: تَبَسُّمُكَ فِي وَجْهِ أَخِيكَ لَكَ صَدَقَةٌ. (الترمذي)

س: مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ عِنْدَمَا تُقَابِلُ أَخَاكَ حَزِينًا
ج: أَسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهِ مُتَبَسِّمًا.

أَتَبَسَّمُ فِي وَجْهِ مَنْ أَلْتَقِيَ مِنَ النَّاسِ.
هَلْ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ التَّبَسُّمَ حَجَائِيٌّ ، لَا يَحْتَاجُ إِلَى مَالٍ؟

VIRTUE OF SMILING

Meeting people with a smile and a happy face is from the best character of a Muslim.

The Prophet ﷺ would smile a lot.

‘Abdullah Ibn al-Harithؓ said:
“I have never seen anyone who smiled more than the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.” (Tirmidhi)

?

Q: Will a Muslim be rewarded by Allah for smiling?

A: Yes! A Muslim will be rewarded by Allah for smiling like he is rewarded for charity. **The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:**
“Smiling at your brother is charity.” (Tirmidhi)

?

Q: What do you do if someone meets you with a sad face?

A: I will greet him with salam and a smile!

I will smile at whoever I meet.
Did you know smiling is free and does not cost anything!?

فَضْلُ السَّلَامِ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ: تَحِيَّةُ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَتَحِيَّةُ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ.

أَمَرَنَا اللَّهُ أَنْ نَقُولَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ لِمَنْ نَلْقَاهُ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ.
أَمَرَنَا نَبِيُّنَا مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ أَنْ نُفْشِيَ السَّلَامَ.

إِذَا قُلْنَا السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكُمْ لِأَحَدٍ فَإِنَّا نَدْعُو لَهُ بِالْأَمْنِ وَالسَّلَامَةِ.

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: وَإِذَا حُيِّيتُمْ بِتَحِيَّةٍ فَحَيُّوا بِأَحْسَنَ مِنْهَا أَوْ رُدُّوهَا. (النساء: ٨٦)

س: مَا الشَّيْءُ الَّذِي نَكْسِبُ بِهِ الْحَسَنَاتِ الْكَثِيرَةَ وَمَحَبَّةَ النَّاسِ؟
ج: إِنَّهُ تَحِيَّةُ السَّلَامِ؛ تَقُولُ لِمَنْ تَلْقَاهُ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: لَا تَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ حَتَّى تُؤْمِنُوا، وَلَا تُؤْمِنُوا حَتَّى تَحَابُّوا،
أَوْ لَا أَدْلُكُمْ عَلَى شَيْءٍ إِذَا فَعَلْتُمُوهُ تَحَابَبْتُمْ؟ أَفْشُوا السَّلَامَ بَيْنَكُمْ. (مسلم)

س: هَلْ أُسَلِّمُ عَلَى مَنْ لَا أَعْرِفُهُ؟
ج: نَعَمْ! نُسَلِّمُ عَلَى مَنْ نَعْرِفُ وَمَنْ لَا نَعْرِفُ.



VIRTUE OF GREETING WITH SALAM

'Assalamu Alaykum' is the greeting of Islam and the people of Paradise.

Allah has told us to say **'Assalamu Alaykum'** to every Muslim that we meet. Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ told us to spread salam (peace) among others.

When we say **'Assalamu Alaykum'** to someone, we are praying for peace and for them to be safe from all bad things.

Allah says: "When you are greeted, respond with a better greeting or return it [in a like manner]." (An-Nisa: 86)

?

Q: How we can gain lots of rewards and make everyone love us?

A: By greeting each other with salam. Whoever you meet, say: "Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahamatullahi wa Barakatuh."

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "You will not enter Paradise until you become believers, and you will not become believers until you love each other. Shall I not tell you something which if you were to do then you would love each other? Spread salam among yourselves." (Muslim)

?

Q: Should I give salam to those who I do not know?

A: Yes! We should greet with salam those we know and those who we do not know.



عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ جَلَسَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: عَشْرٌ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ، فَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِ، فَجَلَسَ، فَقَالَ: عِشْرُونَ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، فَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِ، فَجَلَسَ، فَقَالَ: ثَلَاثُونَ (أبو داود)

عَشْرُ حَسَنَاتٍ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ | وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ

عِشْرُونَ حَسَنَةً

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ | وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

ثَلَاثُونَ حَسَنَةً

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ | وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

يَنْبَغِي لَنَا أَنْ نُبَادِرَ بِالسَّلَامِ عَلَى مَنْ نَلْقَاهُ،
لِنَكْسِبَ الْأَجْرَ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَنَقْتَدِيَ بِسُنَّةِ نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ.

'Imran ibn Husayn ؓ says: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'Assalamu Alaykum,' so he ﷺ replied to him. He then sat down, and the Prophet ﷺ said: "Ten."
 Another man came and said: 'Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmatullah,' so he ﷺ replied to him. The man then sat down. He ﷺ said: "Twenty."
 Another man came and said: 'Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh,' so he ﷺ responded to him. The man then sat down. He ﷺ said: "Thirty."
 (Abu Dawud)

Assalamu Alaykum / Walaykumus Salam	10 Rewards
Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmatullah / Walaykumus Salam wa Rahmatullah	20 Rewards
Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh / Walaykumus Salam wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh	30 Rewards

We should be quick in offering salam first to whoever we meet, so we can be rewarded by Allah and follow the Sunnah of our Prophet ﷺ.

بِرُّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ

أَمَرَنَا اللَّهُ بِالْإِحْسَانِ إِلَى الْوَالِدَيْنِ، وَالتَّوَضُّعِ لَهُمَا، وَمُصَاحَبَتِهِمَا فِي الدُّنْيَا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.
بِرُّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ طَرِيقٌ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ.

أَمَرَنَا اللَّهُ بِبِرِّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ. قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا
إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا، إِمَّا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا
فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٍّ وَلَا تَنْهَرْهُمَا وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا. (الإسراء: ٢٣)

أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُنَا ﷺ بِبِرِّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ.
عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: أَيُّ الْعَمَلِ أَحَبُّ إِلَى اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ:
الصَّلَاةُ عَلَى وَفَّيْهَا. قُلْتُ: ثُمَّ أَيُّ؟ قَالَ: ثُمَّ بِرُّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ. (بخاري)

أَبْرُّ وَالِدَيَّ دَائِمًا حَتَّىٰ أَدْخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ.
أَدْعُو لَهُمَا بِالْقَوْلِ: رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا.



BEING DUTIFUL TO PARENTS

Allah has ordered us to be kind to our parents, be humble to them and interact with them using the best manners. Being dutiful to our parents will lead us on the path to Jannah (paradise).

Allah has instructed us to be dutiful to parents.

Allah says: “Your Lord has decreed: Do not worship anyone but Him; be good to your parents; and should any one of them or both reach old age with you, do not say to them even ‘uff’, nor rebuke them, but speak to them with respect.” (Al-Isra: 23)

Our Messenger ﷺ has told us to be dutiful to parents.

Abdullah bin Mas‘ud ؓ said: ‘I asked the Prophet ﷺ: “What is the most beloved deed to Allah?” He replied: “Performing Salah on time.” I asked: “Then which deed?” He replied: “Being dutiful to parents.” (Bukhari)

I will always be dutiful to my parents so that I can enter Paradise.

I will pray for them by saying: **“O my Lord, have mercy on them as they raised me when I was small.”**





س: كَيْفَ يَكُونُ بَرُّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ؟

ج: بَرُّ الْوَالِدَيْنِ يَكُونُ بِأُمُورٍ كَثِيرَةٍ، مِنْهَا:

- طَاعَةُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ
- خَفْضُ الصَّوْتِ عِنْدَهُمَا
- الدُّعَاءُ لَهُمَا
- الْإِسْتِئْذَانُ عِنْدَ الدُّخُولِ عَلَيْهِمَا
- مُسَاعَدَتُهُمَا.

أَحْرُصْ أَنْ أَكُونَ بَارًّا بِوَالِدَيْ.

أَحِبُّ أَبِي وَأُمِّي وَأُطِيعُهُمَا.
أَنَا أَدْعُو لِأَبِي وَأُمِّي كُلَّ يَوْمٍ.

?

Q: How can we be dutiful to our parents?

A: We can be dutiful in many ways. These include:

- Always obeying them
- Lowering our voice in front of them
- Making du'a for them
- Asking permission before entering upon them
- Helping them.

I will try my best to be dutiful to my parents.

I love my father and mother and I obey them.
I make du'a for my father and mother everyday.

آدَابُ الْمُتَعَلِّمِ

أَنَا أَتَعَلَّمُ كَيْفَ أَتَعَامَلُ مَعَ مُعَلِّمِي:

- أُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهِ
- لَا أُقَاطِعُهُ أَثْنَاءَ حَدِيثِهِ
- أَسْتَمِعُ لِكَلَامِهِ
- أَتَحَدَّثُ مَعَهُ بِأَدَبٍ دَائِمًا
- أَدْعُو لَهُ
- أَسْتَأْذِنُ قَبْلَ الدُّخُولِ وَعِنْدَ الْخُرُوجِ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.



ETIQUETTE OF A STUDENT

I am learning the etiquettes of interacting with my teachers:

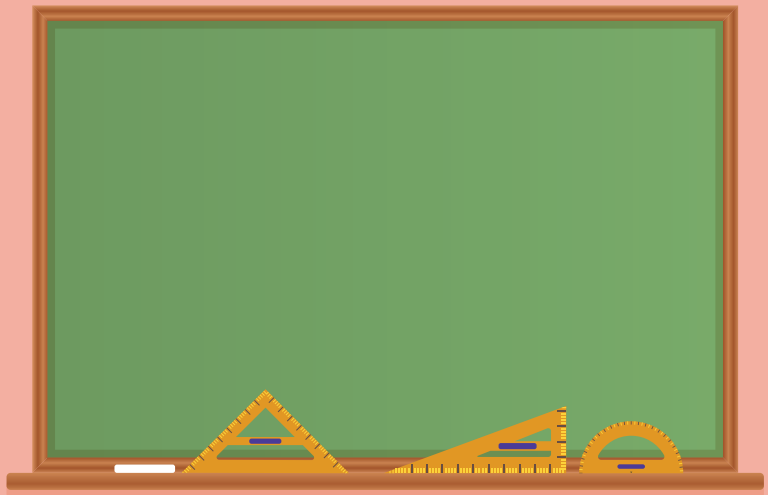
- I will greet my teacher with salam.
- I will not interrupt my teacher while they are speaking.
- I will listen carefully to what my teacher is saying.
- I will always talk to my teacher with respect.
- I will make du'a for my teacher.
- I will ask permission from my teacher before entering and leaving the classroom.



- اَتَعَاوُنُ مَعَهُ.
- اَهْتَمُّ بِوَاجِبَاتِي الْمَدْرَسِيَّةِ.
- اَسْأَلُ وَاجِيبُ وَالْعَبُّ بِاَدَبٍ.

أُحِبُّ مُعَلِّمِي وَأَدْعُو لَهُ.

الأخلاق والآداب



- I will help them.
- I will do my homework.
- I will ask, answer, and play with respect.

I love my teacher and
I make du'a for my
teacher.



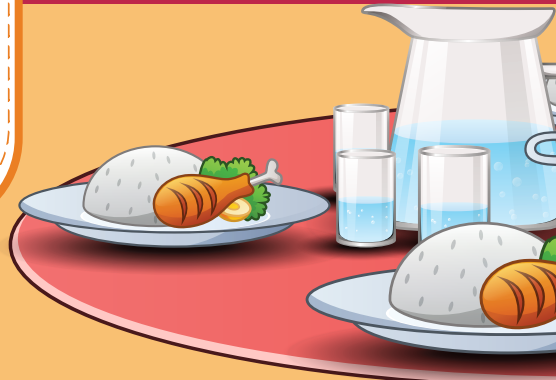
آدَابُ الْأَكْلِ

عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: كُنْتُ غُلَامًا فِي حِجْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ،
وَكَانَتْ يَدَيَّ تَطِيشُ فِي الصَّحْفَةِ، فَقَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يَا غُلَامُ، سَمَّ اللَّهُ،
وَكُلْ بِيَمِينِكَ، وَكُلْ مِمَّا يَلِيكَ، فَمَا زَالَتْ تِلْكَ طِعْمَتِي بَعْدُ. (رواه البخاري ومسلم)

دِينِي يُعَلِّمُنِي آدَابَ الْأَكْلِ.
أُحَافِظُ عَلَى آدَابِ الْأَكْلِ.

