

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

*Oh Allah! Increase
me in knowledge*

3

LEVEL

Islamic Studies For Children



Dear Children,

Welcome to Islamic Studies Level 3.
By the end of this level you will have learnt:

- Full understanding of Tawhid and the correct meaning of belief in the Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam
 - New Du'as and Hadiths
- Preparations and conditions of the Prayer, the Zakat, the Fasting and the Hajj
- Some of the biography and characteristics of Muhammad Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam

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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 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 MOST

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 Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam is the Final Messenger of Allah.
- Here is the 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 Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam is His Servant and Messenger.

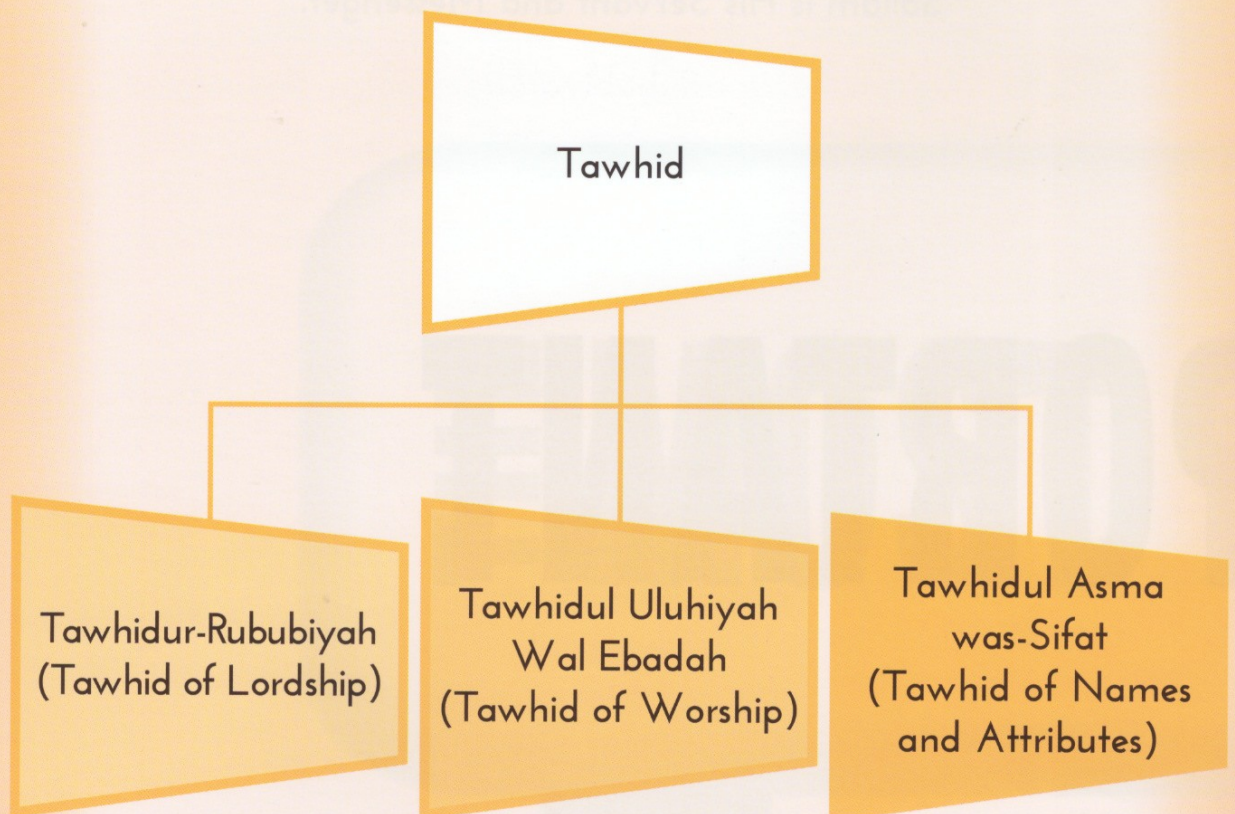
IMPORTANT

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 Imaan.

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 created everything, is The Originator (**الْمُبْدِئُ**) of all creation and 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 has the power to, and will raise us up again.

That Allah is the One and only who has created everything and is sufficient to fulfil the needs 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 (**الْخَالِقُ**) and the Sustainer (**الرَّازِقُ**).

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

So, belief in ONLY 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, hope and fear, honouring our duty and word, praying, fasting, etc.

Human beings fulfil 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.

