

# *Steps to Perfection*

An Islamic Curriculum for Children



**2**

**Teacher's Guide**

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SABA is also very thankful to the Islamic organizations and authors whose syllabus and books were used for the inspiration and creation of this curriculum.

Please remember all the people involved in this project in your prayers.

**Authors and Editors:** Hujjatol Islam Nabi Raza Abidi and Curriculum Committee

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4415 Fortran Court, San Jose, CA 95134, USA  
[www.saba-igc.org](http://www.saba-igc.org)  
[saba@saba-igc.org](mailto:saba@saba-igc.org)

# PREFACE

*“All praise is for Allah (swt) whose worth cannot be described by speakers, whose bounties cannot be counted by calculators, and whose claim (to obedience) cannot be satisfied by those who attempt to do so; whom the height of intellectual courage cannot appreciate, and the diving of understanding cannot reach; He for whose description no limit has been laid down, no eulogy exists, no time is ordained and no duration is fixed. He brought forth creation through His Omnipotence, dispersed winds through His Compassion, and made firm the shaking earth with rocks.” -Nahjul Balagha, Sermon 1*

Islamic Sunday schools and full-time Islamic schools in the West have struggled to create a dynamic curriculum for a long time. However, with the grace of Allah (SWT), in the past few years, the Islamic educational field has experienced some great achievements. May Allah bless all those who have endeavored to put together Islamic information to help our children grow. This new edition is an attempt by School of Ahlul Bait (SAB) and SABA Academy to create a curriculum for Muslims living in the West, which we hope is relevant, vibrant, and engaging. We referred to many different Islamic curricula through the course of developing this curriculum and are grateful to them for their sharing their work.

As teachers, we are blessed to be able to inherit from the Prophets the honorable job of teaching. The Prophet's main mission was to teach and nurture the human being as Allah says in the Quran: “It is He who has sent among the unlettered a Messenger from themselves reciting to them His verses and purifying them and teaching them the Book and wisdom” (62:2). Thus, as individuals who strive for our students, you have two main jobs: to teach our students and to nurture them through these teachings so that they can develop their souls and fulfill the purpose for which Allah has created us. While teaching is the most valued job in the eyes of Allah, it also comes with many challenges. As teachers, we must constantly remind ourselves of the value of this great job.

It is our responsibility to nurture our children and students through knowledge and help them become individuals that make good choices that will result in them becoming true and strong believers. In this path, as teachers, we must remember to be reliant only on Allah, be hopeful, be sincere, be responsible, be safe, and be flexible.

The present curriculum also has a teachers' guide that we pray will be a useful tool and resource for teachers to refer to and aid them in their job of teaching. InshaAllah, the teacher's guide will help you engage students and provide suggestions and ideas for projects to help students better digest the material.

The philosophy behind this revision of the curriculum was to establish a strong foothold on the guiding force of our religion: the Usool ad-Deen and Furoo ad-Deen. That is why you will see that beginning from 1st grade, these two concepts are emphasized and gradually increase in depth all the way until 6th grade. Furthermore, we wanted to incorporate a more project-based and story-based curriculum that engages students and allows them to develop a strong bond with Islam and the teachings of the Ahlul Bayt (A).

We attempted to include general information we felt children need to know in order to be educated and successful Muslims. Overall, the curriculum is divided into four core areas: Aqaid, Fiqh, History, and Akhlaq. For grades 1-3, the Furoo ad-Deen are included in the Aqaid section, but from grades 4-6, it has been moved to the Fiqh section. This is in order for students to first understand the basics of the Furoo ad-Deen and then gradually increase their understanding and practical application.

In each grade, we have covered all of the Usool ad-Deen and the Furoo ad-Deen, which are analyzed more extensively each year. It is our tenacious belief that a strong foundation gives way to a healthy growth, which is why there was great emphasis on this. We referenced many other curricula in developing this section and thank them for their contributions.

Furthermore, in the Fiqh section, we tried to incorporate those Fiqh topics that are relevant and integrate more stories in order to make it more interactive for students.

You will find that the history section has a greater emphasis on stories. By introducing the Ma'soomeen through stories that highlight their characteristics, the hope is that children will be able to connect to them and develop a bond and unfaltering love that will take root in their heart. The history in Kindergarten focuses solely on the Ahlul Bayt (A). In first grade, the students learn about the first seven Ma'soomeen, and in second grade the last seven. Then, in third grade, they once again review all 14 Ma'soomeen. In fourth grade, students will learn about the lives and messages of the Prophets. Finally, in fifth and sixth grades, students will take a comprehensive look at the life of the Holy Prophet (S).

We attempted to make the Akhlaq section aesthetically-pleasing through colorful illustrations, ahadith, and ayahs from the Quran. In the older grades, we attempted to include more relevant stories that would allow them to form tangible connections with the lessons.

Any Islamic school should feel free to use the curriculum. If you are using this curriculum, please do let us know so that we may keep in contact. Similarly, please let us know if you have found any errors or would like to give us feedback; this will definitely help us and is appreciated.

I want to thank all of those who were involved in this great project. I pray that Allah (swt) accepts our effort and gives us more strength.

With Du'as,  
Abidi

# PART I: AQaid

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1

# USOOL AD-DEEN

# USOOL AD-DEEN

## KEY WORDS

USOOL AD-DEEN

FUROO AD-DEEN

TAWHEED

ADAALAH

NABUWWAH

IMAAMAH

QIYAAMAH

In this lesson, students will review the roots of the religion of Islam, or Usool ad-Deen.

Students can follow along with the READING located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Does anyone know what religion we follow?

Wait and listen for answers until “Islam” is mentioned.

**SAY:** In order to follow Islam and be a Muslim, what do we need to know?

Again wait and listen for ideas like how to pray, knowing Prophet Muhammad, etc.

**SAY:** Good. There are many things Muslims do, but there are 5 important things that we need to know, understand, and believe so we can practice the religion of Islam. These 5 things are known as the Usool ad-Deen, or the Roots of the Religion. In order to understand the Usool ad-Deen better, we will do a small activity.

At this time, do the SHOW n’ SORT activity located in the TASK BAR. Have students point out different parts of the tree.

**SAY:** The roots of a tree are the most important part, because without them, the rest of the tree would not be able to get the water and nutrients that it needs to survive. The Usool ad-Deen are the roots of our religion, meaning that these 5 things are very important and necessary for the religion of Islam. Every Muslim has to understand the Usool (or Roots) as best as he or she can. I am going to name the 5 Usool ad-Deen in Arabic and I want you to try to guess what they might mean in English.

Read and use the LEARNING AID to teach the Usool ad-Deen to the students in Arabic and wait for ideas on what they mean.

1. Tawheed
2. Adaalah
3. Nabuwwah
4. Imaamah
5. Qiyaamah

Students can now turn to the READING and follow along.

**SAY:** Now let me tell you what they actually mean. Tawheed means that Allah is One. Can anyone tell me why there cannot be more than one Allah?

Wait for answers.

## TASK BAR

### SHOW N’ SORT

SHOW STUDENTS DIFFERENT PICTURES OF TREES WITH THEIR ROOTS AND BRANCHES. POINT OUT HOW THE ROOT KEEPS THE TREE STANDING UP TO EMPHASIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USOOL AD-DEEN.

### LEARNING AID

USE THE HAND GESTURES ON THE NEXT PAGE TO HELP STUDENTS MEMORIZE THE USOOL AD-DEEN AND THEIR MEANINGS.

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THEIR TEACHER BY TURNING TO THE USOOL AD-DEEN READING PAGE.

# USOOL AD-DEEN (CON'T)

## TASK BAR

### NATURE EXTENSION

STUDENTS CAN PLANT A TREE IN ORDER TO SEE HOW THE ROOTS AND BRANCHES GROW.

### ACTIVITY

STUDENTS CAN USE USOOL AD-DEEN MATCHING CARDS TO MATCH THE USOOL AD-DEEN WITH THEIR CORRECT MEANINGS.

### WORKSHEETS

STUDENTS WILL COMPLETE A SERIES OF WORKSHEETS TO SOLIDIFY THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THE USOOL AD-DEEN.

### GAMETIME

IN THIS GAME, YOU MENTION DIFFERENT USOOL AD-DEEN AND FUROO AD-DEEN. IF YOU SAY A ROOT, STUDENTS MUST SIT DOWN. IF YOU SAY A BRANCH, STUDENTS MUST STAND UP.

**SAY:** Allah is One. There is only one Creator who has made us, loves us, and takes care of us. If there were more than one God, there would be confusion and we would not know what to do. This is why there is only one Allah.

**SAY:** The second of the Usool ad-Deen is Adaalah, which means that Allah is Just. Does anyone know what that means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Being Just means that Allah is always fair and gives everyone what he / she needs. He is correct in whatever He does and He is not unfair to anyone. Even if we think that something is not fair, it's because we don't know everything. Allah knows everything and wants what is best for us because He is our Creator.

The third of the Usool ad-Deen is Nabuwwah or Prophethood. Allah sent us Prophets to guide us. Does anyone remember how many Prophets Allah sent us and why?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Allah sent us 124,000 Prophets to guide us. The first is Prophet Adam (A) and the very last Prophet is our Prophet Muhammad (S).

The fourth of the Usool ad-Deen is Imaamah. Allah also sent us Imams to guide us. Allah never wants to leave us without a guide. He always wants us to have help. This is why after the Prophet died, the Imams continue to guide the people. Does anyone remember how many Imams we have?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Allah sent us 12 Imams to guide us. The first Imam is Imam Ali (A) and the last Imam, Imam al-Mahdi (A), is still living and is here for us if we ever need help.

The fifth and last of the Usool ad-Deen is belief in Qiyaamah or the Day of Judgment. Does anyone know what this is?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Qiyaamah or the Day of Judgment is a day when every single person who ever lived, from the beginning of time to the end of time, will be rewarded for their good deeds and must answer for their bad deeds. Now, say the 5 Usool ad-Deen with me, along with the English meaning and our hand gestures.

At this time, you can complete the NATURE EXTENSION, ACTIVITY, GAMETIME, and WORKSHEETS, located in the TASK BAR.

# LEARNING AID: HAND GESTURES

## Usool ad-Deen

1. Tawheed - Allah is One

2. Adaaalah - Allah is Just

Students balance hands to show a scale.

3. Nabuwwah - Allah sends us Prophets to guide us

Students pretend to wear an Amamah on their heads to show Prophethood.

4. Imaamah - Allah sent us 12 Imams to guide us

5. Qiyaamah - There will be the Day of Judgment

Students pretend to blow on a trumpet, signifying the Angel who will blow on the trumpet before the Day of Judgment.



1



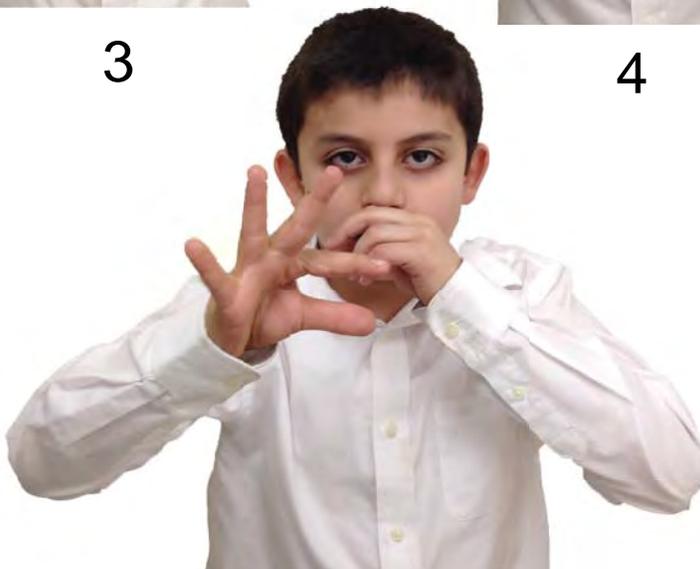
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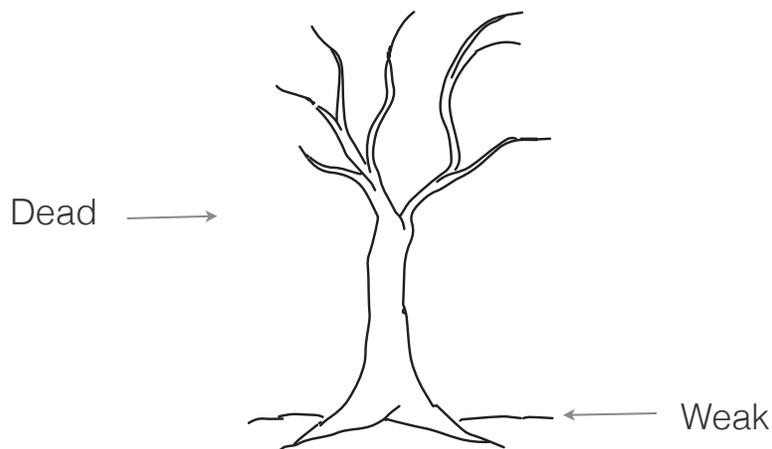
# READING

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

Usool ad-Deen = The roots of the religion

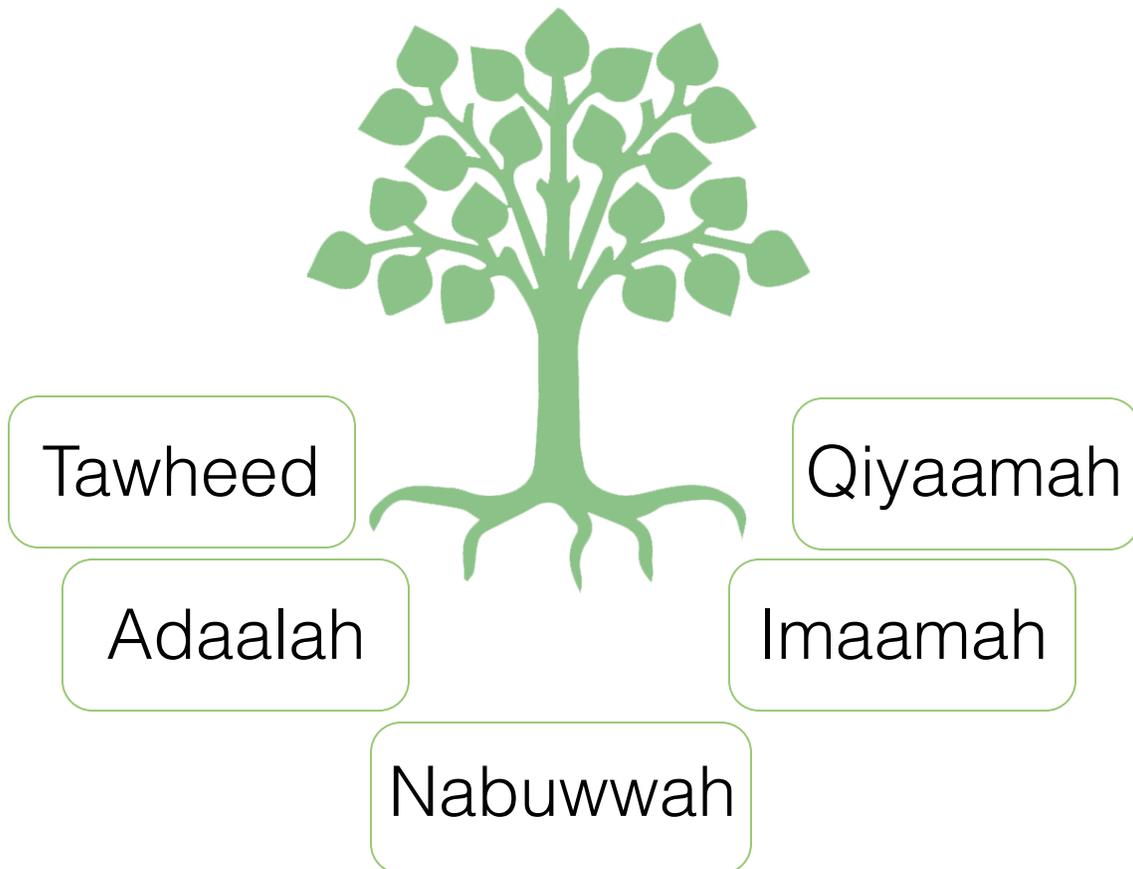
Furoo ad-Deen = The branches of the religion



If the branches of a 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.

Every Muslim has to understand the Usool ad-Deen to the best of his/her ability. The stronger our belief in the Usool ad-Deen, the better we can practice our Furoo ad-Deen.

## USOOL AD-DEEN THE ROOTS OF ISLAM



- Tawheed Allah is One.
- Adaalah Allah is Just.
- Nabuwwah Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.
- Imaamah Allah sent 12 Imams to guide us.
- Qiyaamah The Day of Judgement.

Usool ad-Deen means the Roots of Religion. The roots of religion are five.

If you are a Muslim, you must believe in the Usool ad-Deen.

# WORKSHEET 1.1

---

Correct the sentences below.

1. There are 10 Usool ad-Deen, or Roots of Religion.

---

2. Tawheed means that there are two gods.

---

3. Adaalah means that Allah is never Just (fair).

---

4. The third root is Imaamah.

---

5. Nabuwwah means that Allah sent us 12 Imams.

---

6. The final root, Qiyaamah, means believing in the Day of Life.

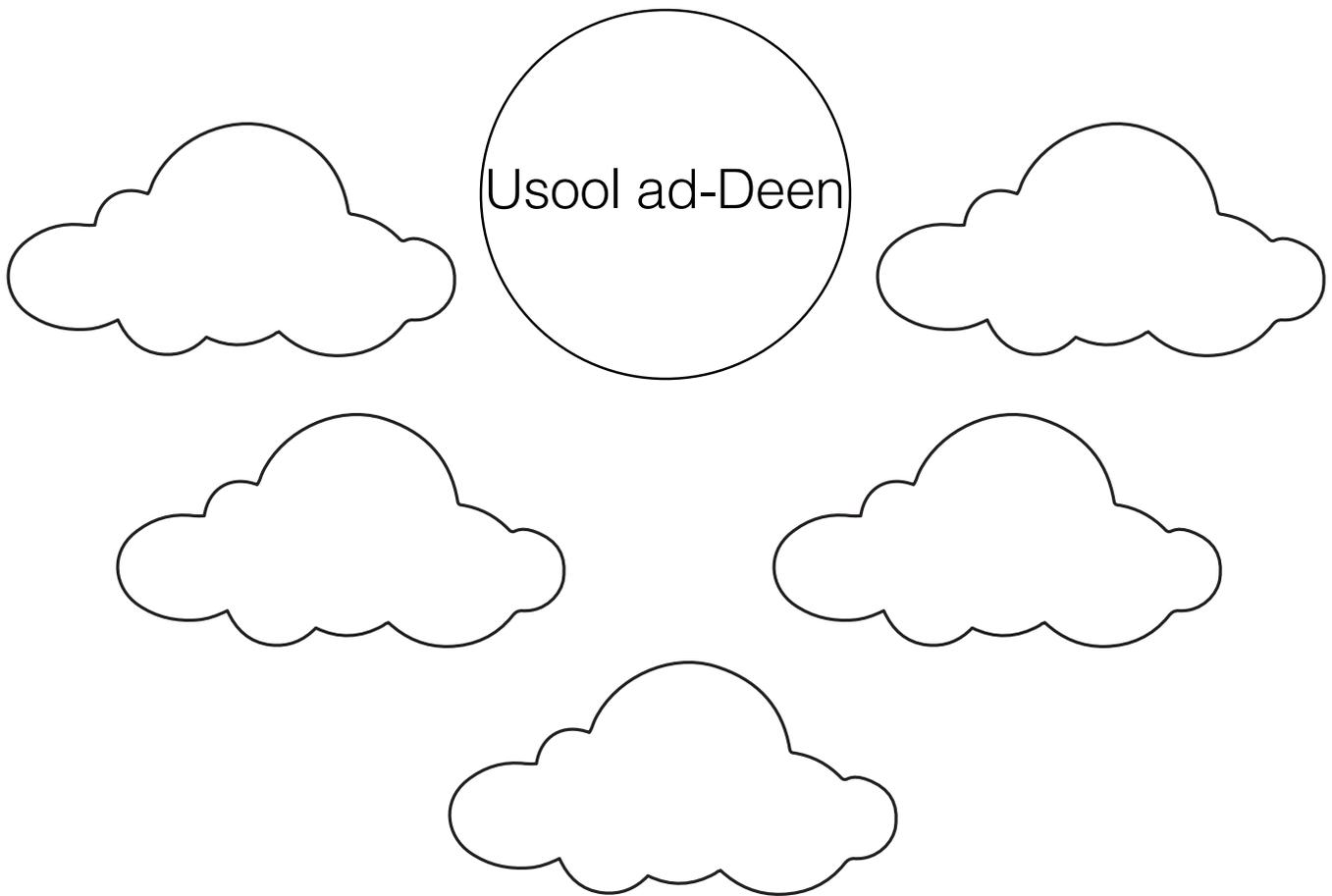
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# WORKSHEET 1.2

---

What are the 5 Usool-e-Deen (roots of religion)?

Choose the right answer from the list below and write one in each cloud.



**Word List:**

Adaalah    Salaah    Nabuwwah    Zakah

Qiyaamah    Hajj    Tawheed    Jihad    Imaamah

## A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE USOOL AD-DEEN

The next five chapters will take a deeper look at each of the Usool ad-Deen to help students gain a better understanding.

*Chapter 2* will explore Tawheed by looking at 3 attributes of Allah to help understand who He is.

*Chapter 3* will cover Adaalah and how Allah is always fair, even when something doesn't seem like it's fair.

*Chapter 4* will address Nabuwwah by introducing the Ulul 'Azm Prophets and 4 Divine Books.

*Chapter 5* will go into the topic of Imaamah and address why we need an Imam, as well as talk about the present Imam.

*Chapter 6* will discuss Qiyaamah. Students will learn why the Day of Judgment is necessary.

2

# TAWHEED: AL-ASMAA AL-HUSNAA

# LESSON 1: AL-ASMAA AL-HUSNAA

## KEY WORDS

AL-ASMAA AL-  
HUSNAA  
AR-RABB  
AL-QADEER  
AL-BASEER

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW  
ALONG AS YOU READ.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL MATCH  
NAMES OF ALLAH WITH  
THEIR MEANINGS.

### ART EXTENSION

STUDENTS CAN MAKE A  
MINI BOOK CHOOSING 5  
OF THE ASMAA AL-  
HUSNAA. THEY SHOULD  
WRITE THE NAME AND  
DRAW A PICTURE OF THE  
NAME AND HOW THEY  
APPLY IN REAL LIFE.

### GAMETIME

DESIGNATE 3 AREAS OF  
THE ROOM WITH 3 NAMES  
OF ALLAH. THEN, GIVE AN  
EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE  
NAMES. FOR EXAMPLE, SAY  
"WHEN YOU PRAY SALAAH,  
ALLAH SEES YOU."  
STUDENTS SHOULD GO  
AND STAND AT THE AL-  
BASEER AREA. THIS WILL  
HELP THEM LEARN AND  
UNDERSTAND THE NAMES.

In this lesson, students will deepen their understanding of Tawheed by learning what the Asmaa al-Husnaa are and specifically focusing on the meaning of 3 of Allah's Names.

**SAY:** Who remembers the first of the Usool ad-Deen?

Wait for answers. Students can also now turn to the READING page located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good, Tawheed means that Allah is one. To help us learn more about Allah, we can learn some of His attributes. If you remember, we previously learned about al-Khaaliq, the Creator, al-Kareem, the Generous, ar-Rahmaan, the Kind (to everyone), ar-Raheem, the Kind (especially to good Muslims), and al-'Aleem, the Most Knowledgable. Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A) has quoted his father who quoted Prophet Muhammad (S) as saying: "There are 99 attributes, one hundred minus one, of Allah; whoever learns them, will enter Paradise." Why do you think it is important to learn about Allah's attributes?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Not only do we receive blessings for counting them, knowing them and practicing to try to act according to them also helps us learn about Allah. In the first lesson, we said that the first of the Usool ad-Deen is Tawheed, meaning that Allah is One. In order to understand that, we should know what Allah's attributes are. Allah's attributes are called the Asmaa al-Husnaa. Can everyone say that with me?

Have students repeat after you.

**SAY:** In a hadith it is said, "I am a like a treasure that wanted to be known." This is why Allah created humans, so we could learn and know about Allah. Through our worship of Allah, we can learn about Allah. And Allah makes it easy for us because He has 99 different and beautiful names that describe Him. In the Quran, Allah says, "And to Allah belongs the Beautiful and Perfect Names, so call upon Him by these Names." By learning about Allah's names, al-Asmaa al-Husnaa, not only can we know Allah better, but we can improve ourselves and try to show the attributes that are described in ourselves. We will learn the meanings of all 99 names later, but in this class we will focus on 3 names. I will tell you the name and the meaning and I would like you to repeat after me:

Make sure students are pronouncing words correctly. Also, pause after each one to elaborate on the meaning.

Ar-Rabb = The Nurturer (He takes care of us and because He knows what is best for us He is in charge)

Al-Qadeer = The Powerful (He is strong and capable of everything)

Al-Baseer = The All-Seeing (He is aware of everything)

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET, ART EXTENSION and GAMETIME activities located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: ASMAA AL-HUSNAA

---

## Asmaa al-Husnaa

Asmaa=names Husna= beautiful and perfect

Allah is the ideal name for God. Any other titles of God, like Rabb, are attributes (things that describe something) or names of God. Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A) has quoted Prophet Muhammad (S) as saying:

**“There are 99 attributes, one hundred minus one, of Allah;  
whoever learns them, will enter Paradise.”**

Not only do we receive blessings for learning them, knowing and believing in them is also a part of our faith. In the first lesson, we said that one of the Usool ad-Deen, is Tawheed that Allah is One. In order to understand that, we should know what Allah's attributes are. These attributes are described through His beautiful and perfect Names. Allah's attributes are called al-Asmaa al-Husnaa.

In a hadith it is said, “I am a treasure that wanted to be known.”

One of the reasons Allah created humans was so that we could learn and know about Allah. He has 99 different, beautiful and perfect names that describe Him. In the Quran, Allah says;

“And to Allah belongs the Beautiful and Perfect Names, so remember Him by these Names.”

By learning about Allah's names, al-Asmaa al-Husnaa, not only can we know Allah better, but we can improve ourselves and try to become like the attributes that are described. We will learn the meanings of all 99 names later, but in this class we will focus on 3 names.

**Ar-Rabb** = The Nurturer (He takes care us and because He knows what is best for us He is in charge)

**Al-Qadeer** = The Most Powerful (He can do everything)

**Al-Baseer** = The All-Seeing (He is aware of everything)

# WORKSHEET 2.1

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Connect the stars to the right banner.



# LESSON 2: ALLAH IS AR-RABB

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW  
ALONG AS YOU READ.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL TRACE  
"ALHAMDULILLAHI  
RABBIL 'AALAMEEN."

**SAY:** The first attribute of Allah that we are going to learn about is "Ar-Rabb," which means "The Nurturer." A nurturer is someone who takes care of us. Some of the things that a nurturer does is feed us, give us a place to live, guide us, and take care of us when we are sick. Allah knows what is best for us and that is why He is in charge. Can anyone think of examples of a nurturer?

Wait for answers. Look for answers like mother, father, teacher.

**SAY:** Good. Although our mother, father, and teacher take care of us, they can only do so because Allah created them and gave them the strength to do so. So you see, Allah is the one who truly takes care of us. So, why do you think Allah is called 'the Nurturer?'

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Allah not only created us, but He also takes care of us. He has given us a place to live, a mother and father, food to eat, and Prophets and Imams to guide us to the correct path, etc. Can you imagine what would happen if He did not take care of us? If you do not take care of your toys or books, what will happen to them?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Exactly. So now you see why the attribute of Ar-Rabb is so important. Can anyone recite the first 2 lines of Surah al-Fatiha for me?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The second line of Surah al-Fatiha is "Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'Aalameen," which means "all praise is for Allah, the Nurturer of the worlds." In this ayah, Allah tells us that He is our Nurturer and that He will always take care of us.

# AR-RABB = THE NURTURER

Ar-Rabb means that Allah is the Nurturer. A nurturer is someone who takes care of us. Some of the things that a nurturer does is feed us, give us a place to live, guide us, and take care of us when we are sick. Allah knows what is best for us and that is why He is in charge.

Some examples of nurturers in our lives are:

- Our parents
- Teachers
- Nurses

Although our mother, father, and teacher take care of us, they can only do so because Allah created them and gave them the strength to do so. So you see, Allah is the one who truly takes care of us.

Allah is called Ar-Rabb because He not only created us, but He also takes care of us. He has given us a place to live, a mother and father, food to eat, and Prophets and Imams to guide us to the correct path.

Can you imagine what would happen if He did not take care of us? If you do not take care of your toys or books, what will happen to them?

In Surah al-Fatiha, we say:



*Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'Aalameen*

All Praise is for Allah, the Nurturer of the Worlds

In this ayah, Allah tells us that He is our Nurturer and that He will always take care of us.

## WORKSHEET 2.2

---

Trace over “Alhamdulillah Rabbil ‘Alameen” and write the meaning on the line.

ALHAMDULILLAAH

RABBIL

ALAMEEN

---

---

# LESSON 3: ALLAH IS AL-QADEER

---

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW  
ALONG AS YOU READ.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL DRAW A  
PICTURE OF A SUPERHERO  
TO REALIZE THAT ALLAH IS  
MOST POWERFUL.

In this lesson, students will learn about the attribute of “Al-Qadeer,” the Most Powerful.

**SAY:** Tell me about your favorite superheroes and their superpowers!

The teacher can write the answers on the board and list their powers (E.g., some have x-ray vision, others can fly, while others have quick reflexes, climb walls, and have super strength).

**SAY:** Is there any one superhero who has all of these superpowers? Also, if these characters were real, who gave them these powers?

Wait for answers. Students should say ‘no’.

**SAY:** As you can see, each superhero has only one or two powers. One can fly, but one can not. One has x-ray vision, the other does not. One can climb walls, but one can not. Also everything that we have is from Allah. So *even* if they existed and had super powers, Allah gave them their superpowers!

When we say Allah is ‘al-Qadeer’, the Most Powerful, it means that He has **all** powers and strengths because He is Allah. Look at all the beautiful things He has created such as the galaxy, planets, strong mountains, deep oceans, etc. These powers were not given to Allah by someone else, rather they come from Allah Himself. Even though, Allah does not have a body (because He is not like humans), He still has the power over everything.

## AL-QADEER= THE MOST POWERFUL

Al-Qadeer means that Allah is The Most Powerful.

What do superheroes have? Super powers.

Each superhero has different powers. For example:

- some have quick reflexes and can climb walls.
- some are really strong
- some can fly

As you can see, each superhero has only one or two powers. One can fly, but one can not. One has x-ray vision, the other does not. One can climb walls, but one can not. Also, everything that we have is from Allah. So *even* if they existed and had super powers, Allah gave them their superpowers!

When we say Allah is al-Qadeer, the Most Powerful, it means that He has **all** powers and strengths because He is Allah. Look at all the beautiful things He has created such as the galaxy, planets, strong mountains, deep oceans, etc. These powers were not given to Allah by someone else, rather they come from Allah Himself. Even though, Allah does not have a body (because He is not like humans), but He still has the power over everything.

# WORKSHEET 2.3

---

Draw a picture of a superhero below and list all of the super powers he/she does and does not have.

POWERS THE SUPER HERO HAS	POWERS THE SUPER HERO DOES NOT HAVE

ALLAH HAS ALL THE SUPER POWERS BECAUSE HE IS AL-QADEER. THESE POWERS ARE FROM HIMSELF AND NO ONE HAD TO GIVE THEM TO HIM.

# LESSON 3: ALLAH IS AL-BASEER

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW  
ALONG AS YOU READ.

### ACTIVITY

GIVE STUDENTS A SMALL  
FRUIT OR PIECE OF CANDY  
AND ASK THEM TO GO  
EAT IN AN AREA OF THE  
CLASSROOM WHERE NO  
ONE CAN SEE THEM.  
AFTER THEY ARE DONE,  
HAVE THEM RETURN TO  
THEIR SEATS. ASK THEM  
THE DIFFERENT AREAS  
WHERE THEY ATE IT.

### QURAN CONNECTION

STUDENTS WILL COLOR  
AN AYAH OF THE QURAN  
ABOUT HOW ALLAH SEES  
EVERYTHING WE DO.

In this lesson, students will learn about the attribute of “Al-Baseer,” the All-Seeing.

**SAY:** Al-Baseer means that Allah is All-Seeing. Does this mean that Allah has eyes?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Of course Allah does not have eyes, because He is not a human being like us. When we say that Allah is al-Baseer, it means that He knows everything that we do.

Let’s do an activity to help us understand. At this time, complete the ACTIVITY located in the TASK BAR. Then, turn to the READING located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good job. Let’s read a story now to help us understand the activity we just did. Once upon a time, there was a teacher who had many good students in his class, but there was one student, named Ibrahim, whom he especially respected. One day, some of the students asked their teacher why he respected Ibrahim so much.

He smiled and replied, “I will tell you tomorrow, InshaAllah.”

The next day, at the beginning of class, the teacher handed out an orange to each student. He gave them simple instructions: They had to peel the orange in a place where no one would see them. He dismissed them, and everyone quickly ran to different places, trying to hide as they peeled their oranges.

After a while, all the students returned with their freshly peeled oranges. However, one student, Ibrahim, had not peeled his orange. Everyone looked at him strangely.

The teacher asked him why he had not peeled his orange. He replied, “You asked me to go to a place where nobody would see me. I tried hard to find a place where Allah could not see me, but I realized that there is no such place. Everywhere I went, I was sure that Allah could see me, and I could not hide from Him. So, I could not follow your instructions.”

After hearing this, the teacher turned to the other students and said, “The reason I have special respect for Ibrahim is because he is always aware and remembers that Allah can always see him, no matter where he is. Therefore, he tries to never do anything that would displease Allah!”

At this time, students can complete the Quran CONNECTION located in the TASK BAR.

## AL-BASEER = THE ALL-SEEING

Al-Baseer means that Allah is All-Seeing. This does not mean that Allah has eyes, because He is not a human being like us. When we say that Allah is al-Baseer, it means that He knows everything that we do.

Once upon a time, there was a teacher who had many good students in his class, but there was one student, named Ibrahim, whom he especially respected. One day, some of the students asked their teacher why he respected Ibrahim so much.

He smiled and replied, "I will tell you tomorrow, InshaAllah."

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After hearing this, the teacher turned to the other students and said, "The reason I have special respect for Ibrahim is because he is always aware and remembers that Allah can always see him, no matter where he is. Therefore, he tries never to do anything that would displease Allah!"

The sixth Imam, Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A), said to one of his friends, "Fear God as if you are able to see Him because He sees you. And if you think that He is not able to see you, then you become a non-believer. And if you do believe that He sees you and you still commit a sin in His presence, then you consider Him as the lowest of those seeing you."

Allah is aware of what we do!



﴿أَلَمْ يَعْلَم بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ يَرَى﴾

“Alam ya’lam bi Annallaha yara?”

“Does one not know that Allah is always watching?”

3

**ADAALAH**

# ADAALAH

## KEY WORDS

ADAALAH  
AADIL  
JUST

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW  
ALONG AS YOU TALK.

### EXPERIMENT

GIVE STUDENTS A PIECE  
OF PAPER AND HAVE  
THEM ROLL IT UP INTO A  
TUBE. HAVE THEM PUT THE  
TUBE TO THEIR EYE LIKE A  
TELESCOPE AND ASK  
THEM WHAT THEY SEE.  
THEN ASK THEM TO  
REMOVE THE PAPER AND  
DESCRIBE WHAT THEY SEE.  
JUST HOW THEIR VISION  
WAS LIMITED WHEN THEY  
WERE LOOKING THROUGH  
THE TUBE, OUR  
KNOWLEDGE IS LIMITED,  
BUT ALLAH IS ABLE TO SEE  
EVERYTHING.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL ANSWER  
QUESTIONS ABOUT THE  
READING.

In this chapter, students will gain a deeper understanding of Allah's justice despite our limited knowledge.

**SAY:** Who remembers what the second part of the Usool ad-Deen is and what it means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The second aspect of the Usool ad-Deen is Adaalah, which means that Allah is Just or Fair. I've heard many of you say, "That's not fair," when you see something you think is unfair. Sometimes, though, something might happen that seems unfair, but if we take a closer look, or get some more information, we find out that it actually *is* fair. We just *thought* it was unfair because we didn't know the whole story. Can anyone think of examples of this?

Wait for answers. At this time, students can follow along by turning to the READING located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good. Let me share a story with you. One day, all of Mrs. Zainab's students were sitting in class and finishing their art projects. They were excited for lunch, which was coming up next. Finally, it was time for lunch, so they all grabbed their lunch boxes and began heading outside. However, as they were leaving, they saw that Mrs. Zainab gave one student, Sarah, a juicy hamburger and juice box. During lunch, they all kept whispering to each other, "Mrs. Zainab is so unfair! She gave a delicious burger to Sarah, but no one else!"

After lunch, they came into class and sat on the rug. Mrs. Zainab sat with them and started talking to them. She explained, "Sometimes, we are very quick to say that something isn't fair, even though we don't know the whole story. For example, I heard some of you say I was unfair earlier when I gave Sarah a burger, but you don't know why I gave it to her. I got permission from Sarah to tell you about her situation so you can all learn a very important lesson today. The reason I gave her the burger was because her mother is in the hospital, because she is very sick, and Sarah's father died and went to Allah when she was very young. There was nobody to pack her a lunch today, so I decided to give her my lunch since I did not want her to go hungry. Do you still think that what I did was unfair?" The students all felt very embarrassed and shook their heads. They apologized to Sarah and Mrs. Zainab for saying the situation was unfair.

Muslims believe that Allah is always Just. In order to be Just, someone has to have knowledge about the entire situation. So, when we say that Allah is Just, it means that He is All-Knowing and makes decisions according to His infinite knowledge. So we should be very careful to say that something is not fair, because Allah has complete knowledge and sees the entire picture, and we only see a part of the picture.

At this time, do the EXPERIMENT located in the TASK BAR. Students can then complete the WORKSHEET.

# READING: ADAALAH

---

Adalah means that Allah is Just or Fair. Many people say, "That's not fair!" when they see something they think is unfair. Sometimes, though, something might happen that seems unfair, but if we take a closer look or get some more information, we find out that it actually is fair. We just thought it was unfair because we didn't know the whole story.

One day, all of Mrs. Zainab's students were sitting in class and finishing their art projects. They were excited for lunch, which was coming up next. Finally, it was time for lunch, so they all grabbed their lunch boxes and began heading outside. However, as they were leaving, they saw that Mrs. Zainab gave one student, Sarah, a juicy hamburger and juice box. During lunch, they all kept whispering to each other, "Mrs. Zainab is so unfair! She gave a delicious burger to Sarah, but no one else!"

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# WORKSHEET 3.1

---

## Adalah

Answer the following questions.

1. What does it mean when we say that Allah is Just?
2. In order to be Just, someone has to have \_\_\_\_\_ about the \_\_\_\_\_ situation.
3. Can you say that something is unfair if you don't know the whole story?
4. Did the students in the story have all the information before they said Mrs. Zainab was unfair?
5. Allah has \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge and sees the entire picture, but we only have limited knowledge.

4

# NABUWWAH

# NABUWWAH: ULUL ‘AZM

## KEY WORDS

ULUL ‘AZM  
ZABOOR  
TAWRAAH  
INJEEL  
QURAN

In this lesson, students will deepen their knowledge of Nabuwwah by learning about the 5 Ulul ‘Azm Prophets and the 4 Heavenly Books.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember how many Prophets Allah sent to the people? Students may recall that there are 124,000 Prophets.

**SAY:** Allah has sent many Prophets from the beginning of time to guide people. There are 124,000 Prophets that have been sent throughout time. Out of these 124,000, there are 5 Prophets that are special. This is because they brought new laws from Allah for people to follow and that the rest of the Prophets would teach people. They are known as the Ulul ‘Azm. Does anyone want to guess who these 5 Prophets are?

Wait for answers. At this time, students can turn to the READING located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good. The 5 Ulul ‘Azm Prophets who brought laws for human beings are:

1. Prophet Nuh (A)
2. Prophet Ibrahim (A)
3. Prophet Musa (A)
4. Prophet Isa (A)
5. Prophet Muhammad (S)

**SAY:** The new set of laws (Shari’ah) the Prophets were given were usually made into a book. These are known as Divine or Heavenly books. Prophet Nuh (A) and Prophet Ibrahim (A) 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. Zaboor (revealed to Prophet Dawood (A))
2. Tawraah (revealed to Prophet Musa (A))
3. Injeel (revealed to Prophet Isa (A))
4. Quran (revealed to Prophet Muhammad (S))

**Teachers Note:** Zaboor is a holy book, even though Prophet Dawood was not an Ulul ‘Azm Prophet because it consisted of dua and munajaat, not new laws. The Tawraah is otherwise known as the Old Testament and the Injeel is also called the New Testament, although needless to say, neither of the original books have been preserved.

Have students repeat the names of the book after you and check for correct pronunciation.

**SAY:** Why do you think these books may have been or are important? Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. These books contain laws for us to follow. We follow the laws in the Quran because it is the most updated book that was revealed to the last Prophet Muhammad (S).

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION Activities, located in the TASK BAR.

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG AS YOU READ TO THEM.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL COMPLETE WORKSHEETS TO HELP THEM REMEMBER THE 5 ULUL ‘AZM PROPHETS AND THE 4 DIVINE BOOKS.

### ART EXTENSION

HAVE STUDENTS TAKE SMALL PIECES OF CONSTRUCTION PAPER AND MAKE THEM INTO 4 DIFFERENT BOOKS. ON THE COVER OF EACH BOOK, HAVE THEM WRITE THE NAME OF ONE OF THE 4 HEAVENLY BOOKS AND THE PROPHET TO WHICH IT WAS REVEALED. THEN, HAVE THEM PUNCH A HOLE IN THE TOP AND TIE A STRING ONTO EACH ONE. THEY CAN TIE THESE ONTO A WOODEN ROD TO MAKE A MOBILE WITH A TITLE THAT SAYS "THE FOUR HEAVENLY BOOKS."

# READING: ULUL ‘AZM PROPHETS

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There are 5 Special Prophets called the Ulul ‘Azm Prophets who brought laws for human beings from Allah.

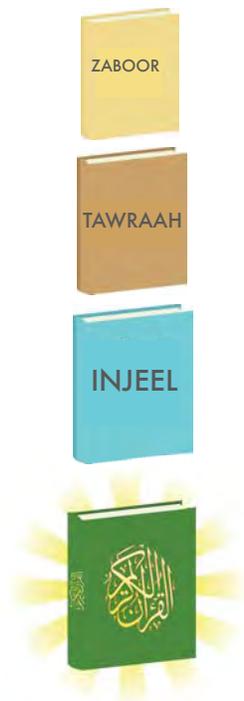
- Prophet Nuh (A)
- Prophet Ibrahim (A)
- Prophet Musa (A)
- Prophet Isa (A)
- Prophet Muhammad (S)

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

✽ Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book, but not much is known about either of these books.

Divine books that we know of are:

1. **Zaboor** – revealed to Prophet Dawood (A)
2. **Tawraah** – revealed to Prophet Musa (A)
3. **Injeel** – revealed to Prophet Isa (A)
4. **Quran** – revealed to Prophet Muhammad (S)



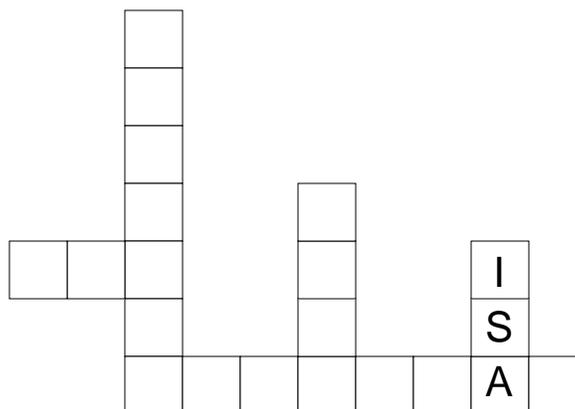
# WORKSHEET

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1. Can you fit the names of the Ulul ‘Azm Prophets in the crossword?

One has been done for you.

- Prophet Nuh (A)
- Prophet Ibrahim (A)
- Prophet Musa (A)
- Prophet Isa (A)
- Prophet Muhammad (S)



2. How many Divine Books did we learn about in this lesson? And what are they called?

We learned about \_\_\_\_\_ Divine Books.

They are:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5

# IMAAMAH

# LESSON 1: TWELVE IMAMS

## KEY WORDS

IMAM  
AL-HUJJAH  
SAAHIB AZ-ZAMAAN  
GHAYBAH

In this lesson students will learn about the 4th of the Usool ad-Deen, Imaamah. Imaamah is the belief that Allah sent us Imams to guide us.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember what Imam means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Imam means leader. Does anyone remember why Allah sent us Imams?

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG AS YOU READ TO THEM.

Wait for answers. At this time students can turn to the READING, located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Imams are leaders that Allah has picked for us so that they could help continue to guide us after Prophet Muhammad (S). Allah chose Imam Ali (A) to be the first teacher and role model for us after our Prophet (S). Do you remember what Imam Ali (A) had to be like for Allah to choose him to have this very important job?

Wait for answers.

### ACTIVITY

TAKE STUDENTS OUTSIDE AND HAVE THEM LINE UP. THE FIRST STUDENT WILL BE THE LEADER. EXPLAIN THAT THEY WILL HAVE TO TRUST THEIR LEADER TO PERFORM CERTAIN INSTRUCTIONS. ALL EXCEPT THE LEADER WILL CLOSE THEIR EYES AND PUT THEIR HAND ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE PERSON IN FRONT OF THEM. SEPARATE BOYS FROM GIRLS IF THERE ARE ENOUGH STUDENTS. THEN, GIVE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS LIKE "WALK AROUND IN A CIRCLE" OR "WALK TO THE WALL AND THEN COME BACK." THE LEADER MUST "LEAD" THE GROUP OF STUDENTS TO CARRY OUT THE ACTION AND EVERYONE ELSE MUST TRUST THE LEADER AND FOLLOW ALONG. DO THIS A FEW TIMES WITH DIFFERENT LEADERS. THIS ACTIVITY WILL TEACH THEM THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING A GOOD LEADER.

**SAY:** Imam Ali (A) was very truthful and kind and he always did what would make Allah happy. He knew that whatever Allah told him to do was the best for him because Allah loved him and all human beings very much. This is why he was the only one that could have this very important job as the first Imam.

Sayyida Fatimah Zahra (S) says that, "Our Imaamah and leadership is the cause of unity amongst all the Muslims." (Al-Ihtijaj of Tabarsi, Vol 1., P. 99)

At this time do the ACTIVITY in the TASK BAR to emphasize the characteristics of a good leader.

**SAY:** What did the activity show us about what we need to be a good leader?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Our Imams are leaders of all people. They represent Allah's message on earth for us to follow. They represent Allah's message on earth for us to follow. They are the best role models for us. They are very special people that we should respect and love because of their closeness to Allah. In order to be an Imam, the Imam has to:

- Be chosen by Allah.
- Be Ma'soom- not have committed any sins, not even by mistake.
- Be able to perform miracles.
- Have the best Akhlaq and the most knowledge.

There are 11 more Imams after Imam Ali (A). Does anyone remember who the next two are? I will give you a hint: they were also under the cloak with the Prophet (S)!

Wait for answers until Imam Hasan (A) and Imam Husain (A) are mentioned.

# TWELVE IMAMS (CON'T)

## TASK BAR

### GAMETIME

STUDENTS WILL PLAY THE NAME GAME WITH THE NAMES OF THE IMAMS. EACH PERSON WILL BE GIVEN THE NAME OF ONE IMAM. THEY WILL SIT IN A CIRCLE IN ORDER FROM FIRST IMAM TO THE LAST IMAM. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 PEOPLE IN THE CLASS, THEN THERE CAN BE 2 ROUNDS WHERE YOU START WITH THE FIRST IMAM AGAIN. IF THERE ARE LESS THAN 12 STUDENTS THEN SOME PEOPLE WILL HAVE TO SAY THE NAME OF 2 IMAMS. EACH WILL SAY THE NAME OF THE IMAMS IN ORDER A FEW TIMES FOR PRACTICE. THEN THE TEACHER POINTS TO A STUDENT AND A PERSON HAS TO NAME ALL OF THE NAMES BEFORE HIM OR HER IN ORDER. THIS GIVES STUDENTS A CHANCE TO PRACTICE SAYING THE NAMES AND KNOWING THEM IN ORDER.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL MATCH THE IMAMS WITH THEIR CORRECT NUMBER.

**SAY:** Good. Imam Hasan (A) is the second Imam and Imam Husain (A) is the third Imam. They are the sons of Imam Ali (A). After Imam Husain (A), his son became the Imam and this continued, son after son, until we reached our 12th and last Imam, who is still living today! All of our Imams (A) are similar to Imam Ali (A): they are truthful, kind, and always listen to Allah. They never did anything to displease Allah because they know Allah loves us and always does what is best for us. Let's learn their names in order and then we can play a game to help us remember!

Repeat each name after me:

1. Imam Ali (A)
2. Imam Hasan (A)
3. Imam Husain (A)
4. Imam Ali as-Sajjad Zainul 'Abideen (A)
5. Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (A)
6. Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A)
7. Imam Musa al-Kadhim (A)
8. Imam Ali ar-Ridha (A)
9. Imam Muhammad at-Taqi al-Jawad (A)
10. Imam Ali an-Naqi al-Hadi (A)
11. Imam Hasan al-Askari (A)
12. Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (A)

Please remember to check for proper Arabic pronunciation. For example students should say Imam Ridha (not Riza).

At this time, do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR.

As a wrap-up, students can complete the WORKSHEETS, located in the TASK BAR.

# TWELVE IMAMS

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## A'immah (A) - (12 Imams)

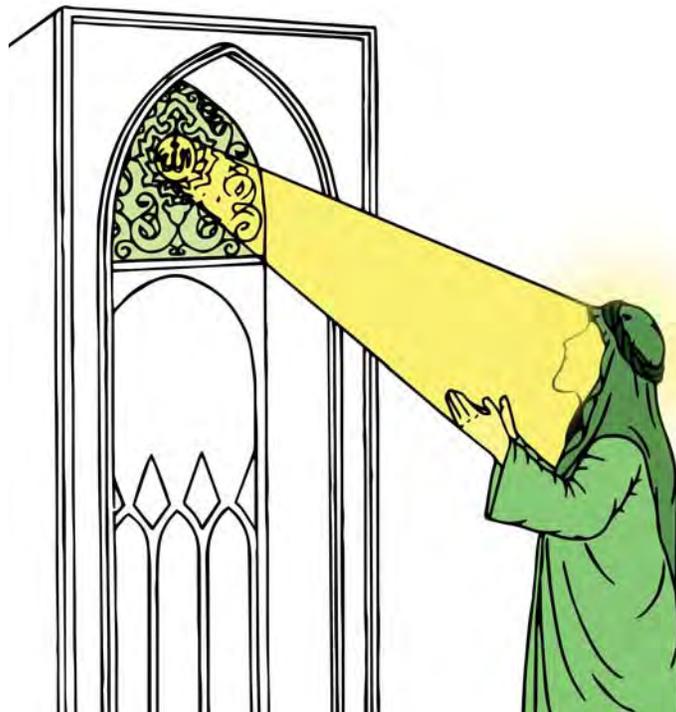
The A'immah (A) came after our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S), as he was the last of the Prophets.

Just like prophets, Imams have to:

- Be chosen by Allah
- Be Ma'soom- not have committed any sins, not even by mistake.
- Be able to perform miracles
- Have the best Akhlaq and the most knowledge.

### 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.



# 12 IMAMS (A)

---

The 12 Imams came after our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S), as he was the last of the Prophets. Imam means leader.

We also call our 12 Imams A‘immah which is the plural for Imam.

Names of the A‘immah:

- 1st: Imam Ali (A)
- 2nd: Imam Hasan (A)
- 3rd: Imam Husain (A)
- 4th: Imam Ali as-Sajjad Zainul ‘Abideen (A)
- 5th: Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (A)
- 6th: Imam Ja‘far As-Sadiq (A)
- 7th: Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (A)
- 8th: Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (A)
- 9th: Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (A)
- 10th: Imam Ali An-Naqi (A)
- 11th: Imam Hasan Al-Askari (A)
- 12th: Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (A)

# WORKSHEET 5.1

---

Join the Imam's name with the right number box.

Imam Ali as-Sajjad Zainul ‘Abideen (A)	1
Imam Ali (A)	2
Imam Ali an-Naqi al-Hadi(A)	3
Imam Hasan (A)	4
Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (A)	5
Imam Husain (A)	6
Imam Musa al-Kadhim (A)	7
Imam Hasan al-Askari (A)	8
Imam Ja‘far as-Sadiq (A)	9
Imam Ali ar-Ridha (A)	10
Imam Muhammad at-Taqi al-Jawad (A)	11
Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (A)	12

# LESSON 2: THE LIVING IMAM

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE TEACHER BY TURNING TO THE "OUR PRESENT IMAM" PAGE.

### WORKSHEETS

STUDENTS WILL MATCH THE TITLES OF IMAM AL-MAHDI (A) WITH THEIR MEANINGS.

