

In the Name of Allah Most Gracious Most Merciful

ELEMENTARY TEACHINGS OF ISLAM

***For Primary & Secondary Students
& Reverts to Islam***

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of Southern Africa

Durban, South Africa

Published by:	IDM Publications Islamic Dawah Movement of Southern Africa (IDM) +27 31 3046883 dawah@idmsa.org www.idmsa.org Instagram/ Facebook/ YouTube @idmsa	
Printed by:	Impress Investments Durban, South Africa +27 31 2632755 www.impressweb.co.za	
Title	Elementary Teachings of Islam	
Subtitle	For Primary & Secondary Students & Reverts to Islam	
Compiled by	Dr Ebrahim Dada	
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Language	English	
ISBN	978-0-620-61518-1	
First Print	May 2014	Jamaad-us-Thaani 1435
Second Print	November 2015	Muharram 1437
Third Print	February 2020	Jamaad-us-Thaani 1442
Fourth Print	November 2021	Rabi ul Awal 1443
Fifth Print	June 2024	Dhu al-Hijjah 1445
Sixth Print	March 2026	Ramadan 1447

FOREWORD

Alhamdulillah, IDM has compiled a basic and elementary syllabus for its Madressa Network in the country, primarily amongst new Muslims from the previously disadvantaged communities. However, this syllabus could even be used by others who service the very early grades in schools and Maadaaris.

References have been made to the Madressa syllabus of the early grades, from various other reputable organizations in the country, as far as the content matter is concerned. And to these were added many other inputs from individuals in this field.

More specifically, this book is a syllabus for pupils in the Foundation Phase of their studies, that is, grades 1,2 and 3. It covers the following subjects for these 3 grades:

1. Belief:	الْعَقَائِدُ	AL Aqaa'id
2. Jurisprudence:	فِقْهِ	Fiqh
3. Character and Behavior:	الْأَخْلَاقِ وَالْأَدَابِ	Al Aqhlaaq Wal Adaab
4. History:	تَارِيْخُ	Taariqh
5. Supplications:	الْأَدْعِيَّةُ	Al Ad'iya
6. Some Chapters of the Quran:	السُّوْرُ	Al Suwar (pl)

The above would imply that each subject should be taught over a period of 3 years. However, these divisions are not delineated in the syllabus. If the educator wishes to structure the course according to the above, he/she may divide this entire course into 3 parts for the 3 grades: and to further sub-divide the number of lessons within each grade, to the 4 school terms of each of the 3 grades.

However, each subject may be completed in any time span. It could be completed within weeks, or months, or even years. It is left to

the pace of the learner and the discretion of the teacher. Those who are fast learners or are brighter or had previous instructions, may complete this syllabus sooner than others. No pressure is applied, but neither must the student entertain any undue delays.

Because this book contains lessons of basic, elementary, and fundamental teachings on Islam, especially for those who know nothing or very little of the principles and practices of Islam, therefore, it is suitable primarily for little children, but also suitable for adults, children and youths, who have reverted (converted) to Islam recently.

It is important to remember that:

- * A fundamental element for success, in any venture for that matter, is the passion, the commitment and the love for the task or venture on hand.
- * An important criterion for success includes regular, systematic, frequent, and disciplined revision of the lessons throughout the year or the period of study.
- * Whilst the systematic and disciplined revision is ultimately the responsibility of the student him/herself (for their own benefit) the teacher can play a pivotal role in the inculcation of this practice and make it into a habit.
- * It is well known that group Learning has many advantages, and it is therefore encouraged.
- * And finally, the teacher plays a crucial role in the imparting of knowledge, and therefore a high degree of responsibility lies in the teacher to teach in such a manner that will create love and passion in the learner.

It is hoped that Insha Allah, at the completion of this syllabus, over whatever period it may take; and if this course is property

implemented, the learner should be well acquainted with the basic tenets, beliefs, procedures, and rules and regulations in Islam, in their day to day living. And hopefully gearing for the next step in his/her search for knowledge and truth, Insha Allah.

Any constructive suggestions, comments, opinions, and advice are most welcome.

May Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) accept our efforts and make them a means of attaining His Pleasure and Mercy.

Dr Ebrahim Dada

January 2022

Jamad-us-Thaani 1443

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS BOOK

No	Arabic	Transliteration	Meaning	Notes
1	سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى	Subhanahu wa Ta'ala	The Exalted	Mentioned after the name of Allah
2	صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Salla-Allahu 'Alahi wa Sallam	Peace and Blessings be upon him	Mentioned after the name of Prophet Muhammad
3	عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ	Alayhis-Salam	May peace be upon him	Mentioned after the name of the prophets or Angels
4	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Radia Allahu 'Anhu	May Allah be pleased with him	Mentioned after the name of male Sahaba
5	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Radia Allahu 'Anha	May Allah be pleased with her	Mentioned after the name of female Sahaba
6	رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ	Rahmatullah Alayhi	Allah's Mercy be upon Him	Mentioned after the name of pious people who have passed away

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Chapter One

BELIEFS

الْعَقَائِدُ

Lesson 1

Oneness of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)

1. There is only One Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
2. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has no parents.
3. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has no children.
4. Jesus is a prophet of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). He is not the son of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
5. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has no family.
6. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is forever.
7. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will remain forever.
8. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has no partner.
9. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) controls the universe.
10. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) does not need anything.
11. Everything is in need of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
12. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is present everywhere.
13. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) knows what happens everywhere.
14. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) does not eat, drink or sleep.



Lesson 2

Conversion of Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ)

Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) was the slave of Umayyah. Umayyah believed in many gods. When Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) became a Muslim, Umayyah did not like it. He told Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) to leave Islam and to worship idols. Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) refused. This made his master very angry.

Umayyah made Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) lie on the burning sand in the hot sun. He placed a very heavy stone on his chest and said: "Give up Islam or die!".

Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) suffered much pain but did not give up Islam. He kept saying: "Allah is One! Allah is One!"

Umayyah and others took turns to whip him. He was then left in the sun to suffer. Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) would still only utter: "Allah is One! Allah is One".

They would even drag him in the streets. Yet the same words were heard: "Allah is One! Allah is One".

Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) never gave up Islam. At last Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) bought him and set him free.

Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) was the first Muadh-dhin of Islam and was a very close friend of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ).



Lesson 3

Some of Allah's Attributes

1. We must be happy with Allah's decisions.
2. We should not complain about the decisions of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
3. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) loves those who are obedient.
4. Only Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) knows what is going to happen in the future.
5. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) alone sends the rain.
6. Only Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) knows when a person will be born and when he will die.
7. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) alone cures the sick people.
8. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) makes people rich or poor.
9. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is the King of all kings.
10. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is Most Merciful.
11. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is Most Forgiving.
12. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is the One who gives honour and respect.
13. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is All Hearing and All Seeing.
14. Only Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) can harm or benefit anyone.
15. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) gives guidance to whom He pleases.
16. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) showers His favours on His entire creation.
17. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) alone gives sustenance (rizq).



Lesson 4

Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is All Knowing

Umar (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) was the leader of the Muslims. One night while he was walking in the streets of Madinah, he passed by a house and heard voices coming from inside. Two people were talking.

A woman was saying to her daughter: "Let us mix some water with the milk. We can make more money. We are poor. We need the extra money. Nobody will know what we did."

"No!" said the daughter. "It is wrong to mix water with milk and then sell it. It is against Umar's orders. It is dishonest." The mother said: "Umar (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) is not here, he does not know what we are doing."

