ZAINABIA ACADEMY

BAB UL HAWAIJ

DEENIYAT

Level -1

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ZAINABIA ACADEMY

BAB UL HAWAIJ

قل رب زدني علما

Full Name: _____

Students Contact No: _____

Teacher: _____

Teachers Contact no: _____

Homework

DATE	HOME WORK	PARENTS INITIALS

DEENIYAT LEVEL-1 TEACHING SCHEDULE

DATE	CH #	CHAPTERS	PAGE #
		LESSONS FOR FIRST TERM	
	1.	In the Name of Allāh [SWT]	-6-
	2.	I cannot see Allāh [SWT]	-8-
	3.	Manners before a Lesson	-10-
	4.	Attributes of Allāh [SWT]	-12-
	5.	Angels	-14-
	6.	Adhān and Iqāmah	-16-
	7.	Being thankful	-20-
	8.	Prophet Ādam [A]	-22-
	9.	Prophet Nūḥ [A]	-25-
	10.	Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] and Ismāʿīl [A]	-27-
		1st TERM EXAM DAY	
		LESSONS FOR SECOND TERM	
	11.	Prophet Yaʿqūb and Yūsuf	-30-
	12.	Ahl al-kisāʾ - The 12 Imāms and 14 Maʿṣūmīn	-33-
	13.	Prophet Muḥammad [S]	-35-
	14.	Imām Alī [A]	-38-
	15.	The Kalimah	-40-
	16.	Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A]	-51-
	17.	Imām Al-Ḥasan [A]	-53-
	18.	Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A]	-55-
	19.	Allāh [SWT] does as He pleases	-57-
	20.	Islamic Phrases	-59-
		2nd TERM EXAM DAY	
		LESSONS FOR THIRD TERM	
	21.	All Creatures are Important	-61-
	22.	Kindness and Friendship.	-63-
	23.	Imām Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A]	-64-
	24.	Imām Muḥammad Al-Bāqir [A] & Imām Jaʿfar Al-Ṣādiq [A]	-66-
	25.	Sharing and Caring.	-68-
	26.	Salawāt and Taṣbīḥ	-70-
	27.	Table Manners	-72-
	28.	Toilet Manners	-74-
	29.	Manners of Sleeping and Waking Up	-76-
	30.	Imām Muḥammad al-Mahdī [A]	-78-
		3rd TERM EXAM DAY	

KEY FEATURES OF THIS BOOK

The Madressa Syllabus has been divided by four key subjects, each colour coded for ease of reference:

ʿAQĀʾID - BELIEFS

FIQH - ISLAMIC LAW

AKHLĀQ - MORALS AND ETHICS

TĀRĪKH - HISTORY

For Classes 1-3, lessons are ordered to link to previous lessons and to provide a flow in learning.

For Classes 4-10, lessons in the manual have been categorised in 3 major categories; combining Akhlaq and Tarikh together as 'Morals, Ethics & History'. Here, lessons of Tarikh have been arranged linking to a subject in Akhlaq that shares a common theme or is a lesson from the Tarikh subject.

Within each lesson, you will see clear titles and subtitles as well as the use of symbols and colour coded boxes representing different features of the lesson. Below you will find a summary.

In some places you may also see 'Du'a boxes that highlight a key 'Du'a related to the lesson.

We have also easily identified Qur'anic verses and Hadith by the following symbols:

Qur'anic Verse

Hadith

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The learning objectives have been clearly identified at the beginning of every lesson.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Purple boxes at the beginning of the lesson indicate the learning objectives for the lesson

MY NOTES

MY NOTES

A section for notes has been provided where there is place, for students to jot down their own notes for the lesson.

DID YOU KNOW?

This box contains interesting facts related to the lesson.

DID YOU KNOW?

Each lesson will have a "Did you know' box prior to conclusion of the lesson stating related and interesting facts

KEY POINTS

At the end of every lesson, a summary of the key points helps with revision and summarising the lesson.

KEY POINTS

Every lesson has key points that are summarised at the end for students to review and remind themselves of what the highlights of the lesson were.

ACTIVITY

Every lesson has an activity which students can conduct in the classroom to make the lesson fun, exciting and memorable.

ACTIVITY

The activity helps students better understand the lesson and how to relate to the key points in the lesson.

IN SUMMARY

This box contains questions which enable the student work out how much of the lesson they have understood.

IN SUMMARY

Summary questions enable students to see how much of the lesson they have understood and which areas need revision.

Dear Parents,

By the Grace of Allāh [SWT] we have been fortunate enough to re-produce our manuals for Classes 1-4 with more refined content and design.

There are several new concepts introduced in the manuals which we would like to further explain. The table of Contents outlines the subjects as they will be taught, linking to each other. The different colours represent different subjects.

Akhlaq

Fiqh

Tarikh

There are several sections under one subject, allowing teachers and students to learn at a steady pace, and not necessarily all in one go. For example, the *Kalimah* is split into 6 sections, as ideally, the lesson is taught one line at a time, giving students the time to memorise what they have learnt, at home.

In addition, there are also 'Lessons at Home' boxes, encouraging interaction with parents through the lessons. We hope parents can take this addition and work with their child(ren) at home to keep the learning consistent.

This is a milestone in SIM History as we branch beyond basic concepts to teach our students the fundamentals of Islam and help, hand in hand with parents and students, to establish a firm foundation for our future generation.

It is with your continuous support that we hope to see this new format as a success.

With Du'as
S I Madressa Administration

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CLASS 1 NOTES

1. In the Name of Allāh [SWT]..... pg 6
2. I cannot see Allāh [SWT]..... pg 8
3. Manners before a Lesson..... pg 10
4. Attributes of Allāh [SWT]..... pg 12
5. Angels..... pg 14
6. Adhān and Iqāmah..... pg 16
7. Being thankful..... pg 20
8. Prophet Ādam [A]..... pg 22
9. Prophet Nūḥ [A]..... pg 25
10. Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] and Ismāʿīl [A]..... pg 27
11. Prophet Yaʿqūb and Yūsuf..... pg 30
12. Ahl al-kisāʾ - The 12 Imāms and 14 Maʿṣūmīn..... pg 33
13. Prophet Muḥammad [S]..... pg 35
14. Imām Alī [A]..... pg 38
15. The Kalimah..... pg 40
16. Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A]..... pg 51
17. Imām Al-Ḥasan [A]..... pg 53
18. Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A]..... pg 55
19. Allāh [SWT] does as He pleases..... pg 57
20. Islamic Phrases..... pg 59
21. All Creatures are Important..... pg 61
22. Kindness and Friendship..... pg 63
23. Imām Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A]..... pg 64
24. Imām Muḥammad Al Al-Bāqir [A] and Imām Jaʿfar Al-Ṣādiq [A]..... pg 66
25. Sharing and Caring..... pg 68
26. Salawāt and Taṣbīḥ..... pg 70
27. Table Manners..... pg 72
28. Toilet Manners..... pg 74
29. Manners of Sleeping and Waking Up..... pg 76
30. Imām Muḥammad al-Mahdī [A]..... pg 78

APPENDIX

I. Ṣalāh II - Recitation in Ṣalāh..... pg 80
II. Names of the 12 Imāms..... pg 82
III. Story Time Special: Allāh [SWT] never Dies..... pg 83
IV. Story Time Special: Thank You Allāh [SWT]..... pg 85

DU'AS

BEFORE AND AFTER THE LESSON

Dear Allāh [SWT]

Whatever I learn today,
Please let it help me in my life.

Please let me understand this wonderful knowledge the way Your prophets understood it.
And give me an excellent memory like you gave them.

Let my tongue always be filled with Your remembrance and my heart with Your love.

Please help me prepare myself with all that I learn so that when the 12th Imam [A] comes, he will pick me to help him.

With love, your Class 1 Student

Dear Allāh [SWT]

I have worked hard today to learn new things,
Please help me remember them.

When I have to answer questions or share my knowledge please bring it back to me.

You are my Protector, You are my Guide.

With love, your Class 1 Student

01 IN THE NAME OF ALLĀH [SWT]...
BISMILLĀH AL-RAḤMĀN AL-RAḤĪM

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* When do I say Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm?
* The blessings given to us by Allāh [SWT]

SECTION 1

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْم

Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm
I begin in the Name of Allāh, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful

Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm

I begin in the Name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.
Before we start anything, we should say: Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm. Allāh [SWT] has blessed us with so many things in this world, and so we should remember Him before we start anything.

Can you think of some of the things you are lucky to be blessed with?

Who gave these blessings to you?

We should also say Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm because we want Allāh [SWT] to help us in whatever we are doing and we don't want to be distracted when we are doing good deeds.

Allāh [SWT] will always Protect us and count us amongst those who remember Him if we say Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Why is it so important for us to say Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm? Ask your child to narrate the story of Syed Murtadha and the Power of Bismillah.

STORY TIME

I CAN WALK ON WATER - THE POWER OF BISMILLAH

Syed Murtadha was a great aalim (scholar) who lived many years ago. He had many students who attended his classes.

At one of his classes he noticed that one of the students always came late. One day Syed Murtadha asked the student “Why are you always late?”

The student replied that he lived across the river and always took the first ferry across but the ferry service did not start any earlier.

Syed Murtadha wrote something on a piece of paper, folded it and gave it to the student. “Keep this with you” he said “and you will be able to walk across the river from tomorrow - but do not open the paper.”

The next day the student got to the river and put his foot tentatively on the water. He could not believe that he could actually walk on the water. For the next few days, he got to the classes on time.

One day, he could not hold back his curiosity. He looked inside the folded piece of paper. On it was written Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm (In the name of Allah, the beneficent the merciful).

For a moment he thought - “Is this all that helps me walk on water!” He put the paper in his pocket as usual and went to the river to go to his classes. This time he could not walk on the water and had to wait for the ferry. This meant that he was late for his class.

When the class was over, Syed Murtadha called him over and said “You looked into the paper when I had told you not to!”

With Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm (In the name of Allah, the beneficent the merciful) you can move mountains provided you have trust and faith in Allah.

02 I CANNOT SEE ALLĀH [SWT]

HOW DO WE KNOW HE IS REALLY THERE?

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Allāh [SWT] is there even though we cannot see Him
* The Prophet [SWT] explains Allāh [SWT]'s presence

SECTION 1

Even though we cannot see Allāh [SWT], we know He is there. He can see us even when we are hiding in the best of places.

Our Holy Prophet, Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā [S] has said:

"When you see footprints of a camel in the sand, you know a camel has passed by, even though you can't see the camel itself."

In the same way, when we see the Creations of Allāh [SWT], we know He is there even though we cannot see Him.

When we can't see Allāh [SWT] we sometimes forget that He is watching us. Sometimes we misbehave or do something naughty and we think our parents will never find out because they did not see us. What we must try and remember is that even though our parents or sisters or brothers or friends cannot always see us, Allāh [SWT] can, and all our actions will count on the Day of Judgment.

We should always do our best. When we give in charity, or help others, we don't need to show other people. We should remember that Allāh [SWT] is watching and that is enough for us.

STORY TIME

MUMMY, WHERE IS ALLĀH [SWT]?

One day, a boy named Hasan was sitting with his mum when he asked “Mummy, why can’t I see Allāh [SWT]?”

His mummy replied “Hasan, Allāh [SWT] is not a thing that we can see. He has never been seen and He will never be seen.”

Hasan then asked, “Mummy, if I can’t see Allāh [SWT], then how do I know he is REALLY there?”

Hasan’s mummy smiled and told him to pinch himself. Hasan was a good Muslim and listened to his mum. He pinched himself lightly without asking any questions.

“Ouch! That hurt me!” he said, as soon as he had pinched himself.

Hasan’s mummy started looking all over Hasan, looking for something.

“What are you looking for?” asked Hasan

“I’m looking for the pain.” Said his mummy.

Hasan looked confused, “But mummy, you can’t see the pain!” he said.

His mummy smiled and said “Just as I can’t see the pain, but the hurt is there, the same way, Allāh [SWT] is there even though you can’t see Him. Even though you can’t see Allāh [SWT], you can see all the things that He has Created - by looking around you.”

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child to explain how he/she knows that Allāh [SWT] is there even though we cannot see Him. Ask them to give you examples of His creations.

03 MANNERS BEFORE A LESSON
IN THE CLASSROOM

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Places where we can learn
* What should we remember while we are learning?

SECTION 1

Why do we come to Madressa? We come to Madressa so that we may learn and gain knowledge. Everything our wonderful teachers teach us is for us to practice in our lives and to help us become better Muslims.

There are places besides the Madressa that we can learn. Can you think of a few?

We can learn at:

Home
Mosque
School
Madressa
When we are with friends, and so many more places!

When we are learning there are a few things that are very important for us to remember:

Remember Allāh [SWT] before we start
Sit up straight and be ready to learn
Don’t talk while the teacher is talking or anybody else in the class is talking
Listen carefully to the teacher
Remember to thank the person teaching you

Now we can use what we have learnt to become a better person and more focused in our learning, and we can also teach our brothers and sisters and parents and friends.

POEM TIME

WORK WHILE YOU WORK

Work while you work,
Play while you play,
One thing each time,
That is the way,

All that you do,
Do with your might,
Things done by halves,
Are not done right.

Draw an example of one of the things we should remember while we are preparing to learn:

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Where can we learn besides the Madressa? What are some of the things that are important for us to remember?

04 ATTRIBUTES OF ALLĀH [SWT]

AL-QAWĪ AND AL-QĀDIR

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Al-Qawī - The Strong One
* Al-Qādir - The Powerful One

SECTION 1

Allāh [SWT] has many great Attributes – The 99 names of Allah, the Asma-ul-Husna, [S] express these attributes.

Al-Qawī – The Strong One and Al-Qādir– The Powerful One

When we are feeling scared and want somebody to protect us, who do we ask for help? Allāh [SWT] has made everything and everyone, and is the Strongest. He has power over all things and nothing is stronger than Him or more powerful than Him.

We should be asking Allāh [SWT] to protect us when we are feeling scared. When we are going to school on our first day and do not know anybody, Allāh [SWT] will look after us and help us make new friends. Allāh [SWT] loves when people remember Him and ask Him to help them.

How do we ask from Allah [SWT]? Allāh [SWT] understands all different languages and knows all of His creations. He even knows what we are thinking right at this moment!

We can talk to Allāh [SWT] at any time. So we could ask Him to protect us just before going to bed, or maybe when we wake up in the morning...or even in the middle of the night! We can talk to Him on the way to school, or tell Him about our day when we come back. Allāh [SWT] is always there!

We could whisper and Allāh [SWT] will be able to hear us. We could even write a letter to Allāh [SWT] but we won't really need to post it because Allāh [SWT] will be reading the words as we write them. Most special of all, we can talk to Allāh [SWT] in our hearts. He knows what we are thinking and what is in our hearts at all times. In the Qurʿān Allāh [SWT] says "Allāh [SWT] listens to ALL prayers."

ATTRIBUTES OF ALLĀH [SWT]

AL-QAWĪ AND AL-QĀDIR

When we speak to Allāh [SWT], we should call Him by His wonderful names. If we call Him with His title Ya Qādir - Oh Powerful One! it will make our hearts grow stronger.

Some of His other names are As Samī – The All-Hearing and Al-Basīr – The All-Seeing

Do you remember the story of the boy who was asked to eat his apple where nobody could see him?

(Recap the story from Lesson 12 Section 1 of the boy who could not hide because he was always being watched)

No matter where we are, Allāh [SWT] can see us, even if we hide under the covers, or under the bed! Allāh [SWT] can hear us even if we whisper, or think a thought in our mind.

This is why, when we do something good, we do not need to worry about who saw or who will give us the reward. Allāh [SWT] Sees everything; and will reward us for the good on the Day of Judgement.

And we should not be naughty and think that nobody can see us.

Allāh [SWT] can see us all the time and so we should be on our best behaviour all the time, saying nice things and not being rude to anybody.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

When we speak to Allāh [SWT] how should we call Him? What are some of His names?

05 ANGELS
A CREATION OF ALLĀH [SWT]

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Angels are a creation of Allāh [SWT]
* Angels are different to humans because they don't have desires which lead them to disobey Allāh [SWT].

SECTION 1

What are angels, and what do they do?

Angels are a creation of Allāh [SWT] just as we are. The difference between us and angels is that angels do as they are told by Allāh [SWT] and do not do naughty things.

Angels are different because they don't have a choice in what they do.

Each one of us have two angels that are always with us. One sits on our right shoulder and the other sits on our left shoulder.

The angel on the right should is 'Raqīb'. He writes down all the good things that we do. The angel on the left shoulder is 'Atīd' and he writes all the naughty things we do.

Some angels are in the heavens, constantly praising Allāh [SWT]. Some are in the state of sujūd all the time while others are in the state of qiyām (standing). Others are doing rukūʿ or Qunūt.

Other angels have special jobs. One example of this is Angel Jibrāʾīl who was the angel that brought the revelations to our Holy Prophet Muḥammad [S].

Other angels look after us by giving us all the things we need like air, water, and food. An example of this angel, giving us food and drink, is Mikāʾīl

Allāh [SWT] says when we do special deeds like reciting Adhān and Iqāmah before our Ṣalāh, or doing Wuḍūʾ before going to sleep, He will send angels to protect us and stand by us until we wake up, or to pray with us.

ACTIVITY TIME

CAN YOU MATCH WHAT THE ANGELS DO?

Raqīb

Mikāʾīl

Atīd

Jibrāʾīl

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Do you remember the names of the angels that sit on our left and right shoulder? Why are they there?

06 ADHĀN AND IQĀMAH

LEARNING THE 'CALL TO PRAYER'

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Adhān and the memorisation of Adhān
* Iqāmah and the memorisation of Iqāmah
* The differences between Adhān and Iqāmah

SECTION 1

The Adhān is the call to prayer - the call to Ṣalāh.