In this lesson students will learn about the 12th Imam, Al-Mahdi, as well as his titles and why he is in Ghaybah.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember the name of our 12th and present Imam?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Our present Imam's name is Muhammad bin Hasan, also known as Imam al-Mahdi. Does anyone remember why he is titled al-Mahdi and what it means?

Wait for answers. Students can also turn to the READING, located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good. Our 12th Imam is al-Mahdi because he is guided by Allah alone. This is why we follow Imam al-Mahdi (A) as our leader, because he is the only living person who is the best at following Allah. Imam al-Mahdi (A) has been living for a very long time, but is hidden from us. We will talk about why that is in a moment. He also has other titles. Al-Hujjah means that he is the proof of Allah on earth. One day, the 10th Imam, Imam al-Hadi (A), told his companion Dawood that following the 12th Imam will be very hard for you. Dawood asked, "Why?" And the Imam replied, "Because people will not be able to see or talk to him." Then, he asked the Imam, "So, how should we remember him?" He said, "By saying Al-Hujjah min Aali Muhammad – The Proof from the family of Prophet Muhammad." (Al-Kafi, Vol. 1 P. 328) He is also known as Saahib az-Zamaan, the Living Master. One day, Imam Hasan al-Askari (A) told his son, "I have some good news for you! You are Saahib az-Zamaan, the Living Master." Now, why do you think Imam al-Mahdi (A) is hidden from us ?

Wait for answers. Have students follow along in the READING.

**SAY:** When we say the 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 hide him from the believers?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** 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 that the Prophet (S) had taught. They were often bothered by the rulers of their times. These rulers were jealous and afraid of the Imams. So, they prevented them from teaching others, kept them under very strict control, and sometimes put them in jail. Many of our Imams were poisoned by the rulers of their time. To protect the Twelfth Imam, Allah placed him in Ghaybah. This way, the enemies cannot hurt him, and he is safe. Allah hid the Imam. While in Ghaybah, the Imam can still guide the people and be the best example and role model for us but without fear of being killed by the enemies.

Students can now work on the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.

# THE LIVING IMAM (CON'T)

## TASK BAR

### CIRCLE TIME

HAVE STUDENTS SIT IN A CIRCLE AND SAY ONE THING THEY CAN DO TO PREPARE FOR IMAM AL-MAHDI'S (A) ARRIVAL.

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG AS THE TEACHER READS "PREPARING FOR THE IMAM TO COME."

### AUDIO

PLAY ONE OF THE DUAS MENTIONED IN CLASS ABOUT IMAM AL-MAHDI (A).

### ART EXTENSION

STUDENTS CAN MAKE THEIR OWN POSTER ON PREPARING FOR IMAM AL-MAHDI (A), USING PICTURES AND WORDS THAT WILL SHOW WHAT THEY WILL DO TO PREPARE FOR HIS ARRIVAL.

### COLORING

STUDENTS CAN COLOR THE PICTURE OF MASJID JAMKARAN. EXPLAIN HOW THAT IS THE SPECIAL MASJID OF IMAM AL-MAHDI (A) IN IRAN.

**SAY:** Now we are going to learn about what we can do to prepare for when Imam al-Mahdi (A) comes out of ghaybah. Does anyone have any ideas on what we can do to prepare?

Wait for answers. You can do the CIRCLE TIME Activity located in the TASK BAR.

After the activity, students can also turn to the READING, located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** We can all try to be good Muslims. Someone who is waiting for the Imam to appear so he can join him should have good Akhlaq. He or she should do good deeds and be a true Muslim. A person who does bad deeds is not a true believer, and cannot say he or she is a friend of the Imam. The Imam will welcome those people to join him in spreading truth on Earth 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 the Muslims. 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 them, and will welcome them when he appears.

**SAY:** All believers are waiting for the arrival of Imam al-Mahdi (A). They hope they will be from among the followers of the Imam. They pray that Allah will make them from among the people who help and work with the Imam when he appears. Believers need to do more than just wait silently for the Imam to appear. The following are some things which we may do during the period of Ghaybah. We can remember him through reciting Dua and Ziyaarah. There are many things we can recite every day to show that we remember the Imam. Some of these are: ziyaarah of the Twelfth Imam, Dua al-Ahd, and other longer duas. The least we can do is greet him daily by saying "Assalaamu alayka yaa Imam az-Zamaan - Peace be on you, Imam of the time" and recite Dua Al-Faraj. Let's recite both of these together.

Together as a class, convey your salaam to Imam al-Mahdi (A). You can teach them to stand out of respect for him and how since its Wajib for a Muslim to respond to a salaam, Imam al-Mahdi (A) will always respond back!

At this time you can do the AUDIO ART EXTENSION and COLORING Activities located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: THE LIVING IMAM

---

Name : Muhammad bin Hasan

Title : Al-Mahdi (the guided one),

Al-Hujjah (proof of Allah),

Saahib az-Zamaan (the living master).



Birthday : Friday, 15th of Sha'ban 255 A.H in Samarra

Father : Imam Hasan al-Askari AS)

Mother : Sayyida Narjis (A)

Alive and in Ghaybah.

# WHY IS OUR IMAM HIDDEN FROM US?

---

Why is our Imam hidden from us?

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 conceal him from the believers? The following is one of the possible reason 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 that 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 from teaching others, 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 placed him in ghaybah. This way the enemies could not reach him.

In the Holy Quran Allah says:

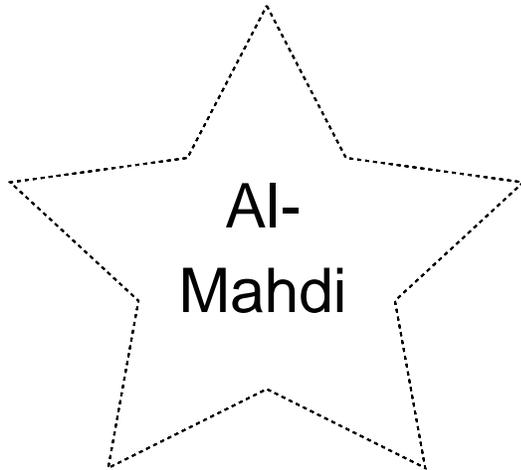


**“They intend to blow out the Light of Allah with their mouths, but Allah will perfect His Light, even though the disbelievers may not like it.” (61:8)**

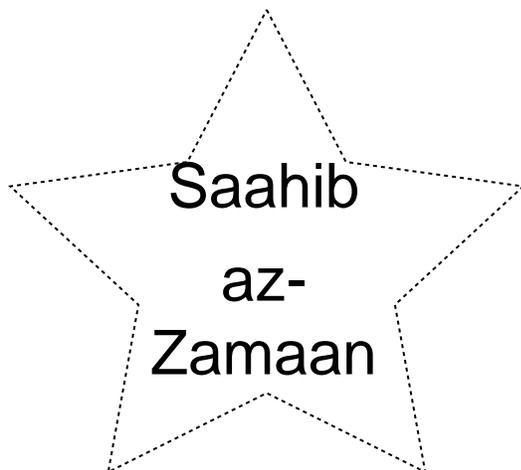
## WORKSHEET 5.2

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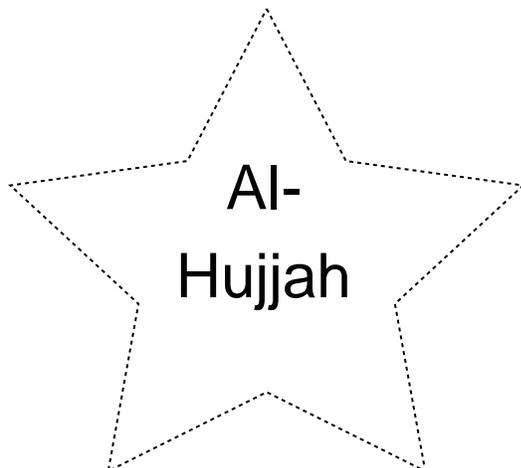
Match the title of Imam al-Mahdi (A) with the meaning by drawing arrows.



The Guided one



The Proof of Allah



The Living Master

# PREPARING FOR THE IMAM TO COME

---

## Preparing for the Imam to come

All believers are eager for the coming of Imam al-Mahdi (A). They hope they will be from among the followers of the Imam. They pray that Allah should help them be 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 that we may do during ghaybah.

### 1. Be a good Muslim

We can all try to be good Muslims. Someone who is waiting for the Imam to appear so he can join him should have good Akhlaq. He or she should do good deeds and be a true Muslim. A person who does bad deeds is not a true believer and cannot say he or she is a friend of the Imam. The Imam will welcome those people to join him in spreading truth on the earth 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 by staying away from sins and evil. The Imam is aware of the deeds of the Muslims. 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 them, and will welcome them when he appears.

## 2. Remember him through reciting Duas and Ziyaarah.

There are many things we can recite every day to show that we remember the Imam. Some of these are: ziyaarah of the Twelfth Imam, Dua al-Ahd and other longer duas. The least we can do is greet him daily by saying:

“Assaalaamu alayka yaa Imam az-Zamaan; Peace be on you, O the Living Master”



Allaahumma 'ajil li waliyyikal faraj

“O Allah, make things easy for your Wali (the one who is close to Allah) even sooner!”



6

# QIYAAMAH

# QIYAAMAH

## KEY WORDS

QIYAAMAH  
DAY OF JUDGMENT  
AADIL

In this lesson, students will learn about the 5th of the Usool ad-Deen, Qiyaamah.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember what the 5th of the Usool ad-Deen is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good, it's Qiyaamah, the Day of Judgment. Why does there need to be a Day of Judgment?

Wait for answers.

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW  
ALONG AS YOU READ TO  
THEM.

### COLOR

STUDENTS WILL COLOR AN  
AAYAH OF THE QURAN  
RELATED TO QIYAAMAH.

**SAY:** What if I told you we were going to have a competition, like a race. You practice running every day, trying to become faster so that you can win the race. Finally, the day of the race arrives, and you're very excited. Everyone's lined up at the starting line, and the teacher says "1, 2, 3 Go!" and everyone starts racing. You run as fast as you can and, as you're approaching the finish line everyone is cheering. You cross the finish line and realize that you're the winner! You're so happy that you won and are waiting for your trophy, but then everyone just leaves. You look for the teacher and run up to her asking, "Where's my trophy?" She says to you, "There is none!" You're really confused. How would you feel if this happened to you?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Exactly, you would be very upset if this happened to you, because it wouldn't be fair. Think of this life as a race. We work so hard to try to obey Allah's rules, but then imagine if there was no reward. And imagine if those people who do so many bad things don't receive a punishment. But we know that Allah is Aadil, meaning Fair and Just. Of course He is going to give us rewards for our good deeds and punish the bad deeds. That is why we need the Day of Judgment. Those people who were good can live peacefully in Jannah, and those who were bad will be punished.

At this time, students can complete the COLORING activity.

## QIYAAMAH = DAY OF JUDGMENT

Why does there need to be a Day of Judgment?

Imagine we were going to have a race. You practice running every day, trying to become faster so that you can win the race.

Finally, the day of the race arrives, and you're very excited. Everyone's lined up at the starting line, and the teacher says "1, 2, 3 Go!" Everyone starts racing. You run as fast as you can and, as you're approaching the finish line, everyone is cheering. You cross the finish line and realize that you're the winner! You're so happy that you won and are waiting for your trophy but then everyone just leaves.

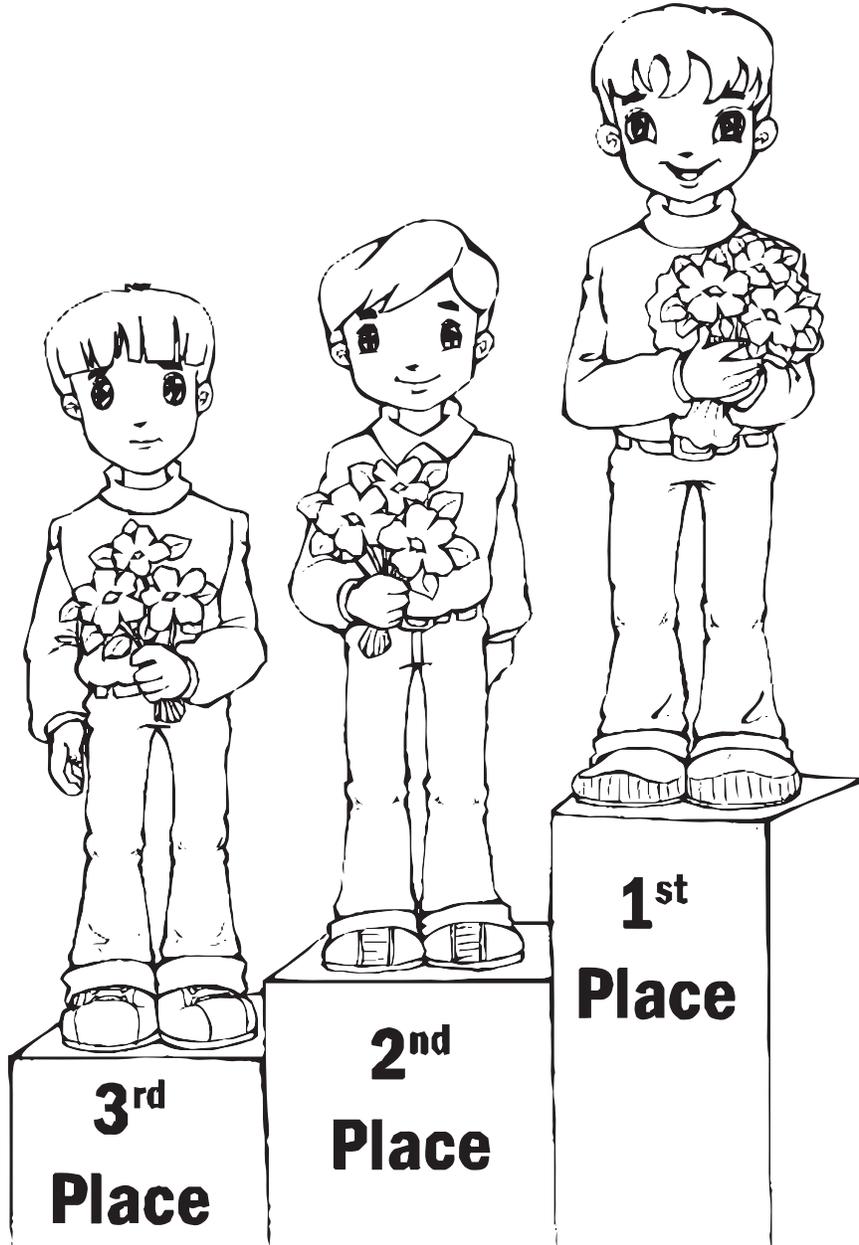
You look for the teacher and run up to her asking, "Where's my trophy?" She says to you, "There is none!" You're really confused.

How would you feel if this happened to you?

Think of this life as a race. We work so hard to try to obey Allah's rules, but imagine if there was no reward. Imagine if those people who did really bad things weren't punished. We know that Allah is Aadil, meaning Fair and Just. Of course He is going to give us rewards for our good deeds and punish our bad deeds. That is why we need the Day of Judgment.

Those people who were good can live peacefully in Jannah, and those who were bad will be punished.

Ranks of People with Allah



﴿وَلِكُلِّ دَرَجَةٍ مِّمَّا عَمِلُوا﴾

“Wa li kullin darajaatumm mim-maa ‘amiloo.”

“And to all are (given) ranks according to what they have done.”

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# KNOWING QURAN

# LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION

## KEY WORDS

QU'RAN  
SURAH  
FATIHA  
AL-IKHLAAS

In this lesson students will learn more about Allah's book, the Holy Quran.

**SAY:** Does anyone know where we can go if we want Allah to talk to us?

Wait for answers and ideas.

**SAY:** There is a special book that contains the words of Allah, and if we read it, it is as if Allah is talking to us. Does anyone know what the name of this book is?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** The name of the book is the Quran. This book has only the words of Allah, who sent them down to our Prophet Muhammad (S). Then, our Prophet (S) recited the words to the people, and they were written down in the language of Arabic.

Do the SHOW N' TELL Activity from the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** The Quran has not been changed since it first came down to the people. Allah has protected it from anyone changing His words. Does anyone have any ideas about what Allah tells us in the Quran?

Wait for student responses.

**SAY:** Good ideas. In the Quran, Allah tells us true stories of our Prophet and other prophets, He teaches us about Heaven and Hell, and He tells us how He wants us to act. It is a very important book, one that we should really get to know very well so we know what Allah wants from us. What are some ways we can get to know the Quran?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** We can learn to recite verses from the Quran; we can learn enough Arabic so we can read the Quran; and we can try our best to understand the meaning of the Quran so we can act correctly, the way that Allah wants us to! There are 114 Surahs in the Quran. A surah is a chapter of the Quran. As you get older and closer to the age where Salaah will be Wajib, it is important not only to recite Quran in Arabic correctly, without mistakes, but also to try to understand the meaning in English. This is because you will need to recite short surahs in your Salaah, and, when you talk to Allah, you want to understand what you are saying. In the next 2 lessons, we will be focusing on reciting and understanding 2 short surahs of the Quran.

T14

Students can now work on the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.

**SHOW N' TELL**  
SHOW STUDENTS DIFFERENT  
MUSHAFS OF THE QURAN  
AND EXPLAIN HOW ARABIC  
IS READ FROM RIGHT TO  
LEFT.

**COLORING**  
STUDENTS CAN COLOR THE  
PICTURE ALONG WITH QU-  
RANIC AYAH.

Reciting the Noble Quran



﴿فَاَقْرَأْ وَاَمَّا تيسَّرَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ﴾

“Faq’raoo maa Tayas-sara minal Quran.”

“So then read as much of the Quran as is possible for you.”

# LESSON 2: SURAH FATIHA

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS WILL FOLLOW ALONG AS THE TEACHER RECITES SURAH FATIHA OUT LOUD.

### GAMETIME

ONE STUDENT SAYS THE FIRST LINE OF SURAH FATIHA AND THEN POINTS TO ANOTHER STUDENT WHO HAS TO SAY THE LINE THAT FOLLOWS. THIS STUDENT POINTS TO ANOTHER AND SO ON. THIS WAY, THE GROUP OF STUDENTS PRACTICE SURAH FATIHA. THE TEACHER SHOULD CORRECT PRONUNCIATION WHERE NECESSARY.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL MATCH EACH LINE WITH ITS CORRECT MEANING.

### PRACTICE

PRACTICE IS KEY TO LEARNING CORRECT RECITATION. TRY TO START EVERY CLASS WITH THE RECITATION OF SURAH FATIHA SO THAT STUDENTS ARE CONSTANTLY LISTENING TO THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION.

In this lesson, students will learn to correctly recite the first chapter of the Quran, Surah Fatiha, and try to understand its meaning.

**SAY:** Today, we are going to learn about the first surah of the Quran. This is the only surah that has to be recited in every Wajib Salaah, and it is also the same surah that is often recited to send thawaab (reward) for someone who passes away. Can anyone guess the name of this Surah?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good! Surah Fatiha is the first surah of the Quran. It is an important surah because Muslims say it many times in a day when they offer their Salaah. First we will recite Surah Fatiha together and we will try to pronounce the Arabic correctly. Sometimes, people pronounce the Arabic words a little differently than they are supposed to, and this has to be corrected because it may change the meaning of what we are saying. How would you like it if someone pronounced your name wrong all the time and didn't fix it? The Quran is Allah's words, and we should pronounce the words the way He wants us to.

Students can now turn to the READING page located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Repeat each line after me and try to pronounce it the same way as I do.

Alternatively, you can play an audio of Surah Fatiha so students can hear the correct pronunciation. Please make sure students pronounce the letters correctly. For example, they should say "Dhaaleen" not "Zaaleen," and they should say "Ladheena" and not "Lazeena"!

**SAY:** Does anyone want to try to recite Surah Fatiha for the class?

Make sure students are pronouncing words correctly. Perhaps offer a prize for the students who have the courage to recite it correctly in front of everyone.

**SAY:** Good. As we learn the correct pronunciation, it is good if we learn what it is we are saying by learning the meaning of Surah Fatiha. Let's read the meaning together.

Read the translation of Surah Fatiha together as a class, and elaborate on meanings wherever necessary.

At this time do the GAMETIME activity and then students can complete the WORKSHEET and PRACTICE, located in the TASK BAR.

# RECITATION OF SURAH AL-FATIHA

## Correct Recitation of Surah Al Fatiha

1. Bismillaahir Rahmanir Raheem بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾
2. Alhamdu lillaail rabbil ‘aalameen الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾
3. Arrahmaanir Raheem الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾
4. Maaliki yaw middeen الَّذِي يَوْمَ الدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾
5. Iyyaka na‘budu wa iyyaka nasta‘een إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥﴾
6. Ihdinas siraatal mustaqeem اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾
7. Siraatal ladheena an‘amta ‘alayhim الصِّرَاطَ الَّذِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ  
Ghayril magdhoobi ‘alayhim waladhaaleen غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

In The Name Of Allah, The Beneficent, The Merciful (1)

All praise is for Allah, the Lord of the Worlds. (2)

The Beneficent, the Merciful. (3)

Master of the Day of Judgment. (4)

You alone we worship and from you alone we ask for help. (5)

Keep us on the right path. (6)

The path of those you have given your favors. Not (the path) of those you dislike, nor of those who go astray. (7)

# WORKSHEET 7.1

---

Match by connecting the verses to the correct meaning.

1. Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

You alone we worship and from  
You alone we ask for help.

2. Alhamdu lillaail rabbil 'aalameen

Keep us on the right path.

3. Arrahmaanir Raheem

The path of those you have  
given your favors. Not (the path)  
of those you dislike, nor of those  
who go astray.

4. Maaliki yaw middeen

In The Name Of Allah, The  
Beneficent, The Merciful

5. Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'een

Master of the Day of Judgment.

6. Ihdinas siraatal mustaqeem

All praise is for Allah, the  
Lord of the Worlds.

7. Siraatal ladheena an'amta 'alayhim

The Beneficent, the Merciful.

Ghayril magdhoobi 'alayhim waladhaaleen

# LESSON 3: SURAH AL-IKHLAAS

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS WILL FOLLOW ALONG AS THE TEACHER RECITES SURAH AL-IKHLAAS OUT LOUD.

### GAMETIME

ONE STUDENT SAYS THE FIRST LINE OF SURAH AL-IKHLAAS AND THEN THEY POINT TO ANOTHER STUDENT WHO THEN HAS TO SAY THE LINE THAT FOLLOWS. THIS STUDENT POINTS TO ANOTHER AND SO ON. THIS WAY THE GROUP OF STUDENTS PRACTICE SURAH AL-IKHLAAS. THE TEACHER SHOULD CORRECT PRONUNCIATION WHERE NECESSARY.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL MATCH EACH LINE WITH ITS CORRECT MEANING.

### PRACTICE

PRACTICE IS KEY TO LEARNING THE CORRECT RECITATION. TRY TO START EVERY CLASS WITH THE RECITATION OF SURAH AL-IKHLAAS SO THAT STUDENTS ARE CONSTANTLY LISTENING TO THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION.

In this lesson, students will learn to correctly recite Surah Al-Ikhlaas and try to understand its meaning.

**SAY:** Today, we are going to learn to recite and understand the meaning of another short, but important Surah. Surah Al-Ikhlaas is a Surah that many people choose to recite in their Salaah, although they can also choose to recite another Surah in its place. It is a very special Surah. The Prophet (S) has said that anyone who recites Surah Al-Ikhlaas three times, it's as if they have recited the whole Quran! Let's listen carefully so we can try to receive the rewards of reciting the whole Quran.

Students can now turn to the READING page located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Repeat each line after me and try to pronounce it the same way as I do.

Alternatively, you can play an audio of Surah Al-Ikhlaas so students can hear the correct pronunciation. Please make sure students pronounce the letters correctly. For example, they should say "Wa lam" not "Va lam."

**SAY:** Does anyone want to try to recite Surah Al-Ikhlaas for the class?

Make sure students are pronouncing words correctly. Perhaps offer a prize for the students who have the courage to recite it correctly in front of everyone.

**SAY:** Good. As we learn the correct pronunciation, we should also learn what it is we are saying by learning the meaning of Surah Al-Ikhlaas. This surah is also known as Surah at-Tawheed. It talks about the first of the Usool ad-Deen, that Allah is One. As we go through the meaning, see if you can figure out why. Let's read the meaning together.

Read the translation of Surah Al-Ikhlaas together as a class and elaborate on the meanings wherever necessary.

At this time, do the GAMETIME activity; then, students can complete the WORKSHEET and PRACTICE located in the TASK BAR.

# RECITATION OF SURAH AL-IKHLAAS

## Surah al-Ikhlaas

1. Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

2. Qul huwallaahu ahad

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

3. Allaahus samad

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

4. Lam yalid walam yoolad

لَمْ يَكِلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

5. Walam yakullahu kufuwan ahad

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

1. In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

2. O Prophet! Say: He is Allah, [He is] One.

3. Allah is the one everyone goes to for help.

4. He neither gives birth nor is born.

5. Nor is there anything equal to Him.

# WORKSHEET 7.2

---

## Translation of Surah al-Ikhlaas

Match by connecting the verse to the correct meaning.

1. Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem

Allah is the one everyone goes to for help.

2. Qul huwallaahu Ahad

In the name of Allah, the compassionate the merciful.

3. Allaahus samad

Nor is there anything equal to Him.

4. Lam yalid walam yoolad

O Prophet! Say: He is Allah, [He is] One.

5. Walam yakullahu kufuwan ahad

He neither gives birth nor is born.

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1

# FUROO AD-DEEN

# FUROO AD-DEEN

## TASK BAR

### READING

AS THE TEACHER IS TALKING, STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG ON THE FUROO AD-DEEN READING PAGE.

### LEARNING AID

USE THE HAND GESTURES SHOWN ON THE NEXT PAGE TO HELP STUDENTS MEMORIZE THE FUROO AD-DEEN AND THEIR MEANINGS.

In this lesson, students will review the Branches of Religion, or Furoo ad-Deen, in order to build upon what they learned in the Usool ad-Deen. Students can follow along to the READING located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Remember, we learned about the roots of religion, or the Usool ad-Deen. Who remembers what the branches are called?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The branches of religion are called Furoo ad-Deen. The Furoo ad-Deen are acts Muslims do after understanding the Usool ad-Deen. There are 10 Branches of Religion or Furoo ad-Deen. Let's review what they are.

Read the following 10 Furoo ad-Deen to the students with the English meaning. Be sure to use the LEARNING AID. Then, have students repeat the words after you.

1. Salaah (Praying 5 times a day)
2. Sawm (Fasting)
3. Hajj (Going to Makkah for Pilgrimage)
4. Zakaat (Giving charity on certain items given to needy Muslims)
5. Khums (Giving away one-fifth of your savings)
6. Jihad (Struggling and/or fighting in the way of Allah)
7. Amr Bil Ma'roof (Guiding others to do good)
8. Nahy 'Anil Munkar (Stopping others from doing bad)
9. Tawalli (Loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma'soomeen)
10. Tabarri (Staying away from the enemies of the 14 Ma'soomeen and their teachings)

**Note to teachers:** Even though it is common to pronounce tawalli and tabarri as tawalla and tabarra, the correct pronunciation in Arabic is as mentioned above.

**SAY:** Just like the branches of a tree, the Furoo ad-Deen are things a Muslim does to worship Allah and show their understanding of the Usool ad-Deen. If their Usool or roots are dead, their Furoo or branches will be dead or without meaning as well. However, the branches of a tree are very important to a tree as well, and without them, a tree would not be complete. Without the Furoo ad-Deen, a Muslim is also not complete. Let's take a few moments to go over each one.

Students can turn to the READING.

The first of the Furoo ad-Deen is Salaah. Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A) said, "The most loved action is Salaah." (Summary of Mizaan al-Hikmaah, Hadith 3597)

# FUROO AD-DEEN (CON'T)

## TASK BAR

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL MATCH THE FUROO AD-DEEN WITH THE CORRECT MEANINGS.

### ACTIVITY

STUDENTS CAN USE THE FUROO AD-DEEN FLASHCARDS TO PRACTICE MEMORIZING THE FUROO AD-DEEN.

The second of the Furoo ad-Deen is sawm, or fasting. Fasting is so important that Imam Sadiq (A) said, "The sleep of a person who is fasting is worship." (Summary of Mizaan al-Hikmah, Hadith 3723)

The third branch is Hajj. According to Imam Sadiq (A), "There is nothing better than Hajj except for the daily Salaah." This shows us how important Hajj is. It's so important, that we should start saving up for it from now!

The fourth of the Furoo ad-Deen is Zakaat, which means giving charity to the poor. You might think, if I give my money to poor people, then I won't have any left for myself, but Imam Hasan (A) says, "Zakaat does not decrease your wealth, ever."

The fifth branch is Khums. Khums is when you must give 1/5 of your savings to charity. Allah tells us in the Quran that we should give 1/5 of all our extra money. This money is then used for different things like building masjids and helping the poor.

The sixth branch is Jihad, which is to struggle or fight in the way of Allah. One of the best ways to practice struggling in the path of Allah today is to study hard. Imam Sadiq (A) says that, "The pen of the scholar is mightier than the sword of the soldier." (Al-Amaali of Shaykh Tusi, pg. 521)

The seventh Furoo ad-Deen is Amr bil Ma'roof, which means inviting others to do good deeds. The eighth branch is Nahi Anil Munkar, which means stopping others from doing bad deeds. In Surah al-Luqmaan, Verse 17, Luqmaan the wise says to his son: "O my son!...invite to what is right and forbid what is wrong..."

The ninth of the Furoo ad-Deen is Tawalli, which is loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma'soomeen. The tenth of the Furoo ad-Deen is Tabarri, which means staying away from the enemies of the Ahlul Bayt. One of the reasons it is important for us to do this is because the enemies of the Ahlul Bayt keep us away from their teachings. Imam as-Sadiq has narrated, "Is religion other than loving and disassociating?" When we love and stay with the ones who love the Ahlul Bayt we are able to follow their example and teachings better. When we keep away from their enemies it helps us stay away from bad actions.

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEETS and ACTIVITY located in the TASK BAR.

# LEARNING AID: HAND GESTURES

---



1  
Pray



2  
No eating/drinking



3  
Make a small Ka'bah



4  
Make money  
symbol



5  
Show 1/5



6  
Hold a pretend  
sword



7  
Invite to Allah



8  
Stop others from bad



9  
Make a heart



10  
Make an X<sup>2</sup>

## Furoo ad-Deen The Branches of Religion

Muslims do these acts of worship when we have understood the roots of religion (the Usool ad-Deen).

1. **Salaah** Praying 5 times a Day
2. **Sawm** Fasting
3. **Hajj** Going to Makkah for pilgrimage
4. **Zakaat** Giving charity on certain items to needy Muslims
5. **Khums** Giving away one-fifth of your savings
6. **Jihad** Struggling or fighting in the way of Allah
7. **Amr Bil Ma'roof** Guiding others to do good
8. **Nahy 'Anil Munkar** Stopping others from doing bad
9. **Tawalli** Loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma'soomeen
10. **Tabarri** Staying away from the enemies of the 14 Ma'soomeen and their teachings

# READING: FUROO AD-DEEN

---

## 1. Salaah

Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A) said,  
"The most loved action is Salaah."



## 2. Sawm

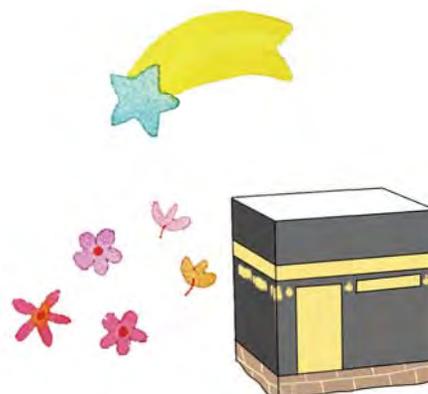
Imam Sadiq (A) said, "The sleep of a person  
who is fasting is worship."



### 3. Hajj

Imam Sadiq (A) has said,  
“There is nothing better than Hajj  
except for the daily Salaah.”

This shows us how important Hajj is.  
It’s so important, that we should start  
saving up for it from now!



### 4. Zakaat

You might think if I give my money to  
the poor people, then I won’t have any  
left for myself, but Imam Hasan (A)  
said, “Zakaat does not decrease your  
wealth, ever.”



### 5. Khums

The fifth branch is Khums. Khums is  
when you must give 1/5 of your  
savings to charity. Allah tells us in the  
Quran that we should give 1/5 of all  
our extra money. This money is then  
used for different things like building  
masjids and helping the poor.



## 6. Jihad

The sixth branch is Jihad, which is to struggle or fight in the way of Allah. One of the best ways to practice struggling in the path of Allah today is to study hard. Imam Sadiq (A) says that, "The pen of the scholar is mightier than the sword of the soldier."



## 7. Amr Bil Ma'roof &

## 8. Nahy 'Anil Munkar

In Surah al-Luqmaan, Verse 17, Luqmaan the wise says to his son: "O my son!...invite to what is right and forbid what is wrong..."



## 9. Tawall &

## 10. Tabarri

The ninth of the Furoo ad-Deen is Tawalli, which is loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma'soomeen. The tenth of the Furoo ad-Deen is Tabarri, which means staying away from the enemies of the Ahlul Bayt. One of the reasons it is important for us to do this is because the enemies of the Ahlul Bayt keep us away from their teachings. Imam as-Sadiq has narrated, "Is religion other than loving and disassociating?" When we love and stay with the ones who love the Ahlul Bayt we are able to follow their example and teachings better. When we keep away from their enemies it helps us stay away from bad actions.



# WORKSHEET 1.1

---

Match the Furoo ad-Deen with the correct meaning.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Salaah            | Staying away from the enemies of the 14 Ma'soomeen and their teachings |
| 2. Sawm              | Praying 5 times a Day  |
| 3. Hajj              | Guiding others to do good  |
| 4. Zakaat            | Giving charity on certain items to needy Muslims                       |
| 5. Khums             | Giving away one-fifth of your savings                                  |
| 6. Jihad             | Fasting  |
| 7. Amr Bil Ma'roof   | Fighting in the way of Allah   |
| 8. Nahy 'Anil Munkar | Stopping others from doing bad   |
| 9. Tawalli           | Going to Makkah for Pilgrimage   |
| 10. Tabarri          | Loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma'soomeen                |

2

# WUDHU

# LESSON 1: MUSTAHAB ACTIONS OF WUDHU

## KEY WORDS

WUDHU  
WAJIB  
MUSTAHAB

In this lesson, students will be introduced to the ritual ablution, Wudhu and learn how to perform it.

**SAY:** Before we can offer our daily prayers, there are some things we have to do. Does anyone know what one of these things are?

Wait and listen for answers until “Wudhu” is mentioned.

**SAY:** In order to pray, we must have performed Wudhu. Does anyone know what Wudhu is? Again wait and listen for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. Wudhu is a special way to wash yourself before you pray. When Prophet Muhammad (S) visited with Allah in the event of the Mi'raj, he did Wudhu from the water in a river in Heaven. Then when our Prophet (S) came back, he taught the Muslims how to do Wudhu. It is a special washing that is meant to clean you before you begin offering Salaah. If you listen carefully, by the end of this lesson, you will learn how to do Wudhu by yourself!

At this time students can follow along to the READING activity, located in the TASK BAR and in their student books.

**SAY:** Wudhu is divided into Mustahab actions and Wajib actions. Does anyone know what these words mean?

Wait and listen for ideas on the meanings.

**SAY:** Good. Now let me tell you what they actually mean. Mustahab actions are those things that you do not have to do, but if you do them, there is a lot of reward for them like extra credit. Allah loves it when we do these extra actions, they help us get closer to Him! Wajib actions are those that you have to do, or your Wudhu will be incorrect. Look at the 3 pictures of Mustahab actions in your book. Can anyone name what they are?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** The Mustahab actions are:

1. Washing your hands
2. Gargling three times
3. Taking water into the nostrils three times

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Now that we have learned the Mustahab actions, let's learn the Wajib or required actions. Remember, if the Wajib actions of Wudhu are not performed, your Wudhu will not be correct. Remember everything that Allah makes Wajib on us is because He knows what is best for us!

At this time, students can turn to the READING for Actions of Wudhu, located in the TASK BAR.

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THEIR TEACHER BY TURNING TO THE WUDHU READING PAGE.

### WORKSHEET 1

STUDENTS WILL IDENTIFY WHEN WUDHU IS WAJIB AND MUSTAHAB.

### WORKSHEET 2

STUDENTS FILL IN THE NUMBER OF TIMES THE MUSTAHAB ACTIONS OF WUDHU ARE PERFORMED.

# READING: WUDHU

---

Wudhu was taught by our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S), after he came back from Mi'raj. In Mi'raj, the Holy Prophet (S) did Wudhu with water from a river in Heaven.

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

Mustahab actions are those things that you do not have to do, but if you do them, there is a lot of reward for them like extra credit. Allah loves it when we do these extra actions, they help us get closer to Him! Wajib actions are those that you have to do, or your Wudhu will be incorrect. Remember everything that Allah makes Wajib on us is because He knows what is best for us!

**Wudhu is also Wajib for:**

- Tawaaf around the Ka'bah
- Touching the writing of the Holy Quran
- Touching the name of Allah

**It is Mustahab to be in Wudhu:**

- before you go to sleep
- before you go to the Masjid
- when you are reading Quran
- when you are angry (because it calms you down)
- In fact, it is Mustahab to remain in Wudhu all the time

**Before doing Wudhu, you should make sure that:**

- the parts of Wudhu (face, arms, head, feet) are all Taahir (they do not have any Najaasah on them)
- there is nothing on the Wudhu parts that would stop the water from reaching them  
E.g. Glue, paint, nail polish, etc.

# WORKSHEET 2.1

---

Draw a circle around the things that you have to do Wudhu for and a square around those things that it is good to do Wudhu for.

Before reciting Quran

Before going to sleep

Before praying Salaah

Before going to the Masjid

Before tawaaf of Ka'bah

When you become angry

# READING: MUSTAHAB ACTIONS OF WUDHU

---

Wudhu is divided into:

1. Mustahab actions
2. Wajib actions

Those actions that are Mustahab do not have to be done, but if you do them you get extra Thawaab, or reward. Allah loves it when we do them!

The Mustahab actions are:



Washing your hands



Gargling 3 times



Taking water into the nostril 3 times

# WORKSHEET 2.2

---

The following are the Mustahab actions of Wudhu.

Write how many times each one has to be done.



\_\_\_\_\_ times



\_\_\_\_\_ times

# LESSON 2: WAJIB ACTIONS OF WUDHU

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THEIR TEACHER BY TURNING TO THE READING PAGE.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL NUMBER THE WAJIB ACTIONS OF WUDHU IN THE RIGHT ORDER.

### GAMETIME

STUDENTS WILL PLAY "PROPHET SAYS" JUST LIKE THE GAME "SIMON SAYS." FOR EXAMPLE, YOU COULD SAY, "PROPHET SAYS GARGLE 3 TIMES," AND STUDENTS SHOULD DO IT BUT IF YOU DO NOT SAY "PROPHET SAYS," THEN THEY SHOULD NOT DO IT.

### GRAPHIC

THIS GRAPHIC SHOWS THE WAJIB AND MUSTAHAB ACTIONS OF WUDHU.

### DEMONSTRATION

TEACHER WILL DEMONSTRATE WUDHU, AND STUDENTS WILL GO THROUGH THE WUDHU CHECKLIST IN ORDER TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE FUTURE WUDHU TEST. ALSO, STUDENTS CAN DEMONSTRATE WUDHU, BOTH THE WAJIB AND MUSTAHAB ACTIONS.

### GAMETIME

ON STICKY NOTES, WRITE EACH ACTION OF WUDHU (WAJIB ACTIONS IN ONE COLOR AND MUSTAHAB ACTIONS IN ANOTHER). GIVE EACH STUDENT A STICKY NOTE. THEY MUST PUT THEMSELVES IN THE CORRECT ORDER WITHOUT TALKING. TIME THEM AND HAVE THEM TRY TO BEAT THEIR TIME.

**SAY:** Now that we have learned the Mustahab actions, let's learn the Wajib, or required actions. Remember, if the Wajib actions of Wudhu are not performed, your Wudhu will not be correct.

At this time students can turn to the READING for Actions of Wudhu, located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** There are 5 Wajib actions of Wudhu. The first Wajib action of wudhu is niyyah or intention. This means that you have to know why you are making Wudhu and for Whom. An example of a niyyah is "I am making Wudhu to get closer to Allah, QurbatanilAllah." It is important to know that you must have your niyyah throughout your Wudhu.

Now we are ready for the second Wajib action of Wudhu, which is washing the face. You must wash your face with water from the top to the bottom of your face, starting from where your hair starts to grow until the bottom of your chin. Can everyone show me what this might look like?

Wait and watch as students show you how the washing of the face should be done.

**SAY:** After you're done washing the face, you must do the third Wajib action of Wudhu, which is the washing of the arms, from the elbows to the fingertips. Again, the arms should be washed from the top to the bottom, making sure the whole arm gets wet. Can you show me what this might look like?

Again, wait and watch as students show you how washing the arms might be done.

**SAY:** Now we move on to the fourth Wajib action of Wudhu, which is the wiping or mas-h of the head. Mas-h rhymes with "bus," but has an h sound at the end. I want all of you to practice pronouncing this word with me.

Practice pronouncing mas-h.

**SAY:** Good. During the mas-h, the top of the head should be wiped. Take your fingers and wipe from the middle to the front. Can you show me what this might look like?

Again, wait and watch as students show you what the mas-h of the head looks like.

**SAY:** Good. Lastly, the fifth Wajib action of Wudhu is the wiping or mas-h of the feet. First, wipe the right foot with the right hand and then the left foot with the left hand, starting from the toes and ending at the ankles. Can you show me what this might look like?

Again, wait and watch as students show you what the mas-h of the feet looks like.

At this time, do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: WAJIB ACTIONS OF WUDHU

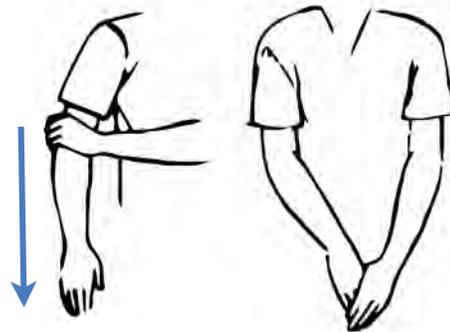
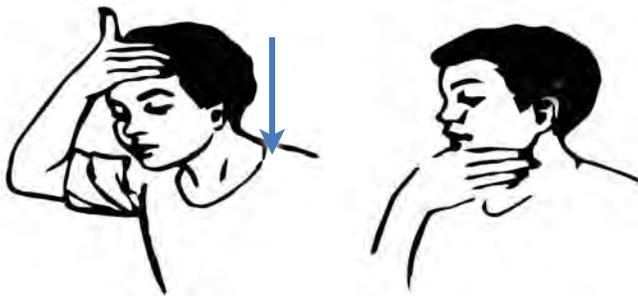
1<sup>st</sup> action of Wudhu = Niyyah.

Ex. I am doing Wudhu  
to get closer to Allah,  
QurbatanilAllah



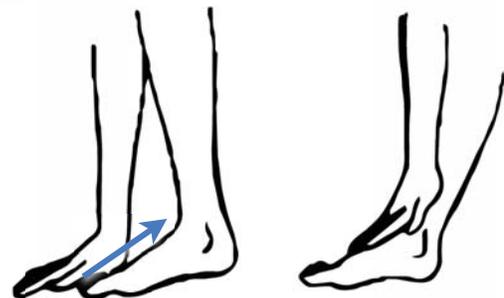
Niyyah, or intention, must remain with you throughout your Wudhu.

2<sup>nd</sup> action = Washing of the face    3<sup>rd</sup> action = Washing of the arms



4<sup>th</sup> action = Wiping/  
Mas-h of the head

5<sup>th</sup> action = Wiping/  
Mas-h of the feet

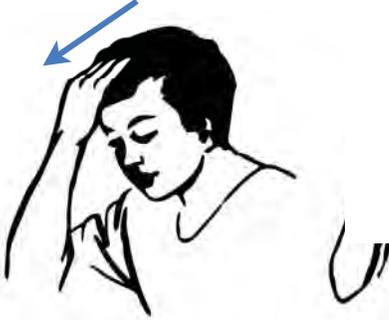


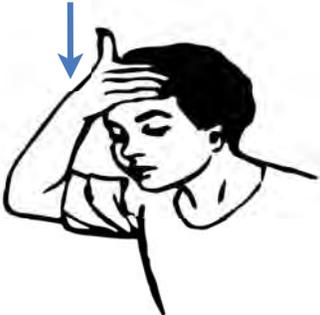
# WORKSHEET 2.3

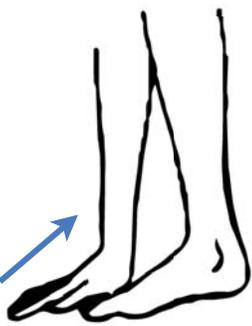
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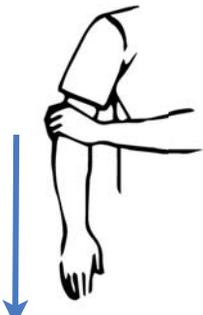
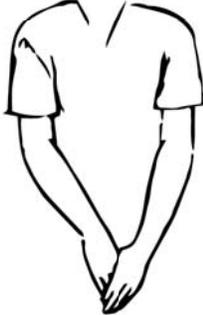
Number the Wajib actions of Wudhu to show the right order and then color them in:

\_\_\_\_\_ Niyyah

\_\_\_\_\_ 

\_\_\_\_\_  

\_\_\_\_\_  

\_\_\_\_\_  

# WUDHU CHART

## Complete Wudhu Chart



Washing Hands  
(Mustahab)



Gargling 3 times  
(Mustahab)



Taking water into the nostrils  
3 times (Mustahab)

Ex. I am doing Wudhu to  
get closer to Allah,  
Qurbatan ilAllah



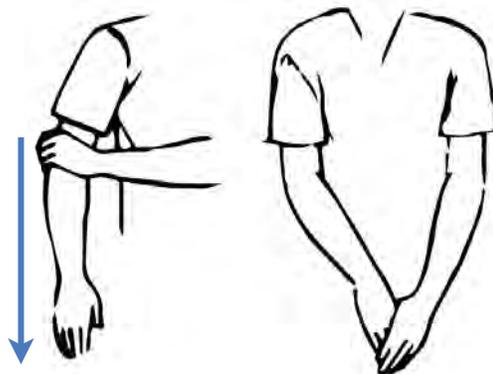
Niyyah (Wajib)



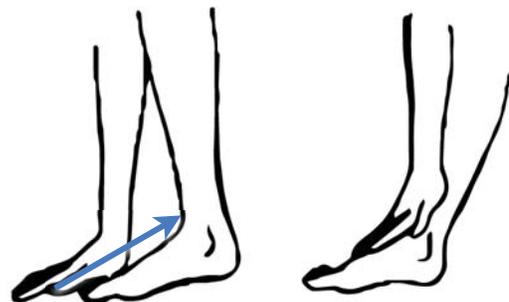
1. Washing of the face (Wajib)



2. Washing of the arms (Wajib)



3. Mas-h or wiping of the head  
(Wajib)



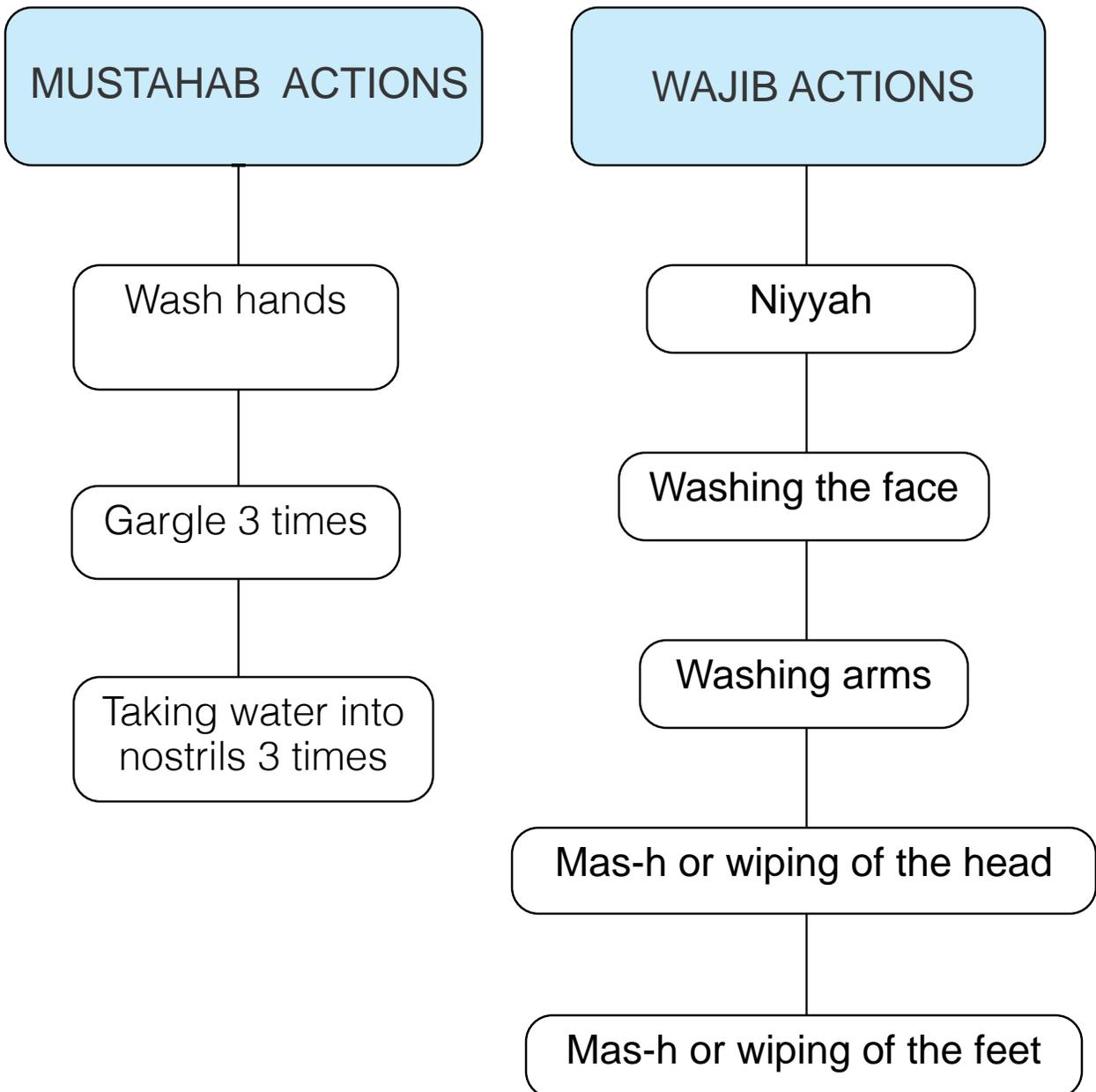
4. Mas-h or wiping of the feet  
(Wajib)

# DEMONSTRATION: WUDHU CHART

---

## Complete Wudhu: Practical Demonstration

The student will be taken to the sink to observe the demonstration of Wudhu.



# WUDHU DEMONSTRATION

You will do a Wudhu demonstration for your teacher. As you go through the actions, he/she will check off the things you do correctly or incorrectly on the checklist below to help you perfect your Wudhu!

	Action	Notes	Method	✓	X
1	<b>Preparation</b>	All barriers removed (socks, lotion, watch, etc.)			
2	<b>Niyah</b>	Intention that must remain throughout the Wudhu.	You have to know why you are making Wudhu and for Whom. An example of a niyyah is "I am making Wudhu to get closer to Allah, QurbataniAllah." It is important to know that you must have your niyyah throughout your Wudhu.		
3	<b>Mustahabat</b>	-Washing hands -Gargling 3 times -Washing nose 3 times			
4	<b>Washing the Face</b>	-Water poured from the forehead -Face wiped downwards from hairline to chin -Whole width of face is wiped	You must wash your face with water from the top to the bottom of your face, starting from where your hair starts to grow until the bottom of your chin.		
5	<b>Washing Right Arm</b>	-Water poured above elbow -Whole arm wiped downwards	Wash the arms from the elbows to the fingertips. First, the right arm and then the left. Again, the arms should be washed from the top to the bottom, making sure the whole arm gets wet.		
6	<b>Washing Left Arm</b>	-Water poured above elbow -Tap closed before all wiping -Whole arm wiped downwards			
7	<b>Mas-h of the Head</b>	-No additional water taken -Wiping with right hand -Wiping not extended to forehead	Take your fingers and wipe from the middle to the front.		
8	<b>Mas-h of the Feet</b>	-Wiping from the toes until ankle -Wipe right foot with right hand, then left foot with left hand	First, wipe the right foot with the right hand and then the left foot with the left hand, starting from the toes and ending at the ankles.		

## WORKSHEET 2.4

---

The following sentences about Wudhu have mistakes. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences in the blank lines provided below.

