



Islamic Studies

Textbook
Part 2

I am a Muslim

Jannat Al Quran
Islamic Studies
Textbook
Part 2

Prepared by:
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmat Allah wa Barakatuh,

Ever since I started teaching children about Islam, I realised the uttermost need to create children-friendly books to engage our children in learning Islam in a simple yet joyful way. My passion for illustrating the beautiful message of Islam to children has now been translated into an easy-to-understand and entertaining books, designed specifically for children.

These Islamic studies book series give an overview on Aqidah which describes the essential beliefs in Islam. They also include Hanafi Fiqh describing the theories of Islamic law based on the teachings of the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet (ﷺ). In addition, numerous simple explanations of Quranic verses and hadiths are added for enhanced understanding for the children. Also, the stories of the Prophets are described in an engaging and precise way.

Moreover, the life of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is summarised in the Sirah throughout the books. They also elucidate the Islamic etiquette and good manners which are of paramount importance to our children, and ultimately to the overall society we live in. Lastly, the textbook series are complemented by exercise books to allow consolidation of knowledge in an interactive creative way.

I really believe whole-heartedly that these book series will take the children on a vivid journey that they will find enjoyable and simple to comprehend. It will subsequently equip them with an essential Islamic foundation knowledge that forms the basis of being a Muslim.

Jazakumu Allah Khaiyran and all the best,
Dina Essam

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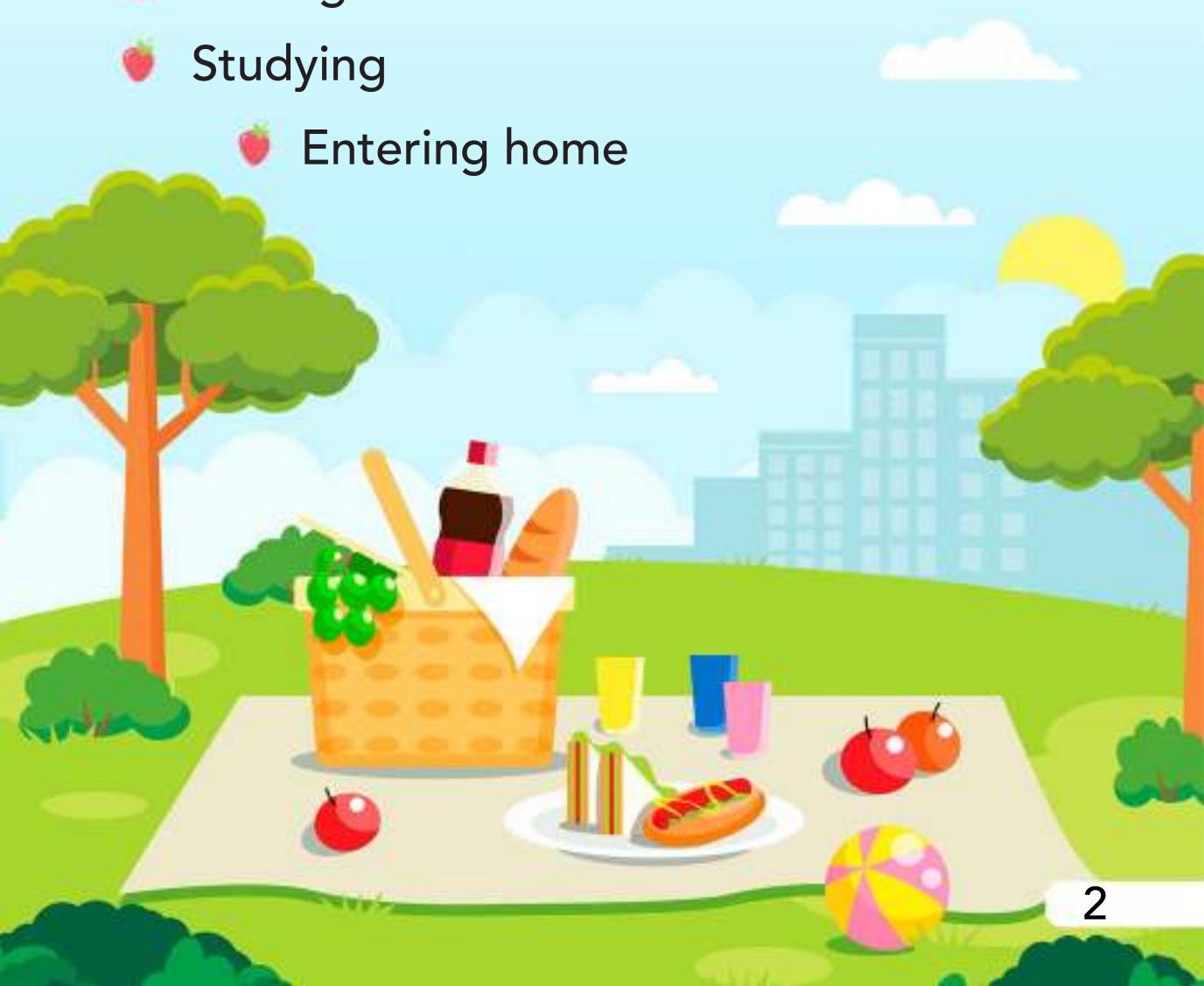
The word '**Bismillah**' means 'In the name of Allah'.

When I say **Bismillah** before doing anything, Allah (ﷻ) makes it easy for me and gives me rewards.

I say **bismillah** before:

- 🍓 Eating or drinking
- 🍓 Reciting the Qur'an
- 🍓 Entering the toilet
- 🍓 Making wudu
- 🍓 Changing my clothes
- 🍓 Getting into a car or a bus
- 🍓 Studying

🍓 Entering home



Great Rewards in a Short Time

When hearing the name of prophet
Muhammad, we say:

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Salla Allahu Alayhi Wasalam

Peace and blessings be upon him.



Names of Allah

Allah (الله) has 99 names. Some of them are:

Allah the Creator **الخَالِقُ**

Allah the Provider **الرَّزَّاقُ**

Allah the All-Powerful **الْقَادِرُ**

Allah the All-knowing **الْعَلِيمُ**

Allah The All-Seeing **الْبَصِيرُ**

& Allah the All-Hearing **الْسَمِيعُ**





Allah the Creator

اللهُ الْخَالِقُ

Allah (ﷻ) made you and me. Allah (ﷻ) is our Creator. He (ﷻ) is the Creator of this whole world and whatever is in it. All these things were made for us to use and enjoy. Only Allah (ﷻ) can create. Nobody else can create as Allah (ﷻ) creates!

Look at the sky!

Allah (ﷻ) created the birds, the sun, the moon and the stars.

Look at the earth!

Allah (ﷻ) created men and women.

Allah (ﷻ) created animals - elephants, lions, tigers, camels, horses, cats, dogs and much more.

Allah (ﷻ) created plants, trees and flowers of different colours.

Allah (ﷻ) created fish, rivers, seas and oceans.

Allah (ﷻ) created hills and mountains.

We say Alhamdullilah to thank Allah (ﷻ) for all what He has created for us.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ





Allah the Provider

اللهُ أَرْزَاقُ

Allah (ﷻ) causes rain to fall.

Allah (ﷻ) makes plants and fruits grow.

Allah (ﷻ) created the animals.

Animals provide for us in lots of different ways.

Allah (ﷻ) provides food and drink to every living thing.

We say Alhamdullilah! الحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ



Allah the All-Powerful *اللهُ القَادِرُ*

Allah (ﷻ) can do whatever He (ﷻ) wants.

Allah (ﷻ) has complete power over His creation.

Nothing can stop Allah (ﷻ) from doing what He (ﷻ) wills.

Allah (ﷻ) is capable of giving you all what you need.

We say Alhamdullilah! *الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ*

Allah the
All-knowing **اللهُ أَلْعَلِيمُ**,
Allah The
All-Seeing **اللهُ أَلْبَصِيرُ** &
Allah the
All-Hearing **اللهُ أَلْسَمِيعُ**

Allah (ﷻ) knows everything.

Allah (ﷻ) sees everything.

Allah (ﷻ) hears everything.

We cannot hide anything from Allah (ﷻ).



If a small black ant is walking on a small black rock on a very dark quiet night, Allah (ﷻ) sees, and hears this ant.

Allah (ﷻ) hears the steps the ant is taking.
Allah (ﷻ) knows from where it is coming and where it is going.

Allah (ﷻ) hears what we say, sees what we do and knows how we think.

Allah (ﷻ) is the All-knowing, the All-Seeing & the All-Hearing.



The Holy Quran

The Quran is the Book of Allah (ﷻ).

The Quran is the word of Allah (ﷻ).

The Quran tells me about Allah (ﷻ).

The Quran tells me stories of the Prophets.

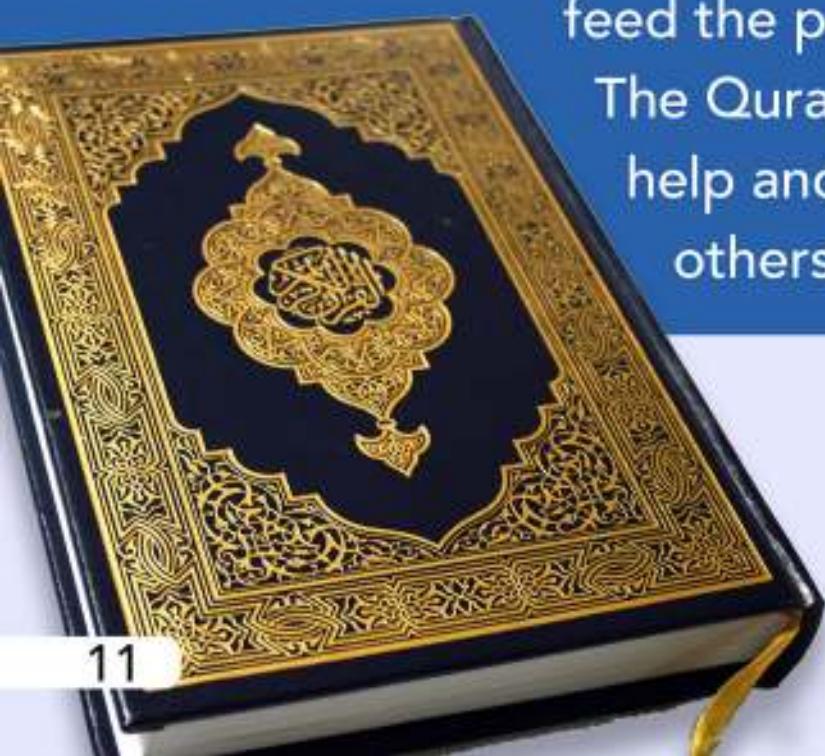
The Quran tells me what is good and what is bad.

The Quran tells me to be good.

The Quran tells me to pray regularly. The Quran tells me to worship Allah (ﷻ).

The Quran tells me to help the needy and feed the poor.

The Quran tells me to help and respect others.



The Quran tells me to obey my parents.
The Quran tells me not to fight.
The Quran tells me
the right path.
I read the Quran.
I love the Quran.