"We must obey him, even if he is not here" said the daughter. "Besides, he may not know but how can we hide from Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)?"

Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) sees everything and He knows everything.

Umar (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) walked away silently. He was very pleased with the girl.



Lesson 5

The Seven (7) Articles of Faith

There are 7 things that a Muslim must believe in.

1. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)
2. His Angels
3. His Books
4. His Messengers
5. The Day of Judgement
6. Fate, that is, good and bad, is from Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
7. Life after death



Lesson 6

Some qualities of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)

1. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is one.
2. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) always existed and will remain forever.
3. No one created Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
4. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) Alone is worthy of worship.
5. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) knows everything.
6. Nothing is hidden from Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
7. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has no equal.
8. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) possesses power over everything.
9. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has created angels, human beings, jinn, the sky, the sun, the moon, the stars and the entire universe including the earth.
10. Everything that is born or dies is through Allah's powers and commands.

11. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) provides food for His creation.
12. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) neither eats nor drinks nor sleeps.
13. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has no father, no mother, no sons, no wives and no relatives.
14. We all depend on Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) for everything.
15. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has no hands, feet, nose, ears or face like that of human beings.
16. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) does not depend on anyone.
17. There is none like Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) and there will never be anyone like Him.
18. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) is free from all faults.
19. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has created Angels and appointed them to look after certain affairs of the world.
20. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) sent prophets for the guidance of mankind. These prophets taught people to do good things and stay away from the wrong and evil things.
21. No one can cause any harm to anyone except with the will of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
22. No one can benefit anyone except with the will of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).



Lesson 7

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

1. The Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) is the messenger and servant of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
2. All Muslims believe that Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) is the last prophet of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
3. After him no prophet will come.
4. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) never committed sins.

5. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is the greatest of all the prophets.
6. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) came as a prophet for all the people of the world up to the day of Judgement (The last day).



Lesson 8

Cave of Hira

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) used to often visit the cave of Hira. He even took food along with him as he used to stay there for days at times. He used to sit all alone in the cave and think of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). One day Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) sent the angel Jibrael (عليه السلام) to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). Jibrael (عليه السلام) told him that Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) had made him the last prophet. He would be the last prophet for the whole world right up to the day of Judgement.



Lesson 9

Taaif

Nobody wanted to listen to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in Makkah. Everyone only laughed at him and ridiculed whatever he said. After some time, the Prophet's uncle and his wife Khadija (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) passed away. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) became very sad. Now there was no one to help him anymore. So

he decided to go to a place between two mountains called Taaif and invite the people of Taaif to Islam. The prophet thought that they were a group of noble people.

Unfortunately these people treated him very badly. They began hitting him and throwing stones at him until his blessed body began to bleed. Eventually they chased him out of the town.

Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) sent angel Jibraeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) with an angel who was in charge of the mountains, to crush the people of Taaif because of their treatment of the Prophet.

The angel told Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ): "If you order me to, I will crush all these people."

"No" replied Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). "I have hope in Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) that He will make their children accept Islam one day." Sometimes later this is exactly what happened.



Lesson 10

The Last Day/ Day of Judgement/Qiyaamah

One day all life will come to an end.

Only Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) knows when the last day will come.

On that day, Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will ask everyone about their good and bad deeds.

All those that did good will be rewarded by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) whilst those who did evil will be punished by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).

Lesson 11

Israfeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) and The Day of Judgement

Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) created this world for us to live in for a short period. No one will live for ever in this world. One day Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will order the angel Israfeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) to blow the trumpet when there is not a single Muslim left in this world.

The sound of this trumpet will destroy everything in the world. All human beings and animals will die. Homes and buildings will all fall down. Everything will be destroyed. This will be the end of the world.

After some time Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will order Israfeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) to blow the trumpet once again. With the command of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), everything and everyone from the time of Prophet Aadam (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) will come back to life. This will now be the beginning of the Day of Judgement.

On the day of Judgement, all the deeds of the people will be weighed. If a person has more good deeds than bad deeds, then he will go to Heaven (Jannah). If he has few good deeds and more bad deeds, then he will go to hell (Jahannum).

Therefore, we must make an effort to do as many good deeds as possible.

Lesson 12

Heaven (Jannah) and Hell (Jahannum)

1. We believe that Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has created heaven (Jannah) and Hell (Jahannum).
 2. Jannah is a place of enjoyment and happiness.
 3. Jahannum is a place of punishment.
 4. No one will ever die in Jannah or Jahannum.
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Lesson 13

Beauty of Heaven (Jannah)

One day Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was sitting with his companions (sahaabah) when one of them asked him about Heaven (Jannah).

He replied: “The buildings of Jannah are made with gold and silver bricks which are joined with cement made from musk. The sand of Jannah is saffron and the stones are rubies and emeralds.

Whoever goes to Jannah will never be taken out and neither will he die. The people of Jannah never get old and will always remain happy.

Lesson 14

Books of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)

1. Muslims believe in all the books that were sent by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
2. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) revealed His books to the prophets.
3. We must follow the final book of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), the Qur'an.
4. The four famous books are the Taurah, Zaboor, Injeel and the Qur'an.
5. Besides these books there were many small books revealed to other prophets.
6. The previous books have been changed by humans and we believe that they are no longer true.
7. The only book which has not been changed by humans is the Qur'an because Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has protected it.



Lesson 15

The Angels

1. We believe that Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has created angels out of light.
2. We cannot see angels.
3. Only Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) knows the exact number of angels.
4. The angels do not do any acts of sin.
5. One who does not believe in the angels cannot be a Muslim.
6. The four famous angels are: Jibraeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام), Israfeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام), Izraeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام) and Mikaeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام).

Lesson 16

The Angels and the Battle of Badr

When the disbelievers came to fight the Muslims in the Battle of Badr, the Muslims were very small in number and they hardly had any weapons. The disbelievers, who were greater in number, and had much more weapons. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) made dua to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) to help the Muslims. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) accepted this dua and sent thousands of angels to fight on the side of the Muslims. Many Muslims were surprised to see strangers on horse back wearing turbans and fighting on the side of Muslims. They informed Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) about this.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: “These are angels. They have been sent by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) to help you.” The Muslims won this battle with the help of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).



Lesson 17

The Prophets

1. We believe in all the prophets of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
2. All the prophets were human beings.
3. No prophet of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) committed any sin.
4. All of them were pious servants of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
5. Aadam (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام) was the first prophet and Muhammad (ﷺ) is the last and final prophet of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
6. No prophet will come after Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

7. Isa (Jesus) (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) is also a prophet of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
He is not the son of God.
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Lesson 18

The Great Liar

Musaylamah once visited Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and accepted Islam. When he returned to his land, he decided to become a prophet. So he wrote a letter to Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) saying that from now on you and I are going to share the prophethood. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) told him that this cannot happen and that he must recite the kalimah again to be a Muslim.

Soon after that Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) passed away and Musaylamah once again claimed that he alone is a prophet.

Abubaker (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) sent an army to fight him. Finally he was killed. He became known as Musaylama the liar because he falsely claimed to be a prophet.

