



ABM *Islamic* STUDIES & TARBIYAH



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ABM Islamic Studies & Tarbiyah

This book belongs to



GRADE - 4

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Preface

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَحْدَهُ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى مَنْ لَا نَبِيَ بَعْدَهُ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ، إِنَّمَا بَعْدَهُ

CURRENT SITUATION

Most of the Muslim parents in our modern era are inclined towards imparting quality education to their children. Sensitizing the need for Islamic education along with the contemporary education, they are on a lookout for institutions that can fulfill this need. As such there is a spree of Islamic Schools across India and the globe and many enterprising Muslim individuals and institutions have taken up this responsibility of imparting quality education along with Islamic education under one roof. Apart from finding qualified teachers, the next big challenge that most of the Islamic schools face today is of, "A Standard Islamic Syllabus" that caters to the Islamic upbringing of the young children, keeping up the latest trends in education. Many efforts have been made by various institutions to address this issue. **ABM PRINT TIME** is also one among such efforts about which is mentioned below.

ABM CURRICULUM INSIGHT

The need of the hour was to design an Islamic syllabus tailor-made to suite the age group of the children from Nursery to Grade 9 and at the same time, be sensitive to the external environment around us so as to protect the interests of all the stake holders living in a pluralistic society. A syllabus that does not have fairytales but that includes the subjects from authentic sources of Islam on:

Aqeedah	: Islamic Creed
Seerah	: Life of our beloved Prophet ﷺ
Azkaar	: Suplications for daily Life
Fiqh	: The Islamic Jurisprudence
Aadaab & Akhlaaq	: Etiquettes, Manners & Character building
Hifz-e-Quran	: Memorisation of the Qur'an with translation
Hifz-e-Hadith	: Memorisation of the Hadith with translation
Qisas	: Moral Stories from Qur'an & Seerah
Nasheed	: Islamic Rhymes & Poems
Muhazaraat	: Prepared Speeches
Activities	: Exercises and Project Works

All the above along with the contemporary subjects should be taught under the same roof, so that our children become experts in all these facets and aspire to be a dayee and a scholar promoting Peace and true concept of salvation. In-Shaa-Allaah, this is the Mould we intend to design.

ABM SYLLABUS OBJECTIVE

The children following ABM Syllabus from Nursery to Grade 9, In-Shaa-Allaah, will have a strong base in Islamic Principles and also in Arabic Language and can easily take-up and absorb the next level of Islamic knowledge on subjects like Uloomul Qur'an, Uloomul Hadith, Uloomul Aqeedah, Uloomul Fiqh, Uloomul Usrah, Uloomud Dawah, Uloomul Buyoo etc.

ABM ISLAMIC STUDIES DESIGN

ABM Islamic Studies & Tarbiyah Syllabus includes the subjects on all the aforementioned topics which bear the academic excellence along with lots of exercises for Tarbiyah as per the age group of the child.

This syllabus has been prepared with the help of many classical books, viz., Usoole Salaasah - The Three Principles, The 40 Ahadith of Imaam Nawawi, Aqeedah Tahaaviyyah etc, thus making the syllabus more meaningful and so much more beneficial, In-Shaa-Allaah

ABM ARABIC LUGHA DESIGN

ABM Arabic Lughah (Language) & Tarbiyah Syllabus is developed in a format that encourages children to acquire Arabic linguistically from childhood. It is aimed at removing the Arabic-phobia so that children may freely speak, read, write and understand Arabic without the support of a translation. ABM syllabus starts from Nursery and ends at Grade 9, so as to give more time and space for main stream subjects in Grade 10 for children appearing in board exam.

PLAN FOR HIFZ-E-QURAN

ABM Syllabus treats complete Hifz of Qur'an, Islamic Studies Syllabus and Arabic Language Syllabus as three different subjects. **Hifz-e-Qur'an** and **Hifz-e-Hadith** section of ABM Islamic Studies is aimed, only at practice of memorization of few Surahs and Ahadith with translation. In-Shaa-Allaah, in future **ABM Print Time** will publish, "Plan for complete **Hifz-e-Qur'an** with Tajweed". Schools are advised to make their own Hifz plan till then.

ABM SUPPORT TO SCHOOLS

A team of scholars is available round the year to support the teachers and the school for all kinds of clarifications regarding the syllabus. Especially for the curriculum of Arabic Lughah (Arabic as a language), a Teacher's guide in English and Urdu is provided and also online & onsite teacher training programs are conducted as per the need.

ABM SYLLABUS BOOK DESIGN & PRINTING

Efforts were made to design the books as playful, colourful and attractive as possible with illustrations matching modern psychology of the children within the parameters of shariah. High quality of paper used and state-of-art printing enhanced and complimented both, the design and the content making these books child-friendly and match the international standards. All the books come with ISBN codes and are priced competitively following the market trends.

ABM SYLLABUS REVIEW

Alhamdulillaah, a committee of scholars has reviewed this book. They have added productive pieces of advice wherever necessary and care has been taken to avoid all kinds of issues & matters relating to difference of opinion among the different schools of thought so that everyone among the Ummah is benefitted, In-Shaa-Allaah.

Academicians and industry professionals have individually reviewed these books with special attention and they have omitted and added the text wherever necessary which has made the books appear very easy to learn from and highly beneficial for application and create a society that encourages tolerance and peaceful coexistence with people of all faiths. Each lesson is critically analyzed on the aspect of national security and care has been taken to respect the law of the land and at the same time not compromise on the Islamic shariah.

ABM ISLAMIC STUDIES FOR HOME SCHOOLING

ABM Islamic Studies for Home Schooling is a series of 10 books aimed at developing the basic Islamic knowledge of those children who attend secular schools, where they do not have the opportunity to learn Islam formally. They are designed with the combination of Arabic, Urdu and English with Roman transliteration so that anyone who can read and understand these languages can easily learn and teach from these books.

ADVICE FOR PARENTS

ABM Islamic Studies Syllabus gives a great opportunity for the parents to refresh their Islamic knowledge while helping their children absorb the lessons. Parents are advised to lead by example by practicing the Etiquettes & Manners that are given in the syllabus and also do Tarbiyah of children by implementing the concepts practically at home. Also keep a copy of complete syllabus in your personal home library for future reference

WORD OF THANKS

Alhamdulilaah, I thank Allaah subhanahu wa ta'ala and then all the Ulama and friends who supported me in bringing these books to you.

I pay special thanks to all the teachers and professors of Jamia Darussalaam, Oomerabad, Tamil Nadu, India and Jamia Islamia, Madinah Tayyibah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, whose relentless efforts have shaped me up, to be able to present the books based on the curriculum of authentic sources of Islam.

I also thank the entire team of AskIslamPedia and all my well wishers, especially Shaikh Ahmed Bin Mahfooz Umari Madani, Shaikh Abdur Rahman Umari Madani, Shaikh Hussain Umari Madani, Shaikh Muhammad Umari Madani, Shaikh Abdus Samad Umari Madani, Shaikh Muhammad Masood Umari Madani, Shaikh Abdullah Umari, Shaikh Nooruddin Umari, Shaikh Usman Umari, Shaikh Mujahid Umari, Shaikh Abdul Wasey Umari, Shaik Moinuddin Siddiquie Umari, Shaikh Mu'az Umari, Shaikh Raziq Saudagar, Mrs. Nasreen Fatima wife of Shaikh Arshad Basheer Umari Madani and Mrs. Uzma Zahoor wife of Mr. Mansoor.

May Allaah reward them in goodness and make the scale of our righteous deeds heavy on the Day of Judgement, Aameen.

Arshad Basheer Umari Madani

Founder & Director, AskIslamPedia.com

Disclaimer: During the preparation of the ABM syllabus some nasheeds, quotes, rhymes, images & pictures, themes, illustrations, maps, few concepts & names etc. are used in the better interest of the children without the mentioning of the source. If anyone has any kind of objection, they may please inform us so that we can either include the source as a token of acknowledgement in the next edition or remove it completely. If any kind of human error is noticed, the reader is requested to inform us for rectification.

Guidelines for Teachers

GRADE - 4

UNIT	PERIOD	PAGE Nos
UNIT 1	JUN – JUL	03 – 25
UNIT 2	JUL – AUG	26 – 49
UNIT 3	SEP – OCT	50 – 68
UNIT 4	OCT – NOV	69 – 87
UNIT 5	DEC – JAN	88 – 107

- The entire portion of the syllabus has to be completed within 8 months as per the above plan, from June to January of an academic year.
- February and March can be used as buffer time for observing holidays and extra curricular activities like competitions, school annual day, annual anjuman etc.
- Each Unit has to be completed within four weeks, and the subsequent two weeks are to be reserved for activities, exercises and exams etc, so that the lessons taught in the Unit are thoroughly memorised.
- Teachers are expected to do a preliminary study before teaching a particular lesson so that they implant the morals in the tender minds of the children in the light of Qur'an and Sunnah, so that they inculcate good manners, ethics and values right from childhood.
- Students should be given different activities, like:
 - Pasting names and words on the thermocol sheets.
 - Pasting the supplications and Ahadith.
 - Colouring and decorating could be done.
 - Role-plays, skits etc. can be conducted.
- Arrange weekly public-speaking exercise sessions with the title "**ANJUMAN TIME**". Both listening and speaking help, therefore, have the students to listen and speak alternatively.
- Have some participants say Qur'anic Aayaat, others say Ahadith, few say Etiquettes, and some say Supplications; so that everyone takes part in Anjuman.
- It may be difficult to have every student participate every week, therefore it is advised to prepare a schedule, so that everyone gets equal opportunities.
- It is also strongly recommended to have every student say a lesson on the stage within eight weeks.

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AQEEDAH

- TYPES OF SHIRK & IT'S REJECTION IN ISLAM

SEERAH

- FATARATUL WAHI (CESSATION OF REVELATION)

SUPPLICATIONS

- DUA FOR GOODNESS IN THIS LIFE & HEREAFTER

FIQH

- SUPPLICATIONS IN SALAAH

HIFZ-E-QUR'AN

- SURATUSH SHAMS

HIFZ-E-HADITH

- STEADFASTNESS ON THE DEEN

MORAL STORY

- LOVE FOR THE SAKE OF ALLAAH

SPEECH

- ALLAAH'S FIRST RIGHT ON HIS SLAVES

ACTIVITIES

- EXERCISES

AQEEDAH

Types of Shirk and it's Rejection in Islam

- Allaah never forgives the one who dies associating partners with Him, as Allaah says:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ أَنْ يُشْرِكَ بِهِ

Indeed, Allaah doesn't pardon (the crime) that anyone be associated with Him (in worship)

(Suratun Nisa 4: 48)

That is why; the final abode for a Mushrik is the Hellfire.

-Allaah says,

إِنَّهُ مَنْ يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ حَرَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَا وَاءَهُ
النَّارُ وَمَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِنْ أَنْصَارٍ

-Whoever associates partners with Allaah, then, Allaah has definitely made, (entry into) Paradise forbidden for him, and his abode is the Hellfire, and there is no one to help (such) wrongdoers.

(Suratul Maidah 5: 82)

-The Prophet ﷺ has said,

مَنْ مَاتَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ ، وَ مَنْ مَاتَ
يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ النَّارَ

Whoever dies in a state that he has not associated anyone with Allaah, enters Paradise; and whoever dies associating partners to Allaah, enters the Hellfire. (Sahih Muslim: 93)

Let's Remember that there are two types of Shirk

-Major Shirk: The one who commits major Shirk gets out of the fold of Islam. If he dies on this kind of Shirk without repenting, Paradise is forbidden on him forever.

-Minor Shirk: Minor Shirk does not expel, the one committing it, from the fold of Islam; neither is he going to be in the Hellfire forever, nonetheless, it is a major sin, and it may lead to major Shirk.

SEERAH

Fatratul Wahi (Cessation of Revelation)

After the very first revelation, there was a gap in the revelation of the second Wahi. This period is called as Fatratul Wahi.

Prophet ﷺ was greatly saddened during this period and was eagerly waiting for the wahi to be resumed. Once, He ﷺ was coming back to Makkah, from the cave of Hira, then someone called Him ﷺ. He ﷺ looked ahead, turned behind, turned to the right and to the left, to see who had called and when He did not find anyone, He ﷺ looked upwards, and saw Jibreel Alaihissalam was sitting on a chair between the sky and the earth. The Prophet ﷺ was frightened after seeing this, and He said to Khadeeja (may Allaah be pleased with her) right after He got home, “Cover me (with a blanket), cover me, and sprinkle cold water on me.” Khadeeja (may Allaah be pleased with her) covered Him ﷺ and sprinkled cold water. Then, Allaah sent down the following Aayaat of Suratul Muddassir:

يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ . قُمْ فَانْذِرْ . وَرَبَّكَ فَكِبِّرْ . وَثِيَابَكَ فَظَهِّرْ . وَالرُّجْزَ
فَاهْجُرْ . وَلَا تَمْنُنْ تَسْتَكْبِرْ . وَلِرَبِّكَ فَاصْبِرْ

O you (who's) covered in a garment. Arise and warn (people of polytheism). And pronounce the greatness of your Lord. And keep your clothes cleansed. And abandon uncleanness. And don't do a favour (on anyone) to expect more. And be patient for your Lord.

(Suratul Muddassir 74:1 - 7)

Allaah made Him ﷺ a Messenger after the revelation of these Aayaat, in which Allaah has commanded Him ﷺ to call people to Islam. Thus, Muhammad ﷺ obeyed this command from Allaah and quietly started to call people to Islam secretly, so as to not instigate enmity among the tribes of the Quraish. He ﷺ initially invited his household and friends to Islam. Khadeejah (may Allaah be pleased with her) answered the call of the Prophet ﷺ and was the first person to embrace Islam. Abu Bakr Siddiq (may Allaah be pleased with him) was the first among men, Ali bin Abi Taalib (may Allaah be pleased with him) was the first one among children, and Zaid bin Harithah (may Allaah be pleased with him) was the first among the slaves, to embrace Islam. Zaid bin Harithah (may Allaah be pleased with him) was the slave of Khadeejah (may Allaah be pleased with her).

