



# NASIR ACADEMY

WORKBOOK LEVEL 1

Age 7



"Nations cannot be reformed without the reformation of their youth"

Hazrat Musleh Maud<sup>ra</sup>

[WWW.NASIRACADEMY.CA](http://WWW.NASIRACADEMY.CA)





Name





## Message from Amir Jama'at Canada

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

Dear Students of Nasir Academy:

Assalamo 'alaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatoh!

In an era where Dajjal's schemes aim to divert us from Allah Ta'ala towards materialism, we must focus on attaining nearness to Allah through inner purification and spiritual growth. Nasir Academy offers a school-like environment where we can concentrate on fundamental religious education and understand our true purpose in life: to worship Allah.

At Nasir Academy, you will learn the Holy Qur'an, the basics of Islam, Salat and prayers, and the history of Islam and Ahmadiyyat. Understanding these subjects will prepare you to serve Islam Ahmadiyyat when you grow into adulthood and to propagate its peaceful teachings. Furthermore, these foundational teachings will also protect you from Dajjal and its deceptions. Insha' Allah.

My main advice to you is to carefully listen to the messages and guidance of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V (may Allah be his Helper) which he imparts in his weekly Friday sermons. Recently, our beloved Khalifa (aa) provided us with specific prayers to say regularly. I will briefly outline them below, as taken from Alislam.org.

"His Holiness (aa) said that he wished to make an appeal; the Third Caliph (rh) saw a vision in which an elder said to him that every adult in the Community should recite Durood Sharif [prayer for invoking salutations upon the Holy Prophet (sa)]:

1) ***SubhanAllahi wa bi Hamdihi SubhanAllahil Azeem Allahumma Salle ala Muhammadin wa aali Muhammad*** (Holy is Allah and worthy of all praise, Holy is Allah the Great, O Allah bestow Thy blessings upon Muhammad and the people of Muhammad) 200 times.

Those who are 15-25 years of age recite it at least 100 times, and if children recite it at least 33 times and parents help their infant children recite it at least three to four times.

2) Then recite *Astaghfirullah Rabbi Min Kulli Zanbinwwa Atubu Ilaih* (I seek forgiveness from Allah, my Lord, for all my sins and turn to Him) 100 times.

3) His Holiness (aba) said that he would also include the prayer *Rabbi Kullu Shay'in Khadimuka Rabbi Fahfazni Wansurni Warhamni* (My Lord everything is subservient to You; My Lord protect me, help me and have mercy on me) to be recited not just in these days but generally as well.

According to the vision of the Third Caliph (rh), the elder said that if these were recited then you will become safeguarded in a secure fortress, impenetrable by Satan, made with iron walls reaching the heavens. His Holiness (aa) said that these days when Satan is trying to attack our Community and the world at large, the only way for us to remain safeguarded is through prayers. Hence, we should recite these prayers, not just during the days of Jalsa but throughout the year." [From <https://www.alislam.org/friday-sermon/2024-08-23.html>]

I pray that you respond to the call of our beloved Khalifa, say these prayers regularly, and contribute to fortifying the fortress of Islam, iron walls of which reach the heavens. Ameen!

Wassalam!



Lal Khan Malik

Serving as National Amir Jama'at Canada

## Table of Contents

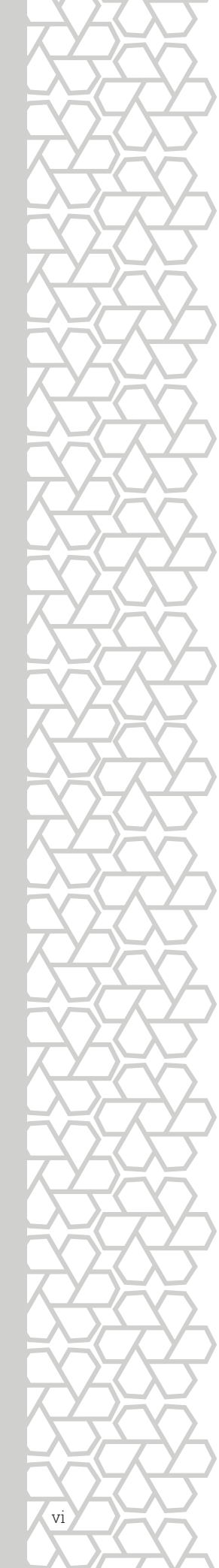
<b>Auxiliary Pledges</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Parents' Resources</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Part I</b>	
<b>The Holy Qur'an</b>	<b>11</b>
Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds	12
<b>Salat and Prayers</b>	<b>31</b>
Salat	32
At-Ta'awwudh	33
Tasmiyah	34
Salat in Arabic	35
Niyah - Intention (for Prayer)	35
Takbir	35
Thana – Glorification	35
At-Ta'awwudh	35
Surah Al-Fatihah	36
Prayers	37
On Starting a Meal	37
<b>Basics of Islam</b>	<b>39</b>
Islamic Greetings	40
All About Me	42
About Allah	43
Allah is Ar-Rahman	45
Hadith	46
What is a Hadith?	46
Importance of Motives	47
Short Stories	49
The Tortoise and the Hare	49
Stuck in a Cave	51
The Boy Who Cried Wolf	54
How Safiyyah Got Her Glasses	56
The Very Clumsy Click Beetle	57
Sylvester and the Magic Pebble	60
The Old Man and the Thief	61

<b>History of Islam</b>	<b>63</b>
Religion	64
Allah	64
A Prophet	64
Islam	65
A Muslim	65
The Holy Qur'an	65
The Holy Prophet <sup>sa</sup>	68
Two Important Cities	70

## Part II

<b>The Holy Qur'an</b>	<b>77</b>
Recognizing Different Strokes	78
<b>Salat and Prayers</b>	<b>99</b>
Quranic Surahs	100
Surah Al-Kauthar	100
Salat in Arabic (continued from Part I)	101
Surah Al-Ikhlās	101
Ruku	101
Tasmee'	102
Tahmeed	102
Sajdah (Prostration)	102
How to Perform Salat	103
Prayers	106
For Increase in Knowledge	106
Before Sleeping	107
<b>Basics of Islam</b>	<b>109</b>
Attributes of Allah	110
Allah is Ar-Rahim	110
Declaration of Faith: Kalima	111
Hadith	114
Creatures of Allah	114
Short Stories	115
A Good Friend	115
Importance of Salat	117
Story of Eid-ul-Adha	118

The Ants and the Grasshopper	121
The Giving Tree	123
Fisherman's Charity	126
How Much Does Allah Love Me?	128
Gratefulness	130
<b>History of Islam</b>	<b>133</b>
The Promised Messiah <sup>as</sup>	134
Khalifat-ul-Masih <sup>aba</sup>	137
<b>Answer Key</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Additional Activities</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>159</b>





## Salutatory Abbreviations

- sa *Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam (sal-lal-laa-hu 'a-lai-hi wa sal-lam)* – peace and blessings of Allah be upon him – whenever the Holy Prophet Muhammad is mentioned.
- as *'Alaihis-Salam* – peace be upon him – used for other prophets of Allah including the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.
- ra *Radiyallahu 'Anhu (ra-di-yal-laa-hu 'an-hu)* – may Allah be pleased with him – used with the names of companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> or the companions of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.
- rh *Rahimahullahu 'Alaihi (ra-hi-ma-hul-laa-hu 'a-lai-hi)* – may Allah have mercy on him – used for other holy personages.
- aba *Ayyadahullahu Ta'ala Bi-Nasrih-il-'Aziz (ay-ya-da-hul-laa-hu ta-'aa-laa bi-nas-ri-hil-'a-zeez)* – may Allah strengthen him with His Mighty help – used with the title of the present Khalifat-ul-Masih.

## Reference Material Used

Basics of Religious Education – 5th Edition by Sheikh Abdul Hadi

MTA Storytime – various episodes

Nasir Academy Workbook Level 1 and Level 2 by Ahmadiyya Children's Sunday School, Canada

Qa'idah Yassarn-al-Qur'an by Pir Manzoor Muhammad

Yassarn-al-Qur'an videos by Qari Muhammad Ashiq

Allah the Exalted by Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>as</sup>

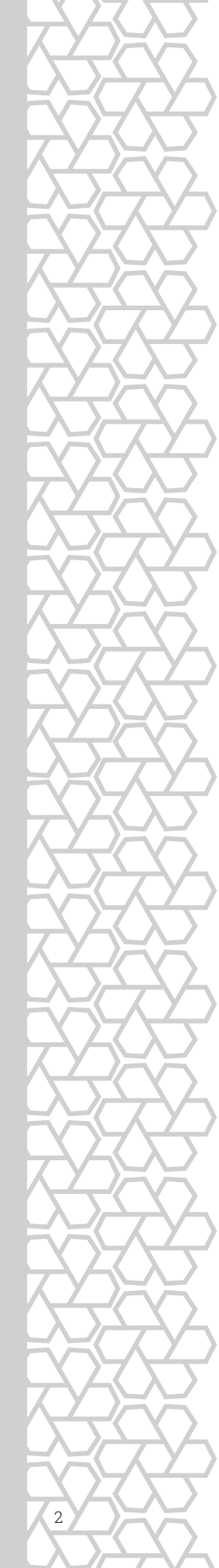
## Images

Images are courtesy of shutterstock.com, freepik.com, and wikipedia.org.





# **Auxiliary Pledges**



### Atfal Pledge

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

*ash-ha-du al-laa i-laa-ha il-lal-laa-hu wah-da-hoo laa sha-ree-ka la-hoo wa  
ash-ha-du an-na mu-ham-ma-dan 'ab-du-hoo wa ra-soo-luh*

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah. He is One and has no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is His servant and Messenger.

I sincerely promise that I shall always be ready to serve my faith Islam, Jama'at Ahmadiyya Muslima, my nation, and my country. I shall always tell the truth, will not insult and abuse anybody, and I will try my best to obey all instructions given by Hadrat Khalifatul Masih. Insha'Allah.

### Nasirat Pledge

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

*ash-ha-du al-laa i-laa-ha il-lal-laa-hu wah-da-hoo laa sha-ree-ka la-hoo wa  
ash-ha-du an-na mu-ham-ma-dan 'ab-du-hoo wa ra-soo-luh*

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah. He is One and has no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is His servant and Messenger.

I solemnly promise that I shall always keep myself ready to serve my faith, my nation and my country. I shall always adhere to the truth and shall always be prepared to make every sacrifice for the perpetuation of the Ahmadiyya Khilafat. Insha'Allah.



# Parents' Resources

## Did You Know?

The first eight years of a child's life can build a foundation for future learning, health and life success.

In the early elementary age, the child learns both academically and socially. At first, this learning is mostly rote in nature. As skills become more automatic, the child does not have to think as hard about what he or she is learning or doing, and brain resources are freed up to be used for complex tasks that require more and more attention and processing.<sup>1</sup>

## Parenting Tip

The ages of students in Level 1 are an ideal time for a child to explore the world. Build their foundation by taking them to the mosque often and talking about Allah, even though it may seem abstract at this age.



Read to your child. Nurture their love for books by taking them to the library or bookstore. Young children whose parents read them five books a day enter kindergarten having heard about 1.4 million more words than kids who were never read to, according to a study by the College of Education & Human Ecology at the Ohio State University.<sup>2</sup>

## Islamic Guidance

The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> says, "Another point to bear in mind is that the most appropriate and advisable time for the acquisition of religious education is during the period of childhood. How much can one achieve if they begin to

<sup>1</sup>cdc.org

<sup>2</sup><https://ehe.osu.edu/>



learn the basics of Arabic grammar in old age? Retentive faculties are sharp in childhood. The memory is never as firm in the later stages of one's life. I remember vividly certain things from my childhood even now but have forgotten many instances from fifteen years ago. The reason for this is because the imprints of learning in the early stages of life become so finely impressed and deep rooted, due to this being the age in which the faculties are developing, that they can never be erased...

In short, in the practice of education, it ought to be considered and especially remembered that religious education should begin from the very beginning."<sup>3</sup>

### Pop Quiz

**What are the chances that a child of a college graduate can potentially graduate with a college degree?**

- a) 25 % or less
- b) 75% or more

### Pop Quiz Introspection

While we can never predict the future for any child, choosing option "b" is the probable option. If we change the scenario where parents have never gone to school, then option "a" becomes more practical.

The same scenario works with faith as well. If parents do not go to the mosque, the probability of their child going to the mosque would be less than 25%.

Parents must make the same choices as they would want their children to make. Understanding our Creator and building a relationship with the Creator should be our first responsibility and we must create opportunities for our children to do the same.

<sup>3</sup>Malfuzat, Vol 1, p. 60

## Wonder Together

**Use the following questions to encourage a dialog with your child during everyday conversations:**

Why do you think Allah created this world?

Why do you think Allah created you?

Are you ever scared of Allah?

What is the best gift Allah has given you?

Do you think Allah can hear you when you talk to Him?

## Read Together

**The following titles are available on [amibookstore.us](http://amibookstore.us) and Jalsa book stalls:**

*I am a Muslim* by Sabiha Syeda

*The Soccer Sacrifice* by Lajna Imaillah, USA

*The Story of the Noble Quran* by Ruqaiyya Asad

**The following titles are available from online retailers:**

*Hannah and the Ramadan Gift* by Qasim Rashid

*Golden Domes and Silver Lanterns: A Muslim Book of Colors* by Hena Khan

*Proudest Blue* by Ibtihaj Muhammad and S.K.Ali

*The Name Jar* by Yangsook Choi

*It's Ramadan, Curious George* by H.A. Rey and Hena Khan



# Part I





# The Holy Qur'an

## Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds

Learning and teaching the Holy Qur'an is a source of great blessings. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> said, "The best of you is the one who learns the Holy Qur'an and then teaches it to others". (Bukhari, Kitab Fada'il-ul-Qur'an)

Students in level 1 should be able to recognize the Arabic letters and different strokes. Lessons from the Yassarn-al-Qur'an are included in this workbook for the convenience of Tahir Academy students.

Yassarn-al-Qur'an videos from YouTube can be used to augment the lesson. Qari Muhammad Ashiq Sahib's videos starting from episode 1 to episode 25 cover the pages below.



## Arabic Alphabets and their Phonetic Sound

Phonetic sound of Arabic alphabets is given below. In phonetic sound:

*Phonetic Sound*  
(from right to left)

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
haa	jeeem	thaa	taa	baa	alif
س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
seen	zaa	raa	dhaaal	daaal	khaa
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
'ain	zaa	taa	daaad	saaad	sheen
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
meeem	laaam	kaaaf	qaaaf	faa	ghain
ي	ء	ه	و	ن	
yaa	hamzah	haa	wao	noon	

*(The first lesson is essential for the child, who has just started learning.)*



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُصَلِّي عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ

Lesson No. 1

The Dot

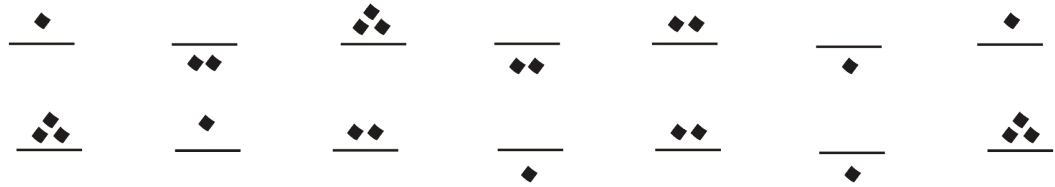
A dot has been given below. By placing a finger beside it the child is told that this is a dot. (*Nuqtah*)



Here, the child is made to count the number of dots at a place. He is instructed to count from the right.



The child should identify whether the given dots are above the line or below the line. (*He should start from the right as before.*)



Lesson No. 2

Single Letters

In this lesson, alphabets (*letters*) are being introduced. The pupil is required to pronounce the name of each alphabet as he reads from right to left. If at any stage he is stuck or makes a mistake, as for example he reads a letter as *ba* whereas it is *ta*, then he can be told that it is *ta* as it has two dots above the line, and so forth. In this way, he will be able to connect the form of the alphabet with its name which



is very necessary. But otherwise, there is no need to refer to dots or to their positions while teaching a child. He must always read in a flow.

ا ا ب ا ب ا ب

ب ت ا ت ب ت ب

ت ث ب ث ت ث ا

ث ب ت ث ت ا ث ج

ج ا ج ت ج ث ج ب ج

ح ح ج ح ث ح ج ح خ

خ ح خ ج خ خ ح خ ح

ت ا ث خ د ح د د ح د

ج د ذ د ذ ب ذ ذ خ ذ

ر د ر ذ ر د ر ذ خ ذ ر

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر

ز ر ز ر ز ذ ز د ز س

س ز س ر س س ث س ز ذ

س ا ر س ج ز ت ح د ب ز

خ س ش س ش س ش خ ش ذ

ش ص س ص ص ش ص ا ش

ص ض ص ض ص ض ش ض ز ض

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز

س ش ص ض ض ش ص ش ض

ط ظ ط ت ط ظ ط ض ظ

ص ط ظ ز ض ذ ظ ط س ط ش

د ط ر ظ ع غ غ ع ع ط غ ظ

غ ض ع ص ع س غ ش ظ ص

ط ع ح ع غ خ غ ج ع ص

غ ض س ط ع ظ غ ف ف غ

ف ع ف ص ف ط ف ض ا ر

ف ب ف ت ف ث ش ز ف

ق ق ف ق ذ ق ع ق ت ق

د ظ ق غ ق ك ك ق ك ف

ك ط ك ع ك ظ ك ق ك غ

ك ف ع ق غ ص ق ض ا ك

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س

ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك

ل ل م م ل م ك ل ق م

ن ن ل ن م ن ق ن م ل





م من مط مظ مو مر مز طر ظر  
ف فر فوق قر قز قو قط  
ع ء عو عر عز غ غث غص

---

غق عق فق حق حك مك فك  
فم حم عم قم سط شظ ضب

---

ل لم لض لت لر لو لز مل  
جك خن خس شز صم مم

---

عك غن فث قت لس لق لج  
سج مَج مَح سَخ شَج جَج حَج

---

ي حي خي جي سي شي من مي لي  
د فد طلا عدا ذ عذا طذا طن

---

ضدا غذا غي لدا مي مذا ه مه  
فه له قه جدا شه حذا عه طي

كا لا ع ع هع غ هغ لغ  
 كي صف غغ قغ هغ كع مغ مف  
 هلا هن صلا شغ غه ظه ه  
 مي غا لع جغ حغ خع لك لة

### The Bend

Letters are sometimes represented by dots above or below a bend. Accordingly, if there is one dot above a bend ن it represents *noon* ن one dot below the bend ب is *ba*. Two dots above the bend ت is *ta*. Two dots below the bend ي is *ya*. Three dots above the bend ث is *tha*. As seen below, the bends are in combination with other letters. The pupil must read each letter separately.

نو بو نم بم نلا نلا بلا بلا  
 يلا يلا تلا تلا ته ته تر تر يه يه  
 ته ته تر بر نر ير ثر ثر غغ  
 ثب يت نث نث تل تل ن ن  
 ب ب ي ي ث ث ني ني بي بي غغ بي  
 بن بن ث ث ني ني ث ث بن ث ث ي ي ث ث  
 قع فق غغ غغ عغ عغ






فَعَقَفَ عَفِيفًا فَتَقَشَّفَ عَفِيفًا  
 فَبِعْتَنَّاكَ فَمِثَالُ الْكَاسِطَةِ  
 لَبَا لَنَا لَكَ لِكُلِّ لِهْ لَلَا مَلُو  
 حَلَمٌ غَلَمٌ عَلَرٌ مَتِي قَتِي تَبِي فَلَا



Letters in different forms i.e. in the beginning, in the middle and in the end.

بَهْزٌ لِبْرٌ جَلْبٌ هَعَا عَجَهْ غَحْسٌ  
 تَعْدٌ خَكْغٌ سَتَعٌ حَفْتٌ فَخَذٌ قَشَلٌ  
 شَقْتٌ ثَصْحٌ ضَخْجٌ طَسَجٌ يَضْطٌ  
 صَطْفٌ كَطَشٌ مَنَقٌ نَمَصٌ ظِيمٌ  
 نَكَّةٌ هَنَّ بَهْكَ لِبْضٌ لَلُو نَتِي

#### Lesson No. 4

Given below there are strokes of three different kinds:

- i. Fathah  which is a stroke above the line.
- ii. Kasrah  which is a stroke below the line.
- iii. Dammah  which is a rounded stroke above the line.



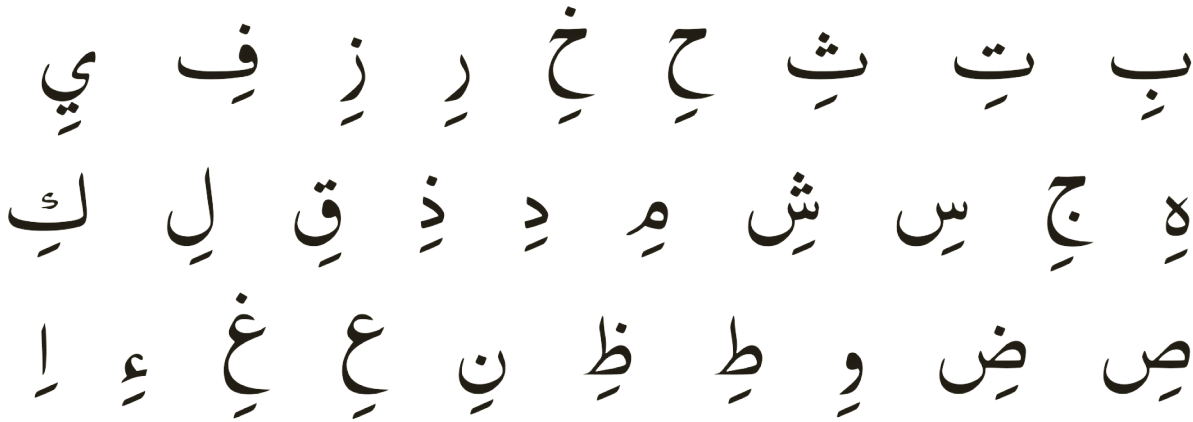


## Lesson No. 5

In this lesson the pupil learns what sound a letter produces when it is given the sign of *Kasrah* —

(Note:- Example in *Kasrah* have purposely been given before those of *Fathah*)

The sound of **بِ** is *bi*; **تِ** is *ti*; **لِ** is *li*. Here the letters are no more pronounced with their original name. As before, the pupil is required to read in a flow.

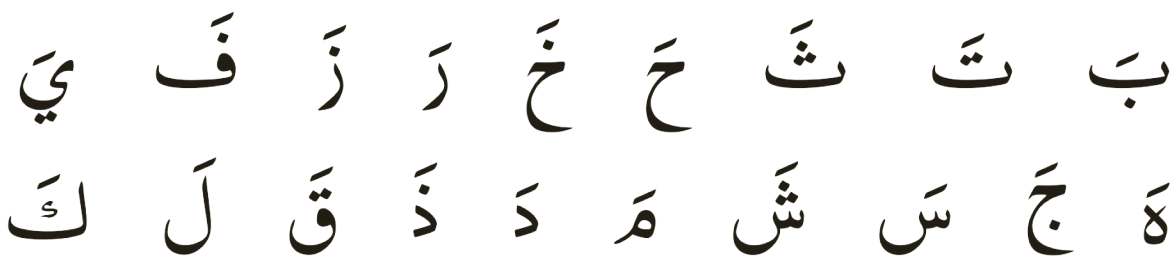


## Lesson No. 6

In this lesson the pupil learns what sound a letter produces when it is given the sign of *Fathah* — .

Examples:- The sound of **بَ** is read *ba*; **جَ** is *ja*;

Note:- Some sounds are identical with their alphabetic name such as those of **بَ** , **تَ** etc.



ص ض و ط ظ ن ع غ ء ا

Lesson No. 7

In this lesson the pupil learns what sound a letter produces when it is given the sign of *Dammah*.

Example:- بُ is read *bu*, حُ is read *hu* and ءُ is read *u*

بُ بُ بُ بُ بُ بُ  
 هُ هُ هُ هُ هُ هُ  
 صُ صُ صُ صُ صُ صُ  
 وُ وُ وُ وُ وُ وُ  
 طُ طُ طُ طُ طُ طُ  
 ظُ ظُ ظُ ظُ ظُ ظُ  
 نُ نُ نُ نُ نُ نُ  
 عُ عُ عُ عُ عُ عُ  
 غُ غُ غُ غُ غُ غُ  
 ءُ ءُ ءُ ءُ ءُ ءُ

Mixed Exercise on Lessons 5, 6 and 7

بُ بُ بُ بُ بُ بُ  
 تِ تِ تِ تِ تِ تِ  
 ثِ ثِ ثِ ثِ ثِ ثِ  
 حِ حِ حِ حِ حِ حِ  
 رِ رِ رِ رِ رِ رِ  
 خِ خِ خِ خِ خِ خِ

زُ زُ زُ زُ زُ زُ زُ زُ زُ زُ

فِ فِ فِ فِ فِ فِ فِ فِ فِ فِ

يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ

سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ

مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ

دِ دِ دِ دِ دِ دِ دِ دِ دِ دِ

لِ لِ لِ لِ لِ لِ لِ لِ لِ لِ

قِ قِ قِ قِ قِ قِ قِ قِ قِ قِ

وِ وِ وِ وِ وِ وِ وِ وِ وِ وِ

غِ غِ غِ غِ غِ غِ غِ غِ غِ غِ

طِ طِ طِ طِ طِ طِ طِ طِ طِ طِ

كُ كُ كُ كُ كُ كُ  
 ضُ ضُ ضُ ضُ ضُ ضُ  
 نُ نُ نُ نُ نُ نُ



### Mixed Exercise on All Previous Lessons



Example:- بِهٍ is read *bihi*, جَا is read *ja-a*. لِي is read *liyu*.

