

**THE ISLAMIC
EDUCATION SERIES
BOOK ONE**

Chapter of Belief

· Lesson 1	I am a Young Muslim	7
· Lesson 2	The Greatest Matters of <i>Islam</i>	8
· Lesson 3	<i>Allah</i> is One, without a Partner to Him	11
· Lesson 4	<i>Allah</i> is the Lord of Everything	12
· Lesson 5	<i>Allah</i> is the Creator of Everything	15
· Lesson 6	<i>Allah</i> does not Resemble Anything	17
· Lesson 7	<i>Allah</i> is Great	18
· Lesson 8	<i>Allah</i> is not a Body	21
· Lesson 9	<i>Allah</i> Exists without a Place	23
· Lesson 10	<i>Surat al-Ikhlas</i>	25
· Lesson 11	The Best of the Deeds	27
· Lesson 12	<i>Islam</i> is my Religion	29
· Lesson 13	<i>Islam</i> is the Religion of all the Prophets	31

Chapter of Acts of Worship

Introduction	About the prayers (<i>Salah</i>)	34
· Lesson 1	Integrals of Ablution (<i>Wudu'</i>)	35
· Lesson 2	The Invalidators of Ablution (<i>Wudu'</i>)	37

· Lesson 3	Cleaning after Using the Bathroom	39
· Lesson 4	The Five Prayers (<i>Salahs</i>)	40
· Lesson 5	The Opening Supplication (<i>Du^a'</i>)	42
· Lesson 6	<i>Al-Fatiha</i>	46
· Lesson 7	The <i>Tashahhud</i>	48
· Lesson 8	<i>As-Salat-ul-Ibrahimiyyah</i>	50
· Lesson 9	The Supplication (<i>Du^a'</i>) at the End of the Prayer (<i>Salah</i>)	54
· Lesson 10	How I Pray the Dawn Prayer (<i>Fajr</i>)	57
· Lesson 11	How I Pray the Noon Prayer (Dhuhr)	60
· Lesson 12	How I Pray the Mid-afternoon Prayer (^Asr)	63
· Lesson 13	How I Pray the Sunset Prayer (<i>Maghrib</i>)	64
· Lesson 14	How I Pray the Nightfall Prayer (^Isha')	66

Chapter of Islamic Manners

Lesson 1	Among the Traits of the Muslim	70
Lesson 2	Islamic Manners	71
Lesson 3	Obedience to Parents	73
Lesson 4	Good Treatment	75
Lesson 5	The Excellence of the Mosques	77

Chapter of Belief

Lesson 1

I AM A YOUNG MUSLIM

I love *Allah*, my Creator.

I love *Muhammad*, my Prophet. (ﷺ)¹

I love the *Qur'an*, my Book.

I love the *Ka'bah*,² my *Qiblah*.³

I love *Islam*, my Religion.

'

Which means:

I testify⁴ that no one is God except *Allah*, and I testify

that *Muhammad* is the Messenger of *Allah*.¹

¹ (Symbol) or *Sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam* means: “May *Allah* raise his rank and protect his nation from that which he feared for it.”

² The *Ka'bah* is the structure in the Holy Mosque of *Makkah*, built first by Prophet *Adam* in obedience to *Allah*.

³ The *Qiblah* is the place we direct ourselves towards during our prayer, which is the *Ka'bah*.

⁴ Testify means to know, believe, and declare.

... TO KNOW BY HEART⁵ ...

Raditu billahi Rabba,

‘

wa bil-Islami dina,

wa bi Muhammadin-nabiyya .

Which means:

I accept *Allah* as my Lord,

Islam as my Religion,

and *Muhammad* as my Prophet.(ﷺ)¹

⁵ “To Know by Heart” comprises statements chosen from the *Qur'an*, sayings uttered by Prophet *Muhammad* and by great scholars of *Islam*.

Lesson 2

THE GREATEST MATTERS OF ISLAM

The Messenger of *Allah* (ﷺ)¹ said:

:

() .

Which means

The greatest matters of *Islam* are five:

- 1- Testifying that no one is God except *Allah*
and that *Muhammad* is the Messenger of *Allah*,
- 2- Performing *Salah* (Prayer),
- 3- Giving *Zakah*
- 4- Performing *Hajj* (Pilgrimage),
- 5-and Fasting *Ramadan*.