The Prophet ﷺ kept inviting people individually and secretly to the religion of Islam for three years in Makkah. He ﷺ would teach, the ones embracing Islam, the religion, in the house of Arqam (Daar-ul-Arqam). Al-Arqam bin Abi Arqam was a leader of the Quraish and he had already embraced Islam.

During the initial phase of Islam, Salaah of only two times a day was obligatory. Two Rak'at in the morning and two in the evening. Whenever it was time for the Salaah, the Prophet ﷺ and his companions used to offer Salaah hiding from their enemies.

Jibreel ﷺ taught The Prophet ﷺ to make Wuzu (Ablution) and the method to offer Salaah.

SUPPLICATIONS

Dua for Goodness in this Life & Hereafter

رَبَّنَا آتَنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً
وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً
وَقَنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Translation

"Our Lord, give us in this world [that which is] good and in the Hereafter [that which is] good and protect us from the punishment of the Fire."

(Suratul Baqarah 2: 201)



The Dua after Takbeer -e-Tahreemah (the first Takbeer)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ
اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

O Allaah, all glorifications is for You alone, and with Your praise, Your name is blessed, Your majesty is exalted, and there is no one worthy of worship except just You.

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 775)



The Dua in Ruku'

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِ الْعَظِيمِ

Glorified is my Lord, The Greatest.

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 871)

Dua while standing back after Ruku'

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمَدَهُ

Allaah has heard the one who praised Him

(Sahih Bukhari: 795)



رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيْبًا مُبَارَّكًا فِيهِ

O! our Lord, praise of all kinds is for You alone, a lot of praise, pure, in which there is blessing.

(Sahih Bukhari: 799)

Dua in Sajdah (Prostration)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِ الْأَعْلَى

Glorified is my Lord, The Most High.

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 871)

Dua between Two Sujood (Prostrations)

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِيْ، رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِيْ

O my Lord, forgive me; O my Lord, forgive me. (Sunan Abi Dawood: 874)

Tashahhud

الْتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيَّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَرَبْرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ.
أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

All the compliments, prayers and good things are due to Allaah; peace be on you, O Prophet, and Allaah's mercy and blessings [be on you]. Peace be on us and on the pious subjects of Allaah. I testify that there is no Deity [worthy of worship] but Allaah, and I testify that Muhammad ﷺ is His slave and His Apostle.

(Sahih Bukhari: 831)

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

O Allaah bestow (Your) mercy on (the Prophet) Muhammad ﷺ and on the entire family of (the Prophet) Muhammad ﷺ, the way You bestow (Your) mercy upon Ibraheem Alaihissalaam and the entire family of Ibraheem Alaihissalaam, You are The (Most) Praiseworthy, The (Most) Glorious. O Allaah, Bestow Your blessings on Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and on the entire family of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the way you bestow Your blessings on Ibraheem Alaihissalaam and on the entire family of Ibraheem Alaihissalaam, You are The Most Praiseworthy, The Most Glorious.

(Bukhari :3370)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ
الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ . اللَّهُمَّ
إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْمَأْثَمِ وَالْمَغْرَمِ

O Allaah, I seek Your refuge from the punishment in the grave, and I seek Your refuge from the trials of the False Messiah, and I seek Your refuge from the trials of life and death. O Allaah, I seek Your refuge from all kinds of sin and debt. (Sahih Muslim: 589)

اللّهُمَّ إِنِّيْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِيْ ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ
إِلَّا أَنْتَ، فَاغْفِرْ لِيْ مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي،
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

O Allaah, I have indeed transgressed upon myself, with great wrongdoings, and no one can forgive the sins except You, so, forgive me with Your special forgiveness, and have mercy upon me; truly, You alone are The Most Forgiving, Most Merciful.

(Sahih Bukhari: 834)

Dua of Qunoot in the Witr Salaah

اللّهُمَّ اهْدِنِيْ فِيمَنْ هَدَيْتَ، وَعَافِنِيْ فِيمَنْ عَافَيْتَ، وَتَوَلَّنِيْ فِيمَنْ
تَوَلَّتَ، وَبَارِكْ لِيْ فِيمَا أَعْطَيْتَ، وَقِنِيْ شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ، فَإِنَّكَ
تَقْضِيْ وَلَا يُقْضَى عَلَيْكَ، وَإِنَّهُ لَا يَذْلِلُ مَنْ وَالَّيْتَ، وَلَا يَعِزُّ مَنْ
عَادَيْتَ، تَبَارَكَتْ رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ "

O Allaah, guide me among those who You have guided, and pardon me among those who You have pardoned, and turn onto me in friendship among those to whom You have turned on, and bless me in whatever You have granted me, and save me from the evil of whatever You have decreed, for, indeed You decree and none can influence You, none can humiliate the one You befriend, and none can honour the one You make Your enemy, Blessed You are, O our Lord, and there is no place for safety from You except towards You.

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 1425, Sunan Tirmizi: 464, Sunan Nasa'i: 1746)

Memorisation of the Qur'an with Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالشَّمْسِ وَضُحْلَّهَا (1) وَالْقَمَرِ إِذَا تَلَّهَا (2) وَالنَّهَارِ إِذَا جَلَّهَا
(3) وَاللَّيلِ إِذَا يَغْشِلَهَا (4) وَالسَّمَاءِ وَمَا بَنَّهَا (5) وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا
طَحَّلَهَا (6) وَنَفْسٍ وَمَا سَوَّلَهَا (7) فَأَلْهَمَهَا فُجُورَهَا وَتَقْوِيَهَا (8)
قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ زَكَّهَا (9) وَقَدْ خَابَ مَنْ دَسَّهَا (10) كَذَّبَتْ ثُمُودُ
بِطَغْوَيْهَا (11) إِذْ أَبْعَثَ أَشْقِيَهَا (12) فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ
وَسُقِيَّهَا (13) فَكَذَّبُوهُ فَعَقَرُوهَا فَدَمَدَمَ عَلَيْهِمْ رَبُّهُمْ بِذَنْبِهِمْ
فَسَوَّلَهَا (14) وَلَا يَخَافُ عُقَبَيْهَا (15)

Translation

- 1} By the sun and its brightness
- 2} And [by] the moon when it follows it
- 3} And [by] the day when it displays it
- 4} And [by] the night when it covers it
- 5} And [by] the sky and He who constructed it
- 6} And [by] the earth and He who spread it
- 7} And [by] the soul and He who proportioned it
- 8} And inspired it [with discernment of] its wickedness and its righteousness,
- 9} He has succeeded who purifies it,
- 10} And he has failed who instills it [with corruption].
- 11} Thamud denied [their prophet] by reason of their transgression,
- 12} When the most wretched of them was sent forth.
- 13} And the messenger of Allaah [Salih] said to them, "[Do not harm] the she-camel of Allaah or [prevent her from] her drink."
- 14} But they denied him and hamstrung her. So their Lord brought down upon them destruction for their sin and made it equal [upon all of them].
- 15} And He does not fear the consequence thereof.

HIFZ-E-HADITH

Steadfast on Deen

Memorisation of Hadith with Translation

عَنْ أَبِي عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: "قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قُلْ لِيْ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ قَوْلًا لَا أَسْأَلُ عَنْهُ أَحَدًا غَيْرِكَ؛ قَالَ: قُلْ:

آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ ثُمَّ اسْتَقِمْ.

Translation

Abu Amr, or, Abu Amrah Sufyan Ibn Abdullaah, (may Allaah be pleased with him) says. I said, O Allaah's Messenger ﷺ, say something about Islam to me, such, that I don't have to ask anyone anything again.

The Prophet ﷺ replied: Say, I believe in Allaah, and then stay firm on it.

(Sahih Muslim :38)

MORAL STORY



Dear Children, Once upon a time, a man started on a journey to meet his brother who was living in another town. Allaah instructed an angel to stand on his way. When that person came, the angel asked,

"Where are you going?" This person replied, "I am going to meet my brother who lives in this village". The angel said, "Did this person do any favour for you, that you are repaying it by visiting him?" He replied, "No, There is no favour of his on me, I just love him for the sake of Allaah, and I am going to meet him." The angel said, "Know that I am an angel of Allaah and Allaah too loves you as you love your brother."

(Sahih Muslim: 2567)

From the above Hadees we come to know that if you love someone for the sake of Allaah then Allaah will also love you.

- Loving for the sake of Allaah is a sign of a high character of a Muslim.
- The one who feels happy and contented with meeting and helping his brother who is in need and he does not do for the sake of getting a favour from his brother but he does

it for the sake of Allaah, Allaah will fulfill his needs in the hereafter. This act spreads love amongst each other and eliminates hatred.

- ◆ It should also be remembered that loving someone doesn't mean that it is merely expressed in words and is not showed by actions because without any action, love is just a false claim.
- ◆ Likewise, if we claim to love the Prophet ﷺ the most and our actions are not in line with Sunnah and against His ﷺ commands then it is not love at all. Love and actions should go hand in hand.

SPEECH FOR ANJUMAN

Allaah's first Right on His slaves

الحمد لله وحده، والصلاه والسلام على من
لا نبي بعده، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين،
أما بعد. فأعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم.
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
وَمَا أَمْرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ



Respected Faculty members and my dear Brothers / Sisters
The topic of my talk is “ Allaah's first Right on His slaves”

The very first and the biggest right of Allaah on His slaves is that they worship Allaah alone, and make all forms of worship exclusive for Him, and that they associate no partners with Him, as is mentioned in the Hadith recorded in both Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim:

Mu'adh Ibn Jabal (May Allaah be pleased with him) narrates that he was riding pillion to the Prophet ﷺ on a carrier, and there was nothing between me and Him except just the rear wooden part of the saddle.

He ﷺ said, “O Mu'adh!” I replied, “in your service and in your obedience O Allaah's Prophet ﷺ.”

The Prophet ﷺ travelled for a little while and said, "O Mu'adh!" I replied, "in your service and in your obedience O Allaah's Prophet ﷺ."

The Prophet ﷺ travelled for a little while and said, "O Mu'adh!" I replied, "in your service and in your obedience O Allaah's Prophet ﷺ."

The Prophet ﷺ asked: "Do you know what right Allaah has on His slaves?" I replied: "Allaah and His Messenger ﷺ know better."

He ﷺ said, "Indeed, the right of Allaah over His slaves is that they should worship Him alone, and that you do not associate any partners with Him."

The Prophet ﷺ travelled for a little while and said, "O Mu'adh!" I replied, "in your service and in your obedience, O Allaah's Prophet ﷺ." The Prophet ﷺ asked: "Do you know what right the slaves have over Allaah, if they do so?" I replied, "Allaah and His Messenger ﷺ know better." He ﷺ said, "(it is) that He does not punish them." (Sahih Muslim: 30)

This Hadith makes it clear if the slaves fulfill the rights of Allaah, then Allaah will not punish them owing to His special mercy, and will admit them into Paradise.

I pray to Allaah that He grant us what it takes to worship Him alone and to safeguard against all forms of Shirk (polytheism), Aameen.

I conclude my talk with the Aayah of the Qur'an with which I started my talk:

وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ

And they were not commanded except to worship Allaah,
[being] sincere to Him in religion.

وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين

EXERCISE-1

Activities

- Do you know what Paradise and the Hellfire are? Learn that from your teacher if you don't.

- إِنَّهُ مَنْ يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَأْوَاهُ النَّارِ وَمَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِنْ أَنْصَارٍ

(Suratul Maa'idah 5: 72)

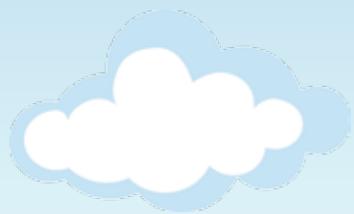
There are three threat warnings mentioned in the above Aayah, explain them.

EXERCISE – 2

Asma Ul Husna – Memorise first 20 Names of Allaah

Write them, colour them, make a chart and hang them at home

1} Ar-Rahmaanu	11} Al-Khaliqu
2} Ar-Raheemu	12} Al-Baari'au
3} Al-Maliku	13} Al-Musawwiru
4} Al-Quddoosu	14} Al-Awwalu
5} As-Salaamu	15} Al-Aakhiru
6} Al-Mu'minu	16} Az-Zaahiru
7} Al-Muhaiminu	17} Al-Baatinu
8} Al-Azeezu	18} As-Samee'au
9} Al-Jabbaaru	19} Al-Baseeru
10} Al-Mutakabbiru	20} Al-Maula



EXERCISE – 3

Answer the Questions given below:

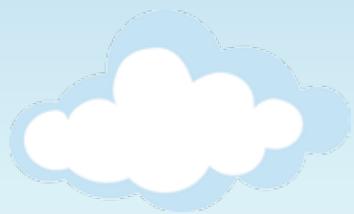
- 1] What is the final abode of a Mushrik? Provide with evidence from the Qur'an.
- 2] What are the different types of Shirk?
- 3] Which Aayaath were revealed during the second revelation? In which Surah are they in? Mention them!
- 4] What do you know about Daar-e-Arqam?
- 5] Why would the Prophet ﷺ initially call people to Islam secretly?



EXERCISE – 4

Explain the Differences Between

- Shirk and Tawheed
- Major Shirk and Minor Shirk
- The final abode of the one that died on Tawheed and the one who died in Shirk



EXERCISE – 5



Fill in the Blanks:

A} Details of those that first embraced Islam on the call of the Prophet ﷺ:

- 1] Among women:
- 2] Among men:
- 3] Among kids:
- 4] Among slaves:

B} During the initial phase of Islam, Salaah of only times was obligatory.