بَهُ بَهُ بَهُ بَهُ بَهُ بَهُ  
 تَرِ تَرِ تَرِ تَرِ تَرِ تَرِ  
 خِ خِ خِ خِ خِ خِ  
 تُحِ تُحِ تُحِ تُحِ تُحِ تُحِ  
 يِظِ يِظِ يِظِ يِظِ يِظِ يِظِ  
 جَا جَا جَا جَا جَا جَا  
 نَسِ نَسِ نَسِ نَسِ نَسِ نَسِ  
 حُو حُو حُو حُو حُو حُو

صُقْ صَقِ صِقُ ضِكُ ضِكِ ضُكَّ

عُفَا عِفْ عَفْ عُنْ عِنْ عُنْ

شُعِ شِعْ شَعُ ظَغُ ظَغِ ظُغِ هُمِ

هَمِ هَمَّ قَلْ قَلِ قُلْ كِفِ كِئْ

كِمِ كِنِ كَلِ كَلْ كَا كَأْ

لَا لَلِ لَلْ نُبْ نِبْ نَبْ

بَثْ بَثُ جَثْ جَثِ جِئْ سُتْ

شَثْ شَثُ عَصْ عَصْ غِصْ فِصْ

قِصْ قِصْ لِضْ هُوْ هُمُ مَهْ تَهْ

هَتْ هَتْ لَهْ لَهْ كِيْ كِيْ تِيْ تِيْ

فِيْ فِيْ بِيْ بِيْ قَوِ قَوِ خَاِ خَاِ لَخِ

اُوْ اُوْ سُبْ سُبْ جِئْ جِئْ اُدْ اُدْ

أَب تِثِ جُعْ دَذِ خِيسِ رَوِ شُمُ  
 زِهِ صُنِ وَّلِ فِطِ قُظِ ضَعِ يُغِ  
 وَذِ مُذِ ذَا نِذِ نِا لَرَ تِا يَأِ  
 لِلِ سِا لِسِ فَا لُفِ اَفِ لَكَ  
 رُزِ زَرَ عُصِ غِرِ لِوِ كَطِ ظَا  
 وَّءِ يُّقِ اَمُ قَا لِا لِلِ لَأِ كِلِ  
 فَعَلِ فِعِلِ فَعُلُ فَعَلُ فِعِلِ فِعَلِ  
 فَتَعِ خَلَقِ نَصَرَ كَتَبَ بَلَغَ كَشَفَ  
 اِبِلِ بِلِزِ سِلِمِ صُحْفُ رُسُلُ عُمُرُ  
 سَمِعَ جُمِعَ مَعَكَ اِرَمَ نُفِخَ سَجَدَ  
 تَجِدُ وَجَدَ نُبِذَ مَلَأَ يَهَبُ نَزَلَ  
 مَيَّدَ اِبْلَغَ عَرَضَ بَلَدِ اَمَرَ حَمَدَ

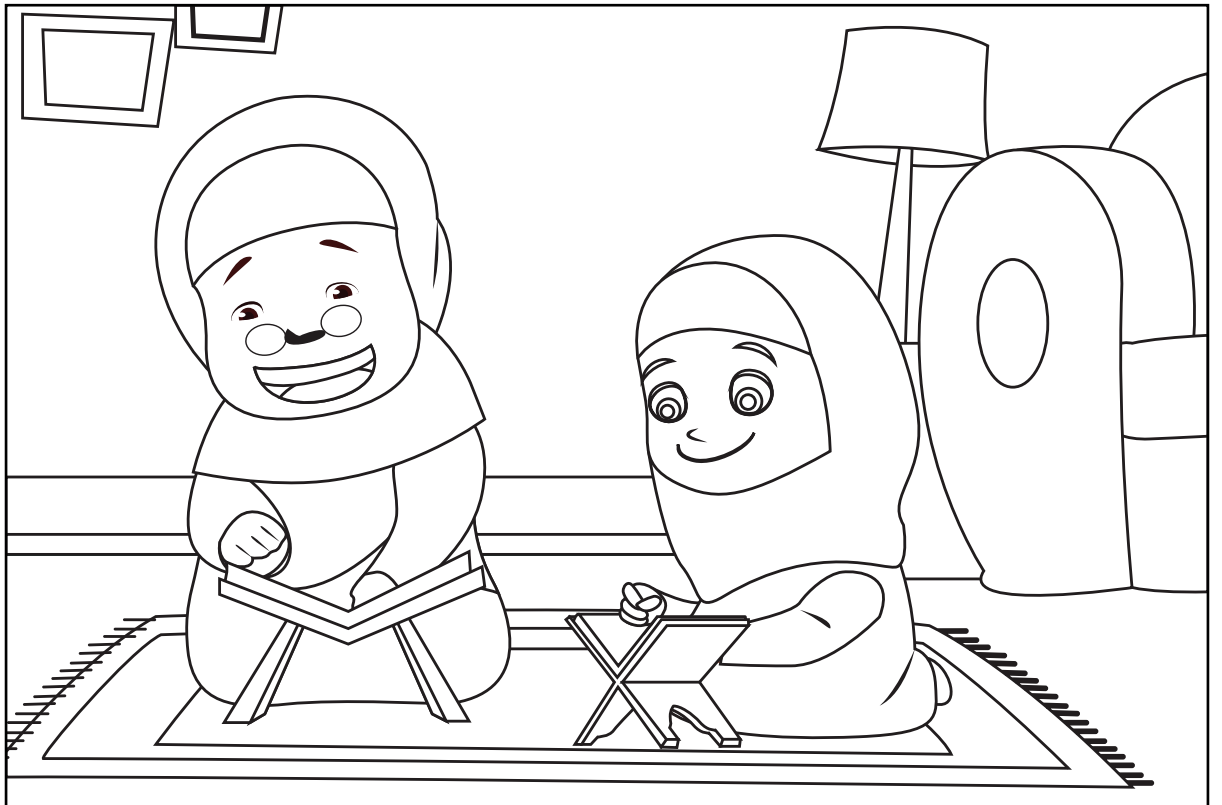


مَكَّتْ حَمَّةٌ بَطَلٌ مَنَّةٌ نَمَّةٌ نُمِرٌ  
 سَنَةٌ قُتِلَ نَعِدٌ ثُلُثٌ بَشْرٌ بَصْرٌ  
 نَذَرَ سَكَنَ تَسَقٌ شَفِقٌ خِرَّةٌ وَدِ  
 قَلَمٌ مَلَا لَلَا لِكَا نِكَا كِلَا كِلِلٌ  
 صَهْدٌ عَهْدٌ لَهَبٌ نَبَأٌ سَبَأٌ لِبِثٌ  
 حَلَبٌ قِنَا لَعِبٌ لَتَا لِشَأٌ وَهَبٌ  
 خَشِي رَضِيَ سَالَ رَحِمَ ذَكَرَ نَظَرَ  
 بَرِقَ حَطَبٌ عَبَسَ سَطَعَ مَلِكٌ صَلَحَ



ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش هـ  
 ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و هـ ي  
 ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش هـ  
 ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و هـ ي  
 ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش هـ  
 ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و هـ ي

Exercise 1.1: Color in the picture below.







# Salat and Prayers

## Salat

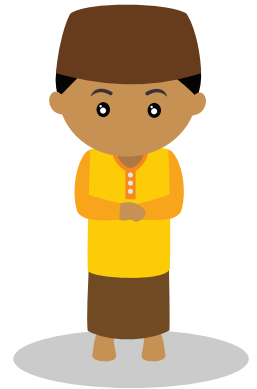
**Salat** is a special way to speak to Allah. The Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> taught us how to perform Salat with proper actions and manners.

We are commanded by Allah to offer Salat five times a day. The names of the **five** daily Prayers are:

1. Fajr
2. Zuhr
3. Asr
4. Maghrib
5. Isha

Salat gives us the power and strength to stay away from things that Allah does not like. This is how we become closer to Allah.

- In Salat, we ask Allah for what we need.
- We thank Allah for everything He has given us.
- We ask His forgiveness for our mistakes.
- We pray for those we love.
- We can tell Allah everything.



**Exercise 2.1: Memorize the names of the five daily Prayers.**

**Exercise 2.2: Trace the names of the five daily Prayers.**

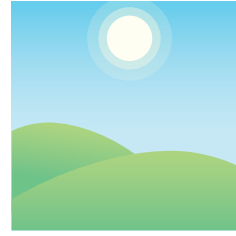
Fajr      Zuhr      Asr  
Maghrib      Isha

**Exercise 2.3: Match the names of the Salat to their correct timings.**

Fajr	.....	Night time Prayer
Zuhr	.....	Morning Prayer
Asr		Early afternoon Prayer
Maghrib		Late afternoon Prayer
Isha		Early evening Prayer

**Exercise 2.4: Look at the pictures of the sun in the sky. Then match the Prayers to their timings.**

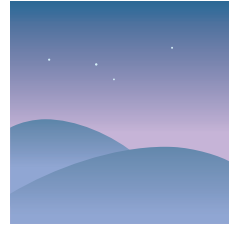
Fajr



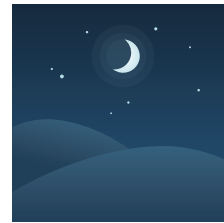
Zuhr



Asr



Maghrib



Isha



**At-Ta'awwudh**

*A'udhu Billahi Min-ash-Shaitan-ir-Rajim*

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge with Allah from Satan the rejected.

The At-Ta'awwudh is recited before we read any portion of the Holy Qur'an. It is also part of the Salat. Do you turn to God when you need safety? When it thunders you may hide under your covers or in the basement if there is a tornado. When you do that, you are seeking refuge. Remember that God is always ready to give you **refuge** (safety), and we should turn to Him when we need help. The At-Ta'awwudh is a small, simple prayer that brings you under the safety and refuge of Allah. It is a prayer to protect us from all evil and harm.

**Exercise 2.5: Memorize the At-Ta'awwudh.**

**Exercise 2.6: A "refuge" is something that provides safety. What do the following objects protect us from? List your ideas next to each picture.**



-----  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----



-----  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----



-----  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----



-----  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----

**Tasmiyah**

*Bismillah-ir Rahman-ir Rahim*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

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

We should recite the Tasmiyah before starting any task. This verse is the beginning of all chapters in the Holy Qur'an, except for **Surah At-Tauba**.

**Exercise 2.7: Memorize the words of the Tasmiyah.**

**Niyah - Intention (for Prayer)**

waj-jah-tu waj-hi-ya lil-la-dhee  
fa-ta-ras-sa-maa-waa-ti wal-ar-da  
ha-nee-fan wa maa a-na mi-nal-  
mush-ri-keen

وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ  
وَالْأَرْضِ حَنِيفًا وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ○

**Takbir**

We start our Salat (Prayer) by standing straight, facing towards the Ka`bah, in Mecca, and saying the following takbir:

Allahu Akbar

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -

The **Imam** raises his hands to ear-level, calls out **Takbir Tahrima**: Allahu Akbar, 'Allah is the Greatest,' then folds his hands on his chest. During Salat, the **congregation** (people behind the Imam) follows the Imam. While standing or sitting, the eyes are focused on the place of prostration.

**Thana – Glorification**

sub-haa-na-kal-laa-hum-ma wa bi-  
ham-di-ka wa ta-baa-ra-kas-mu-ka  
wa ta-`aa-laa jad-du-ka, wa laa i-laa-  
ha ghai-ruk

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ  
اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ -

**At-Ta'awwudh**

A'udhu Billahi Min-ash-Shaitan-ir-  
Rajim

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ -

In congregation, the Imam should recite Surah Al-Fatihah and the subsequent portion of the Holy Qur'an aloud except in Zuhr and Asr Prayers.

**Exercise 2.8: Memorize all the parts of Salat listed above.**

### Surah Al-Fatihah

*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim*

*Al-Hamdu Lillahi Rabbil-'Alamin*

*Ar-Rahman-ir-Rahim*

*Maaliki yaumid-deen*

*Iyyaaka na`budu wa iyyaaka  
nasta`een*

*Ihdinas-siraatal-mustaqeem*

*Siraatalla-dheena an`amta `alaihim,  
ghairil-maghdoobi `alaihim wa  
laddaal-leen.*

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ①

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ ②

الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ③

مَلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ ④

اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ اِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ ⑤

اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ ⑥

صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ ⑦

غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ ⑧

وَ لَا الضَّالِّیْنَ ⑨

Surah Al-Fatihah is recited in every rak`ah.

For the first two raka`aat of **Fard**, after reciting Surah Al-Fatihah, a portion (a short Surah or at least one verse that is as long as a short chapter) of the Holy Qur'an is also recited. In the third and fourth raka`aat only Surah Al-Fatihah is recited. For example, we offer four fard raka`aat at Isha. This rule applies to the first two raka`aat.

For **Sunnah, Nafil and Witr**, after reciting Surah Al-Fatihah, a portion of the Holy Qur'an is recited in all the raka`aat.

### Exercise 2.9: Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Fatihah.





### On Starting a Meal

*Bismillaahi Wa 'Alaa Barakatillah*

In the name of Allah, and with the blessing of Allah (I start eating).

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَ عَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ

#### Exercise 2.10: Memorize the prayer on starting a meal.

We believe that if we start anything with the name of Allah, it brings us more goodness. It makes Allah happy with us and He blesses us even more. We start eating in the name of Allah to remember that Allah is the One who provided food for us.



The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> used to sit down for meals and paid attention to his food when he ate. He treated food with respect because



food is a blessing from Allah. We should always eat with our right hand and chew with our mouth closed. We should eat from what is in front of us. We should not reach over other people's plates. We should not complain if we do not like the food being served. We should not waste food and only put as much as we can finish on our plate.

#### Exercise 2.11: Circle True or False for the statements below.

Allah is The Provider and He provides all our food.	True	False
We should start eating with a prayer.	True	False
We should chew with our mouth closed.	True	False
We should use our left hand while eating.	True	False
We should eat while standing or walking.	True	False







# Basics of Islam

## Islamic Greetings

### **AS-SALAMU 'ALAIKUM!**

Go around the classroom, say As-Salamu 'Alaikum and introduce yourselves to each other.

What does As-Salamu 'Alaikum mean?

Go around the classroom, practice saying Jazakallah. Think of reasons why you would say Jazakallah to others.

What does Jazakallah mean?

### **JAZAKALLAH!**

### **ALLAH HAFIZ!**

What does Allah Hafiz mean?

Why is it better to say Allah Hafiz than to say good-bye?

**Practice using these Islamic salutations at home with your family and learn what they mean.**

**Remember to greet all your teachers with As-Salamu 'Alaikum and Allah Hafiz when they enter and leave the classroom.**

**Exercise 3.1: Trace over the keywords from this lesson.**

As-Salamu 'Alaikum means peace be with you.

Jazakallah means may Allah reward you.

Allah Hafiz means may Allah be your Guardian.

**Exercise 3.2: Match the correct greeting to the pictures on the right.**

**As-Salamu 'Alaikum**



**Jazakallah**



**Allah Hafiz**



## All About Me

Islam teaches us that our good behavior should begin in our homes. Allah, The Gracious, has blessed you with a family. We should give **respect** to our elders. We should also treat children with love and respect.

Our immediate family members are our mother, father, our brothers and sisters. Sometimes our grandparents or other relatives live with us, too. That is called an extended family.

Our elders play an important role in our lives. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> said, "He who is not kind to our younger ones and does not recognize the rights of our elders, is not from among us". (*Abu Dawud*)

**Exercise 3.3: Fill in the family tree below with the names of your respected elders.**

My grandmother's name is

My grandfather's name is

My grandmother's name is

My grandfather's name is

My mother's name is

My father's name is

My name is

You, and the people you know, have given names. People know who you are when they hear your name. Just like you, God also has a name. The Islamic name of God is '*Allah*'. This name, in Arabic, is used only for the One Supreme Being and cannot be used for anyone else.



Allah is the creator of everything we know and don't know. This is why He is also known as **Rabb-ul-'Alamin (Lord of all the Worlds)** who created everything. You might be wondering how many worlds are there. Think about the world of fish under the sea, or birds in the sky. Think about the number of plants there are and how they are a world of themselves. Think about the number of stars in the sky. Now think about this - God is the One who has created all these things, all races of people, all types, and kinds of creatures. God is also the One who supports all His creation. He created the sun so that plants can live. He created the night so that the moon can shine. He made oceans with fish who can live in the water. He made you with lungs and a nose so you can breathe. He has created all this and so much more from the very beginning and will continue to develop the universe until the end of time.

Because Allah is Lord of all the Worlds, you are blessed to live in a perfectly designed universe. He created the sunshine for you. He created rain so you can have green grass. He made fire so you can have cooked food. He gave you a brain so that you can learn more about everything around you. He even sent you a religion so that you know how to find Him.

In addition to the proper name '*Allah*', He has many beautiful names called *al-Asmaa'ul Husnaa*, which means the Most Beautiful Names. These names show His various attributes. An **attribute** is a quality or characteristic that is found in someone or something. So, your name might be Ahmad, but your attributes could be 'the tall one' or 'the gentle one' or 'the one with brown hair'. If we learned a lot more of your attributes, we would be able to know you better.

Allah has taught us His attributes so that we can get to know Him. We try to learn about all of Allah's perfect qualities so that we can know more about who Allah is and how we can be closer to Him.

**Exercise 3.4: Write your name below.**


---



---



---

**Now write down some of your attributes. Are you the funny one, the caring one, the loving one?**


---



















---

Muslims believe that we are responsible for all our actions, good and bad. If you are kind to a younger sibling or plant a tree, that is your choice. If you are cruel to an animal or cheat on a test, that is also your choice. You are free to make choices in life, but after this life is over, Allah will ask you about why you made these choices. All of us will do this on the Day of Judgment. Allah is **Maaliki Yaumideen (Master of the Day of Judgment)**, which means He will decide whether our life was made of good choices or not so good choices. Allah is fair and He will treat all of us the same. He has made it easy for us to know what good choices are by sending us the Holy Qur'an and telling us what rules to follow.

Because Allah is the ultimate Judge, you should think about how the decisions you make today will feel when Allah asks you about them on the Day of Judgment. This will change the way you think about certain situations. Remember that even if no one else knows what you are doing, Allah is always with you and He will ask you about all the things you did.

**Exercise 3.5: Let's decide if these are good choices or bad choices and how we will feel when Allah asks us about them.**

Keep watching TV while your mom and dad start Salat.		
Look at a friend's test for the answer.		
Share your lunch with a friend who forgot theirs.		
Throw away food and tell your mom that you ate it.		
Tell the truth about whether you did your homework.		
Clean up a mess, even though you did not create it.		
Laugh at someone who fell off the swings in the park.		
Keep the money that a lady in front of you dropped from her purse.		



## Allah is Ar-Rahman

### God is Gracious

Have you ever received a gift that you didn't expect? Maybe your parents surprised you with your favorite candy, even though you didn't do anything to earn it. Maybe your teacher gave your class extra recess one day for no apparent reason. Gifts that we receive without deserving them are graced. Grace is receiving something good, without having asked for it.

Allah is Gracious because He has blessed you with so many things that you didn't ask for. Think about it, did you ask for two eyes? Or did you ask that you were given hair on your head? No, you didn't. You were just a baby and didn't even know how to pray. But Allah gave you life, your body and a family without you ever having prayed for them.



### What does it mean to me if Allah is Gracious?

Because Allah is Gracious, it means that you will always be given gifts by Allah even when you don't ask for them. There are so many things that you didn't ask for, but Allah, The Gracious, gave them to you anyway.

**Exercise 3.6: Let's make a list of things that you didn't ask for but have been graced with.**

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

## Hadith

### What is a Hadith?

**Hadith** is an Arabic word used to describe the words of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

**Ahadith** is also an Arabic word and means many sayings of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

Since the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was the example of a perfect human being, we look at how he lived his life. Allah loved him the most and made him a role model for us. That is why we try to learn what he said and how he did things. Learning and acting upon the sayings of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> help us to become better Muslims.

The words of Allah are in the Holy Qur'an.

The words of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> are called Hadith.

**Exercise 3.7: Match the words Allah and Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> to where you can find their words.**



Hadith



Holy Qur'an



## Importance of Motives

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ

*Innam-al-A'malu Binniyyat*

Deeds are judged by motives.

(Bukhari Kitab Fada'il-ul-Qur'an)

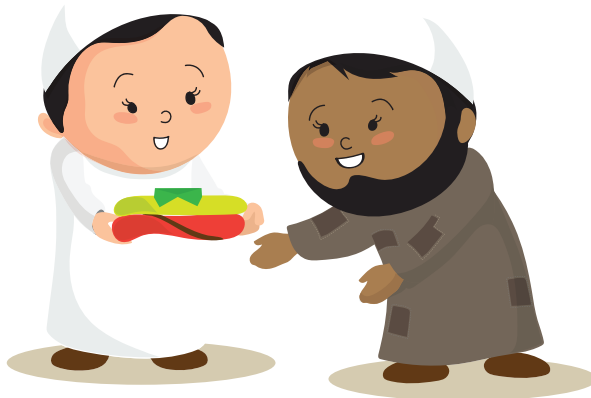
**Deeds** are our actions. **Motives** are our thoughts behind those actions. Allah is Al-Baseer, The All-Seeing, so He is always watching what we do. We cannot hide anything from Him. He knows what we are thinking and what is in our hearts.

When we try to do good things, He rewards us for our good thoughts. So, it is very important to think well about everyone and do good.

**Exercise 3.8: Memorize the hadith about the importance of motives.**

**Exercise 3.9: Trace the translation of this hadith to help you memorize it.**

Deeds are judged by motives.  
Deeds are judged by motives.  
Deeds are judged by motives.



Exercise 3.10: Circle the pictures where you see someone doing a good deed.  
Put an X on the other pictures.



## The Tortoise and the Hare

Once upon a time, there was a tortoise and a hare.

Tortoise was friendly and quiet. He did everything slowly. Hare was flashy and rude. He did everything quickly.

Hare liked to tease Tortoise about being so slow. When Tortoise ate breakfast, Hare said, "By the time you finish your last bite, it will be dinnertime." When Tortoise worked in his garden, Hare said, "By the time you pick those spring flowers, it will be winter."



One afternoon, Hare followed Tortoise to the store. Hare teased him on the way. "By the time you get there, the store will be closed," he said. "You're so slow! I could beat you at a race, hopping backwards on one paw."

"But, I could never beat you, Hare", said Tortoise. "Yes, you could!", said Tortoise's friends, "All you need is a little help!"

Tortoise pulled his head into the shell. "I don't want to!", he said. "You've got to!", said his friends. "You've put up with that nasty Hare long enough! We think you can win."

Tortoise did not want to disappoint his friends, so he finally agreed to race against Hare.

Tortoise only had two and a half weeks to get in shape before the big race. Rooster helped him out at the gym. Raccoon cooked him healthy meals. Frog went jogging with him every morning. By the day of the race, Tortoise was ready.

Animals from all over the county came to watch the tortoise and the hare.

Rooster read out the rules and described the course. "Attention everyone. The race will begin when I sound this gong. The six-mile course is marked by red flags. The first one to reach the finish line wins. Runners, take your mark, get set, GO!!" Raccoon sounded the gong.

Hare bolted out of sight before Tortoise could take his first step. The crowd roared and cheered as Tortoise inched forward.

Hare was so far ahead that he decided to stop at Bear's house for something cool to drink. Hare rested and sipped lemonade. Bear noticed something moving outside the window. "Hare, there goes Tortoise." "What?" yelled Hare, running out the door.

Hare passed Tortoise for the second time. Then, he decided to stop at Mouse's house for a snack. As Hare munched on crackers and cheese, Mouse yelled, "Is that Tortoise I see out the window?"

"I'm not worried about that slow poke," said Hare, "I've passed him twice already." Then he finished his snack and hopped out the door. Hare passed Tortoise for a third time. Now, he was far ahead. He saw a pond and decided to stop and rest. The snacks had made him sleepy.

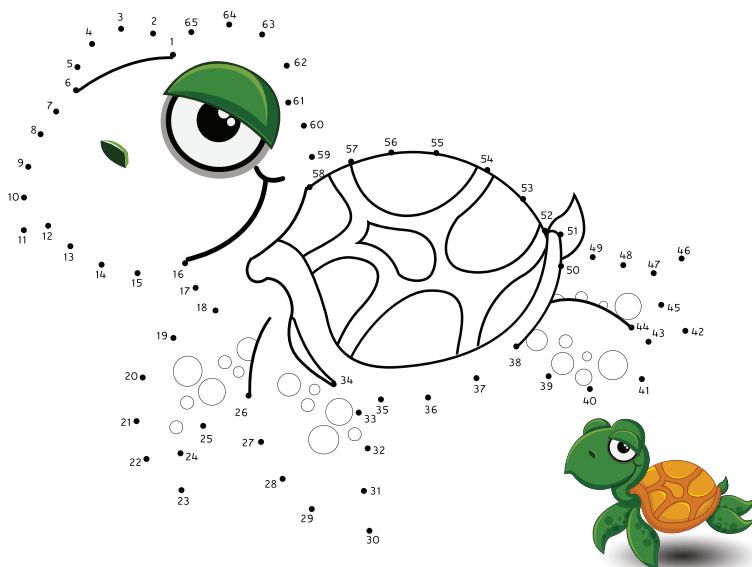
Hare was so sure that he would win, he took a nap in the soft grass. As he closed his eyes, he dreamed of victory.

Suddenly, Hare woke because the crowd was cheering. "Yaaay! Tortoise!" the crowd roared. Tortoise was two steps away from the finish line. "Slow down you bow legged reptile!", screamed Hare.

But, it was too late. Tortoise crossed the line just before the tornado of dust and fur that was Hare flew by.

Tortoise had won the race. Hare couldn't believe it. That measly shell on legs had beaten him.

Tortoise smiled as his friends carried him on their shoulders. He had learned an important lesson. Hard work and perseverance bring reward.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EO1DJ6H8cVU>

**Lessons Learned**

- Being flashy and rude is not a good quality. Being humble and friendly is better. It invites people around us to help us in life.
- Slow and steady wins the race.
- God creates us all with different strengths and weaknesses. We should thank Him for all our gifts and remain humble about our strengths.
- Never give up trying to do your best. Even though it seemed like the tortoise could never win, he never gave up and kept moving towards the finish line.

**Discussion Questions**

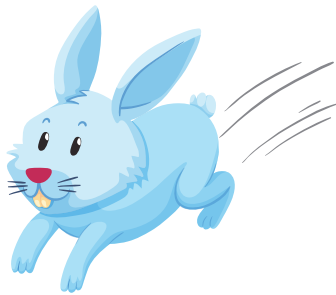
- What are some of your God-given strengths? What strengths do you admire in others?
- Can you think of something that you thought you could not do, but kept trying and succeeded?
- What is the price that the Hare paid for showing off?

**Exercise 3.11: Write in the qualities shown by the Hare and the Tortoise in the empty squares.**

--	--	--	--	--	--

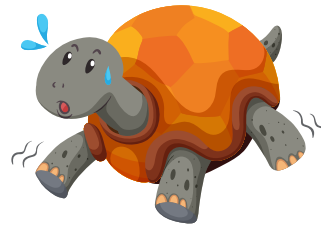
--

--



**Hare**

slow	fast	silly
lazy	happy	confident



**Tortoise**

slow	mean	polite
sneaky	happy	kind

**Stuck in a Cave**

Three men, who lived in the town of Bani Israel, went on a trip together. They had just started their journey when dark clouds covered the sky and it started to rain. The three men looked for shelter and found a nearby cave. They all went into the cave but, suddenly, a huge stone rolled in front of the cave's opening and blocked it. The cave became dark and they could neither see anything, nor could they leave the cave. The stone was so heavy that they could not move it themselves.



The three men decided to remember their good deeds and pray to God for help. They knew very well that all of them could not move the huge stone away from the cave's opening. Their only hope was to pray to God and ask for His help.



