

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

*Oh Allah! Increase
me in knowledge*

3

LEVEL

Islamic Studies
For Children





Student Name

3

LEVEL

Islamic Studies For Children

A guide to the basic duaas, prayers, seerah and issues essential for children to learn and understand islam in the light of the Sunnah of the Prophet Peace be Upon Him.

CONTENT

Chapter	Contents	Page number
1	Bla bla bla	6
2	Bla bla bla	12

AQIDAH

Aqidah of Tawhid

The Aqidah of Tawhid is the core message that all the Messengers and Prophets of Allah gave so the people will know the purpose of life.

In Level 1 we learnt about the five pillars of Islam: Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakat and Hajj. Here we will be learning about the first pillar of Islam -The Shahadah.

The Shahadah (Giving witness) is the first essential criteria for anyone to accept Islam as their religion and become a Muslim. It is a testimony of faith.

The Shahadah has two parts:

- Firstly that we testify none has the right to be worshiped except Almighty Allah,
- Secondly that we testify that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the Final Messenger of Allah.

Here is Kalimah Shahadah which explains both these parts.



Kalimah Shahadah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

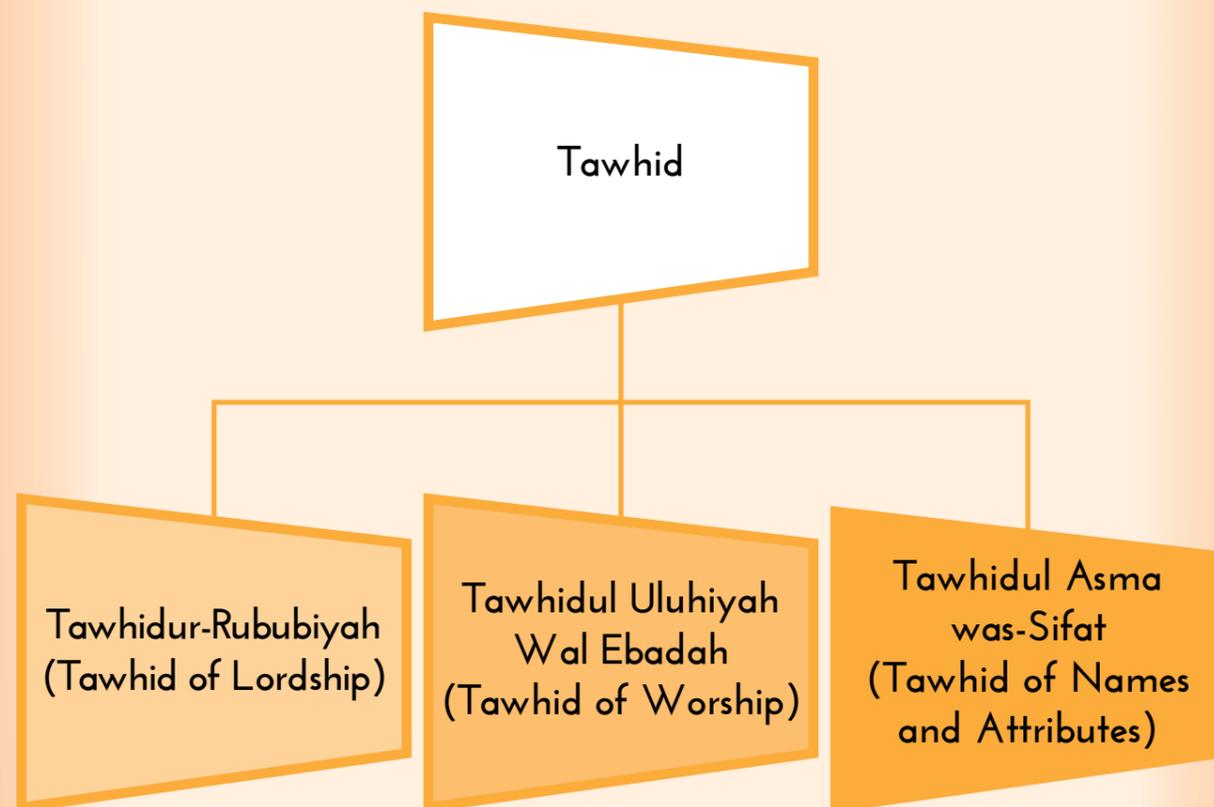
I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, He is one and has no partner,
And I also bear witness that Muhammad PBUH is His servant and messenger.

