

Topic: Suratul Quraysh

SURATUL QURAYSH

1. Li illafi Quraysh.
2. Illafihim Rihlatash-shitta'I wassayf.
3. Falya'abudu Rabbah Hadhal Bayt.
4. Aladhi at'amahum min juin, wa amanahum min khauf.

TRANSLATION OF THE SURAH

1. For the covenants (of security and safeguard enjoyed) by the Quraysh.
2. Their covenants (covering) journeys by winter and summer.
3. Let them adore the Lord of this House (Ka'abah)
4. Who provides them with food against hunger and security against fear.

COMMENTARY

God reminds Quraysh of his favour bestowed on them. The honour and advantage they enjoyed were due to their position as servants of the Sacred House, the Ka'abah.

Their prestige as custodians of Makkah enabled them to obtain covenants of security and safeguard from the rulers of neighboring countries on all sides-Syria, Persia, Yemen and Abyssinia-protecting their trade journeys in all the seasons.

1. Alam tara kayfa fa'ala rabbuka bi ashabul Fil.
2. Alam yaj'al kaidahum fi tadlil.
3. Wa'arsala alaihim tairan ababil
4. Tarmihim bihijaratina min sijjil
5. Faja'alahum ka'asfin makullin.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE SURAH.

1. Have you not seen how your Lord dealt with the owners of the Elephant?
2. Did He not make their plot go astray?
3. And He sent against them flights of Birds.
4. Striking them with stones of baked clay.
5. And He made them like eaten dry leaves.

Topic : Suratul Qadr Q:97 VS 1-5

1. Inna anzalnahu fi laylati-qadr
2. Wama adraka ma laylati-qadr
3. Laylati-qadri khayrun min 'alfi shahr.
4. Tanazzalul –malaikatu war-ruhu fiha bi 'idhni Rabbihim min kulli 'amr
5. Salam hiya hatta matlail-fajr.

TRANSLATION

1. Verily, We have sent it (Quran) down in the Night of power
2. And what will explain to you what the Night of power is?

3. The Night of power is better than a thousand months.
4. Therein come down the angels and the spirit by Allah's permission on every errand.
5. Peace !..... until the appearance of dawn.

Topic: Hadith 41 of an-Nawawi's collection

Transliteration

‘An Abi Muhammad Abdulahi bn ‘Amri bn As ‘radiyal-Lahu ‘anhuma qala ‘‘qala Rasulul-Lahi sallal-Lahu ‘alayhi wasallama , ‘La yu’minu ‘ahdukum hatta yakuna hawahu taba’an lima ji’tu bihi,Rawaynahu fi kitabil hujjah.

Translation

From Abu Muhmmad , Abdullahi bn ‘Amri al –‘As who said: the apostle of God ‘No one of you is a true believer till his desire follows the line of that with which I have come with. ’A sound tradition related in the book of proof.

Lessons from the Hadith.

The Hadith teaches us that:

- (1) A Muslim has no alternative to the direction of Allah as preached by the Prophet (SAW).
- (2) A Muslim should not allow his desires to over-ride the directive of Allah as sent through Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
- (3) Abdullahi bn ‘Amr b Al-As who related this hadith 41 of an-Nawawi was the son of ‘Amr .bn Al –As, the conqueror of Egypt and Palestine.
- (4) One should allow the teachings of Islam to guide him or her.

Topic: Hadith No. 23 From Buhkari 2.

‘An Abi-Hurairata ,radi Allahu ‘anhu, ‘anin Nabiyyi sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam: qala ayatun munafiqi thalasun :Idha haddatha kadhdhaba, wa idha wa’ada akhlafa wa idha ‘tuminah khana.

Translation

Abu- Hurairah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Prophet (may benediction and peace of Allah be with him) said “The signs of a hypocrite are three: When he speaks, he lies: and when he makes a promise, he breaks it: and when he is charged with a trust, he deceives”.

Commentary :

A hypocrite is a person who claims to believe in Allah and the last Day, but is not sincere in his faith. Since he does not truly love or fear Allah, he does not follow Allah’s guidance. Therefore he has no firm moral principles. He acts and speaks according to the convenience or advantage of the moment-hence the lies, the broken promises and the untrustworthiness. Sincerity is a very important quality in a Muslim. His ability to be honest in his behavior in respect of the above three points is a reflection of the degree of his sincerity.

Lesson Topic: Prohibition of Smoking Cigarette.