When we hear the Adhān, we know the time for Ṣalāh has set in. There are five prayers which are Wājib. Do you know which prayers these are?

Fajr **Ẓuhr** **ʿAṣr** **Maghrib** **ʿIshāʾ**

Each of these prayers has a special time for when they have to be prayed. The Adhān is a call to prayer, letting people know that the special time has come for us to pray our Ṣalāh.

The Adhān is so important that even when we are born, our dad, granddad, or any other relative recited Adhān in our right ear, and Iqāmah in our left ear. Who recited Adhān and Iqāmah in your ears when you were born?

When the Adhān is being recited, we can recite it with the person but softly. Allāh [SWT] does not like it when people talk while the Adhān is being recited. We should be listening to the Adhān and preparing for our Ṣalāh. The person who recites the Adhān loudly is known as the Muʾadhdhin.

Before reciting the Adhān, we should be in Wuḍūʾ and facing the Qibla. Whenever we say 'Allāhu Akbar' in the Adhān or the Iqāmah, we should raise our hands up to our ears like the picture.

SECTION 2

How to Recite the Adhān

How many times should I say it?	
4 times	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَر Allah is the greatest
2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ I bear witness there is no God but Allah
2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهُ I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah *(salawāt)*
2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّ وَّلِيُّ اللّٰهُ I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah *(salawāt)*
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ Hasten to prayer
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاح Hasten to success
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ Hasten to the best deed
2 times	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَر Allah is the greatest
2 times	لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ There is no god but Allah

SECTION 3

After the Adhān is finished, the Iqāmah is recited. This is for us to know that the Ṣalāh is now beginning. The person who recites the Iqāmah is known as the 'Muqīm'.

Even when we are praying our Ṣalāh at home on our own, we should recite the Adhān and Iqāmah.

There are some key differences which have been highlighted below:

What are the differences?

1. 'Allāhu Akbar' at the beginning is recited 4 times in Adhān and only 2 times in Iqāmah

2. 'Lā ilāha illallāh' at the end is recited 2 times in Adhān and only once in Iqāmah

3. There is an additional step: - "Qad Qāmatiṣ-Ṣalāh" recited twice in Iqāmah that is not there in Adhān.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Keep practicing the Adhān and Iqāmah with your child before every Ṣalāh, when they wake up in the morning, and when they go to sleep at night.

ADHĀN AND IQĀMAH

LEARNING THE 'CALL TO PRAYER'

How to Recite the Iqāmah

How many times should I say it?	
2 times	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَر Allah is the greatest
2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ I bear witness there is no God but Allah
2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهُ I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah *(salawāt)*
2 times	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّ وَّلِيُّ اللّٰهُ I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah *(salawāt)*
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ Hasten to prayer
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاح Hasten to success
2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ Hasten to the best deed
2 times	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةِ Indeed the *Ṣalāh* has begun!
2 times	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَر Allah is the greatest
1 times	لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ There is no god but Allah

07 BEING THANKFUL

CARING FOR EACH OTHER

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Why should we thank others?
* The term: Jazāk Allāh

SECTION 1

Islam teaches us that every action we do is for the pleasure of Allāh [SWT]. Our Holy Prophet [S] teaches us that all Muslims are brothers and sisters and that we should care for one another at all times.

In Arabic we say Jazāk Allāh which means 'May Allāh [SWT] reward you.' It is a way of saying 'Thank you' to our friends and family who help us.

This also tells the other person that we care about them because we are asking Allāh [SWT] to reward them for what they did for us. We are asking Allāh [SWT] to give them lots and lots of Thawāb so that they can go to heaven. In return, Allāh [SWT] also gives us Thawāb.

We should also thank our parents and show them the best respect for everything that they do for us. When our parents make breakfast for us in the morning, or help us get ready for school, we should thank them.

We should make a habit of saying Jazāk Allāh for whenever somebody is kind to us or helps us in any way. Can you think of an example of when we should say Jazāk Allāh?

It can even be something as simple as when somebody holds the door open for you.

Most importantly we should thank Allāh [SWT] for everything He has given us. When we pray our Ṣalāh, or just before we are tucking into bed, we should take a few minutes to remember the blessings Allāh [SWT] gave us on that day and thank Him.

ACTIVITY TIME

CARING FOR EACH OTHER

Can you colour this picture? What are the boys doing?

Lesson in Practice: At Home

What should we say when we are thanking somebody? What does it mean?

08 PROPHET ĀDAM [A]
THE FIRST MESSENGER OF ALLĀH [SWT]

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

* Prophet Ādam [A] - The first human being and the first Prophet of Allāh [SWT]
* Sayyidah Ḥawwā [A] - the wife of Prophet Ādam [A]

SECTION 1

After Allāh [SWT] created the wonderful earth, He decided to create the first human being. Allāh [SWT] made a human being out of mud and clay, and called him Ādam [A].

Allāh [SWT] then blew into Ādam [A] and all of a sudden, he came to life. Not only was Ādam [A] the first human being, he was also the first Prophet.

A Prophet is somebody Allāh [SWT] chooses to guide other human beings and teach them about Allāh [SWT]'s religion.

Another word for Prophet is 'Nabī'.

Allāh [SWT] gave Prophet Ādam [A] so many blessings! He gave him ears to hear, eyes to see, a nose to smell, and a tongue to speak and taste, and made him so perfectly with fingers and toes. Allāh [SWT] also gave Prophet Ādam [A] a lot of knowledge.

Allāh [SWT] then created the first woman and called her Ḥawwā [A]. Allāh [SWT] brought Prophet Ādam [A] and Sayyidah Ḥawwā [A] together as the first family in the world and gave them a beautiful garden to live in.

Allāh [SWT] told them they could live there happily, as long as they did not eat the fruits of a certain tree in the garden. If they did eat that fruit, they would have to leave the beautiful garden.

Even though all the people in the world speak different languages and are different colours, and are from different parts of the world, they are all the children of Prophet Ādam [A] and Sayyidah Ḥawwā [A].We are also the children of Prophet Ādam [A] and Sayyidah Ḥawwā [A].

PROPHET ĀDAM [A]

THE FIRST MESSENGER OF ALLĀH [SWT]

SECTION 2

Before Allāh [SWT] created Prophet Ādam [A], He had Created many angels who worshipped him in heaven. With the angels, He also created the Jinn - a new type of creation that was made from fire, like we are made from clay.

The best among the Jinn was called ʿAzāzīl. He worshipped Allāh [SWT] so much that he was elevated to be in the company of the angels. When Allāh created Prophet ʿĀdam [A], ʿAzāzīl wasn't happy and did not like the great status that was given to Prophet ʿĀdam [A] by Allāh [SWT].

Allāh [SWT] commanded the angels and ʿAzāzīl (who was in their company), to do sajdah before Prophet Ādam [A] as a sign of respect for him as Allāh [SWT]'s representative. All the angels obeyed and went into sajdah. However, ʿAzāzīl was proud of himself and refused perform sajdah.

Allāh [SWT] asked ʿAzāzīl "Why do you disobey Me and not do sajdah before Ādam [A] as I Commanded you?"

Lesson in Practice: At Home

It's really important that we always listen to Allāh [SWT] when He tells us to do something or to stay away from something. He knows best.

PROPHET ĀDAM [A]

THE FIRST MESSENGER OF ALLĀH [SWT]

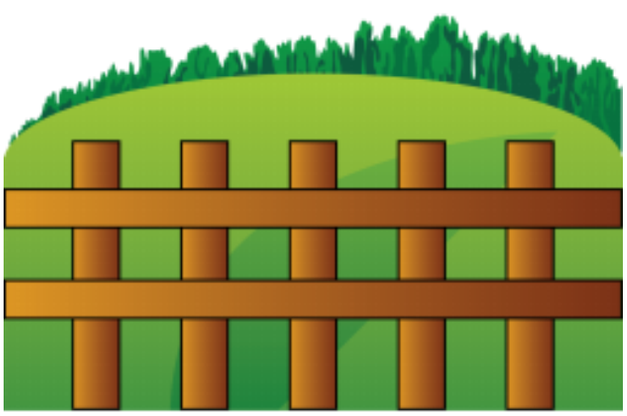
ʿAzāzīl replied “I will not bow down to Ādam [A]. I am better than him! I am made of fire and he is made from mud and clay, fire is better than mud and clay!”

Allāh [SWT] was not happy that ʿAzāzīl had disobeyed Him, and told ʿAzāzīl to leave the heavens where the angels were living and changed his name from ʿAzāzīl to Iblīs.

Iblis was now very angry with Prophet Ādam [A] and came disguised as a man to him in the wonderful garden that he and Sayyidah Ḥawwā [A] were living in. Iblis told Prophet Ādam [A] and Sayyidah Ḥawwā [A] that it was okay to eat from the tree that Allāh [SWT] told them not to eat from. At first, Prophet Ādam [A] refused, but then Iblis told them they would never grow old and they would never die if they eat the special fruits of this tree.

Prophet Ādam [A] and Sayyidah Ḥawwā eventually believed Iblīs and took a bite from the tree. Allāh [SWT] then told Prophet Ādam [A] and Sayyidah Ḥawwā [A] that Iblis had tricked them, and that they could not stay in the beautiful garden anymore.

Allāh [SWT] told them they must now live on earth where they will have to work hard and grow their own food and make their own homes. Allāh [SWT] promised Prophet Ādam [A] and Sayyidah Ḥawwā [A] that He will always look after them and all human beings.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child why Allāh [SWT] sent Prophet Ādam [A] and Sayyidah Ḥawwā to the earth? What is it that they did? Talk to them about maintaining an open relationship with Allāh [SWT] to ask for forgiveness if we do something wrong.

PROPHET NŪḤ [A]

THE ARK THAT SAVED THE BELIEVERS

09

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

* Who was Prophet Nūḥ [A]?
* The people at the time of Prophet Nūḥ [A]

SECTION 1

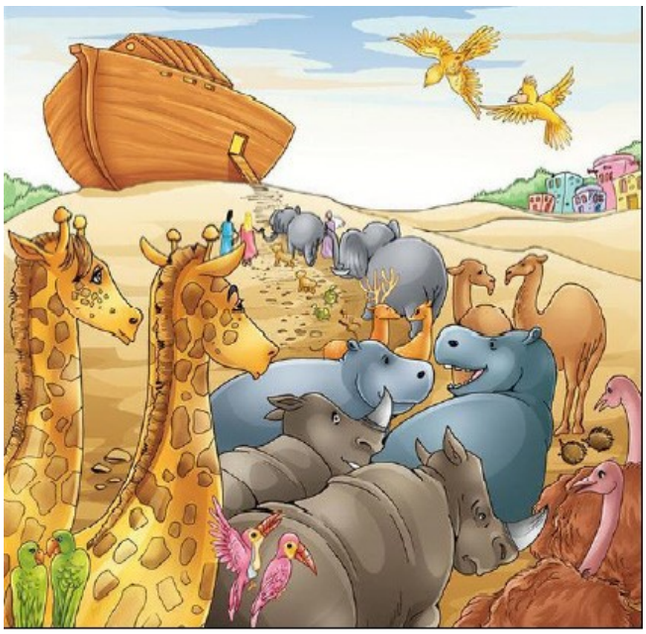
Many many years after Prophet Ādam [A], quite a few people in the world stopped praying to Allāh [SWT] and were no longer listening to Him. They were doing bad things to each other, so Allāh [SWT] sent a Prophet, a Prophet, to the people to guide them. The Prophet's name was Prophet Nūḥ [A].

Prophet Nūḥ [A] began to guide the people, telling them to worship Allāh [SWT] only. He told them not to worship idols.

What are idols? Idols are made of stone, and the people would call these stones their Gods. They believed in lots of Gods.

When Prophet Nūḥ [A] told them that the idols could not save them, only a few people believed him and began to listen to what he had to say. Others would just make fun of Prophet Nūḥ [A]. The people laughed at Prophet Nūḥ [A] and when he spoke, they would put their fingers in their ears or make noises so that he could not be heard. Sometimes they would throw things at him as well.

After many years, Allāh [SWT] ordered Prophet Nūḥ [A] to make a very big ship called an Ark. Allāh [SWT] told Prophet Nūḥ [A] to put a pair of all the animals in the Ark and then to call the people to join him. He told them there would be a lot of rain, and nobody would be saved except those who were on the Ark. Some people laughed at Prophet Nūḥ [A], and others got onto the Ark.



Soon it began to rain. It rained and rained and poured and the area where Prophet Nūḥ [A] was, began to flood.

PROPHET NŪḤ [A]

THE ARK THAT SAVED THE BELIEVERS

There was water everywhere! The rain would not stop and the water kept rising. As the rain became heavier, the plants and the people began to drown.

There was lightning and thunder. The Ark rocked, and even those on the Ark were scared as it moved side to side and was hit by huge waves. Prophet Nūḥ [A] kept praying to Allāh [SWT] for Him to protect them and have Mercy.

One of Prophet Nūḥ [A]'s son was not a very good person. He did not listen to his father when he was asked to come on the Ark. He did not love Allāh [SWT]. Prophet Nūḥ [A] told him several times to come onto the Ark, but the son refused and said he would climb the tallest mountain and be saved because the water would not reach him. A huge wave came over the mountain and drowned him.

The Ark of Prophet Nūḥ [A] floated in the water for many years. Slowly the water began to dry until it was all gone. That is when the Ark stopped and the animals and believers came out of the Ark. They were at a place called Mount. Judi where Prophet Nūḥ [A] told the people to start a new life on Earth and to worship Allāh [SWT] who will protect them.

In Arabic, an Ark is called a 'Safīnah'.

The Holy Prophet [S] has said "My family, the Ahlul Bayt, is like the Ark of Prophet Nūḥ [A]. Whoever joins it will be safe, and whoever refuses to join will drown."

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child why Prophet Nūḥ [A] made the Ark when it wasn't even raining. Who told him to make the ark? Did the ark come in handy? What do we learn from the story of Prophet Nūḥ [A]? That Allāh [SWT] knows best!

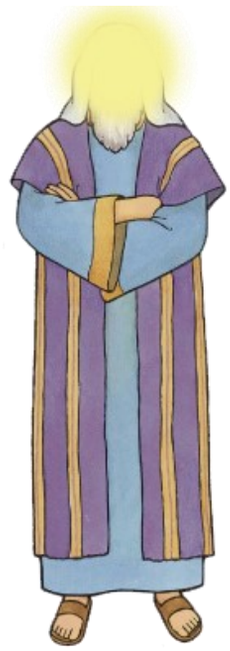
PROPHET IBRĀHĪM [A] AND ISMĀʿĪL [A]
THE FRIEND OF ALLĀH [SWT]

10

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] is one of 124,000 Prophets
* Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] is known as the friend of Allāh [SWT]

SECTION 1



Allāh [SWT] had told Prophet Ādam [A] that all the people in the world who do their best can go live in the beautiful garden forever and happily, after they die.

Sometimes, people would forget Allāh [SWT] and do bad things because Iblis would whisper to them. When this happened, Allāh [SWT] would send another Prophet [A] to guide them and remind them of Allāh [SWT] and remind them of Iblis and how he tricked Prophet Ādam [A] so we should not follow him.

Allāh [SWT] sent many Prophets after Prophet Ādam [A].

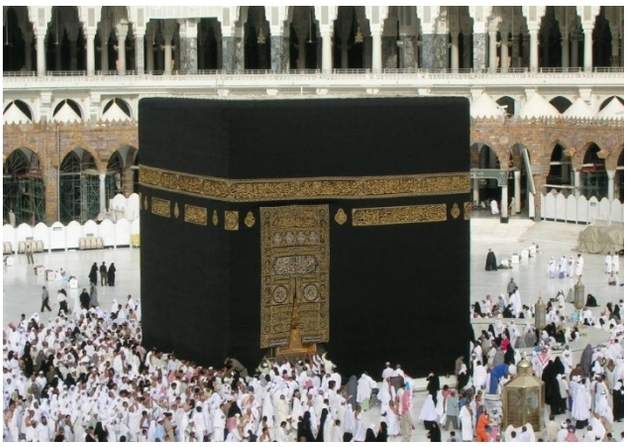
Do you know how many Prophets there are?

124,000

One hundred and twenty-four thousand

Of the 124,000 one of them is Prophet Ibrāhīm [A]. Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] and his son, Prophet Ismāʿīl [A] are both Prophets of Allāh [SWT].

Allāh [SWT] ordered Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] and Prophet Ismāʿīl [A] to build the Kaʿbah. The father and son worked very hard, picking up heavy stones.



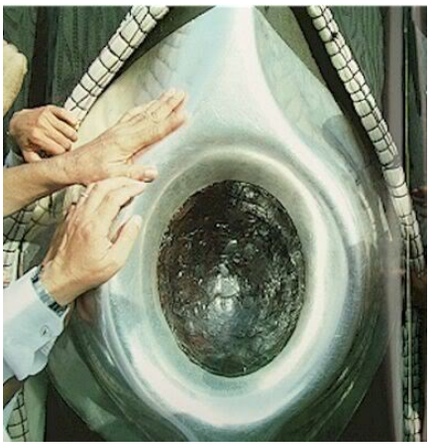
PROPHET IBRĀHĪM [A] AND ISMĀʿĪL [A]

THE FRIEND OF ALLĀH [SWT]

Every now and again, Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] would stand on a stone to see how the work was coming along. Allāh [SWT] made that stone soft and the footprints of Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] can still be seen in that stone today. If we go to the Kaʿbah, there is a place called Maqām Ibrāhīm which is where we can see the footprints of Prophet Ibrāhīm [A].