الأخلاق والآداب

- عَلَّمَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي الْأَكْلِ أَنْ:
- أَغْسِلَ يَدَيَّ قَبْلَ الْأَكْلِ وَبَعْدَهُ.
- أَسْبِي اللَّهَ عِنْدَ الْبَدءِ وَأَحْمَدَهُ عِنْدَ الْإِنْتِهَاءِ.
- أَكُلْ بِيَمِينِي.
- أَكُلْ بِثَلَاثَةِ أَصَابِعَ وَأَلْعَقَهَا: إِتْبَاعًا لِنَبِيِّ ﷺ وَلِعَدَمِ تَضْيِيعِ الطَّعَامِ.
- أَكُلْ مِنْ جَوَانِبِ الْقِصْعَةِ وَمِمَّا يَلِينِي.



ETIQUETTE OF EATING

'Umar Ibn Abi Salamah  says:

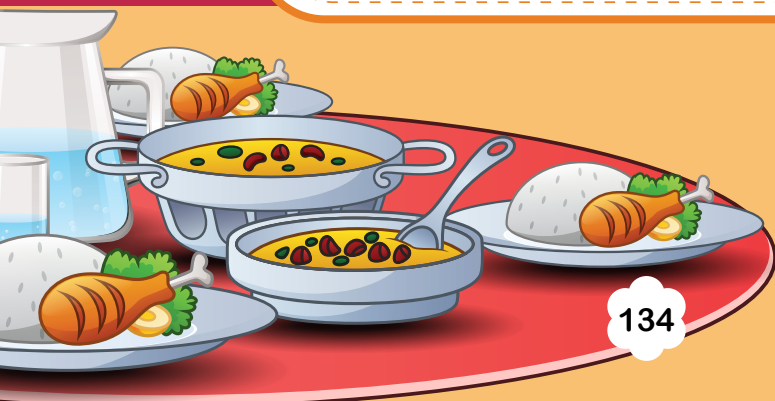
"I was a boy in the care of the Messenger of Allah , and my hand would wander about in the dish. The Messenger of Allah  said to me: "O young boy! Say Allah's name, eat with your right hand and eat from what is near you." After that, this continued to be my way of eating." (Bukhari and Muslim)

My religion teaches me the etiquettes of eating.

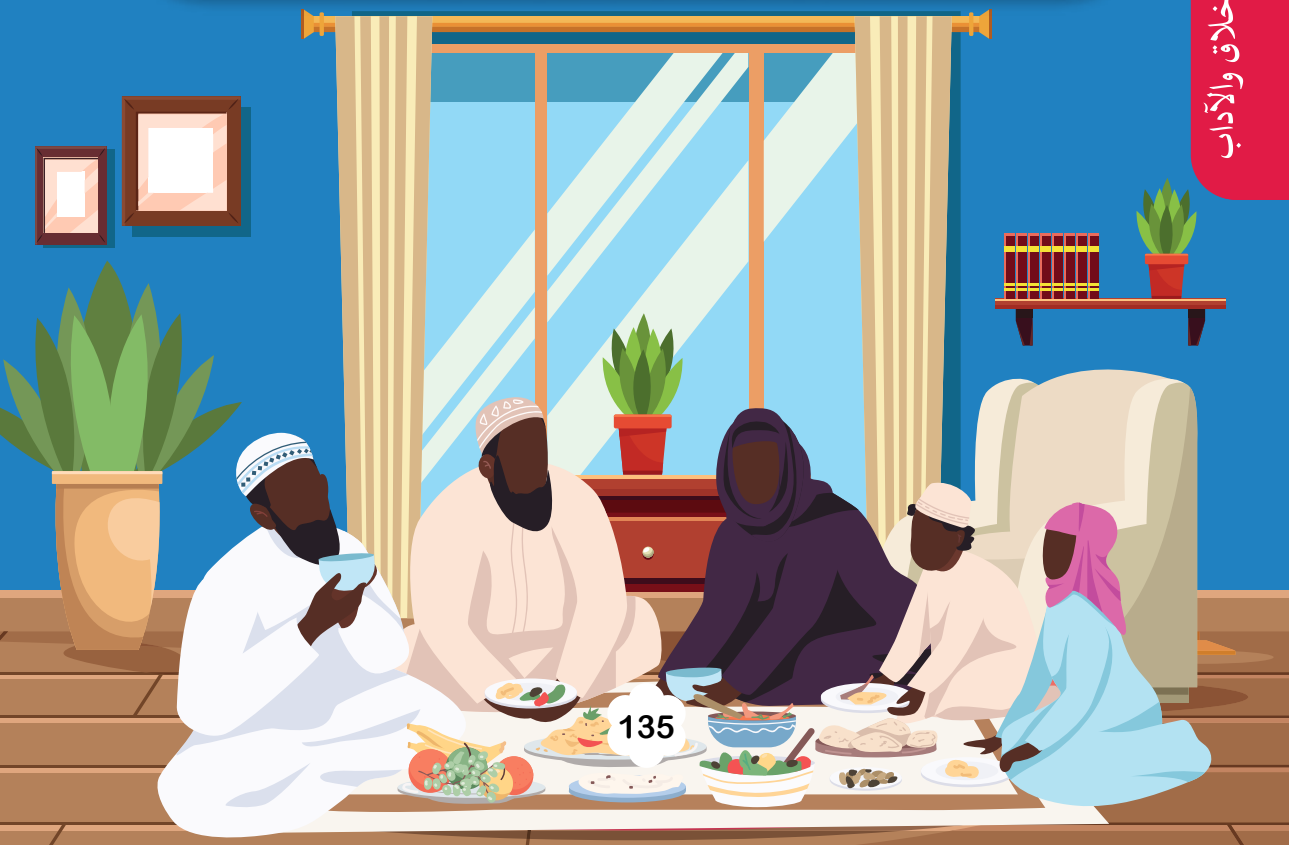
I always follow these etiquettes of eating.

My Prophet  taught me to eat in the following way:

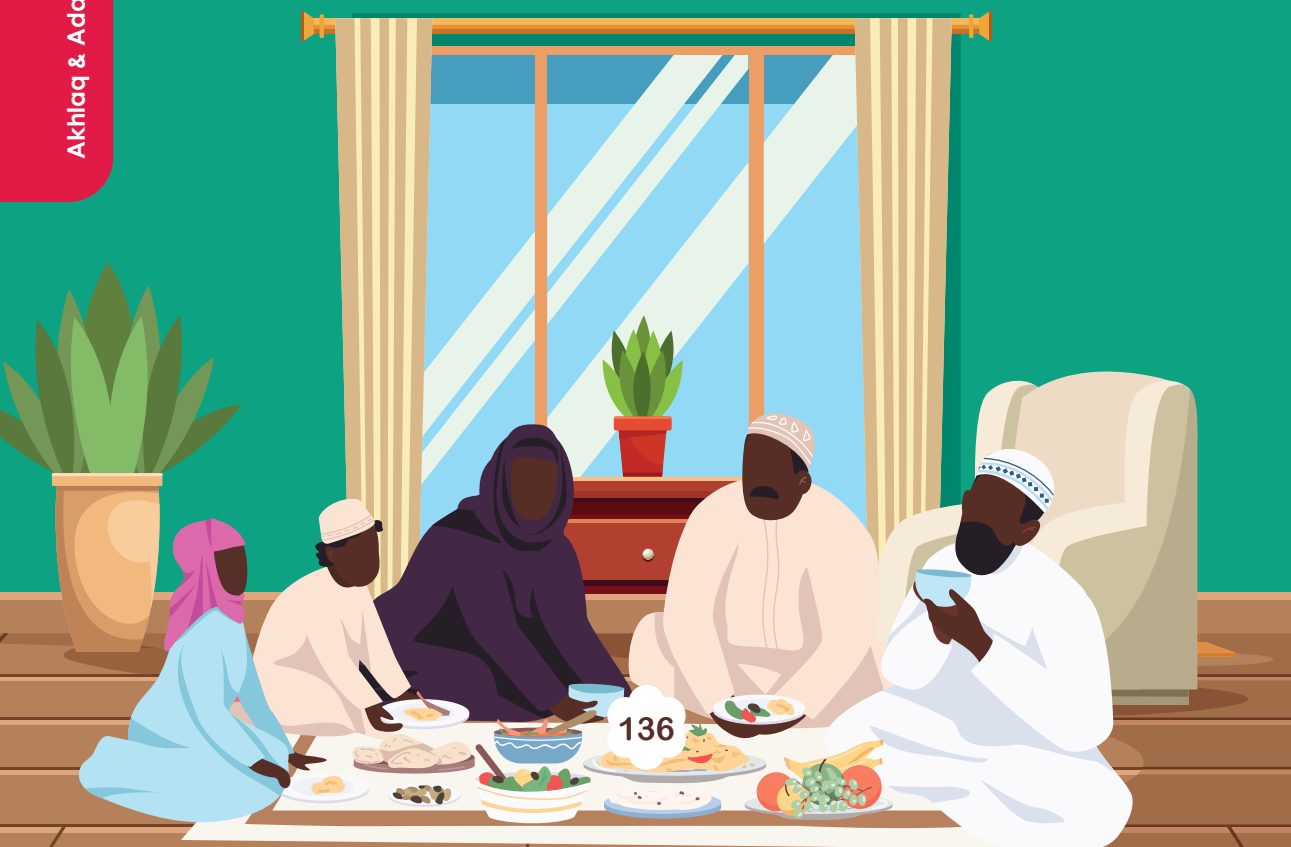
- I wash my hands before and after eating.
- I mention Allah's name before eating and praise Him after eating.
- I eat with my right hand.
- I eat with three fingers and lick them after; following my Prophet  and not wasting any food.
- I eat from the side of the dish and which is closest to me.



- أَجْتَمِعَ مَعَ الْآخَرِينَ عَلَى الطَّعَامِ لِلبَرَكَةِ.
- أَكَلَ وَأَنَا جَالِسٌ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ كَمَا فَعَلَهُ نَبِيِّ ﷺ.
- أَنْتَظِرُ حَتَّى يَبْرُدَ الطَّعَامُ السَّاخِنُ وَلَا أَنْفُخَ فِيهِ.
- لَا أَمْلَأُ بَطْنِي مِنَ الطَّعَامِ، وَلَا أُعِيبَ طَعَامًا.
- أَدْعُو لِمَنْ اسْتَضَافَنِي.
- أَجْتَنِبُ أَكْلَ الثُّومِ وَالْبَصَلِ قَبْلَ دُخُولِ الْمَسْجِدِ، وَكُلَّ مَا لَهُ رَائِحَةٌ يَتَأَذَى النَّاسُ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ مِنْهَا. إِنْ فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ، عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَنْظِفَ فِي جَيْدًا قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ أَوْ لِقَاءِ أَحَدٍ.
- أَخَذَ مَا وَقَعَ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ وَأُزِيلَ عَنْهُ مَا أَصَابَهُ مِنَ الْأَذَى كَاللُّثْرَابِ وَنَحْوِهِ ثُمَّ أَكَلَهُ.



- I eat food together with others to increase the blessings.
- I eat sitting on the floor like my Prophet ﷺ did.
- I wait for hot food to cool down and do not blow on it.
- I do not fill myself with food and I do not fault the food.
- I do not find fault with the food; if I don't like it, I leave it.
- I make du'a for the one who invites me for food.
- I refrain from eating (raw) garlic or onions before entering the Masjid. I also do not eat anything else which has a strong smell and could trouble other people and the angels. If I have done so, I clean my mouth properly before praying or meeting someone.
- I pick up whatever food falls down, wipe the dirt off it and then eat it.



أَقْتَصِدْ فِي الطَّعَامِ، وَاتَّجَنَّبِ الْإِسْرَافَ فِيهِ؛ فَلَا أَمْلَأُ بَطْنِي بِالطَّعَامِ،
بَلْ أَجْعَلُ ثُلُثًا لِّطَعَامِي، وَثُلُثًا لِّشَرَابِي، وَثُلُثًا لِنَفْسِي.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ قَبْلَ الطَّعَامِ؟

ج: أَقُولُ: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ إِذَا نَسِيتَ التَّسْمِيَةَ فِي أَوَّلِ الطَّعَامِ؟

ج: إِذَا نَسِيتُ التَّسْمِيَةَ فِي أَوَّلِ الطَّعَامِ، أَقُولُ: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَآخِرِهِ.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ إِذَا انْتَهَيْتَ مِنَ الْأَكْلِ؟

ج: أَقُولُ: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا الطَّعَامَ وَرَزَقَنِيهِ
مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةٍ.



When I am eating, I will not waste and not overeat. I will keep one third of my stomach for food, one third for drink and one third for breathing (in other words, leave one third empty).

?

Q: What do you say before you eat?

A: I say: "In the Name of Allah."

?