1. The niyyah for Wudhu is done after completing the Wudhu.

---

2. Wudhu must be done after every Salaah.

---

3. We must be careful to wash each body part cleaned in Wudhu incorrectly.

---

4. Najis water is okay to be used for doing Wudhu.

---

5. The mas-h of the feet is before the mas-h of the head.

---

6. We must wash our face after we wash our arms.

---

3

# ADHAAN AND IQAAMAH

# ADHAAN AND IQAAMAH

## KEY WORDS

ADHAAN  
IQAAMAH  
SALAAH

In this lesson students will learn about the Call to Prayer, called the Adhaan, and the Call to start Salaah, called the Iqaamah, as well as learn how to recite it.

**SAY:** When the time of prayer has arrived, what do you usually hear? Wait for answers. Some students may know the word Adhaan already.

**SAY:** Someone will usually recite the Adhaan or call to prayer. Does anyone know what the purpose of the Adhaan is? Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. The Adhaan is recited to remind people that it is time to pray and to call them together so that Salaah can be recited together. The Iqaamah is usually recited right after the Adhaan. The Iqaamah is the call to actually start the prayer. Let's listen to the Adhaan together in Arabic. Listen carefully and see if you can figure out the meaning of some parts.

At this time, students can follow along with the READING (located in the TASK BAR) in their student book. As they follow along, you can recite the Adhaan yourself, or play a recording of it. When you play a recording, you can pause it and repeat parts for students to reflect on.

**SAY:** Did anyone recognize any parts of the Adhaan that may have been similar to the Kalimah we have learned about before?

Go over the meanings for the lines.

**SAY:** Now I want you to repeat the Adhaan after me. Everyone should be able to recite it. If you are asked to recite the Adhaan one day before Salaah begins, you will know how to do it!

Have students repeat after you while you also do the correct hand gestures, and try your best to check for correct pronunciation. After practicing a few times, students can do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR for even more practice.

**SAY:** When someone recites the Adhaan, he/she should do so loudly and clearly so everyone can hear. If you hear the Adhaan, you should stop what you are doing and prepare for Salaah. If you are ready, then it is good to sit quietly and try to repeat the words of the Adhaan quietly along with it. Remember to say Salawaat after hearing the name of the Prophet (S)!

Encourage volunteers to stand up and recite the Adhaan for a prize if they do it correctly.

**SAY:** The Iqaamah is a little bit different than the Adhaan. Listen to the Iqaamah and see if you can spot any differences from the Adhaan.

Students can follow along with the READING located in their book as well as the TASK BAR. Recite the Adhaan and Iqaamah for them and go over the meanings of the newer lines. As a wrap up, students can do the WORKSHEET located in the TASK BAR.

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG AS THE TEACHER RECITES THE ADHAAN/ IQAAMAH.

### GAMETIME

HAVE STUDENTS SIT IN A CIRCLE AND ASK THEM TO RECITE THE ADHAAN CORRECTLY IN A GROUP. EACH STUDENT WILL SAY ONE LINE AND THE STUDENT SITING NEXT TO HIM OR HER WILL SAY THE NEXT LINE. FOR EXAMPLE, STUDENT 1 STARTS OFF SAYING, "ALLAHU AKBAR" AND THEN STUDENT 2 WILL ALSO SAY "ALLAHU AKBAR," SINCE WE SAY THIS LINE 4 TIMES. AFTER THE 4TH STUDENT, THE NEXT STUDENT SHOULD SAY, "ASHHADU AN LA ILAHA ILALLAH..." AND YOU KEEP GOING IN THE CIRCLE. REPEAT THIS SEVERAL TIMES SO STUDENTS GET PRACTICE. REPEAT UNTIL EVERYONE RECITES THE IQAAMAH.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL DO A WORKSHEET HIGHLIGHTING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ADHAAN & IQAAMAH.

# ADHAAN AND IQAAMAH

---

## Adhaan and Iqaamah

Adhaan is the call to Salaah, and Iqaamah is the call to start Salaah.

When someone hears the Adhaan, he or she knows that it is time to offer Salaah.



# ADHAAN

---

- 1 

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ  
Allah is the Greatest 4 x
- 2 

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
I know that there is no god but Allah 2 x
- 3 

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
I know that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah 2 x
- 4 

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَليُّ اللَّهِ  
I know that Ali is one who is close to Allah 2 x
- 5 

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ  
Hurry to prayer 2 x
- 6 

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ  
Hurry to success 2 x
- 7 

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ  
Hurry to the best deed 2 x
- 8 

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ  
Allah is the Greatest 2 x
- 9 

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
There is no God but Allah 2 x

# IQAAMAH

---

Iqaamah is the call to start Salaah. When someone hears the Iqaamah they know that Salaah is about to begin. There are 3 main differences between the Adhaan and Iqaamah:

1. The first **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** is said only 2 times and not 4.
2. The last line **لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ** is said only 1 time and not 2.
3. In between the 7th line **حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ** and the 8th line **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** you should say:

**قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ**

which means 'Surely stand for Salaah.'

# WHOLE IQAAMAHA

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest

2 x

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

I know that there is no god but Allah

2 x

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I know that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah

2 x

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَوَلِيُّ آلِهِ

I know that Ali is one who is close to Allah

2 x

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Hurry to Prayer

2 x

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hurry to success

2 x

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ

Hurry to the best deed

2 x

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Surely, stand for Salaah

2 x

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest

2 x

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no God but Allah

1 x

# WORKSHEET 3.1

---

1. Learn the extra line that is in the Iqaamah but not in the Adhaan:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ 2 times

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

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

4

# SALAAH (PRAYERS)

# LESSON 1: DAILY PRAYERS (SALAAH)

## KEY WORDS

SALAAH

RAK'AH

FAJR

DHUHR

'ASR

MAGHRIB

'ISHA

In this lesson, students will learn more about the 5 daily prayers.

**SAY:** Our Prophet (S) has said that the best of actions is Salaah. In this chapter, we are going to learn about Salaah. Does anyone know what Salaah means?

Wait for answers until “praying” is mentioned. Students can also turn to the READING located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good. Salaah means prayer or a special way of talking to Allah. Prophet Muhammad (S) said, “Anyone who does not give importance to prayers is not from my true followers.” Salaah is a way of talking to Allah that has been taught by our Prophet (S). It is a special way of praying, just like Wudhu is a special way of cleaning ourselves. When we are offering Salaah, we should think only about Allah and should pray slowly and clearly. Talking to our friends is not allowed during Salaah. Does anyone know how many times Muslims should offer Salaah in one day?

Students will probably be able to say 5.

**SAY:** Yes, Muslims should offer Salaah or pray 5 times a day. Allah has given us 5 Salaahs that should be offered at different times of the day. Each Salaah has a different name. It is important for us to review the names of the different Salaahs and how many Rak'ahs each one has. Can anyone name the 5 different Salaahs Muslims offer everyday?

Wait for student responses. Students may be able to say the names of the prayers, albeit, probably not in order.

**SAY:** Good try! The names of the 5 Salaahs are Fajr, Dhuhr, 'Asr, Maghrib, and 'Isha. Can you repeat the names of the Salaahs after me?

Say each prayer name again and have students repeat the name after you. Check students' pronunciation; be especially cautious of “Dhuhr” which is pronounced with a “DH” in the beginning. The name of this Salaah is NOT “Zuhr”, and substituting the “Z” for the “DH” changes the name of the Salaah altogether.

At this time, you can do the GAMETIME activity located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Each prayer has a different number of Rak'ahs. A Rak'ah is a part of the prayer that is repeated a certain number of times. Every time you stand up, a new Rak'ah begins. This number is different for the different Salaahs. There are 17 Rak'ahs total in a day. Repeat the number of Rak'ahs in each prayer after me:

Fajr has 2 Rak'ahs  
Dhuhr has 4 Rak'ahs  
'Asr has 4 Rak'ahs  
Maghrib has 3 Rak'ahs  
'Isha has 4 Rak'ahs

At this time, students can work on the WORKSHEETS and COLORING located in the TASK BAR.

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG AS THE TEACHER RECITES THE ADHAAN/IQAAMAH

### GAMETIME

HAVE STUDENTS SIT IN A CIRCLE AND SAY THE NAME OF ANY OF THE DAILY PRAYERS. THEN A STUDENT SHOULD SAY THE NAME OF THE PRAYER THAT COMES AFTER IT AND THE STUDENT SITTING NEXT TO HIM OR HER SHOULD SAY THE PRAYER THAT COMES AFTER THAT. THIS WILL HELP THEM REMEMBER THE NAMES OF THE DAILY PRAYERS IN ORDER.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL COMPLETE A WORKSHEET TO REMEMBER THE NAMES AND NUMBER OF RAK'AHS IN EACH SALAAH.

### GAMETIME

STUDENTS CAN PLAY “GO PRAY!” LIKE “GO FISH!” WITH SALAAH CARDS THAT HAVE THE DIFFERENT NAMES AND RAK'AHS.

# READING: SALAAH

---

## Salaah

We as Muslims pray to Allah five times a day. We offer our five prayers (Salaah) before dawn, after noon, and after sunset.

Prophet Muhammad (S) said,

“Anyone who does not give importance to prayers is not from my true followers.”

Salaah is a way of talking to Allah that has been taught by our Holy Prophet (S). It is a special way of praying, just like Wudhu is a special way of cleaning ourselves. When we are praying Salaah, we should think only about Allah and should pray slowly and clearly. Playing and talking to our friends is not allowed during Salaah.

There are 17 Rak‘ahs in the Daily Salaah:

Fajr has 2 Rak‘ahs

Dhuhr has 4 Rak‘ahs

‘Asr has 4 Rak‘ahs

Maghrib has 3 Rak‘ahs

‘Isha has 4 Rak‘ahs

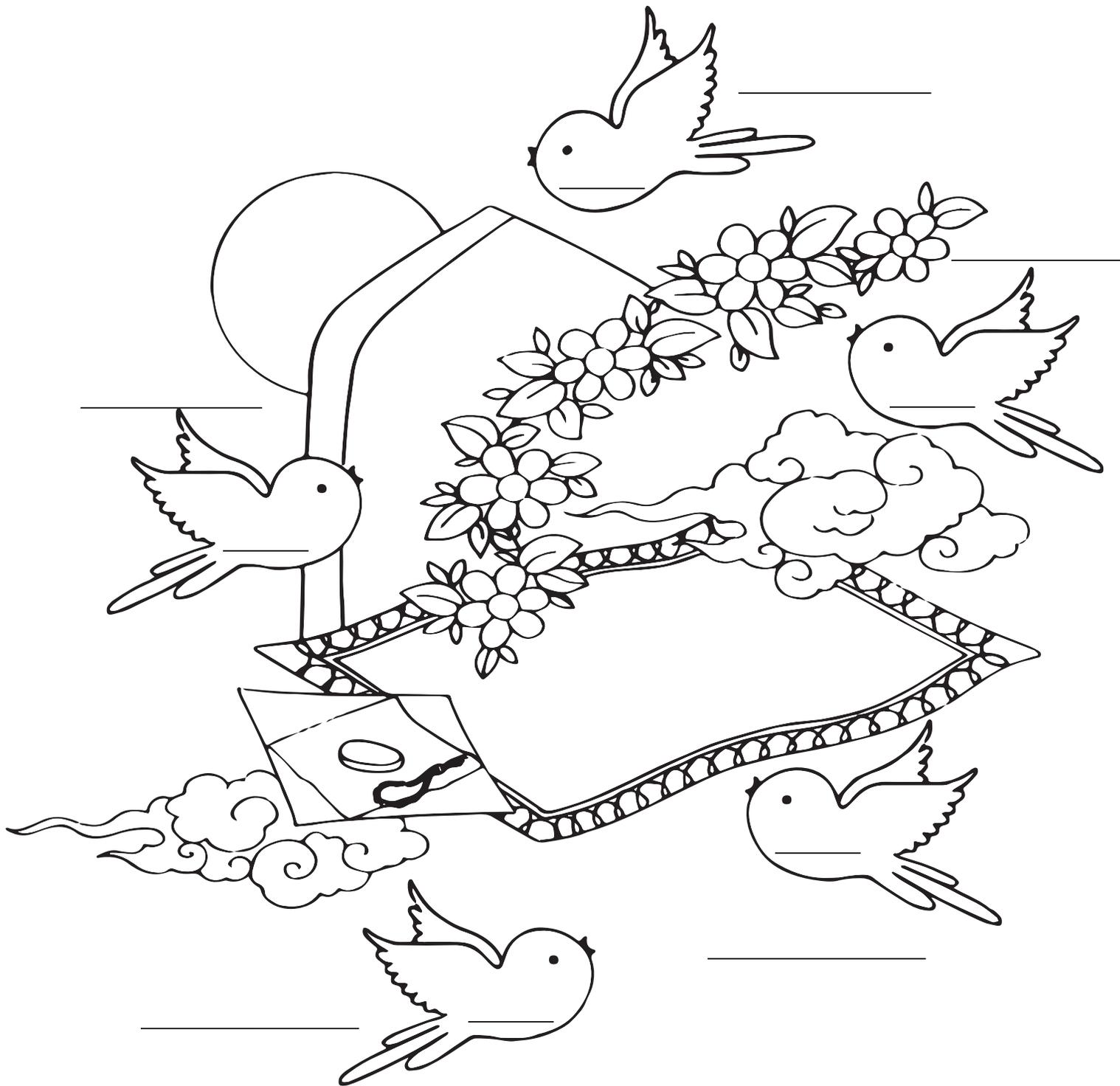


Allah’s Phone Number: 2-4-4-3-4

# WORKSHEET 4.1

---

Write the names of each Salaah on the spaces provided and the number of Rak'aahs for each on the birds. Then, color the picture.



# LESSON 2: ACTIONS IN SALAAH

## TASK BAR

### GRAPHIC

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE GRAPHIC OF THE DIFFERENT ACTIONS OF SALAAH WHILE THE TEACHER IS EXPLAINING. THEY CAN THEN COLOR IT IN.

### GAMETIME

STUDENTS CAN CREATE CARDS THAT HAVE THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF SALAAH. THEY CAN THEN PUT THESE SEQUENCE CARDS IN ORDER TO HELP THEM REMEMBER THE ORDER OF THE ACTIONS.

In this lesson, students will learn to identify the different positions in prayer and some basic meaning behind each position. There will not be too much emphasis on the specific rules because prayer is not yet obligatory for students in second grade.

**SAY:** Now that you know the different names of the Salaahs, we are going to learn the different positions or movements in Salaah. How many of you have seen a Muslim offering Salaah before? Can you tell me what kind of different things a person does during Salaah?

Wait for students to recall different positions they have seen Muslims doing during prayers.

**SAY:** Good. Every position in Salaah has been taught to us by our Prophet (S) and has a special meaning. Each position has a name as well. Let us begin from the start of Salaah and go through all the positions that need to be done during Salaah. After this, the next time you see a Muslim pray, you should be able to name the different positions! Does anyone know the first thing Muslims do when they begin their Salaah?

Wait for different ideas.

**SAY:** When Muslims begin their Salaah, the first thing they do after their niyyah is raise their arms up by their ears with their palms facing forward and they say "Allahu Akbar." Does anyone remember what "Allahu Akbar" means?

Wait for answers until "Allah is the Greatest" is mentioned.

**SAY:** "Allahu Akbar" means Allah is the Greatest. When a Muslim begins prayer they remind themselves that nothing is more important to Allah, and that they should focus on talking to Him. When they put their hands up to their ears and then bring them down to their thighs, they are pushing away anything else they think is important other than Allah! This is called "Takbiratul Ihraam." Can everyone say "Takbiratul Ihraam" with me? (Have students repeat after you). Does anyone want to come and demonstrate this position?

Wait for volunteers. If no one volunteers, show the students what Takbiratul Ihraam looks like.

**SAY:** After Takbiratul Ihraam, a person who is praying stays standing up. This position is called Qiyaam, which means standing. When a person is praying and is in this position of Qiyaam, whom is he or she standing in front of?

Wait for students to say "Allah."

**SAY:** Good. In Qiyaam, Muslims stand in front of Allah and will recite Surah Fatiha and another (short) surah from the Quran. They should focus on what they are saying because they are talking to Allah.

**SAY:** When a person is in Qiyaam, he or she should not look around or talk to other people or play with their clothes. They should be very still and look down with respect for Allah. Can everyone stand up and show how one should stand in Qiyaam?

Watch students stand in Qiyaam and point out the things they are doing correctly (i.e. looking down, staying still...)

# ACTIONS IN SALAAH (CON'T)

## TASK BAR

### GAMETIME

STUDENTS WILL PLAY "PROPHET SAYS." CALL OUT DIFFERENT COMMANDS LIKE "PROPHET SAYS DO SAJDAH." STUDENTS SHOULD DEMONSTRATE THAT PARTICULAR POSITION IN SALAAH. IF THEY DO THE WRONG ONE, THEN THEY ARE OUT. THEN, THROW IN SOME COMMANDS WITHOUT PREFACING IT WITH "PROPHET SAYS," LIKE "DO RUKOO." STUDENTS SHOULD NOT DO THAT POSITION, BECAUSE YOU DIDN'T SAY "PROPHET SAYS." IF THEY GO INTO RUKOO ANYWAY, THEY ARE 'OUT.'

### WORKSHEETS

IN THE FIRST WORKSHEET, STUDENTS WILL MATCH THE POSITION OF PRAYER TO ITS NAME BY DRAWING LINES. THEN THEY CAN COLOR THE PICTURES. IN THE SECOND WORKSHEET, STUDENTS WILL NUMBER THE ACTIONS OF SALAAH IN THE CORRECT ORDER.

### DEMONSTRATION

STUDENTS WILL WATCH AND FOLLOW THE TEACHER DEMONSTRATE A 2 RAK'AH SALAAH.

**SAY:** After Qiyaam, the next position is Ruku<sup>ʿ</sup>, which means bowing. Can everyone say Ruku<sup>ʿ</sup> with me? Ruku<sup>ʿ</sup>: ' Good! When we bow, we are putting our head low before Allah to show that He deserves all of our respect. Sometimes you may have seen on TV, people bowing to kings or Queens. In Islam, we save this position only for Allah. It is important to respect people too but the position of Ruku<sup>ʿ</sup> and putting your head before Allah is only for Him. Can everyone stand up and show how one would bow in Ruku<sup>ʿ</sup>?

Watch students bow in Ruku<sup>ʿ</sup> and point out things they are doing correctly (i.e., having their back straight, looking down...)

**SAY:** After Ruku<sup>ʿ</sup>, people stand back up in Qiyaam for just a bit before they go into the next position, which is Sujood or Sajdah. This is a very special position because it is said that if you want to be very close to Allah, then this is the position you need to be in! In Sujood, one puts his or her head, hands, and feet on the floor to show that he or she is nothing without Allah and is always in need of His blessings. When you are on the floor, you cannot get any lower and this is to show our position before Allah, the most High! Can everyone show me how to make Sajdah?

Watch students prostrate in Sajdah and point out things they are doing correctly (i.e., palms, big toes, and forehead touching the floor...)

**SAY:** Sujood is very special and is performed 2 times in one rak'aah of prayer! When you go to Sajdah, 7 parts of your body must touch the ground: the forehead, both hands, both knees, and both big toes. After the second Sajdah, a praying Muslim will sit in the position to do Jalsah or Juluos. This is a sitting position, with the knees bent and with one sitting on their feet. Hands should be on ones thighs and one should sit up straight. Sometimes in Jalsah, a Muslim will say part of the Kalimah that you learned before. They will say that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad(S) is the Messenger of Allah. This is called Tashahhud. After Tashahhud, they will also say the Salawaat. In the last Jalsah of the prayer, after the Tashahhud, a person will also send his or her "Salaams" or greetings. Can you show me how to sit in Jalsah?

Watch students sit in Jalsah and point out things that are good to do while in Jalsah (i.e., sitting up straight, hands on the legs, looking down at the turbah, etc.)

**SAY:** We talked about all the obligatory or necessary parts of prayer. There is one position you probably have seen people doing in Salaah that we haven't talked about yet. This position is something that one can do if he or she wants to but doesn't have to; this is because it is Mustahab, meaning you will get extra reward for doing it. This position is called Qunoot, and it is the time when one puts their hands out like they are begging for something. This is the time that you can ask or beg Allah for anything! So if you don't do this part of prayer, it is you who miss out! When we put our hands out like we are begging, we know that it is only Allah that can give us whatever we are asking for. Can everyone show me how to do Qunoot?

Watch students raise their hands in Qunoot.

At this time, you can do the GAMETIME activity and WORKSHEETS located in the TASK BAR.

# GRAPHIC: ACTIONS OF SALAAH: BOYS

Learn the actions of Salaah.



1. Takbiratul Ihraam



2. Qiyaam



3. Ruku'



4. Qiyaam



5. Sajdah



6. Juluos



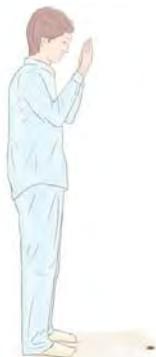
7. Sajdah



8. Juluos



9. Qiyaam



10. Qunoot



11. Ruku'



12. Qiyaam



13. Sajdah



14. Juluos



15. Sajdah



16. Juluos/Tashahhud/  
Salaam

# GRAPHIC: ACTIONS OF SALAAH: GIRLS

Learn the actions of Salaah.



1. Takbiratul Ihraam



2. Qiyaam



3. Ruku'



4. Qiyaam



5. Sajdah



6. Juloos



7. Sajdah



8. Juloos



9. Qiyaam



10. Qunoot



11. Ruku'



12. Qiyaam



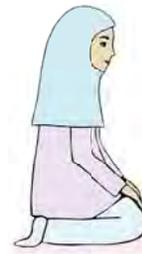
13. Sajdah



14. Juloos



15. Sajdah



16. Juloos/Tashahhud/  
Salaam

# WORKSHEET 4.2

---

For every position in prayer, match the name with the drawing.



QIYAAM



TAKBIRATUL-IHRAAM



SUJOOD/SAJDAH



QUNOOT



RUKU'



JULOOS/TASHAHHUD/SALAAM

# WORKSHEET 4.3

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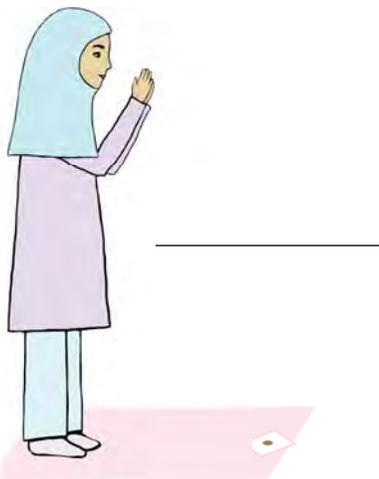
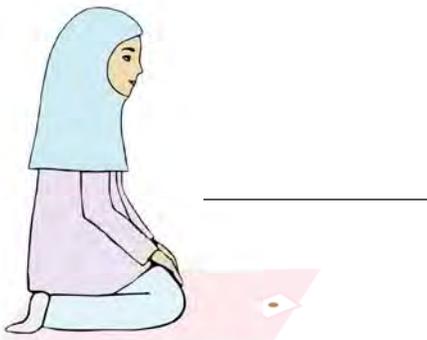
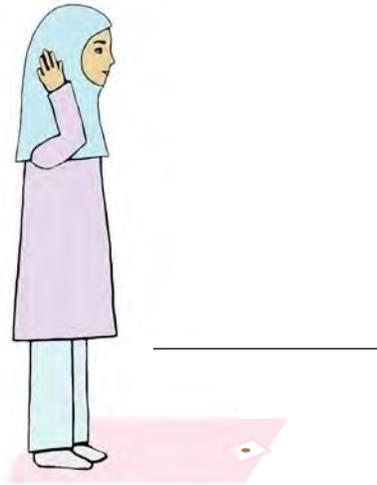
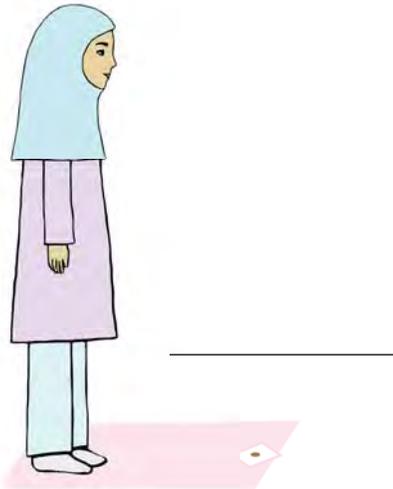
Number the actions of Salaah in their correct order.



# WORKSHEET 4.4

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Number the actions of Salaah in their correct order.



# LESSON 3: THE PLACE WHERE SALAAH IS OFFERED

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE TEACHER BY TURNING TO "THE PLACE FOR SALAAH" PAGE.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PLACE FOR SALAAH.

### ART EXTENSION

STUDENTS SHOULD MAKE A "THE PLACE FOR SALAAH" POSTER IN WHICH THEY INCLUDE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A PLACE OF PRAYER. THEY CAN DRAW A PICTURE OF THIS PLACE AS WELL TO ILLUSTRATE THEIR THOUGHTS.

In this lesson, students will learn about the place where Salaah is offered.

**SAY:** We have learned a lot about Salaah so far! We have learned the names of Salaah and the actions in Salaah. Today we are going to learn about the place where we can offer our Salaah. Does anyone want to try to describe a place where Muslims can offer their Salaah?

Wait for answers. After their answers, students can turn to the READING page, located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good. 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. This 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 permission of the owner to use it. If the place does not belong to you and you do not have permission of its owner to use it, then your Salaah will be Baatil (invalid). Of course, if you go to Masjid (Mosque), you do not need anyone's permission to perform your Salaah there. Does anyone want to guess why?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. The Masjid is the house of Allah and belongs to Him and He has given all Muslims permission to pray in His home. The Masjid is built for praying to Allah. There is one more thing to remember when it comes to the place where we pray. Does anyone want to guess what it is?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Allah wants us to pray in a clean place. It is good to have a special area in your home where you always pray. It is good to always keep that area clean and Taahir. Does anyone remember what things can make your place of prayer not Taahir or Najis?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. Any Najaasah on your prayer clothes or place of prayer can make your Salaah invalid or baatil. This could be urine, stool, a lot of blood, the hair of a dog, or anything else we learned about in the Najaasah lesson.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION activities located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: 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 their 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 want to pray must either be yours, or you must have the permission of the owner to pray there.

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 baatil (invalid).

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

WHY? Because,

**THE MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH AND BELONGS TO HIM AND HE HAS GIVEN ALL MUSLIMS PERMISSION TO PRAY IN HIS HOME.**



Also, remember that Allah wants us to pray in a clean place. It is good to have a special area in your home where you always pray. It is good to always keep that area clean and Taahir.

# WORKSHEET 4.5

---

## The Place for Salaah

Circle the correct answer.

1. Allah wants us to pray in a \_\_\_\_\_ place.

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

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the House of Allah.

- 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
- b. Your teacher's
- c. Your friend's parents

4. You don't need to have permission to perform your Salaah in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the Masjid
- b. Your friend's house
- c. The restaurant

# LESSON 4: THE DIRECTION OF SALAAH

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE TEACHER BY TURNING TO "THE QIBLAH" PAGE.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL DRAW ARROWS SHOWING THE QIBLAH FOR DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND MEMORIZE AN AYAH FROM THE QU'RAN THAT HAS TO DO WITH THE QIBLAH.

### COLORING

STUDENTS CAN COLOR A PICTURE OF THE KA'BAH AS A REFERENCE FOR THE QIBLAH.

### ART EXTENSION

YOU CAN GIVE STUDENTS BLACK CONSTRUCTION PAPER. THEY MUST CUT OUT LITTLE SQUARES AND PASTE THEM TOGETHER TO CREATE A MOSAIC KA'BAH.

In this lesson, students will learn about the direction of Salaah, the Qiblah, which is the Ka'bah.

**SAY:** We have learned a lot about Salaah. We have learned the names of the prayers, the actions in Salaah, and the place of Salaah. Today, we are going to learn about the direction in which we should face when we are offering our Salaah. Does anyone know what direction this must be?

Wait for answers. At this time, students can turn to the READING page located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** The direction that all Muslims should face during Salaah is called the Qiblah. The Qiblah of Muslims is facing toward the Ka'bah, which is in the city of Makkah in Saudi Arabia. Does anyone want to guess why we should we face the Ka'bah?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Allah has said that all Muslims are brothers and sisters of one another, they are the same in their relationship to their God, and they all believe in and worship one God. And so, Allah has commanded that all Muslims should face in one direction at the time of prayers. He chose the Ka'bah 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! Facing the direction of Ka'bah in Salaah is Wajib. It is also a sign of Muslim brotherhood and sisterhood.

At this time, you can do the WORKSHEET, COLORING, and/or ART EXTENSION activity located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: THE QIBLAH

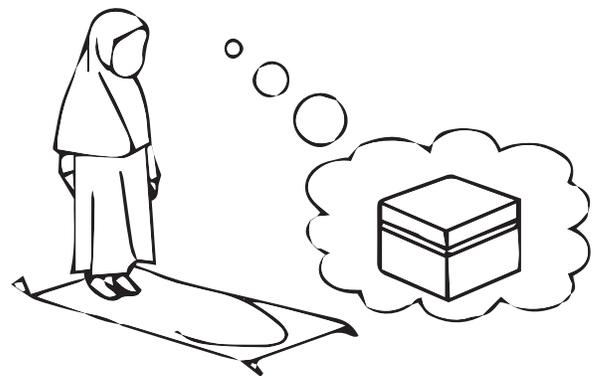
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The direction that all Muslims should face during Salaah is called the Qiblah. The Qiblah of Muslims is facing toward the Ka'bah, which is in the city of Makkah in the country of Saudi Arabia.



## Why should we face the Ka'bah?

Allah has said that all Muslims are brothers and sisters of one another, they are the same in their relationship to their God, and they all believe in and worship one God. And so, Allah has commanded that all Muslims should face in one direction at the time of prayers. He chose the Ka'bah as the direction for prayers.



Just imagine how funny it would look if four Muslims in a single room



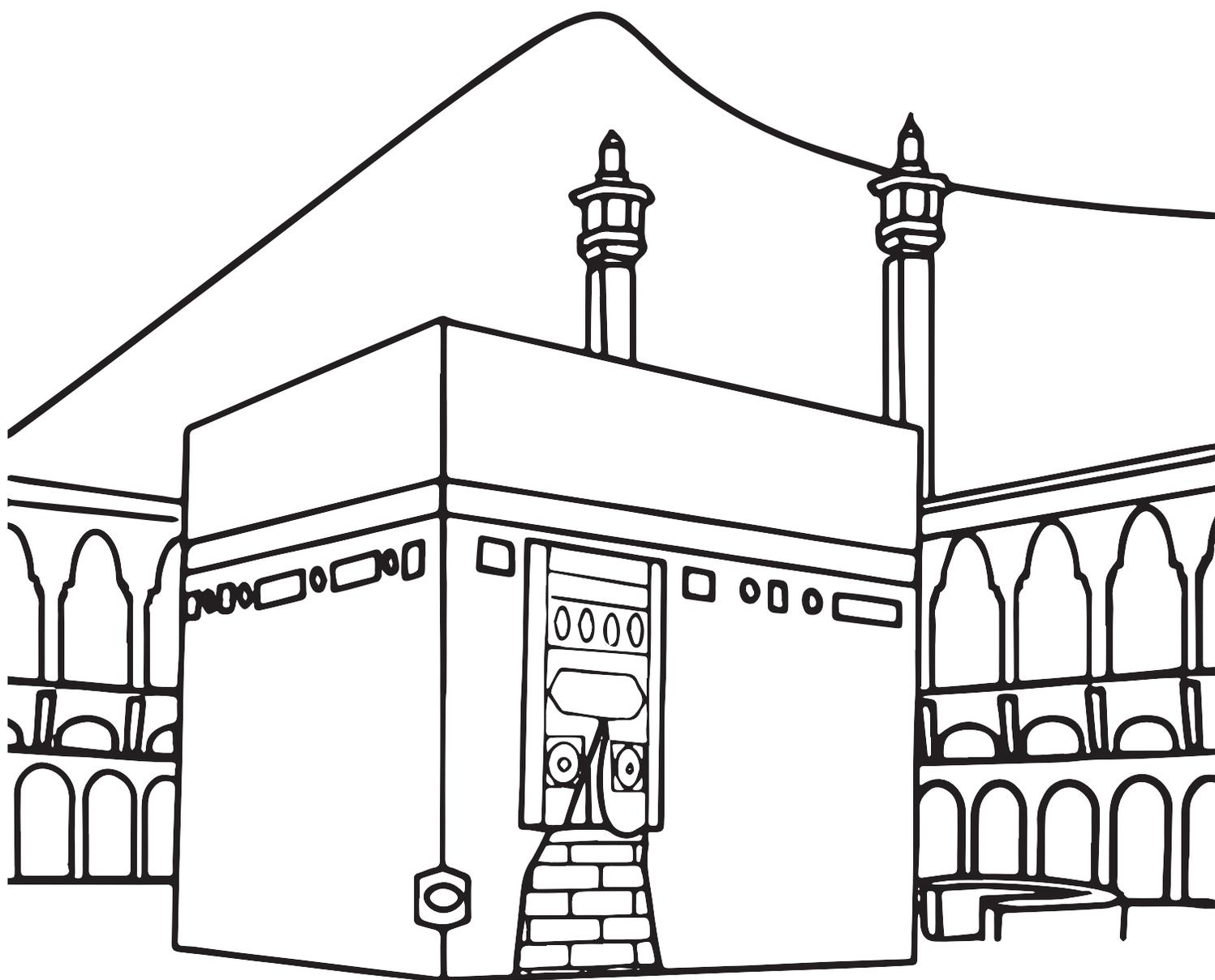
were to pray by facing in four different directions!

Facing the direction of Ka'bah in salaah is Wajib for all Muslims. It is also a sign of Muslim brotherhood and sisterhood.

# COLOR

---

Color the Ka'bah, the Qiblah of the Muslims:



The Qiblah (Direction of Worship)



﴿قَوْلٍ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ﴾

“Fa-wal-li Wajhaka Shatral Masjidil Haraam.”

“So turn your face in the direction of the Sacred Mosque  
(Al-Masjid al-Haraam).”

# LESSON 5: TASBIH

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE TEACHER BY TURNING TO THE "TASBIH" READING PAGE.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL COMPLETE THE WORKSHEET.

### PROJECT

STUDENTS CAN USE BEADS AND STRING TO MAKE THEIR OWN TASBIHS.

In this lesson, students will learn about the Tasbih of Sayyida Fatimah Zahra (A).

**SAY:** Sayyida Fatimah Zahra (A) was an excellent role model. She used to work hard at home doing chores and taking care of her children. Due to constantly working, though, she had become very tired. Her hands were blistered from constant grinding, her neck had become sore from carrying water, and her clothes had become dirty from sweeping the floor. Prophet Muhammad (S) had recently received many servants from some place, so Imam Ali (A) suggested to his wife that she visit her father and ask for a servant. Sayyida Fatimah (A) went to visit her father, Prophet Muhammad (S), but she could not speak to him since he was surrounded by many people.

The next day, Prophet Muhammad (S) went to the house of his beloved daughter and asked her why she wanted to see him. Imam Ali (A) told the Prophet (S) the whole story and said that Sayyida Fatimah (A) went to him for his advice.

The Prophet advised his daughter, "Fear and remember Allah (SWT), Fatimah. Complete your duties to Allah and keep doing your housework."

Then, Prophet Muhammad (S) said he would give her something that would be much better than a helper or anything else she could wish for in this world. He gave his daughter Sayyida Fatimah (A) the very valuable gift of the Tasbih. He told her that when she is going to bed at night, she should recite the following:

34 times - Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest)

33 times - Alhamdulillah (Praise be to Allah)

33 times - SubhaanAllah (Glory be to Allah (Allah is Pure))

This would be much better than having a servant. Sayyida Fatimah (A) replied, "If that is the will of Allah and His Prophet Muhammad (S), then that is what I will do."

This Tasbih is now known as the Tasbih of Fatimah az-Zahra (A). It is recommended to recite this Tasbih after every Salaah. The Salaah is like a beautiful flower, and the Tasbih of Sayyida Fatimah (A) gives that beautiful flower a beautiful scent. So, after every Salaah, we should recite the Tasbih of Sayyida Fatimah (A)!

When Hadhrat Hamzah was martyred in the Battle of Uhud, Sayyida Fatimah (A) took some earth from his grave and moulded it into beads that she used as her Tasbih. In his time, Hadhrat Hamzah was known as Sayyid ash-Shuhada "the Chief of Martyrs." Today, we call Imam Husain (A) Sayyid ash-Shuhada and we try to use the earth from Karbala in our Tasbihs.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET and PROJECT located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: TASBIH

Sayyida Fatimah Zahra (A) was an excellent role model. She used to work hard at home doing chores and taking care of her children. Due to constantly working, though, she had become very tired. Her hands were blistered from constant grinding, her neck had become sore from carrying water, and her clothes had become dirty from sweeping the floor. Prophet Muhammad (S) had recently received many servants from some place, so Imam Ali (A) suggested to his wife that she visit her father and ask for a servant.

Sayyida Fatimah (A) went to visit her father, Prophet Muhammad (S), but she could not speak to him since he was surrounded by many people.

The next day, Prophet Muhammad (S) went to the house of his beloved daughter and asked her why she wanted to see him. Imam Ali (A) told the Prophet (S) the whole story and said that Sayyida Fatimah (A) went to him for his advice. The Prophet advised his daughter, "Fear Allah (SWT), Fatimah. Complete your duties to Allah and keep doing your housework."

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This would be much better than having a servant.

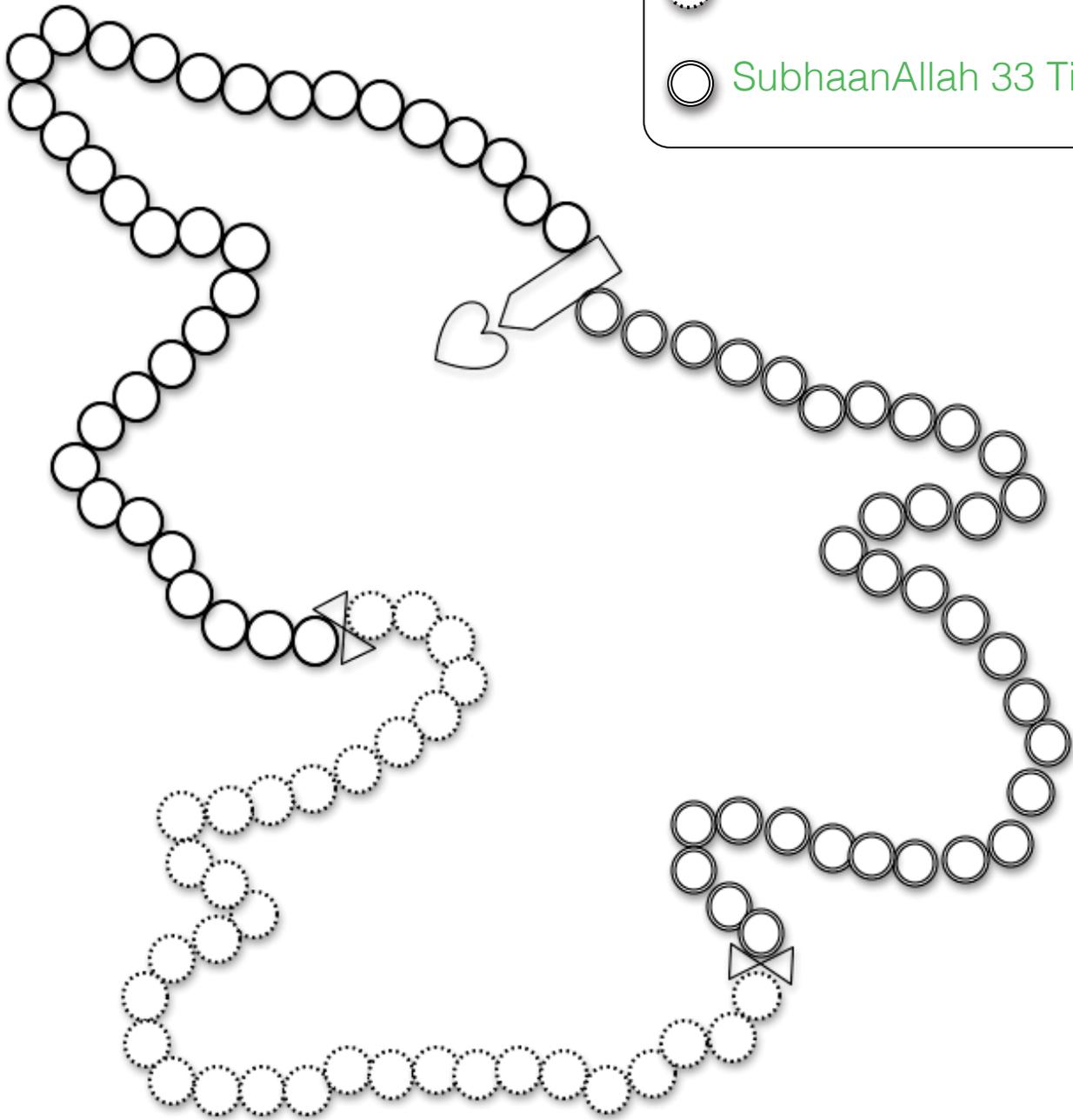
Sayyida Fatimah (A) replied, "If that is the will of Allah and His Prophet, then that is what I will do." This Tasbih is now known as the Tasbih of Fatimah Zahra (A). It is recommended to recite this Tasbih after every Salaah. The Salaah is like a beautiful flower, and the Tasbih of Sayyida Fatimah (A) gives that beautiful flower a beautiful scent. So, after every Salaah, we should recite the Tasbih of Sayyida Fatimah (A)!

When Hadhrat Hamzah was martyred in the Battle of Uhud, Sayyida Fatimah (A) took some earth from his grave and moulded it into beads that she used as her Tasbih. In his time, Hadhrat Hamzah was known as Sayyid ash-Shuhada "the Chief of Martyrs." Today, we call Imam Husain (A) Sayyid ash-Shuhada and we try to use the earth from Karbala in our Tasbihs.

# WORKSHEET 4.7

Color the Tasbih to reflect the number of times you say the praise to Allah.

- Allahu Akbar 34 Times
- Alhamdulillah 33 Times
- SubhaanAllah 33 Times



5

# SAWM (FASTING)

## READING: SAWM (FASTING)

---

The month of Ramadhaan has been chosen by Allah as the month of Rahmah (Mercy) and Tawbah (forgiveness). In this month, Allah showers His believers with a lot of blessings. Allah is always ready to forgive our mistakes, but in the month of Ramadhaan, He is even more ready to forgive us. That is why Muslims can become closer to Allah more during this month than in any other month.

Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim who is baaligh and able to fast for the whole month of Ramadhaan every year.

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

During the fast, it is haraam to intentionally (on purpose):

1. Eat
2. Drink
3. Vomit
4. Put our head under water (Some scholars say it is not haraam it is only makrooh)

These are some of the things that are haraam to do while fasting from the time of Fajr until the time of Mahgrib.

Allah says in the Holy Quran:

“O you who believe, sawm is what Allah knows is best for you... so that you may become pious (good Muslims).” (2:183)

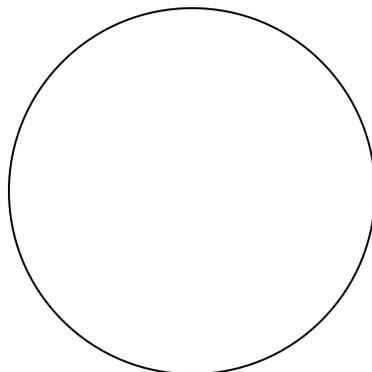
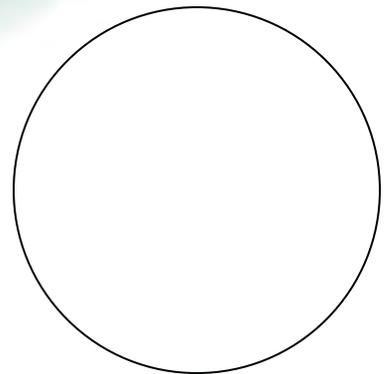
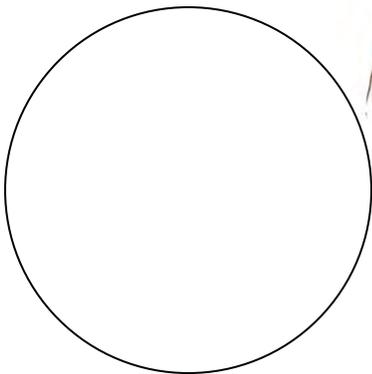
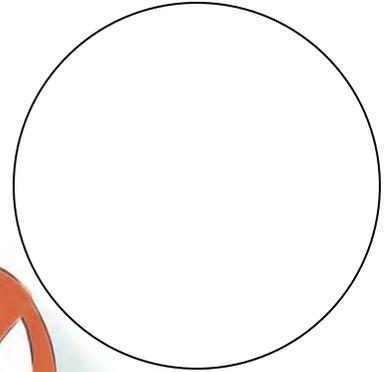
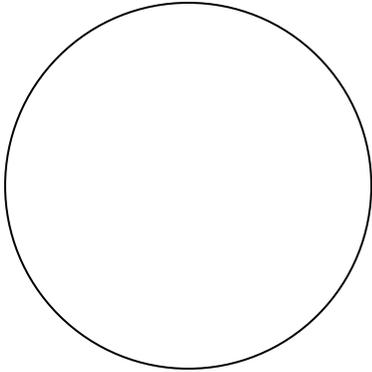
**SUHUR:** Suhur is the time we eat before beginning our fast.

**IFTAAR:** Iftaar is the time when we break our fast and eat.

# WORKSHEET 5.1

---

In each circle, write what is haraam to do while fasting.



# WORKSHEET 5.2

---

1. Sawm means \_\_\_\_\_ in the Month of Ramadhaan.
2. The month of Ramadhaan has been chosen by Allah as the month of Rahmah and Tawbah, which mean \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
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 \_\_\_\_\_ under water.
6. Fasting is \_\_\_\_\_ for every Muslim for the whole month of Ramadhaan every year.
7. Fasting starts at \_\_\_\_\_ and ends at the time of Maghrib.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the time we eat before the beginning of our fast.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the time we break our fast and eat our dinner.

DRINK

SUHUR

IFTAAR

FASTING

FAJR

FORGIVENESS

MERCY

WAJIB

EAT

HEAD

## PRACTICE: DU'A

The following Du'a may be recited at the time of breaking one's fast:

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُيَّمْتُ وَ عَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ وَ عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ

O ALLAH! FOR YOU, I FAST; AND WITH THE FOOD YOU GIVE ME  
I BREAK MY FAST, AND YOU ARE THE ONE WHO TAKES CARE  
OF ME.



6

# PILGRIMAGE (HAJJ)

# PILGRIMAGE (HAJJ)

---

Allah is our Creator. He does not have a body, nor does He live in a house, but there is a place on earth that Allah has chosen as His  
“House.”

The place chosen by Allah is known as The Ka‘bah. Every day, Muslims face towards the Ka‘bah to offer Salaah.



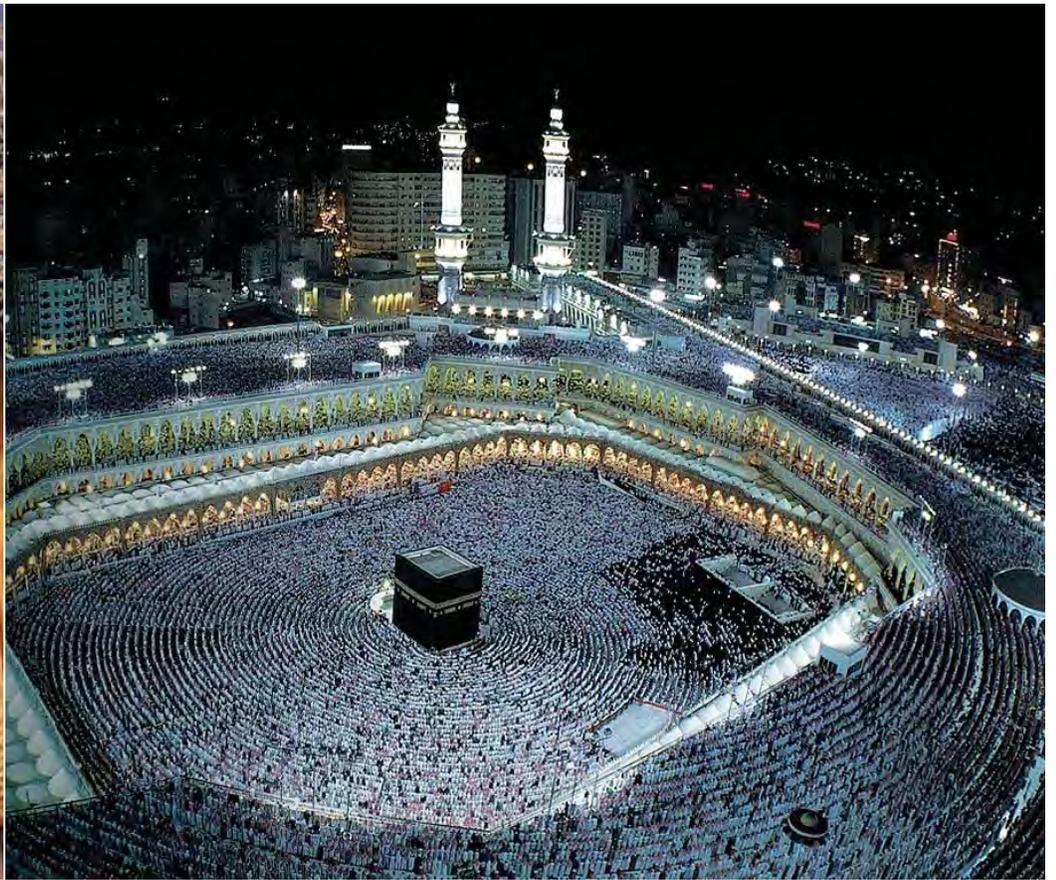
The Ka‘bah is a big square building in the city of Makkah, where Imam Ali (A) was born. Makkah is a city in Hijaz, which is now the country of Saudi Arabia.

Hajj is when we visit the house of Allah in Makkah.

Any baaligh Muslim, who has enough money and can go for a journey to Makkah, must go for Hajj once in a lifetime.

Hajj is performed in the month of Dhul Hijjah, the last month of the Islamic calendar.

During Hajj, everyone present has to wear two white garments called Ihraam.



## A letter from Makkah

In the name of Allah

15 Dhul Hijjah 1406 (March 5, 2001)

My dear son Mahdi,

Salaamun alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuhu.

I wish you and mom a very happy 'Eidul Adha from the Holy land of Makkah, the birth-place of Islam.

It takes place on the 10<sup>th</sup> 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 event when Nabi Ibrahim (A) was commanded to sacrifice Nabi Ismail (A), but Allah had a sheep sacrificed instead.

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!

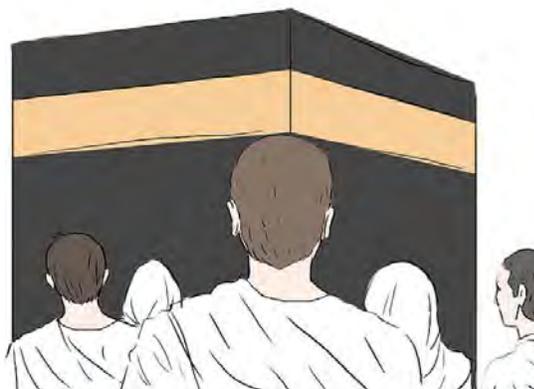
Now I would like to write about the things I have been doing here.

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

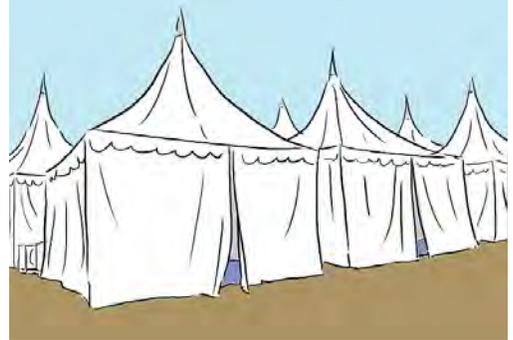
2. After wearing the ihraam, everybody was loudly reciting :  
"labbayk allahumma labbayk"  
all the way until we reached Makkah. By reciting this, we answer the invitation of Allah to come and visit His House.

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

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



4. Then on the 9th of Dhul Hijja, 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 houses, shops, or farms on it; every group has a tent for itself. People pray and recite Du'a.



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 Shaytaans.



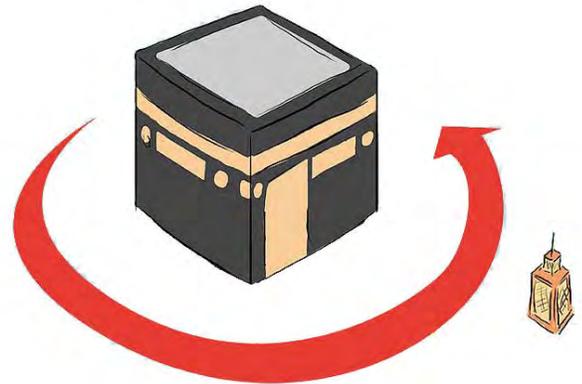
6. In the morning, we went to Mina, where we stayed for 3 days. The part I enjoyed most in Mina was stoning the Shaytaans. I really felt very strong and confident while stoning the three Shaytaans. I made a promise to myself that, from now on, I will never let the Shaytaan mislead me in anything.