When the Kaʿbah was finished, Angel Jibrāʾīl, from the heavens, brought a special black stone called Hajar al-Aswad and showed Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] and Prophet Ismāʿīl [A] where to put the stone. The stone is still there today and during Hajj time, when millions of people go to the Kaʿbah, lots of them try to touch or kiss this holy black stone that has come from the heavens.

Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] was very kind and generous to people and Allāh [SWT] was very happy with him. This is why Allāh [SWT] called Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] His close friend and gave him the title KHALĪLULLĀH. A friend, in Arabic, is called 'KHALĪL'.



Lesson in Practice: At Home

Where is the Kaʿbah? Who built the Kaʿbah? Do you know how many people visit the Kaʿbah every year? Remind your child to always do his/her best no matter where they are. Allāh [SWT] will reward you for all the best that you do.

STORY TIME

WE MUST ALWAYS DO OUR BEST!

Once upon a time, when all the people in the village had gone out, Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] went to the place where all the idols were kept and broke all of them.

When the people returned, they were so angry, they took Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] to the king, Namrūd. They told the king to punish Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] for breaking the idols.

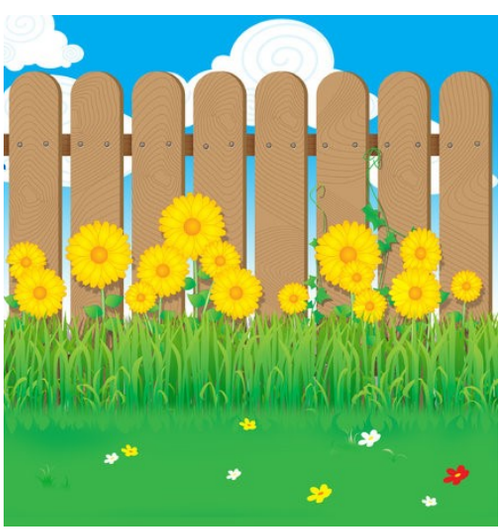
Namrūd decided to throw Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] into a huge fire. He asked everybody to collect lots and lots of wood so they could make the biggest fire ever. Then they lit the fire.

Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] tried to tell the people to believe in Allāh [SWT] because He created the World. The people did not want to believe Prophet Ibrāhīm [A].

There was a small frog sitting by the fire, spitting with all its might and strength! The other animals laughed at the frog and asked him what he was doing? Did the frog think that the little spit from his mouth could put out the fire?

The frog said to the other animals, “When Allāh [SWT] asks me on the Day of Judgment what I did when Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] was being thrown in to the fire, at least I can say I tried my best!”

The people threw Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] in to the fire, and just before the Prophet (A) landed, Allāh [SWT] commanded the fire to become cool and like a garden for Prophet Ibrāhīm [A]. A miracle happened!



Instead of burning Prophet Ibrāhīm [A], the fire became cool and safe for him and he came out without getting hurt. The people were amazed.

Moral of the story: Always Do your best!

11 PROPHET YAʿQŪB [A]
AND HIS SON PROPHET YŪSUF [A]

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Prophets who came after Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] to guide the people
* The story of Prophet Yūsuf [A]

SECTION 1

Prophet Ibrāhīm [A] had two sons. One was Prophet Ismāʿīl [A] who helped him build the Ka'ba. The second son was Prophet Isḥāq [A]. Prophet Isḥāq [A] also had a son who was Prophte Yaʿqūb [A]. Today we are going to learn about Prophet Yaʿqūb [A] and his son Prophet Yūsuf [A].

Prophet Yaʿqūb [A] had twelve sons. His favourite son was the youngest and most handsome. His name was Yūsuf [A]. We have heard of Prophet Yūsuf [A] as there is a whole Surah in the Qurʿān named after him, which tells his story and the lessons we can learn from Prophet Yūsuf [A].

Prophet Yūsuf [A]'s eleven brothers were very jealous of him because they knew their father loved him the most. One day the brothers of Prophet Yūsuf [A] told their father that they wanted to take their brother to the forest to play. They promised to take good care of him.

Prophet Yaʿqūb [A] was afraid of leaving his son Yūsuf but the brothers insisted and so finally Prophet Yaʿqūb [A] allowed his sons to take their little brother out with them. Once they were far away from home, the brothers began to hurt Yūsuf. Then they saw a well of water. They decided to throw him inside the deep, dark well.

The angel Jibrāil [A] told Prophet Yūsuf [A] not to be afraid because Allāh would protect him. The brothers threw Prophet Yūsuf [A] into the well and he sat at the bottom of the well, all alone, crying and calling out for help.

The brothers of Prophet Yūsuf [A] went back home. They took the shirt of Prophet Yūsuf [A] and made it dirty and then they pretended to cry and told their father that a big wolf had attacked them and eaten Yūsuf. Prophet Yaʿqūb [A] knew his sons were lying but he prayed to Allāh to help his son Yūsuf and to look after him.

PROPHET YAʿQŪB [A]

AND HIS SON PROPHET YŪSUF [A]

SECTION 2

In the meantime, some people were passing by the well. They put a bucket down to get some water and Prophet Yūsuf [A] held on to the bucket. When the men pulled the bucket up, they found a handsome young boy inside it! So they took the boy to Egypt and there they sold him in the market.

One day, the King of Egypt had a strange dream. He dreamt there were seven fat cows eating grass and then seven thin cows came and ate up the seven fat cows. The King did not understand the meaning of this dream. So he began asking everyone to tell him what it means. No one knew the meaning of the dream except Prophet Yūsuf [A]. Prophet Yūsuf [A] told the King the dream means that there will be seven years in Egypt when there will be a lot of food and water for everyone to enjoy. Then after that there will be seven years when there will be no food and water and people will suffer.

The King asked Prophet Yūsuf [A] what he should do and Prophet Yūsuf [A] told the King how to collect wheat for seven years so that when there were no crops, they would not be hungry. The King was very happy with Prophet Yūsuf [A] so he made him in charge of the storage of all wheat in Egypt.

After seven years, when the lands became dry and there were no crops, and everyone was coming to Egypt to buy wheat from Prophet Yūsuf [A], one day, the brothers of Prophet Yūsuf [A] came to Egypt to buy wheat. The brothers of Prophet Yūsuf [A] did not know that the Governor of Egypt was their brother Yūsuf [A]. When they found out, they were very scared and ashamed of what they did to their brother.

They begged their brother to forgive them. Prophet Yūsuf [A] decided to forgive them because Allāh [SWT] likes people who forgive others instead of taking revenge. He told them they should never be jealous then they will fight and hate each other. Then Prophet Yūsuf [A] told his brothers to go back home and to bring their father Prophet Yaʿqūb [A] to Egypt. Prophet Yaʿqūb [A] was now a very old man. But soon, the whole family came to Egypt. Prophet Yaʿqūb [A] and all his sons with their wives and children and the whole family lived in Egypt happily ever after.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

What do we learn from the story of Prophet Yūsuf [A]? We learn to have faith in Allāh [SWT] and not to be jealous of others. Ask your child to recap the story of Prophet Yūsuf [A] with you.

ACTIVITY TIME

FOLLOW THE JOURNEY OF PROPHET YŪSUF [A]

With the children in the class, act out the story of Prophet Yūsuf [A] and how he was thrown in the well. Aim to cover the following key points:

1. Who was the father of Prophet Yūsuf [A]?
2. Why did his brothers throw him into the well?
3. What happened next? Who found Prophet Yūsuf [A]?
4. What was the final position given to Prophet Yūsuf [A] for his answer to the king?

Can you help the Egyptians get to the well where they can hear the cries of Prophet Yūsuf [A]?

AHL AL-KISĀʾ

THE PEOPLE OF THE BLANKET

12

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Who are the Ahl al-kisāʾ
* **Ḥadīth al-kisā** - The Story of the Blanket

SECTION 1

One day, Prophet Muḥammad [S] went to the house of his daughter, Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A]. He told her that he would like to lie down and could she give him a blanket, which she did.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A]'s son, Imām Al-Ḥasan [A]. He said Salaam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was. Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] went to his grandfather and asked if he may join him under the blanket. The Prophet [S] agreed.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her son, Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A]. He said Salaam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was. Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] went to his grandfather and asked if he may join him under the blanket. The Prophet [S] agreed, so Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] joined his grandfather and his brother, under the blanket.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her husband, Imām Alī [A]. He said Salaam to his wife and then asked if his cousin, the Prophet [S] was in the house. His wife replied that he was. Imām Alī [A] went to his cousin and asked if he may join him under the blanket. The Prophet [S] agreed. So, Imām Alī [A] then joined his cousin (and father-in-law), and his two sons, under the blanket.

A little while later Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] went to her father and asked if she may join him under the blanket. The Prophet [S] agreed, so she joined her father, her husband, and her two sons, under the blanket. The Angel Jibrail asked Allah, who was under the Cloak and he was told that it was:

"FĀṬIMAH [A], HER FATHER, PROPHET MUḤAMMAD [S] HER HUSBAND, IMĀM ALĪ [A], HER TWO SONS." IMĀM AL-ḤASAN [A] AND IMĀM AL-ḤUSAYN [A]

AHL AL-KISĀʾ

THE PEOPLE OF THE BLANKET

The Angel Jibrail then came to the Earth with a message from Allāh [SWT] saying "This whole universe has been created for you five, whoever loves you, Allāh [SWT] loves them, and whoever does not respect and obey you, Allāh [SWT] is not happy with them."

They are also part of the 14 Maʿṣūmīn. Who are the 14 Maʿṣūmīn? They are:
- The Holy Prophet [S]
- Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A]
- The 12 Imāms – from Imām Alī [A] to Imām Muḥammad Al-Mahdī [A]

POEM TIME

When I think of Panjaten,

I hold my fingers 5

They are Fatema's family,

They kept Islam alive

Ya Muhammad, Ya Ali, Ya Fatema, Ya Hassan, Ya Husayn

Alayhis Salaam

Keep them in your heart!

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Go over the story of the Blanket with your child at home. What did Allāh [SWT] say to make these five people special? Who are the 14 Maʿṣūmīn?

PROPHET MUḤAMMAD [S]

THE LAST MESSENGER OF ALLĀH [SWT]

13

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

* The last Prophet of Allāh [SWT] is Prophet Muḥammad [S].
* He is the perfect example for us to follow.

SECTION 1

Of the 124,000 Prophets that Allāh [SWT] sent to guide people, the last was Prophet Muḥammad [S] who is OUR Prophet.

FATHER	MOTHER
ʿABD ALLĀH IBN ʿABD AL-MUṬṬALIB	ĀMINAH BINT AL-WAHAB

The Holy Prophet [S] was born in Makkah on the 17th of Rabīʿ al-Awwal in the Year of the Elephant.

Our Prophet (saw) was born an Orphan, which means he did not have both of his parents.' to 'Our Prophet [S] became an orphan at a very young age, his mother also passed away when he was very young.

His grandfather, ʿAbd al-Muṭṭalib was the leader of Makkah, and was the one who took care of Prophet Muḥammad [S]. ʿAbd al-Muṭṭalib loved Prophet Muḥammad [S] very much. Many many years ago, in Makkah, when children were born, it was normal for them to live with someone in the desert for a few years, away from the busy city.

Those who looked after the newborns wanted gifts and reward for their good work; but they didn't want to look after an Orphan.

A very wonderful lady by the name of Halima came to Makkah, she was looking for a child to take care of. Allāh [SWT] chose Halima to look after the Holy Prophet [S].

When Halima saw the Holy Prophet [S] she felt love towards him and decided that she would look after him in the desert. Halima looked after the Holy Prophet [S] in the desert for two years, and she knew there was something special about this young child.

She was sad when it was time for the Holy Prophet [S] to return to his mother in Makkah.

He asked ʿAbd al-Muṭṭalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet [S] if he could stay with her longer, and he agreed. The Holy Prophet [S] was six years old his mother passed away. He then went to stay with his grandfather.

ʿAbd al-Muṭṭalib knew there was something very special about his grandson because there was always light shining from his face.

SECTION 2

When the Holy Prophet [S] grew up, people loved him and trusted him a lot. They called him 'al-Ṣādiq' which means 'The Truthful One' and 'al-Amīn' which means 'The Trustworthy'.

When people from Makkah would travel, they would leave their money and gold with the Holy Prophet [S] because they knew he would look after it.

The Holy Prophet [S] taught us so much good Akhlāq and how to be well-behaved. He taught us to love Allāh [SWT] and speak with Him when we are feeling sad.

STORY TIME

THE LADY WHO THREW RUBBISH

There was once an old woman who was very naughty. She used to throw rubbish on the Holy Prophet [S] every day when he passed her house. But he was a very patient man, and never got angry with her.

One day, when the Holy Prophet [S] passed the old woman's house, she did not throw rubbish on him. He stopped and asked a neighbour why the old woman was not there.

The neighbour told him the old woman was sick and in bed. So, the Prophet [S] went to see her, because it is good to visit people who are ill. When the old woman saw him, she thought he had come to tell her off when she was too ill to shout back at him.

Prophet Muḥammad [S] told the old woman that he had come to see her because Allāh tells us to look after people who are ill.

The old woman was very surprised that the Prophet [S] was so kind to her after she had been so mean to him. She decided right away to listen to him and she became a Muslim.

Moral of the story: Always be kind to others even if they are not nice to us, and **visit those who are not well and try to help them.**

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Go over the childhood of the Holy Prophet [S] with your child at home. Ask him/her as to why people trusted him and who looked after him.

14 IMĀM ALĪ [A]
THE FIRST IMAM

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

* Imām Alī [A] is the first of 12 Imams
* The life of Imām Alī [A]

SECTION 1

Do you know the names of our 12 Imāms? Who were sent to guide and teach us? The first of them is Imām Alī [A].

One day, Sayyidah Fāṭimah bint Asad, the mother of Imām Alī [A] went to the Kaʿbah to pray to Allāh [SWT] for her baby to be born safely. She was standing near the Kaʿbah and praying when suddenly there was a crack in the wall of the Kaʿbah. The walls of the Kaʿbah opened. Sayyidah Fāṭimah bint Asad went inside the Kaʿbah and the walls closed again.

The people of Makkah were so amazed to see this miracle, they didn't know what was happening. They wanted to see what was happening so they went and got the key to the doors of the Kaʿbah but by Allāh [SWT]'s miracle, the doors would not open.

After three days, the wall of the Kaʿbah opened again and Sayyidah Fāṭimah bint Asad came out with a child in her arms. This was Imām Alī [A], who was born on the 13th of Rajab. He had not yet opened his eyes, and when the Holy Prophet [S] came and held the child, Imām Alī [A] opened his eyes for the first time.

The Holy Prophet [S] began looking after Imām Alī [A] like his own son. As Imām Alī [A] grew up, he would follow the Holy Prophet [S] everywhere like a shadow.

When the Angel Jibrāʾīl came to tell the Holy Prophet [S] at the age of 40, that he was the Prophet of Allāh [SWT], Imām Alī [A], and Sayyidah Khadija [A] were the first to accept the message.

ACTIVITY TIME

IMĀM ALĪ [A]

Who was Imām Alī [A]? Circle the statements that are true.

He did not accept Islam

Imām Alī [A] was born in the *Ka'bah*

He is the 1st Imām

His mother's name was Aminah

He opened his eyes for the first time in the arms of the Holy Prophet [S]

Imām Alī [A] was born in Madina

He is the 6th Imām

He is the 8th Imām

He was born on the 13th of Rajab

His mother's name was Fāṭimah bint Asad

He was one of the first to accept the mes-sage of Islam

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Recap the story of where Imām Alī [A] was born and how it was a miracle.

15 LEARNING THE KALIMAH
NO GOD BUT ALLĀH [SWT]

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

* The Kalimah
* The meaning of the Kalimah
* A little about each part of the Kalimah and what we can learn from it.

SECTION 1

What is the Kalimah? The Kalimah is what we recite all the time to remind ourselves that there is no God but Allāh [SWT] and that The Holy Prophet [S] is His Messenger, and Imām Alī [A] is the leader after him.

It is what every true Muslim believes.

The first line of the Kalimah is:

لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰه

Lā Ilāha Illallāh
There is no God except Allāh [SWT]

Who is Allāh [SWT]? HE is our Creator and our God

Allāh is the one we pray to.
Alllah is the one we ask for help.
Allāh made all of us - so He knows what is good for us.
We must always listen to Him and do whatever He tells us to do.

There is no God but Allāh and He looks after us and loves us!

STORY TIME

WHERE CAN I HIDE?

Once upon a time there was a teacher who brought apples for her whole class.

She gave all the students an apple and told them that they must go home, hide, and eat the apple where nobody could see them.

That evening, some children went into the store cupboard, other children hid behind the door, or under the table, and some even went in to the garden!

The next day, in class, all the children were looking very happy because they had managed to hide and eat their apple. But there was one little boy, Ammaar, who was still holding his apple in his hand.

The other children laughed at Ammaar and the teacher asked “did you not find a place where you could eat your apple without anybody seeing?”

Ammaar replied “I couldn’t find a place to eat my apple where Allāh [SWT] could not see me! He can See Everywhere!”

Ammar was right! Allāh [SWT] is Everywhere and can See Everything! The teacher then explained to her students that there was no place without Allāh [SWT]

Moral of the story: Allāh [SWT] is everywhere and He is always watching us and the good deeds we do. Make sure we always make Him happy.

ACTIVITY TIME

KALIMAH - THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLĀH [SWT]

Join the dots, what do you see? Now put up one of your fingers and say there is no God but Allah [SWT].

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Practice the first line of the Kalimah and the meaning with your child at home.

