



In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful
 মুসলিম উম্মাহ অফ নর্থ আমেরিকা (মুনা)

Muslim Ummah of North America (MUNA)

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Monthly Program Agenda of MUNA Children 2023

Children program in Muslim Ummah of North America (MUNA) is run by the Chapters or Sub Chapters. Children's age group is fixed from kindergarten to 5th grade. **Group A is kindergarten to second grade. Group B is third to fifth grade.** This agenda is for both groups. All Chapters and Subchapters must follow the agenda. Every program must finish in 1½ hours. If time is short, the agenda can be shortened.

January	February
Arabic month/day/date	Arabic month/day/date
Introduction of Quran	Learn surah Al-Fatiha with explanation
Prophet story	Hadith 1: Deeds depend on intention (see ref.)
Eating sunnah (see sunnah book in reference)	Names of Allah: (see reference)
Nasheed (I am a Muslim)	Eating Sunnah (continue)
Personal Time Chart explanation	Personal Time Chart Presentation
Discuss New Year's Day from an Islamic perspective. (see ref.)	Discuss Valentines day from an Islamic perspective
Names of Allah (see reference)	Optional: 6 pillars of Iman (See reference)

March	April
Arabic month/day/date	Arabic month/day/date
Surah explanation- Surah An Nas	Surah explanation- Surah Al Falaq
What is Ramadan (see ref.)	Discuss about the importance of Salah (see ref.)
Names of Allah: (see reference)	Salah demonstration (see ref.)
Islamic etiquette-Cleanliness- wudu (memorize dua), ghusl, tayammum (see ref.)	Hadith 2: Pillars of Islam (see ref.)
Prophet story	<p>Explain the topics of Speech practice (For Talent show)</p> <p>Group A - ★ Relationship with our parents</p> <p>Group B - ★ Remembering Allah</p>
Distribute Ramadan Journal	Personal Time Chart Presentation
Personal Time Chart Presentation	Present Ramadan Journal
Note: Discuss about Shaban (see ref.)	<i>Optional: Names of Salah, Names of Allah (see reference)</i>
<i>Optional: 4 main books of Allah (see ref.)</i>	

May	June
Arabic month/day/date	Arabic month/day/date
Surah explanation- Surah Al Ikhlas	Surah explanation- Surah Al Masad
Prophet Story	Discuss: salah demonstration
Personal Time Chart Presentation	Dua for entering and leaving the house (see sunnah book in reference)
Quiz competition and Eid reunion	Hadith 3: Mention the name of Allah (see ref.)
Eid song	Names of Allah (see reference)
Note: Discuss Mother's day from an Islamic perspective (see ref.)	Personal Time Chart Presentation
<i>Optional: Islamic months, Names of Allah (see ref.)</i>	

July	August
Arabic month/day/date	Arabic month/day/date
Surah explanation- Surah An Nasr	Surah explanation- Surah Al Kafirun
Dua review and Kalima Tayibbah and Shahada	Hadith 4: A good dream (see ref.)
Prophet Story	Names of Allah- (see reference)
Names of Allah (see reference)	Nasheed - Asma ul Husna
Discuss Eid ul Adha and Arafa Day (see ref.)	Personal Time Chart Presentation
Personal Time Chart Presentation	

September	October
Arabic month/day/date	Arabic month/day/date
Surah explanation- Surah Al Kawthar	Surah explanation- Surah Al Maun
Prophet Story	Hadith 5: The sweetness of faith (see ref.)
Sleeping Sunnah (see sunnah book in reference)	Names of Allah (see reference)
Names of Allah (see reference)	Personal Time Chart Presentation
Personal Time Chart Presentation	Discuss about Halloween from Islamic aspect (Iqra cartoon -see reference below)

November	December
Arabic month/day/date	Arabic month/day/date
Surah explanation- Surah Al Quraish	Surah explanation- Surah Al Fil
Prophet Story	Greetings etiquette (see ref.)
Names of Allah (see reference)	Hadith 6: The believer is not stung twice (see ref.)
Quiz Competition	Names of Allah (see reference)
Discuss Thanksgiving from Islamic aspect (see reference note & Iqra cartoon)	Personal Time Chart Presentation
Nasheed - Names of Prophet	Discuss Christmas from an Islamic perspective (Iqra cartoon, see ref.)
Personal Time Chart Presentation	Nasheed

May Allah accept our agenda and give us Tawfiq to follow this. If you have any advice, opinion & suggestions please send email- director of MUNA Children: saleabegum@gmail.com & MUNA Office: munaoffice@gmail.com.

With regards,
Alea Begum Shumi, MUNA Children Director.

★ Notes and Reference:

January

القرآن

The Qur'an

The word Qur'an is derived from the verb Qara'a means 'to read', or 'to recite.' The word 'Qiraah' is also derived from the same roots, so the meaning of it is reading and recitation.

The sacred Book of Islam is The Qur'an. It was revealed to the last Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Allah (SWT) through the angel Jibreel (A) over 23 years in Makkah and Medinah. Allah (SWT) sent down the Qur'an for the first time on Lialtul Qadr (night of Decree) in Ramadan. The first revelation was the first 5 ayat of surah Al Alaq in the cave of Hera. The Quran has 87 Makki surahs and 27 Madani surahs.

The Prophet (PBUH) used to review the Qur'an with Jibreel (A) every year during the month of Ramadan, and he did it twice in the year of his death. Hundreds of the Sahabah began memorizing the Qur'an as it was revealed. They would also write the Qur'an on the materials that were available to them at the time such as palm leaves, flat bones, smooth stones, and skins.

Zayd Ibn Thabit (RA) said: I used to write the revelation while I was with the Prophet (PBUH) and he would dictate to me. When I would finish, he would say, 'Read', and I would read. If there was a mistake, he would correct it, and then I would go out to convey it to the people.' --At-Tabarani. The Quran was compiled during the time of Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (RA). Several copies were written during the time of Uthman Ibn Affan (RA), and he sent one copy of the Qur'an to each of the Muslim territories. Now Muslims have written down many copies of the Quran.



Why did Allah (SWT) send down the Qur'an? Allah sent down the Quran to guide all of mankind to the way of Jannah. The Qur'an is a handbook, from the creator to the created. Just like the creator has created us and given us food, clothing, and oxygen, He also gave us guidance. The Qur'an serves as a compass for our lives, and it offers us directions to live life in a way that Allah loves.

The Qur'an has 114 surah, 6600+total verses, 86,430 total words, and 323,760 letters. Each chapter is called a surah, and each verse is called an Aayat.

The Qur'an is the complete way of life. We have to understand the Qur'an and apply it in our life. We should try to invite people to Allah (SWT) and His Messenger (PBUH).

Quiz

#1: The Qura'n was revealed to the Prophet (PBUH) through angel Jibreel(A)?

A: True B: False (Answer- True)

#2: The total number of Surahs in the Quran is: A: 112 B: 113 C: 114 D: 14 (answer-114)

#3: The first ayat that were revealed are in which surah? A: Surah Al Fatiha B: Surah Al Alaq
(Answer: Surah Alaq)

#4: Which month was the Quran revealed? A: Dhul Hajj B: Ramadan (answer: ramadan)

#5: What do you say before you read the Quran? *seek refuge from Satan* Seek refuge from
Muhammd *seek refuge from people (answer: from Satan)

❖ February

Short Explanation of Surah Al Fatiha

Name of Surah

Fatiha/- means The Opening. This surah is a dua we are making to Allah for guidance.

Makki or madani

Makki

Choose 3-4 words from Surah

الْحَمْدُ The praise

الرَّحِيمِ The merciful

الْمَغْضُوبِ People Allah is angry with

الضَّالِّينَ People who go away from the right path

Ta'awwuz and Tasmiya

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan, the accursed one

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah—the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful

Ayat wise meaning with explanation

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ All praise is for Allah—Lord of all worlds,

-We are saying to Allah, "Allah, you are the best! You are in charge of all the worlds!"

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful,

-We are saying to Allah, "You are the one who gives us everything we need and takes care of us!"

يَوْمَ الدِّينِ Master of the Day of Judgment.

-We are saying to Allah, "Oh Allah, you are the king of the day when we will come back to you to be judged, after we die!"

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ You 'alone' we worship and You 'alone' we ask for help.

-We are saying to Allah, "Allah, you are the only one we pray to, and you are the only one we ask help from."

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ Guide us along the Straight Path,

-We are asking Allah, "Show us how to be good Muslims."

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ the Path of those You have blessed—not those You are displeased with, or those who are astray.

-We are asking Allah, "Show us how to be among those you have blessed. Protect us from doing things that would make you angry with us. Protect us from going away from Islam."

Lessons learned

-We should ask Allah to guide us and keep us on the straight path.

-We should try to be of the people who Allah blessed, not the people Allah is unhappy with or who have gone on the wrong path.

-Allah is the only One that can guide us to the straight path.

4- 5 quiz questions

1. How many ayat are in surah Al-Fatiha? 7

2. What is surah Al-Fatiha? A dua

3. What are we asking Allah for? **Guidance and to not go away from the right path or make Allah angry**

❖ March

Short explanation of Surah An-Nas

Surah name: An-Nas means mankind.

Makki or Madani: Makki(revealed before Prophet's migration)

Surah Al-Falaq and An-Nas -these two surahs are called Muawizatain "the two surahs for seeking refuge"

Surah An-Nas is the last surah in the majestic Quran. In this surah we declare Allah (swt) as the rabb and master of mankind. We state that the invisible creatures called Jinns and bad people whisper evil thoughts in our minds. Allah (swt) teaches us to seek shelter with him and ask for his protection from the evil of jinn and people.

Background story:

This surah was revealed in Makkah before hijrah (migration). Later, in Madinah when, Prophet Muhammad (s) was affected by magic he was instructed by Allah to recite Surah An-Nas and Al Falaq.

Words To Know:

قُل: Say

أَعُوذُ: I seek refuge, protection

النَّاسَ: Mankind, people

الْخَنَّاسَ: One who hides, one who sneaks

Ta'awwuz and Tasmiya

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan, the accursed one

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah—the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.

Short explanations of the Ayats-

1. قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ “I seek refuge with the Rabb of mankind”. The surah begins with the command “qul” which means say. Allah is asking our Rasulullah (saw) to say the message of the surah. As we read the surah, we seek refuge with Allah (swt), who is the Rabb of mankind. Seeking refuge means seeking protection, safety, and shelter. We seek refuge with the One who is called Rabb. The word Rabb means who brings us up, feeds us, provides us, and takes care of us. He is our guardian, leader, and chief—He is the one who has the power to do everything.
2. مَلِكِ النَّاسِ “The Master of mankind”. Allah is not only the Rabb, but he is also the Malik of mankind. The word malik means king or ruler.
3. إِلَهِ النَّاسِ “The God of mankind”. Allah (swt) is not only the Rabb and Malik, but he is also the Ilah of mankind. The word Ilah means God. Allah is the only God worthy of worship—therefore, we should only worship him.
4. مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ “from the evil of the whisperings of the sneaking one”. We seek refuge with Allah (swt) from evil. Evil often sneaks up on us, and we may not realize it. This evil is mentioned as “khannas”. The word “khannas” means the one who is sneaky or clever. He is called sneaky or clever because he brings evil thoughts into our minds, and makes them seem attractive. These thoughts come into our minds as whisperings (waswas).
5. الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ “Who whispers into the hearts of mankind”. These evil, sneaky thoughts appear in our hearts, quietly like whisperings.
6. مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ “From the jinn and mankind”. Such evil whisperings come to us from two sources: from (a) jinn and (b)evil people.

Lessons we learned:

Evil thoughts come to us from two sources: bad people and bad jinns. Evil thoughts come to us secretly and cleverly without us realizing they are evil. We tend to believe these are enjoyable, fun thoughts. We can lose our sense of good judgment and begin to act on these thoughts. Therefore, Allah (swt) teaches us this surah, which is also a remarkable dua. Through this dua, we seek protection with Allah (swt) from the evil thoughts that come into our hearts.

We should remember that sometimes evil people appear to be our friends . They tell us that they want good things for us, but actually want to destroy us and ruin our lives. We need to be careful when selecting our friends.

With Allahs (swt) help, we can minimize such thoughts by avoiding bad people and dismissing bad ideas offered to us by invisible jinns. We should remember that as we recite this dua ,we should also try to stay away from evil. With Allahs (swt) help and with our own effects ,we will be able to reject evil thoughts .

Question:

- 1.How do evil thoughts usually appear in our minds ?
-By the whisperings of the jinn and evil people.
2. What is the meaning of khannas? -One who hides, one who sneaks.
- 3.What are the two sources from which evil thoughts appear to us?- (a) jinn and (b)evil people.
- 4.What is the best way to avoid evil thoughts from appearing in our minds?
-Recite Muawizatain “the two surahs for seeking refuge” and also being careful when selecting our friends.

❖ April

Short Explanation of Surah Al Falaq

Surah Falaq

Name of Surah : Surah Al-Falaq

Falaq means daybreak. Daybreak is the very early time when daylight first appears in the morning.

Makki or Madani : Makki Surah

Background: This surah was revealed in Makkah before hijrah (migration). Later, in Madinah when, Prophet Muhammad (s) was affected by magic by a Jew he was instructed by Allah to recite Surah An-Nas and Al Falaq.

Words to know-

يَسَّرَ evil

خَلَقَ created

غَاسِقٍ - darkness (the time after Maghrib when it is dark outside)

الْمَلَفَاتِ female sorcerer or magicians who does magic by blowing on knots.

حَسَدَ evil jealousy when someone wishes that another person's blessing be taken away from them so that they can get it.

Ta'awwuz and Tasmiya

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan, the accursed one

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah—the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.

Short explanation of the Ayats-

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ Say I seek refuge(protection) from the Rabb of the daybreak.

- Similar to Surah Nas, Allah is again telling us to ask Him for protection. He says here that He is the Rabb of the daybreak. Daybreak is the time when daylight first appears in the morning,

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ - From the evils of what He created.

There are many things that Allah created and He created them for a reason. Something sometimes may become harmful for us. We ask Allah to protect us from all the evils of His creation.

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ : And from the evil of the darkness as it spreads.

