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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



Unit Two 2

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Introductory Lesson

A- What does Iman mean?

Iman is the **belief** in something or some one. As Muslims Iman means that we believe in **Islam** as a true religion. Muslim's iman includes the followings:

- 1- Muslims believe that **Allah** ﷻ is **One** and there is no God but Allah.
 - 2- Muslims believe that **Allah** ﷻ is the **only One** that they should **worship**.
 - 3- Muslims believe in the **six** pillars (Arkan) of **Iman**.
 - 4- Muslims believe that Mohammed ﷺ is a true messenger of **Allah** ﷻ.
 - 5- Muslims believe that **Islam** is the **true** religion of Allah.
- Fill in the circle with what you should believe in

I Am Muslimah this is the
Circle of my Iman



B-People and Iman

A-The believers:

The believers are people who **believe in Allah**. Examples of the believers are:

1- The Mu'min

The Mu'mins are the **true believers** in Allah and His Prophet. They give up their wealth and even their lives for Allah.

2- The Muslim

A Muslim is a person who respects the laws of Allah and submits to the will of Allah. He believes in the six pillars (Arkan) of Iman and the five pillars of Islam.

B-The disbelievers:

The disbelievers are people who do not believe in Allah. Examples of the disbelievers are:

1- The Kaafir

This is a person who is **not a believer** of Allah. Kaafirs are **cursed** by Allah, His angels and all mankind.

2- The Mushrik

A Mushrik believes that Allah ﷻ has **a partner**. Mushrik believes that there are other gods with Allah. Allah told us to **turn away** from the mushriks and to follow Allah's commands.

C-Belief in Allah's Revealed Books

Allah sent **messengers** to guide people to **worship Allah alone**. Allah sent with each prophet **a book** to **teach** his people how to worship Allah.



I am Muslim
I believe in Allah's books.

D-The Quran

Quran is one of Allah's books which was revealed to Prophet Mohammed ^s through the angel Jibreel ^a. It was revealed over a period of 23 years. It contains 114 Surahs (chapters) and over 6000 ayahs (verses).

Activities

1-My Islamic Dictionary

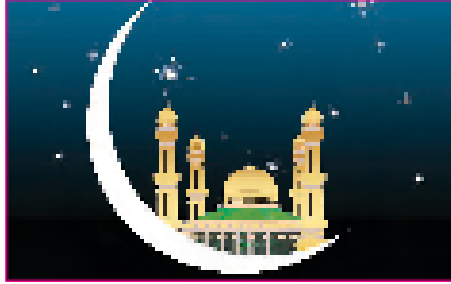
Write the definition of each term



Term	Definition
The Mushrik	
The Kaafir	
The Muslim	
The Mu'min	
Iman	

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Three Levels of Faith



There are three levels of faith a person can attain. The first level is Islam, the second level is Iman and the third level is Ihsan.

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: (كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَارِزًا يَوْمًا لِلنَّاسِ، فَأَتَاهُ جِبْرِيلُ فَقَالَ، مَا الْإِيمَانُ قَالَ، الْإِيمَانُ أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَبِلِقَائِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْبَعْثِ، قَالَ مَا الْإِسْلَامُ، قَالَ الْإِسْلَامُ أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكَ بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَتَقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ وَتُؤَدِّيَ الزَّكَاةَ الْمَفْرُوضَةَ وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ، قَالَ مَا الْإِحْسَانُ، قَالَ أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكَ). (رواه مسلم)

A- What is Islam?

The Messenger of Allah (may the blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: Islam is to testify that there is no god but Allah and Muhammed is the Messenger of Allah, to perform the prayers, to pay the Zakaah to fast in Ramadan, and to make the pilgrimage to the House if you are able to do so.

Activity 1

Fill in the table with the suitable Information from the above Hadeeth:



Five Islamic Obligations

B- What is Iman?

Angel Jibreel asked the Prophet about Iman.

He (the Prophet) said: It is to believe in Allah, His angels, His books, His messengers, the Last Day, and to believe in divine destiny, both the good and the evil thereof.

Activity 2

Fill in the table with the suitable Information from the above Hadeeth:



The six pillars of Iman

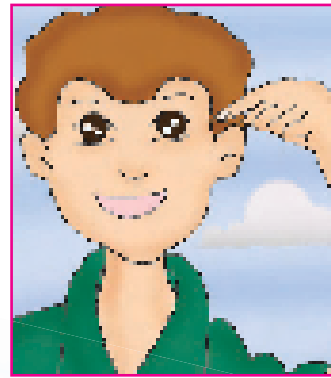
What is Ihsan?

Angel Jibreel asked the Prophet about Ihsan.

He (the Prophet ﷺ) said: It is to worship Allah as if you are seeing him, and while you see Him not yet truly He sees you.

Think:

If you believe that Allah sees every action that you do how would you act?



Activity 3

What is Ihsan?



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Quran (1)



The Characteristics of the Quran

Quran is the **Holy** and the **Noble book** of Almighty **Allah** which He sent to his messenger ^s through Angel Jibreel ^a as a **mercy** and **guidance** to all mankind.

Tell the story of the Quran Revelation by Angel Jibreel in the cave of Hira to your classmates

Quran is **not** like any other book because it is the **book** of **Allah**. Quran is given many names by Allah, these names describe the characters of Quran. In this lesson you will learn some of the names and characteristics of the Quran mentioned by Allah.

1- Quran guides people and teaches them the best way of manners and conducts.