LEARNING THE KALIMAH

MUḤAMMAD [S] IS THE MESSENGER

The second line of the Kalimah is about Prophet Muḥammad [S]. He taught us what Allāh [SWT] wants us to do. Prophets are teachers that Allāh sent to show us how to be good Muslims. They never ever do anything that Allāh [SWT] does not like.

SECTION 2

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ

Muḥammadun Rasūl Allāh
Prophet Muḥammad [S] is the Messenger of Allāh [SWT]

BORN IN MAKKA

Born in Makka, near the Ka'aba,
Into the arms of Āminah,

Was Muḥammad, the final Prophet,
The mercy to mankind.

Ya Muḥammad, Ya Muḥammad, Ya Muḥammad Mustafa,
Ya Muḥammad, Ya Muḥammad, the final messenger of Allāh [SWT]

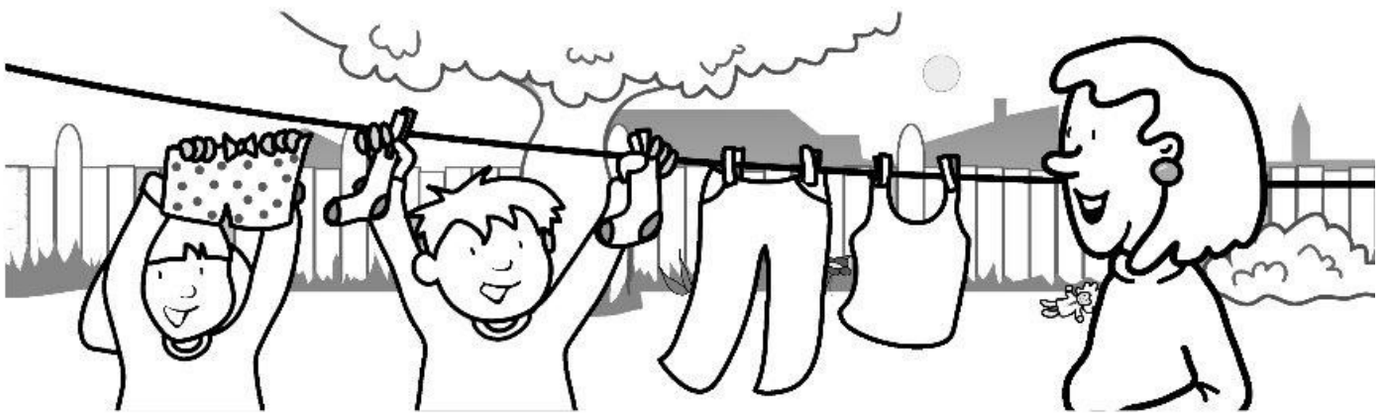
LEARNING THE KALIMAH

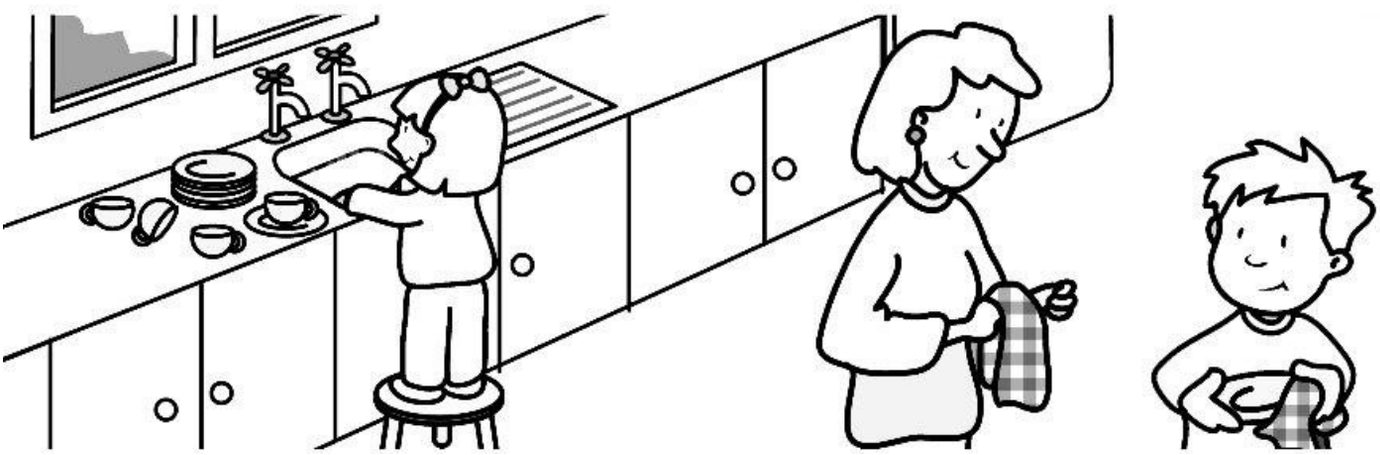
MUḤAMMAD [S] IS THE MESSENGER

Our Holy Prophet [S] taught us to do things that will make Allāh [SWT] happy.

Can you think of something that you can do to make Allāh [SWT] happy? Helping our mummy makes Allāh [SWT] happy!

Colour the pictures below. What are the children helping their mummy with?





Other ways we can make Allāh [SWT] happy:

We should help look after people if they are not feeling well.
We should help look after the poor people.
We should try to recite Qurʿān as much as we can.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Practice the second line of the Kalimah and the meaning with your child at home. Also ask for examples of how we can make Allāh [SWT] happy.

LEARNING THE KALIMAH

ALĪ [A] IS A SPECIAL FRIEND

The third line of the Kalimah shows that Allāh [SWT] loves Imam Alī [A] very much!

SECTION 3

Alīyyun Walīyullāh
Alī [A] is a special Friend of Allāh [SWT]

Imam Alī [A] is a very special friend of Allāh [SWT] as the verse from the Kalimah tells us above. From childhood, Imam Alī [A] would always be seen with the Holy Prophet [S] and the Holy Prophet [S] looked after Imam Alī [A] like his own son.

Imam Alī [A] was amongst the first few people to accept Islam when the Holy Prophet [S] spoke of the revelation he had received on Mount Hira.

The Holy Prophet [S] considered Imam Alī [A] his closest companion and family at all times. He has said 'Imam Alī [A] and I are from the same light.'

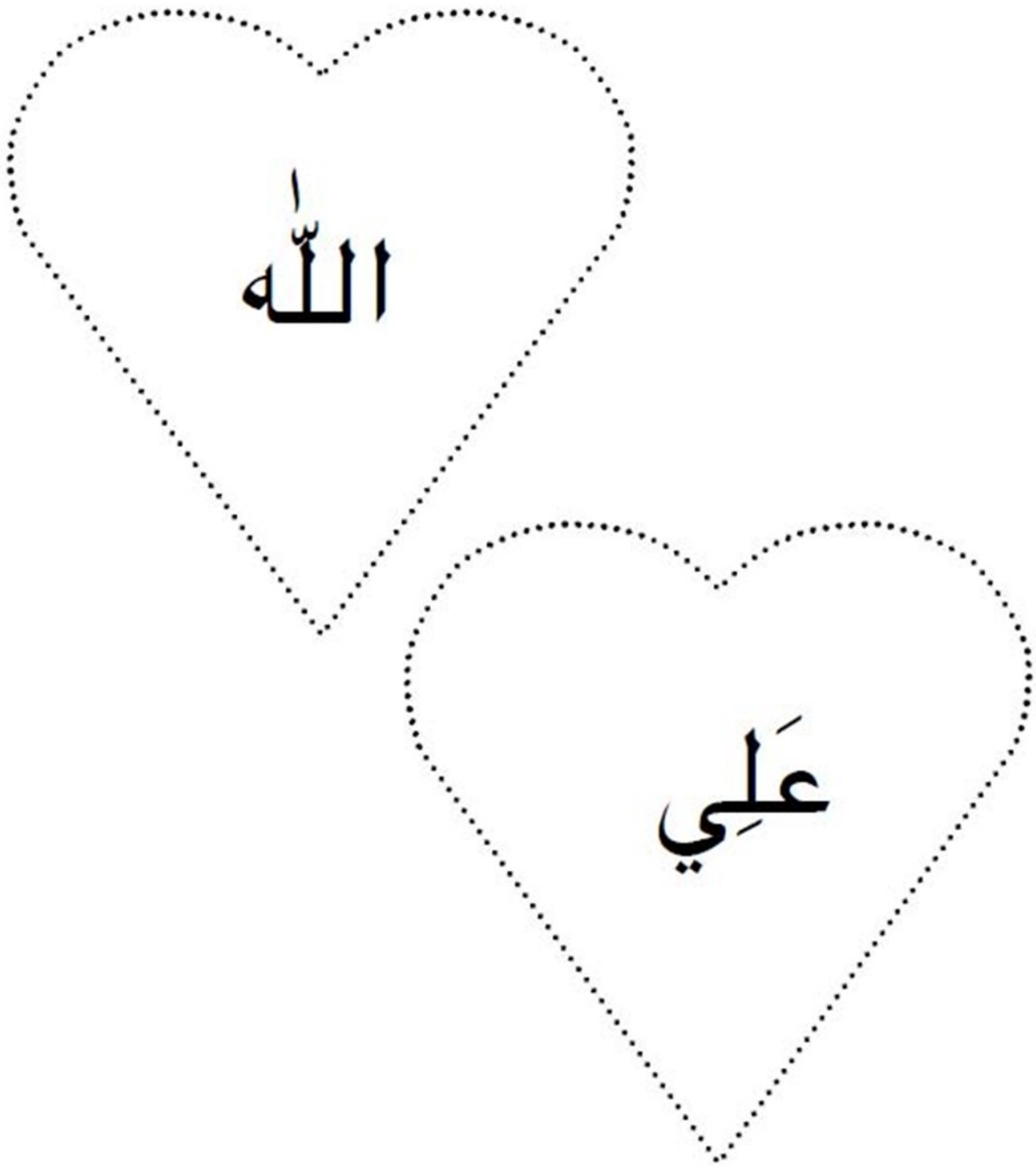
The Holy Prophet [S] also said 'I am the City of Knowledge and Imam Alī [A] is the gate. Whoever wants to enter the city, must do so through the gate.'

Allāh [SWT] loves Imam Alī [A] so much that He commanded the Holy Prophet [S] to make Imam Alī [A] the leader after his death.

ACTIVITY TIME

ALĪ [A] IS A SPECIAL FRIEND

As you join the dots and colour in the hearts. Remember to say that Imam Alī [A] is a special Friend of Allāh [SWT].



Lesson in Practice: At Home

Practice the third line of the Kalimah and the meaning with your child at home.

LEARNING THE KALIMAH

ALĪ [A] IS THE REPRESENTATIVE

The fourth line of the Kalimah shows that the Holy Prophet [S] also loved Imam Alī [A] very much and that he is his representative.

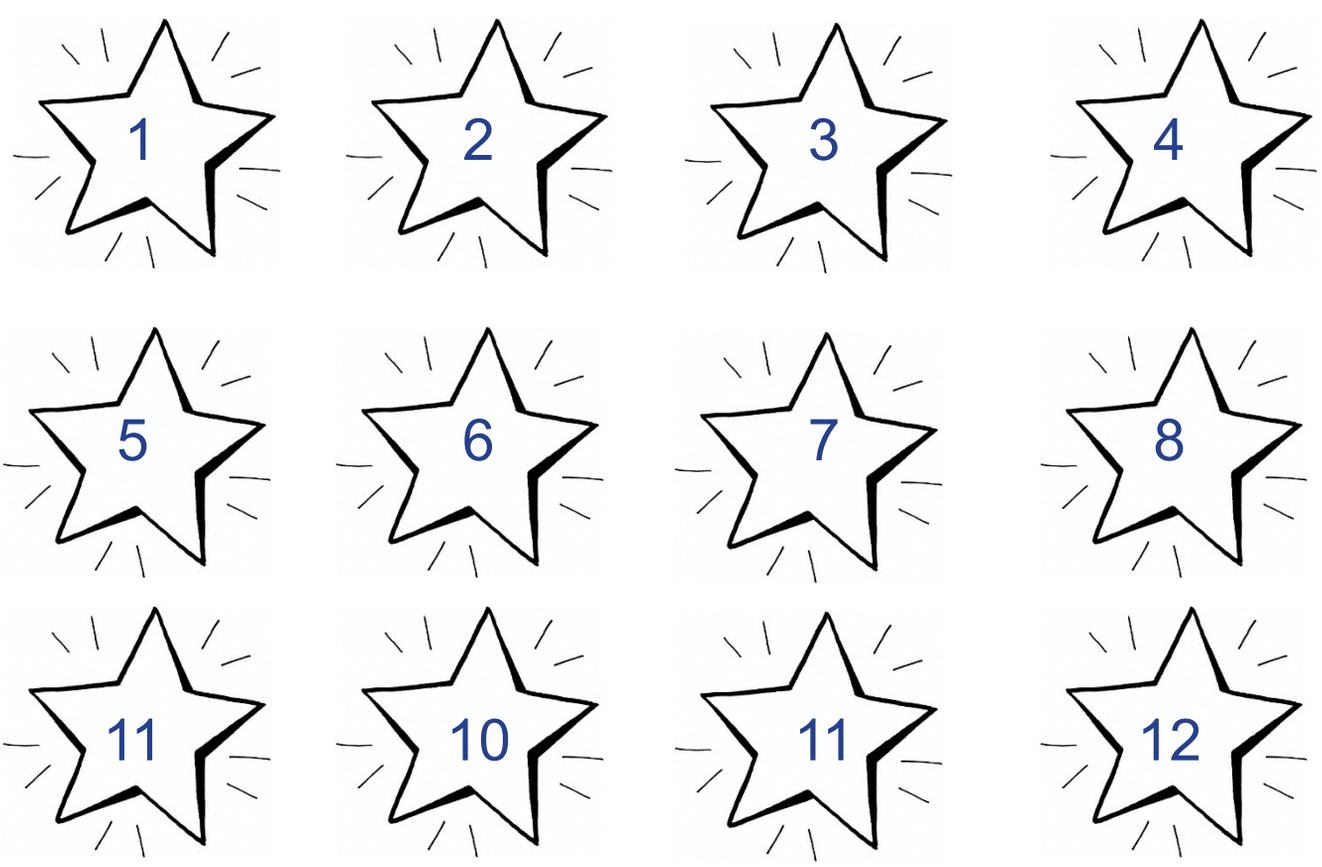
SECTION 4

وَصِيُّ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ

Wasīyyun Rasulullāh

Alī [A] is the representative of the Holy Prophet [S]

The Holy Prophet [S] would tell the people to follow Imam Alī [A] after he leaves this world. Some people agreed and some people didn't, but the true Muslims knew that Imam Alī [A] was the next leader. In total, Allāh [SWT] sent us 12 Imams. Can you colour the stars for each Imam?



LEARNING THE KALIMAH

AND HIS IMMEDIATE SUCCESSOR

The last line of the Kalimah confirms that after the Holy Prophet [S], Imam Alī [A] is our next teacher. He is the one we should listen to about what Allāh [SWT] is telling us to do and how to be good Muslims.

SECTION 5

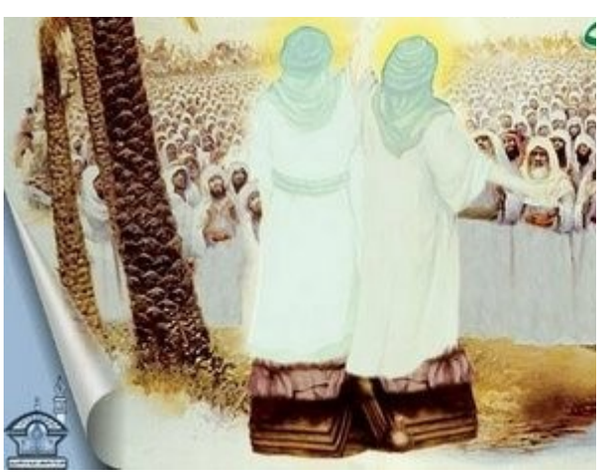
وَ خَلِيفَتَهُ بِلَا فَصْل

Wa khalīfatahu bilā fasl
And his immediate successor (guide after him)

After the Holy Prophet [S] and his followers were returning from Hajj one year, Allāh [SWT] sent Angel Jibrā'īl to tell the Holy Prophet [S] to stop at a place called Ghadeer.

Here, he was told to tell all the people that the guide after him will be Imam Alī [A]. As you can see in the picture, the Holy Prophet [S] held the hand of Imam Alī [A] and showed all the thousands of people that when he passes away, people should follow and listen to Imam Alī [A] if they want to stay on the right path and go to Heaven.

Till today, we celebrate this day as **Eid-e-Ghadeer.**



The Holy Prophet [S] and Imam Alī [A] put up a small tent and sat there as all the people who had heard the Holy Prophet [S]'s message came to shake hands with Imam Alī [A] and tell him how happy they were and that they would follow him.

Imam Alī [A] was the first Imam after Prophet Muḥammad [S]. Imam means leader.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Practice the third and fourth and fifth line of the Kalimah and the meaning with your child at home. Ask them how many Imāms there are and who the next teacher after the Holy Prophet [S] was.

Come and join our celebrations,
It’s a very special day,
My mawla Alī, My mawla Alī,
Was appointed Imam by the
Prophet,

Come and join our celebrations,
It’s a very special day,
My mawla Alī, my mawla Alī,
Was appointed first Imam by the
Prophet.

I AM A MUSLIM

LET US RECITE THE KALIMAH TOGETHER

لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰه

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللّٰه

عَلِيٌّ وَلِيُّ اللّٰه

وَصِيُّ رَسُوْلُ اللّٰه

وَ خَلِيْفَتَهُ بَلَا فَصْل

If you have recited the Kalimah successfully, you will receive an Az-Zahra certificate from your teacher that you can stick up in your room at home. Remember to recite the Kalimah every day when you wake up.

