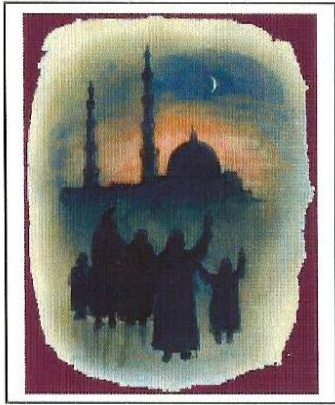
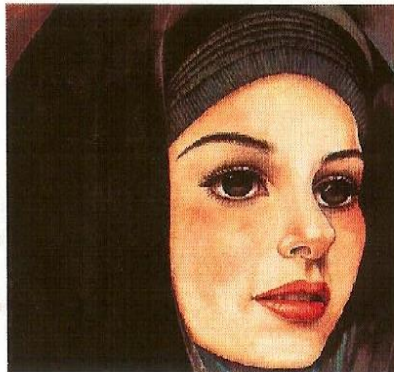
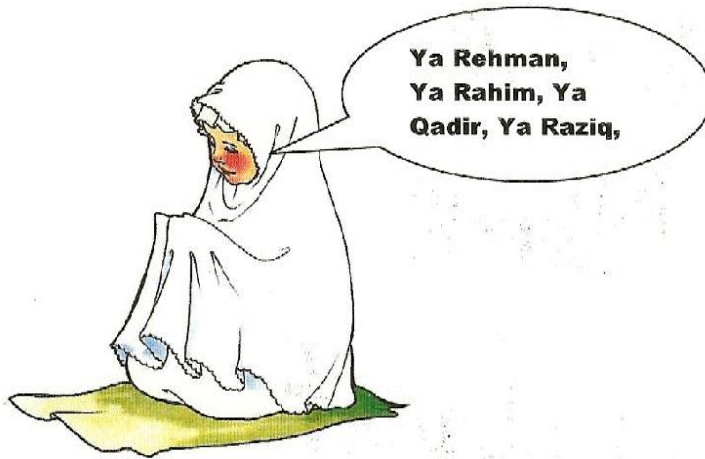


Class 2 Fiqh



Eid Mubarak



Help the Needy

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Foreword

Education is a vital part of our life; in fact, without it one can never attain true perfection. There are many different methods of educating ourselves and our children. Reading books, going to education centres like schools, colleges, mosques etc. are a few from the long list of methods of learning. The present education system run in almost all parts of the world is through learning from a teacher. The job of a teacher is facilitated if he is provided with a syllabus.

Many Islamic courses have been compiled for children in English, considering their different needs. One cannot undermine the importance of the efforts of any writer in producing a course. However, needs change as time progresses. Also, different societies require courses which apply to their culture. Thus, even if a course is produced in English, but the person compiling it is living in a part of the world where the society is different from the one where the course is being taught, then this course may not be able to fulfil the needs.

Islam is a religion of nature; thus, children's feelings are natural. Although the literature that is intended for children may seem very basic and rudimentary, these foundational works are very important. Providing children with wholesome Islamic literature is one way of helping them to grow up as knowledgeable, steadfast, and faithful Muslims. Being educated in Islamic values and teachings at an early age is essential for a functioning Islamic society, especially when living in the West.

Most Muslims in English-speaking countries are not native speakers and speak another language as well; hence, they have not paid much attention to developing the English literature on Islam. However, in recent decades, a great deal of original and translation work has been the priority for many scholars and academics. Some organisations have succeeded in developing their own Madrasa courses which are very useful. The present syllabus is an edited version of the course produced by SABA Islamic Centre, California.

The present syllabus is a humble effort; there may be mistakes in it and there is certainly need of improvement. However, it will provide a strong foundation to the children who will learn it. It has four components: Beliefs, Fiqh (jurisprudence), Ethics and History. It is divided into seven classes to cater for children aged 6 to 12. We will be providing a list of books to be taught to older children and young adults on our website: www.majlis.org.uk

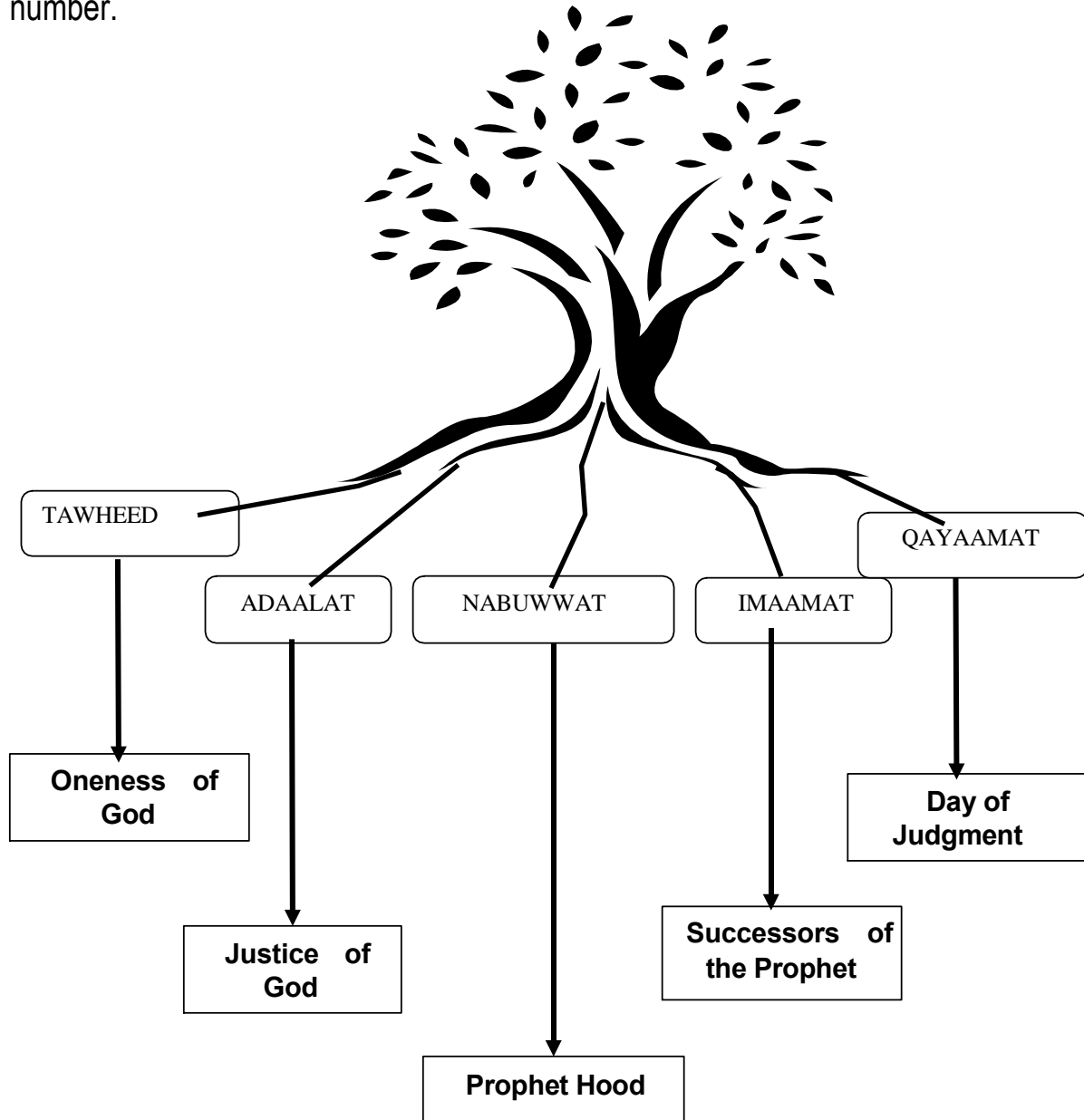
I would like to mention the cooperation and sheer hard work of my colleagues in Majlis-e-Ulama who made this work possible, especially Mawlana Sayyed Ali Abbas Rezavi, and our Education Secretary, Mawlana Dr Syed Abbas Naqvi who read the syllabus from the beginning to the end and made some changes to it. In the end, we pray for the pleasure of Allah (s.w.t) (SWT) and the Ahlul Bayt (a.s). May Allah (s.w.t) hasten the reappearance of our Beloved Twelfth Imam (AF).

Sayyid Ali Raza Rizvi
Majlis-e-Ulama-e-Shia Europe
1st Edition April 2012
2nd Edition April 2014

Section I: Islamic Beliefs (Aqaed)

Chapter 1: Usool-e-Deen

Usool-e-deen are the roots of our religion. They are also called our beliefs. They are five in number.



USOOL E DEEN ARE ROOTS OF RELIGION. THESE ARE FIVE.

THESE ARE TAWHEED, ADALAT, NUBUWWAT, IMAAMAT & QAYAAMAT

1.1 Introduction

Just as a tree is made up of roots and branches so is the religion of Islam.

Usool-e-deen = the roots of the religion

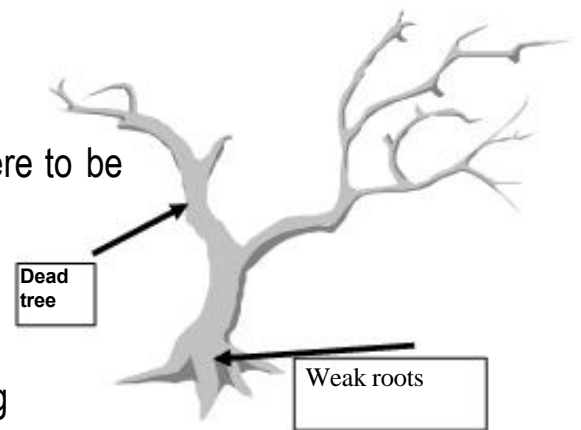
Furoo-e-deen = the branches of the religion

Just as in a tree the roots are more important to the tree than the branches, so in Islam the Usool is more important for our Faith than Furoo.

If in a tree, the branches of the tree were to be chopped off the tree would still live and the branches would grow back slowly, but if the roots of the tree were to be chopped off, the tree would die.

In the same way if one does not fully understand the furoo (branches) but does them anyway, the religion (Islam) would still live and the understanding would come slowly.

Yet if a person does not understand the Usool (roots) then his Faith would die because these are basic beliefs of Islam.



Every Muslim has to understand Usool to the best of his / her ability.

Usool-e-deen (roots of religion) are 5:

1. **Tawheed** - Allah (s.w.t) is one.
2. **Adaalat** - Allah (s.w.t) is Just.
3. **Nabuwwat** - Allah (s.w.t) sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.
4. **Imamat** - Allah (s.w.t) sent 12 Imams to guide us.
5. **Qayaamat** - The Day of Judgment.

1.2 Worksheet: Usool-e-Deen

Answer the following:

1. Why are the Usool more important to our Faith than the Furoo?

Usool are more important to our Faith because:

2. Which Asl/Usool teaches us that there is only One God?

3. Which Asl / Usool talks about the Day when we will be rewarded for all the good things we do in our lives?

Learn the poem:

Usool-e-deen,
Usool-e-deen,

The roots of Islam are five,
The roots of Islam are five,

Tawheed, Adaalat, Nabuwwat, Imamat, and Qayaamat,

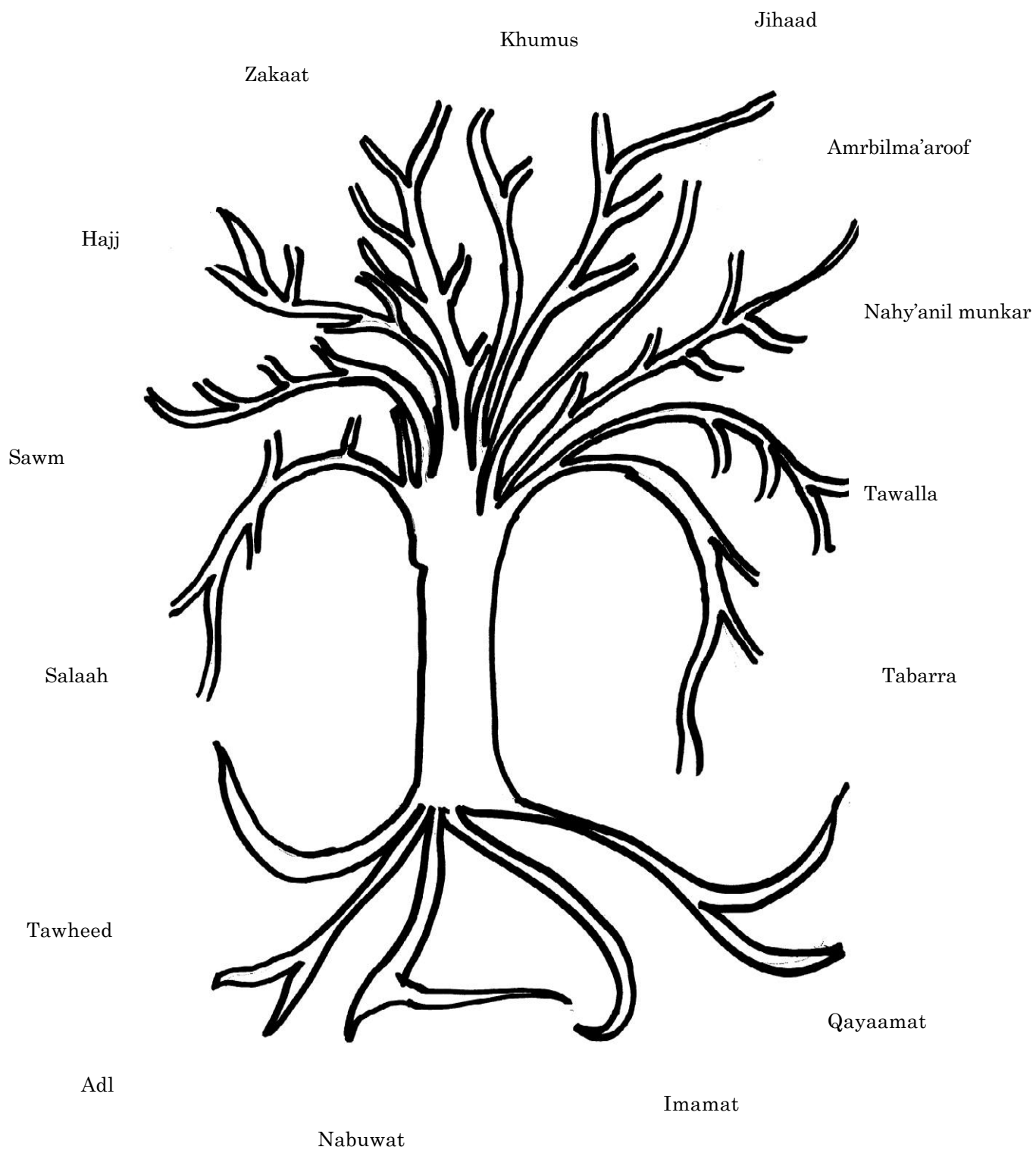
Usool-e-deen,
Usool-e-deen,

Allah (s.w.t) is one and He is just
Allah (s.w.t) is one and He is just

Prophets He sent many to guide us
Prophets He sent many to guide us

Imams twelve He also sent us
Imams twelve He also sent us

And on the Day of Judgment He will ask us,



USOOL-E-DEEN & FUROO-E-DEEN

Chapter 2: Asma'-ul-Husnaa

Asma' (Plural for Ism)= name Husnaa= beautiful

The Allah (s.w.t) is the real name for God, all other titles including Rabb, are attributes or names of God. Imam Ja'fer al-Sadiq (s) has quoted his forefathers quoting Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) as saying,

"There are ninety-nine Attributes in Qur'aan, one hundred minus one, of Allah (s.w.t); whoever counts them will enter in Paradise."

Allah (s.w.t)'s various powers are described by His Names or His Attributes. Allah (s.w.t)'s Attributes are called Al-Asma'-ul Husnaa, The Beautiful Names.

Almighty Allah (s.w.t) does not desire anything from His creation except that He is worshipped. But Allah (s.w.t) cannot be worshipped unless one learns to know Him and He cannot be known except if He is remembered. This road has been made easy by Allah (s.w.t)(s.w.t) Himself. In the Qur'aan He says:

"And to Allah (s.w.t) belongs the Beautiful Names, so call upon Him by these Names."

Prophet Mohammed (s) has said,

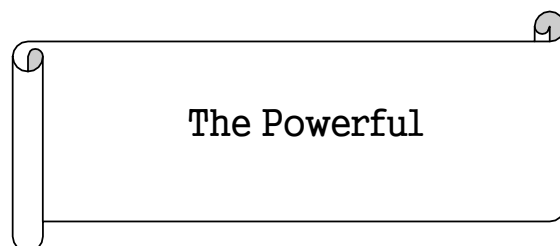
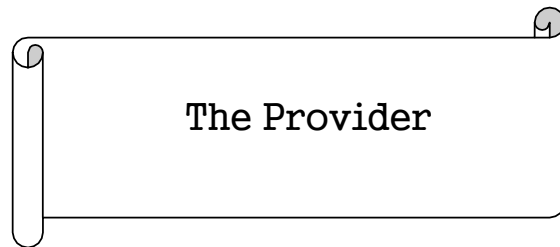
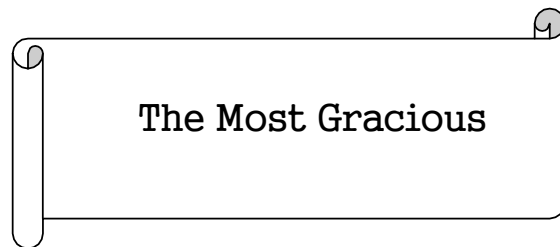
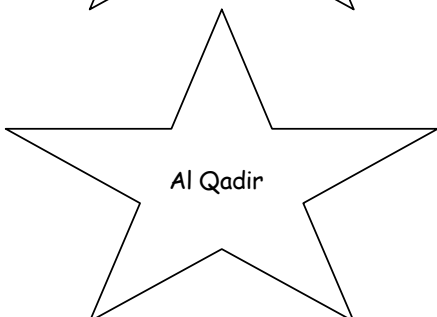
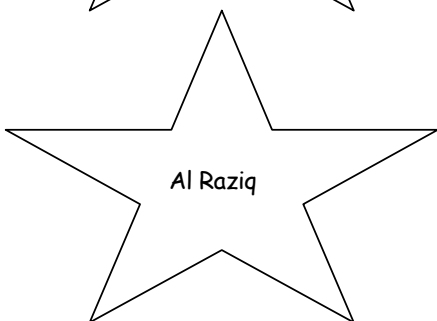
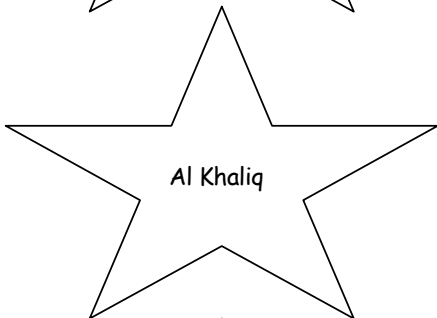
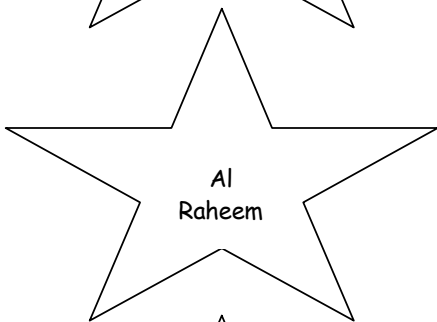
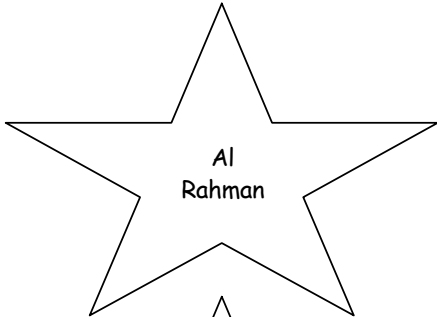
"Inspire yourselves with the qualities of Allah (s.w.t)."

We will learn the meanings of all 99 names later. In this class we will concentrate on the names of Rabb, Muhymin, 'Azeez, 'Aadl and Lateef. The meanings are not absolutely equivalent to their synonyms in Arabic but they are close.

Al Rahman	= The Most gracious
Al Rahim	= The Merciful
Al Qadir	= The Powerful
Al Raziq	= The Provider
Al Khaliq	= The Creator

2.1 Worksheet: Asma'-ul-Husnaa

Connect the Stars to the right banner.



Chapter 3: Surah Al Ikhlas

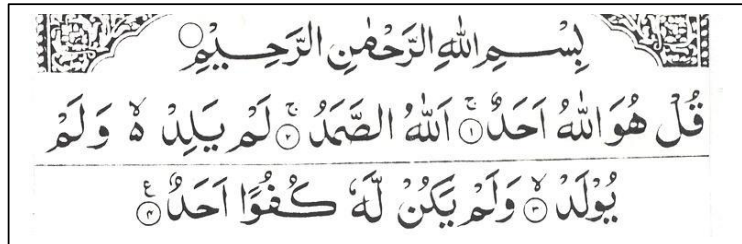
1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

I commence with the
Name of Allah (s.w.t),
The
Compassionate -
The Merciful.

Surah al-Ikhlas

2. Qul huwaAllah u Ahad

O Prophet! Say:
Allah (s.w.t) is One
- the Eternal
Being.



3. Allah us -Samad

Allah (s.w.t)
is the
Sustainer.

4. Lam yalid walam yulad

He begot none, nor
was He begotten.

5. Walam yakullahu kufuwan ahad

And none in the
creation is equal to
Him.

3.1 Worksheet: Surah Al Ikhlas

Translation of Surah al-Ikhlas - Connect to the correct box

1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Allah (s.w.t) is the Sustainer.

2. Qul huwaAllah u Ahad

O Prophet! Say: Allah (s.w.t) is One - the Eternal Being.

3. Allah us -Samad

I commence with the Name of Allah (s.w.t), The Compassionate - The Merciful.

4. Lam yalid walam yulad

And none in the creation is equal to Him.

5. Walam yakullahu kufuwan ahad

He begot none, nor was He begotten.

Chapter 4: Introduction to laws-1

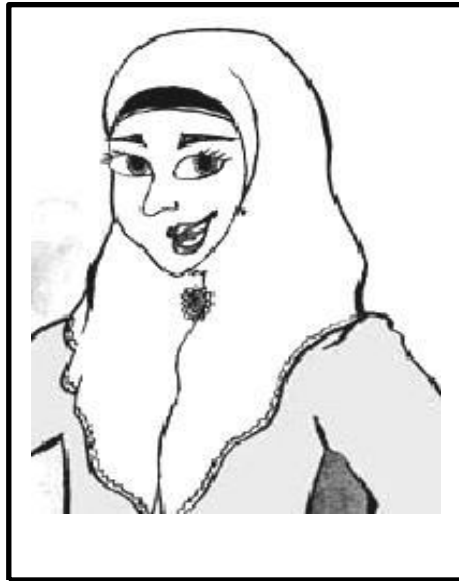
All actions that we do come into one of the five deeds: Waajib , Haraam, Mustahab, Makrooh and Mubah

4.1 Waajib

WAJIB = You have to do it.

Wearing Hijab is Waajib.

Color in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things that are also Waajib.



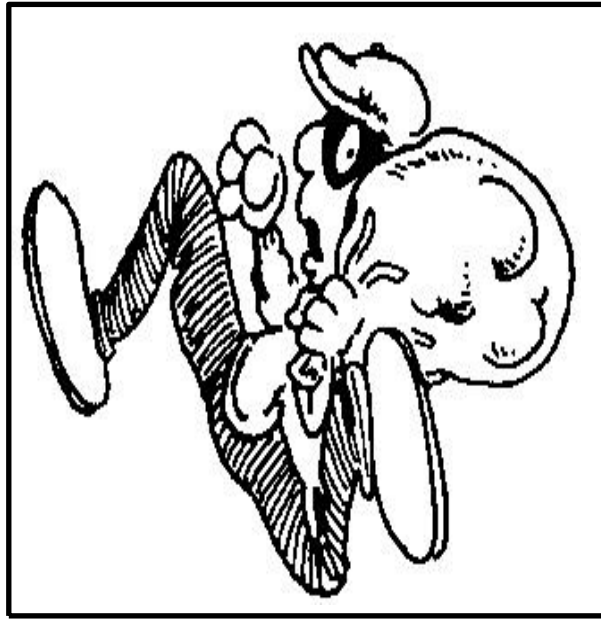
Now put a big tick across the page because Waajib means you have to do it.

4.2 Haraam

Haraam = You should never do it.

Stealing is Haraam.

Color in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things that are also Haraam.



Now put a big cross across the page because Haraam means you should never do it.

4.3 Mustahab

Mustahab = You should try to do it.

Visiting the sick is Mustahab.

Color in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things which are also Mustahab.



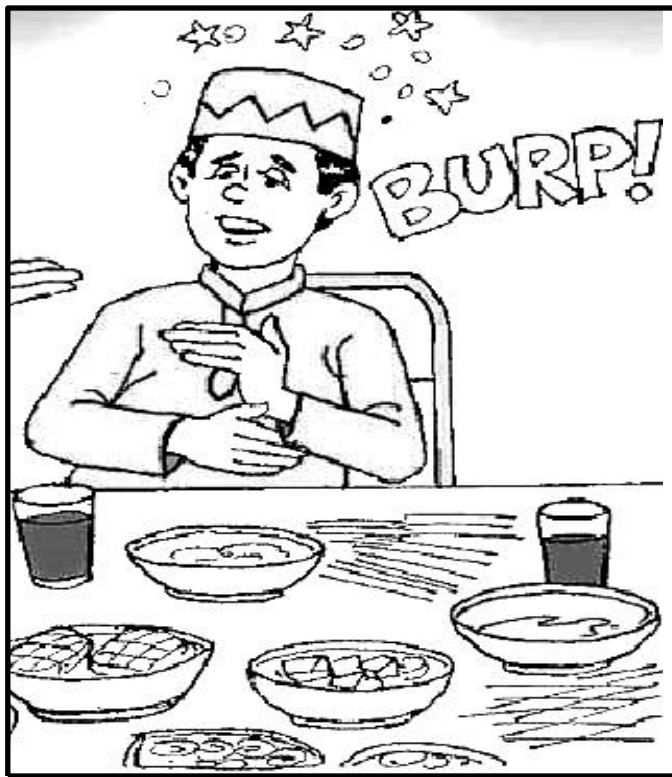
Now put a small tick in the middle of the page because Mustahab means you should try to do it.

4.4 Makruh

Makruh = You should try not to do it.

To eat too much until you feel sick is Makruh

Color in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things which are also Makruh.



Now put a small cross in the middle of the page because Makruh means you should try not to do it.

4.5 Mubah (Jaiz):

Mubah = It does not matter if you do it or not.