The first man said, "Oh my dear God, You know very well that like other ignorant men I did not like my daughters. I used to beat them a lot. I was a fool and did not understand at that time that girls are a blessing of God. One day, when I was about to hit my daughter with a piece of wood, she suddenly knelt down in front of me and said, "My dear father be afraid of God. Indeed, God has ordered you to be kind to your daughters. If you have any fear of God in your heart, then do not punish me." After hearing this, my heart trembled with fear of You and I instantly hugged her. My dear God, if You liked this deed of mine then kindly move this stone away from the cave's opening and change the darkness outside into light." God listened to his prayer and the stone moved slightly from its position. But it was not enough for them to get out of the cave.

The second man said, "Oh my dear God, You know my mother is very old and weak. She cannot eat and drink without help. One night she asked me for food and by the time I brought food for her, she had fallen asleep. I stayed next to her bedside the whole night. I did not wake her up since I did not want to disturb her sleep. I stood by her bed till the next morning and then gave her food in the morning. Oh my dear God, if You liked this deed of mine then ease this difficulty of ours and move this stone away from the cave's opening. Indeed, it is You my Lord that helps in any difficult situation." Within a few moments, the stone moved further away from the cave's opening.

The third man said, "Oh my dear God, You know what resides in our hearts. Once there was a man who did some work for me. After he finished his assigned tasks, I paid him the agreed amount. The man demanded more money than what we had agreed to earlier. The man was upset and left without taking any money. I bought some sheep with his money and took care of them. After some time, the number of sheep had increased a lot. After a few years, that same man came back to me and asked for his money. At first, I did not want to give him anything, but then my heart was full of Your fear. I told him that all of the sheep were his wages. He was surprised to hear that so many sheep were being given to him as his wages. He prayed for me and took all the sheep with him. Oh my dear God, if You liked this deed of mine then ease this

difficulty of ours and move this stone away from the cave's opening. Indeed, it is only You my Lord that can move this stone away.”

God listened to the prayers of the three men and within moments the stone moved away completely from the cave's opening. The cave was filled with light. The rain had stopped, and the three men were able to leave the cave and they continued their journey.

This story shows us the power of prayer. If you have faith in God, then nothing in this world can harm you. No matter how difficult the situation, even if no one is there to help, always remember that God is with you.

**Lessons Learned**

- Always remember to pray to God.
- In difficult times, everyone should pray to God together.
- If you have faith in God and you pray to Him, then no task is difficult in this world.

**Discussion Questions**

- Can you think of a time when God answered your prayers?
- Should we pray occasionally or all the time? Why?
- What do you think happens when we pray together with others?
- Make a list below of all the things you pray to God for.

*I pray for:*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### The Boy Who Cried Wolf

A young shepherd boy watched over his sheep on the hillside above the town where he lived. The town was at the bottom of a very high mountain near a dark forest. Every day, the boy took the sheep up the hillside and took care of them. Nothing exciting ever happened to the boy and his sheep. He got very lonely on the side of the mountain with nothing but sheep to talk to. He wanted company and so, the boy made up a plan.



One day, the boy began to yell that a wolf was near the sheep. He called very loudly. The people in the town came running up the hill to help him. When they got there, he was very happy. He had someone to talk with. The people were not happy because there was no wolf there that could hurt the sheep and they had come running to help him without reason.

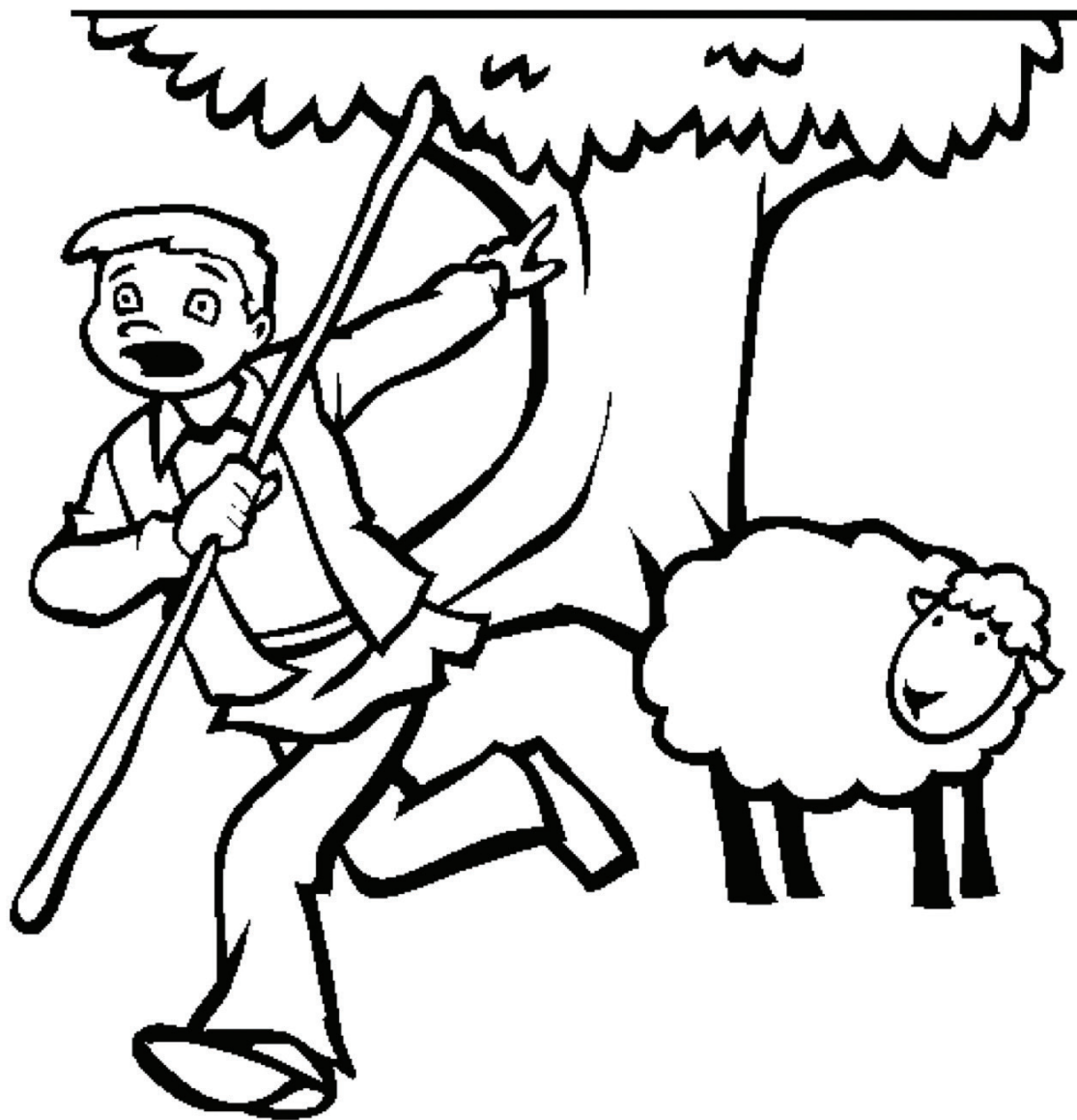
Three days later, the boy again started to yell his lie that a wolf was near and sure enough, the people came running to help him. They had left everything they were doing, but again, had come running without any reason. This made them very angry. They told the boy never to call them again when he did not need them. The people were sure that the boy would never tell the truth.

The next day, a wolf came out of the dark forest and began to chase the sheep. When the boy yelled that a wolf was after the sheep, the people of the town did not believe him. No one came to help him. They were sure he was fooling them again. The wolf killed many of the boy's sheep. He learned the lesson that people do not believe a liar, even when he is telling the truth.

God showers us with countless blessings and He also punishes those who are dishonest. We should be careful not to lie. No one trusts a liar, even when he is telling the truth.



Color the picture of the boy who cried wolf



**Lessons Learned**

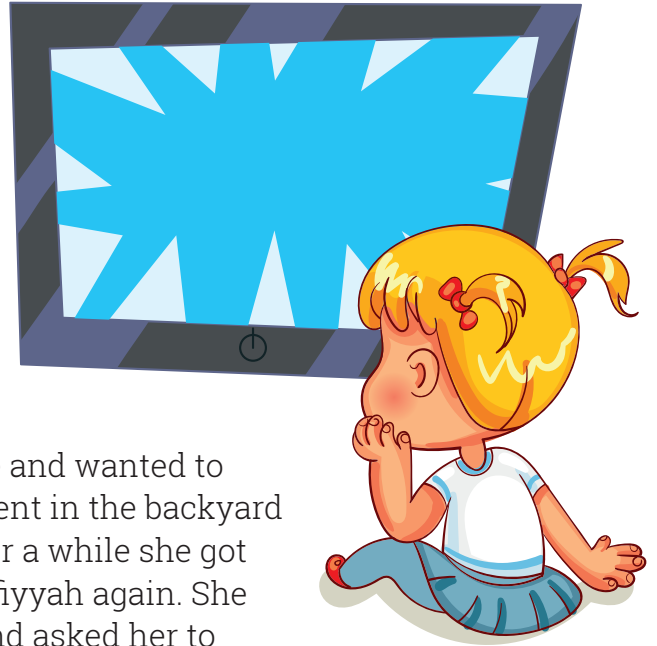
- We should always speak the truth and be fearful of God.
- Do not tell lies, even while joking around with friends.
- God is disappointed with those who lie. We want God to be proud of us, so we should always tell the truth.

**Discussion Questions**

- Why do you think it is not a good idea to lie?
- Did the villagers trust the boy? How can you build trust with others?

### How Safiyyah Got Her Glasses

This story is about two sisters, who were also good friends. Surur was fond of watching cartoons but more than that, she enjoyed playing with her sister and other friends in the neighborhood. One day, both sisters were watching cartoons together. After some time, Surur wanted to go out and play with Safiyyah. Safiyyah showed no interest in playing outside and wanted to continue watching cartoons. Surur went in the backyard and started playing with the ball. After a while she got bored and went back inside to ask Safiyyah again. She gently touched Safiyyah's shoulder and asked her to come play outside. Safiyyah got annoyed that her sister was interrupting her cartoon program and told Surur to not disturb her.



Surur was very sad and went outside the house and sat on her front porch. She saw other neighborhood children playing together and missed her friend, Saffiyah. The neighborhood children saw that Surur was lonely and asked her to come and play with them.

Safiyyah, however, was addicted to watching television. As soon as she came home from school, she would sit in front of the television. She would eat her meals and do her homework in front of it. Her parents warned her not to spend so much time in front of the television, but she paid them no attention. Surur would often tell her that she missed playing with her sister.

One day, Safiyyah came home from school and told her mother that she could not see anything clearly on the class' whiteboard and because of this, she had answered all the questions on the board incorrectly. Safiyyah's parents were very worried and immediately took her to the doctor. The doctor examined her and told them that her eyesight had weakened and she needed glasses!

Safiyyah was not very happy to hear this. She did not like glasses at all. She had not listened to her parents by limiting her television time and she had not given any attention to her younger sister. Surur, on the other hand, had made other good friends in the neighborhood.

When Surur found out about Safiyyah's weakened eyesight, she forgave her sister. Both sisters became friends again. They would happily go to school, attend Nasirat class, and play outside together.

Safiyyah finally realized that balance is very important in life. Watching television and using the computer are not wrong, but one should not spend a long time on these activities every day. Being in front of the computer or television for long hours can distract you from more important things in life and limit your physical activities. She also learned that ignoring her sister’s love and friendship was not a good thing to do.

**Lessons Learned**

- Balance is very important in life.
- A sincere friend will always try to protect you, even if you don’t understand that they care for us.
- Playing with others and finding time away from TV’s, iPads and phones is important.



**Discussion Questions**

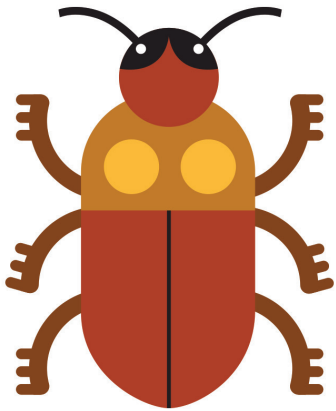
- One of Allah’s names is Al-Wali, The Friend. He is our closest and most sincere friend. Name a few of your close friends.
- What good advice can you give to your friends?
- What are some activities that you see people doing out of balance?
- What are the harmful effects of these activities?

**With a parent or teacher, discuss the amount of time you should spend on the activities shown below. You can also add in others.**

Activity	Time (Min)	Activity	Time (Min)
Watching television		Reading books	
Playing on the computer/ iPad		Nasirat / Atfal / Tahir Academy work	
Playing outside			
Studying / Schoolwork			
Praying / Reading the Holy Qur’an			
Spending time with family			

**The Very Clumsy Click Beetle**

One fine morning, a young click beetle decided to go for a walk. At noon, it climbed up and down a flower. In the afternoon, it rummaged through a pile of pebbles. In the evening, it crawled among the tall blades of grass. When it



turned night the young click beetle crept up a tree. After a while it got tired and fell to the ground. It landed on its back. The young click beetle tried very hard to turn over onto its feet. But, it couldn't. "Help!" it cried.

All along, a wise old click beetle had been watching the young click beetle. "Tomorrow morning, I will teach you how to click and flip through the air and land on your feet," said the wise old click beetle. "In the meantime, you may as well go to sleep. Good night!"

In the morning, the wise old click beetle said, "Look at me. This is how it's done." First, it turned onto its back. And then, with a loud CLICK, it flipped through the air and landed on its feet. "Now you try it," said the wise old beetle.

"Thank you. That looks easy." replied the young click beetle. Just then, an earthworm stuck his head up out of the ground. "Look at me," said the young click beetle. And with a loud CLICK, it flipped through the air, but it landed on its back.

"How very clumsy of me," said the young click beetle. Just then, a turtle ambled by. "Better luck next time!" said the turtle. "Keep on trying".

"Look at me!" said the young click beetle. And with a loud CLICK, it flipped through the air but it landed on its back.

"How very clumsy of me," said the young click beetle. Just then, a snail slithered by. "Don't worry," said the snail. "You'll get there."

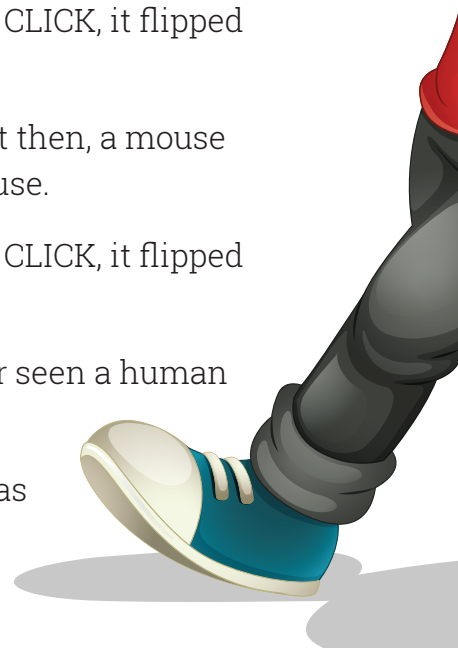
"Look at me!" said the young click beetle. And with a loud CLICK, it flipped through the air but it landed on its back.

"How very clumsy of me," said the young click beetle. Just then, a mouse scurried by. "You need a little more practice," said the mouse.

"Look at me!" said the young click beetle. And with a loud CLICK, it flipped through the air but it landed on its back.

Just then, a boy appeared! But the young beetle had never seen a human before. The beetle could not move! It was scared.

"CLICK, CLICK and FLIP!", cried the wise old beetle who was watching.



And the young click beetle clicked and flipped through the air. But this time it did three graceful somersaults and landed on its feet.

“Look at you!” shouted the wise old click beetle! “You have done it!”

*The Very Clumsy Click Beetle* is a book by Eric Carle.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_LyxoMFY4Gc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_LyxoMFY4Gc)

**Lessons Learned**

- We should keep trying to learn no matter how many times we fail.
- When we see someone trying to learn something, we should encourage them to try harder instead of making fun of them or discouraging them.
- Trying new things takes time and patience. Never give up on something just because it did not work the first time.

**Discussion Questions**

- Share a time when you kept trying to do something.
- Who are the people in your life that encourage you to keep trying?
- Even though you are little, who are the people you can help to keep trying their best?

**People Who Help Me**

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----

**People Who I Can Help**

-----

-----

-----

-----

-----



## Sylvester and the Magic Pebble

Sylvester is a happy little donkey who loves his family and has a hobby of collecting unusual pebbles. One day, Sylvester finds a very beautiful, round red pebble. He picks it up and discovers that the pebble has magical powers: it can grant wishes.



Sylvester heads home, eager to share his finding and thinking about how he would help others using the power of the pebble. On the way, he encounters a hungry lion. Sylvester gets very frightened and wishes he was a rock, so that the lion can't harm him. The pebble makes that wish come true; the little donkey turns into a rock, and the lion leaves him alone. However, Sylvester finds himself trapped. He dropped the pebble when he was transformed, and now he is unable to move and pick it up. Without touching the pebble, he cannot wish himself back into a donkey.

Sylvester's parents are very sad over his disappearance and search for him. He grieves as well, but there is nothing he can do to let them know what happened. A whole year passes. Then Sylvester's parents happen to come by the rock and use it as a picnic table. Dad finds the red pebble and puts it on the rock. As soon as it touches him, Sylvester wishes to become a donkey again and reunites with his family.

This summary was taken from "*Sylvester and the Magic Pebble*" by William Steig.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VR738fbYyiY>

### Lessons Learned

- When you are afraid, do not panic and instead remember to pray to Allah to protect you.
- Your parents will always worry about you and care for you. You are a loved and valued part of your family.
- When you are scared, you can recite "*Ya Hafeezu, Ya Azizu, Ya Rafeeq*".

### Discussion Questions

- What would you have done instead of wishing to turn into a rock?
- Have you ever prayed for something and then changed your mind about it?
- What do you do when you are frightened? Share how you stay strong in a scary situation.

## The Old Man and the Thief

In old times, people did not have cars to travel to faraway places. Some people used to travel on donkeys or camels, while others used to travel on foot. It was very common in those days to be robbed during the journey.

This story is about a pious old man who had to pass through a forest during his travels. In this forest lived a thief who would rob people passing by. The thief demanded that the old man hand over all his goods. The old man replied, "Your provisions are with God. You should be fearful of God and be righteous. Stop stealing from others and then God will start fulfilling your needs."

These words touched the thief's heart. He let the old man go and also abandoned his bad habits. After this incident with the man, he stopped stealing from others. In return, he started getting food in gold and silver platters. He would eat the food and then dispose the gold and silver platters outside his house in the forest. Now God was taking care of his needs, so he did not have to steal from others.

One day, the same old man was passing through the forest. He noticed that the thief had given up his bad habits. The thief told the old man how he had changed his life for good. He asked the old man if he had any other words of advice for him.

The old man said to him, "Never forget that God has created everything in this universe, and if you pray to Him and keep your trust in Him, He will surely provide for you." The man who lived in the forest never forgot this advice and remembered God for the rest of his life.

### Lessons Learned

- We should trust God. We should love Him and always remember that He provides for every soul in this universe.
- Try to develop a friendship with God. At the end of the day, reflect upon your good and bad deeds. This way you will learn to seek forgiveness for your sins and have a relationship with God.
- We should remember that God always provides for His followers, as long as they do good and work hard.









# History of Islam

## Religion

God has created us. He has given us the power to choose right from wrong. He loves us and wants us to make the right decisions and become good people. To help us choose the right path, God has sent us religions. A religion is a **message** from God. It tells us what to do and what not to do. So, a religion gives us the **rules** to lead our life.

## Allah

The name **Allah** belongs to the one God who is worshiped by all of mankind. Allah is the Creator of everything. He is Unique and has no partners. Allah is the name that cannot be used by any other being. Allah is full of love for His creations, including us. That is why He has sent us messages of love and forgiveness. He knows everything about us and wants us to be happy and peaceful. By listening to Allah's messages, we can become closer to Him and live a good life. We will learn a lot more about Allah in class.



## A Prophet

Allah sends religions through His prophets. A **prophet** is a person who receives revelations (messages) from Allah to guide people to the right path. Therefore, a prophet is also called a **messenger**.

Allah has sent many prophets in different places and some of them brought new religions. There are many religions in the world such as Islam, Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism and Sikhism. The name of our religion is **Islam**. Islam is Allah's last religion.

## Islam

Islam is an Arabic word. It means **peace** and **obedience**. So, the people who follow Islam are those who are obedient to Allah and who live in peace with His creation.

The message of Islam was given to us by the **Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>**. He was the most honored prophet of Allah and he received this message from Allah 1400 years ago.

Islam is a perfect religion. It contains all the instructions we need to know. The rules in Islam make our lives easier and better. The teachings of Islam are simple so everyone can follow them.

## A Muslim

A follower of Islam is called a **Muslim**. We follow Islam, so we are Muslims. It is our duty to obey the rules of Islam in our everyday life in the best possible way to become good Muslims.



## The Holy Qur'an

All religions have Holy Books. These Holy Books contain rules which its followers must obey. The Holy Qur'an is the holy book of Muslims. The messages of Allah that the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> received are recorded in it. In these messages, Allah has told us the rules to follow. As Muslims, we must live our lives according to Allah's rules.



Allah revealed the Holy Qur'an to the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>. Allah told the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> to give that message to the people, and guide them towards Allah.

The Holy Qur'an was revealed over many years. Whenever Allah wanted to send a portion of the Qur'an for the people, He sent the angel **Jibreel<sup>as</sup>** to visit the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>. The angel Jibreel<sup>as</sup> then recited the verses Allah had sent, to the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>. Allah promised to guard it forever. This means that no one will ever be able to make changes to the Holy Qur'an because Allah protects it Himself.

### Exercise 4.1: Trace the key points from this lesson.

A religion is a **message** from Allah.

Islam means **peace and obedience**.

I am a **Muslim** child. The name of my religion is **Islam**.

We learn about Islam from the Holy Qur'an & the sayings of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> (Hadith).

The **Holy Qur'an** was sent to the Prophet **Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>**.

The angel **Jibreel<sup>as</sup>** brought Allah's word to the Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>.

Allah has promised to **guard** the words of the Qur'an forever.

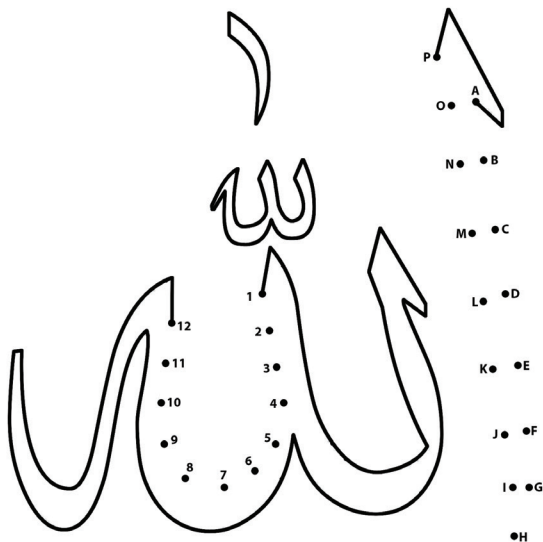
**Exercise 4.2: Match the key words to their meanings.**

Muslim	The Messenger of Allah who was given the message of Islam
Muhammad <sup>sa</sup>	The Holy Book of rules for Muslims
Allah	Someone who follows Islam
Holy Qur'an	The angel who brought the messages of the Holy Qur'an to the Holy Prophet <sup>sa</sup>
Jibreel <sup>as</sup>	A man who receives messages from Allah
Prophet	The personal name of God in Arabic

**Exercise 4.3: Circle True or False for each statement.**

We have the power to choose between right and wrong.	<input checked="" type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
We do not have to obey the rules of Islam every day.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
Religion helps us get closer to God.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
Islam is a perfect religion.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False
The Holy Qur'an was revealed in one day.	<input type="radio"/> True	<input type="radio"/> False

**Exercise 4.4: Connect the ABC's and 123's to write the Arabic for Allah.**



*I pray to Allah the One God of all creation.*

**Discussion Question: How do we know our religion is perfect?**

## The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>

Allah has sent many prophets in different parts of the world. The Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is the last prophet of Allah to bring a new religion. He was given the final and perfect religion, Islam. We believe that the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> is the best among all the prophets. He is Allah's dearest prophet.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> belonged to the tribe of Quraish, the leading tribe of Mecca, which was the busiest town of Arabia. The Quraish were descendants of Prophet Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> and his son Prophet Ismail<sup>as</sup>. We will talk about the story of Prophet Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> and Prophet Ismail<sup>as</sup> when we talk about Eid-ul-Adha later.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> was born in the city of Mecca in the year 571 A.D. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> never saw his father, because his father died a few months before he was born. His father's name was **Hadrat Abdullah**. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>'s mother's name was **Hadrat Amina**. She was a pious lady.

Hadrat Amina passed away when the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was only 6 years old, so he went to live with **Hadrat Abdul-Muttalib**, his grandfather. Hadrat Abdul-Muttalib was the chief of Mecca and he loved the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> very much. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>'s grandfather, Hadrat Abdul-Muttalib gave him the name "Muhammad" which means "someone who is praised". Sadly, he also passed away when Hadrat Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> was only 8 years old.

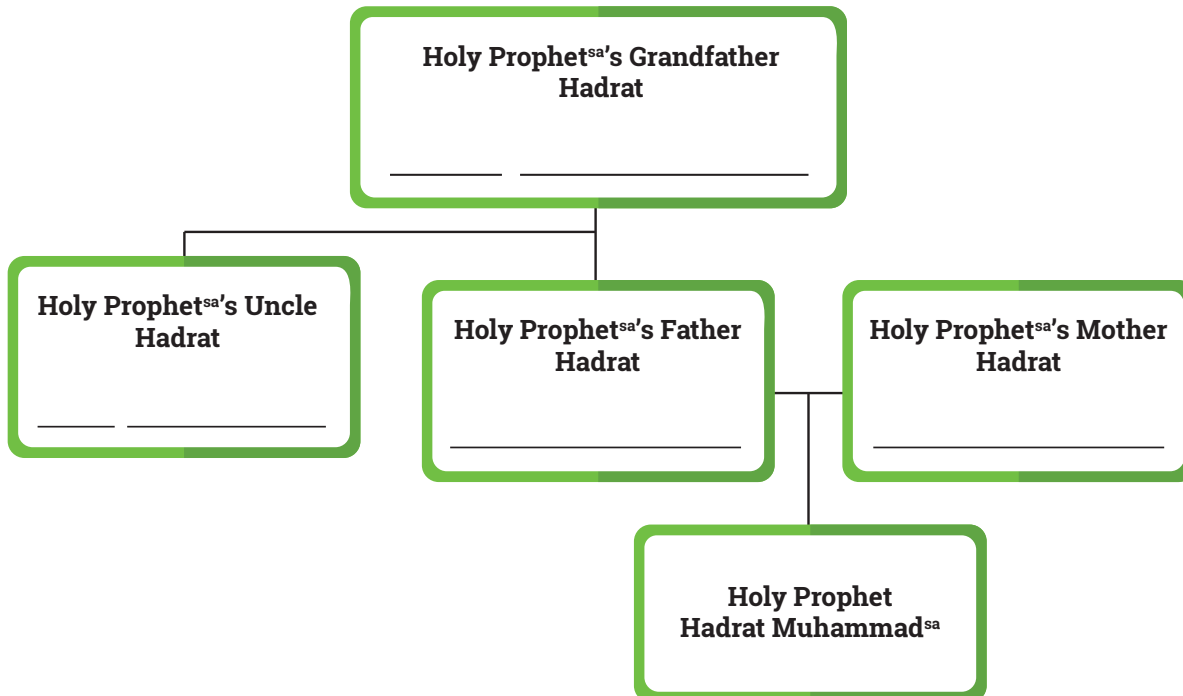
After the death of his grandfather, he was taken under the care of his uncle, **Hadrat Abu Talib**. Even though he was not a rich man and had many children of his own, he took good care of the young Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>.