SAYYIDAH FĀṬIMAH [A]

THE DAUGHTER OF THE HOLY PROPHET [S]

16

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

* Who was Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A]?
* The gift of taṣbīḥ given to her by her father

SECTION 1

On the 20th of Jamādī al-Ākhar, 5 years after the Holy Prophet [S] started teaching people about Islam, Allāh [SWT] blessed Prophet Muḥammad [S] and Sayyidah Khadija [A] with a beautiful daughter.

When Sayyidah Khadija [A] was going to have Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A], she was alone. Allāh [SWT] sent special people from the Heavens to help her. Allāh [SWT] also sent a message that Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] would be the mother of all the Imāms.

Her father named her Fāṭimah [A]. From a young age, Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] knew that her father was a very special person and the Messenger of Allāh [SWT], so she always tried to look after him as much as she could.

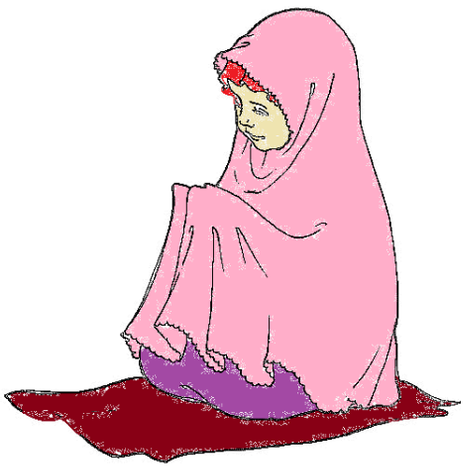
Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] loved her father more than anyone in the world and the Holy Prophet [S] loved his daughter more than anyone in the world.

Whenever Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] would come in to the room, Prophet Muḥammad [S] would stand to welcome her and kiss her hand and her forehead.

Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] was just like her father in her Akhlāq and looked a lot like the Holy Prophet [S]. Whenever the Holy Prophet [S] was going away on a journey, the last person he would see was his daughter, Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] and when he returned, the first person he would see was Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A].

Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] used to work very hard in her house and her father, the Holy Prophet [S], could see that she was always working hard.

One day, he gave her a gift. The Holy Prophet [S] told his daughter that after praying Ṣalāh, she should say:



Allāhu Akbar - 34 times,
Al-Hamdu Lilāh - 33 times
Subhanallah - 33 times

This was such an amazing gift and was called taṣbīḥ of Sayyidah Fāṭimah Zahra [A].

Ṣalāh is like a rose. Can you imagine what a rose would be like if it did not have such a wonderful smell?

Just like a rose smells beautiful, by reciting taṣbīḥ of Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] we are giving our Ṣalāh a beautiful smell.

Prophet Muḥammad [S] has said that this taṣbīḥ is better than a helper or anything else in the world. So after every Ṣalāh remember to recite the Taṣbīḥ of Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A].

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Keep a taṣbīḥ on your child's bedside table and help them form the habit of reciting one taṣbīḥ before bed every night.

IMĀM AL-ḤASAN [A]

THE SECOND IMAM

17

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

* Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] is the second Imam
* The life of Imām Al-Ḥasan [A]

SECTION 1

Imām Al-Ḥasan [A], the second Imām, was born on 15th Ramaḍān 3 years after Hijrah.

His father is Imām Alī [A] and his mother is Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A]. His grandfather is Prophet Muḥammad [S]. When he was born, the Holy Prophet [S] took him in his arms and recited the Adhān in his right ear and Iqāmah in his left ear. He then named the child 'Al-Ḥasan'.

Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] used to love his grandfather a lot and would always sit with him and learn what he was saying.

Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] taught us to show a lot of kindness to animals.

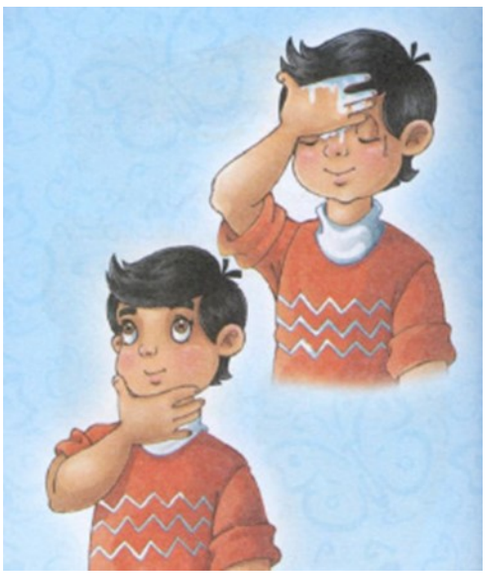
One day, when the Imām was eating, a small dog came and stood in front of him, looking at him because he was very hungry.

Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] gave some of his food to the small dog who ate it all up and again looked at the Imām for more food. Again, Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] gave the small dog some food.

A man who was passing by said "Shoo! Shoo!" to the dog, so that the Imām could eat without being disturbed. Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] told the man that it was okay, and that Allāh [SWT] had made the dog and all of His Creations just like He made us.

STORY TIME

TEACHING LESSONS IN A KIND WAY...



One day, Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] saw an elderly man who was doing Wuḍūʾ, but was not doing it the right way.

Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] wanted to show the man how to do Wuḍūʾ the right way, but he didn't want to hurt his feelings or to upset him.

Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] went with his brother to the elderly man and said to him that they wanted him to watch as they do their Wuḍūʾ.

Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] explained that Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] thought his Wuḍūʾ was better and Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] thought his own Wuḍūʾ was better, and they couldn't decide who was right!

The elderly man said that he would watch them and see who was doing it the correct way. Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] and Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] began to do Wuḍūʾ.

As the elderly man watched, both Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] and Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] did Wuḍūʾ in exactly the same way; and ending it correctly.

The elderly man realised that neither one of the brothers was doing Wuḍūʾ wrong, but really it was him who was making mistakes in his Wuḍūʾ.

He told the two brothers that their Wuḍūʾ was perfect and that he just realised that his own Wuḍūʾ was not right. He thanked both of them for teaching him a lesson in a kind way.

Moral of the Story: We must share what we know and always help others; but we must always make sure we do it in a kind way and not hurt anybody's feelings.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Recap the story of how Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] showed kindness to animals, and teaching lessons in a kind

IMĀM AL-ḤUSAYN [A]
THE THIRD IMAM

18

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN

* Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] is the third Imam
* The life of Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A]

SECTION 1

Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A], the third Imām, was born on 3rd of Shaʿbān, 4 years after Hijrah. His father is Imām Alī [A] and his mother is Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A]. His grandfather is Prophet Muḥammad [S].

Just like for his older brother, when he was born, the Holy Prophet [S] took him in his arms and recited the Adhān in his right ear and Iqāmah in his left ear. He then named the child 'Al-Ḥusayn'.

When Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] was born, the Holy Prophet [S] cried a lot. Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A] the mother of Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] asked the Holy Prophet [S] why he was crying. The Prophet [S] said that Angel Jibrāʾīl had brought a message to him that a time will come when Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] will be alone with a few people supporting him but the time will be very difficult.

Do you know what time the Holy Prophet [S] was talking about? He was talking about the day of Ashura in Kerbala. The Holy Prophet [S] loved Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] just like he loved Imām Al-Ḥasan [A]. Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] spent the first six years of his life with his grandfather, the Holy Prophet [S]. He loved his grandfather very much.

All the Muslims in Madina knew how much the Holy Prophet [S] loved Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] and Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A]. He would call them 'Ḥasanayn' - the two 'Al-Ḥasans' or 'Sibṭayn' - the two Grandsons.

The Holy Prophet [S] said that Imām Al-Ḥasan [A] and Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A], on the Day of Judgement, will lead all the young people to Heaven. After the Holy Prophet [S] passed away, Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] spent the next 30 years of his life learning from his father, Imām Alī [A].

STORY TIME

ASK FROM OUR IMAMS

When Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] was born, Allāh [SWT] sent down the Angel Jibrāʾīl to say congratulations to Prophet Muḥammad [S] and his family.

On the way to the Earth, from the heavens, Angel Jibrāʾīl saw Fitrus. Fitrus was an angel who didn't have his wings.

Fitrus asked Angel Jibrāʾīl where he was going and the Angel told him that he was going to wish the family of the Holy Prophet [S] on the birth of his grandson, Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A].

Fitrus was excited and asked if he could also come along. With Allāh [SWT]'s permission, Angel Jibrāʾīl carried Fitrus to go and see Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A].

When they reached the house of the Holy Prophet [S] and congratulated him and his family, the Holy Prophet [S] told Fitrus to go and see Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] in his cradle.

Fitrus touched the cradle of Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] and all of a sudden, his wings came back!

Allāh [SWT] had forgiven Fitrus and given him his wings back because Fitrus wished for his wings at the cradle of Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A].

Allāh [SWT] is showing us how special Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A]. and the Imāms are, that if we ask for anything through them, it will get accepted quicker because Allāh [SWT] loves them so much.

Moral of the Story: Ask Allāh [SWT] for whatever you wish, through the love of the Ahl al-Bayt [A] and your wish will be accepted faster.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Ask your child what they learnt from the story above. Can they also ask Allāh [SWT] for whatever you wish? If they ask through the love of the Ahl al-Bayt [A] their wish will be accepted faster.

ALLĀH [SWT] DOES AS HE PLEASES

LEARNING INSHĀʾ ALLĀH

19

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* What does Insh'Allāh mean?
* Allāh [SWT] does what is best for us

SECTION 1

Inshāʾ Allāh means 'If Allāh [SWT] Wills'. No matter how much we may plan something, if Allāh [SWT] does not want it to happen, it will not happen.

Whenever we plan to do something we should always say 'Inshāʾ Allāh'. For example, tomorrow I plan to go to the park, inshāʾ Allāh. We say this because we do not know if we will definitely go, it may rain tomorrow and so we might not be able to go.

There was once a boy named Ali. His mum always told him, time and time again, to say Inshāʾ Allāh after he had said he was going to do something, but Ali usually didn't say Inshāʾ Allāh. One day, Ali decided he wanted to go play in the park. He looked out of the window and saw that the sun was shining bright and there was not a single cloud in the sky. It was a wonderful day!

Ali called his friend and told him that he was going to play in the park that afternoon. Ali's mummy heard him and told him that he should have said Inshāʾ Allāh that he would go to the park. Ali replied that he was going to go for sure because the day was so nice. That afternoon, when the time came to go to the park, the sun had disappeared behind a few clouds that had come into the sky. The clouds were not white and bright, they were gray and dark. It looked like it was going to rain.

Just before Ali and his mummy reached the park, it began to rain heavily. Ali's mummy told him that he could not play in the park because it was raining. They drove back home and Ali was very sad. Ali decided that from then on, he would always say Inshāʾ Allāh whenever he planned something.

We should remember to say Inshāʾ Allāh whenever we plan to do something. If it does not happen, we should still be happy and understand that Allāh [SWT] does what is best for us.

SECTION 2

He knows what we do not know, and can do what we cannot do. Let's have a look at another example of Allāh [SWT] doing as He pleases.

Al-Ḥamdu lillāh Allāh [SWT] has given us a great blessing! We have a very powerful part of our body called the tongue, allowing us to talk as much as we want.

When we look at ants and birds, flowers and trees, the sky and the winds, none of those can talk, can they?

Yes they can! They have their own language that we do not understand. Just like when a baby cries, that is his or her way of talking; we just don't understand always what they want.

Allāh [SWT] is so Powerful, that he can make non-living things talk as well! Can you give an example of something that is non-living? Stones and Pebbles are non-living.

During the time of the Holy Prophet [S], the people of Makkah asked him to prove that he really was a Prophet.

Prophet Muḥammad [S] picked up a few pebbles in his hand. All of a sudden, in front of everybody the pebbles began to speak. They said "Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh [SWT]". Isn't that amazing?

Everybody knows that pebbles are not alive and can't really speak, but by the command of Allāh [SWT], the pebbles spoke the truth. Allāh [SWT] does as He pleases!

Lesson in Practice: At Home

What does Inshāʾ Allāh mean? Why should we say it? Can you give an example of how Allāh [SWT] is Powerful?

ISLAMIC PHRASES
AND WHEN TO USE THEM

20

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* What phrases can I use to thank Allāh [SWT] or when we hear someone sneeze?
* What do these phrases mean?

SECTION 1

Let's learn the following phrases and when to use them:

Al-Ḥamdu lillāh

To thank Allāh [SWT], when we finish our food and when we sneeze.

inshāʾ Allāh

Whenever we plan to do something. For example, 'Tomorrow I will…. In shā Allāh!'

Yarhamuk Allāh

Whenever we hear someone sneeze. If a girl sneezes, we should say Yarhamu Killāh

Astaghfirullāh

When we do something bad or when we see someone doing something bad.

Subḥān Allāh

When we see anything beautiful. Instead of 'Wow!'

Fī Amānillāh

When we are leaving. Instead of 'Bye!'

ISLAMIC PHRASES

AND WHEN TO USE THEM

MANNERS OF GREETING OTHERS AND TALKING

When we meet another Muslim, we should always first say to them:

Salāmun ʿAlaykum

And when someone else says to us ‘As-salām ‘alaykum’, we should always reply:

Wa ‘alaykumu salām

When talking to others, especially our elders, we should always be polite. We should not say anything rude. We should never swear and we should also speak with a polite voice.

When we are sitting and an adult comes into the room, we should always stand up and greet them. When we want to leave the room, we should ask their permission before leaving the room

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Practice these phrases and when we should use them, with your child at home.

ALL CREATURES ARE IMPORTANT

PROPHET SULAYMĀN [A] SPEAKS TO THE ANT

21

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

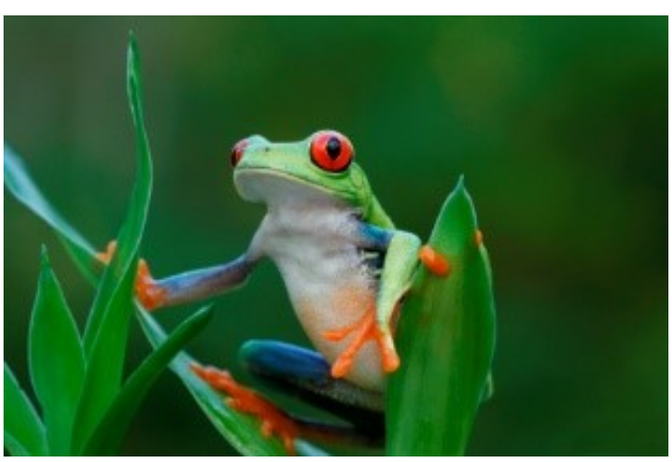
* The story of Prophet Sulaymān [A]
* Respecting all creatures.

SECTION 1

Once upon a time Prophet Sulaymān [A], a Messenger of Allāh [SWT] who had the gift given to him by Allāh [SWT], to be able to speak to the animals, was sitting by the river, watching as an ant came off the back of the frog.

He saw this little ant finding food; taking a grain in his mouth and then heading back to the river. The ant waited for the frog to return and then crawled on to his back. The frog disappeared under the water.

Prophet Sulaymān [A] was so surprised, but he continued to watch. When the frog returned, the ant was on its back. Prophet Sulaymān [A] took the ant in his hand and asked the ant "what is it that you went under the water for?"



The ant replied "There is an ant who is blind that leaves at the bottom of the river. He cannot search for his own food. Every day I come to the river with food for him and wait for the frog who takes me under the water. I feed the blind ant and then come back up."

Subḥān Allāh! Allāh [SWT] shows us in this story that all creatures are important to Him [S] and so we should also respect all of creation. A simple example of respecting creation is when we are playing in the park, we should be careful not to squash flowers or ants, or bugs. They are all creatures of Allāh [SWT]. We also learn that If Allāh [SWT] looks after a tiny ant at the bottom of the river, He will definitely look after us as long as we make Him Happy and use the gifts He has given us, like our tongues, hands, and feet, in the right way.

ALL CREATURES ARE IMPORTANT

PROPHET SULAYMĀN [A] SPEAKS TO THE ANT

Allāh [SWT] has created so many wonderful creatures. Here are a few.

Sometimes we find a bumble bee buzzing around our homes, or a lady bug crawling up the wall, or a butterfly sitting calmly on the flowers in our garden. Each of these creations of Allāh [SWT] have a purpose.

Can you think of other creatures that we see when we walk around outside, or around our homes? Are you scared of these creatures? How can we respect these creatures?

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Are creatures of Allāh [SWT] also important? How can we respect them as well?

KINDNESS AND FRIENDSHIP

THE MOST KIND

22

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Allāh [SWT] is Al-Karīm - The Generous
* The gift of kindness and friendship

SECTION 1

Our Holy Prophet [S] shows us and teaches us that we must be gentle and friendly, and care for others.

One of Allāh [SWT]'s names is Al-Karīm, which means The Most Kind. He is so gentle to us and is always there to help us whenever we need his help.

He teaches us, through the Prophets and Imāms, that we must be kind to others, so that they will also be kind to us. In the same way, if we are mean and not nice to others, they will not want to be nice to us.

Islam teaches us to have good Akhlāq where we should be kind even if someone is not kind to us. We must remember that our kindness will be rewarded by Allāh [SWT] and on the Day of Judgement, Allāh [SWT] will give us Thawāb.

If we are kind today, then when we are in need, those that we are kind to will remember and say that you helped them and were kind to them, so they will also feel they want to help you.

The Holy Prophet [S] and Imāms also teach us the importance of having good friends. Friendship is a beautiful gift and a friend is a very important person.

Imām Alī [A] says "He is indeed unlucky, the one who does not have any friends. But worse is the one who has friends and then loses them." True friends are the treasures of this world and the Hereafter.