Hudan lilnnas

2- The Quran is great

Adheem

قال تعالى: (وَالْقُرْآنَ الْعَظِيمَ) (الحجر: ٨٧)
“...and the Grand Quran.” [Al-Hijr:87]

3- The Quran is glorious

Majeed

قال تعالى: (بَلْ هُوَ قُرْآنٌ مَّجِيدٌ) (البروج: ٢١)
“Indeed, it is a glorious Quran.” (Al-Burooj:21)

4- The Quran is noble, valuable and rare

Kareem

قال تعالى: (إِنَّهُ لَقُرْآنٌ كَرِيمٌ) (الواقعة: ٧٧)
“That this is indeed a Quran Most Honorable”
[Al-Waqia:77]

5- Quran is revealed in Arabic language

Arabiyyan

قال تعالى: (وَكَذَلِكَ أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا) (الشورى: ٧)

Match the names of the Quran with their meanings:

1-	2-	3-	4-
1	Arabiyyan	a	noble
2	Azeem	b	glorious
3	Kareem	c	great
4	Majeed	d	revealed in Arabic language

I learn that: _____



1- Quran is the **words of Allah**, sent down to Prophet Muhammad ^S through the Angel Jibreel.

2- The Quran was sent to **guide** mankind to the **right path**.

3- The Quran came in the **Arabic** language, the language of the Prophet Muhammad ^S and his people in order that it might be understood by them. We have to read the Quran in Arabic.

4- It is important for us to always **read**, hear, understand and memorize the Quran.

Answer?

1-What is the Quran?

2- Why was the Quran sent?

3-In which language did the Quran come?

4-What are our duties towards the Quran?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Quran (2) Quran Preservation



A- The Quran will forever be preserved by Almighty Allah

قال تعالى: (إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّزْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ). (الحجر: ٩)

Allah says in the Noble Quran what means:

“Surely We have revealed the Reminder, and Surely We are its Guardian” (Al Hjr: 9)

Almighty Allah has **promised** to **preserve** the Quran against any attempt to destroy or **corrupt** it, because Allah ^y is **guarding** the Quran it will always remain **pure**.

B-During the life of the Prophet

Most of the Prophet's companions learned the Quran **by heart**. Upon the command of the Prophet ^s, the companions used to write what was revealed of the Holy Quran on palm branches, stripped of leaves, parchment, shoulder bones and stone tablets.. About 40 people were involved in this task.

C-During the life of Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Assiddeeq:

When **Abu Bakr** Assiddeeq ^d became Caliph after the Prophet ^s had **died**, a large number of the **companions** who learned the Quran by heart were **killed** during the **war** against the people who **rejected Islam** after the death of the Prophet (Apostasy War). **Omar Bin Al khatab** ^d advised Abu Bakr to **collect** the **Quran** and to put it in one volume. Abu Bakr called for **Zayd Bin Thabet** and asked him to **collect** the Quran in **one book**, which became known as “**Mos’haf**”. it was kept with the Prophet’s wife “**Hafsa**” ^g.

D-During Sayyiduna Othman

In Othman’s days, **readers** began to recite the Quran in **different ways** (dialects) as Islam **reached** many **countries**. Othman ^d then had various copies made based on the original copy with Hafsa and sent it to different countries.

Great Muslims

HAFSAH BINT OMAR ^g

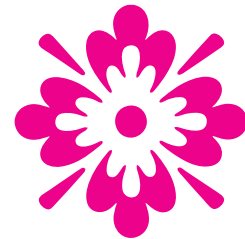
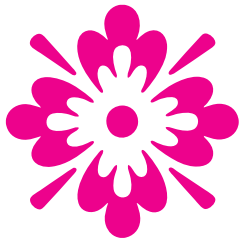
Hafsa, may Allah be pleased with her, was the daughter of Sayyiduna Umar ibn al Khattab and a wife of the Prophet peace be upon him.

Great Muslims

Zaid ibn Thabit (11BH-51H), ^d

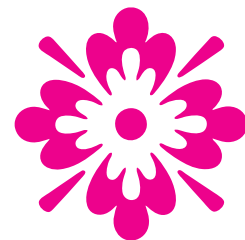
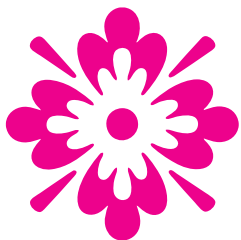
He embraced Islam at the early age of 11 and learned the Quran and perfected its recitation and learned other branches of knowledge.

Zaid was the one that compiled the Quran during the lifetime of the Prophet and he compiled into a book during the caliphate of Abu Bakr. He was also given the responsibility of writing the copies of the Quran during the caliphate of Uthman.



Apostasy in Islam (ridda)

Is commonly defined as the rejection of Islam in word or deed by a person who has been a Muslim.



The Companions of the Prophets (pbuh)

What I know about them

Abu Bakr

d

Zayd

d

Hafsa

g

Othman

d

Omar Bin Al khatab

d

Revision

Question One:

Match the word with a suitable definition:

1- Al Zikr

2- Monotheism

3- Abu Bakr

4- Zaid ibn Thabit

5- Jibreel

A-The first Caliph in Islamic History

B- compiled the Quran into a book

C- A name of the Quran

D-Allah's Angel

E- The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----

Question Two

True or False:

