

Table of Contents

Section One - Akhlaq

Introductory Lesson	8
Lesson 1 : Keeping Promises	11
Lesson 2 : The Best Neighbor	14
Lesson 3 : Seeking Knowledge	17
Lesson 4 : Hifz & Tafseer	20
Lesson 5 : From The Hadeeth	22
Revision	26

Section Two - Iman

Lesson 1 : Belief in Allah's Prophets	32
Lesson 2 : The Message of the Prophets	35
Lesson 3 : The Common features of the Prophets	38
Lesson 4 : The Belief in Allah's Angels (1)	40
Lesson 5 : The Belief in Allah's Angels (2)	42
Lesson 6 : Quran Memorization	44
Revision	47

Section Three - Tawheed

Lesson 1 : The meaning of Tawheed	52
Lesson 2 : Shirk (Polytheism)	55
Lesson 3 : From the sayings of The Prophet ﷺ	58
Lesson 4 : Knowing Allah By His Most Beautiful Names and Attributes	60
Lesson 5 : Understanding Allah's names	63
Lesson 6 : From Quran Surah Al 'Araaf	66

Section Four - Fiqh

Lesson 1 : Purifying oneself in Islam	70
Lesson 2 : The Importance of Salah	72
Lesson 3 : The Jamaah (Congregation) Prayer	74
Lesson 4 : Seeking Allah help and Mercy	78

Lesson 5 : The Importance of Zakaah	80
Lesson 6 : Memorizing and understanding the Quran	82
Lesson 7 : Memorizing and understanding hadeeth	84
Lesson 8 : The Early Muslims (Al Salaf al Saalih)	86

Section Five - Islamic History

The Companions of the Prophet	90
Lesson 1 : Omar bin Khattab Embracing Islam	93
Lesson 2 : Musab Ibn Umayr acceptance of Islam	96
Lesson 3 : The Pledge of 'Aqabah	98
Lesson 4 : From The Quran Surah Al-Fath	99
Lesson 5 : The Inhumane Boycott	101

Section Six - Sunnah

Introductory Lesson	111
Lesson 1 : The Status of the Hadeeth in Islam	114
Lesson 2 : Hadeeth Preservation (1)	117
Lesson 3 : Hadeeth Preservation (2)	119
Lesson 4 : This is my Deen	121
Lesson 5 : This is Allah (1)	123
Lesson 6 : This is Allah (2)	125

Section Seven - Ibaddah

Introductory Lesson	129
Lesson 1 : Hajj	132
Lesson 2 : Udhiyah (sacrifice)	136
Lesson 3 : Eid Prayer	140
Lesson 4 : Quran Memorization	144

Section Six - Islamic Society

Introductory Lesson	151
Lesson 1 : Islamic Society and Politics (1)	153
Lesson 2 : Islamic Society and Politics (2)	155
Lesson 3 : Islamic Society and Politics (3)	157

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Section Four 4

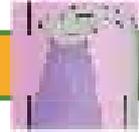


Fiqh

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Purifying oneself in Islam

A- What does the word Tahir mean?



Tahir means to be ritually pure and clean.

Tahara in Islam implies purifying oneself in the prescribed way or performing complete ablution as a religious duty.

B- What is Ghusl in Islam?



1-Generally:

Ghusl means washing the whole body.

2-As an Islamic term:

It implies purifying oneself in the prescribed way or performing complete ablution as a religious duty.

C- Why to perform Ghusl?

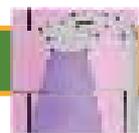


1- To purify yourself.

2- To please Allah.

3- To be clean.

D- When Ghusl is Fard



1- Sexual relationship.

2- Menstruation and Childbirth bleeding.

3- Death.

4-When a non-Muslim embraces Islam.

E- Occasions on which Ghusl is Sunnah



- 1- On Friday before the congregational Prayer.
- 2- On Eid day before the Eid Prayer.
- 3- Before putting on Ihram for performing Hajj or Umrah.
- 4- On the day of Arafat (during Hajj) after the sun has descended.

F- What things that impure person should not do:



- 1- Prayer.
- 2- Circumambulating the Kabah (Tawaf).
- 3- Staying in the Masjid.
- 4- Touching or carrying the Quran.
- 5- Reciting the Quran.