C} Initially, there were only Rak'ats of Salaah in the morning and in the evening.



EXERCISE – 6



Memorise and Recite:

- 1} Memorise, with translation, Suratus Shams and recite
- 2} Memorise and recite the Hadith of this Lesson.
- 3} Memorise and recite the Duas pertaining to Salaah.

“UNIT - 2

AQEEDAH

- FINAL RESULT OF COMMITTING SHIRK

SEERAH

- STAGES IN THE MISSION OF PROPHET ﷺ

SUPPLICATIONS

- DUA FOR GUIDANCE,PIOUSNESS,
MODESTY & WEALTH

FIQH

- AZKAAR AFTER FARZ SALAAH

HIFZ-E-QUR'AN

- SURATUL BALAD

HIFZ-E-HADITH

- FORMULA TO ENTER PARADISE

MORAL STORY

- TRUSTWORTHINESS

SPEECH

- SALAAH

ACTIVITIES

- EXERCISES

AQEEDAH

Final Result of Committing Shirk

- All the righteous deeds of a polytheist are destroyed, Allaah does not accept them: Allaah said about the Prophets (May peace be upon them all):

وَلَوْ أَشْرَكُوا لَحِبَطَ عَنْهُمْ مَا كَانُوا
يَعْمَلُونَ

- If they (prophets) associated (partners with Allaah), their righteous deeds would have been destroyed too. (Suratul Ana'm 6:88)

In a Hadith-e-Qudsi, Allaah says:

مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا أَشْرَكَ فِيهِ مَعِي غَيْرِيْ تَرَكْتُهُ وَشِرْكَهُ

Whoever does a deed, associating in it someone else with Me, I desert him and his association. (That is why, I don't accept it)

(Sahih Muslim: 2985)

- Whatever kind of deeds a Mushrik does, will yield him nothing in the Hereafter.
- Hellfire is the final result of committing Shirk.

SEERAH

Stages in the Mission of the Prophet ﷺ

In the begining, calling people to Islam went on secretly. Thereafter, Allaah commanded Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to warn his close relatives of dire consequences in hereafter if they do not leave polytheism:

وَأَنذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ

And warn your close relatives.

(Suratus Shu'araa 26: 214)

In accordance with this command, the Prophet ﷺ gathered all His relatives, and conveyed to them the message from Allaah. Everyone behaved politely (and with respect), His ﷺ uncle Abu Lahab alone objected; but uncle Abu Taalib said to the Prophet ﷺ, “do as You have been commanded, And I will continue to guard You, however, I cannot abandon the religion of my ancestors.”

Then, Allaah commanded the Prophet ﷺ to call the people to Islam openly:

فَاصْدَعْ بِمَا تُؤْمِنُ وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ

Declare what you have been commanded openly, and turn away from the polytheists.

(Suratul Hijr 94 : 16)

Acting swiftly onto the command of Allaah, the Prophet ﷺ climbed the mount of Safa and called out the name of every single family of Quraish. When all of them gathered, He ﷺ asked them, “Do you know me as a truthful or a liar?” They all replied, “We never heard any lie from you ever.” He ﷺ replied, “I have been sent to you as a Messenger from Allaah, (asking you to) abandon worship of idols and worship Allaah alone. In this lies your success in this world, and salvation in the Hereafter. If you continue to remain on Shirk, punishment from Allaah will descend on you.”

From among those present, Abu Lahab said angrily:

تَبَّأْلَكَ أَلَهْذَا جَمَعْتَنَا

“May You be destroyed, is this why you have gathered us?” Allaah revealed Suratul Lahab in reply to this, in which Abu Lahab and his wife Umm-e-Jameel were declared the dwellers of Hell, because she also used to cause trouble to the Prophet ﷺ.

تَبَّأْتَ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ. مَا أَغْنَى عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ. سَيَصْلُى نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ. وَامْرَأْتُهُ حَمَالَةُ الْحَاطِبِ. فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِنْ مَسَدٍ

May the hands of Abu Lahab be ruined, and ruined is he. (1)
His wealth will not avail him or that which he gained. (2)
He will [enter to] burn in a Fire of [blazing] flame (3)
And his wife [as well] - the carrier of firewood. (4)
Around her neck is a rope of [twisted] fiber. (5)

Calling openly to worship Allaah alone went on for ten years in Makkah. During this period, the Mushriks tortured the Muslims in every possible way and also kept poking fun at them.

SUPPLICATIONS

Dua for Guidance, Piousness, Modesty & Wealth

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْهُدَى
وَالْتَّقِيَّةَ وَالْعَفَافَ وَالْغِنَى.

Translation

O Allaah. I beg of Thee the right guidance, safeguard against evils, chastity and freedom from want.

(Sahih Muslim: 2721)



Azkaar after Farz Salaah

The Zikr After the Obligatory Salaah:

الله أكْبَرُ

Allaah is Most Great

(Say it once aloud) (Sahih Bukhari: 842)

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ

I ask for forgiveness from Allaah

(Say it three times) (Sahih Muslim: 591)

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ، وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ، تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

O Allaah, You are The Peace, and from You does originate peace, blessed are You, O Owner of majesty and forgiveness. (Say it once)

(Sahih Muslim: 591)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ. اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ، وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ، وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الجَدِّ مِنْكَ الجَدُّ.



There is no one worthy of worship except Allaah, He is alone, there is no partner to Him, Sovereignty is His, and all kinds of Praise is His, and He is ever so Powerful over everything. O Allaah, none can withhold whatever You grant, and none can grant whatever You withhold. And, no wealth or majesty can benefit its possessor from without You. (Say it once)

(Sahih Bukhari: 6330; Sahih Muslim: 593)

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ، وَشُكْرِكَ وَحْسِنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

O Allaah, assist me in remembering You, and in thanking You, and in worshipping You beautifully. (Say it once)

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 1522)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ، وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ. لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَلَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ، لَهُ النِّعْمَةُ، وَلَهُ الْفَضْلُ، وَلَهُ الشَّنَاءُ الْحَسَنُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ، وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْكَافِرُونَ.

There is no one worthy of worship except Allaah, He is alone, there is no partner to Him, Sovereignty is His, and all kinds of Praise is His, and He is ever so Powerful over everything. There is no power, no might, except with Allaah, there is no god but Allaah alone, and we worship none other than Him alone, from Him are all favours, and bounties, and to Him belongs the best praise, there is no one worthy of worship except Allaah, we are sincere in our faith to Him, even if the disbelievers detest it. (Say it once)

(Sahih Muslim: 594)

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Exalted is Allaah (33 times)

All praise is for Allaah (33 times)

Allaah is The Most Great (33 times)

And complete the count to 100 by saying the following:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ، وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.

There is no god but Allaah, He is Alone, there is no partner to Him, Sovereignty is His, and all kinds of praise is His, and He is ever so Powerful over everything. (Say it once) (Sahih Muslim: 597)

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ، لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ، لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ، مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ، يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ، وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ، وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ، وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا، وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ.

It is Allaah, besides whom there is no one worthy of our worship and there's no other lord. The Ever-living, the Sustainer, The Governor of all existence. Neither drowsiness nor sleep overpowers Him. To Him belongs whatever is in the skies and the earth. Who is it that can intercede with Him

without His own permission. He alone, completely knows whatever happens with people, and whatever has happened behind them. No one can have access to His knowledge except whatever little He wants anyone to know. His Kursi has extended over the horizon of the heavens and the earth. Preserving guarding these two doesn't exhaust Him. He's the Most High, and the Greatest. (Say it once) (Sahih Al Jaami': 6464)

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (2) لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ (3) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهُ كُفُواً أَحَدٌ (4)

- 1} Say, He is Allaah, the only One.
- 2} Allaah, the Self-Sufficient Master.
- 3} Neither did He beget, Nor was He begotten.
- 4} And there isn't anyone equal/comparable unto Him either. (Say it once)

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 1523)

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ (1) مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ (2) وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ (3) وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّقْثِ فِي الْعُقَدِ (4) وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ (5)

- 1} I seek refuge in the Lord of the dawn.
- 2} From the evil of whatever He has created.
- 3} And from the evil of the darkness of the night when its darkness spreads.
- 4} And also from the evil of those blowing in the knots.
- 5} And from the evil of every envious person when he envies. (Say it once)

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 1523)

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ (1) مَلِكِ النَّاسِ (2) إِلَهِ النَّاسِ (3) مِنْ شَرِّ
الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ (4) الَّذِي يُوْسُوسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ (5) مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ
وَالنَّاسِ (6)

- 1} Say, I seek refuge of the Lord of mankind.
- 2} The King of Mankind.
- 3} The God of the mankind.
- 4} From the evil of the whisperer, the withdrawer.
- 5} The one who whispers in the breasts of mankind.
- 6} From among the Jinnkind and mankind.

(Say it once)

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 1523)

رَبِّ قِنِيْ عَذَابَكَ يَوْمَ تَبْعَثُ عِبَادَكَ.

O my Lord, save me from Your punishment the day You resurrect Your slaves. (Say it once)

(Sahih Muslim: 709)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْجُنُنِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أُرَدَّ إِلَى أَرْذَلِ الْعُمُرِ، وَأَعُوذُ
بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدُّنْيَا، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ.

O Allaah, I seek Your refuge from cowardice, and I seek Your refuge from being returned to a very bad condition of old-age, and I seek Your refuge from the trial of the world, and I seek Your refuge from the punishment of the grave. (Say it once)

(Sahih Bukhari: 2822)

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِيْ مَا قَدَّمْتُ وَمَا أَخْرَتُ وَمَا أَسْرَرْتُ وَمَا أَعْلَنْتُ وَمَا أَسْرَفْتُ
وَمَا أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ بِهِ مِنِّيْ أَنْتَ الْمُقَدِّمُ وَأَنْتَ الْمُؤْخِرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

O Allaah forgive all my former sins, and all my latter sins, and whatever sin I have done secretly, and whatever sins I have done openly, and whatever extravagance I have done, and those sins that You know of better than me. You are The First, and You are The Last, there is no one worthy of worship except You.

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 1509)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ وَالْفَقْرِ وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ

O Allaah, I seek Your refuge from disbelief, and from poverty, and from the punishment in the grave. (Say it once)

(Sunan Nasa'i: 1347)

اللَّهُمَّ أَصْلِحْ لِيْ دِيْنِيْ الَّذِيْ جَعَلْتَهُ لِيْ عِصْمَةً ، وَأَصْلِحْ لِيْ دُنْيَايَ الَّتِيْ
جَعَلْتَ فِيهَا مَعَاشِيْ ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَعُوذُ بِرِضَاكَ مِنْ سَخَطِكَ ، وَأَعُوذُ
بِعَفْوِكَ مِنْ نِقْمَتِكَ ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْكَ ، لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَلَا مُعْطِيَ
لِمَا مَنَعْتَ ، وَلَا يَنْقُعُ ذَا الْجَحْدِ مِنْكَ الْجَحْدُ.

O Allaah, set my religious commitment right for me, that You have made a protection for me, and set my worldly affairs right for me, which You have made a means of my livelihood. O Allaah, I seek refuge in Your pleasure from Your wrath, and I

seek refuge in Your pleasure from Your annoyance, and I seek refuge in Your forgiveness from Your punishment. And I see Your refuge from You. None can withhold whatever You grant, and none can grant whatever You withhold. And no wealth or majesty can benefit its possessor from without You. (Say it once)

(Sunan Nasa'i: 1346, Ibn Khuzaymah: 745, Ibn Hibban: 2036)

اللَّهُمَّ لَا تُخْزِنِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

O Allaah, don't disgrace me on the Day of Judgment. (Say it once)

(Musnad Ahmed: 18056)

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَاعْفُنِي وَارْزُقْنِي

O Allaah, forgive me, and be merciful to me, and guide me, and pardon me, and provide for me. (Say it once)

(Sahih Ibn Khuzaymah: 744)

ONLY AFTER FAJR SALAAH

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَرِزْقًا طَيِّبًا وَعَمَلًا مَتَقَبِّلًا

O Allaah, I ask You for beneficial knowledge, goodly provision and acceptable deeds

(Sunan Ibne Maaja: 925)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَيُمْتِتْ
بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.