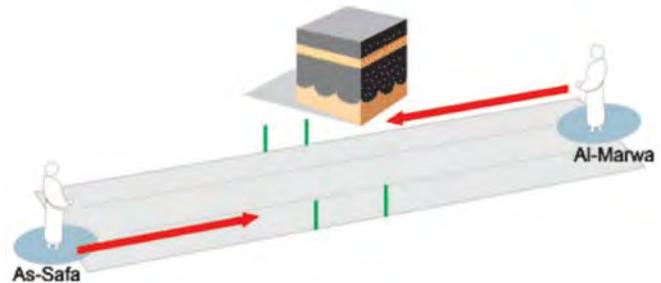
7. On the day when you were celebrating Eid, we were busy with slaughtering sheep and shaving our heads.



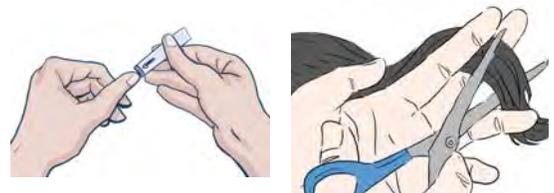
8. On the 13th of Dhul Hijja, we returned to Makkah where we performed tawaaf - going around the Ka'bah 7 times. We did 2 Rak'ahs of Salaah after that. During the tawaaf I felt very close to Allah, the Lord of the universe. And during all these special moments, I did not forget you and mom. I prayed 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 Haraam and performed Sa'i - walking 7 times between the hills of Safa and Marwa.



10. After Sa'i, we did Taqseer, which means cutting of the nails or hair.



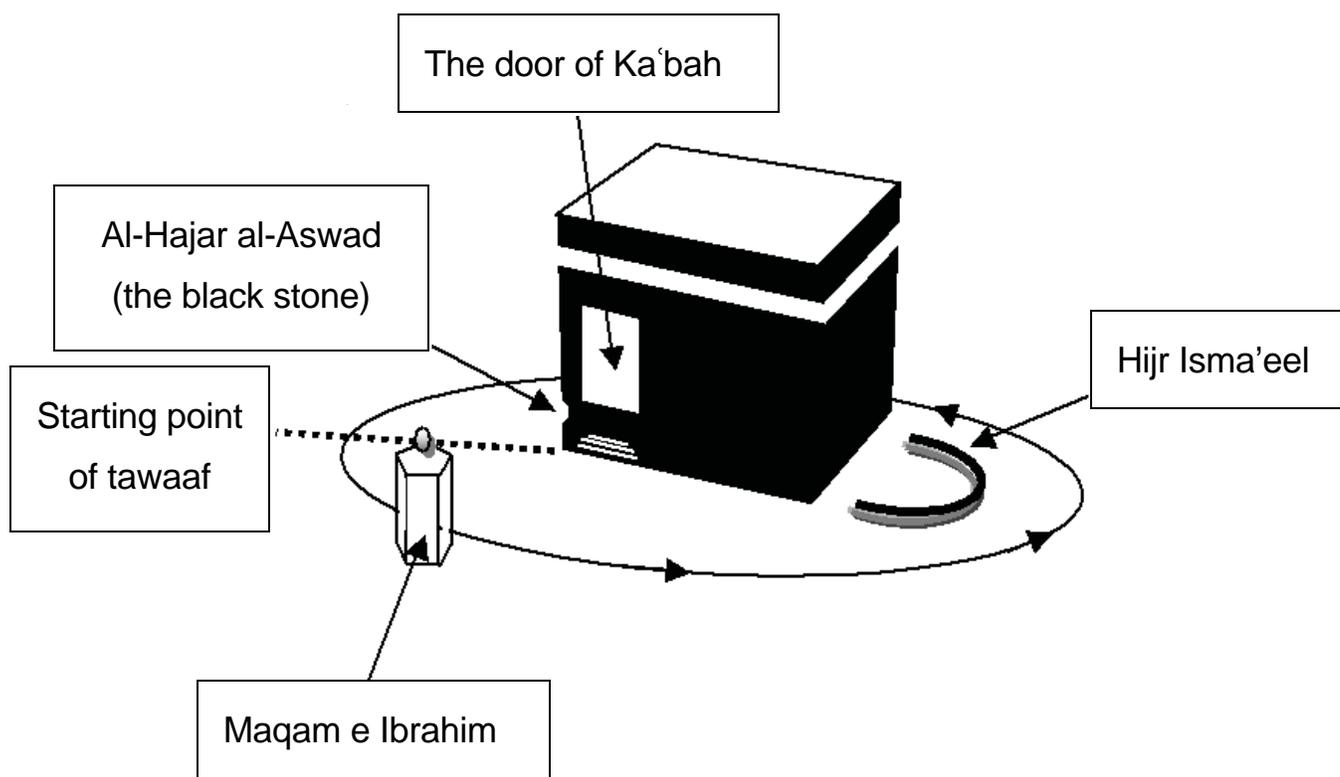
That is all I have done at the moment; I will be with you within just a few more days, inshaAllah!

With lots of love and Du'a,

Your Dad

# MAP OF KA'BAH

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# WORKSHEET 6.1

---

Answer the following questions:

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

---

2. What do people wear while doing Hajj?

---

3. The Holy Ka'bah is inside which Masjid?

---

4. Where are the three Shaytaans located?

---

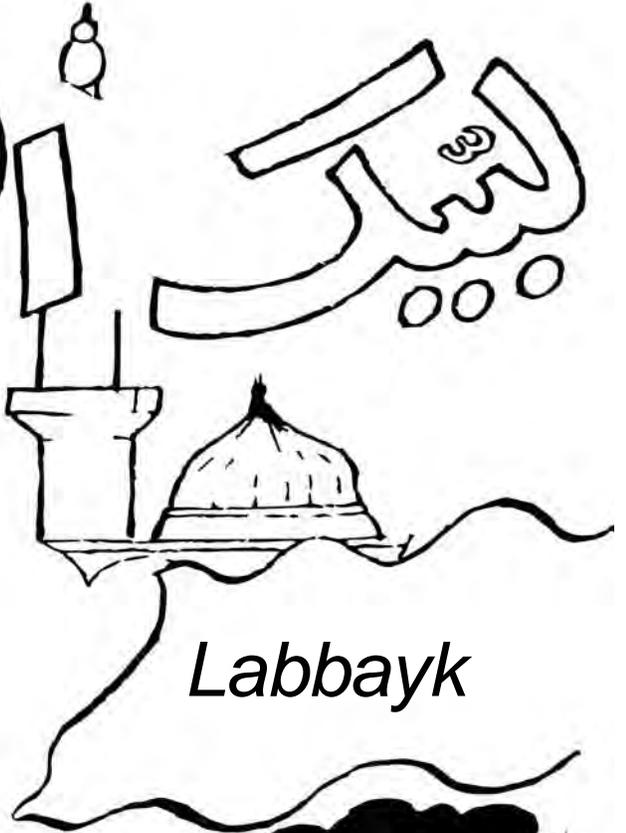
5. How many times did Mahdi's father go around the Ka'bah for tawaaf?

---

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

---

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ بِسْمِكَ  
لَبَّيْكَ



*Labbayk*



7

# FIQH VOCABULARY

# FIQH VOCABULARY

## KEY WORDS

WAJIB  
HARAAM  
MUSTAHAB  
MUBAH  
MAKROOH

Students will learn about important vocabulary before going into specific laws of Fiqh.

**SAY:** In today's lesson, we will learn important vocabulary words that will help us understand more about Allah's laws so we can worship Him better. These laws were sent to us by Allah through His Prophets and Imams. They were very careful to follow these laws closely because Allah always tells us to do what is best for us. This means we should try our best to follow the example of our Prophets and Imams so we can get closer to Allah! We are very lucky that Allah has helped show us what the best actions are to do and what to stay away from!

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW  
ALONG WITH THE TEACHER.

All of the actions we do are sorted into one of five categories. These categories are: Wajib, Haraam, Mustahab, Makrooh, and Mubah. Does anyone know what any of these words mean?

Wait for ideas. At this time, students can turn to the READING page located in the TASK BAR to follow along with you.

**SAY:** Wajib means that it is something that you *have* to do. Allah knows what is best for us, and He will be very happy and loves us for doing wajib actions. For example, if you respect your parents, which is wajib, Allah will be pleased with you. There are many other actions we must do that are Wajib. Can you think of any such actions?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Praying, fasting, talking respectfully, are some examples of Wajib things that must be done if one is Muslim. Let's move on to the word 'Haraam.' Does anyone know what Haraam means?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Haraam is the opposite of Wajib. Haraam means something you should never do. If you do a haraam act, Allah will be unhappy with you. Remember, Allah knows what is not good for us. An example of something that is Haraam is stealing. Other things that are Haraam include eating non-halaal meat, lying, and disrespecting your parents. The next word we will learn is 'Mustahab.' Does anyone know what this word means?

Wait for ideas.

# FIQH VOCABULARY (CON'T)

## TASK BAR

### WORKSHEETS

STUDENTS WILL COMPLETE A CROSSWORD WITH THE Fiqh TERMS AND MATCH THE TERMS WITH EXAMPLES OF WHAT THEY MEAN.

### ART EXTENSION

STUDENTS DRAW PICTURES OF EXAMPLES OF THE WORDS THEY LEARNED IN CLASS. THIS ACTIVITY CAN ALSO BE ALTERED TO MAKE A Fiqh VOCABULARY POSTER OR BOOK.

### ACTIVITY

AS A CLASS, CREATE A POSTER WITH THE DIFFERENT Fiqh TERMS. COME UP WITH ACTIONS FOR EACH TERM AND PUT THEM IN THE CORRECT CATEGORY.

### GAMETIME

IN THIS GAME, DESIGNATE 5 AREAS OF THE ROOM WITH THE 5 VOCABULARY WORDS THE STUDENTS LEARNED. THIS CAN BE THE 4 CORNERS OF A ROOM AND THE CENTER OF THE ROOM BEING THE 5TH AREA. EACH AREA SHOULD BE LABELED WITH ONE OF THE Fiqh WORDS THEY LEARNED. THEN YOU SAY AN EXAMPLE OF ONE THE WORDS, SUCH AS, "SALAAH." STUDENTS SHOULD THEN QUICKLY MOVE TO THE "WAJIB" CORNER. REPEAT SEVERAL PHRASES TO TEST THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORDS.

**SAY:** Good ideas. Mustahab means acts or things that you should *try* to do because it is recommended to do, just like extra credit. Allah loves it when we do these extra actions and it helps us become even closer to Him! An example of Mustahab act is visiting the sick. Allah likes it when you visit the sick, but it is not something that you have to do. What are some other examples of Mustahab things you can do?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Other examples of Mustahab things that one can do include giving gifts to friends or brushing your teeth before prayers. The next word is Makrooh. This word is sort of like the opposite of Mustahab. Does anyone want to guess what it may mean?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Makrooh means something you should try not to do, because Allah does not like it. For example, eating too much and stuffing yourself until you feel sick is Makrooh. Can you think of other Makrooh things?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Other examples of things that are Makrooh are praying while you need to use the bathroom or drinking water while standing up at nighttime. The last word we will learn is 'Mubah'. Mubah refers to something that you do where it doesn't matter if you do it or not. An example of something that is Mubah is sleeping. What are some other examples?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Other Mubah activities may include, walking, sitting or talking. These are not things you have to do. Listen carefully and I will give you a secret tip. If you do something that is Mubah with the intention of making Allah happy, that Mubah action then ends up being Mustahab and Allah loves it when all of our actions throughout the day are done to make Him happy and to get closer to Him! So, for example, if you sleep so your body can reenergize to wake up and do good deeds the next day, your sleep becomes Mustahab!

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEETS, ART EXTENSION, ACTIVITY, and GAMETIME activities located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: FIQH VOCABULARY

---

## Fiqh Vocabulary

All actions that we do belong to one of five categories:

Wajib

Haram

Mustahab

Makrooh

Mubah

**WAJIB = you have to do it.**

Remember, Allah loves us and knows what is  
best for us!

Wearing hijab for baaligh girls in front of certain men is wajib.



Now put a big check (✓) across the page because Wajib means you have to do  
it.

**Haram = you should never do it.**

Remember, Allah knows what is not good for us.

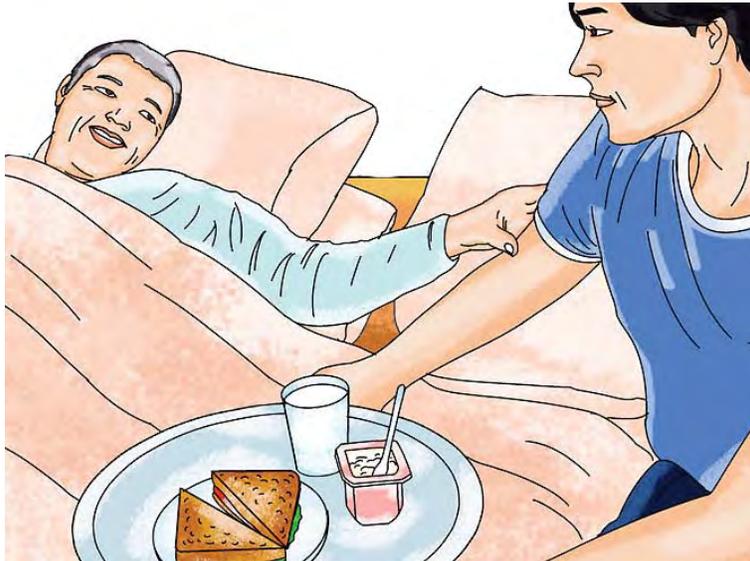
Stealing is Haram.



Now put a big X across the page because Haram means you should never do it.

Mustahab = you should try to do it. If you do, you get more thawaab and rewards, like extra credit. Allah loves it when we perform these actions to get closer to Him!

Visiting the sick is Mustahab.



Now put a small check (✓) in the middle of the page because Mustahab means you should try to do it, and if you do, you get more thawaab and rewards, like extra credit.

**Makrooh = you should try not to do it.**

Eating so much that you feel sick is Makrooh.



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

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

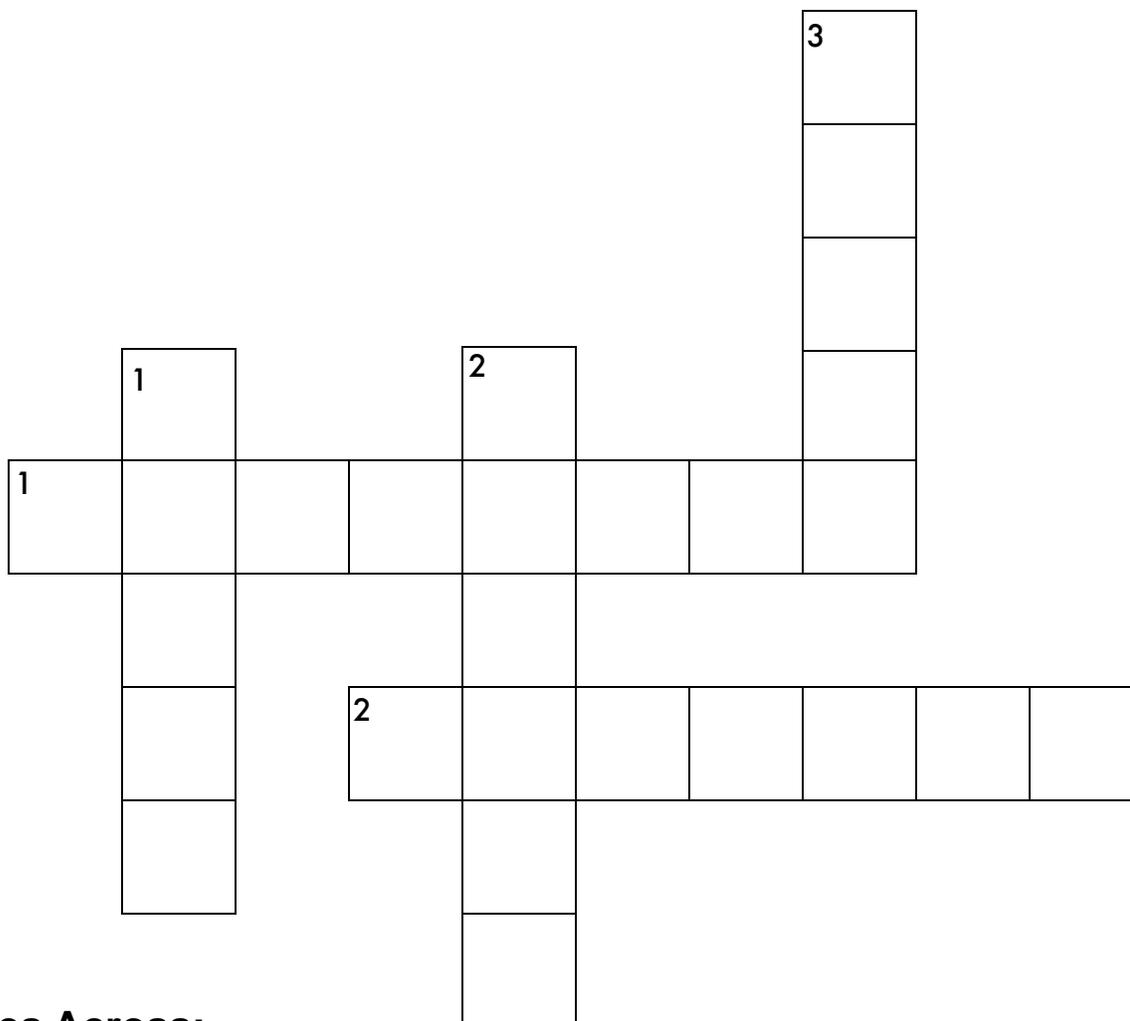
Sleeping is Mubah. Remember, if you do something that is Mubah with the intention to make Allah happy, that Mubah action then ends up being Mustahab. Allah loves it when all of our actions throughout the day are done to make Him happy and to get closer to Him! So, for example, if you sleep so your body can reenergize to wake up and do good deeds the next day, your sleep becomes Mustahab!



# WORKSHEET 7.1

---

Now do this crossword to see how well you understand the terms taught in the lesson.



## Clues Across:

1. You should try to do it.
2. You should try not to do it.

## Clues Down:

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

## Word Bank

WAJIB  
MUSTAHAB  
MAKROOH  
HARAAM  
MUBAH

# WORKSHEET 7.2

---

Match the correct word with the correct picture:

WAJIB

Reading Quran



Wearing Hijab



Sleeping



MUSTAHAB

Eating too much



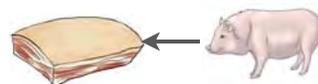
MAKROOH

Saying Bad Words



HARAAM

Eating pork



MUBAH

# WORKSHEET 7.3: ART EXTENSION

---

## Fiqh Vocabulary

Draw or write an example for each.

The diagram consists of a central rounded square box labeled **MUBAH**. Four other rounded square boxes are arranged around it, each connected to the central box by a thin line. The top-left box is labeled **WAJIB**, the top-right box is labeled **MUSTAHAB**, the bottom-left box is labeled **HARAAM**, and the bottom-right box is labeled **MAKROOH**. Each of these four outer boxes is currently empty, intended for the student to draw or write an example.

8

# RITUAL PURITY

# LESSON 1: NAJAASAH

## KEY WORDS

NAJAASAH

NAJIS

KAAFIR

TAAHIR

TAHAARAH

WUDHU

NIYYAH

MAS-H

In this lesson, students learn about Najaasah or impurity.

**SAY:** Since Islam is a way of life, there are rules that we should follow in every area of our life so we can be close to Allah. Today, we are going to learn about the laws of Najaasah. Does anyone know what this word means or have you heard it before?

Wait and listen for ideas. Students can now turn to the **READING** page, located in the **TASK BAR**.

**SAY:** Najaasah means something that is impure. Najaasah does not mean dirty. Something can be dirty, like your muddy shirt, but still not be Najis. Does anyone know what things are Najis?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Some things that are Najis are urine, stool, blood, dogs, pigs, and alcoholic drinks. Things that are Najis will make other things Najis as well when they are wet. Najis things like blood, urine, and alcoholic drinks, which are already wet, will make anything they touch Najis. But if you pet a dog while it is dry, and your hand is also dry, your hand will not become Najis. However, what would happen if I pet a dog while my hand was wet?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. If my hand is wet, and I pet a dog with my hand, my hand will become Najis.

At this time, students can work on the **WORKSHEET** and you can conclude this lesson with the **GAMETIME** activity, located in the **TASK BAR**.

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE TEACHER.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL CROSS OUT THINGS THAT ARE NAJIS AND COLOR IN THE CIRCLES OF THINGS THAT ARE NOT NAJIS.

### GAMETIME

SAY THE NAMES OF VARIOUS THINGS. EXAMPLES ARE ON THE WORKSHEET PAGE. HAVE STUDENTS STAND UP IF WHAT IS MENTIONED IS NAJIS AND STAY SITTING IF IT IS NOT.

# READING: NAJAASAH

---

## **Najaasah = Impurity**

Things that are Najis will make other things Najis when:

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

Some things are always Najis like:

Urine and Stool



Blood



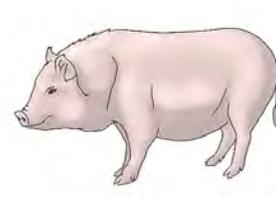
Alcoholic drinks



Dog



Pig

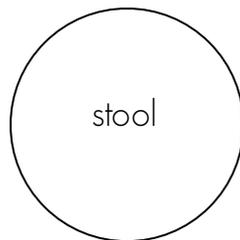
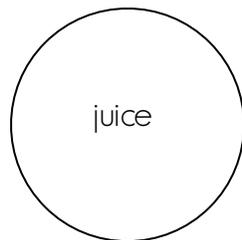
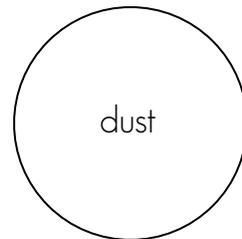
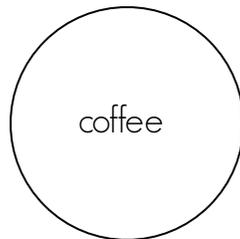
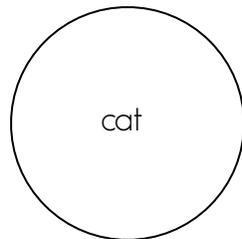
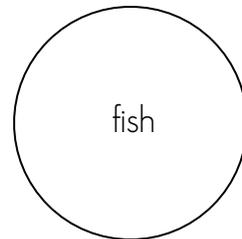
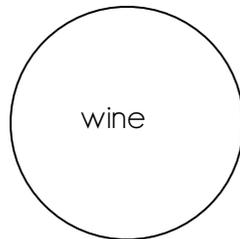
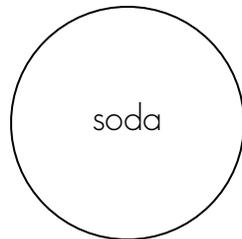
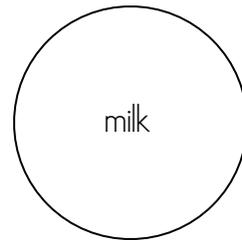
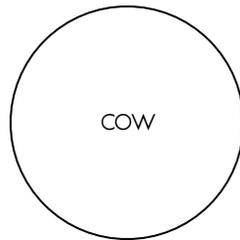
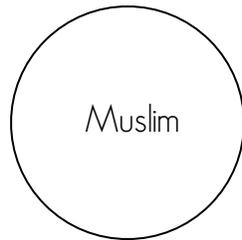
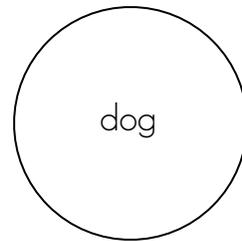
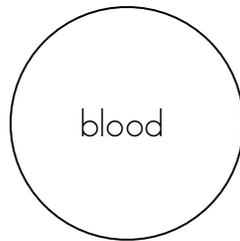
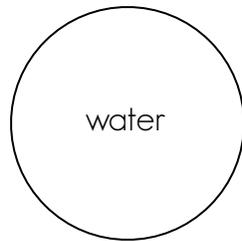


# WORKSHEET 8.1

---

## Najaasah

Cross out the Najis things. Color in the circles of things that are not Najis.



# LESSON 2: TAHAARAH

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE TEACHER.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL CIRCLE THOSE THINGS THAT ARE TAAHIR.

### ART EXTENSION

STUDENTS WILL DRAW A PICTURE OF ONE NAJIS THING ON THE TOP AND ONE TAAHIR THING ON THE BOTTOM. THEY CAN THEN COLOR THIS PICTURE AND POST IT ON THE WALL.

### GAMETIME

IN THIS GAME, YOU MENTION DIFFERENT THINGS. IF THE THING IS TAAHIR, STUDENTS GO TO THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE CLASSROOM, AND IF IT IS NAJIS, THEY GO THE LEFT SIDE OF THE CLASSROOM.

In this lesson, Students will learn about Tahaarah or purity.

**SAY:** Does anyone remember the word for impure that we learned in the last lesson?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. The word is Najaasah. Today we are going to talk about the opposite of Najaasah, which is Tahaarah. If Najaasah meant impurity and Tahaarah is the opposite, what do you think Tahaarah means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Tahaarah means purity. Something that is Taahir is pure. This doesn't mean cleanliness. For example, if you spray something with Lysol, it doesn't make something Taahir, even though the dirt may be gone. Tahaarah is a special way of cleaning something in the way Allah has taught us. The word 'Mutahhir' is something that can make a Najis thing Taahir. Mutahhiraat is the plural of the word Mutahhir. Can you name the most popular Mutahhir?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Yes, water is the most commonly used Mutahhir. Although some things can never become Taahir. Does anyone know what these things are?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. Some examples are blood, urine, and dogs. These things will always remain najis.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET, ART EXTENSION, and GAMETIME Activities located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: TAHAARAH

---

TAHAARAH means purity

Mutahhir = something that can make a Najis thing Taahir (pure). Mutahhiraat is the plural of Mutahhir.

The most popular Mutahhir is:

- Water



Some things can never become Taahir, like blood, urine, and dogs.

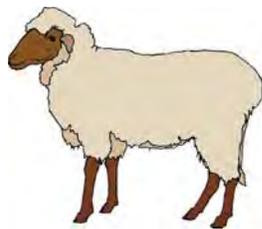
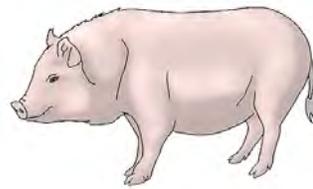


# WORKSHEET 8.2

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## Tahaarah

Circle the things that are usually Taahir.

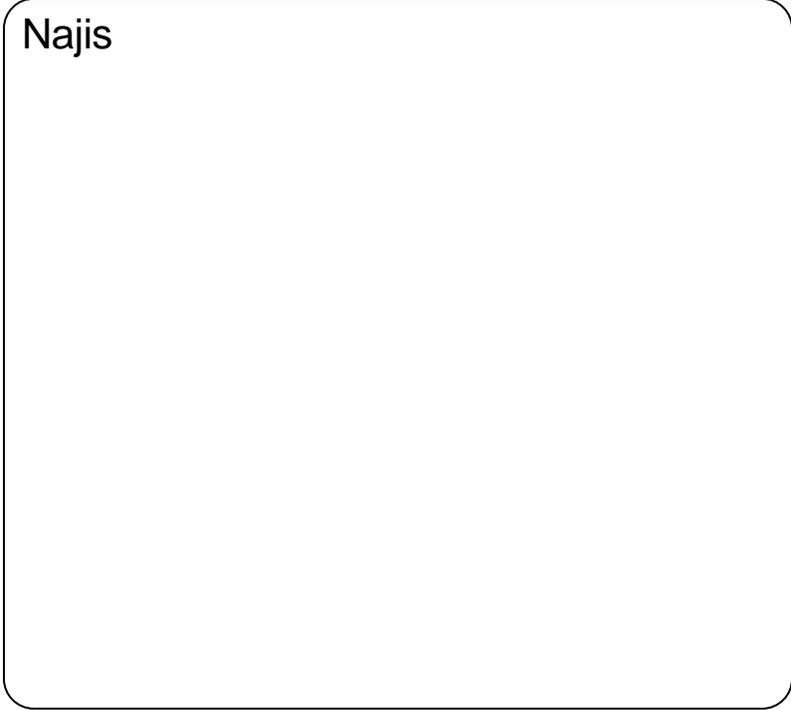


# WORKSHEET 8.3

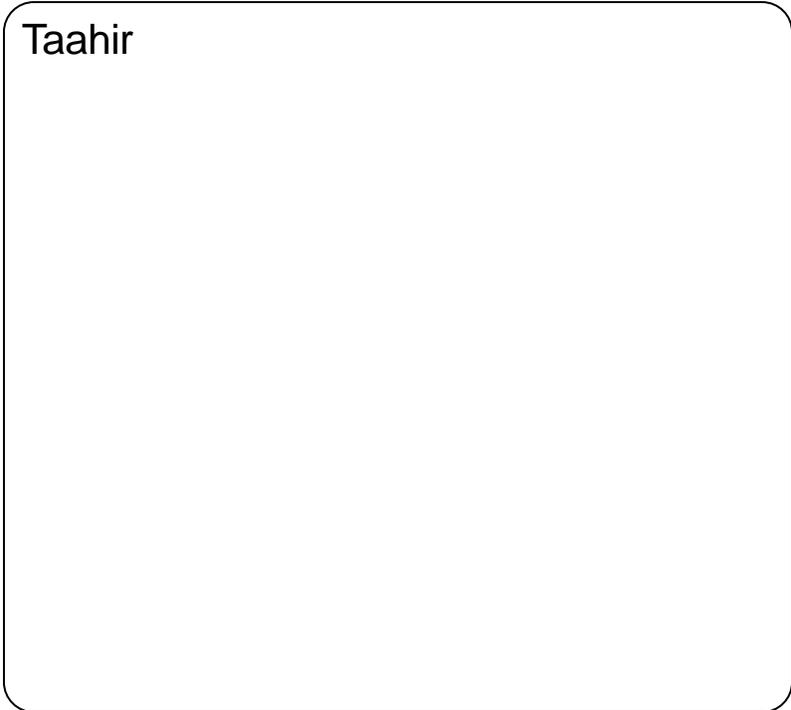
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In the boxes below, draw something that is Najis and something that is usually Taahir.

**Najis**



**Taahir**



# PART III: HISTORY AND ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE

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1

# AHLUL BAYT

# AHLUL KISA

## KEY WORDS

AHLUL KISA  
AHLUL BAYT  
NADHR  
ORPHAN

In this lesson, students will explore the character of the Ahlul Bayt through an actual event that took place.

**SAY:** Who remembers who the Ahlul Bayt are? Remember, we talked about the Story of the Kisa last year. Does anyone remember what happened in that story?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Now that we have reviewed the names of the Ahlul Bayt, we are going to take a look at their character. What does character mean?

Wait for answers. You can also do the ACTIVITY, located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Character is a description of the personality of a person, or what kind of a person he or she is. Someone's character can be patient or impatient, nice or mean, kind or rude. From what you know or have heard, how would you describe the character of the Ahlul Bayt?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. Today we are going to read a story about something that really happened to the Ahlul Bayt in order to understand more about their characters.

Students can now turn to the STORYTIME, located in the TASK BAR. Please read aloud as students follow along. Or, have a student read as the rest of the class follows along.

**SAY:** What did you learn from this story?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. We learned about the giving, generous character of the Ahlul Bayt, and how everything they did was for the love of Allah. They never complained or were upset that they didn't have food, even after being hungry for 3 days. How do you think you would react if you didn't have food for 3 days?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** InshaAllah, we can all learn from the Ahlul Bayt, and try to make our character more like their character!

At this time, students can complete the COLORING activity located in the TASK BAR.

## ACTIVITY

HAVE STUDENTS SIT IN A CIRCLE AND DESCRIBE THEIR OWN POSITIVE CHARACTER.

## STORYTIME

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG IN THE READING BY TURNING TO THE STORY.

## COLORING

STUDENTS CAN COLOR THE PICTURE OF A SCENE FROM THE STORY.

## The Generosity of Imam's Family

Once, when Imam Hasan (A) and Imam Husain (A) were children, they both became sick. Their parents, Imam Ali (A) and Sayyida Fatimah (A) made a nadhr that they would fast for three days if their children became well.

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

Both children felt better very soon. So, their parents decided to fast the next day to keep their nadhr. The young Imams (A) also decided to fast, along with their helper, Fidha.

On the first day of their fast, Sayyida Fatimah (A) prepared some bread for Iftaar (fast breaking).

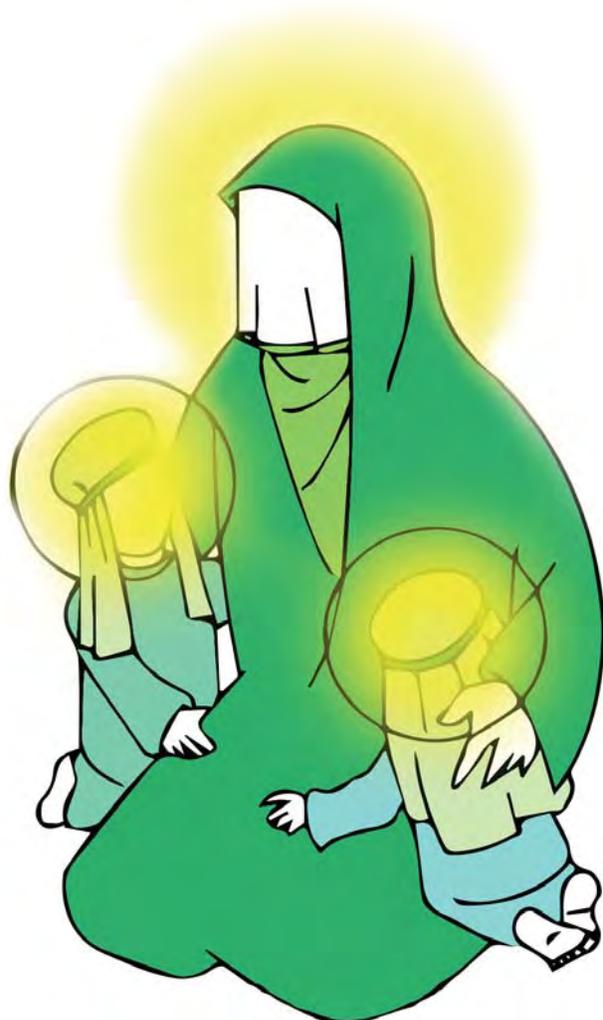
In the evening, they all prayed and then sat down to break their fast. Just as they were about to eat their bread, a poor man knocked at the door and asked for something to eat.

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

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

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

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



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

Once again, without hesitating, they gave away their bread.

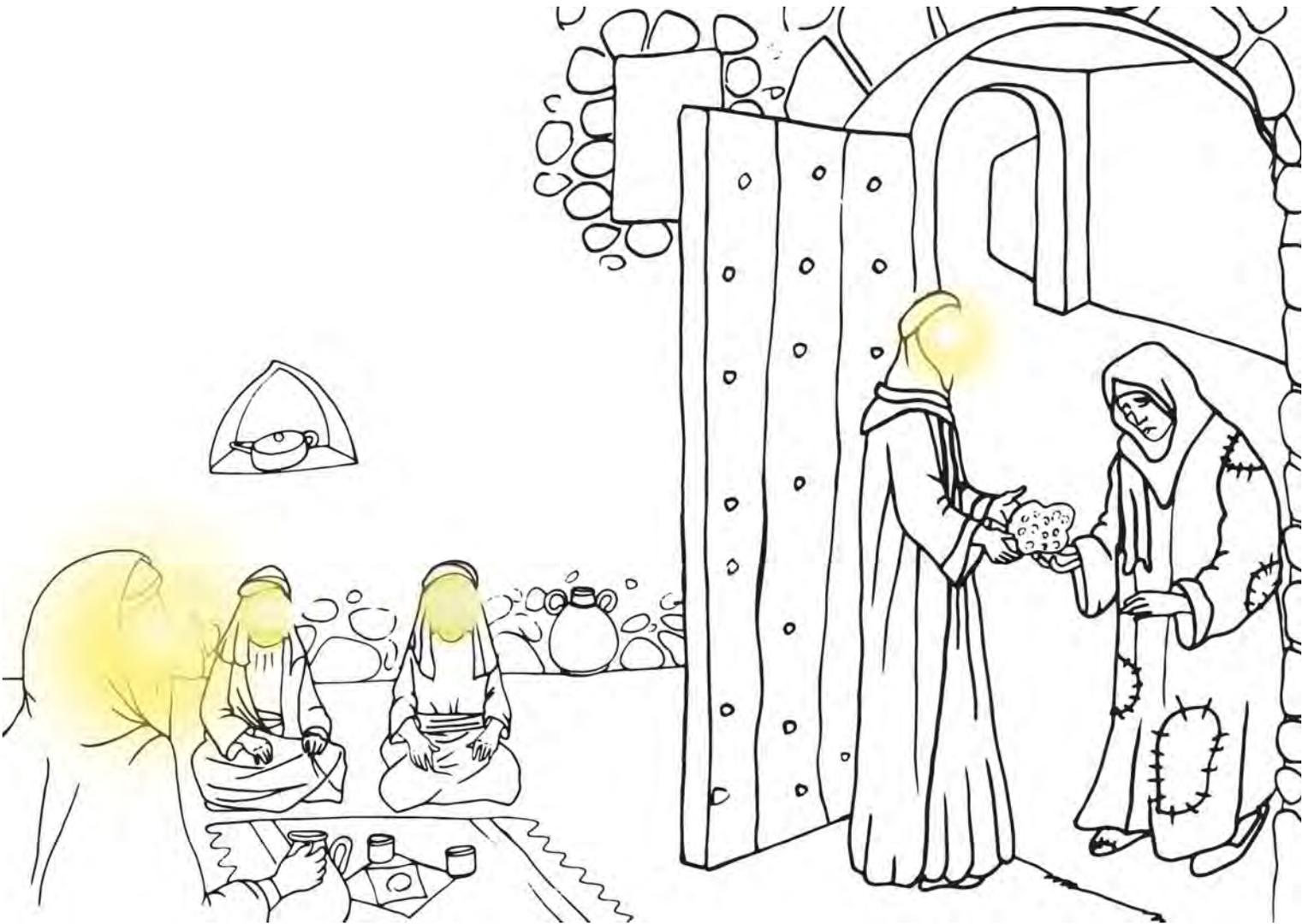
At this time, Allah revealed a Surah from the Quran (Surah Ad-Dahr) to teach people about their generosity and sacrifice and show their excellent character.



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

# COLOR

---



2

# PROPHETS

# LESSON 1: PROPHET NUH (A)

## KEY WORDS

PROPHET NUH  
PROPHET IBRAHIM  
PROPHET MUSA  
PROPHET ISA  
PROPHET MUHAMMAD

In this lesson, students will learn more about Prophet Nuh (A).

**SAY:** We are going to learn more about another Prophet today whose name is Nuh (A). Does anyone know anything about Prophet Nuh (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Let's read about Prophet Nuh (A). I will read and I want you to listen very carefully.

Students can now turn to the STORYTIME activity located in their book and in the TASK BAR for reference.

Read the story to the students, pausing wherever necessary to ask clarifying questions. When you are done reading, you can continue here.

**SAY:** What did you learn about Prophet Nuh (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good! We learn from Prophet Nuh (A) that it is very important to be patient and never give up in our worship of Allah. Allah always rewards those who are patient.

As a wrap-up, students can complete the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION, located in the TASK BAR.

## TASK BAR

### STORYTIME

THE "PROPHET NUH (A)" STORY IS LOCATED WITH THE WORKSHEETS. STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG IN THEIR BOOK.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL COLOR A PICTURE ABOUT THE FLOOD AND ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT PROPHET NUH (A).

### ART EXTENSION

GIVE STUDENTS A BIG CUT-OUT OF A BOAT. THEN HAVE STUDENTS DRAW AND CUT OUT TWO OF EACH DIFFERENT TYPES OF ANIMALS TO PUT ON THE BOAT. THIS CAN BE POSTED UP ON A CLASSROOM WALL WITH SOME CLOUDS AT THE TOP THAT HAVE RAIN COMING OUT.

# STORYTIME

## Prophet Nuh (A)

A long time ago, there was a group of people who worshipped idols. Idols are statues made out of wood or clay.

So, Allah sent Prophet Nuh (A) to guide these people to the right path and teach them about Allah.

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

Prophet Nuh (A) did not give up and continued to teach the message of Allah to them for 950 years. But, as time passed, the people grew worse, and began to attack him with stones whenever he tried to talk to them.

Finally, Prophet Nuh (A) complained to Allah about the people and asked Him to help. Allah accepted the prayer of Prophet Nuh (A) and ordered him to build a large boat, an ark, and also told him that there would be a great flood in which all the bad people would be drowned.

Prophet Nuh (A) planted small trees and waited for them to grow up into strong trees. Then he cut them down and began to build the ark.

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



When the ark was ready, Allah told Prophet Nuh (A) to command his followers to go inside the ark and also to take one pair of each type of animal.

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

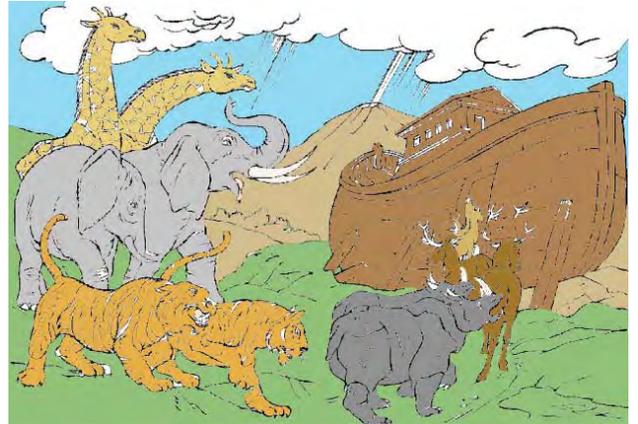
His son, Kanaan, who was an unbeliever, refused to come with them.

Prophet Nuh (A) saw his son, Kanaan, struggling in the water and tried once more to convince him to have faith and come into the ark. But Kanaan replied that he would go to the top of a mountain and be safe there.

Prophet Nuh (A) warned him that there was no shelter from Allah's punishment, except in the ark. In the meantime, a huge wave came and swept Kanaan off forever.

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

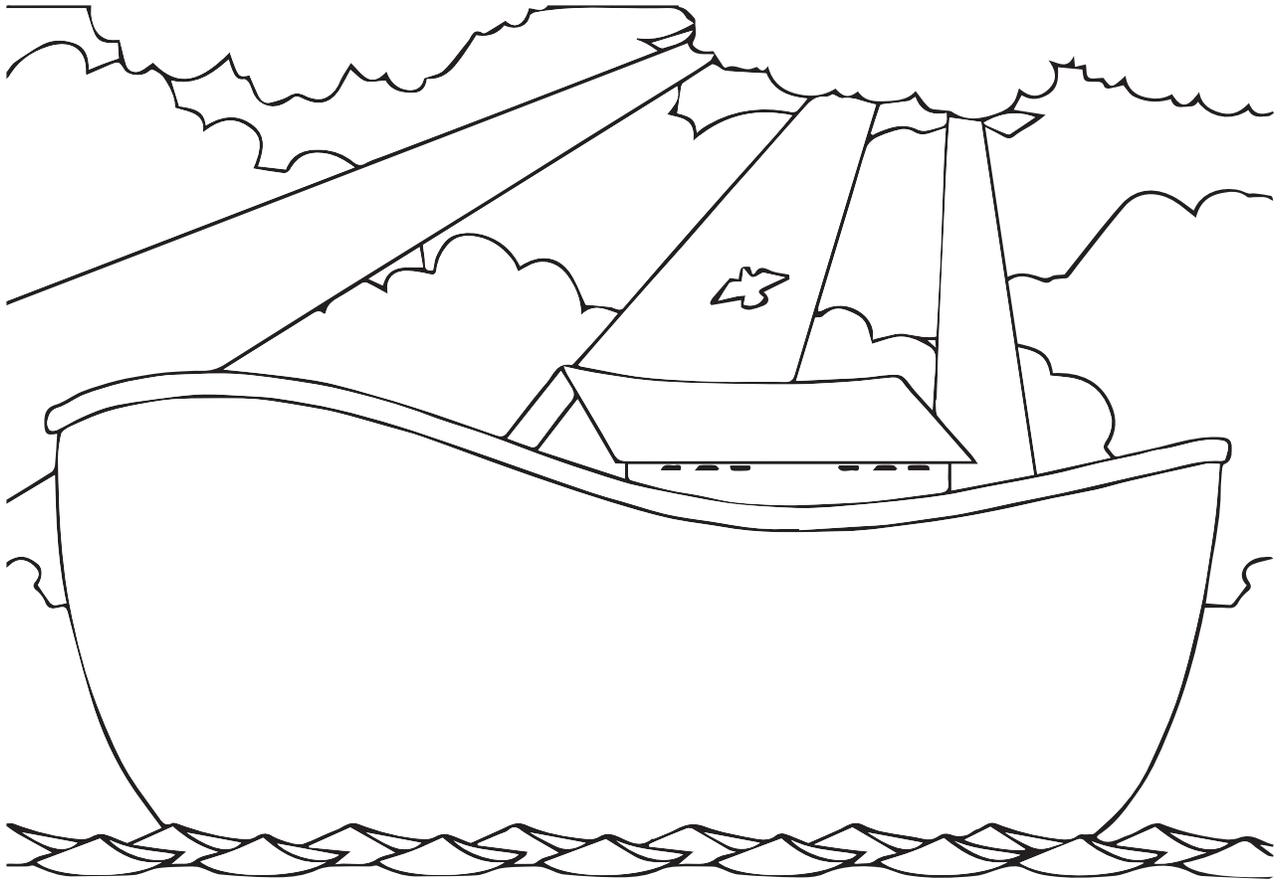
Prophet Nuh (A) was commanded to come out of the ark with his followers and the animals. In this new land, they began their lives afresh under the blessings of Allah.



# WORKSHEET 2.1

---

Color the picture and answer the questions below.



How long did Prophet Nuh (A) try to convince and guide people to the truth?

Prophet Nuh (A) continued to teach the message of Allah to them for:

\_\_\_\_\_.

The people began \_\_\_\_\_ Prophet Nuh (A) when he started building the Ark.

Which of Prophet Nuh's (A) sons was drowned?

\_\_\_\_\_ drowned.

Where did the Ark land?

The Ark landed on a mountain called \_\_\_\_\_.

# LESSON 2: PROPHET IBRAHIM (A)

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG IN THE READING ABOUT PROPHET IBRAHIM (A) AS THE TEACHER READS.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS DRAW A PICTURE OF THE FIRE THAT WAS DESCRIBED IN THE READING.

In this lesson, students will learn about Prophet Ibrahim (A).

**SAY:** We are going to learn more about another Prophet today whose name is Ibrahim (A). Does anyone know anything about Prophet Ibrahim (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Let's read about Prophet Ibrahim (A). I will read and I want you to listen very carefully.

Students can now turn to the READING that is located in their book and in the TASK BAR for reference.

Read the story to the students, pausing wherever necessary to ask clarifying questions. At this time, students can do the WORKSHEET, located in the TASK BAR. When you are done reading, you can continue here.

**SAY:** What did you learn about Prophet Ibrahim (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good. We learned from Prophet Ibrahim (A) to worship only Allah and never give in to others if they don't believe in Allah. He stood up for what he believed in, so Allah protected him from the fire. There is a special dream that Prophet Ibrahim (A) once had that has to do with one of our Islamic Holidays. Let's read about this dream.

At this time, students can follow along for the STORYTIME, as you read aloud. When you are done, students can then do the COLORING activity located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: PROPHET IBRAHIM

Prophet Ibrahim (A) was born at the time of the evil king, Numrood, who forced his people to worship idols as their gods. Idols are something that a person worships instead of Allah. An example of idols are small statues created by humans.

A short while before Prophet Ibrahim (A) was born, Numrood was told that a special child would soon be born, who would stand against him and tell the people to stop worshipping idols.

Numrood thus ordered that all new born babies should be examined carefully to see if they showed any special signs or miracles.

To protect prophet Ibrahim (A) from Numrood's men, his mother hid baby Ibrahim (A) in a cave and returned to the town. By the miracle of Allah, milk would come from the fingers of Prophet Ibrahim (A) so that he didn't go hungry.

Prophet Ibrahim (A) grew up outside of the town for 13 years before his

mother brought him back home secretly.

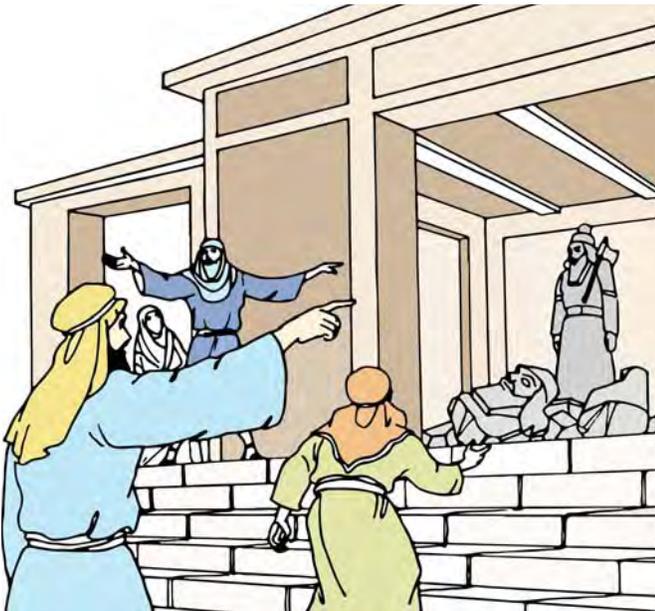
Prophet Ibrahim (A) believed in Allah and hated idols. He wanted to show the people how useless their idols were. He tried to tell people, but they wouldn't listen, so he came up with a plan.

One day, everyone in the town, young and old, had left town to attend a special festival. Prophet Ibrahim (A) went to the main temple where all the important idols were kept. He took an axe and broke all the idols, except the largest one. He then put the axe in the hands of the largest, unbroken idol.



When the people returned and found what had happened to their gods, they were shocked and angry!

They wondered, "Who has destroyed our gods?!" One man said, "It must have been Ibrahim! He has always hated our idols!"

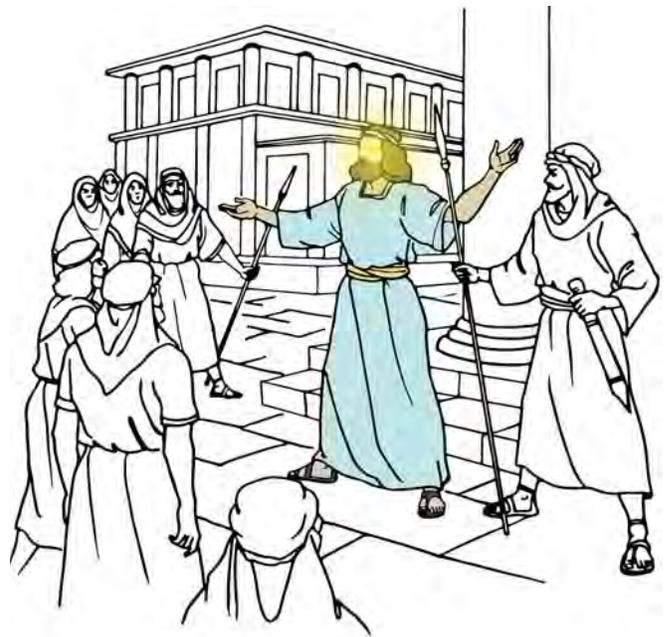


Prophet Ibrahim (A) was brought to court for breaking the idols. When he was asked if he was guilty, he replied, "Why don't you ask the big idol who did it?"

The people said, "Our idols do not talk or answer questions."

Prophet Ibrahim (A) took this opportunity to make the people

understand how useless their idols were. He said, "Shame on you! How can you worship pieces of wood and stone? They do not know anything and can neither harm nor benefit you."



However, nobody was willing to listen to his words, and he was declared guilty. Numrood decided to burn Prophet Ibrahim (A) alive to please his idols.

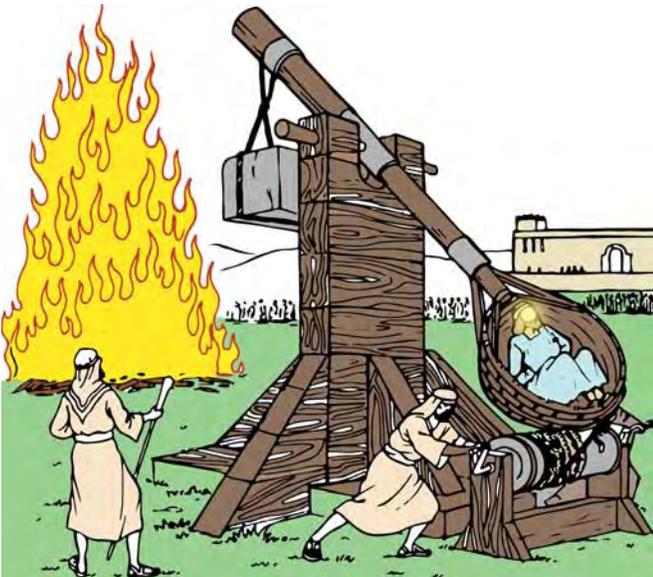
He ordered that wood be collected to make a huge fire. So much wood was brought that, when the fire was lit, no one could get close enough to throw Prophet Ibrahim (A) into it since it was so hot.