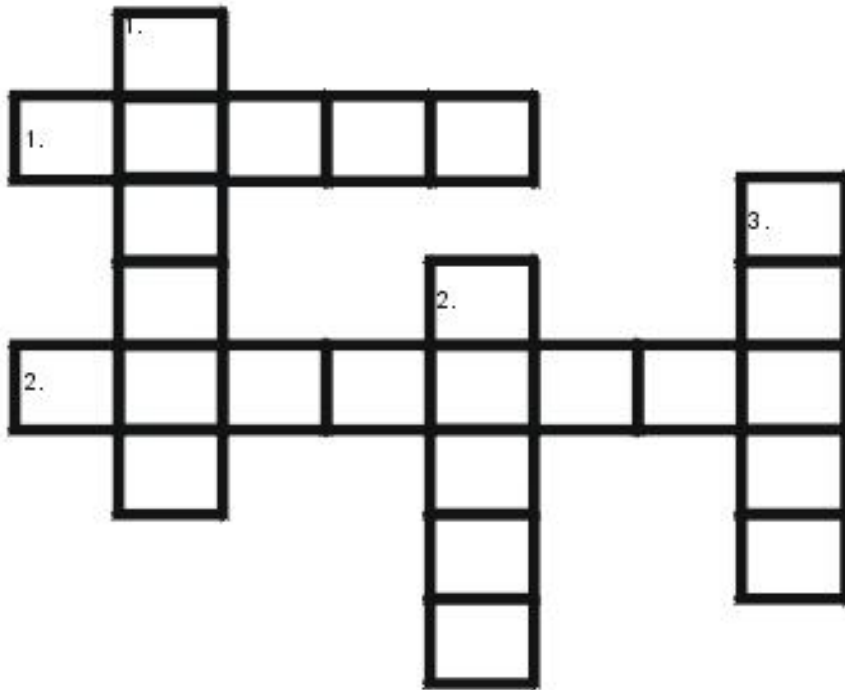
Sleeping is Mubah.

Color in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things that are also Mubah.



4.6 Worksheet: Introduction to Laws 1

Now do this crossword to see if you really understand the terms taught in the last five lectures.



Clues Across:

1. You have to do it.
2. You should try to do it.

Clues Down:

1. You should try not to do it.
2. You should never do it.
3. You can, or cannot do it, it does not matter.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

RED	HARAAM	MUST STOP YOURSELF
FLASHING RED	MAKRUH	BETTER TO STOP
GREEN	WAJIB	MUST GO (DO)
FLASHING GREEN	SUNNAT	BETTER TO GO (DO)
4-WAY STOP	JA'IZ	ALLOWED TO GO (DO)



Chapter 5: Introduction to Najaasaat

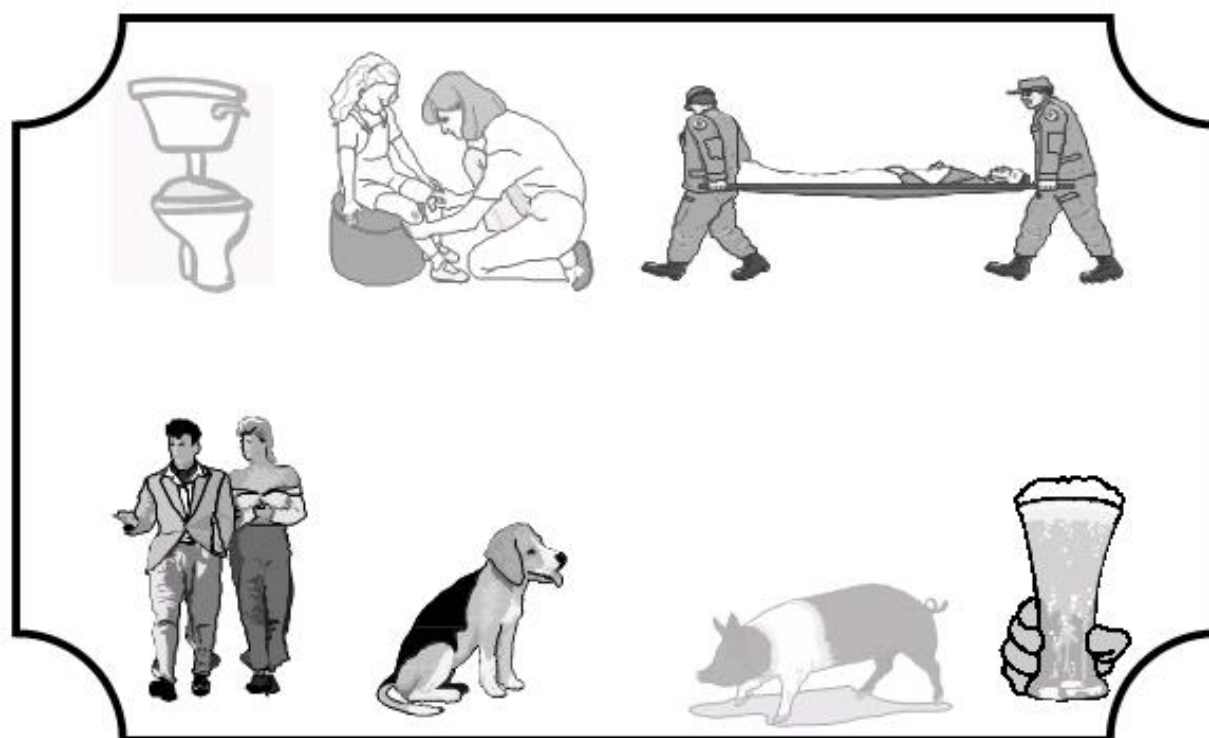
Najaasaat = Impurity (not dirty)

Things that are Najis will make other things Najis when:

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

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

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



5.1 Worksheet: Introduction to Najaasaat

Cross out the najis things.

Water

Blood

Dog

Muslim

Cow

Milk

Soda

Kafir

Fish

Cat

Coffee

Dust

Mice

Stool

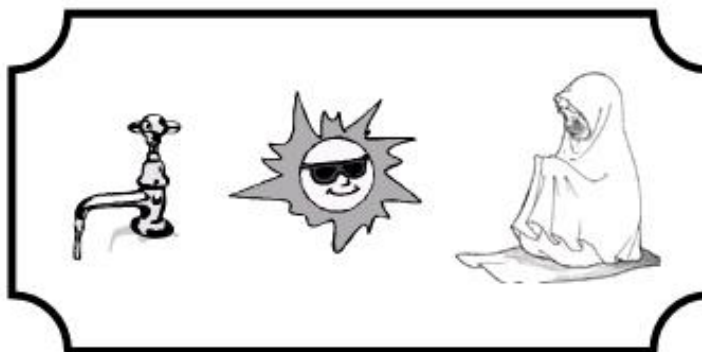
Toothpaste

Chapter 6: Taharat

Mutahharaat = Those things that can make a Najis thing Tahir (pure).
TAHARAT means purity but not cleanliness.

Some Mutahharaat are:

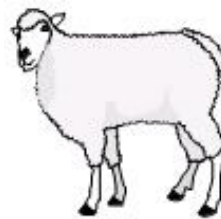
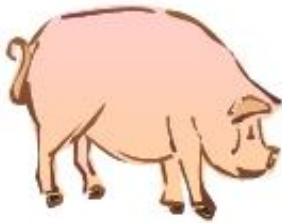
- Water
- Sun
- Becoming a Muslim.



The things that are AYN-E-NAJIS like dog, blood or pig can never become tahir.

6.1 Worksheet

Circle the things that are tahir.



Chapter 7: Wudhu - Explanation

Wudhu was taught, by our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), after he came back from Me'raj (Ascention).

In Me'raj the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) did Wudhu with the water from the river in Heaven.

Wudhu is the special way to wash yourself before you pray

Surah Maaedah Chapter 5: Verse No 6

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ

Wudhu is not only needed for Salaah but also for:

- Tawaaf around the Kaa'ba
- Touching the writing of the Holy Qur'an
- Touching the names of Allah (s.w.t) and the 14 Masumeen

It is very good to do Wudhu:

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

Before doing Wudhu you should make sure that:

- the parts of Wudhu (face, arms, head, feet) are all tahir , **AND**
- there is nothing on them which would stop the water reaching it
e.g. Plaster, nail varnish, rings, etc

7.1 Worksheet: Wudhu Explanation

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



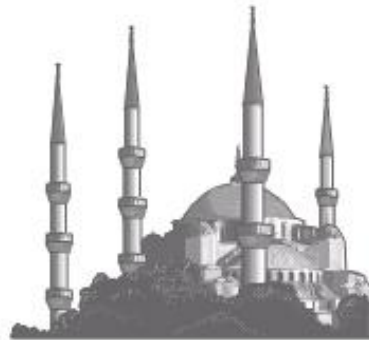
Before reciting Qur'an



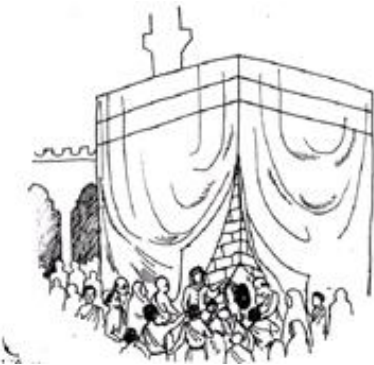
Before going to sleep



Before offering Salaah



Before going to the Mosque



Before Tawaaf of Kaa'bah



When you become angry

7.2 Wudhu- Sunnat Actions

Wudhu is divided into:

- Sunnat actions **AND**
- Wajib actions.

Those actions that are Sunnat, do not have to be done, but if you do them you get a lot of Thawaab.

The Sunnat actions are:



Washing your hands twice



Gargling three times.



Taking water into the nostrils three times.

7.3 Worksheet: Sunnat Actions

The following are the Sunnat actions of Wudhu.

Color them in and write how many times each one has to be done.



_____ times

_____ times.



_____ times.

7.4 Wajib Actions of Wudhu

1st action of Wudhu = **Niyaah**.

I am doing Wudhu for the
pleasure of Allah (s.w.t),
Qurbatan ilal lah

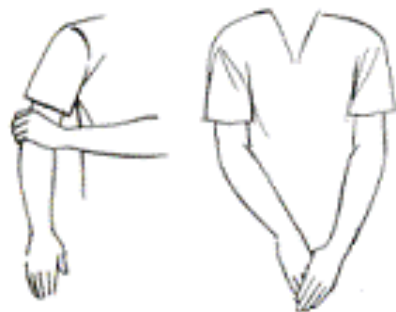


Niyaah must always be Qurbatan ilAllah

2nd action of Wudhu = **Washing of the face:**



3rd action of Wudhu = **washing of the arms:**



4th action of Wudhu: **Masah (wiping) of the head:**

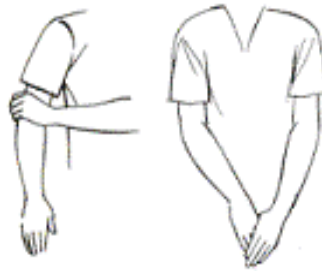


5th action of Wudhu: **Masah of the feet:**



7.5 Worksheet: Wajib Actions of Wudhu

Number the Wajib actions of Wudhu to show the right order and then color them in:



Chapter 8: Complete Wudhu - Revision



**Washing Hands
(Sunnat)**



**Gargling 3 times
(Sunnat)**



**Washing Nose 3 times
(Sunnat)**

I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah (s.w.t),
Qurbatan ilAllah .



Niyaah (Wajib)



Washing of the face (Wajib)



Washing of the arms (Wajib)



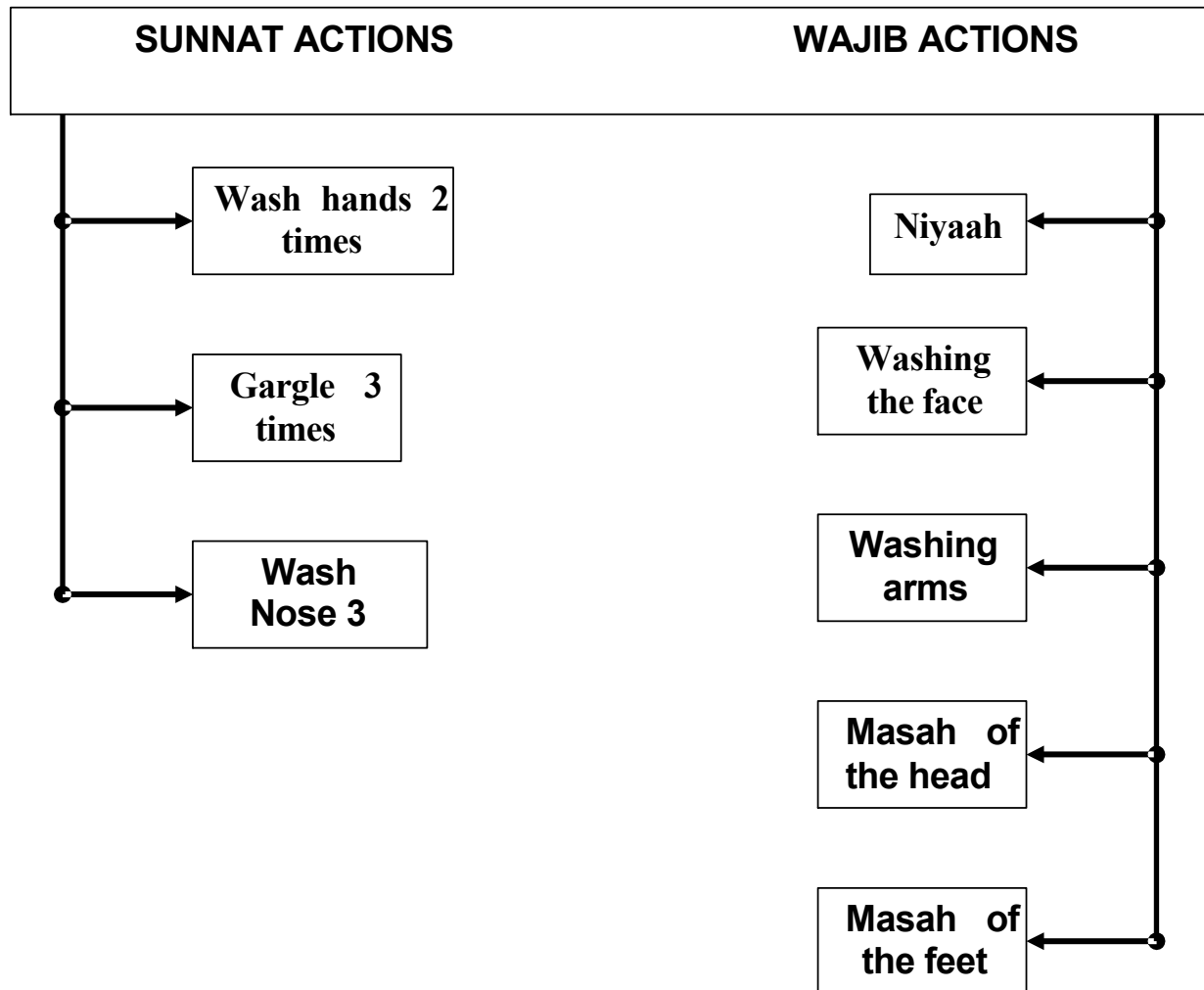
Masah of the head (Wajib)



Masah of the feet (Wajib)

8.1 Complete Wudhu: Practical Demonstration

The child will be taken to the sink to observe the demonstration of Wudhu - Both Sunnat and Wajib actions.



8.2 Worksheet: Complete Wudhu

The following sentences about Wudhu have mistakes, correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences below.

1. The niyaah is done after completing the Wudhu.

2. Wudhu must be done once a day.

3. Care must be taken to wash each part of wudhu incorrectly.

4. Dirty water must be used for doing wudhu.

5. Going to the restroom does not break wudhu.

6. If you take a bath before salaah, wudhu is not necessary.



Chapter 9: Brief Introduction to Taqleed

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

Taqleed means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid. You cannot do Taqleed of someone on the aspects of Usool-e-Deen and follow him because this must come from your heart e.g believing in One God.

Mujtahid

is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

Muqallid

is the one who does Taqleed, that is follows the orders of the Mujtahid.

It's Wajib for every man and woman to be in Taqleed of a Mujtahid, i.e they have to follow the Mujtahid's rules (fatwas) regarding Furoo-e deen.

**TAQLEED IS TO OBEY THE ISLAMIC LAWS
ACCORDING TO THE RULINGS OF THE
MUJTAHID**

9.1 Worksheet: Brief Introduction to Taqleed

Circle the correct answer.

1. Taqleed means _____.
 - a. Obeying Islamic laws according to the ruling of Muslim.
 - b. Obeying Islamic laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.
 - c. Obeying Islamic laws according to the ruling of a Muqallid.
2. Taqleed should be done on the aspects of _____.
 - a. Usool-e-Din.
 - b. Akhlaq.
 - c. Furoo-e-Deen.
3. Muqallid is a person who _____.
 - a. follows the Mujtahid.
 - b. is a expert in Islamic law.
 - c. is a good Muslim.
4. Taqleed is _____ for every baligh (mature) male and female.
 - a. Haraam.
 - b. Wajib.
 - c. Jaiz.

Chapter 10: Adhaan and Iqamah

Adhaan is the call to Salaah and Iqamah is the call to start Salaah.

10.1 Adhaan

Adhaan is the call to Salaah. When someone hears the Adhaan they know that the time for Salaah has set in.

There are 5 Salaah which are Wajib - we have to pray them. Each of these Salaah has a special time when they should be prayed.

The Adhaan lets everyone know that it is that special time when they have to pray their Salaah.

Allah (s.w.t) likes very much for us to say Adhaan before we begin Salaah, even if it is not exactly when the time has set in.

When you were born each one of you had Adhaan said in your right ear (and Iqamah in your left ear).

If Adhaan is being said you should say it with the person saying it, but softly.

10.2 Whole Adhaan

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (4 times),

1

Allah is the greatest

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - (2 times),

2

I bear witness there is no God but Allah.

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - (2 times),

3

I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah
(Salawaat)

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ - (2 times),

4

I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.
(Salawaat)

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - (2 times),

5

Hasten to prayer.

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - (2 times),

6

Hasten to success.

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ - (2 times),

7

Hasten to the best deed.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times),

8

Allah is the greatest.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - (2 times),

9

There is no god but Allah.

10.3 Iqamah

Iqamah is the call to start Salaah. When someone hears the Iqamah, they know that Salaah is about to begin.

Allah (s.w.t) likes very much for us to say Iqamah before we begin each Salaah.

When you were born each one of you had Adhaan said in you right ear and Iqamah in your left ear.

If Iqamah is being said you should say it with the person saying it, but softly. Iqamah is very similar to Adhaan, there are only 3 differences.

الله اكبر
الله اكبر
اشهد ان لا اله الا الله
اشهد ان لا اله الا الله
اشهد ان محمدا رسول الله
اشهد ان محمدا رسول الله
اشهد ان عليا ولي الله
اشهد ان عليا ولي الله
حي على الصلاة
حي على الصلاة
حي على الفلاح
حي على الفلاح
حي على خير العمل
حي على خير العمل
قد قامت الصلاة
قد قامت الصلاة
الله اكبر
الله اكبر
لا اله الا الله

10.4 Worksheet: Iqamah

1. Learn the extra line that is in Iqamah and not in Adhaan:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - 2 times.

2. Now write down the other differences between Adhaan and Iqamah.

3. Now practice the whole Iqamah (on the next page) and underline the differences from Adhaan on it.

10.5 Whole Iqamah

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ - (2 times),

Allah is the greatest

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ - (2 times),

I bear witness there is no God but Allah.

اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ - (2 times),

I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah
(Salawaat)

اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَّلِيُّ اللّٰهِ - (2 times),

I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah. (Salawaat)

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - (2 times),

Hasten to prayer.

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - (2 times),

Hasten to success.

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ - (2 times),

Hasten to the best deed.

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - (2 times),

Indeed the Salaat has began.

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ - (2 times),

Allah is the greatest.

لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ - (1 time),

There is no god but Allah.

10.6 Adhaan and Iqamah - Review and Differences

ADHAN - call for Salaat		IQAMAH-call to start Salaat	
X4	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
I bear witness there is no God but Allah			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah (Salawaat)			
X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ	X2	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah. (Salawaat)			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Hasten to prayer.			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hasten to success.			
X2	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ	X2	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
Hasten to the best deed.			
		X2	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
		Indeed the Salaat has began.	
X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	X2	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest.			
X2	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	X1	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
There is no god but Allah..			

Chapter 11: Correct Recitation of Surah Al Fateha



1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

2. Alhamdu lillahl Rabbil 'alamin

3. Arrahmanir Rahim

4. Maliki yaw middin

5. Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'in

6. Ihdinas siratal mustaqim

7. Siratal lazina an'amta 'alayhim
Ghayril maghzubi 'alayhim walazzallin

I commence with the Name of Allah
(s.w.t),
The Compassionate - The Merciful.

Praise be to Allah (s.w.t), the Lord of the worlds.

The Compassionate, the Merciful.
Lord of the Day of Judgment.

You alone we worship, and to
You alone we pray for help.

Guide us to the straight path.

The path of those whom You have
favored.
Not of those who have incurred Your
wrath,
nor of those who have gone astray.

11.1 Worksheet: Translation of Surah Al-Fateha

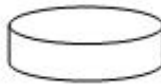
Match to box

1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim



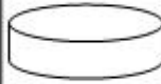
Lord of the Day of Judgment.

2. Alhamdu lillahl Rabbil 'alamin



Praise be to Allah (s.w.t),
the Lord of the worlds.

3. Arrahmanir Rahim



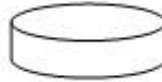
I begin in Name of Allah,
The kind-The Merciful.

4. Maliki yaw middeen



The Compassionate, the Merciful.

5. Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'in



You alone we worship, and to
You alone we pray for help.

6. Ihdinas siratal mustaqim



The path of those whom You have favored.
Not of those who have incurred Your wrath,
nor of those who have gone astray.

7. Siratal lazina an'amta 'alayhim
Ghayril maghzubi 'alayhim
walazzallin



Guide us to the straight path.

Chapter 12: Salaah (Daily Prayers)

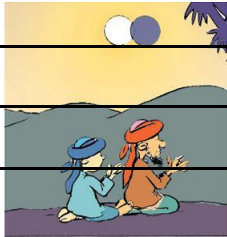
We as Muslims have to perform five prayers every day. We normally do our five prayers at dawn, noon and sunset.

We always make sure to set aside a time for resting and sleeping, a time for studying and sports. We should also set aside time for Allah (s.w.t).

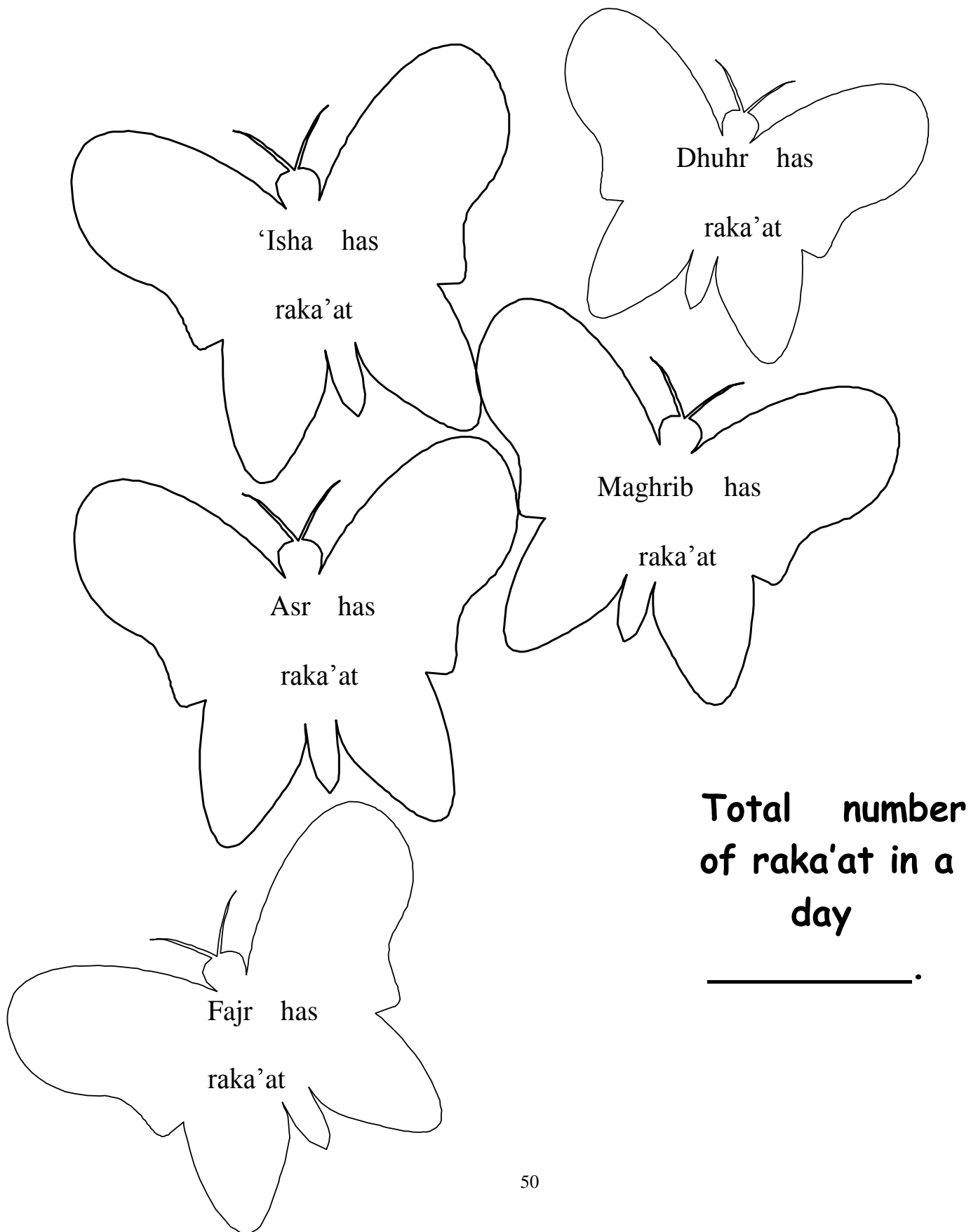
On that day, the first question will be about prayers.

Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) said, "The salaah is the pillar of religion." If the pillar falls, the religion will be in danger. The Prophet also said, "Anyone who does not give importance to prayers, is not from my followers."

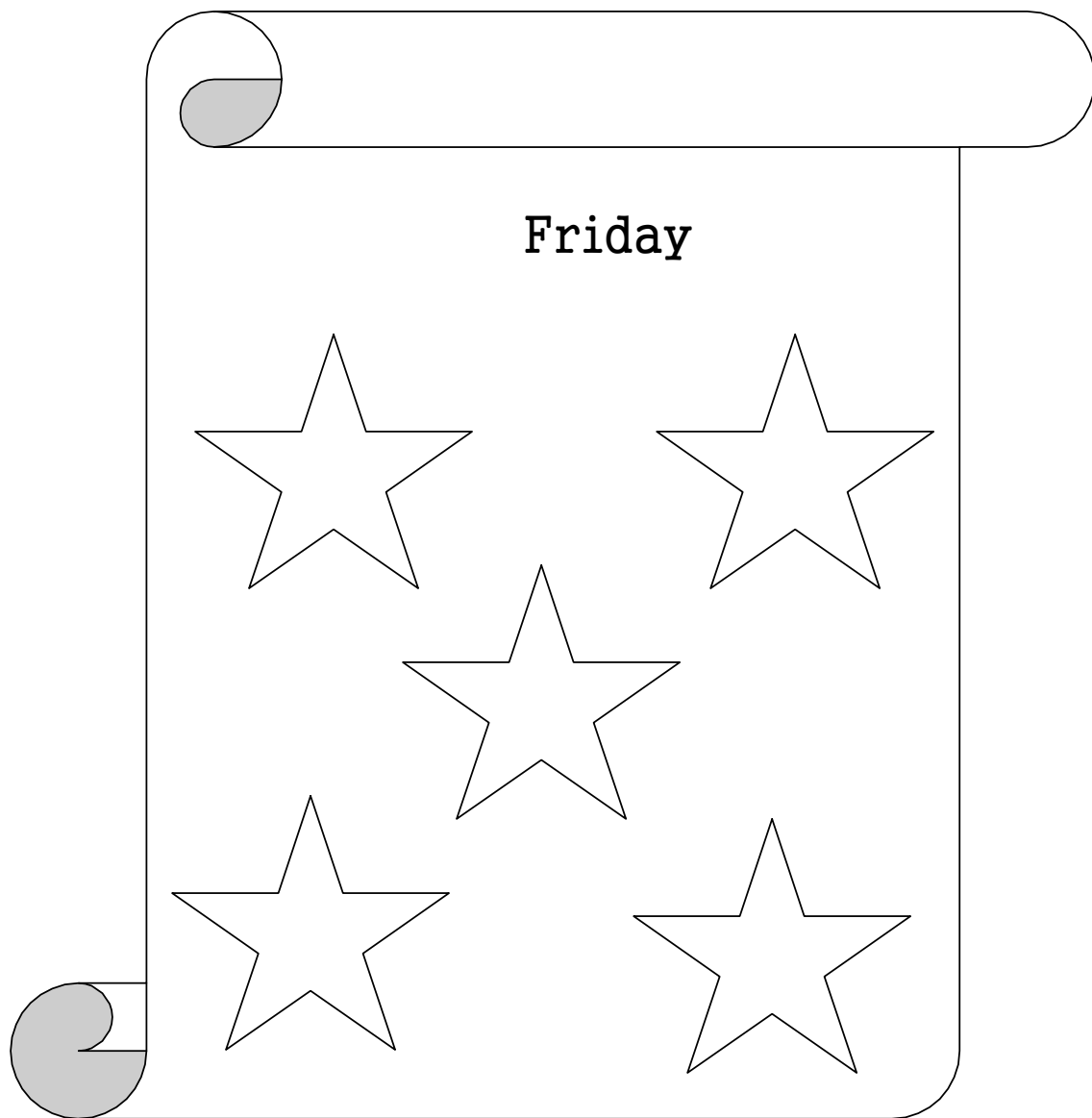
You are coming closer to the age of becoming baligh or baligha, then it will be wajib for you to say the five daily prayers.