We are asking Allah's protection from the evil of the night time when it gets dark. After Maghrib, that is the time where the shayateen appear and do bad things to people. Also there may be harmful nocturnal animals. This is a time we should not go outside and instead stay at home.

وَمِنْ شَرِّ الْمَلَفَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ : And from the evil of the naffathat (female sorcerer/magician) who blows on knots.

-We are asking Allah's protection from the evils of the magicians and sorcerers. A Jewish lady did this magic on the Prophet to kill him. A female magician blew on knots to do magic.

Magic is an evil sin. People who do magic have to worship the Shaytan to get magic from the Jinn, so whoever does magic becomes a disbeliever.

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ : And from the evil of the jealous person when they are jealous.

We are asking Allah's protection from the evils of jealous people. Jealousy is when you want someone else's blessings to be taken away from them so that you can have it. Jealousy is very harmful because it can harm other people and it is a big sin

So we ask Allah to protect us from the evils of jealousy. We should not be jealous of people and instead want good for them.

Lessons Learned

We are asking Allah for protection in this Surah from many evils such as the evil of the night time, evil of magic, jealousy, and all types of evil. We should recite Surah An-Nas and Al-Falaq to be protected from these evils. Allah is the only one that we make dua to. We should ask for Allah's help when we need Him to protect us and keep us safe from harm and danger.

The night time is a dangerous time when the shayateen come out and do bad things so we should stay at home during that time.

Magic is a very evil sin. People who do magic worship the Shaitan to get power from them so they become disbelievers to do magic. We ask Allah to protect us from the evils of magic.

We should not be jealous of people and wish for their blessings to go away. Instead we should say "Masha Allah" and "allahumma barik" and make dua for them when we see they have something nice.

Questions

1. What does falaq mean?

Answer: Daybreak. The time when daylight first appears in the day.

2. Why is it important to not stay outside during the night time after maghrib?

Answer: Because the shayateen come out and do bad things to people and also there may be harmful animals, so we should stay at home.

3. Why is magic so evil that people who do magic become disbelievers?

Answer: Magic is evil because in order to do magic, a person needs to worship Shaitan. So people who do magic become disbelievers. Magic is evil and a very big sin.

4. What is Hasad?

Answer: Hasad is jealousy. It is when someone wants another person's blessings to be taken away so that they can have them instead.

❖ May



Short explanation of Surah Al Ikhlas

1. **Name of surah:** Surah Al-Ikhlās (The Sincerity or The Purity or Oneness)

2. **Makki or Madani:** Scholars are not completely sure if this surah was revealed to the Prophet in Makkah or Madinah, but many believe it to be Makki.

3. **Background story:** During the time of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), there lived Polytheists who believed in many Gods. Their Gods came in many shapes and sizes and were made of stone, wood and other things. We know that these are false Gods. The only real God is Allah (SWT). The Polytheists asked our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to describe his Lord, Allah. They wanted to know where Allah came from and what he was made of. So, Allah revealed surah Ikhlas for all people to know more about Him and how He is One. This surah is very special and if you read it three times, you can get the same blessings as if you read the entire Quran, Alhamdulillah!

4. **Choose 3-4 words from surah (with meaning)**

أَحَدٌ "Ahad" means "One", to describe Allah's Oneness

الصَّمَدُ "As Samad" means the Eternal, the Absolute, the Sustainer, again describing Allah (SWT)

يَلِدْ He begets

كُفُوا "Kufuan" means equivalent. In this surah they are saying there is no one equivalent to Allah.

5. Ta'wz and tasmiya

"Auzubillahi Minashaitan Nirajeem" means

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

"I seek refuge with Allah from the Accursed Shaitan"

"Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem" means

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful"

6. Ayat wise meaning with explanation in 2-3 sentences

Ayah 1:

Qul huwal laahu ahad



قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

"Say, "He is Allah, [who is] One"

Allah says that He is the One and only. There aren't any partners with Him and He does not need anyone. He is the only one in the role of our Lord and He does not share this title or position with anyone. He is completely Unique and He is the only Truth.

Ayah 2:

Allah hus-samad



اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

"Allah, the Eternal Refuge"

Second ayah says that He is the Eternal Refuge. This can mean many things, but mainly it means that there can be nothing that can save us or forgive us or comfort us like Allah. He is always the One that we will turn to, we will ask forgiveness Of and Who we will return to when we die. Ayah 3:

Lam yalid wa lam yoolad



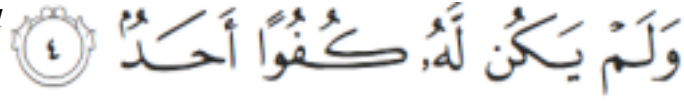
لَمْ يَكِلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

"He does not give birth, nor was He born"

The third ayah says that He has NO FATHER, NO MOTHER, NO BROTHER, NO SISTER, NO WIFE, and NO SON AND NO DAUGHTER. He has no family. This also points to the Jews or Christians who have said that Allah has a son, like Isa (AS). This is not true and Allah is making sure we know that in this Ayah.

Ayah 4:

Wa lam yakul-lahoo kufuwan ahad



“Nor is there to Him any equivalent”

The last ayah says that nothing is the same as him. Nothing is like Him, so we can't compare Him to anything or try to find something like Him in the heavens or the earth. It is not possible. Like we said, He is unique.

7. Lessons learned

- **We Believe in Tawhid, that Allah is One:** Tawhid is the belief in the one-ness of Allah (SWT). We promise to worship Allah (SWT) alone and nothing else. We know he has no family. When a person becomes a muslim, we say the shahada, which says “La illaha ill Allah”. That means “There is no God but Allah”. This is our main belief as a muslim, and that is one of the main themes of surah Ikhlas.
- **Allah is Unique, There is None Like Him:** None of Allah's creations can compare to His Greatness. There is no one who comes even close to being like Allah. Similarly, Allah does not have features like any of His creations, so we cannot try to describe Allah the way we would describe a person.
- **We Must Be Grateful to Allah:** Allah (SWT) alone is the one that provides us with everything we need in life. He gave us eyes to see with, hands to feel with, ears to hear with. He gave us parents who take care of us. He is the provider of our wealth, food, and shelter. Everything that we have is a blessing from Allah SWT. If Allah SWT wills for something to happen, there is nothing that can stop it. If Allah SWT does not want something to happen, then you can try all you want, you will not succeed. Everything comes from Allah SWT and his mercy upon us.

8. Quiz Questions

Q: Who is the only God?

A: Allah (SWT)

Q: Does Allah have any parents or children?

A: No, not at all. Allah does not have any family or partners. He is One.

Q: Reading this surah 3 times brings you rewards equivalent to what?

A: It brings you rewards equivalent to reading the entire Quran.

Q: What does “Eternal Refuge” mean?

A: It means that we only turn to Allah for help and protection.

❖ June

Short explanation of Surah Al Masad

1. **Name of Surah:** Surah Al Masad (The Palm Fibre); also known as Surah Al Lahab (The Flame)
2. **Makki or Madani:** This is a Makki surah, meaning it was revealed to our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) when we was still living in Makkah.
3. **Background Story:** This surah is about our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)'s uncle whose name was Abu Lahab. Although Abu Lahab was the uncle of the prophet, he treated his nephew very harshly. Abu Lahab did not accept Islam, and did not want our Prophet (PBUH) to spread Islam to the rest of the people. He took every chance he could find to get in the way of our Prophet and harm him, both physically and emotionally. For example, he would pour animal guts on the Prophet when he was praying! He also shouted with joy when the Prophet (PBUH)'s baby son passed away. Abu Lahab's wife used to participate in cruel acts against the Prophet (PBUH) as well. For example, she would leave thorns out in front of the doorstep of the Prophet's house, so that when he and his family stepped out, they would get hurt. These evil acts against our beloved Prophet is what led to Surah Masad being revealed by Allah (SWT). It talks about the punishment that Abu Lahab and his wife will face due to their wickedness.

4. 3-4 Words From Surah (With Meaning):

تَبَّتْ "Tabbat" means to perish or be ruined or destroyed.

لَهَبٍ "Lahab" means a blazing Fire. This refers to the extreme fire of Jahannam (Hell).

مَسَدٍ "Masad" means palm-fiber. These are twisted strands that come from the leaves of a palm tree. They can sometimes be prickly.

5. Ta'wz and Tasmiya:

"Auzubillahi Minashaitan Nirajeem" means

"I seek refuge with Allah from the Accursed Shaitan"

"Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem" means

"In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful"

6. Ayah Wise Meaning with Explanation:

Ayah 1:

Tabbat yadaaabee Lahabinw-wa tabb

"May the hands of Abu Lahab be ruined, and ruined is he."

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ

Once, prophet Muhammad (PBUH) delivered a speech calling people to Islam. After hearing it, Abu Lahab stood and said, “Perish you for the rest of this day! Have you gathered us for this?” Therefore, in the Ayah, Allah refers to his speech and curses his hands and his self — his body and his soul in this life and in the Hereafter.

Ayah 2:

Maa aghnaa ‘anhu maaluhoo wa ma kasab

مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ

“His wealth will not avail him or that which he gained.”

Ibn Masud narrated that when Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) called people towards Islam, Abu Lahab said, “Even if what Muhammad says is true, I will save myself from all problems on the Day of Judgement with my wealth and my children.” Allah therefore revealed this Ayah stating that money and other worldly gains will not help Abu Lahab.

Ayah 3:

Sa-yaslaa naaran zaata lahab

سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ

“He will [enter to] burn in a Fire of [blazing] flame.”

Due to Abu Lahab’s wicked character, his arrogance and thinking he will be safe from punishment, Allah is saying that he will be doomed and sent to the blazing hot flames of Hellfire.

Ayah 4:

Wamra-atuhoo hammaa latal-hatab

وَأْمْرًا تُهْدِي هَمَلًا لَّحْطَبٍ

“And his wife [as well] - the carrier of firewood.”

Abu Lahab’s wife, Umm Jamil bint Harb, supported her husband in his evil deeds and, much like her husband, spread lies and caused harm to the Prophet (PBUH). Therefore, Allah states that she too will be doomed to Hellfire.

Ayah 5:

Fee jeedihaa hablum mim-masad

فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ

“Around her neck is a rope of [twisted] fibre.

Umm Jamil used to throw “masad” (palm-fibres) in the path of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), so as to hurt him physically and to ridicule him. Our Prophet (PBUH) did not respond to any of her abuses or actions in any manner. So, for her hatred and unfair treatment towards others, Umm Jamil’s punishment in the Hereafter will be that she’ll wear a collar of palm-fibres.

7. Lessons Learned

- **Your Relationships Cannot Enter You Into Paradise or Hellfire Alone:** Just because a person is closely related to someone of high faith, does not mean Allah will automatically forgive them of their sins and enter them into Paradise. For example, even though Abu Lahab was the direct uncle of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Abu Lahab himself did not become a muslim and worship Allah and so he will be doomed to Hellfire. In another example, there was a woman named Asiya (RA) who was married to a Pharaoh. The Pharaoh was a very wicked leader, but Asiya (RA) herself was a kind muslim and so Allah will grant her Paradise.
- **Worldly Belongings Can Not Save You:** A muslim can get to Heaven by believing in Allah and doing good deeds. Our status in this world, or our money, or property cannot save us. For example, even though Abu Lahab was a rich man of high status, these things did not save him from Hellfire because he did not have faith in Allah and obey Allah's commands.
- **Helping Someone in Opposing Islam is Also a Sin:** If you are working with someone who is working against Islam, then you are no better than they are. Because Abu Lahab's wife supported him, she was also cursed into hellfire. Therefore, it is important that we surround ourselves with the right people. It is important that we turn towards those who are doing good, so that we can associate ourselves with the right companions.

8. Quiz Questions:

Q: How was Abu Lahab related to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)?

A: Abu Lahab is the uncle of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Q: What are some cruel acts Abu Lahab did to the Prophet (PBUH)? A: He spilled animal guts on the Prophet (PBUH) while he prayed, he was happy when the Prophet's baby passed away, etc.

Q: What does the word "Lahab" mean?

A: It means a blazing fire.

Q: What punishment will Abu Lahab's wife face in the Hellfire?

A: She will wear a collar made of palm-fiber.

Q: Can our worldly possessions or relationships to other people get us into Jannah? A: No, only iman and our good deeds can.

Short explanation of Surah An Nasr SURAH NASR

1. Name of Surah (with meaning)

Surah Nasr (The Victory) or (Devine Help/Assistance)

2. Makki or madani

Madani

3. Background story

- Surah Nasr is the 110th surah of the Quran; has 3 ayats & is the 3rd shortest surah after Surah Kawthar and Asr (ayah wise)
- It is the last complete surah to be revealed to prophet Muhammad according to a source.

- There are a few different interpretations of the exact time of revelation. Some say that it was during the Farewell Pilgrimage while others say it is before that.
- Revealed after the conquest of Makkah and the success of the Prophet in doing so and disbelievers joining in flocks because of this success.
- 1 account is Narrated by Ibn Abbas (r.). He was very young at the time and used to sit with the older companions from the Battle of Badr but was not liked because of his age but Hadrat Umar proved that he was worthy to sit with them because of contemplating over this surah. Umar (r.) asked them what they knew of the meaning of Surah Nasr and they replied that it was about I needing to praise and asking for Allah's forgiveness when the victory of Allah comes but Ibn Abbas (r.) reported that it signified the Prophet's death and how when victory comes it's obviously a sign for the Prophet to prepare his death in praise and forgiveness from Allah. Umar (r.) also agreed.
- Another account: Ibn Abaas (r.) also reported that he saw Fatimah (r.) crying then laughing. He asked why and she told him that the Prophet (swa) told her that his time had come. So she cried hearing this. The Prophet then said that out of everyone in their family, she will be joined with him first in the hereafter - so she then laughed.

4. Words from Surah(with meaning)

- نصر نصر = victory/devine support (root)
- حمد حمد = praise (root)
- وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ Wastagfirhu = and seek forgiveness (in Him) (Root: Istigfaar = to seek forgiveness)

5. Ta'wz and Tasmiya

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ

6. Ayat wise meaning with explanation

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

1. "When there comes the help of Allah and victory",

- Allah has the qualities of being able to do everything and anything he wills.
- When Allah is on your side then nothing can prevent something from happening. The "Help of Allah" is a guaranteed victory.
- The victory mentioned here is specifically about the final victory of conquering Makkah.