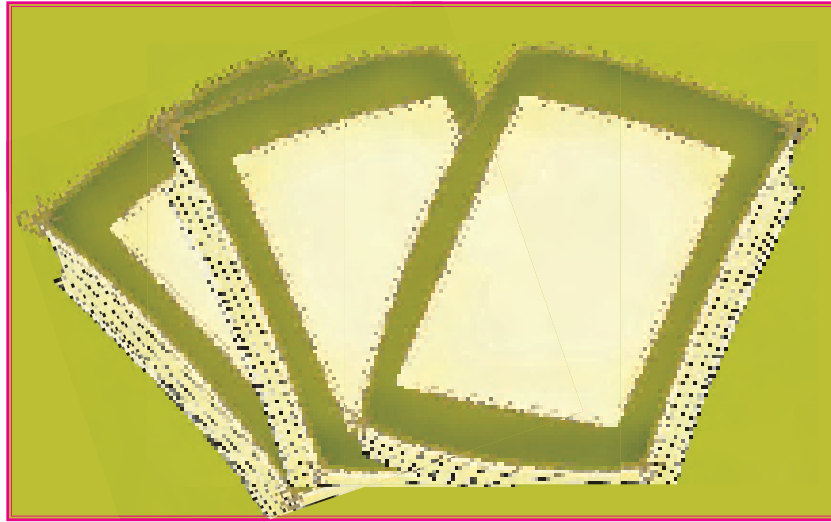
1-Riddah is commonly defined as the rejection of Islam in word or deed by a person who has been a Muslim.()

2- Zayd collected the Quran in one book during the time of Ummar.()

3- The Prophet (peace be upon him) was 25 years old when the Quran began to be revealed to him.()

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Belief in Allah's Books



You have learnt that Muslims believe that Allah revealed books to His messengers to lead and guide mankind for the right way. They taught them wisdom and the oneness of Allah by these books.

A- What did Allah's books teach people?

قال تعالى: (لَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا رُسُلَنَا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا مَعَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْمِيزَانَ لِيَقُومَ النَّاسُ بِالْقِسْطِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا الْحَدِيدَ فِيهِ بَأْسٌ شَدِيدٌ وَمَنَافِعُ لِلنَّاسِ وَلِيَعْلَمَ اللَّهُ مَن يَنْصُرُهُ وَرُسُلَهُ بِالْغَيْبِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَوِيٌّ عَزِيزٌ.) (الحديد: ٢٥)

Allah says in the Noble Quran what means:

“Indeed We sent down Our messengers with the clear signs, and We sent down with them the book and the balance, so that people may uphold justice” (Al-Hadid:25).

Allah sent his books to people to teach them that:

- 1- There is no God but Allah.
- 2- They should worship no God but Allah.
- 3- They should behave well and that they should not kill each other or harm each other.
- 4- They should help the poor and show mercy to each other.
- 5- They should be just to themselves and to others.
- 6- Allah will reward those who believe in Him.
- 7- Allah will punish those who reject the religion of Allah.

B-What were the books of Allah that were revealed?

Among the books that were revealed, we know:

1. The **Torah**, which was revealed to **Mussa**, peace be upon him.
2. The **Ingeel**, which Allah revealed to **Isaa**, peace be upon him.
3. The Psalms, which Allah gave to Dauood, peace be upon him.
4. The **Tablets** of **Ibraheem** and **Mussa**, peace be upon them.
5. The **Glorious Quran**, which was revealed to His **Prophet**

Muhammad ^S .

C-Virtues of Belief in the Books

- 1) Appreciating Allah's mercy and care for all nations that He sent them a book to teach them what is right and what is wrong in order to enter his paradise.
- 2) Appreciating Allah's mercy for humankind that He sent books to teach people manners and conducts.
- 3) Believing in Allah's books is one pillar of Iman and we can not be Muslims unless we believe in the six articles of Iman.

Revision:

1- What are the six articles of Iman?

- a-
- b-
- c-
- d-
- e-
- f-

2- Complete the table with correct information:

Belief in Allah's Books	
The books that Allah Revealed <hr/> <hr/>	
The teachings of Allah's books <hr/> <hr/>	
The virtues of believing in Allah's books <hr/> <hr/>	

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

AI-Uluhiyah The Deity

A- The Shahadah

Proclaiming the two testimonies (Shahadatain) is the first pillar of Islam. Shahadah is the main message of Islam which includes the basics of Iman, Ibaddah , Tawheed and the Sunnah.

We can not understand the message of Islam unless we believe deeply in our heart in the meaning of the Shahadah.

What does La Ilaha Illa Allah mean?

- 1-It means the belief that there is no God but Allah.
- 2- It means the belief that Allah has no partners.
- 3- It means the belief that there is none worthy of worship but Allah alone.
- 4- It means the belief that Allah is the name of the creator of the universe.

B-What do Uluhiyah and Rubobiyyah mean?

Uluhiyah is a characteristic of Allah, which indicates His Name, 'Allah'. It means that Allah is our Ilaah.

Ar-Rubobiyyah is Allah's Lordship. It means that Allah is the Lord – ar-Rabb of the universe.

C- What does Tawheed mean?

Tawheed is the belief that Allah is one.

Allah says in the Noble Quran what means: Indeed, your Ilaah is one.

Say:

قال تعالى: رَبُّنَا لِلْهِمَّتِ تَوْحِيدٌ (الصافات: ٤)

“Inna Ilaaha-kum-la-Wahid”(Al-Saffat:4)

D- What are the characteristics of Allah?

Allah (subhanahu wa ta'ala) describes Himself in Surah Ikhlas (112:1-4) as follows:

- Allah is One.
- Allah The Everlasting, The Eternal.
- He has not given birth and was not born.
- And no one is comparable to Him.

E- Muslim's beliefs

We believe that:

1- Allah is the Only God, He gives **not birth**, nor is He **begotten**, and He is, in Himself, **not dependent** on anything.

2- We should worship none but Him.

3- If we join others in worship with Allah, all our deeds will be in vain, and we will certainly be among the losers.

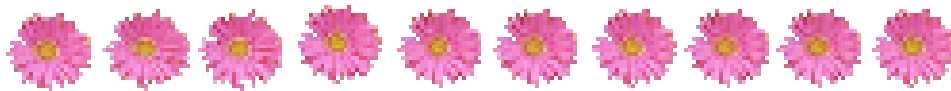
Answer:

1- What is Tawheed?