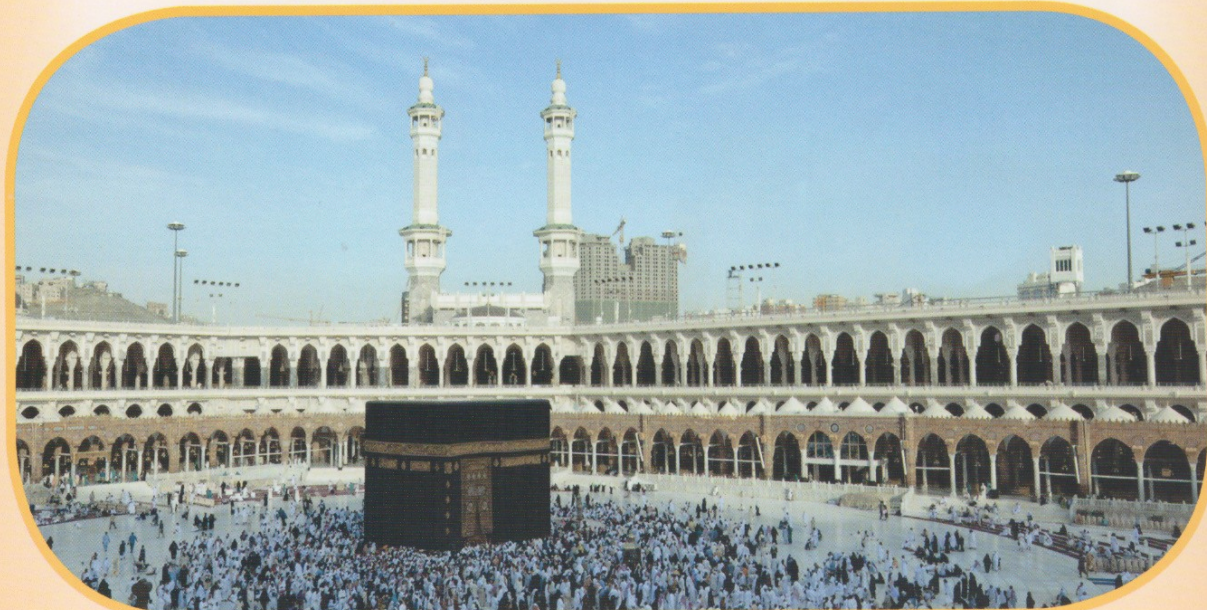
However, if our acts of worship are done for other than Allah or to get closer to anyone else, this is committing Shirk with Allah.

Shirk is the sin of associating 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 Alayhimus Sallam 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 which we are taught from the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam.

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.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ (١) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ (٢) لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ (٣) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝ (٤)

Say: He is Allah, The One and Only Allah is He on whom all depend and He provides for all. He has neither children, nor parents And none is like Him. SURAH AL-IKLAAS 112

Task - Q&A

1. What are the two parts of the Shahadah?
2. What is the Kalimah Shahadah and its meaning?
3. What is Tawhid?
4. What are the three categories of Tawhid?
5. What is Tawhidur-Rububiyah?
6. Can only Tawhidur-Rububiyah make a good Muslim?
7. What is Tawhidul Uluhiyah Wal Ebadah?
8. What are the actions of Ibadah?
9. What is Shirk?
10. What is Tawhid Al-Asmaa Was-Sifat?