وَرَأَيْتِ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

2. “And you see people entering Allah's religion in multitudes”,

- If Allah wants people to be aware and enter Islam then it's only because of His divine decree.
- The Prophet (swa) did not have to continually preach and plead with the people to join, people willingly reverted to Islam in huge numbers.
- This is a sign of Allah's abilities. It is very clear to see the people that are joining Islam continuously. Even with so much hate, the truth, Allah's influence reaches far out as He pleases.

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

3. “Then celebrate the praise of your Lord and seek His forgiveness, (for) surely He is Oft-returning (to mercy)”.

- The whole of Makkah was brought into Islam and ultimately a better place only through the power of Allah.
- No human had the right over the other to hold grudges or become prideful if they were a believer. To prevent such thoughts one should repent and continue to strive in the way of Allah.
- The Prophet (saw) himself acknowledged that all of these victories were the power and doing of Allah and in no way because he himself was great.
- The Prophet (swa) was also praising that Allah was on his side on the mission and allowed him to be successful by His means. He never thought that Allah depended on him to bring the people towards Islam.
-

7. Lessons learned

- We must look at the signs of Allah and acknowledge, thank, and praise his favor upon us.
- We should never think that we have done enough in the cause of Allah and think that we are saved or are for sure going to Jannah. We must always ask for forgiveness and have the mindset that we are capable of striving harder in Allah's path. The prophet was the most perfect being and guaranteed Jannah but still did so much and after accomplishments, he did not praise himself but became even more humble and focused on Allah, and pleaded for His forgiveness. It is a lesson for our own lives.
- We should celebrate times of good from Allah but then ask for forgiveness so we don't become too focused on the Dunya.
- The surah hints at the death of Prophet Muhammad because his ultimate goal as a messenger was fulfilled.

8. Quiz questions

1. What is the Nasr, the Victory, this Surah talks about?
- The victory of conquering Makkah by the Muslims.

Why did Fatimah (r.) cry and then laugh?

- She got the message of the Prophet's death coming soon so cried. And laughed because she would be the first to reunite with him in the Akhirah.

What does Hamd mean?

- Praise.

What should we do when anything good happens in our life?

- Celebrate it by acknowledging that it comes from Allah, and ask for forgiveness.

❖ August

Short explanation of Surah Al Kafiroom SURAH KAFIRUN

1. Name of Surah (with meaning)

Surah Kafirun (The Disbelievers)

2. Makki or madani

Most believe it to be Makki

3. Background story

During the early time of Prophet Muhammad (swa) 's open preaching about Islam in Arabia - specifically when the Pagan people and the leaders still had hope that Muhammad would stop preaching and saying things about religion that opposed them. The kuffar tried to compromise and make deals with him and proposed things like wealth and women, all for the sake of not belittling their gods. One account specifically shows the disbelievers asking the prophet to worship their religion for a specific amount of time in return for them following the Prophet's religion for a specific amount of time. In facing these trials, Prophet Muhammad saw got the revelation of this surah.

4. Words from Surah(with meaning)

- كَافِرُونَ Kafirun = disbelievers (Root: Kuffur = disbelief)
- دِين Deen = religion (root)
- عَابِدُ A'abud = I worship (Root: 'Ibadah = worship)

5. Ta'wz and Tasmiya

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ

6. Ayat wise meaning with explanation

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ

1. "Say: O you disbelievers,"

- Allah is telling the prophet "say" and is talking to the "kafirun" through him.
- The Prophet only followed Allah's commandments, when the people asked him for a compromise he waited for Allah's guidance - showing how we as believers should not try to make up our own ideas or follow our own desires but live exactly the way Allah tells us to. Allah's commands are always given to us clearly - we must follow them even though it may feel hard.

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

2. "I worship not what you worship,"

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

3. "Nor do you worship Whom I worship,"

- The Prophet is telling the disbelievers that his religion and their religion are very different.
- They do not and cannot mix to fit what the people want.

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

4. "Neither shall I worship what you worship,"

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَّا أُعْبُدُ

5. "Nor will you worship Whom I worship,"

- The religions will *never* mix.
- Also indicating that these people knew that Allah was the creator and didn't deny his existence, but they were very ignorant, and continued to worship the idols - out of their own choices and will - showing their shirk. The Quran rejected them firmly for doing so.

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

6. "To you is your religion, and to me my religion."

- This message is clearly for the idol worshippers and the kafirun - disbelievers. Disbelievers are those who have associated partners with Allah (shirk) and will never revert to Islam.
- This is not talking about the general people of society, because Islam of course was new for the people at the time, and many people were continuing to revert.
- This surah was specifically sent down to show the severity and difference between those who believe and those who never. It does not mean for those who haven't reverted yet. It is not intended to stop people from coming to Islam.

7. Lessons learned

- The surah clearly distinguishes between Islam and other religions.
- It shows that the Muslims don't ever believe in other religions - during pagan times and even to this day.
- Polytheism and shirk are major sins and are not compromisable.
- If people do not want to follow Islam we cannot force them to.
- There are also instances and hadith where the Prophet recited this surah in the two rakats before fajr and after maghrib.
- The surah protects us from polytheism and instances of shirk. (As according to Ibn Abbas, the Prophet told the people to recite Surah Kafirun before going to sleep for this protection.)

8. Quiz questions

1. Who is speaking to the disbelievers in the context of the surah?
- Prophet Muhammad saw.

What did the disbelievers ask the Prophet to do, in order for them to follow Islam?

- They wanted the Muslims to believe in their gods for some time then Islam for some time and they wanted to do the same themselves

What is shirk?

- Associating partners with Allah.

What do we do as Muslims if non-muslims don't want to follow Islam?

- We can't force them to follow Islam. We can make dua so that Allah guides them.

❖ September

Short explanation of surah Al Kawther

Surah Al-Kawthar

❖ Introduction- Al- Kawthar means lots of goodness. It is also known as a river in Jannah that Allah swt has granted Prophet Muhammad(S) which is whiter than milk and sweeter than honey. In this surah Allah (SWT) is directly speaking to Prophet Muhammad(S) to console him during a time when he was facing lots of hardships. His enemies used to taunt him and use bad language against him.

Vocabulary:

- ❖ الْكَوْثَرُ - plenty of goodness; river in Jannah
- ❖ الْأَبْتَرُ - one whose tail is cut off
- ❖ أَنْحَرُ - sacrifice

❖ Tawuz and Tasmiya

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from the outcast shaitan

الرَّجِي مَ الْرُحْ ه مِنْ أ ه لِلْ بِسْمِ

In the name of Allah, the most gracious the most merciful

❖ Ayas with short explanation

1. إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

Indeed, we have granted you 'O Prophet' abundant goodness.

-The prophet Muhammad (SAW) was dealing with the death of his son, and his evil uncle was making fun of him for it. Allah revealed this ayah to show the Prophet (SAW) that He still has goodness for him, even though he is going through a great hardship. This goodness is a river called "kawthar" that the prophet (SAW) will have on the Day of Judgement. This river will have a drink that is whiter than milk and sweeter than honey, and the believers will be able to drink from it on the Day of Judgement.

2. فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ

-So, pray and sacrifice to your Lord 'alone'.

- Allah is telling the Prophet to pray and worship only Allah. Because Allah blessed Prophet (s) with blessings in abundance. Also, people who do this will benefit from the Kawthar river on the Day of Judgement. This is also a reminder that we should pray to Allah when we are going through hard times.

3. إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ

Only the one who hates you is truly cut off 'from any goodness'.

-As Prophet Muhammad's (s) son died a disbelievers were making fun that his is cut off from the worldly goodness. But Allah is saying that the person who believes in Allah and loves Him will always have something good in their life. When a person disbelieves in Allah or hates Him, they cannot have any real goodness in their life.



❖Lessons Learned:

1. Surah Kawthar was sent to Prophet Muhammad(S) to assure him that his efforts would not be lost.
2. There is a river in Jannah named Al-Kawthar which was granted to Prophet(S).
3. Only those who have Iman and do good deeds will be able to drink from this river on the Day of Judgement.
4. All blessings and good things come only from Allah (swt) which is why we must turn to Allah to praise Him and worship Him alone.
5. The enemies of Prophet(S) are the ones who have nothing.
6. The message of Islam will continue to spread until the end.
7. We should think about our blessing even when we are going through hardships.

Quiz Questions:

1. How many verses are in Surah Al-Kawthar?
A. 2
C. 4
B. 3
D. 5
2. What River has Allah SWT granted Prophet Muhammad(S)?
A. Nile
C. Kawthar
B. Salsabil
D. Kafur
3. Who does Allah describe as being “abtar”?
A. Companions of Prophet Muhammad(S)
B. Family of Prophet Muhammad(S)
C. Enemies of Prophet Muhammad(S)
D. All of the above

❖ October

Short explanation of surah Al Ma'un

Surah Al-Maun

❖ Introduction- Al- Maun means the small acts of kindness. Surah Maun was revealed in Mecca before Prophet's migration so it is a Makki surah and has 7 verses. The surah talks about the actions of those who consider themselves to be Muslim, but they deny the teachings of Islam.

Vocabulary:

❖ الدِّين : religion or judgement day

❖ الْيَتِيم : orphan

❖ الْمَسْكِين : poor

❖ الْمَاعُون : small kindnesses

❖ Ayas with short explanation:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from the outcast shaitan

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah the most gracious the most merciful

1. أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالدِّينِ Have you seen the one who calls the Day of Judgement a lie?

-Allah is talking about the people who deny the Day of Judgement.

2. فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ

That is the one who drives away the orphan.

- Allah is saying that the person who denies the rights of orphans is denying the rights of Allah. Taking away the rights of orphans is a very big sin in Islam.

3. وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ

And does not encourage the feeding of the poor.

-The person who does not help poor people is disliked by Allah the same as someone who denies the Day of Judgement.

4. قَوْلِهِ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ

So woe to those hypocrites who pray.

-A hypocrite is someone who acts like a Muslim on the outside but is not really a Muslim and only acts like one to look good to other people. There will be punishment for these hypocrites who pray but they are not sincere.

5. الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ

Yet are unmindful of their prayer.

-The hypocrite prays, but they are distracted during prayer and are only praying to show off to others.

6. الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ

Those who only show off.

-Allah dislikes people who show off and are arrogant. The hypocrite also only does good deeds to show off, and Allah dislikes this very much.

7. وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ

And refuse to give even the simplest aid.

-Allah also doesn't like someone who does not help people even with simple things. Sometimes our friends or neighbors may need help for small things as for example. Lending pencil or paper or salt or water etc. The people who don't believe in akhirah denies to help them even with these littlest things.

Lessons Learned:

1. Never ignore the orphans and always take good care of them.
2. Feed the poor and encourage others to do the same.
3. Take good care of your salah! (Pray on time, slowly, and with full attention)
4. Do not do good deeds to show off to others. Do it for Allah and with sincerity!
5. Do not refuse to help others even with the simplest acts of kindness.

Quiz Questions:

2. How many verses are in Surah Maun?

A. 6 C. 8 B. 10 D. 7

3. Allah does not like those who do good deeds...

A. only for His pleasure C. to show off to others

B. to not show off to others D. None of the above

4. What does Surah Maun teach us?

A. Be good to orphans and feed the poor

B. We shouldn't do good deeds to show off to others

C. Perform salah regularly and with good intentions D. All of the above

❖ November

Short explanation of surah Al Quraish

Name of Surah Quraish/ The tribe of Quraish, which was the tribe of the prophet Muhammad (SAW).

Makki or madani Makki

Words from Surah

Winter الشَّيْءَ

Summer وَالصَّيْفِ

House أَلْبَيْتِ

Fear خَوْفٍ

Ta'awwuz and Tasmiya

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ in Allah from Shaitan, the accursed one

In the Name of Allah—the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful. I seek refuge بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ayat wise meaning with explanation in 2-3 sentences.

لَا يَلْفُفُ فَرَيْشٌ ١

[He did this] to make the Quraysh feel secure,*

Allah is saying that He has always provided the Quraish with safety and security. In Arabia, the Quraish could have been in danger, but Allah saved them and even protected the Ka'bah, their house of worship.

لَا يَلْفُفُ رَحْلَةَ الشَّيْءِ وَالصَّيْفِ ٢

Secure in their winter and summer journeys.*

The Quraish would travel to Yemen in the winter and to Syria in the summer to trade with the people there. In the desert, the weather would be very extreme. Allah protected them and helped them survive when they were traveling in this extreme desert weather.

فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ٣

So let them worship the Lord of this House:*

The Quraish were blessed and honored because of the Ka'bah. The Ka'bah was a center for the Quraish to do business with other Arabs. Arabs came from far away to do business with the Quraish, and this helped their economy. Allah also protected the Ka'bah from Abraha's army of elephants. Allah is the lord of the Ka'bah, so they should have worshiped Allah there and not their idols.

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ٤

Who provides them with food to ward off hunger, safety to ward off fear. -

Allah gave the Quraish food and water in the middle of the desert and gave them safety. So, the Quraish should have worshiped Allah for these blessings, not their idols.

Lessons learned Allah saved the Ka'bah from the army of the elephants, and made the people of Quraish always feel safe when they traveled to Yemen in the winter and to Syria in the summer for business. The Quraish should have thanked Allah by worshiping Him. We should thank Allah for food, drink, safety, and other blessings, because Allah is the only one who can provide these things for us.

4- 5 quiz questions

1. What does Sayf mean? **Summer**
2. What does Shitaa mean? **Winter**
3. What did the Quraish worship and where? **The idols in the Ka'bah**
4. True or False: Allah provided the Quraish with food and safety. **True**

❖ December

Short explanation of surah Al Fil

Name of Surah Al-Fil/ The Elephants

Makki or madani Makki

Background story An evil king named Abraha was jealous because people from all over Arabia visited Makkah for Hajj and business. He built a fancy church in his kingdom in Yemen, hoping that people would start going there instead of the Ka'bah. One angry Arab idol worshiper snuck into the new building at night, and disrespected it by pooping on the wall. Abraha got so mad that he decided to destroy the Ka'bah. He marched with a large army of men and elephants towards Makkah. However, Allah sent His army flocks of birds, which showered Abraha's army with stones and killed everyone before they could reach the Ka'bah. The Prophet (SAW) was born in the year in which this incident happened.