Prophet Yusuf

Prophet Yusuf (ﷺ) was clever and very handsome. He (ﷺ) was also honest and truthful. His father was a prophet. His name was Prophet Yaqub (ﷺ). Prophet Yaqub (ﷺ) had twelve sons, but he loved Prophet Yusuf (ﷺ) the most.

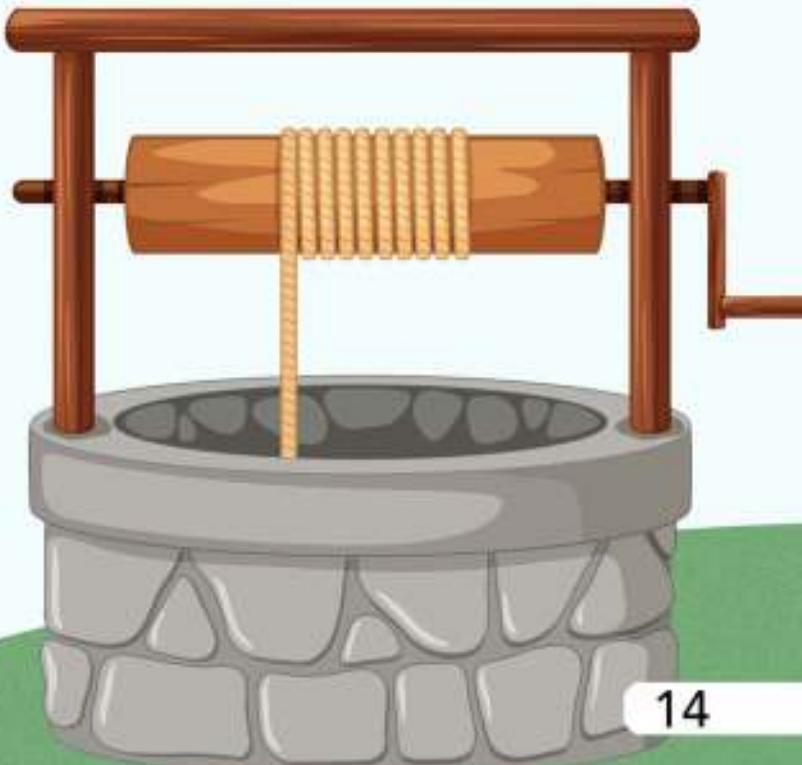
Prophet Yusuf (ﷺ) had a dream that the sun, moon and stars were bowing down to him. Prophet Yusuf (ﷺ) related this dream to his father Prophet Yaqub (ﷺ) .

Prophet Yaqub (ﷺ) told him not to tell anyone about his dream as he knew that his brothers were jealous of Yusuf (ﷺ). They did not like him so much and did not want any good for him.



One day, Prophet Yusuf's ﷺ brothers decided to get rid of him. They threw him into a well. When they returned home, they lied to Prophet Yaqub ﷺ. They said a wolf had killed him. Prophet Yaqub ﷺ was very sad. Allah ﷺ saved Prophet Yusuf ﷺ.

A group of travellers took him out of the well. Prophet Yusuf ﷺ travelled with them to Egypt.





After many years, Prophet Yusuf's (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) brothers came to Egypt to look for food. He gave them the food they were looking for. He (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) asked them to bring their youngest brother Binyameen with them if they wanted food again.

Prophet Yaqub (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) had to send Binyameen with his brothers to Egypt to get more food. Prophet Yusuf (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) told Binyameen to stay with him.

When his brothers returned home without Binyameen, Prophet Yaqub (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) knew that Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) is the Most Merciful and one day he will find Prophet Yusuf (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ).



Prophet Yusuf (ﷺ) asked his brothers to bring his father and all his family. When they came to Egypt they all bowed to him out of respect. His dream had come true. Prophet Yusuf (ﷺ) forgave his brothers for what they did to him in the past. The people of Egypt lived under Prophet Yusuf (ﷺ) as good Muslims.

We learn from this story:

- We should love one another and want goodness for each other.
- Allah (ﷻ) saves us when we are in trouble.
- We should always be honest and truthful.
- Lying is a bad habit. If we lie, one day everyone will know that we have lied.

Dua

What is Dua?

Dua means to ask Allah (ﷻ) for something.

- We ask Allah (ﷻ) for success.
- We ask Allah (ﷻ) for help.
- We ask Allah (ﷻ) to guide us.
- We ask Allah (ﷻ) to forgive us.



Zikr: Great Rewards in a Short Time

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Subhan Allah

Glory is to Allah

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Is anyone of you unable to earn a thousand good deeds?"

One of those present asked: "How can one earn thousand good deeds in a day?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, "By saying: Subhan Allah a hundred times, then one thousand good deeds will be recorded for him or one thousand sins (bad deeds) will be removed out from his record."

The Pillars of Iman

Iman is an Arabic word. It means faith. Faith means complete trust.

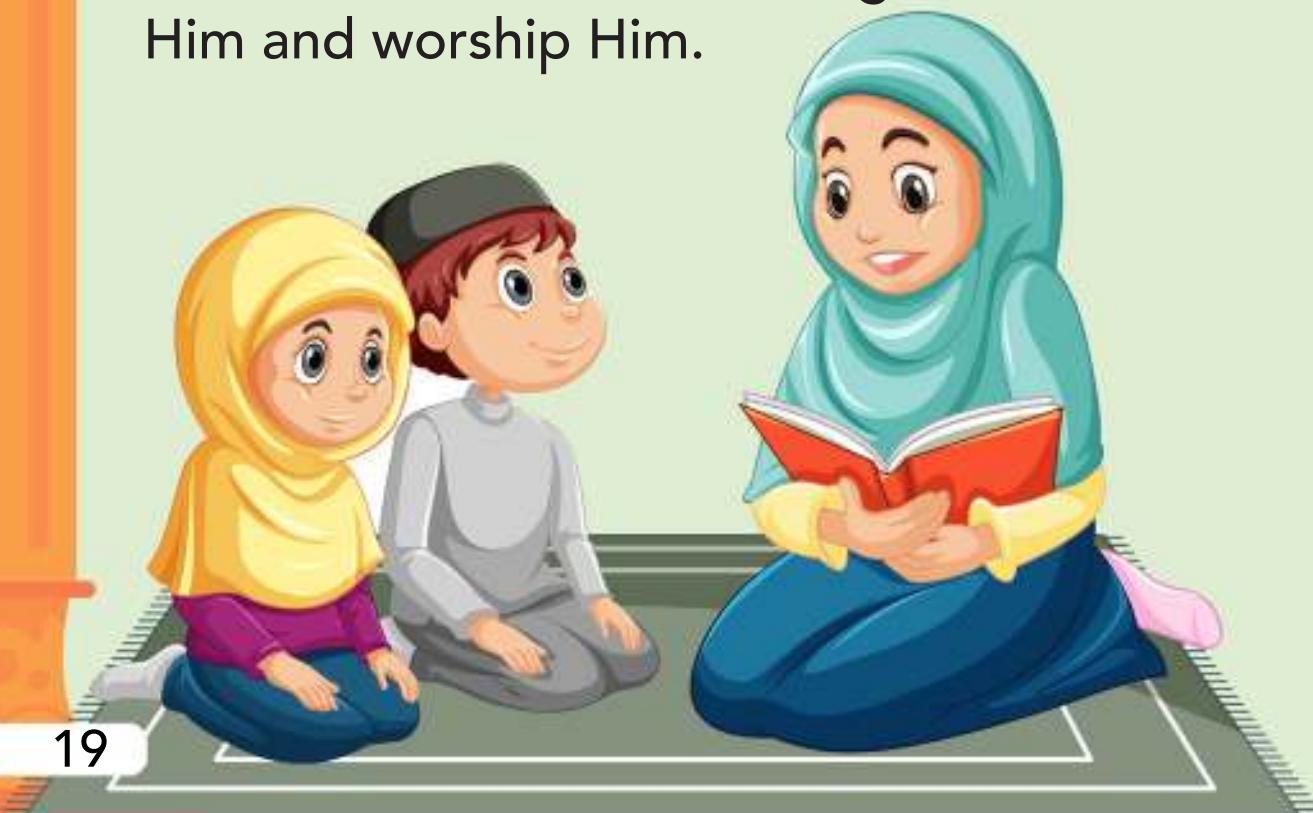
A Muslim has faith (Iman) in:

1. Allah

All Muslims believe in One God, Allah (الله). He is the creator of the universe. He (الله) has no partners and there is none like Him.

2. His Angels

All Muslims believe in the angels which Allah (الله) has created from light, to serve Him and worship Him.



3. His Books

All Muslims believe in the many books sent by Allah (ﷻ) to teach us the religion of Islam. The books of Allah (ﷻ) are revealed only to Prophets.

4. His Messengers

All Muslims believe in the many Prophets and Messengers Allah (ﷻ) has sent to guide people and teach them how to be good and worship Allah (ﷻ).

5. The Day of Judgement

All Muslims believe that everyone will die and come to an end, except Allah (ﷻ).

After death Allah (ﷻ) will bring us back to life on the Last Day, the Day of Judgement. On the Day of Judgement, Allah (ﷻ) will judge everyone's actions.

6. Divine Destiny (Qadar)

All Muslims believe that Allah (ﷻ) is All-Powerful and He (ﷻ) controls everything. Everything happens only with the permission of Allah (ﷻ).

Angels of Allah

The Arabic word for 'angel' is malak.

- Allah (عزوجل) created many angels.
- Only Allah (عزوجل) knows the number of angels.
- They are made of light.
- They always obey Allah (عزوجل) .
- They worship Allah (عزوجل) day and night.
- We cannot see the angels.
- They do not eat, drink or sleep.
- Each angel has a duty.

Jibreel

(جَبَرِيلُ)

brought messages from Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) to the Prophets. It is called revelation.

Israfeel

(إِسْرَافِيلُ)



will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement (Yawmul Qiyamah).

Mikail

(مَكَارُ)

controls the rain and food. He is responsible for the weather.

Messengers and Prophets of Allah

Allah (ﷻ) does not speak to man directly.

He (ﷻ) does not tell each one of us individually what to do.

Allah (ﷻ) chooses the noblest and best of mankind to be Messengers and Prophets.

Allah (ﷻ) sends His message to the Prophets through the angel Jibreel (ﷺ).

The Prophets then give this message to people.

Their message is to teach us how to obey Him (ﷻ) and how to worship Him (ﷻ).

They tell us what is right and what is wrong.

Allah (ﷻ) sent Messengers to different people at different times.

Only Allah (ﷻ) knows how many Prophets He has sent.

Nabi Adam (ﷺ) was the first Prophet.

Nabi Muhammad (ﷺ) was the final Prophet.

All Prophets were human beings.

Some other Prophets were:

Noah (ﷺ)

Ibrahim (ﷺ)

Ishaq (ﷺ)

Ya'qub (ﷺ)

Yusuf (ﷺ)

Musa (ﷺ)

Yahya (ﷺ)

Isa (ﷺ)

Yunus (ﷺ)



Creation of Man

Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) had created the heaven and the earth, then he told the angels that he would create a man to worship him. The angels wondered why Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) would create man who would destroy earth. Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) is the All-Knowing.