Shahadah: The First Part

To fully understand the first part of the Kalimah Shahadah better and its importance, we need to understand what it means to believe in Allah. It is critical to understand this because not only is this part of the Shahadah, but moreover, it is the first article of our faith.

Belief in Allah is called Tawhid. Tawhid is an Arabic term, which gives us the perfect and full significance of belief in the oneness of Allah.

To gain full understanding of Tawhid, we can divide it into three categories:



First Category: Tawhidur-Rububiyah (Tawhid of Lordship)

Tawhidur-Rububiyah is also known as Tawhid of Lordship.

This is to say and believe that Allah who has created everything, He is The Originator (ARABIC NAME OF ALLAH) of all creation and He all that exists from nothing.

He is the only One who gives life and will cause us to die and He is the only One who will raise us again.

That Allah is the One and only who has created everything and is sufficient to fulfil the need of his creation and provide for them.

Most people, even some non-Muslims believe, by instinct, that there is only One God who is the Creator () and the Sustainer ().

Even the people of Arabia when they were not Muslims believed in this category of Tawhid.

So, belief in ONLY the Tawhidur-Rububiyah does not make a good Muslim. More is required to have the full and correct belief in Allah.



Second Category:
Tawhidul Uluhiyah Wal Ebadah
(Tawhid of Worship)

Tawhidul Uluhiyah Wal Ebadah is also known as Tawhid of Worship.

Tawhid of Uluhiyah is related to our actions towards Allah.

These acts are called Ibadah (acts of worship) which includes things such as: supplication, slaughtering of animals, hope and fear, honouring our duty and word, praying, fasting, etc.

A human being fulfils their duty of worship to get closer to Allah, striving to please Him and attain His love. We do this to be true and good Muslims.

However, if our acts of worship are done for other than Allah or to get closer to anyone else, this is committing Shirk with Allah.

Shirk means to associate partners with Allah.
Shirk is the only sin that Allah will not forgive.

If a person dies while committing Shirk, Allah will not forgive him.

All the Messengers and the Prophets (peace be upon them all) called the people to this category of Tawhid.



Third Category:
Tawhid Al-Asmaa Was-Sifat
(Tawhid in the Names and Attributes)

Tawhid al-Asmaa Was-Sifat is also known as the Tawhid of the Names and Attributes (of Allah).

Every Muslim must believe in all the names and attributes of Allah which have been revealed to us in the Quran and that we are taught from the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (Salilahu alayhi wasalam).

We must believe that there is no one and nothing that can be compared to Allah as Allah is unique and above all things.

The following Surah is referred to as the touchstone of Tawhid and makes clear its principles.

TEXT AND TRANSLATION OF SURAH AL-IKLAAS (Surah No. 112)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ١
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ٢
لَمْ يَكِلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ٣
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ٤

In the name of Allah, The Merciful, The Gracious
Say: He is Allah, The One and Only
Allah is He on whom all depend
He has neither children, nor parents
And none is like Him

Shahadah: The Second Part

The second part of the Shahadah is testifying that Muhammad is the Final Messenger of Allah.

When we believe that the Prophet Muhammad (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) is the servant and Messenger of Allah, the meaning of this has four conditions which we must fulfil.

1. Obedience in following the commands of the Prophet Muhammad (Salilahu alayhi wasalam)	طَاعَتُهُ فِيْمَا أَمَرَ،
2. Testifying what He (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) has informed us of our duty to Allah and conveyed the religion of Islam through his impeccable example	وَ تَصَدِيقُهُ فِيْمَا أَخْبَرَ،
3. Avoiding what He (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) forbade us from and warned us to stay away from	وَ اجْتِنَابُ مَا نَهَى عَنْهُ وَ زَجَرَ،
4. And Allah must not be worshiped except in the way He (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) has approved and shown us through His clear example	وَ أَنْ لَا يُعْبَدَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ

Allah commands us clearly and various verses in the Noble Quran:

وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا

“And whatsoever the Messenger (Muhammad SAW) gives you, take it, and whatsoever he forbids you, abstain (from it)”

(Surah (No.59) Al-Hashr. : Verse 7)