There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily Prayers:		
Fajr has	2 raka'ts	
Dhuhr has	4 raka'ts	
'Asr has	4 raka'ts	
Maghrib has	3 raka'ts	
'Isha has	4 raka'ts	

12.1 Worksheet: Salaah



Ali gets a star for each Salaah that he says every day.
Write the names of five daily salaah in the stars and then
color the stars.



Chapter 13: Actions of Salaah

Boys:



Takbiratul Ehraam Qiyam Ruku Qiyam Sajdah Julooos Sajdah Julooos

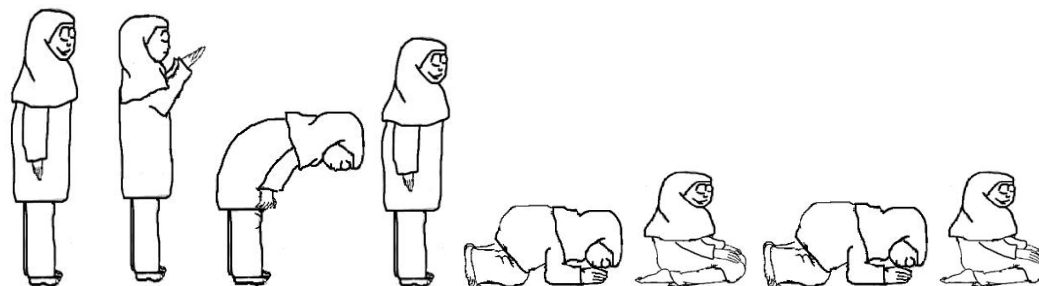


Qiyam Qunoot Ruku Qiyam Sajdah Julooos Sajdah Julooos

Girls:



Takbiratul Ehraam Qiyam Ruku Qiyam Sajdah Julooos Sajdah Julooos



Qiyam Qunoot Ruku Qiyam Sajdah Julooos Sajdah Julooos

13.1 Demonstration

Demonstrate praying of Maghrib salaah in your class.



Chapter 14: The Place for Salaah

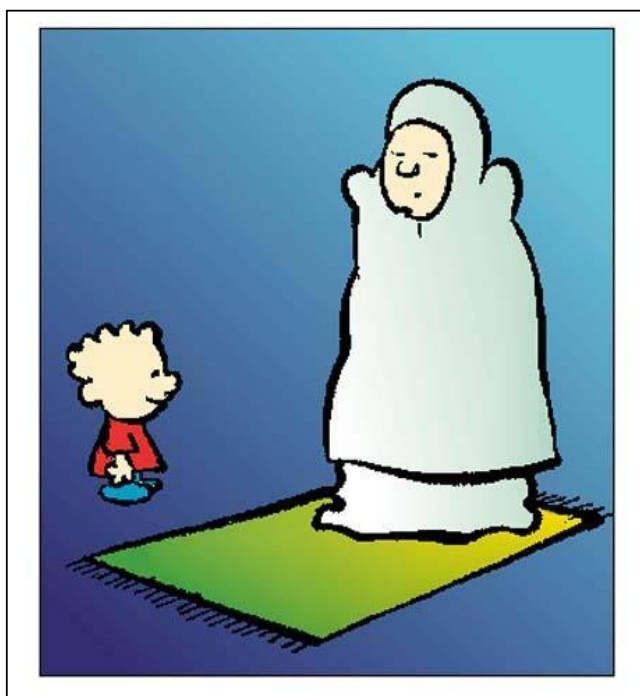
Islam teaches us that we have to respect the things which belong to others and we should not use them without the owner's permission.

The above rule has to be remembered at all times especially when you want to perform your Salaah.

The place where you intend to pray must either be yours or you must have the permission of the owner to use it

If the place does not belong to you and you do not have the permission of the owner to use it then your Salaah is Batil (invalid).

Of course, if you go to Masjid (mosque), you do not need anyone's permission to perform your Salaah in there.



WHY? Because.....

**MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH (S.W.T),
IT IS BUILT FOR PRAYING TO ALLAH (S.W.T)**

Also remember that Allah (s.w.t) wants us to pray in a clean place. Therefore always keep your room clean and Tahir. If you have a prayer rug in your room, always fold it after praying and keep it in a place where it will remain Tahir and clean.

14.1 **Worksheet: The Place for Salaah**

Circle the correct answer

1. Allah (s.w.t) wants us to Pray in a_____ place.

- a. Big
- b. Clean
- c. Fun

2. _____ is the House of Allah (s.w.t).

- a. School
- b. Masjid
- c. Museum

3. If you want to pray your salaah at your Friend's house, you'll need _____ permission.

- a. Allah (s.w.t)'s
- b. Your teacher's
- c. Your friend's.

4. Nobody's permission is needed for performing your salaah in _____.

- a. Mosque.
- b. Your Friend's house.
- c. Restaurant.

Chapter 15: Ka'bah is my Qiblah

15.1 Why should we face Ka'bah?

**THE KA'BAH IS THE
HOUSE OF ALLAH
(S.W.T)**

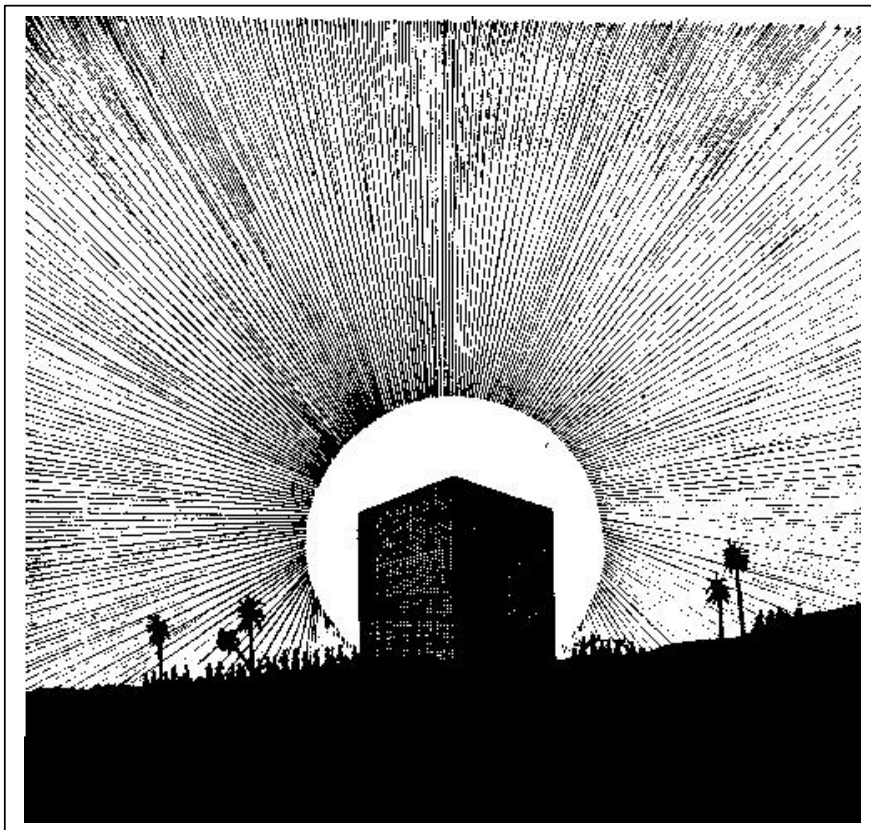
**THE KA'BAH IS OUR
QIBLAH**

**QIBLAH MEANS
THE DIRECTION WHICH
WE FACE IN SALAAH**

Allah (s.w.t) has said that all the Muslims are brothers of each other. And all are the same in their relationship to their God. All believe in one and the same Allah (s.w.t). So Allah (s.w.t) has commanded that all the Muslims should face in one direction at the time of prayers and Ka'ba has been selected by Allah (s.w.t) as the direction for prayers.

Just imagine how funny it would look if four Muslims in a single room were to pray by facing in four different directions!

So facing the direction of Ka'bah is Wajib for all Muslims. It is also a sign of Muslim brotherhood, unity and discipline.



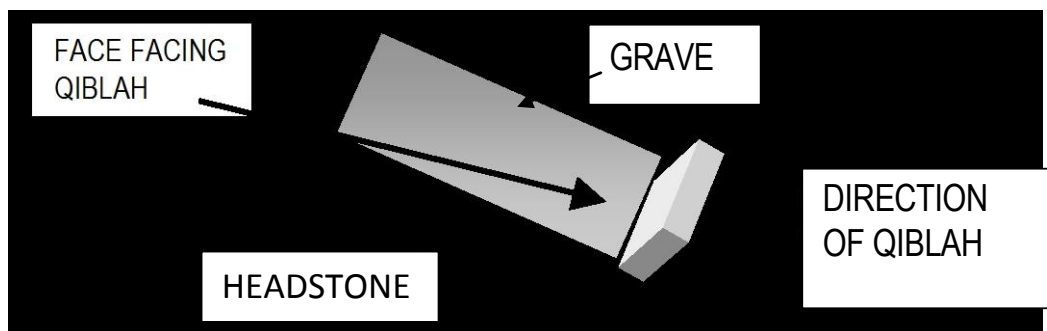
15.2 Facing the Qiblah

You can also find the direction of Qiblah by looking at the **Mihrab** of a mosque, or by looking at a **Muslim's grave**.

How can you know the Qiblah from Mihrab or from a Muslim's grave?

Mihrab is a place in the mosque specially built for the person who leads the prayers, and it is also built in the direction of the Qiblah.

As for a **Muslim's grave**; when a Muslim dies, he is laid down in his grave on **his right, with his face towards the Qiblah**. If you can know on which side the dead person head (e.g. by looking at the tomb stone), then you can easily know the direction of the Qiblah.



15.3 The Qiblah

All Muslims turn towards the Holy Ka'bah, in Makkah, for prayers. In the map below you can see five faces of Muslim children. Which way would they turn for their prayers? Draw an arrow from each child to the Ka'bah.



Now learn the following verse of the Holy Qur'aan about the Qiblah.

فَلَنُؤَيِّنَنَّ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا ، فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ

We will surely turn you to a Qiblah which you shall like, so turn your face towards the Sacred Mosque... 2:144

Chapter 16: Zakaat and Khumus

16.1 Zakaat

Zakaat is poor-tax.

Zakaat is wajib for those who earn their livelihood from **agriculture** and **cattle** or where **gold and silver is used for making coins**.

Zakaat is a sort of religious tax and the money obtained from it is spent for the welfare of the poor, the handicapped and the orphans.




Zakaat is thus a way to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

16.2 Khumus

Khumus is a tax used for the spread of Islam.

If you are saving is 100 dollars then 20 dollars of this saving is your khumus. Half of which is given to the needy persons from the family of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) and half is for our 12th Imam (a).

KHUMUS	
20% or one fifth of year's savings	
	
$\frac{1}{2}$ is given to needy persons from the family of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)	$\frac{1}{2}$ is for our 12 th Imam (a.s)

16.3 Work sheet - Khumus (One-Fifth of Your Savings)

At the end of a
year, you have
saved

£100!!



How much KHUMUS do you have to pay?

$$100 \div 5 =$$



Chapter 17: Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (a.s)

Name	: Muhammad bin Hasan
Title	: Al- Mahdi (the guided one), Al - Hujjat (proof of Allah (s.w.t), Al-Muntazar (one who awaits the orders of Allah (s.w.t), Al -Muntazir (one who is awaited), Saheb-uz- Zamaan (master of the time), Al - Qaim (the present one).
Kuniyat	: Abul Qasim.
Birth date	: Friday, 15th of Sha'ban 255A.H in Samarra
Father	: Imam Hasan Al Askari (a.s)
Mother	: Sayyida Narjis (a.s)
Martydom	: Alive MashaAllah and in Ghaybat.

17.1 Why is Imam in Ghaybah?

When we say Imam is in Ghaybah, we mean he is hidden from his followers. Many people ask why Imam al-Mahdi (a) is in Ghaybah. Why did Allah (s.w.t) conceal him from the believers? The following is one of the possible reasons for his Ghaybah.

After the death of the Holy Prophet, the Imams tried their best to guide and lead the believers towards the right path. They taught true Islam, and spread Islamic teachings which the Prophet (s) had taught. They were often harassed by the Caliphs of their times. These Caliphs were jealous and afraid of the Imams. So they prevented them preaching, kept them under very strict control, and sometimes put them in jail. Many of our Imams were poisoned by the Caliphs of their time.

To protect the Twelfth Imam, Allah (s.w.t) placed him in Ghaybah. This way the enemies cannot reach him.

The Holy Qur'aan says-

“They intend to blow out the Light of Allah (s.w.t) with their mouths, but Allah (s.w.t) will perfect His Light, even though the disbelievers may not like it.” (61:8)

Allah (s.w.t) caused the Imam to be hidden from people, so that no-one could hurt him. This way the Imam would be safe. He would guide the people from Ghaybah, without fear of being killed by the enemies.

17.2 Preparing for the Imam to come

All believers are eager for the coming of Imam al-Mahdi (a.s). They hope they will be from among the followers of the Imam. They pray that Allah (s.w.t) should make them from among the people who help and work with the Imam when he appears.

What are our duties during the Ghaybah of the Imam? Should we just wait, and do nothing else? Believers need to do more than just wait silently for the Imam to appear. The following are some things which we may do during Ghaybah.

17.3 Remember him through reciting Dua's and Ziyarat

There are many things we can recite every day to show that we remember the Imam. Some of these are: ziyarat of the Twelfth Imam, Dua' al-Ahad and Dua e Nudbah & other longer dua's.

The least we may do is greet him daily by saying Assalamu alayka ya Imame Zaman - Peace be on you, O Imam of the time.

17.4 Be a good Muslim

One, who is waiting for the Imam to appear so he can join him, should have a good Muslim character. He should do good deeds and be a true Muslim. A person who does bad deeds is not a true believer, and cannot say he is a friend of the Imam. The Imam will only welcome those people in his army, who are followers of the right path.

All those who are eager to meet the Imam should prepare by doing as many good deeds as possible, and staying away from sins and evil. Imam is aware of the deeds of believers. When he knows they are doing good deeds, he is pleased with them. Their bad deeds trouble him. Each believer should try and do good deeds so the Imam is happy with him, and will welcome him in his army when he appears.

17.5 **Worksheet: Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (a.s)**

Match the meaning by drawing arrows

Al-Muntazar

The Present one

AlMahdi

The Awaited one

SahibazZaman

The Guided one

Al-Qaaim

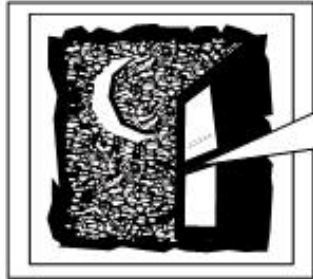
The Divine proof

Al-Hujjat

The Master of time

SECTION II: Special Occasions

Chapter 18: Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan)



**Ramadhan
Mubarak!**

The month of Ramadhan has been chosen by Allah (s.w.t) as the month of tawbah (to ask Allah (s.w.t) for forgiveness). Allah (s.w.t) is always ready to forgive our sins, but in the month of Ramadhan

He is even more ready to forgive us.

That is why Muslims pray more during this month than in any other month.

Ramadhan is also the month of fasting. Do you know how to fast?

During the fast, we cannot:

1. Eat
2. Drink
3. Vomiting intentionally.
4. Put our head into the water.
5. Lie about Allah (s.w.t) and the ma'sumeen.

Fasting is **Wajib** for every Baligh Muslim for the whole month of Ramadhan every year. Allah (s.w.t) says in the **Holy Qur'aan**:

O you who believe, Sawm is prescribed for you... so that you may become pious. (2:183)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

Fasting starts at Subhe Sadiq (dawn) and ends at the time of Maghrib.

SAHARI OR SUHUR

Means the time we eat before the beginning of our fast

IFTAAR

Iftaar is the time when we break our fast and eat our dinner.

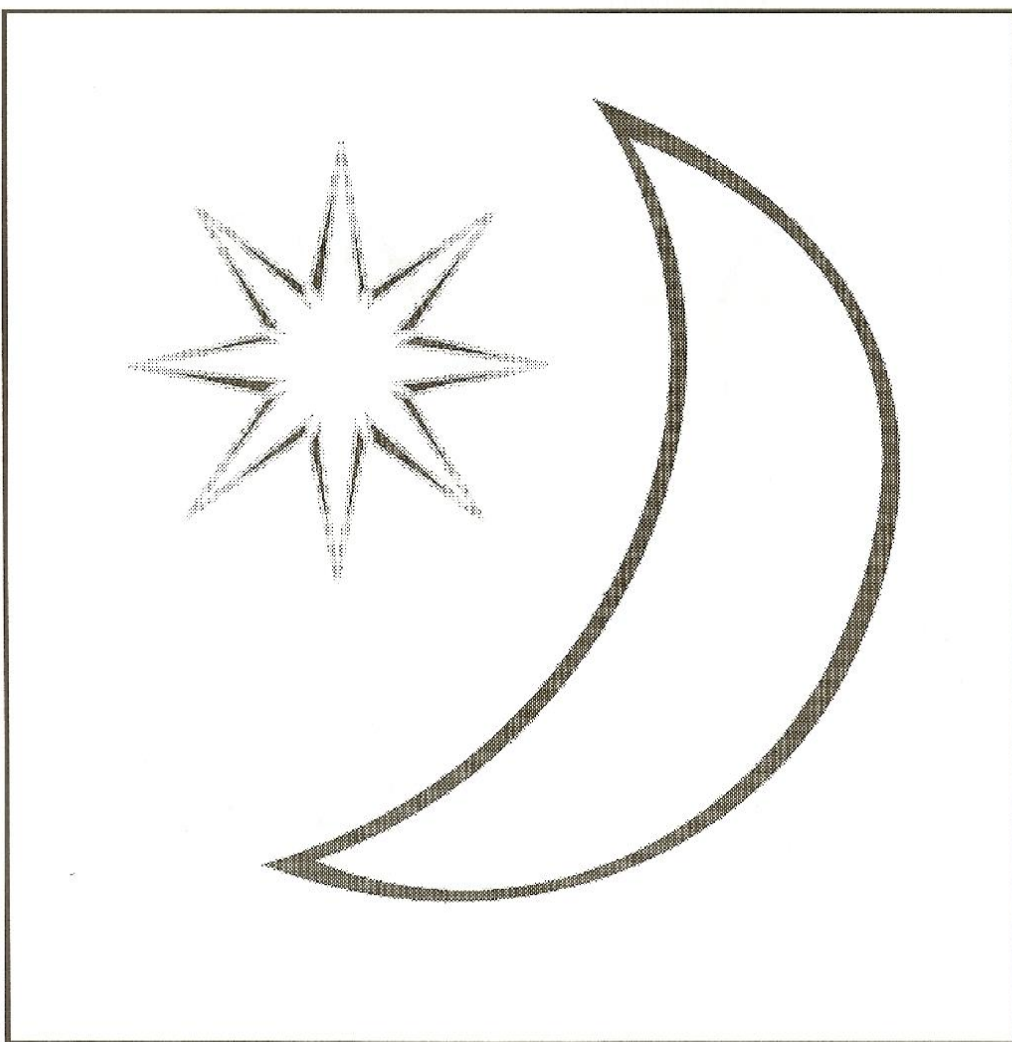
18.1 Worksheet: Sawm

1. Sawm means _____ in the Month of Ramadhan
2. The month of Ramadhan has been chosen by Allah (s.w.t) as the month of tawbah (to ask Allah (s.w.t) for _____).
3. During the fast, we cannot _____ food.
4. During the fast, we cannot _____ water or other liquids.
5. During the fast, we cannot put our _____ into the water.
6. During the fast, we cannot _____ about Allah (s.w.t) and the ma'sumeen.
7. Fasting is _____ for every Muslim for the whole month of Ramadhan every year.
8. Fasting starts at _____ (Fajr) and ends at the time of Maghrib.
9. _____ *means the time we eat before the beginning of or fast.*
10. _____ the time we break our fast and eat our dinner.

DRINK
IFTAAR
SUBHE SADIQ
LIE
FASTING
FORGIVENESS
QUR'AAN
EAT
WAJIB
HEAD
SAHARI

ANSWERS!!

HOLY RAMADHAN



Chapter 19: Hajj

19.1 A Letter from MAKKAH



In the name of Allah (s.w.t)
15 Dhul Hijjah 1435, October 11 2014

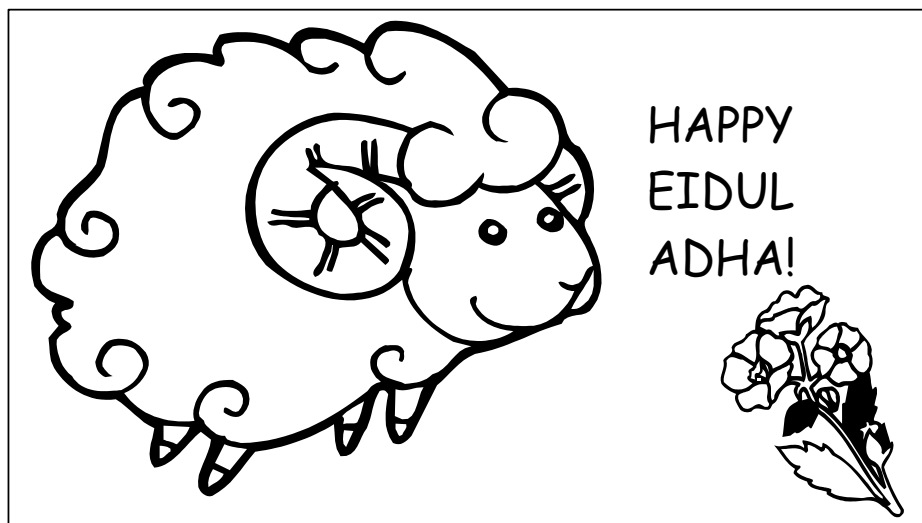
My dear son Mahdi,
Salamun alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuhu

I wish you and your mother a very **happy 'Eidul Adha from the holy land of Makkah, the birth-place of Islam.**

Eid ul Hajj is also known as Eid ul Adha (Eid of Sacrifice).

It takes place on the 10th day of the last Month of the Islamic Calendar (Dhulhijja). It marks the end of the Holy Pilgrimage (Hajj) of Muslims to Makkah.

It is the remembrance of the sacrifice of Prophet Ismail (A) by his father, Prophet Ibraheem (a.s).



My son, do not feel sad that I am far away from you on this day of Eid. Rather you should be happy and feel proud that your father is the **guest of Allah (s.w.t)**! Now I would like to write about the things I have been doing here.

1. Before we reached **Makkah**, our bus stopped at the **boundary of the holy land**. There each of us put on the **Ehraam**.

2. After wearing the Ehraam everybody was loudly reciting:

- "lab bayk Allahumma lab bayk" all the way until we reached Makkah. By reciting this, we answer the invitation of Allah (s.w.t) to come and visit His House.

3. After entering **Masjidul Haraam** where the Holy Ka'bah is, I performed the '**Umrah**.'

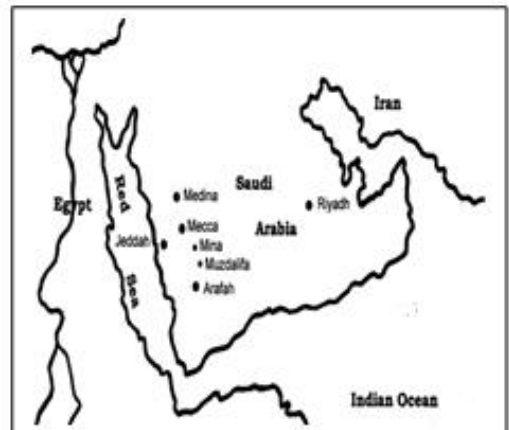
'Umrah is a minor pilgrimage which takes about 3 to 4 hours only.



4. Then on **9th Dhul Hijjah** we left the city of Makkah and went to '**Arafah**' where we stayed for the **whole day**. 'Arafah is a very vast valley with no house, shops or farms on it; every group has a tent for itself. People pray and recite du'as.



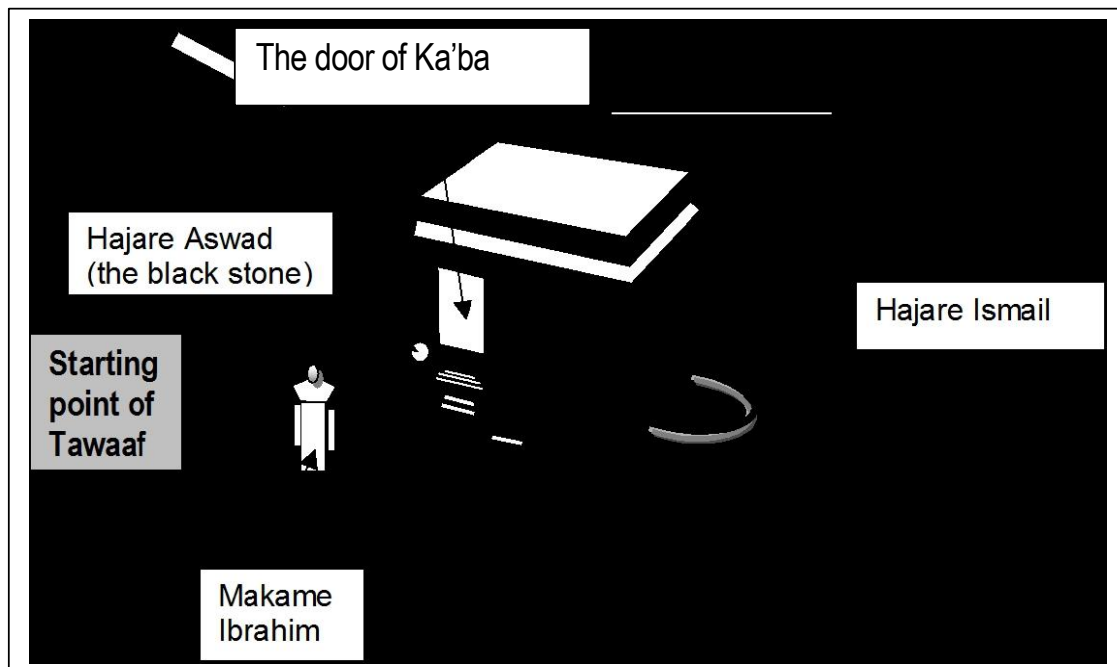
5. By the time of **maghrib**, our guide told us to load our luggage on the bus as we will be moving to **Muzdalifah or Mash'ar**. Muzdalifah or Mash'ar is a plain land. The pilgrims **spend the night** on this land. I gathered many **small pebbles for stoning the shaitans**.