2- What is Uluhiyah?

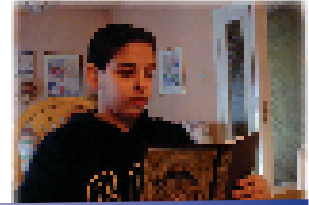
3- What is Ar-Rubobiyyah?

4- How does Allah (subhanahu wa ta'ala) describe Himself in Surah Ikhlas?



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

From the sayings of the Prophet



The Virtues of Reading the Quran:

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: (اقروا القرآن فإنه يأتي يوم القيامة شفيعاً لأصحابه). (رواه مسلم)

Rasulullah ^S said, "Read the Quran, for it will come in the Day of Qiyamah as a torch to those that had read and followed it's teachings." narrated by Muslim.

The meaning of the Hadeeth

The Prophet ^S urges a Muslim to learn the Quran because studying and following the teachings of the Quran will bring a lot of goodness.

The Virtues of reading the Quran:

- 1- Reading the Quran is an act of Ibadaah.
- 2- Reading the Quran will be as an aid for Muslims in the Day of Qiyamah.
- 3- The one who recites a letter from the Quran will be credited with a good deed and a good deed is multiplied ten times.

Revision:

Manners of Reading the Quran

When a Muslim wants to read the Quran, he/she should follow the following manners

- 1- A reader of the Quran should be entirely pure.
- 2- A reader should seek refuge with Allah from the cursed Shytaan before start reciting, by saying “A’oodh Billaahi Minash-Shaytaani Ar-rajeem”.
- 3- A reader should say Al-Basmalah, “Bismillaahi Ar-rahmaani Ar-raheem”, at the beginning of the chapter or where he/she starts.
- 4- A reader should perfect his recitation of the Quran and properly pronounce each letter he/she reads.
- 5- A reader should understand the words of the Quran that he/she is reading.

Fill in the blanks with one word from the box:

Teachings	Qiyamah	Followed	Torch	Quran
-----------	---------	----------	-------	-------

Rasulullah ,sallallaahu alayhi wa sallam, said,”Read the-----,
for it will come in the Day of----- as a----- to those that
had read and----- it’s-----.”

- What are some of the virtues of reading the Quran?
- What are some of the manners that a Muslim should follow when reading the Quran?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Quran
سُورَةُ الْعَلَقِ
Surat Al-Alaq



Transliteration:

Iqra biismi rabbika allathee khalaqa(96:1)

Khalaqa alinsana min AAalaqin(96:2)

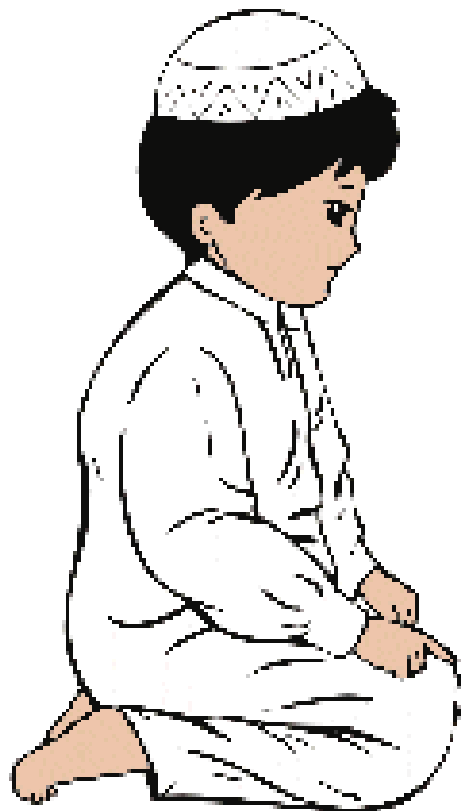
Iqra warabbuka alakramu(96:3)

Allathee AAallama bialqalami (96:4)

AAallama alinsana ma lam yaAAalam (96:5)

Kalla inna alinsana layatgha (96:6)

An raahu istaghna (96:7)
Inna ila rabbika alrrujAAa (96:8)
Araayta allathee yanha (96:9)
AAabdan itha salla (96:10)
Araayta in kana AAala alhuda (96:11)
Aw amara bialttaqwa (96:12)
Araayta in kathhaba watawalla (96:13)
Alam yaAAalam bianna Allaha yara (96:14)
Kalla lain lam yantahi lanasfaAAan bialnnasiyati
(96:15)
Nasiyatin kathibatin khatiatin (96:16)
FalyadAAu nadiyahu (96:17)
SanadAAu alzzabaniyata (96:18)
Kalla la tutiAAahu waosjud waiqtarib (96:19)



Memorize the Surah

Surah Glossary

Pronunciation	Arabic	Meaning
Iqra	اقْرَأْ	read
biismi rabbika	بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ	In the Name of your Lord
Khalaqa	خَلَقَ	created
alinsana	الْإِنْسَانَ	man
Allathee AAallama bialqalami	الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ	who has taught [man] the use of the pen
layatgha	لَيَطْفَى	man becomes grossly overweening
Inna ila rabbika alrrujAAa	إِنَّ إِلَى رَبِّكَ الرُّجْعَى	Surely! into your Lord is the return
allathee yanha	الَّذِي يَنْهَى	who tries to prevent
AAabdan itha salla	عَبْدًا إِذَا صَلَّى	a servant [of God] from praying
Allaha yara	اللَّهُ يَرَى	God sees all
Ian asfaAAan bialnnsiyati	لَنَسْفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ	drag him down upon his forehead
alzzabaniyata	الزَّبَانِيَةِ	the guards of Hell