There is no god but Allaah, He is Alone, there is no partner to Him, Sovereignty is His, and all kinds of praise is His, He alone gives life and causes death, every goodness is in His hands, and He is ever so Powerful over everything. (Say it 100 times)

(Tabrani Fil Kabeer: 8075)

ONLY AFTER MAGHRIB SALAAH

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي
وَيُمْتِتْ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

There is no god but Allaah, He is Alone, there is no partner to Him, Sovereignty is His, and all kinds of praise is His, He alone gives life and causes death, and He is ever so Powerful over everything. (Say it 10 times)

(Sunan Tirmidhi: 3534)

ONLY AFTER WITR SALAAH

سُبْحَانَ الْمَلِكِ الْقُدُّوسِ

Exalted is The King, The Pure. (Say it 3 times, and aloud the third time)

(Sunan Nasa'i: 1699)

Memorisation of the Qur'an with Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا أُقْسِمُ بِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ (1) وَأَنْتَ حِلٌّ بِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ (2) وَوَالِدٌ وَمَا وَلَدَ (3) لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْأَنْسَانَ فِي كَبِدٍ (4) أَيْحُسْبُ أَنْ لَنْ يَقْدِرَ عَلَيْهِ أَحَدٌ (5) يَقُولُ أَهْلَكْتُ مَا لِي لَبَدًا (6) أَيْحُسْبُ أَنْ لَمْ يَرَهُ أَحَدٌ (7) أَمْ نَجْعَلُ لَهُ عَيْنَيْنِ (8) وَلِسَانًا وَشَفَتَيْنِ (9) وَهَدَيْنَاهُ الْجَدَدَيْنِ (10) فَلَا اقْتَحِمُ الْعَقَبَةَ (11) وَمَا أَدْرِكَ مَا الْعَقَبَةَ (12) فَلُكْ رَقَبَةٍ (13) أَوْ اطْعُمُ فِي يَوْمِ ذِي مَسْغَبَةٍ (14) يَتَيَّمَّا ذَا مَقْرَبَةِ (15) أَوْ مِسْكِينًا ذَا مَتْرَبَةِ (16) ثُمَّ كَانَ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أَمْنُوا وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْمَرْحَمَةِ (17) أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَبُ الْمَيْمَنَةِ (18) وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِاِيْتَنَا هُمْ أَصْحَبُ الْمَشْئَمَةِ (19) عَلَيْهِمْ نَارٌ مُؤْصَدَةٌ (20)

Translation

- 1) I swear by this city, Makkah
- 2) And you, O Muhammad, are free of restriction in this city
- 3) And [by] the father and that which was born of him,
- 4) We have certainly created man into hardship.
- 5) Does he think that never will anyone overcome him?
- 6) He says, "I have spent wealth in abundance."
- 7) Does he think that no one has seen him?
- 8) Have We not made for him two eyes?
- 9) And a tongue and two lips?
- 10) And have shown him the two ways?
- 11) But he has not broken through the difficult pass.
- 12) And what can make you know what is [breaking through] the difficult pass?
- 13) It is the freeing of a slave
- 14) Or feeding on a day of severe hunger
- 15) An orphan of near relationship
- 16) Or a needy person in misery
- 17) And then being among those who believed and advised one another to patience and advised one another to compassion.
- 18) Those are the companions of the right.
- 19) But they who disbelieved in Our signs - those are the companions of the left.
- 20) Over them will be fire closed in.

HIFZ-E-HADITH

Formula to Enter Paradise

Memorisation of Hadith with Translation

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

لَا تَحَاسِدُوا وَلَا تَنَاجِشُوا وَلَا تَدَابِرُوا وَلَا يَبْعِثْ بَعْضُكُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ بَعْضٌ وَكُونُوا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ إِخْرَانًا. الْمُسْلِمُ أَخُو الْمُسْلِمِ لَا يَظْلِمُهُ وَلَا يَخْذُلُهُ وَلَا يَحْقِرُهُ. التَّقْوَى هَا هُنَا" وَيُشَيرُ إِلَى صَدْرِهِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ " بِحَسْبِ امْرِيِّ مِنَ الشَّرِّ أَنْ يَحْقِرَ أَخَاهُ الْمُسْلِمَ كُلُّ الْمُسْلِمِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ حَرَامٌ دَمُهُ وَمَالُهُ وَعِرْضُهُ .

Translation

Abu Huraira reported Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying:

Don't nurse grudge and don't bid him out for raising the price and don't nurse aversion or enmity and don't enter into a transaction when others have entered into that transaction and be as fellow-brothers and servants of Allaah. A Muslim is the brother of a Muslim. He neither oppresses him nor humiliates him nor looks down upon him. The piety is here, (and while saying so) he pointed towards his chest thrice. It is a serious evil for a Muslim that he should look down upon his brother Muslim. All things of a Muslim are inviolable for his brother in faith: his blood, his wealth and his honour.

(Sahih Muslim: 2564)

MORAL STORY

Trustworthiness

Abu Huraira رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, "A man bought a piece of land from another man, and the buyer found an earthenware jar filled with gold in the land. The buyer said to the seller. 'Take your gold, as I have bought only the land from you, but I have not bought the gold from you.' The (former) owner of the land said, 'I have sold you the land with everything in it.' So both of them took their case before a man who asked, 'Do you have children?' One of them said, "I have a boy.' The other said, "I have a girl.' The man said, 'Marry the girl to the boy and spend the money on both of them and give the rest of it in charity.'

(Sahih Bukhari: 3472)

In this story, these two people gave the proof of being true and honest believers. If the new owner of the land wanted, he could have kept the gold jar and the old owner would not have even got an idea of it. However, when he went to the old owner and he also declined to take it. The situation had to go to a third person for judgement.

How amazing is the situation that both of them declined to take the jar of Gold and then Allaah rewarded them because of their righteous intentions and they became the owners of the wealth together.

Dear Children, we learn few important lessons from this story:

1} Allaah orders us to fulfill our trusts and give it to those deserving of it and hypocrites are the ones who betray trusts.

The Prophet ﷺ said, "The one who does not have trustworthiness, does not have belief in Him". (Sahih Al Jami: 7179)

2} Being content is a treasure that will not become empty anytime and such a person will get all types of goodness and blessings.

3} When we are in a dispute, we should consult the one who have authentic knowlegde of Qur'an and Sunnah so that we receive guidance.

4} Those people who are happy with what Allaah has bestowed, they are the ones who are the richest because richness doesn't necessary mean excess of wealth but it means being content in the heart.

5} You should also remember that Allaah has written every living thing's sustenance and it is written in his fate that he will get what is destined for him but humans due to their short-sightedness try to earn that is destined through unlawful means.

6} You should be happy with lawful sources of income. You should not desire for things which are unlawful and not owned by you. For example if someone's pencil, book etc is found lying around, then it should be handed over to the in-charge or the Principal. It should not be hidden in one's pocket, because it is a trust and we should remember that Allaah is watching us always.

7} People who work hard towards having good intentions and lawful sustenance will be provided with richness in this world and the hereafter. If there is cheating, bad intentions and unlawful sustenance, then one would face in this world trials and tribulations and dangerous consequences in the hereafter.

SPEECH FOR ANJUMAN

Salaah

الحمد لله وحده، والصلوة والسلام على من
لا نبي بعده، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين،
أما بعد. فأعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ.

Respected Faculty members and my dear
Brothers / Sisters

The topic of my talk is “Salaah”

Allaah has mentioned Salaah in the
Qur'an on various occasions, and in
many different styles. Allaah says:

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ.

Establish the prayers, and give zakaah (the obligatory
charity), and bow down with those that bow down.

(Suratul Baqarah 2: 43)

On another occasion, commanding about guarding Salaah,
Allaah says:

حَافِظُوا عَلَى الصَّلَواتِ وَالصَّلَاةِ الْوُسْطَى وَقُومُوا لِلَّهِ قَانِتِينَ.

Guard all your Salaah, and (especially) the middle Salaah (Salaat-ul-Asr), and stand for Allaah with obedience.

(Suratul Baqarah 2:238)

The Prophet ﷺ has categorized Salaah as the second pillar of Islam. He ﷺ said:

"بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ، شَهَادَةٌ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحُجَّ، وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ".

The foundation of Islam is based on five things. Bearing witness that there is no one worthy of worship other than Allaah, and that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allaah; Establishing Salaah; Giving Zakaah (the obligatory charity); The Pilgrimage of Hajj; and Fasting the month of Ramazaan.

(Sahih Bukhari: 8)

With the emphasis on Salaah, glad tidings have been given to those who adhere to it:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَأَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَوْا الزَّكَاةَ لَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

Indeed those who have believed, and established Salaah, and gave Zakaah, have their reward (reserved) with their Lord; and they have no fear, neither do they grieve.

(Suratul Baqarah 2: 277)

I conclude my talk with a prayer that “O Allaah, make us the adherents of Salaah in all the situations and times, Aameen.

وآخر دعوانا ان الحمد لله رب العالمين

EXERCISE-1

Activities

- What is Hadees-e-Qudsi? Learn it from your teacher. Memorise and recite a Hadees-e-Qudsi.
- What more do you know about both Abu Lahab and Abu Taalib? Come with research.
- What were the kinds of torture Sahaba ﷺ were subjected to in Makkah? Come with research.
- There is a person that prays the Salaah of five times a day, and also associates partners with Allaah. How would you advise him?

EXERCISE – 2

Asma Ul Husna – Memorise Next 20 Names of Allaah

Write them, colour them, make a chart and hang them at home

21} An-Naseeru	31} Al-Muta'aalu
22} Al-Afuwwu	32} Al-Waahidu
23} Al-Qadeeru	33} Al-Qahhaaruu
24} Al-Lateefu	34} Al-Haqqu
25} Al-Khabbeeru	35} Al-Mubeenu
26} Al-Witru	36} Al-Qawiyyu
27} Al-Jameelu	37} Al-Mateenu
28} Al-Hayiyyu	38} Al-Hayyu
29} As-Sitteeru	39} Al-Qayyoomu
30} Al-Kabeeru	40} Al-Aliyyu

EXERCISE – 3

Answer the Questions given below:

- 1] What does حبطة mean?
- 2] What does ترکتہ و شرکہ mean?
- 3] What will happen to the deeds of a Mushrik?
- 4] What did Allaah command the Prophet after He ﷺ had been secretly calling people to Islam?
- 5] Who was the first person to have opposed the Prophet ﷺ?
- 6] Who, amongst His ﷺ uncles, supported the Prophet ﷺ?
- 7] About whom, was Surah Lahab revealed?
- 8] How was the behaviour of Mushrikeen with Muslims?

EXERCISE – 4

Memorise and Recite:

- 1} Memorise, with translation, Suratul Balad
- 2} Memorise the Hadith of this Lesson.
- 3} Memorise the Azkaar after Farz Salaah.

EXERCISE – 5

Fill in the Blanks:

- 1] Secretly calling people to Islam continued in the and then Allaah commanded the Prophet ﷺ to warn his close relatives of dire consequences of in the hereafter
- 2] He ﷺ climbed on to and called every single family of by name.
- 3] All the deeds of a Mushrik

“UNIT - 3

AQEEDAH	- EXAMPLES OF MAJOR SHIRK - PART 1
SEERAH	- DIFFICULTIES IN MAKKAH & HIJARAH TO ABYSSINIA
SUPPLICATIONS	- DUA ON VISITING GRAVE YARD
FIQH	- DON'TS DURING SALAAH
HIFZ-E-QUR'AN	- SURATUL FAJR
HIFZ-E-HADITH	- VIRTUES OF AZKAAR & IBAADAH
MORAL STORY	- THE COMPANIONS OF CAVE
SPEECH	- FASTING
ACTIVITIES	- EXERCISES

AQEEDAH

Examples of Major Shirk-Part 1

1 - SEEKING FROM OTHER THAN ALLAAH



Dua is a form of Worship, therefore, asking for something from other than Allaah is Shirk, as anyone other than Allaah are not able to inflict any harm to anyone, neither can they benefit anyone.

Allaah says:

وَلَا تَدْعُ مِنْ دُوْنِ اللَّهِ مَا لَا يَنْفَعُكَ وَلَا يَضُرُّكَ فَإِنْ فَعَلْتَ فَإِنَّكَ إِذَا
مِّنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

Don't invoke anyone other than Allaah, as they don't benefit you, or even harm you. Thus, if you do it, you would be among the transgressors.

(Suratul Yunus 10: 106)

- The fact is that the dead can't even hear our pleas. Allaah says:

إِنْ تَدْعُهُمْ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ دُعَاءَ كُمْ

If you call them, they don't even hear your cry (Suratul Faatir 35: 14)

On the contrary, the Prophet ﷺ says that Allaah gets angry with whoever doesn't ask from Him.

(Sunan Tirmizi :3373)

2 - DOING ISTI-GHAA-SAH (INVOKING DURING TIMES OF DISTRESS) OTHER THAN ALLAAH

Doing Isti-ghaa-sah (invoking during times of distress) is a form of worship, therefore, invoking Jinns, Angels and the dead at the times of difficulties is also Shirk (polytheism).

- The fact is that there is no one that can have us overcome difficulties except Allaah Himself. Allaah says:

وَإِن يَمْسِكَ اللَّهُ بِضُرٍّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا هُوَ

If Allaah afflicts any harm to you, no one can remove it except, He Allaah Himself

(Suratu Yunus 10: 107)

SEERAH

Difficulties in Makkah & Hijrah to Abyssinia



Mushriks of Makkah started being very harsh to the Muslims, and began to give them trouble in every possible way. They would make fun of the Prophet ﷺ, they would call Him ﷺ mad, magician, poet and a soothsayer. They would frighten people of Him ﷺ, and would stop them

from hearing Him. They would spread thorns in His ﷺ ways, they would throw garbage on Him ﷺ while He ﷺ was in the state of Salaah.

But His ﷺ uncle, Abu Taalib, would stand by Him ﷺ in every difficulty and would guard Him ﷺ.

Similarly, Mushriks would torture their slaves, who embraced Islam, so that they turn away from Islam. During the hot afternoons, they would tie their legs and lay them on the hot sand-beds, and would place on their chests heavy rocks, and sometimes they would even whip them or would lay them on the burning coal.

But Alhamdulillaah, Muslims were steadfast on their Religion of Islam despite all the torture, because the Prophet ﷺ had given them glad tidings of Paradise. He ﷺ would say, be patient; your abode is Paradise.

Amongst those who bore the torture from the Mushriks are: Bilal Ibn Ribaah, Ammaar Ibn Yaasir (RaziyAllaahu anhuma).

Yaasir, the father of Ammaar (may Allaah be pleased with him) succumbed to the torture by the Mushriks. The mother of Ammaar, Sumayyah (may Allaah be pleased with her) also became a martyr when Abu Jahl threw a spear at her. Thus, these two are the first martyrs of the Religion of Islam.

When the tortures by the polytheists kept mounting, the Prophet ﷺ commanded his companions to migrate to Abyssinia.

Abyssinia falls to the South-West of the Arabian peninsula in Africa. Najashi was the king of Abyssinia at that time and he was a kind-hearted and a just ruler. No one was oppressed under his kingdom and that was the reason Prophet ﷺ choose Abyssinia for immigration.