Lesson 19

Some Prophets sent to mankind by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) include:

- First prophet was Aadam (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Adam)
- Nooh (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Noah)

- Ibrahim (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Abraham)
- Moosa (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Moses)
- Isa (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Jesus)
- Yacub (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Jacob)
- Yusuf (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Joseph)
- Lut (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Lot)
- Yunus (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Jonah)
- Ayoob (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) (Job)
- The last prophet was Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)



Lesson 20

Fate (Taqdeer)

1. We believe that whatever happens, happens with the will of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). This is known as Fate.
2. One who does not believe in Taqdeer is not a Muslim.
3. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has knowledge about all things that are going to take place.
4. We must accept that whatever condition, good or bad, comes upon us is from Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).



Lesson 21

Life After Death

1. We believe that after we die, we will be brought back to life again.
2. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will command the angel Israfeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) to blow the trumpet and everything will come back to life.

3. Thereafter, everyone will stand before Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) for questioning about how they lived their lives.



Lesson 22

An enemy of Islam

The enemies of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) troubled him in every way. When he taught the Muslims about Islam, the enemies mocked him.

Once Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) explained that all Muslims will come back to life one day. An enemy came to Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) with an old bone and crushed it in front of him.

Then he said: “O! Muhammad, do you believe that this bone will also come back to life.” Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said: “Yes. Everything will be brought back to life.”

The enemy had a very bad death because he mocked Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and Islam.



Chapter Two

JURISPRUDENCE

فقه

Lesson 1

How should Muslims use the toilet?

1. Muslims should first read Bismillah (In the name of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) and the dua (prayer) before entering the toilet.
2. Muslims should enter the toilet with the left foot.
3. Muslims should not enter the toilet bareheaded.
4. Muslims should not go bare feet into the toilet.
5. Muslims must squat when relieving themselves.
6. Muslims must not sit in the toilet facing the qiblah (direction of the kaba).
7. Muslims should not sit facing their back towards the qiblah.
8. Muslims must not eat, drink or talk in the toilet.
9. Muslims must not read books, comics or newspapers in the toilet.
10. Muslims must not read any dua (prayer), kalimah or aayat (verses) from the Noble Qur'an in the toilet.
11. Muslims should not stand and urinate.
12. Muslims should make Istinja (wash ones private parts) after urinating or relieving oneself.
13. Muslims should step out of the toilet with the right foot.
14. Muslims should wash their hands after coming out of the toilet.
15. Muslims should not relieve themselves in the street, any public place, under trees planted for shade, on the road side, swimming pools, etc.

Lesson 2

Etiquettes of Istinja (washing one's private parts)

Islam is very particular about cleanliness of the body and clothes. Therefore, when we go to the toilet to relieve ourselves, we must make istinja.

Istinja means to clean the private parts after going to the toilet using water and toilet paper.

1. Muslims must wash themselves after urinating.
2. Muslims must use the left hand for Istinja.
3. Clean water must be used for Istinja.
4. Muslims must be careful that no urine drops, splash on the clothing or body.
5. Muslims must wash their hands after istinja.



Lesson 3

Practical Wudhu (Ablution)

1. Make intention for wudhu.
2. Recite Bismillahi walhamdulilla بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
3. Wash both hands up to the wrists thrice.
4. Gargle the mouth thrice (using the right hand to put water into the mouth).
5. Put water into the nostrils thrice. (The nose should be cleaned with the little finger of the left hand).

6. Wash the entire face thrice. (The entire face from the forehead to the chin and from one earlobe to the other. Make sure that water reaches every portion without any part remaining dry).
7. Make khilaal of the beard (running the fingers through the beard).
8. Recite the dua (prayer) whilst making wudhu.
9. Wash the right hand including the arm and elbow thrice. Thereafter wash the left hand including the arm and elbow thrice.
10. Make khilaal of the fingers. (Khilaal of fingers must be done by crossing the fingers of one hand into the other).
11. Make masah (rub the hands over) of the entire head, ears and nape once.
12. Thereafter wash the right foot, including the ankles thrice. Then wash the left foot in the same manner.
13. Make khilaal of the toes. (Khilaal of the toes must be done by using the baby finger of the left hand and passing it between the toes starting with the small toe of the right foot and finishing off on the small toe of the left foot).
14. Recite the prayer (dua) after wudhu.

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

Lesson 4

Benefits of wudhu (Ablution)

1. Wudhu is the key to salaah (prayer).
2. Wudhu is the weapon of a believer.
3. Wudhu washes away our sins.

Lesson 5

When do I have to make wudhu?

1. I must make wudhu before I perform Salaah.
2. I must make wudhu before I touch or carry the Holy Qur'an or any aayat (verse) of the Qur'an.



Lesson 6

Water

It is permissible for us to use the following water to clean ourselves.

1. Rain water.
2. Well water.
3. River water.
4. Sea water.
5. Water from a big tank or pool.



Lesson 7

Impurity (Najaasat)

There are 5 types of impurities (Najaasat)

1. Urine of people and animals.
2. Stool of people and animals.
3. Blood

4. Matter
5. Alcohol

1. If any of the above 5 najaasat falls on your clothes, it must be washed off three times with clean water.
2. One cannot perform salaah if there is najaasat on his body or clothes.
3. Wash the najaasat off three times in order to make your clothes, bedding, carpets, etc clean.



Lesson 8

Acts that break Wudhu

1. Relieving oneself in the toilet. (urine or stool)
2. Breaking wind.
3. The flowing of matter, pus or blood from any part of the body.
4. To vomit a mouthful.
5. To fall asleep
6. To fall unconscious
7. To become insane (mad)
8. To become drunk
9. To laugh loudly in salaah

Any person whose wudhu is broken will not be able to do the following things:

1. Touch the Qur'an
2. Perform Salaah
3. Make tawaaf (circumulate) of the Ka'bah

4. Make sajdah e tilawat (prostrate in Sajda when a place is read in the Quran where sajdah is mentioned).



Lesson 9

Ghusal

Definition: Ghusal means to wash or bath the whole body in the way shown to us by Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

The Sunnah (way of Prophet Muhammad) method of making Ghusal, is as follows:

1. Make niyyah (intention).
2. Wash both hands up to the wrists thrice.
3. Wash off any najasat (impurity) that may be on one's body.
4. Make istinja (i.e to wash both private parts.)
5. Perform wudhu according to the sunnah manner.
6. Pour water over the entire head thrice. Thereafter the right shoulder thrice and then the left shoulder thrice.
7. Rub the body when making ghusal.
8. Ensure that no portion of the body is left dry.



Lesson 10

Etiquettes of Ghusal

1. Bath in a clean place.
2. Bath in privacy i.e in such a place where no one can see you.

3. Ensure that the Aurah (parts of the body that need to be compulsorily covered at all times) are completely covered when taking ghusal in a public place or in the presence of others.
4. Relieve oneself before taking ghusal. One should not urinate in the place where one is taking ghusal.
5. Use soap or anything else that will clean the body thoroughly.



Lesson 11

Salaah (Prayer)

Salaah is the best form of praying to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). We have been commanded by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) to perform Salaah 5 times a day.

1. Salaah is the second pillar of Islam.
2. Muslims must perform salaah five times a day.
3. Salaah is a time when we speak to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
4. When the time for salaah comes, we should stop all work and play and get ready for salaah.
5. We must face the Qiblah when reading salaah.
6. If we miss our Salaah, Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will punish us.