Adam was the first man Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) created. Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) created Adam from clay. Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) taught Adam (عَلِيُّهُ الْأَكْرَمُ) the names of all things. He (عَزَّوجَلَّ) asked Adam (عَلِيُّهُ الْأَكْرَمُ) to tell the angels what the names of these things are. Adam (عَلِيُّهُ الْأَكْرَمُ) told them what he knew.

Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) commanded the angels and the Jinn (Jinn were created by Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ)). They were created from a smokeless fire) to prostrate (make Sujud) to Adam (عَلِيُّهُ الْأَكْرَمُ).



All the angels obeyed Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ). Shaitaan refused to obey Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ). Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) asked Shaitaan, "What stopped you from prostrating when I commanded you?" He replied, I am better than him! You have created him from clay and me out of fire".

So, Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) said to him, "Get out of here! You are cursed and the curse will be on you until the Day of Judgement".

Shaitaan said, "Because You have thrown me out, I will try and lead people away from You and make them disobey You, except for Your good servants." Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) replied, "I will fill up Hell with you and those who follow you!"



Adam (عليه السلام) lived in Jannah. His wife Hawa was with him. There were many plants and trees. Allah (عز وجله) gave them a test and told them not to eat from one tree.

One day Shaitaan decided to make Adam (عليه السلام) and Hawa disobey Allah (عز وجله). Shaitaan told them to eat from the tree that Allah (عز وجله) warned them from. Shaitaan said it would make them live forever and they would be like the angels. Nabi Adam (عليه السلام) and Hawa gave in and ate a fruit from that tree.

Allah (عز وجله) was very angry because they listened to Shaitaan and disobeyed His orders.



Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) was very kind to Nabi Adam (علیه السلام) and Hawa. He (عَزَّوجَلَّ) forgave them after they made Tawbah (repentance) and asked Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) to forgive them. Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) then sent Nabi Adam (علیه السلام) to live on earth.



We learn from this story:

We should obey Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ). We never listen to Shaitaan. Shaitaan wants us to disobey Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ).

All people of the world, white or black, rich or poor, are brothers and sisters to one another. They are children of Adam (علیه السلام) and Hawa.

Nabi Ayyub

Ayyub (عَلِيُّب) was a wealthy man. He (عَلِيُّب) had many kinds of properties like cattle and sheep. He also possessed vast pieces of land.

Ayyub (عَلِيُّب) had many children and a large family. He was tested on all these things and lost them all.

Then he (عَلِيُّب) was tested regarding his own body until none of it was left healthy and sound, except for his heart and his tongue with which he remembered Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ).



Despite these hardships, **Ayyub** (عَيْبُونَ) remained steadfast in his patience. **He** (عَنْهُ) remembered Allah (الله) and mentioned Him at night and during day, in the morning and in the evening. **He** (عَنْهُ) did not complain or get angry. **Ayyub** (عَيْبُونَ) remained in this situation for several years.

His illness multiplied and prolonged so long that friends and relatives left him.

Ayyub (عَيْبُونَ) was alone in a far-away corner of the land. No one felt any pity for him except his wife who looked after him. His wife was patient with him over what had happened in their loss of property and children.

Allah (الله) inspired **Ayyub** (عَيْبُونَ) with a dua that was answered.

That prayer expressed that he has no power. It revealed that there is no refuge from Allah (الله) except in Him, and that He has the power to do anything.

Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) accepted his dua, cured his body, restored his family and property to him, and blessed him.

Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) says in the Quran: "When **Ayyub** (عَلِيُّبْ) called his Lord: "Hardship has visited me and You are the Most Merciful of the Merciful", We answered him and removed the hardship that was on him, and We gave him his family and the like of them with them as a mercy from Us and reminder to the slaves."

The story of the Prophet **Ayyub** (عَلِيُّبْ) shows the blessing of Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) to His believing slaves who remain patient and thankful, and to His beloved Prophets.



Respect for Mankind

- ❶ Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) created all the people of the world, Muslims and non-Muslims.
- ❷ Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) created the rich and the poor, the tall and the short, the black and the white.
- ❸ Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) created some people with disability and he also created others healthy.
- ❹ We must respect all of mankind.



Respect for Parents

- ✿ We should always be kind and polite to our parents.
- ✿ We love and respect them.
- ✿ We obey our parents.
- ✿ We thank them for whatever they do for us.
- ✿ We make them happy by sweet words, smiles and with good works.
- ✿ We do not answer them back. We do not speak loudly in front of them.
- ✿ We never do anything without their permission.



- ✿ We make small gifts and give them to our parents.



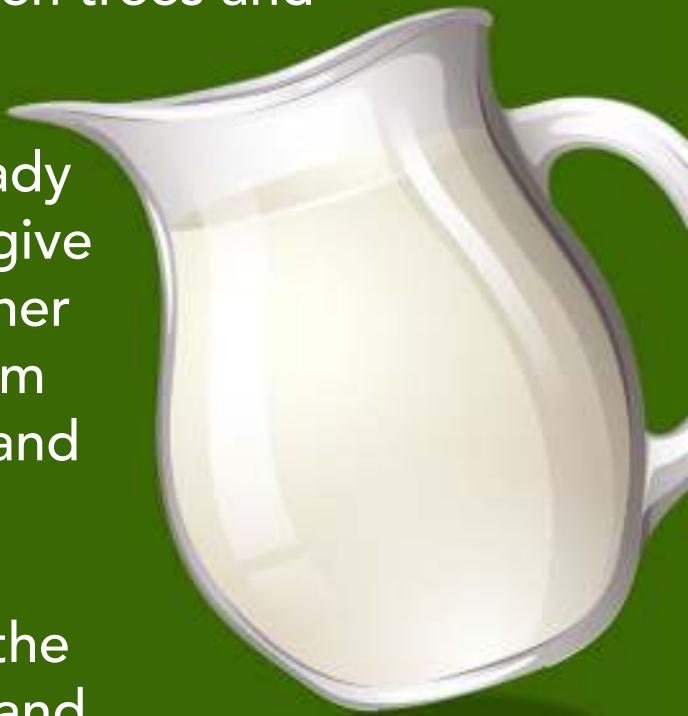


Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:
One day three men were travelling when they were overtaken by a storm. They decided to take shelter in a cave.

Suddenly a rock fell from the mountain and blocked the exit from the cave. One of them said: "Nothing will save you from this rock but to call upon Allah (ﷻ) by mentioning the most righteous of your deeds."

One of them said:

My parents were very old. I used to offer them their milk every night before my children or any family member. One day I went in search for green trees and came back too late.



My parents were already asleep so I could not give them their milk. I neither wanted to disturb them nor feed my children and other family members until my parents had drank first. So, I held the container in my hand and waited for them until dawn, while my children cried of hunger. When they awoke, they drank their milk.

The man knew that his parents respect was very important. Gaining the pleasure of Allah (ﷻ) was most important to him. Allah (ﷻ) saved these men because of their good deeds.



Respect for Neighbours

Neighbours are those who live around us. Muslims have certain duties towards their neighbours. We must always be helpful towards our neighbours.

If our neighbours ask us for help, we should help them. We should always remember to greet them and to be kind to them.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said that one whose neighbour is not safe from his mischief shall not enter Jannah.



Respect for Guests

Guests are those who come to visit us.
We should be kind and polite to your
guests.

Guests should feel welcome in our house.
Always greet them with a smile and
handshake.

We should not disturb the adults when
they are speaking. Always offer food and
drink to your guests.

Good and Bad Deeds

Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) commanded us to be good Muslims by obeying Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) and by doing good deeds.

Muslims who obey Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) and do good actions will go to Jannah.

Muslims who do bad actions and misbehave will go to Jahannam (the hellfire) unless Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) forgives them.



When we do a good deed, Allah (ﷻ) will give us 10 rewards and even more. Allah (ﷻ) loves people who do good deeds.

When we do a bad deed, we get a sin. Allah (ﷻ) is angry with people who do bad deeds. They should ask Allah (ﷻ) to forgive them.

They should also say sorry to anyone they have wronged.

On doing something wrong, we say:

اسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ

I seek Allah's forgiveness.

What Good Deeds Can I Do?

Waalaykum Assalam

Assalamu Alaykum

- ✓ I say Assalamu Alaykum when I meet someone.
- ✓ I say Waalaykum Assalam when someone greets me.
- ✓ I obey my parents.
- ✓ I love and respect the neighbours.
- ✓ I offer food to the guests.
- ✓ I am nice to my friends.
- ✓ I read and write my lessons well.
- ✓ I wear clean clothes.
- ✓ I do not fight.
- ✓ I do not use bad words.

- ✓ I say 'Salla Allahu Alayhi Wasalam' when I hear the Prophet's name.
- ✓ I talk slowly and clearly. I do not shout.
- ✓ I make Zikr when I get up in the morning.
- ✓ I give things with my right hand.
- ✓ I am polite to everyone.
- ✓ I say 'Please' when I ask for something.
- ✓ I say Jazak Allah Khayran when someone does something good for me.
- ✓ I am kind to the poor.
- ✓ I help the old people and respect them.
- ✓ I do not harm animals.