Thus, Muslims began migrating to Abyssinia secretly. The first group of people that immigrated to Abyssinia in the fifth year of the Prophethood consisted of 12 men, and 4 women, which included Usmaan bin Affaan and his wife Ruqayya (may Allaah be pleased with them both).

Two months later, Muslims in Abyssinia were given news, that the people of Makkah embraced Islam and Makkah is peaceful place to live again. Some Muslims decided to return to Makkah and on their arrival in Makkah they got to know that the news was false. The Prophet ﷺ commanded them to return back to Abyssinia again.

A little later, another group of people, comprising of 83 men and 18 women immigrated to Abyssinia. Najashi honored them and gave them very good treatment, and they continued to live in Abyssinia peacefully.

When Quraish saw that the Muslims have been living peacefully in the kingdom of Najashi, they were very angry at this. A group of Quraish arrived with lots of gifts to present to the King Najashi, and tried to incite the king to deport the immigrant Muslims from his country, saying they have invented a new Religion and have revolted against their own community and stated that neither the Quraish recognizes their religion, nor should the king Najashi.

But their efforts failed to impress the king, as he summoned the Muslims and asked them about their new Religion. Ja'far Ibn Abu Taalib, on behalf of the immigrant Muslims, explained the reality of the Religion of Islam, and recited to Najashi a few Aayaat from Suratul Maryam. Najashi realised that it is not any new Religion but it is Islam and that it is a true Religion. He loved the Muslims, and honored them even more, and ordered for the gifts of Quraish to be returned. And, the contingent of Quraish returned back to Makkah with their failed bid.

SUPPLICATIONS

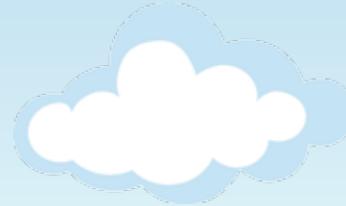
Dua on Visiting Grave Yard

السلام على أهل الديار من المؤمنين
والMuslimين، وآتائنا إن شاء الله لا حُقُونَ
أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ لَنَا وَلَكُمُ الْعَافِيَةَ.

Translation

Peace be upon you, the inhabitants of the city, among the believers, and Muslims, and God willing we shall join you. I beg of Allaah, peace for us and for you.

(Sahih Muslim: 975)



Don'ts during Salaah

- 1} Eating, drinking
- 2} Laughing
- 3} Fidgeting (Moving too much)
- 4} Talking
- 5} Looking here and there
- 6} Looking skywards

One has to maintain their concentration towards Allaah, and should pray with utmost comfort without hurrying. If the attention wavers, and evil thoughts cross the mind in the middle of Salaah, one should say

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

“I seek refuge in Allaah from the accursed Satan”. This does away the whispers from Satan.

Memorisation of the Qur'an with Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْفَجْرِ (1) وَلَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ (2) وَالشَّفْعِ وَالْوَتْرِ (3) وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَسْرِ (4)
هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسْمٌ لِذِي حِجْرٍ (5) أَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ (6)
إِرَمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ (7) الَّتِي لَمْ يُخْلِقْ مِثْلُهَا فِي الْبِلَادِ (8) وَمُنْهَدَ الَّذِينَ
جَابُوا الصَّخْرَ بِالْوَادِ (9) وَفَرْعَوْنَ ذِي الْأَوْتَادِ (10) الَّذِينَ طَغَوْا فِي
الْبِلَادِ (11) فَأَكْثَرُوا فِيهَا الْفَسَادَ (12) فَصَبَّ عَلَيْهِمْ رَبُّكَ سَوْطَ
عَذَابٍ (13) إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لِيَالِمِرْصَادِ (14) فَأَمَّا الْإِنْسَانُ إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَهُ رَبُّهُ
فَأَكْرَمَهُ وَنَعَّمَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَكْرَمَنِ (15) وَأَمَّا إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَهُ فَقَدَرَ عَلَيْهِ
رِزْقَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَهَانَ (16) كَلَّا بَلْ لَا تُكْرِمُونَ الْيَتَيْمَ (17) وَلَا تَحْضُونَ
عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ (18) وَتَأْكُلُونَ التِّرَاثَ أَكْلًا لَمَّا (19) وَتُحِبُّونَ
الْمَالَ حُبًّا جَمَّا (20)

كَلَّا إِذَا دَكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ دَكَّا دَكَّا (21) وَجَاءَ رَبُّكَ وَالْمَلَكُ صَفَّا صَفَّا
 (22) وَجَاهَيْهِ يَوْمَئِذٍ بِجَهَنَّمَ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَتَذَكَّرُ الْأِنْسَانُ وَإِنَّ لَهُ الذِّكْرَى (23)
 يَقُولُ يَا لِيَتِنِي قَدَّمْتُ لِحَيَاةِي (24) فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُعَذَّبُ عَذَابَهُ أَحَدٌ (25)
 وَلَا يُؤْتَقُ وَثَاقَهُ أَحَدٌ (26) يَا يَتَّهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَةُ (27) ارْجِعِي إِلَى
 رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً مَرْضِيَّةً (28) فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبْدِي (29) وَادْخُلِي جَنَّتِي (30)

In the name of Allaah, The Entirely Merciful, The Especially Merciful.

Translation

- 1) By the dawn
- 2) And by ten nights
- 3) And by the even number and the odd
- 4) And by the night when it passes,
- 5) Is there not in all that an oath sufficient for one of perception?
- 6) Have you not considered how your Lord dealt with 'Aaad
- 7) With Iram - who had lofty pillars,
- 8) The likes of whom had never been created in the land?
- 9) And with Samud, who carved out the rocks in the valley?
- 10) And with Phiroun, owner of the stakes?
- 11) All of whom oppressed within the lands

12) And increased therein the corruption.

13) So your Lord poured upon them a scourge of punishment.

14) Indeed, your Lord is in observation.

15) And as for man, when his Lord tries him and thus is generous to him and favours him, he says, "My Lord has honoured me."

16) But when He tries him and restricts his provision, he says, "My Lord has humiliated me."

17) No! But you do not honour the orphan

18) And you do not encourage one another to feed the poor.

19) And you consume inheritance, devouring [it] altogether,

20) And you love wealth with immense love.

21) No! When the earth has been leveled - pounded and crushed

22) And your Lord has come and the angels, rank upon rank,

23) And brought within view, that Day, is Hell - that Day, man will remember, but what good to him will be the remembrance?

24) He will say, "Oh, I wish I had sent ahead some good for my life."

25) So on that Day, none will punish as severely as His punishment,

26) And none will bind as severely as His binding of the evildoers.

27) To the righteous it will be said, "O reassured soul,

28) Return to your Lord, well-pleased and pleasing to Him,

29) And enter among My righteous servants

30) And enter My Paradise."

Memorisation of Hadith with Translation

عَنْ أَبِي مَالِكِ الْأَشْعَرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "الْطَّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ تَمَلُّ الْمِيزَانَ، وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ تَمَلَّاً - أَوْ: تَمَلُّاً - مَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ، وَالصَّلَاةُ نُورٌ، وَالصَّدَقَةُ بُرْهَانٌ، وَالصَّبَرُ ضِيَاءٌ، وَالْقُرْآنُ حُجَّةٌ لَكَ أَوْ عَلَيْكَ، كُلُّ النَّاسِ يَغْدُو، فَبَائِعُ نَفْسَهُ فَمُعْتَقُهَا أَوْ مُوْبِقُهَا".

Translation

Abu Maalik Harith Ibn Aasim Al Ash'ariyy (may Allaah be pleased with him) says, that the Prophet ﷺ said, Cleanliness is half the faith (Eemaan), and, saying Alhamdulillaah fills the scale, and SubhaanAllaah & Alhamdulillaah fills up everything between the heaven and the earth. And, Salaah is light, and charity is a proof, and endurance is brightness, and the Qur'an is (going to be) an argument for you; or against you, everyone sells themselves first thing in the morning. Now, he either has himself released by doing good deeds, or destroys themselves doing evil deed.

(Sahih Muslim: 223)

MORAL STORY

The Companions of Cave

Dear Children, today we are going to learn about the brave young believers as mentioned is Suratul Kahf, who despite being young set an example to be firm in faith.

These youth lived in a kingdom where the king was a disbeliever in Allaah. They were forced to do Shirk but they refused to worship anyone other than Allaah. In order to safeguard themselves from persecutions, they took refuge in a dark cave, where Allaah bestowed His mercy upon them. He caused a miracle to happen and with His supreme power over life and death, He made them fall into a deep sleep lasting for about 309 years and also kept a dog as their guard.

During this long period of about 300 years Allaah guarded their body, so that the land does not decay their body and their clothes and that they should be as healthy and strong as they were before going into long sleep.

They slept in the same condition for many years. Life changed over a period of time and nothing remained the same. Cruel kings and their kingdoms vanished by time and after many years an empire was established which followed the principles of justice, liberty and freedom.

When the appointed hour came, Allaah made these youth to wake up from their long sleep. They looked around themselves and felt lost and began to question each other in astonishment.

One among them asked “How long we have been sleeping?” “A day or two” replied the other. In order to clear their confusion they decided to go out to get an idea about this and also to bring something to eat, but they warned each other to be careful as the king and his people were looking for them. If caught, they will be in trouble.

When they came out they were surprised to see a different world around. When the young men gave the coin to the shopkeeper, he stared at him in amazement as the news spread like a wildfire all over the kingdom. By the time the people gathered at the cave to witness this miracle, Allaah subhanahu wa ta'aala already gave them death.

Dear Children! We get to learn so many lessons from this

- Nothing is impossible to Allaah subhanahu wa ta'aala, He caused miracles to happen as we have seen in this incident where in He made the young believers sleep for about 309 years without food, water or any movement which is normally not possible in this world.
- Allaah protects the believers from their enemies who keep complete trust in Him and work righteous. He made a dog to guard the cave with its legs stretched across the entrance of their cave in such a way that no one dared to have a look at them.
- The most important lesson for us is “Imaan is our life”. We cannot be successful in this life without Imaan. We should put complete trust upon Allaah subhanahu wa ta'aala that He alone will protect us in all circumstances.
- From this we also learn that Allaah subhanahu wa ta'aala will surely make us rise after death on the Day of Judgement”.

SPEECH FOR ANJUMAN

Fasting

الحمد لله وحده، والصلوة والسلام على من
لا نبي بعده، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين،
أما بعد. فأعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم.
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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



Respected Faculty members and my dear
Brothers / Sisters
The topic of my talk is “FASTING”

Allaah has decreed Fasting upon every Muslim in the month
of Ramazaan. Allaah says:

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

O you, who have believed, decreed upon you are the fastings
the way they were decreed upon those that went before you;
so that you may become pious.

(Suratul Baqarah 2:183)

Allaah says on another occasion:

فَمَنْ شَهَدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ.

Whoever witnesses the month of Ramazaan should fast!

(Suratul Baqarah 2:185)

The Prophet ﷺ has categorised the fastings of Ramazaan as an integral pillar of Islam. He ﷺ says:

"بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ، شَهادَةُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامُ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجَّ، وَصَوْمُرَمَضَانَ".

"The foundation of Islam is based on five things. Bearing witness that there is no one worthy of worship other than Allaah, and that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allaah; Establishing Salaah; Giving Zakaah (the obligatory charity); The Pilgrimage of Hajj; and **Fasting the month of Ramazaan.**"

(Sahih Bukhari: 8)

The Prophet has outlined a lot of virtues of fasting, for example, the Prophet ﷺ has said:

"مَنْ صَامَ رَمَضَانَ إِيمَانًا وَاحْتِسَابًا غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ".

"The previous sins of whoever fasts the month of Ramazaan, with Eemaan and with the intention (of obtaining rewards from Allaah), will be forgiven."

(Sahih Bukhari: 38)

Therefore, we should ensure we fast in the month of Ramazaan.

I conclude my talk with the translations of the Aayah of the Qur'an from Suratul Baqrah 2:183 (Arabic Ayah with English Translation)

وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين

EXERCISE-1

Activities

Match the following:

■ Invoking other than Allaah	is Ibadah
■ The dead	Allaah gets angry on them
■ Invoking Allaah alone	is Shirk
■ Whoever doesn't invoke Allaah	has indulged in Shirk
■ Whoever invokes other than Allaah during distress	cannot benefit or harm

EXERCISE - 2

Asma Ul Husna – Memorise Next 20 Names of Allaah

Write them, colour them, make a chart and hang them at home

41} Al-Azeemu	51} As-Samadu
42} Ash-Shakooru	52} Al-Qareebu
43} Al-Haleemu	53} Al-Mujeebu
44} Al-Waasi'au	54} Al-Ghafooru
45} Al-Aleemu	55} Al-Wadoodu
46} At-Tawwaabu	56} Al-Waliyyu
47} Al-Hakeemu	57} Al-Hameedu
48} Al-Ghaniyyu	58} Al-Hafeezu
49} Al-Kareemu	59} Al-Majeedu
50} Al-Ahadu	60} Al-Fattaahu

EXERCISE – 3

Answer the Questions given below:

- 1] Do the dead listen to our calls?
- 2] Who is it that can get us out of any difficulty?
- 3] Why did the Mushriks severely punish their slaves who embraced Islam?
- 4] Why would the Muslims remain steadfast on Islam bearing all the troubles and torture from Mushrik?
- 5] Who is the first martyr of Islam?
- 6] Where is Abyssinia located?
- 7] Which year did the immigration to Abyssinia happen?
- 8] What was the number of Muslim men and women when the second group immigrated to Abyssinia?
- 9] Who was the king of Abyssinia and how was his treatment towards the (immigrant) Muslims?
- 10] Why did the Prophet ﷺ suggest that the immigration be made to Abyssinia alone?
- 11] Why did the Quraish send a group to Najashi with presents and gifts?
- 12] Why did Najashi reject the proposal of Quraish of deportation of the immigrant Muslims?
- 13] Mention any three things that are not permissible during Salaah?
- 14] What is the way to do away with the whispers from Satan while in Salaah?