3-4 words

Elephant أَلْفِيلٌ

Flocks أَبَائِيلٌ

Stones بِحِجَارَةٍ

Eaten up مَأْكُولٍ

Ta'awwuz and Tasmiya

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan, the accursed one

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ In the Name of Allah—the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.

Ayat meaning with explanation

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ١

Do you [Prophet] not see how your Lord dealt with the army of the elephant?

Allah is reminding the prophet Muhammad (SAW) about how He dealt with the army of Abraha when they came to destroy the Ka'bah. Allah did not rely on people to protect the Ka'bah, because He is able to protect it Himself.

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ٢

Did He not utterly confound their plans?

Allah is saying that He destroyed Abraha's plan. Abraha's plan was to ruin the Ka'bah, but Allah protected the Ka'bah so that Abraha's plan did not work.

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ٣

He sent ranks of birds against them,

Allah sent a flock of birds to Abraha's army as they were coming to destroy the Ka'bah. Allah used this flock of birds to end Abraha's plan.

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ٤

Pelting them with pellets of hard-baked clay:

The flock of birds that Allah sent pelted Abraha's army with stones to keep them away from the Ka'bah. This is how Allah protected the Ka'bah.

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ٥

He made them [like] cropped stubble. -

After the birds pelted the stones on the army, the elephants and the men in the army died and were left like chewed-up straw. They thought they were a very strong and powerful army, but Allah's power is stronger, and Allah destroyed them.

Lessons learned

1. Allah controls everything. Even though Abraha thought he could destroy the Ka'bah, Allah easily changed his plans. Allah also controlled the flock of birds and sent them to destroy the army.
2. Anger is harmful to oneself. Abraha wanted to destroy the Ka'bah because of his anger. This led to him and his entire army being killed.
2. Allah is the most powerful. Abraha thought he was the most powerful, but Allah easily destroyed him. Allah also did not rely on people to defend the Ka'bah; He protected it on His own.

Quiz questions

1. What does Ababil mean? **Flocks**
2. Why did Abraha want to destroy the Ka'bah? **An angry Arab ruined part of his church**
3. True or False: The Makkans defended the Ka'bah. **False**
4. What happened to Abraha's army? **They were pelted by stones and killed.**

☆Surah Memorization with meaning:

From "Juzz 'Amma" book.

Nasheed link:

- I am a muslim: <https://youtu.be/ugNoyzaHLXU>
- Months in Islam: <https://youtu.be/6FTLB59Cs5U>
- Eid Nasheed: <https://youtu.be/4yTE1pp6I7E>
- 25 Prophet's name: <https://youtu.be/YMHPpCYrWPc>
- 99 Names of Allah: https://youtu.be/ta_tTZrarE0
- La ilaha ila Allah: https://youtu.be/ta_tTZrarE0

☆Kalima with Meaning

1. Kalimah Tayyibah -

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

There is none worthy of worship besides Allah; Muhammad (SAW) is the messenger of Allah

2. Kalimah Shahadah – (Declaration of Faith)

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

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship besides Allah. He is one and He has no partner. And I also bear witness that Muhammad (SAW) is His messenger and slave.

☆The Six Pillars of Faith (Iman) in Islam

- 1- Belief in the existence and oneness of Allah.
- 2- Belief in the existence of Angels.
- 3- Belief in the books of Allah.
- 4- Belief in Allah's messengers and that Muhammad is the last of them.

- 
- 5- Belief in the Day of Judgment.
 - 6- Belief in the Qadhaa' & Qadr (Doom & Divine Decree)

☆Names of the Four Main Books of Allah

1. Tawrah, revealed to Prophet Musa (A)
2. Zabur, revealed to Prophet Dawud (A)
3. Injeel, revealed to Prophet Isa (A)
4. Qur'an, the final book of Allah, revealed to Prophet Muhammad (SAW)

☆Names of Salah

1. Salatul Fajr – the dawn Prayer before Sun rise
2. Salatuz Zuhr - Soon Afternoon Prayer
3. Salatul Asr - Late Afternoon Prayer
4. Salatul Maghrib – After Sunset Prayer
5. Salatul Isha - Night Prayer

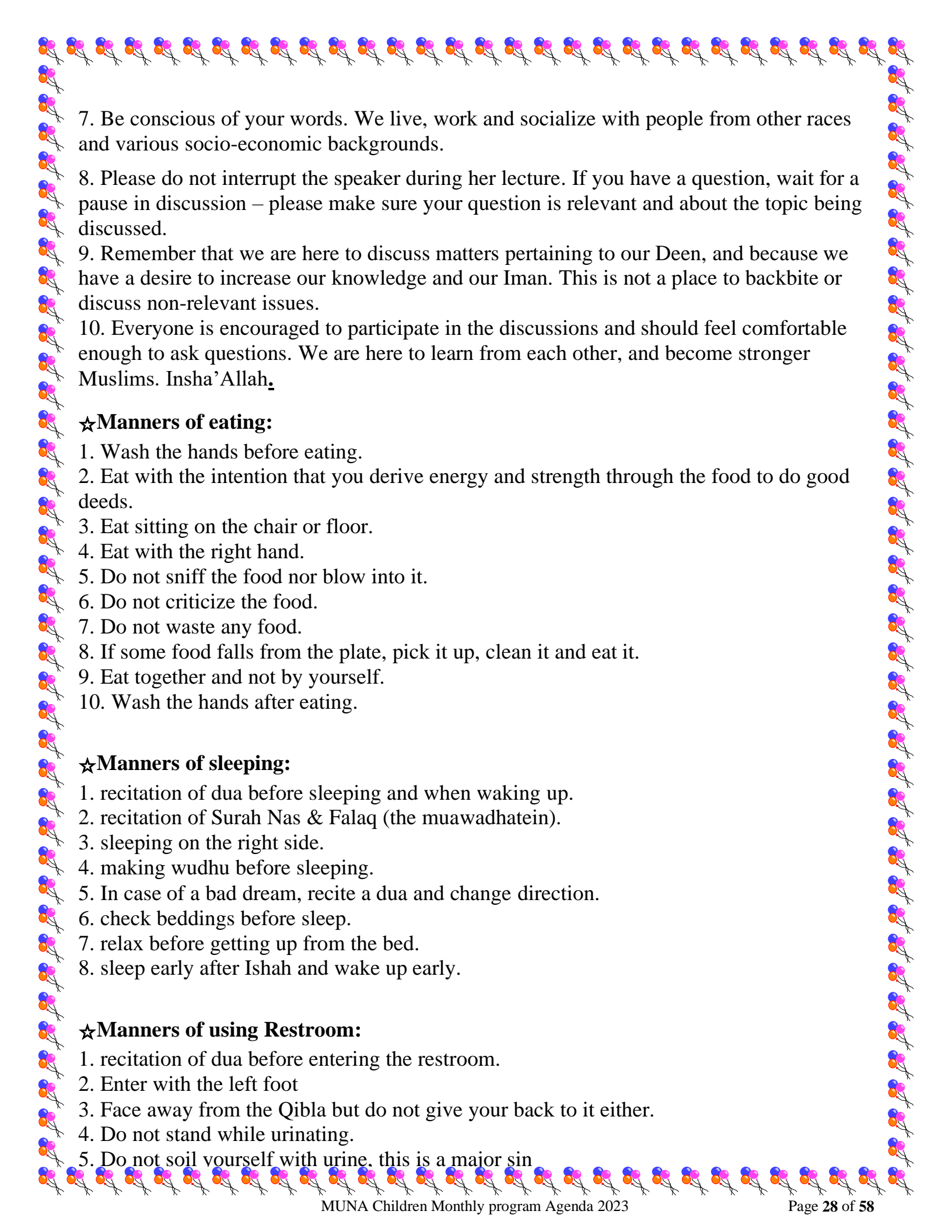
☆Names of The Islamic Months

1. Muharram
2. Safar
3. Rabi Al-Awwal
4. Rabi At-Thani
5. Jumada Al-Awwal
6. Jumada At-Thani
7. Rajab
8. Sha'baan
9. Ramadan
10. Shawwal
11. Zul-Qi'dah
12. Zul-Hijjah

☆Manners

☆Etiquette Guidelines for Halaqa

1. Please arrive on time, or inform the teacher that you will be late or unable to attend.
2. We should greet each other with, "As'salaamu Alaikum", (not, "Hi" or "Hello") and begin our session with, "Bismillah ir Rahman ir Rahim."
3. Please bring a notebook
4. Please turn off any device or video games or TV
5. No Foul, offensive or incendiary, remarks or comments (even in chat)
6. Please check your judgmental attitude ! None of us are even close to perfection and none of us has the right to determine who is or isn't "religious."

- 
7. Be conscious of your words. We live, work and socialize with people from other races and various socio-economic backgrounds.
 8. Please do not interrupt the speaker during her lecture. If you have a question, wait for a pause in discussion – please make sure your question is relevant and about the topic being discussed.
 9. Remember that we are here to discuss matters pertaining to our Deen, and because we have a desire to increase our knowledge and our Iman. This is not a place to backbite or discuss non-relevant issues.
 10. Everyone is encouraged to participate in the discussions and should feel comfortable enough to ask questions. We are here to learn from each other, and become stronger Muslims. Insha'Allah.

★Manners of eating:

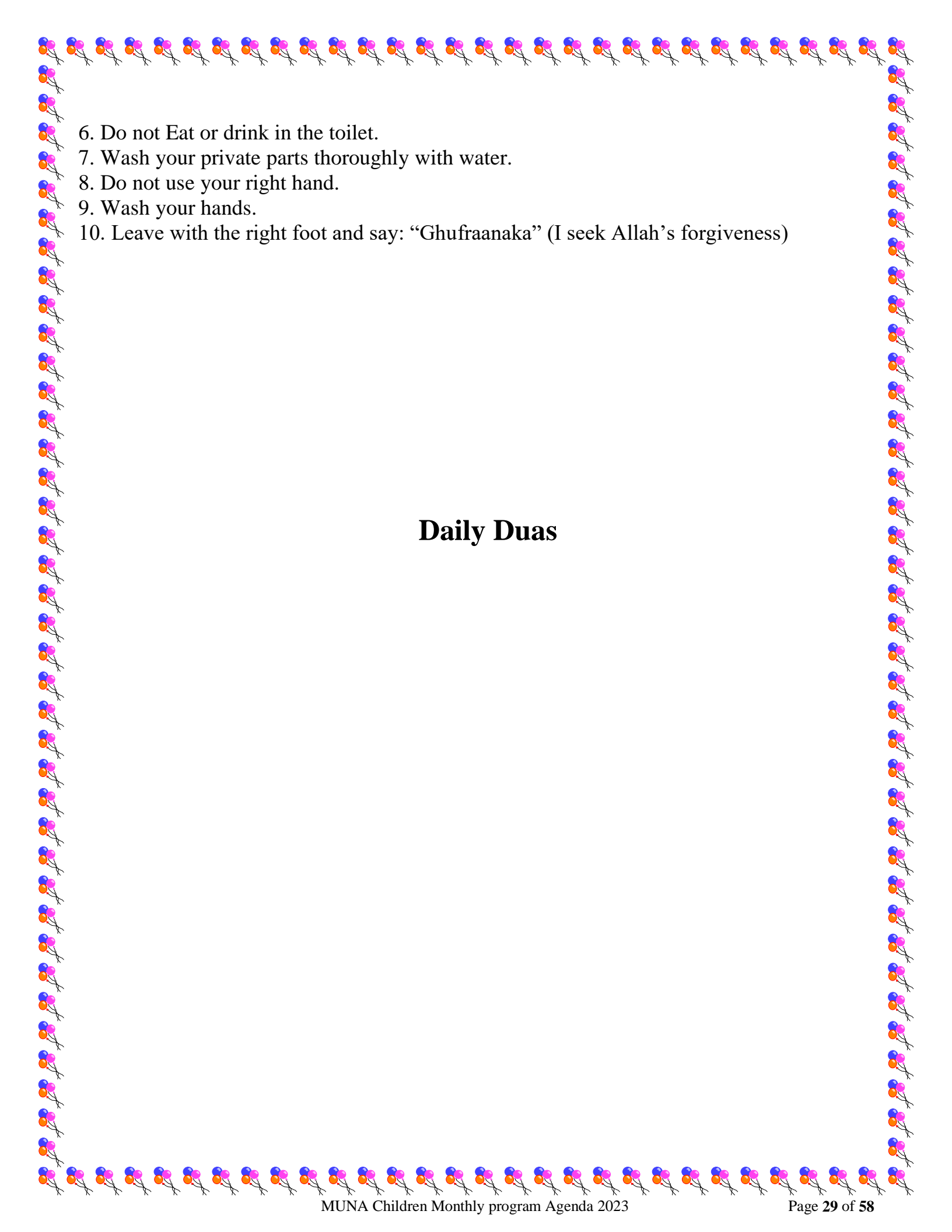
1. Wash the hands before eating.
2. Eat with the intention that you derive energy and strength through the food to do good deeds.
3. Eat sitting on the chair or floor.
4. Eat with the right hand.
5. Do not sniff the food nor blow into it.
6. Do not criticize the food.
7. Do not waste any food.
8. If some food falls from the plate, pick it up, clean it and eat it.
9. Eat together and not by yourself.
10. Wash the hands after eating.

★Manners of sleeping:

1. recitation of dua before sleeping and when waking up.
2. recitation of Surah Nas & Falaq (the muawadhatein).
3. sleeping on the right side.
4. making wudhu before sleeping.
5. In case of a bad dream, recite a dua and change direction.
6. check beddings before sleep.
7. relax before getting up from the bed.
8. sleep early after Ishah and wake up early.