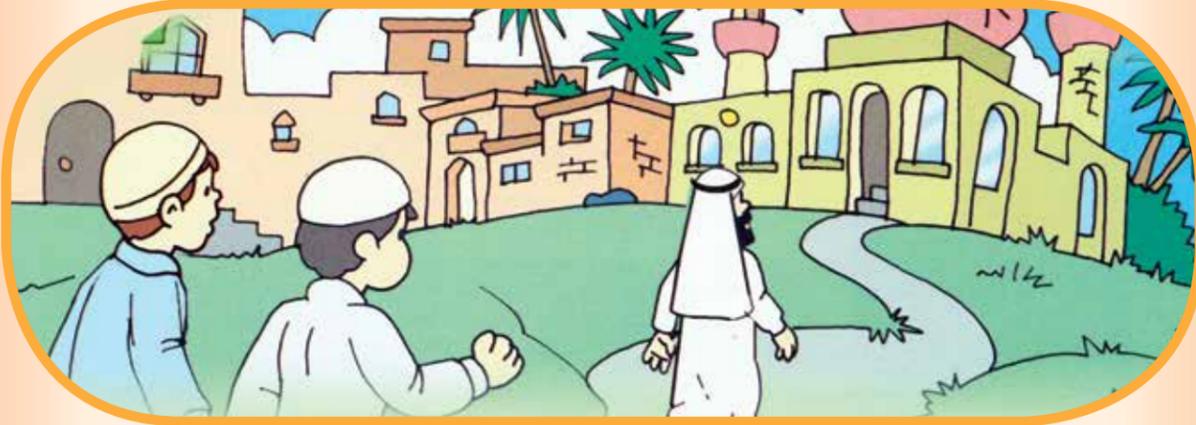
We will only go to Jannah if we believe and do what the Prophet Muhammad (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) has approved. Allah Almighty has described in the Quran about those who will enter the hellfire, they will shout regretfully:

يَوْمَ تَقَلَّبُ وُجُوهُهُمْ فِي النَّارِ يَقُولُونَ يَا لَيْتَنَا أَطَعْنَا اللَّهَ وَ أَطَعْنَا الرَّسُولَ

On the Day when their faces will be turned over in the Fire, they will say: “Oh, would that we had obeyed Allah and obeyed the Messenger (Muhammad Salilahu alayhi wasalam).”

(Surah (No.33) Al-Ahzab: Verse 66)

DU'A



Masjid (The Mosque)

Dear Children,

The Masjid is a special place where Allah alone is worshipped. We must respect it and keep it very clean and tidy. Our beloved Prophet Muhammad (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) taught us the etiquettes and manners of using the Masjid in the following way.

He (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) taught us that

- We should walk calmly towards the Masjid and should not run.
- We should be on our best behaviour and not speak about anything silly.
- We should not speak or laugh loudly because it will disturb others who are worshipping Allah.
- We should remember Allah by reciting the Quran, reading du'as and saying the words of remembrance of Allah.

There are du'as to be read while entering and leaving the masjid;
Understand them, memorise them and read them.



When entering the Masjid

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالسَّلَامِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

In the name of Allah, peace and blessings be upon the messenger of Allah.

○ Allah, open for me the doors of Your Mercy.



When leaving the Masjid

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالسَّلَامِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

In the name of Allah, peace and blessings be upon the messenger of Allah.

○ Allah, I ask your Grace.



Sleeping and Waking up

Allah has created the night for us to rest and sleep, and the day for us to be awake. It is better for us to not stay up late at night but to go to bed on time so we can wake up fresh and early in the morning. The etiquette for preparing for sleep are:

- We should do ablution
- Say Bismillah and dust our beds three times in case anything harmful is on it
- Sleep on our right side as this is healthier for us
- Complete the remembrance of Allah as taught to us by the Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam)

The Prophet P.B.U.H taught us the du'as and surahs to recite before we go to sleep to protect us from bad dreams and keep us safe.



When going to Sleep

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

O Allah! By Your name, I die and I live

بِاسْمِكَ رَبِّي وَضَعْتُ جَنْبِي وَبِكَ أَرْفَعُهُ
فَإِنْ أَمْسَكْتَ نَفْسِي فَارْحَمْهَا
وَإِنْ أَرْسَلْتَهَا فَاحْفَظْهَا بِمَا تَحْفَظُ بِهِ عِبَادَكَ الصَّالِحِينَ

By our Name, O my Lord, I lay on my side and by You I raise it. If you hold my soul then have mercy upon it, and if You release it, then protect it with what You protect Your righteous servants.