Prophet Hud

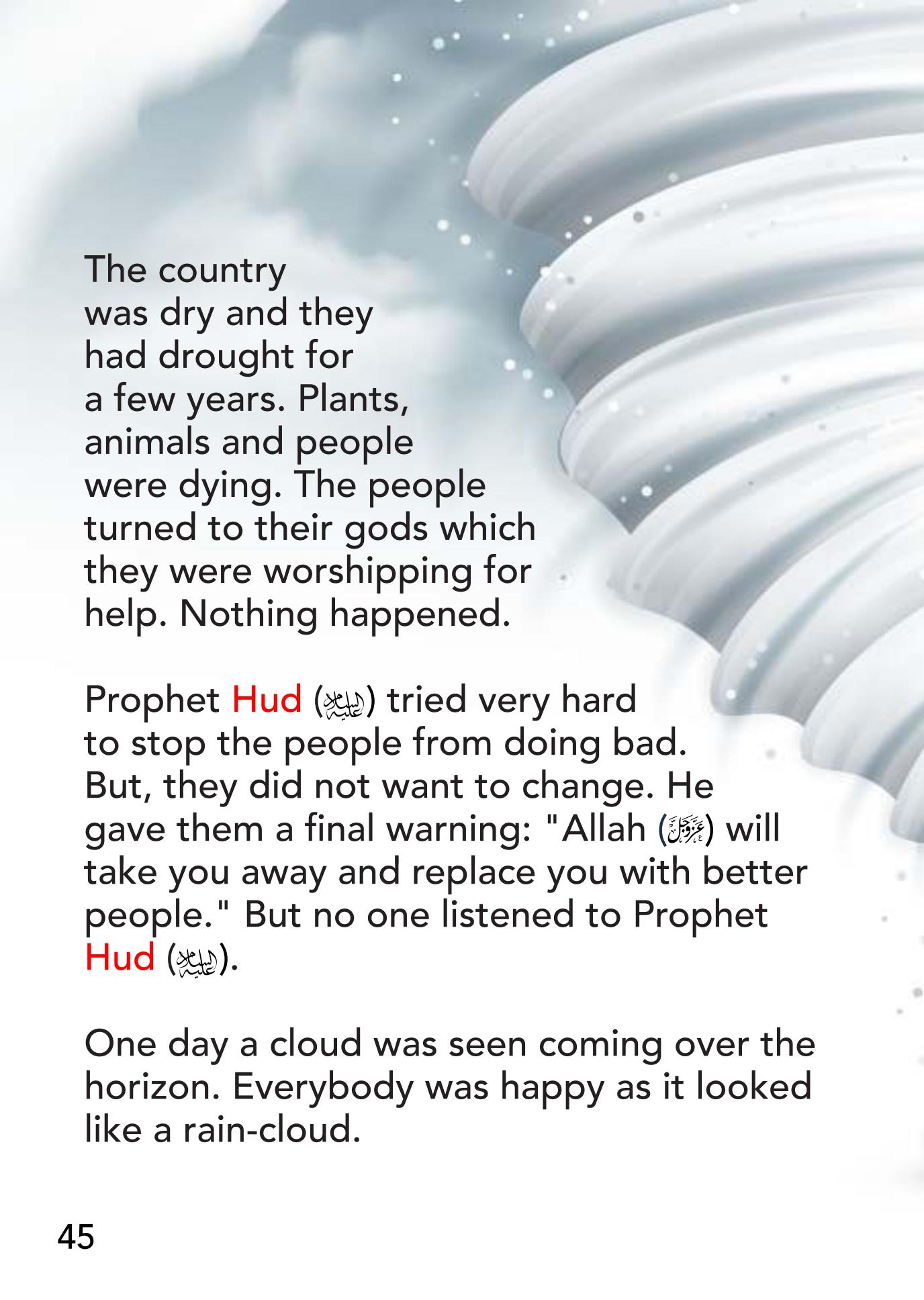
Many years ago, there was a tribe in Southern Arabia which was called Aad. They used to build beautiful large houses. They worshipped false gods and forgot about Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ). **Hud** (هُدَى) lived amongst the people of Aad. Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) chose him to be His Prophet.

Prophet **Hud** (هُدَى) asked the people of Aad to worship only Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) and obey His commandments. **He** (هُدَى) also advised them to do good and do not commit wrong and evil. **Hud** (هُدَى) warned them that Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will punish them if they don't listen to him.



The people of Aad did not listen to **Hud** (ﷺ). They laughed at Prophet **Hud** (ﷺ) and said: "We are not going to stop worshipping our gods. Prove to us who you are a Prophet. Tell Allah to send us the punishment!"

Hud (ﷺ) was upset with what they said. He (ﷺ) told the people: "I am not a liar. I am a Prophet of Allah (ﷻ)." "Remember that Allah (ﷻ) has given you your fortunes. He is my Lord and your Lord. Trust only Him. I have already warned you before. If you do not obey Allah (ﷻ), He will choose some other people to take your place. Allah (ﷻ) knows and hears everything." "Allah (ﷻ) is my Witness. I put my trust in my Lord who has power over all things."



The country was dry and they had drought for a few years. Plants, animals and people were dying. The people turned to their gods which they were worshipping for help. Nothing happened.

Prophet **Hud** (عليه السلام) tried very hard to stop the people from doing bad. But, they did not want to change. He gave them a final warning: "Allah (عزوجل) will take you away and replace you with better people." But no one listened to Prophet **Hud** (عليه السلام).

One day a cloud was seen coming over the horizon. Everybody was happy as it looked like a rain-cloud.

But they
were mistaken.
The cloud brought
a terrible wind which
destroyed the plants and
everything. Nothing was
left.

Only Prophet **Hud** (ﷺ) and
the believing followers were
saved.

- We learn from this story:
- We should not laugh at anyone. We must treat everyone with respect.
 - We should obey Allah (ﷻ) and fear His punishment.
 - If we thank Allah (ﷻ) for His blessings and obey Him, He (ﷻ) will protect us and give us more blessings.

Etiquette of Speaking

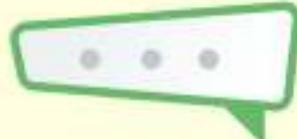


The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"He who truly believes in Allah (ﷻ) and the Day of Judgement should either speak good or keep silent."



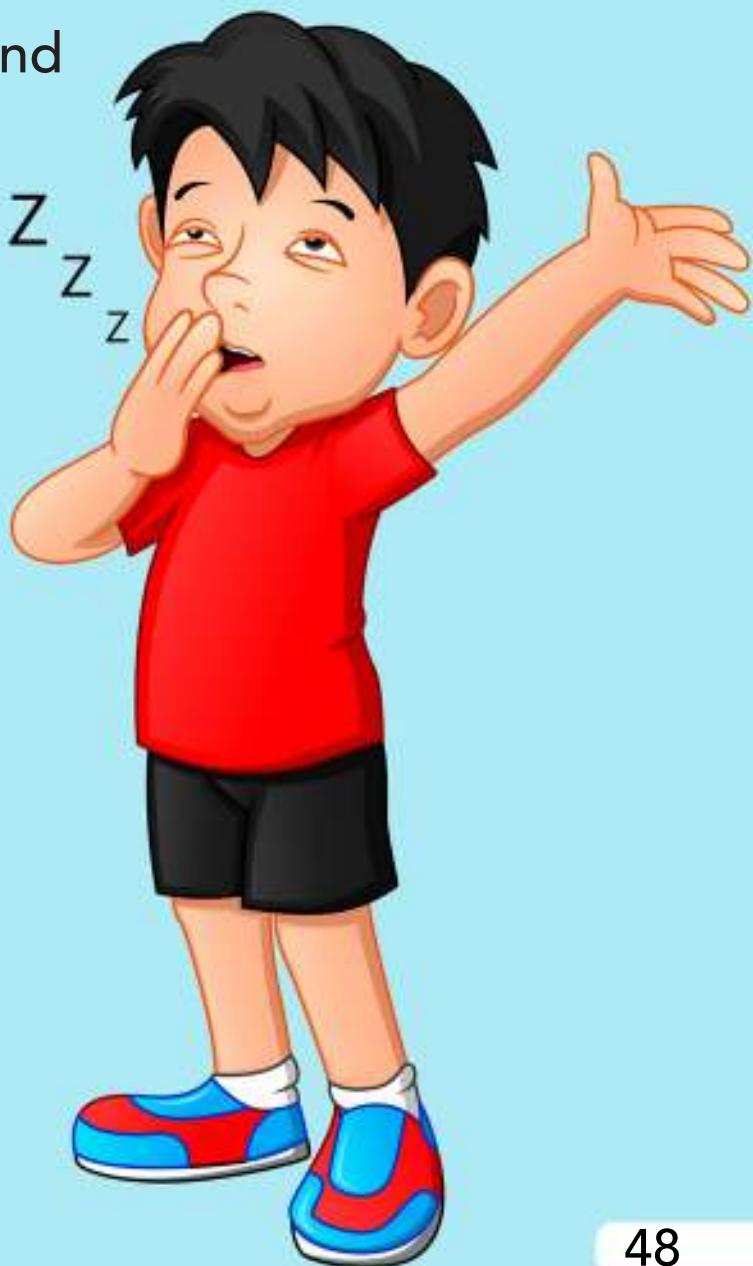
- Always say good words.
- Never say bad words.
- Speak politely. Say 'please' if you need something. Say 'Jazak Allah Khayran' to thank people.
- Speak with respect to elderly.
- Speak gently to younger ones.
- Wait for your turn to speak.
- Speak clearly so people can understand you.
- Don't speak too loudly nor too softly.
- Only speak the truth.



Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was always truthful. People used to call him **As-Sadiq** which means the truthful.

Yawning

- ✿ Do not do yawn loudly.
- ✿ Do not speak while yawning.
Our Prophet told us
to put our left hand
over our mouth
while yawning.
- ✿ Try to stifle your
yawn as much
as you can.



Etiquette of Sleeping



- 🌙 Make Wudu before sleeping and brush your teeth.
- 🌙 Dust off the bed 3 times and say Bismillah.
- 🌙 Hold your hands together, blow gently into them and recite Surahs Al-Ikhlaas, Al-Falaq and An-Naas. Then wipe your hands over your body starting with your head. Do this three times.
- 🌙 Sleep on the right side.
- 🌙 Place your right palm under your right cheek.
- 🌙 Don't sleep on the stomach or face.
- 🌙 Go to bed early and get up early.

Before sleeping, say:

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

O Allah! In your name I die and I come to life.

When we wake up in the morning, we say:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

All praises are due to Allah who has given us life after taking it away. And unto Him is the resurrection (on the Day of Judgement).



Prophet Salih

Many years ago after the people of Aad were destroyed, came the Thamud people. They had beautiful gardens. There were streams, palm trees and fruit trees. They carved out houses in the mountains and made huge castles.

They became proud and refused to obey Allah (ﷻ) and worship Him alone. They forgot that Allah (ﷻ) had given them the skill to build houses in the mountains. People became wicked. The rich ill-treated the poor.

Allah (ﷻ) sent Prophet Salih (ﷺ) to guide them. Prophet Salih (ﷺ) was good and honest. He asked them to worship Allah (ﷻ) only and do good. He (ﷺ) also told them that he had been chosen by Allah (ﷻ) to advise them. Salih (ﷺ) reminded them of how Allah (ﷻ) had destroyed the people of Aad because they disobeyed Him.

Most people did not listen to Prophet Salih (ﷺ). They did not want to stop worshipping the gods that their fathers had worshipped. Only the poor and humble believed in Prophet Salih (ﷺ). They did what Prophet Salih (ﷺ) asked them to do. The rich and powerful refused to obey Prophet Salih (ﷺ). They said: "We don't believe you. If you are speaking the truth then show us a sign."

They pointed at a rock and said: "Ask your Lord to make a she camel, which must be 10 months pregnant."

Prophet Salih (صلی اللہ علیہ وسالہ) replied: "Look now! If Allah (عزوجلّ) sends you what you have requested, just as you have described, will you obey Allah?" They answered: "Yes."

Allah (عزوجلّ) brought out a she camel from the rock. The camel was a sign from Allah (عزوجلّ). Prophet Salih (صلی اللہ علیہ وسالہ) asked them to let her drink when she is thirsty. The she camel was larger than the other camels so it drank a lot of water from the well.



Some people didn't like that the she camel drank a lot of water, so they complained to Prophet Salih (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ).

They agreed with Prophet Salih (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) to let the she camel drink one day and the other animals would drink from the well the next day. Prophet Salih (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) warned them that they should not harm the she camel otherwise Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) would punish them.

These wicked people still refused to listen. They decided to get rid of the camel.





One day, a group of them followed the camel to the well and shot her in the leg with an arrow. This made the camel weak and unable to run away. Then they killed her. They had openly disobeyed Allah's ﷺ command although Prophet Salih ﷺ had warned them.