EXERCISE – 4

Fill in the Blanks:

- 1] The Mushriks would trouble the Prophet ﷺ. They would spread in His ﷺ way, they would throw on Him ﷺ while He ﷺ was in the state of Salaah.
- 2] Muslims began migrating to Abyssinia secretly. There were men, and women in the first group, which included and his wife
- 3] and were among the people that endured troubles from the Mushriks
- 4] His ﷺ uncle would stand by Him ﷺ in every difficulty, and would Him ﷺ.
- 5] The oppression of polytheists on Muslims kept and they began giving more and more to Muslim.

EXERCISE – 5

Memorise and Recite

- 1} Memorise Suratul Fajr with Translation and recite
- 2} Memorise and recite the Hadith of this Lesson
- 3} Memorise the things that are not permissible while in Salaah and say them.

“UNIT - 4

AQEEDAH	- EXAMPLES OF MAJOR SHIRK - PART 2
SEERAH	- SOCIAL BOYCOTT & JOURNEY OF TAIF
SUPPLICATIONS	- DUA FOR GOOD HEALTH
FIQH	- DO'S IN SALAAH
HIFZ-E-QUR'AN	- SURATUL GHASHIYAH
HIFZ-E-HADITH	- PROHIBITION OF OPPRESSION & GREATNESS OF TAWHEED
MORAL STORY	- KIND TREATMENT TOWARDS PARENTS
SPEECH	- ZAKAAH
ACTIVITIES	- EXERCISES

AQEEDAH

Examples of Major Shirk - Part 2

③ Making a sacrifice in the name of someone other than Allaah:

Sacrificing an animal is a form of worship; therefore, sacrificing any animal in the name of anyone except Allaah is considered as Shirk.

The Prophet ﷺ has cursed the one that sacrifices an animal in the name of anyone other than Allaah:

لَعْنَ اللَّهِ مَنْ ذَبَحَ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ

“May Allaah’s curse be on the one that sacrifices for other than Allaah.

(Sahih Muslim: 1978)

④ Making a vow (Nazar/Mannat) for someone other than Allaah:

Making a vow is also a form of worship; therefore, making it for anyone other than Allaah is considered as Shirk.

Sabit Ibn Zahhak (May Allaah be pleased with him) says, someone made a vow that he would sacrifice a camel at a place called Buwaana, and he asked the Prophet ﷺ if it was allowed in Islam to do so? The Prophet ﷺ asked if there was any idol that the polytheists used to worship? The companions replied in the negative. He ﷺ asked again if there was any kind of exhibition held periodically? The companions replied “No.” Then, the Prophet ﷺ said, fulfill your vow, because fulfilling a vow, about which Allaah dislike is not correct.

(Sunan Ibn Majaah: 2130)

SEERAH

Social Boycott and Journey of Ta'if

SOCIAL BOYCOTT

The number of Muslims started to rise day by day in Makkah, so much so, that Hamzah (may Allaah be pleased with him) and also Umar bin Khattab (may Allaah be pleased with him) became Muslims too, and the Muslims started to pray in Masjid-e-Haraam openly. The polytheists were astounded. They finally decided to kill the Prophet ﷺ, so that the very name of Islam is wiped out.

When Abu Taalib sensed this danger, he gathered Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib and requested them that the Prophet ﷺ be guarded. All of them agreed on this except Abu Lahab.

When the Mushrikeen learnt that both Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib are determined to protect the Prophet ﷺ, they decided to sever ties with them and announced a social boycott hanging a notice inside the Kabah.

The notice had the following things mentioned:
“All the ties with Banu Hashim and with Banu Muttalib should be cut off. No trade should be done with them.

No communication should be done with them either, and that Muhammad (ﷺ) should be handed over to us for executing Him صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم This happened in the 7th year of Prophethood.

Thereafter, the Prophet ﷺ, all the Muslims, Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib were forced to confine themselves into a valley, namely, Shiebe Abi Taalib.

Allaah helped the Muslims and the termite ate up the notice, except wherever Allaah's name was written. Here, some of the leaders of Quraish also showed mercy and tore apart the notice. The Prophet ﷺ and the others came out of the valley and started spreading the Religion of Islam again.

After exiting the valley, the Prophet ﷺ had two major blows. One, his uncle Abu Taalib passed away and second his beloved wife Khadija (may Allaah be pleased with her) departed this temporal world too. The Quraish never dared to trouble the Prophet ﷺ openly while these two were alive. Their death grieved the Prophet ﷺ. Both these incidents took place in the tenth year of the Prophethood. Latter on some historians called this year as "the year of grief."

JOURNEY OF TA'IF

During these tough times, Prophet ﷺ, along with Zaid Ibn Harisa (may Allaah be pleased with him) went to Ta'if with the hope that the people of Ta'if would embrace Islam and would help Him ﷺ in his mission. But, they made fun of the Prophet ﷺ and misbehaved with Him. They got the wrongdoers to chase away the Prophet ﷺ, and they started abusing Him ﷺ, they pelted stones at Him ﷺ due to which the Prophet ﷺ was badly injured and started bleeding profusely.

The Prophet ﷺ did not utter even one word against them, instead, He ﷺ made a dua for their guidance to Islam as well. Then, the Prophet ﷺ left Taif for Makkah. While He ﷺ was returning to Makkah, Allaah sent down the angel of mountains, and the angel said Salaam to the Prophet ﷺ and said: O Muhammad ﷺ, I am the angel of mountains, Allaah has sent me to you, I can crush the people of Ta'if between these two mountains surrounding Ta'if if you order. The Prophet ﷺ replied, "No, instead I am hopeful that Allaah would raise a generation from them that would worship Allaah alone, and would associate no partners with Him."

Thus, eight years later, the entire region of Ta'if embraced Islam.

SUPPLICATIONS

Dua for Good Health

اللَّهُمَّ عَافِنِي فِي بَدْنِي، اللَّهُمَّ عَافِنِي فِي سَمْعِي،
اللَّهُمَّ عَافِنِي فِي بَصَرِي،
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ.

Translation

O Allaah! Grant me health in my body.
O Allaah! Grant me good hearing.
O Allaah! Grant me good eyesight.
There is no god but You.

(Sunan Abi Dawood: 5090)



Do's in Salaah

1 - Correcting the Imaam:

If the Imaam forgets or fumbles an Aayah of Qur'an in Salaah, it is permissible to remind him by saying the Aayah loudly

If the Imaam makes any mistake during Salaah he can be corrected in the following ways:

Men would say "SubhanAllaah"

Women would make a small sound by hitting one hand on the back of the palm of the other, if they are offering Salaah behind an Imaam.

(Sahih Bukhari: 1203)



2 - Carrying the child while praying:

It is permissible to carry a child in Salaah, and to place him on the ground while while doing Ruku' and Sujood.

(Sahih Bukhari: 5996)

3-Replying to the Salaam gesturing with the palm.

It is permissible to replay to the Salaam by lifting the fingers of right hand during Salaah

(Sunan Tirmizi: 368)

Memorisation of the Qur'an with Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

هَلْ أَتَكَ حَدِيثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ (1) وُجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ خَاسِعَةٌ (2) عَامِلَةٌ
نَاصِبَةٌ (3) تَصْلَى نَارًا حَامِيَةٌ (4) تُسْقَى مِنْ عَيْنٍ أَنِيَةٌ (5) لَيْسَ لَهُمْ
طَعَامٌ إِلَّا مِنْ ضَرِيعٍ (6) لَا يُسْمِنُ وَلَا يُعْنِي مِنْ جُوعٍ (7) وُجُوهٌ
يَوْمَئِذٍ نَاعِمَةٌ (8) لِسَاعِيَهَا رَاضِيَةٌ (9) فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ (10) لَا تَسْمَعُ
فِيهَا لَاغِيَةً (11) فِيهَا عَيْنٌ جَارِيَةٌ (12) فِيهَا سُرُرٌ مَرْفُوعَةٌ (13)
وَأَكْوَابٌ مَوْضُوعَةٌ (14) وَمَارِقٌ مَصْفُوفَةٌ (15) وَزَرَابِيُّ مَبْتُوَثَةٌ (16)
أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَى الْأَبْلِيلِ كَيْفَ خُلِقَتْ (17) وَإِلَى السَّمَاءِ كَيْفَ
رُفِعَتْ (18) وَإِلَى الْجِبَالِ كَيْفَ نُصِبَتْ (19) وَإِلَى الْأَرْضِ كَيْفَ
سُطِحَتْ (20) فَذَكِرْ إِنَّمَا أَنْتَ مُذَكِّرٌ (21) لَسْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِمُصِيرٍ
إِلَّا مَنْ تَوَلَّ وَكَفَرَ (23) فَيَعْذِبُهُ اللَّهُ الْعَذَابُ الْأَكْبَرُ (24)
إِنَّ إِلَيْنَا إِيَابَهُمْ (25) مُّمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا حِسَابَهُمْ (26)

Translation

- 1} Has there reached you the report of the Overwhelming [event]?
- 2} [Some] faces, that Day, will be humbled,
- 3} Working [hard] and exhausted.
- 4} They will [enter to] burn in an intensely hot Fire.
- 5} They will be given drink from a boiling spring.
- 6} For them there will be no food except from a poisonous, thorny plant
- 7} Which neither nourishes nor avails against hunger.
- 8} [Other] faces, that Day, will show pleasure.
- 9} With their effort [they are] satisfied
- 10} In an elevated garden,
- 11} Wherein they will hear no unsuitable speech.
- 12} Within it is a flowing spring.
- 13} Within it are couches raised high
- 14} And cups put in place
- 15} And cushions lined up
- 16} And carpets spread around.
- 17} Then do they not look at the camels - how they are created?
- 18} And at the sky - how it is raised?
- 19} And at the mountains - how they are erected?
- 20} And at the earth - how it is spread out?
- 21} So remind, [O Muhammad]; you are only a reminder.
- 22} You are not over them a controller.
- 23} However, he who turns away and disbelieves -
- 24} Then Allaah will punish him with the greatest punishment.
- 25} Indeed, to Us is their return.
- 26} Then indeed, upon Us is their account.

Prohibition of Oppression and the Greatness of Tawheed

Memorisation of Hadith with Translation

عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍ الْغِفارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
فِيمَا يَرْوِيهِ عَنْ رَبِّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى، أَنَّهُ قَالَ:

"يَا عِبَادِيْ: إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي، وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ
مُحَرَّمًا؛ فَلَا تَظَالَمُوا. يَا عِبَادِيْ! كُلُّكُمْ ضَالٌ إِلَّا مَنْ هَدَيْتُهُ،
فَاسْتَهْدُوْنِي أَهْدِكُمْ. يَا عِبَادِيْ! كُلُّكُمْ جَائِعٌ إِلَّا مَنْ
أَطْعَمْتُهُ، فَاسْتَطِعْمُوْنِي أَطْعِمْكُمْ. يَا عِبَادِيْ! كُلُّكُمْ عَارٍ إِلَّا
مَنْ كَسَوْتُهُ، فَاسْتَكْسُوْنِي أَكْسُكُمْ".

Translation

Abu Darr Ghifari (may Allaah be pleased with him) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ narrated from Allaah and Allaah says: O My slaves, indeed, I have forbidden on myself transgression, and I have forbidden it among all of you, so, do not oppress one another.

O My slaves, every one of you is misguided except the one I have guided; so, seek guidance from Me and I will guide you.

O My slaves, every one of you is ravenously hungry except those that I feed. Thus, seek your food from me, and I will feed you.

O My slaves, every one of you is stark naked except the one that I clothe. So, seek clothing from me, and I will clothe you.

(Sahih Muslim: 2577)

STORY-4

Kind Treatment Towards Parents

Dear Children, today we will learn about a Sahabi whose Dua was never rejected because of his behavior towards his mother.

The following incident is mentioned in Sahih Muslim: 2542
Usair bin Jabir reported that when people from Yemen came
Umar رض asked them: Is there amongst you Uwais Bin 'Amir?
(He continued finding him out) until he met Uwais.

He (Umar) said: Are you Uwais Bin Amir?

He (Uwais) said: Yes.

He said: Are you from the tribe of Qaran?

He said: Yes.

He (Umar رض again) said: Did you suffer from leprosy and then you were cured from it but for the space of a dirham?

He said: Yes.

He (Umar) said: Is your mother (living)?

He said: Yes.

He (Umar) said: I heard Allaah's Messenger (صلی اللہ علیہ وسالہ وآلہ وسالہ) say: There would come to you Uwais Bin Amir with the reinforcement from the people of Yemen. He would be from Qaran, the branch of Murid. He had been suffering from leprosy from which he was cured but for a spot of a dirham. His treatment with his mother would have been excellent. If he were to take an oath in the name of Allaah, Allaah would honour that. And if it is possible for you, then do ask him to beg forgiveness for you (from your Lord).

So he (Uwais) begged forgiveness for him.

Umar said: Where do you intend to go?

He said: To Kufa.

He ('Umar) said: Let me write a letter for you to its governor, whereupon he (Uwais) said: I love to live amongst the poor people. When it was the next year, a person from among the elite (of Kufa) performed Hajj and he met Umar. And Umar asked him about Uwais.

He said: I left him in a state with meager means of sustenance.

Thereupon Umar said: I heard Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying: There would come to you Uwais Bin 'Amir, of Qaran, a branch (of the tribe) of Murid, along with the reinforcement of the people of Yemen. He had been suffering from leprosy which would have been cured but for the space of a dirham. His treatment with his mother would have been very kind. If he would take an oath in the name of Allaah (for something), Allaah would honour it. Ask him to beg forgiveness for you (from Allaah) in case it is possible for you. So he came to Uwais and said.: Beg forgiveness (from Allaah) for me.