When Prophet Ibrahim (A) landed in the fire, though, he prayed to Allah to protect him. By Allah's command, the fire became cool and harmless, and Prophet Ibrahim (A) remained safe.



Numrood decided to build a large catapult and Prophet Ibrahim (A) was flung into the fire using this catapult.



# WORKSHEET 2.2

---

## Prophet Ibrahim (A)

In the box below, draw a picture of the fire that Prophet Ibrahim (A) was thrown into.



What happened to the fire when Prophet Ibrahim (A) was thrown in?

---

# LESSON 3: PROPHET MUSA (A)

---

## TASK BAR

### STORYTIME

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG BY TURNING TO THE "PROPHET MUSA (A)" READING PAGE.

### WORKSHEETS

STUDENTS WILL DRAW THE MIRACLES ALLAH GAVE PROPHET MUSA (A) AND ANSWER SOME QUESTIONS.

In this lesson, students will learn about Prophet Musa (A).

**SAY:** We are going to learn about another Prophet today whose name is Musa (A). Does anyone know anything about Prophet Musa (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Let's read about Prophet Musa (A). I will read and I want you to listen very carefully.

Students can now turn to the READING that is located in their book and in the TASK BAR for reference.

Then, read to the students, or have one student read while others follow along, pausing wherever necessary to ask clarifying questions. When you are done reading, you can continue here. Since this is a longer piece of reading, you could read this part over two class sessions.

**SAY:** What did you learn about Prophet Musa (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good! We learn from Prophet Musa (A) that it is very important to worship only Allah and trust in Him alone. Allah saved Prophet Musa (A) because of his faith but let Fir'aun drown.

As a wrap-up, students can complete the WORKSHEETS located in the TASK BAR.

# PROPHET MUSA (A)

---

Prophet Musa (A) grew up strong and healthy in the land of Egypt. When he was older, he left Egypt and went to Madyan where he married Safura, the daughter of Prophet Shuaib (A).

After staying in Madyan for some years, he returned to Egypt.

On their way to Egypt, in the severe winter night, Prophet Musa (A) and his wife lost their way. Suddenly, they saw a fire in the distance.

Prophet Musa (A) told his wife to stay where she was and he went to the fire, thinking he would find some help and light his own fire.

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

Prophet Musa (A) looked around in surprise, when 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 snake, scaring him. He was then commanded to lift the snake without fear, and when he did, 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 two great signs of your Lord. Go back to Fir'aun and his people and invite them towards your Lord!"

Prophet Musa told the evil ruler of Egypt, Fir'aun, that he was a Messenger of Allah and that he was speaking the truth. He threw his staff on the ground and it changed into a snake.

This miracle frightened Fir'aun, so he turned to his ministers for advice. They told him that Prophet Musa (A) 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 wiggle like snakes.

But when Prophet Musa (A) threw his staff down, his serpent ate all the pieces of rope. The magicians immediately realized that this was no magic but a miracle, and they fell into sujood, saying, "We believe in the Lord 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.

Allah told Prophet Musa to warn Fir'aun that He would punish him and his people if they continued doing bad deeds and worshipping idols, but Fir'aun was too proud to listen to the warning.

Soon, the crops started dying. The Nile River flooded their lands, and the people suffered with lice and illnesses.

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

Prophet Musa (A) collected the people of Bani Israa'il, the name of his tribe in Egypt, and left for Palestine. Fir'aun

learned of their escape and followed them with a huge army.

When the Bani Israa'il reached the Sea, they saw Fir'aun approaching and were sure they were going to be killed. However, Prophet Musa 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 when he had reached 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, but it was too late. Fir'aun and his people drowned under the deep sea. This is how Allah rescued the Bani Israa'il from Fir'aun.

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

Prophet Musa (A) prayed to Allah for that Book. Allah told him to come to

Mount Sinai and stay there for forty nights.

When Prophet Musa returned to his people from Mount Sinai, he brought back with him the Tawraah, 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 sprinkled some dust into its mouth, which some say 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.

This made Prophet Musa very angry, and he asked them if they too wanted to displease Allah like Fir'aun had.

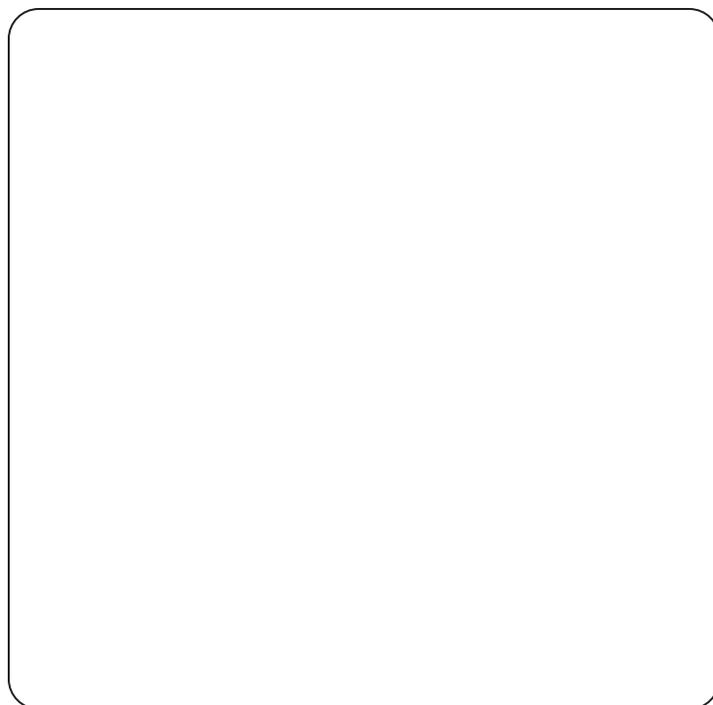
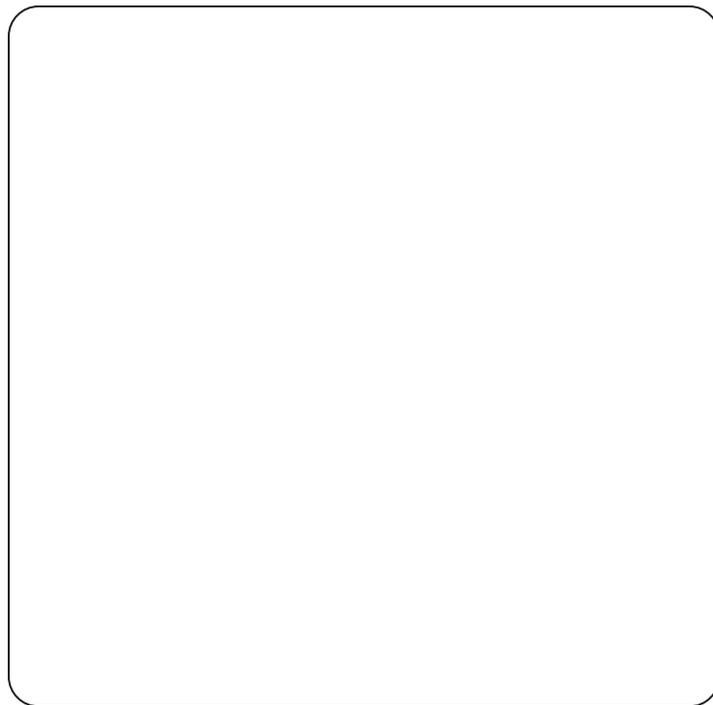


The people blamed Samiri for misguiding them and were sorry. Prophet Musa (A) then took the golden calf, melted it, and threw every trace of it in the sea.

# WORKSHEET 2.3

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Below, draw the 2 miracles Allah gave Prophet Musa (A):



# WORKSHEET 2.4

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1. Draw how Prophet Musa parted the river:



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

3. How was it possible that the golden calf could make noises?

# LESSON 4: PROPHET ISA (A)

---

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG BY TURNING TO THE "PROPHET ISA (A)" READING PAGE.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE STORY OF PROPHET ISA (A).

### ART EXTENSION

STUDENTS CAN MAKE A POSTER THAT INFORMS PEOPLE ABOUT PROPHET ISA (A), USING PICTURES AND WORDS FROM THE STORY.

In this lesson, students will learn about Prophet Isa (A).

**SAY:** We are going to learn about another Prophet today whose name is Isa (A). Does anyone know anything about Prophet Isa (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Let's read about Prophet Isa (A). I will read, and I want you to listen very carefully.

Students can now turn to the READING that is located in their book and in the TASK BAR for reference.

Now read to the students or have one student read while others follow along, pausing wherever necessary to ask clarifying questions. When you are done reading, you can continue here.

**SAY:** What did you learn about Prophet Isa (A)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good! We learned from Prophet Isa (A) that Allah can do anything and everything. By staying true to Allah, nothing can harm us and Allah will protect us, InshaAllah.

As a wrap-up, students can complete the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION located in the TASK BAR.

# PROPHET ISA (A)

Prophet Isa's mother was a very pious woman named Hadhrat Maryam. He was born without a father, which was a miracle of Allah.

When Prophet Isa was 30 years old, he received the order of Allah to start his mission and the Divine Book, Injeel, was revealed to him.

He could perform miracles like:

- bringing a dead person back to life
- making a blind person see again
- curing illnesses

These miracles made some Jews believe in him, but most did not believe in him and some 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 (A) was supposed to be in. They wanted to nail him to a cross and kill him.

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

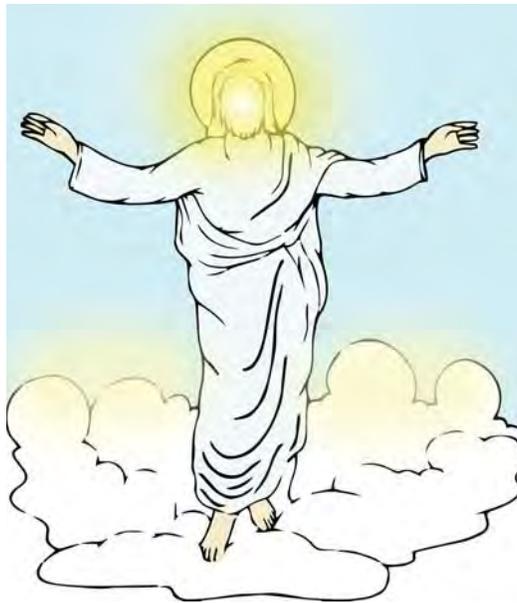
In the meantime, Yahuda went to Nabi Isa's (A) house but found it empty. While he was there, Allah changed Yahuda's face to look like Prophet Isa's (A).

When he came out of the house to tell the enemies that the house was empty, they

grabbed him and arrested him.

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

Today, Jews and Christians believe that Prophet Isa (A) died on the cross, but it was really Yahuda!



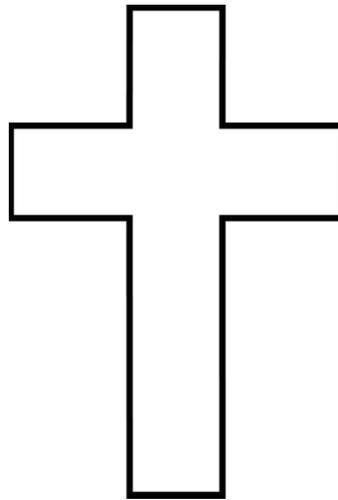
Our Holy Prophet (S) said: When our 12th Imam (A) reappears, Prophet Isa (A) will come down from the heavens and pray behind him.

# WORKSHEET 2.5

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

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



3. Why was this person mistaken for Prophet Isa?

4. What happened to Prophet Isa (A)?

# LESSON 5: PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)

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## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS SHOULD TURN TO THE READING PAGE ON PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S) AND FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE TEACHER.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS FILL IN BLANKS TO FIND THE NAME OF THE MOST PERFECT PERSON, MUHAMMAD (S),

### COLORING

STUDENTS COLOR IN THE NUMBER 17 AND THE TWO TITLES OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S).

In this lesson, students will learn about Prophet Muhammad (S).

**SAY:** We are going to learn about our last Prophet today whose name is Muhammad (S). Does anyone want to share something they know about Prophet Muhammad (S)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Let's read about Prophet Muhammad (S). I will read, and I want you to listen very carefully.

Students can now turn to the READING that is located in their book and in the TASK BAR for reference.

Now read to the students or have one student read while others follow along, pausing wherever necessary to ask clarifying questions. When you are done reading, you can continue here.

**SAY:** What did you learn about Prophet Muhammad (S)?

Wait for ideas.

**SAY:** Good! We learned from Prophet Muhammad (S) that we should stay strong and stand up for the truth and Allah will help us. Allah can do anything and everything. By staying true to Allah, nothing can harm us and Allah will protect us, InshaAllah.

As a wrap-up, students can complete the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION, located in the TASK BAR.

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)

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Prophet Muhammad was born in Makkah on the 17th of Rabiul Awwal. He was the son of Abdullah and Aminah. Sadly his father, Abdullah, died a few days before his birth.

Aminah, the mother of the Holy Prophet (S) asked a lady called Haleema to take care of her son so that he could be brought up in the open and healthy country air.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (S) spent the first five years of his life with Haleema and then she returned him to his mother, Aminah. When he was about six years old, his mother took him to Medina for a few days. On their return

journey, she died. After that, 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.

After that, the Holy Prophet began to live with his Uncle, Abu Talib, and Aunt, Fatimah, daughter of Asad. They loved Muhammad (S) as if he was their own son. Abu Talib went on a business trip and he took his young nephew along with him. This way, he learnt a lot about trading.

Prophet Muhammad, even as a young man, was very honest with people. The people, therefore, respected him very much and used to call him as-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; they were married and lived together very happily.

Prophet Muhammad (S) never worshipped idols and at times he would go in a cave at Mount Hira and think.



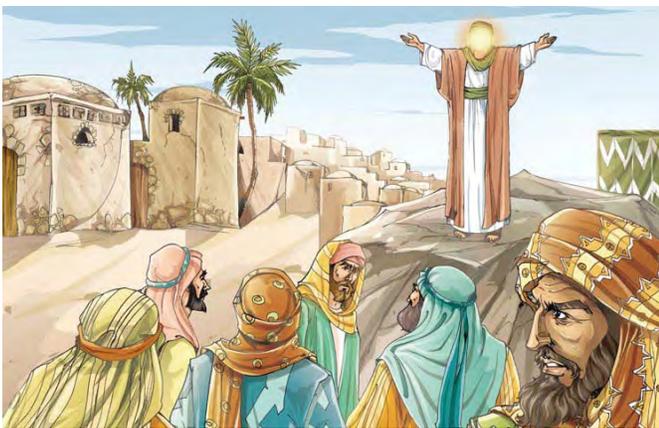
The Prophet used to be hurt when he saw the people of Makkah fighting and cheating one another.

One day, when he was in the cave, Angel Jibrael (A) came down by Allah's command and told Prophet Muhammad that he has been chosen by Allah to become the Prophet and the Messenger, and to spread the religion of Islam.

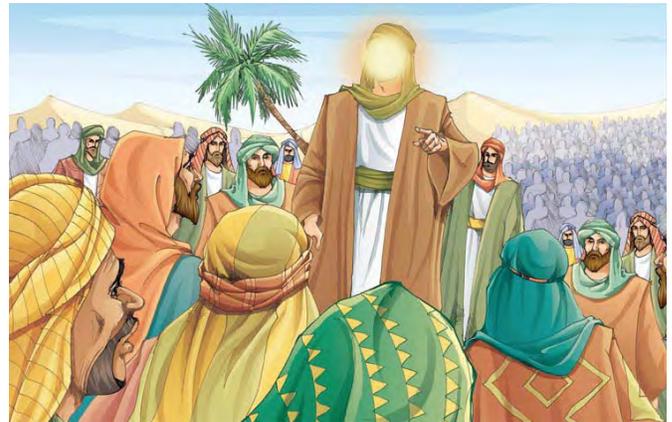




Prophet Muhammad advised the people to stop idol-worshipping and other evil deeds and to worship only Allah. He told them it is only Allah who has made the heavens and the earth and is in charge of them.



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



His first wife, Lady Khadija, and his cousin, Imam Ali (A), were the first to believe that he was a Prophet and to accept Islam.

# WORKSHEET 2.6

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## Jigsaw

Fill in the missing word to find the name of the most perfect person. Place each letter that you fill in on the line at the bottom.

ISLA\_

Q\_RAN

A\_HLUL BAYT

\_LLAH

\_AKKAH

I\_LAM

SAL\_AM

HA\_ITH

---



Prophet Muhammad (S)  
was born on the 17<sup>th</sup> of  
Rabiul Awwal

Our Prophet was called by these titles:

al-Amin

**Trustworthy**

as-Sadiq

**Truthful**

3

# THE LAST 7 MA'SOOMEEN

## CHAPTER 3: THE LAST 7 MA'SOOMEEN

---

In this chapter, students will be learning about the last 7 of the 14 Ma'soomeen.

The purpose of these next 7 lessons is for the students to connect with these Ma'soomeen and learn the meanings of their names.

After each story, ask the discussion questions. Then, students can complete the coloring with the Ma'soom's name and meaning.

At the end of all 7 lessons, they can complete the matching worksheet.

# REVIEW: THE FIRST 7 MA'SOOMEEN

---

Match each Ma'soomeen's name with the meaning of his/her name.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)       | THE HIGH                       |
| 2. IMAM ALI (A)               | THE SPLITTER OF KNOWLEDGE      |
| 3. SAYYIDA FATIMAH (A)        | THE PRAISED                    |
| 4. IMAM HASAN (A)             | THE GOOD DOER                  |
| 5. IMAM HUSAIN (A)            | THE ONE WHO ALWAYS DOES SAJDAH |
| 6. IMAM AS-SAJJAD (A)         | THE SEPARATOR                  |
| 7. IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR (A) | THE GOOD DOER                  |

# IMAM JA'FAR AS-SADIQ (A)-THE TRUTHFUL

WHY WAS HE NAMED AS-SADIQ?

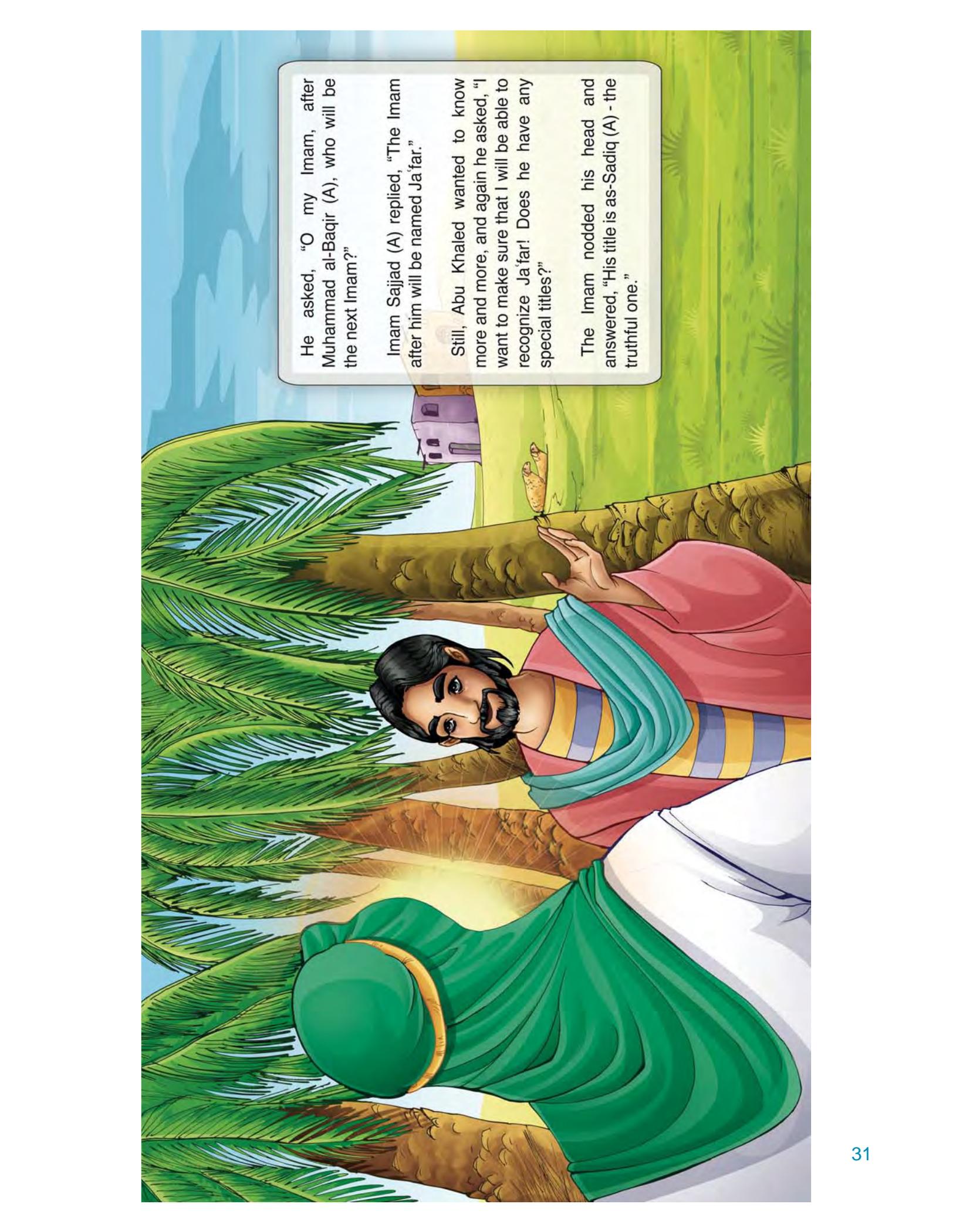


The sound of the flowing river echoed through the garden. Chirping birds sat near Imam as-Sajjad (A), pecking at seeds. It was a rare sight to see the Imam outside of his home since the evil caliph sent people to guard his home strictly. However, on this particular day, the guards were busy elsewhere, so Imam as-Sajjad (A) was able to spend some time outside and enjoy the cool breeze. A student of Imam Sajjad (A), Abu Khaled, knew this would be the best time to ask the Imam any question he needed answered.

Seeing the Imam (A) outside, Abu Khaled quickly walked up to him and greeted him. He then asked for permission to ask his first question, which the Imam (A) granted.

“Oh Imam as-Sajjad (A), who is going to be the Imam after you?” The Imam pointed at a young boy playing nearby and said, “After me, the successor will be my son, Muhammad al-Baqir (A).”

Abu Khaled looked at the handsome boy playing nearby. He was very pleased to hear this news and had many more questions for the Imam.



He asked, "O my Imam, after Muhammad al-Baqir (A), who will be the next Imam?"

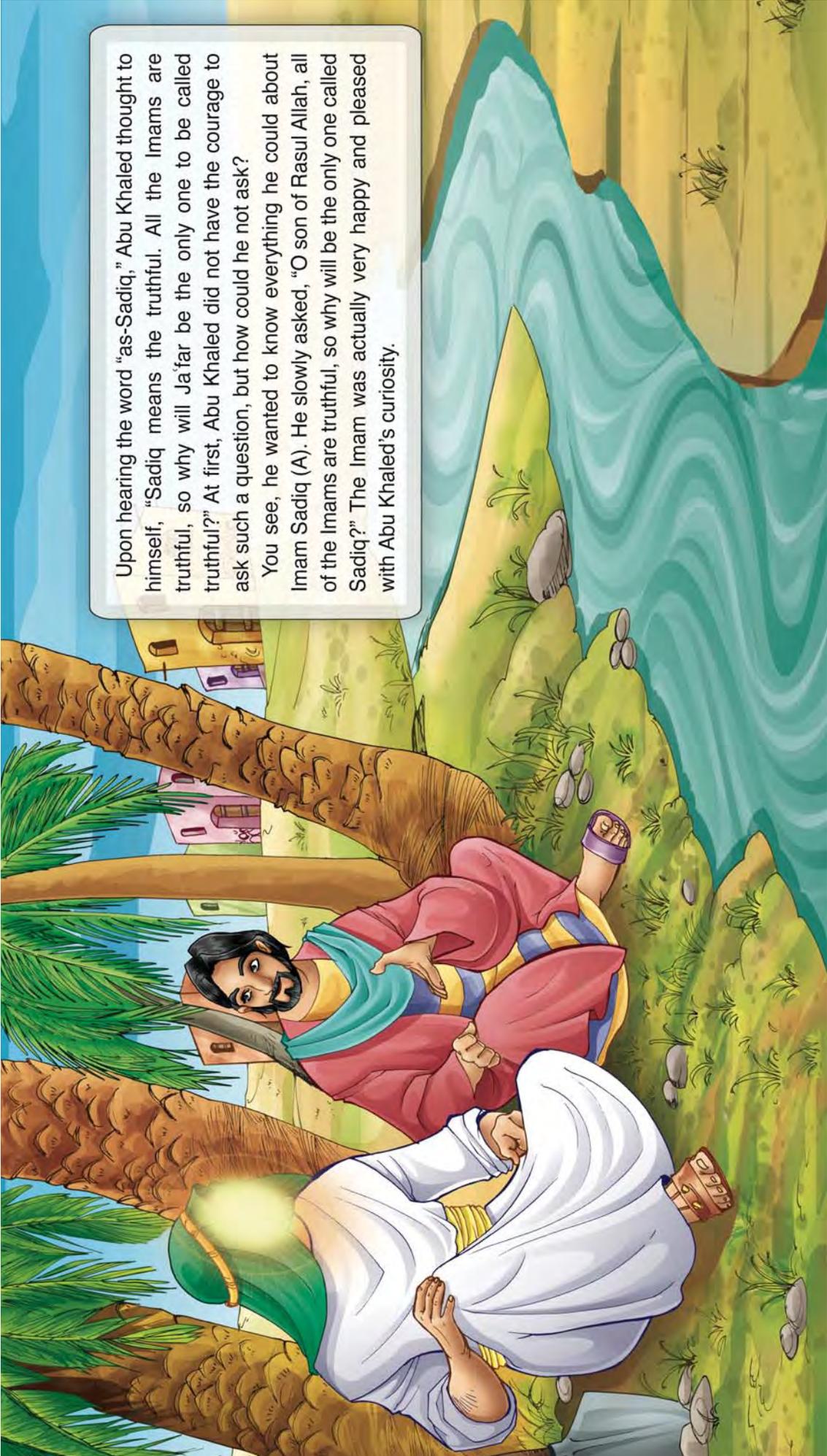
Imam Sajjad (A) replied, "The Imam after him will be named Ja'far."

Still, Abu Khaled wanted to know more and more, and again he asked, "I want to make sure that I will be able to recognize Ja'far! Does he have any special titles?"

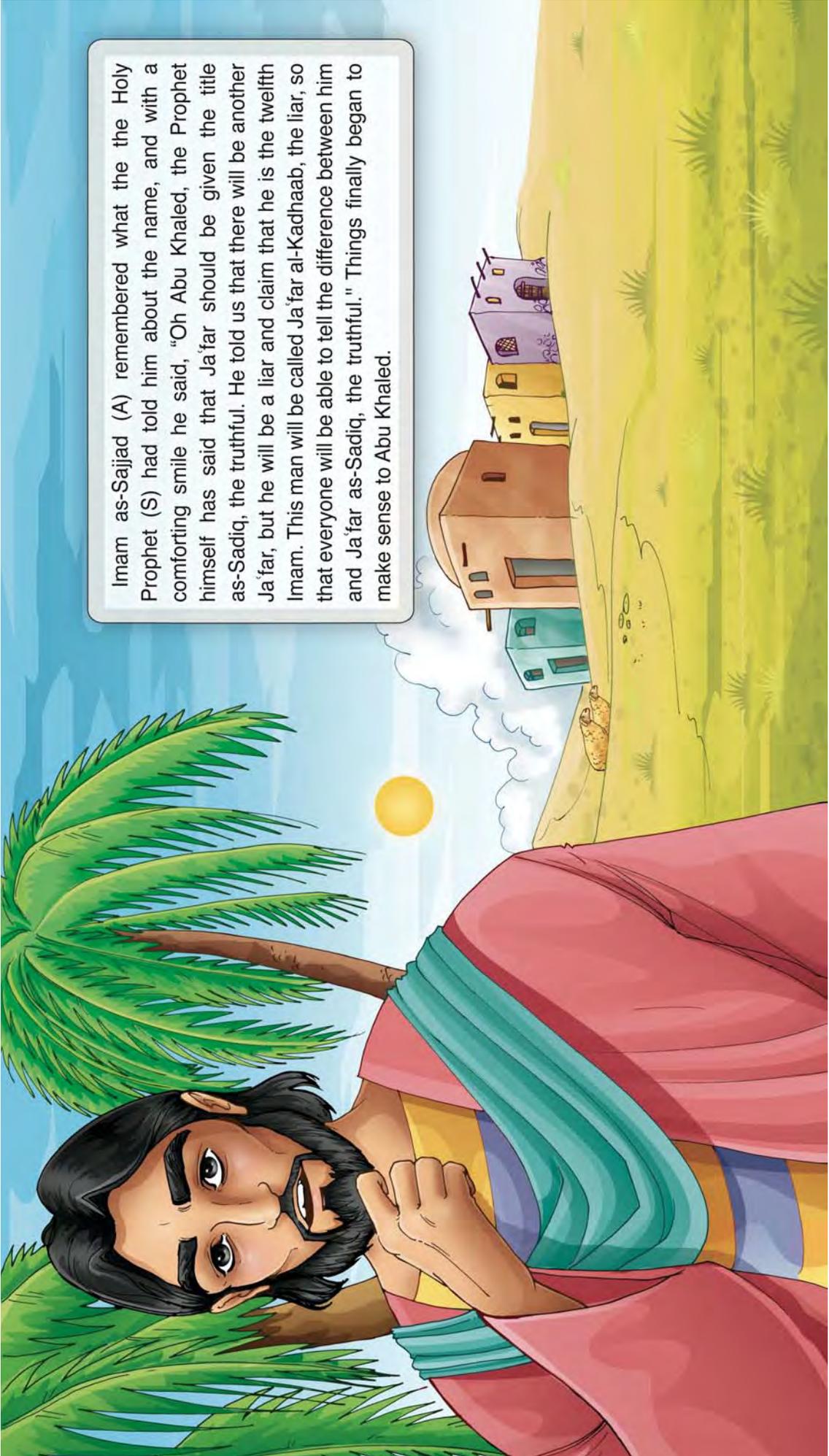
The Imam nodded his head and answered, "His title is as-Sadiq (A) - the truthful one."

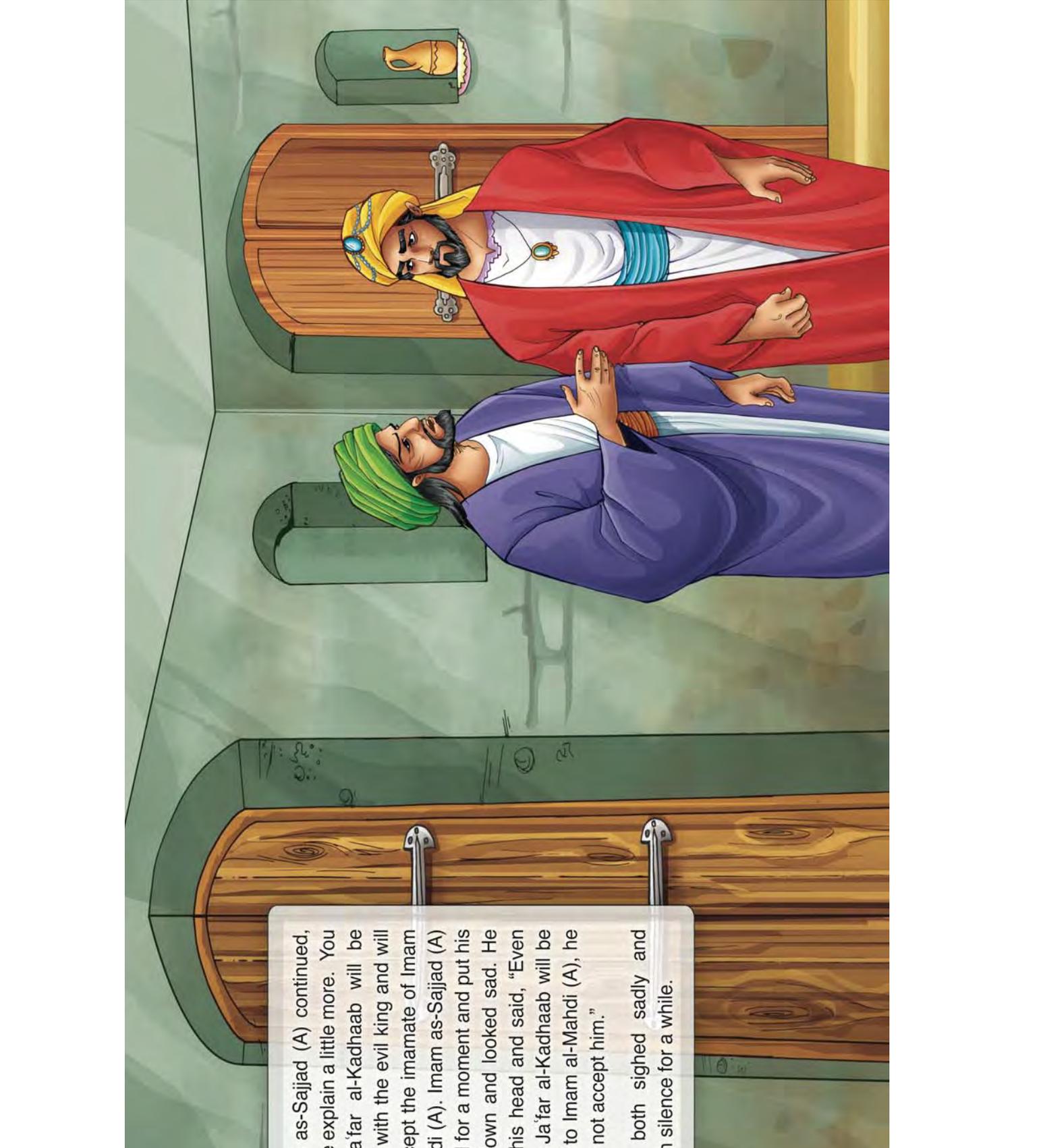
Upon hearing the word "as-Sadiq," Abu Khaled thought to himself, "Sadiq means the truthful. All the Imams are truthful, so why will Ja'far be the only one to be called truthful?" At first, Abu Khaled did not have the courage to ask such a question, but how could he not ask?

You see, he wanted to know everything he could about Imam Sadiq (A). He slowly asked, "O son of Rasul Allah, all of the Imams are truthful, so why will be the only one called Sadiq?" The Imam was actually very happy and pleased with Abu Khaled's curiosity.



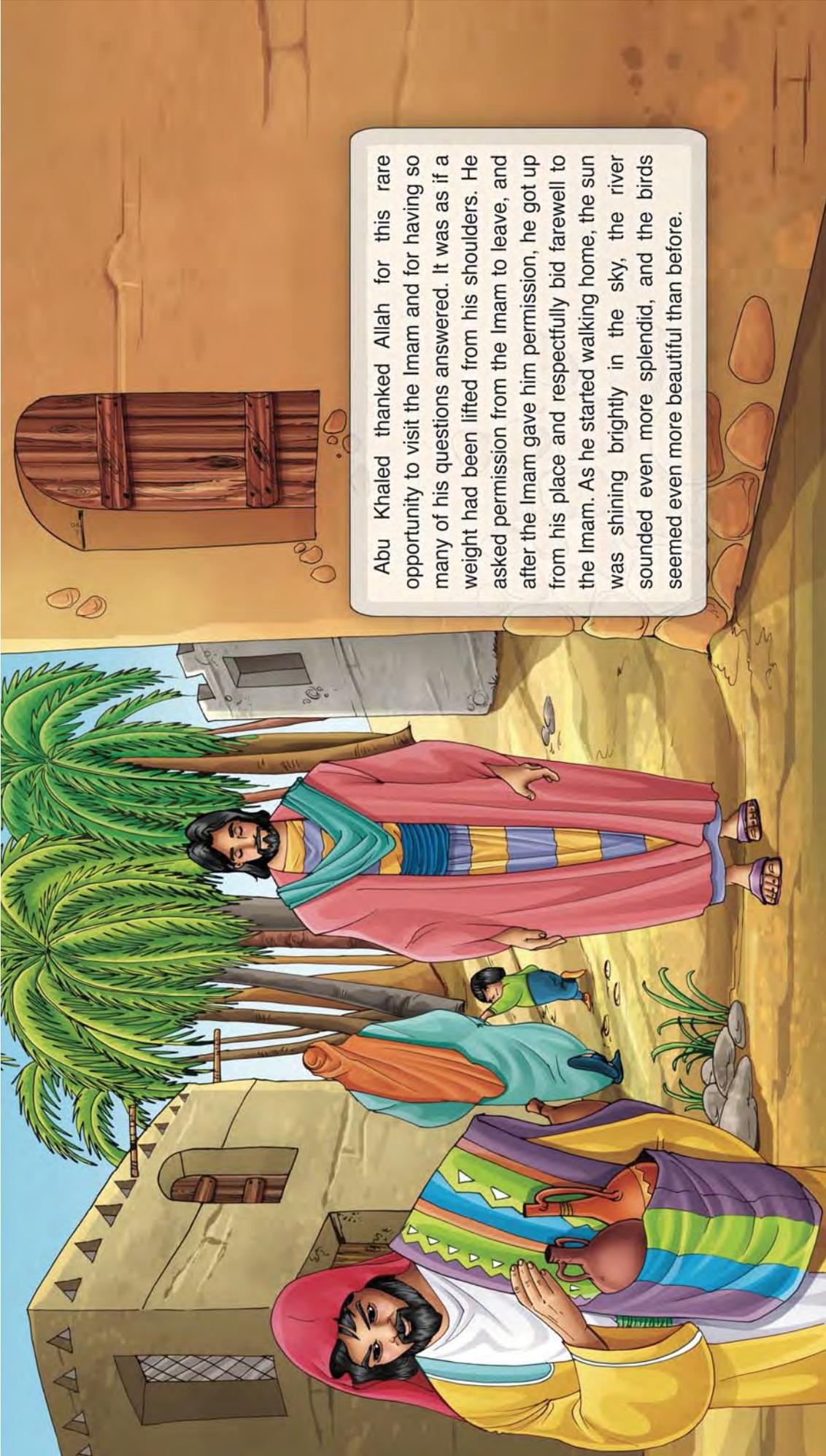
Imam as-Sajjad (A) remembered what the the Holy Prophet (S) had told him about the name, and with a comforting smile he said, "Oh Abu Khaled, the Prophet himself has said that Ja'far should be given the title as-Sadiq, the truthful. He told us that there will be another Ja'far, but he will be a liar and claim that he is the twelfth Imam. This man will be called Ja'far al-Kadhaab, the liar, so that everyone will be able to tell the difference between him and Ja'far as-Sadiq, the truthful." Things finally began to make sense to Abu Khaled.





Imam as-Sajjad (A) continued, "Let me explain a little more. You see, Ja'far al-Kadhaab will be friends with the evil king and will not accept the imamate of Imam al-Mahdi (A). Imam as-Sajjad (A) paused for a moment and put his head down and looked sad. He shook his head and said, "Even though Ja'far al-Kadhaab will be related to Imam al-Mahdi (A), he still will not accept him."

They both sighed sadly and stood in silence for a while.



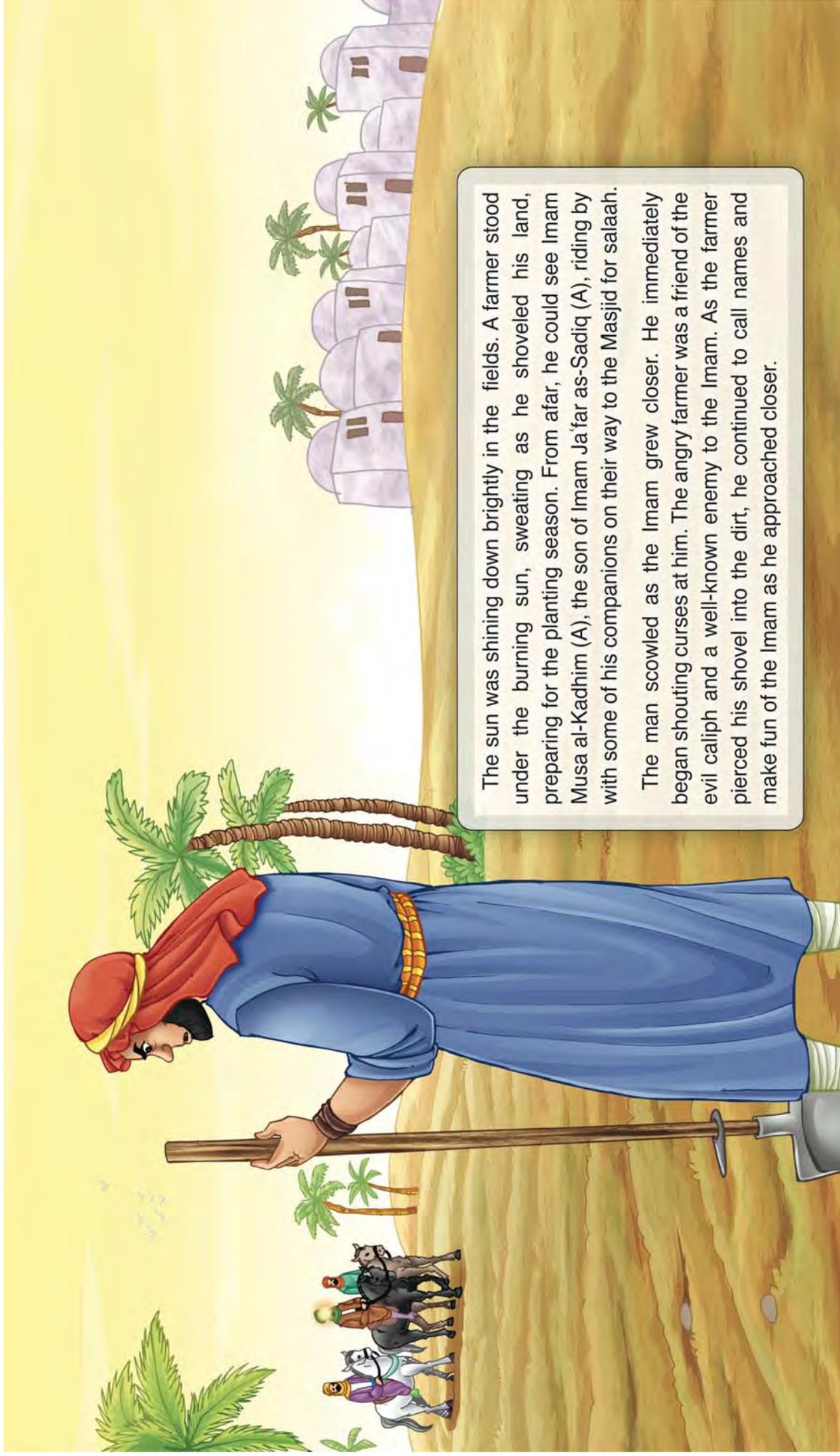
Abu Khaled thanked Allah for this rare opportunity to visit the Imam and for having so many of his questions answered. It was as if a weight had been lifted from his shoulders. He asked permission from the Imam to leave, and after the Imam gave him permission, he got up from his place and respectfully bid farewell to the Imam. As he started walking home, the sun was shining brightly in the sky, the river sounded even more splendid, and the birds seemed even more beautiful than before.



# IMAM AS-SADIQ (A) THE TRUTHFUL

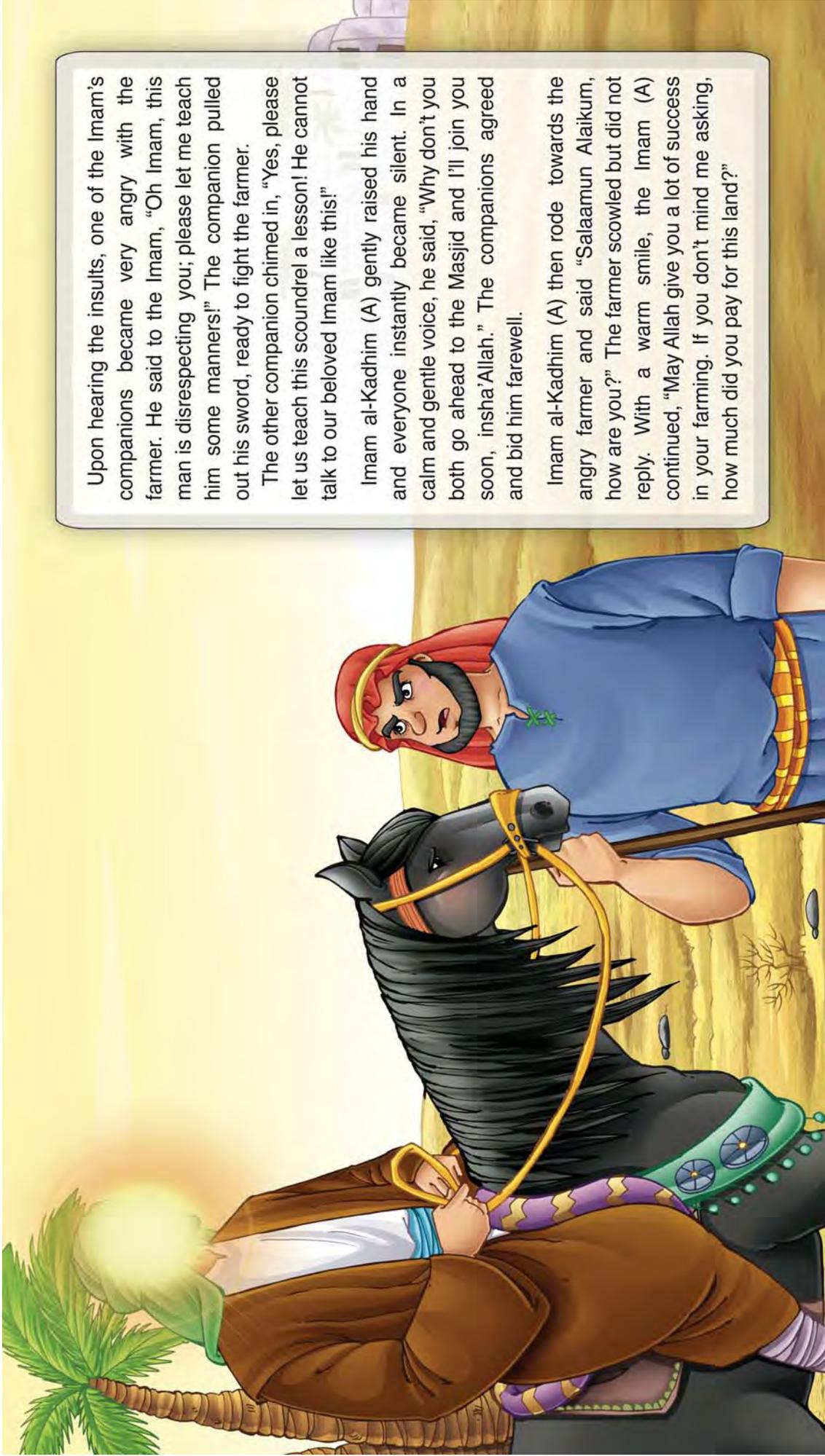
# IMAM MUSA AL-KADHIM (A)-THE ONE WHO SWALLOWS HIS ANGER

WHY WAS HE NAMED AL-KADHIM?



The sun was shining down brightly in the fields. A farmer stood under the burning sun, sweating as he shoveled his land, preparing for the planting season. From afar, he could see Imam Musa al-Kadhim (A), the son of Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A), riding by with some of his companions on their way to the Masjid for salaah.

The man scowled as the Imam grew closer. He immediately began shouting curses at him. The angry farmer was a friend of the evil caliph and a well-known enemy to the Imam. As the farmer pierced his shovel into the dirt, he continued to call names and make fun of the Imam as he approached closer.



Upon hearing the insults, one of the Imam's companions became very angry with the farmer. He said to the Imam, "Oh Imam, this man is disrespecting you; please let me teach him some manners!" The companion pulled out his sword, ready to fight the farmer.

The other companion chimed in, "Yes, please let us teach this scoundrel a lesson! He cannot talk to our beloved Imam like this!"

Imam al-Kadhim (A) gently raised his hand and everyone instantly became silent. In a calm and gentle voice, he said, "Why don't you both go ahead to the Masjid and I'll join you soon, insha'Allah." The companions agreed and bid him farewell.

Imam al-Kadhim (A) then rode towards the angry farmer and said "Salaamun Alaikum, how are you?" The farmer scowled but did not reply. With a warm smile, the Imam (A) continued, "May Allah give you a lot of success in your farming. If you don't mind me asking, how much did you pay for this land?"

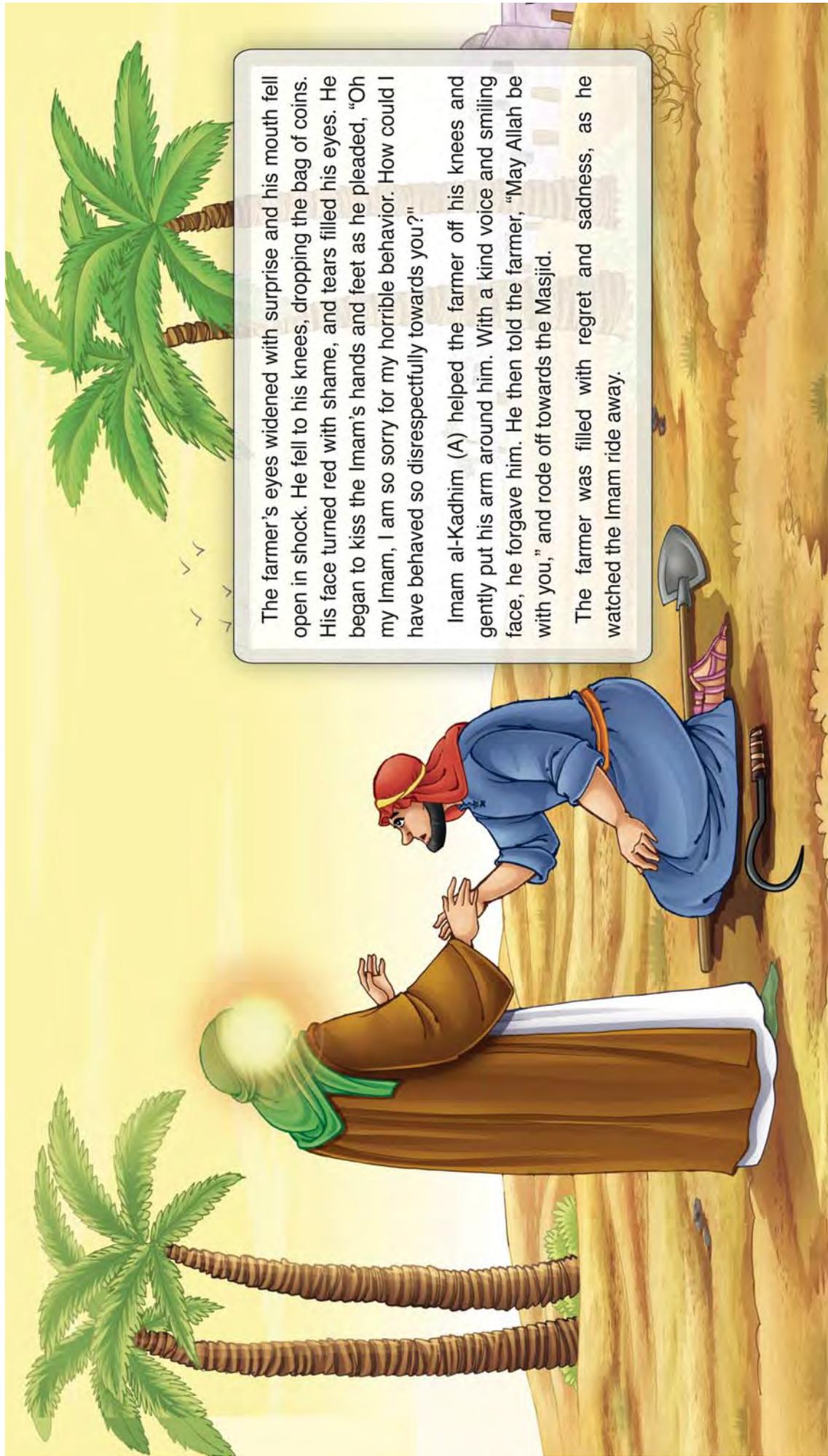
The farmer replied angrily, "A hundred gold coins! Why do you care?" Once again, the Imam replied with kindness, "How much money do you hope to make from your farm?" The man looked confused for a few seconds, and then yelled frustratedly, "How should I know? I'm not a fortune teller!"

The Imam laughed a heartwarming laugh and said, "Oh, I meant, how much do you want to make from this land?"

The farmer was very greedy and said, "Two hundred gold coins!"