WHICH SURAHS?

When Waking Up

It is also important to read the morning du'a as soon as we wake up so we are remembering Allah before we start our day.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Praise be to Allah, who brought us back to life after He caused us to die, and to Him is the final return.



Dua for Entering and leaving your home and when travelling

When we are travelling we should as with everything, remember Allah first. It is important to read the du'a when we leave our house seeking Allah's protection and mercy of it and us. We need to memorise and recite the du'a for travelling whether we intend to travel by any method (walking, car, train or plane etc) to thank Allah for the ability and ease of travelling we have been blessed with. Finally we should remember to read the du'a for returning to our homes and the greeting of Salaam. It is all because of the grace and mercy of Allah that made it possible for us to complete our journey however long or short and return back to our homes safely.



When leaving the House

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

In the name of Allah, I have placed my trust in Allah, and there is neither power nor strength except by the will of Allah.

When returning and entering the House

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَ لَجْنَا وَ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

○ Allah, I ask You for good and safe entry and good and safe exit. By the Name of Allah, we enter and by the name of Allah we had departed, and we have placed our trust in our Lord, Allah.

Du'a to make the path of Jannah easy

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَ مَا قَرَّبَ إِلَيْهَا مِنْ قَوْلٍ وَ عَمَلٍ
وَ نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ النَّارِ وَ مَا قَرَّبَ إِلَيْهَا مِنْ قَوْلٍ وَ عَمَلٍ

○ Allah, we ask you for Jannah and all those sayings and actions which bring us close to it, and we seek refuge from the hellfire and from all those sayings and actions which will bring us closer to it.

HADITHS

Our Parents

Allah gave us to our parents as a gift. Our parents look after us - from when we were small babies they took care for us, they wash and change us, feed us, they give us toys and presents, they keep us warm and safe. When we are older they teach us the Qur'an and how to be good people. Allah has commanded us to be very good to our parents, and we always have to do what they say and show them kindness.

Allah commanded us to make Du'a for them saying:

رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا

○ my Lord! Have kindness on them (parents), as they brought me up when I was little.



Position of the Father

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
رَضِيَ الرَّبُّ فِي رِضَى الْوَالِدِ وَسَخَطُ الرَّبِّ فِي سَخَطِ الْوَالِدِ

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
"Allah's being pleased with you results from the father being pleased with you and Allah's displeasure results from the father's displeasure." (Thirmiti)

سنن الترمذی، کتاب البر و الصلة، باب ما فی فضل رضی الوالدين

Status of the Mothers

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ عُقُوقَ الْأُمَّهَاتِ

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
"Allah has made it unlawful for you to be undutiful to your mothers."
(Bukhari)

صحيح البخاري، كتاب الادب، عقوق الوالدين من الكبائر



Good Manners & Behaviour

Manners are what define a Muslim as we are those that follow the Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam), the best of examples for the whole of mankind.

The Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) taught us the correct manners and how to behave during different activities in our daily lives. A few of the sayings of the Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) below will help us to understand this and implement it these important principles in our lives. May Almighty Allah make us among those who have the best of manners.

Good Manners

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
إِنَّ مِنْ خِيَارِكُمْ أَحْسَنَكُمْ أَخْلَاقًا

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
"The best among you are those with good manners."

صحيح مسلم، كتاب الفضائل، أشد حياء من العذراء في خدرها

Hello Uncle Sam...



Doubtfulness and Truth

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
دَعْ مَا يَرِيْبُكَ إِلَى مَا لَا يَرِيْبُكَ فَإِنَّ الصِّدْقَ طُمَأْنِينَةٌ وَإِنَّ الكَذِبَ رِيْبَةٌ

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
"Give up what is doubtful to you for that which is not doubtful;
For truth is peace of mind and falsehood is doubtfulness"

سنن الترمذي، كتاب صِفَةِ الْقِيَامَةِ وَالرَّفَائِقِ وَالْوَرَعِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ اعقلها وتوكل



Mu'min and Cheating

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
يُطْبَعُ الْمُؤْمِنُ عَلَى الْخِلَالِ كُلِّهَا إِلَّا الْخِيَانَةَ وَالْكَذِبَ

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
A Muslim can be seen doing anything except cheating and lying