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Importance of Salah

Why We Pray

Prayer is a unique training and developmental program which, if well and devotedly performed, can achieve for Muslims many valuable physical, ethical and spiritual gains.

Spiritual Gains

The main purpose of prayer is to show our devotion and obedience to Allah. We pray for other reasons as well.

- 1- To thank Allah because
 - a- Allah has created us in the best form of creation.
 - b- Allah has guided us to the Deen of Islam.
- 2- To remember our Lord.
- 3- To ask Allah to give us forgiveness for our daily faults.
- 4- To gain Allah's rewards in this life and the life after.
- 5- To remain sticking to the Right Path of Islam, and its laws and manners.

Physical Gains

-Cleanliness

We should be clean before performing Salah. We clean ourselves by Wudu and Ghusl which are the perfect way to keep ourselves clean.

-Health

We practice body exercise when performing Salah.

Ethical Gains

- We learn order and punctuality in our daily actions.
- When we perform the congregations of the two great festivals (Eid), Friday Prayers, Taraweeh Prayers or Funeral prayers we learn:
 - 1-Brotherhood
 - 2-Equality
 - 3- Social consolidation.

Project:

Write an essay titled the importance of the Salah and read it during the school morning assembly.



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Jamaah (Congregation) Prayer

A-Introduction

Salah (prayer) is of the most important of the pillars of the deen (religion) Allah says in the Quran:

قال تعالى: (وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ ۗ) .
(العنكبوت: ٤٥)

Transliteration: waaqimi alssalata inna alssalata tanha AAani alfahsha-i waalmunkari. (Al-Ankaboot:45)

Tafseer: Allah says in the Quran what means:
And perform Al-Salat (Iqamata Al Salat). Verily, Al-Salat (the prayer) prevents from Al-Fahsha (great sins) and Al-Munkar (evil wicked deed).



Read and Answer:

Prayer is the pillar of religion, the mainstay of conviction, the chief of good works, and the best act of obedience ... (Imam al-Ghazali)



According to Imam al-Ghazali what is the importance of Salah?

B- The Meaning of Salat al-Jamaah

Salat al-Jamaah means praying in congregation, with one person leading. The Person who leads is called the **Imam**, while those who follow him are called the **Ma'mum** or **Ma'mumin** (plural). As for the daily prayers, the minimum amount of people needed is two - one, Imam and one Ma'mum. For the Salat al-Jumu'ah (Friday) there must be a minimum of five people, including the Imam.

C- The Disciplines of Salat al-Jamaat

- 1- The lines should be straight, with each person standing close to another -shoulder to shoulder. As long as there is a gap in anyone line, that spot should be filled before making a new line, and it is Makruh for a person to stand alone.
- 2- The Ma'mumin should Follow the Imam.



E- The importance of Salat al-Jamaah

قال تعالى: (وَارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ). (البقرة: ٤٣)

1- The Quran says:

“...and bend down in ruku with those who bend down in ruku.” [Al-Baqarah 2:43]

Choose the correct answer:

The prayer mentioned in this verse offered:

a- collectively

b- Individually

2- The Prophet, Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam, greatly stressed the offering of prayer in congregation and described its unique merit and excellence.

Read and answer:

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال، قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم :
(صَلَاةَ الْجَمَاعَةِ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الْفَذِّ بِسَبْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ دَرَجَةً). (متفق عليه)

Abu Huraira said, “I heard Allah’s Apostle saying, ‘The reward of a prayer in congregation is twenty five times greater than that of a prayer offered by a person alone. [Sahih al-Bukhari, Muslim].

Which is better to a Muslim to pray alone or to join Salat al-Jamaah? Explain.

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال:
(لَوْ يَعْلَمُ النَّاسُ مَا فِي النِّدَاءِ وَالصَّفِّ الْأَوَّلِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَجِدُوا إِلَّا أَنْ يَسْتَهْمُوا عَلَيْهِ
لَاسْتَهْمُوا). (رواه مسلم)

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah’s Apostle said, “If the people knew the reward for pronouncing the Adhan and for standing in the first row (in congregational prayers) and found no other way to get that except by drawing lots they would draw lots.