- Related by *Imam Muslim*

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma ^allimna ma yanfa^una,

'

wan fa^na bima ^allamtana,

'

wa zidna ^ilma.

Which means:

O *Allah*, help us learn what is beneficial to us,
help us benefit from what You have enabled us to learn,
and increase to our knowledge.

Lesson 3

ALLAH IS ONE, WITHOUT A PARTNER TO HIM

Allah is One, without a partner to Him.

Allah exists without a beginning or an end.

Allah does not have a wife.

Allah does not have a son or a daughter.

Allah does not have a father or a mother.

Allah does not have a brother or a sister.

Allah does not resemble us.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

La ilaha illallah

wahdahu la sharika lah.

La hawla wa la quwwata 'illa billah.

Which means:

No one is God except *Allah*,
the One without a partner to Him.

Without *Allah's* protection, no one can
avoid disobeying Him,

and without *Allah's* help, no one has the strength
to obey Him.

Lesson 4

ALLAH IS THE LORD

OF EVERYTHING

Allah is my Lord and the Lord of my mother and my father.

Allah is the Lord of my brother and my sister.

Allah is the Lord of my teacher and my friends.

Allah is the Lord of the heavens and the Earth.

Allah is the Lord of everything.

I am a Muslim; I love *Allah* so much.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahu-llahu Rabbi

La ushriku bihi shay'a

Which means:

Allah, Allah is my Lord.

I do not associate anything with Him.

Lesson 5

ALLAH IS THE CREATOR OF EVERYTHING

Allah created the first human from soil.

Allah created the angels from light.⁶

Allah created the *jinn* from fire.⁷

Allah created the heavens and made them the residence⁸ of the angels.

Allah created the Earth and made it a residence for humans, *jinn*, and animals.

⁶ The angels are honorable creations of *Allah*. They are neither male nor female. They are all Muslim, obeying *Allah*.

⁷ Some *jinn* are Muslim and others are non-Muslim. The non-Muslim *jinn* are the devils who incite humans to disobey their Creator. Hence, they are our enemies.

⁸ A lot of angels live in the heavens, while some are with us here on Earth. Humans, *jinn*, and animals live on Earth.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

:
"
"

16

{ *Allahu khaliqu kulli shay'* }

*Surat ar-Ra^d, Ayah 16 means:*⁹

Allah is the Creator of everything.

Questions:

- 1- From what did *Allah* create the first human?
- 2- From what did *Allah* create the angels?
- 3- From what did *Allah* create the *jinn*?

⁹ A *Surah* is a chapter of the *Qur'an*. An *Ayah* is a verse of the *Qur'an*.

Lesson 6

ALLAH DOES NOT RESEMBLE ANYTHING

: : :

11:

{Laysa kamithlihi shay'}

Surat ash-Shura, Ayah 11 means:

Nothing resembles Him [Allah] in any way whatsoever.

Allah does not resemble the angels.

Allah does not resemble the humans.

Allah does not have a shape.

Allah does not have a color.

Allah does not resemble any of the creations.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

:

:

Which means:

Imam Dhun-Nun al-Misriyy, may *Allah* raise his rank, said:

“Whatever you imagine in your mind,
Allah is different from it.”

Lesson 7

ALLAH IS GREAT

Allah is alive and does not die.

Allah has power over everything.

Allah is the Owner of everything.

Allah knows everything.

Nothing is hidden from *Allah*.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Hasbiyallah(u)

Ia ilaha il ia hu,

^alayhi tawakkalt(u),

wa Huwa Rabbul-^arshil-^adhim.

Which means:

Allah's support suffices me.¹⁰

No one is God but Him.

On Him I rely, and

He is the Lord of the Grand *^Arsh*.¹¹

¹⁰ Every need of the person which is satisfied, is satisfied by *Allah*.

¹¹ The *^Arsh* is a platform with pillars; it is the largest body that *Allah* created. Moreover, it is the ceiling of Paradise.

Lesson 8

ALLAH IS NOT A BODY

Allah sees without a pupil.

Allah hears without an ear.

Allah speaks without a tongue or lips.

Allah does not have organs.

Allah knows without a teacher.

Allah does not resemble anything,

and nothing resembles Him.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Subhanallahi wa bi hamdih(i),

La quwwata illa billah

Which means:

I declare that Allah is clear of any imperfection.
I praise Allah and thank Him.