★Manners of using Restroom:

1. recitation of dua before entering the restroom.
2. Enter with the left foot
3. Face away from the Qibla but do not give your back to it either.
4. Do not stand while urinating.
5. Do not soil yourself with urine, this is a major sin

- 
6. Do not Eat or drink in the toilet.
 7. Wash your private parts thoroughly with water.
 8. Do not use your right hand.
 9. Wash your hands.
 10. Leave with the right foot and say: “Ghufraanaka” (I seek Allah’s forgiveness)

Daily Duas

Dua Before Meal

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

Bismillah
(In the name of Allah)

Eating Sunnahs

PROPHET ﷺ SAID TO Umar ibn Abi Salamah.

"O young boy,
say "bismillah"
eat with your righthand,
eat from what is directly
in front of you.

(Narrated by al-Bukhaari, 3576; Muslim, 2022)

Journey Towards Jannah

If you forget to recite Bismillah then say

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوَّلُهُ وَآخِرُهُ

Eating Sunnahs

PROPHET ﷺ SAID
"When any one of you
eats, let him mention
the name of Allaah.

If he forgets to
mention the name of Allaah
at the beginning, then let
him say
'Bismillaahi awwalahu
wa aakhirahu'

"In the name of Allah
at the beginning and at
the end of it."

(Narrated by al-Tirmidhi, 1858; Abu Dawood, 3767)

Journey Towards Jannah

Don't eat while reclining

PROPHET ﷺ SAID

"I do not eat whilst I am reclining."

(Narrated by al-Bukhaari, 5399)



Eating Sunnahs

Don't Throw Food in Garbage

ANAS IBN MAALIK رضي الله عنه NARRATED

"He ﷺ said, 'If any one of you drops a piece of food, let him remove any dirt from it and eat it, and not leave it for the Shaytaan.'"

He ﷺ said, 'For you do not know where in your food the blessing is.'"

(Muslim, 2034)



Journey Towards Jannah

Don't Criticise the Food

ABU HURAYRAH رضي الله عنه narrated

Prophet ﷺ never criticized any food. If he liked it, he would eat it and if he did not like it, he would leave it.

(Bukhaari, 3370; Muslim, 2046)



Eating Sunnahs

Rinse Mouth After Eating

Basheer ibn Yassaar رضي الله عنه narrated

Suwayd ibn al-Nu'maan told him that they were with the Prophet ﷺ in al-Sahba' He called for food, but he did not find anything but some saweeq (barley mush).

So he ate some and we all ate with him.

Then he called for water and rinsed out his mouth, and then he prayed, and we prayed, and he did not do wudoo'.

(Narrated by al-Bukhaari, 5390)

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:
"Whoever eats food and then says:

Al-hamdulillāh,
alladhī at'amanī
hādha wa razaqanīhi
min ghairi hawlin minnī,
wa lā quwwatin
his past sins shall be forgiven."

Eating Sunnahs

Dua after eating

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا
وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ
مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

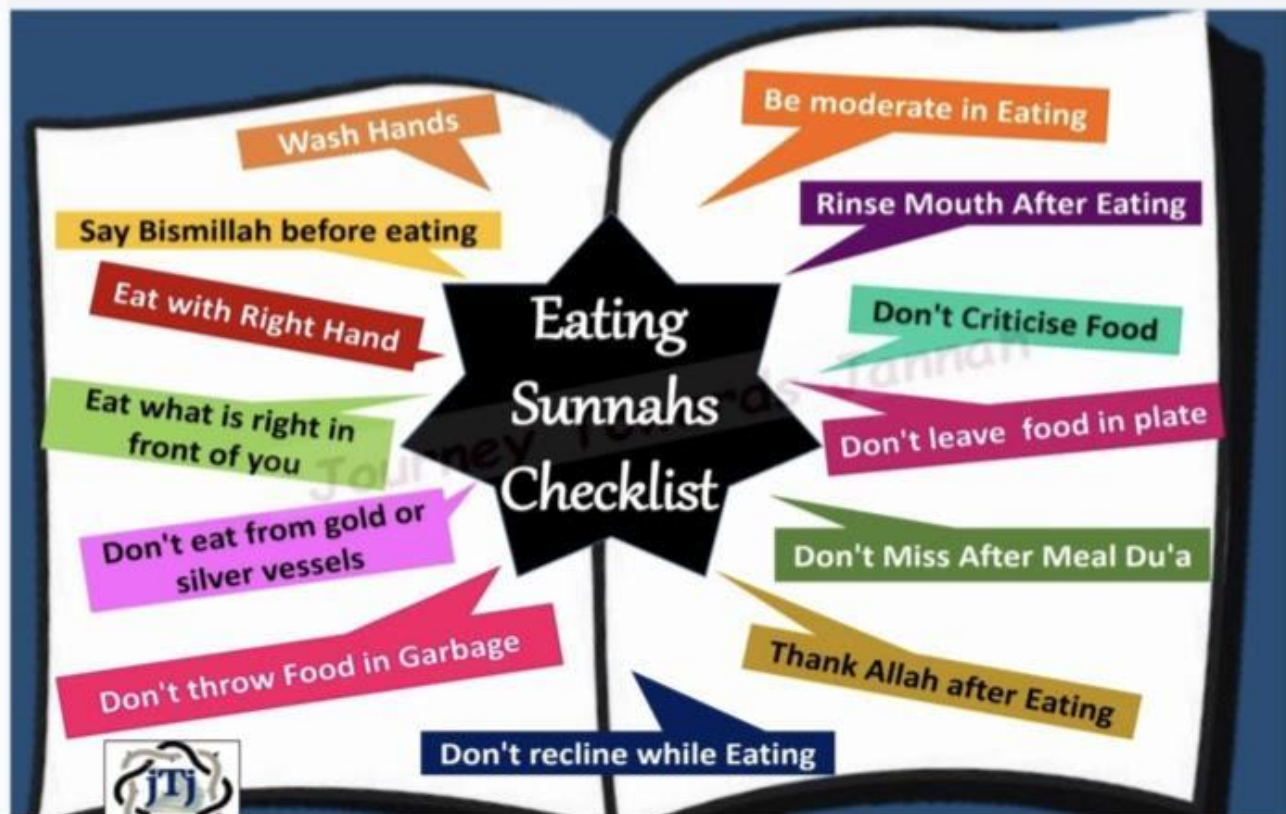
All praise is due to
Allah who fed me this
and granted
it as provision to me,
without any effort from me nor power,



Jam e Tirmazi - 3458



Journey Towards Jannah



Dua when leaving home

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَلَا
حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Bismillaahi, tawakkaltu 'alallaahi,
wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata
' illaa billaah.

In the Name of Allah,
I have placed my trust
in Allah, there is no
might and no power
except by Allah.

Sam' at-Tirmidhi 3426



Dua when entering home

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا، وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا،
وَعَلَى رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Bismillaahi walajnaa, wa bismillaahi
kharajnaa, wa 'alaaRabbinaa
tawakkalnaa

In the Name of Allah we
enter, in the Name of Allah we
leave, and upon our Lord we
depend [then say As-Salaamu
'Alaykum to those present].

Abu Dawud 4/325



Sunnahs





Journey Towards Jannah

Dua when leaving home

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَلَا
حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Bismillaahi, tawakkaltu 'alallaahi,
wa laa hawla wa laa quwwata
' illaa billaah.

In the Name of Allah,
I have placed my trust
in Allah, there is no
might and no power
except by Allah.

Sam' at-Tirmidhi 3426



Importance of dua

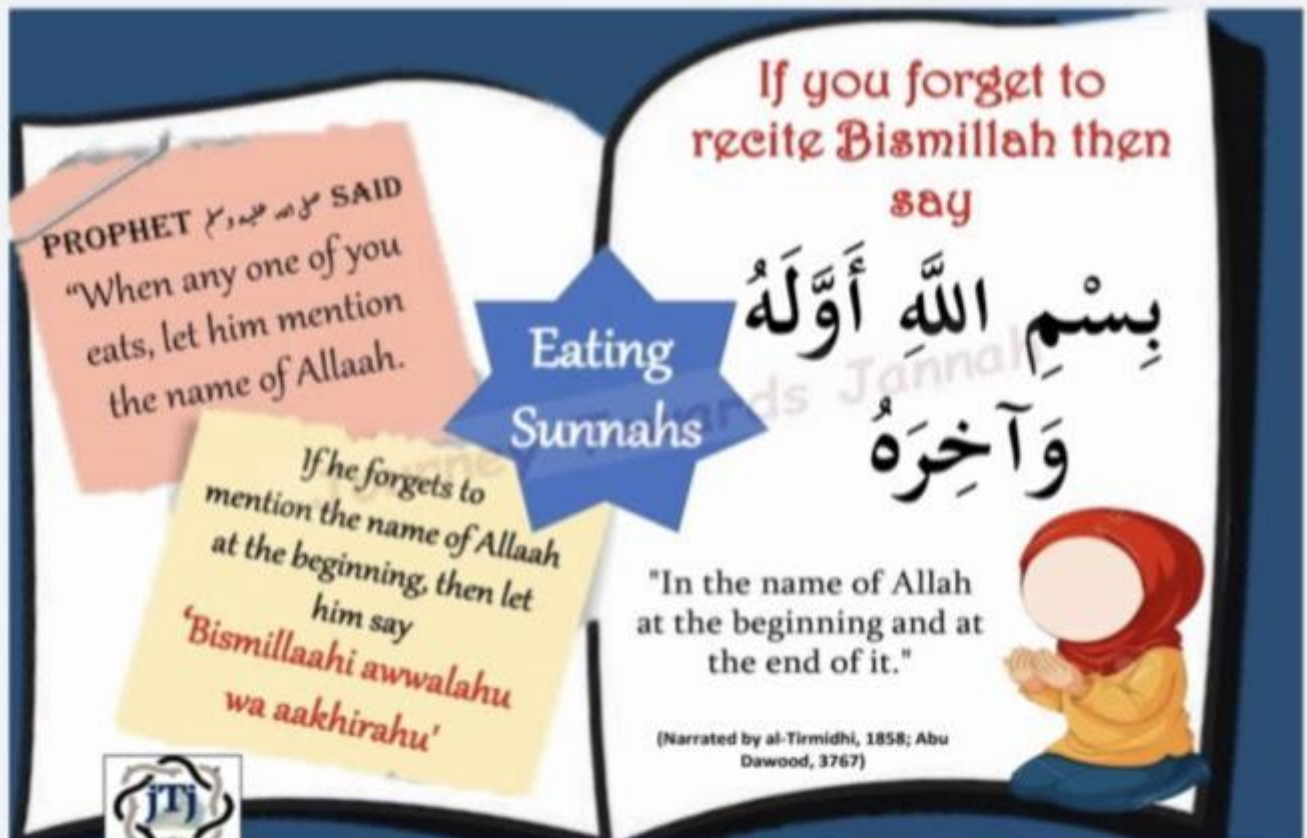
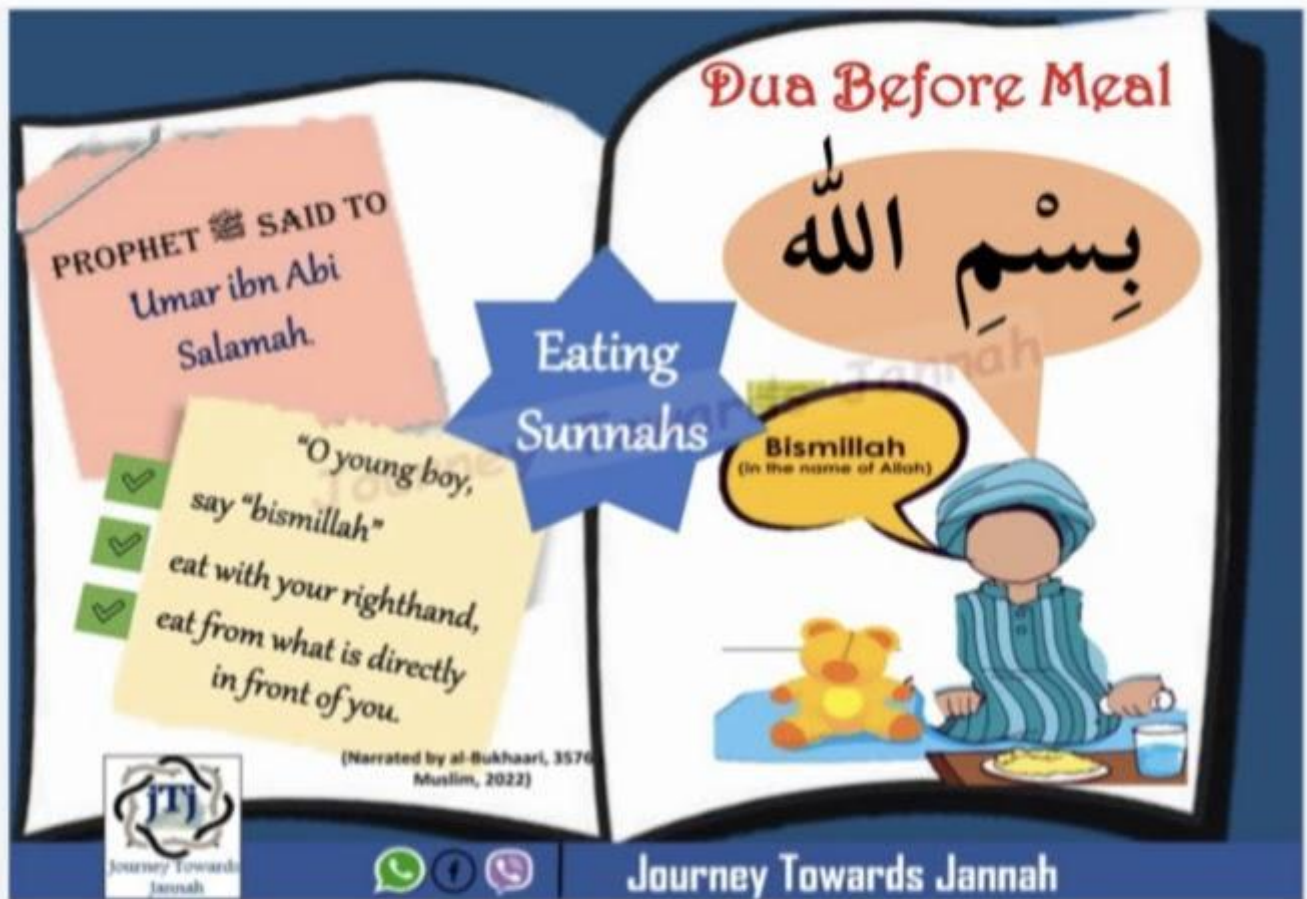
Anas bin Maalik narrated that the Prophet ﷺ, said,
"When a man goes out of his house and says,
'Bismillaahi tawakkaltu 'ala Allaah wala
hawla wala quwwata
illa billaah,
'(In the name of Allaah, I place my
trust in Allaah; there is no power
and no strength save in Allaah.)
then the following is said to him,
'You are guided, defended and
protected.'
So the devils will move out of his way, and another
devil will say,
'How can you deal with a man who has been
guided, defended, and protected (by Allaah)?'
Abu Dawood - Al-Albaani graded it Saheeh (good)