Lesson 12

Benefits of Salaah

1. Salaah is the key to Heaven (Jannah).
 2. Salaah is the difference between a Muslim and a non-Muslim.
 3. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will be happy with us if we perform our five times daily salaah.
 4. Salaah will save us from the punishment of the grave and the punishment of Jahannum (Hell).
-

Lesson 13

The names of the five daily salaah are:

1. Fajr
 2. Zuhur
 3. Asr
 4. Maghrib
 5. Esha
-

Lesson 14

The Times of Salaah

1. Fajr - The early morning Salaah.
It is performed before sunrise, but not earlier than 1hour 20 minutes before sunrise.
2. Zuhr - The midday Salaah.

It is performed when half the day has passed (after + 12:15pm) but not while the sun is in the middle of the sky (zenith/zawaal).

3. Asr - The late afternoon Salaah.
4. Maghrib - the evening Salaah. It is performed immediately after the sun set.
5. Esha -The night Salaah.
It is performed when total darkness has set in, about 1 hour and 20minutes after Maghrib.
6. Each Salaah must be performed in its correct time.



Lesson 15

Conditions of Salaah (Prayer)

There are 8 conditions of Salaah.

Before performing salaah we must make sure that:

1. Our clothes are clean.
2. Our body is clean.
3. The place where we will perform salaah is clean.
4. We face the Qiblah.
5. Our private areas are covered. The private area of a male is from the navel to the knee and the area of a female is her entire body besides her face, palms and feet.
6. We have the correct intention.
7. We are in the state of wudhu.
8. We perform Salaah in its correct time



Lesson 16

Actions that break Salaah (Prayer)

The following actions will break our Salaah:

1. When one's wudhu breaks.
2. To speak in Salaah.
3. To turn your face away from the Qibla.
4. To eat or drink in Salaah.



Lesson 17

Salaah Chart

The following chart contains the number of Rakaats in each Salaah.

	Number of Units (Rakaats)							
	Before Fardh		Fardh	After Fardh				
<i>Salaah</i>	<i>SGM</i>	<i>SM</i>	<i>Compulsory</i>	<i>SM</i>	<i>Nafil</i>	<i>Waajib</i>	<i>Nafil</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Fajr</i>	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
<i>Zuhr</i>	-	4	4	2	2	-	-	12
<i>Asr</i>	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	8
<i>Magrib</i>	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	7
<i>Esha</i>	4	-	4	2	2	3Witr	2	17
<i>Taraweeh</i>	-	-	-	8-20	-	-	-	8-20
<i>Jumuah</i>	-	4	2	4+2	2	-	-	14
<i>Eid</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2

* Janaaza Salaah : Salaah for deceased person. 4 Takbeers only. No Adhan, iqamah or rakaats.

* Fardh Salaah : Compulsory. Command from Allah.

- * Wajib Salaah : Literally means ‘obligatory’. Leaving out a Wajib without a valid reason makes one a sinner and entails punishment.
- * SM : Sunnah Muakkadah: An action that Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) performed consistently.
- * SGM : Sunnah Ghair Muakkadah: An action performed by Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), but not always.
- * Nafil : Optional
- * Taraweeh : The number of rakaats in Taraweeh may vary from 8 rakaats to 20 rakaats.



Lesson 18

How to perform Prayer (Salaah)

The method of performing Salaah is as follows:

1. After performing wudhu, dress in clean clothes standing on a clean place facing the Qiblah. One must make the niyyah (intention).
2. Raise both hands up to the ears with the palms facing the Qiblah say: “Allah Akbar”, then fold both hands below the navel.
3. While standing in Salaah do not look around. Stand with respect, and keep your mind (concentration) towards Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
4. Recite the thanaa:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

5. Read Ta' awwuz:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

6. Recite Tasmiya:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

7. Recite surah Faatiha. After completing Surah Faatiha say Aameen softly.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ. الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ.
مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ. إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ.
اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ. صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ.

8. Recite any surah you know, then saying Allahu Akbar, go in to ruku. In ruku hold the knees with your hands spreading the fingers around the knees.
9. Recite the tasbeeh of ruku three times:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

10. Say Tasmee' and stand up again:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

11. While standing say Tahmeed:

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

12. Saying Takbeer go into sajdah by first placing your knees, then both the hands, the nose and lastly the forehead between both hands on the ground.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

13. In Sajdah recite the Tasbeeh thrice:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

14. Say the Takbeer and sit upright. One must sit on the left foot with the right foot straight up, and the toes facing Qiblah.
15. Repeat the Takbeer and go back into sajdah in the same manner as in the first sajda.
16. After completing the sajdah, say takbeer and stand up without putting the hands on the ground.
17. On finishing the second sajdah one rakaat has been completed.
18. The second rakaat will be the same as the first.
19. Recite the tasmiya, Surah Fatiha and a Surah. Perform the ruku, Qauma (standing after Ruku) and both Sajdahs. After the second sajdah, do not stand up but remain sitting and recite Tashahud.
20. Tashahud:

الَّتَحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ الطَّيِّبَاتُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ
أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا

وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ.

All devotions offered through words, bodily actions and wealth are dua to Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and on the pious (righteous) servants of Allah. I bear witness that there is no Diety besides Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and messenger.

21. Recite Durood-e-Ebrahim:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ
فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ. وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ
وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

22. Dua after Durood-e-Ebrahim:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ
الدُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ
وَارْحَمْنِي، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

O Allah! I have wronged myself greatly and nobody forgives sins except You. Grant me forgiveness and have mercy on me. Surely, You are The Forgiver and The Merciful.

23. Lastly make the salaam:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

24. First turn the head towards the right and make salaam, then towards the left and make salaam.

25. After the salaam make dua to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) asking Him for your needs.

The method of dua (prayer) is to raise the hands to the height of the chest with palms held upwards. After the completion of duas pass the hands over the face.



Lesson 19

The five pillars of Islam

1. Imaan (belief in Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى))
2. Salaah (Prayer)
3. Saum (fasting)
4. Zakaat (Charity)
5. Haj (Pilgrimage)



Lesson 20

Fasting (Saum)

1. Fasting means not to eat or drink from before Fajar time up to Magrib (Sunset).
 2. Fasting in the month of Ramadaan is the third pillar of Islam.
 3. It is fard (compulsory) for Muslims to fast in the month of Ramadaan.
 4. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has promised great reward for those who fast in the month of ramadaan.
 5. We fast in the month of Ramadaan so that we feel hungry just like the poor feel hunry during the year.
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Lesson 21

Zakaat (Charity)

1. Zakaat is the fourth pillar of Islam.
 2. We must give some of our money to the poor.
 3. It is compulsory to give zakaat once in a year.
 4. By giving zakaat, we show that we are grateful to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) for what He has given us.
 5. Everything we have comes from Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
 6. The more we spend on others, the more Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will give us.
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Lesson 22

Pilgrimage (Haj)

1. Haj is the fifth pillar of Islam.
 2. Haj is a journey made to Makkah in the month of Dhul Hijjah.
 3. The Hajeess (people who go for Haj) visit the Ka'bah, Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifa during the Haj.
 4. While on Haj, a Muslim goes to visit the holy grave of our prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in the city of Madinah.
 5. Haj is fard (obligatory) once in a lifetime, on those Muslims who can afford to go.
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Lesson 23

Definitions

1. Fardh: An act that is commanded by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) in the Qur'an and is compulsory.
2. Waajib: An act which is also compulsory but next to fardh.
3. Sannah: An act which the Prophet (ﷺ) said, did, liked, or approved of.
4. Sunnat Muakkadah: That act which the Prophet (ﷺ) never missed out.
5. Sunnat Ghair Muakkadah: That act which the Prophet did occasionally.
6. Mustahab: Acts which are accepted as good acts and praiseworthy.
7. Nafal: Acts which if performed will be rewarded, and if left out there will be no sin.
8. Makrooh: Acts that are disliked and should be avoided.