- 1- Why should the Muslims rush to the masjid?
- 2- Which row merits the highest reward?
- 3- Who will have the most reward?
 - a- Five people pray together.
 - b- Twenty people pray together.
 - c- One person prays alone.



This is my Deen

The greatest Rewards of Performing the Salat al-Jamaah

- 1- Every step to the mosque you are a degree higher and a sin wiped out.
- 2- The reward of repeating the athan is forgiveness of sins.
- 3- The reward of the Dua for the prophet Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam, is earning his Shafa'ah Insha Allah.
- 4- The reward of the Sunnah prayer.
- 5- The reward for waiting for the prayer. It is as you been in prayer.



This is my manner:

Prayer is a component of my personality and routine; my day begins and ends with a prayer.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Seeking Allah help and Mercy



Introduction:

In addition to our prescribed prayers, the Prophet peace be upon him taught us specific Sunnah prayers in which we can ask Allah to help us in hard times.

Specific Sunna Prayers

- Asking for What Is Good (Salat al-Istikhara)
- The Prayer of Glorification (Salat al-Tasbih)
- The Prayer of Repentance (Salat al-Tawba)
- The Prayer during a Solar or Lunar Eclipse (Salat al-Kusuf and al-Khusuf)
- The Prayer for Rain (Salat al-Istisqa')

Examples of some Specific Sunna Prayers:

1- Asking for What Is Good (Salat al-Istikhara)

Muslims are advised by Allah's messenger to pray for Allah asking him to enable them to choose what is good for them and their families. This can be done as follows:

- Pray two non-obligatory rak'ah and then ask Allah to enable you to choose what is better.

Think:

Think of some situations that a Muslim may ask Allah to enable him to choose between two things or more.



2- The Prayer for Need (Salat al-Haja)

When a Muslim is suffering from hardship due to lack of money, sickness, sadness or any other situation, he will find no one better than Allah to turn to Him to meet his requirements and to solve his problems.

Think of some situations that you might need to pray this type of prayer.

When do you think Muslims may need to pray the following prayers?

- a- The prayer for rain.
- b-The prayer of Repentance.

Match:

	Name of salah		Description
1	Salat al-Istikhara	a	The Prayer of Repentance
2	Salat al-Tasbih	b	The Prayer for Rain
3	Salat al-Haja	c	The Prayer for Need
4	Salat al-Tawba	d	The Prayer of Glorification
5	Salat al-Kusuf and al-Khusuf	e	Asking for What Is Good
6	Salat al-Istisqa'	f	The Prayer during a Solar or Lunar Eclipse

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Importance of Zakaah

Introduction:

What is Zakaah?

The word Zakaah means both 'purification' and 'growth'.

Zakaah as Islamic Term:

Zakaah is the amount of money that every adult, mentally stable, free, and

financially able Muslim, male and female, has to pay to support specific categories people. Zakaah is one of the five pillars of Islam.

What are the conditions of paying Zakaah?



The Virtues of paying the Zakaah

1 –It is one pillar of Islam. We can not be Muslims without completing the five pillars of Islam.

2-It is an act of worshipping Allah to gain his reward.

قال تعالى: (الَّذِينَ يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ سِرًّا وَعَلَانِيَةً فَلَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ). (البقرة: ٢٧٤)

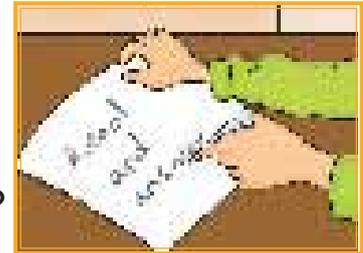
Allah says what means:

“Those who spend their wealth by night and day, in secret and in public, they shall have their reward with their Lord. On them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve” [al-Baqara:274]

According to the ayah:

a- How do the believers spend their money?

b - What are the results of their great action?



3- It turns the one who gives it from a greedy person to a generous one who will feel that giving is one of his characters as a Muslim.

4- It fills the heart of the one who gives it with joy because he could do something to please Allah and the poor.

5- It builds a united society among Muslims. Those who can help at time of hardship offer their helping to their Muslim brothers and sisters.

6- The poor will feel happy that the rich help them, so they will love their brothers the rich.