**Exercise 4.5: Family Tree**

A family tree tells us how people are related. You will make a family tree for yourself in the Basics of Islam class, too. Fill in the names of the family members of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> in the family tree below.



- ABU TALIB    AMINA    ABDULLAH    ABDUL-MUTTALIB

**Discussion Questions**

Why do we say "*sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam*" when we mention the name of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>?

After the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>'s mother passed away, who took care of him?

Why is it important to remember our parents and grandparents and others who have helped to raise us as children? What can we do for them in return?

## Two Important Cities

### The City of Mecca

Mecca is a city located in the country of **Saudi Arabia**. Find Mecca on the map below.

Mecca is the holiest city for Muslims because it is home to the **Ka'bah**. The word Ka'bah literally means cube.

The Ka'bah is located inside **Masjid Al-Haram**, which is the holiest mosque for all Muslims. A masjid, or **mosque**, is a place where Muslims go to pray.



Muslims around the world face towards the Ka'bah when saying their **Salat**.

Mecca is where the founder of Islam, Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>, was born. This city is also important because of the story of Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> and Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> who were two prophets of Allah.

The angel Jibreel<sup>as</sup> first brought down messages from Allah to Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> in the **cave of Hira**, which is also located on top of a mountain near the holy city of Mecca.



All Muslims, who can afford to, must travel to Mecca to perform the **pilgrimage (Hajj)** once in their lifetime. The picture here shows Masjid Al-Haram and the Ka'bah at the center of this mosque.

**Exercise 4.6: Use the word bank to complete the sentences below.**

BORN KA'BAH HAJJ HIRA SALAT

The black cube in Masjid Al-Haram is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

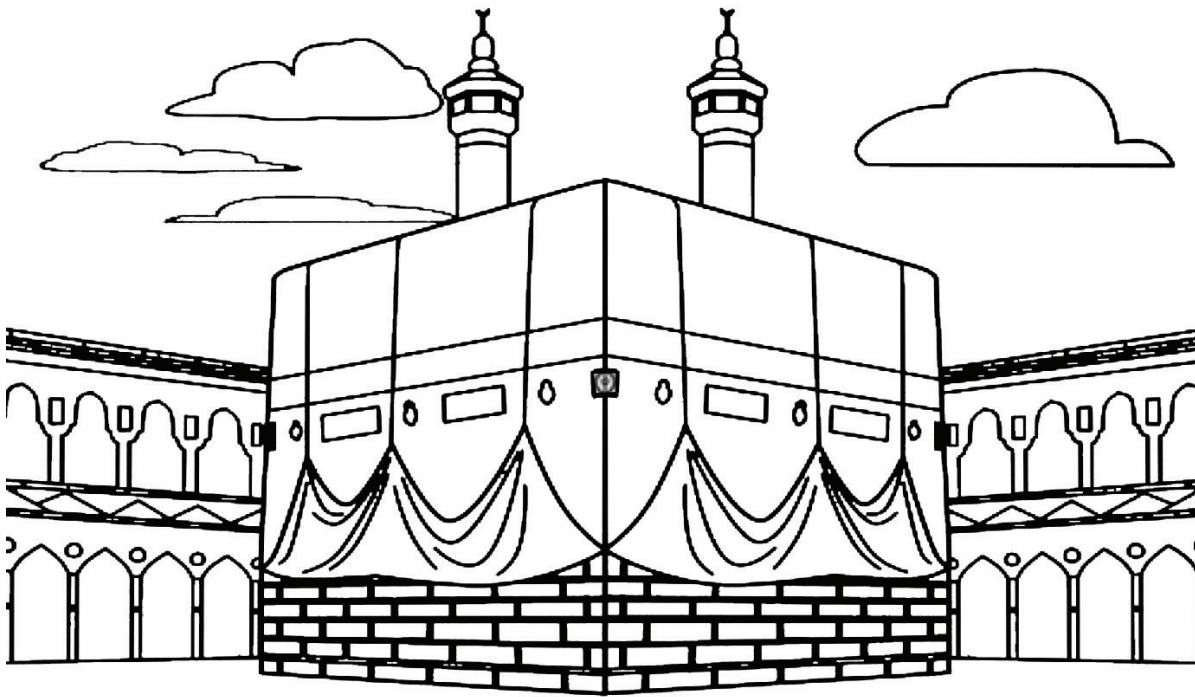
The Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> was \_\_\_\_\_ in the city of Mecca.

The Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

The cave of \_\_\_\_\_ is where the angel Jibreel<sup>as</sup> first brought revelations to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

During \_\_\_\_\_ Muslims all over the world turn their faces towards the Ka'bah (Mecca).

**Exercise 4.7: Color the picture of the Ka'bah below.**



### Discussion Questions

Why do all Muslims turn towards the Ka'bah to pray?

Has anyone you know been to Mecca? Ask them about their experience.

Can you visit the Ka'bah at any time of the year?

How many people do you think visit the Ka'bah in one year?

Why is the Ka'bah black? What is written around the Ka'bah?

### The City of Medina

Medina is another city located in the country of Saudi Arabia. Medina is also a holy city for Muslims because the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> moved to **Medina** during a very difficult time of his life. The people of Mecca did not accept the message that Allah gave to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. They wanted to keep worshipping idols and keep doing immoral things. They were mean and cruel to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. This is why the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> had to move to the city of Medina.



In Medina, the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> built **Masjid an-Nabawi** (the Prophet's Mosque). This city is also important to Muslims because our Holy Prophet, Hadrat Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> passed away in Medina and is buried inside Masjid an-Nabawi.



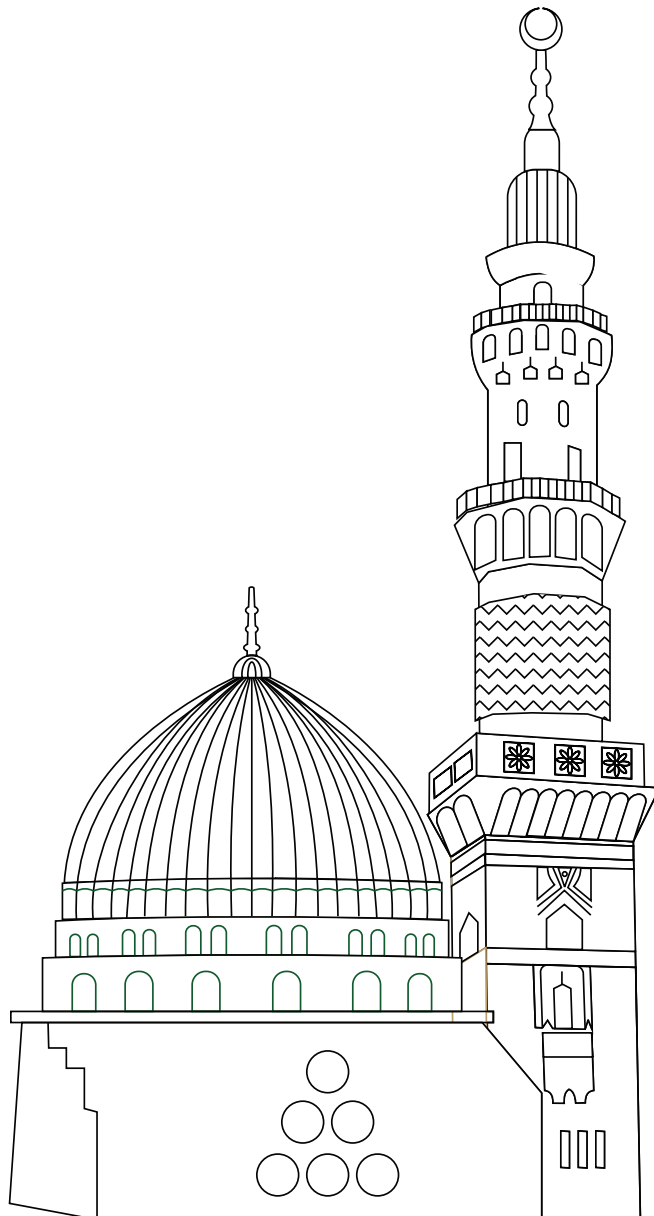
Note: Visiting Medina is not a requirement of Hajj.



**Exercise 4.8: Choose the right city for each statement.**

Prophet Muhammad <sup>sa</sup> was born in	Mecca	Medina
Masjid an-Nabawi is in the city of	Mecca	Medina
The Holy Prophet <sup>sa</sup> is buried in the city of	Mecca	Medina
Masjid al-Haram is in the city of	Mecca	Medina
During Hajj, pilgrims must go to the city of	Mecca	Medina
The cave of Hira is on top of a mountain near the city of	Mecca	Medina
The Ka'bah is in the city of	Mecca	Medina

**Exercise 4.9: Color the picture of the Masjid an-Nabawi.**





# Part II







# The Holy Qur'an

## Recognizing Different Strokes

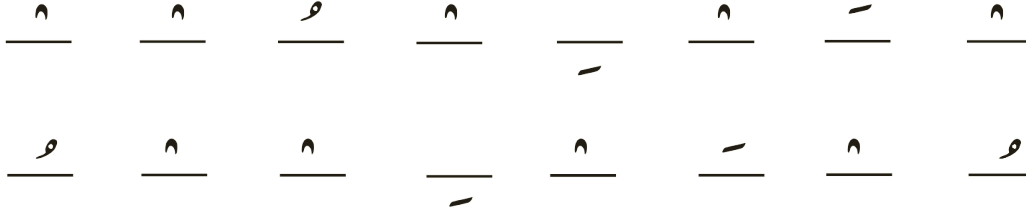
Yassarn-al-Qur'an lessons in part 2 continue with lesson no. 8 regarding the *jazm* sign. This section also includes full vowels, double strokes (tanween), vertical and inverse strokes.

Yassarn-al-Qur'an videos from YouTube can be used to augment the lesson. Qari Muhammad Ashiq Sahib's videos starting from episode #26 contain lessons from *jazm* onwards.



## Lesson No. 8

*Jazm*    is a new sign. The pupil is required to identify this sign in the following exercise.



## Lesson No. 9

After learning the sound of a letter with *Fathah*, *Kasrah* or *Dammah*, the pupil now learns, how this sound is blended with the next letter, which has *Jazm*    on it. *Jazm* with *Fathah*, is given first.

Example:- أَب is *ab*, جَد is *jad* etc.

أ أَب ل لَب س سَب  
 خ خَب أَب لَب سَب خَب  
 شَب دَب طَب طَم لَم سَم  
 شَم دَم دَم عَم عَم قَم  
 جَل جَن تَن ظَن حَن حَب

فَبَجْ جَبْجُ مَبْجُ مَقُ ثَقُ ثَقُ فُقُ  
 بَقُ بَلْ مَلْ تَلْ تَلْ كَلْ كَلْ  
 بَرُ نَرُ جَرُ جَرُ حَثُ حَثُ مَثُ  
 مَهْ سَهْ بَهْ تَهْ تَهْ هَثُ  
 قَثُ فَثُ فَحُ سَحُ سَحُ شَحُ شَحُ  
 طَخُ ضَخُ لَخُ لَخُ لَخُ غَخُ غَخُ  
 غَخُ غَطُ عَطُ عَطُ بَطُ بَطُ فَعُ فَعُ نَعُ  
 نَعُ بَعُ ظَعُ ظَعُ سَكُ سَكُ شَكُ  
 شَفُ صَفُ مَفُ مَفُ مَطُ مَطُ حَطُ حَطُ  
 حَخُ خَصُ خَزُ خَزُ آزُ آزُ رَزُ رَزُ دَزُ  
 دَزُ قَلَا يَلَا يَلَا يَشُ يَشُ هَشُ هَشُ  
 سَسُ سَلَا خَلَا خَلَا خَزُ خَزُ كَزُ كَزُ

جَبُّ جَتُّ جَتْ حَتْ حَجُّ حَخُّ

حَا حَا حَا خَا خَا خَزُّ خَزُّ

بَشُّ بَصُّ تَصُّ تَصُّ تَطُّ تَطُّ

تَعُّ تَعُّ ثَفُّ ثَفُّ ثَقُّ ثَقُّ سَكُّ سَكُّ

سَلُّ سَمُّ شَمُّ شَمُّ شَنْ شَنْ شَهُّ شَهُّ

شَبُّ صَبُّ أَبُّ أَبُّ نَلُّ نَلُّ نَمُّ نَمُّ

زَنْ وَنُّ رَنْ رَلُّ رَلُّ وَرُّ وَرُّ صَرُّ صَرُّ

زَدُّ أَمُّ دَعُّ دَعُّ دَغُّ دَغُّ أَزُّ أَزُّ نَرُّ نَرُّ يَلُّ يَلُّ

رَبُّ حَقُّ حَقُّ حَطُّ حَطُّ كَفُّ كَفُّ قَدُّ قَدُّ لَبُّ لَبُّ سَرُّ سَرُّ

دَمُّ صَفُّ صَفُّ كَلُّ كَلُّ قَطُّ قَطُّ شَقُّ شَقُّ دَسُّ دَسُّ تَكُّ تَكُّ

شَرَبْتُ + أَدْرَكَ + شَلَعَمُ

بَرْتَنُ + صَنْدَلُ + مَحْمَلُ + مَلْمَلُ

أَطْلَسُ + سَرَّكَسُ + بَنْدَارُ + مَنْتَرُ  
 صَفْدَارُ + جَعْفَرُ + دَفْتَرُ + دَعْوَتُ  
 مَنْجِنُ + مَرَهَمُ + سَرَجِنُ + لَنْدَانُ  
 دَرَجِنُ + كَمْبَلُ + خَلَقْتُ + أَفْسَرُ

After the exercise of *Fathah* now here is exercise of *Kasrah* (ـِ) and *Dammah* (ـُ).

أَبُ إِبُ أَبُ سَبُ سُبُ سِبُ  
 جَبُ چَبُ جُبُ خَبُ خُبُ خِثُ  
 مَأُ مِدُ مَدُ مَأُ مَدُ مِثُ  
 مَنُ مَنُ مَنُ سِنُ سِنُ سِدُ سِدُ سُدُ سُدُ  
 حَأُ حَأُ حِرُ حِرُ حِلُ حِلُ بِلُ بِلُ بُرُ  
 تُرُ تُمُ قُمُ قُمُ هِمُ هِمُ هِبُ هِبُ  
 طُبُ طِبُ ضِدُ ضِدُ ضِفُ ضِفُ هُدُ هُدُ



هَمْ قُلْ عُلَا سَجْ غُرْ قُلَا فُهْ  
 تَهْ بِثَا ظِعْ كِنْ طِعْ زِكْ صِفْ  
 ضِحْ إِشْ وِثْ حُبْ ثِطْ دُسْ جِطْ  
 دُقْ بَرْ أَمْ لَلَا لَلَا رِشْ خَلَا  
 مَهْ لُضْ يَزْ نِصْ شُرْ حَزْ يَمْ  
 أُرْ دَمْ ذَهْ وَهْ رَجْ وَنْ فِشْ  
 كِشِمِشْ + سَرْدَاهْ + بَرْقَعْ + بُلْبُلْ  
 هُدَاهْدْ + تَلِيَزْ + مَشْرِقْ + مَغْرِبْ  
 مَنَزِلْ + شَبْنَمْ + خَنْدَقْ + أَنْجَنْ  
 مُشْكِلْ + كُرْتَهْ + قِسْمَتْ + تَكِيَهْ  
 دَرَزَنْ + كَثَرَنْ + خِدْمَتْ + مَسْجِدْ  
 قِبْلَهْ + بَسْتَرْ + نَشْتَرْ + حِكْمَتْ

جِهْلُهُ + سَتَلَجُ + رُهْتَكُ + شِكْرُهُ  
 رُسْتَمُ + سُرْمُهُ + مَجْلِسُ + مُمَكِنُ  
 فُرْصَتُ + مِحْنَتُ + حَضْرَتُ + بُهْتَرُ  
 جَبْتُكَ + هَمْ سَبُ + بَسْ كَرُ + رُخْصَتُ

*Mixed Exercise*

مَا مَآ بِنِ بِنِ تُمُ تُمُ وَهُ  
 وَهُ يَهُ يَهُ جِلِ جِلِ لَتَ لَتَ  
 سُبُ سُبُ لِمَ حَا فَعِ مِعِ كَلِ  
 كُلُ تَن تَن شِبُ لَتُ تِلِ يِنِ  
 بَمُ سَقُ مِمُ لَأُ لَأُ اُدُ لَأُ لِرِ  
 لَقَدْ فَقَدْ قَلَمُ كَرَمُ عَجَبُ  
 حَسَدُ حَسَدُ حَسَدُ حَسَدُ بَدَانُ  
 بَدَانُ بَدَانُ بَدَانُ خَبِرُ خَبِرُ

أَظْلَمَ أُسْكِنُ أَنْتُمْ مَعَكُمْ  
 يَحْسَبُ أَنْزَلَ يُرْسِلُ سَمِعْتُ  
 الْحَمْدُ + أَنْعَمْتُ + سَمِعِهِمْ + عَلِمْتُمْ  
 فَأَخْرَجَ + لِتَفْتَرِي + ظَلَمْتُمْ + أَخْرَقْتَ  
 أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ + سَنُقْرِئُكَ

Lesson No. 10

There are three full vowels among the Arabic alphabets. These are: *Alif* ا, *waw* و, and *ya* ي. The rest are consonants. If there is a consonant letter with sign     ,     ,      and after it is a vowel, which is either blank or with *Jazm*, the sound of the consonant letter is modified.

Example:- بَا is read *baa* ('a' is pulled high up), بُو is *boo*, بِي is *bee* (deep 'e' sound).

بَا بَ بَ بَ بَ بَ بَ  
 بُو بُو بُو بُو بُو بُو  
 بِي بِي بِي بِي بِي بِي  
 بَا بُو بِي بَ بَو بَو

جُو جَا جِي جِي حَا حُو حُو خِي خِي خَا  
 دَا دُو دِي دِي ذَا ذُو ذُو رِي رِي رَا  
 زَا زُو زِي زِي سَا سُو سُو شَا شَا شِي  
 صِي صُو صَا صَا ضَا ضِي ضُو طُو طِي طَا  
 ظَا ظُو ظِي ظِي عَا عَا غَا غُو غِي  
 فَا فُو فُو قَا قِي كِي كَا كُو لُو  
 لِي لَا مَا مُو مِي نِي نُو نَا وَا وُو  
 وِي هِي هَا هُو هُو آَا آِي يِي يَا يُو  
 أُو بُو تُو تُو آِي آِي بِي بِي تِي تِي جِي  
 حِي حُو حُو خِي دِي دُو دُو ذِي ذِي رِي  
 رُو رَا رُو رِي زِي زِي زَا زُو زُو  
 سُو سُو سَا سِي سِي فِي فِي فَا فُو فِي فُو

لَوْ لَا لِي لِي لُو جُو جِي جُو جِي جَا  
هَي هُو عُو عِي غِي غُو كُو كِي مِي مُو

Mixed Exercise

دَا دَا + دَادِي + نَانَا + نَانِي + جَالَا + جَالِي  
بَالَا + بَالِي + كَالَا + كَالِي + جُوْتَا + جُوْتِي

نَالِي + خَالِي + خَالُو + تَائِي + دَائِي + مَائِي  
بَاجِي + لَائِي + بُورَا + مُوَلِي + رَائِي + نَائِي

خَاكِي + رُوْتِي + شَادِي + سُوْتِي + بُوْنَا + دُوْنَا  
بِيُوِي + شِيْشِي + مِيْلِي + مِيْنَا + كِيْرِي

The sound of *Fathah* is not long like of *Alif*

Example:- اَبَا is *abaa* (not *aabaa*), قَال is *qaala* (not *qaalaa*).

اَبَا + قَال + اَلَا + زَاد + كَمَا + طَال + اِذَا  
جَاد + بَال + بَلَا + كَان + فَمَا + يَكَا + دَار

سَوْف + نُوحُ + حَوْلُ + دُونُ + فَوْزُ



أُوتَ + آيِنَ + قِيلَ + بَيْنَ + فِيهِ  
 كَيْفَ + ضَيْفَ + قَوْمَ + رَيْبَ + فَوْقَ

دَيْنِ رِيحِ رُوحِ حَالِ غَيْبِ  
 حَيْثُ يَيْنِ يَيْنِ فِدُو بَنُو عَلِي  
 مَهَا لَفِي يَقُو غِشَا سَعُو تَقِي

The words below are those which belong to Urdu language. But the rules are not any different from those of Arabic.

مُرْغَا + مُرْغِي + حَلْوَا + بَرْفِي + جَامَنُ  
 فِرْنِي + كِشْتِي + كِشْتِي + تَيْتَرُ + كِيكْرُ

إِمْلِي + هَلْدِي + صُورَثُ + مُورَثُ + تِنْكَا  
 مَنْكَا + زَيْنَبُ + دِهْلِي + كَا جَلُ + عَوْرَثُ

نَمَكُ + دَهِي + دَرِي + تَوَا + هَوَا + بُلَا  
 سَلَا + آدَبُ + كَمَرُ + جَلَنُ + دَوَا + بَعْلُ

هِرْنُ + بَكْرِئِي + سَبْزِي + بَارِشُ + نَاخُنُ  
 قُلْفِي + نُوْكَرُ + كُرْسِي + سَوَارِي + تَرْكَارِي  
 خَرْبُوْرَهْ + فَالُوْدَهْ + خَمَانِي + مُمَانِي  
 اَمْرَتَسَرُ + بِنَارَسُ + دَرِيَا + سَمَنْدَرُ  
 غُلُ نَكْرُ + بَاهَرُ جَا + حَجَامَتُ كَرَا +  
 كَهَانِي سُنُ + مَلَائِي لَا + قَلَمُ بِنَا + سَبْقُ  
 سَنَا + سُوْرَجُ نِكَلَا + سُسْتِي مَتُ كَرُ +  
 جَلْدِي جَا + يَهْ خَبْرُ غَلَطُ هِي + مُنْشِي  
 جِي كَلُ جَانَا + كَاغْدُ مَتُ كَتْرُ + كَبُوْتَرُ  
 دُمُ هِلَا رَهَا هِي + وَهْ دَسُ بَرَسُ كَا هِي +  
 خَدَا سَبُ كَا مَالِكُ هِي + وَهِي هَمَارَا  
 رَازِقُ هِي + اَبُ تُوْ دُعَاكُرُ + يَارَبُ هَمَارِي  
 مَدْدُ كَرُ + رَحْمَتِ خَدَا نَازِلُ شُدُ + قَلَمُ رَا  
 بَمَنْ بِيْدَهْ + كِتَابِ نُوْرَا وَاَكُنُ + حَالَا بَرُوْ  
 وَضُوْكَرُ مَسْجِدُ جَا + مَامَا سَالَنْ كِي رَكَابِي



لَائِي + هَزْكَارَهُ خَطُ لَائِيَا + يَهُ دَسْتَانَهُ  
 سُوتِي هِي يَا أُونِي + مِصْرِي كَا شَرْبَت  
 بِنَا + دَامَن تَر مَت كَر + صَابِن مَلَكُر  
 نَهَا + وَلِي أَحْمَدُ بَهَادُرُ هِي + أُس كَا قَدُ  
 بَهْت لَمْبَا هِي + يَهُ تَخْتِي كَيْسِي هَلِكِي هِي +  
 إِس رَضَائِي كِي سِلَائِي عُمْدَهُ هِي + كَمْرِي  
 كَا آسْتَرُ أُودَا هِي + صَدْرِي كَا أَبْرَهُ قِرْمِزِي  
 هِي + مَدَارِي مُرْلِي بَجَا رَهَا هِي + مَغْرِب  
 كِي طَرْفُ بَادَلُ بَرَسُ رَهَا هِي + جَنْوَرِي  
 كَا مَهِينَهُ هِي سَرْدِي بَهْت هِي + سَارِي  
 جَمَاعَتُ حَاضِرُ هِي + يَهُ عَرَبِي كَا  
 قَاعِدَهُ هِي عِبَارَتُ أُرْدُو كِي هِي آهَا هَا +  
 قُلُوبُ + نَسُوهُ + أَعُوذُ + يَقُولُ

يُوسُفَ + أُوتِي + أُوتِي + نُخْفِي  
 أُمْلِي + تَجْرِي + بَيْنِي + يَكُونُ  
 تَفُورُ + فَرَاغَ + مَكَانَ + يَدَايِهِ  
 صُدُورِ + تَهْوِي + إِلَيْكَ + أُوحِي  
 تَبْتَغِي + بَيْنَكُمْ + عَلَيْهِمْ + لِيُضِيعَ  
 أَبَوَيْهِ + نُوحِيهِ + زَوْجَيْنِ + تَبْعَانِي  
 نُورَهُمْ + يَلُوءُونَ + مَوْعُودِ + تَدْعُونَ  
 مَغْضُوبٍ + تَحْيُونَ + سَمِعْنَا + فِرْعَوْنَ  
 صَالِحُونَ + رَازِقِينَ + فَسَيُنْغِضُونَ  
 يَسْتَوْفُونَ + تَرَوْنَهُمْ + يُفْسِدُونَ  
 لِلْخُرُوجِ + يَهْجَعُونَ + أَثَخْنْتُمُوهُمْ  
 حُسْنَيْنِ + بَيْنَنَا + أَفَعَيْنَا + تَسْأَلُ  
 يَسْتَمُونَ + رُءُوسَ + مُسْتَهْزِئُونَ

يُؤَدُّ + يَسْتَعِجِلُونَكَ + يَسُومُونَكَ

مُهْطِعِينَ مُقْنِعِي رُءُوسِهِمْ + سَتَجِدُنِي

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ + قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ

هَلْ يَسْمَعُونَكُمْ إِذْ تَدْعُونَ + فَمَا فَوْقَهَا

وَهُمْ يَنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ + بَيْنَنَا

Continuation of Lesson No. 10

بَا تَا سَا وَا بِيءِ جِيءِ شِيءِ تِيءِ رِيءِ

Mixed Exercise

بَا بَا يَا يَا جَا جَا فَا فَا سَا سَا

يَاتِيهِ + يَأْذَنُ + تَأْتُونِي + تَأْوِيلُ + جِئْنَا

بَارِئِكُمْ + أَخَذْنَا + قَرَأْتَ + اِمْتَلَأْتَ

بِئْسَ + اَقْرَرْتُمْ + يَافِكُونَ + وَاْمُرُ

رُءْيَاكَ + وَاْتُونِي + يَأْمُرُ + تَزْدَادُونَ

**Note:-** Rule about the ending sound of a word at the stop, is given later. Till then, stops are not to be observed as such.