He (Uwais) said: You have just come from a sacred journey (Hajj); you, therefore, ask forgiveness for me. He (the person who had performed Hajj) said: Ask forgiveness for me (from Allaah).

He (Uwais again) said: You have just come from the sacred journey, so you ask forgiveness for me. Uwais further said: Did you meet Umar?

He said: Yes. He (Uwais) then begged forgiveness for him (from Allaah). So the people came to know about (the status of religious piety) of Uwais.

Sahih Muslim: 2542

Uwais Al Qarani was given this great status because of his kindness and humbleness towards his mother. He was aware and acted upon the Hadees of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ about the status of a Mother where, He ﷺ said:

فَإِنَّ الْجَنَّةَ تَحْتَ رِجْلِهَا

"Then stay with her, for Paradise is beneath her feet."

Sunan An-Nasa'i: 3104

Dear Children, we can learn the following for the above incident

- ◆ The biggest and precious source of goodness and blessing in the world our parents. If they are happy with us, Allaah will be happy with us and if they are not happy with us then we cannot get Allaah's pleasure.
- ◆ Our parents are one of the sources of being successful in both the worlds. Therefore, after worship of Allaah, obedience to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and striving in the way of Islam, the next very important deed that Allaah ordered is, to obey our parents as mentioned is Suratut Tauba 9: 24.
- ◆ One cannot fulfill the right of his parents even if he spends his whole life in serving them. We get elevated in this world and in the hereafter with the service of our parents.
- ◆ Therefore, we should not be lazy in serving them and should treat them well all times.

SPEECH FOR ANJUMAN

Zakaah

الحمد لله وحده، والصلوة والسلام على من
لا نبي بعده، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين،
أما بعد. فأعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم.
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ.

Respected Faculty members and my dear
Brothers / Sisters

The topic of my talk is
“ZAKAAH – The Obligatory Charity”

Zakaah is one of the five fundamental pillars of Islam on
which does the religion of Islam rest. The Prophet ﷺ says:

”يُبَنِّ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ، شَهَادَةٌ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامُ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجَّ، وَصَوْمُ رَمَضَانَ“.

The foundation of Islam is based on five things. Bearing witness
that there is no one worthy of worship other than Allaah, and
that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allaah; Establishing
Salaah; **Giving Zakaah** (the obligatory charity); The Pilgrimage of
Hajj; and Fasting the month of Ramazaan.

(Sahih Bukhari: 8)

On many occasions, Allaah has mentioned Zakaah along with Salaah. For instance, Allaah says:

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَتُوا الزَّكَةَ وَأَرْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ.

Establish Salaah and give Zakaah and bow down with the ones that bow down.

(Suratul Baqarah 2: 43)

On one hand giving Zakaah has been encouraged, and on the other those who don't, have been warned of severe punishment:

And those that hoards gold and silver, and don't spend it in the cause of Allaah, give them glad tidings of a painful punishment. The day the treasure will be (vehemently) heated in the fire of Hell, thus, their foreheads, and their flanks, and (also) their backs will be seared with it. (They will be told) this is what you'd hoarded for yourself, so have a taste of what you'd been hoarding.

(Suratut Taubah 9: 34-35)

Zakaah is obligatory only on those who are eligible financially and that too only 2.5% of the wealth that is in the form of savings after the completion on a complete lunar year.

Therefore, everyone, on whom Zakaah becomes obligatory, should, indeed, pay it in time without fail.

I conclude my talk with prayer to Allaah that
“O Allaah, grant us what it takes to do both obligatory charity and voluntary charity, Aameen.

وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين

ACTIVITIES

Exercise - 1

- 1} What is one of the most important worships for Muslims in Eid-ul-Az'ha?
- 2} Do you know what Aqeeqah is? Ask your teacher if you don't.
- 3} Draw Lessons from the story of Ta'if!
- 4} If an Imaam sits for Tashah'hud after the end of the very first Rak'ah, what should the Muqtadees do? Answer in detail.

EXERCISE - 2

Asma Ul Husna – Memorise Next 20 Names of Allaah

Write them, colour them, make a chart and hang them at home

61} Ash-Shaheedu	71} Ad-Dayyaanu
62} Al-Muqaddimu	72} Ash-Shaakiru
63} Al-Mu'akh'khiru	73} Al-Mannaanu
64} Al-Maleeku	74} Al-Qaadiru
65} Al-Muqtadiru	75} Al-Khallaaqu
66} Al-Musa'iru	76} Al-Maaliku
67} Al-Qaabizu	77} Ar-Razzaaaku
68} Al-Baasitu	78} Al-Wakeelu
69} Ar-Raaziqu	79} Ar-Raqeebu
70} Al-Qaahiru	80} Al-Muhsinu

EXERCISE – 3

Fill in the Blanks:

- 1] During the boycott, the tribes of & along with Muslims were confined to the valley of Shiebe Abi Talib.
- 2] May the curse of Allaah be on the one that in the name of anyone other than Allaah.
- 3] It is not correct to fulfill a vow that has to Allaah.
- 4] After year, the entire region of Ta'if embraced Islam and became Muslims.

EXERCISE – 4

Answer the Questions Given Below:

- 1] Why did the Quraish wanted to execute the Prophet ﷺ?
- 2] Who was not ready to guard the Prophet ﷺ?
- 3] What were the terms of the social boycott?
- 4] In the termination of the boycott, there was exclusive help from Allaah, explain what that help was!
- 5] Which year did Abu Taalib and Khadija (may Allaah be pleased with her) died in?
- 6] What was the reaction of the Prophet ﷺ towards the people of Ta'if for their harsh treatment?
- 7] What did the Prophet ﷺ reply to the angel of mountains?
- 8] Are the people of Ta'if Mushrikeen even now?
- 9] Should the Muqtadee be quiet when the Imaam forgets an Aayah or makes an error in its recitation during Salaah?

EXERCISE – 5

Memorise and Recite

- 1} Memorise with translation Suratul Ghashiyah and recite it.
- 2} Memorise and recite the Hadith of this Lesson.
- 3} Memorise the things one is allowed to do in Salaah and say them.

“UNIT - 5

AQEEDAH

- EXAMPLES OF MINOR SHIRK

SEERAH

- ISRAA AND MI'RAAJ

SUPPLICATIONS

- HOW TO SEEK FORGIVENESS?

FIQH

- SALAATUL JANAAZAH

HIFZ-E-QUR'AN

- SURATUL A'LAA

HIFZ-E-HADITH

- SADAQAH

MORAL STORY

- BEST CHARACTER OF PROPHET

MUHAMMAD ﷺ

SPEECH

- HAJJ

ACTIVITIES

- EXERCISES

AQEEDAH

Examples of Minor Shirk



1 - Bad Omen:

Taking bad omens is also a form of Shirk.

The Prophet ﷺ has said:

الظِّيَّرَةُ شَرٌّ

Bad Omens is Shirk. (Sunan Abi Dawood: 3910)

Abdullaah Ibn Mas'ood (may Allaah be pleased with him) says: In the hearts of everyone of us germinates suspicion (pertaining to something), and it goes away when a man places his trust in Allaah alone. (Sunan Abi Dawood: 3910)

The Prophet ﷺ says in a Hadith:

لَا عَدُوٌّ وَلَا طِيرٌ وَمَنْ يُعْجِبْنِي الْفَأْلُ

Neither any disease spreads on its own, nor is bad omen anything; however, I like taking good omens. (Sahih Bukhari: 5776)

2 - Hanging Non Sharia Taaweez:

Wearing of non Sharia Taaweez like: hanging of amulets,

certain kinds of bangles, threads, wires, etc; because of any illness, evil eye, magic, or due to fear is also Shirk.

The Prophet ﷺ says:

مَنْ عَلَقَ تَمِيمَةً فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ

whoever hangs an amulet (TAMEEMAH) has indeed done Shirk.

(Sahih Al Jami'e : 6394)

Similarly, hanging of coconuts, pictures, lemons, cloths, sand or any other thing on the walls of houses, shops, fields etc; as a mark of safeguarding against an evil eye is also a form of Shirk.

To protect yourself from the effects of an evil eye, or of anything inauspicious, or anything similar; one has to supplicate to Allaah, and adhere to the regular recitation of the Duas taught by the Prophet ﷺ.

One such Dua, to be recited during the mornings and evenings is:

أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ التَّامَّاتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

I seek refuge in the perfect words of Allaah from the evil of everything He has created.

(Sahih Muslim: 2709)

أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ التَّامَّةِ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْطَانٍ وَّهَامَّةٍ، وَمِنْ كُلِّ عَيْنٍ لَّامَّةٍ.

'O Allaah! I seek Refuge with Your Perfect Words from every devil and from poisonous pests and from every evil, harmful, envious eye!'

(Sahih Bukhari: 3371)

3 - Swearing by someone other than Allaah:

Swearing by Allaah is also a form of worship. Therefore, swearing by anything or anyone other than Allaah is Shirk. It is not permissible to swear on self, mother, father, wife & children, any personality or anything else.

The Prophet ﷺ has said:

مَنْ حَلَفَ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ

whoever swears by anyone other than Allaah has indeed associated (a partner) with Allaah.

{Sunan Abi Dawood: 3251}

In another Hadith, Umar Ibn Khattab (may Allaah be pleased with him) was among a people of riders that he swore by his father. The Prophet ﷺ said:

أَلَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَنْهَا كُمْ أَنْ تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَاءِ كُمْ مَنْ كَانَ
حَالِفًا فَلْيَحْلِفْ بِاللَّهِ أَوْ لِيَصُمِّتْ

“Listen, Allaah has forbidden you from swearing by your parents and ancestors, thus, either swear by Allaah, or be quiet.”

(Sahih Bukhari: 6108)

SEERAH

Israa and Mi'raaj

The people of Makkah gave the Prophet ﷺ a lot of troubles, just for the sake of the Religion. When His ﷺ wife, and uncle passed away, the Prophet ﷺ was saddened as He ﷺ did not really have any support from anyone else in the world.

He ﷺ went to Ta'if and invited them to the Religion of Islam, and requested them to help the work for Islam. But the people of Ta'if misbehaved with Him ﷺ in reply. During these tough times Allaah comforted the Prophet by taking Him above the seventh sky and have a conversation with Him and honoured Him. ﷺ. This journey is called Al Israa and Mi'raaj, which occurred during the last phase of His ﷺ Makkah life.

Al Israa means to travel to Bait-ul-Maqdis within a few moments of the same night. Allaah says:

سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ
الْأَقْصَى الَّذِي بَارَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ

Exalted is He Who had His slave visit from Masjd-e-Haraam until Masjid-e-Aqsa around which We have a lot of blessings.

(Suratu Bani Isra'il 17: 1)

Mi'raaj means a visit to all the seven heavens (skies).

The summary of Al Israa and Mi'raaj: Jibreel Alaihissalaam came down to the Prophet ﷺ with Buraaq, while He ﷺ was in Makkah. He ﷺ rode Buraaq, along with Jibreel Alaihissalaam, to Bait-ul-Maqdis. He ﷺ tied Buraaq in the same ring where the other Prophets use to tie their riding animals.

Allaah assembled all the Prophets in Bait-ul-Maqdis and Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was made to lead all the Prophets in a Salaah of two Rak'ats. Then, He ﷺ was taken above the seven skies from Bait-ul-Maqdis. On different skies, Allaah's closest Angels and different Prophets welcomed the Prophet ﷺ, said Salaam to Him ﷺ. He ﷺ arrived at Sidrat-ul- Muntahaa. It is a beautiful tree, and near this very tree is Al Jannah Al Ma'waa. He ﷺ saw that Ibrahim Alaihissalaam was sitting, leaning against Bait-ul-Ma'muur. 70,000 Angels enter Bait-ul-Ma'muur every day, worship, and they don't get their turn again, until the Day of Judgment. Then, He ﷺ was shown Heaven and Hell.

And then, He ﷺ went near to Allaah. Allaah gifted Muhammad ﷺ and his Ummah 50 obligatory Salaah every day. Allaah made obligatory upon Him ﷺ and His Ummah 50 Salaah every day. Then, 50 were reduced, eventually to 5. Allaah said: These are five Salaah, but they equal 50 of them in reward. And then, He ﷺ was taken back to Makkah the same night.

In the morning of this incident, Jibreel Alaihissalaam came to the Prophet ﷺ and taught him all the five Salaah, and also told Him ﷺ about their stipulated time. Before the incident of Mi'raaj, only two times of Salaah was obligatory, one in the morning and one in the evening.

SUPPLICATIONS

How to Seek Forgiveness?

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِيْ مَا قَدَّمْتُ وَمَا أَخْرَتُ وَمَا
أَسْرَرْتُ وَمَا أَعْلَنْتُ وَمَا أَسْرَفْتُ وَمَا أَنْتَ
أَعْلَمُ بِهِ مِنْ أَنْتَ الْمُقَدْمُ وَأَنْتَ الْمُؤَخِّرُ لَا
إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ.

Translation

Forgive me of the earlier and later, open and secret (sins) and
that where I made transgression and that You knowest
better than I. You are the First and the Last. There is no god,
but You.

(Sahih Muslim: 771)



1} This Salaah has only Qiyaam (standing), which has four Takbeeraat and it has no Ruku' and no Sajdah either. (Sahih Al Bukhari: 1333)

2} One has to recite Suratul Fatihah and another Surah after the first Takbeer. Darood-e-Ibrahim after the second Takbeer, the Dua of Janaazah after the third, and do the Salaam (to exit the Salaah) after the fourth.

(Arwaa-ul-Ghaleel: 734)

3} It is permissible to recite aloud or recite silently in Salaat-ul-Janaazah.