مسند أحمد، باقي مُسْنَدِ الْأَنْصَارِ، يطبع المؤمن على الخلال كلها إلا الخيانة والكذب

Abusing or harming a Muslim

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
سَبَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ فُسُوقٌ وَقِتَالُهُ كُفْرٌ

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
"Insulting and abusing a Muslim is sinful and fighting him is disbelief"

صحيح البخاري، كتاب الايمان، باب خَوْفِ الْمُؤْمِنِ أَنْ يَحْبَطَ عَمَلُهُ وَهُوَ لَا يَشْعُرُ



Focussing on things that Concern You

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
مِنْ حُسْنِ إِسْلَامِ الْمَرْءِ تَرْكُهُ مَا لَا يَعْنِيهِ

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
"Part of someone being a good Muslim is leaving alone that which does not concern them."

الجامع الصغير في أحاديث البشير النذير، المحدث: السيوطي



Showing Mercy

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمِ النَّاسَ لَا يَرْحَمُهُ اللَّهُ

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
"The one who does not show mercy to the people, Allah will not show mercy to him"

سنن الترمذي، كتاب الْبِرِّ وَالصَّلَاةِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، باب مَا جَاءَ فِي رَحْمَةِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ



Behaviour towards the Young and the Elderly

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يَرْحَمْ صَغِيرَنَا وَيُوقِرْ كَبِيرَنَا

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him said:
"He is not one of us who does not show mercy to the young ones and respect the elders"

سنن الترمذي، كتاب الْبِرِّ وَالصَّلَاةِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، باب مَا جَاءَ فِي رَحْمَةِ الصِّبْيَانِ



FIQH

Conditions of Prayers

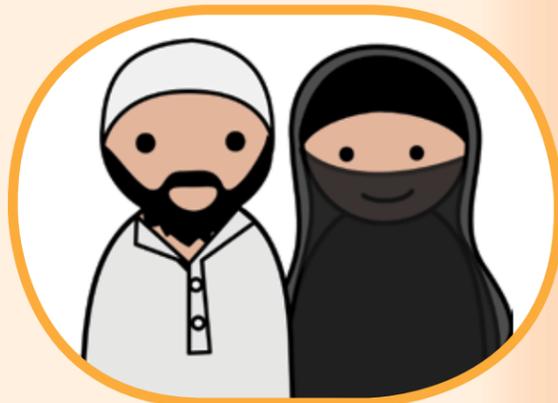
We pray to fulfil our duty and gain nearness to Allah.

However for our prayer to be performed properly the following preparations and conditions have to be met:

A. Taharah (Cleanliness)



B. Covering the "Awrah"



C. Entrance of the salah time



D. Face the qiblah



A. Taharah (Cleanliness):

Taharah (Cleanliness) requires:

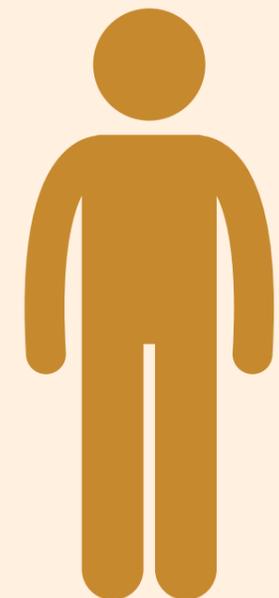
BODY	• Taharah (Cleanliness) of your body
CLOTHING	• Taharah (Cleanliness) of your clothing
CLEANING	• Taharah (Cleanliness) of the place at which the prayer is to be performed.

Purity of Body

Hadath is the Islamic concept of body impurity. SO the body should be pure from Hadath.

There are two types of Hadath

1. Minor Hadath
2. Major Hadath



Minor Hadath

Causes of Minor Hadath:

Natural discharges like urine, excrement, passing gas
Falling asleep, or unconsciousness of any kind.

These are known as "Nawaqidh al Wudu" (invalidation of ablution)

To remedy this it is required to do wudhu again.

Major Hadath

This type of impurity affects adults, and requires a particular way of washing the body to remedy it. This type of bathing is called Ghusl.

It is bathing in the following way:

- Wash your both hands three times. (If using a vessel to hold your water then do not enter your hands in the vessel before washing them)
- Wash the private parts to clean the impurity.
- Wash the hands again using soap or washing liquid.
- Perform wudhu (ablution)
- Wash your hair with three handfuls of water and rub them until the water reaches the roots of your hair properly.
- Then pour the water to wet your whole body
- Wash your feet.