9. Halaal: Acts which are permissible to do.
10. Haraam: Acts which should never be done or are forbidden.



Chapter Three

BEHAVIOUR & CHARACTER

الْأَخْلَاقُ وَالْأَدَابُ

Lesson 1

Cleanliness (Tahaarat)

1. A Muslim must stay pure and clean at all times.
 2. Muslims do not stay dirty and impure.
 3. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) likes pure and clean people.
 4. To stay pure and clean is half of Imaan (Faith).
 5. I must wash my body with soap.
 6. I must rinse my body three times.
 7. I must not waste water when washing.
-

Lesson 2

Clean Habits

1. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) loves those who stay clean.
2. When I get up from my sleep, I must wash my hands.
3. I must brush my teeth and gargle my mouth daily.
4. I must use a miswaak or toothbrush to clean my mouth.
5. I must cut my nails once a week.
6. I must clean my nose with my left hand.
7. I must throw all dirt in the bin.
8. I must keep my home and my Madressa clean.

Lesson 3

Truthfulness, Honesty and kindness

1. Muslims must always be truthful.
 2. Muslims must never speak lies.
 3. We must always respect and be kind to our parents, elders and teachers.
 4. We must always be kind to people younger than us.
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Lesson 4

Etiquettes (Aadaab) of Eating

1. We must wash both our hands before we eat.
 2. We must not dry our hands.
 3. It is preferable to cover our heads when eating.
 4. We must say Bismillah (In the name of Allah before eating and drinking).
 5. We must eat or drink with the right hand.
 6. We must not eat or drink with the left hand.
 7. The shaytaan (devil) eats and drinks with the left hand.
 8. We must not eat very hot food.
 9. We must not blow into our food to cool it.
 10. We must read the dua (prayer) before eating.
 11. We must wash our hands and wipe them after eating.
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Lesson 5

Etiquettes (Aadaab) of Drinking

1. We must drink with the right hand.
2. We must sit and drink.
3. We must read Bismillah before drinking.
4. We must drink in three breaths.
5. We must say Al-hamdulillah (praise be unto Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)) after drinking.



Lesson 6

Etiquettes (Aadaab) of Sleeping

1. After Esha Salaah one should go early to bed. Going to bed early helps one to wake up for Fajr Salaah.
2. Recite Bismillah whilst closing the doors of the house.
3. Cover all utensils containing food whilst reciting Bismillah.
4. Perform wudhu before going to bed. The one who performs wudhu and sleeps, the angels remain with him throughout the night.
5. Always remember to extinguish any fire, flame or switch off heaters before going to sleep.
6. Switch off lights and other electrical appliances before going to sleep.
7. Dust the bed three times before going to sleep.
8. When removing one's clothes recite Bismillah as Bismillah is a shield and protection against jinnaat (a creation of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)) which can't be seen by humans) and shaytaan (devil).

9. When going to sleep recite the following surahs. Surah Ikhlāas, Surah Falaq and Surah Naas. Then blow on both the palms and pass the palms over the whole body. Begin with the face and then with the front of the body. Do this thrice.
10. Do not sleep on the stomach, for Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) dislikes such people.
11. Sleep on the right hand side. Place the right hand under the cheek. Thereafter, recite the duas for sleeping.
12. After waking up, first wash ones hands up to the wrists (this must be done before doing anything else).



Lesson 7

Etiquettes (Aadaab) of the Qur'an

1. The Qur'an is the word of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). Therefore it must always be respected and honoured.
2. The Quran must never be abused at any time. It is compulsory upon every Muslim to respect the Qur'an.
3. The Qur'an must always be touched with wudhu. It is haraam (forbidden) to touch the Qur'an without wudhu.
4. One should recite some part of the Quran daily.
5. One who memorises the Qur'an is indeed a very fortunate person.
6. When carrying the Qur'an, one should hold it in his right hand and keep it close to his heart.
7. One should not lean against anything whilst reciting the Qur'an.
8. One should not stretch out his legs towards the Qur'an.
9. One should never place the Qur'an on the floor. It must be placed on a desk or any other respectful place.

10. When reading the Qur'an, recite with utmost love and respect. The Qur'an should be recited as though you are speaking to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
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Lesson 8

Behaviour Towards Parents

1. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said: "Jannah lies under the feet of mothers." (Prophet Muhammad (s))
 2. Be kind to your parents.
 3. Respect and obey them.
 4. If you please your father, you will please Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
 5. Your parents will need you when they are old and weak. Serve them well.
 6. Do not offend them. Do not even say, "Akh!" or "Oof!" to them.
 7. Do not make them feel unwanted.
 8. Speak kindly to them.
 9. Be merciful to them.
 10. Make dua to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) to have mercy on them as they brought you up when you were little.
 11. Make dua for them after they pass away.
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Lesson 9

Obedience to Parents

The night was dark and it was late. Bayazid was a young boy. His mother was sleeping while he was learning his lessons. Suddenly

his mother said in a sleepy voice, "Fetch me a cup of water my son, I am thirsty." Bayazid immediately went to fetch the cup of water but he found the pot empty. He went out of the house to the spring. By the time he returned his mother had fallen asleep. What was the young Bayazid to do? If he awakened his mother, it would be given her trouble. He decided to sit silently next to his mother with the cup of water in his hands.

At last his mother opened her eyes and lo! Bayazid was still sitting by her side. His mother remembered what she had said to her son in the early part of the night. She was very pleased with her son and hugged him. She made dua to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) to be pleased with him.

The mother's dua was answered. Later on the boy grew up to be a pious saint!



Lesson 10

Etiquettes of Dressing

1. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) says in the Qur'an: "O children of Aadam (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام). Wear you beautiful clothes at every time and place of prayer....but waste not." (Qur'an 7:31)
2. Start putting your clothes on from the right hand side.
3. When putting on your clothes read Bismillah.
4. Read the dua for wearing clothes.
5. Boys must wear clothes covering their satar (private parts).
6. Girls must cover the following at all times:
 - a) Their hair

- b) From the neck downwards
 - c) The arms
 - d) The legs
7. Girls must wear their garments below the ankles.
 8. Clothing should not be tight fitting.
 9. Girls must not wear transparent clothes.



Lesson 11

Show Gratitude and Be Content

1. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has blessed some people with more of His bounties than others.
2. Some may have more money, clothes, strength, knowledge and talent than others.
3. Allah's favours on everyone is countless.
4. Be thankful for what Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has given you.
5. Do not desire what others have.
6. Be content with what you have.
7. When you desire what others have, you tend to become jealous. Jealousy is Haraam (forbidden) in Islam.
8. If you desire anything, ask Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) for it.
9. Together with asking, make the correct effort.



Lesson 12

Wastefulness

1. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) says in the Qur'an: "Do not waste. Surely He (Allah) does not love those who waste." (Qur'an 7:31)
2. What we own actually belongs to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
3. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) wants us to use our wealth and time correctly.
4. Do not waste but do not be miserly either.
5. Do not waste water, food, clothes or anything else.
6. Use everything in moderation. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) takes His blessings away from those who waste.
7. Extra wealth could be spent on education or charity.
8. Waste at weddings and funerals are hateful acts in the sight of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).
9. Those who waste are the brothers of the devil (shayaateen).
10. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) does not love those who waste.
11. Wasting electricity, by switching on lights when not in use is prohibited.
12. Wasting water, by leaving the tap running very fast and fully open, is haraam.