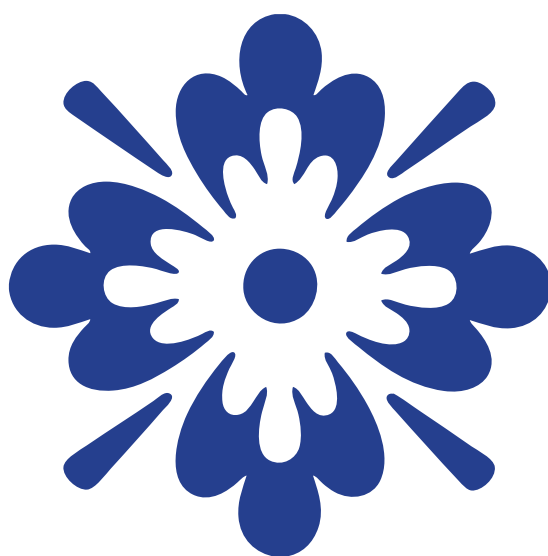
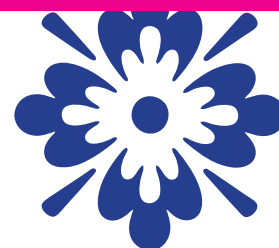
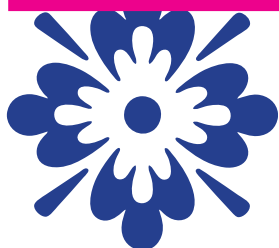
What does the surah guide us to?

- 1 Allah is the Most Generous
- 2 Allah has taught (the writing) by the pen
- 3 Allah taught man that which he knew not
- 4 Allah knows every thing
- 5 Allah will call the guards of Hell to deal with the disbelievers



I am Muslim

**I do not obey the disbelievers and I pray to Allah
and try to be nearer to Him.**



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

From the Seerah

The story of Cave Hira Ghar Hira

The story of Revelation

Prophet Mohammad ^S used to go for prayer to a cave in Mount Hira, a few miles from Makkah. There, he often spent the whole nights thinking about this world and wondered about the creator of man and the nature surrounded him. Mohammad ^S did not believe in the idols that Quraish had worshipped and he never prayed to any idol during his life.



One day the revelation from Allah came down to him through Angel Jibreel ^d who told him to read saying: “Read!” But Prophet Mohammad could not read or write because he had not learnt so he said to the angel: “I am not a reader.” The angel took a hold of him and squeezed, and then said again: “Read!” Then the Prophet said: “I am not a reader.” The Angel again squeezed him and said: “Read! In the Name of Your Lord, Who has created (all that exists), has created a man from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood). Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous, Who has taught (the writing) by the pen, has taught man that which he knew not.” (Ch 96:1-4 Quran).

Then the Prophet repeated the words with a trembling heart. He returned from Mount Hira and to his wife Khadijah said: “Wrap me up! Wrap me up!” She wrapped him in a garment until his fear was dispelled.

The reaction of Khadijah 9

When the Prophet told his wife Khadijah his story in the cave she calmed him down and said to him: “ He is Whose hands stands Khadijah’s life bears witness to the truth of this fact, that you will be the prophet to this people.”

Why did Khadijah believe the Prophet’s story?

Khadijah knew the Prophet more than any one else. She knew that he always spoke the truth and that he was faithful in trust. She knew his Characters and his behavior towards her as a husband, his behavior towards the people who he worked with in trade, towards his children as a father, and towards his friends.

Waraqa Ibn Naufal

Khadijah had an old and blind cousin whose name was Waraqa Ibn Naufal. Waraqa knew about the books of the Jews and the Christians. Khadijah went to her cousin and told him about the story of the cave. When Waraqa heard the story he said: “I swear by Him in who hand Waraqa’s life is, Allah has chosen him to be the prophet of this people.”

Answer:

1- Why did the Prophet go to Cave Hira?

2- What was the Prophet's reaction towards the idols?

3- Who was Jibreel?

4- What did Jibreel ^a told the prophet to do?

5- What has Allah taught man?

6- Describe the reaction of the Prophet when he received the first revelation?

7- Describe the reaction of the following people when they heard the story of the cave:

1- Kadijah

2- Waraqa Ibn Naufal

8- Why did Khadijah believe the Prophet's story?

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



Unit Five 5

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Fiqh Sources of the Islamic teachings



A- How do Muslims Learn about Islam?

There are Muslims all over the world who speak different languages and live in different countries but they all practice the same acts of worship, have the same faith and follow the same religion. All Muslims follow the same rules of Islam because they have the same sources from which they learn about Islam.

B- What are the sources of Islamic teachings?

1-The Noble Quran:

Quran is the first and the most important source of Islamic teachings.

The Quran which we read today is the same Quran which was revealed, in the 7th century, to Prophet Muhammad ^S in 23 years, through the angel Jibreel. It was the same because it was not changed and it will never be changed because Almighty Allah promised to keep the Quran away from any change and promise to preserve it forever.

Quran teach us the followings:

1- Quran teaches us about Allah, His names, His oneness and His attributes.

2- Quran teaches us the ways that we can worship Allah.

3- Quran teaches us the right way which we have to follow in order to be true Muslims.

4- Quran told us the stories of the old nations to teach us lessons of the rewards of the believers and the punishments of the disbelievers.

5- Quran teaches us the right way of dealing with each other so that we can live happily in this world.

6- Quran teaches us about the hereafter, the hell and the Paradise and which way leads us to each.

2. The Sunnah:

The traditions of the Prophet, or the Sunnah which includes the sayings, actions, and approval of the Prophet is the second source of Islamic teachings. Prophet Muhammad is Allah's messenger who Allah sent to be the last prophet whose mission was to teach all people the message of Islam and to explain the Quran in more details.