The human body needs food, water, exercise and rest to make it healthy. It does not require smoke. Medical research has revealed that cigarette smoking is harmful to health. It carries tar and nicotine into the lungs, leaving a black deposited inside the lungs which hinders breathing.. Also smoke causes diseases like lung cancer, cancer of the throat, tuberculoses, bronchitis and heart diseases. It also affects the nervous system.

EFFECTS OF SMOKING

Cigarette-smoke stains the teeth and fingers and causes the breath to smell bad.

The well-known “smoker’s” cough also causes disturbance to others. Some non-smokers are allergic to cigarette smoke, yet are forced to breathe other peoples smoke in public places.

Smoking as a destructive and wasteful habit, Allah said: “Do not stretch your hands to what may cause your own destruction. (Q.42:195). This verse tells us not to deliberately do what will harm or destroy ourselves. Cigarette-smoking causes illness that may lead to death and is therefore covered by this verse: “Do not squander (your wealth) senselessly. (Q.4:17-26)

Topic: Prohibition of bribery, corruption and stealing:

Allah said: As for the thief, both male and female, cut off their hands. It is the reward of their deeds, an exemplary punishment from Allah. And Allah is Most Wise. Q5: 38.

The prophet said, “ A person who borrows something with the intention of not returning it, will meet Allah (on the Day of Judgement) as a thief.

Stealing and Fraud are both means of taking someone's property. Both are condemned in Islam and are punishable by law.

Stealing: means removing people's property without their permission.

Fraud however involves deception and some kind of trick so that the victim does not realize at first that he is being robbed. An example is where an employee entrusted with handling money make false entries in the record so that the employer cannot easily detect that he is cheating. Fraud is therefore often committed by a person who has been given a position of trust.

In Islamic state, the government derived the means of making sure that the basic needs of its people are met by good, honest administrations through the institution of Zakat and the Bayt-ul-Mal.

During Umar bn al-Khattab, he suspended the punishment of hand cutting because of famine operating that time, in order to meet the basic needs of the people.

Topic: TRUST (AMANA)

‘Allah commands you to render back the trust to those entitled to them’

The Prophet reported saying “Whoever did not fulfill his trust and promise has no faith.

In another Hadith he said: A hypocrite has three characteristics. When he talks he lies, when he makes promise he does not fulfill it, and when trust is bestowed upon him he betrays it; even if he joins in prayer, observes the fast and esteem himself a Muslim.

Amanah therefore means trust. It is a very important concept in Islam.

Amanah can be seen from what we are entrusted with by our parents, teachers, fellow student, friends etc just to test one whether he is worthy of being trusted.

Another example is appointing one as Trustee of an orphan’s property until he/she grows up. Or one appointed as Treasurer of a society or organization or Government official.

It is therefore important for a Muslim to recognize that any trust he is given is a test which he may pass or fail. He should try to fulfill his trust even if it means some inconveniences to him.

LESSON TOPIC: TAFSIR OF THE QURAN

This means explanation or interpretation of the Quran and is sometimes translated as “commentary or exegesis.

Its importance is that it helps the reader to grasp the meaning and implications of the Quranic verses and to clarify any legal rulings that may be in the text.

ORIGIN OF TAFSIR

Tafsir began during the prophet’s time and it was then two types:

1. The explanation of the Quran by the Quran.i.e. a verse that required some explanation would be explained by another verse in another part of the Quran.
2. The explanation of the Quran by the Prophet. Here the Prophet do ask Angel Jibril to explain the meaning of a verse to him.
3. Next was the Tafsir of some of the companions of the Prophet (Sahabah) who were able to pass on to others the explanations of the verses which they had heard from the Prophet. E.g. Ibn Abbas.
4. The last was the Tafsir of the Tabiun (the successors- the next generation after the Prophet) these people derived their knowledge from the Sahabahs.

Later other Tafasirs (plural of Tafsir emerged. Such as the Tafsir of at-Tabari, al-Zamakhshari, ar-Razi, al-Baghdadi and Tafsir al-Jalalain etc.

TOPIC: Uthman Dan Fodio

Shaikh Usman dan Fodio or Shehu Usman dan Fodio, 1754–1817) was the founder of the Sokoto Caliphate in 1809, a religious teacher, writer and Islamic promoter. He was a Fulani living in the Hausa States in what is today Northern Nigeria. A teacher of the Maliki School of law and the Qadiriyyah order of Sufism.