Lesson 13

Ettquettes in Gatherings

1. Make salaam (greet) loudly and clearly when entering and leaving the home. This brings barakah (blessings) and Allah's protection to the one who says salaam and also to those in the home.

2. When coming to a gathering, do not sit between two people who are seated close to each other.
3. Do not eavesdrop (listen) to someone else's private conversation.



Lesson 14

Gratitude

1. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) says in the Quran: "Be grateful for the favours of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). (Qur'an 10:10)
2. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said: "Whoever is not grateful to the people is not grateful to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). (Prophet Muhammad (s))
2. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) gives us everything that we have.
3. Allah's blessings cannot be counted.
4. Be grateful by using Allah's bounties correctly.
5. Do not waste. Be prepared to share.
6. Gratefulness must be expressed by the heart, tongue and the limbs.
7. Express gratitude to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) with the tongue by saying: "Al hamdulillah (All praise is due to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) and Subhanallah" (all glory is for Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)).
8. The body expresses gratitude by making ruku (bowing) and sajda (prostrating).
9. If you thank anyone say: "Jazakallahu khaira (May Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) reward you with good)". Also make dua for the person and do good in return.
10. If you are grateful, Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) will give you more.

Lesson 15

Teasing and Mocking

1. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) says in the Qur'an:
"O you who believe! Do not let some among you make fun of others. Perhaps they are better than them." (Qur'an 49:11)
2. We may laugh with people to share in their happiness of life.
3. Never laugh or mock at people. They may be better than you.
4. You would not like others to make fun of you, so refrain from making fun of others.
5. Teasing and mocking others leads to hard-heartedness. It leads to breaking friendships and hatred.
6. Teasing and mocking are useless activities. They lead a person to sin.
7. Too much teasing and laughing makes the heart dead and void of all virtues.
8. If one remembers death often, one will laugh less.



Lesson 16

Generosity

1. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said: "The believers are simple and generous."
2. Prefer the needy over your own self.
3. Feed the hungry.
4. Always share your meals.
5. Make a habit of giving gifts.
6. If someone gives you a gift then you should give him more gifts.
7. Do not turn away anyone empty handed.
8. A generous person is close to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).

Lesson 17

Key to paradise

One day Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was sitting with his companions when he asked, "Who amongst you began the day by fasting?" All were silent except Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) who replied, "I".

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) asked again, "Who amongst you fed the poor today?" Again it was Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) who replied, "I".

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) asked once more, "Who amongst you visited the sick today?" It was Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) once more who answered, "I".

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) then said, "If all these virtues come together in a person, it will be the key for him to Jannah." (Paradise)



Chapter Four

HISTORY

تَارِيخُ

Lesson 1

Evil Ways

Before the birth of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), the Arabs lived like animals. They drank wine, gambled and killed one another. Women were treated very badly. They prayed to idols made of stone. Their worst habit was the burying of their daughters alive. The strongest ruled by the sword and the weak and orphans had no one to protect them. Under these conditions nobody was safe.

Lesson 2

Birth of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

The birth place of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was Makkah. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was born on Monday, 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 570 AD. The Quraish tribe had many different families. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) belonged to the Banu Hashim family. His father's name was Abdullah. Abdullah passed away before the birth of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). His mother's name was Amina. An angel came and told Amina to keep her child's name Muhammad. Muhammad means "Praiseworthy".

Lesson 3

Childhood

The people of Makkah sent their children to the countryside to be brought up so that they would be healthy and strong. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was also sent to the countryside. A lady by the name of Haleemah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) took him in to her care. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) stayed with Haleemah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) for four years. While he stayed with Haleemah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا), she was never short of anything and her house was always blessed. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) grew up as an obedient child. He never fought with others nor was he unkind to people. We should always follow Prophet Muhammad's example.

Lesson 4

With Amina

Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) stayed with his mother for only two years. While returning from Madinah his mother passed away. At that time Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was six years old. His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, took him in his care. Two years later Abdul Muttalib passed away. At the age of eight, Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) went to live with his uncle, Abu Taalib. Abu Taalib was very fond of his nephew.

Lesson 5

Journey to Syria (Shaam)

When Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was twelve years old, he went on a journey with Abu Taalib to Syria for trade. In Syria, they met a Christian priest by the name of Buhaira. He recognised Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) as a future prophet of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). He told Abu Taalib to take care of his nephew.

Lesson 6

Marriage

As a young man Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) started his career in business. A rich widow by the name of Khadijah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) needed someone to run her business for her.

She chose Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) as her manager.

Because of his honesty and truthfulness, Khadija (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) wished to marry him. When they married, Prophet Muhammad's (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was twenty five years old and Khadijah forty years old.

Lesson 7

In the cave

Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) regularly spent time at the cave of Hira to pray to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). One day in Ramadaan, the angel Jibrael (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) appeared before Prophet Muhammad's (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and told him that Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) had chosen him as a prophet.

Jibrael (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) recited the first seven verses from Surah Alaq (Surah96). Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was frightened as he had never seen an Angel before. He was forty years old when this happened.



Lesson 8

Waraqah bin Naufal

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) went home and told his wife, Khadijah (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) about Jibrael (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ). She comforted him and told him that Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) would never harm him. She took him to her cousin, Waraqah bin Naufal, who was learned in the Christian and Jewish books.

They related to him the prophet's experience in the cave of Hira. Waraqah bin Naufal became very happy and said that this was the same angel that had appeared to Musa (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) and that Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was a true prophet of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).

Lesson 9

First Muslims

Khadijah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) was the first person to accept Islam. Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), a very good friend of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was the first man to accept Islam.

Ali (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), son of Abu Talib and cousin of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was the first boy to accept Islam.

Zaid bin Haritha (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) the freed slave of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), was the first slave to accept Islam.

Secretly, the message of Islam spread in Makkah. Through the preaching of Abu Baker (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), the following persons accepted Islam: Uthman (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), Talha (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), Zubair (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) and Abdur Rahman (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ).

Others who also accepted Islam were: Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), Yaasir (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), Sumayyah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا), Ammaar (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), Abdullah bin Mas'ood (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) and Arqam (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ).



Lesson 10

Open Call

After three years, Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) ordered His prophet (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) to preach the message of Islam openly. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) invited his family to Islam first. Thereafter, he

climbed mount Safa and called the Quraish. They came running to hear what he had to say. When Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) told them about Islam, they went away, refusing to accept Islam.

Lesson 11

Rejection

Most of the people of Makkah did not accept Islam. They thought that it was right to worship idols and there was nothing wrong with their habits. They laughed at the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and called him bad names. This did not affect the Muslims in any way and did not cause them to leave Islam.

Lesson 12

Threats

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) kept on preaching the message of Islam. The Quraish did not like to hear about the one Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). They began to hate Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and his teachings. The disbelievers complained to Abu Taalib about the teachings of his nephew, but Abu Taalib did not do anything to please them. He promised Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) that he would protect him.

Lesson 13

Cruelty of the Quraish

When the Quraish saw that the Muslims refused to change their religion, they began harming the Muslims. Their first targets were the poor Muslims. Bilal (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), a slave, was made to lie on the hot desert sand and whipped by his master. Summaya (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) was killed with a spear. Other Muslims were beaten and forced to leave Islam but they did not.