6. In the morning, we went to **Mina** where we stayed for **3 days**. The best part which I enjoyed in Mina was **stoning the shaitans**. I really felt very strong and confident while stoning the three shaitans. I made a promise to myself that from now on I will never let the Shaitan mislead me in anything.

7. On the day when you were celebrating 'Eid, we were busy in slaughtering the sheep and shaving our heads.

8. On the 13th of Dhul Hijja, we **returned to Makkah** where we performed **tawaaf** - **going around the Ka'bah 7 times**. And did 2 raka'ats of Salaah after that. During the tawaaf I felt very close to Allah (s.w.t), the Lord of the universe.



And during all these special moments, I did not forget you or your mother. I prayed for both of you and everyone else in the family. I also prayed for the victory of the Muslims all over the world.

9. After tawaaf, I went to the building next to Masjidul Haram and performed **Sa'ee** - walking **7 times between the hills of Safa and Marwah**.

10. After Sa'ee, we did **Taqseer** which means cutting of the nails.

That is all for the moment; I will be with you within just a few more days, insha Allah!

With lots of love, salaams and dua's,
Your Dad.

19.2 **Worksheet: Hajj**

Answer the following questions

1. What is the name of the Eid which comes at the end of Hajj?

2. What do people wear while doing Hajj?

3. Holy Ka'bah is inside which Mosque?

4. Where are the three Shaitans Located?

5. How many times Mahdi's father go around Ka'bah for tawaaf?

6. How many times Mahdi's father walked between the hills of Safa and Marwah?

Class 2 Akhlaaq



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Chapter 1: Merits of Good Akhlaaq?

Many times we divide people into two groups: good people and bad people. Have you ever wondered what makes some people 'good' and some people 'bad'? Is it because of the color of their skin? Or is it because of the size of their house? Or is it because of how fast their cars go?



No, of course not! But then why do we call some people 'good' and some people 'bad'? Well the main reason we call some people 'good' and some people 'bad' is because of their MANNERS. And that is exactly what *Akhlaaq* means. It means 'manners'. Good people have good *Akhlaaq*, which means they have good manners. And bad people have bad *Akhlaaq*, which means they have bad manners.

When Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) came to teach us Islam, he said:

"I have been sent by Allah (s.w.t) so that I may teach the people GOOD AKHLAAQ." Allah (s.w.t) wants us to have good *Akhlaaq*.

Since we are Muslims and since we listen to Allah (s.w.t), we should ALWAYS have good *Akhlaaq*.

So what does it mean to have good *Akhlaaq*? Well having good *Akhlaaq* means doing good deeds all the time. Can you think of any good deeds?

Helping our parents is a way to show that we have good *Akhlaaq*. Some other examples of good *Akhlaaq* are: greeting each other, loving Allah (s.w.t), staying clean and sharing our things. At the same time, we should stop ourselves from having bad *Akhlaaq*. Some examples of bad *Akhlaaq* are: being greedy, not listening to parents, telling lies and being lazy.



So now that we all know what *Akhlaaq* means, let's make sure that we have good *Akhlaaq* so that we can all be good Muslims.

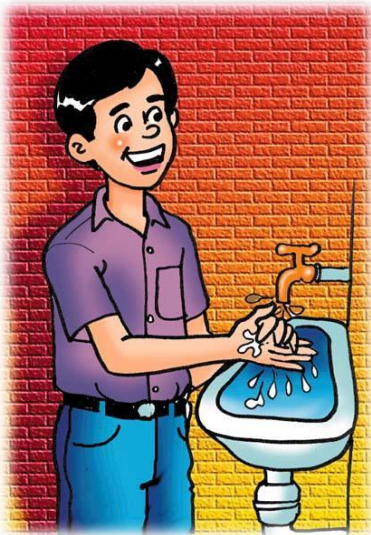
I'm Gonna be a great Muslim!

*I'm gonna be a great Muslim
So Shaitan beware!
I'm praying my salaah on time
And working on my AKHLAAQ!*

*I'm gonna be a mighty believer
So Shaitan beware!
I'm being good to my parents
And worshipping ALLAH
(S.W.T)!*

*I'm gonna be a true Muslim
So Shaitan beware!
Respecting everyone
And loving ALLAH
(S.W.T)!*

1.1 Worksheet: Circle the good Akhlaaq and cross out the bad Akhlaaq



Chapter 2: Good Habits, Saying Bismillah and Alhamdulillah

2.1 Saying Bismillah: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

“Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim”

Is a very important sentence

In fact it is so important that we should say it whenever we begin ANYTHING. Most of you already know what the sentence is, but today we are going to learn what it means. We will also learn why it is so important.

We say **Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim** before we start anything. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim means:

“I begin in Allah’s name who is the most Kind and the most Merciful.”

We say that because it reminds us that everything we do is for Allah (s.w.t). If we say it before we do anything, then Allah (s.w.t) will help us finish whatever we are doing. Allah (s.w.t) will also make sure that Shaitan doesn’t come and disturb us.

Once upon a time, there lived a nice Muslim lady who always used to say Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim before she did anything. Now every night, before she went to sleep, this lady would take off her ring and put it in her closet. And, as always, before she took off her ring she would say Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim.



Her husband did not believe that just by saying Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim Allah (s.w.t) would help her. So one night to show his wife that Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim did not make any difference, the husband took his wife’s ring from the closet, where she had kept it safely, and threw it in the river.

The next morning because the lady was late and had to hurry to the shops, she did not have time to get her ring which she thought was still in the closet. The lady went to the shops and bought a fish for their dinner that evening. When she got home, she began to cut the fish so that she could cook it and what do you think she found inside the fish?

Yes, there was her ring that her husband had thrown in the river. The fish had actually swallowed it. The lady was very surprised to find her ring in the fish, and when her husband came home she told him all about it.



The husband was shocked. He then told her how he had thrown her ring in the river. He also told her how sorry he was and that now he truly believed that Allah (s.w.t) looks after anyone who says: Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim.

So that's why we should always say Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim before we do anything. If we say it then Allah (s.w.t) will help us in whatever we are doing. We should say Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim before we eat our food, before leaving our house, before doing our homework and even before playing a game because we want Allah (s.w.t) to help us all the time.

2.2 Saying Alhamdulillah: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Allah (s.w.t) has given us so much. He gave us feet so we can walk and hands so we can work. He gave us eyes to see and ears to hear. He gave us all these things and so much more. So shouldn't we thank Allah (s.w.t) for all that He has given us?

In Islam, we have a different way of saying "Thank you" to Allah (s.w.t). In Islam, we say "Alhamdulillah". It means, "All praise is for Allah (s.w.t)". We praise and thank Allah (s.w.t) because He gave us all these gifts. Now imagine if we didn't have any feet. How would we be able to walk? And imagine if we didn't have any hands. How would we be able to hold anything? And imagine if we didn't have any eyes ... well then, we would be crashing into everything, wouldn't we?!

So what do we say to Allah (s.w.t) for giving us all the He has given us? ALHAMDULILLAH!



2.3 Work sheet

Circle the right answer.

Before starting a lesson.

Bismillah Alhamdulillah

Going for a ride in a car.

Bismillah Alhamdulillah

Got "A" grade in Akhlaaq test.

Bismillah Alhamdulillah

Before eating Ice cream.

Bismillah Alhamdulillah

Having cool toys.

Bismillah Alhamdulillah

Allah (s.w.t) has given you family.

Bismillah Alhamdulillah

Saying this will keep Shaitan away.

Bismillah Alhamdulillah

Allah (s.w.t) has given you eyes to see.

Bismillah Alhamdulillah

Chapter 3: Cleanliness

Allah (s.w.t) says in the Holy Qur'aan: that He loves those who keep themselves clean.

Surah Taubah 9:108 = **وَاللّٰهُ يُحِبُّ الْمُطَهِّرِينَ**, There is a difference between Clean and Paak:

Clean = free from dirt. Physically clean.

Paak = to be pure according to Islam. Spiritually clean.

You should always be clean and try to be Paak all of the time.

Why is it so important to be clean?

If you do not keep yourself clean then you will get ill, as germs that cause sickness live in places of dirt.

How do you keep yourself clean?

You should take a bath regularly.



You should brush your teeth in the morning and in the night.



Your hair must always be combed.



You should cut your nails regularly and make sure they are clean.



You should make sure your clothes are clean and look neat and tidy.



Besides keeping yourselves clean you should make sure that the food that you eat is clean (and is always Halaal).

Fruits should be washed before eating.



You should also make sure that the things around you are clean - your house, your room, your cupboards...

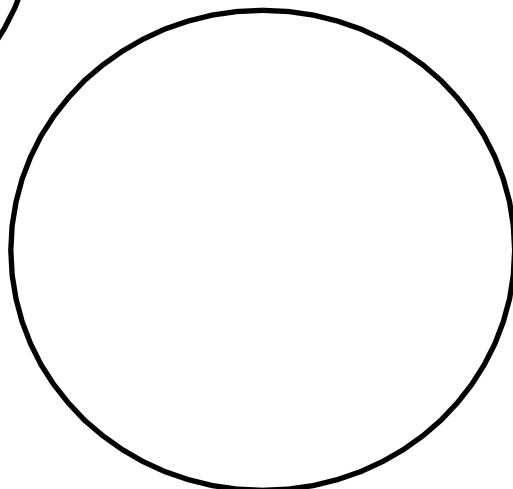
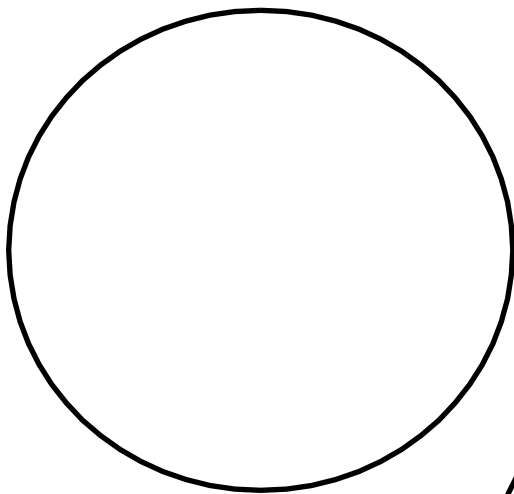
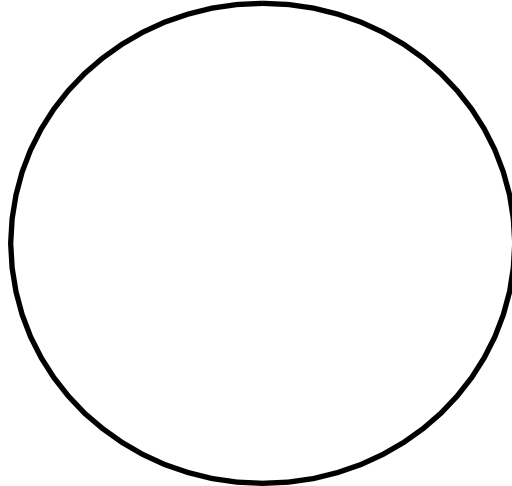
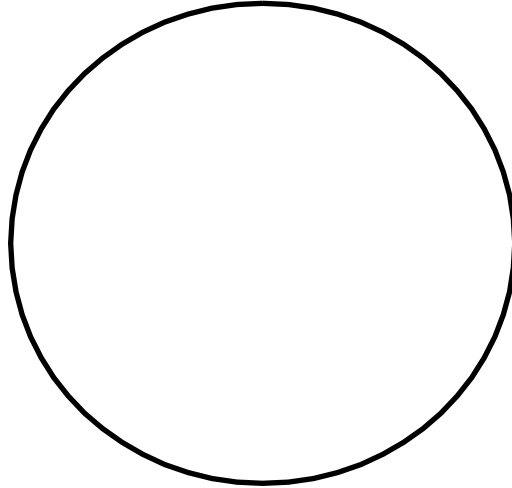


3.1 Worksheet: Cleanliness

We should make sure what we eat is Halaal and that our homes are clean and our rooms are tidy.

In the other circles draw what you should do to keep yourself clean.

e.g: Change our clothes when they are dirty.



Chapter 4: Being selective in eating and drinking

Allah (s.w.t) says in the Holy Qur'aan:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ كُلُوا مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا
وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطَوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ ۚ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ

**"O People eat from the land what is permitted and good and do not follow in the footsteps of Shaitan, for he is an open enemy to you."
(al Baqarah, 2:168).**

- ☐ Since food and drink are necessary for living, Allah (s.w.t) has given clear guidelines on what can and cannot be eaten. We have also been instructed in manners and behavior of eating.
- ☐ Thus eating and drinking becomes a way by which a Muslim remembers the blessings of Allah (s.w.t) and by following the rules of Islam, he also shows his commitment to his religion.
- ☐ We all know that pork is haraam for us to eat, and so is any meat which is not slaughtered according to Islamic Law. we must avoid eating gelatin made from animal fat
- ☐ Zabiha means the beef, chicken or any other Halaal animal, which is slaughtered according to Islam .Zabiha is the meat we eat. That is why we don't get meat from the grocery stores but special Islamic stores.
- ☐ All the different kinds of drinks are Halaal for us e.g. soft drinks, juices, shakes, floats etc. always look for the V sign on food to see whether or not we can eat it V means vegetarian which means there is no haram meat in it
- ☐ We all know that to drink alcohol is HARAAM.



Do we know why alcohol has been forbidden?

The answer is yes, and it is because alcohol is bad for us. We all know that Allah (s.w.t) is the Most Gracious and The Most Merciful, so He would not forbid anything for us unless it was harmful.



Everything which is made Haraam for us by Allah (s.w.t) is for a reason, and that reason is that it is bad for our health.

4.1 Worksheet: Being Selective in Eating and Drinking

Circle the Halaal items and cross out the Haraam.



Chapter 5: Respect of Parents

Surah Baqarah 2:83 لَا تَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا

**Allah (s.w.t) Says in the Holy Qur'an:
“Do not worship anyone except
Allah (s.w.t) and be kind to your parents.”**

Allah (s.w.t) told us in the same sentence to worship only Him, and to be good to our parents. This shows how important being kind to our parents is in Islam.

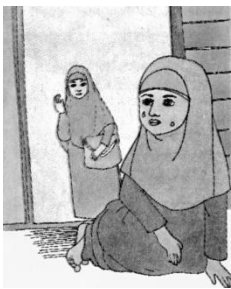
The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) has also said that when we please our parents we are pleasing Allah (s.w.t), and when we upset them we are upsetting Allah (s.w.t).

Your mother carried you for nine months then gave birth to you, fed you, clothed you and looked after you.



This is why in Islam we are told that Heaven lies under the feet of your mother.

When you are ill, your parents look after you.



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



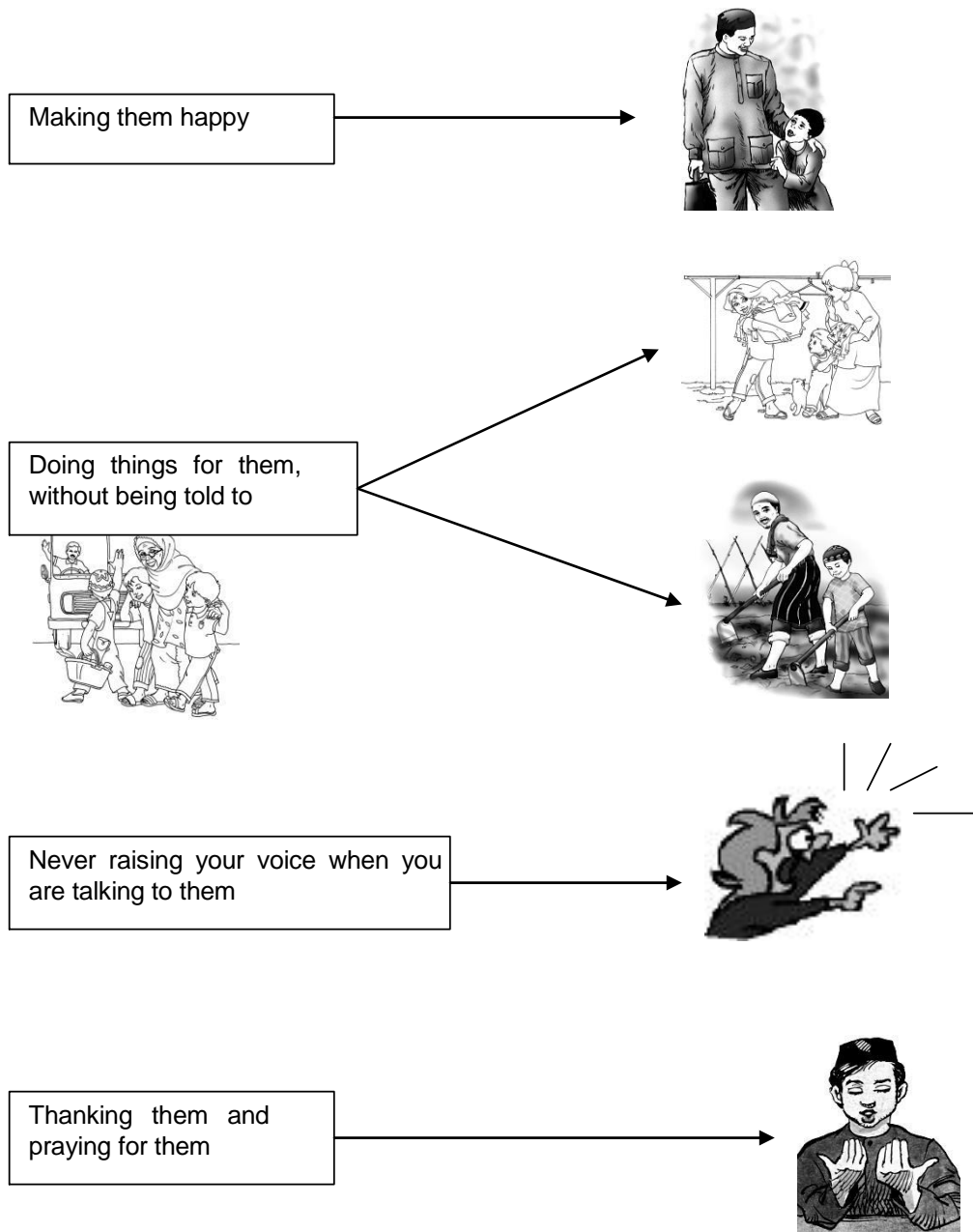
When you need help they are there for you.



They pray for you, without you asking or even knowing.



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



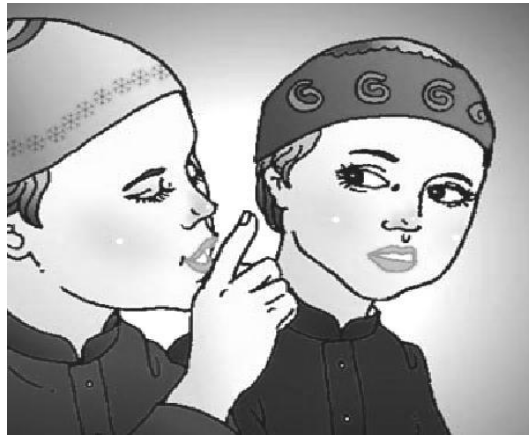
Remember to treat your grandparents with the same respect that you treat your parents. They cared for your parents just like your parents cared for you.

5.1 Worksheet: Respect of Parents

Allah (s.w.t) wants us to be kind to our parents.

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

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



Chapter 6: Sharing with Your brothers and sisters

Allah (s.w.t) likes us to share our things, especially with our brothers and sisters.

Remember that everything we have is from Allah (s.w.t), and if we share Allah (s.w.t) will give us more.



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

Kazim's mom told him to play with Raza.

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

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



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



Adam was very upset and started crying.

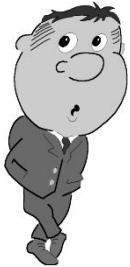
Kazim's mom asked Kazim to share his toys with his brother, but Kazim would not.





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

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



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

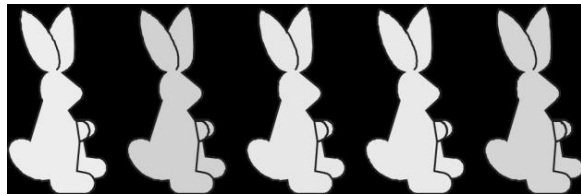
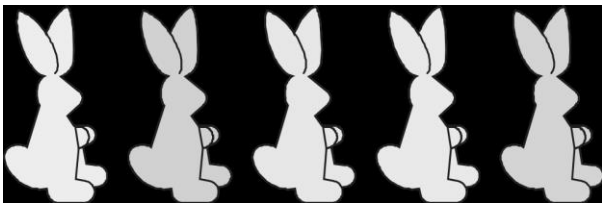
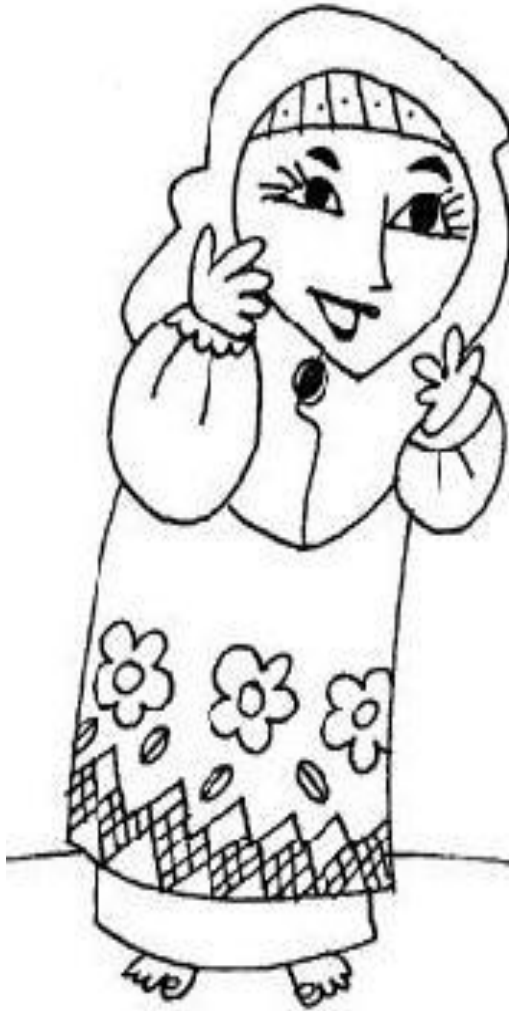
He promised that from then on he would always share all his things with his brother.



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

6.1 Worksheet: Sharing with Siblings

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



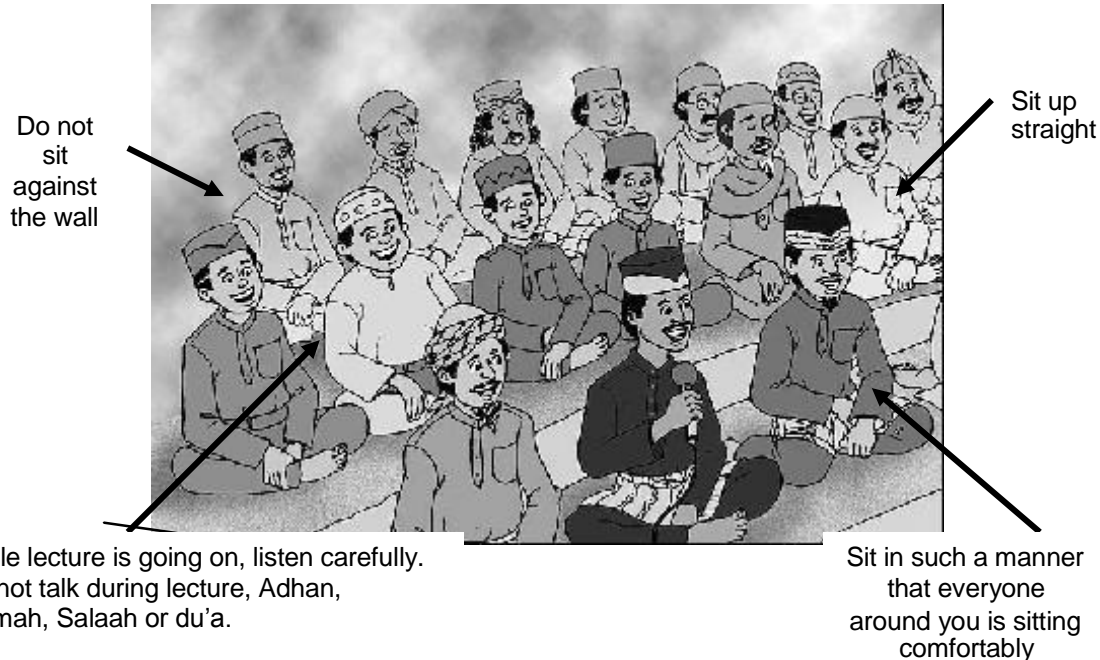
Chapter 7: Manners in the Masjid & Centre

Mosque is a place only for Salaah.

ISLAMIC CENTRE is a place for Salaah and other functions.

You should enter The Islamic Centre with your right foot, and remember to act with due respect.

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



If you do not understand the lecture, recite Salawaat or Tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatimah Zahra (a.s.). Avoid talking and be considerate to others, don't play outside during lecture time, be considerate of neighbors when playing outside.

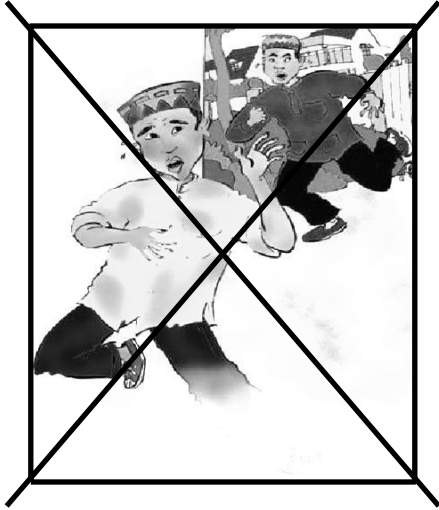
When food (tabarruk) is given out, wait to be given one and then take only one. Priority is that others should get food, drink and place first and you should do later. Keep clean and tidy your centre and don't leave for others to clean.

When leaving, leave slowly, being careful not to push anyone. Leaving with your left foot first. Say Fi amanillah to people as you leave.