The wicked people mocked Prophet Salih ﷺ as they still didn't believe that he was a Prophet. They said: "Call your Lord to punish us now." Prophet Salih ﷺ told them to wait for 3 days.

On the third day nothing happened. Some people said that Prophet Salih ﷺ had been telling stories. That night a mighty rumbling noise was heard. The earth shook violently and the ground cracked. Cracks went in all directions through farms, palaces, streets and mountains.



Now it was too late for the people to believe Prophet Salih (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). There was a horrible scream that destroyed the people of Thamud. The big houses did not save them as they disobeyed Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ). Prophet Salih (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and his few followers were saved.

We learn from this story that:

- Prophets are sent to guide people to worship Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) and do good.
- We should not mistreat the poor and needy.
- We should obey Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) and not do as the people of the past who disobeyed Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) and were punished.



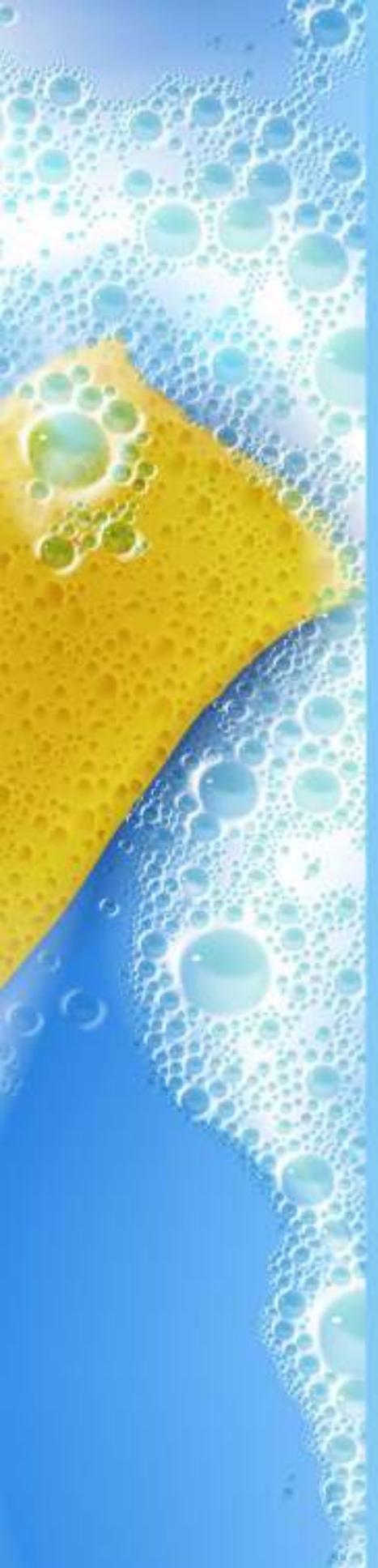
Cleanliness/ Taharah

Allah (ﷻ) loves those who are clean.

Allah (ﷻ) wants us to always be clean and tidy. We know this because it is mentioned in the Quran many times. Allah says in the Quran: "He (Allah) (ﷻ) loves those who keep themselves pure and clean."

We also know that Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) practiced cleanliness of himself and surroundings. He said: "Cleanliness is half of our religion."





What should we keep clean?

Our Body

We should bathe regularly (make Ghusl)

Make Wudu before Salah.

Clean our private parts (Istinja).

Our hair

Brush our hair and keep it clean and neat.

Our teeth

Brush our teeth at least twice a day (morning and before bedtime). Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) encouraged us to brush our teeth every time we make wudu.

Our nails

Cut our nails regularly and keep them clean.

Our clothes

Wear clean clothes and keep them clean.

Our Surroundings

- ★ Keep our house clean.
- ★ Keep the place around our house clean.
- ★ Keep our school clean.
- ★ Keep the Masjid clean.
- ★ Keep the floor of the toilet clean.
- ★ Keep our room clean.
- ★ Always place rubbish in the dustbin.
- ★ Place things for recycling such as paper, empty bottles and cans in the recycling bin.
- ★ We should not write on the wall or the desk.
- ★ Keeping the environment clean keeps the plants, animals, and us happy and healthy.



Istinja

Istinja means cleaning the private parts after passing water or stool. We make ourselves clean by removing every dirty and harmful thing from the private parts.

Say Zikr before entering the toilet.



اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

"O Allah, I seek protection in You from the male and female unclean spirits."



- Enter the toilet with the left foot.
- Keep our body screened from view.
- We should not engage in conversation.
- Sit when passing water.
- Make istinja with the left hand.
- Wipe with tissue then wash with water.
- Wash the hands well before leaving the toilet.
- Leave the toilet with the right foot.
- Do not carry anything with you in the toilet that has **Allah's** (عَزَّوجَلَّ) Name on it.
- We should not mention the name of **Allah** (عَزَّوجَلَّ), out of respect for His Name.
- We should not create a mess on the floor.
- Remember to flush the toilet.



Say the following Zikr after leaving the toilet:

غُفْرَانَكَ، الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

I seek Your (Allah's) pardon. All praises are due to Allah who has taken away from me discomfort and gave me relief.



Wudu

Wudu is the act of washing certain parts of the body with water.



Wudu is necessary for:

Performing Salaah.
Touching the Holy Qur'an.

How to make Wudu?

1. Begin by saying: Bismillah.

2. Wash your hands including your wrist and between the fingers.

3 times



3. Put water into your mouth with the right hand, swirl it around your mouth and then spit it out.

3 times



4. Sniff water into your nose as far as you can with your right hand... then blow it out using your left hand.

3 times



5. Wash your face from your forehead to your chin...and from right ear to the left ear.

3 times



6. Wash your right arm...begin at the fingertips...wash your whole hand, arm and elbow...do this 3 times... then wash your left arm in same order.

3 times



7. Wipe your head...move your hands from the front to the back of your head and then back to the front...in one move.

Once



8. Wipe the inside of both of your ears with your index finger...then the back of your ears with your thumbs.

Once



3 times

9. Wash the right foot including your ankle...make sure you wash between your toes using your small pinkie finger....this is done 3 times....do the same for your left foot!



10. After you are finished, you should say Shahadah and Dua:

أَشْهَدُ أَلَا إِلَهٌ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَابِينَ، وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger.

O Allah, make me amongst the repenters and amongst those who love to be clean."

When Does Wudu Break?

Wudu breaks when we do the following:

1. Sleep
2. Use the toilet
3. Pass wind
4. Laugh loudly in Salaah
5. Bleed
6. Vomit

Ghusl

Ghusl means to have a shower and clean the entire body. We should perform ghusl regularly, especially when we become dirty.

The Prophet (ﷺ) used to have a bath regularly, especially on Friday before the Jumu'ah (Friday) Salaah.

How to perform ghusl:

1. Start by washing both hands
2. Perform Wudu
3. Wash the whole body

Do not forget to rinse the nose and wash your mouth by gargling.



Salaah

Salaah is the second pillar of Islam. Muslims pray five times daily. We face the Qiblah which is the direction towards Makkah.



A rak'ah is a set of recitations and movements. It is a unit of Salaah.

How to Perform Salah 2 Rak'ahs

1- Make niyyah
(intention) to
perform Salah.

2- Stand upright
facing the direction
of Al-Qiblah. Keep
your eyes focused on
the prayer mat.

3- Raise your hands
to your ears and say:
"Allahu Akbar." This
means: (Allah is the
Greatest).

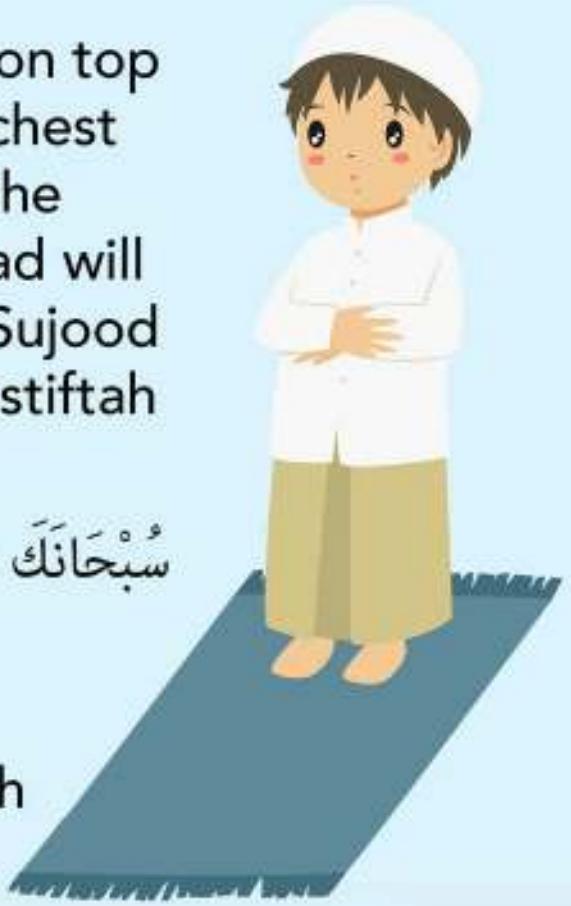


4- Place your right hand on top of your left hand on the chest and look downwards to the place where your forehead will touch the ground in the Sujood (prostration). Recite the Istiftah Dua:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارُكَ اسْمُكَ
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

5- Recite Surah Al-Fatihah (this Surah is recited in each Raka'h). Recite any other surah or any part of the Qu'ran (this Surah is recited in first two Raka'hs).

6- Bend down saying: "Allahu Akbar" and place your hands on your knees and say silently: "سُبْحَانَ رَبِّ الْعَظِيمِ." This means: (How Perfect is my Lord, the Supreme) three times. This position is called Ruku'.



7- Stand up from the bowing position saying:

"سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمَدَهُ"

(Alláh hears those who praise Him)"

"رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ"

This means: (Our Lord, praise be to You).



8- Say Allahu Akbar and prostrate. Place your head, knees and hands on the floor. This position is called "sajdah.". Say

"سُبْحَانَ رَبِّ الْأَعْلَى"

This means: (Glorious is my Lord, the most High) three times.



9- Rise from Sujood and sit on your knees saying Allahu Akbar. Place your hands flat on your knees. Recite:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي

This means: "O my Lord!
Forgive me."



10- Say "Allahu Akbar" and again prostrate in the Sujood position.
Recite

"سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِّ الْأَعْلَىٰ"

three times.



11- You have completed one raka'h. Say Allahu akbar and stand up.

12- Perform the second Raka'h in the same way (repeat points 5 to 10).



13- In the second rak'ah, after the second Sujood, sit on your left foot and have the right foot upright with the toes facing the Qiblah, make your back straight, put your hands on your knees and recite Tashahhud.



الْتَّحَيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَواتُ وَالطَّيَّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا
النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ
اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ
مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ، وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ،
وَبَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ، وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فِي الْعَالَمَيْنِ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ
مَجِيدٌ

14- Finish the prayer with tasleem. Turn your head to the right and say As-salamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah. Turn your head to the left and say As-salamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah.