B. Covering the "Awrah"

The Awrah is what is the appropriate and necessary covering of the body. For men it is required to cover oneself from the navel down to the knees. For the women it includes the whole body except the face and the hands.



C. Entrance of the Salah Time:



Every prayer has a specific start time and end time. It is not permissible to perform the prayer before the fixed time begins.

- Fajr begins at "Subha Saadiq" - (true dawn) The true dawn is when the morning white light appears across the full width of the sky and ends at the rising of the sun.
- The Dhuhr prayer starts after the sun passes its high point, (zenith at midday) and lasts until the shadow of an object is the same length as the object itself.
- The Asr prayer starts when the shadow of an object is the same length as the object itself and lasts until sunset.
- The Maghrib prayer begins when the sun sets, and lasts till the red light (twilight) has disappeared.
- The Isha'a prayer starts when the twilight is gone from the sky, and lasts until the rise of the "Subha Saadiq". IS THIS CORRECT? Should it be -

D. Facing the Qiblah:

When we are preparing to pray we face the direction of the Qiblah, this is the Ka'bah - the sacred mosque in Makkah, Saudi Arabia. No matter where we are in the world we face this direction.



Zakat

Zakat is the third Pillar of Islam. Zakat means purification and it is to purify our wealth and earnings, our hearts from selfishness and greed. This act of worship helps others who are less fortunate in our societies and helps the poor and the needy. This giving is not the same as the charitable gifts and donations we give out of kindness or generosity. It is the obligatory and compulsory equivalent of 2.5% of our wealth that we have accumulated over the year that is given to the poor.



Fasting during Ramadan

Fasting is the fourth pillar of Islam. Muslims are obliged to fast for the whole month of Ramadhan, the ninth month in the Islamic calendar. The fast starts from dawn (the start of the Fajr prayer) to dusk (until the start of the Maghrib prayer). In general, fasting in this month is an act of worship obligatory upon all Muslim adults. If someone denies it then he is out of the fold of Islam, however if they accept it as the obligatory act of worship but do not fast then they commit a big sin. May Allah grant us Guidance and Obedience.

The exception for those who don't need to fast are those on strictly required medication, those that are travelling and for small children.

During fasting it is not allowed to eat or drink, however, if someone eats or drinks by mistake or forgetfully then it will not affect their fasting.

Fasting helps to improve self-discipline, self-restraint and generosity. It also reminds us of the suffering of the poor, who may rarely get to eat well unlike we do when we open our fast after Maghrib.

To fast we need to make the intention for it in our heart. While fasting a person should make himself busy in the obedience and remembrance of Allah, by reciting the Quran and making lots of Du'a, especially when we break the fast.

The Du'a of breaking the fast is:

ذَهَبَ الظَّمَأُ وَابْتَلَّتْ الْعُرُوقُ وَثَبَتَ الْأَجْرُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

The thirst has gone and the veins are quenched and the reward is guaranteed if Allah wills.



Hajj

Hajj is the Fifth Pillar of Islam. Hajj is performed during the month of Dhul Hijjah, the twelfth month in the Islamic calendar. Hajj is an obligatory act of worship required to be completed once in a lifetime. However it is only obligatory for those Muslims who can afford it and are physically and mentally capable of completing it.

Hajj is performed only in the city of Makkah. Here Muslims from every country, colour, social status, and culture gather together to carry out the rituals of Hajj as one people. The rituals of the Hajj includes visiting the Ka'bah, making tawaf (going around the Kabah), running between the mountains of Safa and Marwah, staying in the places called Arafat, Mina and Muzdalifah and completing the stoning ritual at the Jamarat. All these actions show the unity of Muslims as they are all dressed the same and that they are all equal in the sight of the Allah striving for forgiveness and pleasing Allah.



Almost all of the rituals of the Hajj are related to the family of the Prophet Ibrahim (alayhi salaam). On the command of Allah he left his wife Hajirah and his young son Ismail (peace be upon them) in Makkah. The area of Makkah was a desert which had no cultivation, water or people living there. After a short time the water that Hajirah was carrying finished and young Ismail started crying out of thirst. Hajirah became worried and so went on top of a small mountain called Safa in order to look for help but found none. She then ran to another small mountain called Marwah in her search for help. She ran between these two mountains seven times seeking help for her son. During this time, Allah caused the Zam Zam water to flow from under the feet of young Ismail. Due to the well that even now still gushes thousands of litres of water became a settlement for people to live, this settlement is what we know today as Makkah.