قَالَ أَجِئْتَنَا لِتُخْرِجَنَا مِنْ أَرْضِنَا بِسِحْرِكَ +  
 إِنْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ وَإِنْ أَسَأْتُمْ  
 فَلَهَا + بَلْغَا مَجْمَعٍ بَيْنَهُمَا نِسِيَا حُوتَهُمَا +  
 قَالَ فِيهَا تَحْيَوْنَ وَفِيهَا تَمُوتُونَ وَمِنْهَا  
 تُخْرَجُونَ + هَيْهَاتَ هَيْهَاتَ لِمَا تُوعَدُونَ +  
 وَيَذَرُهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ + يَعْلَمُ  
 مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ + يَعْتَذِرُونَ  
 إِلَيْكُمْ إِذَا رَجَعْتُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ + لِمَ تَعْبُدُونَ مَا لَا  
 يَسْمَعُ وَلَا يُبْصِرُ + وَإِذَا مَرِضْتُ فَهُوَ يَشْفِينِ +  
 وَأَعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُونَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ + وَ  
 إِنْ تُبْتُمْ فَلَكُمْ رُءُوسُ أَمْوَالِكُمْ لَا تَظْلِمُونَ  
 وَلَا تُظْلَمُونَ + فَأَحْكُمُ بَيْنَكُمْ فِيمَا كُنْتُمْ فِيهِ  
 تَخْتَلِفُونَ + الْيَوْمَ تُجْزَوْنَ مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ +  
 وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُنْفِقُونَ + قَالَ كَمْ لَبِثْتُمْ +







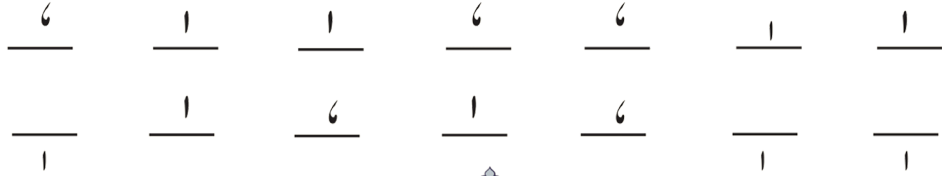
Lesson No. 13

Vertical and Inverse Strokes

There are three strokes of this kind:

Vertical *Fathah* —<sup>ا</sup>. Vertical *Kasrah* —<sub>ا</sub> and inverse *Dammah* —<sup>ا</sup>.

The pupil learns to identify them in the following:



Lesson No. 14

Vertical *Fathah* —<sup>ا</sup> is the equivalent of *Fathah* and the blank *Alif*.

Example:- ت is same as تَا *taa* ي is same as يَا *yaa* is sufficiently high.

تَا ت مَ ذ و ء ه ق ن ص ا  
د ع ل ر ح خ ك ي غ ط ا ء

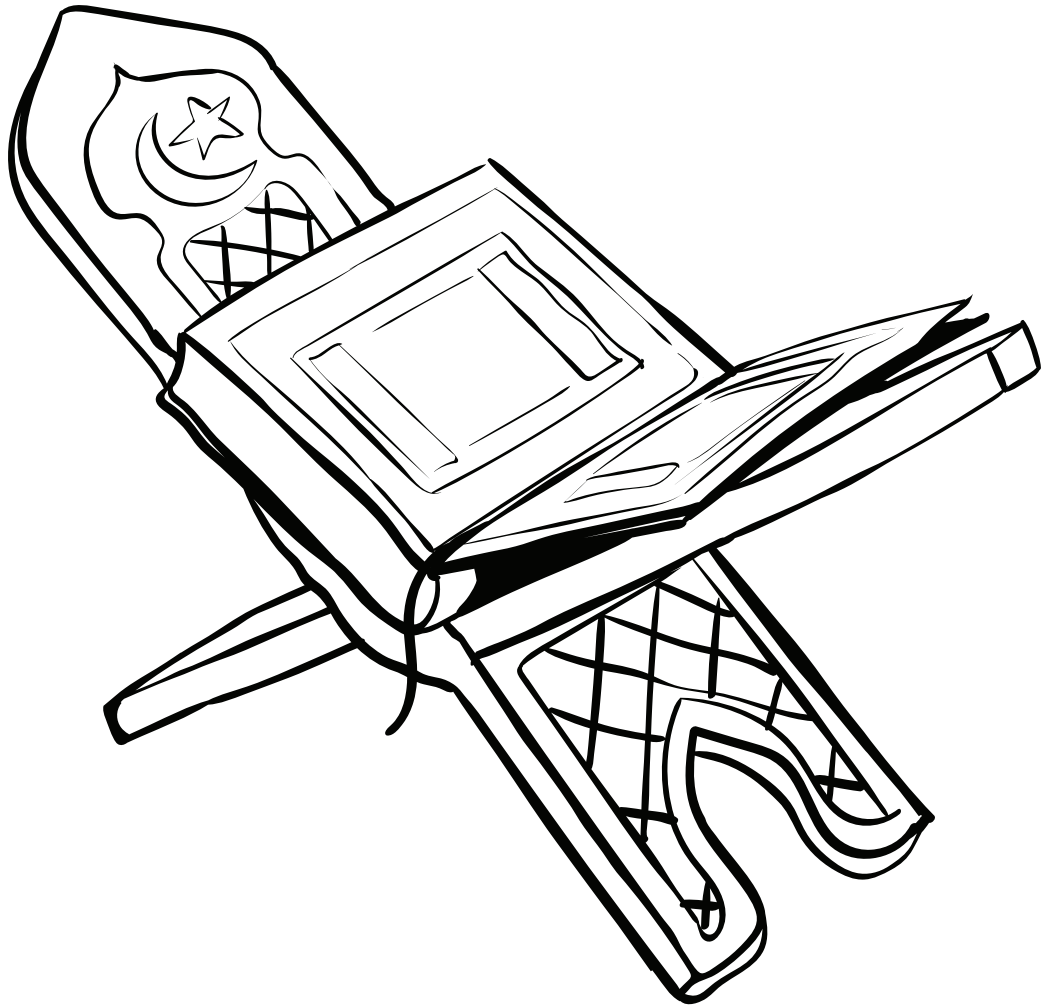
Mixed Exercise

اَدَمَ + اَمَنَ + مَلِكِ + مَارِبُ + كِتَبُ + سَمَوَاتِ  
هَذَا + اَلُنَّ + قَلْ + رَزَقْنَهُمْ + صَدِيقَيْنِ  
اَيْتُنَا + اَذْنِبِهِمْ + لِلْكَافِرِينَ + سُبْحَانَكَ  
كَلِمَتِ + خَلِدُونَ + يَبْنِي + قَنِتِ + غَوِيْنَ  
لِئَيْلِفِ + لَائِلِفِ قُرَيْشِ + خَطِيْكُمْ + عِبِدَاتِ





Excercise 1.2: Color in the picture below.





# Salat and Prayers

## Quranic Surahs

### Surah Al-Kauthar

*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir Rahim*

*in-naa a'-tai-naa-kal-kau-thar*

*fa-sal-li li rab-bi-ka wan-har*

*in-naa sha'-ni-'a-ka hu-wal-ab-tar*

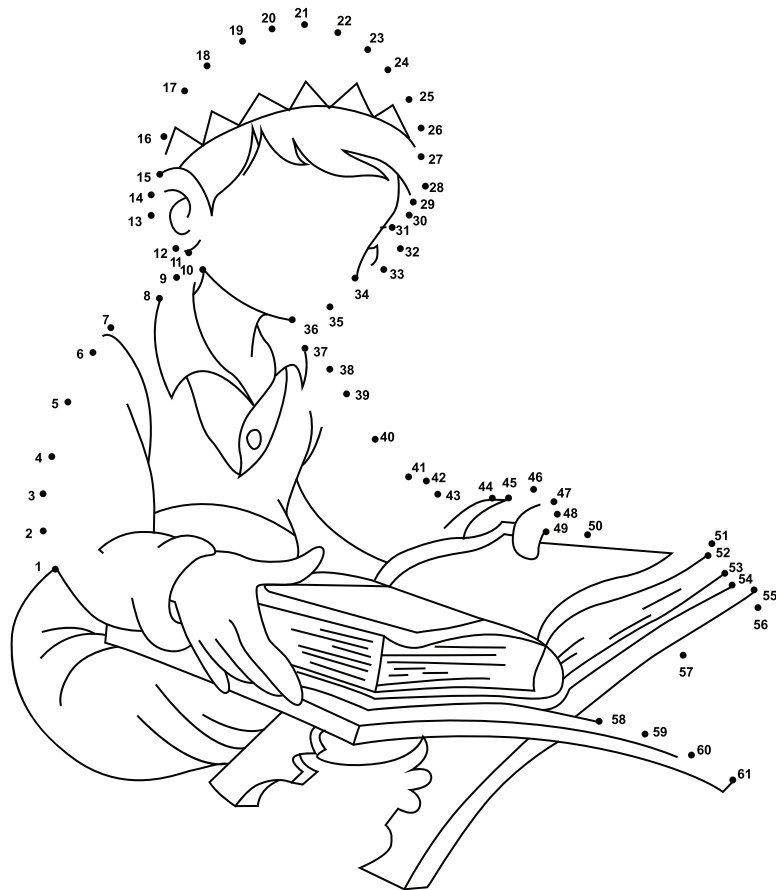
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

إِنَّا آعْطَيْنَكَ الْكُوثَرَ ②

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ③

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ④

**Exercise 2.12: Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Kauthar.  
Connect the dots to finish the picture below.**



**Surah Al-Ikhlās**
*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir Rahim*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

*qul hu-wal-laa-hu a-had*

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ②

*al-laa-hus-sa-mad*

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ③

*lam ya-lid wa lam yoo-lad*

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ④

*wa lam ya kul-la-hoo ku-fu-wan  
a-had*

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ⑤

After reciting these verses or any other portion of the Holy Qur'an, the Imam announces the transition from the standing position to bowing (Ruku) by calling out Allahu Akbar, "Allah is the Greatest." The followers then follow him into Ruku (bowing position), reciting the following Tasbeeh (glorification and praise):

**Ruku**
*sub-haa-na Rab-bi-yal-'a-zeem*

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

While bowing, we keep our hands on our knees and our back should be horizontal. Our eyes should be focused between the feet. This Tasbeeh is repeated 3 times or more in odd numbers (silently).

### Tasmee'

After Ruku, the Imam announces the return to the standing position by calling out the following:

*sa-mi-`al-laa-hu li-man ha-mi-dah*

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

While standing, we keep our arms by our sides and our eyes focused on the place of prostration. The followers then recite the following:

### Tahmeed

*rab-ba-naa wa la-kal-hamd, ham-dan ka-thee-ran tay-yi-ban mu-ba-ra-kan feeh*

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ ط  
حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ ط

### Sajdah (Prostration)

After this, the Imam again says Allahu Akbar and goes down to **prostrate**. While prostrating, the forehead, nose, palms of both hands, knees and toes should be touching the ground. Do not let the elbows rest on the ground. When in prostration, the following glorification is recited:

*sub-haa-na rab-bi-yal-a'-laa*

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى -

This glorification is to be repeated three times or more in odd numbers (in silence). Then, the Imam says Allahu Akbar and sits down. We should sit down on our left foot while the toe of our right foot should be touching the ground – keeping the hands on the knees.

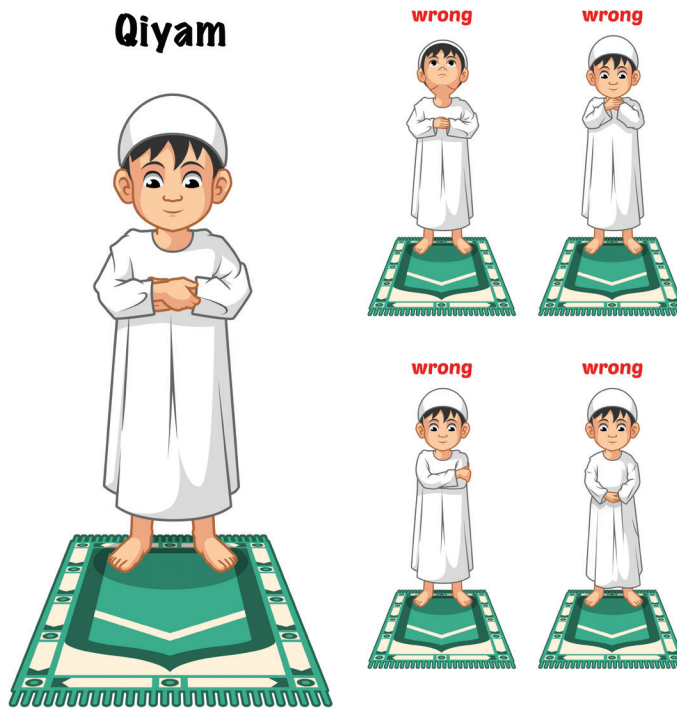
**Exercise 2.13: Memorize all the parts of Salat listed above.**



How to Perform Salat

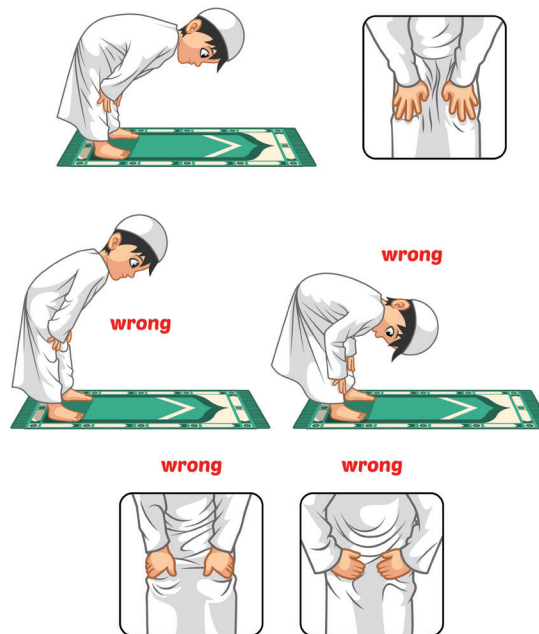
**Qiyam**

Qiyam: Standing upright in Salat. Your arms are folded in the Qiyam before ruku and at your sides in the Qiyam after the ruku.



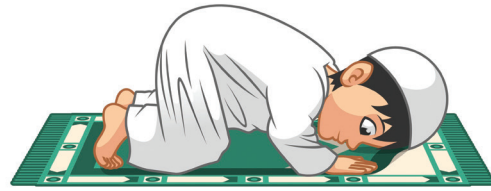
**Ruku**

Ruku: Bending forward with hands on knees



## Sajdah

Sajdah: Forehead is touching the ground, hands are flat on the sides, elbows raised up, and knees on the ground. There are two sajdahs in each rak'ah. There is a short sitting between the two sajdahs called jilsa.



wrong



wrong



wrong

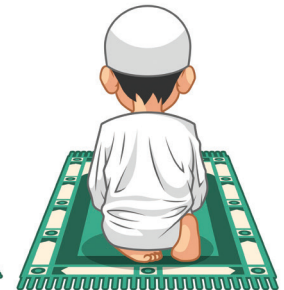
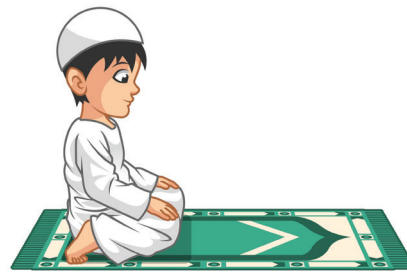


wrong



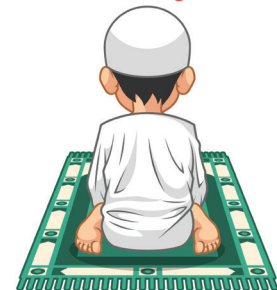
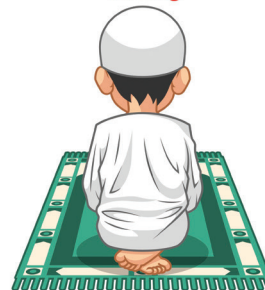
## Jilsa

Jilsa: Sitting between two sajdahs.



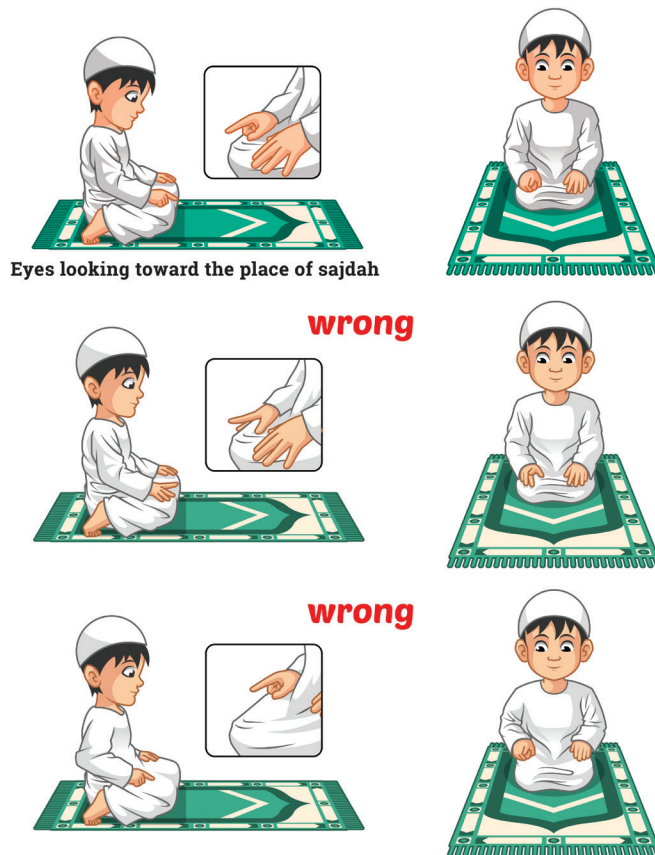
wrong

wrong



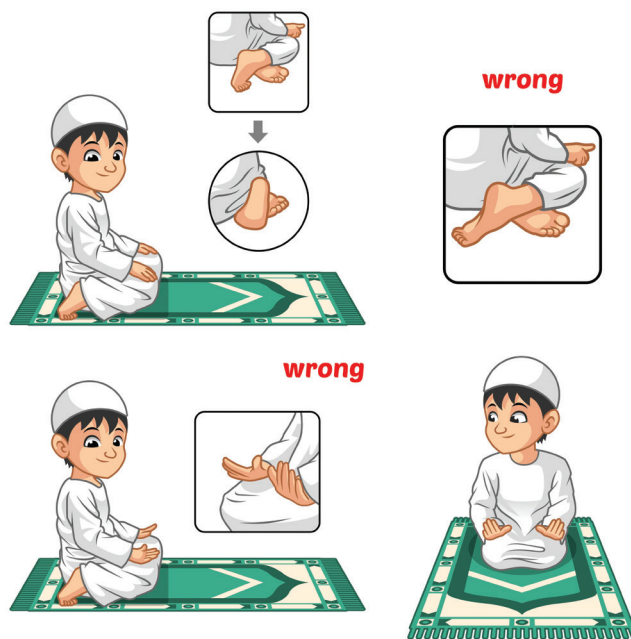
## Qa'dah

Qa'dah: It is the sitting posture during Prayer. At-Tashah-hud is recited after two sajdahs, in the second rak'ah and possibly the third and fourth rak'ah – depending on which Prayer is being offered. The Durud and some prayers from the Holy Qur'an are recited only in the final rak'ah of Salat.



## Taslim

Taslim: Indicates the end of Salat. The head is turned, first to the right and then to the left while reciting, As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah.



## Prayers

## For Increase in Knowledge

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

*rab-bi zid-nee 'il-maa*

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge. (20:115)

Knowledge is a blessing from Allah. To be successful in our lives and to do well, we must try hard to gain good knowledge as much as possible. That is why Allah has taught us this prayer in the Holy Qur'an.

What do you want to be when you grow up? Maybe you want to be an astronaut. Astronauts know a lot about outer space and the planets. Or maybe a doctor? They know a lot about the human body and medicines. You can go to school and learn about anything you want. You will learn a lot of things, but no matter how much you study and how long you stay in school, you will not be able to know everything. But Allah is different. He is Al-Aleem, The All Knowing. That's why we turn to Allah with this prayer to help us increase our knowledge.



**Exercise 2.14: Memorize the prayer for knowledge and its meaning.**

**Exercise 2.15: Trace the meaning of this Qur'anic prayer to help you memorize it.**

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.

### Discussion Questions

What are some ways we can increase our knowledge?

Why is Allah's help important in increasing our knowledge?

### Before Sleeping

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

*al-la-hum-ma bis-mi-ka a-moo-tu wa ah-yaa*

O Allah, in your name I die (sleep) and I become alive (awake).

(Bukhari Kitab-ud-Da'awaat)

Sleep is a kind of death. We believe that Allah alone controls our life and death. Therefore, we trust Him alone to take care of us when we are asleep.

**Exercise 2.16: Memorize the prayer before sleeping and its meaning.**

**Exercise 2.17: Color the picture below.**



### Discussion Questions

What are the things you need to do before you go to bed?

Why do you think it is important to remember Allah before we sleep?







# Basics of Islam

## Attributes of Allah

### Allah is Ar-Rahim

#### God is Merciful

Imagine that your mother or father gave you a box of markers and told you to use them on paper only. Now imagine, that instead of using paper, you drew all over the walls of your house. How do you think your parents would feel? They would be angry because you would have disobeyed them. The wonderful part though, is that if you are truly sorry for what you did, and ask for forgiveness, they would forgive you. In the same manner, Allah is The Merciful and He forgives us when we are sorry.



Just like Allah forgives us, we should forgive others. If a friend at school laughs at you when you fall down, but then says they are sorry to you later, you can choose to stay angry at them or you can choose to remember Allah and be merciful and forgive their mistake. If you choose to forgive, your friendship will become stronger and more meaningful.

#### What does it mean to me if Allah is Merciful?

Because Allah is Merciful, it means that you can tell Him that you are sorry for your mistakes and He will find a way to forgive you. Being under Allah's Mercy means that there is always a way to come back to Allah, even when you feel like you have done something awful. When you realize you have disobeyed Allah, don't run from Him, instead, go towards Him and His Mercy will protect you.

#### Exercise 3.12: Choose when we need Allah to be especially merciful to us:

- When we do something wrong
- When we say our Prayers on time
- When we clean up our mosque
- When we hurt someone's feelings
- When we disobey our parents

## Declaration of Faith: Kalima

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

*laa i-laa-ha il-lal-laa-hu mu-ham-ma-dur-ra-soo-lul-lah*

There is none worthy of worship but Allah; Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is the messenger of Allah.

**Kalima** is the first pillar of Islam. To become a Muslim, a person must believe and say, that Allah is the One and Only God who should be worshiped, and that the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is His **messenger**.

### Exercise 3.13: Memorize the Kalima and its meaning.

There are some important things we should know about Allah:

#### Allah is Our Creator

All power belongs to Allah. He has created everything, including us. He has given us everything we have. He also has the power to take away everything that we have. All that we have belongs to Him.

#### Allah is Unique

Allah has no partners because He does not need partners. He has no parents or children. He always was and always will be. There is no one like Him. He is unique. He alone is worthy of worship.

#### Allah has Super Powers

Allah is the only one with real super powers. He is everywhere. He can see us and listen to us all the time. We cannot see Him with our physical eyes. He knows everything. We can pray to Him in any language. He knows what we are thinking. He listens to our prayers. He answers our prayers.

#### Allah Sends Us Messages

Allah sends His prophets to guide us. They bring us His messages. He is pleased with those who follow His prophets. He is not happy with those who do not follow His prophets and the message they bring.

We are Allah's creation. We live under His roof. It is our duty to worship Allah and live by His rules. The more we worship Him and pray to Him, the more He loves us and blesses us, so we can live peacefully and happily.

### We Can Speak to Allah

We use our prayers to send messages to Allah. This is how we speak with Allah. He is always listening. He answers our prayers. We should be thankful to Allah for everything that we have. We should always remember Him in good times and also in bad times. We should pray to him during our difficulties and problems. We should thank Him for solving our problems. We should pray to Him in order to apologize for our mistakes. We should pray to Him to help us become good Muslims.

When we recite the Kalima, we remember all these wonderful qualities of Allah. It strengthens our faith in Him.

### Exercise 3.14: Trace the meaning of the Kalima to help you memorize it.

There is none worthy of worship but Allah;  
Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is the messenger of Allah.

There is none worthy of worship but Allah; Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is  
the messenger of Allah.

There is none worthy of worship but Allah;  
Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is the messenger of  
Allah.

**Exercise 3.15: Color the TRUE statements green. Color the FALSE statements red.**

We worship  
Allah ONLY

We believe  
in ONE God

Allah gave us  
everything

Allah does  
not know  
what we  
think

We believe in  
the Prophet  
Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>

Allah  
listens to  
prayers

Allah has  
created  
everything

We can see  
Allah with  
our eyes

Prayers are  
messages  
to Allah

We should  
only pray in  
bad times

Allah sees  
us at all  
times

Allah is  
everywhere

## Hadith

### Creatures of Allah

## الْخَلْقُ عِيَالُ اللَّهِ

*al-khal-qu 'i-yaa-lul-laah*

All creatures of Allah are His family.

Allah has made an immeasurable number of creatures in our world. His creations include so many different human beings, countless animals and an abundance of various plants. Allah provides for all of His creations because He is the Provider for all. We all depend on Allah for food, shelter and all other support.

The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> wants us to remember how to be kind and respectful of other creatures. This includes people who are different from us. It also includes animals or even plants. Cruelty to animals is forbidden in Islam. Being wasteful of any natural resources, including plants and water is also something the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> told us to be careful with. When we remember that we are all part of Allah's family, we are reminded that our actions towards every living thing matter.

**Fun fact:** Did you know that there are chapters of the Holy Qur'an named "The Bee" (An-Nahl), "The Ants" (An-Naml), "The Elephant" (Al-Fil) and "The Spider" (Al-Ankabut)?

**Exercise 3.16:** Memorize the hadith about the creatures of Allah and its meaning.

**Exercise 3.17:** Fill in the blanks using the keywords from the word bank.

A hadith is a saying of the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

All \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ are His

\_\_\_\_\_.