7- It purifies wealth, so that the wealth will grow. It says in the hadeeth:

“Wealth never decreases because of charity.”



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Memorizing and understanding the Quran The RECIPIENTS OF ZAKAAH

قال تعالى: (إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَاتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَالْعَامِلِينَ عَلَيْهَا وَالْمُؤَلَّفَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ وَالْغَارِمِينَ وَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ فَرِيضَةً مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ). (التوبة: ٦٠)

Read:

Innama alssadaqatu lilfuqarai waalmasakeeni waa-
IAAmileena AAalayha waalmuallafati quloobuhum
wafee alrriqabi waalgharimeena wafee sabeeli Allahi
waibni alssabeeli fareedatan mina Allahi waAllahu
AAaleemun hakeemun.

Tafseer:

Al-Sadaqat (here it means Zakat) are only for the Fuqara (poor), and Al-Masakin (the poor) and those employed to collect (the funds); and for to attract the hearts of those who have been inclined (towards Islam); and to free the captives; and for those in debt; and for Allah's Cause (i.e. for Mujahidoon - those fighting in the holy wars), and for the wayfarer (a traveler who is cut off from everything); a duty imposed by Allah. And Allah is All-Knower, All-Wise.(Al-Taubah:60)

The recipients of Zakaah, according to Quran are as follows:

- 1- Poor people
- 2- The Needy .They are given Zakaah to meet their needs.
- 3- Those who are employed by the government to collect the Zakaah from those who have to pay it and distribute it to those who are entitled to take it.
- 4- People who have recently accepted Islam and are in need of basic necessities. They are given Zakaah in order to open their hearts towards Islam and to strength their faith.
- 5- Slaves are given Zaakah to purchase their freedom.
- 6- Those who are in debt to help them pay their depts.
- 7- For the sake of Allah.
- 8- Travelers who are cut off from everything and have no money. They are given Zakaah in order to fulfill travel needs to return home.

Match:

1	Fuqara	a	slaves
2	Al-Amileen	b	persons who have a debt
3	Mu-Allafatul-Qulub	c	Travelers who are cut off from everything
4	Ibn-Us-Sabeel	d	The collectors of the Zakaah
5	Al-Ghaarimeen	e	people who are poor
6	Ar-Riqaab	f	persons who have recently accepted Islam

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Memorizing and understanding hadeeth

An accepted Hajj



عن أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: (سُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : أَيُّ الْأَعْمَالِ أَفْضَلُ أَوْ أَيُّ قَالَ إِيْمَانٍ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ، قِيلَ : ثُمَّ أَيُّ شَيْءٍ قَالَ الْجِهَادُ ، قِيلَ ثُمَّ أَيُّ قَالَ حَجٌّ مَبْرُورٌ). (رواه التِّرْمِذِيُّ)

Abu Hurayrah narrated that the Messenger of Allah, ^a, was asked which deed is best. He said, “Belief in Allah and His Messenger.” He was asked, then what? He said, “Jihad for the sake of Allah.” He was asked, then what? He said, “An accepted Hajj.”

What are the three best deeds mentioned in the hadeeth?

An accepted Hajj means:

- 1- It should be devoted for the sake of Allah alone and not for worldly gain.
- 2- It must be paid for with halaal money.
- 3- One should follow the Sunnah in words and deeds in observing the rituals of Hajj.
- 4- One should keep away from evil, sin and unjust disputes during Hajj.

What should a Muslim do in order to have an accepted Hajj?

1-----

2-----

3-----

4-----

Learn this Dua from the Quran by heart

قال تعالى: (قُلْ إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ)
(الأنعام: ١٦٢).

Hifz

Qul inna salatee wanusukee wamahyaya
wamamatee lillahi rabbi alAAalameena.



The meaning:

My prayer and my sacrifice and my life and my death are
(all) for Allah, the Lord of the worlds. (Al-Anaam:162)

Write an essay titled The Muslim's Actions based on what you
have learnt from this section.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Early Muslims (Al Salaf al Saalih)

The Early Muslims (Al Salaf al Saalih)

Abu Huraira (رضي الله عنه).

Before you read

Have you heard of the name Abu Huraira before? Where?

How did he become a Muslim?