Without the help of Allah,
no one has the strength to obey Him.

Lesson 9

ALLAH EXISTS WITHOUT A PLACE

Allah exists without a place.

Allah does not resemble anything.

Allah does not need anything.

Allah is not a body.

Allah does not have organs.

Allah does not need a place.

Allah exists without a place.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

:

Our Master ¹² ^Aliyy, may Allah raise his rank, said:

Kanallahu wa la makan,

wa Huwal-ana ^ala ma ^alayhi kan.

Which means:

“Before creating the place,
Allah existed without a place,

and after He created the place,
Allah exists without a place.”

¹² Our Master ^Aliyy is the Companion, cousin, and son-in-law of Prophet Muhammad.

Lesson 10

SURAT AL-'IKHLAS

*

1- *Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Rahim.*

*

2- *Qul Huwallahu Ahad.*

*

3- *Allahus-Samad.*

*

4- *Lam yalid wa lam yulad.*

*

5- *Wa lam yakul-lahu kufuhan ahad.*

EXPLANATION:

In the name of *Allah*, the One Who is Merciful to the believers and non-believers in this world and the One Who is merciful to the believers only in the Hereafter.

Ayah #1 means: *Allah* is One without partner.

Ayah #2 means: *Allah* does not need anything and everything needs *Allah*.

Ayah #3 means: *Allah* does not have children and *Allah* does not have a mother or a father.

Ayah #4 means: No thing is similar or equal to *Allah*.

Questions:

- 1- What is the meaning of *Ayah* # 1?
- 2- What is the meaning of *Ayah* # 3?
- 3- What is the meaning of *Ayah* # 4?

Lesson 11

THE BEST OF THE DEEDS

Imam al-Bukhariyy related that the Messenger of *Allah*, *sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam*, said:

Which means:

"The best of the deeds is the belief in *Allah* and His Messenger."

Imam Malik, the son of *Anas*, related that the Messenger of *Allah*, *sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam*, said:

Which means:

"The best of what I and the prophets before me said is:
'No one is God except *Allah*.'"

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma shrah li sadri,

wa yassir li amri,

wa thabbitni ^alal-'iman

Which means:

O *Allah*, expand my chest
ease my matter, and
keep me firm on faith

Lesson 12

ISLAM IS MY RELIGION

:

{ }

19

{Inn ad-Dina ^indallahil-Islam}

Suratu Al ^Imran, Ayah 19 means:

[Certianly, the only religion accepted by *Allah* is *Islam*.]

Islam is the correct Religion.

Islam is the Religion of *Muhammad*, *^Isa* (Jesus), and *Musa* (Moses), may peace be upon them.

Islam is the Religion of all the prophets.

The believers will have Paradise, and the blasphemers will have Hellfire.

I am a young Muslim, and I love the Religion of *Islam*.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma j^aln^i min ^ibadikas-salihin,

wa adkhilnil-jannata ma^al-'awwalin.

Which means:

O *Allah*, make me among Your pious slaves,
and admit me to Paradise with the forerunning Muslims

Lesson 13

ISLAM IS THE RELIGION

OF ALL THE PROPHETS

All the prophets were Muslim.

All the prophets said,

{La ilaha illallah}

"No one is God except *Allah*."

Our Master, *Adam*, may peace be upon him, was a Muslim prophet. He was the first of the prophets.

Our Master, *Nuh* (Noah), may peace be upon him, was a Muslim prophet.

Our Master, *Ibrahim* (Abraham), may peace be upon him, was a Muslim prophet.

Our Master, *Muhammad*, *sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam*, was a Muslim prophet. He was the last of the prophets.

I love all the prophets.

Questions:

1- Who was the first of the Prophets?

2- Who was the last of the Prophets?

Chapter of Acts of Worship

... ABOUT THE PRAYER (SALAH)...

The guardians must teach their children how to pray and order them to pray each prayer once they become seven lunar years old.

In the following lessons, an outline of the performance of the five prayers is given, mentioning both the required and some optional parts.

However, only the required (integral) parts of the *wudu'* are outlined. The optional parts (*Sunnah*) are introduced in Book II of this series.