7.1 Worksheet: Manners in the Islamic Centre

Draw below things that you **should NOT** do in the Islamic Centre

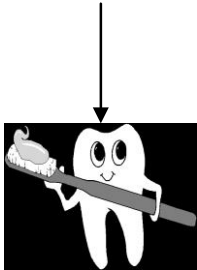
e.g: Running around:



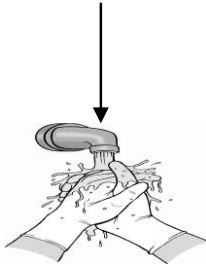
Chapter 8: Manners of Sleeping

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

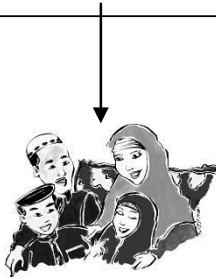
brush your
teeth



do
Wudhu



Say fi aman Allah to
your family



Recite some Surah
from the Qur'aan



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

More good or

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



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

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



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



8.1 Worksheet: Manners of Sleeping

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

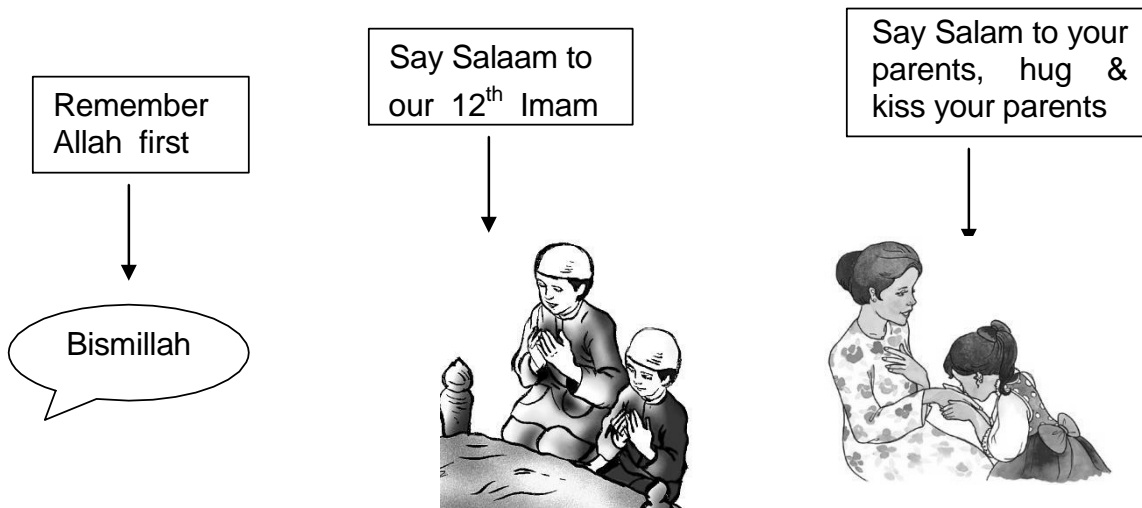
e.g. Finish your homework:



Chapter 9: Manners of Waking Up

When we sleep our soul goes to visit Allah (s.w.t), but then Allah (s.w.t) lets us come back and we wake up.

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



Remember, knock on your parents' door and wait for permission **before** you enter.

You should then put on your slippers and go to the toilet.

Remember to wash yourself after using the toilet and brush your teeth and wash your face

9.1 Worksheet: Manners of Waking Up

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

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

e.g.: Put on our clothes:



Chapter 10: Manners of Talking

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

Think before you speak.

Imam Hussain (a.s.) has said that:

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

When speaking:

Always speak what is **useful**, what is **truthful** and what is **not harmful** to anyone.

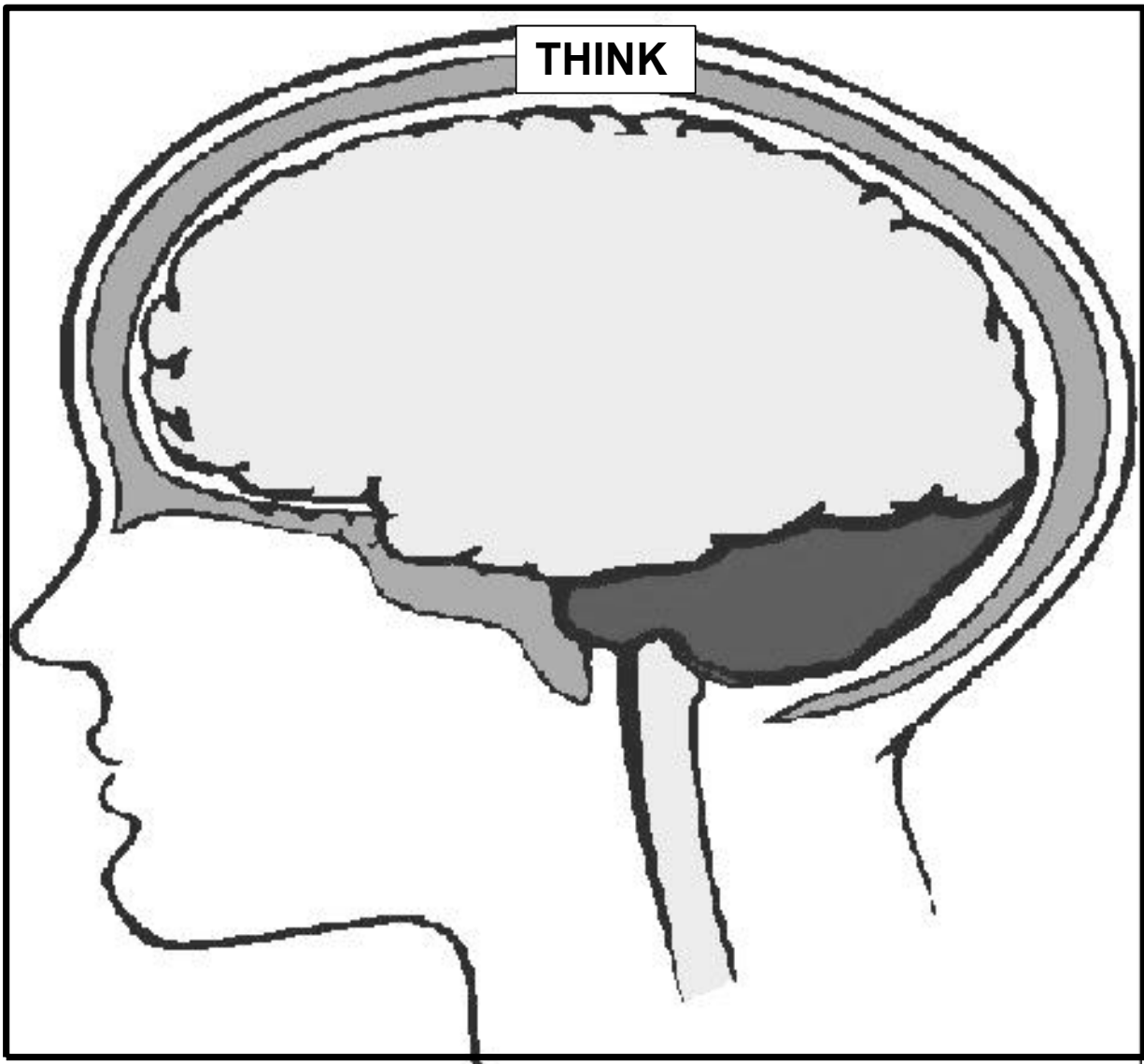
- Never, say hurtful things or back-bite about anyone, do not even listen to others doing it.
- Never, hurt anyone's feelings even jokingly.
- Never, use bad language.

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

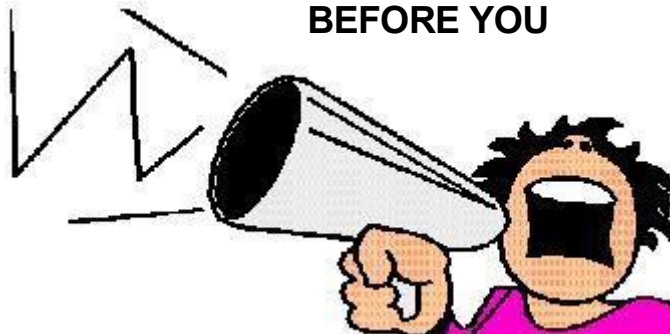
If you are not sure whether you should say something or not, then it is better to keep quiet.



10.1 Worksheet: Manners of Talking



BEFORE YOU



Write in the brain all the things you should think of before you open your mouth to speak.

Chapter 11: Lying

Honesty means truthfulness - in your words and actions.

Lying is the opposite of honesty.

Allah (s.w.t) says we should never lie. It is Haraam. Whether it is a big or a small lie, whether it is done in seriousness or jokingly. It is Haraam!

A perfect example of honesty is our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), who was known as the truthful one even by his enemies.

Once a man came to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and told him that he was committing many sins like drinking, gambling, stealing...And now he had decided to become a Muslim but he could only give up one of the sins at a time.



The Holy Prophet told him to give up lying.

The man agreed, thinking he had got off lightly.

Now the next day, when the man went to steal something, he stopped and thought. If he got caught, he would not be able to say, he had not done it because he could not lie. And even if he did not get caught, how wouldn't be able to face the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and tell him all the wrong he had done. It would be so embarrassing.

So by giving up lying the man also gave up his other sins.

One lie usually leads to another, as you try to cover the lie you told before.

So, it is better to tell the truth at the beginning. Otherwise you will soon get into the habit of lying without even thinking about it.

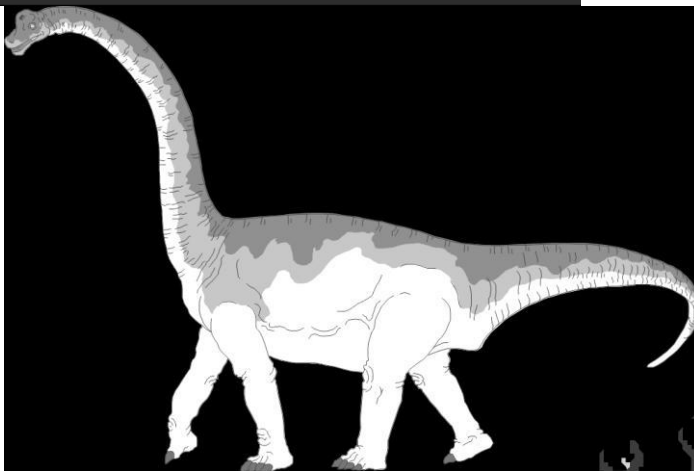
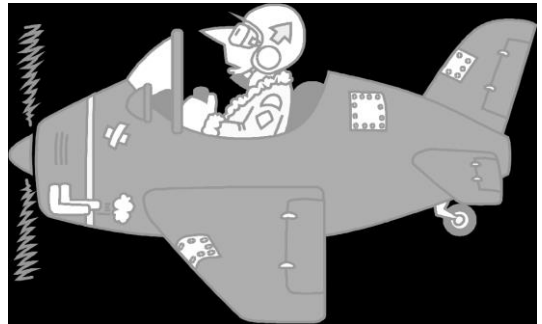
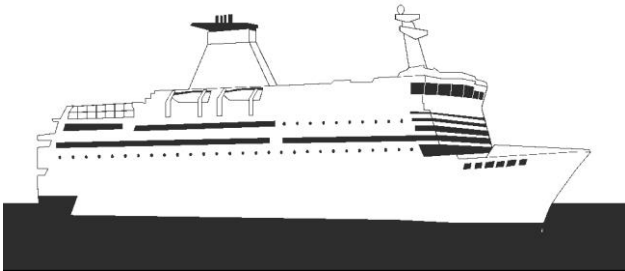
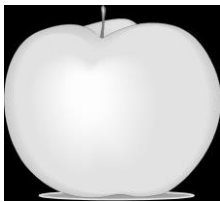
Allah (s.w.t) knows everything, so although you may think you have got away with telling a lie and no-one knows, remember Allah (s.w.t) knows and He is who you have to answer too. So, it is better to tell the truth and be punished here if you have done something wrong; than to lie and be punished by Allah (s.w.t) in the hereafter.

11.1 Worksheet: Lying

One of the titles of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) was the truthful one, as you were told in the notes.

If you take the first letter of each of the pictures below, you will know how to say this title in Arabic.

THE TRUTHFUL ONE - _ _ _ _ - _ _ _



Chapter 12: Friendship

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

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

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

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

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

As the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said:

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

People will judge you according to the friends you have.

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

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

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

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

Imam (a.s) then told his friend that their friendship is ended, and walked away from him.

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

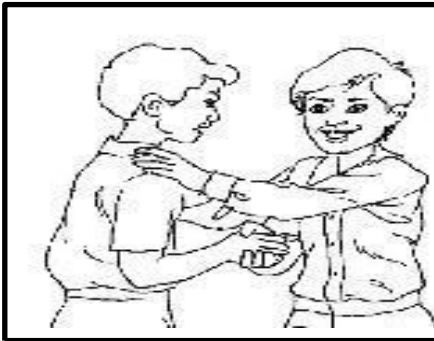
Imam Ali (a.s.) has said:

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

Always make friendship with a person
Who is kind
Who does not lie
Who helps others
and who is nice to his/her parents

12.1 Worksheet: Friendship

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



Chapter 13: Seeking Knowledge

For any community to survive and go forward in this world, the people of that community have to have knowledge.

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

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that every Muslim man and woman must gain knowledge. In fact the Prophet (s.a.w.) has said for knowledge you can even go to china.

Once when the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) entered the Mosque, there were two groups of people sitting there. One of the groups was busy praying while the other groups were discussing religious topics.



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was very pleased and said that both the groups were doing something good but he preferred the group that was busy discussing. Saying that, he went and joined that group.



The above incident does not mean that prayer is not important, as the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was pleased with both groups. The groups that were praying were doing Sunnah prayers, not Wajib.

The knowledge that we have to gain should be religious and academic. It is possible to do both, as Allah (s.w.t) has made us He knows what we are capable of.

If your knowledge in religion increases, you will become closer to Allah (s.w.t) because you will understand a lot more of what you are doing and why.

We are told that if two people are offering the same prayer, one with understanding and the other without; then the one with understanding will get more Thawaab.

On the day of Qayamat if you are questioned about something wrong that you had done in your life, you will not be able to say you did not know! You have no excuse. There are so many books you can read, and so many people you can ask.

13.1 Worksheet: Knowledge

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



Chapter 14: Respect of Teachers

A teacher who teaches any subject, in school or in Sunday school or Madrassah, is following the example of our Prophets and Imams who were also teachers, teaching us how to follow the right path.

Just as your parents deserve your respect because of all that they have done for you, **your teachers deserve your respect because they are giving you knowledge** - with which you are able to do great things.

You can only get this knowledge if you:

- Listen to your teacher.
- Pay attention - make sure you understand what you have listened to.

How do you respect your teacher?

- You should stand and say Salaam when your teacher enters the class.
- You should not talk to anyone else when your teacher is talking.
- You should never interrupt your teacher.
- If you want to say/ask something you should put your hand up, and wait until your teacher tells you to talk.
- You should not shout out the answer, if someone else has been asked the question.
- You should sit properly on your chair.
- You should always look at your teacher.
- You should never eat or drink in class.
- You should not doodle, when your teacher is talking.
- You should always thank your teacher for giving up his/her time to teach you.



14.1 Worksheet: Respect of Teachers

Write in each 'bang' how you would respect your teacher. Then ask your teacher to tick the one you already do. If all of them are ticked then write your name on the trophy.



Chapter 15: Be Kind to Others

Feelings are your emotions, how happy or sad you are.

If you hurt someone physically, on their body, they can get medicine for it and it soon gets better.



However, if you hurt someone's feelings, there is no medicine for that. The pain feels more and lasts much longer. It may even change the way, the person feels about him/herself. They may even lose confidence in themselves.

When you pick on someone or make fun of someone:

- Think how you would feel if you were them.
- Think how much you are hurting them.
- Think that this person may lose confidence in them, (which may affect their whole life).

So next time, when you are just making fun of someone with your friends - **THINK.**

Remember that you have to account for everything on the Day of Judgment.

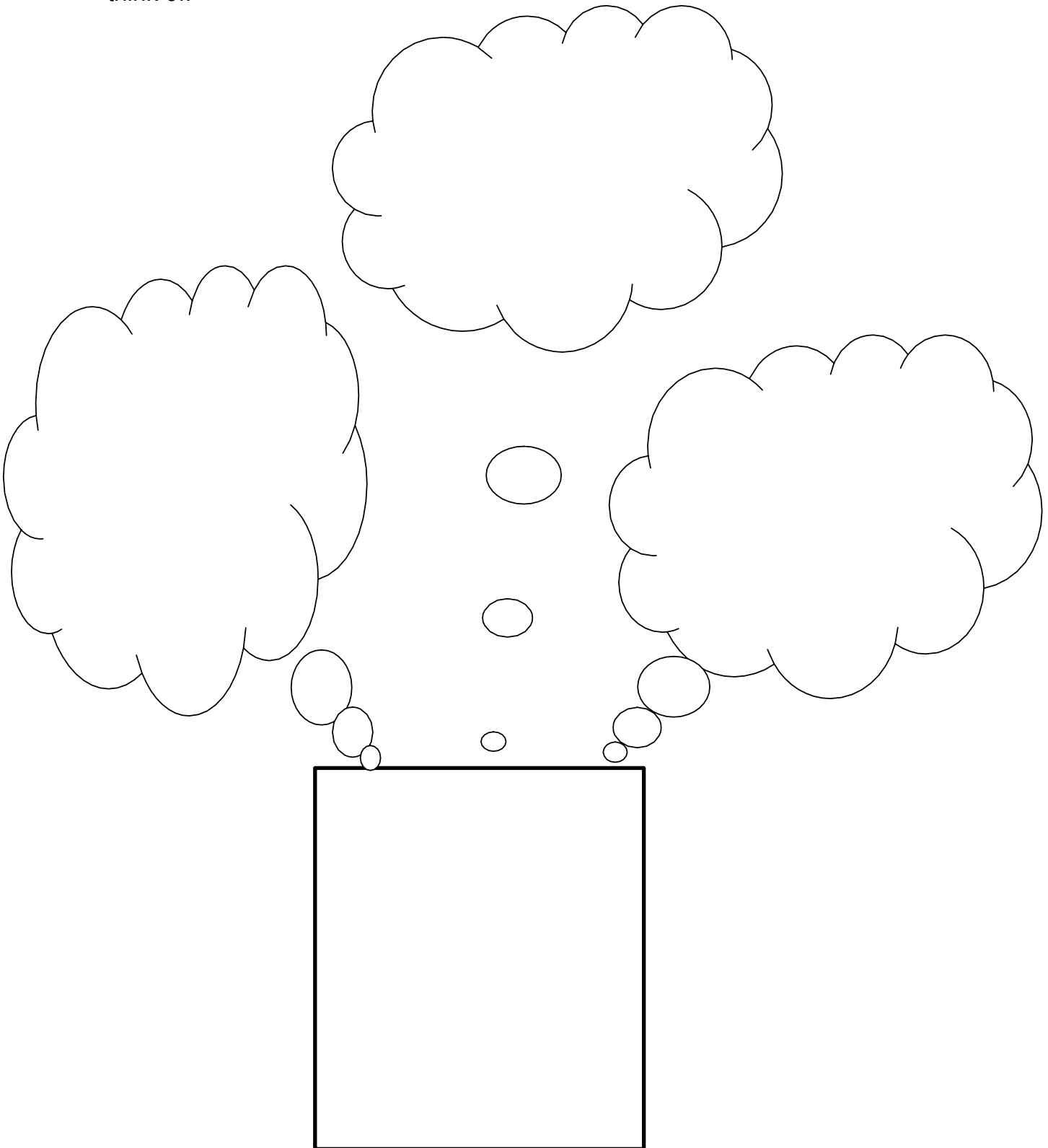
Allah (s.w.t) says that He might forgive you for the sins you have committed against Him, e.g. not praying or fasting.)

BUT He will not forgive you for hurting other people's feelings - unless they forgive you first.

So, act now and ask for forgiveness from anyone whose feelings you may have hurt and make sure you do not hurt others feelings in the future.

15.1 Worksheet: Be Kind to Others

Draw a picture of you in the Centre and write in the bubbles the 3 "things" you should think of.



Chapter 16: Manners at Other People's Home

Islam has told us how to live the different aspects of our life.

While visiting somebody's home Islam wants us to be polite

How should we be polite?



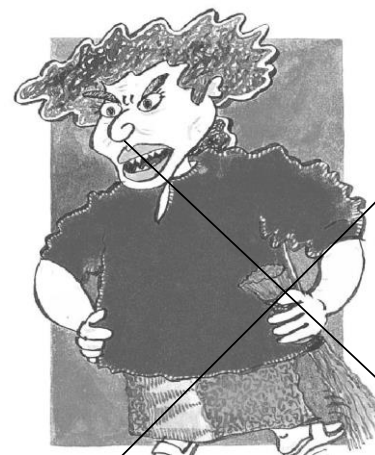
There are many ways, some of them are:

- a) Knock before you enter and ask for permission
- b) If the host is a Muslim, you can start by saying SALAAMUN ALAYKUM.
- c) You can speak in a low voice instead of shouting.
- d) Don't be too inquisitive.

The reason why we should be polite is so that they feel happy and Allah (s.w.t) will be pleased with us and we will get Thawaab. Our parents will also be pleased with us.



Don't be too inquisitive



Don't shout

16.1 Worksheet: Manners at Other People's Home

If you are polite towards other people, they will respect you.

How should you behave when?

1. You have gone to somebody's house and you are very grumpy?

2. A friend who you are visiting is not letting you see his toys.

3. You are visiting your cousins, and you are too excited that you started shouting?

4. You are spending the day at your friend's house, and you really want to play his game cube.

Class 2 History

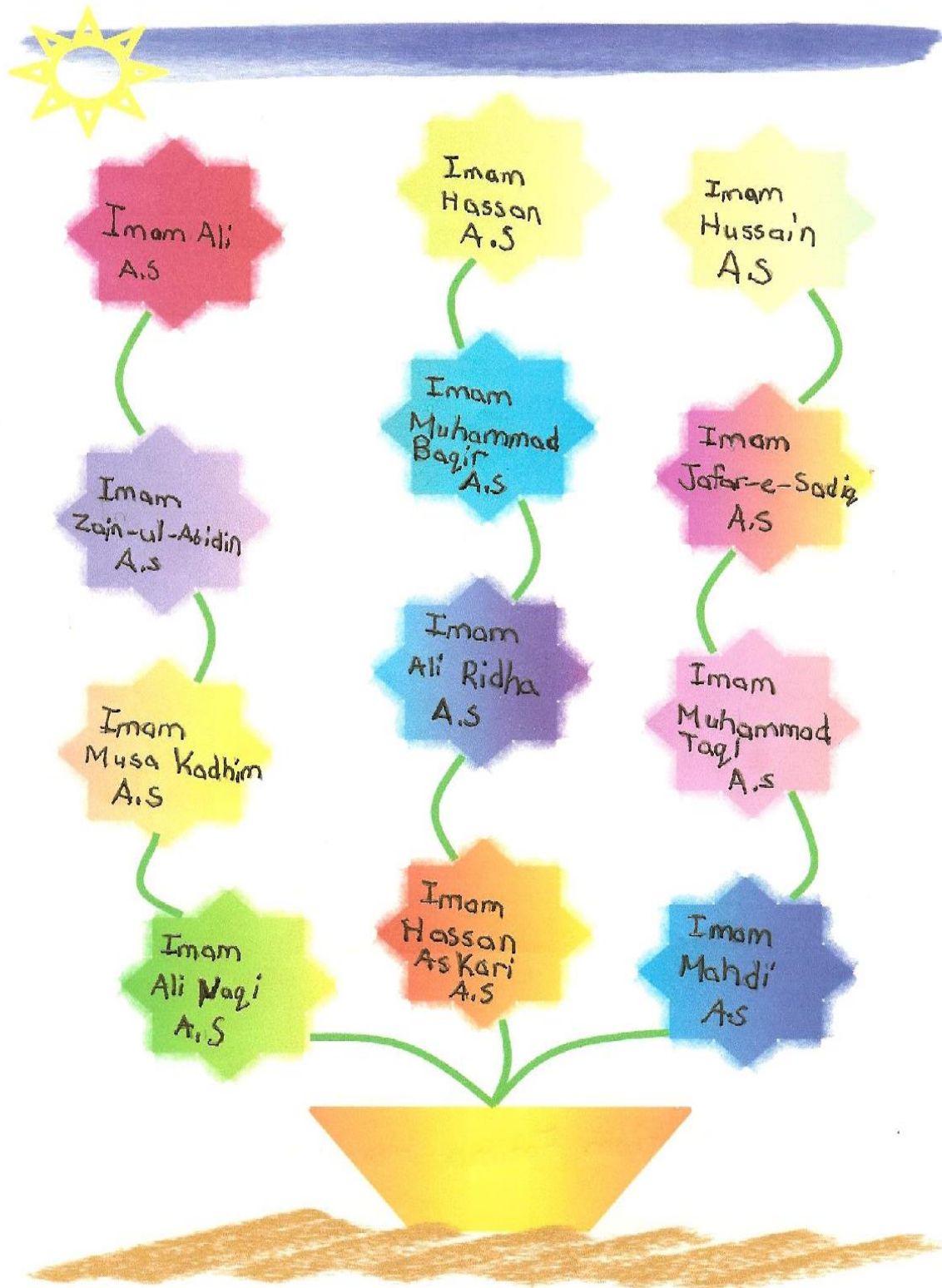


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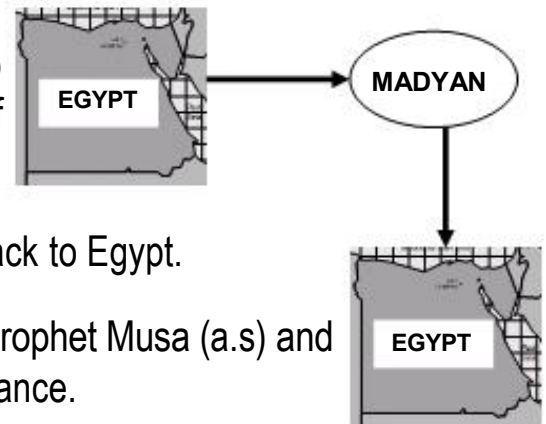
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Section I: Islamic History

Chapter 1: Prophet Musa (A.S) 1

As the years passed, Prophet Musa grew up strong and healthy. He then left Egypt and went to Madyan where he married Safura, daughter of Prophet Shuaib (a.s).



After staying in Madyan for a while, he left to go back to Egypt.

On their way to Egypt in the severe winter night, Prophet Musa (a.s) and his wife who had lost their way, saw a fire at a distance.

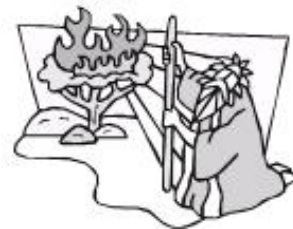
Prophet Musa (a.s) told his wife to stay where she was and he went to the fire, thinking he would bring some of it back.

When he reached the fire, he saw that the flames were coming from a green tree, but no one was there.



While Prophet Musa (a.s) looked around in surprise, he suddenly heard a voice saying, **"O Musa, I am your Lord!"**

The voice then asked him to throw his staff onto the ground. At once it changed into a serpent, scaring him. He was then commanded to lift the snake without fear and as he did so, it changed back into a stick.



Next he was told to put his hand under his armpit. When he drew it out again, his hand glowed with a bright light, like the sun.



The Divine voice said to him,

"O Musa! These are the two great Signs of your Lord. Go back to Fir'aun and his people and invite them towards your Lord!"

Prophet Musa (a.s) told Fir'aun that he was a Messenger of Allah (s.w.t) and that he was speaking the truth. He threw his staff on the ground and it changed into a snake.



The miracle frightened Fir'aun and he turned to his ministers for advice. They told him that Prophet Musa (a.s) was just a good magician and that their own magicians could easily perform such tricks.

Fir'aun called all the great magicians to his court. When they were told what had to be done, they were not worried. They threw pieces of rope on the ground and these cords began to wriggle like snakes.

But when Prophet Musa (a.s) cast his staff down, his serpent ate all the pieces of rope. The magicians immediately realized **that this was no magic but a miracle**, and threw them in prostration saying, **"We believe in the GOD of Musa"**.

This made Fir'aun very angry and he warned them that if they did not take back their words, they would be killed. They did not change their minds and so he killed them.

Worksheet: Prophet Musa (a.s) 1

Draw below the two miracles that Allah (s.w.t) gave to Prophet Musa (A.S):

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw the two miracles given to Prophet Musa (A.S.).