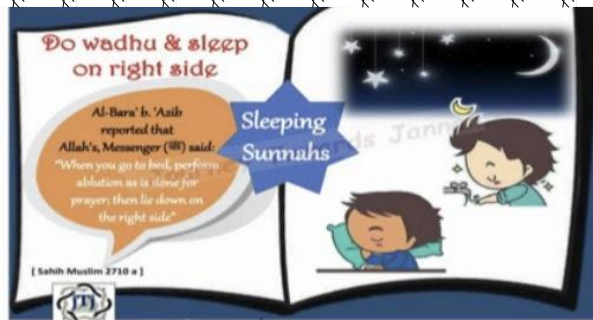
Sunnahs



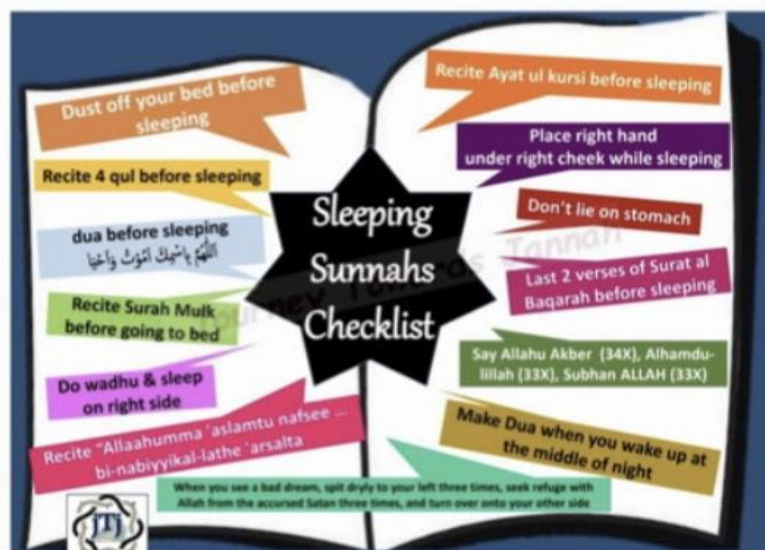
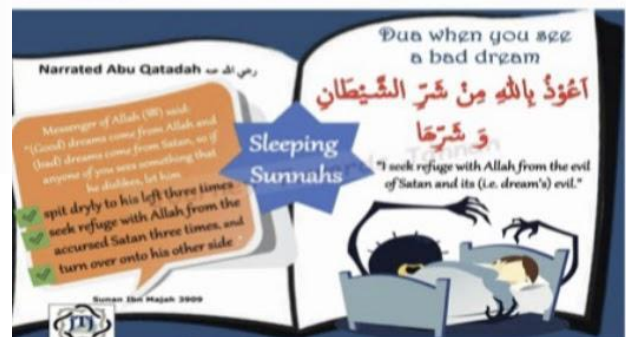
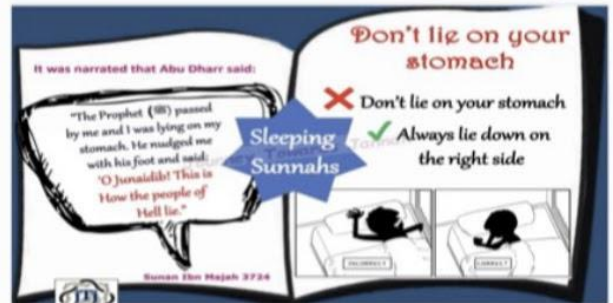
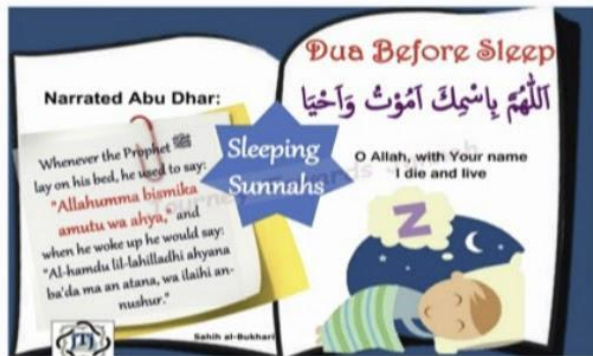


Journey Towards Jannah





Dust off bed & lie down on right side
 Recite Ayat ul kursi when go to bed
 Recite 4 quls before sleeping
 Last 2 verses of Surat al Baqarah before sleeping



☆ Names of Allah: What Are the 99 Names of Allah?

Allah SWT chose other names (Asmaul Husna) for Himself. They're called Asmaa Allah al Husna or Asma ul Husna.

When you recite them, you gain good deeds (hasanat).

It strengthens your prayers and attracts the Almighty's blessings.

Reciting and learning about these traits can benefit you spiritually in a variety of ways.

Memorizing and practicing these attributes of Allah on a regular basis might assist a real

Muslim to discover the right path not only in this world but also in the hereafter.

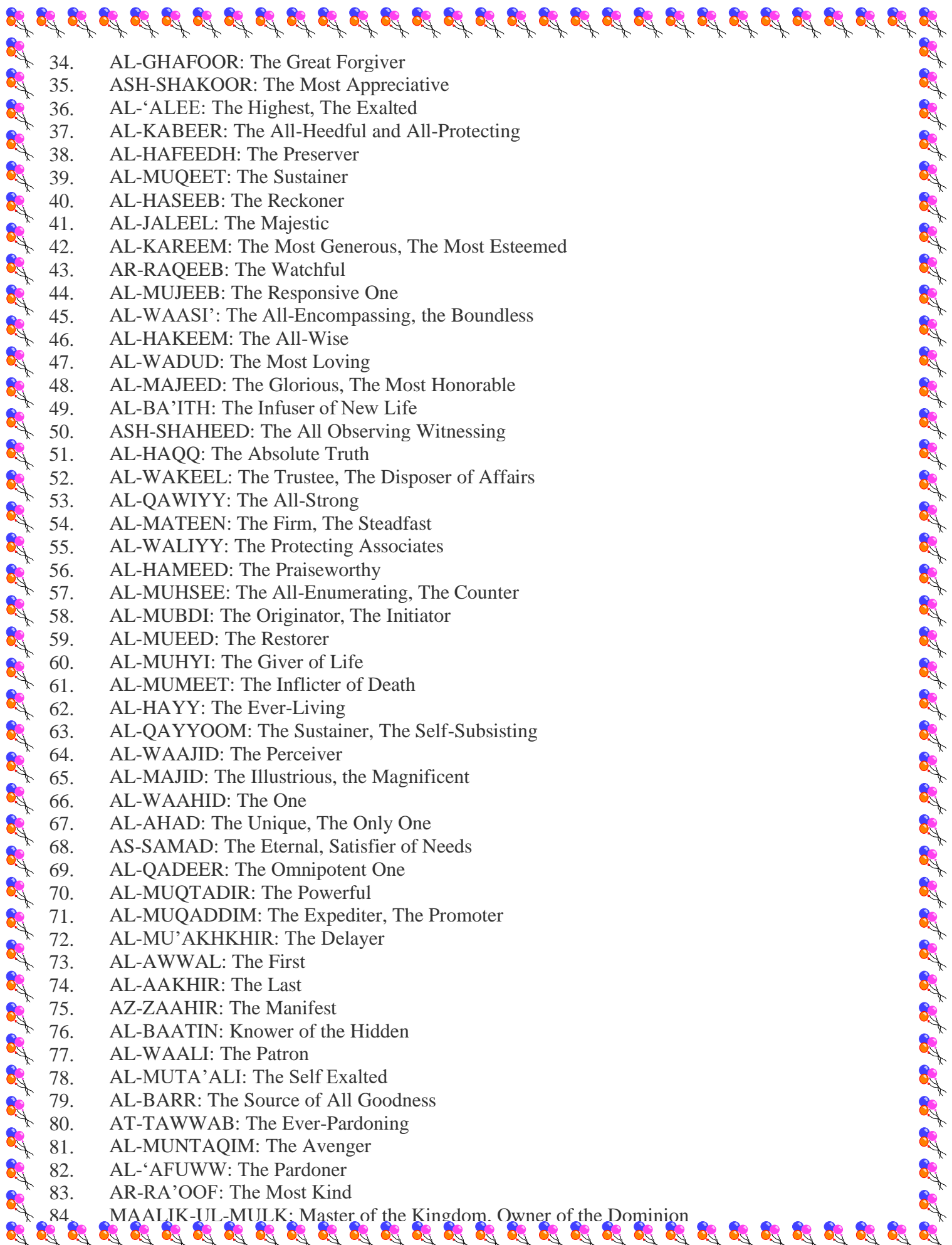
99 Names Of Allah

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ

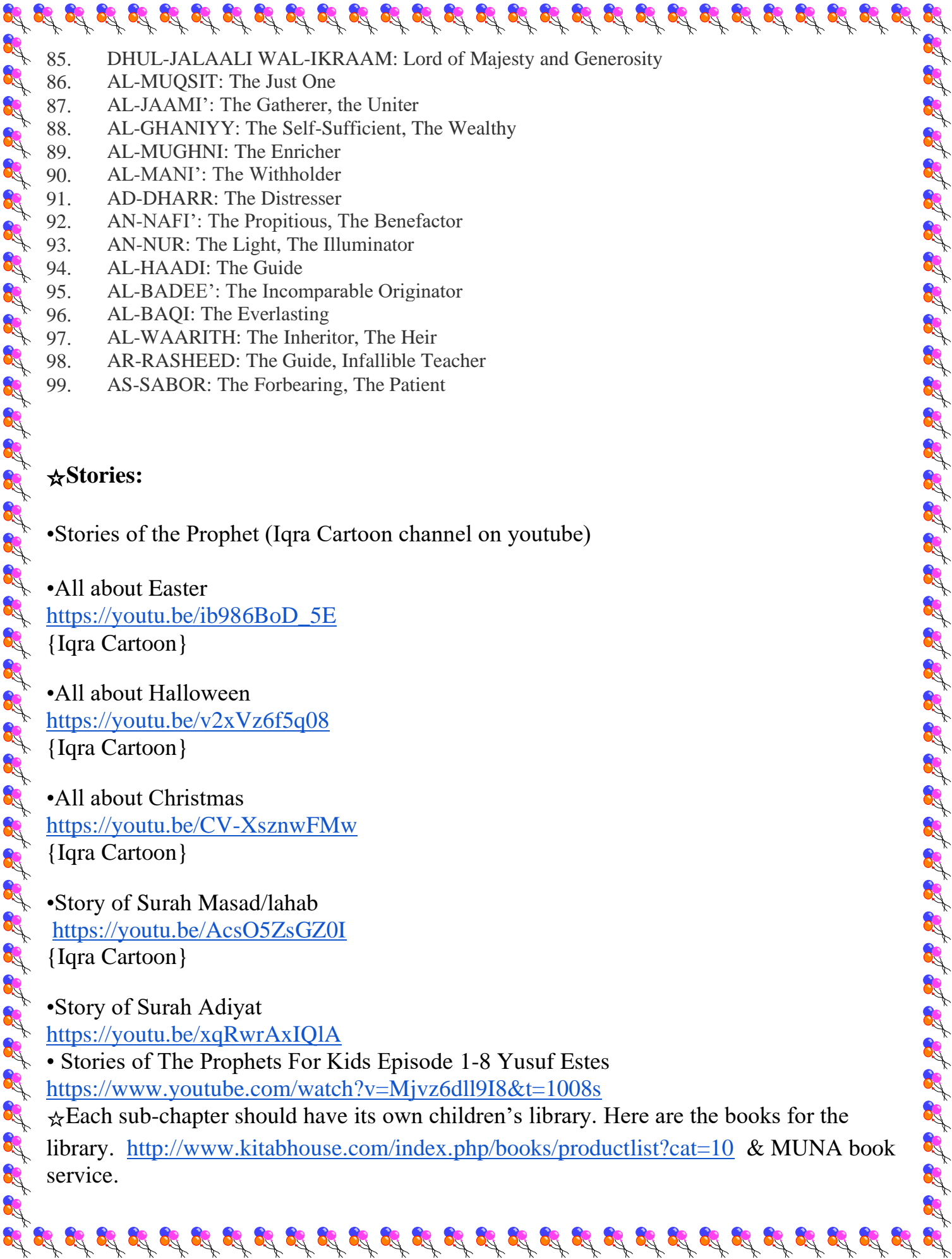
He is Allah, there is none worthy of worship except for Him

These names (Asmaul Husna) are:

1. AR-RAHMAN: The Beneficent
2. AR-RAHEEM: The Merciful
3. AL-MALIK: The Eternal Lord
4. AL-QUDDUS: The Most Sacred
5. AS-SALAM: The embodiment of Peace
6. AL-MU'MIN: The Infuser of Faith
7. AL-MUHAYMIN: The Preserver of Safety
8. AL-AZIZ: All Mighty
9. AL-JABBAR: The Compeller, The Restorer
10. AL-MUTAKABBIR: The Supreme, The Majestic
11. AL-KHALIQ: The Creator, The Maker
12. AL-BAARI: The Evolver
13. AL-MUSAWWIR: The Fashioner
14. AL-GHAFFAR: The Great Forgiver
15. AL-QAHHAR: The all-prevailing One
16. AL-WAHHAB: The Supreme Bestower
17. AR-RAZZAQ: The Provider
18. AL-FATTAH: The Supreme Solver
19. AL-'ALEEM: The All-Knowing
20. AL-QAABID: The Withholder
21. AL-BAASIT: The Extender
22. AL-KHAAFIDH: The Reducer
23. AR-RAAFI': The Exalter, The Elevator
24. AL-MU'IZZ: The Honourer, The Bestower
25. AL-MUZIL: The Dishonourer, The Humiliator
26. AS-SAMEE': The All-Hearing
27. AL-BASEER: The All-Seeing
28. AL-HAKAM: The Impartial Judge
29. AL-'ADL: The Utterly Just
30. AL-LATEEF: The Subtle One, The Most Gentle
31. AL-KHABEER: The All-Aware
32. AL-HALEEM: The Most Forbearing
33. AL-'AZEEM: The Magnificent, The Supreme