Lesson 1

INTEGRALS OF ABLUTION (WUDU')

The integrals¹³ of ablution are six:

- 1- The intention while washing the face.
- 2- Washing the whole face.
- 3- Washing the hands and forearms including the elbows.
- 4- Wet wipe part of the head.
- 5- Washing the feet to including the anklebones.
- 6- Performing these acts in the order mentioned.

¹³The Integrals are those actions that are required for the validity of the *wudu'*. The *Sunnah* or optional actions are discussed in Book II.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma j[^]alni minat-tawwabin

wa j[^]alni minal-mutatahhirin

Which means:

O *Allah*, make me among those who repent frequently, and
make me among those who purify themselves.

Lesson 2

THE INVALIDATORS OF ABLUTION (*WUDU'*)

There are matters that invalidate ablution (*wudu'*), some of which are:

- Urinating, defecating, or passing gas.
- Sleeping on the side, back, or stomach.

If one of the above-mentioned matters occurs to a person, he must renew his ablution (*wudu'*) before he prays.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Al-hamdu lillahil-ladhi adh-haba ^annil-adha wa ^afani

Which means:

Praise and thanks to *Allah* who took away
the harm from me, and relieved me from it.

Lesson 3

CLEANING AFTER USING THE BATHROOM

After urinating, and when the urine completely stops, the person cleans himself by wiping the eliminatory outlet with tissue or the like. Then he pours water on the outlet. If the *najas*-filth is removed such that no color, taste, or odor remains, then the outlet becomes pure.

Similarly, after defecating, one wipes the eliminatory outlet with tissue or the like. Then he pours water with his right hand on the outlet, rubbing it with his left hand. If the *najas*-filth is removed such that no color, taste, or odor remains, then the outlet becomes pure.

One could use water only, and, in some cases, tissue only to remove *najas*-filth, however using both of them as mentioned before is better.

Lesson 4

THE FIVE PRAYERS

- 1- The Morning Prayer (***Subh***).
- 2- The Noon Prayer (***Dhuhr***).
- 3- The Mid-afternoon Prayer (***^Asr***).
- 4- The Sunset Prayer (***Maghrib***).
- 5- The Nightfall Prayer (***^Isha'***).

The Messenger of *Allah*, *sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam*,¹⁴ said:

:

Which means:

“*Allah* made five prayers obligatory on the believers.”
(narrated by *Imam Ahmad*)

¹⁴ *Sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam* means: May *Allah* raise the rank of Prophet *Muhammad* and protect his nation from what he fears for them.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma j^alnī min alladhīna yuqimūna s-salāh

Which means:

O *Allah*, make me among those who perform Prayer.

Lesson 5

THE OPENING SUPPLICATION (*DU^A*)

*Wajjahtu wajhiya liladhi fataras-samawati wal-arda
hanifam muslima wa ma ana minal-mushrikin.
Inna salati wa nusuki wa mahyaya wa mamati lillahi
Rabbil-^alamin, la sharika lah.
Wa bidhalika umirt(u). Wa ana minal-muslimin.*

The meaning of the opening supplication:

My worship is to the One Who created the heavens and Earth, avoiding the false religions, being a Muslim, and not among those who associate partners with *Allah*.

Surely, my prayer, my slaughter¹⁵, my life, and my death belong to *Allah*, the Lord of the Worlds, Who has no partner.

With this I was ordered, and I am one of the Muslims.

¹⁵ Slaughter in this supplication means the Islamic religious sacrifice performed during the *Hajj*

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma bika asbahna,

wa bika 'amsayna,

wa bika nahya,

wa bika namut.

Which means:

O *Allah*, with Your Power we lived through to the morning,

and with Your Power we lived through to the evening.

With Your Power we live, and

with your Power we die.