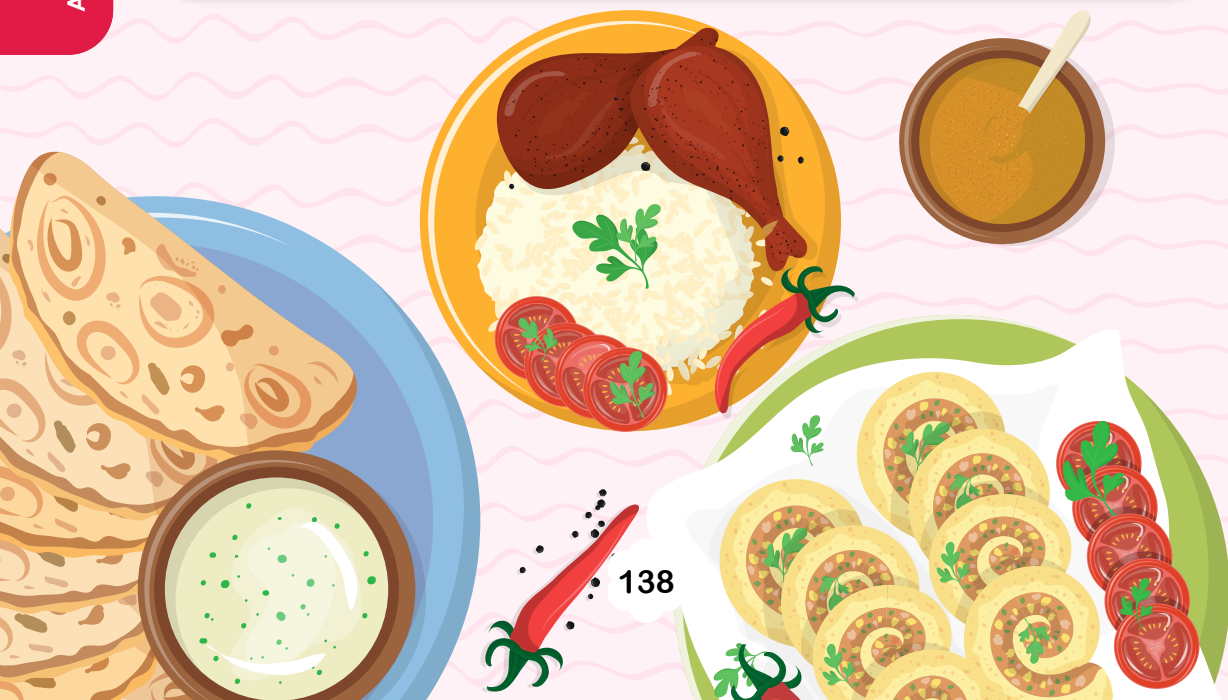
Q: What do you say if you forget to take Allah's Name at the start of eating?

A: If I forget to take Allah's Name at the start, I say: "In the Name of Allah, at the beginning and the end."

?

Q: What do you say when you have finished eating?

A: I say: "All praise and thanks are for Allah who has fed me this food and provided it for me without any strength or power from myself."



آدَابُ الشُّرْبِ

دِينِي يُعَلِّمُنِي آدَابَ الشُّرْبِ.
أُحَافِظُ عَلَى آدَابِ الشُّرْبِ.

عَلَّمَنِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي الشُّرْبِ أَنْ:

- أَشْرَبَ قَاعِدًا.
- أَشْرَبَ عَلَى ثَلَاثِ مَرَّاتٍ ، وَأَتَوَقَّفُ
- بَعْدَ كُلِّ شُرْبَةٍ؛ لِأَتَنْفَسَ خَارِجَ الْإِنَاءِ.
- لَا أَشْرَبَ مِنْ ثُلْمَةِ الْقَدَحِ.
- لَا أَتَنْفَسُ فِي الْإِنَاءِ.

ETIQUETTE OF DRINKING

My Din (way of life) teaches me the etiquettes of drinking.
I always follow the etiquettes of drinking.

My Prophet ﷺ taught me to drink in the following way:

- I drink while sitting down.
- I drink in three sips, stopping after each sip so I can breathe outside the cup.
- I don't drink from the broken side of the cup.
- I don't breathe in the cup.

?

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ قَبْلَ
الشُّرْبِ؟

ج: أَقُولُ: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ.



?

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ بَعْدَ
الشُّرْبِ؟

ج: أَقُولُ: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ.

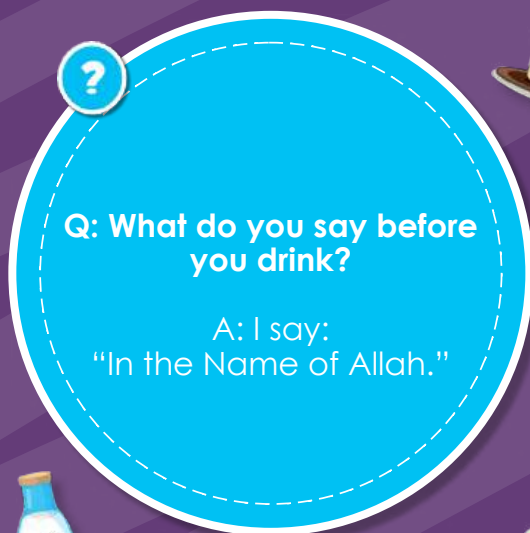


?

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ إِذَا
شَرِبْتَ لَبَنًا؟

ج: أَقُولُ: اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا
فِيهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ.





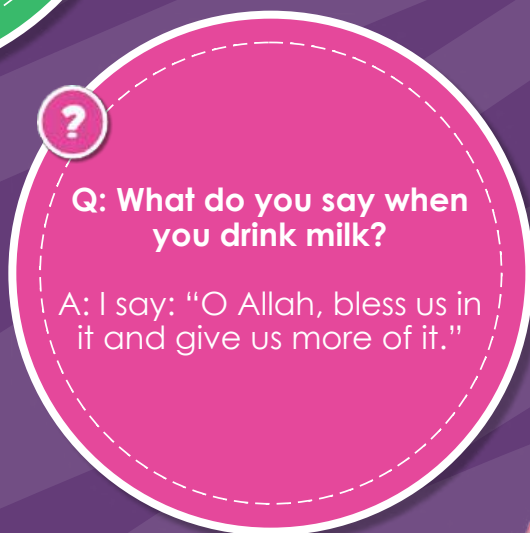
Q: What do you say before you drink?

A: I say:
"In the Name of Allah."



Q: What do you say after you drink?

A: I say: "All praise and thanks are for Allah."



Q: What do you say when you drink milk?

A: I say: "O Allah, bless us in it and give us more of it."



آدَابُ قَضَاءِ الْحَاجَةِ

عَلَّمَنَا الْإِسْلَامُ آدَابَ قَضَاءِ الْحَاجَةِ.

وَمِنْ آدَابِ قَضَاءِ الْحَاجَةِ:

- تَقْدِيمُ الرَّجُلِ الْيُسْرَى عِنْدَ الدُّخُولِ.
- تَقْدِيمُ الرَّجُلِ الْيُمْنَى عِنْدَ الْخُرُوجِ.
- اسْتِخْدَامُ الْيَدِ الْيُسْرَى فِي التَّنْظِيفِ.
- تَجَنُّبُ الْبَوْلِ قَائِمًا لِغَيْرِ عَذْرِ.
- تَنْظِيفُ مَخْرَجِ الْبَوْلِ وَالْعَائِطِ بِالْمَاءِ أَوْ بِحَجَرٍ أَوْ بِمَنْدِيلٍ.
- تَنْظِيفُ الْمَكَانِ بَعْدَ قَضَاءِ الْحَاجَةِ لئَلَّا تُؤْذِيَ أَحَدًا يَسْتَعْمِلُهُ بَعْدَكَ.
- غَسْلُ الْيَدَيْنِ بِالْمَاءِ الطَّهَوْرِ بَعْدَ الْفَرَاغِ.

الأخلاق والآداب



ETIQUETTE OF USING THE TOILET

Islam has taught us the etiquettes of using the toilet.

The etiquettes of using the toilet are:

- Entering with the left foot.
- Leaving with the right foot.
- Using the left hand for cleaning.
- Not urinating whilst standing up without an excuse.
- Cleaning the private parts with water, a mudstone or a tissue.
- Cleaning the toilet area after using it, so that you don't cause trouble to anyone who uses it after you.
- Washing your hands with clean water after using the toilet.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ عِنْدَ دُخُولِ
الْحَمَّامِ؟

ج: أَقُولُ: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي
أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ.

س: مَاذَا تَقُولُ عِنْدَ
الْخُرُوجِ مِنَ الْحَمَّامِ؟

ج: أَقُولُ: غُفْرَانُكَ.

?

Q: What do you say before entering the toilet?

A: I say: "In the Name of Allah.
O Allah, I seek Your protection
from the male and
female devils."

?

Q: What do you say after leaving the toilet?

A: I say:
"(O Allah)
I seek your forgiveness."

قصص الأنبياء

الأهداف التربوية:

١ بَيَانُ أَهَمِّ الْمَحَطَّاتِ فِي قِصَّةِ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ آدَمَ ﷺ، مِنْ خَلْقِهِ إِلَى هُبُوطِهِ الْأَرْضَ.

٢ بَيَانُ عِدَاوَةِ الشَّيْطَانِ لِلإِنْسَانِ وَسَبَبِ تِلْكَ الْعِدَاوَةِ.

٣ بَيَانُ أَهَمِّ الْمَحَطَّاتِ فِي حَيَاةِ أَنْبِيَاءِ اللَّهِ نُوحٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَى وَعِيسَى ﷺ.

٤ تَوْضِيحُ مَا دَعَا إِلَيْهِ أَوْلِيكَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ ﷺ وَمَا لَاقَوْهُ مِنْ أَقْوَامِهِمْ.

٥ بَيَانُ كَيْفَ أَنْجَى اللَّهُ الْأَنْبِيَاءَ ﷺ الَّذِينَ ذُكِرَتْ نَجَاتُهُمْ فِي الْقِسْمِ.

٦ تَرْبِيَةُ الطُّلَابِ عَلَى احْتِرَامِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ ﷺ وَالِاقْتِدَاءِ بِهِمْ.

Stories of the Prophets

Learning Objectives:

1

Explain the key events in the story of Prophet Adam ﷺ; from his creation to his coming down on earth.

2

Explain Shaytan's enmity for humans and the reason behind it.

3

Explain the key events in the lives of Prophet Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa and Isa ﷺ.

4

Explain what these prophets called towards and what they endured from their people.

5

Mention how Allah saved the prophets mentioned in this chapter.

6

Nurture students to respect and follow the example of the prophets ﷺ.

قِصَّةُ آدَمَ ﷺ

قَبْلَ خَلْقِ الْإِنْسَانِ

فِي زَمَانٍ بَعِيدٍ جَدًّا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْلُقَ اللَّهُ الْإِنْسَانَ، خَلَقَ الْمَلَائِكَةَ وَالْجِنَّ.
 الْمَلَائِكَةُ خَلَقَهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ نُورٍ.
 وَالْجِنُّ خَلَقَهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ نَارٍ.
 الْمَلَائِكَةُ خَلَقُوا كِرَامًا، لَا يَعْصُونَ اللَّهَ مَا أَمَرَهُمْ، وَيَفْعَلُونَ مَا يُؤْمَرُونَ.
 وَأَمَّا الْجِنُّ فَلَيَسُوا كَذَلِكَ، مِنْهُمْ مَنْ يُطِيعُ اللَّهَ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَعْصِيهِ.
 وَكَانَ فِي صُحْبَةِ الْمَلَائِكَةِ جِنِّي اسْمُهُ إِبْلِيسُ.
 كَانَ إِبْلِيسُ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ مَعَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ فِي السَّمَاءِ.

THE STORY OF ADAM ﷺ

Before the Creation of Humans

A long time ago, before Allah created the humans, He created the Angels and Jinn. The humans do good and bad but the Angels never sin.

Allah created the Angels from light; He made them special and always out of sight.

Allah created the Jinn from fire, similar to humans, they too have desire.

The Angels are the most noble of creation, they never disobey their Lord and in heaven have a special station.

But the Jinn are not like that, some obey Allah while others don't always do that.

There was one Jinn who stayed with the Angels, his name was Iblis. He had Angels as his friends, which made him quite pleased.

As such, Iblis enjoyed worshipping Allah, but after a while, disobeying one command of Allah made him go too far.

خُلُقُ الْإِنْسَانِ

أَرَادَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَخْلُقَ الْإِنْسَانَ.
 فَخَلَقَ أَوَّلَ بَشَرٍ، وَأَوَّلَ نَبِيٍّ، وَهُوَ آدَمُ ﷺ.
 خَلَقَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ طِينٍ وَفِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ.
 ثُمَّ عَلَّمَ اللَّهُ آدَمَ ﷺ أَسْمَاءَ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ.
 وَتَعَجَّبَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ مِنْهُ، لِأَنَّهُمْ لَمْ يَرَوْا مَخْلُوقًا مِثْلَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ.