When Ismail grew up the Prophet Ibrahim (alayhi salaam) visited him and rebuilt the first house of worship, The Kabah, which he built was on the original foundations of the mosque firsts put down by the Prophet Adam (alayhi salaam). The Prophet Ibrahim (alayhi salaam) saw a dream where he was sacrificing his son Ismail. His son advised his father, the Prophet Ibrahim (alayhi salaam) to fulfil the command of Allah by sacrificing him. So they both went on top of a mountain and on the way the Shaitan came and tried to distract the Prophet Ibrahim (alayhi salaam) three times. At each of those three places, the Prophet Ibrahim (alayhi salaam) repelled Shaitan by throwing stones at him. Those three spots are today known as the Jamarat. At the moment of sacrificing his son Ismail, Allah replaced him with lambs from Jannah. In the remembrance of this obedient act and total submission to Allah has made it Sunnah for us to slaughter an animal as part of the Hajj and this is done on the day of Eid ul-Adha.



SEERAH

Our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

He was born on the 9th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, in the year 570 CE, in the city of Makkah (Saudi Arabia).

As his father had died before his birth, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib became his guardian.

Abdul Muttalib was the respected head of the Tribe bani Hashim.

He became an orphan aged 6 when His Mother - Amina died.

When he was 25 years old, he married Khadijah- The first person to accept Islam

When he was 40 years old, the first verse of the Quran was revealed: "Iqra' bismi rabbik alladhi khalaq" (Read, in the Name of your Lord who created you (Surah (No.96) Al-Alaq: Verse 1

When he was 53 years old he migrated to Madinah al-Munawwarah. This is known as The Hijrah (AH) and is when the Islamic Calendar started

He passed away on the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 63 years old.

Some of our Prophet's Manners & Characteristics

1. Sound Intellect and perfectness

The Messenger (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) had an excellent, complete and sound intellect. No man has ever had an intellect as complete and perfect as his.

The Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) was a living example for all humans to follow. When his wife A'ishah (May Allah be pleased with her) was asked about His manners she said, His manners were the Qur'an. He was practicing all the commands and prohibitions mentioned in the Qur'an.

Allah, the Exalted, described the Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) saying: And indeed you are of a great moral character (Surah (No.68) Al-Qalam: Verse 4)

The Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) said: "Allah has sent me to perfect good manners and to do good deeds." (Bukhari)

Anas b. Malik served the Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) for ten years;

He said: "The prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) did not swear at anyone nor was he rude nor did he curse anyone." (Bukhari)

2. Kindness and Compassion

The Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) was the kindest of people, and this was shown in his treatment of children. The Messenger of Allah (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) lead the Salah in His mosque in Medina while he was carrying his grandchildren Hassan and Hussain on his shoulders.

3. Simplification and Ease

The Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) always sought to make things easy for people.

He (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) said:

"I start the prayer with the intention of lengthening it but when I hear a child crying I shorten the prayer, as I know it's mother would suffer from his screams" (Bukhari)

4. Generosity

Ibn Abbas said:

The Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) was the most generous of people.(REFERENCE?)

5. Truthfulness and Honesty

Even his enemies attested to his truthfulness. Abu Jahl, who was one of the harshest enemies of Islam, said: 'O Muhammad! I do not say that you are a liar! I only deny what you brought and what you call people to.'

The Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) was well known for his honesty. The pagans of Makkah would leave their valuables with him for safe keeping even after they had threatened him with harm and hardships.