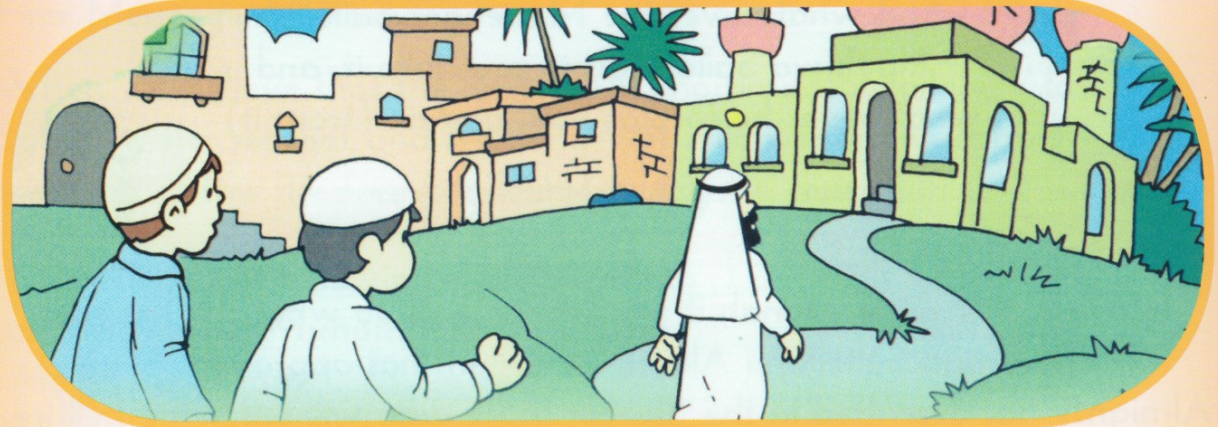
Shahadah: The Second Part

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

When we believe that the Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam is the servant and Messenger of Allah, then the correct meaning of this has four conditions which we must fulfil.

1. Obedience in following the commands of the Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam	طَاعَتُهُ فِيمَا أَمَرَ،
2. Testifying what He Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam has informed us of the past and the future which were unknown to us	وَتَصْدِيقُهُ فِيمَا أَخْبَرَ،
3. Avoiding what He Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam forbade us to do and warned us to stay away from	وَاجْتِنَابُ مَا نَهَى عَنْهُ وَزَجَرَ،
4. And Allah must not be worshiped except in the way He Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam has approved and shown us through His clear example	وَأَنْ لَا يُعْبَدَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِمَا شَرَعَ

DU'AS



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 Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam taught us the etiquettes and manners of using the Masjid in the following way.

He Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam 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.

Enter with the right foot first



Leave with the left foot first



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.

O 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.

O Allah, I ask for 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 Wudhu.
- Say Bismillah and dust our beds 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 Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam.

The Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam taught us the Du'as and Surahs to recite before we go to sleep to protect us from bad dreams and to keep us safe.



Du'a when Going to Sleep

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

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

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

By Your Name, O my Lord, I lay on my side and by Your Name I raise it. If You withhold my life from me then have mercy upon it, and if You free it, then protect it with what You protect Your righteous servants from.

For added protection it is recommended to recite the following Surahs :

1) Surah 112 Al-Ikhlās 2) Surah Al-Falaq 113 and 3) Surah AN-Naas 114

Then blow into the palms of your hands and wipe over your body lightly and quickly from your head to your feet.

Du'a 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.



Du'a 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. 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.



Du'a 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.

Du'a when returning and entering the House:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

O 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

O 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 of 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

O 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 وَ سَخَطَ الرَّبُّ فِي سَخَطِ الْوَالِدِ

The Messenger of Allah, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam 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."

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

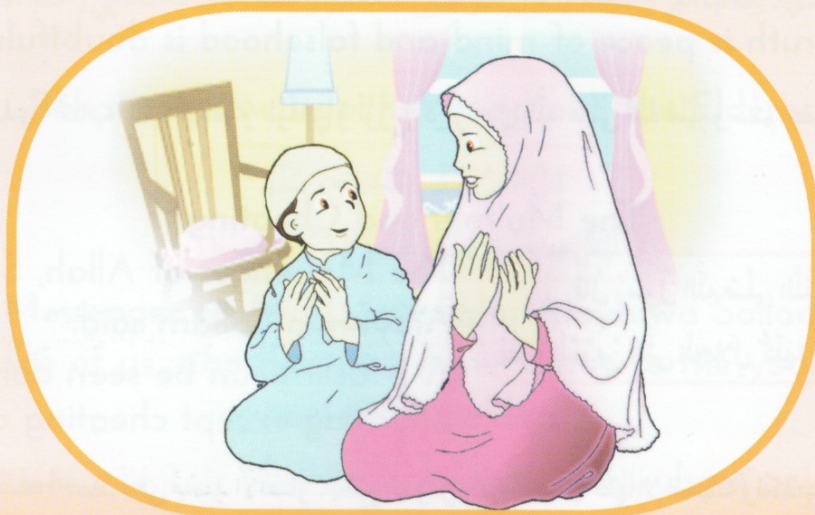
Status of the Mother

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

The Messenger of Allah, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam said:

"Allah has made it unlawful for you to be undutiful to your mothers."

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 Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam, the best of example for the whole of mankind.

The Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam taught us the correct manners and how to behave during different activities in our daily lives. A few of the sayings of the Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam below will help us to understand this and implement these important principles in our lives.

May Almighty Allah make us among those who have the best of manners.

Good Manners

The Messenger of Allah, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam said:

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

"The best among you are those with good manners."