KINDNESS AND FRIENDSHIP

THE MOST KIND

What kind of friends would you like to have?

I would like to have friends that are kind, and gentle, that listen to me when I want to share something with them, and a friend that will also come and speak to me when they need someone to talk to.

That friend will only be a true friend if I treat them the way I want to be treated.

Remember...

Friends smile at you. They like to meet you. They want to be with you, at any old place.

Friends have fun with you, and friends also share. They're glad when you're happy, and when you're sad, they care.

If you're a friend, then you care, too. That's why your friends, are glad you're you!!!

So in being yourself, make sure you have the best qualities that your friends love being around you and others also see you as a kind and gentle person.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

How can we be kind to others? What kind of friends would you like to have?

IMĀM ZAYN AL-ʿĀBIDĪN [A]

OUR FOURTH HOLY IMAM

23

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* The qualities of Imām Alī Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A]
* The lessons we can learn from Imām Alī Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A]

SECTION 1

Imām Alī Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A], our fourth Holy Imām [A] was born on the 5th of Shaʿbān, 38 years after Hijrah. His father named him Ali, but later he was given the title 'ZAYN AL-ʿĀBIDĪN' by his grandfather, Imām Alī [A].

Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn means 'The Jewel of the Worshippers'. . What does this mean? When a "wilādah" comes and we make our house look pretty with lights and decorations, it looks extra special. The same way, our 4th Imām [A] used to worship Allāh [SWT] with so much love that he was given the title 'The Jewel of the Worshippers'. Another of his names was 'Sajjād', meaning one who does many Sajdahs.

Imām Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A] would look after farm lands and plant trees like Imām Alī [A], and he also traveled to Makkah quite often. He would look after the poor and distribute food from his house for them. He would give clothing to those who didn't have proper clothes, and help people pay back the money they owed others. But he himself, wore simple clothes and ate simple food. What do you think was the most difficult time of Imām Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A]'s life? Karbala! This was when after Imām Hussain [A] was killed, Imām Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A] looked after all the women and the children as they were taken to Kūfah and Shām.

But more importantly, during this time, which qualities do you think Imām [A] needed the most? He needed patience and forgiveness. If Imām [A] did not have patience, how would he have been able to bear the suffering of losing his family and friends?

After Karbala, Imām Zayn al-ʿĀbidīn [A] spent many years telling people what had happened and how he had lost his father, and his brothers. He taught people the message of Karbala so that people like us could get to hear the message as well, after hundreds of years, and so that we can also be good and follow in the footsteps of our Imāms.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

After the event of Karbala, what did the 4th Imām [A] spend time doing?

24 IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL-BĀQIR [A]
AND IMĀM JAʿFAR AL-ṢĀDIQ [A]

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* The qualities of Imām Muḥammad Al-Bāqir [A]
* The qualities of Imām Jaʿfar Al-Ṣādiq [A]

SECTION 1

Our fifth Holy Imām is Imām Muḥammad Al-Bāqir [A]. He was born on the 1st of Rajab, 57 years after Hijrah, in the city of Madina.

His name was Muḥammad because he looked a lot like our Holy Prophet [S], and the title he was given was 'Al-Bāqir' because of the knowledge he shared and taught the people.

The fifth Imām [A] worked very hard to share knowledge of all kinds, and to start schools for people to learn from. Imām Muḥammad Al-Bāqir [A] had some wonderful qualities! He would always speak quietly and not laugh too loudly, he would walk gently and never became angry. Whenever he met another man, he would shake his hands and say that shaking hands brings people closer together.

One day, it was very hot and a man was walking past Imām Muḥammad Al-Bāqir [A] who was working hard in the farms. He saw the Imām [A] and said to him "You look hot and tired, why don't you rest and take a break?"

Imām Muḥammad Al-Bāqir [A] replied that he was working hard so that he could look after his family and not ask anybody else for help. Imām was showing us that Allāh [SWT] likes when we work hard and do things for ourselves and not ask others to do things for us.

We should try our best to do some things by ourselves and if we are unable to do something we should try and then ask for help.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

How did the 5th and 6th Imāms spread knowledge? What did they teach?

IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL-BĀQIR [A]

AND IMĀM JAʿFAR AL-ṢĀDIQ [A]

SECTION 2

Our sixth Holy Imām [A], is Imām Jaʿfar al-Ṣādiq [A]. He was born on the 17th of Rabīʿ al-Awwal, 83 years after Hijrah in Madina as well.

When he was a young boy he would come to the schools and Madressa's that his father had set up, and instead of learning in the way other young students did, he would answer questions that older students would ask about Fiqh.

Up to the age of twelve years, Imām Jaʿfar Al-Ṣādiq [A] grew up under the care of his grandfather who spent a lot of time worshipping and teaching through adʿiyāʾ. The sixth Holy Imām [A] was an example for the people, just as the Imāms before him had been, and is also an example for us today.

During the time of the fifth Holy Imām [A] and the sixth Holy Imām [A], the king and his people were so busy with their own problems that the two Imāms made the most of this time to set up schools and universities, to hold classes, and teach people about science and math, and so much more. At any one time, the Imāms would have over 1,000 students learning from them.

In the time of Imām Jaʿfar Al-Ṣādiq [A] there lived a young man called Zakariyyā who had converted from Christianity to Islam. On his way to Ḥajj, Zakariya stopped in Madina to visit the Imām [A].

Zakariya asked the Imam how he should behave towards his family who were still Christians. The Imām [A] replied that parents are greatly respected in Islam, and told Zakariyyā to be kinder and more helpful to his mother than he had ever been.

When Zakariyyā returned home, he was much more respectful and helpful to his old mother. He gave her food and drink with his own hands. He washed her clothes and kept the house tidy. .

His mother was very surprised but very happy with her son, and asked Zakariyyā what had made him become so kind towards her. When Zakariyyā explained about our 6th Imām [A], his mother wanted to know more. He told her all about the teachings of Islam; his mother became a Muslim too.

The sixth Holy Imam (A) taught Zakariyyā, and us as well, that we should always behave with good Akhlaq towards others and never forget the rights of our parents.

25 SHARING AND CARING

EVERYTHING WE HAVE IS FROM ALLĀH [SWT]

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Allāh [SWT] likes for us to share
* If we share, Allāh [SWT] will give us more

Allāh [SWT] likes us to share our things, especially with our brothers and sisters. Remember that everything we have is from Allāh [SWT], and if we share Allāh [SWT] will give us more.

One day a woman came to Haider's house to see his mummy. She brought her son, Salmaan. Haider's mummy told him to play with Salmaan. So, they played in Haider's room with his toys. Soon, Haider's younger brother Zeeshan came, and he, too, wanted to play with his brother's toys.

But Haider did not want to play with his brother, in case Zeeshan broke his toys. Zeeshan was very upset and started crying. Haider's mummy asked him to share his toys with his brother, but he would not.

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

When he got home he told his mummy how mean Salmaan had been. His brother Zeeshan heard him, and told Haider he could have his favorite book to colour in.

Haider realised how much his brother loved him, and was very sorry for not sharing with Zeeshan and making him sad. He promised his mummy that from then on he would always share all his things with his brother.

Brothers and sisters are very special. If we fight with a friend, they might go away, but if we fight with our brother or sister they will always be there with us. We should share with our siblings and our friends, and we should always care for them as well and ask about them. Allāh [SWT] is happy when we care for our Muslim brothers as well.

ACTIVITY TIME

SHARING WITH OTHERS

PAPER PLATE PALS

Provide each child with a paper plate to decorate. Place decorative craft materials such as feathers, pom poms, and yarn on several small plates for the children to share. To encourage children to pass items to each other, you can place the pom poms closer to one child and the yarn closer to the other.

Glue, crayons, and markers can be placed in between the children. Providing only one of a particular material such as one glue bottle, or a limited amount of scissors also creates a situation where children need to wait to use the item.

It also provides an opportunity for the children to ask each other for the item when another child is using it.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Talk to your child about sharing. Encourage them to share with their siblings and friends to keep Allāh [SWT] happy.

26 SALAWĀT AND TAṢBĪḤ
WHO DO WE RECITE SALAWĀT FOR?

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* When should we recite Salawāt?
* What are we asking when we recite Salawāt?

SECTION 1

Allāh [SWT] has asked us in the Qurʿān to recite salawāt for the Holy Prophet [S] and his family, because of His great love for them.

The Prophet's family are:
- Sayyidah Fāṭimah [A], AND
- The 12 Imāms [A]

Whenever we hear the name of our Holy Prophet [S] or his family we should recite salawāt.

When we hear the name of our 12th Imām [A], Imām Muḥammad Al-Mahdī [A], we should:
• stand up
• put our right hand on your head
• bow down our head and then recite salawāt
This is because our 12th Imām [A] is still alive.

When we are sitting not knowing what to do (e.g. when you do not understand the lecture in mosque), we should recite as many salawāt as many times as you possible.

When we are reciting salawāt you are asking Allāh [SWT] to send His blessings to the Prophet Muḥammad and his family.

Inshāʾ Allāh on the Day of Judgement the Holy Prophet [S] and his family will ask Allāh [SWT] to forgive us, in return for all the salawāt we sent them.

SECTION 2

Taṣbīḥ that we recite after our Ṣalāh is known as the Taṣbīḥ of Sayyidah Fatima al-Zahra (A.), because, her father, our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) gave it to her as a present.

Sayyidah Fatima [A] used to work very hard in her house. Her father saw how hard she worked. So one day he told her that he was going to give her something that would be better than anything else in the world.

He gave her 'taṣbīḥ'. He told her that after every Ṣalāh she should say:

Allāh [SWT] is the Greatest: **34 times**
All praise is to Allāh [SWT]: **33 times**
Glory to Allāh [SWT]: **33 times**

We should try to recite this taṣbīḥ whenever we can, not only after our ṣalāh.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

When should we recite salawāt? Encourage your child to recite salawāt at least 10 times before going to sleep at night. If they don't understand the lecture at mosque, encourage them to recite salawāt, and maybe keep a taṣbīḥ in their bag.

27 TABLE MANNERS

RESPECTING WHAT ALLĀH [SWT] PROVIDES

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* What is a Mosque?
* How should we behave at the mosque?

SECTION 1

When we sit at the table to eat delicious food, there are a few things we should keep in mind.

Always…

Wash your hands before and after every meal.

Say Bismillāh before you start eating

Say Al-Hamdulilāh when you finish eating.

Always eat with your right hand.

Take small bites of food and chew your food thoroughly and properly.

Taste a few grains of salt before and after eating.

When you have guests in the house, you should start eating first and finish last so that your guest does not feel ashamed to eat well.

When drinking water at night, always sit and drink. When drinking water during the day, stand and drink (unless you are sitting at the table and having a meal).

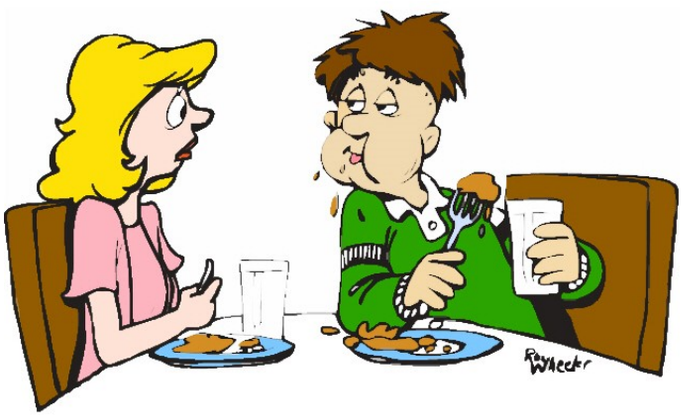
Remember Imām Al-Ḥusayn [A] when drinking water by saying “As-Salāmu ʿAlayka Yā Abā ʿAbdillāh”

TABLE MANNERS

RESPECTING WHAT ALLĀH [SWT] PROVIDES

SECTION 2

Never...



Never blow into your food or water even if it is hot.

Never fill your plate and waste food. Put a little and add more if you are still hungry. Even if crumbs fall on the table, if it's clean, pick it up and eat it.

Never drink water in one gulp. Drink slowly and in at least three gulps.

Never eat unless you are hungry and never over-eat. When you are full, stop eating.

Never look at other people's plate to see how much they are eating or their face when they are eating.

Never talk at the same time as you are eating.

If we follow these simple table manners, we will find that our dinner is more enjoyable and that we do not eat too much and are thankful for what Allāh [SWT] has given us.

We must always remember to thank Allāh [SWT] for the food that is on the table as there are people in the world who do not have such wonderful food.

In your class, create a table mat with the 'Always...' and 'Never...' manners for the table. This will help you remember the manners easily.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Take a few minutes before meals to discuss table manners with your child and commend him/her when you see that they act upon the manners.

28 TABLE MANNERS

RESPECTING WHAT ALLĀH [SWT] PROVIDES

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Importance of keeping clean
* Manners of going to the toilet

SECTION 1

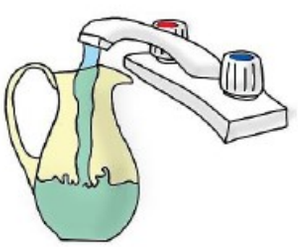
Being clean is very important in Islam. Allāh [SWT] loves those who keep clean. We should always wear clean clothes, keep our room clean. We ourselves should also be clean.

One of the types of cleanliness is when we go to the toilet. There are manners that we must make sure we follow when we go to the toilet.

You should go to the washroom as soon as you need to, and not wait to finish what you are doing.

Enter the washroom with your left foot.

Wear slippers, because the floor may be wet and najis (dirty).



Fill a jug with water. If you are at school, take some water in a cup. If there is no cup, then after you have used the washroom, clean yourself with a wet tissue. When you get home, tell your mommy that you used tissue and not water, your underwear is najis and has to be washed. You will also need to wash yourself once you reach home and then wear a new underwear.

When you go to the washroom, SIT on the seat. DO NOT STAND.

TOILET MANNERS

KEEPING CLEAN AND PURE

When you are done, then wash yourself 3 times. If you cannot wash yourself, call someone to wash you.

Wipe yourself dry.

Get off the toilet seat and put your clothes on again.

Flush the toilet.

Wash your hands.

Wipe your hands dry.

Leave the washroom with your right foot.

Remember that when you are sitting on the toilet you should not face or have your back to Qibla. If the toilet is facing Qibla then sit a little sideways.

Remember not to talk while you are in the washroom.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Emphasize the importance of toilet manners with your child at home, and go over the do's and don'ts with him/her so that he/she is able to apply them.

29 MANNERS OF SLEEPING
AND MANNERS OF WAKING UP

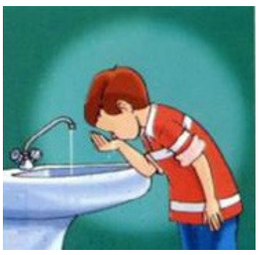
WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* What should we do before going to bed?
* What should we do when we wake up in the morning?

Did you know that there are manners for sleeping and for waking up? Today we are going to learn about some of these manners, and inshāʾ Allāh we can try and apply these manners at home.

Before going to bed we should:

- **Brush our teeth**
- **Do Wuḍūʾ**
- **Say Khudā Ḥafiẓ to our families**
- **Recite a Sūrah from the Qurʿān**



Before going to sleep we should think of our day. How was it? Did we do more good things or more bad things?

Which angel has been busier today, the one on our right shoulder writing our good deeds, or the one on our left shoulder writing our bad deeds?

We should say sorry to Allāh [SWT] for anything bad that we might have done, and promise not to do it again.

MANNERS OF SLEEPING

AND MANNERS OF WAKING UP

If we have been mean to someone or hurt someone's feelings, we should aim to say sorry to them the next day.

We are then told to sleep either on our right side or on our back. It's not good to sleep on our tummy. When we sleep, our souls go and visit Allāh [SWT] and we have so many dreams!

But then Allāh [SWT] sends our souls back so that we can wake up in the morning. We should remember to do the following when we wake up:

- **Remember Allāh [SWT] first by saying Bismillāh al-Raḥmān al-Raḥīm**
- **Say 'Salāmun ʿAlaykum Ya Imām Al-Mahdī' (our 12th Imām)**
- **Greet our parents, hug them and kiss them and say 'Salāmun ʿAlaykum' to them.**

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Help your child practically apply what they should do before going to bed and when waking up in the morning.

30 IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL-MAHDĪ [A]

OUR GUIDE AND AWAITED ONE

WHAT I WANT TO LEARN:

* Imām Muḥammad Al-Mahdī [A] and his birth
* The shorter hiding

Our 12th Holy Imām, Imām Muḥammad Al-Mahdī (May he come to us quickly!) is the Imām of our time, and the last of the 12 Imāms.

When the 12th Imām was born to Sayyidah Narjis Khatoon, many did not know of his birth as they knew that the 12th Imām would be the final Imām and they did not like him. The Abbasids, who were the rulers at the time, did not want somebody to take their position, so they always kept an eye out for when the 12th Imām would be born.

However, Imām Al-Ḥasan Al Askari told his most trusted companions to come and see the 12th Imām and to follow him after he passed away. He told them that Imām Muḥammad Al-Mahdī (May he come to us quickly!) would be the next Imām after him.

The twelfth Imām was five years old when his father, Imām Al-Ḥasan Al Askari [A] passed away. The brother of Imām Al-Ḥasan Al Askari came to lead the Namaaz for the funeral, but Imām Muḥammad Al-Mahdī (may he come to us quickly) came forward saying it was his duty to lead the prayers for his father.

Everybody, even the Abbasids, followed this young boy as he led the prayers. As soon as the prayers finished, everybody hurried to look for the twelfth Imām. Some people were curious, and others, like the Abbasids, wanted to take him away.