He lived in the city-state of Gobir until 1802 when, motivated by his reformist ideas and under increased repression by local authorities, he led his followers into exile. This exile began a political and social revolution which spread from Gobir throughout modern Nigeria and Cameroon, and was echoed in an ethnically Fula-led Jihad movement across West Africa.

The causes of Uthman Dan Fodio's Jihad can be summarized thus:

- I. Sheikh Uthman Dan Fodio started preaching at the age of twenty.
- II. The Jihad was caused by the arbitrary rules and operation by the king of Gobir.
- III. Yunfa, the king of Gobir stopped the Sheikh and his followers from preaching publically.
- IV. The king banned the use of Hijab and turban by the Muslims.
- V. The rulers were not administering the state affairs according to the teaching of Islam.
- VI. The people way of life was full of syncretism and close to paganism.
- VII. Yunfa, the king of Gobir ordered Usman to leave his kingdom because of these misunderstanding.
- VIII. Sheikh Uthman and his followers migrated from Dagele to Gudu for them to practice their religion.
- IX. Yunfa waged war several times against Sheikh Uthman and his followers.
- X. Sheikh reacted and eventually defeated Yunfa's armies.

XI. Sheikh established Islamic state with headquarters in Sokoto.

ASSIGNMENT: Write five causes of Usman Dan Fodio's Jihad in Nigeria.

Topic: Inheritance?

Introduction: When a person died, his properties and his obligations are transferred to others who inherit from him.

Inheritance therefore means the transfer of properties, which may include goods or services from the deceased person to his heirs (inheritors). These ways of transferring differs, such as, some give the major share of inheritance to the eldest son, some exclude all females, others depend on leaving a will (Wasiyyah) by the dead person, but Islam differs, Allah gave priority to the females and there is equality between the share of the eldest son and the last son no discrimination.

THE PRINCIPLES OF INHERITANCE : The principles of inheritance are as follows:

- a. If the closest relatives are alive (parents, children, wife, or husband) then the other relatives other than those mentioned are excluded) .But if they are not in existence, then it extends to the more distant relatives, (brothers, uncles, etc).
- b. The debt of the deceased person must be paid before the estate is shared. These can include Nepa bills, telephone bills, and any other bills. Also his funeral expenses should be paid, such as those who bath him, dug the hole, money of his shroud (white cloth) and the money for the tailor who show the cloth has to be deducted also, (if demanded) and if he had left a legal will, it's amount should be deducted first and must not exceed one-third (1/3) of the total estate left by the deceased.(Quran 4:11-12).
- c. The bequest can be made not exceeding 1/3 of the value estate, it cannot be made in favour of anyone who will have a share of the inheritance.
- d. Females have a share of inheritance too. (Quran 4: 7). But a male heir will normally receive double the share of his female counterparts, (I.e. the son gets double the share of a daughter). Q.4:11.This is because the men are responsible for the maintenance of women and children.

- e. Relatives of different religion do not inherit. But they are entitled to a bequest of one-third if made in their favour. (i.e. a Muslim will not inherit a Christian or vice-versa)
- f. In case of homicide *(one who killed the other in order to inherit) otherwise known as a person guilty of murder is barred from inheriting the person he murdered.(E.g. a son who kills his father will not have a share in the father's property and vice-versa)
- g. **BEQUEST (WASIYYAH)**

It is lawful to leave up to one-third of one's estate as a bequest, to be given out before the general distribution of property. This enables the testator (the man leaving the property) to help any person who is not among the entitled heirs but whom he wishes to assist in the form of gift at his death. He may make a bequest (within the limit of one-third of his estate). The bequest should be made in good faith not with the intention of depriving one's close relatives, and it is only substantial for the wealthy, the less privileged should provide for their close families.

h. **BEQUEST IN THE QURAN**

It is prescribed in the Quran that "When death approaches any of you, if he leaves any goods that he should make a bequest to parents and next of kin, according to reasonable usage; this is due from the God-fearing. If any one changes the bequest after hearing it, the guilt shall be on those who make the changes. For Allah hears and knows (all things)" Q.2: 180-182.

In the cause of distributing the inheritance, if any relatives or orphan or needy people are present, the Quran states: "But if at the time of division other relatives or orphans or poor, are present, feed them out of the (property), and speak to them words of kindness and justice" (Q, 4:8)

i. **WAKF (CHARITABLE ENDOWMENT)**

It is the act of bequeathing a property for public uses. For example, a man possesses a well or establishes a school, hospital or anything which he donates for public use. Such property must also not exceed one-third.

j. THE PILLARS AND THE CONDITIONS OF INHERITANCE: There are three conditions of inheritance. These are:

1. The man to be inherited from. (his death must be noticed before his properties are shared)
2. The heritage (i.e. the property to be inherited must be available)
3. The inheritor(s) lives after the deceased. (I.e. the inheritors must also be alive not death).

k. THE GROUNDS OR REASONS FOR INHERITANCE

One can only inherit a deceased person if he happens to fall within any of this group.