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



Doubtfulness and Truth

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
دَعْ مَا يُرِيكَ إِلَى مَا لَا يُرِيكَ فَإِنَّ الصِّدْقَ طُمَأْنِينَةٌ وَإِنَّ الْكَذِبَ رَيْبٌ

The Messenger of Allah, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam 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 صفة القيامة والرقائق والورع عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم اعقلها وتوكل



The Mu'min and Cheating

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

The Messenger of Allah, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam said:
A Muslim can be seen doing anything except cheating and lying

مسند أحمد. باقى 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, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam said:
"Insulting and abusing a Muslim is sinful and fighting him is disbelief"

صحيح البخاري . كِتَابُ الْإِيمَانِ . بَابُ 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, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam 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

Oh, thank you...



Showing Mercy

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

The Messenger of Allah, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam said:
"The one who does not show mercy to the people, Allah will not show mercy to him"

سنن الترمذي . كِتَابُ الْبِرِّ وَالصَّلَةِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ . بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي رَحْمَةِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ



Behaviour towards the Young and the Elderly

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

The Messenger of Allah, Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam said:
"He is not one of us who does not show mercy to the young ones and respect the elders"

سنن الترمذي . كِتَابُ الْبِرِّ وَالصَّلَةِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ . بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي رَحْمَةِ الصِّبْيَانِ



FIQH

Detailed knowledge of understanding as well as
how to act upon Islamic practices

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. Facing the Qiblah



A. Taharah (Cleanliness)

Taharah (Cleanliness) requires the following:

BODY

- Taharah of your body

CLOTHING

- Taharah of your clothing

CLEANING

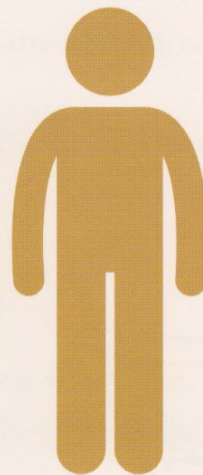
- Taharah of place of prayer

Taharah of Body

Hadath is the Islamic concept of impurity of the body. 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 Wuduh" (invalidation of ablution)

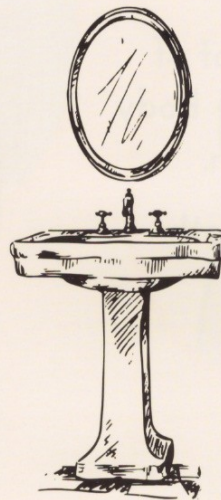
To remedy this, it is required to do Wudhu again.

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.
- Wash your hair with water and rub them until the water reaches the roots of your hair properly.
- Then pour the water to wet your whole body.
- Finish by washing both 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 and shoulders. 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 remains until the Sun begins to set.
- The Magrib prayer begins when the sun sets, and lasts till the red light (twilight) has disappeared.
- The Isha prayer starts when the twilight is gone from the sky, and lasts until the middle of the night.

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.



Task Q&A

1. What are the four conditions of Prayer?
2. What does Taharah require?
3. What are the Causes of Minor Hadath?
4. How do you take Ghusl?
5. What is Awrah?
6. What are the start times and end times of the 5 salahs?

Zakat

Zakat is the third Pillar of Islam. Zakat means purification and it is to purify our wealth and earnings, as well as 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 and is then given to the poor.



Task - Q&A

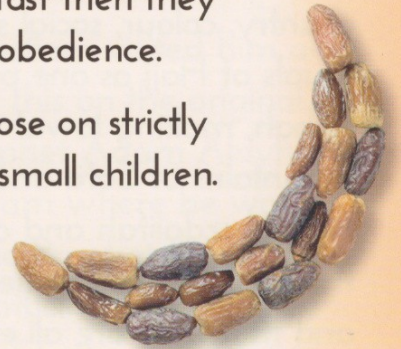
1. What is Zakat?
2. What is the percentage of obligatory Zakat?

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 وَأَبْتَلَّتِ الْعُرُوقُ وَثَبَتَ الْأَجْرُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

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

Task Q&A

1. What is Fasting?
2. Who has the exception from fasting?
3. What are the worldly benefits of fasting?
4. What is the Du'a of breaking the fast and what does it mean?

Hajj

Hajj is the Fifth Pillar of Islam. Hajj is performed during the month of Dhul Hijjah, the twelve 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 Kabah, 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 Allah striving for forgiveness and pleasing Allah.