Chapter 2: Prophet Musa (A.S) 2

Allah (s.w.t) told Prophet Musa (a.s) to warn Fir'aun that He would punish him and his people if they continued their ways; but Fir'aun was too proud to listen to the warning.

Soon lots of locusts ate away their crops. The River Nile got flooded and the people suffered with lice and illnesses.



When all of this happened, the people rushed to Prophet Musa (a.s) asking him to pray for their relief and promised to follow his religion. But when they were cured and the situation improved, they returned to their idol worship.



Prophet Musa (a.s) collected the people of Bani Israa'il and left for Palestine. Fir'aun learnt of their escape and followed them with a huge army.

When the Bani Israa'il reached the Red Sea they saw Fir'aun approaching and were sure they were going to be killed. However, Prophet Musa (a.s) struck the waters of the sea with his staff and the waters parted, making a dry path. The people rushed through and crossed safely.



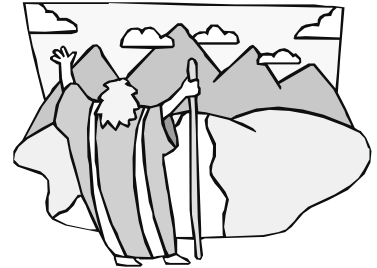
When Fir'aun saw the path he entered the sea at the head of his army. But while he was in the middle of the sea the waters suddenly closed around him and his men.



In the final moments of his life, Fir'aun realized the Power and Greatness of Allah (s.w.t), but it was too late. Fir'aun and his people drowned under the deep sea. This is how Allah (s.w.t) rescued the Bani Israa'il from Fir'aun.

Prophet Musa (a.s) had promised the Bani Israa'il that once they left Egypt he would bring to them a Divine Book for their guidance.

Prophet Musa prayed to Allah (s.w.t) for that Book. Allah (s.w.t) told him to come to Mount Sinai and pass thirty nights there.



When Prophet Musa (a.s) returned to his people from Mount Sinai, he had with him the Tawrat, with the Divine revelations written on tablets of stone.



However, while he was away, a man called Samiri made a golden calf by collecting gold from the people.

Then he had sprinkled some dust into its mouth, which he had collected from under the feet of Angel Jibrael on the day that Fir'aun had drowned. So, the calf made a sound and the people began to worship it.



The made Prophet Musa (a.s) very angry, and he asked them if they too wanted to displease Allah (s.w.t) as Fir'aun had done. They were sorry of their actions. Prophet Musa (a.s) then got the golden calf melted and threw every trace of it in the sea



2.1 Worksheet: Prophet Musa (A.S) 2

1. Draw how Prophet Musa (a.s) parted the river:



2. When Firaun and his men entered the parted river what happened?

When Fir'aun and his men entered the river _____

_____.

3. How it was possible that the calf made of gold could make noises?

The calf could make noises because _____



Chapter 3: Prophet Isa (A.S)

Prophet Isa's mother = Syeda Maryam

He had no father.

When Prophet Isa was 30 years old, he got the order of Allah (s.w.t) to start his mission and the Divine Book (Bible), **Injeel**, was revealed to him.

He too could perform miracles like:

- make a dead person alive again
- make a blind person see again
- curing illnesses

These miracles made some Jews believe in him but others became his enemies.

He chose 12 people from his followers and taught them from the Injeel, so that they could travel and teach others.

The people who hated him, tried to kill him.

They gave, Yahuda, one of his followers, 30 pieces of silver to tell them which house Prophet Isa was in. They wanted to nail him to a cross and kill him.

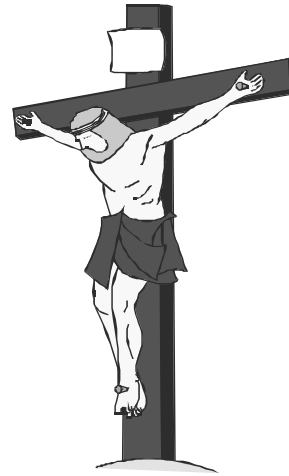


At this time, Allah (s.w.t) raised Prophet Isa to the heavens to keep him safe.

In the meantime, Yahuda went to his house but found it empty. While he was there, Allah (s.w.t) changed his face to look like Prophet Isa's.

When he came out of the house to tell the enemies that the house was empty, they grabbed him and took him away.

Although he told them that he wasn't Prophet Isa (a.s), they wouldn't believe him and he was crucified instead.



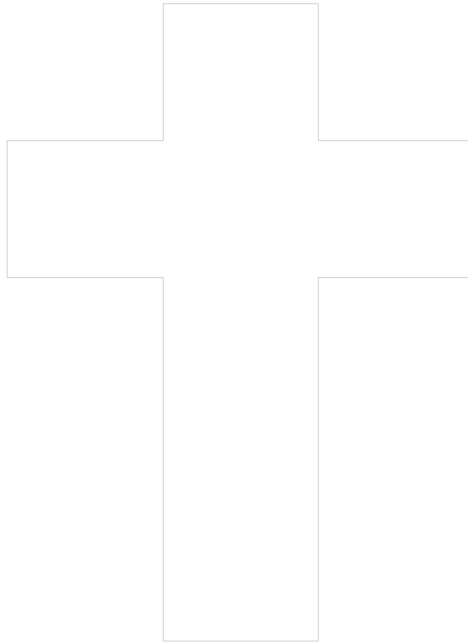
Our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said: When our 12th Imam (a.s) will re-appear, Prophet Isa (a.s) will come down from the heavens and pray behind him.

3.1 Worksheet: Prophet Isa (A.S)

1. Which of the followers of Prophet Isa (a.s) told his enemies where to find him?

_____.

2. In the cross below, write the name of the person who was mistaken for Prophet Isa (a.s) and was killed on the cross:



3. Why was this person mistaken for Prophet Isa (a.s)?

This person was mistaken for Prophet Isa (A.S) because:

4. What happened to Prophet Isa (A.S)?

Prophet Isa (a.s):

Chapter 4: Prophet Dawood (A.S)

The Bani Israa'il, who had been brought out of the Egypt by Prophet Musa (A.S), had settled in the land of Palestine. However, they were constantly at war against the Philistines who finally managed to throw them out of their homes.

They spent many sad years away from home, before they went to Prophet Samuel (A.S) and asked him to name a strong king for them so that they could get their land back.

On the command of Allah (s.w.t), Prophet Samuel (A.S) named Taalut (Saul) as their king. The Bani Israa'l protested at this choice saying that Taalut was a poor and unknown man. However, Prophet Samuel (A.S) told them that Taalut has been chosen because of his knowledge, wisdom and strength and he would lead them to victory. It took Taalut 20 years to find the sacred box and once it was given back to Bani Israil, they marched to Palestine to fight for their land.

The Philistines were led by a fearsome commander, a huge man by the name of Jaalut(Goliath). The sight of Jaalut frightened the Bani Israa'l and no one dared to fight him.

Prophet Dawood(A.S) was present in the army of Taalut. He was too young to fight; his job was to attend to his three older brothers who were soldiers, and to bring news of the war back to their father.

When Taalut saw that Jaalut has frightened his army, he promised great rewards and his daughter's hand in marriage to the man who killed Jaalut.

Prophet Dawood(A.S) who had never fought a duel before, approached Taalut and said,

**"I am fit to fight this devil because I have killed a tiger
and a bear that attacked my father's sheep"**

The brave words of Prophet Dawood (A.S) touched Taalut, who dressed him in a coat of armor and warned him to be careful. Before prophet Dawood (A.S) approached Jaalut, he removed the heavy armor hindering his movements. He stood before the enemy, armed only with a catapult and the staff with which he used to guide his sheep.

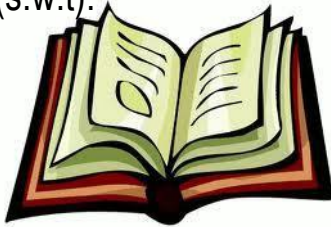


Before Jaalut could react to his challenge, Prophet Dawood (A.S) had shot a stone from his catapult. The stone struck Jaalut's forehead with terrible force and brought him to the ground in a daze. Prophet Dawood (A.S) then drew Jaalut's heavy sword and cut off his head.

The sight of their champion dead crushed the Philistines, who ran away from the battlefield in panic.

Taalut Married his daughter Mikaaal to Prophet Dawood (A.S) and made him his commander in chief. After Taalut's death Prophet Dawood (A.S) became the king.

Prophet Dawood(A.S) was given many blessings and miracles by Allah (s.w.t).



He was given the divine book, **Zaboor**(Psalms). He was gifted with the beautiful voice, when he used to praise Allah (s.w.t), the mountains and birds would also join him. Iron was like wax in his hands. He used to design and mold battle armor made of iron ringlets joined together.

The Holy Qur'aan says:

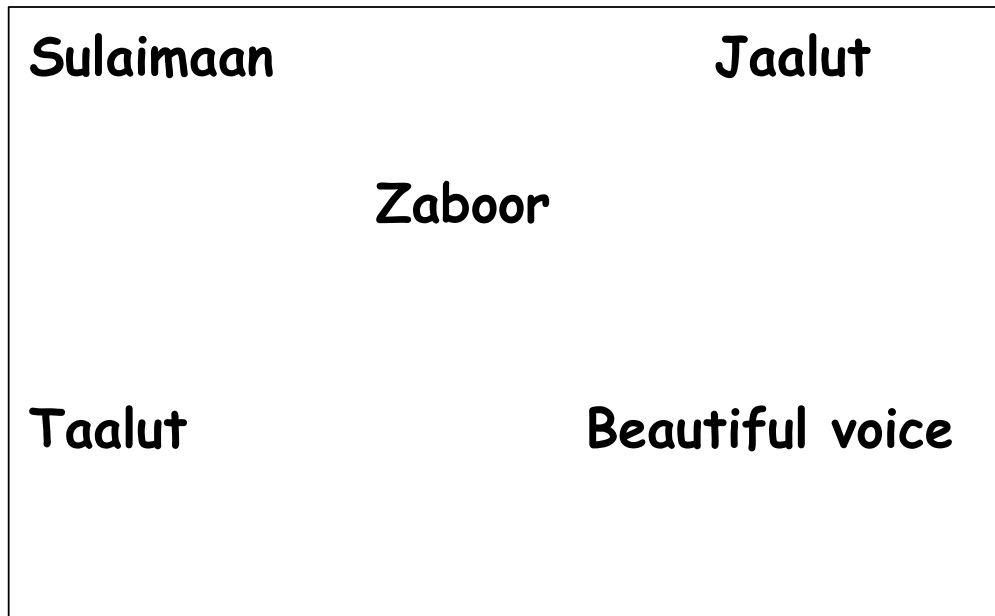
Indeed We granted Dawood a favour, saying, "O Mountains! Sing the praise of Allah (s.w.t) along with him, and O Birds!, you too."

And We made iron soft for him. Saba, 34 : 10

Prophet Dawood(A.S) ruled for many years and after him his youngest son Prophet Sulaimaan(A.S) became king.

4.1 Worksheet: Prophet Dawood (A.S)

1. Prohphet Dawood (A.S) was given the miracle of _____.
2. _____ was appointed as the king of Bani Israa'il.
3. The Philistines were led by a fearsome commander, a huge man by the name of _____.
4. The divine book given to Prophet Dawood (A.S) is _____.
5. Prophet Dawood (A.S) ruled for many years and after him his youngest son Prophet _____ (A.S) became king.



Chapter 5: Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w)

Our Holy Prophet Muhammad was born in **Makkah on 17th of Rabi ul Awwal**. He was the son of **Abdullah and Aminah**. His father, Abdullah, died a few weeks before his birth.

Aminah, the mother of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) brought him up. When he was about six years old, she took him to Medina for a few days. On their return journey to Makkah, she died

After this his **grandfather Abd al-Muttalib** took him into his care. Abd al-Muttalib loved his grandchild very much and was very kind to him. However, he too, died after two years.

Now the Holy Prophet began to live with his **uncle Abu Talib** and aunt **Fatimah**, daughter of Asad. They loved Muhammad (s.a.w) as if he was their own son. When Abu Talib went on a business trip, he took his young nephew along with him. This way, he learned a lot about trading.

Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w), even as a young man, was very honest with people. The people, therefore, respected him very much and used to call him **al-Sadiq (the truthful) and al-Amin (the trustworthy)**.

It was because of his kindness and honesty that a very rich lady called **Khadija** asked him to marry her. The Prophet agreed and they got married and lived together very happily.

5.1 Worksheet: Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w)

Jigsaw

Fill in the missing word to find the name of the perfect person.

I S L ' A -

Q _ R ' A A N

A __ , L U L B A I T

E X A _ P L E

_ _ A D I N A

_ _ L L A H

H A _ I T H

5.2 Color

Our prophet was called by these titles

al-Amin

Trustworthy

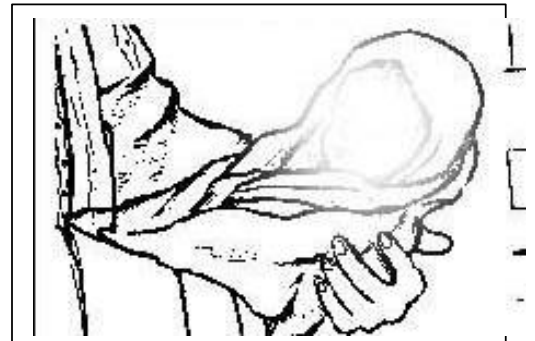
as-Sadiq

Truthful

5.3 : Worksheet

Our Holy Prophet Muhammad
(s.a.w) was brought up by:

1. Aaminah
2. Grandfather
Abdul Muttalib
3. Uncle & Aunt -
Abu Talib &
Fatimah Binte Asad



THE NAME OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S
FATHER IS:

A _ _ _ L L _ H

THE NAME OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S
MOTHER is:

A A M _ _ A H

Chapter 6: Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) (continued)

Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) never worshipped **idols** and at times he would go in a cave at mount **Hira** and think. The Prophet used to be hurt when he saw the people of Makkah fighting and cheating one another.

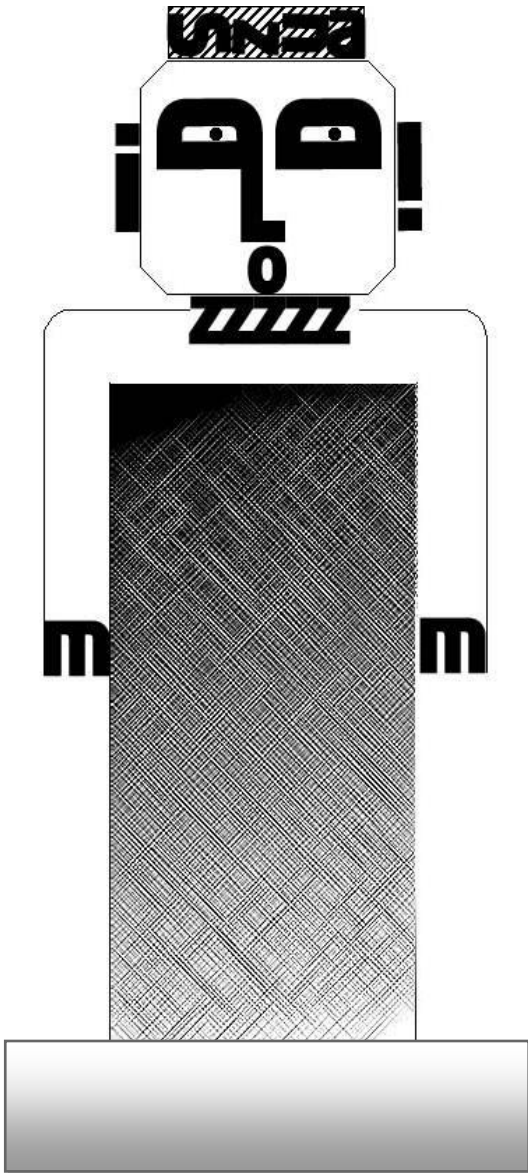
One day when he was in the cave, **Angel Gibrael (A.S)** came down by Allah's command and told Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) that he has been chosen by Allah (s.w.t) to become the Prophet and Messenger and spread the religion of Islam.

Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) advised the people to stop from idol-worship and other evil deeds, and to worship only Allah (s.w.t), who has made the heavens and the earth.

He also told them of the Day of Judgment, when everyone will see his or her good and bad deeds in this world, and will be either rewarded or punished for them.

His first wife lady **Khadijah** and his cousin **Imam Ali (A.S)** were the first to believe in his Prophet Hood and to announce Islam,

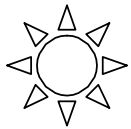
6.1 Worksheet



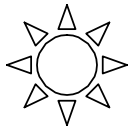
DRAW an idol in this box
and then put a red "X"
on it.

6.2 Color the correct sun.

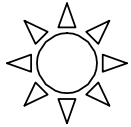
The birthday of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) is:



FRIDAY 13TH RABIUL AWWAL

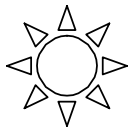


FRIDAY 17TH RABIUL AWWAL

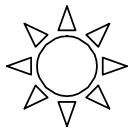


FRIDAY 15TH RABIUL AWWAL

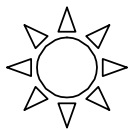
He was born in _____



YEMEN



MEDINA



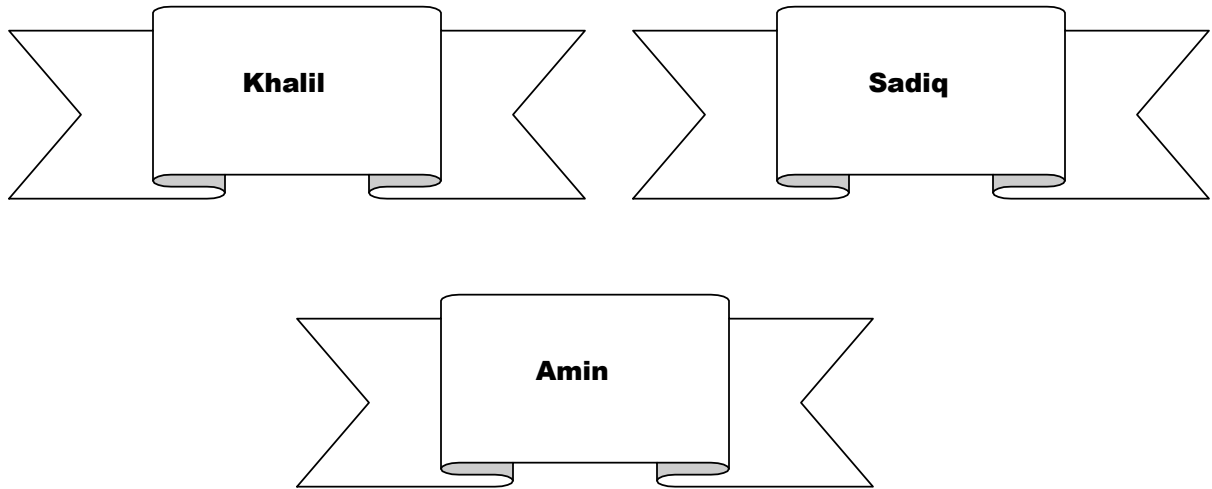
MAKKAH

6.3 Find the correct names.

1. Prophet Muhammad's father A _ _ _ _ U _ _ _ _ AH
2. Prophet Muhammad's daughter F _ _ _ T _ _ _ _ _ AH
3. Prophet Muhammad's grandfather A _ D _ L _ _ _ T T _ _ L _ _ _ B
4. Prophet Muhammad's Mother AA _ _ _ _ N _ _ _ H
5. Prophet Muhammad's Uncle A _ _ U T _ _ _ L _ _ _ B
6. Prophet Muhammad's wife K _ _ A _ _ _ _ JAH

KHADIJAH	ABDULMUTTALIB
ABDULLAH	FATIMAH
ABUTALIB	AAMINAH

6.4 Color the titles of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w)



Chapter 7: Four Heavenly Books

There are 5 Special Prophets called the Ulul Azm Prophets who brought laws for human beings from Allah (s.w.t).

Prophet Nuh

Prophet Ibraheem

Prophet Musa

Prophet Isa

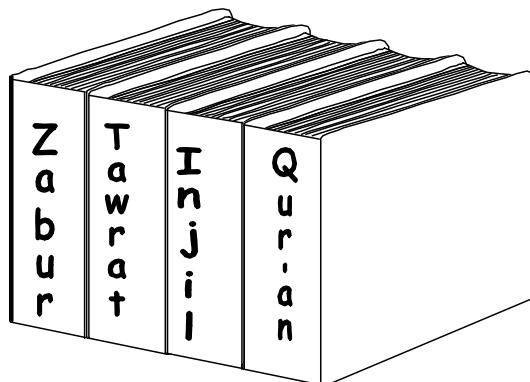
Prophet Muhammad

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shariah) made into a book. These are known as Divine books:

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

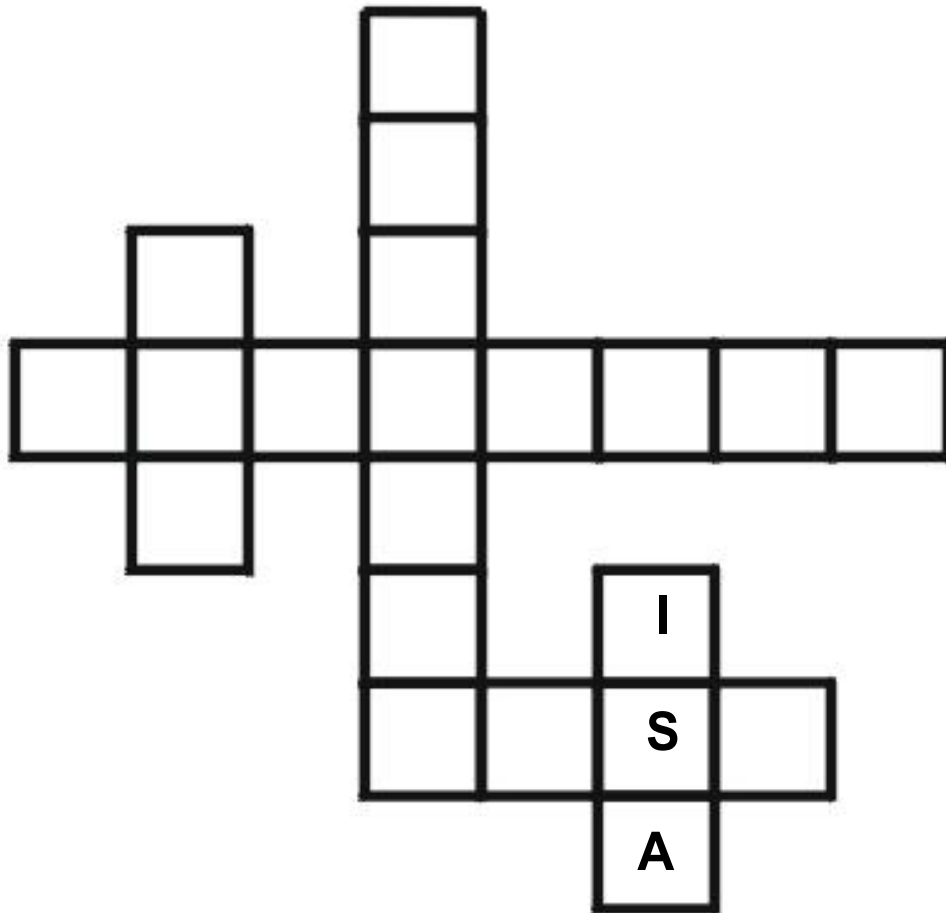
The other Divine books that we know of are:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Zabur | - revealed to Prophet Dawood |
| 2. Tawrat | - revealed to Prophet Musa |
| 3. Injil | - revealed to Prophet Isa |
| 4. Qur'an | - revealed to Prophet Muhammad |



7.1 Worksheet: Four Heavenly Books

1. Can you fit the names of the Ulul Azm Prophets in the crossword?
One has been done for you.



2. How many Divine Books are there? And what are they called?

There are _____ Divine Books. And they are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Chapter 8: Ahlul Kisa 1

AHLUL	=	People
KISA	=	Blanket
HADITH	=	Story
AHLUL KISA	=	People of the Blanket.
HADITH-E-KISA:		Story of the blanket.

8.1 Hadith-e-Kisa

One day **Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)** went to the house of his daughter, **Syeda Fatimah (a.s.)** and told her that he wanted to lie down and could she give him a blanket, (**Kisa**), which she did.



A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her son, **Imam Hasan (a.s.)**. He said Salam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was. **Imam Hasan (a.s.)** went to his grandfather and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (s.a.w.) agreed.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her son, **Imam Hussain (a.s.)**. He said salam to his mother and then asked if his grandfather was in the house. His mother replied that he was. **Imam Hussain (a.s.)** went to his grandfather and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (s.a.w.) agreed, so **Imam Hussain (a.s.)** joined his grandfather and his brother, under the Kisa.

A little while later, there was a knock on the door. It was her husband, **Imam Ali (a.s.)**. He said Salam to his wife and then asked if his cousin, the Prophet (s.a.w.) was in the house. His wife replied that he was. **Imam Ali (a.s.)** went to his cousin and asked if he may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (s.a.w.) agreed. So, **Imam Ali (a.s.)** then joined his cousin (and father-in-law), and his two sons, under the Kisa.

A little while later **Syeda Fatimah (a.s.)** went to her father and asked if she may **join him under the Kisa**. The Prophet (s.a.w.) agreed, so she joined her father, her husband, and her two sons, under the Kisa.

The Angel Jibrail asked Allah (s.w.t) who was under the blanket and he was told that it was:



“FATIMAH, with HER FATHER, PROPHET MUHAMMAD (s.a.w.),
HER HUSBAND, **IMAM ALI (a.s.)** and
HER TWO SONS.”, **IMAM HASAN (a.s.) AND IMAM HUSSAIN (a.s.)**

Ahlul Kisa = Ahlul Bait = Panjatan are:

- **Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.),**
- **Imam Ali (a.s.),**
- **Syeda Fatimah (a.s.),**
- **Imam Hasan (a.s.),**
- **Imam Hussain (a.s.).**

8.2 Worksheet: Ahlul Kisa

Find the names of the Ahlul Kisa in the Word search below:

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

Chapter 9: Ahlul Kisa -2



Once, when Imam Hasan (a.s.) and Imam Hussain (a.s.) were children they both fell ill. Their parents, Imam Ali (a.s.) and Syeda Fatimah (a.s.), made a nazr that they would fast three days if their children became well.

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

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

On the first day of the fasting, Syeda Fatimah (a.s.) prepared some bread to break their fast with.



In the evening, they all prayed then sat down to break their fast. Just as they were about to eat their bread, a poor man knocked at the door and asked for something to eat.



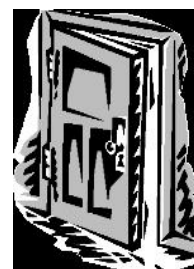
They all gave their bread to the beggar, and broke their fast with water only.



The next day, they fasted for a second time. Again, Syeda Fatimah (a.s.) made bread for their Iftaar.



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



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

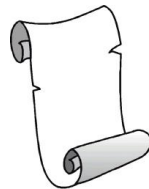


On the third day of their fasting, as they sat down to break their fast, a prisoner knocked at the door asking for food.

Without hesitating, they again gave away their bread.



Allah (s.w.t) revealed Surah Ad-Dahr Chapter 76 in the Holy Qur'aan, in praise of the sacrifice made by this holy family. This surah has 3 names, Insaan, Hal Ata, & Ad-Dahr.



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

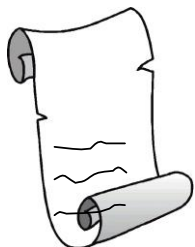
9.1 Worksheet: Ahlul Kisa - 2

What was the nazr the family kept and why did they make this nazr?