HOLY PROPHET<sup>SA</sup>

ALLAH

CREATURES

FAMILY



### A Good Friend

This story is about two good friends Amjad and Asad. During their exams, they would compete with each other to see who could get better grades.

Amjad always wanted to do better in his exams than Asad. However, Asad knew that even if he did worse than Amjad, he would simply work harder the next time to improve his scores.

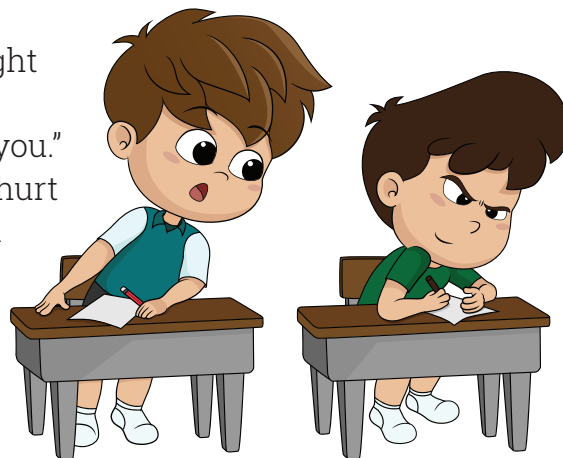
There was an English exam coming up. Asad worked hard to study for the exam. On the morning of the exam, Amjad appeared very sad and was sitting quietly. Asad asked him, "What is wrong Amjad?" Amjad responded, "I went out last night with my family, so I was not able to study for the exam." Asad consoled him and said, "Do not worry. Just try to remember what you have learned in the classroom and answer the test questions by using that information. Insha'Allah, you will get a good grade on the exam."

As soon as the exam started, Asad started writing answers to the test questions. After a while, he glanced at Amjad and was surprised to see that Amjad had his English workbook open under his desk and was answering the exam questions by cheating from the workbook.

Asad was not sure whether to stop Amjad from cheating, or to let the teacher know about it. He wanted to stop Amjad so that he would never try to cheat again. Asad got up and went to his teacher to let her know that he had seen Amjad cheating on the exam.

The teacher went up to Amjad and caught him cheating on the exam! The teacher said, "Amjad, I did not expect this from you." Amjad was very embarrassed and was hurt to see that his best friend Asad had told on him.

After this incident, Amjad stopped talking to Asad. Asad tried numerous times to talk to him but Amjad would not listen. Finally, Asad decided to tell the teacher, "Amjad used to be my best friend, but now he is not talking to me because I told you about his cheating on



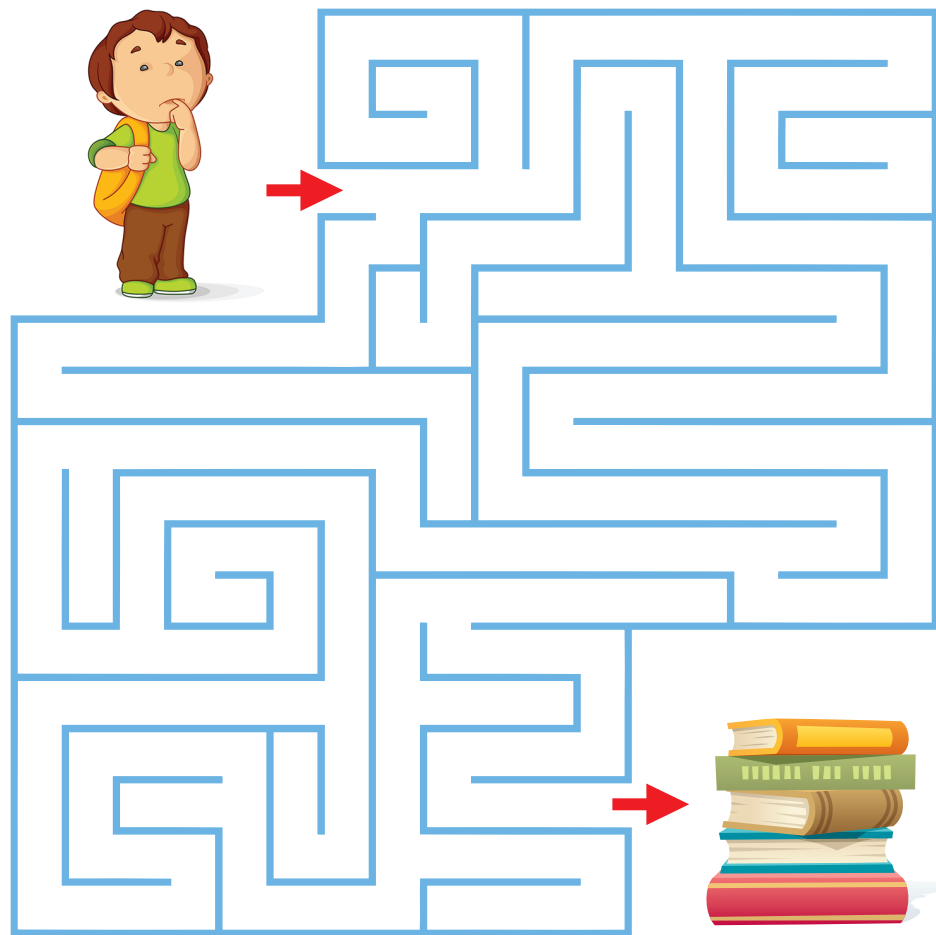
the exam.” The teacher then called Amjad and asked him why he had stopped talking to Asad. Amjad said, “He told on me, therefore, I am never going to talk to him again. He is not my friend anymore.” The teacher lovingly said to Amjad, “A true friend is one who does not want to see his friend go on the wrong path. If Asad had let you cheat that day, then it is possible that you would have cheated on other tests, too. Asad cares about you, and he did not want this one mistake to become a permanent bad habit.”

Amjad heard his teacher’s words and his eyes filled with tears. He immediately apologized to Asad and they both became friends again.

### Lessons Learned

- Cheating is a bad habit that can lead you astray.
- You should work hard rather than cheat. God rewards those who make an effort.
- Good friends will always stop you from going down the wrong path.

**Help Amjad find his books before the next test.**



## Importance of Salat

Once there was a pious man, who was very regular in his Salat. One morning, he woke up late and missed his Fajr Prayers. He was very upset and cried a lot when he woke up and realized that the time for Fajr had passed. He prayed a lot and asked forgiveness from God the whole day.

The next morning, he saw in his dream that a man was trying to wake him up around Tahajjud time. The pious man asked him, "Who are you?" The man replied, "I am Satan." The pious man was puzzled and said, "Satan would never want anyone to get up for Salat. Why are you waking me up to say my Prayers?" Satan responded, "Yesterday, after you missed your Fajr Prayer, you prayed the whole day. In return, God Almighty gave you an abundant reward. Today, I do not want you to get the same reward again so it is better that I wake you up myself for Fajr Prayers."

## Lessons Learned

- We should be concerned about saying our Prayers on time and regularly.
- Those who are regular in their Prayers earn nearness to God Almighty.
- Our habits are formed very early in life. We should start offering Salat as a habit, so that it becomes an integral part of our life.

## Discussion Questions

- What steps can you take to make sure you don't miss Salat time?
- If you miss a Salat, what can you do?



## Story of Eid-ul-Adha

Around 4000 years ago, in the land of "Shaam" (modern day Syria), there lived a prophet of God named Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup>. Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> was very old and had no children. He used to pray to be blessed with children. Eventually, God Almighty blessed him with a son in his old age. The baby's name was Ismail, which means "God has listened."



A short while after Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> was born, God Almighty put Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> through a difficult test. God Almighty told Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> to leave Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> and his mother Hadrat Hajra in the desert of Arabia. For the love of God Almighty, Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> did as God had asked him to. He took his family, along with a few dates, to the desert.

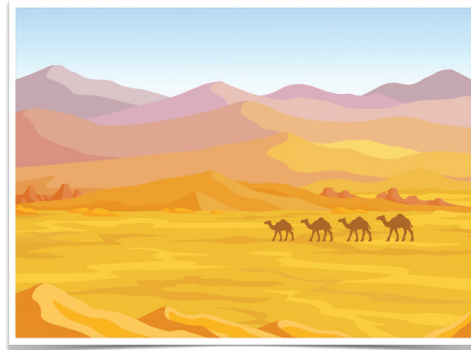
In the middle of the desert, Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> stopped. He was now going to leave them alone in the desert. As he was leaving, Hadrat Hajra worriedly asked him why was he leaving her and the baby stranded in the desert. Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> did not respond and kept on walking away from them. Then his wife said, "Are you leaving us here because God Almighty has asked you to do so?" After hearing this, his eyes filled with tears and he turned around and said that he had no choice, but to follow God's orders.

Hadrat Hajra said in response, "If God has ordered you to leave us here, then surely God will protect us and provide for us."

After Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> left and returned to Shaam, Hadrat Hajra started thinking about how to survive in the hot desert. There was no water, food, or shade. She survived for a couple of days on the few dates Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> had left for her, but after a few days, her supply ran out. Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> started to cry because he was hungry. Hadrat Hajra was very distressed and ran to a nearby small hill to look for water, but she could not see any trace of water. So, she ran to another small hill. Then she ran back to check on her son. After that she ran again to the first hill to look for water, but there was no water in the desert. These two hills are called Safa and Marwa. She went back and forth seven times between these two hills in the scorching heat. After the seventh time, she stopped by to check on her son and was surprised to find that a spring of water had broken forth at the feet of her baby. Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> had been kicking his feet while crying and, as a result, a water spring sprouted near his feet.

Hadrat Hajra quickly gave water to her son and thanked God Almighty. She built a wall of rocks around the water spring and it turned into a pool of water which she could then use.

A little while later, a group of people were crossing the desert and they saw this pool of water in the middle of the desert. They asked Hadrat Hajra, "Who are you and where are you from?" She told them that she was originally from Egypt but had come from Shaam (Syria). She told them that her husband had left her here on God's command and that God had blessed her son by providing this spring of water for him.



The people asked if they could also start living near this spring of water. This way, they would have a supply of water and Hadrat Hajra would not have to be alone with her child in the desert. In exchange for the water, the people would share their food supply with her. She also asked if Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> could be their leader once he grew up. She told them that Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> was the grandson of the King of Shaam and the son of Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup>, who is a prophet of God. The people happily agreed to these conditions. This is how the city of Mecca was established. The spring of water which came out of the ground is called Zamzam.

Many years passed by and God tested Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> again. This time Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> was almost 15 years old. Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> saw in a dream that God Almighty had ordered him to sacrifice Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup>. Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> shared his dream with Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup>. Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> told his father to follow the command of God Almighty.

Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> took his son and was about to sacrifice him when God Almighty spoke to him and said that God's intent was not to seek the physical sacrifice of Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup>. God told Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> that he had already sacrificed his son by leaving him in the desert as an infant on God's command. God Almighty told Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> that he had passed his test and that God has made Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> the leader of all nations. Upon hearing this, Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> immediately hugged his son and, as a sign of gratefulness to God Almighty, he sacrificed a ram (an animal similar to a sheep).

We celebrate Eid-ul-Adha in remembrance of this historical event. We sacrifice an animal to remember the sacrifice of Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup>.



### Lessons Learned

- We should always be prepared to give any sacrifice in this world.
- We should always be willing to share the blessings of God with other people.
- We should love God Almighty and follow His commands.
- We must always be ready to accept the will of God and do as He says.
- The purpose of Eid is not just to wear new clothes, eat good food, and spend time with friends. A true Eid is when we make personal sacrifices and help the less fortunate.

### Discussion Questions

- What does the word sacrifice mean? Have you ever sacrificed anything?

### Exercise 3.18: Trace over the keywords from this lesson.

Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> was a prophet of Allah.

His first son's name was Ismail.

Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup>'s mother's name was Hadrat Hajra.

Hadrat Hajra ran to look for food and water between the hills of Safa and Marwa seven times.

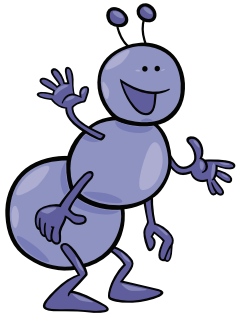
When people came and started living near the spring of water, it became the city of Mecca.

Later in life, Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> was tested again by Allah and asked to sacrifice his son.

We remember Hadrat Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> and Hadrat Ismail<sup>as</sup> and their great sacrifice on Eid-ul-Adha.



## The Ants and the Grasshopper



Long, long ago, at the edge of a field, there lived a family of ants and a grasshopper. The ants were hard workers. Every summer morning, they woke up early to gather food. The grasshopper, however, was very different from the ants. He did not like to work at all!

The grasshopper liked to sleep until late in the morning. Then he would spend the day dancing and singing. The ants were always up before dawn. All day long, they carried food into their underground home. Back and forth they went, many, many times.

The grasshopper watched the ants work. He watched for a long time. The ants worked very, very hard. Finally, the grasshopper spoke. "I have been watching you!" the grasshopper said. "You are such silly and dull ants! You work way too hard! Why don't you come and have a good time with me? We can sing and dance together! You need to relax and have some fun!"

"Now is not the time to play," the ants replied. "Summer will soon be over. We are gathering food for the winter, and you should do the same! How do you intend to eat during the long, cold winter months?"

"Winter is such a long way off!" the grasshopper said. "I have enough food to eat now. I am not going to worry about winter, yet. It is such a beautiful day! Are you sure you want to spend it working?" "We can enjoy the day while we work!" said the ants, and they kept on working. On days when it rained, the grasshopper sat under a big, leafy plant. He munched on pieces of grass as he watched the rain come down. Meanwhile, the ants were busy inside their home. They organized and stored the food so that everything would be ready when the cold weather came.

As summer turned to fall, the air got cooler. "Winter will be here before we know it!" thought the ants. So, they worked even harder than they did before. The grasshopper kept on singing and dancing. "You are so boring!" he said to the ants. "Won't you come and dance with me?"

"You would do well to stop dancing and start gathering some food for yourself!" said the ants. "Can't you see that winter is coming soon? What will you do when snow covers the ground, and there is no food to be found?"



The grasshopper ignored the ants. "What do they know?" the grasshopper thought. "I'm the clever one because I'm having fun. All they do is work! How very dull, indeed!" The grasshopper continued to dance and sing as the leaves fell from the trees.

One week later, winter arrived with a big snowstorm. The ants were in their home, feeling warm and cozy. They made themselves comfortable. "We can relax now because we have plenty of food for the long, cold winter," they thought with a smile.

The grasshopper was sitting beneath a bare tree. He was shivering and hungry, but there was no food to be found. "Oh dear, what a predicament I am in!" he said aloud. "What shall I do? This is no fun at all!"

So the grasshopper knocked at the ants' door. "Hello, my good friends!" he said to the ants. "I am very cold and hungry, and there is no food to be found. Will you give me something to eat?" The ants looked at the grasshopper and shook their head.

"You spent the whole summer singing and dancing while we worked," the ants said. "You even made fun of us for working so hard. Now, you want us to give you some food! We're sorry, but we do not have enough for you as well. We hope you have learned a lesson—there is a time to work and a time to play." The ants shut the door, and the grasshopper walked away slowly. He hoped he would find some food.

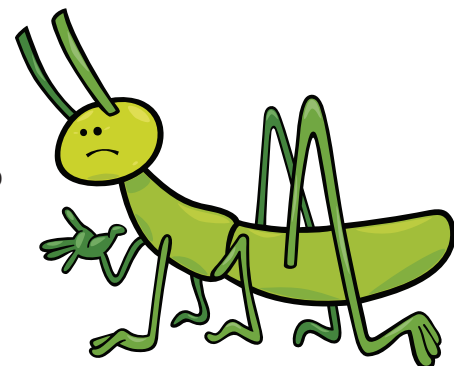
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=li6mbw6\\_2IU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=li6mbw6_2IU)

### Lessons Learned

- We should be productive throughout the year and prepare for things even if they are far off in time.
- Hard work and preparation are necessary so that we are prepared for rough times.
- Laziness, sleeping late and wasting time are not good qualities.

### Discussion Questions

- If you were the grasshopper, what would you do differently?
- If you were one of the ants, what would you do differently? Would you consider helping the grasshopper?



**Help the ant find its way outside.**



### **The Giving Tree**

A long time ago, there was a humongous apple tree. A little boy loved to come and play around it every day. He climbed to the treetop. He ate the apples. He took naps in its shadow. He loved the tree and the tree loved him. Time went by. The little boy eventually became a teenager and did not play around the tree anymore.

One day, the boy came back to the tree and he discovered that it looked sad. "Come and play with me," the tree said. "I am no longer a kid. I do not play around trees anymore," the boy replied. "I want the latest gadgets. I need money to buy them."

"Sorry, but I do not have money, but you can pick all my apples and sell them. Then, you will have money." The boy was so excited. He grabbed all the apples on the tree and left happily. The boy did not come back after he picked the apples. The tree was deeply saddened once again.

One day, many years later, the boy who now had turned into a man returned and the tree was thrilled!

"Come and play with me," the tree said. "I have to work for my wife and children.



We need a house for shelter. Can you help me?" the man replied. "Sorry, but I do not have any houses. But you can chop off my branches to build your house." So, the man cut all the branches off the tree and left happily. The tree was glad to see him happy, but the man did not come back for years and years.

One hot summer day, the man returned and the tree was delighted. "Come and play with me," the tree said. "I am approaching my fifties. I want to go sailing so I can relax during my holidays. Can you give me a boat?" asked the man.



"Use my trunk to build your boat. You can sail far away and be happy," the tree replied. So, the man cut down the tree trunk to make a boat. He went sailing and did not show up for a long time.

Many years later, the boy returned as a grown man, and the tree was thrilled! "Sorry, my boy, but I do not have anything for you anymore. No more apples or branches or even a trunk for you," the tree seemed to have said.

"No problem. I do not have any more teeth to bite any apples. I am too old to play in the branches and too weak to sail in my boat," the man replied. The tree said, "I really cannot give you anything, my boy. The only thing left is my old stump." "I do not need much now, just a place to rest. I am tired after all these years," the man remarked. "Good! An old tree stump is the best place to lean on and rest. Come, come sit down with me and rest," the tree heartily whispered.

The man sat down on the grass, leaning his weak body on the tree stump and this made the tree very happy.

This is a story for everyone. The tree is like our parents. When we are young, we love to play with our Mom and Dad. As we grow up, we spend less time with our parents and come to them when we need something or are in trouble. No matter how we treat our parents, they are still always there for us and give us what they can to make us happy. Sometimes we treat our parents the way the boy treated the tree. We take them for granted, and we don't appreciate all the things they do for us.

The story above is taken from *"The Giving Tree"* by Shel Silverstein.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFQZfeHq9wo>

**Lessons Learned**

- Allah asks for sacrifices from you throughout your life. Sometimes others make sacrifices for us so that we can grow.
- We should not look for money and other material things to make us happy.
- The most valuable thing we can give others is our time.
- We should not take our blessings, especially our parents, for granted. Instead, we should appreciate them and the efforts they make to make us happy.

**Discussion Questions**

- Who are the giving trees in your life?
- How can you be more giving?
- What did the tree want from the boy?
- Take a moment to think about the people who are giving to you in life like the tree and write them down in the rectangles below. Then think of three ways that YOU could be more giving.



**People Who Are Giving To Me:**


**How I Can Be More Giving:**


### Fisherman's Charity

There once was a poor fisherman named Jamal. He had not caught any fish for many days and his wife and children were crying of hunger. Jamal was very sad. He went to the masjid and cried and cried. The imam of the masjid saw him crying and asked, "What's wrong?"

"I have no money and I have not caught any fish for a long time", said Jamal.

The imam smiled. "You only need to ask Allah for help". He said, "Today, make sure you return to the river and before you throw out your fishing net into the water, you should say Bismillah!"

Jamal took the imam's advice. He returned to the river and before he threw his fishing net into the water, he said "Bismillah!" As predicted, Allah rewarded him with his first big fish after a very long time. Jamal took the fish to the market and sold it for a loaf of bread to feed his family. He thanked Allah for this great blessing.



On his way home, Jamal saw a poor woman with her little children. They were crying because they had no food. "We are so hungry!" they said. Jamal noticed them staring at his loaf of bread. Their desperation reminded him of his own wife and children. He knew how it felt to have no food. This woman and her children had no food but were in even worse shape, since they had no father to care for them either. So,

without much regard for himself and his own family, he gave them the loaf of bread. They smiled and their tears dried up. "Thank you", they said. "Thank you for such a generous gift."

On his way home, Jamal began to worry. What about his own wife and children, he wondered?

He prayed to Allah and asked Him to protect him and his family. Soon after returning home, there came a knock at the door. It was a businessman. "I'm looking for Jamal," he said. "Then you are looking for me", said Jamal. "But who are you?"

"Many years ago, I borrowed money from your father to start my business", said the businessman. "Though he has passed away, I want to give you the money I owe him." The man handed Jamal a bag full of money. It was more money





than Jamal could ever dream of! With it he bought enough food to feed his family for a month. With the rest of the money, Jamal started his own business. He became a great businessman and his family never went hungry again.

Jamal never forgot the advice of the imam he met in the masjid, "You only need to ask Allah for help." He knew that it was Allah who helped him catch the fish that day, Allah who gave him the opportunity to share that fish with the other family and Allah who sent the businessman to help his family.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VAmXKBSF6Zs>

### Lessons Learned

- All of our provisions (food, clothes, shelter) come from Allah.
- Allah listens to our prayers and we should ask Him for help.

### Discussion Questions

- How has Allah listened to your prayers?
- How is Allah more powerful than everyone else?

### Exercise 3.19: Unscramble the letters and spell out an attribute of Allah.

The worksheet has a light green background with a white border. At the top, the title "Spell it Out!" is written in a large, black, cursive font. Below the title, on the left side, is a cartoon illustration of a young boy with curly brown hair, wearing a white t-shirt, blue pants, and yellow boots. He is sitting on a grey rock and holding a fishing rod. A blue fish is visible in the water. To the right of the illustration, the letters "r R a h" are arranged in a top row, and "m a n A" are arranged in a bottom row. Below these letters is a blank writing area consisting of two horizontal blue lines with a dashed blue line in the middle.

## How Much Does Allah Love Me?

Maymunah was a curious little girl, who often thought about Allah. She was thinking about Him now as she gazed out into the hazy, indigo colored evening sky, listening to the pitter-patter of raindrops against her windowpane.



She thought about all the magnificent things she learned about Allah in her Sunday academy. She thought about all the animals He created; big, small, fast and slow. She thought about the vast number of stars in the sky that looked like sparkling diamonds. She thought about all the different types of trees, fruit trees, flowering trees and trees that provide shade in the hot, summer days.

She thought about her family, her mom, her dad, and her brother and sister, and how much love she had in her heart for them. But the one thing that Maymunah thought about the most was the love she had for Allah in the deepest part of her heart. She wondered, how much does Allah love me?

And with that thought, Maymunah rushed to the only person she knew would be able to give her an answer. "Mom! Mom", Maymunah cried out, running to her mother's room.

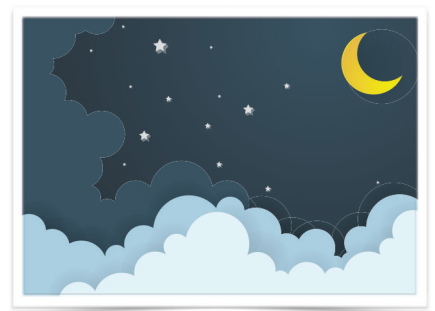
"Yes, my dear. Are you alright?" Maymunah's mother was just finishing her daily Qur'an reading. "Mom, I have a very important question for you that needs to be answered right away", Maymunah said urgently. "Well, then I hope to have an answer for this very important question, Inshallah", her mother said with a smile. "You know, I love Allah very much. But what I do not know is, exactly how much does Allah love me?" Maymunah was so eager to hear the answer, she hopped into her mother's lap before her mother could even utter a word.

Her mother laughed as she scooped up little Maymunah in her arms and said, "Well, now that is a very good and a very important question that needs answering right away, Maymunah."

"Allah loves you so very much, my dear. He loves you more than the billions of stars in the clear, night sky.

Allah loves you more than the trillions of fish in all the oceans.

Allah loves you more than the number of raindrops that fall down from the sky in a storm.



Allah loves you more than the billions of people in the entire world.

Allah love you more than all the grains of sand on our favorite beach.

Allah loves you more than all the blades of grass in the meadow we have our picnics in.

And do you know how much, Mom loves you, my dear, sweet Maymunah?" her mother asked as she squeezed her tenderly. Maymunah closed her eyes and hugged her mother tightly, as she said, "More than all of the stars in the sky, fish in the ocean, raindrops that fall down from the sky, people in the world, grains of sand on the beach and blades of grass in the meadow".

Maymunah's mother looked lovingly at her daughter, and nodded her head, "Yes, dear, so, so much more than that, and the entire universe and what's in it. But even my love could not measure up to Allah's love for you, for He loves you more than that."



Maymunah beamed with excitement, and more love for Allah than she had even felt before. "How great is Allah to love me this much?" Maymunah thought, as she raced back to her room.

She pondered over all the vast creation her mother had mentioned. She thought of how much she loved her mom, and how much her mom loved her. It was a love bigger than the whole wide world.

But, the biggest love of all was the love Maymunah felt for Allah. And even bigger than that, was Allah's love for little Maymunah. For however big or however much Maymunah thought something was, she knew that Allah loved her more than that.

### Lessons Learned

- Allah loves you more than your parents.
- Allah loves us more than anyone because He made us.
- Allah is The Creator of everything we see and feel.

### Discussion Questions

- Who created the sun and the moon?
- Why did Allah create rain?

The story above is taken from the book, "*How Much Does Allah Love Me?*" by Heba Subeh-Hyder

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6eHYfJiv0Lw>

## Gratefulness

This story is about a pious man called Shakir Sahib who lived in a faraway place and loved to eat cupcakes. His name, Shakir, meant 'one who is grateful'. Since he was a wise and pious man, people would spend a lot of time with him, hoping to gain his wisdom and to learn from him.

Once, in such a gathering, someone brought two cupcakes for Shakir Sahib as a gift. Shakir Sahib took the cupcakes and offered them to one of his other students who was also present at this time. The student quickly picked up the cupcake, put the whole thing in his mouth and ate it all up!



Shakir Sahib was amused at his student and said, "It seems to me that you don't know how to eat a cupcake!" The student was very confused and did not understand what his teacher was trying to say. "Next time someone brings cupcakes, let me know, and I will teach you how to eat a cupcake."

After a few days, someone again brought a few cupcakes to Shakir Sahib and his roomful of students. The hungry student who had made the mistake of quickly eating the cupcake last time stood up and asked, "Sir, last time you promised us that you would teach us how to properly eat a cupcake. So, please, teach us." Shakir Sahib took out a napkin from his pocket and placed the cupcake in it. He admired the cool, creamy frosting. He looked at the colorful sprinkles and the shiny wrapper. Then he took a small piece of the cupcake and put it in his mouth. He said, "Subhanallah, Subhanallah! Oh, Shakir! Your Lord has blessed you abundantly."