But the Imām was nowhere to be found. This is when he went into hiding, by the command of Allāh [SWT]. This was the shorter hiding where he was still in contact with trusted companions.

Lesson in Practice: At Home

Go over the story of the Blanket with your child at home. What did Allāh [SWT] say to make these five people special? Who are the 14 Maʿṣūmīn?

APPENDIX

ṡALĀH II - RECITATIONS IN ṢALĀH

NAMES OF THE 12 IMĀMS

STORY TIME SPECIAL: ALLĀH [SWT] NEVER DIES

STORY TIME SPECIAL: THANK YOU ALLĀH [SWT]

APPENDIX I

ṢALĀH II - RECITATIONS IN ṢALĀH

Learn what we should recite in Ṣalāh.
We must learn to do the different actions together and in the right order. When we wish to pray salāh.

FIRST RAK'AH

TAKBĪRAT AL-IḥRĀM

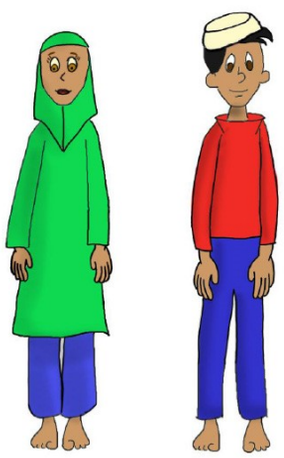
1. Stand up facing qibla.

2. Make your intention (niyyah). This means to say, 'I am praying salāh qurbatan ilallāh'.

3. Raise your hands to your ears and say Allāhu Akbar! This is called Takbirat al-Ihrām.

Takbirat al-Ihram is the first 'Allāhu Akbar' you say in salāh. It means the salāh has begun.

QIYAM



4. Then put your arms down and your hands on your thighs and stand still without moving.
This is called Qiyām. Now recite Surah al-Hamd and Surah al-Ikhlās. This is called Qirā'ah. (Teacher to help the students recite the surahs altogether.)

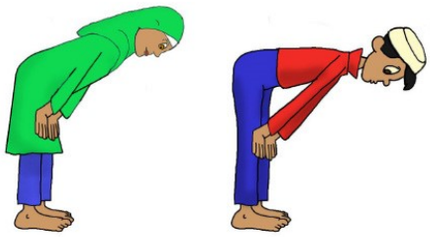
During qiyām and qirā'ah, boys keep their legs slightly apart. Girls stand with their legs together. Both boys and girls should look down at the turbah during qiyām and qirā'ah.

TAKBĪRAT AL-IḥRĀM

5. Then do the takbir again. Raise your hands to your ears and say Allāhu Akbar!

6. Bow down to Rukú (Students to recite dhikr of rukú together with teacher).

RUKŪʿ



When boys do rukú, they keep their legs slightly apart. Boys should keep their backs and knees straight and place their palms on their knees with their elbows slight bent outwards. Girls should keep their legs together. Girls bend their backs a little less than boys and keep their palms just above their knees. We keep our fingers together during rukú.

TAKBĪRAT AL-IHRĀM

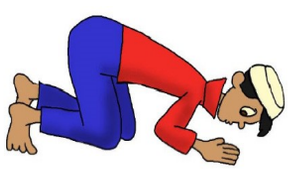
7. Stand up and do the takbir again

8. Go down to Sajdah (Students to recite dhikr of sajdah together with teacher).

In sajdah, the fingers should be straight pointing towards qibla. The forehead should be on the turbah. The knees should be on the ground.

For boys, the elbows should be up and slightly away from the body. Boys keep their feet slightly apart with the big toe touching the ground. For girls the elbows should touch the ground and be close to the body. Girls keep their feet together with the big toe touching the ground.

SAJDAH



9. Sit up for julús. Place palms on thighs with fingers together and still look down. Wait for a few seconds and to do takbir again (whilst sitting).

10. Go to Sajdah (Students to recite dhikr of sajdah together with teacher).

11. Sit up again (julús).

SECOND RAK'AH

1. Stand up again for Qiyām and recite Surah al-Hamd and surah al-Ikhlās (all together with the teacher).

JULUS

2. Takbir

3. Recite the Qunút

4. Takbir and go to Rukú.
5. Stand up. Takbir again.
6. Go into Sajdah.
7. Sit up (julús). Takbir whilst sitting. Takbir again whilst still sitting.
8. Go into Sajdah again.
9. Sit up. Your teacher will recite the Tashahhud and Salām with you.
10. Do the Takbir three times whilst sitting.
11. Recite salawāt.

QUNUT

APPENDIX II

THE 12 IMĀMS

The 12 Imāms are our guides, appointed by Allāh [SWT] for us to follow.
Do you know their names?

IMĀM ALĪ [A]

IMĀM AL-ḤASAN [A]

IMĀM AL-ḤUSAYN [A]

IMĀM ZAYN AL-ʿĀBIDĪN [A]

IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL-BĀQIR [A]

IMĀM JAʿFAR AL-ṢĀDIQ [A]

IMĀM MUSA AL-KADHIM [A]

IMĀM ALĪ AL-RIDHA [A]

IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL-TAQĪ [A]

IMĀM ALĪ AL-NAQĪ [A]

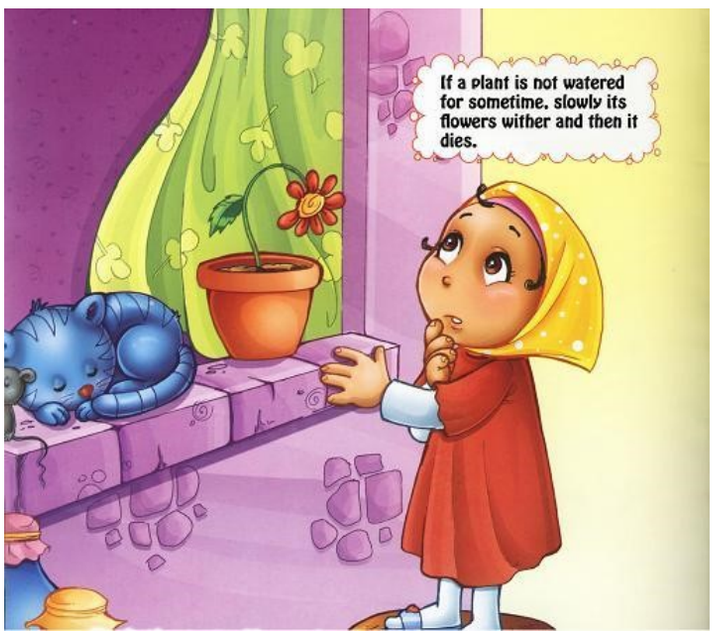
IMĀM ḤASAN AL-ʿASKARĪ [A]

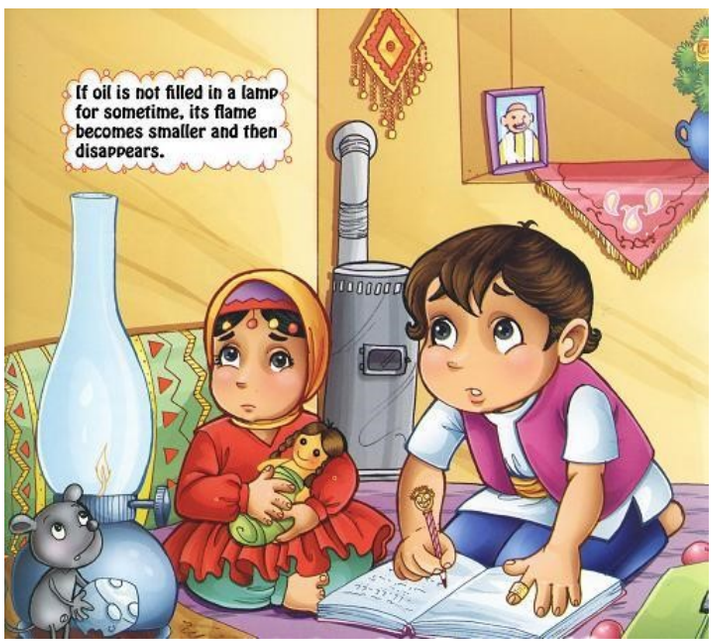
IMĀM MUḤAMMAD AL-MAHDĪ [A]

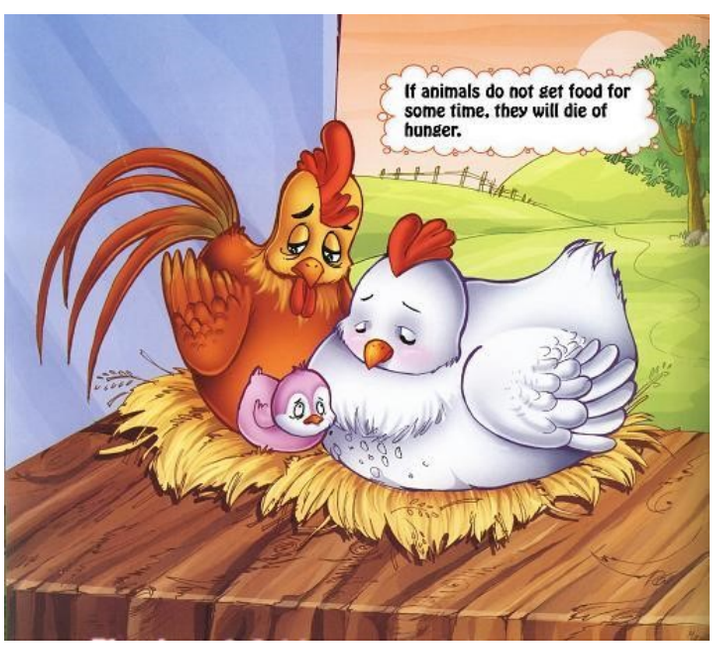
APPENDIX III

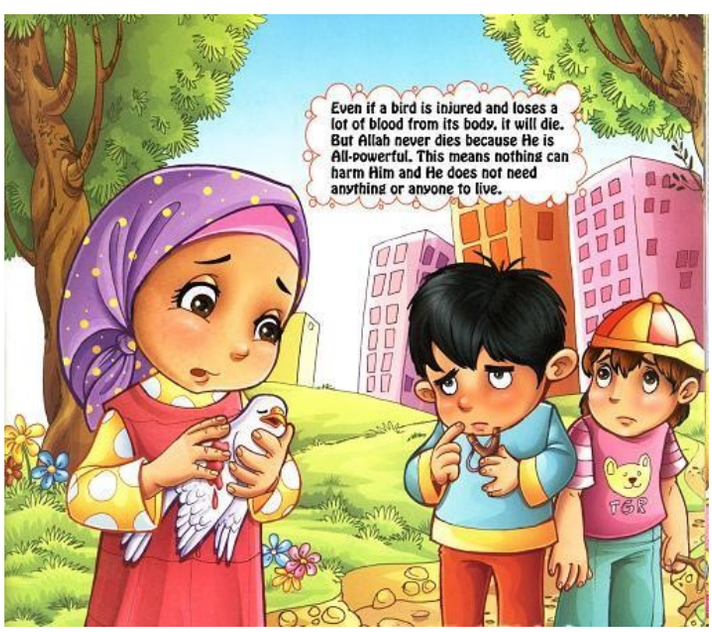
STORY TIME SPECIAL: ALLĀH [SWT] NEVER DIES

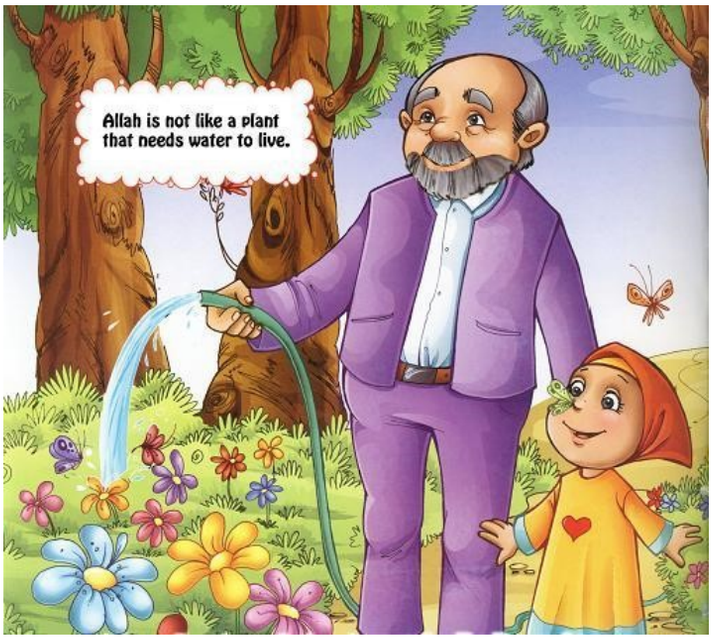
Everything in the world will one day die, but Allāh [SWT] is All-Powerful and nothing can harm Him. He does not need anything or anyone to live.