34. AL-GHAFOOR: The Great Forgiver
35. ASH-SHAKOOR: The Most Appreciative
36. AL-‘ALEE: The Highest, The Exalted
37. AL-KABEER: The All-Heedful and All-Protecting
38. AL-HAFEEDH: The Preserver
39. AL-MUQEET: The Sustainer
40. AL-HASEEB: The Reckoner
41. AL-JALEEL: The Majestic
42. AL-KAREEM: The Most Generous, The Most Esteemed
43. AR-RAQEEB: The Watchful
44. AL-MUJEEB: The Responsive One
45. AL-WAASI’: The All-Encompassing, the Boundless
46. AL-HAKEEM: The All-Wise
47. AL-WADUD: The Most Loving
48. AL-MAJEED: The Glorious, The Most Honorable
49. AL-BA’ITH: The Infuser of New Life
50. ASH-SHAHEED: The All Observing Witnessing
51. AL-HAQQ: The Absolute Truth
52. AL-WAKEEL: The Trustee, The Disposer of Affairs
53. AL-QAWIYY: The All-Strong
54. AL-MATEEN: The Firm, The Steadfast
55. AL-WALIYY: The Protecting Associates
56. AL-HAMEED: The Praiseworthy
57. AL-MUHSEE: The All-Enumerating, The Counter
58. AL-MUBDI: The Originator, The Initiator
59. AL-MUEED: The Restorer
60. AL-MUHYI: The Giver of Life
61. AL-MUMEET: The Inflicter of Death
62. AL-HAYY: The Ever-Living
63. AL-QAYYOOM: The Sustainer, The Self-Subsisting
64. AL-WAAJID: The Perceiver
65. AL-MAJID: The Illustrious, the Magnificent
66. AL-WAAHID: The One
67. AL-AHAD: The Unique, The Only One
68. AS-SAMAD: The Eternal, Satisfier of Needs
69. AL-QADEER: The Omnipotent One
70. AL-MUQTADIR: The Powerful
71. AL-MUQADDIM: The Expediter, The Promoter
72. AL-MU’AKHKHIR: The Delayer
73. AL-AWWAL: The First
74. AL-AAKHIR: The Last
75. AZ-ZAAHIR: The Manifest
76. AL-BAATIN: Knower of the Hidden
77. AL-WAALI: The Patron
78. AL-MUTA’ALI: The Self Exalted
79. AL-BARR: The Source of All Goodness
80. AT-TAWWAB: The Ever-Pardoning
81. AL-MUNTAQIM: The Avenger
82. AL-‘AFUWW: The Pardoner
83. AR-RA’OOF: The Most Kind
84. MAALIK-UL-MULK: Master of the Kingdom. Owner of the Dominion

- 
85. DHUL-JALAALI WAL-IKRAAM: Lord of Majesty and Generosity
 86. AL-MUQSIT: The Just One
 87. AL-JAAMI': The Gatherer, the Uniter
 88. AL-GHANIYY: The Self-Sufficient, The Wealthy
 89. AL-MUGHNI: The Enricher
 90. AL-MANI': The Withholder
 91. AD-DHARR: The Distresser
 92. AN-NAFI': The Propitious, The Benefactor
 93. AN-NUR: The Light, The Illuminator
 94. AL-HAADI: The Guide
 95. AL-BADEE': The Incomparable Originator
 96. AL-BAQI: The Everlasting
 97. AL-WAARITH: The Inheritor, The Heir
 98. AR-RASHEED: The Guide, Infallible Teacher
 99. AS-SABOR: The Forbearing, The Patient

★Stories:

- Stories of the Prophet (Iqra Cartoon channel on youtube)

- All about Easter

https://youtu.be/ib986BoD_5E

{Iqra Cartoon}

- All about Halloween

<https://youtu.be/v2xVz6f5q08>

{Iqra Cartoon}

- All about Christmas

<https://youtu.be/CV-XsxnwFMw>

{Iqra Cartoon}

- Story of Surah Masad/la hab

<https://youtu.be/AcsO5ZsGZOI>

{Iqra Cartoon}

- Story of Surah Adiyat

<https://youtu.be/xqRwrAxIQIA>

- Stories of The Prophets For Kids Episode 1-8 Yusuf Estes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mjvz6dll9I8&t=1008s>

☆Each sub-chapter should have its own children's library. Here are the books for the library. <http://www.kitabhouse.com/index.php/books/productlist?cat=10> & MUNA book service.

Cleanliness

Cleanliness, or tahara, is an important part of our faith. Tahara means total purity and cleanliness of body, clothes, place, and all parts of a Muslim's life. Cleanliness is also a requirement of our worship. We are required to perform salah five times a day. Salah is a form of worshiping our creator. When we approach our creator, we should be clean.

Therefore, before each prayer, we make wudu.

Wudu is the most common way of cleaning ourselves. Wudu is so important that Allah has clearly told us the steps of wudu in the Quran. Without formally cleaning certain parts of our bodies, we cannot worship Allah. The purpose of wudu is both physical cleaning and spiritual cleaning. Spiritual cleaning means we prepare and clean our minds before we make salah.

Sometimes wudu alone will not clean our bodies. Our bodies may be unclean or impure for many reasons. In this case, we should take a full shower to cleanse ourselves. In Islam, it is called **ghusl**. The prophet taught us how to make complete ghusl.

If water is not available or is dirty, or if we are sick and cannot touch water, we still have to clean ourselves. Cleaning our bodies without the use of water is called **tayammum**. It is a dry wudu. For dry wudu, a person touches dry soil, dust, or drywall and rubs his hands and face as if he or she is making wudu. The purpose is to spiritually cleanse our bodies. If clean water is available and if we are able to use water, we cannot do tayammum.

Steps of Wudu

1. Make niyah.
2. Say Bismillah.
3. Wash your hands three times up to your wrists. First wash your right hand then your left.
4. Gargle your whole mouth including the upper part of the throat three times.
5. Rinse, or inhale water in your nose and blow out, three times.
6. Wash your entire face three times, from your hairline to your chin, and from ear to ear.
7. Wash each of your arms from your wrists to your elbows three times. First right hand then left hand.
8. Wipe your head with water from your hands one time, from your hairline to one fourth of your head.
9. Wipe your ears with water from your hands one time thoroughly inside. With your thumbs wipe behind your ears on the outside.
10. Wash each of your feet three times up to your ankles and between each toe.
11. Read the dua after making wudu.

Duas of Wudu (Ablution)

Before performing Wudu

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

In the name of Allah

Du'as after performing Wudu

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

I testify that there is no God but Allah Alone, He has no partner, and I testify that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

O Allah! make me of those who turn to You in repentance, and make me of those who are purified

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. During Ramadan, Muslims fast from dawn to sunset.



What is Fasting?

Fasting in Islam means to abstain from eating and drinking from dawn until sunset.

The fast should begin with the intention of fasting, making it clear whether it is the compulsory fast of Ramadan, a voluntary fast or a fast for a special reason. This intention should not be expressed loudly.

The purpose of Fasting

Muslims fast to seek nearness to Allah and His Pleasure. They fast because Allah wants them to do so. Fasting means keeping one's ears, eyes, tongue, hands and feet – and all other organs – free from sins. Fasting means to keep the head clean of useless concerns and thoughts. Lying and backbiting lower the value of fasting. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Fasting is a shield, so when one of you fasts he should not use foul or foolish talk. If someone attacks him or insults him, let him say, 'I am fasting, I am fasting.'" (Al-Bukharee and Muslim)

He also said "Many are those who fast but get nothing from their fast but hunger..." (Ibn Majah) This has been taken to mean those who break their fast with unlawful food. Some say it refers to those who fast but do not keep away from backbiting, lying and other evil acts. It is therefore necessary for a Muslim to avoid all shameful acts, such as quarrelling, backbiting and telling lies.

Kinds of Fasting

Generally, fasting is of two kinds:

(1) Compulsory Fasting

Fasting is compulsory for all adult Muslims throughout the month of Ramadan. Those who are allowed to break their fast because of a valid reason include the sick and the traveller. These people should fast an equal number of missed fasts on other days after Ramadan when they are able to do so. An insane person is not allowed to fast.

(2) Voluntary Fasting

It is recommended to fast on any other day of the year, except on days when fasting is not allowed. Days when fasting is not allowed include the days of Eed-ul-Fitr and Eed-ul-Adh-haa.

The Fast of Ramadan begins on the day following the sighting of the new moon of the month of Ramadan.

Intention to Fast

A Muslim must make his formal intention to fast before dawn. He may make the intention to fast the whole month of Ramadan, or he may make the intention to fast for a day every time. If a Muslim's fast is interrupted for some days for any reason, he must renew the intention before he starts fasting again. This intention, however, must not be expressed in any way, because the place of the intention is the heart

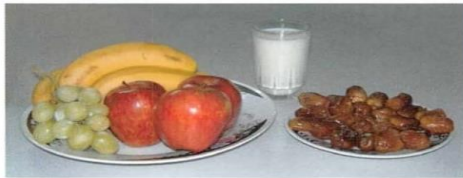
Sahoor

It is recommended that a Muslim should take some food and drink before dawn, before he begins his fast. This pre-dawn meal is called sahoor and helps reduce the hardship of fasting during the day. One should wake up early enough to eat and finish the sahoor before dawn so as to avoid any chance of eating after the break of dawn, which would spoil the day's fast.

The Prophet (ﷺ) encouraged his companions to take this meal even if it is only a drink of water. He said, 'Take sahoor, for surely there is a blessing in sahoor.' (Al-Bukharee and Muslim)

Iftar

A Muslim should break his fast as soon as the sun sets. It is strongly recommended to do so. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, 'People will remain prosperous as long as they hasten to break the fast.' (Al-Bukharee) The meal taken at the time of breaking the fast is called iftar: breaking the fast. Iftar should be light, for example, a few dates and water or any other fruit. A Muslim should take it before performing the Maghrib prayer with Jamaa'ah. He may, however, have any other heavy meal after the Maghrib prayer.



He is strongly recommended to offer the Taraaweeh prayers after the Isha prayer. You will learn about the Taraaweeh Prayer later, Inshaa Allaah!

Du'aa for breaking the Fast:

ذَهَبَ الظَّمَأُ، وَابْتَلَّتِ الْعُرُوقُ، وَثَبَتَ الْأَجْرُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

Dhahabadh-dhama'u, wabtallatil-'urooqu, wa thabatal-ajru inshaa-Allaah

The thirst has gone, the veins are moistened and the reward is confirmed, if Allah wills.



There are various foods and drinks which Allah allows us to have. These are called halaal foods and drinks. Halaal is an Arabic word which means 'allowed', 'permitted' or 'lawful'. Most foods and drinks are halaal. Allah wants us to eat and drink only those things which are halaal. Halaal things are good for our health.

Some of the halaal foods are fruits, vegetables, eggs, meat, fish, rice, and milk. Keep clearly in mind that eating and drinking is a form of Ibaadah. Ibaadah is an Arabic word which means worship. We must obey Allah and drink and eat only those things which are halaal. We must eat to live, to be healthy and strong and to worship Allah better. We must eat to do good deeds. We must eat to become strong and fight evil.

There are certain foods and drinks which Allah does not allow Muslims to take. These are called haraam foods and drinks.

Haraam is an Arabic word which means 'not allowed', 'prohibited' or 'unlawful'. Allah does not want us to eat haraam foods or drinks. Only a few foods and drinks are haraam.

These are five kinds of haraam foods and drinks:

- (1) Swine is an animal whose meat is not allowed. It is unlawful for Muslims. Anything that contains any part of the haraam animal is also haraam.
- (2) Blood of any animal or bird.
- (3) The meat of dead animals and birds.
- (4) The meat of animals that are slaughtered in the name of any other than Allah.
- (5) Alcohol and intoxicating drinks and drugs.



It is a sin to eat or drink haraam things.

Always buy and eat halaal foods and drinks. Every food is made up of one or several food ingredients. Ingredient means any of the things or qualities of which something is made. In our times, food packages come with an ingredient list on them. This ingredient list contains everything the food is made of. Therefore, always read the ingredient label before buying food. Haraam ingredients in the food make the entire food haraam. Do not buy or eat food containing one or more haraam ingredients.

Some haraam ingredients are:

pork

bacon

alcohol

lard

wine

beer

chocolate liquor

Chapter 31



Who is not interested in clothes? Young people nowadays seem very concerned about being in style, because they consider this one of the requirements for acceptance by other boys and girls – whose acceptance means so much to them. But our real joy lies in Allah's acceptance of us! Unfortunately, it is easy for some of us to confuse real happiness with glittering-but-quickly-vanishing 'fun' that leaves us downright unhappy.

Islam requires us to be careful about our appearance. It wants us to dress decently. It wants us to enjoy what Allah has created for the purposes of dressing and adornment. Clothes in Islam have two main purposes: to cover the body and to beautify the appearance.

There are three types of clothes:

- (1) Those which Allah has declared unlawful for everyone;
 - (2) Those which He has declared unlawful for certain individuals but not for others; and
 - (3) Those which He has disapproved.
1. The first type of clothes that have been declared unlawful for everyone are those that are wrongfully obtained by such acts as stealing.
 2. An example of those which have been declared unlawful for certain individuals and not for others is silk. Silk is permissible for women but not for men.
 3. Those that are disapproved are those going to extravagant lengths, to the point where they amount to boastfulness and arrogant pride.

Silk is permissible
for women



Matters of dress have two sides:

One of them is related to the right of Allah, while the second is related to the right of man.