Lesson 6

AL-FATIHAH

1*

2*

3*

4*

5*

6*

7*

Al-Fatiha

- 1- *Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Rahim.*
- 2- *Al-hamdu lillahi Rabbil-^alamin.*
- 3- *Ar-Rahmanir-Rahim.*
- 4- *Maliki yawmid-din.*
- 5- *Iyyaka na^budu wa iyyaka nasta^in.*
- 6- *Ihdinas-siratal-mustaqim.*
- 7- *Siratal-ladhina an^amta ^alayhim,
ghayril-maghdubi ^alayhim, wa lad-dallin*

MEANING OF *AL-FATIHAH*

- 1- I start my recitation with the Name of *Allah*,¹⁶ Who is *ar-Rahman*,¹⁷ and *ar-Rahim*¹⁸
- 2- Praise and thanks to *Allah*, the Owner (*Rabb*) of the humans and *jinn*, for the givings He granted without Him being obligated to do so.
- 3- *Allah* is *ar-Rahman* and *ar-Rahim*.
- 4- *Allah* is the Owner of the Day of Judgment.
- 5- To You (*Allah*) only we dedicate worship, and from You (*Allah*) we seek help.
- 6- Keep us guided (firmly) on the Straight Path (*Islam*),
- 7- The Path of those upon whom You bestowed guidance--not the path of those whom You willed to punish, or the path of those who went astray.

¹⁶ *Allah* is the name of the Creator, which means the One Who has the power to create things.

¹⁷ *Ar-Rahman* is a name of *Allah* which means the One Who is Merciful to both Muslims and non-Muslims in this life.

¹⁸ *Ar-Rahim* is a name of *Allah* which means the One Who is Merciful to Muslims only in the Hereafter.

Lesson 7

THE *TASHAHHUD*¹⁹

At-tahiyyatul-mubarakat(u), as-salawatut-tayyibatu lillah.

As-salamu ^alayka ayyohan-Nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh.

As-salamu ^alayna wa ^ala ^ibadillahis-salihin.

Ash-hadu al la ilaha illallah, wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadar-rasulullah.

¹⁹ This dhikr is called the *Tashahhud*, because it includes saying the *Shahadah*.

MEANING OF THE *TASHAHHUD*

Allah owns all the blessed salutations, prayers, and the good deeds.

O Prophet of *Allah*, may the safety and the mercy of *Allah* and His blessing be upon you.

May the safety be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of *Allah*.

I testify that no one is God but *Allah*, and I testify that *Muhammad* is the Messenger of *Allah*.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

A^udhu bi kalimatillahit-tammaati min sharri ma khalaq.

Which means:

I seek refuge, with the perfect words of *Allah*,
from the evil of what He (*Allah*) created.

Lesson 8

AS-SALAT-UL-IBRAHIMIYYAH

Allahumma salli ^ala Muhammad(iw), wa ^ala ali Muhammad,

*Kama sallayta ^ala Ibrahim(a), wa ^ala ali Ibrahim,
innaka Hamidum Majid.*

Allahumma barik ^ala Muhammad(iw), wa ^ala ali Muhammad,

*Kama barakta ^ala Ibrahim(a), wa ^ala ali Ibrahim,
innaka Hamidum Majid.*

MEANING OF

AS-SALAT-UL-IBRAHIMIYYAH

O *Allah*, we ask You to raise the rank of *Muhammad* and have mercy upon the *Al*²⁰ of *Muhammad*,

As You raised the rank of *Ibrahim* and had mercy upon the *Al* of *Ibrahim*.

Surely, You are the One Who deserves to be praised and thanked, and the One Who is glorified.

O *Allah*, we ask You to bless *Muhammad*, and the *Al* of *Muhammad*,

As You blessed *Ibrahim* and the *Al* of *Ibrahim*.

Surely, You are the One Who deserves to be praised and thanked, and the One Who is glorified.

²⁰ *Al* here means the pious believers from the nation of Prophet *Muhammad*.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma ^afini fi badani.

Allahumma ^afini fi sam^i.

Allahumma ^afini fi basari.

Which means:

- O *Allah*, strengthen my body.
- O *Allah*, strengthen my hearing.
- O *Allah*, strengthen my sight.

Lesson 9

THE SUPPLICATION (*DU^A'*)

AT THE END OF PRAYER

Rabbana atina fid-dunya hasanah,

wa fil-akhirati hasanah,

wa qina ^adhaban-nar.

Rabbana la tuzigh qulubana ba^da idh hadaytana,

wa hab lana milladunka rahmah.

Innaka antal-Wahhab.

MEANING OF THE SUPPLICATION AT THE END OF THE PRAYER

O our Lord, grant us obeying You in this world, and grant us Paradise in the Hereafter, and protect us from the torture of Hellfire.

O our Lord, do not deviate our hearts after You have guided us, and grant us a mercy from You.