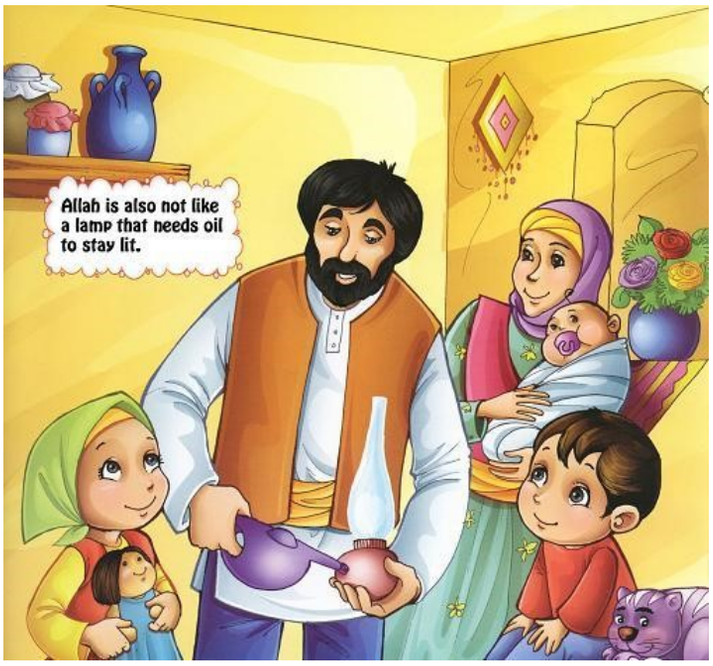


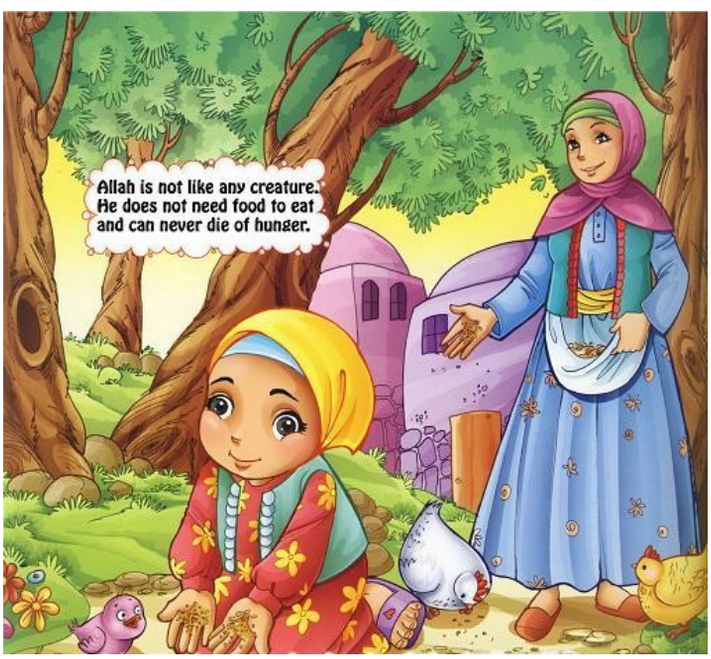


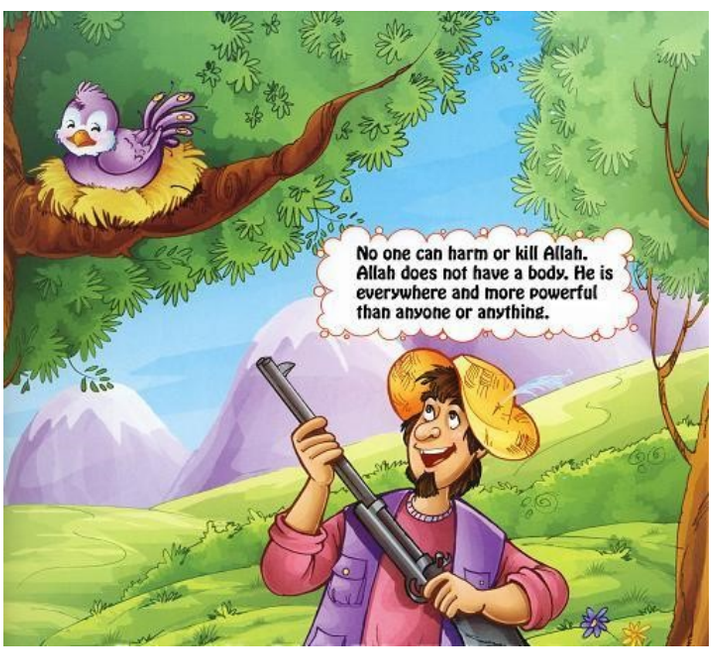


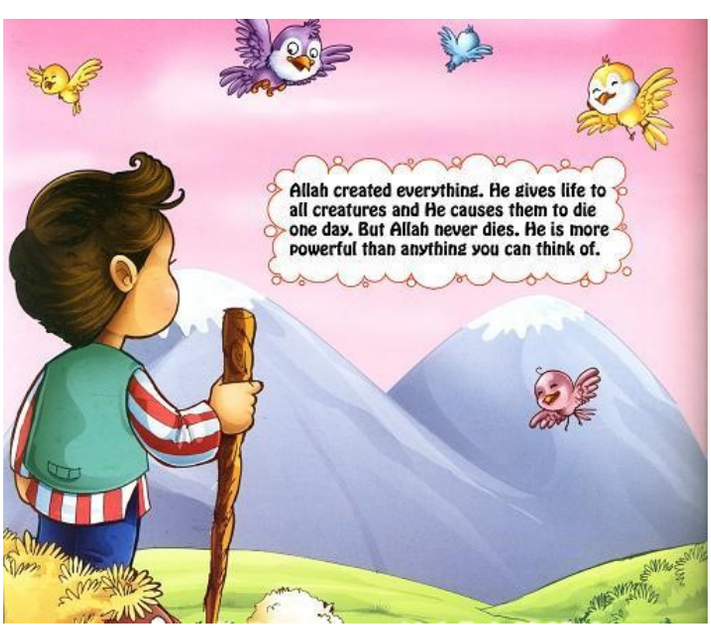


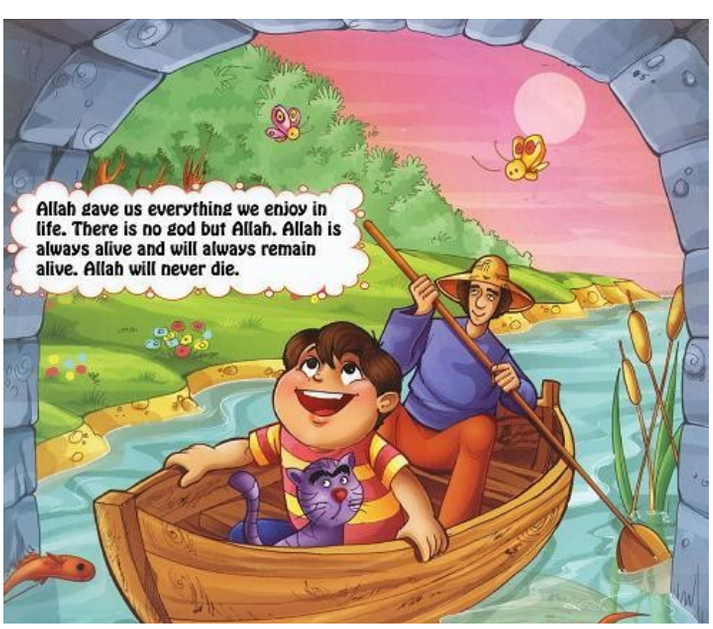

Allah is not like a plant that needs water to live.


Allah is also not like a lamp that needs oil to stay lit.


Allah is not like any creature. He does not need food to eat and can never die of hunger.


No one can harm or kill Allah. Allah does not have a body. He is everywhere and more powerful than anyone or anything.


Allah created everything. He gives life to all creatures and He causes them to die one day. But Allah never dies. He is more powerful than anything you can think of.

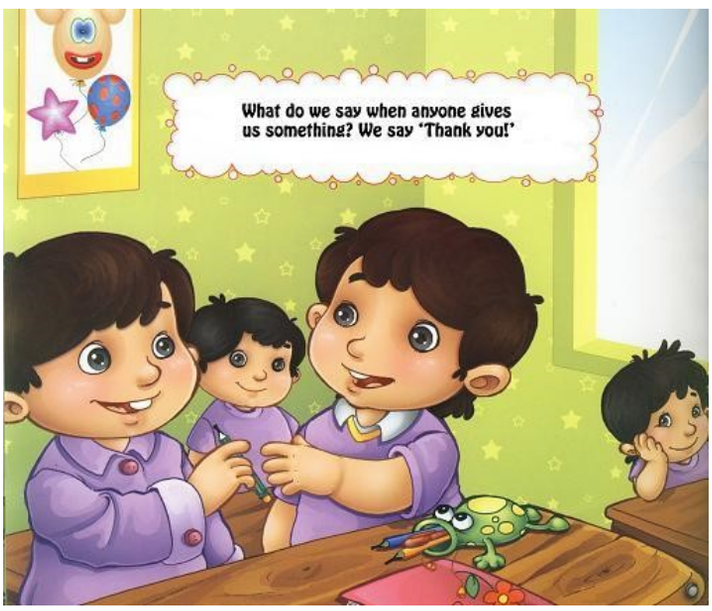

Allah gave us everything we enjoy in life. There is no god but Allah. Allah is always alive and will always remain alive. Allah will never die.

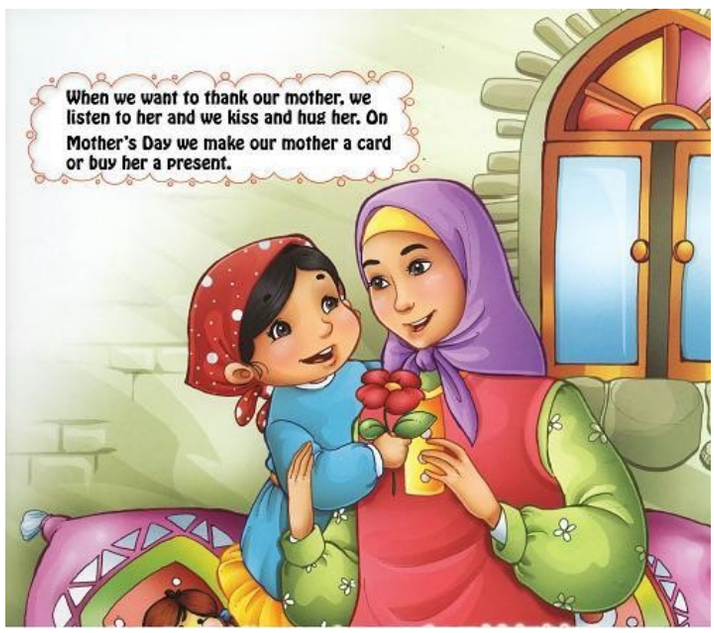
APPENDIX IV

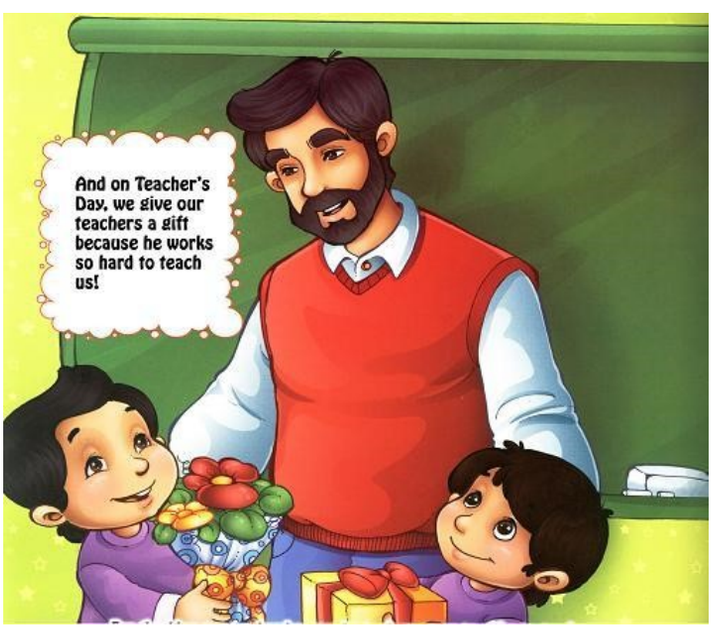
STORY TIME SPECIAL: THANK YOU ALLĀH [SWT]

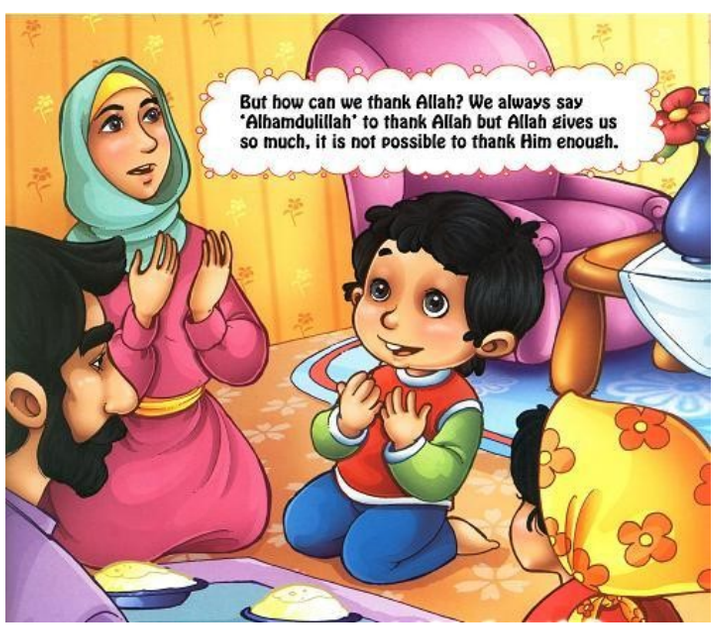
We have so much to thank Allāh [SWT], Al-Hamdu Lilāh!

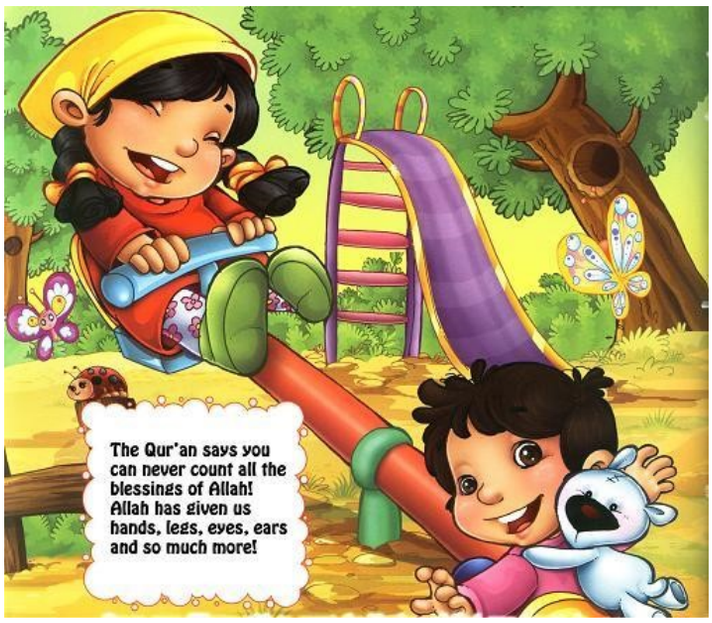
Everywhere we go, there are signs of Allāh [SWT]'s wonderful creations, Al-Hamdu Lilāh! Let's learn to say Al-Hamdu Lilāh! For all the blessings He has given us.

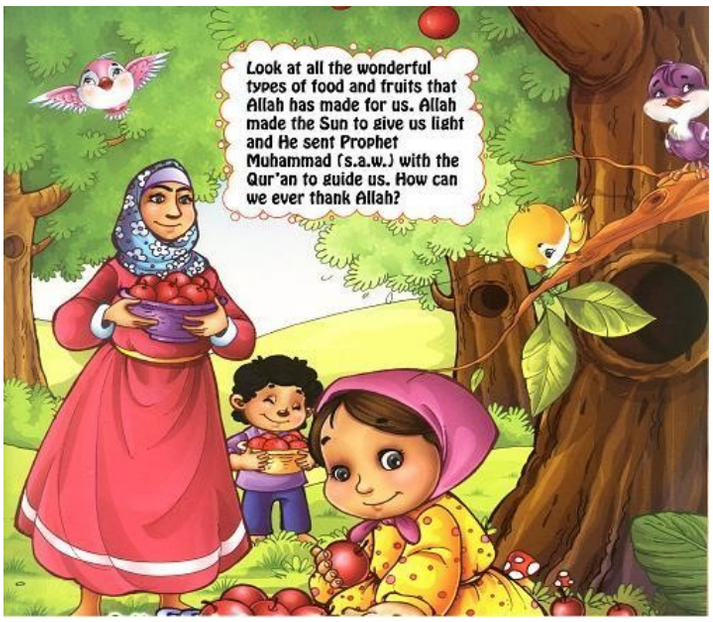


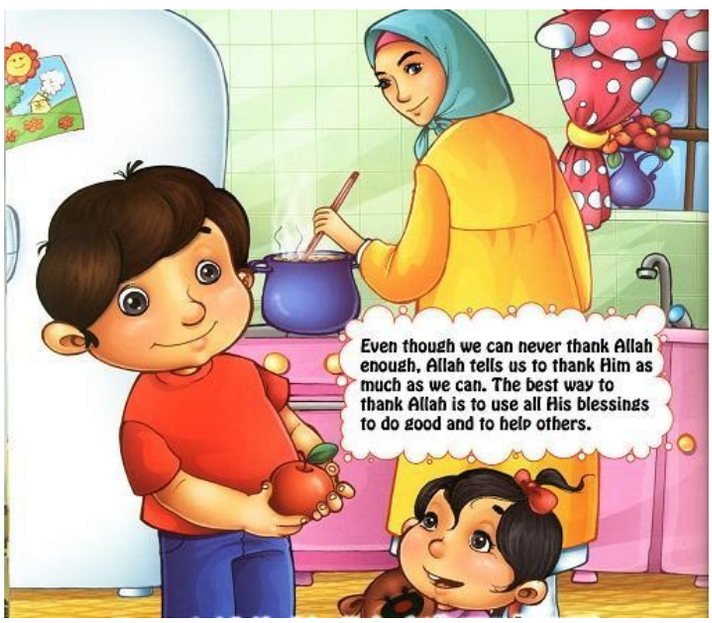




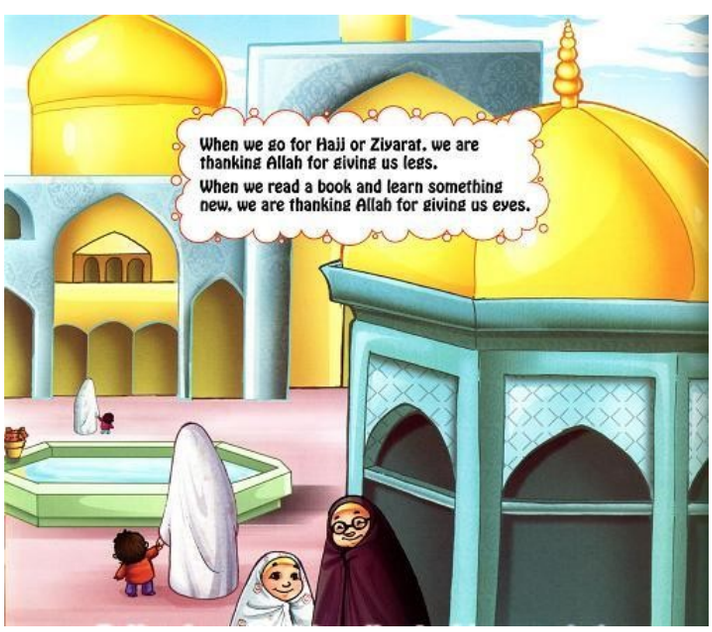


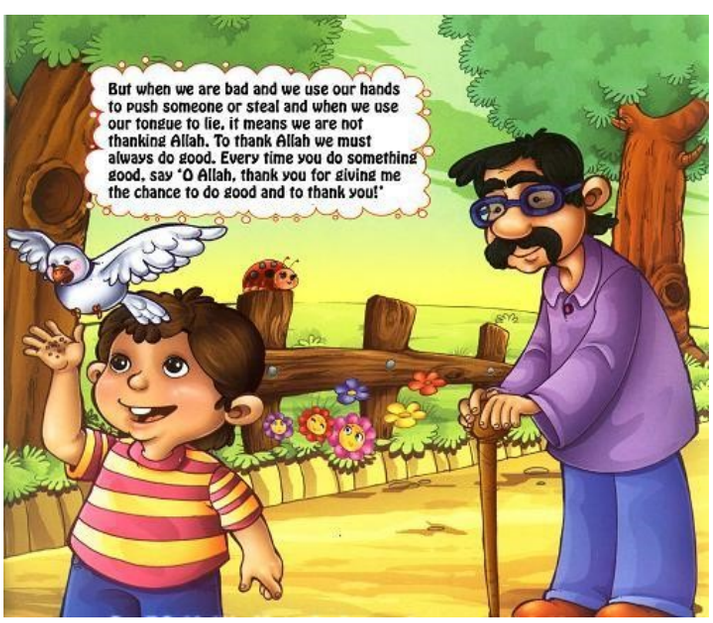

The Qur'an says you can never count all the blessings of Allah! Allah has given us hands, legs, eyes, ears and so much more!


Look at all the wonderful types of food and fruits that Allah has made for us. Allah made the Sun to give us light and He sent Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) with the Qur'an to guide us. How can we ever thank Allah?


Even though we can never thank Allah enough, Allah tells us to thank Him as much as we can. The best way to thank Allah is to use all His blessings to do good and to help others.

For example, if you use your hands to help your mother or to water the flowers, you have actually thanked Allah for giving you hands!


When we go for Hajj or Ziyarat, we are thanking Allah for giving us legs.
When we read a book and learn something new, we are thanking Allah for giving us eyes.


But when we are bad and we use our hands to push someone or steal and when we use our tongue to lie, it means we are not thanking Allah. To thank Allah we must always do good. Every time you do something good, say 'O Allah, thank you for giving me the chance to do good and to thank you!'