Then he turned to his student and asked, "What are the ingredients needed in baking a cupcake?"

The student listed all the ingredients necessary to bake a cupcake. Cupcakes are made of flour, butter, milk, eggs and sugar. After hearing this, Shakir Sahib again said, "Subhanallah, Subhanallah."

Shakir Sahib said, "Do you know how sugar is made? First, a farmer grows sugarcane in a field. Once they are ready, he extracts juices from the sugarcane. The extracted juices are cooked until it becomes thick and turns into sugar. The farmer spends a lot of time away from his family to take care of the sugar cane field so that one day someone can enjoy the sweets that are made from sugar." After saying this, Shakir Sahib again started thanking God for His blessings.

Then he started talking about another main ingredient of cupcakes, which is flour. He said, "A farmer has worked so hard to make the flour from wheat he must have planted and harvested. He has likely spent several days trying to

convert wheat into flour, so that it can be used in the sweets that we are eating today.”

Then he explained how cream is made from cow’s milk. He explained that several people must have worked hard to provide all the different ingredients that were used to make this one cupcake. With that, he again started to thank God. Al-Hamdu Lillah! Al-Hamdu Lillah!



By that time, it was time for prayers and so he left to offer his prayers. He was so occupied in thanking God for his blessings, that he did not even get a chance to finish his favorite dessert, a cupcake.

### Lessons Learned

- God has blessed us with countless blessings. We should slow down in our daily life and thank God for every blessing.
- Think about the number of people who have worked hard to provide you with basic things in life, such as a book, a pencil, or bread.
- Try to be thankful to God for what you have. Do not complain about the things that you do not have. If you are thankful for what you have, God will continue to bless you with His favors.
- Do not complain about certain foods that you do not like to eat. Be thankful and eat whatever is provided. Remember, there are countless people who stay hungry and thirsty for hours or days.

### Discussion Questions

- What does Subhanallah mean?
- What does Al-Hamdu Lillah mean? Think back to the study of Surah Al-Fatihah.



**Exercise 3.20: Decorate and color the cupcake**







# History of Islam

## The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>

The Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> told us about many things that would happen in the future. These are called prophecies. A **prophecy** tells us about something that will happen in the future. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> received the knowledge of these prophecies from Allah. There are some very special prophecies about a **Messiah** who would come among the Muslims.

The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> told his followers that there would be a time when Muslims would no longer follow the true Islam. They would become divided into many groups and would add their own rules to Islam and fight with each other. When this would happen, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> said that Allah would send a Messiah of the time. The Messiah would teach people the true Islam which was brought by the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. Allah will make the people who follow the Messiah strong and bless them in many ways.

**Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>as</sup>** gave people the good news that he was the Messiah that Allah had promised to send. His coming was one of the prophecies that the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> told us about 1400 years ago.

Those who believe in Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>as</sup> are called **Ahmadi Muslims**. We belong to the **Ahmadiyya Muslim Community**. This is our Jama'at, or community. We are Ahmadi Muslims and our religion is Islam. Ahmadiyyat is the **revival** of Islam.

Ahmadi Muslims believe and follow the same teachings that were taught by the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. We believe that the Holy Qur'an is perfect and the way the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> taught it to us is perfect. No one can add to those teachings and no one can remove anything from those teachings.

Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>as</sup> was born in **Qadian, India** on February 13, 1835. His father's name was **Mirza Ghulam Murtaza** and his mother's name was **Chiragh Bibi**.



**Exercise 4.10: Trace the keywords from this lesson.**

The Holy Prophet of Islam was Hadrat Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>.

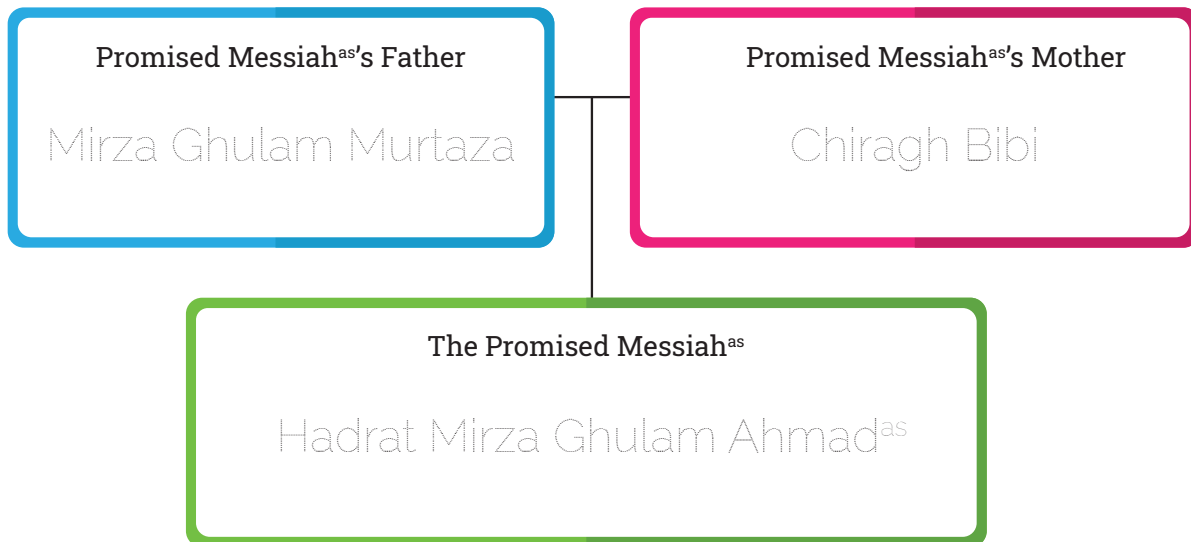
He left us with a prophecy about a Messiah. A prophecy tells us something that will happen in the future.

A prophecy of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was that Allah will send a person to be the Messiah when people forget the true Islam.

The Messiah will teach the true message of Islam again to the people.

We believe that the Messiah is Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>as</sup> of Qadian, India.

**Exercise 4.11: Trace the names in the family tree of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.**

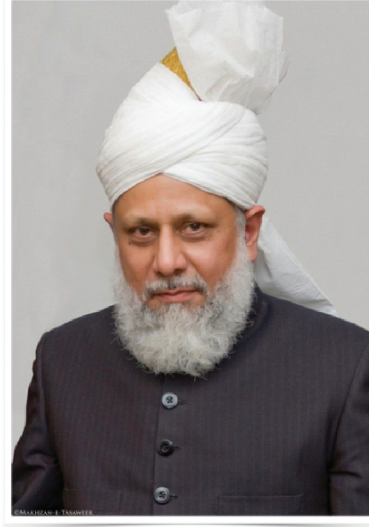


**Exercise 4.12: Match the keywords to their meanings.**

- The revival of Islam is Messiah
- People who believe in the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> are called Qadian, India
- The religion of an Ahmadi Muslim is Ahmadi Muslims
- Something that tells us about what will happen in the future is called a Ahmadiyyat
- The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> told his companions that when people forget the true Islam Allah will send a Islam
- The name of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> is Chiragh Bibi
- The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> was born in the city of Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad<sup>as</sup>
- The name of the Promised Messiah's father is Mirza Ghulam Murtaza
- The name of the Promised Messiah's mother is Prophecy

Khalifat-ul-Masih<sup>aba</sup>

After the death of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> in 1908 the Jama'at had to choose someone to lead the community. Allah puts in the hearts of people the one who should become a khalifa. **Khalifa** means 'successor'. The khalifa continues the work of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>. There have been five successors so far. A successor of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> is called '**Khalifat-ul-Masih**'.



**Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad**, may Allah be his helper, is the fifth Khalifa of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. He was born in Rabwah, Pakistan. He served the Jamaat for many years in Ghana and also in Pakistan. He was elected Khalifa in 2003. Currently he lives in **London, England**.

**Exercise 4.13: Choose the best answer for the questions below.**

**The word Khalifa means**

- a. Prophet
- b. Successor
- c. Teacher
- d. Ahmadi

**How many successors has the community had so far?**

- a. 1
- b. 6
- c. 5
- d. 3

Hudur<sup>aba</sup> currently lives in Ghana, Africa

True False

**Trace the name of the current Khalifa of the Ahmadiyya Muslim community**

Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad<sup>aba</sup>

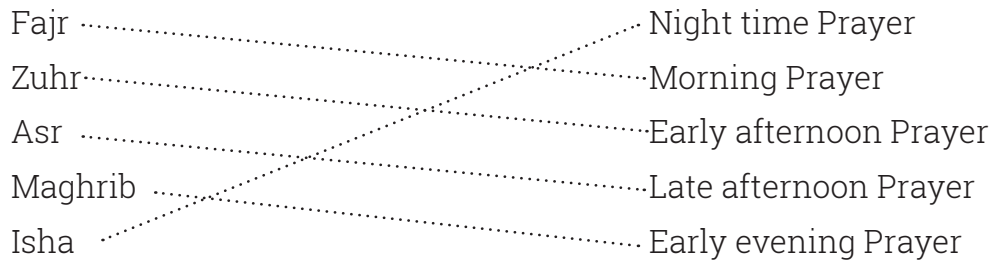




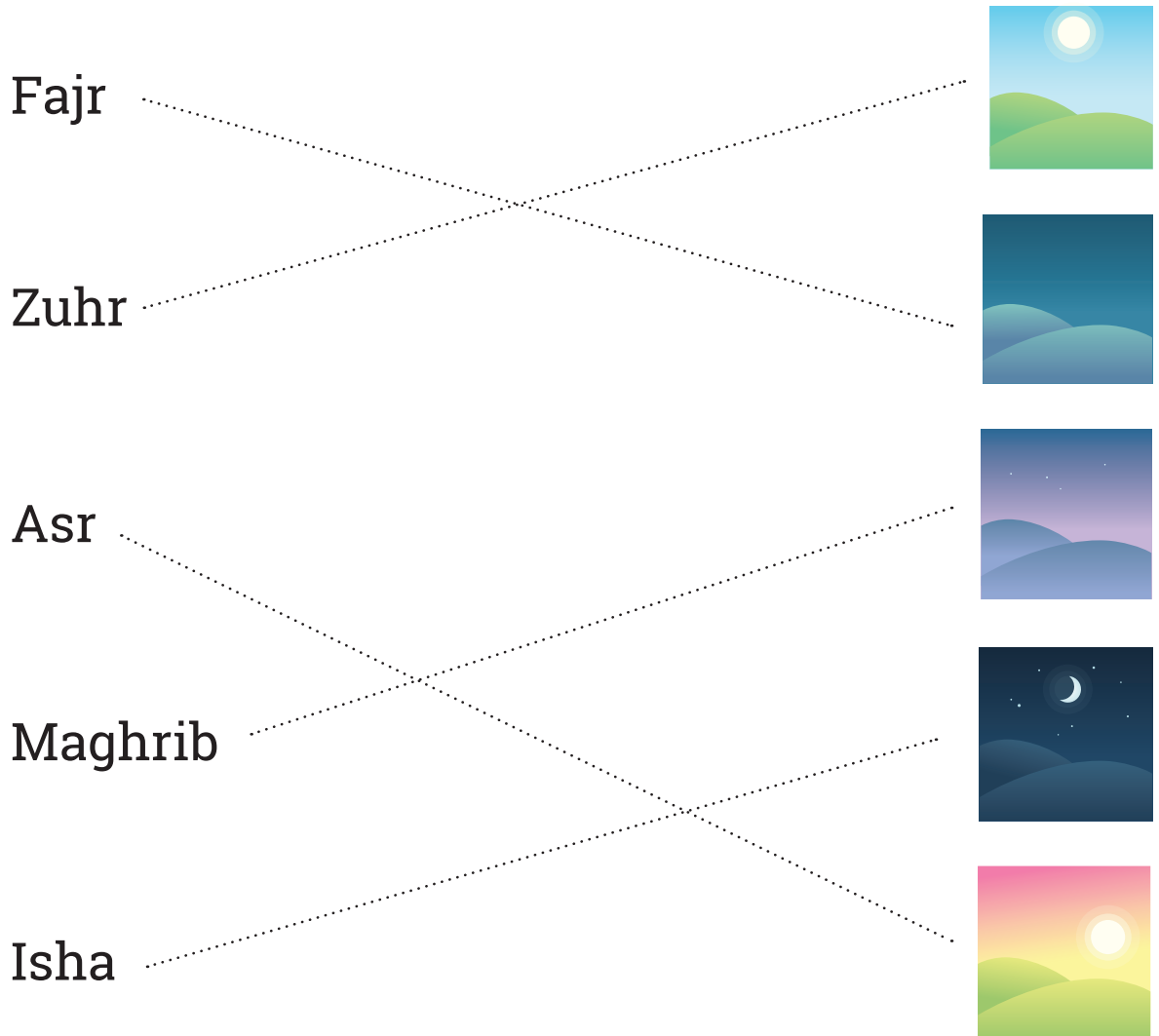
# **Answer Key**

**Part I**

**Exercise 2.3: Match the names of the Salat to their correct timings.**



**Exercise 2.4: Look at the pictures of the sun in the sky. Then match the prayers to their timings.**



**Exercise 2.6: What do the following objects protect us from? List your ideas next to each picture.**

 <p>Rain, Snow From getting soaked Very hot sun</p>	 <p>Cold nights, rain, hot sun Insects Small Animals</p>
 <p>Shade from hot sun Acts like umbrella in light drizzle Provide shelter to birds</p>	 <p>From being misguided From evils and bad deeds From wrong ideas about God and religion</p>

**Exercise 2.11 Circle True or False for the statements below.**




Allah is the Provider and He provides all our food.	True	False
We should start eating with a prayer.	True	False
We should chew with our mouth closed.	True	False
We should use our left hand while eating.	True	False
We should eat while standing or walking.	True	False

**Exercise 3.2: Match the correct greeting to the pictures on the right.**

As-Salamu 'Alaikum

Jazakallah

Allah Hafiz

**Exercise 3.5: Let's decide if these are good choices or bad choices and how we will feel when Allah asks us about them.**

Keep watching TV while your mom and dad start Salat.	😊	☹️
Look at a friend's test for the answer.	😊	☹️
Share your lunch with a friend who forgot theirs.	😊	☹️
Throw away food and tell your mom that you ate it.	😊	☹️
Tell the truth about whether you did your homework.	😊	☹️
Clean up a mess, even though you did not create it.	😊	☹️
Laugh at someone who fell off the swings in the park.	😊	☹️
Keep the money that a lady in front of you dropped from her purse.	😊	☹️

**Exercise 3.7: Match the words Allah and Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> to where you can find their words.**

الله

محمد

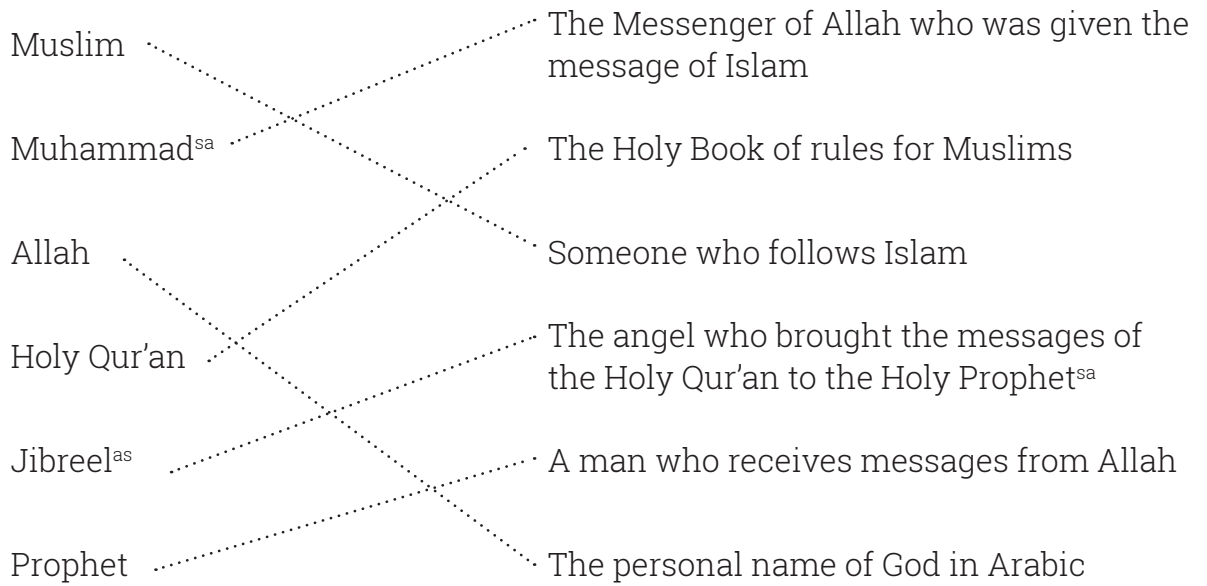
Hadith

Holy Qur'an

**Exercise 3.10: Circle the pictures where you see someone doing a good deed.  
Put an X on the other pictures.**



**Exercise 4.2: Match the keywords to their meanings.**

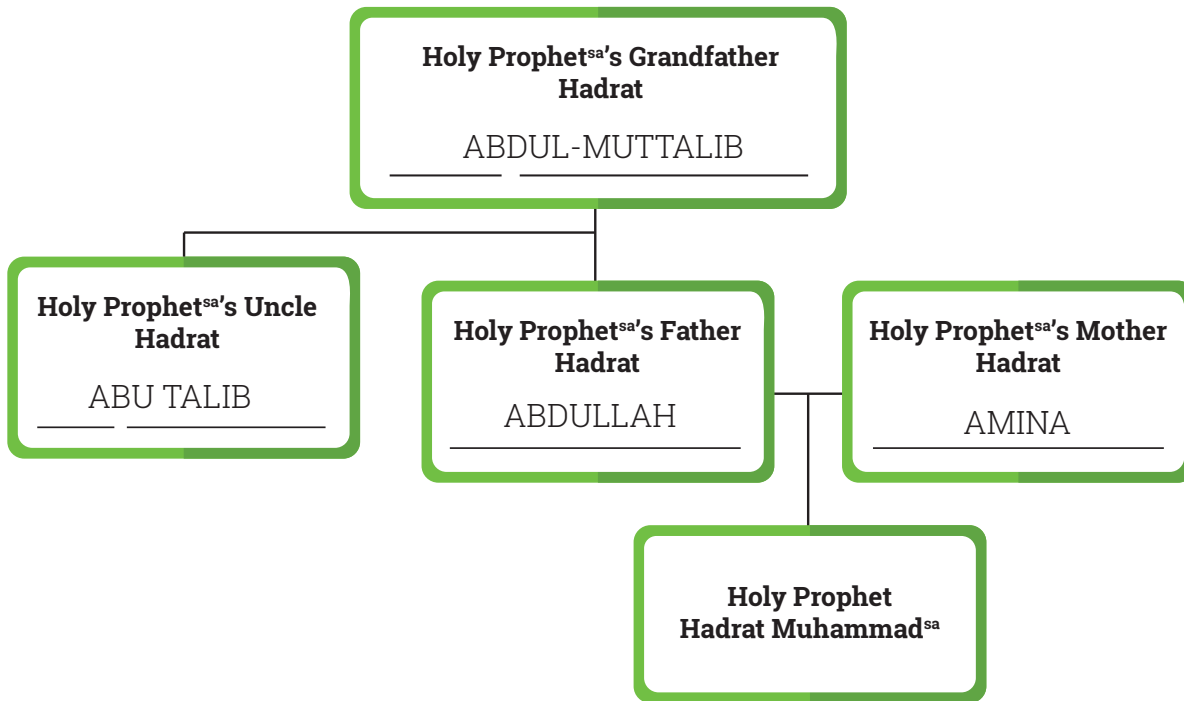


**Exercise 4.3: Circle True or False for each statement.**

We have the power to choose right or wrong.	True	False
We do not have to obey the rules of Islam every day.	True	False
Religion helps us get closer to God.	True	False
Islam is a perfect religion.	True	False
The Holy Qur'an was revealed in one day.	True	False



**Exercise 4.5: Family Tree**



**Exercise 4.6: Use the word bank to complete the sentences below.**

The black cube in Masjid Al-Haram is called the **KA'BAH**.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> was **BORN** in the city of Mecca.

The Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca is called the **HAJJ**.

The cave of **HIRA** is where the angel Jibreel<sup>as</sup> first brought revelations to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

During **SALAT** Muslims all over the world turn their faces towards Mecca.

**Exercise 4.8: Choose the right city for each statement.**

- Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> was born in **Mecca** Medina
- Masjid an-Nabawi is in the city of Mecca **Medina**
- The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> is buried in the city of Mecca **Medina**
- Masjid al-Haram is in the city of **Mecca** Medina
- During Hajj, pilgrims must go to the city of **Mecca** Medina
- The cave of Hira is in the city of **Mecca** Medina
- The Ka'bah is in the city of **Mecca** Medina

**Part II**

**Exercise 3.12: Pick the times when we need Allah to be especially Merciful to us:**

- When we do something wrong
- When we hurt someone's feelings
- When we disobey our parents

**Exercise 3.15: Color the TRUE statements green. Color the FALSE statements red.**

The following statements are contained in circles:

- We worship Allah ONLY (Green)
- We believe in ONE God (Green)
- Allah gave us everything (Green)
- Allah does not know what we think (Red)
- We believe in the Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> (Green)
- Allah listens to prayers (Green)
- Allah has created everything (Green)
- We can see Allah with our eyes (Red)
- Prayers are messages to Allah (Green)
- We should only pray in bad times (Red)
- Allah sees us at all times (Green)
- Allah is everywhere (Green)

**Exercise 3.17: Complete the exercise below.**

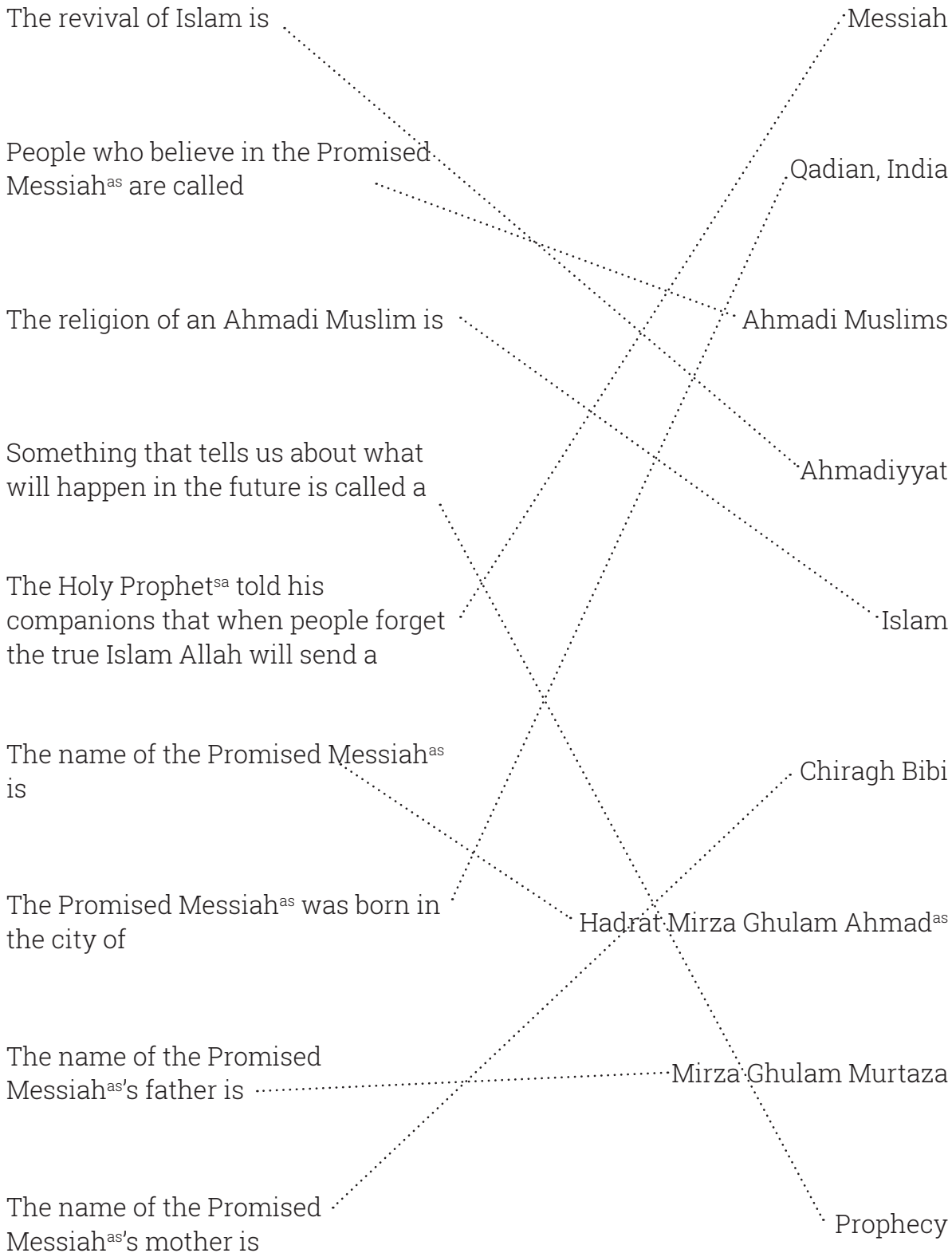
Hadith is a saying of the **HOLY PROPHET<sup>sa</sup>**.

All **CREATURES** of **ALLAH** are His **FAMILY**.