For example, Allah told us to pray for him and the prophet explained to us how to perform Salah. Another example is that Allah told us that Hajj is an obligatory action and the prophet showed us how to perform Hajj.

Answer the following questions:

1-What are the two sources of Islamic teachings?

2-What does Quran teach us?

3-What does Sunnah teach us?



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

History

The Arabs before the sun of Islam rose (Part One)



A- Where did the Arabs live?

The Arabs before Islam lived in the Arabian Peninsula which is bordered in the west by the Red Sea and Sinai, in the east by the Arabian Gulf, in the south by the Arabian Sea, which is an extension of the Indian Ocean, and in the north by old Syria and part of Iraq.

B- The government of the Arabs

Rulers of Arabia were of two kinds:

1- Crowned kings who were dependent on Persians or Romans.

The crowned kings were only those of Yemen, king of Heerah and the Ghassanide king.

2- Heads of tribes and clans, who were mostly independent. Heads of the tribes were chosen by the whole tribe.

C- Religions of the Arabs

A- The forgotten religion of Allah

Long time ago the Arabs believed in the religion of Allah which was sent to Prophet Ibraheem and his son Ismail (peace be upon them). They had worshipped Allah, believed in His Oneness, and followed His religion for a long time, until a time came when they forgot what they had been reminded of.

B- Idol-worship

Polytheism (the worship of more than one God) and worship of idols became the religion of most pre-Islamic Arabs. Many idols with different names were introduced into the area. One of them was Hubal which was placed in the middle of Al-Kaabah.

The Arabs believed that such idols or false gods would bring them nearer to Allah. Allah says in the Quran what means:

قال تعالى: (وَيَعْبُدُونَ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ مَا لَا يَضُرُّهُمْ وَلَا يَنْفَعُهُمْ وَيَقُولُونَ هَؤُلَاءِ شُفَعَاؤُنَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ) . (يونس: ١٨)

“And they worship other than Allah things that hurt them not, nor profit them, and they say: ‘These are our intercessors with Allah.’” [Yunus:18]

The Arabs before Islam Performed pilgrimage to the idols, circumambulating around them and prostrated themselves before them.

How does Allah describe the idols in the above ayah?

C- The Jew

When Islam dawned on Arabia there already existed several famous Jewish tribes — Khaybar, Al-Mustaliq, An-Nadeer, Quraizah and Qainuqa- lived in Hijaz, Yathrib (Madeenah) and Khaybar.

D- Christianity

There were some tribes who embraced Christianity such as Ghassaan, Taghlib, Tai' and some Himyarite kings as well as other tribes living on the borders of the Roman Empire.



Activity:

Fill in the tables with the suitable information:

The Arabs before Islam	
Where did they live?	
Who were their rulers?	

The Religions of Arabs before Islam	
The religion of Ibraheem	
Idol worship	
The Judaism	
Christianity	

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

History

The Arabs before the sun of Islam rose (Part Two)

Harb Al-Fijaar (The Sacrilegious Wars)

The Arabian tribes before Islam used to fight each other for different reasons such as revenge, power, place or money. They used to draw swords against one another at the smallest incident. Harb (war) Al-ijaar was an example of the wars between the Arabs themselves.

A- The course of war

Once, in the fair at Ukaath where a number of programs including horse races, wrestling, demonstrations of the art of combat and poetic competitions held, the Hawaazin (an Arab tribe) and Quraish tribes challenged each other. This challenge led to a large-scale fighting and killing on both sides. The war was extended to be a series of four wars in which the first three were small but at the fourth war (the biggest one) all the tribes of Qays joined the Hawaazin tribe while all the tribes of Kinaanah came to the help of the Quraish.

B- The Prophet and the war

Prophet Muhammad ^S was hardly fifteen when the 'sacrilegious' wars started. Every tribe had a commander. Zubayr Ibn 'Abdul-Muttalib, an uncle of the Prophet led the Quraish while Harb Ibn Umayyah was the commander of all the troops of Banu Kinaanah. Prophet Muhammad ^S was entrusted with the service of picking up the arrows for his uncles. He was saved from combat action and from killing any one.

C- How was the war ended?

After a considerable loss of human life for a number of years, but in the end, Banu Kinaanah turned the tables against the Banu Qays and the war ended with a peace treaty.

D- Why was the war called Harb Al-Fijaar?

The war was known as Harb Al-Fijaar because it took place in the month of Dhul-Qa'dah when fighting was altogether forbidden according to the Arab's traditions.

Activity:



A-Answer the following questions:

- 1-Why did the Arabian tribes before Islam fight each other?
- 2- What was Ukaath Fair?
- 3-What did the Hawaazin and Quraish tribes do at the fair?

B-True or False:

- 1- The Arabs before Islam demonstrated the art of combat and poetic competitions. ()
- 2- Harb Al-Fijaar was an example of the wars between the Arabs and the Jews. ()
- 3- The war was extended to be a series of four wars. ()

4- The tribes of Hawaazin came to the help of the Quraysh.

()

5- Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was almost fifteen when the wars started. ()

6- Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was entrusted with the service of picking up the arrows for his uncles. ()

7- The war lasted for a year. ()

8- The war was known as Harb Al-Fijaar because it took place in the month when fighting was forbidden. ()



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Tawheed

Allah Al Muhaymin (The Protector)

الْمُهَيِّمِ

A- Al Muhaymin is one of Allah's names so what does Al Muhaymin mean?

Almuhaymin means that:

- 1- Allah is the One who offers Peace and Security.
- 2- Allah is the One who protects and Guards.
- 3- Allah is the Watchful One.