Abu Huraira belonged to a tribe called Daws which lived along the Red Sea coast in southern Arabia. Tufayl Bin Amr was a leader of the Daws. He believed in Prophet Mohammed's (salAllahu alayhi wasalam) message when he was in Makkah. When he returned to his tribe, he told them about the new religion. Tufayl invited Abu Huraira to accept the Islam. Abu Huraira immediately became Muslim.

What name did the prophet give Abu Huraira?

When Abu Huraira went to Makkah with Tufayl to meet the noble Prophet, the prophet asked him about his name. When the prophet knew that Abu Huraira was called Abd al-Shams, servant of the sun, he changed his name to Abdal-Rahman, servant of the Merciful Allah.

Why was he called Abu Huraira?

When Abu Huraira was a small boy, he loved cats. He always played with the cat. His friends called him "Abu Huraira" which was a nickname that means 'father of the cats'. After that everyone called him Abu Huraira.

His contribution to Islam was that he passed on more than one thousand six hundred hadeeth.

He died in the year 59 A.H. when he was seventy-eight years old.

Revision

1- Fill in the table with the definition of each term:

Term	Definition
Tahir	
Tahara	
Ghusl	
Salat al-Jamaah	
Salat al-Istikhara	
Salat al-Tasbih	
Salat al-Haja	
Salat al-Istisqa'	
Zaakah	

2- For each Islamic action fill in the table with three virtues

The Virtues of Islamic Actions		
Salah	Salat al-Jamaah	Zakaah

3-Fill in the table with correct information

When Ghusl is Fard	When Ghusl is Sunnah

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Section Six 6

وَالسُّنَّاهُ لِلدِّیْنِ
وَالسُّنَّاهُ لِلدِّیْنِ
وَالسُّنَّاهُ لِلدِّیْنِ
وَالسُّنَّاهُ لِلدِّیْنِ

Sunnah

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Introductory Lesson

1-Revision

Answer: _____



- 1-What is the Hadeeth?
- 2- Give an example of a Hadeeth that you memorize?
- 3- Give an example of a Sunnah that you follow?

2- What is the Sunnah?

Sunnah is an Arabic word which means a path or a way. In the Shariah, It is a primary source of law taken from the sayings, actions and approvals of the Rasulallah

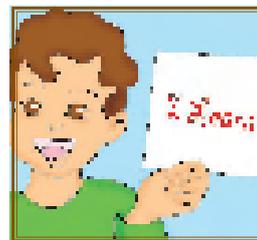
3- What is Hadeeth?

Hadeeth is an Arabic word which means 'talk'. In the Shariah, the word Hadeeth means those things or actions, which Rasulallah said or did. Sometimes 'Sunnah' is also used for Hadeeth, but usually 'Sunnah' is used to report an action while Hadeeth is used for 'talk'.

4- What is the difference between the Sunnah and the Quran?

The Mother of the Believers (Arabic: Umm al-Mu'mineen) 'Aishah was once asked: "What was the character of the Prophet?" She replied: "His character was nothing but the Quran". Thus whatever Rasulallah (ﷺ) practiced or said is related to the guidance

The Quran is the actual words of Allah, whereas the Sunnah is expressed through the words of Rasulullah Sallallahu Alayhi Wassallam



5- Why is it important that Muslims should follow the Sunnah?

1- Prophet Mohammed (ﷺ) was sent to mankind to instruct them about how to worship Allah. He taught us how to act, what to say, Where to go, what to do and what not to do in order to be true Muslims.

This is why Allah says:

قال تعالى: (لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُو اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا). (الأحزاب: ٢١)

“Indeed in the Messenger of Allaah you have the most beautiful pattern of conduct”
(Al-Ahzab:21)

2- When we obey the prophet, we obey Allah as well. Allah says:

قال تعالى: (مَن يُطِعِ الرَّسُولَ فَقَدْ أَطَاعَ اللَّهَ). (النساء: ٨٠)

“Whoever obeys the Messenger, has indeed obeyed Allah” (Al-Nisa:80).

I am Muslimah

I obey Allah by obeying the Messenger.

3- The Quran commands us to worship Allah through prayer, fasting, charity etc., but it does not inform us of how to perform these duties. It is through his messenger and his practice that we are shown how to practice our duties as Muslims.