**Exercise 3.19: Unscramble the letters and spell out an attribute of Allah.**

Ar-Rahman

**Exercise 4.12: Match the key words to their meanings.**



**Exercise 4.13: Pick the correct answer**

**The word Khalifa means**

- a. Prophet
- b. Successor
- c. Teacher
- d. Ahmadi

**How many successors has the community had so far?**

- a. 1
- b. 6
- c. 5
- d. 3

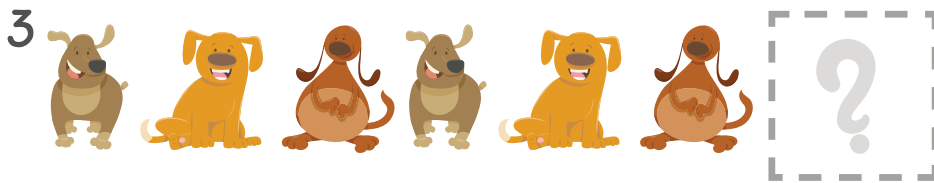
Hudur<sup>aba</sup> currently lives in Ghana, Africa

True  False

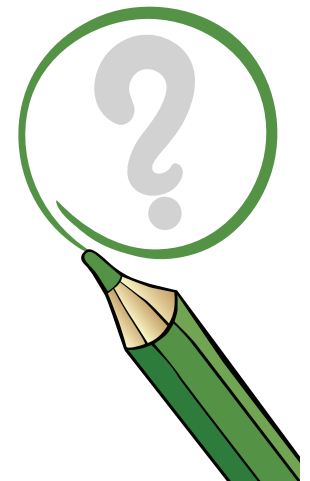
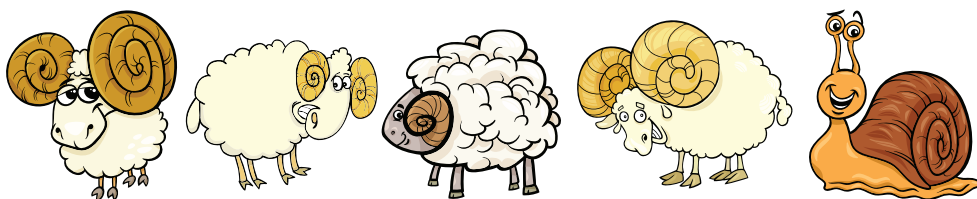
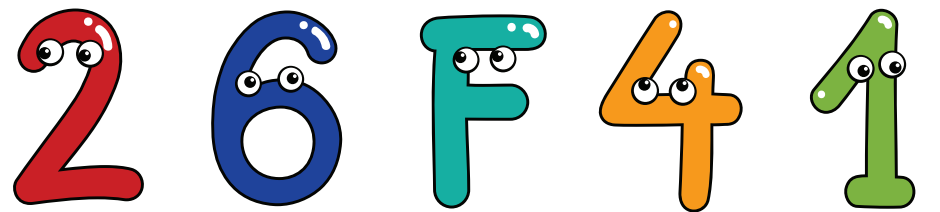


# **Additional Activities**

# WHAT COMES NEXT?

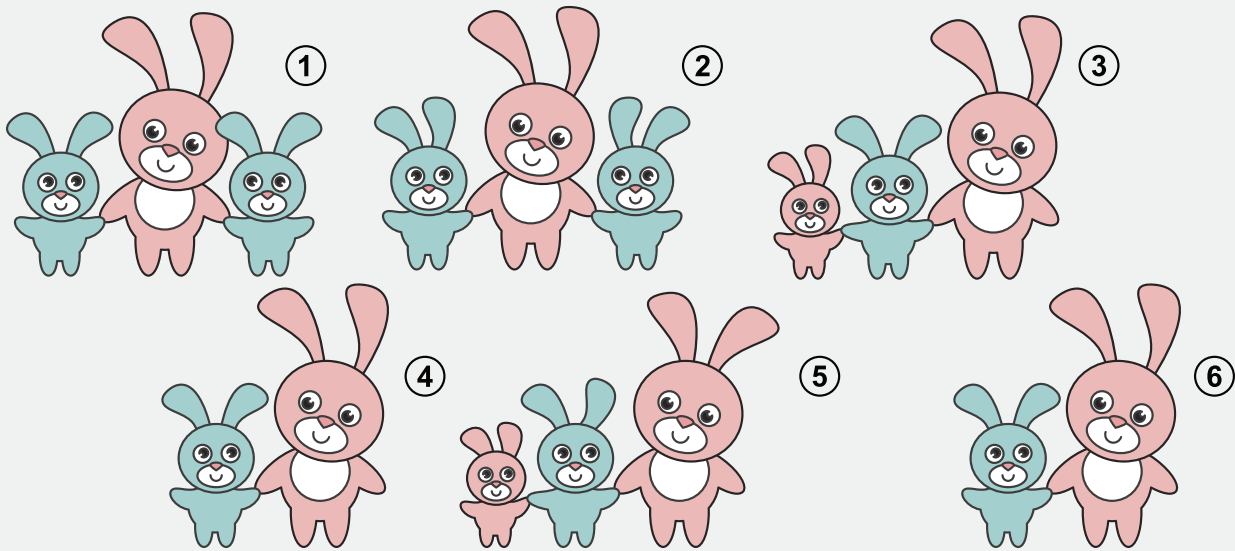
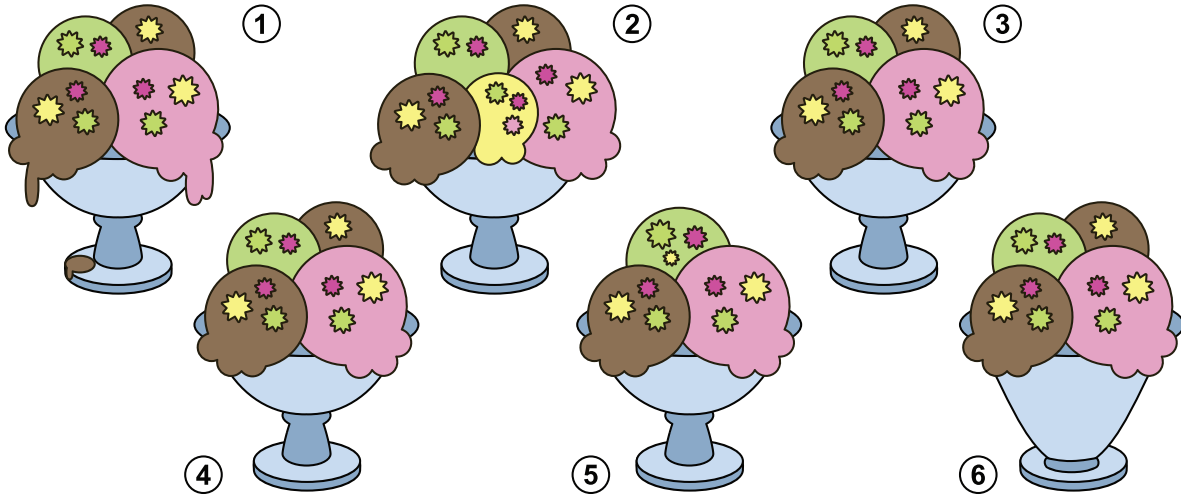


WHAT  
DOES NOT  
FIT?

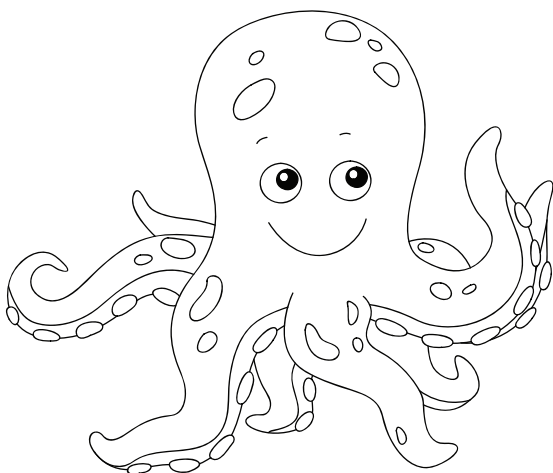




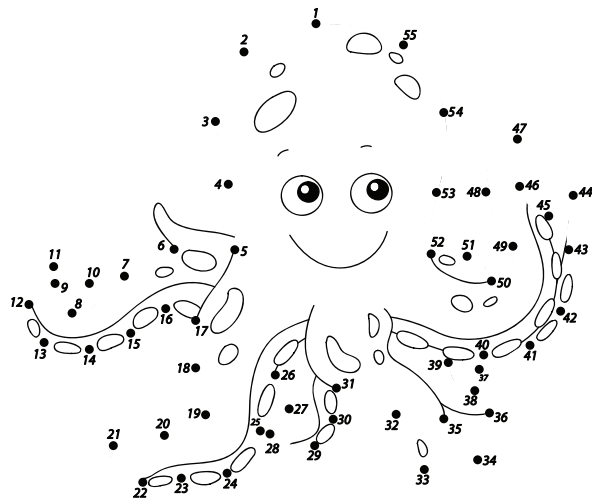
# Find two identical images



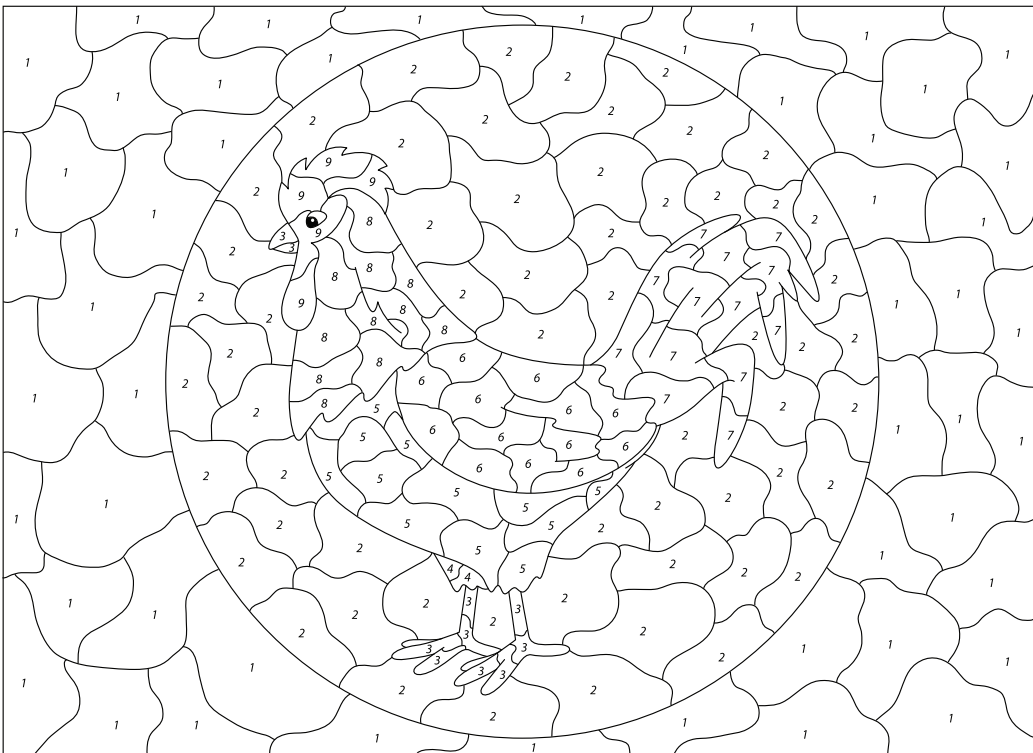
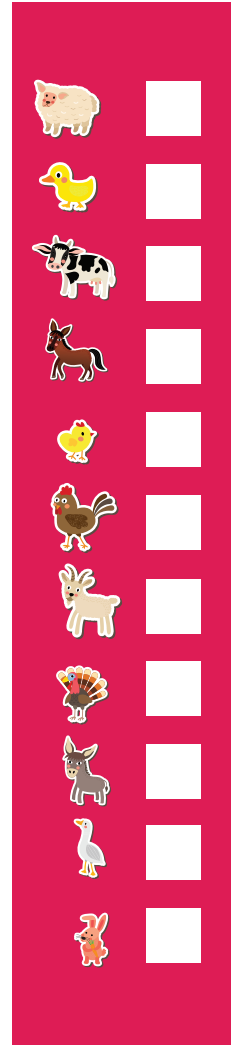
# Color me in!












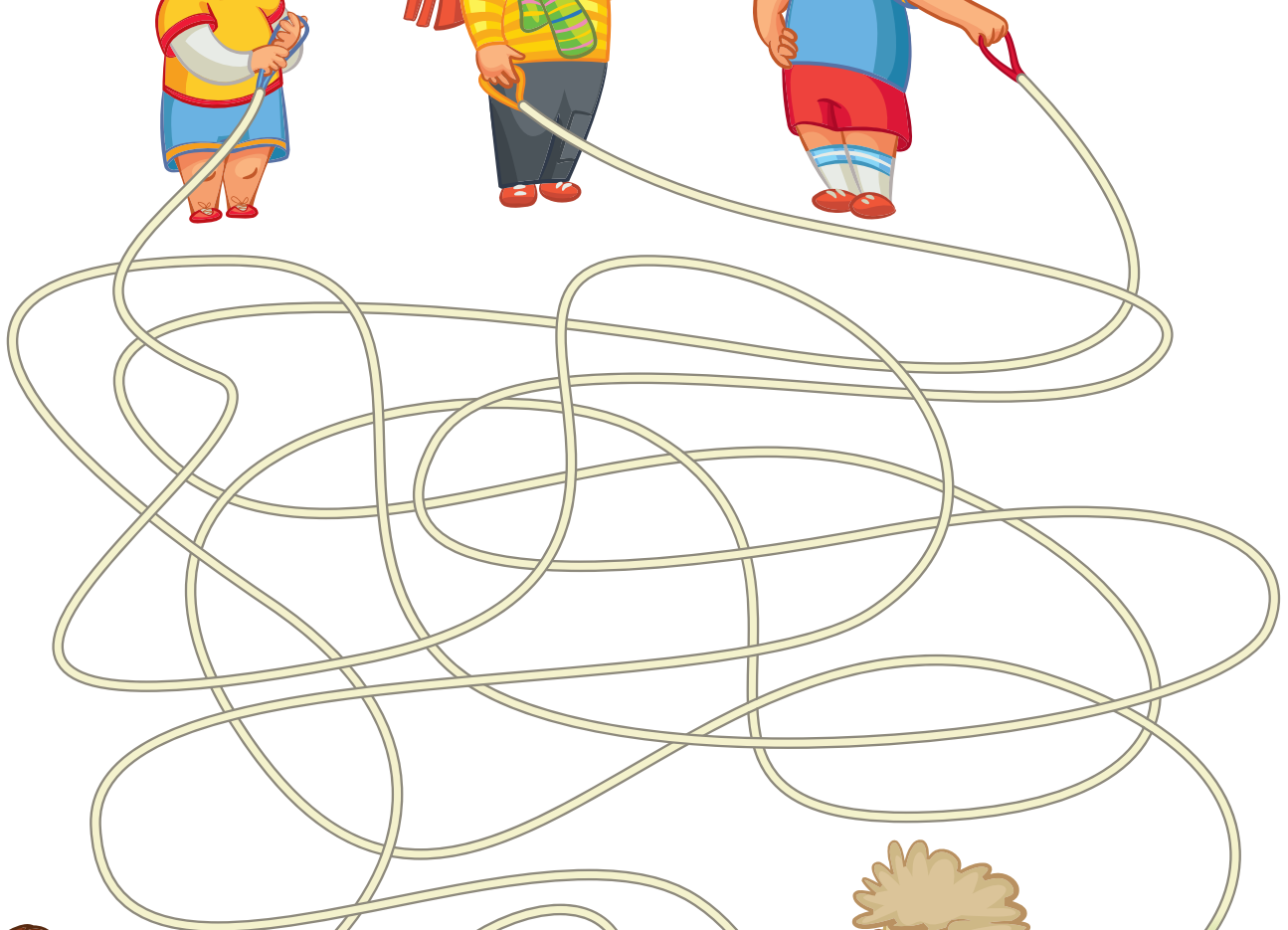
# Connect the dots



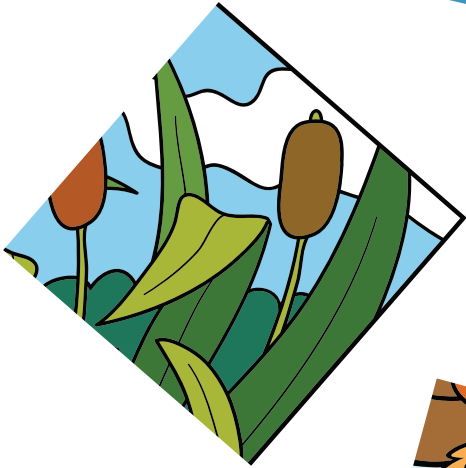
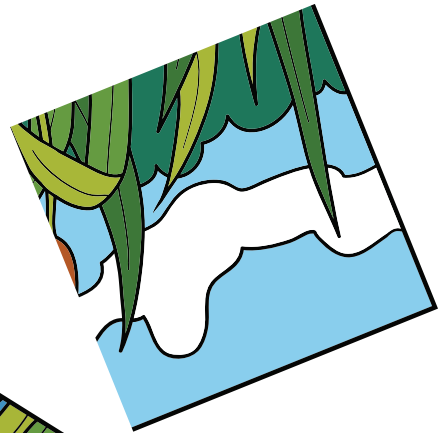
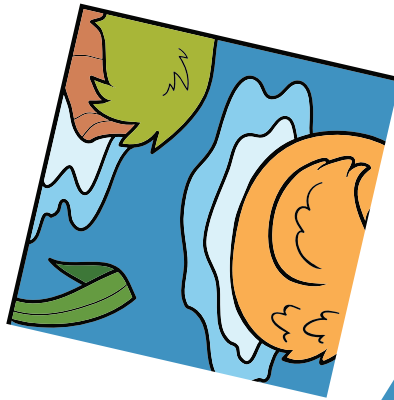
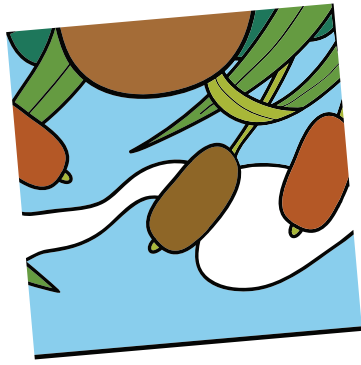
Count the similar animals and write the number.



- 7 - 5 = 
- 2 + 3 = 
- 4 + 4 = 
- 6 - 5 = 
- 8 - 4 = 
- 3 + 4 = 
- 8 - 5 = 
- 2 + 4 = 
- 3 + 6 = 







PUZZLE GAME  
CUT & GLUE

CUT OUT

1



GLUE

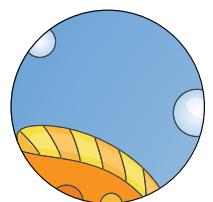
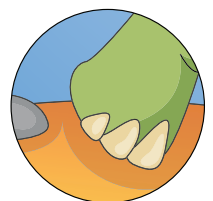
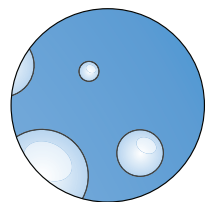
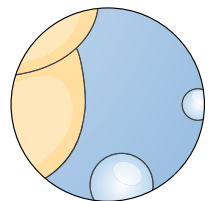
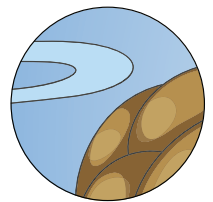
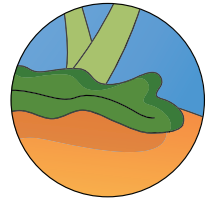
2







Cut out the circles and finish the puzzle.







# **Glossary**



‘**Abdullāh** عبدالله: Servant of God. ‘**Abd Allāh ibn ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib**. Son of ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib ibn Hāshim and Fatima bint ‘Amr al-Makhzumi. Husband of Āmina bint Wahb. Father of Prophet Muhammad of Islam (PBUH)

‘**Abdul-Muṭṭalib** عبد المطلب: grandfather of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may peace be upon him.

**Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām** (1835-1908) حضرت مرزا غلام احمد, peace be on him: The Promised Messiah. Claimed to be the Second Advent of Jesus.

**Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Masroor** (1950-...) حضرت مرزا مسرور احمد, may Allah strengthen him with His mighty support: Fifth successor (2003-...) to the Promised Messiah (peace be on him).

**Aḥmadī, Ahmadi** احمدي: A member of the Aḥmadiyya Muslim Community founded by Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad (1835-1908), the Promised Messiah and Imām Mahdī, may peace be upon him.

**Aḥmadī Muslim** احمدي مسلم: see Aḥmadī

**Aḥmadīs**: Plural of Aḥmadī

**Aḥmadiyya** احمديه: see Aḥmadiyyat

**Aḥmadiyyah** احمديه: see Aḥmadiyyat

**Aḥmadiyyat** احمديت: Muslim sect believing Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad to be the Promised Messiah (second coming) and the Mahdī awaited by Muslims, peace be on him.

‘**Alaihis-Salām** عليه السلام: may peace be on him.

**Allāh** الله: The one and only God.

**Allahu Akbar** الله اكبر: Allah is the Greatest

‘**Aṣr** عصر: Late afternoon formal Islamic worship

**As-Salāmu ‘Alaikum** عَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ: May peace be upon you. (The formation assalam-o or assalam-u is incorrect as there is no waw و after mīm م, hence the abbreviation AoA or A.O.A. or A-o-A is also incorrect.)

**As-Salāmu ‘Alaikum Wa Raḥmatullāh** عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ: Peace be with you and blessings of Allāh.

**As-Salātu Was-Salāmu ‘Alaikum Wa Raḥmatullāhi Wa Barakātuhū** الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ: May blessings and peace be upon you, and mercy of Allah and his favors.

**Aṭfāl** اطفال: children. Plural of Ṭifl. Members of Majlis Aṭfāl-ul-Ahmadiyya.

**Ayyadahullāhu Ta‘ālā Bi-Nasrih-il-‘Aziz** أَيَّدَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى بِنَصْرِهِ الْعَزِيزِ: May Allah, the Exalted, support him with His Mighty help.

**Bukhārī** بخاري: The most reliable source of the sayings of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad, peace and blessings of Allāh be on him.

**Fajr** فجر: The dawn-to-sunrise Islamic formal worship.

**Farḍ** فرض: duty. obligation. obligatory part of the Islamic worship.

**Ḥadīth** حديث: Saying of the Holy Prophet Muḥammad, ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam. a verified account of a statement or action of the Prophet Muhammad. Plural Aḥādīth.

**Ḥaḍrat** حضرت [Hadhrat, Hazrat]: His Holiness

**Ḥajj** حج: Formal pilgrimage to Mecca during appointed time of the year.

‘**Ishā** عشاء: Late night formal Islamic worship.

**Islām** إسلام: submission. Name of the religion introduced by Muḥammad, may peace and blessings of Allah be on him, in A.D. 610.

**Jamā‘at, Jamā‘ah** جماعة : Community, Organization. community of believers.

**Jazākallāh** جَزَاكَ اللهُ : may Allah reward you (one male)

**jazākillāh** جَزَاكِ اللهُ : may Allah reward you (one female).

**jazākumullāh** جَزَاكُمْ اللهُ : may Allah reward you (plural, male or female or both). Also used to address a single person to show respect.

**Jilsa**: Sitting between two sajdahs

**Ka‘bah** (sukūn on ‘ain) كَعْبَة : a cube. House of God in Mecca. Also Ka‘aba (fatha on ‘ain) and Kaaba.

**Kalima, Kalimah, Kalima Tayyaba, Kalimah Shahādah** كَلِمَة طَيِّبَة - كَلِمَة شَهَادَة : Pronouncement that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Muhammad is His messenger.

**Khalīfah, khalīfa** خَلِيفَة : Vicegerent. Successor. Also calif, caliph, kalif, kaliph, khalif.

**Khalīfatul-Masīh, Khalīfat-ul-Masīh** خَلِيفَةُ الْمَسِيحِ : Successor to Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad of Qadian (1835-1908), the Promised Messiah, may peace be upon him.

**Kitāb Fada‘il-ul-Qur‘an**: Book on the Excellences of the Quran

**Kitāb-ud-Da‘awaat**: Book on Prayers

**Maghrib** مَغْرِب : West. Sunset. Islamic formal worship after sunset.

**Masjid an-Nabawi** مَسْجِد نَبَوِي : Mosque of the Prophet. The mosque built by Muhammad in Medina, Arabia, after his migration there.

**Muḥammad** مُحَمَّد : Praiseworthy, commendable, laudable. Holy Prophet and founder of Islām (571-632), peace and blessings of Allāh be on him.

**Muslim** مُسْلِم : A follower of the religion of Islam. A book of Ḥaḍīth, second in the six most authentic compilations.

**Nāsirāt** نَاصِرَات : helpers (feminine). Plural of Nasira. Members of Majlis Nasirat-ul-Ahmadiyya, association of young Ahmadi girls.

**Promised Messiah (Second Coming)** مَسِيح مَوْعُود : Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad (1835-1908) حضرت مرزا غلام احمد. See Masih-i-Mau‘ud.

**Qur‘ān, Quran, Koran** قُرْآن : recitation, a book most read. The Holy Book revealed to Muḥammad, ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam, in Arabic over 23 years.

**raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ : May Allah be pleased with him.

**raḥimahullāh** رَحِمَهُ اللهُ : May Allah have mercy on him

**raka‘aat** رَكَعَات : Plural of rak‘at

**rak‘at, rak‘ah** رَكَعَة : A section of the prescribed Prayer. Plural: raka‘āt

**Rukū‘** رُكُوع : bowing (in Islamic prescribed worship)

**sajdah** سَجْدَة : prostration

**Ṣalāt** صَلَاة : Formal Prayer offered according to a prescribed procedure. Thus, Ṣalātut-Tahajjud, Ṣalātul-Fajr, Ṣalātuz-Zuhr, Ṣalātul-‘Asr, Ṣalātul-Maghrib, Ṣalātul-‘Ishā.

**ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam** صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : peace and blessings of Allah be on him.

**Sūrah** سُورَة : A chapter of the Holy Qur‘ān. There are 114 Sūrahs (chapters)—of various lengths—in the Holy Qur‘ān.

**Takbīr** تَكْبِير : exclaiming God is great. aggrandizement. magnification. amplification. exaggeration.



**Takbīrāt** تكبيرات , **Takbirat (tak-bee-raat)** : Plural of Takbīr.

**ta‘līm** تعليم : education

**Taqwā** تقوى : righteousness.

**tarbiyat, tarbiyah** تَرْبِيَّة : training

**Tasbīḥ** تسبيح : glorification, praise

**Zuḥr** ظُهر : Afternoon Prayer.









---

## **Don't Just Have the Desire for Children, Have the Desire for Righteous Children**

The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> states:

"Many people have the desire to have children, but you do not see people with a sense of concern and aspire to morally train them at each level of their life, to pray for them, to make them obedient to God... In my personal example, there is not a single prayer of mine in which I do not pray for my friends, children, and my wife. God has taught us a prayer of how to express our desire to have children, Our Lord grant us of our wives and children the delight of our eyes and make us a model for the righteous."

(Tarbiyat-e-Aulad, pg. 50)

---

In 2005, Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamaat Canada established a Sunday School in Maple to provide religious education for children. Over time, this school evolved into an academy for Atfal and Nasirat, now known as Nasir Academy, with over 17 branches across Canada. As Nasir Academy expanded, there was a need to enhance the syllabus for each level. This Workbook series, based on Tahir Academy USA's Workbooks, addresses that need. We are grateful to the National Amir Jamaat Ahmadiyya USA and the National Secretary Tarbiyat Jamaat Ahmadiyya USA for granting us the rights to publish these Workbooks under the Nasir Academy name.

To report any errors or omissions, please contact the National Secretary Talim at [talim@ahmadiyya.ca](mailto:talim@ahmadiyya.ca).



NASIR ACADEMY CANADA



AHMADIYYA MUSLIM JAMA'AT CANADA



MAJLIS ATFALUL AHMADIYYA CANADA



9 781948 811002

ISBN: 978-1-948811-00-2