Lesson 14

Cruelty to Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

The disbelievers did not even leave Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) in peace. While he was performing Salaah, they threw dirt on him. Abu Lahab was the uncle as well as the neighbour of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). He threw rubbish at the doorstep of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). His wife threw thorns in the path Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) never took revenge on the people.

Lesson 15

Bribery

The disbelievers realised that their threats and cruelty were not working. They decided to bribe Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). They offered him money, the most beautiful women and were even prepared to make him their king in order that he stops preaching Islam. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) did not accept their offers because he was ordered by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) to call people towards the Truth and the One True God, Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).

Lesson 16

Migration (Hijrah) to Abyssinia : 5 AH

The Muslims suffered a great deal at the hands of the cruel non-believers (kuffaar). Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) gave the Muslims permission to go live elsewhere. They chose to go to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) as there was a just king there. The king of Abyssinia was a Christian called Negus (Najashi). Altogether 83 men and 18 women went to Abyssinia. This was the first Hijra (Migration) in Islam.

The Quraish became jealous and sent a group of people to bring the Muslims back. The group gave false information about the Muslims. The king called the Muslims and questioned them. On learning the truth from Ja'far (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), he turned the Quraish away and allowed the Muslims to stay.

Lesson 17

Boycott of Banu Hashim : 7AH

The disbelievers became angrier because they could not bring the Muslims back from Abyssinia. They decided to punish the Banu Hashim, the family of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). The disbelievers threw them out and banished them to a small section of Makkah. The Muslims remained in this place for three years. Nobody was allowed to sell food to them or help them in any way. The Muslims lived and suffered in this place.



Lesson 18

Years of Sorrow : 10AH

After three years of hardships, the Muslims were allowed to leave this section called the valley of Abu Taalib. This cruel boycott had a bad effect on the health of Khadija (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا). She as well as Abu Taalib passed away shortly after the boycott. The passing away of Khadija (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) and Abu Taalib made Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) very sad. He had lost two of his best supporters.



Lesson 19

Journey to Taaif

When Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) saw the people of Makkah were not accepting Islam, he decided to go to Taaif which is a hundred kilometres away from Makkah. He was accompanied by Zaid bin Haritha (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ). The people of Taaif refused to accept Muhammad's message. Stones were thrown at him and he was chased out of the town. Bleeding and tired, Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) took shelter in the garden of Utbah bin Rabeeah.

Lesson 20

Mi'raaj : 11AH

Mi'raaj means the journey of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) to the seven heavens. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was taken from Makkah to Masjid-ul-Aqsa in Jerusalem on a buraaq (a special horse from Jannah). This journey is called Israh. From Jerusalem, he went to the seven heavens. This journey is called Mi'raaj. He met all the Prophets. It was during the Mi'raaj that Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) gave Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) the five daily Salaah as a gift to the Muslims. This journey of Mi'raaj took place in just one night.

Lesson 21

Pledge of A'qabah

A group of people from Madinah met Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) secretly at a place called A'qabah. They accepted Islam. The following year they brought a bigger group to accept Islam. They promised to help Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and also invited him to live in Madinah. The Muslims were given permission to leave and settle in Madinah. Secretly they left Makkah in groups.

Lesson 22

Plan to kill Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and his subsequent escape for Madina : 13AH

The Quraysh became even angrier when they saw that the Muslims had left for Madina. Islam was also growing stronger by the day. If they did not stop Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), they thought they would lose their power and be destroyed. They decided to use a young man from each family to wait for Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) outside his house. When Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) came out, they would attack and kill him.

Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) informed Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) of the plan and ordered him to leave Makkah. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) left unseen at night while these men were sitting outside his house.

The next morning they found Ali (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) in Prophet Muhammad's bed. He was left in charge of the goods which the people used to leave with Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) as trust (amaanah).

Lesson 23

Prophet's Journey from Makkah to Madina **(Hijrah) : 13AH**

When the disbelievers of Makkah saw that Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) left Makkah, they began searching for him. The disbelievers offered a reward of one hundred camels to anybody who captured Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). Abu Bakar (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) accompanied Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). They hid in the cave of Thaur near Makkah. The Quraish came searching for Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) at the mouth of the cave. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) protected Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) from the disbelievers. They spent three days in the cave.

Eventually they set out for Madinah using a different road. On their way, Suraaqah bin Maalik tried to capture Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) but failed.

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was given a great welcome by the people of Madinah. This event is known as The Hijrah.

Lesson 24

Musjid Al Quba

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) first stayed for fourteen days on the outskirts of Madinah at a place called Quba. The first Masjid in the history of Islam was built there. It is called Masjid Al Quba. Thereafter, Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) entered Madinah.

He stayed at Abu Ayyub Ansaari's house. The Muslims of Madinah were known as the Ansaar (helpers). They shared their homes and goods with their homeless and poor brothers from Makkah. The Muslims of Makkah were called, Muhaajir (emigrants).



Lesson 25

Musjid-un-Nabawi

The empty ground next to Abu Ayyub Ansaari's house belonged to two orphans, Sahl and Suhail (رَضِيََ اللهُ عَنْهُ). This land was bought from these two orphans and the building of a Masjid started. This Masjid, is known today as Masjid-un-Nabawi, the prophet's Masjid. It was of simple design. Bricks baked in the sun and palm trunks were used as the main materials. The roof was made of palm leaves. The floor was made of ordinary sand.



Lesson 26

Some important events of the first two years in Madinah

1. Adhaan: When Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) came to Madinah, the need arose for calling people to Salaah. Different ideas were put forward but none was accepted. Umar (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) heard the Adhaan in his dream. He related it to Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). This was immediately accepted. Bilal (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was chosen as the first Muadhdhin in Islam.
2. Saum: Saum or fasting during Ramadhaan was made compulsory. Before this, Muslims fasted on the 10th of Muharram only.
3. Zakaah: The rich Muslims were encouraged to spend on the poor Muslims.
4. Change of Qiblah:
For the first sixteen months after Hijrah, the Muslims faced Musjid-ul-Aqsa (Jerusalem) during Salah. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) now ordered them to turn towards Makkah.



Lesson 27

Agreement with the Jews

When Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) came to live in Madinah, there were also many Jews and Christians living there. In order to live peacefully Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) made an agreement with the Jews.

They decided on the following:

- The Muslims and Jews would respect one another's religion.
- They would respect one another's lives, properties and goods.
- In times of war they would help one another.



Lesson 28

The Jealous Disbelievers

The Muslims were living in peace since their departure from Makkah. Nobody harmed them or prevented them from practicing their religion. Adhaan was given openly. Salaah was performed with Jamaat and the work of dawah carried on. There were a few Muslims left in Makkah, either through old age or being held back by the disbelievers. The peaceful and happy surrounding of the Muslims made the disbelievers jealous. They looked for an excuse to harm the Muslims.



Lesson 29

Abu Sufyaan's Caravan and Badr

The Arabs traded with Syria and regularly sent their caravans there. The traders of Makkah had to pass Madinah when going to Syria. In the second year of Hijrah, Abu sufyaan was returning from a trade journey. He feared the Muslims might attack his caravan. He sent a message to Makkah and asked for protection. This was exactly what the Quraish wanted; war with the Muslims. Immediately an army of a thousand men was prepared. When Abu Sufyaan passed Madinah

without being attacked, he sent a second message that the danger was over and he needed no assistance.