Answer:

1- What is the Sunnah?

2-What is the difference between the Sunnah and the Quran?

3-What is the importance of Sunnah?

4-Why should we follow the Sunnah?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Status of the Hadeeth in Islam



You have studied that **Sunnah** is very important to be followed. In this lesson you will study more evidences from the Quran about the status of the Prophet's sayings (Hadeeth).

1- The nature of the Prophet's hadeeth as described in the Quran:

a- It is a saying of a prophet of Allah.

Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) says:

قال تعالى: (إِنَّهُ لَقَوْلُ رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ). (الحاقة : ٤٠)

“That this is verily the word of an honored prophet.”

b- What the prophet has said is not poetry.

Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) says:

قال تعالى: (وَمَا هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَاعِرٍ قَلِيلًا مَّا تُوْمِنُونَ). (الحاقة : ٤١)

“It is not the word of a poet: little it is you believe!”

c- What the Prophet has said is all from Allah.

Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) says:

قال تعالى: (تَنْزِيلٌ مِّن رَّبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ). (الحاقة: ٤٣)
“(This is) a Message sent down from the Lord of the Worlds.”

Our Duty towards the Sunnah

1- Allah has sent the prophet to be obeyed and followed.

Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) says:

قال تعالى: (وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَسُولٍ إِلَّا لِيُطَاعَ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ). (النساء: ٦٤)
We sent not a prophet, but to be obeyed, in accordance with the will of Allah. (Al-Nisa:64)

2- The prophet was sent to all people and not to a particular nation.

Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) says:

قال تعالى: (قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْكُمْ جَمِيعًا). (الأعراف: ١٥٨)
Say oh mankind, I am the messenger of Allah sent to all of you.



I have to learn the Sunnah and it is my duty to follow it.



Answer:

1- What is the nature of the Prophet's sayings as it described in the holy Quran?

2- Why did Allah send the Prophet?

3-To whom was Prophet Muhammed ^S sent?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Hadeeth Preservation

(1)

1- During the life of the Prophet (ﷺ)

A- Most of the Prophet's companions learned the Hadeeth by heart. They imitated the prophet's actions and deeds.

B- The Sunnah of the Prophet (ﷺ) was written down during his lifetime.

Abdullah ibn Amr ibn Al-As used to write down the ahadeeth during the prophet's life.

C- The prophet approved writing his Sunnah.

When Abdullah ibn Amr ibn Al-As asked the prophet if he should write everything that the Prophet ﷺ said, even when he joked, the Prophet pointed to his own tongue and said "uktub" or write, for I swear by Allah nothing comes from this tongue except the truth.. So Abdullah used to write down the ahadeeth during the Prophet's lifetime.

2- After the death of the Prophet

After the Prophet's death the prophet's Companions (The Sahaba) understood their responsibility in preserving the Sunnah. They spent their time and efforts in collecting and narrating ahadeeth to the generation after them (The Tabieen).

The most famous Sahaba who narrated many ahadeeth:

1- Abu Hurayrah – the Sahabi who narrated the most ahadeeth ever.

2- Jabir ibn Abdullah

3- Abdullah ibn Abbas

4- Anas ibn Malik – the servant of the Prophet (ﷺ)

5- Abdullah ibn Umar

Common terminology used in Hadeeth:

- **Sanad:** A group or chain of narrators who narrates a Hadeeth from Rasulullah (ﷺ)
- **Mutan:** Is the text of the Hadeeth.
- **Rawy:** The Narrator of the Hadeeth.

Define:

The Tabieen:

The Sanad:

The Mutan:

The Rawy:

Mention three names of the Sahaba who narrated ahadeeth ?

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-

The Early Muslims (Al Salaf al Saalih)

Aishah Bint Abi Bakr (رضي الله عنها).

Aishah (رضي الله عنها) the Prophet's wife is well known of her great effort in preserving so many of the sayings of the Prophet. She spent much of her time in learning and acquiring knowledge of the two most important sources of Islam, the Quran and the Sunnah. Aishah was one of three wives (the other two being Hafsah (رضي الله عنها) and Umm Salamah) (رضي الله عنهم) who memorized the Hadeeth.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Hadeeth Preservation

(2)

Revision

Most of the Prophet's companions learned the Hadeeth by heart. They imitated the prophet's actions and deeds. The Hadeeth was orally transmitted and passed down by the Sahabbah and finally collected by some great scholars like Imams Bukhari and Muslim. They went to great lengths to prove that the Hadeeth they collected were true and had not been changed when the information was passed down.