How to Perform Salah 3 Rak'ahs

1- Make niyyah
(intention) to
perform Salah.

2- Stand upright
facing the direction
of Al-Qiblah. Keep
your eyes focused on
the prayer mat.

3- Raise your hands
to your ears and say:
"Allahu Akbar." This
means: (Allah is the
Greatest).



4- Place your right hand on top of your left hand on the chest and look downwards to the place where your forehead will touch the ground in the Sujood (prostration). Recite the Istiftah Dua:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارُكَ اسْمُكَ
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

5- Recite Surah Al-Fatihah (this Surah is recited in each Raka'h). Recite any other surah or any part of the Qu'ran (this Surah is recited in first two Raka'hs).

6- Bend down saying: "Allahu Akbar" and place your hands on your knees and say silently: "سُبْحَانَ رَبِّ الْعَظِيمِ." This means: (How Perfect is my Lord, the Supreme) three times. This position is called Ruku'.

7- Stand up from the bowing position saying:

"سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمَدَهُ"
(Alláh hears those who
praise Him)"رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ"

This means: (Our Lord,
praise be to You).



8- Say Allahu Akbar and prostrate. Place your head, knees and hands on the floor. This position is called "sajdah.". Say

"سُبْحَانَ رَبِّ الْأَعْلَى"

This means: (Glorious is my Lord, the most High) three times.



9- Rise from Sujood and sit on your knees saying Allahu Akbar. Place your hands flat on your knees. Recite:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي

This means: "O my Lord!
Forgive me."



10- Say "Allahu Akbar" and again prostrate in the Sujood position.
Recite

"سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِّ الْأَعْلَىٰ"

three times.



11- You have completed one raka'h. Say Allahu akbar and stand up.

12- Perform the second Raka'h in the same way (repeat points 5 to 10).



13- In the second rak'ah, after the second Sujood, sit on your left foot and have the right foot upright with the toes facing the Qiblah, make your back straight, put your hands on your knees and recite Tashahhud.



الْتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، أَسْلَامٌ
عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ،
أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،
أَشْهُدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً
عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

14- Stand up and perform one more Raka'h (repeat points 5 to 10). Read Surah Fatihah only. You should not read any other Surahs.



15- In the third rak'ah,
after the second Sujood,
sit on your left foot and
have the right foot upright
with the toes facing the
Qiblah, make your back
straight, put your hands
on your knees and recite
Tashahhud.



التحيَّاتُ لِللهِ وَالصَّلَواتُ وَالطَّيَّاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا
النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عَبَادِ
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إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فِي الْعَالَمَيْنِ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ
مَجِيدٌ

16- Finish the prayer with tasleem. Turn your head to the right and say As-salamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah. Turn your head to the left and say As-salamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah.



How to Perform Salah 4 Rak'ahs

1- Make niyyah
(intention) to
perform Salah.

2- Stand upright
facing the direction
of Al-Qiblah. Keep
your eyes focused on
the prayer mat.

3- Raise your hands
to your ears and say:
"Allahu Akbar." This
means: (Allah is the
Greatest).



4- Place your right hand on top of your left hand on the chest and look downwards to the place where your forehead will touch the ground in the Sujood (prostration). Recite the Istiftah Dua:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارُكَ اسْمُكَ
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

5- Recite Surah Al-Fatihah (this Surah is recited in each Raka'h). Recite any other surah or any part of the Qu'ran (this Surah is recited in first two Raka'hs).

6- Bend down saying: "Allahu Akbar" and place your hands on your knees and say silently: "سُبْحَانَ رَبِّ الْعَظِيمِ." This means: (How Perfect is my Lord, the Supreme) three times. This position is called Ruku'.



7- Stand up from the bowing position saying:

"سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمَدَهُ"
(Alláh hears those who
praise Him) "رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ"

This means: (Our Lord,
praise be to You).



8- Say Allahu Akbar and prostrate. Place your head, knees and hands on the floor. This position is called "sajdah.". Say

"سُبْحَانَ رَبِّ الْأَعْلَى"

This means: (Glorious is my Lord, the most High)
three times.



9- Rise from Sujood and sit on your knees saying Allahu Akbar. Place your hands flat on your knees. Recite:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي

This means: "O my Lord!
Forgive me."



10- Say "Allahu Akbar" and again prostrate in the Sujood position.
Recite

"سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيِّ الْأَعْلَىٰ"

three times.



11- You have completed one raka'h. Say Allahu akbar and stand up.

12- Perform the second Raka'h in the same way (repeat points 5 to 10).



13- In the second rak'ah, after the second Sujood, sit on your left foot and have the right foot upright with the toes facing the Qiblah, make your back straight, put your hands on your knees and recite Tashahhud.



التحيَّاتُ لِللهِ وَالصَّلَواتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، السَّلامُ
عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ،
السَّلامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عَبَادِ اللهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،
أَشَهُدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ، وَأَشَهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً
عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

14- Stand up and perform two more Raka'hs (repeat points 5 to 10 twice). Read Surah Fatihah only. You should not read any other Surahs.



15- In the fourth rak'ah,
after the second Sujood,
sit on your left foot and
have the right foot upright
with the toes facing the
Qiblah, make your back
straight, put your hands
on your knees and recite
Tashahhud.



الْتَّحَيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَواتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا
النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ
اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ
مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ، وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ،
وَبَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ، وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فِي الْعَالَمَيْنِ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ
مَجِيدٌ

16- Finish the prayer with tasleem. Turn your head to the right and say As-salamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah. Turn your head to the left and say As-salamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah.





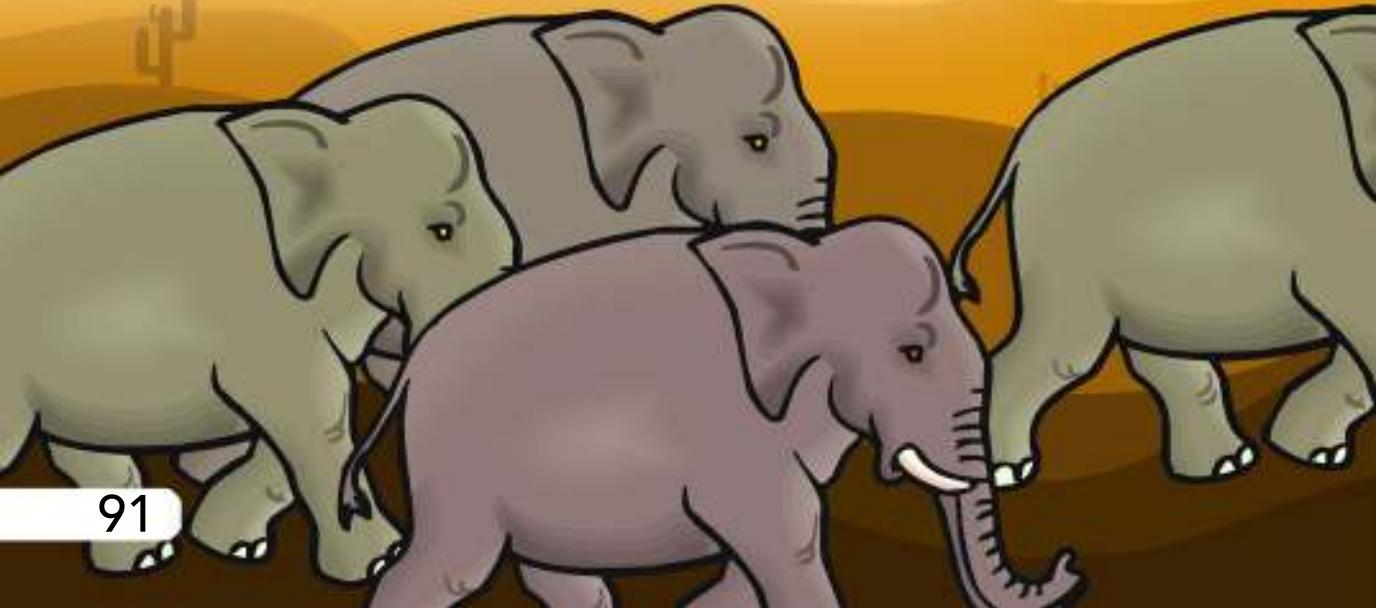
Year of the Elephant

The holy Kabah is in Makkah in Arabia. Makkah is a very special place. The Kabah was built by Prophets Ibrahim (ﷺ) and Ismail (ﷺ) long time ago. The Kabah was the first house of worship built on Earth. People in Arabia honored the Kabah and visited Makkah very often.

Abraha, who ruled over Yemen at that time, was very jealous that the people loved the Kabah and Makkah so much. People did not come to visit his own country, Yemen. He decided to build a big church in Yemen for everybody to visit.

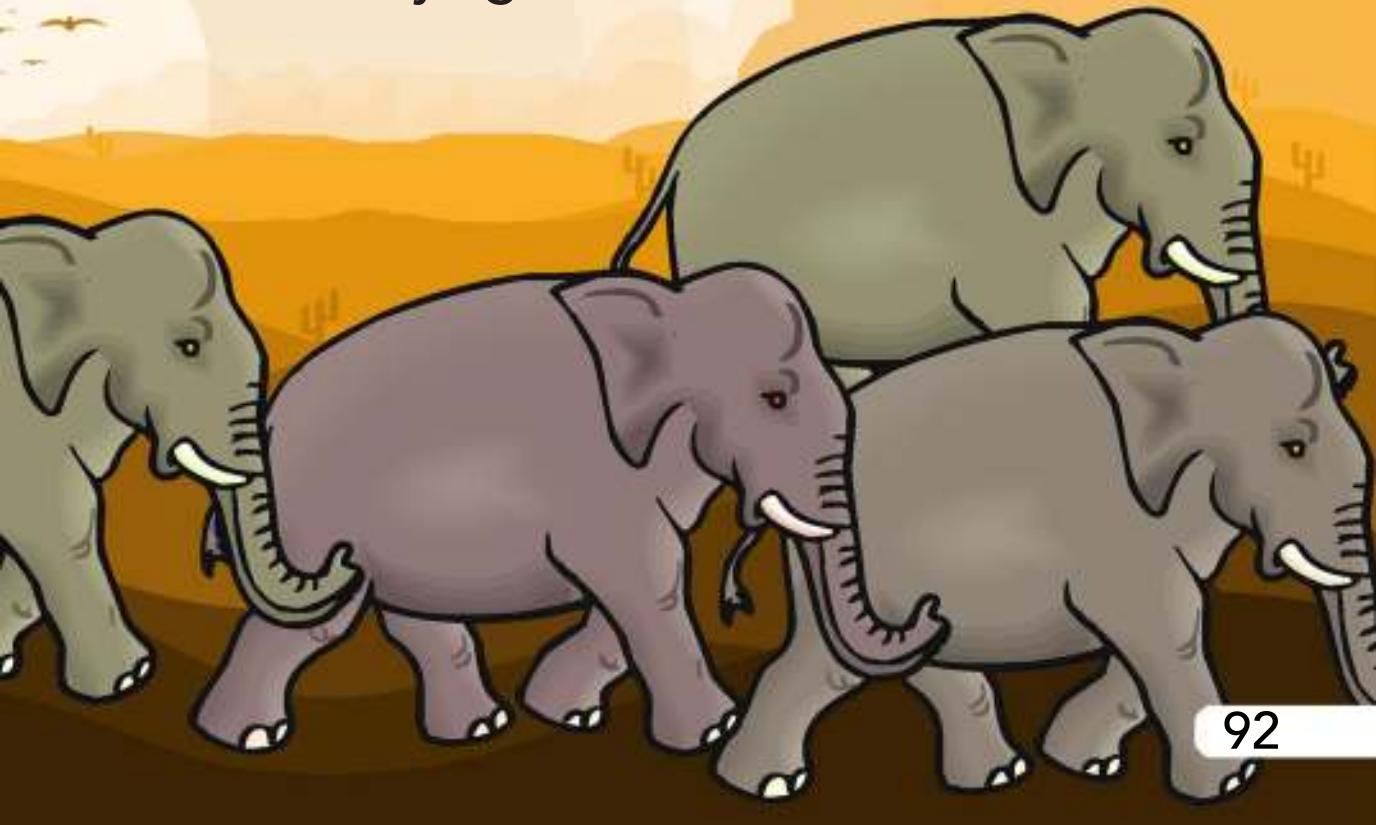
Abraha wanted the people to love his church as they love the Kabah, or even more. He even asked people to stop visiting the Kabah and come to his church instead. The Arabs did not listen, and kept on visiting the Kabah. This made Abraha very upset. He decided to destroy the Kabah.