السُّجُودُ لِآدَمَ ﷺ

أَمَرَ اللَّهُ الْمَلَائِكَةَ بِالسُّجُودِ لِآدَمَ ﷺ تَكْرِيمًا لَهُ.
 وَكَانَ إِبْلِيسُ مَأْمُورًا بِالسُّجُودِ مَعَهُمْ.
 فَطَاعَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ أَمْرَ اللَّهِ وَسَجَدُوا لِآدَمَ ﷺ.
 وَلَكِنَّ إِبْلِيسَ أَبَى وَاسْتَكْبَرَ عَنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ.
 ظَنَّ إِبْلِيسُ أَنَّهُ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ آدَمَ ﷺ، لِأَنَّهُ خُلِقَ مِنْ نَارٍ، وَآدَمُ خُلِقَ مِنْ طِينٍ.
 فَكَانَ إِبْلِيسُ بِذَلِكَ عَاصِيًا لِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ.
 فَغَضِبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ، وَلَعَنَهُ، وَأَمَرَهُ بِالخُرُوجِ مِنَ الْمَنْزِلَةِ الْعَالِيَةِ الَّتِي
 كَانَ فِيهَا مَعَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ.
 غَضِبَ إِبْلِيسُ، وَأَقْسَمَ أَنَّهُ سَيَنْتَقِمُ مِنْ آدَمَ وَذُرِّيَّتِهِ ﷺ.

Creation of Humans

Allah decided to create humans, and Prophet Adam ﷺ and his wife Hawwa were the first.

After that everyone who was to come, will only come through birth.

Adam ﷺ was created by Allah in the best way. Allah decided to make him directly from the earth's clay.

Then Allah taught Adam ﷺ the names of everything. A Human Creation so unique; how astonishing!

Prostrating to Adam ﷺ

Allah told everyone to prostrate to Adam ﷺ out of respect. Everyone followed the command except Iblis. All he did was reject.

The Angels fell into prostration, immediately following the command.

But the arrogant Iblis refused, the reason for which came Allah's demand.

He gave the reason saying: "I am from fire, he is from clay", "Prostration for this inferior creation; that will never happen, no way!"

This response made Allah angry, and so Iblis became cursed. Now from paradise where he lived with the Angels, he must disperse.

Iblis was angry and promised that he would take his revenge - on Adam ﷺ and his progeny, until the Day of Judgement - his exile he will avenge.

آدَمُ ﷺ فِي الْجَنَّةِ

أَمَرَ اللَّهُ آدَمَ ﷺ وَزَوْجَتَهُ حَوَاءَ أَنْ يَسْكُنَا الْجَنَّةَ وَيَتِمَتَّعَا بِكُلِّ مَا فِيهَا.
 فِي الْجَنَّةِ كُلُّ أَلْوَانِ الطَّعَامِ وَالشَّرَابِ وَالْفَوَاكِهِ.
 فِي الْجَنَّةِ أَنْهَارٌ مِنْ مَاءٍ، وَلَبَنٍ، وَعَسَلٍ.
 فِي الْجَنَّةِ رَوَائِحُ طَيِّبَةٌ مِنْ كُلِّ مَكَانٍ.
 الْجَنَّةُ أَحْلَى وَأَجْمَلُ مَكَانٍ خَلَقَهُ اللَّهُ.
 فَعَاشَ آدَمُ ﷺ فِي الْجَنَّةِ حَيَاةً سَعِيدَةً مَعَ زَوْجَتِهِ وَهُمَا يَتَنَقَّلَانِ بَيْنَ الْبَسَاتِينِ.
 أَرَادَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَخْتَبِرَ آدَمَ ﷺ وَحَوَاءَ ﷺ عَلَى هَذِهِ النِّعْمَةِ.
 فَنَهَاهُمَا عَنِ الْإِفْتِرَابِ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مَا فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَالْأَكْلِ مِنْهَا.
 اتَّخَذَ إِبْلِيسُ هَذَا فُرْصَةً لِإِغْوَائِهِمَا، وَالْإِنْتِقَامِ مِنْهُمَا.

Adam ﷺ in Paradise

Allah told Adam ﷺ and his wife Hawwa ﷺ to live and enjoy everything in paradise.
There was every type of colour, fruit, food & drink;
Everything was just so nice!

In Paradise, there are rivers of water, milk and honey.
Everything is so beautiful, and you don't have to pay any money!

Paradise is the most beautiful place that Allah has created.
It's only for those who listen to Him, in it they will be elevated.

Adam ﷺ lived a happy life in Paradise with his wife Hawwa ﷺ.
Both of them would wander around the gardens
which went on for so so far.

One day, Allah told them not to go near a tree,
nor eat from its fruit.
Iblis saw this as a chance to trick them,
so Adam's mind he tried to pollute.

The trick was his chance to get his own back
and take revenge.
Not realising however that, it's the
Creator of Paradise,
he'd offend.

آدَمُ ﷺ فِي الدُّنْيَا

أَمَرَ اللَّهُ آدَمَ ﷺ وَحَوَّاءَ ﷺ أَنْ يَهْبِطَا مِنَ
الْجَنَّةِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ لِتُصْبِحَ الْأَرْضُ مَسْكَنًا
لَهُمَا وَلِذُرِّيَّتِهِمَا.

أَمَّا الْجَنَّةُ فَلَنْ يَدْخُلَهَا فِي الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا
آدَمُ ﷺ وَمَنْ آمَنَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِهِ.
وَأَخْبَرَ اللَّهُ آدَمَ ﷺ أَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ.

وَالنَّبِيُّ يَدْعُو النَّاسَ إِلَى عِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ.

فَصَارَ آدَمُ ﷺ بِذَلِكَ أَوَّلَ نَبِيٍّ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ.

إِغْوَاءُ الشَّيْطَانِ

جَاءَ إِبْلِيسُ يَوْمًا عَلَى هَيْئَةٍ نَاصِحٍ.

وَقَالَ لَهُمَا: مَا نَهَاكُمَا رَبُّكُمَا عَنْ هَذِهِ
الشَّجَرَةِ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَا مَلَكَيْنِ أَوْ تَكُونَا
مِنَ الْخَالِدِينَ.

فَأَكَلَ آدَمُ ﷺ وَحَوَّاءُ ﷺ مِنَ الشَّجَرَةِ
نِسْيَانًا مِنْهُمَا أَنَّ إِبْلِيسَ عَدُوٌّ لَهُمَا.

وَلَمَّا تَذَكَّرَا خَطَأَهُمَا تَابَا، وَاسْتَغْفَرَا اللَّهَ
حَتَّى غَفَرَ لَهُمَا.

Shaytan's Trick

Iblis came one day pretending to be a good friend.

He said to them both: "Eat from the Tree, be like the Angels. I take an oath that for your life, there be no end."

So, Adam ﷺ and his wife Hawwa ﷺ slipped up and ate from the forbidden tree,

forgetting that Iblis was nothing more than their life-long enemy.

By doing so they became exposed and had no privacy.

As they realised their mistake, they felt ashamed and repented to Allah sincerely.

They said sorry to Allah for their grave mistake.

So Allah forgave them but told them from Paradise they must take a break.

Adam ﷺ on Earth

Allah then told Adam ﷺ and Hawwa ﷺ to go down to earth and leave paradise, so the earth becomes a place for them and their children to stay and see who is most nice.

As for paradise, only Adam ﷺ and his believing children will enter it, in the next life.

As long as they strive and do good actions, this will be the right price.

Allah told Adam ﷺ that he is a Prophet.

He must invite others to the oneness of Allah, and not take any profit!

Adam ﷺ became the first Messenger on earth.

Due to his repentance, Allah gave him so much more worth.



قِصَّةُ نُوحٍ ﷺ

دَعْوَةُ نُوحٍ ﷺ

بَعْدَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ آدَمَ جَاءَ نَبِيُّ آخِرِ اسْمِهِ نُوحٌ ﷺ .
 كَانَ قَوْمُ نُوحٍ ﷺ يُشْرِكُونَ بِاللَّهِ .
 صَنَعُوا أَصْنَامًا مِنَ الْحَجَرِ يَعْبُدُونَهَا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ .
 فَدَعَاهُمْ نُوحٌ ﷺ إِلَى عِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ .
 مَكَثَ نُوحٌ ﷺ عَلَى هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ سِنِينَ كَثِيرَةً .
 وَلَمْ يُؤْمِنْ بِهِ إِلَّا قَلِيلٌ ، وَأَكْثَرُهُمْ كَفَرُوا بِهِ بِمَا فِيهِمْ زَوْجُهُ وَابْنُهُ .
 غَضِبَ نُوحٌ ﷺ وَدَعَا اللَّهَ أَنْ يُهْلِكَ الْكَافِرِينَ .

السَّفِينَةُ

أَمَرَ اللَّهُ نُوحًا أَنْ يَصْنَعَ سَفِينَةً كَبِيرَةً تَحْمِي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ عَذَابِ اللَّهِ .
 أَخَذَ نُوحٌ يَصْنَعُ السَّفِينَةَ ، وَكُلَّمَا مَرَّ بِهِ قَوْمُهُ سَخِرُوا مِنْهُ .
 قَالُوا لَهُ: تَحَوَّلْتَ نَجَارًا بَعْدَ أَنْ صِرْتَ نَبِيًّا وَتَصْنَعُ السَّفِينَةَ فِي وَسْطِ الْبَرِّ .
 فَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِمْ نُوحٌ بِقَوْلِهِ: إِنْ تَسَخَرُوا مِنَّا فَإِنَّا نَسَخَرُ مِنْكُمْ كَمَا تَسَخَرُونَ .



THE STORY OF NUH ﷺ

Invitation of Nuh ﷺ

Prophet Nuh ﷺ came after Prophet Adam ﷺ to remind the people again.

The Prophets came with the message: 'Worship Allah, and from sins abstain'.

The People of Nuh ﷺ used to join partners with Allah. They would worship idols made from stone; they really went too far!

Nuh ﷺ invited them to worship Allah alone.

A simple message that Prophet Adam ﷺ also taught. It is a message so well known.

Nuh ﷺ invited them for years and years, but they refused to believe in him until the punishment appears.

Only a few believed, his own wife and son denied. "We refuse to accept," they cried.

Nuh ﷺ got upset and he asked Allah for help; "What good are these people on earth who deny Allah?" he felt.

The Ship

Allah told Nuh ﷺ to protect the believers by building a ship. This will save those who listened to Allah when the punishment will hit. Nuh ﷺ then started building a large ship. Whenever the people walked passed by it, they had a laughing fit.

"You are building a ship in dry land, how crazy and mad!" "Soon you will find out" Nuh ﷺ replied, "And for what you are saying you won't be glad."

"If you laugh at us, then we will laugh at you too. Then we'll see who has the last laugh, us or you!"

الطُّوفَانُ

جَاءَ وَعْدُ اللَّهِ ، وَأَمَرَ اللَّهُ نُوحًا عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ أَنْ يَحْمِلَ مِنْ كُلِّ جِنْسٍ مِنَ الْمَخْلُوقَاتِ ذَكَرًا وَأُنْثَى.

وَأَمَرَ نُوحًا عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ أَنْ يَحْمِلَ مَعَهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ.
وَلَمَّا تَمَّ ذَلِكَ، أَمْطَرَ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ مَطَرًا، وَأَنْبَغَ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ مَاءً كَثِيرًا.
سَالَ الْمَاءُ وَأَحَاطَ بِالنَّاسِ مِنْ كُلِّ جَانِبٍ.
وَقَعَ مَا أَرَادَهُ اللَّهُ، فَغَرِقَ الْكُفَّارُ جَمِيعًا، وَمِنْ بَيْنِهِمْ زَوْجَةُ نُوحٍ وَابْنُهُ.

بَعْدَ الطُّوفَانِ

تَوَقَّفَ نُزُولُ الْمَطَرِ ، وَبَلَعَتِ الْأَرْضُ الْمَاءَ.
وَوَقَفَتِ السَّفِينَةُ عَلَى جَبَلٍ بِسَلَامٍ.
نَزَلَ نُوحٌ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَمَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ، فَعَمَرُوهَا، وَعَبَدُوا اللَّهَ وَحْدَهُ.

The Flood

The promise of Allah was coming so fast. Allah told Nuh ﷺ to put a male and female of every animal on the ship, before the time comes to pass.

Allah ordered Nuh ﷺ to also fill the ship with believing men and women, so they are saved when the punishment of Allah takes grip.

Then Allah sent down heavy rain from the sky. Water also gushed from the earth below which left the disbelievers wondering why.

The water became so much that it surrounded people from all sides. In it there was so much force, with heavy waves and huge tides.

All the people, including Nuh's son and wife drowned! Whatever Allah planned now happened. There wasn't a single disbeliever to be found.

After the Flood

Finally, the rain stopped and all the water was swallowed up by the earth. The Ship of Prophet Nuh ﷺ landed safely, how much was the struggle worth!

Nuh ﷺ and those with him came out safe and sound. They enjoyed worshipping Allah alone, a way of life that's so profound.



قِصَّةُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

قَوْمُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

وُلِدَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فِي الْعِرَاقِ، وَسَكَنَ
مَعَ أَبِيهِ آزَرَ.

كَانَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ عَاقِلًا وَرَاشِدًا مُنْذُ أَنْ
كَانَ فَتًى صَغِيرًا.

وَجَدَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ قَوْمَهُ يَعْْبُدُونَ الْأَصْنَامَ.

فَسَأَلَهُمْ مَا هَذِهِ التَّمَاثِيلُ الَّتِي تَعْبُدُونَهَا؟

قَالُوا: وَجَدْنَا آبَاءَنَا يَعْْبُدُونَهَا فَعَبَدْنَاهَا.

قَالَ لَهُمْ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ: أَنْتُمْ وَأَبَاؤُكُمْ
فِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ.

رَبُّكُمْ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ.

هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ
وَهُوَ الْخَالِقُ لِجَمِيعِ الْأَشْيَاءِ.

وَأَنَا أَشْهَدُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ، وَلَا رَبَّ سِوَاهُ.

وَأَقْسَمَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ أَنَّهُ سَيَقُومُ

بِكُسْرِ الْأَصْنَامِ.

THE STORY OF IBRAHIM ﷺ

The People of Ibrahim ﷺ

Ibrahim ﷺ was born in Iraq and lived with his dad whose name was Azar. From a young age, Ibrahim was smart, so stayed away from idols, unlike his father.

Ibrahim ﷺ saw that his people would worship idols. He wondered: "What are these statues and who gave them all these titles?"

The people replied: "We saw our forefathers worshipping them, so it isn't for us to condemn."

"Surely they know better than us and are far more smarter. Stopping their ways for us is much more harder."

Ibrahim ﷺ said to them: "You and your forefathers are wrong and are in clear misguidance."

"Your Lord and our Lord is Allah, there is no God but Him and to Him we put our full reliance."

"It is He who created the heavens and the earth, the sun and the moon and He is the Creator of all things."

"I bear witness that there is no God besides Him and no Lord but Him; He is the King of all kings!"

Ibrahim ﷺ made a promise that if the people continue insulting Allah in this way,

then he would have to break all their idols as they're only made of clay.



مَنْ كَسَرَ الْأَصْنَامَ؟

ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ خَرَجَ النَّاسُ جَمِيعًا لِأَنَّهُ يَوْمٌ عِيدِهِمْ.
 بَقِيَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عليه السلام وَحْدَهُ وَلَمْ يَخْرُجْ.
 وَلَمَّا خَرَجَ الْقَوْمُ دَخَلَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عليه السلام بَيْتَ الْأَصْنَامِ.
 فَتَرَعَ فَأَسَا حَادَّةً وَكَسَرَ الْأَصْنَامَ كُلَّهَا إِلَّا الصَّنَمَ الْأَكْبَرَ.
 عَلَّقَ الْفَأْسَ عَلَى عُنُقِ الصَّنَمِ الْأَكْبَرِ.
 رَجَعَ النَّاسُ مُتَعَجِّبِينَ وَسَلَّوْا: مَنْ كَسَرَ الْأَصْنَامَ؟

جَوَابُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عليه السلام

قَالَ بَعْضُ النَّاسِ: سَمِعْنَا فَتَى يَتَوَعَّدُ الْأَصْنَامَ يُقَالُ لَهُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ.
 أَحْضَرُوا إِبْرَاهِيمَ عليه السلام بَيْنَ النَّاسِ وَسَلَّوْهُ: مَنْ كَسَرَ الْأَصْنَامَ؟
 قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عليه السلام: فَعَلَهُ كَبِيرُهُمْ هَذَا فَاسْأَلُوا هَذِهِ الْأَصْنَامَ إِنْ كَانَتْ تَنْطِقُ.
 فَهَمُّوا كَلَامَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عليه السلام وَنَكِسُوا عَلَى رُؤُوسِهِمْ.
 وَقَالُوا لِإِبْرَاهِيمَ عليه السلام: أَنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ الْأَصْنَامَ لَا تَنْطِقُ وَلَا تَسْمَعُ.
 قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عليه السلام: وَكَيْفَ تَعْبُدُونَ مَا لَا يَنْفَعُكُمْ وَلَا يَضُرُّكُمْ؟
 أَرَادَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عليه السلام أَنْ يُبَيِّنَ لِقَوْمِهِ أَنَّ مَا يَعْبُدُونَهُ مِنَ الْأَصْنَامِ جَمَادٌ
 لَا يَسْمَعُ وَلَا يَنْطِقُ وَلَا يَضُرُّ وَلَا يَنْفَعُ.
 عِنْدَ ذَلِكَ قَالَ بَعْضُ قَوْمِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عليه السلام لِبَعْضٍ: حَرِّقُوا إِبْرَاهِيمَ بِالنَّارِ إِنْ
 كُنْتُمْ تُرِيدُونَ نَصْرَ آلِهَتِكُمْ.

Who Broke the Idols?

One day, the people went out because it was their day of celebration. Ibrahim  stayed behind and told them that he's not feeling well - what could be a better explanation?

When the people left, Ibrahim  entered the temple of idols, took out a sharp axe and smashed every idol!
But he left the biggest one standing, for the plan this was vital.

Ibrahim  put the axe around its neck.
When the people returned, the temple was in a complete wreck!

The people saw the mess and yelled in surprise:
"Who broke all of our idols? they must be so unjust & unwise!"

Ibrahim's Reply

A person said: "We've heard a young man who threatened to break the idols, they call him by the name of 'Ibrahim'."

They said: "Bring him forward so we can ask him who broke the idols. In front of everyone his response must be seen."

They asked Ibrahim : "Who broke the idols?
From where did this crime stem?"

Ibrahim  said: "The big one did it. Why don't you ask them?
If they can speak,
then you will have the answer, that you seek?"

They said: "You know that our idols are can neither speak nor hear!"

Ibrahim  said: "In Allah then, do you have no fear?"

"How can you worship something which cannot benefit nor harm?"

The angry people said to each other: "Burn him if you want to help your gods."

نَارُ بَارِدَةٍ

أَضْرَمُوا نَارًا شَدِيدَةَ اللَّهَبِ.
 فَالْقَوْا إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فِي الْجَحِيمِ.
 وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ حَمَاهُ مِنَ الْإِحْتِرَاقِ.
 وَقَالَ اللَّهُ لِلنَّارِ: يَا نَارُ كُونِي بَرْدًا وَسَلَامًا عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ.
 خَرَجَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ مِنَ النَّارِ سَالِمًا.
 دَهَشَ النَّاسُ وَتَحَيَّرُوا مِنْ ذَلِكَ.
 وَاخْتَارَ اللَّهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ نَبِيًّا وَخَلِيلًا.
 وَسَافَرَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ إِلَى الشَّامِ.

A Cold Fire

They lit a burning hot fire and
in there threw Ibrahim ؑ.

But Allah saved his Prophet and said:
"O fire, become cool and calm for Ibrahim"

Ibrahim ؑ came out of the
fire, all safe and sound.

The people were so shocked and surprised:
"Without a burn or scratch,
this is how he's been found?"

Allah chose Ibrahim ؑ to be a
Prophet and His close friend.

Ibrahim ؑ then traveled to Sham
where his remaining days he will spend.

سَفَرُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ﷺ

وَبَعْدَ مُدَّةٍ أَمَرَ اللَّهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ﷺ أَنْ يُسَافِرَ إِلَى بَلَدٍ آخَرَ.
سَافَرَ مَعَ زَوْجِهِ هَاجَرَ ﷺ وَابْنِهِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ ﷺ.
كَانَ هَذَا الْمَكَانُ صَحْرَاءَ جَافَّةً، وَبِهِ الْجِبَلَانِ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةُ.

رُجُوعُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ﷺ

تَأَهَّبَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ﷺ لِلرُّجُوعِ إِلَى الشَّامِ.
فَقَالَتْ لَهُ هَاجَرُ ﷺ: أَتَتْرُكُنَا فِي مَكَانٍ لَا عُشْبَ، وَلَا شَجَرَ، وَلَا مَاءَ؟
اسْتَمَرَّ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ﷺ فِي سَيْرِهِ لَا يَلْتَفِتُ إِلَيْهَا.
فَقَالَتْ: أَللَّهُ أَمَرَكَ بِهَذَا؟
قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ﷺ: نَعَمْ.
قَالَتْ هَاجَرُ ﷺ: إِذْنٌ لَا يُضَيِّعُنَا.

Journey of Ibrahim ﷺ

After a while, Allah commanded Ibrahim ﷺ to travel with his wife Hajar ﷺ and his son Isma'il ﷺ to a different city.

He travelled through the dry desert, until they reached mountains Safa and Marwa. The journey was long and hard, and for his wife and son he felt so much pity.

Return of Ibrahim ﷺ

Ibrahim ﷺ then prepared to return to Sham, following Allah's command.

His wife Hajar ﷺ asked him: "Are you going to leave us in a place where there's no grass, trees nor water and only dry land?"

Ibrahim ﷺ continued going ahead and did not turn back. His wife asked: "Did Allah tell you to go ahead and keep on this track?"

Ibrahim ﷺ replied: "Yes." She said: "In that case, Allah will never abandon us, we shall never fear being hungry nor under attack!"



نَصْرُ اللَّهِ

عَطِشَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ ﷺ ذَاتَ مَرَّةٍ وَبَكَى.
 أَرَادَتْ هَاجِرُ ﷺ أَنْ تَسْقِيَهُ الْمَاءَ، وَلَكِنْ أَيْنَ الْمَاءُ؟
 بَدَأَتْ هَاجِرُ ﷺ تَجْرِي بَيْنَ الصَّفا وَالْمَرْوَةِ لَعَلَّهَا تَرَى الْمَاءَ.
 فَأَنْبَعَ اللَّهُ لَهُمَا مَاءً صَافِيًا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ تَحْتَ قَدَمِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ ﷺ.
 أَخَذَتْ هَاجِرُ ﷺ مُحْوِضَ الْمَاءِ لِكَثْرَتِهِ وَتَقُولُ زَمْزَمٌ... زَمْزَمٌ.

بِئْرُ زَمْزَمَ

شَرِبَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ ﷺ، وَشَرِبَتْ هَاجِرُ ﷺ، وَبَقِيَ الْمَاءُ يَنْبُعُ.
 يُسَمَّى ذَلِكَ الْمَاءُ زَمْزَمَ.
 بَارَكَ اللَّهُ فِي مَاءِ زَمْزَمَ، وَجَعَلَهُ سَبَبًا مِنْ أَسْبَابِ الشِّفَاءِ مِنَ الْأَمْرَاضِ.

The Help of Allah

Soon, Isma'il ﷺ became very thirsty and began to cry. Hajar ﷺ wanted to quench his thirst, but where was water to be found in a land so dry?

Between Mount Safa and Marwa, Hajar panicked and ran in search of the much needed water. In this was a great lesson that Allah had taught her!

Allah then brought out clean water from the earth underneath Isma'il's feet. Such a great blessing in the middle of the desert heat!

Hajar ﷺ started collecting the water because there was so much. She said: "Zamzam...Zamzam (Stop! Stop!)", but the water kept flowing, so easy to touch.

Well of Zamzam

Isma'il ﷺ and his mum Hajar ﷺ both drank to their fill. The water continued gushing and until today it continues still.

Allah blessed this special water called Zamzam. In search of it, Hajar ﷺ had to just run and run.

Now it can be drank to fulfill, not only our thirst, but one's prayers; it's even a cure for those who are ill!

بَلَدُهُ مَكَّةَ

صَارَ هَذَا الْمَكَانُ الَّذِي نَزَلَتْ فِيهِ هَاجِرُ ﷺ بَلَدَةً اسْمُهَا مَكَّةُ.
 وَبَعْدَ فِتْرَةٍ مِنَ الزَّمَنِ عَادَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ﷺ إِلَى مَكَّةَ.
 فَرِحَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ﷺ بِوَلَدِهِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ ﷺ وَكَانَ يُحِبُّهُ كَثِيرًا.
 وَشَكَرَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ﷺ وَهَاجِرُ ﷺ رَبَّهُمَا أَنْ جَمَعَهُمَا بَعْدَ سَنَوَاتٍ طَوِيلَةٍ
 مِنَ الْفِرَاقِ.



City of Makkah

Makkah became the name of the city where Hajar ﷺ stayed. After a while, Ibrahim ﷺ returned back to his family in Makkah; full of blessings it was made.

Ibrahim ﷺ and Hajar ﷺ thanked Allah that He brought them back together despite the many years it was delayed. Now that they had each other with their family in the most blessed land; there was no need to be afraid!

رُؤْيَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

ذَاتَ لَيْلَةٍ رَأَى إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنَّهُ يَذْبَحُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ.
وَكَانَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ نَبِيًّا صَادِقًا، وَكَانَتْ رُؤْيَاهُ صَادِقَةً.
عَزَمَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ أَنْ يَفْعَلَ مَا أَمَرَهُ اللَّهُ فِي الْمَنَامِ.
فَاسْتَشَارَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ قَائِلًا: إِنِّي أَرَى فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَذْبَحُكَ
فَانْظُرْ مَاذَا تَرَى.

جَوَابُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

أَجَابَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ: يَا أَبَتِ افْعَلْ مَا تُؤْمَرُ سَتَجِدُنِي إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ
مِنَ الصَّابِرِينَ.
أَخَذَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ السَّكِينَ، وَأَرَادَ أَنْ يَذْبَحَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ.
ظَهَرَتْ اسْتِجَابَةُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ لِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ، وَطَاعَتُهُ لَهُ.
وَقَدَى اللَّهُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ بِكَبْشٍ عَظِيمٍ.
ذَبَحَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ الْكَبْشَ مَكَانَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ.
صَارَ ذَلِكَ سُنَّةً لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ لِيَتَقَرَّبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ بِالذَّبْحِ فِي كُلِّ عِيدٍ أَضْحَى.

Ibrahim's ﷺ Dream

One night, Ibrahim ﷺ was sacrificing his son Isma'il ﷺ, he saw in his dream.

Like all prophets, his dreams were true when seen.

Allah was telling him to do something, to really test his belief. He wanted to see if he complied, and didn't want to cause him grief.

He asked his son Isma'il ﷺ: "I have seen in a dream that I am sacrificing you, look and see what you think, what do you think I should do?"

Isma'il's ﷺ Answer

Isma'il ﷺ answered: "O my beloved father, submit to Allah by doing what you are told.

You will find me patient and the command of Allah we will both uphold."

Preparing to sacrifice his son Isma'il ﷺ, Ibrahim ﷺ took out a knife. Allah loved Ibrahim's obedience so much that he spared his son's life.

Instead, Isma'il ﷺ was replaced with a big ram.

They sacrificed this instead, now that both father and son passed their exam!

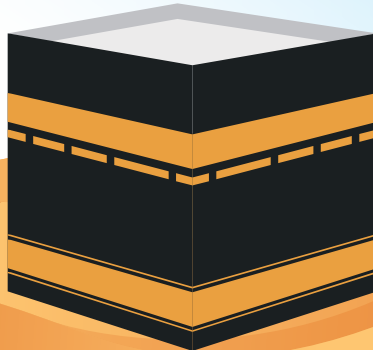
This became remembered as a good deed for Muslims to get closer to Allah.

This is why Muslims sacrifice an animal on the celebration of Eid-ul-Adha.



بِنَاءُ الْكَعْبَةِ

أَمَرَ اللَّهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ   وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ   أَنْ يَبْنِيَا بَيْتًا.
 وَكَانَ اسْمُ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ: الْكَعْبَةُ.
 الْكَعْبَةُ قِبْلَةُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَنَحْنُ نَتَوَجَّهُ إِلَيْهَا فِي كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ.
 وَيُسَافِرُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ سَنَوِيًّا إِلَى مَكَّةَ لِحَجِّ بَيْتِ اللَّهِ.



Building of the Ka'bah

Allah then ordered Ibrahim ؑ and Isma'il ؑ to build a house for worshipping Allah alone.

The name of this special house was: 'Al-Ka'bah' (The cube) and that's how it became to be known.

The Ka'bah is the direction for Salah that Muslims face.

When we travel for Hajj and Umrah, the House of Allah is the main place.

قِصَّةُ مُوسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

فِرْعَوْنُ حَاكِمُ مِصْرَ

فِيمَا مَضَى مِنَ الزَّمَانِ، كَانَ بِمِصْرَ مَلِكٌ.
يُقَالُ لَهُ فِرْعَوْنُ، وَكَانَ ظَالِمًا طَاغِيًا
يُخْشَاهُ النَّاسُ.
كَانَ فِرْعَوْنُ لَا يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ بَلْ قَالَ لِلنَّاسِ:
أَنَا الْإِلَهُ.
وَكَانَ يُرِيدُ مِنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ يَعْبُدُوهُ،
أَوْ يُجِلَّ عَلَيْهِمُ الْعِقَابَ.
خَشِيَ فِرْعَوْنُ مِنْ وَلَادَةِ غُلَامٍ مِنْ بَنِي
إِسْرَائِيلَ يَكُونُ هَلَاكُهُ عَلَى يَدَيِ ذَلِكَ
الْغُلَامِ.
فَأَمَرَ بِقَتْلِ كُلِّ مَوْلُودٍ ذَكَرٍ مِنْ أَبْنَائِهِمْ.

وِلَادَةُ مُوسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

وُلِدَ مُوسَى وَخَافَتْ عَلَيْهِ أُمُّهُ
مِنْ شَرِّ فِرْعَوْنِ.
أَمَرَهَا اللَّهُ بِوَضْعِ مُوسَى
فِي صُنْدُوقٍ وَأَنْ تُلْقِيَهُ فِي الْبَحْرِ.
جَرَى الْمَاءُ بِالصُّنْدُوقِ فَأَخَذَهُ
أَلْ فِرْعَوْنُ وَوَصَلَ إِلَى زَوْجَةِ فِرْعَوْنِ.
وَكَانَتْ زَوْجَةُ فِرْعَوْنِ امْرَأَةً صَالِحَةً
اسْمُهَا آسِيَةُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ.
طَلَبَتْ آسِيَةُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ مِنْ فِرْعَوْنِ أَنْ
يَتَّخِذَا مُوسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَلَدًا لَهُمَا.
مَرَّتِ الْأَيَّامُ وَكَبُرَ مُوسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ
فِي قَصْرِ فِرْعَوْنِ.

THE STORY OF MUSA ﷺ

Fir'awn, the Ruler of Egypt

A long time ago in Egypt there lived an evil King.

He was known as Fir'awn and everyone was scared of him.

Fir'awn didn't believe in Allah and was a very bad man.

Instead he told his people: "I am God!" - And so began his evil plan.

He wanted all the people to worship him only.

And if they refused, he would oppress them and make them feel so lonely.

One day, Fir'awn heard news that got him really scared.

'A child will be born,' he was told. 'He'll take over your Kingdom, so don't be unprepared.

So, he ordered that every baby boy should be killed.

But the plan of Allah is what he never willed.

Birth of Musa ﷺ

Musa ﷺ was born and his mother feared the evil of Fir'awn. She put him in a box and placed him in the river, without a single moan.

The river flowed with the box, and Musa ﷺ was in there.

It ended up in Fir'awn's palace, with guards everywhere.

The people of Fir'awn picked it up and gave it to his wife.

Her name was Asiyah ﷺ; she was a good woman who knew the value of life.

Asiyah ﷺ asked Fir'awn if they could adopt Musa ﷺ as their son.

So Musa's story of growing up in Fir'awn's palace had just begun.

فِرَارُ مُوسَى ﷺ

أَصْبَحَ مُوسَى ﷺ شَابًّا رَشِيدًا.
 لَكِنَّهُ لَمْ يَرْضَ بِمَا رَأَى مِنْ فِرْعَوْنَ.
 إِذْ كَانَ فِرْعَوْنُ ظَالِمًا، يُسِيئُ
 مُعَامَلَةَ النَّاسِ.
 أَرَادَ فِرْعَوْنُ أَنْ يُمْسِكَ بِمُوسَى ﷺ
 لِأَنَّهُ قَتَلَ شَخْصًا بِالْخَطَأِ.
 لَكِنَّ مُوسَى ﷺ اسْتَطَاعَ
 أَنْ يَفْلِتَ مِنْهُ وَيَهْرُبَ إِلَى مَكَانٍ آمِنٍ.
 وَصَلَ مُوسَى ﷺ إِلَى مَدِينٍ وَتَزَوَّجَ ابْنَتَهُ
 شَيْخَ كَرِيمٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ مَدِينٍ.

نَارُ عَظِيمَةٍ

ثُمَّ بَعْدَ سِنِينَ سَارَ مُوسَى ﷺ
 وَزَوْجَتُهُ إِلَى مِصْرَ.
 فَلَمَّا كَانَ بِطُورٍ سَيِّئَاءَ رَأَى نَارًا، فَقَالَ لِأَهْلِيهِ:
 ابْقُوا هُنَا، لَعَلِّي آتِيكُمْ بِخَبَرٍ، أَوْ
 جَذْوَةٍ مِنَ النَّارِ.
 وَلَمَّا وَصَلَ إِلَى مَكَانِ النَّارِ سَمِعَ صَوْتًا.
 فَإِذَا هُوَ نِدَاءُ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ.
 فَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى ﷺ بِأُمُورٍ كَثِيرَةٍ.
 أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ وَرَسُولٌ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ، يَدْعُوهُ إِلَى
 تَوْحِيدِ اللَّهِ وَعِبَادَتِهِ وَتَرْكِ الظُّلْمِ.

Musa ﷺ Escapes

Musa ﷺ grew up to be a pious and clever young man. But he was not happy with Fir'awn and his evil plan.

Fir'awn was an oppressor who would treat people horribly. He would enslave the children of Israel and make them work forcibly.

Fir'awn planned to imprison Musa ﷺ because he killed someone by mistake. But Musa ﷺ managed to escape. Then he went on a long journey, which he had to undertake.

A Huge Fire

After a few years, Musa ﷺ arrived at a place called Madyan. He was tired and scared.

There he married the daughter of a noble man. For his new life ahead he was now prepared.

After some years, Musa ﷺ travelled to Egypt with his wife. Now he was going to a new stage of his life.

When he reached Mount Sinai, he saw a strange fire. He said to his family: "Stay here, let me bring some news or some fire that we require."

When he reached the fire, he heard a unique sound. It was a call from Allah the Greatest, coming from all around.

He spoke to Musa ﷺ about lots of things, and made his hand shine. He told him that he's now a Prophet, and he must invite Fir'awn, the ever-arrogant king.

The message will be clear: Worship Allah alone and only Him we should fear.

And stop all forms of oppression, because in the eyes of Allah, it's a major transgression.

ذَهَابُ مُوسَى ﷺ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ

وَقَدْ سَجَنَ فِرْعَوْنُ وَعَذَّبَ كُلَّ مَنْ خَالَفَهُ.
التَقَى مُوسَى ﷺ بِفِرْعَوْنَ فَدَعَاهُ إِلَى
عِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ وَأَرَاهُ الْمُعْجَزَاتِ.
فَأَلْقَى عَصَاهُ فَصَارَتْ ثُعْبَانًا، وَأَدْخَلَ يَدَهُ
فِي جَيْبِهِ ثُمَّ أَخْرَجَهَا فَإِذَا هِيَ بَيْضَاءُ.
رَغِمَ كُلِّ ذَلِكَ لَمْ يَقْبَلْ فِرْعَوْنُ دَعْوَةَ
مُوسَى ﷺ.
وَجَمَعَ فِرْعَوْنُ النَّاسَ وَنَادَى فِيهِمْ بِصَوْتٍ
مُرْتَفِعٍ قَائِلًا: أَنَا رَبُّكُمْ الْأَعْلَى.

خُرُوجُ مُوسَى ﷺ وَبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ مِنْ مِصْرَ

أَرَادَ مُوسَى ﷺ وَقَوْمُهُ الْخُرُوجَ مِنْ مِصْرَ
لِلتَّخَلُّصِ مِنْ ظُلْمِ فِرْعَوْنَ.
أَوْحَى اللَّهُ إِلَى مُوسَى ﷺ أَنْ يُخْرِجَ
بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ مِنْ مِصْرَ فِي اللَّيْلِ.
وَلَمَّا عَلِمَ فِرْعَوْنُ أَنَّ مُوسَى ﷺ وَقَوْمَهُ
فَرُّوا مِنْ بِلَادِهِ تَبِعَهُمْ هُوَ وَجُنُودُهُ.
وَعِنْدَمَا رَأَى بَنُو إِسْرَائِيلَ جَيْشَ فِرْعَوْنَ
خَافُوا وَكَانَ الْبَحْرُ أَمَامَهُمْ، فَقَالُوا: سَيَصِلُ
إِلَيْنَا فِرْعَوْنُ وَجُنُودُهُ.

Musa ﷺ Goes to Fir'awn

Fir'awn punished and imprisoned anyone who went against him.

How bad can a man be? How strikingly grim!

Musa ﷺ met Fir'awn to invite him to worship Allah alone.

Fir'awn disbelieved, despite all the miracles he was shown.

Musa ﷺ threw his stick and it turned into a snake!

Then his hand came out shining from his collar, none of this was at all fake!

Even after Fir'awn was given all of these signs, he refused to accept. Not listening to a Prophet is such a great crime, what more now should he expect?