The scholars helped to preserve the Hadeeth and give us a good and reliable source of information about the prophet.

They divided the Hadeeth into four parts:

- The Sanad - the chain of narration
- The Matan - the text of the Hadeeth
- The Ikhraj - Collector of the Hadeeth
- The Tasnif - Classification of the Hadeeth

- They classified the Hadeeth through the chain of narrators as:

- 1- Authentic (Sahih)
- 2- Good (Hasan)
- 3- Weak (daif)
- 4- Fabricated (mowdouh).

well-known books, which have Sahih Hadeeth in them:

- Sahih Bukhari.
- Sahih Muslim.
- Sunnah Abu Dawood.
- Sunnah Tirmidhi.
- Sunnah ibn Majah.



Answer:

- 1-What are the four parts of the Hadeeth?
- 2- How is Hadeeth classified through the chain of narrators?
- 3-Mention some of the well known books of the Hadeeth?
- 4-How was the Hadeeth transmitted?

Read and answer:

1-The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

“Follow my Sunnah and the Sunnah of the Rightly-Guided Caliphs (who would come) after me; Hold fast to them.”

What are the other source of Sunnah that the prophet asked us to follow?

2- Allah said in the Noble Quran what means:

“And whoso disobeyed Allah and His Messenger, lo! His is fire of hell, where in such dwell for ever.”
(Al-Jinn: 23)”

1-What is the result of disobeying Allah and his messenger?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

This is my Deen

Lessons from the Sayings Of The Prophet sallallahu alaihe wasallam

After reading some quotations from the last sermon (Hajjata-tul-wada) of the Prophet sallallahu alaihe wasallam you will learn some of the principals of ethics and morality that the prophet taught Muslims through his sayings and actions.

Justice

Read and answer:

A- “Beware! No one committing a crime is responsible for it but himself. Neither the child is responsible for the crime of his father, nor is the father responsible for the crime of his child. “

- 1- If some one is committed a crime, who would be responsible for his crime?
- 2- What do you learn about Islam?

Brotherhood among Muslims

B- “O’ People! Every Muslim is the brother of every other Muslim, and all the Muslims form one brotherhood. And your slaves; see that you feed them with such food as you eat yourselves, and clothe them with the clothes that you yourselves wear.

- 1- According to the Prophet what is the relationship between Muslims?
- 2- How should we treat our servants?
- 3- What do you learn about Islam?

Social order

C- "Take heed not to go astray after me and strike one another's necks. He who (amongst you) has any trust with him, he must return it to its owner. "

1- What sentence means that we should not kill each other?

2- If somebody trusted us and gave us some thing to keep and to return it back, what should we do?

Write down five moral lessons that we learn from what have you read:

1-

2-

3-

4-

5-

Learn this Hadeeth by heart:

sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam, said: "Cursing a Muslim is fusooq, and fighting him is kufr." [Agreed upon]

Fusooq: disbelief in action but does not take one out of the fold of Islam.

Kufr : disbelief in action which takes one out of the fold of Islam.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

This is Allah (1)

From Surah Al-Fath (The Victory) (1)

The Manifest Victory that Allah Gave his Messenger

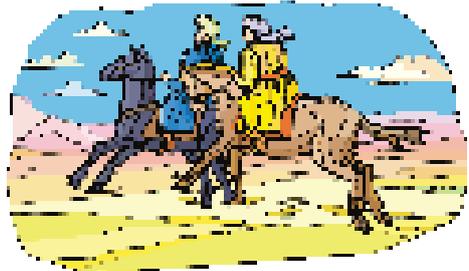
Read:

قال تعالى: (إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا). (الفتح: ١)

Inna fatahna laka fathan mubeenan

Understand:

In this ayah Allah tells the prophet what means that He gave him a great victory. This victory was when the Muslims entered Makkah.



What does the above Ayah guide us to?

1- Allah can provide believers with great victory.