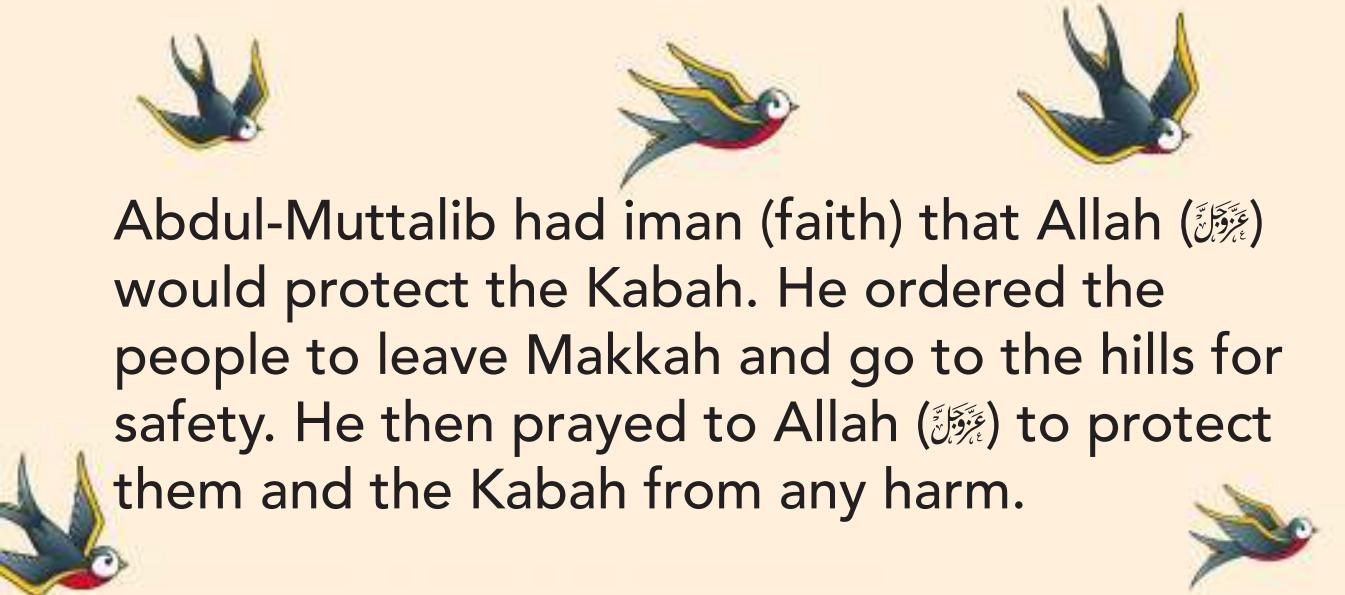
Abraha gathered a huge army and went to Makkah. He also took some huge elephants to help him destroy the Kabah. He stopped just outside of Makkah and sent some of his soldiers to see what was around. On their way, they took the camels and the animals of the people of Makkah. This would make it hard for the people of Makkah to fight Abraha. Many of the camels belonged to Abdul-Muttalib, the leader of Makkah.



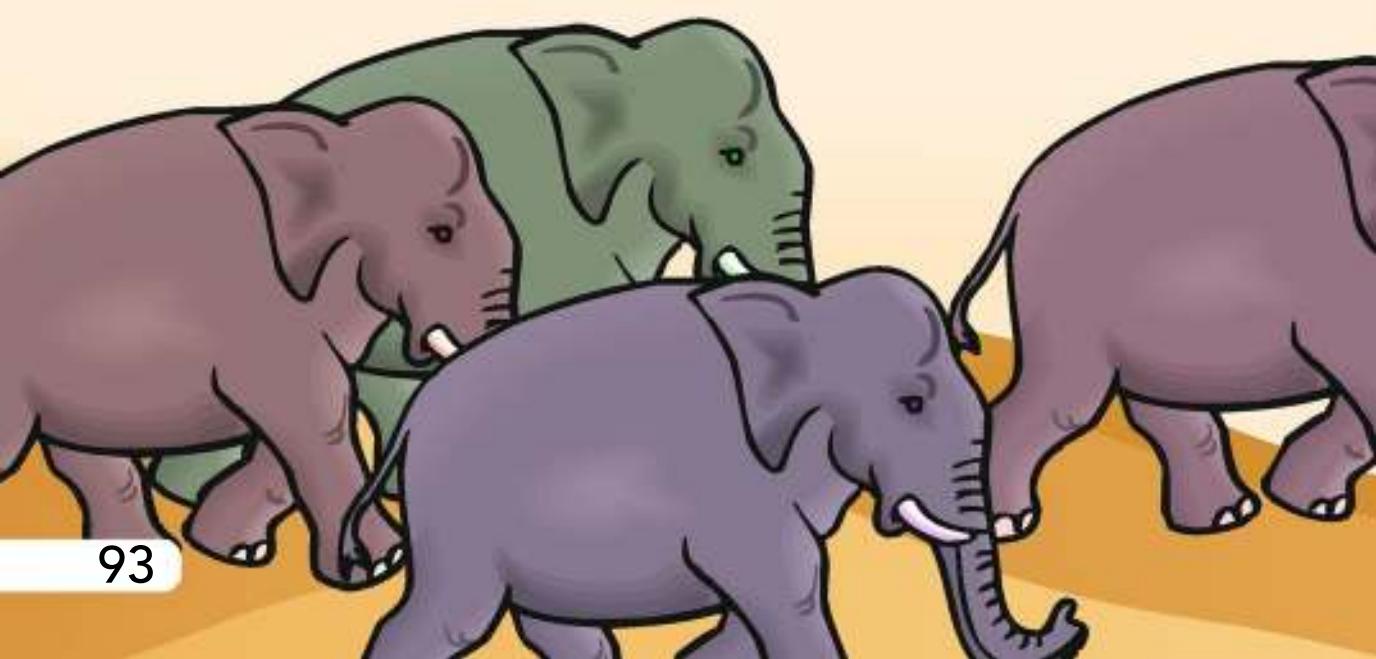
Abdul-Muttalib went with some of his sons to see Abraha. Abraha thought that Abdul-Muttalib was going to ask him not to destroy the Kabah. Instead he asked Abraha to return his camels. Abraha asked Abdul-Muttalib why he was worrying about his camels and not about the Kabah.

Abdul-Mutallib told Abraha: "I am the owner of the camels, so I protect them, while the Kabah has a Lord who will protect it." Abdul Muttalib meant that Allah would look after the Kabah. Abraha did not believe this, and he shook his head and said, "No one can stop me from destroying the Kabah."





Abdul-Muttalib had iman (faith) that Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) would protect the Kabah. He ordered the people to leave Makkah and go to the hills for safety. He then prayed to Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) to protect them and the Kabah from any harm.

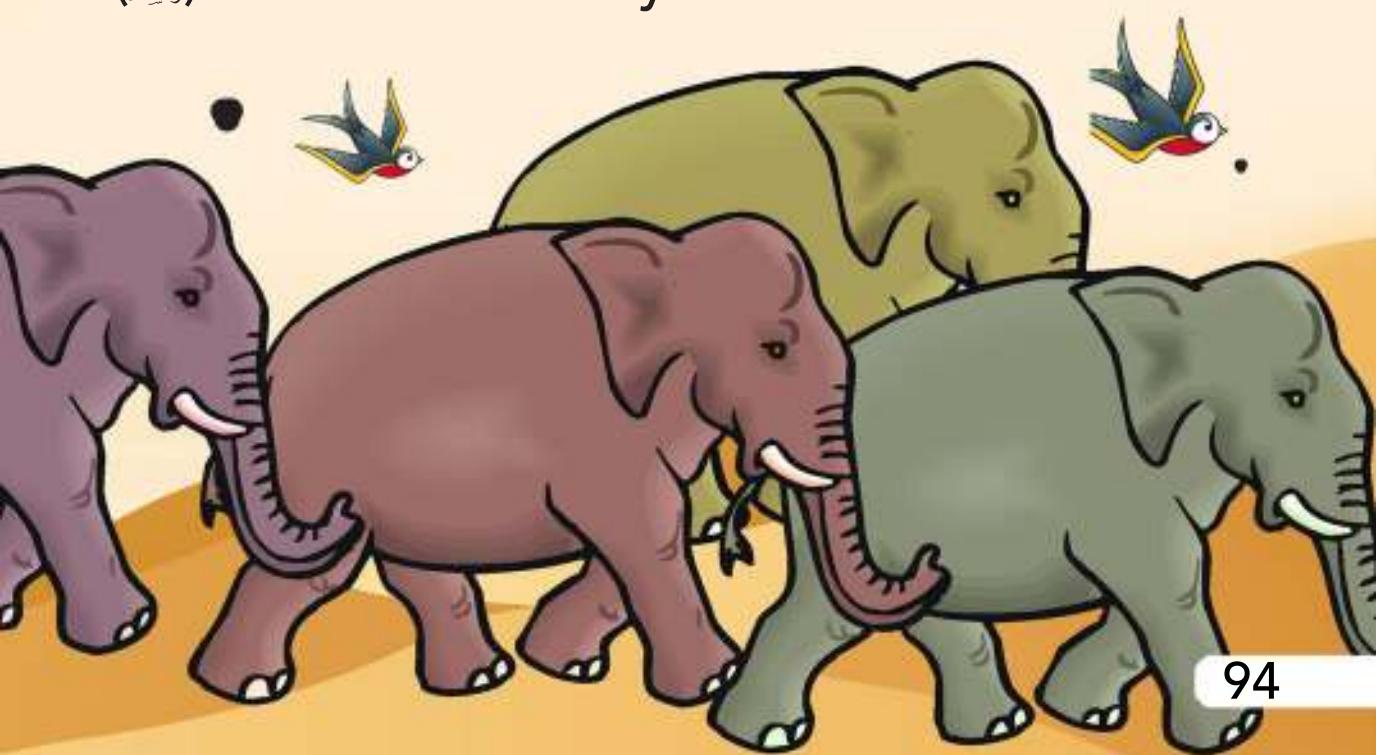


The next morning, Abraha went to the Kabah. He wanted to attack it with all of his elephants. So, he ordered the elephants to destroy the Kabah, but whenever they were told to go to the Kabah, they would run away from it. The elephants refused to destroy the Kabah because they were obeying the commands of Allah suddenly, birds appeared in the sky.