Who did they give their food on three days?

What was the sacrifice that this family made for which a Surah of the Holy Qur'aan was revealed and what was the name of this Surah?

Chapter 10: Mubahilah



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) had sent letters to many different countries inviting them to Islam. One letter was sent to the Christians of Najran.

The Christians wanted to meet the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.)



When they arrived in Medina, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was sad to see them dressed in silk and gold, and he ignored them.

Imam Ali (a.s.) asked them to change into simple clothes, and the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was then happy to see them.



They talked, but the Christians would not listen to the Prophet (s.a.w.).

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

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



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

they were wrong.

Allah (s.w.t) ordered the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) to do "Mubahilah" with the Christians.

Mubahilah means to curse those who are liars.

The next day, on the 24th of Zilhajj, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) came out for Mubahilah with Imam Hasan (a.s.), Imam Hussain (a.s.), Syeda Fatimah (a.s.) and Imam Ali (a.s.).

The Christians, on seeing the shining faces of the group began to tremble and shake.

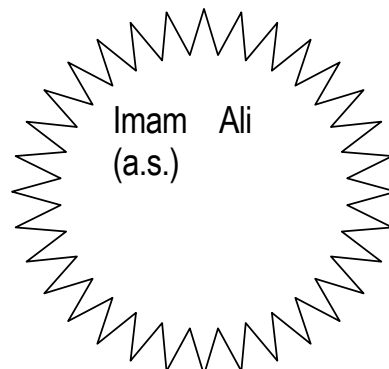
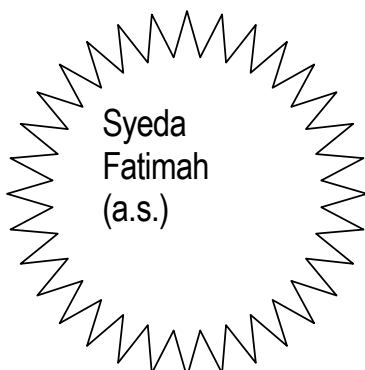
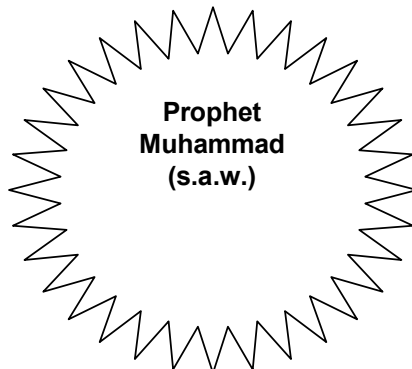
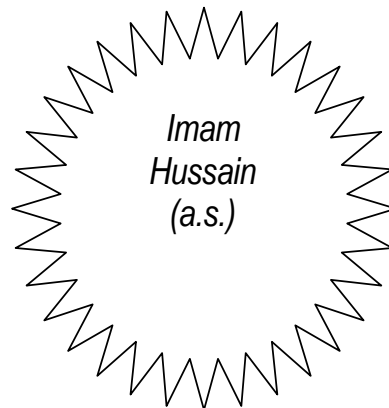
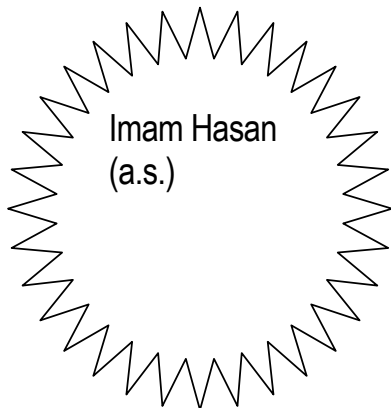
They backed away and realized that they had failed.

10.1 Eid-e- Mubahilah:

On what date did Mubahilah occur?

Mubahilah occurred on: _____

For the challenge of Mubahilah, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) came out with the following people. Why and who did they represent?



Chapter 11: 12 Imams

11.1 A-IMMAH (A.S) (12 Imams)

The A-immah (A.S) came after our Holy Prophet Muhammad (saw), as he was the last of the Prophets.

Just like prophets, Imams have to:

- ☐ Be chosen by Allah (s.w.t)
- ☐ Be Ma'soom- not have committed any sins, not even by mistake.
- ☐ Be able to perform miracles
- ☐ Have the best Akhlaaq and the most knowledge.

11.2 Why do we need an Imam?

The Imam is there to help us and guide us when we do not understand something or when we forget something.

Once in a mosque in Iraq there was a man called Amr bin Ubayd who told people that he did not believe in the need of A-immah.

A young student of Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A.S), whose name was Hisham, asked Amr that if he was so sure that there was no need of an Imam, could he please answer some of his questions. Amr agreed.

Hisham: "Do you have eyes?"

Amr: "Yes, of course I have eyes."

Hisham: "What is the use of your eyes?"

Amr: "They are to see with."

Hisham: "Do you have ears?"

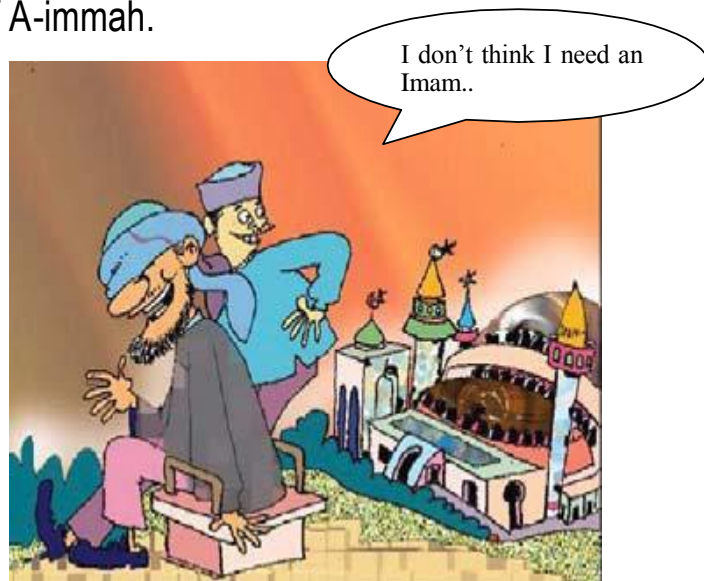
Amr: "Yes, I have ears."

Hisham: "What is the use of your ears?"

Amr: "They are to hear with."

Hisham: "What about your nose, your mouth?"

Amr: Thought what foolish questions he was being asked.



Hisham: "Do you have a brain?"

Amr : "yes, I have a brain."

Hisham: "Of what use is the brain to you?"

Amr: "It is with the brain that I am able to understand the information received by all the other organs."

Hisham: "Does that mean that although all the organs that you have (eyes, ears, nose, and mouth) are healthy, they still cannot work without the brain."

Amr: "Yes"

Hisham: "So, if Allah (s.w.t) has made a brain to guide the organs in the body,

DON'T YOU THINK THAT ALLAH (S.W.T) WOULD LEAVE A GUIDE (IMAM) FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD?"

Amr could not reply!

11.3 12 Imams

1st: Imam Ali (a.s.)

2nd: Imam Hasan (a.s.)

3rd: Imam Hussain (a.s.)

4th: Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (a.s.)

5th: Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.)

6th: Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a.s.)

7th: Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (a.s.)

8th: Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.)

9th: Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.)

10th: Imam Ali An-Naqi (a.s.)

11th: Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.)

12th: Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.)

11.4 Worksheet

Why do we need an Imam?

We need an Imam because:

Ali Hasan said he was an Imam, why can this not be true?

This cannot be true because an Imam has to be:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

11.5 Worksheet: Join the Imam's name with the right number box.

Imam Ali (a.s.)

Imam Hussain (a.s.)

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (a.s.)

Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.)

Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.)

Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.)

Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (a.s.)

Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.)

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a.s.)

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.)

Imam Hasan (a.s.)

Imam Ali An-Naqi (a.s.)

11
2
10
4
1
5
3
12
8
6
9
7



Chapter 12: Imam Ali (a.s)

Name : Ali-ibn- Abu Talib (A.S)

Title : Ameer ul Mu'mineen, sayyid al Wasiyyeen, saqi al kawthar,
Haider e Karrar, Waliullah, Asadullah Ghalib

Kunyat : Abul Hasan

Birth date : 13th Rajab, at Holy Ka'bah

Father : Abu Talib (A.S)

Mother : Syeda Fatimah binte Asad

Death : 21st Ramadhan 40 A.H.

Buried : Najaf, Iraq



Imam Ali (A.S) our first Imam was born in the Ka'bah on the 13th of Rajab - the year 30 'Aamul Feel.

His father was called Imran but is better known as Abu Talib (A.S). Abu Talib (A.S) was the uncle of our holy prophet Muhammad (saw).

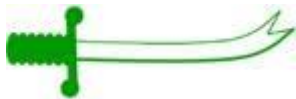
His mother was Syeda Fatimah binte 'Asad (A.S)

From his very childhood, he was brought up in the house of the Holy Prophet who gave him the best education.

- ☐ He was the first among men to announce Islam.
 - ☐ He knew the verses of the Holy Qur'an and Islamic Laws.
 - ☐ He thought a lot before saying or doing anything so that whatever he said was correct and whatever he did was according to Islamic teachings.
 - ☐ He was very brave and he spent his whole life fighting against injustice
 - ☐ He was polite and not proud and treated everyone like a brother and a friend.
 - ☐ He was never unfair to anybody and did not displease anyone. ☐
- He used simple, but clean clothes. His diet was also very simple.
He usually ate barley bread. He was so just and happy with was
Allah (s.w.t) had given him that he once said,

"If you give me the whole world, to snatch away just one grain from the mouth of an ant, I will never do so".

Imam Ali (A.S) was a very brave man and the hero of all the battles of Islam.



He was given a special sword called **Zulfiqaar** from Allah(s.w.t).

He was very knowledgeable. The Prophet (saw) said:

"I am the city of knowledge, and Ali is its gate"

12.1 **Marriage**

He was married to **Syeda Fatimah** (A.S), who was the daughter of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w). Together, they had five children. They were:

- ☐ Imam Hasan (A.S)
- ☐ Imam Hussain (A.S)
- ☐ Mohsin (A.S)
- ☐ Syeda Zainab (A.S)
- ☐ Syeda Kulthum (A.S)

Under Allah (s.w.t)'s command, the Holy Prophet told the people that Imam Ali (A.S) was going to be the leader of the Muslims after his death.

12.2 **Martyrdom:**

- ☐ On the **19th of Ramadan 40 A.H.**, while doing his Salaah in the **Masjid al-Kufa**, he was struck with a poisoned sword of **Abd al Rahman** who was the son of **Muljim**.
- ☐ He died on the **21st of Ramadan**.
- ☐ His grave is in the city of **Najaf** in Iraq.

12.3 Worksheet

FATHER

1) IMAM HUSSAIN

MOTHER

2) SYEDA FATIMAH

WIFE

3) PROPHET MOHAMMAD

SON

4) IMAM HASAN

SON

5) MOHSIN

SON

6) ABU TALIB

DAUGHTER

7) FATIMAH BINTE ASAD

DAUGHTER

8) SYEDA KULTHUM

COUSIN&FATHER-IN-LAW

Chapter 13: EID-E-GHADEER:

On the 18th of Zilhajj , Allah (s.w.t) commanded Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) in the Qur'aan to stop at a place called Ghadeer-e-Khum (the pond of Khum).



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

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) led the Salaah.

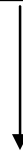


Then, he stood so that all the people could see him. He told everyone that when he dies, he would leave behind two special things:

The Book of Allah
(the Qur'aan)



the Ahlul' Bait
(his family)



SYEDA FATIMAH
& 12 IMAMS (a.s.)

The Prophet (s.a.w.) explained that if the people follow **BOTH** the Qur'aan **AND** the Ahlul 'Bait, Allah (s.w.t) will always be happy with them.

But if the people follow only the Qur'aan, and don't listen to the Ahlul' Bait, then Allah (s.w.t) will **NOT** be happy with them

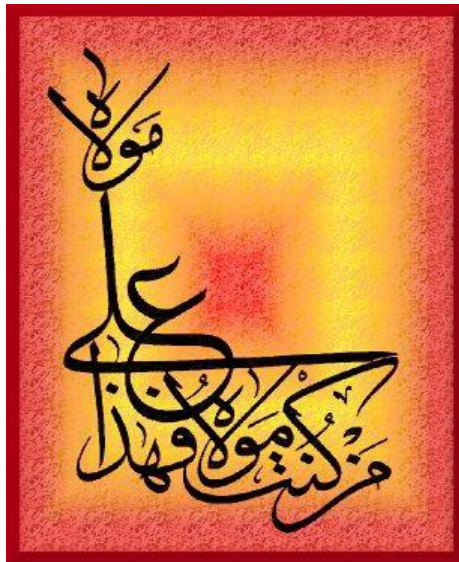
Then Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) held up Imam Ali (a.s.) hand, showing him to all the people, and said whoever considered the Prophet (s.a.w.) their leader must also consider Imam Ali (a.s.) their leader.



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

Allah (s.w.t) then said that the religion of Islam had been completed that day.

This day is known as Eid-e-Ghadeer.



13.1 Worksheet: EID-E-GHADEER:

Write the meaning of the following hadith then learn it.

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلَاهُ

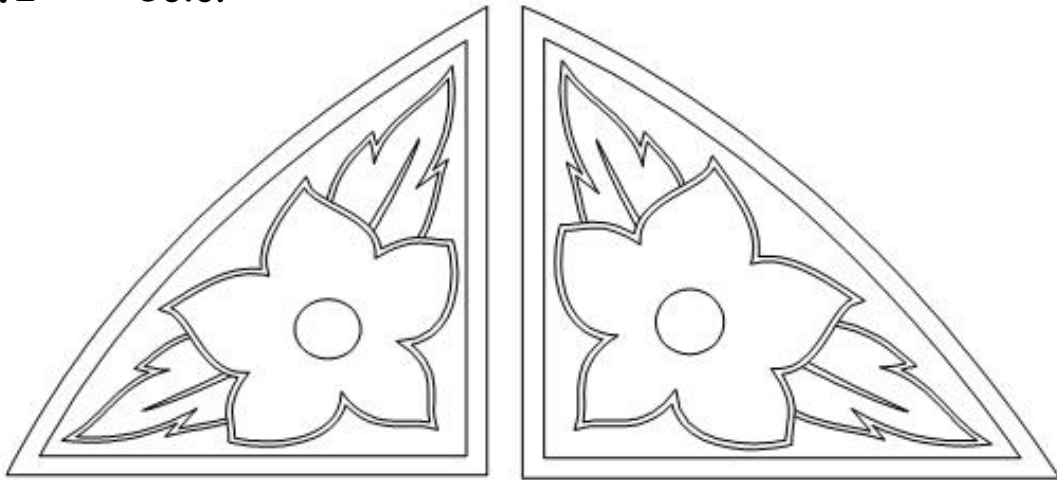
It means:

Write those 2 things, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) said he was leaving behind.

1. _____

2. _____

13.2 Color





Chapter 14: Imam Hasan Al-Mujtaba (A.S)

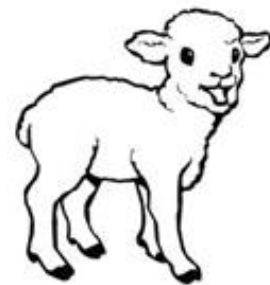
Name	: Hasan
Title	: Al Mujtaba
Born	: 15th Ramadhan 3 AH at Medina
Father	: Imam Ali ibne Abu Talib (a.s)
Mother	: Syeda Fatimah a.s (Daughter of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)
Martyred	: 7th Safar 50 A.H at Medina
Buried	: Jannatul Baqi, Medina

14.1 Childhood:

Imam Hasan (A.S) was named by the Prophet (saw). The name came from Allah (s.w.t) through Angel Jibrael. The Prophet said to Imam Ali (A.S):

‘O Ali! You are to me as Haroon was to Musa. Prophet Haroon (A.S) had two sons called Shabber and Shabbir. In Arabic Shabbar is translated as Hasan’

Imam Hasan(a.s) was the first son of Imam Ali (a.s) and Syeda Fatimah (a.s). Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) was very happy at his birth and did his Aqiqah by slaughtering a lamb and giving away silver to the poor as Sadqah. That was the first Aqiqah ever done in the history of Islam.



Imam Hasan (A.S) was only one year older than Imam Hussain (A.S) and they grew up side by side with same principles and goals. Imam Hasan (A.S) and Imam Hussain (A.S) were very dear to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w). He used to carry them on his shoulders and once told the people,

“Hasan and Hussain are the leaders of the Youth of Paradise”

During the Imamate of Imam Ali, the battles of Siffeen, Jamal and Naharwaan were fought. Imam Hasan (A.S) was the standard bearer in all these battles and played an important role in the victories.

When his father Imam Ali (A.S) died, Imam Hasan (A.S) was 37 years old. He became the next Imam.

14.2 Courtesy of Imam Hasan (A.S)

One day, Imam Hasan (A.S) saw an old man was performing Wudhu but his Wudhu was not right.

Imam Hasan (A.S) wanted to make him aware of his mistake but he didn't want to break his heart or annoy him so that he didn't accept it.

So he went along with Imam Hussain (A.S) and between the 2 brothers, they decided to create a scene and ask the old man to make the judgment.

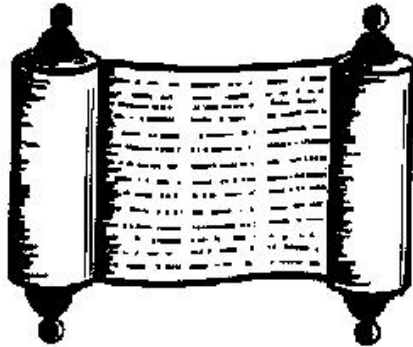
Imam Hasan (A.S) addressed Imam Hussain (A.S) and said, "I perform a better wudhu as compared to yours."

Imam Hussain (A.S) said "I perform it better than you do."

Both of them approached the old man and said, "You come and see our wudhu and decide who performs a better wudhu." Both of them got busy with performing ablution and ended it in a correct and nice way.

The old man understood the secret of their act and realized that they meant him to find out his fault, in this way. So he said to them "The wudhu performed by both of you is correct, I am an old man, who did not know how to perform the wudhu correctly. You made me aware about my fault. I am much thankful to you."

14.3 Imamah



When his father Imam Ali (A.S) died, Imam Hasan (A.S) was 37 years old. He became the next Imam.

Muawiya, the governor of Syria did not want Imam Hasan (A.S) to be the leader of the Muslims, Imam Hasan (A.S) wanted to fight with him but he didn't had a faithful army. He had to sign a peace agreement with Muawiya . Thus Muawiya became the ruler.

Muawiya promised a lot of reward to Imam Hasan's wife Ju'da binte Ashath if she kills Imam Hasan (A.S).Imam Hasan (A.S) was poisoned by her and he is buried in Medina.

14.4 **Worksheet: Imam Hasan (A.S)**

Answer the questions:

1. Who was Imam Hasan's (A.S) father?

2. Who was Imam Hasan's (A.S) mother?

3. Who did not like Imam Hasan (A.S) to be the Imam?

4. Who poisoned Imam Hasan (A.S)?

5. Where is Imam buried?

6. Who recited Adhan and Iqamah in Imam Hasan's ear?

7. Who is the brother of Imam Hasan (A.S)?



Chapter 15: Imam Hussain As-Shaheed (A.S)

Name	: Hussain
Title	: Sayyid-ush-Shohada (Leader of Martyrs)
Kunyat	: Abu Abdullah
Born	: 3rd Shaban 4 AH at Medina
Father	: Imam Ali ibne Abi Talib (a.s)
Mother	: Syeda Fatimah a.s (Daughter of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)
Martyrdom	: 10th Muharram 61 AH.
Buried	: Kerbala

15.1 Childhood:

Imam Hussain (a.s) was the second son of Imam Ali (a.s) and Syeda Fatimah (a.s).

On the day he was born, Allah (s.w.t) told angel Jibraeel to go and congratulate the Prophet (saw), Imam Ali (a.s) and Syeda Fatimah (a.s.) On the way down from heaven Jibraeel passed an Island where the angel Futrus was sent to (as a punishment for not accepting Imamat of 12 Imams.) His wings had also been taken away.



“Where are you going Jibraeel?” Futrus asked.

Jibraeel told him he was going to congratulate the Prophet (saw) and his family on the birth of Imam Hussain (as.)

“Can I come with you?” Futrus asked.

With Allah (s.w.t)’s permission, Jibraeel took Futrus with him. They congratulated the Prophet (s.a.w) who asked Futrus to touch the cradle of Imam Hussain (a.s.) As soon as Futrus touched the cradle his wings came back. He thanked the Prophet (s.a.w)

When he returned to heaven all the other angels asked him why he smelt so nice

“I am the lucky one who has touched the cradle of Imam Hussain (a.s.)” Futrus replied.



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) used to love Imam Hussain (a.s) very much.

Moral: If you want something it is better to ask through our Imam's (A.S) as they are closer to Allah (s.w.t) than we are.

15.2 Imam Hussain (A.S) and the Holy Qur'aan:

Abu Abdil Rahman Salmi was a Qur'aan teacher in Medina. Many children would come to him to learn how to recite the Holy Qur'aan.

One day he taught a son of Imam Hussain (A.S) to recite Surah Al-Fatihah (Al Hamd). When the child recited the Surah Al-Fatihah before his father, Imam Hussain (A.S) was so pleased that he rewarded the teacher with valuable gifts. Some people criticized this action saying it was not necessary to give so much in return for teaching one Surah. In reply, Imam Hussain (A.S) said,

"What comparison can there be between the gift I have given to the teacher of my child, and his teaching the Holy Qur'aan, the gift which he has given to my child?"

Imam Hussain (A.S) gave a lot of importance to the Holy Qur'an during his life. During the night of Qadr, in the **Holy month of Ramadhan**, there is a specific Ziyaarah of Imam Hussain (A.S) which we recite.

Imam of our time Imam Mahdi (A.S) in his Ziyaarah addresses Imam Hussain (A.S) saying:

"You were for the Prophet, a son and for the Holy Qur'aan, a support".



15.3 Martyrdom:

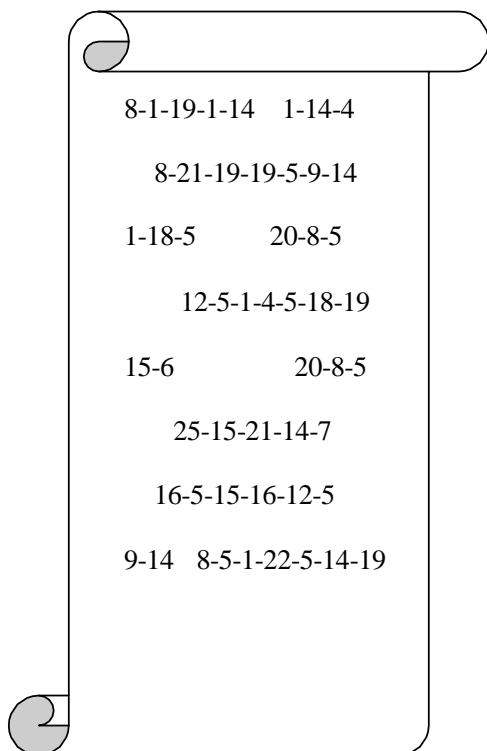
Yazid was a very evil man who changed everything that the Prophet (s.a.w) had taught. Yazid wanted Imam Hussain (a.s) to follow him. Imam (a.s) refused to follow him, because he knew that if he did, true Islam would be forgotten. That made Yazid very angry.

Yazid sent a large army to Kerbala under the command of Ubaidullah ibne Ziyaad and surrounded Imam Hussain (a.s), his family and his companions who were 72 people or little more.

On the day of Ashura 61 A.H, Imam Hussain (a.s) and his companions were martyred in Kerbala and were buried there.

15.4 Worksheet:

The prophet of Allah (s.w.t) Muhammad (s.a.w) has said many HADITH (sayings) for Imam Hasan (A.S) and Imam Hussain(A.S). One of these sayings is given numbers noted below .Find the letters for the same number from the key and write them below.



8-1-19-1-14 1-14-4

8-21-19-19-5-9-14

1-18-5 20-8-5

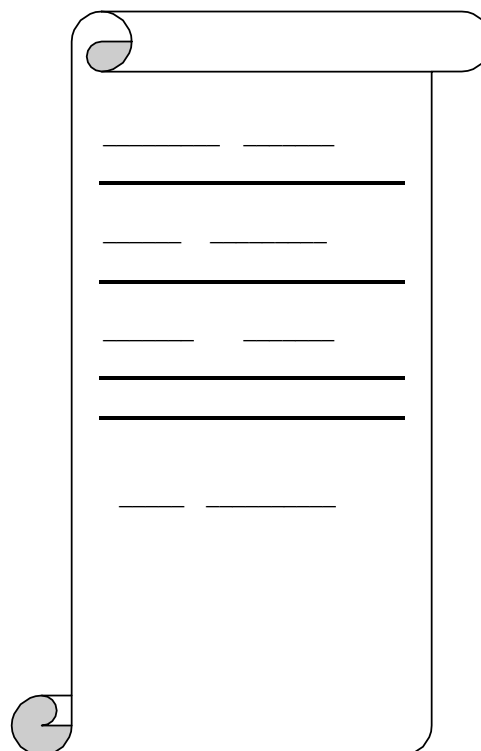
12-5-1-4-5-18-19

15-6 20-8-5

25-15-21-14-7

16-5-15-16-12-5

9-14 8-5-1-22-5-14-19



K
O
Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	
22	23	24	25	26						
V	W	X	Y	Z						

Chapter 16: The life of Syeda Zainab binte Ali (A.S)

Name : Zainab
Title : Siddiqah-e-Sughra
Kuniyat : Umm-ul-Massaib
Born at : Medina on 5th of Jamadiul Awwal
Father : Imam Ali (A.S)
Mother : Syeda Fatimah (A.S)

It was in 5th Hijri that Prophet Muhammad's daughter Syeda Fatimah Zahra (a.s) had a baby girl. Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) named her ZAINAB

16.1 Growing Up in Medina:

Syeda Zainab (a.s) shared her childhood with her two brothers, Imam Hasan (a.s) and Imam Hussain (a.s) and a sister Syeda Kulthum (a.s) under the guidance of her grandfather, the Prophet of Allah (s.w.t) and her parents Imam Ali (a.s) and Syeda Fatimah (a.s)

When she was seven, her grandfather passed away which was soon followed by the death of her mother

While still a young girl, she was fully able to care for her family.

She was very kind and generous to the poor, homeless and orphan.

From very early childhood she was very fond of her brothers especially Imam Hussain (a.s).

16.2 Character:

Syeda Zainab (a.s) was:

As SERENE as her grandmother Sayeda Khadijah (a.s).

As MODEST as her mother Sayeda Fatimah Zahra (a.s).

As EXPRESSIVE as her father Imam Ali (a.s).

As PATIENT as Imam Hasan (a.s).

As BRAVE as Imam Hussain (a.s).

16.3 Marriage:

She was married to her first cousin Abdullah ibne Ja'far Tayyaar.

16.4 Children:

Syeda Zainab and Abdullah had five children, four boys and a girl.

1. Ali
2. Aun
3. Muhammad
4. Abbas
5. Umme Kulthum

16.5 Role in Kerbala:

Sayeda Zainab, (a.s) was the source of courage for the survivors of the tragedy of Kerbala.

16.5.1 Role after the Tragedy of Kerbala:

On the night of Ashoor, when Yazid's army set fire to their tents, it was Sayeda Zainab(a.s) who saved Imam Zainul `Abedeen (a.s) and the children from being burnt alive. She then gathered the women and children and guarded them throughout the night. The next day, when they were being taken to Kufah, she consoled the Ahlul'bait when they were made to pass by the bodies of their loved

ones. The caravan was taken to the court of Ibne Ziyaad, Later, the caravan was marched to Damascus. During this part of the journey the women and children were treated with cruelty. Syeda Zainab (a.s), tried her best to comfort them.