2-Allah supported his prophet all the time because the prophet is true and has been sent by Allah to guide people to the right way.

Read:

قال تعالى: (لِيَغْفِرَ لَكَ اللَّهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ وَيُتِمَّ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكَ وَيَهْدِيكَ صِرَاطًا مُسْتَقِيمًا). (الفتح: ٢)

Liyaghfira laka Allahu ma taqaddama min thanbika wama taakhkhara wayutimma niAAamatahu AAalayka wayahdiyaka siratan mustaqeeman

Understand:

In this ayah Allah tells the prophet what means that He (Allah) may forgive the Prophet's sins of the past and the future, and complete His Favor on the prophet, and guide the prophet on the Straight Path.

What does the above Ayah guide us to?

- 1- The prophet is a human being who seeks Allah's forgiveness.
- 2-Allah guide the prophet to the right path which is the Islam.

Learn:



Quran Glossary:
Fatah: Victory

Liyaghfira laka Allahu: May Allah forgive you
siratan mustaqeeman: Straight Path.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

This is Allah (2) Quran Studies

From Surah Al-Fath (The Victory) (2)

Read:

قال تعالى: (وَيَنْصُرَكَ اللَّهُ نَصْرًا عَزِيمًا). (الفتح: ٣)

**Wayansuraka Allahu nasran
AAazeezan**



Understand:

In this ayah Allah tells the prophet what means that Allah may help the prophet with strong help and great victory.

What does the above Ayah guide us to?

1- Allah is the provider of victory. He (سبحانه وتعالى) provide it to whom He (سبحانه وتعالى) wish.

Read:

قال تعالى: (هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ السَّكِينَةَ فِي قُلُوبِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ لِيَزْدَادُوا إِيمَانًا مَعَ إِيمَانِهِمْ ۗ وَلِلَّهِ جُنُودُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ۗ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا). (الفتح: ٤)

**Huwa allathee anzala alssakeenata fee quloobi almumi-
neena liyazdadoo eemanan maAAa eemanihim walillahi
junoodu alssamawati waalardi wakana Allahu AAalee-
man hakeeman**

Understand:

In this ayah Allah says what means that He is who sent down As-Sakinah (calmness) into the hearts of the believers, that they may grow more in Faith along with their (present) Faith. And to Allah belong the hosts of the heavens and the earth, and Allah is Ever All-Knower, All- Wise.

What does the above Ayah guide us to?

- 1-Allah is the provider of calmness and comfort. He may provide the hearts of those who believe in Him with calmness and peace.
- 2-Allah knows every thing. He is The All –Knower (Alaleem).
- 3-Allah is wise. He is The All-Wise (Alhakeem).

Read:

قال تعالى: (لِيُدْخَلَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا وَيُكَفَّرُ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ وَكَانَ ذَلِكَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا).
(الفتح: ٥)

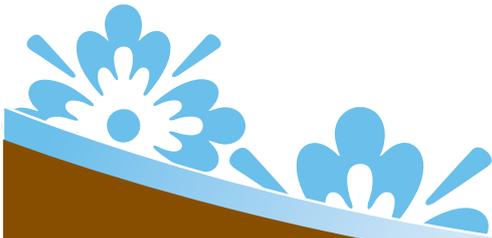
Liyudkhila almumineena waalmuminati jannatin tajree min tahtiha alanharu khalideena feeha wayukaffira AAanhum sayyiatihim wakana thalika AAi da Allahi fawzan AAatheeman

Understand:

In this ayah Allah says what means that He may admit the believing men and the believing women to the Paradise under which rivers flow to live there forever, and to expiate from them their sins, and that is with Allah, a supreme success.

What does the above Ayah guide us to?

- 1-Allah will reward the believers and send them to the Paradise.
- 2-Belivers live in the Paradise for ever.
- 3-Allah`s Paradise is the ultimate goal of every Muslim.



I am Muslim

- 1- I believe that Allah can provide Muslims with victory, calmness and strength.
- 2- Allah supported the prophet in every step of his life.
- 3- Islam is the straight path that Allah guided the prophet to and the prophet guided us to.
- 4- I am Muslim and I will follow the straight path of Allah.



Quran Glossary

Almumineen: The believers

Iman: Faith

Janna: Paradise