(Nasa'i: 1986)

4} The Dua of Janaazah:

(Sunan Ibn Majah: 1498)

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَنِّيَا وَمِيَّتِنَا ، وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا ، وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا ،
وَذَكْرِنَا وَأَنْشَانَا ، اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَتْهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهْ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ ، وَمَنْ
تَوَفَّيْتْهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ ، اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمْنَا أَجْرَهُ
وَلَا تُضِلْنَا بَعْدَهُ .



Translation

O Allaah, forgive our living and our dead, those who are present and those who are absent, our young and our old, our males and our females. O Allaah, whomever of us You cause to live, let him live in Islam, and whomever of us You cause to die, let him die in (a state of) faith. O Allaah, do not deprive us of his reward, and do not let us go astray after him.

5} The Salaam to exit the Salaah has to be uttered aloud.

6} The Imam should stand near the head of the shroud if it is a man and near the middle (belly) if it is a woman.

(Sahih At-Tirmizi: 1034)

7} Ibne Umar رضي الله عنهما said: “It is permissible to raise hands while saying all the Takbeeraat of Salaat-ul-Janaazah.”

8} It is Sunnah to fold the hands around the chest in the Salaah.

(Sahih Abi Dawood: 759)

Memorisation of the Qur'an with Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سَبِّحْ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى (1) الَّذِي خَلَقَ فَسَوْى (2) وَالَّذِي قَدَّرَ
فَهَدَى (3) وَالَّذِي أَخْرَجَ الْمَرْعَى (4) فَجَعَلَهُ غُثَاءً أَخْوَى (5)
سَنُقْرِئُكَ فَلَا تَنْسَى (6) إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ إِنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْجَهْرَ وَمَا يَخْفِي
وَنُيَسِّرُكَ لِلْيُسْرَى (8) فَذَكِّرْ إِنْ نَفَعَتِ الْذِكْرَى (9) سَيَذَّكِرُ
مَنْ يَخْشِى (10) وَيَتَجَنَّبُهَا الْأَشْقَى (11) الَّذِي يَصْلَى النَّارَ
الْكُبْرَى (12) ثُمَّ لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْيَى (13) قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ تَزَكَّى
وَذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ فَصَلَّى (15) بَلْ تُؤْتِرُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا (16)
وَالْأُخْرَةُ خَيْرٌ وَّأَبْقَى (17) إِنَّ هَذَا لَفِي الصُّحْفِ الْأُولَى (18)
صُحْفِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَى (19)

Translation

- 1} Exalt the name of your Lord, the Most High,
- 2} Who created and proportioned
- 3} And who destined and [then] guided
- 4} And who brings out the pasture
- 5} And [then] makes it black stubble.
- 6} We will make you recite, [O Muhammad], and you will not forget,
- 7} Except what Allaah should will. Indeed, He knows what is declared and what is hidden.
- 8} And We will ease you toward ease.
- 9} So remind, if the reminder should benefit;
- 10} He who fears [Allaah] will be reminded.
- 11} But the wretched one will avoid it -
- 12} [He] who will [enter and] burn in the greatest Fire,
- 13} Neither dying therein nor living.
- 14} He has certainly succeeded who purifies himself
- 15} And mentions the name of his Lord and prays.
- 16} But you prefer the worldly life,
- 17} While the Hereafter is better and more enduring.
- 18} Indeed, this is in the former scriptures,
- 19} The scriptures of Ibraheem and Musa.

HIFZ-E-HADITH

Sadaqah

Memorisation of Hadith with Translation

عَنْ أَبِي، ذَرٍّ أَنَّ نَاسًا، مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالُوا لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ذَهَبَ أَهْلُ الدُّنْوِرِ بِالْأُجُورِ يُصَلِّوْنَ كَمَا نُصَلِّي وَيَصُومُونَ كَمَا نَصُومُ وَيَتَصَدَّقُونَ بِفُضُولِ أَمْوَالِهِمْ . قَالَ " أَوْلَيْسَ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ مَا تَصَدَّقُونَ إِنَّ بِكُلِّ تَسْبِيحةٍ صَدَقَةٌ وَكُلِّ تَكْبِيرٍ صَدَقَةٌ وَكُلِّ تَحْمِيدَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ وَكُلِّ تَهْلِيلَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ وَأَمْرٌ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ صَدَقَةٌ وَنَهْيٌ عَنْ مُنْكَرٍ صَدَقَةٌ .

Translation

Abu Darr (May Allaah be pleased with him) says, that some companions of the Prophet ﷺ said to Him ﷺ: O Allaah's apostle, the wealthy have preceded us in rewards. They pray the way we do, and they fast the way we do, and they give charity from their excessive wealth.

He ﷺ said, hasn't Allaah given you opportunities of giving charity?

Indeed,

Saying **SubhaanAllaah** every time is charity.

Saying **Allaahu Akbar** every time is charity, and

Saying **Alhamdulillaah** every time is charity.

Saying **La Ilaaaha Ill Allaah** is charity.

Enjoining what is good is charity,

Forbidding from evil is charity.

(Sahih Muslim: 1006)

MORAL STORY

Best Character of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ



Dear Children! Muhammad ﷺ was a great person with best character. Allaah testifies about the character of Muhammad ﷺ in Suratul Qalam 68:4

وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ

And indeed, You are of a great moral character

Today lets learn through an incident in the life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ that testifies His best character even before he was awarded Prophethood.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ received the first revelation from Allaah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala through Jibreel ﷺ at the age of 40 years in the cave of Mount Hira in the month of Ramazaan. The first five Aayaat of Suratul Alaq 96:1-5 were revealed to Muhammad ﷺ and He experienced such a thing for first time in his life and got scared. He rushed to his home in a fearful condition and said to his wife Khadija ﷺ, "Cover me! Cover me!" she covered him till his fear was subsided and then he said, "O Khadija, what is wrong with me?" Then he told her everything that had happened and said, 'I fear that something may happen to me.' Khadija ﷺ said:

قَالَتْ لَهُ خَدِيجَةُ كَلَّا أَبْشِرُ فَوَاللَّهِ لَا يُخْزِيَكَ اللَّهُ أَبْدًا وَاللَّهُ إِنَّكَ لَتَصِلُ
الرَّحْمَ وَتَصْدُقُ الْحَدِيثَ وَتَحْمِلُ الْكَلَّ وَتَكْسِبُ الْمَعْدُومَ وَتَقْرِي
الضَّيْفَ وَتُعِينُ عَلَى نَوَائِبِ الْحَقِّ

'Never! But have the glad tidings, for by Allaah, Allaah will never disgrace you as you keep good reactions with your Kith and kin, speak the truth, help the poor and the destitute, serve your guest generously and assist the deserving, calamity afflicted ones.'

(Sahih Muslim: 160)

(5 qualities are mentioned in Sahih Bukahri: 6982 & 1 more quality has been mention in Sahih Muslim: 160)

In this situation, Khadija  summarises the best character of Muhammad  in 6 points

- 1} Maintain good relations with kith and kin
- 2} Always speak the Truth
- 3} Help the poor and destitute
- 4} Serve the guests generously
- 5} Assist the deserving
- 6} Come forward and help at the time of calamities

From the above incident we learn that Prophet Muhammad  was a man of best character and we should inculcate His character in our personal life to be successful in this world and the hereafter

SPEECH FOR ANJUMAN

Hajj

الحمد لله وحده، والصلوة والسلام على من
لا نبي بعده، وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين،
أما بعد. فأعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

وَأَذْنَنَ فِي النَّاسِ بِالْحَجَّ يَأْتُوكَ رِجَالًا وَعَلَى كُلِّ
ضَامِرٍ يَأْتِينَ مِنْ كُلِّ فَجٍّ عَمِيقٍ.

Respected Faculty members and my dear Brothers / Sisters
The topic of my talk is “HAJJ”

Hajj is one of the five fundamental pillars of Islam on which
do the religion of Islam rest. The Prophet ﷺ says:

”بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ، شَهَادَةُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامُ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجَّ، وَصَوْمَرِ
رَمَضَانَ.”.

The foundation of Islam is based on five things. Bearing
witness that there is no one worthy of worship other than

Allaah, and that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allaah; Establishing Salaah; Giving Zakaah (the obligatory charity); **The Pilgrimage of Hajj;** and Fasting the month of Ramazaan.

(Sahih Bukhari: 8)

Hajj is obligatory, at least once in a lifetime, on the individual who is able to do it (both financially and physically).

The Prophet ﷺ has mentioned many virtues of Hajj. He ﷺ says:

أَلْحُجُّ الْمَبُرُورُ لِيُسَّ لَهُ جَزَاءٌ إِلَّا جَنَّةٌ

the reward of Hajj-e-Mabroor is nothing (else) but Paradise.

(Sahih Bukhari: 1773, Sahih Muslim: 1349)

There is a complete Surah in the Qur'an by the name Suratul Hajj. Allaah says in this very Surah:

وَأَذِنْ فِي النَّاسِ بِالْحَجَّ يَأْتُوكُرِجَالًا وَعَلَى كُلِّ ضَامِرٍ يَأْتِينَ مِنْ كُلِّ فَجْعَمِيقٍ

Announce to the people (the pilgrimage to) Hajj; they would come walking, and on every (kind of) lean camel, and from far far away.

(Suratul Hajj 22: 27)

مَنْ أَرَادَ الْحَجَّ فَلْيَتَعَجَّلْ، فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ يَمْرُضُ الْمَرِيضُ، وَتَضِلُّ الضَّالَّةُ، وَتَعْرِضُ الْحَاجَةُ

Whoever intends a Hajj, should hasten (in getting it done), because a person falls ill, or (sometime) something is lost (their conveyance etc), and (at times) a need arises. (Sunan Ibn Maajah: 2883)

I pray to Allaah that, "O Allaah, take us for this all important journey of Hajj, at least once in our lifetime, Aameen.

وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين

ACTIVITIES

Exercise - 1

Activity

- 1} What is the difference between good and bad omens?
- 2} Find out more about Masjid-e-Aqsa, Buraaq and Bait-ul-Ma'mur.
- 3} Narrate your experience of Namaaz-e-Janaza if you have attended any? (Not for girl students)

EXERCISE - 2

Asma Ul Husna – Memorise Remaining 19 Names of Allaah

Write them, colour them, make a chart and hang them at home

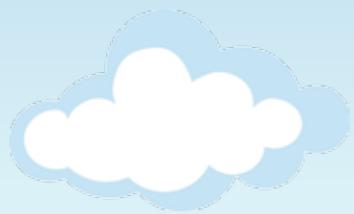
81} Al-Haseebu	91} Al-Ghaffaaru
82} Ash-Shaafi	92} Ar-Raoofu
83} Ar-Rafeequ	93} Al-Wahhaabu
84} Al-Mu'tee	94} Al-Jawaadu
85} Al-Muqeetu	95} As-Subboohu
86} As-Sayyidu	96} Al-Waarisu
87} At-Tayyibu	97} Ar-Rabbu
88} Al-Hakamu	98} Al-Aa'laa
89} Al-Akramu	99} Al-Ilaahu
90} Al-Barru	

EXERCISE – 3

Answer the Questions given below:

- 1] What is the remedy of the bad omen and suspicion?
- 2] If anyone swears by their mother or father, is it correct?
And why?
- 3] What is the meaning of TAMEEMAH?
- 4] What is meant by Israa and Mi'raaj?
- 5] What did the Prophet ﷺ do when he arrived at Masjid-e-Aqsa during his journey of Israa?
- 6] What is Sidrat-ul-Muntahaa and where is it?
- 7] In what state did the Prophet ﷺ see Ibraheem Alaihissalaam during the night of Mi'raaj?
- 8] What was the gift Allaah bestowed upon the Prophet ﷺ during the night of Mi'raaj?





EXERCISE – 4

Fill in the Blanks:

- 1] The incidents of Israa and Mi'raaj occurred in the phase of the Makkan life.
- 2] thousand angels enter Bait-ul-Mamoor every day, and; and their turn doesn't come again until
- 3] There are Takbeeraat in Salaat-ul-Janaazah.
- 4] When and passed away, the Prophet ﷺ was saddened.
- 5] Jibreel Alaihissalaam came down to the Prophet ﷺ with on the night of Israa.
- 6] On every sky, Allaah's closest and various welcomed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.



EXERCISE – 5

Memorise and Recite

- 1} Memorise the Dua of Salaat-ul-Janaazah and recite it.
- 2} Memorise and recite the Hadith of this Lesson.
- 3} Memorise the way of praying Salaat-ul-Janaazah and say it.
- 4} Memorise Suratul A'laa and recite it.

NOTES

NOTES

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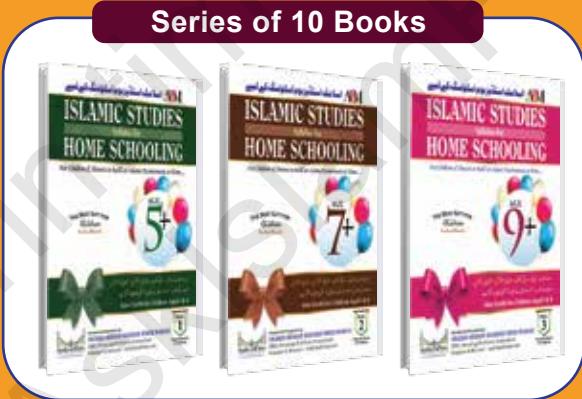
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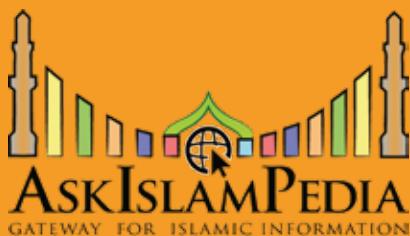
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