Musa ﷺ saw that Fir'awn was doing many evil things.

Amongst them was his saying: "I'm your lord, the most high, the king."

Musa ﷺ and His People Leave Egypt

Musa ﷺ and his people wanted to leave Egypt and be free.

From the oppression of Fir'awn they really wanted to flee.

Allah told Musa ﷺ to take Banu Isra'il out at night.

When Fir'awn found out, he chased after them to fight.

When Banu Isra'il saw Fir'awn and his army, they all got really scared.

The sea was in front of them, so they cried: "Now we will never be spared."

شَقُّ الْبَحْرِ

قَالَ مُوسَى ﷺ لَهُمْ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعِيَ لَنْ يُصِيبَكُمْ شَيْءٌ مِمَّا تَخَافُونَ.
 فَأَوْحَى اللَّهُ إِلَى مُوسَى ﷺ لِيَضْرِبَ بِعَصَاهُ الْبَحْرَ فَانْشَقَّ.
 عَبَّرَ مُوسَى ﷺ وَبَنُو إِسْرَائِيلَ إِلَى الشَّاطِئِ الْمُقَابِلِ.
 أَمَّا فِرْعَوْنُ وَجُنُودُهُ لَحِقُوا بِهِمْ، فَلَمَّا دَخَلُوا جَمِيعُهُمُ الْبَحْرَ انْطَبَقَ
 عَلَيْهِمْ، فَغَرِقُوا جَمِيعًا.

Splitting of the Sea

Musa ﷺ was firm and said to them:

"Allah is with me so nothing will happen to us against them."

Allah told Musa ﷺ to strike the sea with his stick.

The sea split; just like that, it was so quick!

Musa ﷺ and his people crossed safely to the other side.

But Fir'aun and his army drowned, because they all denied.

قِصَّةُ عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

خَبَرُ جِبْرِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

كَانَتْ مَرْيَمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ امْرَأَةً صَالِحَةً تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ دَائِمًا.
فَأَرْسَلَ اللَّهُ جِبْرِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ إِلَى مَرْيَمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ بِخَبَرٍ.
جَاءَ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ إِلَى مَرْيَمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَأَخْبَرَهَا أَنَّ اللَّهَ سَيَرْزُقُهَا طِفْلًا.
تَعَجَّبَتْ مَرْيَمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ كَيْفَ ذَلِكَ وَهِيَ لَمْ تَتَزَوَّجْ.
قَالَ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ: اللَّهُ يَخْلُقُ مَا يَشَاءُ، إِذَا قَضَى أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ.

وِلَادَةُ عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

وَضَعَتْ مَرْيَمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَلَدًا سَمَّيَتْهُ بِعِيسَى.
وَكَانَتْ مَرْيَمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَحِيدَةً، وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ حَفِظَهَا، وَرَزَقَهَا الطَّعَامَ وَالشَّرَابَ.
رَجَعَتْ مَرْيَمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ إِلَى قَوْمِهَا وَهِيَ تَحْمِلُ طِفْلًا.
قَالُوا لَهَا: مِنْ أَيْنَ لَكَ هَذَا الطِّفْلُ وَلَمْ نَعْرِفْ لَكَ زَوْجًا؟

THE STORY OF ISA ﷺ

Jibril ﷺ has Special News

Maryam ﷺ was a pious woman who worshipped Allah alone. Allah sent Jibril ﷺ to her, with news; completely unknown.

Jibril ﷺ came to Maryam ﷺ and told her that Allah will gift her a child.

Maryam ﷺ was surprised because she was not married; will she now be reviled?

Jibril ﷺ said: "Allah creates what he wishes."

If he wants to do something, he says 'Be' and 'It is'.

The Birth of Isa ﷺ

Maryam ﷺ gave birth to a boy called Isa. He was to be a Prophet of Allah and a mighty Messenger.

Allah protected Maryam ﷺ who was all alone.

He gave her food and drink and His bounties known.

Maryam ﷺ went back to her people now carrying a child.

They said to her: "Where is this boy from; did you pick him from the wild!?"

"You have no husband to give you a child."

"No man has gone near me, nor have I ever been defiled."

تَكَلَّمَ عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَهُوَ فِي الْمَهْدِ

أَشَارَتْ مَرْيَمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ إِلَى الْمَوْلُودِ وَلَمْ تَتَكَلَّمْ.

قَالُوا لَهَا: كَيْفَ نُكَلِّمُ الرِّضِيعَ؟

تَكَلَّمَ عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ، وَقَالَ: إِنِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ آتَانِي الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلَنِي نَبِيًّا.

وَلَمَّا كَبِرَ عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ أَعْطَاهُ اللَّهُ الْإِنجِيلَ، وَمُعْجَزَاتٍ كَثِيرَةً لِيَعْلَمَ النَّاسُ أَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ.

وَمِنْ مُعْجَزَاتِ عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَشْفِي الْمَرِيضَ وَيُحْيِي الْمَوْتَى بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ.

رَفَعَ عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

بَعْضُ النَّاسِ آمَنُوا بِعِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَبَعْضُهُمْ لَمْ يُؤْمِنُوا بِهِ.

الَّذِينَ لَمْ يُؤْمِنُوا بِعِيسَى مَكَرُوا بِهِ لِيَقْتُلُوهُ.

وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ حَفِظَهُ مِنْ مَكْرِهِمْ.

فَقَتَلُوا رَجُلًا آخَرَ شَبِيهَاً بِهِ.

وَأَمَّا عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فَقَدْ أَنْجَاهُ اللَّهُ، وَرَفَعَهُ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ، وَهُوَ حَيٌّ فِيهَا الْآنَ.

عِيسَى عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ لَيْسَ ابْنًا لِلَّهِ، وَإِنَّمَا هُوَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ.

Isa ﷺ Speaks When He is in the Cradle

Maryam ﷺ pointed to the baby without answering.
They asked: "How can a baby speak or say anything?"

Isa ﷺ then miraculously spoke by Allah's permission.
He said: "I am the servant of Allah and have been sent on a mission."

When Isa ﷺ grew up, Allah gave him the Injil.
He performed so many miracles to show the people that as a Prophet, he's real.

From the miracles of Isa ﷺ was that he could cure the sick,
give life to the dead and heal the blind.
All by Allah's permission, without any tricks and only to remind!

Isa ﷺ is Raised

Some people believed in Isa ﷺ whilst others did not.
Those who didn't, wanted to kill him through an evil plot.

But Allah saved Isa ﷺ from the people's evil plan.
Instead, it was made to appear to them that they had, but
instead they'd killed another man.

As for Isa ﷺ, Allah saved him and raised him up to the sky.
There he is alive today, neither did he get hurt nor did he die.

Muslims believe that Isa ﷺ is not the son of Allah.
Rather he is the servant, Prophet and Messenger of Allah.

السيرة

الأهداف التربوية:

١ بَيَانُ أَهَمِّ الْمَحَطَّاتِ فِي حَيَاةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِنْ مَوْلِدِهِ إِلَى وَفَاتِهِ.

٢ بَيَانُ حَالِ الْعَرَبِ عِنْدَ بَعْثَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَمَا دَعَاهُمْ إِلَيْهِ.

٣ بَيَانُ عَظَمَةِ أَخْلَاقِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

٤ ذِكْرُ بَعْضِ مُعْجَزَاتِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الدَّالَّةِ عَلَى نُبُوَّتِهِ.

٥ التَّعَرُّفُ عَلَى مَا بَدَّلَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي سَبِيلِ الدَّعْوَةِ إِلَى اللَّهِ.

٦ تَوْجِيهُ الطُّلَابِ لِلِافْتِدَاءِ بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي عِبَادَتِهِ وَدَعْوَتِهِ وَأَخْلَاقِهِ.

Sirah

Learning Objectives:

1

Explain the key events in the life of the Prophet ﷺ, from birth to death.

2

Explain the condition of the Arabs at the time of Prophethood, and what he ﷺ invited them to.

3

Explain how amazing the character of the Prophet ﷺ was.

4

Discuss some miracles of the Prophet ﷺ which prove his prophethood.

5

Identify the sacrifices the Prophet ﷺ undertook in order to call people to Allah.

6

Encourage children to follow the Prophet ﷺ in worshipping Allah, calling people to Allah and adopting good character.

السيرة

مَكَّةَ وَالْعَرَبَ قَبْلَ الْإِسْلَامِ

قَبْلَ أَيَّامٍ كَثِيرَةٍ أَمَرَ اللَّهُ نَبِيَّهٖ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَابْنَهُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامُ
أَنْ يَبْنِيَا الْكَعْبَةَ.

وَالْكَعْبَةُ هِيَ أَوَّلُ بَيْتٍ بُنِيَ لِعِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ.

الْكَعْبَةُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ، وَهُوَ أَعْظَمُ مَسْجِدٍ فِي الْعَالَمِ. وَهُوَ فِي مَكَّةَ.

كَانَ الْعَرَبُ فِي أَيَّامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامُ يُعْظِمُونَ الْكَعْبَةَ
وَيَحْجُّونَهَا فِي كُلِّ عَامٍ.

عِبَادَةُ الْأَصْنَامِ

انْحَرَفَتِ الْعَرَبُ قَبْلَ الْإِسْلَامِ عَنِ عِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ
إِلَى عِبَادَةِ الْأَصْنَامِ.

وَضَعُوا حَوْلَ الْكَعْبَةِ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ثَلَاثِ مِئَةِ صَنَمٍ.
وَكَانُوا يَعْبُدُونَ الْحِجَارَةَ الَّتِي لَا تَضُرُّ وَلَا تَنْفَعُ.

SEERAH

Makkah and Arabia Before Islam

A long time ago, Allah told Ibrahim ﷺ and his son Isma'il ﷺ to build the first house of Allah for His worship alone.

This was called the Ka'bah. Before this was built, this name was not at all known.

The Ka'bah is in Masjid al-Haram, in the city of Makkah. Makkah is home to the greatest Masjid in the world.

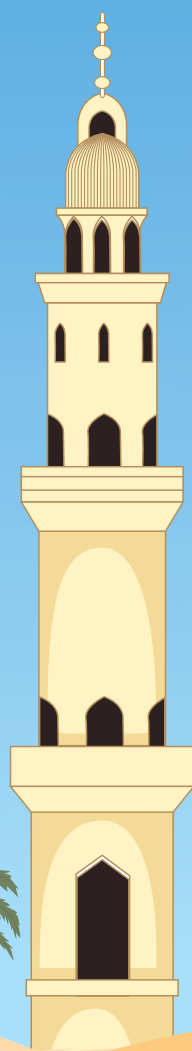
The Arabs respected the Ka'bah. They would visit it every year, and since then it has been preserved.

Worshipping Idols

Before Islam, the Arabs had stopped worshipping Allah and turned to worship idols, day and night.

They had placed more than 300 idols around the Ka'bah. If anyone bothered them, for the idols they would fight.

They would continue worshipping idols, even though they gave neither benefit nor harm; it didn't seem quite right.

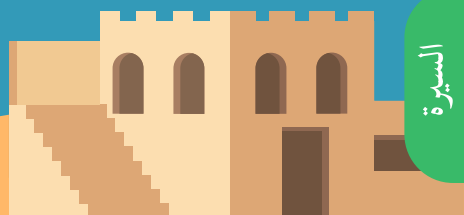


مَوْلِدُ الرَّسُولِ ﷺ

وُلِدَ نَبِيُّنَا مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ عَامَ الْفِيلِ فِي شَهْرِ رَجَبِ الْأَوَّلِ.
 كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ مِنْ بَنِي هَاشِمٍ. وَبَنُو هَاشِمٍ مِنْ قَبِيلَةِ قُرَيْشٍ،
 الَّتِي هِيَ مِنْ أَكْبَرِ وَأَشْهَرِ قَبَائِلِ الْعَرَبِ.
 كَانَ اسْمُ أَبِيهِ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ، وَاسْمُ أُمِّهِ آمِنَةَ.
 مَاتَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَبْلَ وَلَادَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.
 وَوُلِدَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَتِيمًا.
 كَانَتْ وَلَادَةُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ خَيْرًا لِلْعَالَمِينَ.

نَشَأَتُهُ

نَشَأَ نَبِيُّنَا مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ نَشَأَةً صَالِحَةً.
 كَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ تُحِبُّ نَبِيَّنَا ﷺ حُبًّا شَدِيدًا.
 وَكَانَ نَبِيُّنَا ﷺ مَشْهُورًا بَيْنَهُمْ بِ"الصَّادِقِ الْأَمِينِ".
 لَمْ يَكْذِبْ نَبِيُّنَا ﷺ قَطُّ، وَلَمْ يَسْجُدْ لِصَنَمٍ قَطُّ.
 رَفَضَ نَبِيُّنَا ﷺ عِبَادَةَ الْأَصْنَامِ لِأَنَّهَا أَحْجَارٌ لَا تَنْفَعُ وَلَا تَنْفَعُ.
 وَقَدْ عَصَمَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ كُلِّ مُنْكَرٍ وَسُوءٍ.
 وَكَانَ إِذَا رَأَى مُنْكَرًا لَمْ يَرْضَ بِهِ.