Almighty Allah watches guards and looks after all his creations. He counts our good deeds and our sins exactly.

B- Al Muhaymin is the One who observes His creations with regards to their actions.

Allah observes our deeds and knows every thing that we do. Allah says in surah Yunus ayah 46. (What means that Allah observes the actions of the people)

قال تعالى: (ثُمَّ اللَّهُ شَهِيدٌ عَلَىٰ مَا يَفْعَلُونَ). (يونس: ٤٦)

Nothing is hidden from Allah. Whatever we do in public or in private is known by Allah.

Almighty Allah is the one who watches the good deeds and rewards them fully.

Discussion:

Knowing that Allah is the observer who knows every thing what are you expected to do?

C- Allah the protector

Allah knows what is good for us .What Allah tells us is the truth because He knows more than we do about what is evil and what is beneficial for us. Allah will protect those who believe in him and follow his rules and cover them with his mercy and protection.

Allah protects all living beings in the universe against all threats.

D- Other names of Allah related to the name Almuhaymin :

Muhaymin refers to the One who is the ever-watchful guardian and protector.

Raqib refers to the One who has the attribute of watchfulness.

Hafiz refers to the One who protects and preserves.



I am a Muslimah



I believe that Allah watches over his creations, oversees their actions

Allah protects me, guards me and offers me security and peace

Allah determines what is true and good for all his creations.

Learn this dua in which Allah will benefit you

(اللهم لك الحمد كله و إليك يرجع الامر كله)

Allahumma lakal hamdu kuluh, wa ilayka uraj'ul
amru kuluh

O Allah all praise is for You and all matters
return to You.

Fill in the following frames with what you have learnt about Al-
lah:



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Quran Memorization

سُورَةُ الضُّحَى

Surat Al-Dhuha



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 وَأَنْصَبْنِي إِذْ سَجَيْتَ مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَنِي ۝ وَالْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ
 الْأُولَى ۝ وَأَسْوَفُ لُتْغِيْبِكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرَضَى ۝ أَلَمْ يَجِدَكَ يَتِيْمًا فَكَلَّمَكِ ۝ وَوَجَدَكَ
 ضَالًّا فَهَدَى ۝ وَوَجَدَكَ عَائِلًا فَأَغْنَى ۝ فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيْمَ فَلَا تُقْهَرْ ۝ وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ
 فَلَا تَنْهَرْ ۝ وَأَمَّا بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ ۝

Transliteration:

- 1 Waaldduha
- 2 Waallayli itha saja
- 3 Ma waddaAAaka rabbuka wama qala
- 4 Walalakhiratu khayrun laka mina aloola
- 5 Walasawfa yuAAateeka rabbuka fatarda
- 6 Alam yajidka yateeman faawa
- 7 Wawajadaka dallan fahada
- 8 Wawajadaka AAailan faaghna
- 9 Faamma alyateema fala taqhar
- 10 Waamma alssaila fala tanhar
- 11 Waamma biniAAamati rabbika fahaddith

A - What does Allah swear by in this surah?

1- Almighty Allah swear by the early hours of the day, and the night when it covers with darkness.

B- How does Allah comfort the Prophet?

1- Allah assures his messenger (upon whom be Allah's peace) that he has not forsaken him nor has He become displeased with the messenger of Allah.

2- Allah has comforted the Prophet by telling him that the hard time he had faced in the first stage of his mission would not last long, for the later period of life for him would be better than the former period.

C- What were the blessings that Allah has bestowed on his messenger?

Allah has been good to the Prophet with kindness after kindness ever since the day of his birth.

1- When Allah found that the Prophet was orphan, He gave him shelter.

2- When Allah found that the Prophet was wandering, He gave him guidance.

3- When Allah found that the Prophet in need, He made him independent.

D- What are Allah's Instructions to his messenger?

Allah has instructed His Prophet (upon whom be peace) telling him how he should act.

1- He should not oppress the orphan.

2- He should not drive away the beggar.

3- He should render thanks for the blessings Allah has bestowed on him.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Hadeeth

Read the Hadeeth and answer the questions:

جاء فيما أخرجه البخاري أن الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم قال في خطبة الوداع (ألا إن الزمان قد استدار كهيئته يوم خلق الله السماوات والأرض. السنة اثنا عشر شهرا، منها أربعة حُرُم، ثلاثة متواليات؛ ذو القعدة، وذو الحجة، والمحرم ورجب مُفَرَّد، الذي بين جمادى وشعبان).

The Prophet said in the farewell speech: “O People! Time has gone back to how it was at the time Allah created the Heavens and the Earth. A year has twelve months, four of which are sacred, three consecutive, Thul-Qi’dah, Thul-Hijjah, Muharram, and Rajab, which comes between Jumaadaa and Sha’baan.” [Al-Bukhaari]

- 1- How many months does the year have?
- 2- What are the holy months in Islam?

What does the Hadeeth guide us to?

- 1- Allah created the Heavens and earth, and created the sun and the moon which are floating in orbits to produce day and night.
- 2- Allah had set the months to be twelve.
- 3- Allah favored some months over others.
- 4- Thul-Qi’dah, Thul-Hijjah, Muharram, and Rajab are the sacred months of Allah.
- 5- Who obeys Allah during the sacred months will receive more reward.
- 6- Muslims should not do wrong actions by fighting and committing sins during the sacred months.

Activity:



Rewrite the Hadeeth by filling the blanks with suitable word from the box:

The Prophet said: “O People! Time has gone back to how it was at the time Allah created the----- and the Earth. A year has----- months,----- of which are sacred, three consecutive, Thul-Qi’dah,-----, Muharram, and-----, which comes between and -----Sha’baan.”