Almost all of the rituals of the Hajj are related to the family of the Prophet Ibrahim Alayhis Sallam. On the command of Allah he left his wife Hajirah and his young son Ismail Alayhimus Sallam 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 a day 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 Alayhis Sallam visited him and rebuilt the first house of worship, The Kabah. He built this on the original foundations of the mosque first put down by the Prophet Adam Alayhis Sallam. The Prophet Ibrahim Alayhissalam saw a dream where he was sacrificing his son Ismail. His son advised his father, the Prophet Ibrahim Alayhis Sallam 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 Alayhis Sallam three times. At each of those three places, the Prophet Ibrahim Alayhis Sallam 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 a Ram from Jannah. In the remembrance of this obedient act and total submission to Allah, 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, the 10th Dhul Hijjah.

Task Q&A

1. What is Hajj?
2. Who is the Hajj obligatory for?
3. What are the rituals of the Hajj?
4. What do the actions of Hajj show us?
5. The rituals of the Hajj are related to which prophets, and how?
6. Who built the Ka'bah?
7. What was the dream of Ibrahim Alayhis Sallam?



SEERAH

Our Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam

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 Bani Hashim tribe.

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 rabbikalladhi khalaq"

Meaning: Read, in the name of your Lord who created you.
(Surah 96 Al-Alaq : 1)

When He was 53 years old He did Hijrah (migrated) to Madinah Tayibah. The Islamic calendar starts from this event.

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 Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam had a complete and sound intellect. No man has ever had an intellect as complete and perfect as His.

The Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam was a living example for all humans to follow. When his wife A'ishah Radiyallahu Anha 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 in his daily life.

Allah, the Exalted, described the Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam saying:

"And indeed you are of a great moral character"

(Surah 68 Al-Qalam: Verse 4)

The Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam said: *"Allah has sent me to perfect good manners and to do good deeds."* (al-Bukhari)

Anas b. Malik served the Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam for ten years;

He said: *"The prophet Sallallahu Alayhi Wasalam did not swear at anyone, nor was he rude, nor did he curse anyone."* (al-Bukhari)



2. Kindness and Compassion

The Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam was the kindest of people, and this was also shown in his treatment of children. The Messenger of Allah Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam lead the Salah in His mosque in Medina Tayibah while he was carrying his grandchildren Hassan and Hussain Radiyallahu Anhuma on His shoulders.

3. Simplification and Ease

The Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam always sought to make things easy for people.

He Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam 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 its mother would suffer from his screams" (al-Bukhari)

4. Generosity

Ibn Abbas Radiyallahu Anhu said:

The Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam was the most generous of people.

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 Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam 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 Radiyallahu Anha said:

"The Prophet Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam was not given a choice between two matters, except that he chose the easier of the two." (al-Bukhari)

7. Pleasant Facial Expression

Abdullah bin al-Harith Radiyallahu Anhu said:

"I have never seen a man who smiled as much as the Messenger of Allah Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam." (Tirmidhi)

8. Humbleness

The Messenger of Allah Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam 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 Sallallahu Alayhiwa Sallam endured many hardships from his family and his people when calling them to Islam. Despite their ill-treatment of Him, which even included the throwing of dirt and intestines of a camel upon Him as He prayed, physically hurt Him, strangled Him, caused Him to bleed, and threatened Him with His life constantly, He was patient, tolerant and maintained His impeccable character and good virtue throughout.

Task - Q&A

1. When was the Prophet Muhammad born?
2. Who was the grandfather of the Prophet Mohammad?
3. What was the name of the mother of the Prophet Mohammad and when did she die?
4. To whom and when did the Prophet Mohammad got married?
5. What is the Hijrah?
6. When did the Prophet Mohammad pass away?

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.

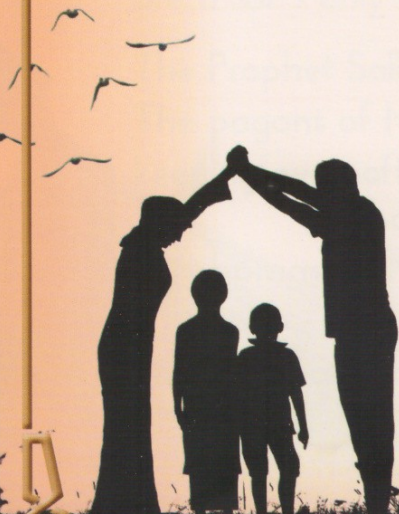
My Mother works so hard for me,
She is as patient as can be,
My every need she tries to meet,
For isn't Jannah beneath her feet?

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.





First published in 2014

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May Almighty Allah reward all those who helped & contributed in compiling this publication.

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