Surely, You are the One Who gives generously without being obligated to do so.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Asbahna wa asbahal-mulku lilah,

wal-hamdu lillahi Rabbil-^alamin.

Which means:

We lived through to the morning, and the Worlds remain under the Dominion of *Allah*.

Praise and thanks to *Allah*, the Lord of the Worlds.

Lesson 10

HOW I PRAY THE DAWN PRAYER (*Fajr*)

I stand up facing the noble *Qiblah*.

I raise my hands to the level of my ears and say,
*"Allahu akbar."*²¹

While I am saying '*Allahu akbar*' out loud, I say in my heart,
"I now pray the obligatory *Fajr* Prayer."²²

I recite the opening supplication in a whisper. Then I recite the *Fatiyah* and another *Surah* (chapter) of the *Qur'an*, even if it is a short chapter, out loud.

Then I say, "*Allahu akbar*" then bow (for *ruku*[^])²³ and say,
"*Subhana Rabbiyal-^Adhim*,"²⁴ three times.

²¹ *Allahu akbar* means *Allah* is greater in status and rank than anything else.

²² The *Subh* Prayer is the obligatory Dawn Prayer and is composed of two *rak^ahs*.

²³ *Ruku*[^] is a position in prayer where one bows until the palms could reach the knees.

²⁴ *Subhana Rabbiyal-^Adhim* means: I praise my Lord, the Great One.

Then I straighten up from *rukū*[^] (bowing) saying,
"*Sami[^]allahu liman hamidah*"²⁵ and when I am up I say,
"*Rabbana wa lakal-hamd.*"²⁶

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" then make *sujud*²⁷ (prostrate) and say,
"*Subhana Rabbiyal-A[^]la*"²⁸ three times.

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" sit up, and say,
"*Allahummaghfir li warhamni.*"²⁹

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" make *sujud* (prostrate) a second time,
and say,
"*Subhana Rabbiyal-A[^]la*" three times.

²⁵ *Sami[^]allahu liman hamidah* means: *Allah* accepts the praises and thanks from the believer to Him.

²⁶ *Rabbana wa lakal-hamd* means: O our Lord, the praise and thanks are due to You.

²⁷ *Sujud* is a position in the prayer performed by putting part of one's forehead, knees, bottom of toes, and palms on the ground.

²⁸ *Subhana Rabbiyal- 'A[^]la* means: Praise to my Lord, the highest in status and rank.

²⁹ *Allahummaghfir li warhamni* means: O *Allah*, forgive me and have mercy upon me.

I say, "*Allahu akbar*" and stand up for the second *rak^{ah}*.³⁰ I do the second *rak^{ah}* like the first one, from the *Fatihah* until the second *sujud* (prostration).

After the second *sujud* (prostration), I sit and recite the *Tashahhud* and the *Salatul-Ibrahimiyyah*.

I turn my head towards the right and say,
*"As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah."*³¹

Then I turn my head towards the left and say,
"As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah."

³⁰ A *rak^{ah}* is a cycle of sayings and actions. Each prayer is composed of a certain number of *rak^{ahs}*.

³¹ *As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah* means: May the peace and mercy of *Allah* be upon you.

HOW I PRAY THE NOON PRAYER (DHUHR)

I stand up facing the noble *Qiblah*.

I raise my hands to the level of my ears and say,
"Allahu akbar."³²

While I am saying "*Allahu akbar*" out loud, I say in my heart,
"I now pray the obligatory *Dhuhr* Prayer."³³

I recite the opening supplication in a whisper. Then I recite the *Fatihah* and another *Surah* (chapter) of the *Qur'an*, even if short, in a whisper.

Then I say, "Allahu akbar" then bow (for ruku[^])³⁴ and say, "Subhana Rabbiyal-^Adhim,"³⁵ three times.

³² *Allahu akbar* means *Allah* is greater in status and rank than anything else.

³³ The *Dhuhr* Prayer is the obligatory Noon Prayer and is composed of four *rak^ahs*.

³⁴ Ruku[^] is a position in prayer where one bows until the palms could reach the knees.

³⁵ Rukū' is a position in prayer where one bows until the palms could touch the floor. *Subhana Rabbiyal-^Adhim* means: I praise my Lord, the Great One.