The birds were holding stones in their claws and beaks. Each bird dropped the stones onto Abraha and his army. Abraha and his army were all destroyed. Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) stopped Abraha from destroying the Kabah. Abdul-Muttalib trusted Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ), and his prayer was answered.

This year is very important in history. It is called the year of the elephant. There is a Surah in the Quran speaking about this incident. It is called Surah Al-Feel. Al-Feel means the elephant in Arabic. This year is important for Muslims. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was born in that year.





Prophet Muhammad

Arabia before Islam

Before Islam, Arabia was a place of evil. The Arabs worshipped idols, drank wine, gambled and killed one another. Women and baby girls were treated badly.

Birth of Muhammad (ﷺ)

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born in Makkah, in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal. His father's name was Abdullah and his mother's name was Aminah. Abdullah died a few months before Muhammad (ﷺ) was born. He (ﷺ) became an orphan.

Childhood

The people of Makkah used to send their children to the countryside to be brought up so that they would be healthy and strong.

Muhammad (ﷺ) was also sent to the countryside.



A lady called Halimah took care of Muhammad (ﷺ). Muhammad (ﷺ) stayed with Halimah for a few years. During his stay with Halimah, she was never short of anything and her house was always blessed. Halimah knew that this child is blessed. Muhammad (ﷺ) grew up as an obedient child. He never fought with others nor was he unkind to people.

We should always follow Muhammad's (ﷺ) example.

With Aminah

Muhammad (ﷺ) stayed with his mother for only two years. While returning from Madina, Aminah became sick during the trip and died. Muhammad (ﷺ) felt very sad. He was an orphan. He had lost his father and his mother. At that time Muhammad (ﷺ) was six years old.



His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, took him in his care. Two years later, Abdul Muttalib passed away. At the age of eight, **Muhammad** (ﷺ) went to live with his uncle, Abu Talib. Abu Talib was fond of his nephew.

Journey to Syria

When **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was twelve years old, Abu Talib took him to Syria on a trading journey. In Syria, there was a Christian priest by the name of Bahira.

Bahira noticed that this caravan was different; there was something special about it. He decided to invite the people to a meal and find out more.



Travellers in the caravan accepted the invitation and arrived at the monk's place.

When they arrived, Bahira searched their faces looking for something. He said that he had offered his hospitality to everyone, and asked if anyone was left behind. They said that they had left a young boy called **Muhammad** (ﷺ) to look after the camels. Bahira insisted that they send someone to get **Muhammad** (ﷺ) and bring him.

When Bahira saw the face of **Muhammad** (ﷺ), he recognised **Muhammad** (ﷺ) as the future Prophet of Allah (ﷺ).



Bahira asked **Muhammad** (ﷺ) a series of questions such as how he sleeps, what he sees when he sleeps, what he thinks about and what he does all day. The young **Muhammad** (ﷺ) answered truthfully which convinced Bahira of who he is.

After having food, Bahira spoke to Abu Talib and asked him of his relationship to **Muhammad** (ﷺ). Abu Talib first replied saying that he was his son. Bahira said that could not be possible. Then Abu Talib said that **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was his nephew. Bahira told Abu Talib that **Muhammad** (ﷺ) would be a great Prophet one day.



Marriage

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was a very honest and fair man. They started to call him As-Sadiq Al-Ameen, the Truthful, the Trusted. He (ﷺ) was kind and honest in everything that he did.

Muhammad (ﷺ) worked for a rich widow called Khadijah. Since he looked after her possessions, in a very trustworthy manner, she asked him to marry her. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was twenty-five and she was forty.

Etiquette of Entering and Leaving Home

We greet our family members when entering home and before leaving, we say:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ

- Enter or leave your house with your right foot first.
- Knock at the door, or ring the doorbell in a pleasant way.
- Do not knock loudly and violently or ring the bell continuously.



- After three knocks or rings, you may feel that the person you came to see is busy, as he or she haven't opened the door. If this is the case, then leave.
- When knocking on the door, you may be asked: 'Who is it?' You should say your name. Do not respond with: 'It's me', or 'somebody', or 'guess who?' These words are useless in knowing who is at the door.

When you leave home, say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

In the name of Allah, I place my trust in Allah and there is no might nor power except with Allah.

When you enter home, say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا، وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا، وَعَلَى رَبِّنَا
تَوَكَّلْنَا

In the Name of Allah we enter, in the Name of Allah we leave, and upon our Lord we depend.

Etiquette of Eating

The Prophet ﷺ said: "Say Bismillah, eat with your right hand and eat what is near you."

Wash your hands properly before eating.

Before Eating, say:



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
In the name
of Allah.

If you forget to say
Bismillah at the
beginning of eating, say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوَّلَهُ وَآخِرَهُ

In the name of
Allah in the
beginning and at
the end.

- Take a small piece of food with your right hand.
- Chew your food well with your mouth closed and swallow it slowly.
- Eat the food that is nearest to you.
- You should not blow on food or drink, nor breathe inside the container.
- Eat and drink while sitting.
- Don't make unnecessary noise either with your mouth or with your plate.
- Talking with your mouth full is not a good manner.
- Once you have placed a piece of food into your mouth, do not take it out again.

- Drink by taking small sips and not large gulps.
- Don't drink in one go. Take three turns. Between each turn, take your break.
- Drink from a glass or a cup, not directly from the bottle.



After Eating, say:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا وَرَزَقَنِي مِنْ غَيْرِ
حَوْلٍ مِّنِي وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

Praise be to Allah (ﷻ) Who has fed me with this food and provided me with it through no might and power from myself.

Food and drink are great gifts from Allah (ﷻ). We should always thank Allah (ﷻ) for His blessings.

The Prophet's Kindness

One day, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was alone in the Muslim camp close to the battleground. He lay down to rest in the shade of a tree and fell asleep.

A man from the enemy came along. He quietly removed the Prophet's (ﷺ) sword from its cover and raised it over him.

The Prophet (ﷺ) woke up. The man asked, 'O Muhammad! Who will save you from me now?' The Prophet (ﷺ) calmly replied, 'Allah!'

Hearing the Prophet's (ﷺ) reply, the man was scared, and the sword fell down from his hand.

The Prophet (ﷺ) picked up the sword and asked the man, 'Now who will save you from me?' The man had no answer. The Prophet (ﷺ) let the man go.

Zakah

Zakah is the third pillar of Islam.

In Islam there are several ways by which we care for others. Zakah is one of these ways.

By caring for others through Zakah, we gain Allah's (عَزَّوجَلَّ) pleasure.

When we share our wealth, Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) gives us more wealth. By giving Zakah, we help those who are unable to help themselves. These include the orphans, widows and disabled.



£

When a rich person does not give **Zakah**, he is disobeying Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ). He is not thankful to Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ).

Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) has been kind to him and has given him excess wealth but he does not like to share with others what Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) has given him. So, he is selfish.

Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ) has put every one of us in a test by asking us to give **Zakah**. We should work hard to please Allah (عَزَّوجَلَّ).



Fasting

Fasting is called Sawm in Arabic. Fasting in the month of Ramadan is the fourth pillar of Islam. The fast of Ramadan begins on the day following the sighting of the new moon of the month of Ramadan. If it is confirmed that the new moon of the month of Ramadan has been sighted, a Muslim should begin his fast from Fajr of the following day.

We do not eat from Fajr until Maghrib. The meal we have before Fajr is called Suhoor. At Maghrib time, we break our fast and this is called Iftaar.



Why Do We Fast?

- 🌙 We fast as Allah (ﷻ) asked us to fast in Ramadan.
- 🌙 We fast so we can become better Muslims.
- 🌙 We fast because it teaches us patience (sabr).
- 🌙 We fast so we can thank Allah (ﷻ) for the food we have and think about the poor and hungry people.



Hajj and Umrah

Hajj is the pilgrimage to the Ka'bah in Makkah during the month of Dhul Hijjah.

Through **Hajj**, the pilgrim (the Haaj) learns to control himself. He purifies himself and he tries to do good to others. He should try to continue to be good after he returns from Hajj.

Muslims who have enough money should go to **Hajj**. They do the following:

- ◆ Tawaf: Walk around the Kabah 7 times
- ◆ Saai: Walk up Safa and Marwah 7 times
- ◆ Go to Arafah on 9th Dhul Hijjah
- ◆ Go to Muzdalifah and stay one night
- ◆ Go to Mina
- ◆ Sacrifice an animal



Muslims also visit the Prophet's (ﷺ) Masjid in Madina and pray there. They drink Zamzam water and make duas.

The origin of **Hajj** is rooted in the life of Prophet Ibrahim (ﷺ). The story of Ibrahim (ﷺ) is a wonderful story. You will learn more about it later in shaa Allah.

Umrah means a lesser pilgrimage. **Umrah** may be performed at any time of the year, while **Hajj** has its fixed time. You will learn more about it later in shaa Allah.

The Islamic Calendar

The Islamic calendar follows the changes of the moon. There are 12 months in the year. Each new moon begins a new month. A month may be 29 or 30 days. No month has 31 days in the Islamic calendar.

1	2	3	4
Muharram	Safar	Rabi Al-Awwal	Rabi Al-Thani
5	6	7	8
Jamada Al-Awwal	Jamada Al-Thani	Rajab	Shaban
9	10	11	12
Ramadan	Shawwal	Dhul Qidah	Dhul Hijjah



Eid

Muslims celebrate two Eids (feasts): Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid ul-Adha.

Eid-ul-Fitr

Eid-ul-Fitr is on the first of Shawaal. Shawaal comes after Ramadan. In Eid, we thank Allah (ﷻ) for the gift of Ramadan. We give Zakat-ul-Fitr before Eid Salaah, so we remember the poor and needy. We also visit our family and friends.



Eid-ul-Adha

Eid-ul-Adha is on the 10th day of Dhul-Hijjah. It is to remember the love of Prophet Ibrahim (عليه السلام) for Allah (عزوجل). We make Qurbaani (Udhia) of a goat or sheep. We remember the poor and give them Sadaqah.

To celebrate the joy of this day, Muslims dress themselves up in new clothes. People send gifts to their relatives, friends and neighbours. They exchange the happiness of the day among themselves and say Eid Mubarak to each other, which means 'have a blessed Eid.'



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