Without blinking, the Imam (A) came down from his horse, reached into his pocket and pulled out a heavy coin bag. The Imam (A) handed the bag to the farmer. When the farmer opened the bag, he was shocked to see three hundred gold coins inside! Imam al-Kadhim (A) said, "This is for you, dear farmer. You can keep your farm, and I pray that you make a lot of money from farming this year, insha'Allah!"





The farmer's eyes widened with surprise and his mouth fell open in shock. He fell to his knees, dropping the bag of coins. His face turned red with shame, and tears filled his eyes. He began to kiss the Imam's hands and feet as he pleaded, "Oh my Imam, I am so sorry for my horrible behavior. How could I have behaved so disrespectfully towards you?"

Imam al-Kadhim (A) helped the farmer off his knees and gently put his arm around him. With a kind voice and smiling face, he forgave him. He then told the farmer, "May Allah be with you," and rode off towards the Masjid.

The farmer was filled with regret and sadness, as he watched the Imam ride away.

Some time passed, and the Imam finally reached the Masjid and was now teaching his students. As they were studying, the students were surprised to see the farmer standing outside the Masjid.

One of them scoffed, "Doesn't he have any shame?! Has he come all the way to the Masjid just to continue insulting the Imam?" One student rolled up his sleeves and clenched his fists as he angrily said, "This time, I will kill this unbeliever!"

The farmer entered with his head lowered in shame. He approached the Imam and said, "Salaam Alaikum, Oh son of Rasulullah, I am very embarrassed by my actions, please forgive me! It is now clear to me that Allah chooses only His best servants to be the Imam!"

One of the students stood up, confused, and said, "I don't understand what is happening. Aren't you the same man who used bad words against our beloved Imam? What changed your akhlaq?"

The farmer told them what had happened between the Imam (A) and him just a few hours ago. The students were impressed by the amazing akhlaq of the Imam (A). Once again, the farmer apologized and bid the Imam (A) and his students farewell.





The Imam turned to his students and said, "All of you wanted to use violence to teach this man a lesson, yet all it took was some kindness to help him realize his mistakes."

So you see, instead of yelling at the farmer and giving into his anger, Imam al-Kadhim (A) was able to swallow his anger and help the farmer. Through the Imam's kind actions, the farmer's hate turned into love. This akhlaq of the Imam is why he is called "Al-Kadhim," the one who swallows his anger.



IMAM AL-KADHIM

THE ONE WHO SWALLOWS

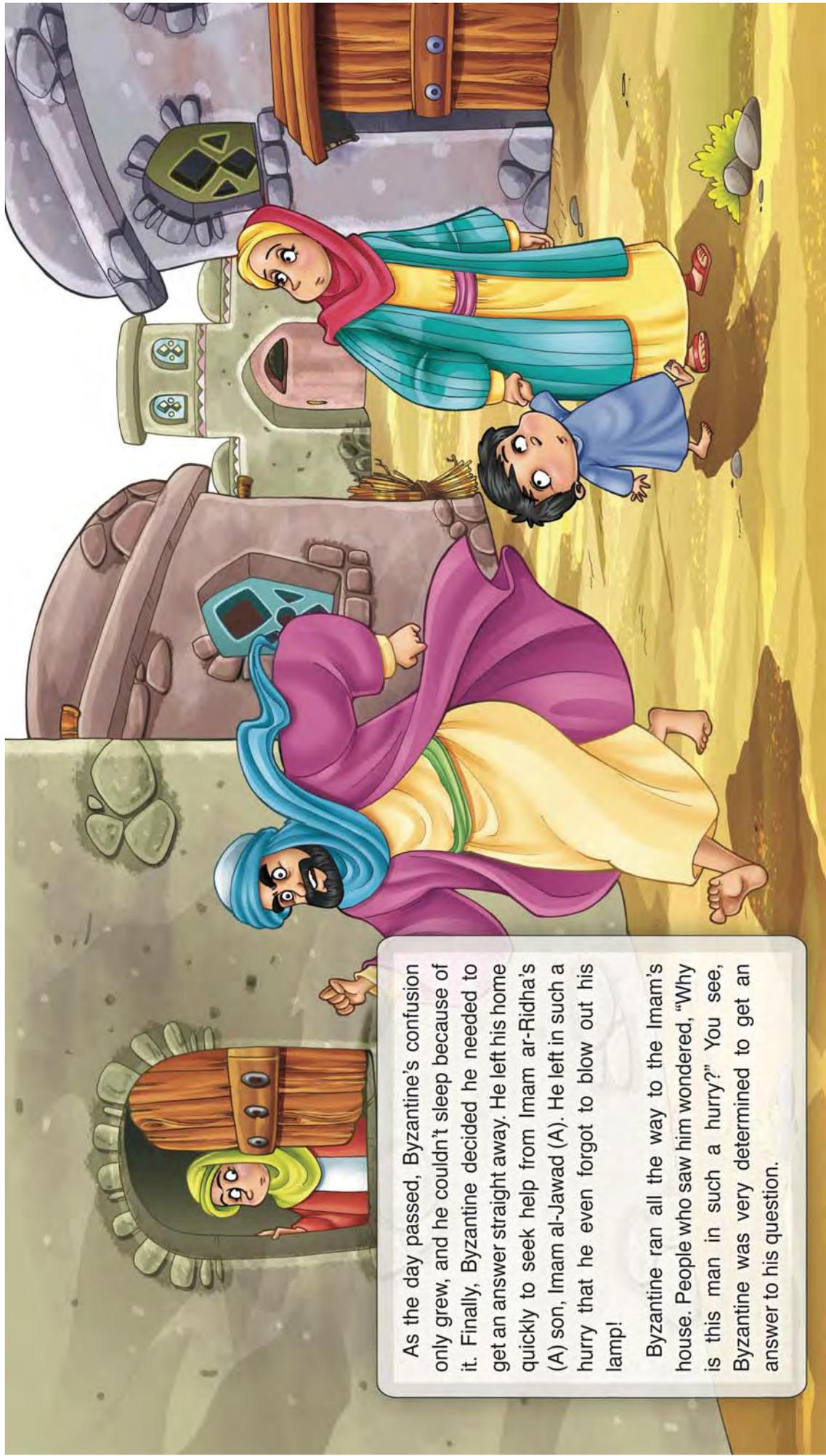
HIS ANGER

# IMAM ALI AR-RIDHA (A)-THE CONTENT

WHY WAS HE NAMED AR-RIDHA (A)

It was nearly sunset and Byzantine, the famous scholar of the city, couldn't stop pacing back and forth. You see, he had just heard that the evil King Maamun was the one that named the 8th Imam 'Ridha' (A)! He knew that "Ridha" meant being "content" or "happy," but he just couldn't understand why Imam ar-Ridha (A) would accept a title like this from the King Ma'moon, who was a known enemy of Islam! The more he paced, the more confused he felt.



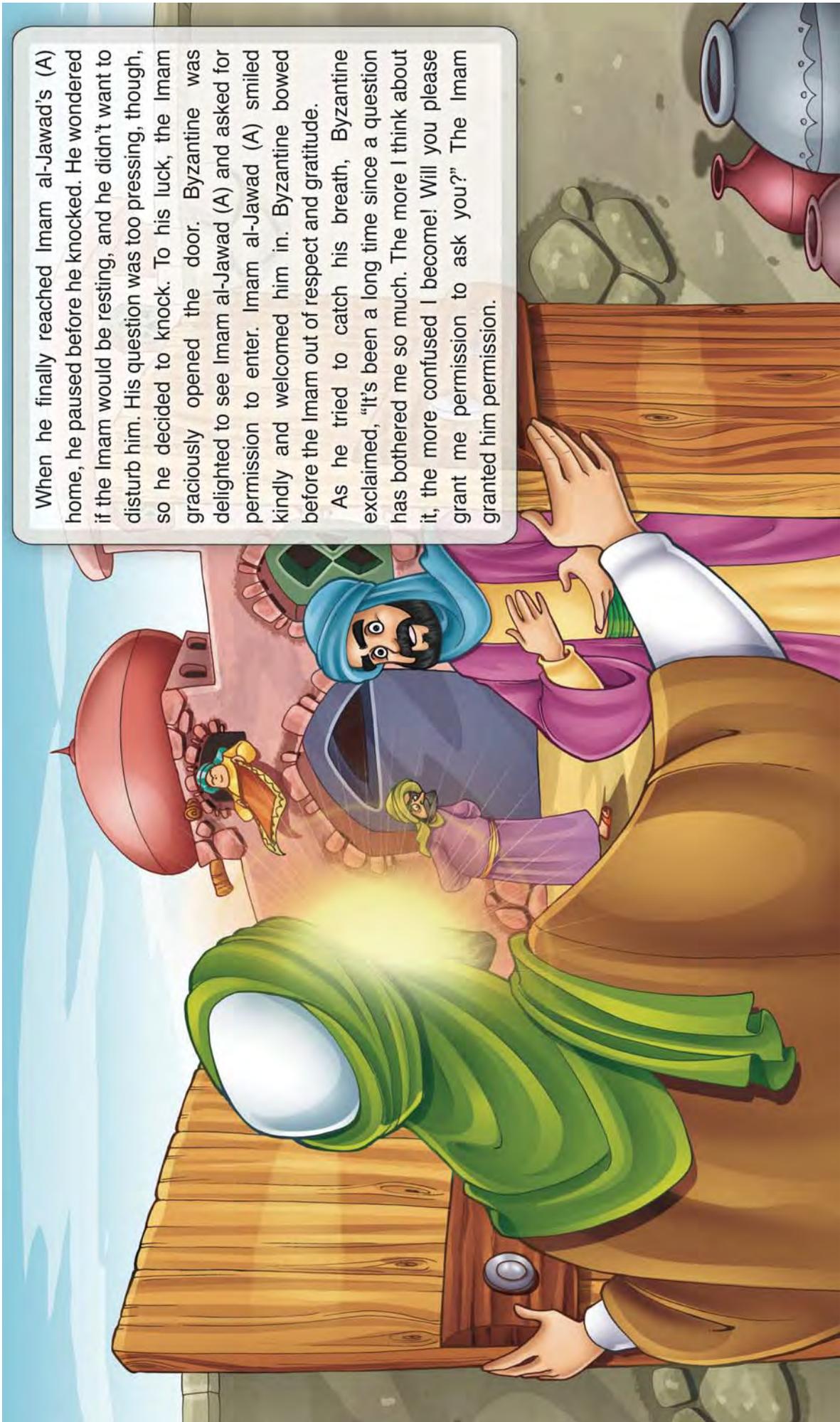


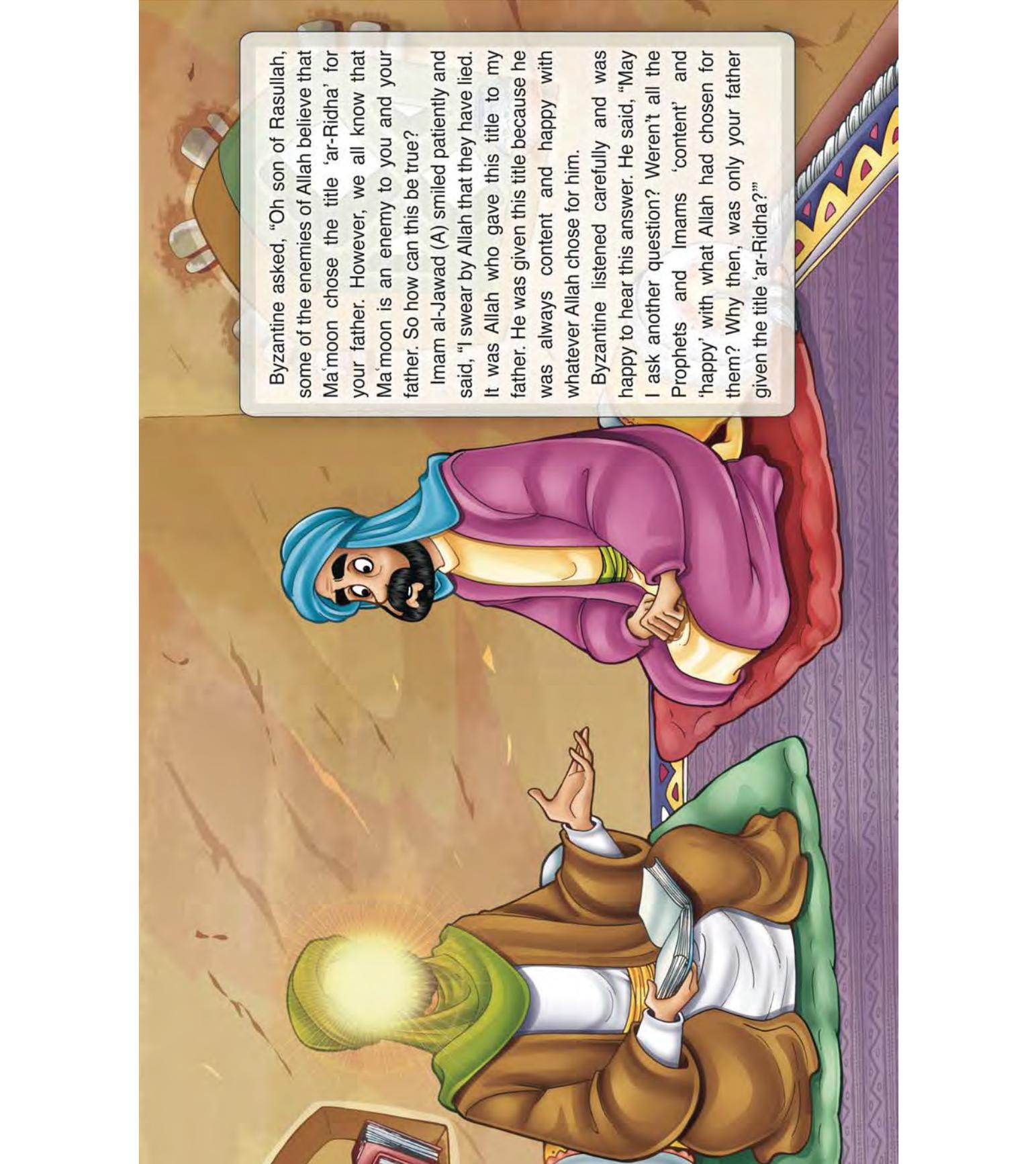
As the day passed, Byzantine's confusion only grew, and he couldn't sleep because of it. Finally, Byzantine decided he needed to get an answer straight away. He left his home quickly to seek help from Imam ar-Ridha's (A) son, Imam al-Jawad (A). He left in such a hurry that he even forgot to blow out his lamp!

Byzantine ran all the way to the Imam's house. People who saw him wondered, "Why is this man in such a hurry?" You see, Byzantine was very determined to get an answer to his question.

When he finally reached Imam al-Jawad's (A) home, he paused before he knocked. He wondered if the Imam would be resting, and he didn't want to disturb him. His question was too pressing, though, so he decided to knock. To his luck, the Imam graciously opened the door. Byzantine was delighted to see Imam al-Jawad (A) and asked for permission to enter. Imam al-Jawad (A) smiled kindly and welcomed him in. Byzantine bowed before the Imam out of respect and gratitude.

As he tried to catch his breath, Byzantine exclaimed, "It's been a long time since a question has bothered me so much. The more I think about it, the more confused I become! Will you please grant me permission to ask you?" The Imam granted him permission.

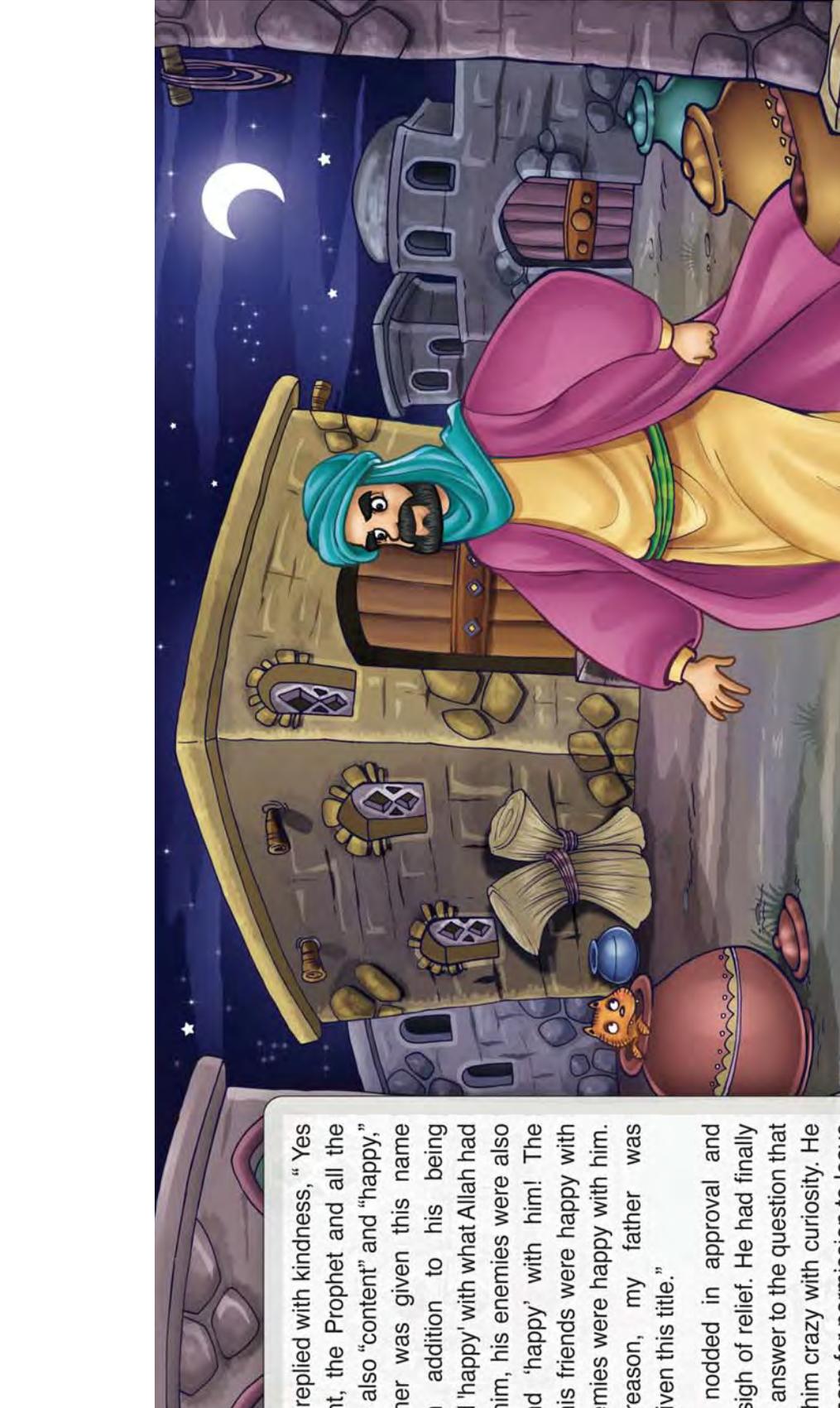




Byzantine asked, "Oh son of Rasulullah, some of the enemies of Allah believe that Ma'moon chose the title 'ar-Ridha' for your father. However, we all know that Ma'moon is an enemy to you and your father. So how can this be true?"

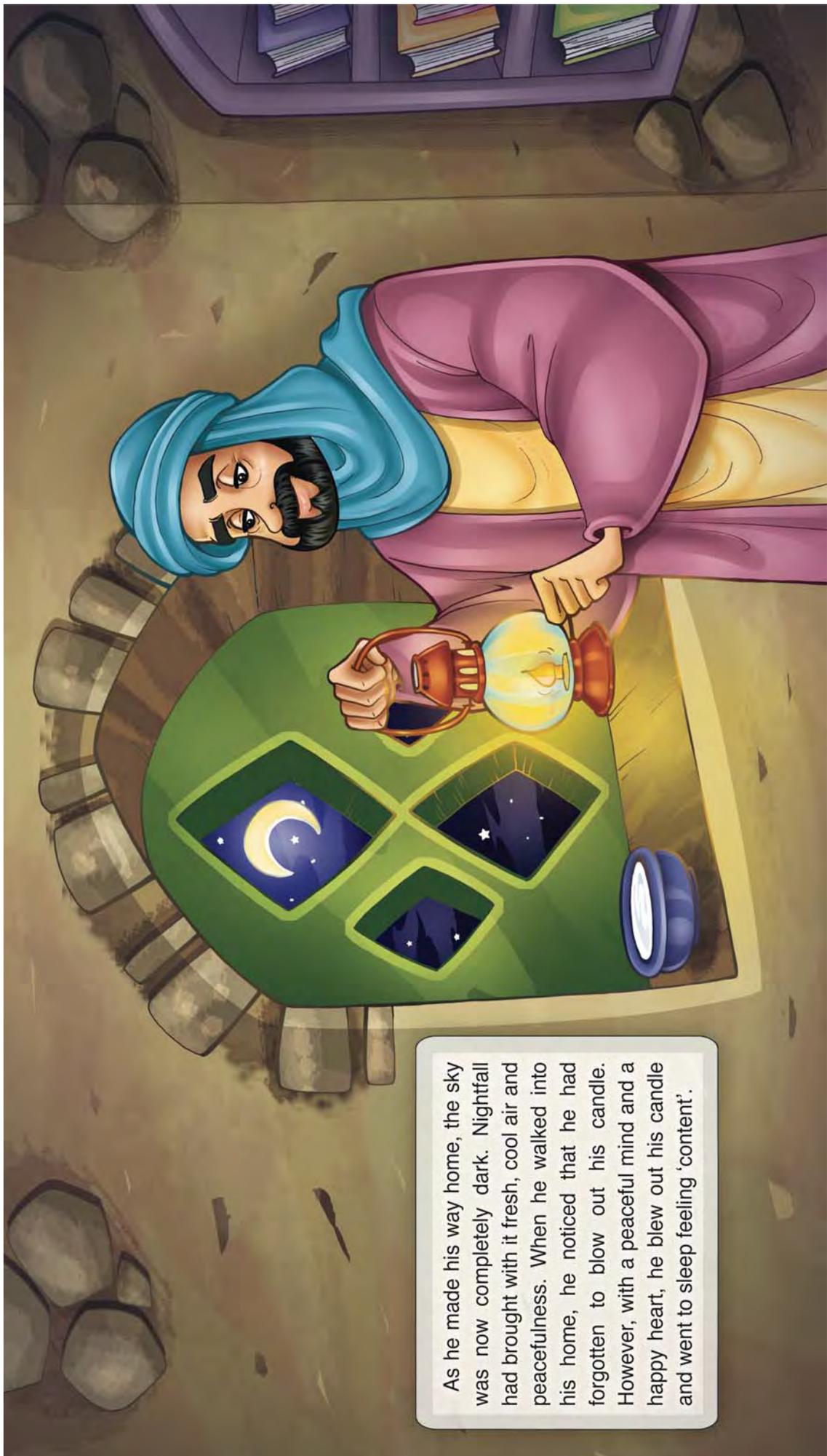
Imam al-Jawad (A) smiled patiently and said, "I swear by Allah that they have lied. It was Allah who gave this title to my father. He was given this title because he was always content and happy with whatever Allah chose for him."

Byzantine listened carefully and was happy to hear this answer. He said, "May I ask another question? Weren't all the Prophets and Imams 'content' and 'happy' with what Allah had chosen for them? Why then, was only your father given the title 'ar-Ridha?'"

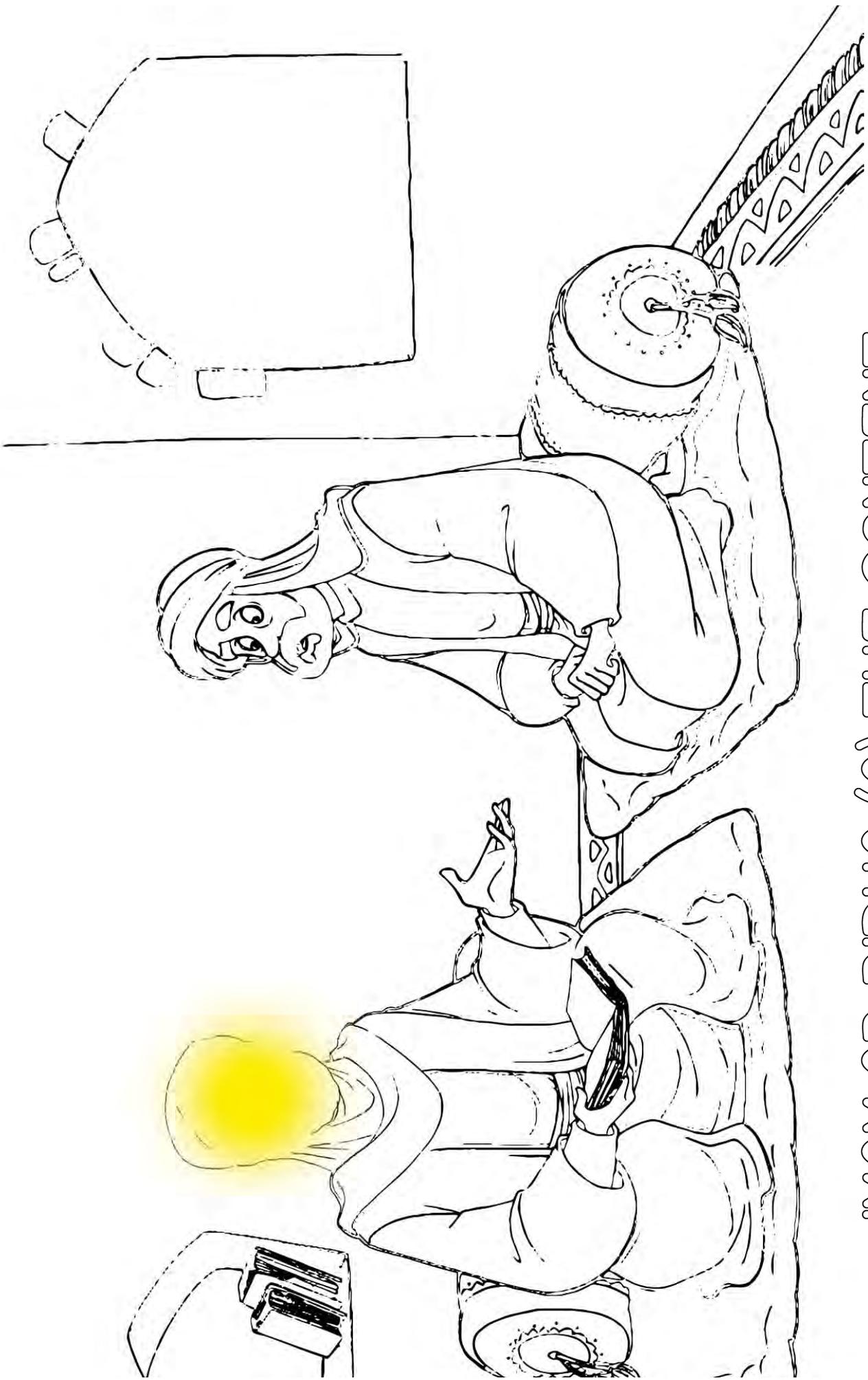


The Imam replied with kindness, “ Yes you are right, the Prophet and all the Imams were also “content” and “happy,” but my father was given this name because in addition to his being ‘content’ and ‘happy’ with what Allah had chosen for him, his enemies were also ‘content’ and ‘happy’ with him! The same way his friends were happy with him, his enemies were happy with him. For this reason, my father was specifically given this title.”

Byzantine nodded in approval and breathed a sigh of relief. He had finally received an answer to the question that was driving him crazy with curiosity. He asked the Imam for permission to leave and bid a happy farewell. He excitedly walked back home.



As he made his way home, the sky was now completely dark. Nightfall had brought with it fresh, cool air and peacefulness. When he walked into his home, he noticed that he had forgotten to blow out his candle. However, with a peaceful mind and a happy heart, he blew out his candle and went to sleep feeling 'content'.

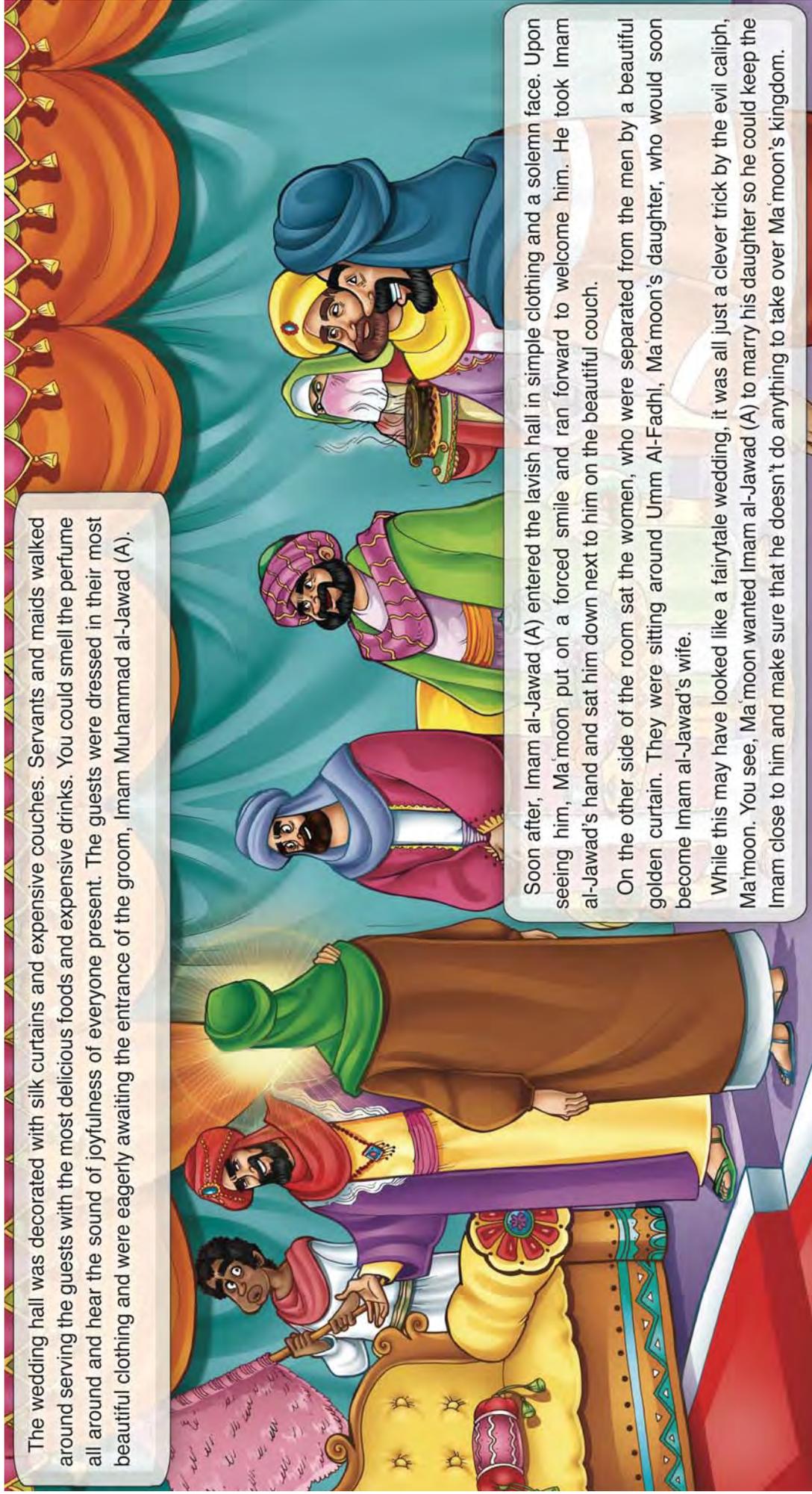


# IMAM AR-RIDHA (A) THE CONTENT

# IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI AL-JAWAD (A)-THE GENEROUS

## WHY WAS HE NAMED AL-JAWAD?

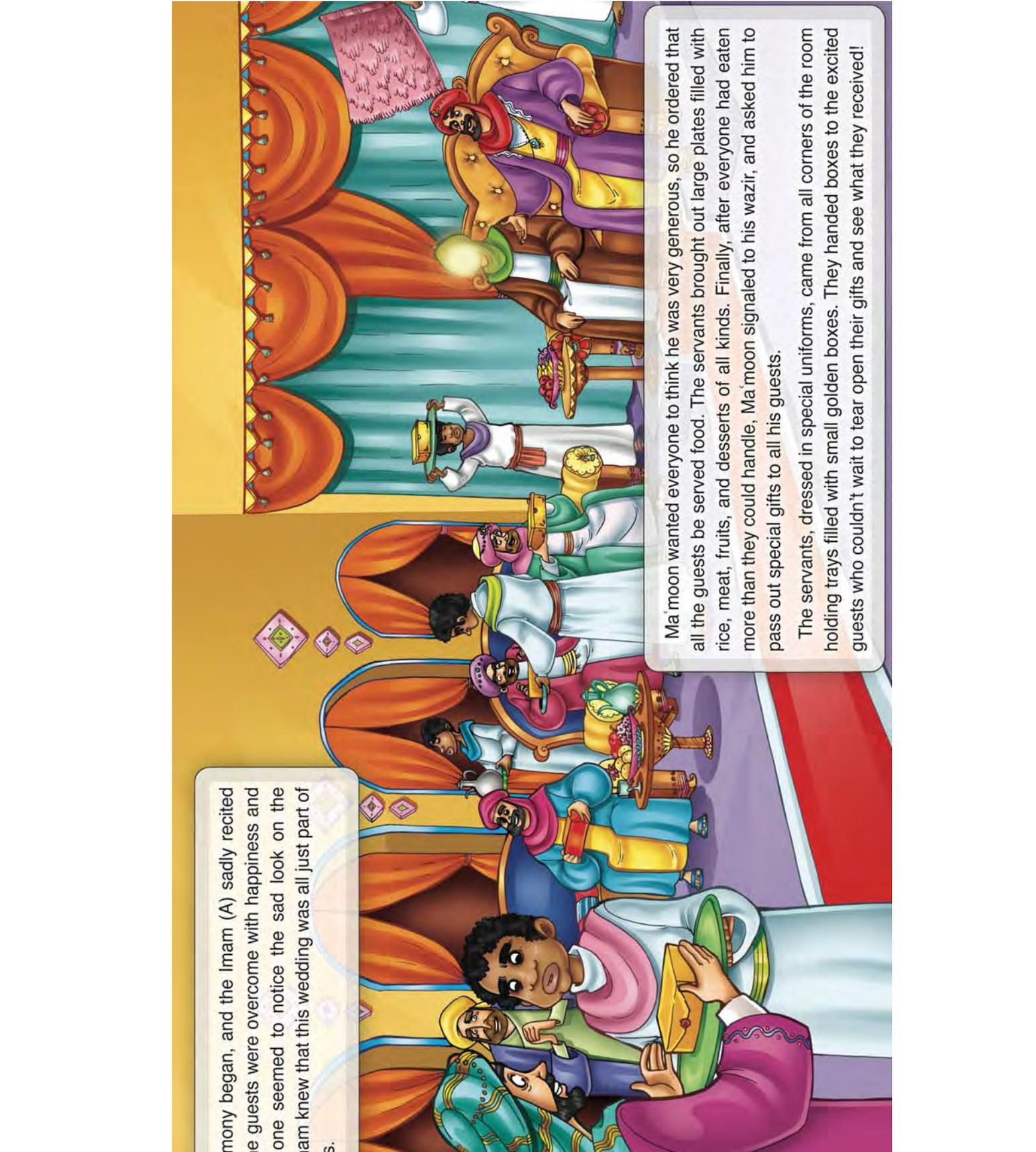
The wedding hall was decorated with silk curtains and expensive couches. Servants and maids walked around serving the guests with the most delicious foods and expensive drinks. You could smell the perfume all around and hear the sound of joyfulness of everyone present. The guests were dressed in their most beautiful clothing and were eagerly awaiting the entrance of the groom, Imam Muhammad al-Jawad (A).



Soon after, Imam al-Jawad (A) entered the lavish hall in simple clothing and a solemn face. Upon seeing him, Ma'moon put on a forced smile and ran forward to welcome him. He took Imam al-Jawad's hand and sat him down next to him on the beautiful couch.

On the other side of the room sat the women, who were separated from the men by a beautiful golden curtain. They were sitting around Umm Al-Fadhli, Ma'moon's daughter, who would soon become Imam al-Jawad's wife.

While this may have looked like a fairytale wedding, it was all just a clever trick by the evil caliph, Ma'moon. You see, Ma'moon wanted Imam al-Jawad (A) to marry his daughter so he could keep the Imam close to him and make sure that he doesn't do anything to take over Ma'moon's kingdom.



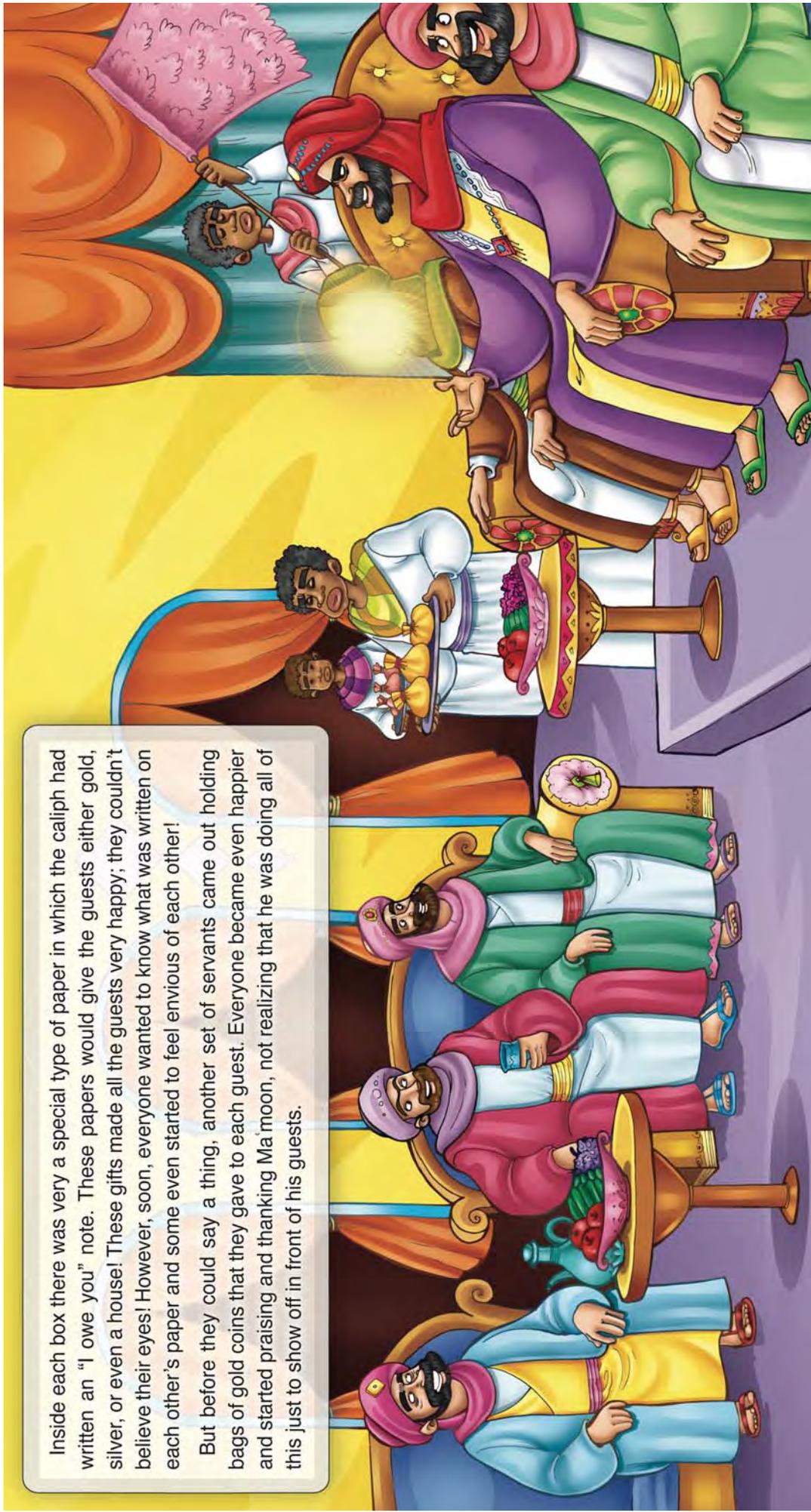
The wedding ceremony began, and the Imam (A) sadly recited his own nikah. All the guests were overcome with happiness and began to clap. No one seemed to notice the sad look on the Imam's face. The Imam knew that this wedding was all just part of Ma'moon's evil plans.

Ma'moon wanted everyone to think he was very generous, so he ordered that all the guests be served food. The servants brought out large plates filled with rice, meat, fruits, and desserts of all kinds. Finally, after everyone had eaten more than they could handle, Ma'moon signaled to his wazir, and asked him to pass out special gifts to all his guests.

The servants, dressed in special uniforms, came from all corners of the room holding trays filled with small golden boxes. They handed boxes to the excited guests who couldn't wait to tear open their gifts and see what they received!

Inside each box there was very a special type of paper in which the caliph had written an "I owe you" note. These papers would give the guests either gold, silver, or even a house! These gifts made all the guests very happy; they couldn't believe their eyes! However, soon, everyone wanted to know what was written on each other's paper and some even started to feel envious of each other!

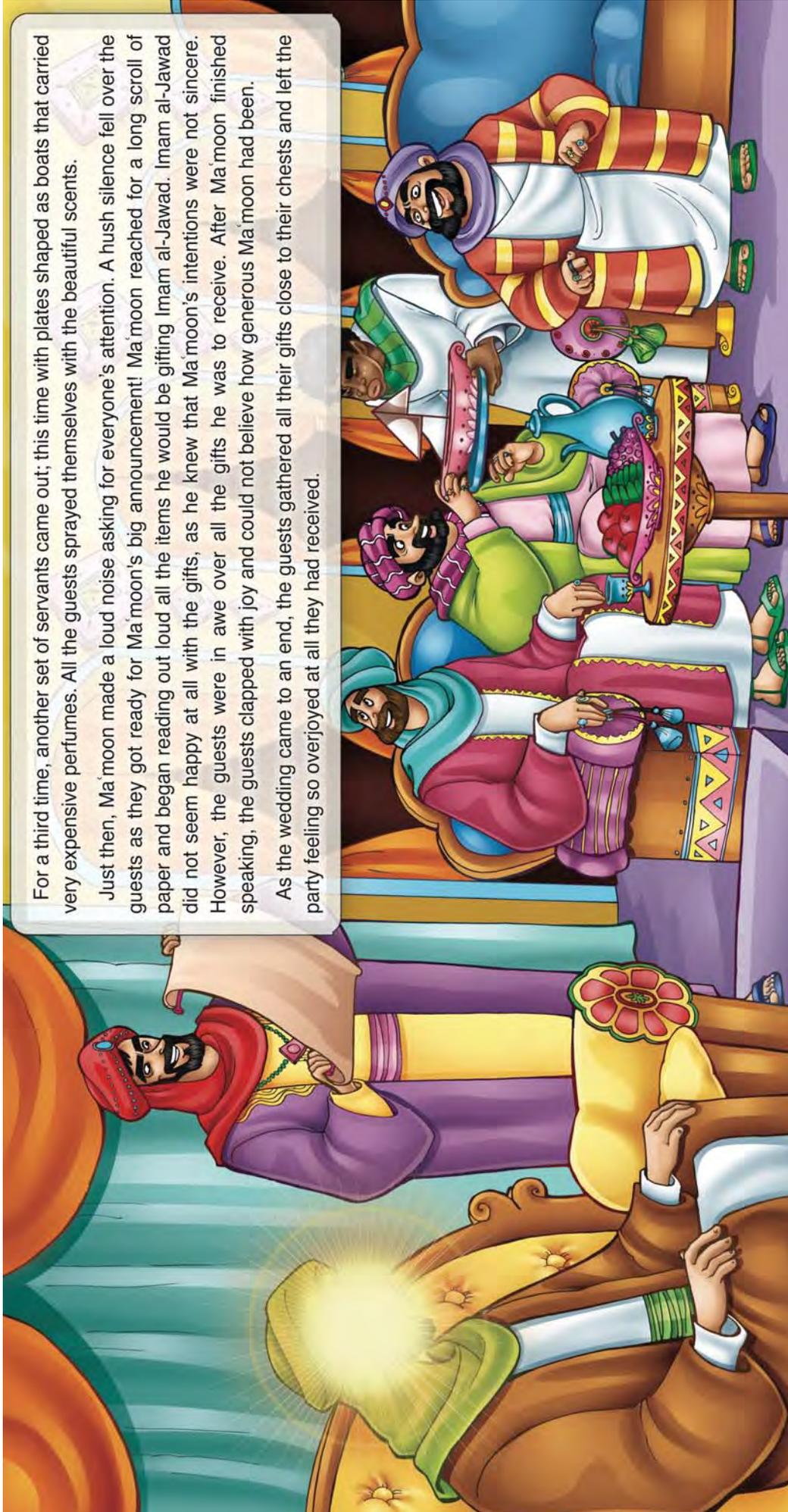
But before they could say a thing, another set of servants came out holding bags of gold coins that they gave to each guest. Everyone became even happier and started praising and thanking Ma'moon, not realizing that he was doing all of this just to show off in front of his guests.



For a third time, another set of servants came out; this time with plates shaped as boats that carried very expensive perfumes. All the guests sprayed themselves with the beautiful scents.

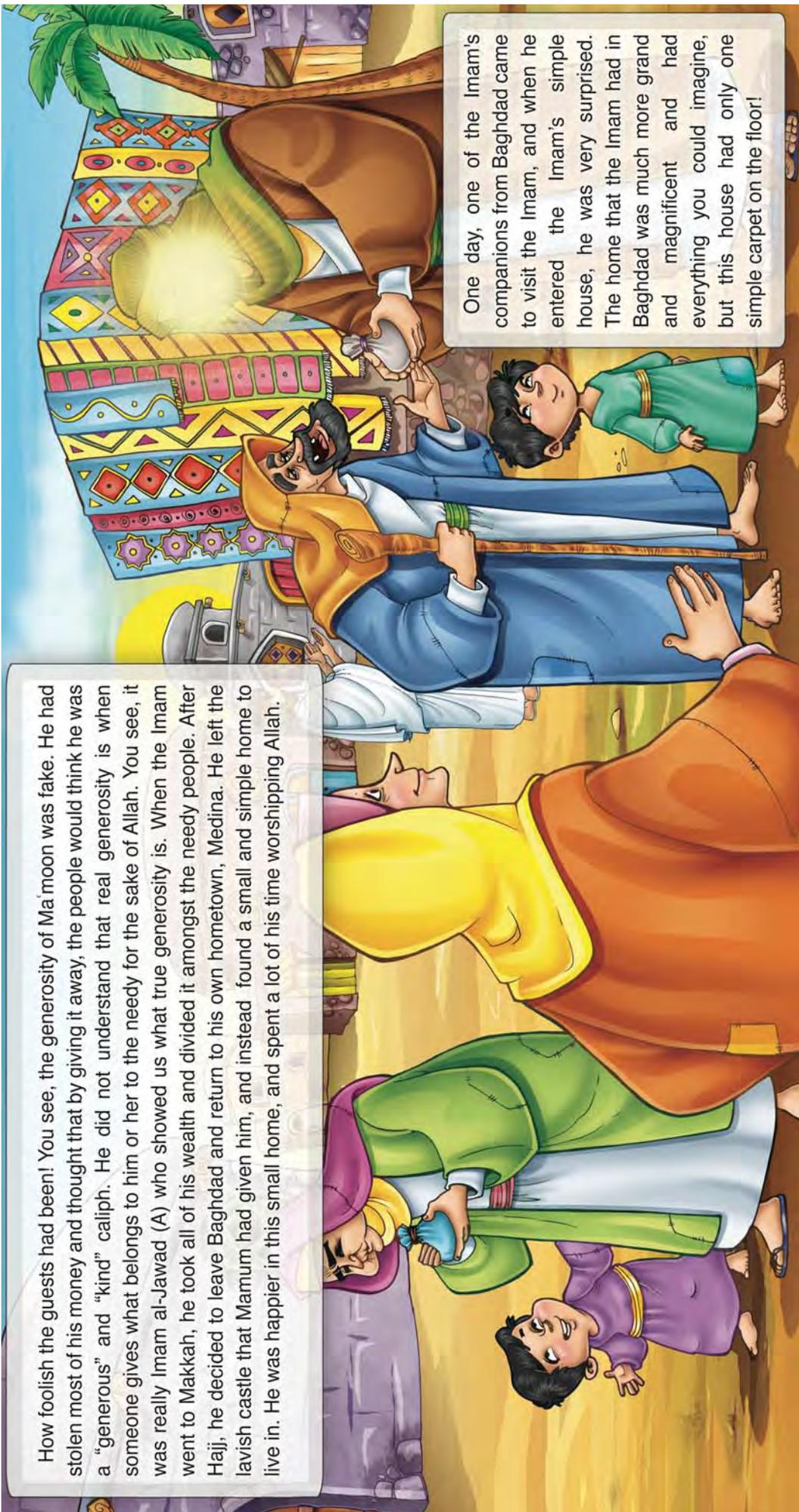
Just then, Ma'moon made a loud noise asking for everyone's attention. A hush silence fell over the guests as they got ready for Ma'moon's big announcement! Ma'moon reached for a long scroll of paper and began reading out loud all the items he would be gifting Imam al-Jawad. Imam al-Jawad did not seem happy at all with the gifts, as he knew that Ma'moon's intentions were not sincere. However, the guests were in awe over all the gifts he was to receive. After Ma'moon finished speaking, the guests clapped with joy and could not believe how generous Ma'moon had been.

As the wedding came to an end, the guests gathered all their gifts close to their chests and left the party feeling so overjoyed at all they had received.



How foolish the guests had been! You see, the generosity of Ma'moon was fake. He had stolen most of his money and thought that by giving it away, the people would think he was a "generous" and "kind" caliph. He did not understand that real generosity is when someone gives what belongs to him or her to the needy for the sake of Allah. You see, it was really Imam al-Jawad (A) who showed us what true generosity is. When the Imam went to Makkah, he took all of his wealth and divided it amongst the needy people. After Hajj, he decided to leave Baghdad and return to his own hometown, Medina. He left the lavish castle that Mamum had given him, and instead found a small and simple home to live in. He was happier in this small home, and spent a lot of his time worshipping Allah.

One day, one of the Imam's companions from Baghdad came to visit the Imam, and when he entered the Imam's simple house, he was very surprised. The home that the Imam had in Baghdad was much more grand and magnificent and had everything you could imagine, but this house had only one simple carpet on the floor!



The companion walked in and saw the Imam was eating plain bread and salt. Imam al-Jawad (A) could see the shocked face of the companion and smiled at him. He said, "I love eating barley bread and salt in the city of the Prophet more than eating the most delicious, expensive food that Baghdad has to offer."

So you see true generosity is not a rich king giving some gifts, like Ma'moon; it is when someone gives for the sake of Allah! Yes, Imam al-Jawad (A) had given away all his wealth to the poor during the time of Hajj. Now he, like most of the people of the town, lived a very simple life. This generosity of the Imam was the reason he was named al-Jawad, the generous. In his simple life, an expensive home, money, or servants were not important. Imam al-Jawad (A) gave up the lavish lifestyle he was offered, and instead chose to live a humble life for the sake of Allah. How many of us think we could do the same?





IMAM AL-JAWAD (A) THE GENEROUS

# IMAM ALI AN-NAQI AL-HADI (A)-THE GUIDE

WHY WAS HE NAMED AL-HADI?

The large caliph sat on his lofty throne drinking from a goblet of wine. Next to him stood his trusted wazir, a corrupt man. Soldiers in matching uniforms surrounded them, guarding the palace.