As for the side relating to the right of Allah, it is the concealing of the private parts (awrah) from the eyes of people.

As for the side pertaining to the rights of humans, it is that which provides protection from the heat, the cold and all kinds of things that can be harmful.

It is not right for men to imitate women's style of dress. Likewise, it is not right for women to imitate the style of men. The Prophet (ﷺ) cursed the person who would do such a thing. He warned us against it with dire threats.

It is also reprehensible to wear any kind of dress which is so transparent that the body can be seen through it. If the private parts (awrah) are visible through it, the wearer is a sinner. He is an immoral person.

On one occasion, Asmaa' bint Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنها) was visiting her sister A'ishah (رضي الله عنها), wife of the Prophet (ﷺ), when he noted that Asmaa's dress was not thick enough. He turned his face away in anger and said, "If the woman reaches the age of puberty, no part of her body should be seen but this, and he pointed to his face and hands."

We should clearly keep it in mind that the choice of clothes shouldn't first be governed by what one likes best or what is least expensive, but by the unchanging principles of modesty. Modesty is one of the most delightful characteristics of a woman. The girl who dresses modestly and tastefully shows her refinement. Immodesty in dress cannot be considered elegant. It is mostly vulgar.

Some Requirements in Dress according to the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet (ﷺ)

1. The covering of awrah. Awrah refers to the parts of the body that should be covered at all times. The covering of awrah is also a necessary condition for the validity of prayers for both men and women. Awrah for men is defined as the area between the navel and the knees. For women the awrah is defined as the whole body except for the face and the hands. Hence, men and women should fully cover their awrah.

2. Clothes should be loose enough so as not to reveal what they are covering (the awrah).
3. They should be thick enough so as not to reveal the colour of the skin or the parts required to be covered.
4. A woman should not wear a man's clothes, nor should a man wear a woman's clothes. An aspect of such imitation includes the manner of speaking, walking, dressing and moving.
5. They should not be clothes of fame, pride and vanity.

In addition to the above conditions, men are not allowed to wear silk and gold. This, however, does not apply to women.

Salah

Salah is the second pillar of Islam. Salah, or prayer, is done five times every day. These prayers are done at specific times. All Muslims, young or old, men or women, must do salah. It is a duty for us. The five salah every day reminds us about Allah (swt) and all His blessings to us.

The names and times of the five salah are as follows:

1. **Fajr**: early morning, after dawn and before sunrise
2. **Dhuhr**: just after noon-time
3. **Asr**: mid-afternoon
4. **Maghrib**: right after sunset
5. **'Isha**: night, after the Maghrib salah



We can do these five salah alone or with a group of people. Some salah must be done with other people. On Fridays, we do salah in a group. This is Salatul Jumuah. When we pray Salatul Jumuah, we do not pray Salatul Dhuhr. On the days of Eid, we do salah in group. Many people attend the Eid salah.

Salah brings us closer to Allah (swt). Doing salah on time shows that we have faith in Allah (swt) and we follow Islam.

Before salah, we should make **wudu**. Wudu means we have to wash our face, hands, and wipe our head and feet. Sometimes we may have to take a shower, too! We should not pray with dirty clothes.

Before salah, a call for prayer is made. This call is the **Adhan**, and it is made in a nice, **melodious** voice. The Adhan is a reminder that it is time for salah. Do you know the words of the Adhan? The words of Adhan are easy to remember, and you can learn them quickly. Then you can be a **muadhdhin** in your home, which means that you make the call for prayer!

You may do salah alone, but it is better in a group. When you are in a group, an **Imam** leads the salah. The Imam is the leader of the salah. The Imam stands in front, and everyone else stands behind him in straight rows. During salah, we face toward the **Ka'bah** in Makkah. This direction is called the **Qiblah**.

We should do each salah at its correct time. We may do salah in any clean place. Whenever you hear a muadhdhin is calling you to salah, leave your games or work, and join the salah. Allah (swt) **accepts** the salah and rewards us for praying.

Steps of Salah

Steps of Salah



Stand for salāt facing the direction of the Ka'bah.

(Front and side view)



Raise hands for takbir. Place them on the belly to recite sūrah.



Bend down for ruku. (Front and side view)



Stand up from ruku.



Bow down to make sujūd.



Sit down from sujūd, jalsa position.

(Front, side, and back view)



Second sujūd from jalsa position.



After the 2nd raka'at, sit down after 2nd sujūd to recite tashahud.



Complete salāt—turn face, first to the right and then to the left for salam.

1. When Muslims meet one another, they should greet each other with the Islamic greeting,

'AS-SALAAMU ALAY-KUM WARAH-MATUL-LAAHI WA BARA-KAATUH'

In reply one should say,

WA ALAY-KUMUS SALAAM WARAH-MATUL-LAAHI WA BARA-KAATUH'

- 2. Both hands should be used for handshakes ensuring the palms are firmly grasped**
- 3. Males should not shake with Non-Mahram women (Those women with whom one can marry)**
- 4. Make Salaam when entering the home, classroom e.t.c. And when leaving even though there is no-one present**
- 5. When answering the telephone begin with Salaam and end the conversation with Salaam**

Hadith Reference

What is Hadith?

The term hadith refers to any of the various collected accountings of the words, actions, and habits of the Prophet Mohammad(s) during his lifetime.

Kutub al-Sittah, the Authentic Books of Hadith:

Sahih al-Bukhari.

Sahih Muslim.

Sunan Abu Dawood.

Sunan al-Tirmidhi.

Sunan al-Nasa'i aka. al-Mujtaba.

Sunan ibn Majah

Deeds depend on intentions

1

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ
Deeds Depend On Intentions

عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ (رضي الله عنه) قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) يَقُولُ: «إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى ، فَمَنْ هَاجَرَ هِجْرَتَهُ إِلَى دُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ إِلَى امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا ، فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ» (رواه البخاري ومسلم).

"Umar ibn Al-Khattāb (رضي الله عنه) said: "I heard Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying: "Deeds depend upon intentions and every person will get that which he intended. So whoever migrates for worldly benefits or for a woman to marry, his emigration will be for that which he migrated to." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari and Muslim)

The Narrator: Omar - Umar ibn al-Khattab

"Umar ibn al-Khattāb (in Arabic, عمر بن الخطاب) was a sahabi (companion) of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, sometimes referred to by Muslims as "Umar Al-Farūq (Umar the Distinguisher (between Truth and Falsehood)), also known in English as Omar or Umar. He was from the Banu Adi clan of the Quraysh tribe. He became the second Caliph.

6

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Allah judges our (good) deeds based on our intentions.
2. Our deeds are rewarded according to our intentions.
3. We are allowed to migrate or move for worldly reasons.
4. The best reason to migrate or move is for the sake of increasing or protecting our Iman.

Discussion Corner

1. Who is the narrator of the hadith?
2. Give one example you can think of as a good reason for your family to migrate or move.
3. Before we do any good deed, we should place a good intention in our heart to please Allah – TRUE or FALSE?



30 Hadith For Children

2

أَرْكَانُ الْإِسْلَامِ Pillars of Islaam

Pillars of Islam

عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ (رضي الله عنه) قَالَ: "قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (ﷺ): "بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ وَالْحَجِّ وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ." (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ وَمُسْلِمٌ)

It is reported on the authority of Ibn 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) that he said: "Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Islaam is built upon five (pillars):

1. To testify that none is worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allaah.
2. To perform prayers.
3. To pay zakaah
4. (To perform) Hajj
5. To fast the month of Ramadhaan."

(Narrated by Al-Bukhaari and Muslim)

The Narrator: Abdullah ibn Umar

Abdullah ibn Umar (Arabic: عبد الله بن عمر بن الخطاب) was the son of the second Caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab and he was a prominent authority in hadith and law, who had strong faith in Allah from a very young age. Abdullah was also known as one of the most knowledgeable sahabi amongst all the Companions because he spent a lot of time close to the Prophet and memorizing the Prophet's sayings and actions.

8

Lessons from This Hadith

1. That there are five pillars of Islaam.
2. That the shahaadah is a pillar of Islaam.
3. That prayer is a pillar of Islaam.
4. That zakaah is a pillar of Islaam.
5. That performing Hajj is a pillar of Islaam.
6. That fasting the month of Ramadhaan is a pillar of Islaam.

30 Hadith For Children

Discussion Corner

1. How did Abdullah ibn 'Umar become so knowledgeable?
2. Name the five pillars of Islam
3. Which pillars of Islam do you practice everyday?



3

يَا غُلَامُ ، سَمِ اللَّهَ Mention the Name of Allaah

عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ (رضي الله عنه): "كُنْتُ غُلَامًا فِي حَجَرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) وَكَانَتْ يَدِي تَطِيرُ فِي الصَّحْفَةِ، فَقَالَ لِي: "يَا غُلَامُ ، سَمِ اللَّهَ ، وَكُلْ بِيَمِينِكَ ، وَكُلْ مِمَّا يَلِيكَ." فَمَا زِلْتُ تِلْكَ طِعْمَتِي بَعْدُ." (رواه البخاري)

On the authority of 'Umar ibn Abi Salamah (رضي الله عنه), (it is reported that he said): "I was a boy under the care of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) and my hand used to go around the dish; so Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to me: "Oh, boy! Mention the name of Allaah, eat with your right hand and eat from the dish what is nearest to you." Since then, this has been my manner of eating." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

The Narrator: 'Umar ibn Abi Salamah

'Umar ibn Abi Salamah al-Makhzumi was a young companion of the prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and foster son of the Holy Prophet from Umm al-mu'minin Umm Salamah. Later on, he became the ruler of Bahrain in the time of Ali's Caliphate. He passed away in 54H.

10

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We must begin eating by mentioning Allaah's Name.
2. We must eat with our right hand.
3. We should eat the food that is in front of us or nearest to us first.
4. It is preferred to share with others and eat from one communal dish rather than separate plates or dishes.

Discussion Corner

1. What is the first thing we should do before eating?
2. 'Umar ibn Abi Salamah was the Prophet's foster son - TRUE or FALSE?
3. What are the correct manners for eating?
4. It is better to eat with your family from one big communal plate rather than individual plates - TRUE or FALSE?



4

الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ A Good Dream

A Good Dream

نَ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ (رضي الله عنه) قَالَ: "قَالَ النَّبِيُّ (ﷺ): "الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَالْحُلْمُ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ ، فَإِذَا حَلَمَ أَحَدُكُمْ حُلْمًا يَخَافُهُ فَلْيَبْصُقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ وَلْيَتَعَوَّذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ شَرِّهَا فَإِنَّهَا لَا تَضُرُّهُ." (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ)

It is reported on the authority of Abu Qataadah (رضي الله عنه) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said: "A good dream is from Allaah and a bad dream is from Satan; so if any of you has a bad dream which makes him afraid, he should spit on his left side and he should seek refuge with Allaah from its evil, for then it will not harm him." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

The Narrator: Abu Qataadah Al-Anssari

Abu Qataadah Al-Anssari (Al-Harsh Al-Sulamy) is from Madinah, he was present at the battle of Uhud and the battles after it. He passed away in 54H.

12

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Our good dreams are from Allaah.
2. Our bad dreams are from Satan.
3. We should seek protection with Allaah from the evil of Satan.
4. Whoever seeks protection with Allaah will be safe from Satan.

30 Hadith For Children

Discussion Corner

1. Where do good dreams come from?
2. What should we do if we wake up at night feeling scared after a bad dream?
3. What should we say to seek Allaah's protection?



5

حَلَاوَةُ الْإِيمَانِ

The Sweetness (Delight) of Faith

نَ أَنَسٍ (رضي الله عنه) عَنِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) قَالَ: "ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ بِهِنَّ حَلَاوَةَ الْإِيمَانِ مَنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا وَأَنْ يُحِبَّ الْمَرْءَ لَا يُحِبُّهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنْ يُكْرَهَ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ بَعْدَ أَنْ أَنْقَذَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ كَمَا يُكْرَهُ أَنْ يُقَذَّفَ فِي النَّارِ." (رواه البخاري ومسلم وغيرهما)

It is reported on the authority of Anas (رضي الله عنه) from the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) that he said: "There are three (qualities); whoever is characterized by them will taste the sweetness of eemaan: One to whom Allaah and His Messenger are dearer than all else; one who loves a man only for Allaah's sake; and one who abhors returning to disbelief after Allaah has rescued him from it as he would hate being cast into Hell."

(Narrated by Al-Bukhaari, Muslim and others).

The Narrator: Anas bin Malik ibnNadar Al-Khazraji Al-Ansari

Anas bin Malik ibnNadar al-Khazraji Al-Ansari (Arabic: أنس بن مالك الخزرجي الأنصاري) was a well-known sahabi (companion) of the prophet Muhammad.

He was an Ansar of the Banu Khazraj. Anas ibn Malik, the last of the Companions of the Prophet died at Al-Basrah in 93H, aged 103.

14

Lessons from This Hadith

1. The characteristics of a true Believer.
2. Our love of Allaah and his Messenger are a part of eemaan.
3. Loving one's Muslim brother only for Allaah's sake is a part of eemaan.
4. Hating to return to disbelief is a part of faith.

30 Hadith For Children

Discussion Corner

1. Who narrated this hadith?
2. Who should be dearest to us in our lives?
3. Being kind and loving our parents, our brothers, our sisters are part of eemaan – TRUE or FALSE?



6

لَا يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ جُحْرٍ مَرَّتَيْنِ The Believer Is Not Stung Twice

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ (رضي الله عنه) عَنِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) أَنَّهُ قَالَ: "لَا يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ جُحْرٍ وَاحِدٍ مَرَّتَيْنِ." (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ)

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه), from the Prophet (ﷺ) that he said: "The Believer is not stung from the same hole twice." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبد الرحمن بن صخر الأزدی) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

16

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We are allowed to use similitude, analogy or story in order to make a point.
2. A true Believer always learns from his mistakes.
3. A true Believer is not to be caught by the same mistake twice.

Discussion Corner

1. How did Abu Hurairah get his nickname?
2. We should learn from our mistakes – TRUE or FALSE?
3. If we are doing our school work and make a mistake, once the teacher shows us the truth, should we repeat the mistake again?