The Birth of the Messenger ﷺ

During the Year of The Elephant, in Rabi' al-Awwal, our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born.

His arrival illuminated the lands, for in the world there was now a new dawn.

Muhammad ﷺ was from the Banu Hashim which was one the biggest and most famous of Arab tribes.

His father's name was Abdullah and mother's name was Aminah; this is how they were described.

Before the Prophet ﷺ was born, the Prophet's father Abdullah passed away.

He was therefore born an orphan.
The day he was born was a most blessed day.

His Upbringing

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had a pious upbringing. The Quraysh loved him ﷺ because of his honesty.

They soon began to call him 'the most honest and trustworthy'.

He never prostrated to an idol, and he never lied.
About his great character, no one denied.

Our Prophet ﷺ refused to worship idols because they were made of stone, so could neither benefit nor harm.

Allah had protected him from every type of bad and evil; all he knew was Islam.

When he saw something evil, he would not be happy with it.
He worshipped Allah alone and to Him Alone he would submit.



خَلُوتُهُ فِي غَارِ حِرَاءَ

كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَبْلَ الْبُعْثَةِ يَذْهَبُ إِلَى غَارِ حِرَاءَ، فَكَانَ يَخْلُو فِي الْغَارِ عِدَّةَ لَيَالٍ.
ثُمَّ حَبَّبَ إِلَيْهِ الْخَلَاءُ، وَكَانَ يَقْضِي فِي الْغَارِ وَقْتًا يَتَعَبَّدُ اللَّهُ وَيَتَفَكَّرُ فِي مَخْلُوقَاتِهِ.
فَكَانَ يَرْجِعُ إِلَى زَوْجَتِهِ خَدِيجَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا فَيَنْزَوِدُ ثُمَّ يَعُودُ إِلَى الْغَارِ.

نُزُولُ جِبْرِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

لَمَّا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي الْغَارِ فِي شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ، نَزَلَ
عَلَيْهِ الْمَلَكُ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ بِالْوَحْيِ مِنَ اللَّهِ،
وَقَالَ لَهُ: اقْرَأْ (ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ) ثُمَّ تَلَا عَلَيْهِ آيَاتٍ مِنَ
الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ.
وَبَعْدَ مُدَّةٍ نَزَلَ الْوَحْيُ مَرَّةً أُخْرَى، وَأُمِرَ نَبِينُنَا ﷺ
بِالدَّعْوَةِ إِلَى اللَّهِ.

Spending Time Alone in the Cave of Hira

The Prophet ﷺ would go to the cave of Hira before he became the chosen one.

He would spend many nights alone, thinking about the society and what the people had done.

He preferred spending his time worshipping Allah alone.

Thinking deeply about the creation; if only the people had known!

He would return to his wife Khadijah (رضي الله عنها), take food and return to the cave.

She would fully support him, and knew that to be up there all alone, he must be so brave.

Jibril (عليه السلام) Comes Down

Once the Prophet ﷺ was in the cave during the month of Ramadhan.

One night, Angel Jibril (عليه السلام) came down with the first revelation of the Qur'an.

He told him that he was a Prophet, chosen by Allah, for all of mankind.

Jibril (عليه السلام) taught our Prophet ﷺ how to recite the verses; he was the Prophet's teacher and guide.

جَوَابُ قَوْمِهِ

وَقَفَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى جَبَلٍ الصَّفَا فَنَادَى قُرَيْشًا لِيَجْتَمِعُوا حَوْلَهُ.
 فَلَمَّا اجْتَمَعَتْ قُرَيْشٌ حَوْلَهُ، أَخْبَرَهُمْ أَنَّهُ رَسُولٌ مِّنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ.
 وَدَعَاهُمْ إِلَى عِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ وَتَرْكِ عِبَادَةِ الْأَصْنَامِ.
 لَمْ يَسْتَجِبْ لَهُ أَكْثَرُهُمْ، وَلَمْ يُؤْمِنُوا بِهِ، مَعَ أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا يُلَقِّبُونَهُ بِالصَّادِقِ الْأَمِينِ.
 وَلَكِنْ نَبَّيْنَا ﷺ صَبْرًا وَلَمْ يَزَلْ يَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى الْحَقِّ.

آيَةٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ

سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُرِيَهُمْ آيَةً.
 أَظْهَرَ اللَّهُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ الْمُعْجَزَاتِ.
 فَانْشَقَّ الْقَمَرُ أَمَامَ أَعْيُنِهِمْ إِلَى نِصْفَيْنِ وَهُمْ يَنْظُرُونَ.
 وَلَكِنَّهُمْ أَغْرَضُوا عَنْ ذَلِكَ وَقَالُوا: هَذَا سِحْرٌ.

The Response of the People

One day, the Prophet ﷺ stood on Mount Safa and called out to the Quraysh to gather around.

When the Quraysh came to him, he told them that he was a Messenger from Allah, they were all so astound!

He called the people to worship Allah alone and to stop worshipping idols.

They could neither benefit nor harm and to Allah were being put as rivals.

Most of them rejected and did not answer the Prophet's call.

Even though they used call him: "The most honest and trustworthy one among us all."

But our Prophet ﷺ was so patient and continued calling people to the truth.

Although the leaders of Quraysh never listened, his message appealed to Makkah's youth.

A Sign from Allah

The people asked the Messenger of Allah ﷺ to show them a sign. They were shown miracles by Allah, a grace from the Divine.

By Allah's permission he split the moon in half, as the people saw. They turned away saying: "This is magic", but were they really not in awe?!



رَحْلَةُ الْإِسْرَاءِ وَالْمِعْرَاجِ

أُسْرِيَ بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى.
رَكِبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي هَذِهِ الرَّحْلَةِ دَابَّةً يُقَالُ لَهَا الْبُرَاقُ.
مِنْ شَكْلِ الْبُرَاقِ أَنَّهُ دُونَ الْبَغْلِ وَفَوْقَ الْحِمَارِ.
نَزَلَ الْبُرَاقُ عَلَى بَابِ الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى.
دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْمَسْجِدَ الْأَقْصَى، وَاجْتَمَعَ فِيهِ بِالْأَنْبِيَاءِ، وَصَلَّى بِهِمْ.

رَحْلَةُ إِلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ

عُرِجَ بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ السَّبْعِ، ثُمَّ إِلَى سِدْرَةِ الْمُنْتَهَى.
لَقِيَ بَعْضَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ فِي السَّمَاءِ، وَسَلَّمُوا عَلَيْهِ.
أُعْطِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الصَّلَوَاتِ الْخَمْسَ فِي هَذِهِ الرَّحْلَةِ.
تَمَّتْ هَذِهِ الرَّحْلَةُ فِي لَيْلَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ، وَهَذَا يَدُلُّ عَلَى قُدْرَةِ اللَّهِ وَأَنَّهُ يَفْعَلُ مَا يَشَاءُ.
وَتُسَمَّى تِلْكَ اللَّيْلَةُ بِلَيْلَةِ الْإِسْرَاءِ وَالْمِعْرَاجِ.



Journey of Isra and Mi'raj

The Prophet ﷺ was taken from Masjid al-Haram to Masjid al-Aqsa, all in one night.

The Prophet ﷺ rode on an animal called Buraq during this special flight.

The Buraq which was smaller than a mule and bigger than a donkey, landed at the door of al-Aqsa.

The Prophet ﷺ entered the Masjid, where all the Prophets had gathered, and he led them in Salah.

Journey to the Heavens

The Prophet ﷺ was taken through the seven heavens and then to 'Sidrat al-Muntaha'.

He met some Prophets in the heaven and they greeted him; in a place which was so far!

On this miraculous journey, the Prophet ﷺ was gifted the five daily Salah.

Every Muslim must pray these and give zakah.

The journey happened all in one night, showing Allah's power and might.

Allah can do whatever He wishes; al-Isra wa-l Mi'raj is what happened that night.

هَجْرَتُهُ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ

أَمَرَ اللَّهُ نَبِيَّهُ ﷺ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ
مُهَاجِرًا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ.
لَقِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ نَصْرًا عَزِيزًا
فِي الْمَدِينَةِ.
يُعْرِفُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ الْأَوَائِلَ الَّذِينَ هَاجَرُوا
إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ بِالْمُهَاجِرِينَ.
وَيُعْرِفُ أَهْلُ الْمَدِينَةِ الَّذِينَ اسْتَقْبَلُوا
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَأَوْوَهُمْ
بِالْأَنْصَارِ.
بَنَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَوَّلَ مَسْجِدٍ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ
يُعْرِفُ بِمَسْجِدِ قُبَاءَ.

فِي مَكَّةَ

وَلَمَّا رَجَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَخْبَرَ قُرَيْشًا
عَنْ سَفَرِهِ، مَا صَدَّقُوهُ.
لَقِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ
مُشْرِكِي مَكَّةَ أَذَى كَثِيرًا.
مَكَرُوا بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِيَقْتُلُوهُ.



In Makkah

When the Prophet ﷺ returned and informed the Quraysh about his journey, they did not believe him.

The polytheists of Makkah gave the Prophet a hard time and plotted to kill him.

Migration to Madinah

Allah ordered the Prophet ﷺ to leave Makkah for Madinah.

There the new Muslims would build a state with Muhammad ﷺ as the leader.

The first Muslims that migrated to Madinah were called the 'Muhajirin'.

The 'Ansar' were those in Madinah who welcomed them. To serve, Islam, they were keen.

The Prophet ﷺ built the first Masjid in Madinah, known as Masjid Quba. He also established the first school; his students were known as 'Ashab as-Suffah'.



فَتْحُ مَكَّةَ

رَجَعَ نَبِيُّنَا إِلَى مَكَّةَ مَعَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ بَعْدَ أَنْ صَارُوا أَقْوِيَاءَ.
 دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مَكَّةَ وَحَوْلَ الْبَيْتِ الْحَرَامِ ثَلَاثُ مِئَةٍ وَسِتُّونَ صَنَمًا.
 كَسَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ كُلَّ الْأَصْنَامِ.
 عَفَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ الَّذِينَ آذَوْهُ وَأَصْحَابَهُ.
 وَأَسْلَمَ أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا مِنْهُمْ.

رُجُوعُهُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ

بَعْدَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ رَجَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ.
 وَجَاءَ النَّاسُ مِنْ كُلِّ نَاحِيَةٍ وَأَسْلَمُوا.
 وَاسْتَمَرَ نُزُولُ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ حَتَّى اكْتَمَلَ.



Conquest of Makkah

Our Prophet ﷺ returned to Makkah with the Muslims after they became strong.

When the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah, there were 360 idols around the Ka'bah; the polytheists were clearly in the wrong!

In a symbolic act, the Prophet ﷺ broke all the idols; the oneness of Allah he declared.

When the polytheists saw the strength of the Muslims, they became scared.

But the Prophet ﷺ was a Messenger, mercy to all of Mankind.

He forgave the people of Makkah for the trouble they caused and he continued to be kind.

Return from Makkah to Madinah

After the conquest of Makkah the Prophet ﷺ returned to Madinah; his mission had now come to an end.

People came from everywhere and accepted Islam, a Din they could easily defend.

The Qur'an continued to be revealed until it was completed.

Islam was now the most powerful force on earth, that could never be defeated!



وَفَاتُهُ ﷺ

وَبَعْدَ مُدَّةٍ مَرَضَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَكَانَ يُمَرِّضُ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.
 تُوفِّيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا وَدُفِنَ فِيهِ.
 النَّبِيُّ ﷺ آخِرُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَأَفْضَلُهُمْ.
 كَانَ نَبِيُّنَا ﷺ يُحِبُّنَا كَثِيرًا، وَيَحْرِصُ عَلَى أَنْ نَدْخُلَ الْجَنَّةَ جَمِيعًا.
 نُحِبُّ نَبِيَّنَا ﷺ كَثِيرًا، وَنَتَّبِعُ مَا يَأْمُرُنَا بِهِ.



His Death

After some time, the Prophet ﷺ became weak and very ill.

He was taken care of in the house of Aishah ؓ, as per the Prophet's will.

The Prophet ﷺ passed away in the house of Aishah ؓ and there he was buried too.

He is the last Prophet and the best of them all; if only people knew!

Our Prophet ﷺ loved us dearly and wanted us all to enter paradise.

We love our Prophet ﷺ dearly and should follow his advice.

O Allah, grant us the true love of our Prophet ﷺ and make it fill our hearts and minds.

Let us join him in the next life, alongside the other Prophets, the truthful, the martyrs and the pious - the best of mankind.

Amin!

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