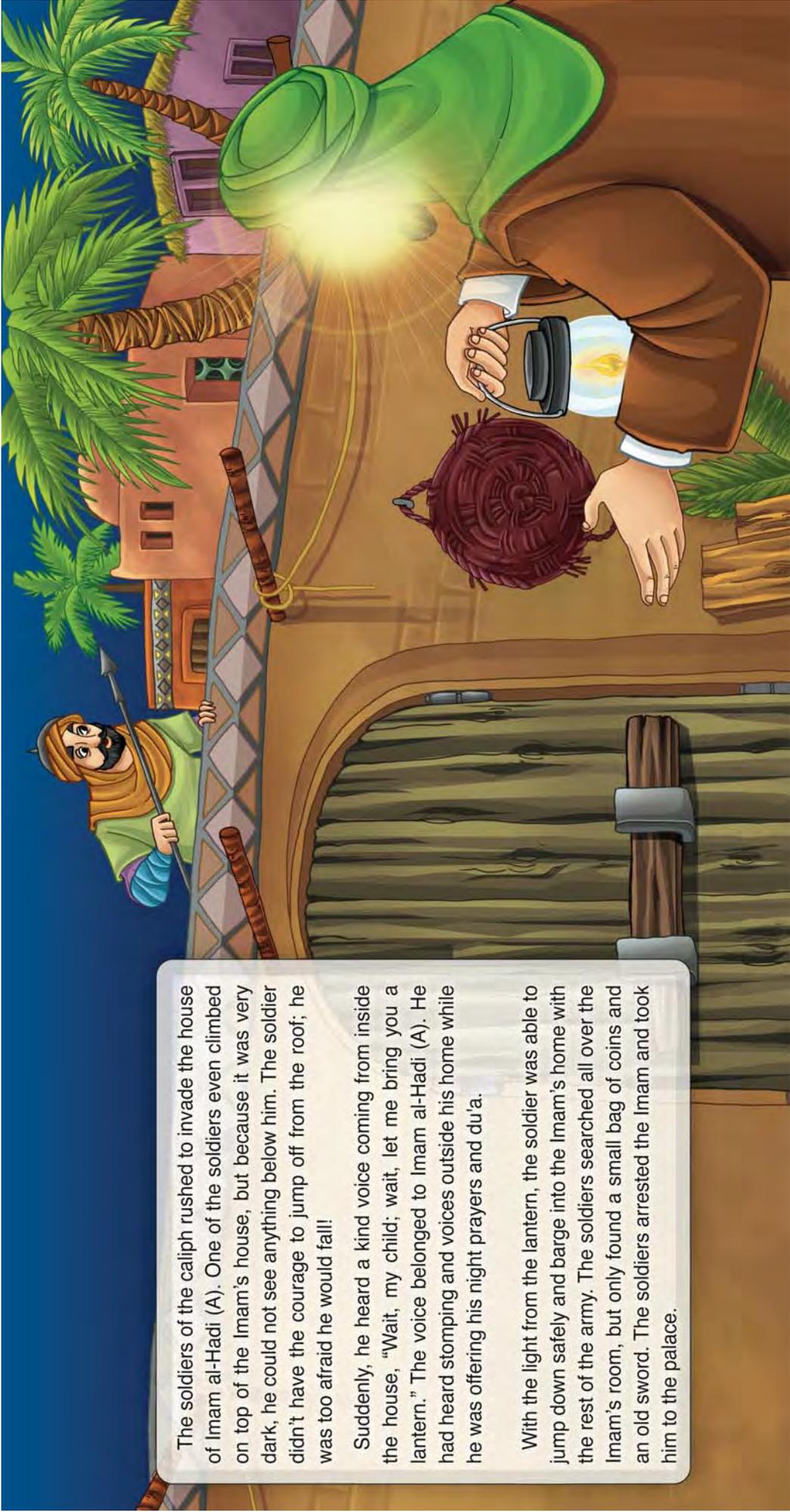
The wazir, the advisor of the caliph, leaned in and whispered into the caliph's ear, "Mutawakkil, my master, I have heard that there are weapons and money in Imam al-Hadi's (A) house, lots of money! He is definitely planning something against you!"

Mutawakkil, the evil caliph of Samarra, was very upset. He pounded his fist against his throne, and shouted to the commander of his army, "Go to the house of Imam al-Hadi (A) right this instance! Search his home, and bring me all of his coins and weapons! Leave nothing untouched; I want everything he has! Bring it all here!"

The wazir laughed under his breath, happy to see the mischief he was creating. The commander, however, was worried. "But, my master, it's the middle of the night."

Mutawakkil replied, "Don't you dare question me! Do as I say! Go now!" The commander and his soldiers bowed and left to capture the Imam. Mutawakkil returned to his throne and murmured, "He is trying to keep money from me? Ha! We'll see about that!" He then tipped back his goblet and took a big gulp of wine.





The soldiers of the caliph rushed to invade the house of Imam al-Hadi (A). One of the soldiers even climbed on top of the Imam's house, but because it was very dark, he could not see anything below him. The soldier didn't have the courage to jump off from the roof; he was too afraid he would fall!

Suddenly, he heard a kind voice coming from inside the house, "Wait, my child; wait, let me bring you a lantern." The voice belonged to Imam al-Hadi (A). He had heard stomping and voices outside his home while he was offering his night prayers and du'a.

With the light from the lantern, the soldier was able to jump down safely and barge into the Imam's home with the rest of the army. The soldiers searched all over the Imam's room, but only found a small bag of coins and an old sword. The soldiers arrested the Imam and took him to the palace.



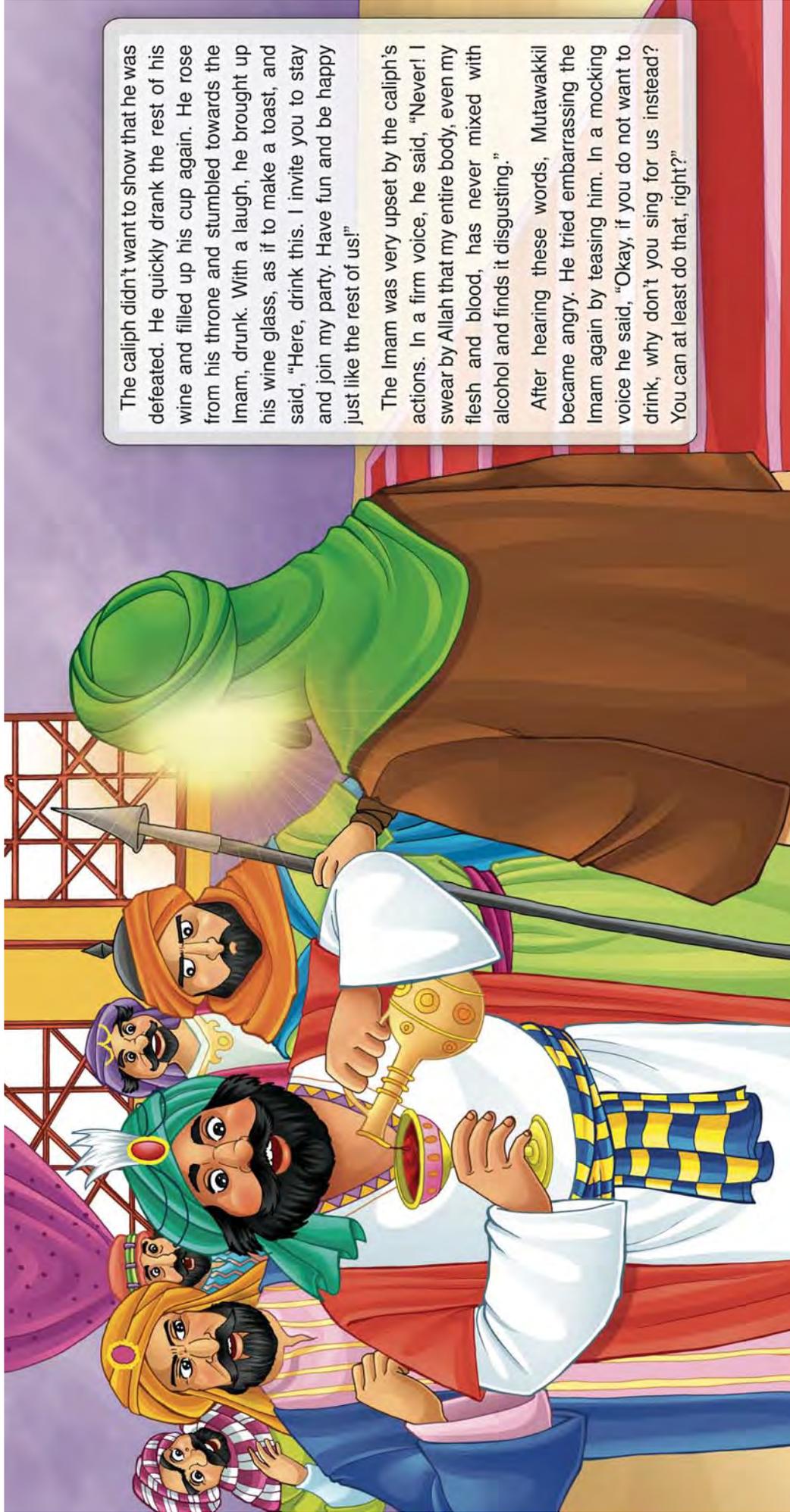
Back in the palace, the wazir was laughing, happy to see the Imam arrested. The commander came forward to Mutawakkil and handed him the old sword and bag of coins. "My master, all we found were these coins and a sword."

All of a sudden, the caliph noticed a familiar stamp on the bag of coins. It was the special stamp that belonged to his mother. He turned towards the Imam and demanded, "What are these coins doing with you?! This bag belongs to my mother! Did you steal this from her?!"

Mutawakkil ordered that his mother be brought to the court immediately, even though it was the middle of the night.

When Mutawakkil's mother entered the court, he immediately asked her why Imam Hadi (A) had her coins. She softly replied, "Remember that time when you were very sick? I made a promise to Allah that if you became better, I would give 10,000 gold coins to the Imam (A). Alhamdulillah, you became better, and I gave Imam al-Hadi (A) the coins as promised."

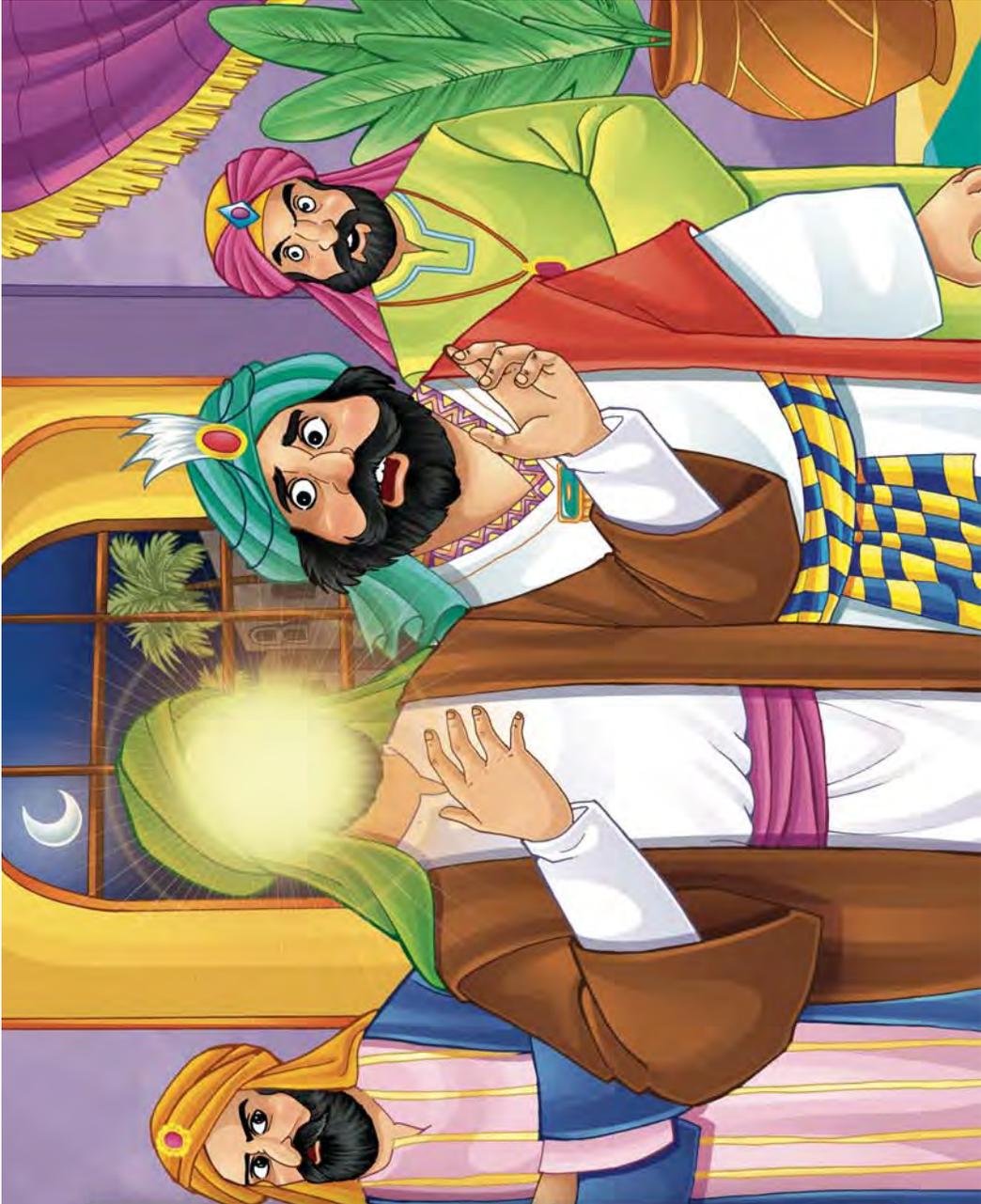
Mutawakkil was very angry; he turned to his wazir, and whispered, "You told me there was a lot of money and weapons that were gathered against me; What happened?! Where are they?" The wazir hung his head in shame and embarrassment.



The caliph didn't want to show that he was defeated. He quickly drank the rest of his wine and filled up his cup again. He rose from his throne and stumbled towards the Imam, drunk. With a laugh, he brought up his wine glass, as if to make a toast, and said, "Here, drink this. I invite you to stay and join my party. Have fun and be happy just like the rest of us!"

The Imam was very upset by the caliph's actions. In a firm voice, he said, "Never! I swear by Allah that my entire body, even my flesh and blood, has never mixed with alcohol and finds it disgusting."

After hearing these words, Mutawakkil became angry. He tried embarrassing the Imam again by teasing him. In a mocking voice he said, "Okay, if you do not want to drink, why don't you sing for us instead? You can at least do that, right?"



When the Imam did not respond, Mutawakkil continued to taunt the Imam, "Come on, what's the problem? Let's hear you now!" The Imam looked around and noticed that everyone around him was drinking wine and laughing. He felt sad seeing this kind of behavior from people who called themselves Muslims. Finally, he said, "Believers do not sing the type of songs that you like to hear, but I will recite a poem instead, to remind you of Allah."

The Imam began reciting, "They build forts on top of mountains; strong men guard these forts, but there is no point. Their power and greatness will soon disappear. In the end, they will all die and fall into their graves. When they are buried, voices will call out, 'Now where are your palaces and crowns? Where are the castles and forts to protect you now?'"

Everyone suddenly fell silent. Mutawakkil dropped his cup of wine and glass shattered all around him. His face turned pale and he was speechless. The power of Imam al-Hadi (A)'s words caused him and everyone around him to start sobbing. They were very upset and regretful over their actions.

The Imam's truthful words caused everyone who was gathered there that night to become upset and regret their actions. You see, the Imam guided them by showing them what they were doing was wrong!

Mutawakkil returned the items to the Imam (A) and allowed him to return to his home. From that night forward, everyone called the Imam "al-Hadi," which means "the one who guides." As the Imam (A) walked back to his house, the sun slowly began to peek out from the horizon and morning was soon approaching. In the distance, the palm trees seemed to bow out of respect for the Imam as he passed by.





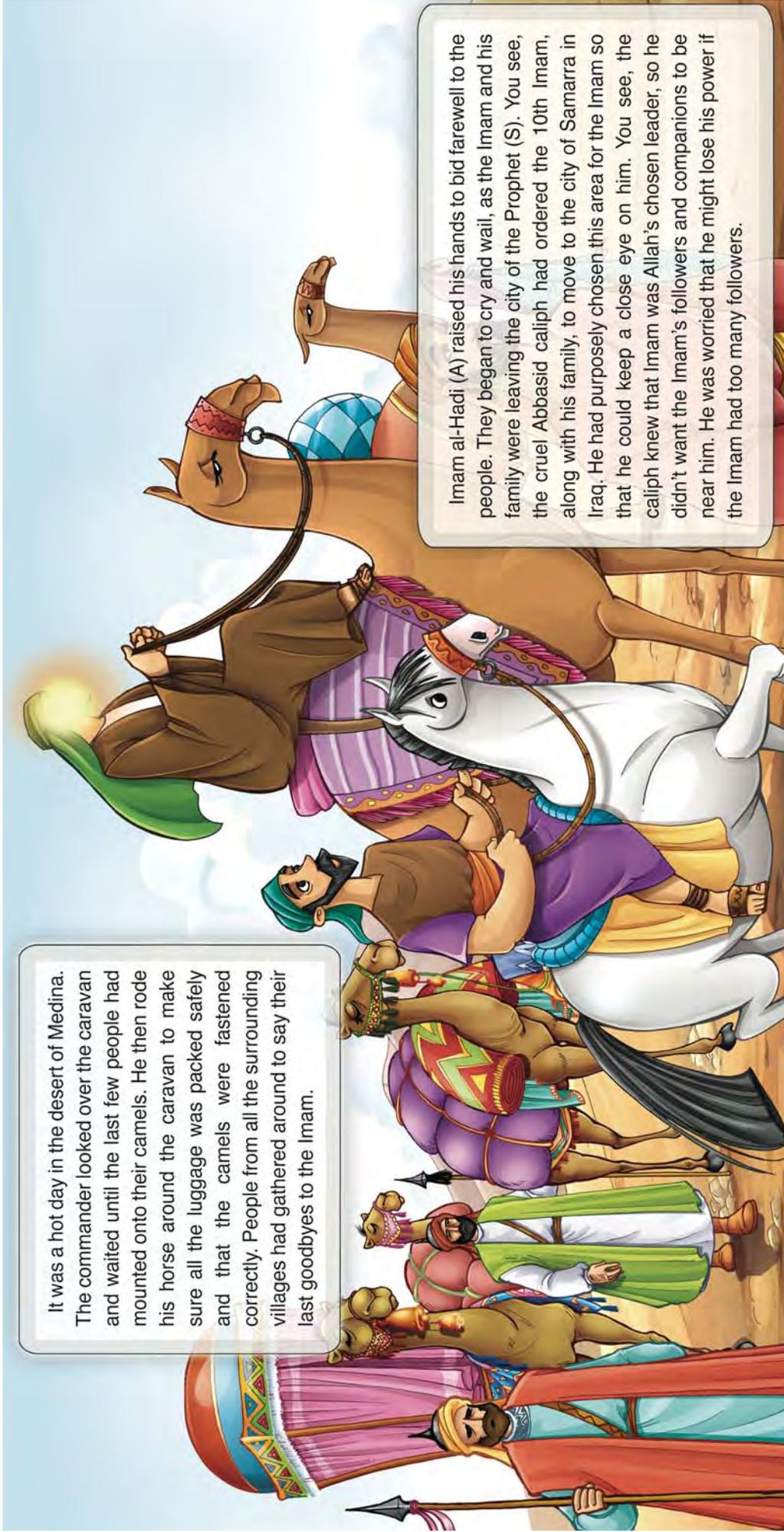
IMAM AL-HADI (A) THE GUIDE

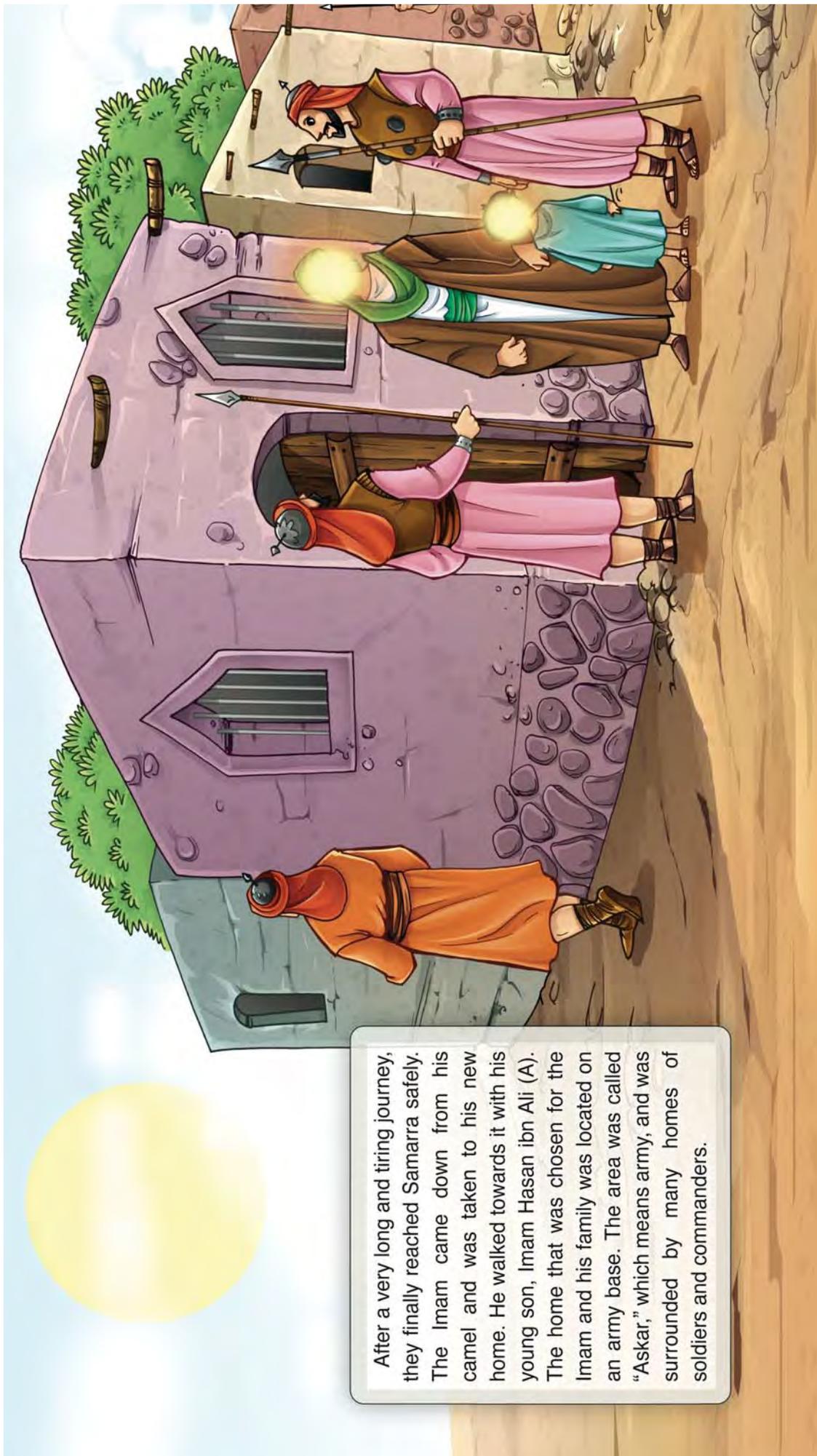
# IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (A)-THE SOLDIER

WHY WAS HE NAMED AL-ASKARI?

It was a hot day in the desert of Medina. The commander looked over the caravan and waited until the last few people had mounted onto their camels. He then rode his horse around the caravan to make sure all the luggage was packed safely and that the camels were fastened correctly. People from all the surrounding villages had gathered around to say their last goodbyes to the Imam.

Imam al-Hadi (A) raised his hands to bid farewell to the people. They began to cry and wail, as the Imam and his family were leaving the city of the Prophet (S). You see, the cruel Abbasid caliph had ordered the 10th Imam, along with his family, to move to the city of Samarra in Iraq. He had purposely chosen this area for the Imam so that he could keep a close eye on him. You see, the caliph knew that Imam was Allah's chosen leader, so he didn't want the Imam's followers and companions to be near him. He was worried that he might lose his power if the Imam had too many followers.





After a very long and tiring journey, they finally reached Samarra safely. The Imam came down from his camel and was taken to his new home. He walked towards it with his young son, Imam Hasan ibn Ali (A). The home that was chosen for the Imam and his family was located on an army base. The area was called "Askar," which means army, and was surrounded by many homes of soldiers and commanders.

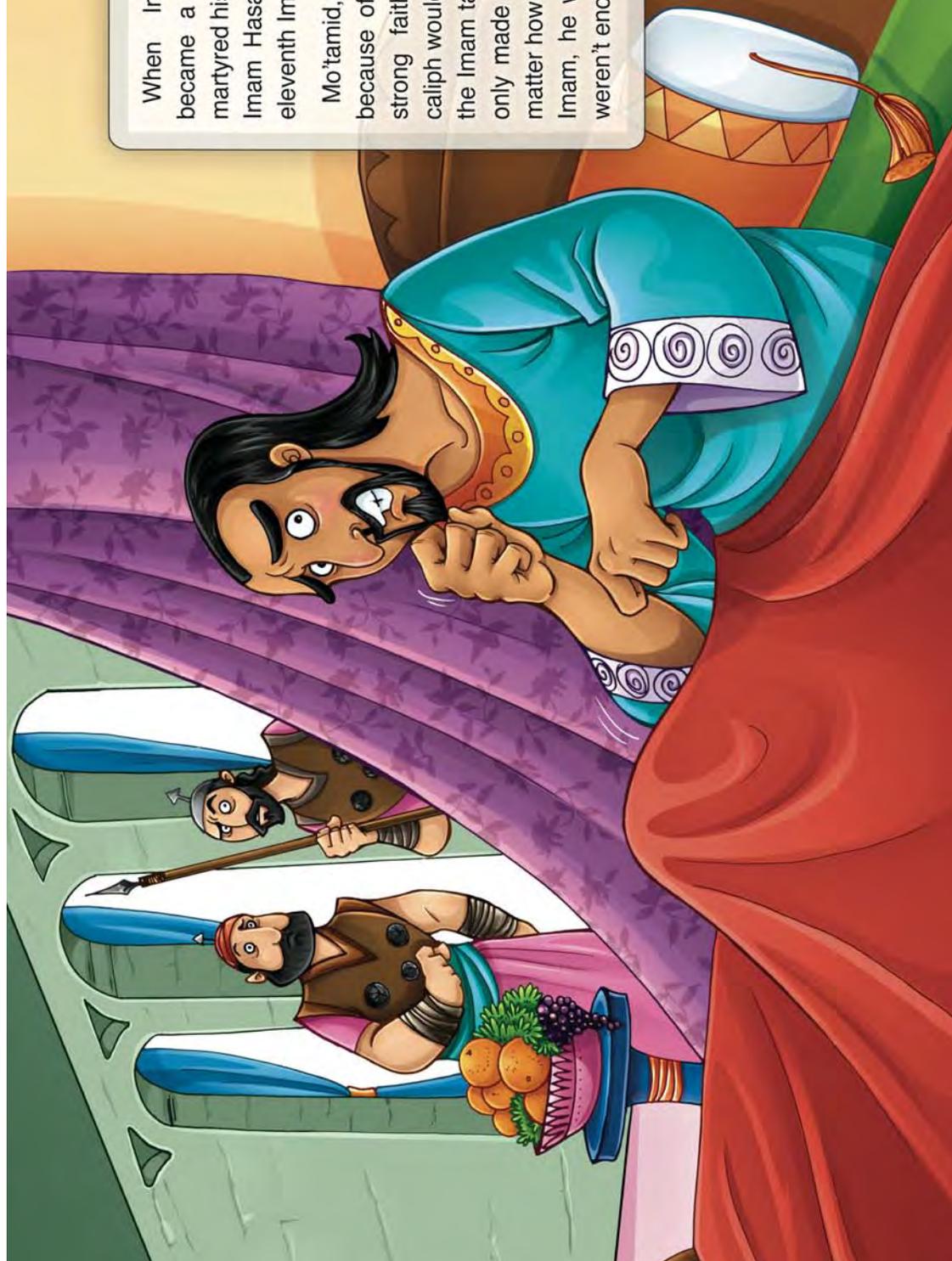
Imam Hasan al-Askari (A) spent his childhood and youth in Askar. Life at the army base was difficult. Sometimes, in the middle of the night, the noises of horses and soldiers would startle Imam Hasan al-Askari (A) out of his sleep.

The area he lived in was surrounded by soldiers, so all he would ever see was army men with swords. Imagine how scary this would be!



When Imam Hasan al-Askari (A) became a young man, the evil caliph martyred his father, Imam Hadi (AS). Now, Imam Hasan al-Askari had become the eleventh Imam.

Mo'tamid, the evil caliph, felt very scared because of Imam Hasan al-Askari (A)'s strong faith and many followers. The caliph would even have nightmares about the Imam taking over his kingdom, which only made him more scared of him. No matter how many soldiers surrounded the Imam, he was always worried that they weren't enough to control the Imam.



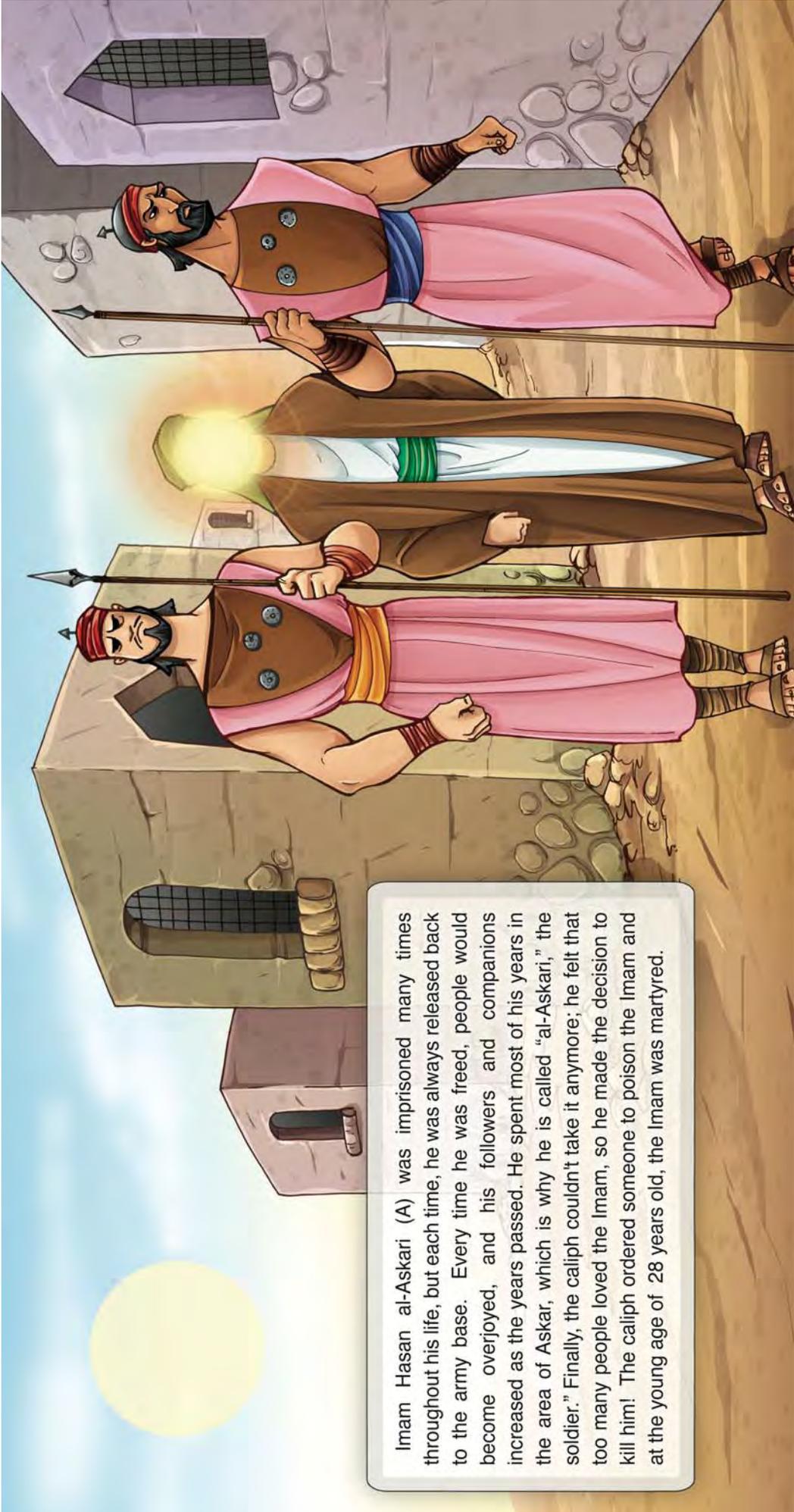
The evil caliph could not take it anymore, so he ordered that the Imam be imprisoned. One night, the soldiers invaded the Imam's home and took him to a very dark and frightening jail cell.

Still, Imam Hasan al-Askari (A) spent his days and nights worshipping Allah. The evil caliph used to send the most heartless guards to the prison to bother and beat the Imam as much as they could. Yet, as time passed, the guards began feeling guilty about how badly they were treating the Imam.

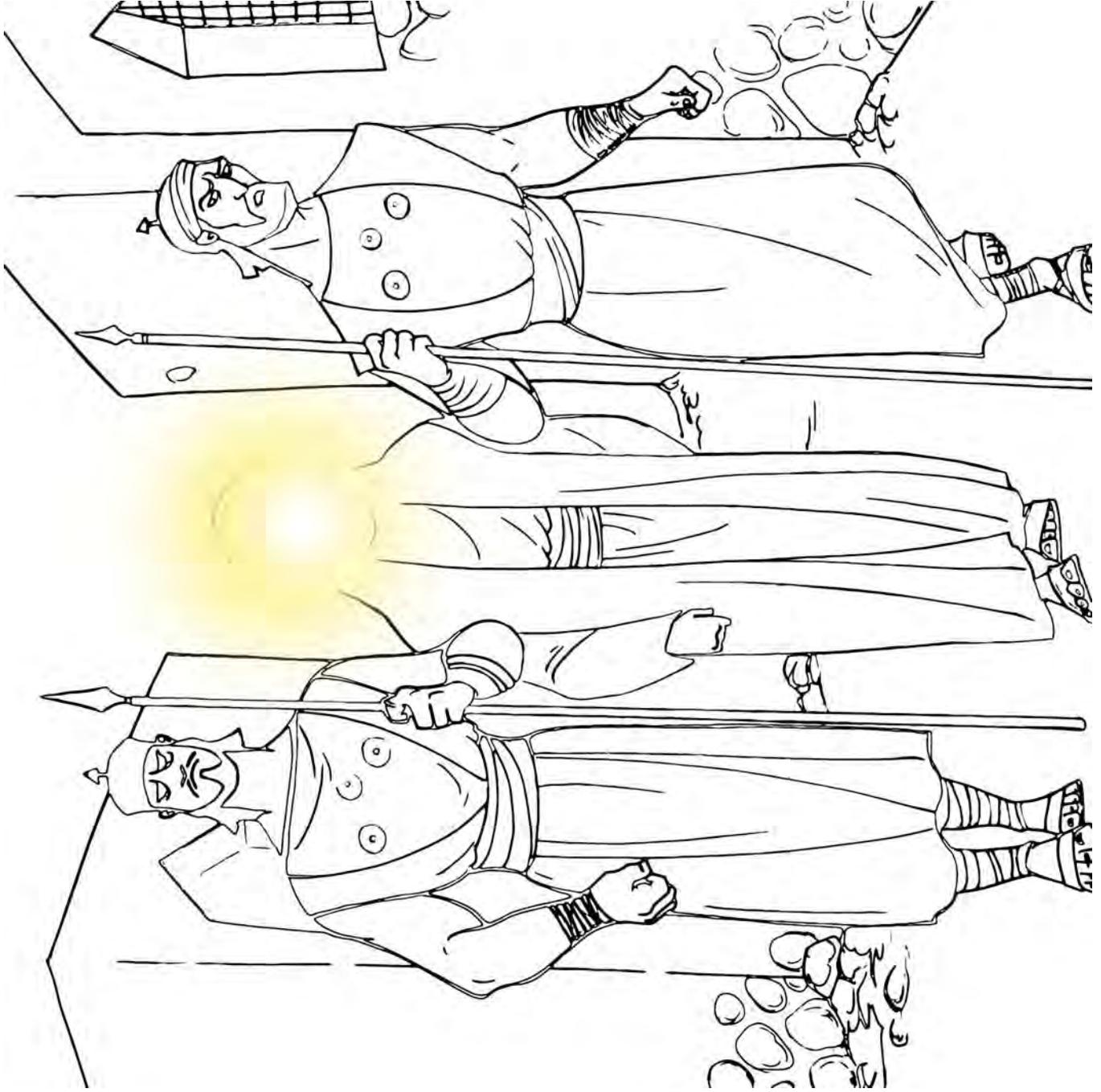
One day, the caliph called two guards to his palace. He asked them how the Imam was doing in the prison. The two guards were very embarrassed of what they were doing to the Imam and said, "What can we say about a man who fasts during the day and prays all night? He spends his entire day and night worshipping Allah. When we see him talking to Allah, tears come to our eyes and we feel too ashamed to harm him." This message had no effect on the caliph, and so he ordered the Imam to be tortured and bothered even more.

However, any person who would go to the prison and try to hurt or bother the Imam would feel the same way as the other guards, and would also be unable to torture the Imam. The caliph could not take it anymore, so he released the Imam back to his home in Askar.





Imam Hasan al-Askari (A) was imprisoned many times throughout his life, but each time, he was always released back to the army base. Every time he was freed, people would become overjoyed, and his followers and companions increased as the years passed. He spent most of his years in the area of Askar, which is why he is called "al-Askari," the soldier." Finally, the caliph couldn't take it anymore; he felt that too many people loved the Imam, so he made the decision to kill him! The caliph ordered someone to poison the Imam and at the young age of 28 years old, the Imam was martyred.

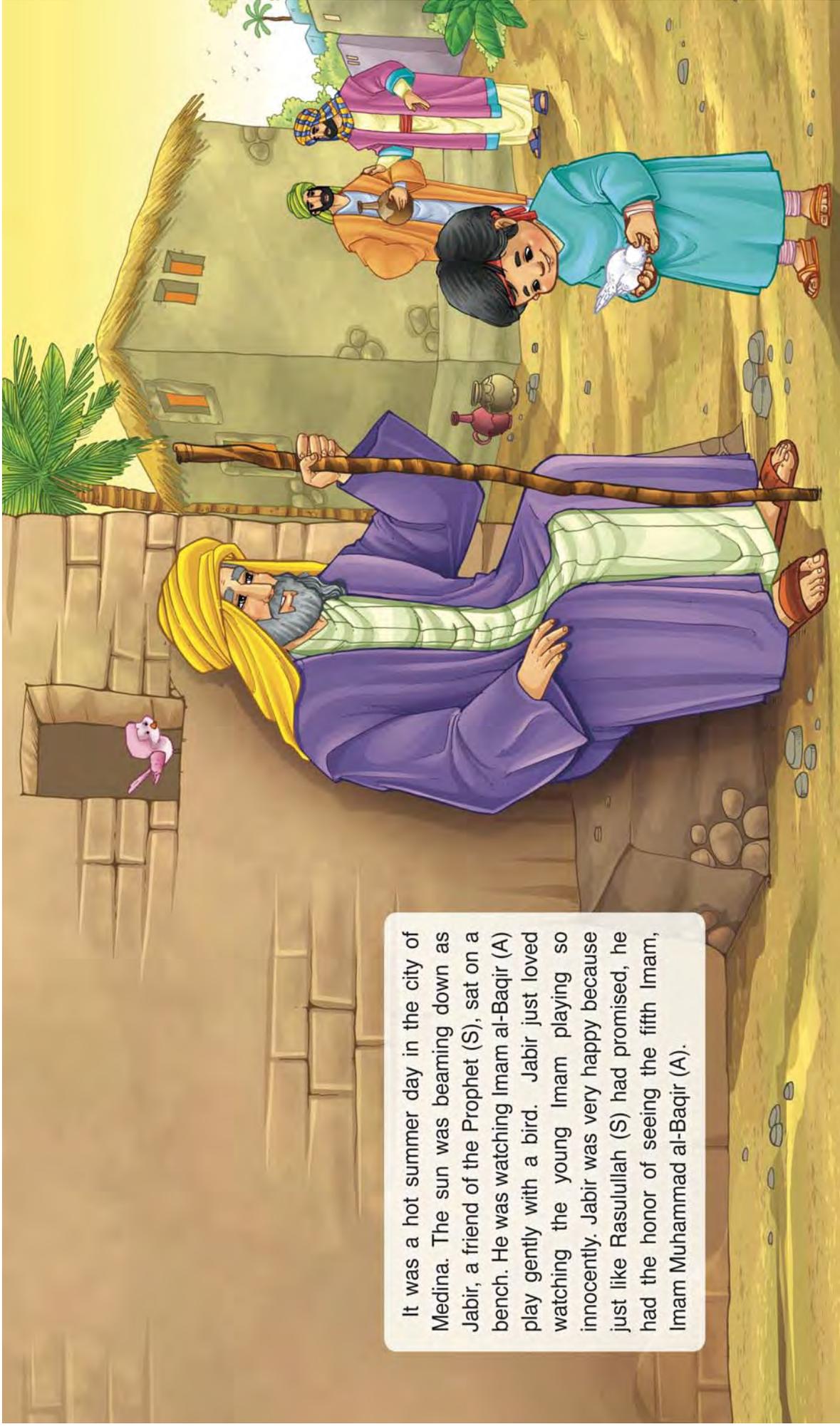


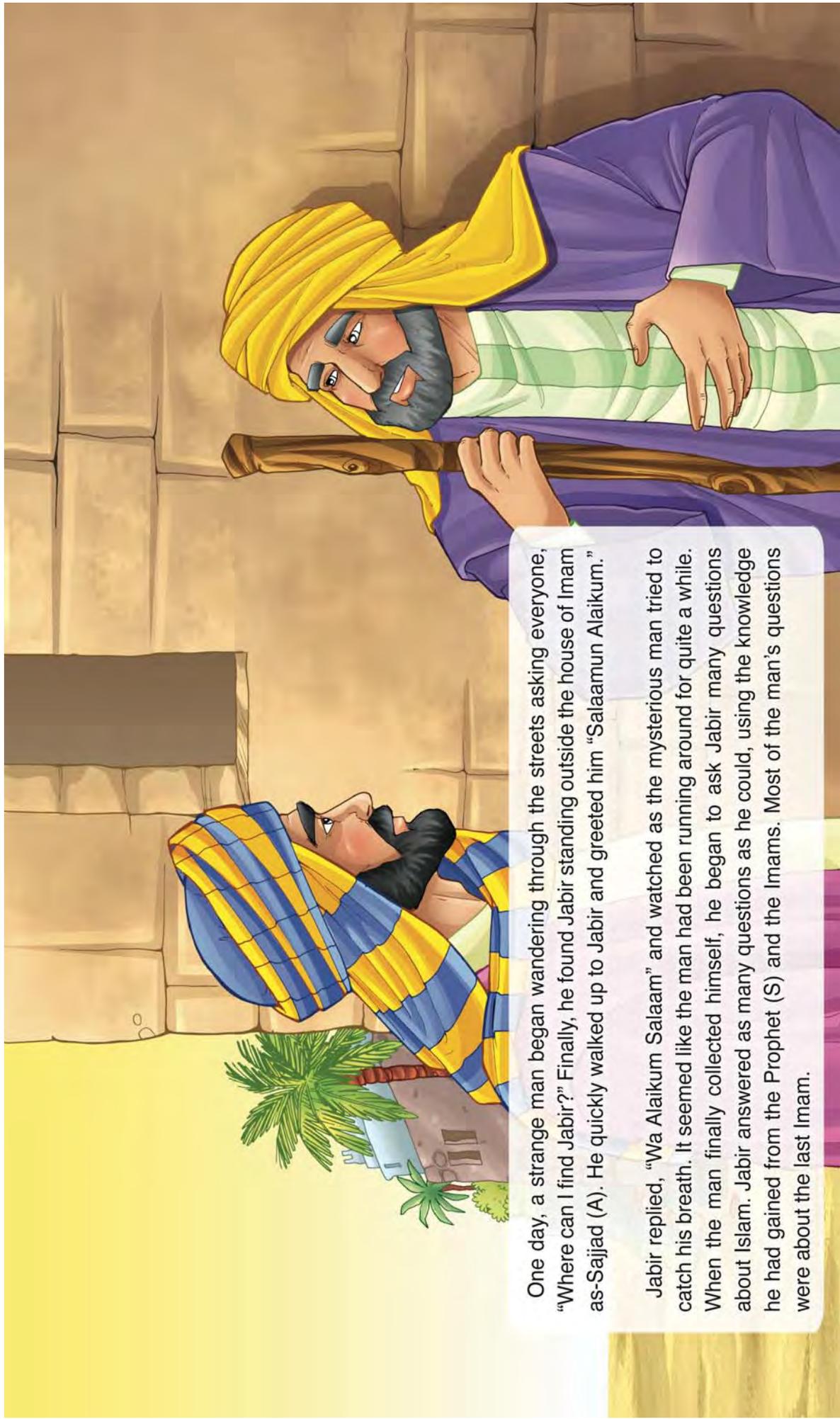
IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI(A) THE SOLDIER

# IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (A)-THE GUIDED

WHY WAS HE NAMED AL-MAHDI?

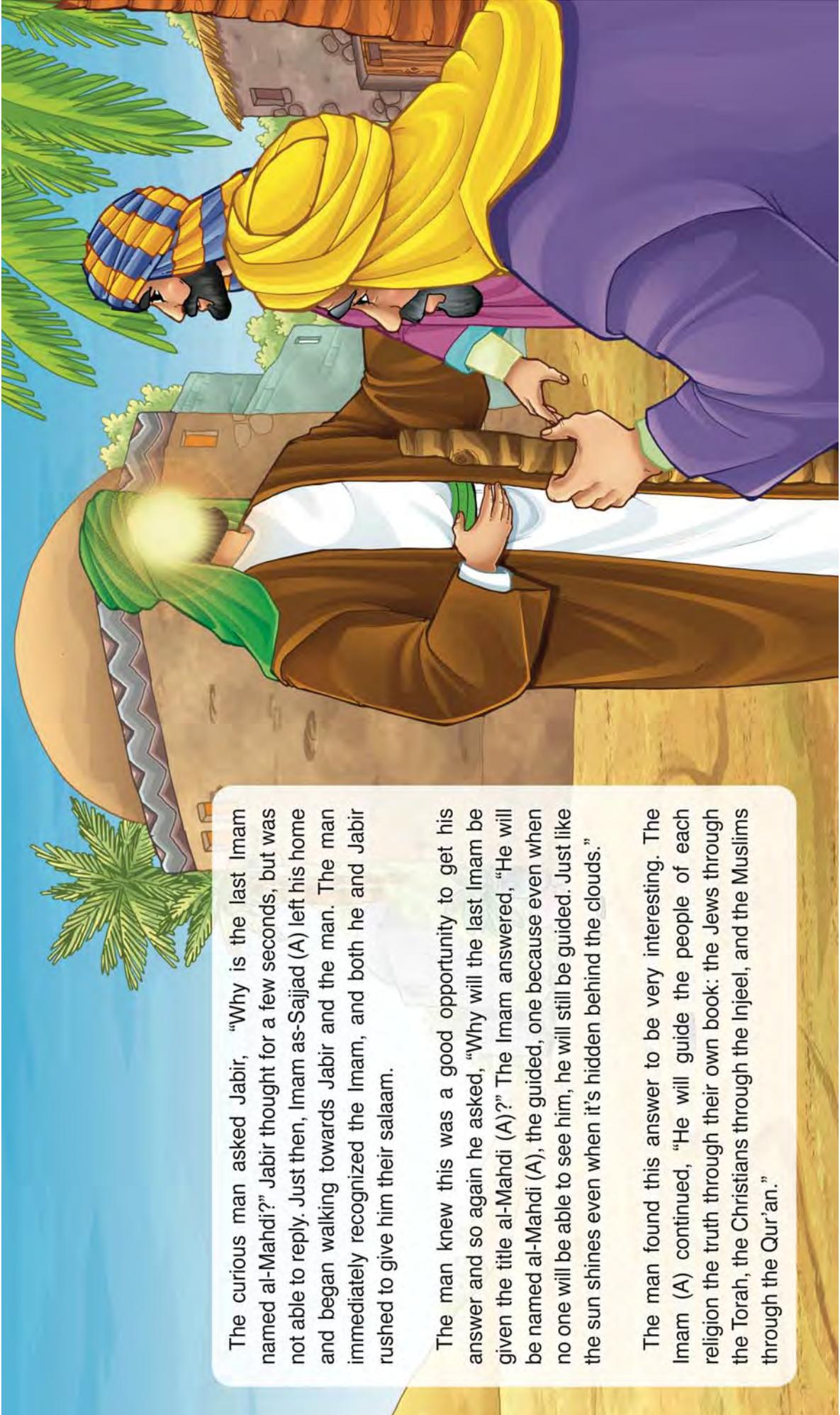
It was a hot summer day in the city of Medina. The sun was beaming down as Jabir, a friend of the Prophet (S), sat on a bench. He was watching Imam al-Baqir (A) play gently with a bird. Jabir just loved watching the young Imam playing so innocently. Jabir was very happy because just like Rasulullah (S) had promised, he had the honor of seeing the fifth Imam, Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (A).





One day, a strange man began wandering through the streets asking everyone, "Where can I find Jabir?" Finally, he found Jabir standing outside the house of Imam as-Sajjad (A). He quickly walked up to Jabir and greeted him "Salaamun Alaikum."

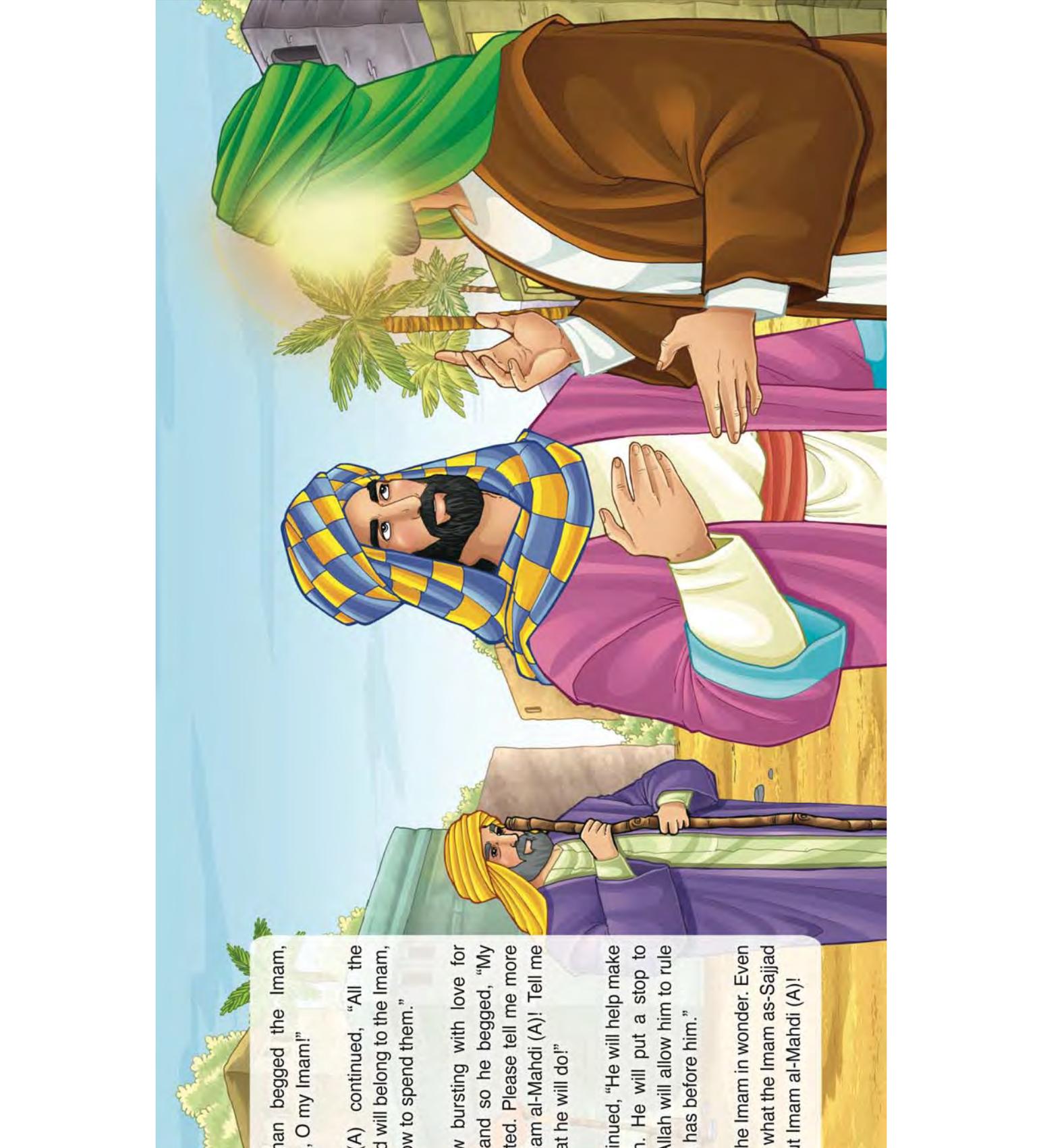
Jabir replied, "Wa Alaikum Salaam" and watched as the mysterious man tried to catch his breath. It seemed like the man had been running around for quite a while. When the man finally collected himself, he began to ask Jabir many questions about Islam. Jabir answered as many questions as he could, using the knowledge he had gained from the Prophet (S) and the Imams. Most of the man's questions were about the last Imam.



The curious man asked Jabir, "Why is the last Imam named al-Mahdi?" Jabir thought for a few seconds, but was not able to reply. Just then, Imam as-Sajjad (A) left his home and began walking towards Jabir and the man. The man immediately recognized the Imam, and both he and Jabir rushed to give him their salaam.

The man knew this was a good opportunity to get his answer and so again he asked, "Why will the last Imam be given the title al-Mahdi (A)?" The Imam answered, "He will be named al-Mahdi (A), the guided, one because even when no one will be able to see him, he will still be guided. Just like the sun shines even when it's hidden behind the clouds."

The man found this answer to be very interesting. The Imam (A) continued, "He will guide the people of each religion the truth through their own book: the Jews through the Torah, the Christians through the Injeel, and the Muslims through the Qur'an."



The mysterious man begged the Imam, "Please tell me more, O my Imam!"

Imam as-Sajjad (A) continued, "All the treasures of the world will belong to the Imam, and he will decide how to spend them."