Rajab Heavens Jumaadaa four Thul-Hijjah twelve

1-What can you do in the sacred months to please Allah?

2-What should not Muslims do during the sacred months?

Do you know?

The month of Muharram (which means forbidden in Arabic) was called that because the Arabs used to forbid fighting during it.

Thul-Hijjah (which refers to Hajj in Arabic) was given this name because it was the month during which they performed Hajj.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ibaddah

HAJJ



A- Revision

Read the hadeeth and answer the question:

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: (بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةٌ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامُ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ، وَصَوْمُ رَمَضَانَ، وَالْحَجُّ). (رواه البخاري)

The Prophet said: “Islam is built upon five (pillars): the testimony that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, the establishment of the prayer, paying Zakah, fasting in Ramadan and Hajj to the House (Kaabah) ”

What are the five pillars of Islam?

B- What is Hajj?

Hajj is the annual pilgrimage to Makkah. The annual Hajj begins in the twelfth month of the Islamic year. Hajj is obligated by Allah upon every Muslim, male and female, who is physically and financially capable. It is obligatory only once during the lifetime of a Muslim.

C- When was Hajj prescribed?

Hajj was prescribed by Allah upon Muslims in the sixth year after Hijrah (migration) Allah Says in Quran [Quran 2:196] (what means): “And complete the Hajj and ‘Umrah for Allah...”

D- What are the main rites of the Hajj?

- 1- Circling the Kaaba seven times
- 2- Going seven times between the mountains of Safa and Marwa.
- 3- The pilgrims stand together on the wide plain of Arafat.

E- What are the months of Hajj?

The months of Hajj are: Shawwal, Thul-Qi'dah and Thul-Hijjah (the last three months of the Hijri calendar).

F-Hajj is one of the best deeds

عن أبي هريرة قال ،سئل رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم، أي العمل أفضل، قال، إيمان بالله ورسوله، قيل ثم ماذا ، قال الجهاد في سبيل الله، قيل ثم ماذا، قال حج مبرور).(رواه البخاري)

Abu Hurayrah reported that the Prophet was once asked: “What is the best deed?” He replied: “To believe in Allah and His Messenger.” The enquirer then asked: “What next?” The Prophet replied: “To fight in the cause of Allah.” He again asked: “What is the next best thing?” He replied: “Hajj ‘Mabroor’ (i.e., the Hajj that is free of sin and all its pillars and conditions are fulfilled).” Al-Bukhari

Activity:

a- Complete

The best Deeds are:

1-----

2-----

3-----

Hajj Mabroor means-----

B- Fill in the shape with correct information

Hajj	
Place	
Time	
Main Rituals	
Months of Hajj	



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Seerah

Phases and Stages of the Islam Call

A- What is Seerah?

Seerah is defined as the life or way the Prophet ﷺ lived. The Seerah is a collection of narrations about the people and events surrounding the Prophet ﷺ arranged in a chronological order.

B- The Islam Call

The Islam call could be divided into two phases

1. The Makkah phase: nearly thirteen years.
2. The Madinah phase: fully ten years.

The Makkah phase can be divided into three stages:

1. The stage of the secret Call: three years.
2. The stage of the proclamation of the Call in Makkah: from the beginning of the fourth year of Prophethood to almost the end of the tenth year.
3. The stage of the call to Islam beyond Makkah: it lasted from the end of tenth year of the Prophethood until the emigration to Madinah.

C- Calling the Relatives

The Prophet ﷺ started his mission of calling into Islam as Allah ordered him from home and then moved to the people closely associated with him.

قال تعالى: وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ (٢١٤) وَأَخْفِضْ جَنَاحَكَ لِمَنِ اتَّبَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (٢١٥) فَإِنْ عَصَوْكَ فَقُلْ إِنَّي بَرِيءٌ مِمَّا تَعْمَلُونَ (٢١٦) (الشعراء: ٢١٤-٢١٦).

Allah says in the Quran what means:

“And warn your nearest relations, And be kind to him who follows you of the believers, But if they disobey you, then say: Surely I am clear of what you do.”Al-Shuara:214-216)

Think:

What does Allah tell the Prophet in the above Ayah?

D- The Early Converts

Khadijah, the Prophet's wife, the mother of believers, was the first to enter Islam followed by his freed slave Zaid bin Harithah. His cousin, 'Ali bin Abi Talib and next came his intimate friend Abu Bakr As-Siddiq.

E- The efforts of Abu Bakr As-Siddiq

From the first day he embraced Islam Abu Bakr worked hard to convince his friends to follow the new right religion of Islam He was a wealthy man, respected, and upright person. People used to visit him and trust him. He invited whomever he had trusted to Islam and through his personal efforts a good number of people converted to Islam, such as 'Uthman bin 'Affan , Az-Zubair bin 'Awwam , 'Abdur Rahman bin 'Awf, Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas, Az-Zuhri and Talhah bin 'Ubaidullah .

F- The First verses of the Quran

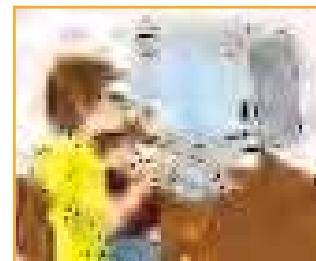
The verses and pieces of Sûrah (chapters) revealed at this time were:

- 1- Short ones.
- 2- Talked about the Hell and the Garden (Paradise).
- 3- Focused on the Oneness of Allah.

Answer the questions below:

- 1- What is Seerah?
- 2- What are the two phases of Islam call?
- 3- What were the three stages of Makkah phase?
- 4- What were the characters of the first verses of the Quran?

Project Work:



-Write a report on one of the Early Converts and read it to your classmates.