6. Always Seeking the Moderate Path

A'ishah said:

The Prophet (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) was not given a choice between two matters, except that he chose the easier of the two, as long as it was not a sinful act." (REFERENCE)

7. Pleasant Facial Expression

Abdullah bin al-Harith said:

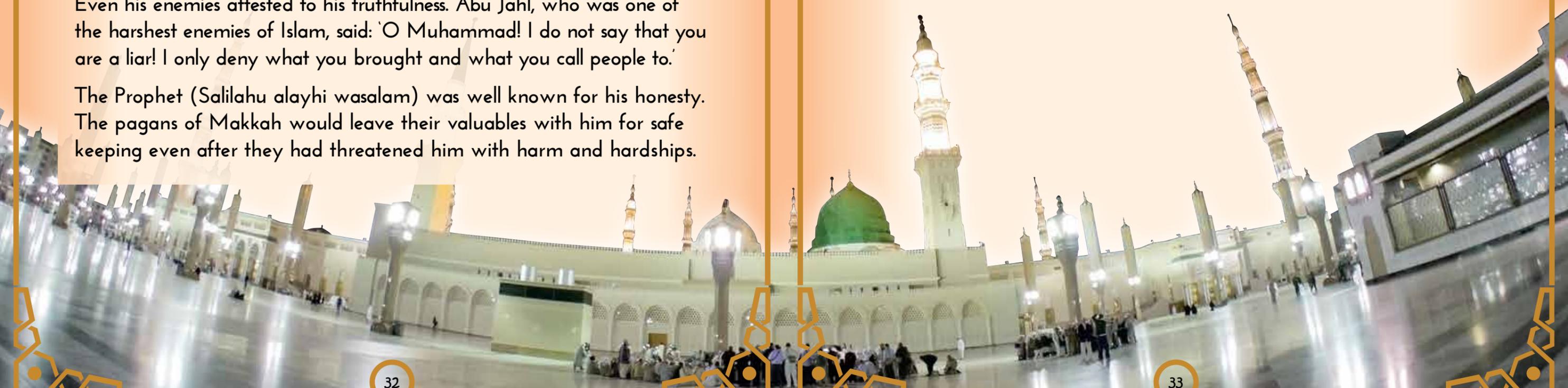
I have never seen a man who smiled as much as the Messenger of Allah (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) (Tirmidhi)

8. Humbleness

The Messenger of Allah (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) was the most humble person. He was so humble that if a stranger were to enter the mosque and approach the Prophet while he was sitting with his companions, one would not be able to distinguish him from his companions.

9. Patience

The Messenger (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) was patient with his people before calling them to Islam; as they would worship idols and do sinful acts. He was patient and tolerant with the abuse and harm he suffered at the hands of the pagans.



NASHEED MY PARENTS

Of all the people that I know,
Respect and honour I must show,
To Mother and to Father too,
For the wonderful things they always do.

My Mother works so hard for me,
She is as patient as can be,
My every need she tries to meet,
For isn't Jannah beneath her feet? (weak hadith?)

Father who is strong and wise,
Does his utmost while he tries,
To be maintainer and protector too,
Like Almighty Allah told him to.

So next to Allah we then obey,
The Prophet, lest we go astray,
And never should we undermine,
Our parents who are next in line

Our parents we can never repay
For their welfare we must pray,
And try to make them happy too,
They are precious, that is true.

And Allah's word I always hear,
In their old age keep them near,
Mercy and kindness we must show,
It's what everyone should know.



SURAHS

For Level 3

No	Name	Meaning	Description
102	At-Takathur	The Piling Up,	Rivalry in World Increases, Competition, Greed for More and More
103	Al-Asr	The Time, The Declining Day,	The foundation of Success and how to obtain it
104	Al-Humaza	The Slanderer	Those who are behind worldly wealth.
105	Al-Fil	The Elephant	Story of Abrah
106	Quraysh	Quraysh	Story of Business trip of Quraish
107	Al-Ma'un	The Neighbourly Assistance,	Small Kindnesses, Almsgiving, Assistance

Revision of previous suras:

No	Name	Meaning	Description
108	Al-Kawthar	Abundance, Plenty, Good in Abundance	Name of the lake the prophet will be given on the Day of Judgment
109	Al-Kafirun	The Disbelievers, The Kafirs, Those Who Deny the Truth	Declaring your faith
110	An-Nasr	The Help, Divine Support, Victory, Succour	The last complete surah revealed before Muhammad's death.
111	Al-Masad	The Plaited Rope, The Palm Fibre, The Twisted Strands	The hostility of Muhammad (Salilahu alayhi wasalam) uncle Abu Lahab.
112	Al-Ikhlās	Purity of Faith, The Fidelity, The Declaration of [God's] Perfection	The oneness of God - Defining Tawhid
113	Al-Falaq	The Daybreak, Dawn, The Rising Dawn	Best to seek protection
114	Al-Nas	Mankind, Men	Best to seek protection