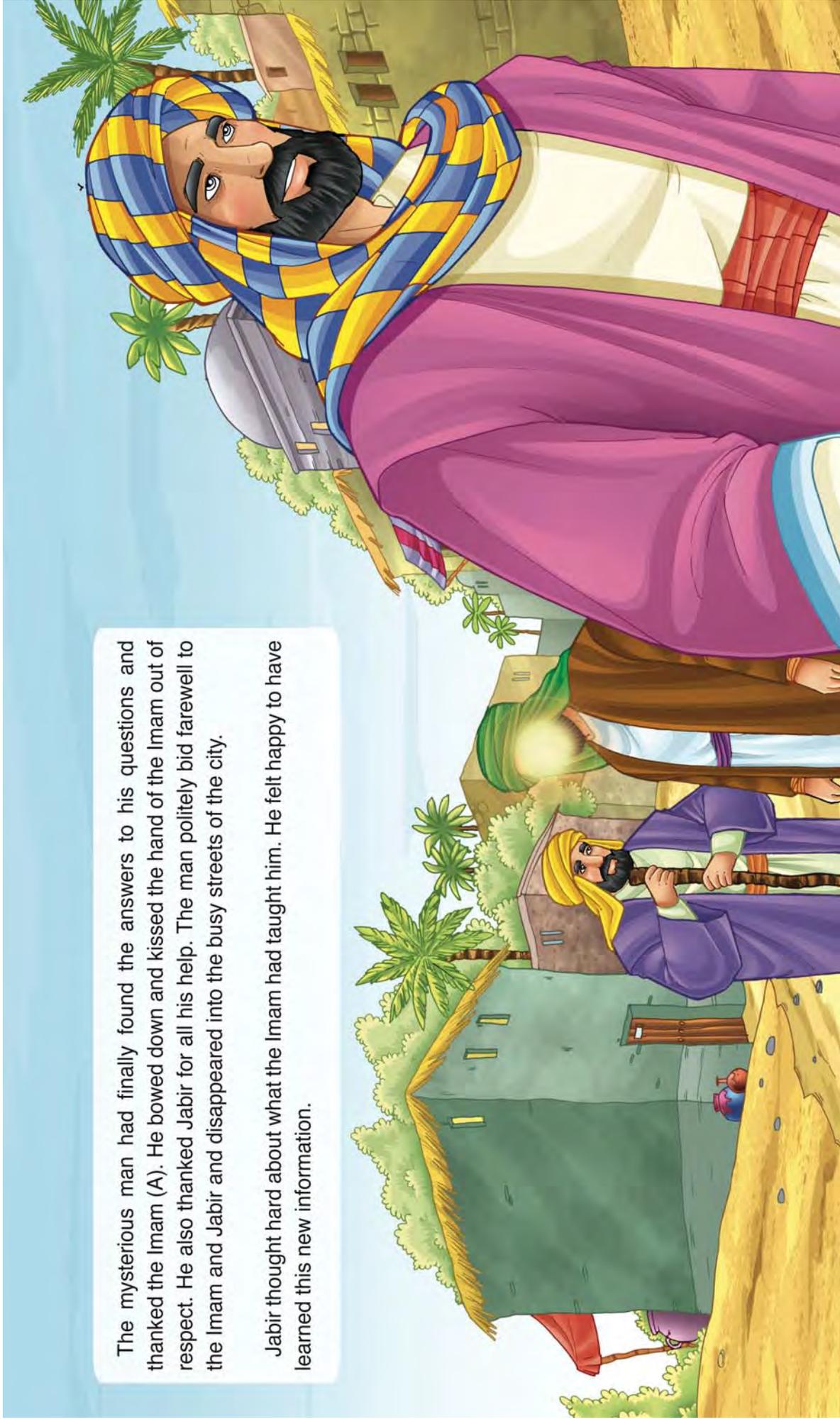
The man was now bursting with love for Imam al-Mahdi (A) and so he begged, "My knowledge is so limited. Please tell me more about my beloved Imam al-Mahdi (A)! Tell me everything about what he will do!"

The Imam (A) continued, "He will help make people friends again. He will put a stop to killing and stealing. Allah will allow him to rule the world like no one has before him."

The man stared at the Imam in wonder. Even Jabir was amazed at what the Imam as-Sajjad (A) taught them about Imam al-Mahdi (A)!

The mysterious man had finally found the answers to his questions and thanked the Imam (A). He bowed down and kissed the hand of the Imam out of respect. He also thanked Jabir for all his help. The man politely bid farewell to the Imam and Jabir and disappeared into the busy streets of the city.

Jabir thought hard about what the Imam had taught him. He felt happy to have learned this new information.



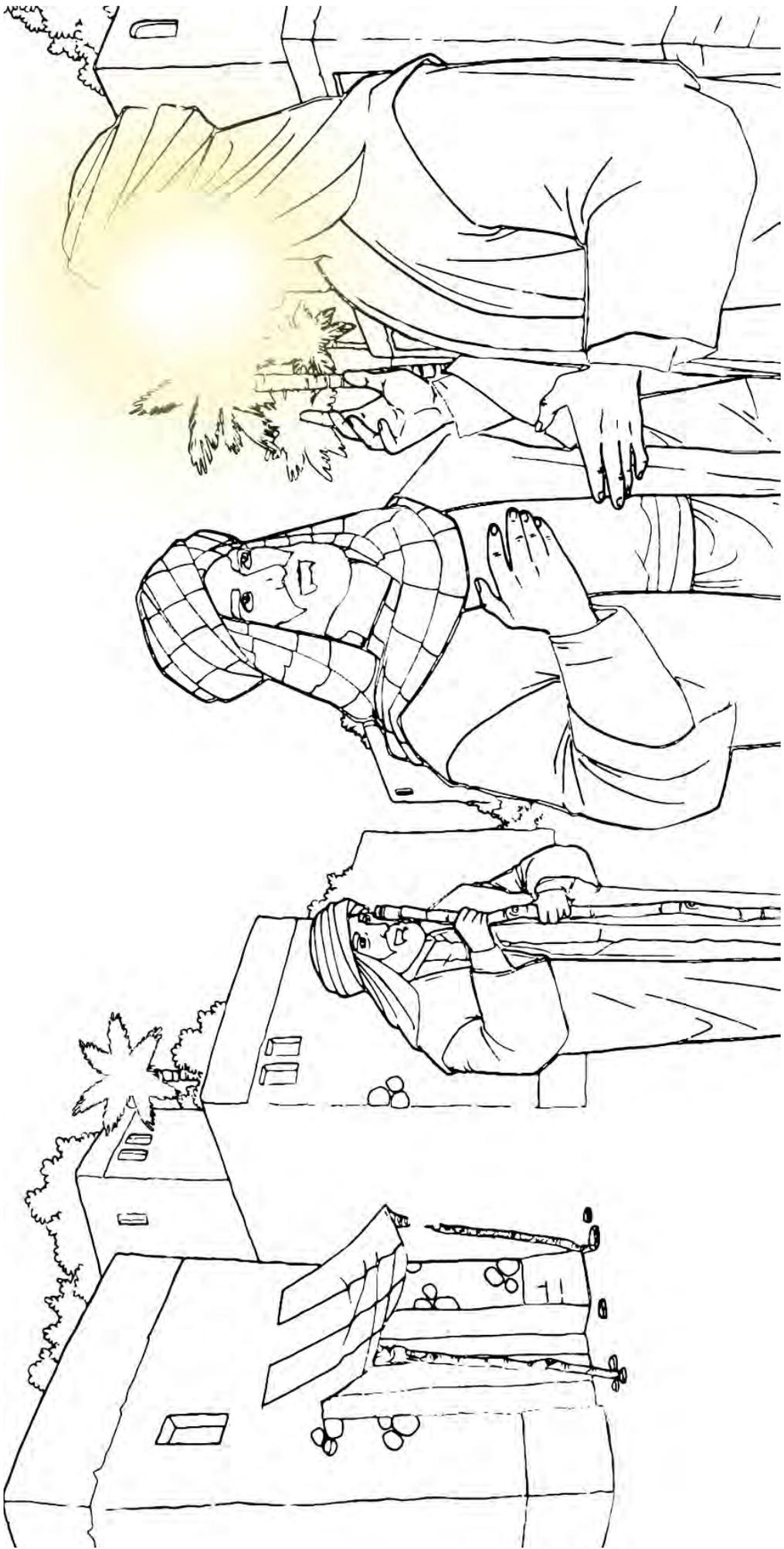
As Jabir sat back down, he smiled at the beautiful face of Imam as-Sajjad (A).

Years before, Jabir would go and ask the Prophet (S) any questions he had, and now he was extremely thankful that he had lived to meet five Imams after his death from whom he was able to learn so much.

In all of Medina, no one had the honor of meeting five Imams as Jabir ibn Abdullah al-Ansari did.

As Jabir sat there watching the beautiful Imam, many thoughts raced through his mind. Maybe he sat there thinking of how lucky and blessed are those people who will live in the time of Imam al-Mahdi (A). They would have the honor of being guided by the Imam who will bring justice and peace to the entire world! I hope they realize how lucky they will be!





# IMAM AL-MAHDI (A) THE GUIDED

# QUIZ: THE 14 MA'SOOMEEN

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Match each Ma'soomeen's name with the meaning of his/her name.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. PROPHET MUHAMMAD (S)        | THE HIGH                       |
| 2. IMAM ALI (A)                | THE GUIDE                      |
| 3. SAYYIDA FATIMAH (A)         | THE SPLITTER OF KNOWLEDGE      |
| 4. IMAM HASAN (A)              | THE ONE WHO SWALLOWS HIS ANGER |
| 5. IMAM HUSAIN (A)             | THE TRUTHFUL ONE               |
| 6. IMAM AS-SAJJAD (A)          | THE CONTENT ONE                |
| 7. IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR (A)  | THE PRAISED                    |
| 8. IMAM JA'FAR AS-SADIQ (A)    | THE GOOD DOER                  |
| 9. IMAM MUSA AL-KADHIM (A)     | THE SOLDIER                    |
| 10. IMAM ALI AR-RIDHA (A)      | THE ONE WHO ALWAYS DOES SAJDAH |
| 11. IMAM MOHAMMAD AL-JAWAD (A) | THE GUIDED ONE                 |
| 12. IMAM ALI AL-HADI (A)       | THE GENEROUS                   |
| 13. IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (A)   | THE SEPARATOR                  |
| 14. IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (A) | THE GOOD DOER                  |

# 4 CHAPTER 4: EIDS

# LESSON 1: EID AL-GHADEER

## TASK BAR

### READING

STUDENTS CAN TURN TO THE "EID AL-GHADEER" READING PAGE IN THEIR BOOK TO FOLLOW ALONG WITH THE TEACHER.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT EID AL-GHADEER.

### ART EXTENSION

HAVE STUDENTS DRAW A PICTURE OF THE EVENT THAT OCCURRED AT GHADEER AL-KHUMM.

In this lesson, students will learn about Eid al-Ghadeer.

**SAY:** Does anyone know what Eid means?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Eid means celebration or occasion. There are different Eids or celebrations in Islam. Can anyone name a time we have an Eid?

Wait for student answers. Students may be able to recall Eid-ul-Fitr which occurs at the end of the month of Ramadan.

**SAY:** Good. Today we are going to learn about another Eid, called Eid al-Ghadeer. Does anyone want to guess what we might be celebrating on this Eid?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good. This Eid has to do with honoring Allah's decision in appointing the first Imam. Do you remember what his name is?

Wait for answers. At this time, students can turn to the READING, located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Good. The first Imam is Imam Ali (A). Let's read about Eid al-Ghadeer.

Now, read to the students or pick a couple of students to read, as the rest of the class listens. When you are done, ask the following clarifying questions to gauge student understanding of the text:

1. What is Ghadeer al-Khumm?
2. After Salaah, what did the Prophet (S) do at Ghadeer al-Khumm?
3. What were the 2 things the Prophet (S) said he was leaving behind and that all Muslims should give importance to?
4. Whom did the Prophet (S) name to be the leader after him?
5. What verse from the Quran did Allah send down after this event?

**SAY:** Good. Eid al-Ghadeer is a day when we celebrate and remember this event of how our first Imam, the successor of the Prophet, was appointed. This is a very special day. After the death of our Prophet (S), without our first Imam to help the Muslims follow the religion of Islam, no one would know what to do! Remember that the Imams are guides and helpers for the Muslims.

At this time, students can complete the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION activities, located in the TASK BAR.

# READING: EID AL-GHADEER

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On the 18th of Dhul-hajj, Allah commanded Prophet Muhammad (S) to stop at a place called Ghadeer al-Khumm (the pond of Khumm).

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

The Holy Prophet (S) led the Salaah.

Then, he stood up high 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 Holy Quran



The AHLUL BAYT (A)  
(his family)

+

Sayyida  
Fatimah (A)  
& 12 Imams (A)

The Prophet (S) explained that if the people follow BOTH the Quran AND the Ahlul Bayt, Allah will always be happy with them and they will be guided.

But if the people follow only the Quran and don't listen to the Ahlul Bayt, then Allah will NOT be completely happy with them and they will not be truly guided.

Prophet Muhammad (S) then held up Imam Ali's (A) hand, showing him to all the people and said:

مَنْ يَكُنْ مَوْلَايَ فَهِيَ مَوْلَايَ

“Whoever considers the Prophet (S) as their leader, must also consider Imam Ali (A) as their leader.”



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

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

This day is known as Eid al-Ghadeer.

This is a day of celebration because our religion was completed on this day!

# WORKSHEET 4.1

---

Write the meaning of the following hadith, then learn it.

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاً لَهُ فَمَا لِي بِهِ مِنْ عِلَّةٍ



It means:

Write the 2 things the Holy Prophet (S) said he was leaving behind.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

MAN KUNTO MAWLAHU FA HADHA  
ALI YYUN MAWLA



“Of whomsoever I am the Master (Mawla),  
this Ali is also his Master”.

“Of whomsoever I am the Master (Mawla),  
this Ali is also his Master”.



# LESSON 2: EID AL-MUBAAHALA

## KEY WORDS

EID  
MUBAAHALA  
GHADEER

In this lesson, students will learn about Eid al-Mubaahala

**SAY:** In the last lesson, we learned about Eid al-Ghadeer. Today, we are going to learn about another Eid, called Eid al-Mubaahala. Does anyone know what we might be celebrating on this Eid?

Wait for answers.

At this time, students can turn to the STORYTIME activity located in the TASK BAR.

**SAY:** Eid al-Mubaahala has something to do with members of the Ahlul Bayt (A). These members are also called Ahlul Kisaa. Does anyone remember who they are?

Wait for answers.

**SAY:** Good! They are the Prophet (S), Imam Ali (A), Sayyida Fatimah (A), Imam Hasan (A), and Imam Husain (A). Let us read about the event of Mubaahala and see the connection with the Ahlul Bayt (A).

Now, read to the students or pick a couple of students to read, as the rest of the class listens. When you are done, ask the following clarifying questions to gauge student understanding of the text:

1. Who wanted to meet the Prophet (S)?
2. Why didn't the Prophet (S) speak to the guests when they arrived?
3. What do the Christians believe about Prophet Isa (A) that is not true?
4. What does Mubaahala mean?
5. Who was with the Prophet (S) during the event of Mubaahala?

**SAY:** Good! So we celebrate this day as Eid al-Mubaahala because of the Prophet's (S) victory and we honor the special status that Allah has given the Ahlul Bayt (A). It was because of their nearness to Allah that the Christians backed out of the Mubaahala.

At this time students can do the WORKSHEET and ART EXTENSION, located in the TASK BAR.

## TASK BAR

### STORYTIME

STUDENTS CAN FOLLOW ALONG WITH THEIR TEACHER BY TURNING TO THE "MUBAAHALA" READING PAGE.

### WORKSHEET

STUDENTS WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT MUBAAHALA.

### ART EXTENSION

GIVE STUDENTS A POSTER PAPER AND HAVE THEM DRAW AND COLOR THE EVENT OF MUBAAHALA. FOR THE AHLUL BAYT (A), HAVE THEM WRITE IN NAMES AS OPPOSED TO DRAWING PICTURES OF THEM.

# STORYTIME: EID AL-MUBAAHALA

---

When Islam was first introduced to the people, the Holy Prophet (S) 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).

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

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

They talked, but the Christians would not listen to the Prophet (S).

They believed that Prophet Isa (A) was the son of God, because he had no father.

Allah sent down a verse as part of Surah Aal `Imran, saying that if they called Prophet Isa the son of God (as

he has no father), then they should also call Prophet Adam (A) 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 admit they were wrong.

Allah ordered the Holy Prophet (S) to do "Mubaahala" with the Christians.

Mubaahala means to pray against one another. It was something that the people of that time would do if they wanted to prove something to be correct or true. If two groups disagreed on something, they would invoke the curse of Allah to be upon the one that is wrong, and then the group that was correct would be made clear.

This Mubaahala was ordered by Allah. Allah commanded the Prophet (S) to do Mubaahala with the Christians.

The next day, on the 24th of Dhul Hijjah, the Holy Prophet (S) came out for the Mubaahala with Imam Ali (A), Sayyida Fatimah (A), Imam Hasan (A), and Imam Husain (A).

When the Christians saw the shining faces of the group, they began to tremble and shake. They backed away and realized that they had failed.

We celebrate the Prophet's (S) victory on this day as Eid al-Mubaahala



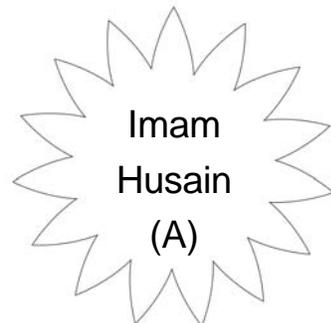
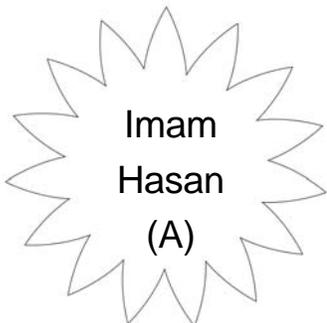
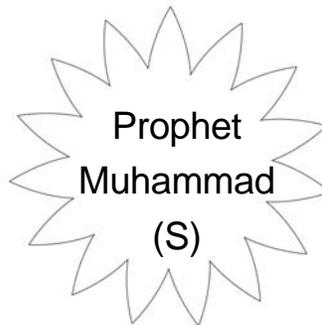
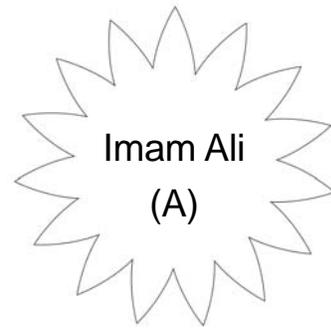
# WORKSHEET 4.2

---

On what date did Mubaahala occur?

Mubaahala occurred on: \_\_\_\_\_

For the challenge of Mubaahala, the Holy Prophet (S) came out with the following people. Why were they special?



5

# UNDERSTANDING KARBALA

## Why Do We Remember Ashura?

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

It is important to remember what happened on Ashura because the Prophet (S) and the Imams before Imam Husain (A) remembered it, and the Imams who came after Imam Husain (A) remembered it as well. Being Muslims, we obey and follow the Prophet (S) and his family (A).





Here are some examples from history where the Prophet (S) and the Imams (A) remembered what happened in Karbala.

### **Prophet Muhammad (S):**

One day, the Holy Prophet Muhammad (S) was in the house of Umm Salamah, his wife. Imam Husain (A), who was a child at that time, entered inside and rushed to the Prophet. Umm Salamah followed him and saw Imam Husain (A) lying down on the chest of the Prophet (S). The Prophet (S) was crying and turning something around in his hands. He said,

"O Umm Salamah! Jibraeel has come to me and told me that my Husain (A) will be martyred. This piece of earth is from his place of martyrdom. Keep this with you, and on the day that this dirt turns into blood, you will know that Husain (A) has been martyred."

Umm Salamah said, "O Prophet of Allah! Why don't you make Du'a to Allah that Husain (A) will not have to be killed?"

The Prophet replied, "O Umm Salamah, by dying, Imam Husain (A) will keep Islam alive and reach a very high status. The Shi'as will increase in number, and Imam Mahdi (A) will be from his family. The love of Imam Husain (A) will be placed in the hearts of Shi'as and will help them reach a very high level."

### **Imam Ali (A):**

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

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

### **Imam Ali Ar Ridha (A):**

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

"O son of Shabeeb! Muharram is such an important month that even Arabs of the age of ignorance (jahiliyyah) respected its importance. They didn't allow fighting and blood-shed during this month. But these people, (the Umayyads, meaning Yazid's family), did not honor the importance of this month. In this month, they killed the grandson of the Prophet and imprisoned the women in his family after stealing their belongings. Allah will never forgive this crime."

"O son of Shabeeb! If you want to cry for anyone or anything, cry for Imam Husain (A) because he was killed evilly. Eighteen people from his family were also killed with him. The heavens and the earth cried for Imam Husain (A). Four thousand angels came down from the heavens to help him, but

when they arrived, they saw that he had already been martyred. O son of Shabeeb! My father (Imam Musa al Kadhim) told me that when my grandfather, Imam Husain (A), was martyred, the sky rained blood and the sand turned red."

"O son of Shabeeb! If you cry over what happened to Imam Husain (A) so much that tears flow onto your cheeks, Allah will forgive all your sins."

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

### **Imam Zainul 'Abideen (A):**

Imam Zainul 'Abideen (A) used to cry a lot whenever he remembered Ashura. Sometimes, when he would hold a glass of water, he would cry so much that his tears would fall into his glass of water and it 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:

"I am crying because of how they treated my family, especially the women and children."

He would then gather the people around and tell them the story of Ashura and what happened to the prisoners after Karbala. People would also cry loudly.

Sayyida Zainab (A) used to also hold majalis for women and tell them about what happened in Karbala.

That's how the message of Karbala was spread and is still remembered after 1400 years.



# WORKSHEET 5.1

---

Why do we remember Ashura?

Fill in the blanks:

1. Ashura was the day when Islam was saved by \_\_\_\_\_
2. Imam Ali (A) 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 help Imam Husain (A) but found him already martyred.
4. The Holy Prophet (S) told his wife \_\_\_\_\_ about the martyrdom of Imam Husain (A).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ used to cry a lot when he remembered Ashura.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ held majalis for women.

Imam Zainul 'Abideen (A)      Four thousand

Umm Salamah      Imam Husain (A)      Karbala

Sayyida Zainab (A)

---

6

# ABBAS BIN ALI (AS)

# ABBAS BIN ALI (A)

---

Hadhrat Abbas (A) is the son of Imam Ali (A) and Ummul Baneen. Imam Ali (A) married Ummul Baneen after the death of Sayyida Fatimah (A). From his childhood, Hadhrat Abbas (A) loved his elder brother Imam Husain (A) very much.

In Karbala, Hadhrat Abbas (A) held the flag of Imam Husain's (A) army. That is why he is also known as 'the Flag Bearer,' the one who held the flag.

He was also called Qamar Bani Hashim, which means the moon of Bani Hashim. Hadhrat Abbas was very handsome and brave and shined in his family, just like the moon shines in the dark night.

Hadhrat Abbas (A) was also called Saaqqi, 'the Water Bearer,' the one who gets water.



On the day of Ashura, Hadhrat Abbas (A) could not bear to see the thirst of his niece Sakina and other children of Ahlul Bayt. So, he asked for permission from the Imam (A) to bring some water.



1

He took his mashk, or water bag, and went to the river. The enemies were very afraid of him, because they knew how brave he was.



2

Hadhrat Abbas filled his mashk with water and headed back towards the tents of the Ahlul Bayt. The enemies did not want him to take water to the tents, though. They followed him, throwing spears and arrows at him.



3

His right arm was cut off, and then his left. Finally, an arrow pierced the water bag (maskh) and all the water spilled out of it.



4

Hadhrat Abbas (A) fell to the ground and called for Imam Husain (A).



5

# WORKSHEET

---

## Abbas bin Ali (A)

Answer the following questions.

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

Father \_\_\_\_\_

Mother \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Hadhrat Abbas (A) had many titles. Write two of them and their meanings.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

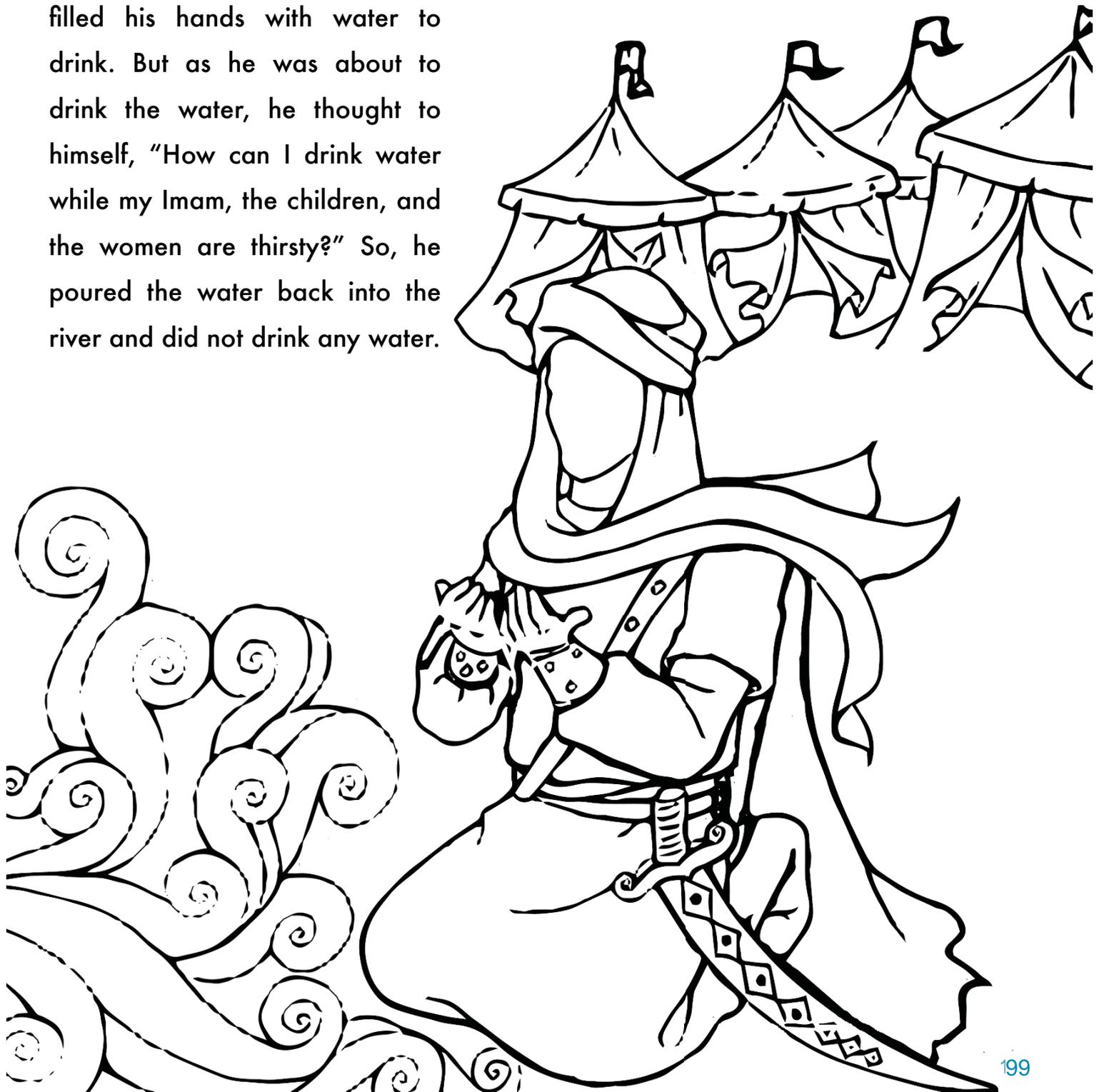
5. Where is Hadhrat Abbas (A) buried?

\_\_\_\_\_

# COLOR

---

Hadhrat Abbas (A) went to the river to get water for the children. He was very thirsty and filled his hands with water to drink. But as he was about to drink the water, he thought to himself, "How can I drink water while my Imam, the children, and the women are thirsty?" So, he poured the water back into the river and did not drink any water.



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# CHAPTER 1: RESPECTING PARENTS

---

Allah says in the Quran,  
“... be kind to your parents.”



In the same sentence of the Quran, Allah tells us to worship Him only, and to be good to our parents. This shows us how important being kind to our parents is in Islam.



The Holy Prophet (S) has also said that when we please our parents, we please Allah and when we upset them, we upset Allah.

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



This is why we are told the Prophet (S) said, “Heaven lies under the feet of our mothers.”



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 them to, or even knowing that they are praying for you.



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.



## Being Good to Parents

### وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا

A man had just become Muslim. He came to Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A) and said, "My mother has become old, and she is not Muslim. My mother is blind and weak; may I go and visit her even if she is not Muslim?"

The Imam replied, "Yes, of course! You should visit and give her more love than ever before."

The man went to his mothers' house and did just as the Imam had said. He fed his mother, washed her clothes, and kept the home clean. He showered his mother with love, just like he had been instructed.

One day, while he was with his mother, she said, "Oh my son, when you had

followed our religion before, you never treated me like this, but now that you follow this new religion, Islam, you have shown me so much more love."

Her son replied, "The son of Rasullulah offered me advice and told me that I should give you even more love!"

His mother smiled and said, "Please tell me about Islam."

As her son continued teaching her about Islam, his mother rejoiced and was astounded with all the teachings and words of peace she heard. As the days passed, the love for Islam grew in her heart and, very soon, she also became Muslim.



# COLOR: HADITH

The Holy Prophet (s) said:

مَنْ أَرْضَى وَالِدَيْهِ فَقَدْ أَرْضَى اللَّهَ

Whoever makes his/her mother and  
father happy has made Allah (SWT)  
happy.

Kanzul Ummaal, #16



Praying for Parents



﴿وَقُلْ رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا﴾

“Wa Qul Rabbir Hamhuma Kamaa Rabbayaanee Sagheera.”

“And say: ‘O my Lord! Grant them (my mom and dad) Your mercy as they took care of me (nicely) when I was small.’”

## CHAPTER 2: SHARING WITH SIBLINGS

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



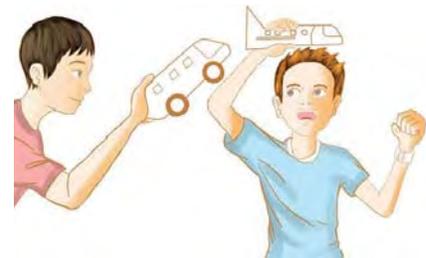
One day, a lady came to Qasim's house to see his mom. She brought her son, Abbas. Qasim's mom told him to play with Abbas. So, they played in Qasim's room with his toys.

Soon, Qasim's younger brother Mahdi came in, and he, too, wanted to play with his brother's toys. Qasim did not want to play with his brother, though, in case Mahdi broke his toys. Mahdi was very upset and started crying. Qasim's mom asked him to share his toys with his brother, but Qasim would not.

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

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

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



**Allah has placed a special love between brothers and sisters so that they can always be there for each other. So, we should try not to damage this relationship by fighting.**

# QURAN CONNECTION

## Giving is one of the Best Deeds

“You will never reach excellence until you give what you love.”

Surah Aal `Imraan, Verse 92



COLOR: QURAN CONNECTION



## CHAPTER 3: 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 he 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 behavior, thoughts, and belief.



The Prophet (S) has said,

Everyone's behavior is influenced by the actions and beliefs of his/her friends.

Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (A) was walking in the market with his friend, who had brought his servant with him. The Imam's friend turned to tell his servant something, but he had fallen behind talking to someone. When the servant finally appeared, the Imam's friend was very angry and shouted bad words at the servant. He also said mean things about the servant's mother.

On hearing what his friend had said, the Imam (A) became very angry and told him that he should not have said such abusive things, especially about the servant's mother. The friend replied that the mother was not a Muslim, to which Imam answered that it made no difference. Imam (A) then told his friend that their friendship was no more, and he walked away from him.

Good Friends

الْجَلِيسُ الصَّالِحُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْوَحْدَةِ  
وَالْوَحْدَةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ جَلِيسِ السَّوِّءِ



Look at the picture above and on the next page.  
Which picture is practicing the hadith?

The Holy Prophet (s) said:

**Having good company is better than being alone, but being alone is better than having bad company.**

Al-Amaali of Shaykh Tusi, #534



## CHAPTER 4: TALKING

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

**Think before you speak!**



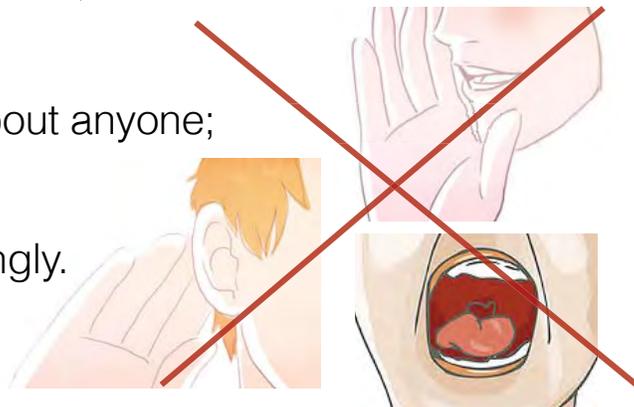
Imam Husain (A) has said that:

You should never begin a conversation without first saying

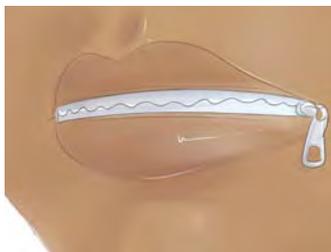
**Salaam** to the person you are speaking to.

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 so.
- Never hurt anyone's feelings, even jokingly.
- Never use bad language.



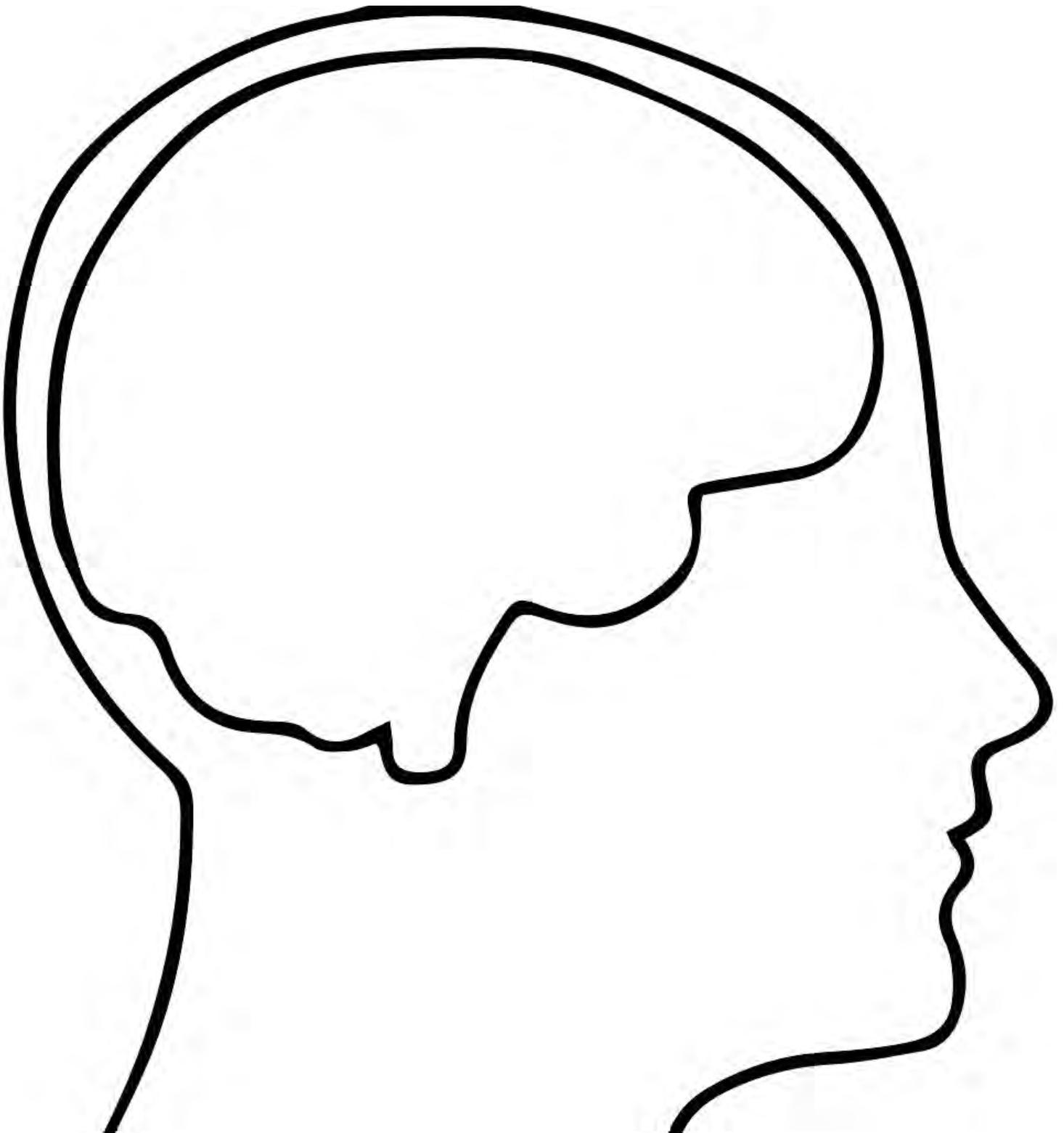
If you are not sure whether you should say something or not, then it is better to keep quiet.



# WORKSHEET 4.1

---

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



Speaking Kindly



﴿ وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا ﴾

“Wa Qooloo lin-Naas-I Husna.”

“And speak kindly to people.”

## CHAPTER 5: LYING

Honesty means truthfulness in your words and actions.

Lying is the opposite of honesty.

Allah says we should never lie. It is Haraam.

It doesn't matter if the lie is big or small, or if it is done in seriousness or as a joke - **lying is Haraam!**



A perfect example of honesty is our Prophet Muhammad (S), who was known as the Truthful One even by his enemies.

Once, a man came to the Holy Prophet (S) and told him that he was committing many sins like lying, drinking, gambling, and stealing. 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 gotten off lightly.

The next day, when the man went to steal something, he stopped and thought. If he was caught, he would not be able to say he did not do it because he could not lie. How would he be able to face the Holy Prophet (S) 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.

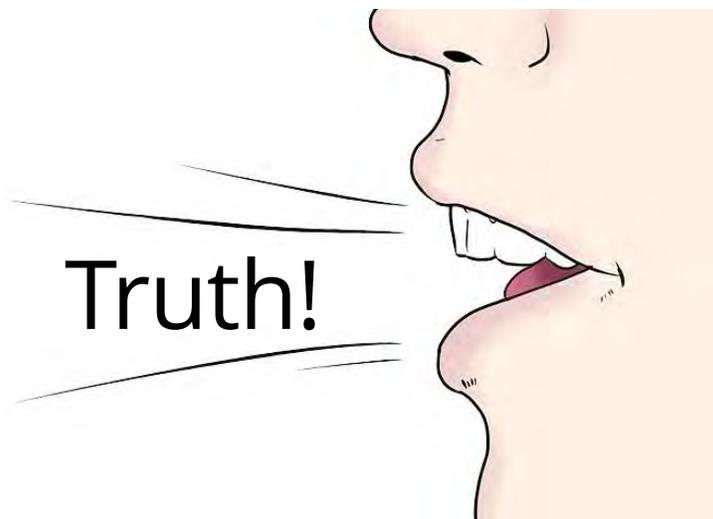
So, it is better to tell the truth in the beginning. Otherwise you will soon get into the habit of lying without even thinking about it.



Allah knows everything. Although you may think you have gotten away with telling a lie and you think that no one knows, remember Allah knows and you will have to answer to Him.



So, it is better to tell the truth and be punished if you have done something wrong than to lie and be punished by Allah in the hereafter.



Honesty

الصِّدْقُ نَجَاحٌ، الْكِذْبُ فِضَاحٌ



Look at the picture above and on the next page.  
Which picture is practicing the hadith? 19

Imam Ali (A) said:

**Honesty will save you, and  
lying will destroy you.**



## CHAPTER 6: CLEANLINESS

---

**Cleanliness is very important in Islam. We should always make sure that our bodies and clothes are clean because Allah likes this.**

Once, a man went to visit the Prophet (S) at his home. When they told the Prophet (S) that one of his friends had come to see him, the Prophet (S) said to invite him in.

Before coming out, he wore some clean clothes, put on some perfume, washed his face, and made himself look presentable.

The Prophet's (S) wife was surprised by this action and asked, "O Messenger of Allah, why did you fix your hair and make yourself presentable before seeing your friend?"

The Prophet (S) replied, "Allah likes it when a person makes himself presentable and beautiful when he goes to see his friend."

**Imam Ali (A) says: What a great place the bathtub (any place used to clean and wash ourselves) is!**

### My Cleanliness Checklist:

- I showered
- My socks and underwear are clean
- My clothes are clean
- My hair is combed and neat
- My room is clean
- I smell good

Messiness

إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى يُبْغِضُ الْوَسْخَ وَالشَّعَثَ



Look at the picture above and on the next page.

Which picture is practicing the hadith? 22

The Holy Prophet (s) said:

**Allah dislikes messiness and  
disorganization.**

Nahjul Fasaahah #741



# CHAPTER 7: SLEEPING AND WAKING UP

## Manners of Sleeping

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

Brush your teeth



Perform Wudhu



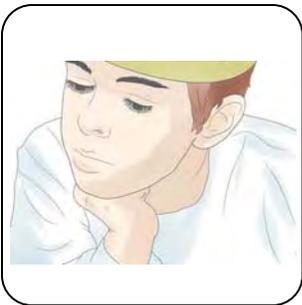
Say Fiamanillah to your family



Recite a Surah from the Quran



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



Say sorry to Allah 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.



# MANNERS OF WAKING UP

## Manners of Waking

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

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

Remember Allah first



Say salaam to our Living Imam (A)



Go to the bathroom



Greet, hug, and kiss your parents



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



# WORKSHEET 7.1

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Draw all the things you should try and do before you go to sleep and when you wake up.

## BEFORE SLEEPING

Finish homework



## AFTER WAKING UP

An empty rounded rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing an activity to be done before sleeping.An empty rounded rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing an activity to be done after waking up.An empty rounded rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing an activity to be done before sleeping.An empty rounded rectangular box with a black border, intended for drawing an activity to be done after waking up.

Oversleeping

كثرة النوم مذهبة للدين والدنيا



Look at the picture above and on the next page.  
Which picture is practicing the hadith?

Imam Sadiq (A) said:

**Oversleeping will hurt your faith and  
take away the blessings of this world.**

Al-Kafi, Vol. 5, p. 84



## CHAPTER 8: BEING SELECTIVE IN EATING & DRINKING

As Muslims, we are told to enjoy the food that Allah has provided for us, but it is important that we are selective in what we eat. This means that we should pick those foods that are halaal and good for us.

The Ashabul Kahf were a group of youth from Rome. Because they used to worship Allah, they used to be tortured by the polytheist king and people of the city. A polytheist is a person who believes in more than one god.

In order to be safe, they took refuge in a cave. Allah commanded that they sleep for 300 years in this cave. Allah says in Surah al-Kahf, “When we woke them up from their sleep, they did not know how much they slept.” They said to themselves, one of us should go to the city and buy some pure food because they knew that some people in the city used to sell impure food. One of the youth said to his friend who was going to go buy the food, “Be sure to buy food from a clean and pure place.” When he went to the city, though, the people found out that he had woken up after 300 years, and they realized Allah’s power through this miracle.



(Tafsir Nemuneh, Commentary on Surah al-Kahf)

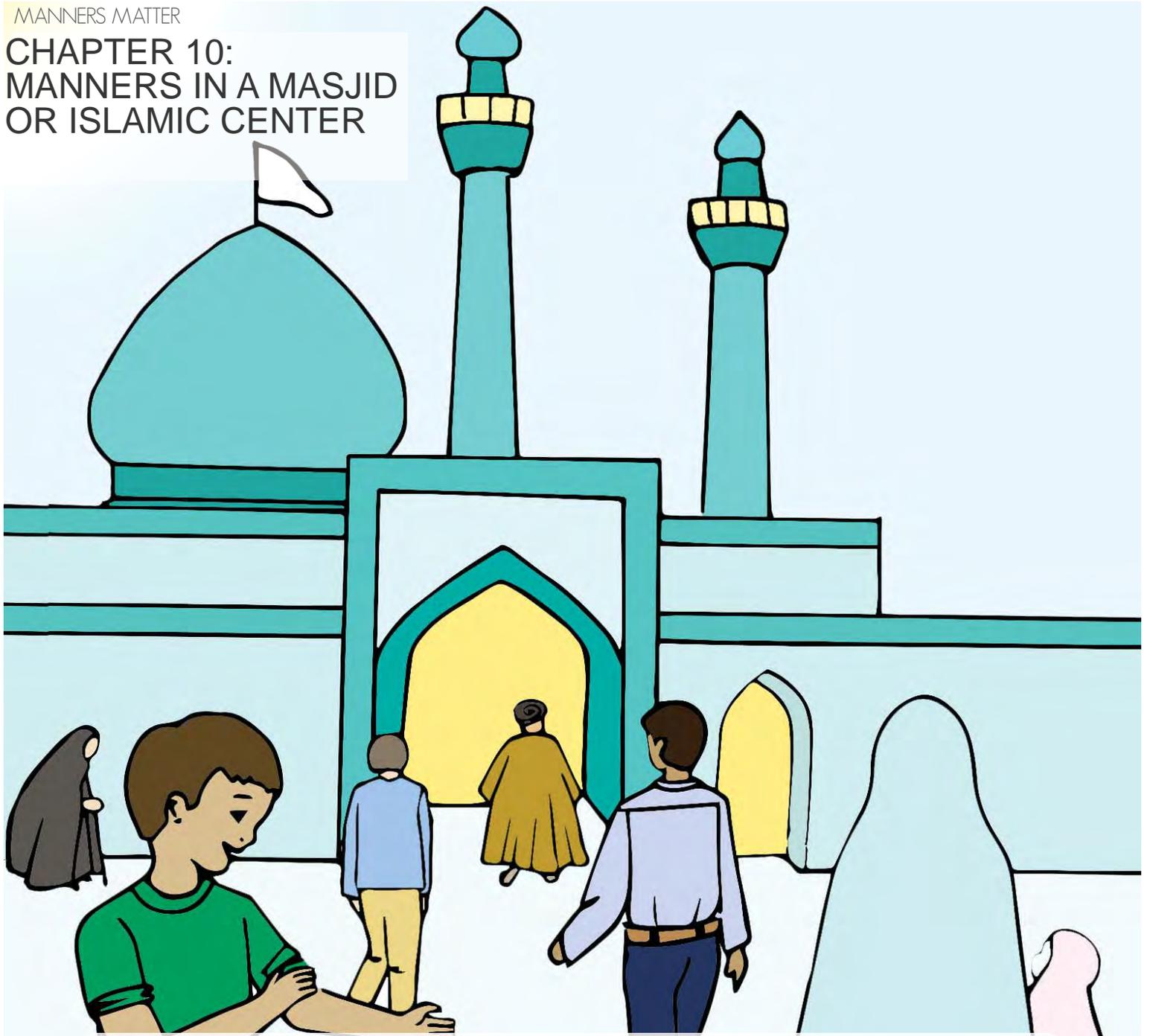
**Imam Ridha (a) says:**

**Cleanliness is from the Akhlaq of the Prophet (S).**

(Muntakhab Mizan al-Hikmah, 6167)



## CHAPTER 10: MANNERS IN A MASJID OR ISLAMIC CENTER



- When entering, remember where you are entering and act with due respect. It is better to enter by stepping in with your right foot.
- Say Salaam to people as you see them, and do not wait for them to say it first. After removing your shoes, find a place to sit.
- Listen carefully to the speech. Do not be disrespectful during the Adhaan, Iqaamah, Salaah, or speech.
- Sit in such a manner that everyone around you is sitting comfortably.
- Do not sit against the wall if there are elderly who might need to lean against the wall.



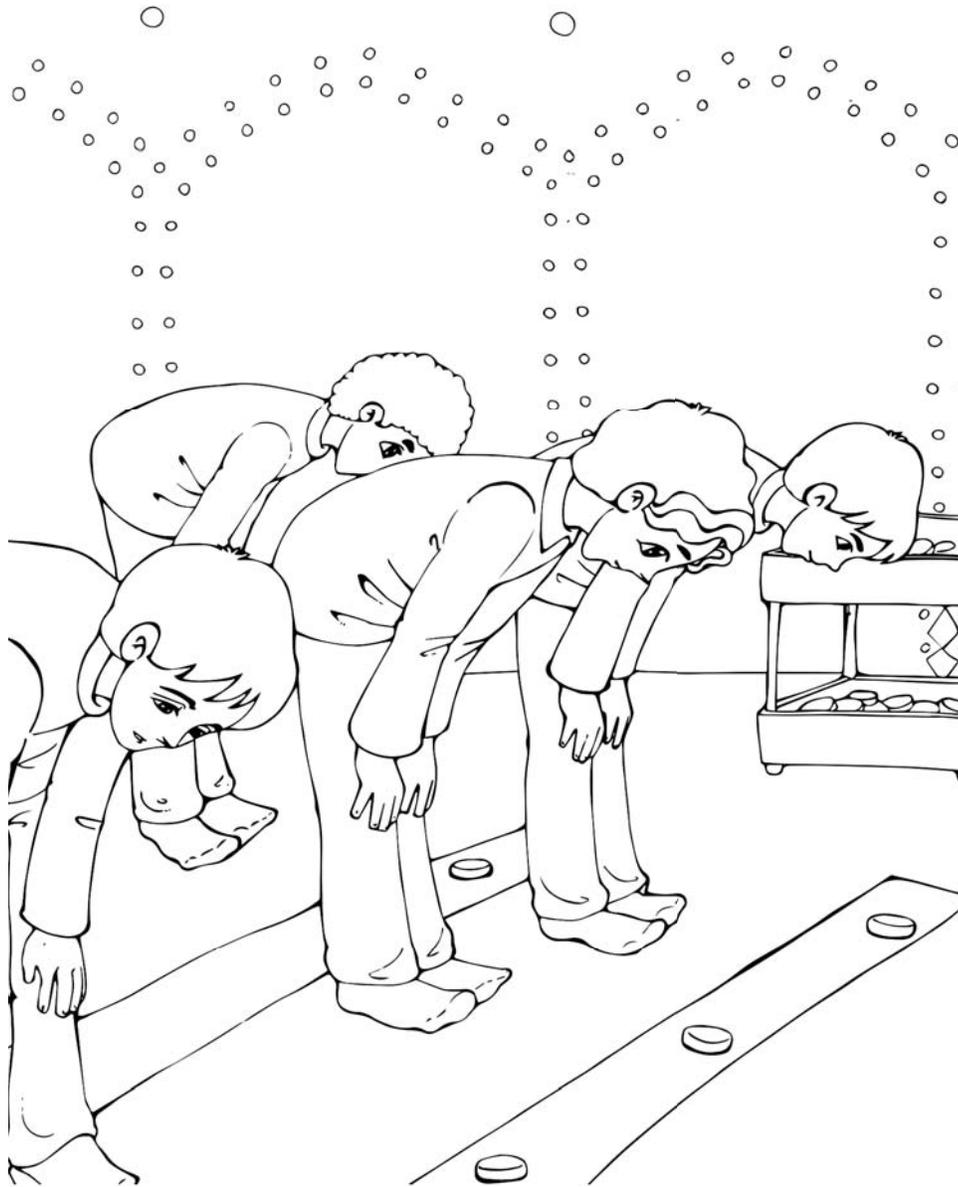
- Sit up straight.
- If you do not understand the speech, recite Salawaat or Tasbih of Sayyida Fatimah Zahra (A).
- Avoid talking and be considerate to others. Don't play outside during speech time, and be considerate of neighbors when playing outside.
- When food is given out, wait until it is your turn or it is brought to you, and then take only one.
- When leaving, leave slowly, being careful not to push anyone. It is better to step out with your left foot first.
- Say Fiamanillah or Khuda Hafiz (I leave you in the care of Allah) to people as you leave.

# WORKSHEET 9.1

Below are the actions that you should do at the Masjid or Islamic Center and the actions that you should not do. Cross out the ones that you should not do.

<p>Reciting Tasbih</p> 	<p>Thinking about Allah and your actions</p> 	<p>Praying Salaah</p> 	<p>Reading the books in the library</p> 
<p>Reading ziyarat of 14 Masoomeen (A)</p> 	<p>Helping in cleaning</p> 	<p>Gossiping and backbiting</p> 	<p>Reading the Holy Quran</p> 
<p>Greeting other muslims</p> 	<p>Making dua (prayers)</p> 	<p>Listening to gossip</p> 	<p>Putting money in the charity box</p> 
<p>Helping in giving out food</p> 	<p>Yelling or fighting</p> 	<p>Putting garbage in the trash can</p> 	<p>Bonding with your family</p> 

Praying Jama'ah



﴿وَأَرْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ﴾

“Warka’oo ma’ar Raaki’een”

“And bow down your heads with those who bow down in worship.”