These are:

1. Blood Relation (father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter) etc
2. Free slave (I.e. if one free a slave and such slave has no heirs or you that freed him has nobody to inherit you both of you can inherit each other)
3. Baitul-mal (public treasury)
4. Marriage relations (husband, or wife).

MEN THAT INHERIT IN ISLAM ARE FIFTEEN (15). THESE ARE:

1. A male son
2. Grand son
3. Father of a deceased person.
4. Grand father (paternal)
5. Full brother
6. Consanguine brothers (same father only)
7. Uterine brothers (same mothers only)
8. Uncle (full)
9. Consanguine uncle
10. Brothers son (full)
11. Brothers son (consanguine)
12. Cousin (son of uncle-Full parents')
13. Cousin (son of uncle with only same father)

14.Husband

15.A freed slave.

WOMEN THAT INHERIT IN ISLAM ARE TEN ONLY. THESE ARE:

1. Daughter or daughters of the daughter
2. A son's daughter or daughters.
3. Mother of the deceased
4. Grandmother (maternal)
5. Full sister
6. Grandmother (paternal)
7. Consanguine sister
8. Uterine sister
9. Wife or wives
- 10.Freed maid slave.

(NOTE: in the absence of the first or nearest relation the next one will take over, e.g. in the absent of the son the grand son will inherit when the father is not available, in the absent of the daughter, the son's daughter takes over.) **ALLAH KNOWS BETTER.**

TIME:

DURATION: 40 MINUTES

AGE: 15-16 YEARS

TOPIC: PROHIBITION OF INTOXICANT AND DRUG ABUSE IN ISLAM.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:

1. state **how alcohol affects the body.**
2. mention the effects of alcohol to the body.

INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES: CUT OUT COPY OF THE QUR'AN WHERE THE TOPIC IS FOUND.

REFERENCE: THE INTERNET (PROHIBITION OF INTOXICANT AND DRUG ABUSE)

INTRODUCTION: The teacher introduces the topic by telling the students that, Alcohol is a **depressant**, which means it slows the function of the central nervous system.

Lesson Progression: Alcohol is widely used, either pure or denatured, as a solvent, in drugs, cleaning solutions, explosives, and intoxicating beverage.

STEP 1: The teacher states **how alcohol affects the body**

STEP 2: The teacher mentions the effects of alcohol to the body.

In the USA more than 100,000 deaths a year are related to drinking alcohol (4).

EVALUATION: The teacher evaluates the pupils thus:

1. Mention three diseases associated with alcohol.
2. State the effect of Alcohol to the body.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION: The teacher concludes thereafter and gives the summary notes to the students to copy.

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2016.

TOPIC: PROHIBITION OF INTOXICANT AND DRUG ABUSE IN ISLAM.

The word alcohol is derived from the Arabic word *al-kuhul*, which means grains, fruits, or vegetables that form an intoxicating beverage when fermented. Fermentation is a process that uses yeast or bacteria to change the sugar in the food into alcohol. Alcohol can also be defined as any liquid containing from 0.5% to 80% ethyl alcohol by volume.

Alcohol blocks some of the messages trying to get to the brain. This alters a person's perceptions, emotions, movement, vision, and hearing.

The effects of alcohol to the body is that, heavy drinking increases the risk of developing the following diseases:

- Hepatitis (inflammation of the liver).
- Cirrhosis (scarring of the liver). Up to 3 in 10 long-term heavy drinkers develop cirrhosis.
- Stomach disorders.
- Pancreatitis (severe inflammation of the pancreas).
- Mental health problems including depression, anxiety, and various other problems.
- Sexual difficulties such as impotence.
- Muscle and heart muscle disease.
- High blood pressure.
- Damage to nervous tissue.
- Accidents - drinking alcohol is associated with a much increased risk of accidents. In particular, injury and death from fire and car crashes.
- Some cancers (mouth, gullet, liver, colon and breast).

- Obesity (alcohol has many calories).
- Damage to an unborn baby in pregnant women.
- Alcohol dependence (addiction).