Then I straighten up from *rukū*[^] (bowing) saying,
"*Sami[^]allahu liman hamidah*"³⁶ and when I am up I say,
"*Rabbana wa lakal-hamd.*"³⁷

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" then make *sujud*³⁸ (prostrate) and say,
"*Subhana Rabbiyal-A[^]la*"³⁹ three times.

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" sit up, and say,
"*Allahumma ghfir li wa rhamni.*"⁴⁰

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" make *sujud* (prostrate) a second time,
and say, "*Subhana Rabbiyal-A[^]la*" three times.

I say, "*Allahu akbar*" and stand up for the second *rak[^]ah*.⁴¹ I
do the second *rak[^]ah* like the first one, from the *Fatihah* until
the second *sujud* (prostration).

³⁶ *Sami[^]allahu liman hamidah* means: *Allah* accepts the praises and thanks from the believer to Him.

³⁷ *Rabbana wa lakal-hamd* means: O our Lord, the praise and thanks are due to You.

³⁸ *Sujud* is a position in the prayer performed by putting part of one's forehead, knees, bottom of toes, and palms on the ground.

³⁹ *Subhana Rabbiyal- 'A[^]la* means: Praise to my Lord, the highest in status and rank.

⁴⁰ *Allahummaghfir li warhamni* means: O *Allah*, forgive me and have mercy upon me.

After the second *sujud* (prostration), I sit and recite the *Tashahhud*, then say "*Allahumma salli ^ala Muhammad.*"⁴¹

I stand up for the third *rak^ah* and I recite the *Fatihah*. Then I do as I did in the first *rak^ah* from *ruku^* (bowing) to the second *sujud* (prostration).

Then I stand up for the fourth *rak^ah* and I do as I did in the third *rak^ah* from the *Fatihah* to the second *sujud* (prostration).

Then I sit and recite the *Tashahhud*, the *Salatul-Ibrahimiyyah*, and the supplication at the end of the prayer.

I turn my head towards the right and say,

"*As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah.*"⁴²

Then I turn my head towards the left and say,

"*As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah.*"

⁴¹ A *rak^ah* is a cycle of sayings and actions. Each prayer is composed of a certain number of them.

⁴² *As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah* means: May the peace and mercy of *Allah* be upon you.

Lesson 12

HOW I PRAY THE MID-AFTERNOON PRAYER (^*ASR*)

I pray the ^*Asr* (Mid-Afternoon) Prayer exactly like the *Dhuhr* (Noon) Prayer except for the intention, which is: "I now pray the obligatory ^*Asr* Prayer."⁴³

⁴³ The ^*Asr* Prayer is the obligatory Mid-Afternoon Prayer and is composed of four *rak^ahs*.

Lesson 13

HOW I PRAY THE SUNSET PRAYER (*MAGHRIB*)

I stand up facing the noble *Qiblah*.

I raise my hands to the level of my ears and say,
"Allahu akbar."

While I am saying "*Allahu akbar*" out loud, I say⁴⁴ in my heart, "I now pray the obligatory *Maghrib* Prayer."

I do the first and second *rak^ahs* like the first and second *rak^ahs* of the *Subh* (morning) Prayer.

However, after the second *sujud* (prostration) of the second *rak^ah*, I sit and recite the *Tashahhud*, then say,
"Allahumma salli ^ala Muhammad."

I say, "*Allahu akbar*" and stand up for the third *rak^ah*, which I do like the other *rak^ahs*, except while standing I only recite the *Fatihah* in a whisper, and continue the rest until the second *sujud*.

⁴⁴ The *Maghrib* Prayer is the obligatory Sunset Prayer and is composed of three *rak^ahs*.

After the second *sujud* (prostration) in the third rak[^]ah, I sit and recite the *Tashahhud*, the *Salatul-Ibrahimiyyah* and the supplication at the end of the prayer.

I turn my head towards the right and say,
"*As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah.*"⁴⁵

Then I turn my head towards the left and say,
"*As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah.*"

⁴⁵ *As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah* means: May the peace and mercy of *Allah* be upon you.

HOW I PRAY THE Lesson 14 NIGHTFALL PRAYER (^ISHA')

I pray the ^*Isha'* (Nightfall) Prayer like the *Dhuhr* (Noon) Prayer, except I say in my intention:

"I now pray the obligatory ^*Isha'* Prayer."⁴⁶

Then, I recite the *Fatihah* and the *Surah* (chapter) of the *Qur'an* out loud in the first and second *rak^ahs*.