16.5.2 In the Court of Yazid:

It was in Damascus that their suffering reached its peak. The bazaars of Damascus had been decorated and people had gathered in the streets to see the caravan's arrival. They had been told that Yazid's army had successfully crushed a rebellion and now the prisoners were being marched to the court of Yazid. However, when they saw the innocent faces of the children and the noble ladies, they were confused. When the members of the caravan entered Yazid's court, Imam Zainul `Abedeen(as) gave a sermon strongly condemning Yazid, and reminded him that they were the family of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w). This sermon had a big impact on all present in the court.

16.5.3 Return to Medina:

After the members of the caravan were released from Yazid's prison, Syeda Zainab (A.S), demanded to be given a house where they could mourn their loved ones. Here she held the first majlis. Later, when she returned to Medina, she continued to tell the tragedy of Kerbala to the people of Medina and devoted the rest of her life to the remembrance of Imam Hussain (a.s).

Syeda Zainab (a.s) has shown us how to keep the memory of Imam Hussain (a.s) and the tragedy of Kerbala alive. Therefore, it is our duty to do majalis, especially for the younger generation, to ensure that Imam Hussain's sacrifice to save Islam is never forgotten.

16.5.4 Death:

Syeda Zainab (a.s) died in Shaam and her tomb is in Damascus, Syria.

16.6 **Worksheet: Life of Syeda Zainab binte Ali (A.S)**

Circle the correct answer.

1. The title of Syeda Zainab (A.S) is

Siddiqah
Siddiqah Kubra
Siddiqah Sughra

2. Syeda Zainab (A.S) was _____ years old when her grandfather and mother died.

5
10
7

3. Yazid's court was in the city of _____.

Kufah
Karbala
Damascus

4. The first majlis for Imam Hussain (A.S) was conducted by _____.

Syeda Fizza
Syeda Zainab
Syeda Ruquia

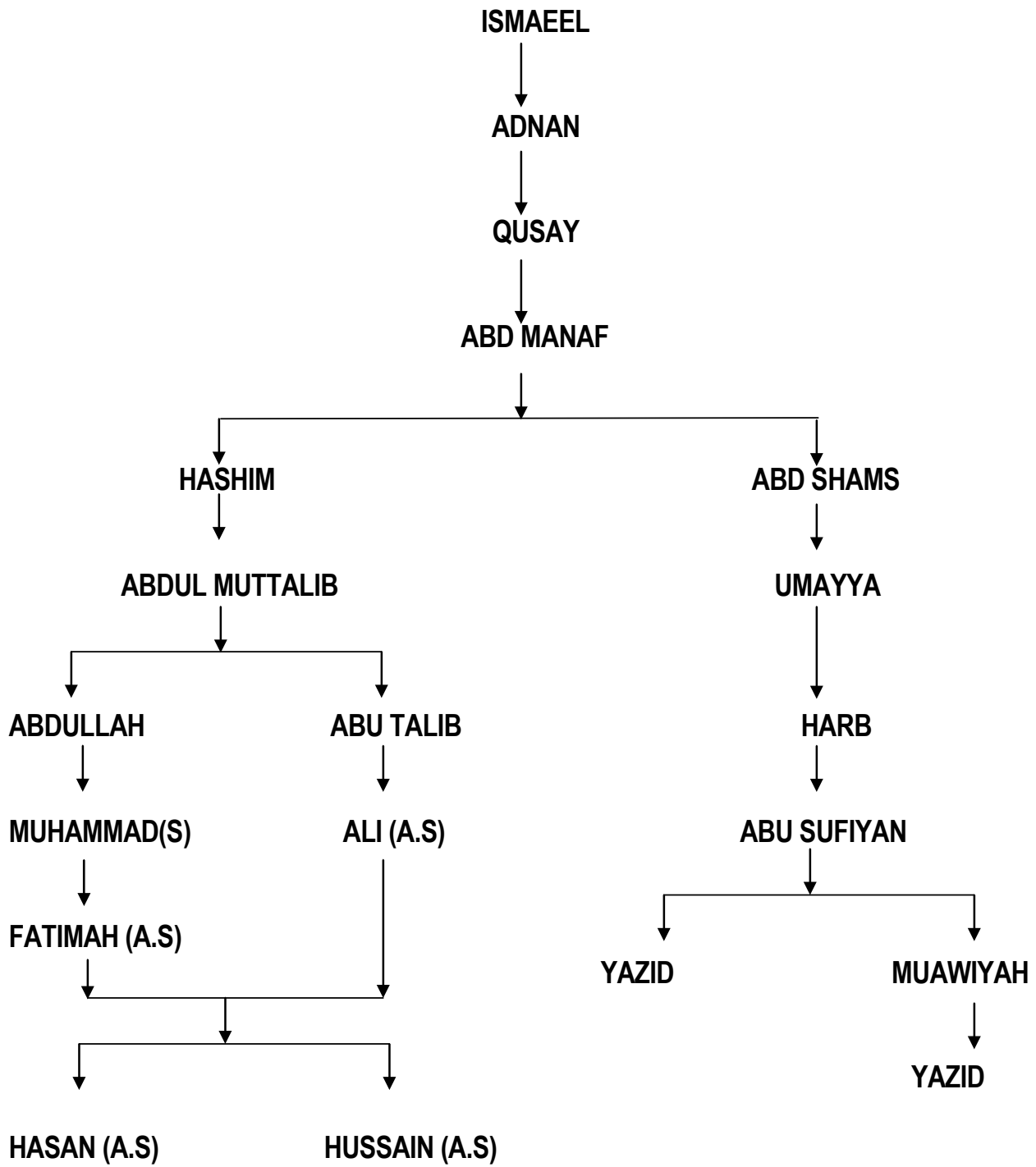
5. The tomb of Syeda Zainab (A.S) is in _____.

Karbala
Damascus
Najaf

SECTION II: *Special Occasions*

Chapter 17: Understanding Kerbala

17.1 Prophet Muhammad's Family Tree



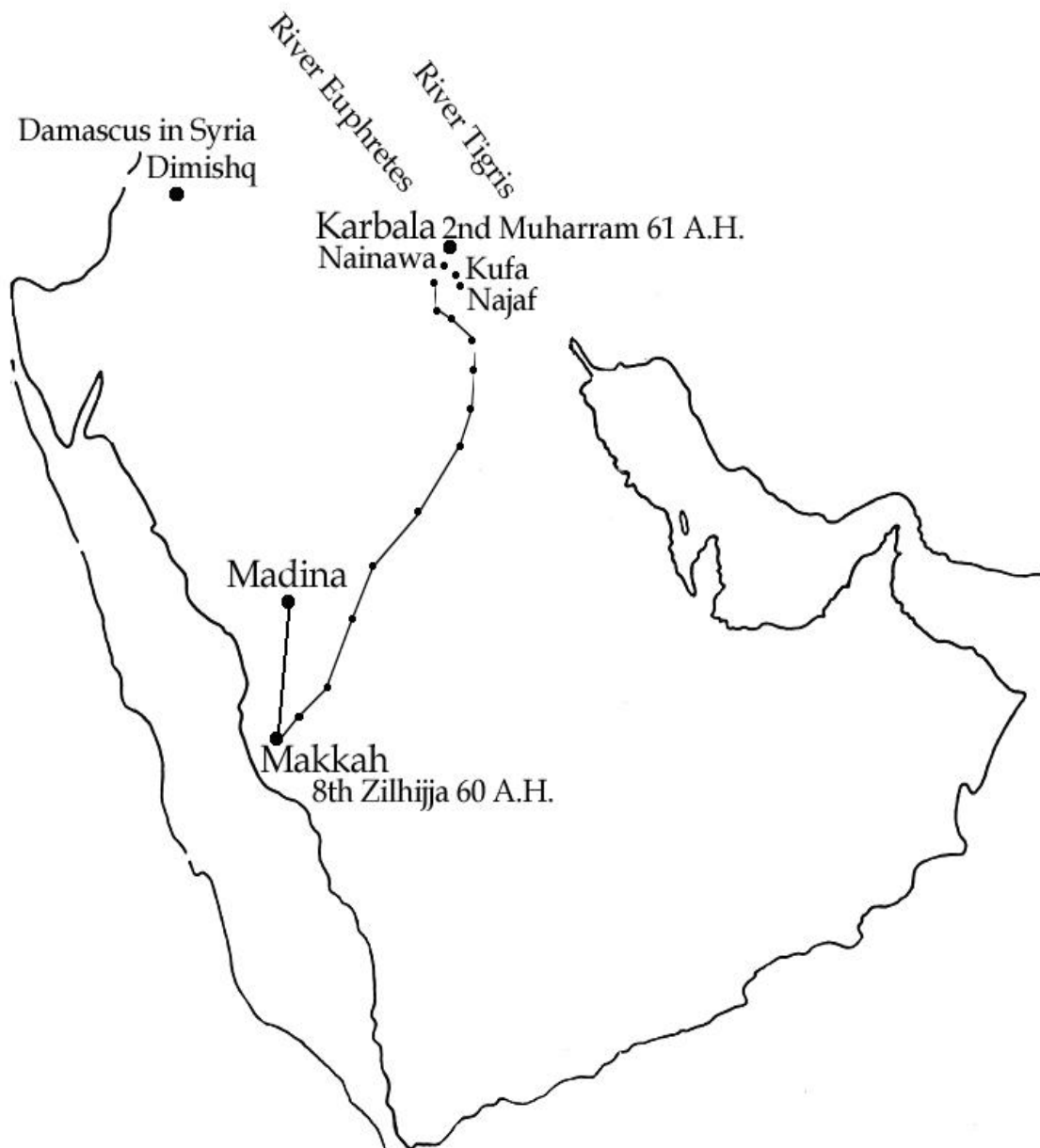
Overview of the life of Imam Hussain (a.s)

Imam Hussain (A.S) born 4 A.H	Prophet Mohammed (s) very happy; named him Hussain and calls him his son.	
Imam Hussain (A.S) 6 years old.	Prophet Mohammed (s) dies. Rightful successor is Imam Ali (A.S). Abu bakr becomes khalifa (against our Prophet's will) for 2 years.	
Imam Hussain (A.S) 8 years old.	Umar becomes 2nd khalifa. He makes Yazid, then his brother Muawiyah, governor of Syria. Umar rules for 10 years	
Imam Hussain (A.S) 19 years old	Othman becomes khalifa. He and Muawiyah (governor of Syria) cause a lot of trouble. Othman starts to downfall and asks for Imam Ali's help. Imam helped him. Othman rules for 12 years.	
Imam Hussain (A.S) 31 years old	Imam Ali (A.S) becomes khalifa. He put conditions—he will rule only in Islamic way and all governors should swear loyalty. Muawiyah does not swear loyalty & denied to do allegiance.	
Imam Hussain (A.S) 36 years old	Imam Ali (A.S) is martyred. Imam Hassan (A.S) becomes khalifa. Muawiyah and Ziyad continued to cause problems. Imam Hassan (A.S) makes a peace treaty with Muawiyah. Muawiyah broke treaty; nominated his son Yazid as his successor.	
Imam Hussain (A.S) 45 years old.	Imam Hassan (A.S) was poisoned to death by Muawiyah's plot	
Imam Hussain (A.S) 55 years old (60 AH)	Muawiyah dies and now Yazeed is in power. He is immoral, unjust, and cruel. He wants total control. He asks 'bayat' (allegiance) from Imam Hussain (A.S). Imam refused and traveled to Makkah. The people of Kufa write to him. They wanted him to be their leader. Imam sent his cousin Muslim bin Aqeel to Kufa. Muslim wrote to Imam that Kufa is supportive to him. Imam started his journey to Kufa. Yazid found out what's happening through his spies in Kufa. He quickly sent UbaydAllah bin Ziyad. UbaydAllah then became governor of Kufa and terrorized all that support to Imam Hussain (A.S).	
On 9 Zilhaj 60 AH	UbaydAllah (s.w.t) carried out Yazid's orders and got Muslim killed.	
After 9 Zilhaj (60 AH)	Imam heard of Muslim's death in the middle of his journey to Kufa. He learned that atmosphere in Kufa is very different now. Hurr and his army received an order from UbaydAllah to stop Imam Hussain (A.S) in Kerbala.	
Imam Hussain (A.S) 56 years old (2nd Muharram 61 AH)	Imam Hussain (A.S) arrived in Kerbala.	

17.2 Maps of the Middle East



17.3 Route of Imam Hussain (A.S)



17.4 Events at Kerbala

2 - 9 Muharram 61 AH

Muharram date	Event
2nd	+ arrived at Kerbala + Camp positioned by Hurr at Alqamah
3rd	+ Umar Saad arrived with army + More army units arrived
7th	+ UbaydAllah ordered to cut off water supply + Shimr Ziljawshan arrived
9th	+ assault started; postponed + Imam talked to his group + Both sides prepared for the next day

17.5 **ASHURA Day**

FRIDAY 10 MUHARRAM 61 AH

(FRIDAY 10 OCTOBER 680 AD)

Dawn

+ Fajr prayers led by Imam (a.s)

Early morning

+ Imam's speech to Yazid's army
+ Kufian's speech to Yazid's army
+ Hurr, others changed sides
+ Umar-e- Saad shot first arrow
+ Battle began
+ Shaheed 1 to 12

Late morning

+ First general attack
+ Shaheed's 13 to 62
+ Imam's camp attacked
+ Shaheed's 63 and 64

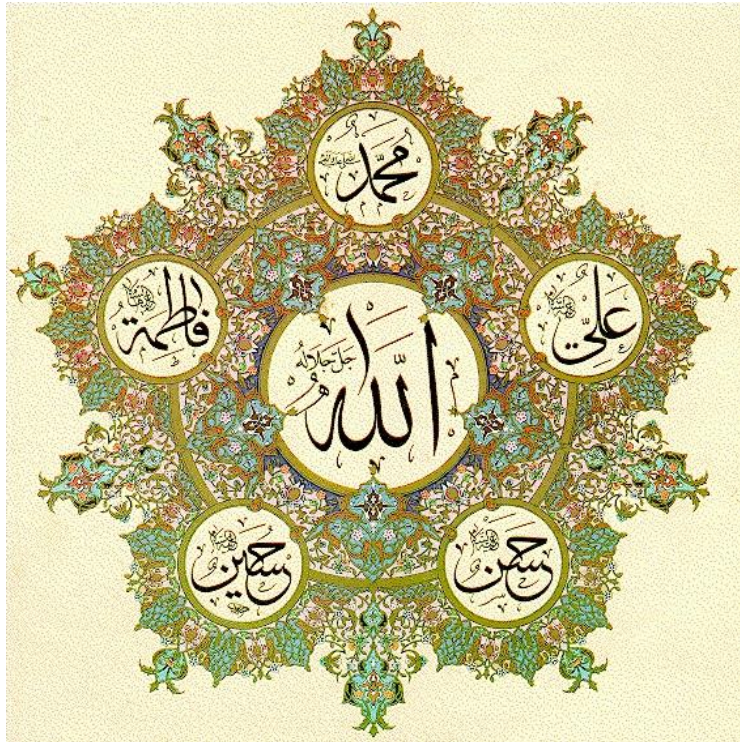
Noon-After noon

+ Prayer time, battle not suspended
Imam shielded during prayers +
Shaheed's 65 to 92
+ Imam's family Shaheed's: 93 to 110

Early evening

+ heads cut off from bodies
+ Imam's camp looted, set on fire

Chapter 18: Why Do We Remember Ashura



Ashura was the day when Islam was saved by Imam Hussain (A.S). But why do we remember it every year? Why don't we simply remember it while reading about it in the history books, or when we study it in Sunday school?

Whenever a very important occasion occurs, people have always celebrated anniversary. If the event is very important, it is remembered five, ten, and even fifty years after its occurrence. But there are some events that are extremely important and are remembered and celebrated every year. **Ashura** is one of those occasion. Other examples of such events are Christmas, which is the birthday of Prophet Isa (A.S) celebrated by Christians all over the world every year.

It is important to remember what happened on `Ashura because the Prophet (s.a.w) and the Imams before Imam Hussain (A.S) had remembered it, and the Imams who came after Imam Hussain (A.S) remembered it as well. Being Muslims, we obey and follow the Prophet (s.a.w) and his family. Here are some examples from history where the Imams and the Prophet (s.a.w) remembered what happened in Kerbala:

18.1 Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w):

One day the Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) was in the house of Umm-e-Salama (A.S), his wife. Imam Hussain (A.S), who was a child at that time, entered inside and rushed to the Prophet. Umm-e-Salama (A.S) followed him and saw Imam Hussain seated on the chest of the Prophet and the Prophet was crying. In his hand there was something which he was turning upside down. Then he said,

"O Umme Salma! Jibra'eel has come to me and told me that my Hussain will be martyred. This piece of earth is from his place of martyrdom. Preserve this with you, and the day that this soil turns into blood, you will know that Hussain (A.S) has been martyred."

Umme Salma said, "O Prophet of Allah (s.w.t)! Why don't you make du'a to Allah (s.w.t) that Hussain (A.S) will not have to go through that."

The Prophet replied,

"Yes I prayed to Allah (s.w.t) for it, but Allah (s.w.t) revealed to me that due to his martyrdom, he will achieve a very high status, which will be unapproachable by anyone else. And he will have many followers (Shi'ah)...And that al-Mahdi (A.S) will be from his progeny. So it is very good for people to be friend of Hussain & to be among his followers (Shi'ah), because on the day of Qayamah they will be successful."

18.2 Imam Ali (A.S):

One day, Imam Ali (A.S) was on a journey with his companions, and they passed by the land of Kerbala. There they recited their Fajr prayers. Afterwards, Imam Ali (A.S) took a handful of earth, smelled it, and said:

"Peace be upon you, earth of Kerbala! A group of people (who will be buried in you) will enter straight into heaven."

18.3 Imam Ali Ar Ridha(A.S):

One day, someone named Rayyan, the son of Shabeeb, went to meet the 8th Imam, Imam Ali al-Rida (A.S) on the first day of the month of Muharram. He said that the Imam (A.S) told him:

"O son of Shabeeb! Muharram is such an important month that even Arabs of the age of ignorance (*jahiliyaa*) respected its importance. They didn't allow fighting and bloodshed in it. But these people (the Umayyads) did not honor the importance of this month nor of their Prophet. In this month they killed the son of the Prophet and imprisoned the women of his family after stealing and plundering their belongings. Allah (s.w.t) will never forgive this crime of theirs."

"O son of Shabeeb! If you want to cry and weep for anyone, cry for Hussain bin Ali bin Abi Talib (a.s.) because he was beheaded like a lamb. Eighteen people from his family were also killed with him. The heavens and the earth cried for the death of Hussain. Four thousand angels' came down from the heavens to aid him, but when they arrived they saw that he had already been martyred...O son of Shabeeb! My father (Imam Moosa al Kazim) has told me...that when my grandfather Imam Hussain (a.s.) was martyred, the sky rained blood and red sand."

"O son of Shabeeb! If you cry over what happened to Hussain (A.S) so that tears flow from your eyes and fall upon your cheeks, Allah (s.w.t) will forgive all your sins whether big or small and less or large in number."

"O son of Shabeeb! If you want to earn the reward of those who were martyred along with Imam Hussain (A.S), then whenever you remember him, say: I wish I could have been with them, because then I too would have attained the Great Victory (meaning I would have become a martyr as well)."

18.4 Imam Zainul Abideen(A.S):

Imam Zain ul Abideen (A.S) used to cry a lot whenever he remembered `Ashura. There were times when the glass of water he drank, would become so full of tears that he would not be able to drink that water. When people asked him why he cried so much, he said,

"Yes indeed, I do not cry for the killing of my family, but I cry because the humiliation that the whole family faced on the way to Damascus was beyond description. I cry for that disgrace of women and children."

He would then call the people around and tell them the story of Kerbala and what happened to the prisoners after Kerbala. People would also cry loudly. Syeda Zainab (A.S) used to also hold majalis for women and tell them about what happened in Kerbala. That's how the message of Kerbala was spread and is still remembered after 1400 years.

18.5 Worksheet: Why Do We Remember Ashura

Fill in the blanks:

1. Ashura was the day when Islam was saved by _____.
2. Imam Ali (A.S) said, "Peace be upon you, earth of _____
A group of people (who will be buried in you) will enter straight into heaven."
3. _____ angels came down from heavens to aid
Imam Hussain (A.S) but found him already martyred.
4. The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) told his wife _____ about
the martyrdom of Imam Hussain (A.S).
5. _____ used to cry a lot when he
remembered Ashura.
6. _____ started the majalis for women.

Imam Zainul Abedeen (A.S) Four thousand

Umme Salama

Kerbala

Imam Hussain (A.S)

Sayeda Zainab (A.S)

Chapter 19: Abbas bin Ali (A.S)

Abbas (A.S) is the son of Imam Ali (A.S) and Ummul Baneen. Imam Ali (A.S) married Ummul Baneen after the death of Syeda Fatimah (A.S). They had four sons, Abbas, Othman, Ja'far, and Abdullah. All four brothers were martyred in Kerbala.

From his childhood, Abbas (A.S) was very devoted to his elder brother Imam Hussain (A.S).

Titles: Some of Abbas (A.S) titles are

Abbas Alamdar:

In Kerbala Abbas (A.S) was the standard bearer of Imam Hussain's army. That is why he is also known as Abbas Alamdar, the one who held the flag

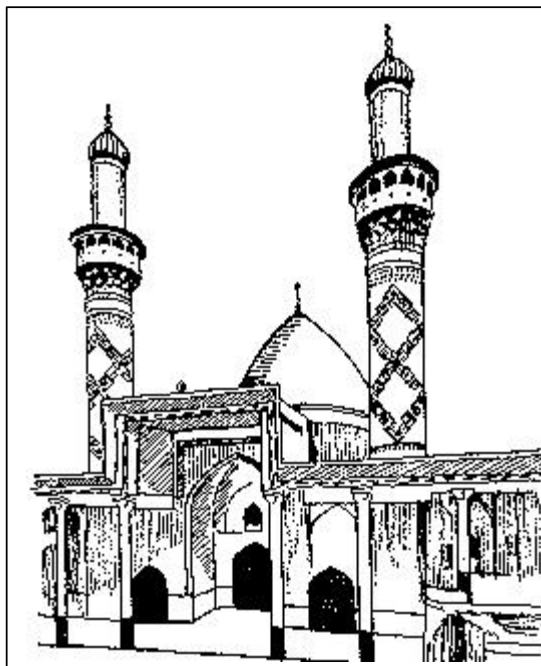
Qamar Bani Hashim, or the moon of Bani Hashim. Abbas (A.S) was very handsome and brave, and was thus known as moon of the family.

Saqqa-e- Sakina:

He went to get water for his niece Sakina, and is thus known as Saqqa-e- Sakina

On the day of Ashura, Imam Hussain (A.S) did not want Abbas (A.S) to go and fight. But Abbas (A.S) could not bear to see the thirst of his niece Sakina and other children of Ahlul'bait. So he asked for permission from Imam (A.S) to fetch some water. He took his **Mashk** or water bag, and went to the river. The enemies were very afraid of him, for they knew of his bravery. Abbas filled his Mashk with water and turned towards the tents of Ahlul'bait.

The enemies did not want him to take water to the **Khaima-gah** or the tents. They followed him, throwing spears and arrows at him. His right arm was cut off, and then his left. Finally an arrow pierced the mashk and water spilled out of it. Hadhrat Abbas (A.S) fell to the ground and call for Imam Hussain's (A.S) help.



19.1 Worksheet: Abbas bin Ali (A.S)

Answer the following questions.

1. Who were the parents of Abbas(A.S)?

Father_____.

Mother_____.

2. Who was the niece of Abbas (A.S) for whom he went to fetch water?

_____.

3. Abbas (A.S) had three brothers who died with him in Kerbala.

_____, _____ and _____.

4. Abbas (A.S) had many titles. Write two of them together with the meanings.

_____.

5. Where is Abbas (A.S) buried?

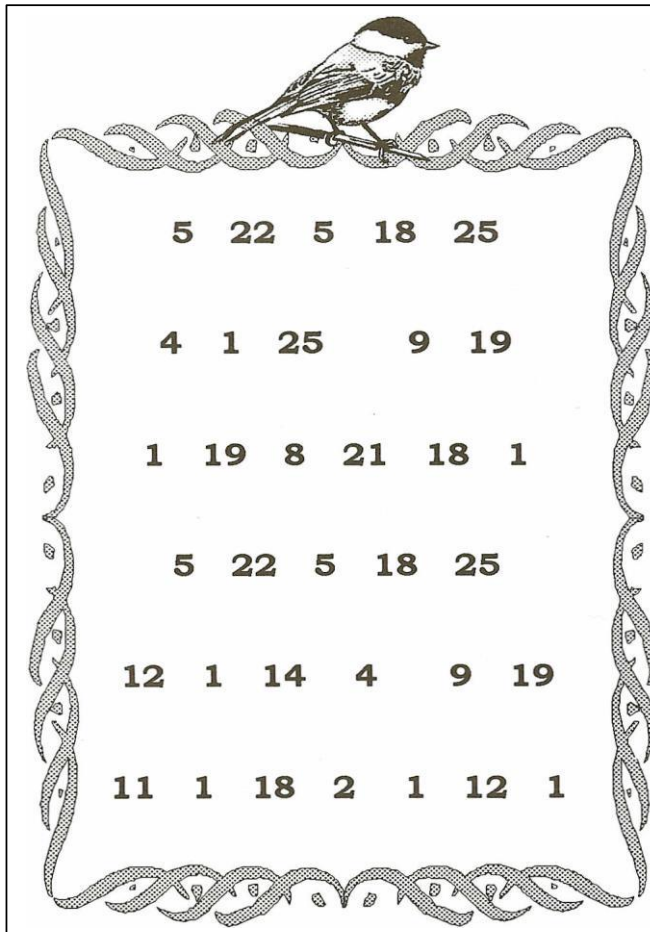
_____.

Chapter 20: Activity Sheets

20.1 A Secret Code

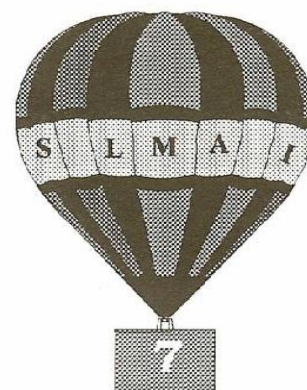
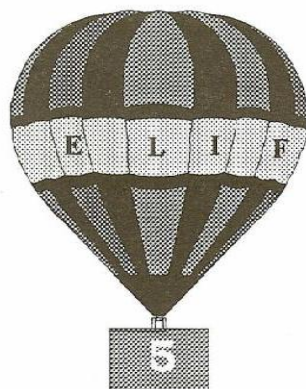
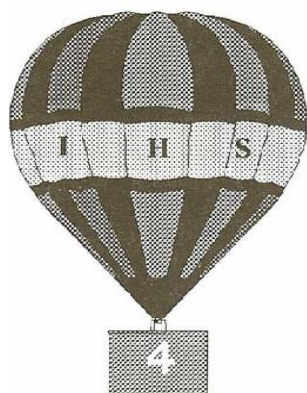
Use the code below to find out a Hadith of the sixth Imam (A.S) about Kerbala. On a separate piece of paper write what you understand from the Hadith. How does it apply to you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z



20.2 Secret Message

In the first week of Muharram, a Muslim company releases the following seven balloons. The balloons have a secret message. Unscramble the words in each balloon to find the message.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____

20.3 Color a Hadith

Color and learn the following Hadith of the Holy Prophet(s)