However, in the third and fourth *rak^ahs*, I recite the *Fatihah* in a whisper, just like in the *Dhuhr* Prayer.

⁴⁶ The ^*Isha'* Prayer is the obligatory Nightfall Prayer and is composed of four *rak^ahs*.

... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma j[^]al awwala hadhan-nahari salaha,

Wa awsatahu najaha,

wa akhirahu falaha,

ya arhamar-rahimin.

Which means:

O *Allah*, make the beginning of this day good,
its middle successful,
and its end prosperous,
O the Most Merciful.

Chapter of Islamic Manners

Lesson 1

AMONG THE TRAITS OF THE GOOD MUSLIM

The Muslim recites the *Qur'an*.

The Muslim loves his Muslim parents and respects them.

The Muslim treats well those who treat him well and those who do not.

The Muslim helps the poor and the orphans.

The Muslim honors his guest and treats his neighbor with kindness.

The Muslim does not steal.

The Muslim does not hit a Muslim unjustly.

The Muslim does not insult a Muslim unjustly.

The Muslim does not drink alcohol.

The Muslim does not use drugs.

Lesson 2

ISLAMIC MANNERS

When I wake up in the morning I say:

Asbahna wa asbahal-mulku lillah(i), wal-hamdu lillahi Rabbil-^alamin.

"We lived through to the morning and the Worlds remain under the Dominion of *Allah*. Praise and thanks to *Allah*, the Lord of the Worlds."

Before sleeping I say:

Amsayna wa amsal-mulku lillah, wal-hamdu lillahi Rabbil-^alamin.

"We lived through to the evening and the Worlds remain under the Dominion of *Allah*. Praise and thanks to *Allah*, the Lord of the Worlds."

Before starting to eat and drink I say:

Bismillah.

"I eat and drink with the Name of *Allah*."

After finishing eating and drinking I say:

*Al-hamdu lillahilladhi at^ama wa saqa wa sawwaghahu
wa ja^ala lahu makhraja.*

"Praise and thanks to *Allah*, who gave me food and drink, made them easy to swallow, and created an exit for them."

Lesson 3

OBEDIENCE TO PARENTS

Allah, ta^ala, said:

Surat al-Baqarah, Ayah 83 means:

[And be benevolent to the parents.]

Allah, ta^ala, said:

Surat al-'Isra', Ayah 23 means:

[Do not say “uff”⁴⁷ to them and do not talk harshly to them, but instead speak to them in a good and gentle manner.]

The Muslim deals with his parents politely and respectfully.

The Muslim does not raise his voice in the face of his mother and father. The Muslim does not lie to his parents.

⁴⁷ Saying “uff” expresses being fed up.

ASKING ALLAH

*Rabbi ghfir li wa li walidayya, wa rhamhumā kama rabbayāni
saghira*

Which means:

O, my Lord forgive me and my Muslim parents
and have mercy upon them,
as they raised me when I was young.

Lesson 4

GOOD TREATMENT

The Muslim loves the Muslims.

When the Muslim meets his Muslim brother, he says to him:

"As-salamu ^alaykum"

The Muslim brother responds with:

"Wa ^alaykumu s-salamu wa rahmatullah."

The Muslim treats the Muslims gently and politely. If his Muslim brother treated him well, he says, "May *Allah* bless you", or

"Barakallahu fik."

or "May *Allah* give you good things,"

"Ahsanallahu 'ilayk."

or "May *Allah* reward you with good things,
"Jazakallahu khayra."

Lesson 5

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE MOSQUES

The Messenger of *Allah, sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam,* said:

<<The best of the places on Earth are the mosques.>>

Related by *Imam Muslim.*

Muslims pray the five prayers in the mosques.

Muslims become acquainted with each other in the mosques and thereby love each other.

Allah loves the mosques, as do the prophets and the righteous Muslims.

NOTES:

It was decided to put the condensed Arabic “symbol” that says “*sallallhu ^alayhi wa sallam*” after every appearance of the name of the Prophet. But after the first such insertion, we will put a footnote that includes the transliteration and the English translation of what it means. Then every time the symbol appears thereafter, we will put a footnote refer back to the original footnote for the explanation.