The disbelievers refused to hold back and insisted on marching to Madinah.

The news of the Makkan army reached Madinah. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), with a band of 313 poorly equipped soldiers, set out to meet the challenge of the disbelievers. The two armies met at Badr 130 kilometers from Madinah.



Lesson 30

The Battle of Badr (17th Ramadhaan : 2 AH)

Before the battle Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) made dua for the assistance of the Muslims in the following manner: “O Allah! If this group is destroyed this day, you will never be worshipped”.

The fighting began and with the help of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), the Quraish were severely defeated. Seventy disbelievers were killed and another seventy taken as prisoners.

The seventy prisoners were released on payment of certain amount of money. Those who could not pay the money had to teach Muslim children to read and write before they were released. Fourteen Muslims were killed in this battle. Prominent disbelievers in this battle were Utbah, Abu Jahal, Shaibah and Umayyah bin Khalaf. This was a severe blow to the disbelievers.



Lesson 31

To Uhud : 3 AH

After their defeat at Badr, the Disbelievers were keen on taking revenge. This time they gathered a stronger army of three thousand soldiers and set out for Madinah. The Muslims gathered an army of one thousand soldiers and marched out to meet the disbelievers. On seeing the large Makkah army, three hundred hypocrites led by Abdullah bin Ubay deserted them, leaving only seven hundred Muslims to face the Makkah army of three thousand. The two armies met at Mount Uhud, five kilometres from Madinah.

Lesson 32

The Battle of Uhud (Shawwal) : 3 AH

A group of archers were told to guard a mountain pass. The Muslims fought bravely and the disbelievers began retreating from the battlefield. Some of the archers thought the battle was over and left the pass unguarded. Khaalid bin Waleed, who at the time was with the disbelievers, attacked the Muslims from behind. The Muslims were taken by surprise. They fought back bravely and drove the disbelievers away. Sadly, seventy Muslims lost their lives.

Hamza (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ), an uncle of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), was also killed in this battle.

Lesson 33

The Jews of Madina

The Jews did not act according to the agreement made with the Muslims. The first group of Jews, the Banu Qainooqa was expelled from Madina in 2 A.H. A second group, the Banu Nadheer, plotted against the Muslims. Their plan was to kill Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) informed His prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) of their evil plan. The Banu Nadheer was also made to leave Madina in 4 A.H. Although the Jews were made to leave Madina, they did not stop their mischief against the Muslims.

Lesson 34

The Battle of the Trench : 5 AH

After being told to leave Madinah, the Banu Nadheer went to the disbelievers of Makkah for help. They persuaded the disbelievers to attack the Muslims. This time the disbelievers raised an army of ten thousand soldiers. Salmaan Farsi (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) suggested the digging of a trench (Khandaq) at the entrance of Madinah. This is why this battle is called the Battle of The Trench. The disbelievers' army could not cross the trench. They camped on the other side for twenty seven days, causing the Muslims hardship. It was only after a severe windstorm that the disbelievers left.

Lesson 35

Banu Quraizah : 5 AH

The Banu Quraizah was the last group of Jews still living in Madina. When they saw the large army of non-believers camping outside Madinah, the Banu Quraizah broke their agreement with the Muslims. After the disbelievers returned to Makkah, Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) turned his attention towards them. The Jews locked themselves in their forts. After a month, they decided to give up. These Jews received punishment which was according to the Jewish books. They had to give their goods and possessions to the Muslims and their men were killed.



Lesson 36

Treaty of Hdaybiyyah : 6 AH

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) wished to perform u'mrah and visit the house of Allah, the Ka'bah. He left for Makkah with a group of 1,400 companions (sahaabah). The disbelievers of makkah refused entry to Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) and the Muslims.

However, a treaty was made between the Muslims and the disbelievers at a place called Hdaybiyyah. The following was in the treaty:

1. The Muslims would come back the following year.
2. They could only stay for three days in Makkah.

The Muslims returned to Madinah without performing u'mrah. The following year the Muslims returned and performed u'mrah. After the third day, the disbelievers ordered the Muslims to leave of Makkah.

Lesson 37

Letters to the leaders : 7 AH

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) sent letters to the kings, chiefs and leaders of various religions and places, inviting them to accept Islam. Some countries received the messengers of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) with respect while others rejected the message.

The king of Abyssinia, Negus (Najashi) and the king of Egypt, Maqowqas received the message favourably.

The emperor of Persia tore up and threw away the letter of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). The Roman emperor knew that Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was the prophet of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), but did not accept Islam.

Lesson 38

Khaibar : 7 AH

Khaibar is a town, 115 kilometres from Madinah. The Jews of Banu Nadheer settled there after leaving Madinah. These Jews kept on plotting against the Muslims. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) set out with an army to Khaibar. The Banu Nadheer tried their old trick of locking themselves in their forts.

Some gave up, while others held back for some time. After a struggle, the Muslims conquered all the forts. As punishment, the Jews had to give up their land and half their crops had to be given to the Muslims every year.



Lesson 39

Battle of Muta : 8 AH

A Christian chief called Shurahbeel, lived near Syria. He killed one of Prophet Muhammad's messengers. Shurahbheel also wanted to attack Madinah. An army of 3, 000 was sent to punish this chief. He asked the Romans and surrounding Christian tribes for help. The result was that the Muslims had to face an army of 100, 000. The Muslims fought bravely, but neither army could overcome the other.

Ja'far (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) and zaid bin Haritha (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) were amongst those killed in this battle.



Lesson 40

Conquest of Makkah

The disbelievers of Makkah broke their agreement with the Muslims. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) marched with an army to Makkah. The disbelievers were unprepared and surrendered without a fight. Most of them accepted Islam. All the idols in the Ka'bah were smashed to pieces. Two tribes living in Taaif and its surroundings did not accept Islam immediately. Two years later, they became Muslims.

Among them were the people who had thrown stones at Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) when he had gone to Taaif.

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) forgave the people of Makkah and Taaif. He never took revenge on anybody.

Lesson 41

Tabuk : 9 AH

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) received news that the Romans intended to attack Madinah. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) left Madinah with an army of 30, 000. Tabuk is a town about 700 kilometres from Madinah. It took the Muslim army about two weeks to reach Tabuk.

The Romans did not show up and the Christians of Tabuk were not prepared to fight such a large army. However, the Muslims made an agreement with the Christians. The Muslims returned to Madinah without lifting a sword.

Lesson 42

Masses Accepting Islam : 9 AH

The Muslims were becoming more and more powerful after they conquered Makkah. The idol worshipping Arabs also realize that they could not fight the Muslims all the time. One by one, the various tribes sent groups to Madinah to accept Islam. In a very short period, thousands accepted Islam.

Lesson 43

First Haj

In the year 9 AH, Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) made Hajj compulsory on the Muslims. Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) sent Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) to make Haj. He was also asked to teach the Muslims about Islam. The law was established that from the following year, no non-Muslims would be allowed into Makkah anymore. All the idol worshippers who were present became Muslims.

Lesson 44

Farewell Haj : 10 AH

The struggle of spreading Islam was over. The Muslims controlled Makkah and there was nobody to stop the Muslims from coming

to Makkah. The disbelievers were totally defeated and all of them accepted Islam. Prophet Muhammad (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) knew that his work was complete. He set out to perform his last Haj. Over 100,000 people accompanied him on this Haj.

Lesson 45

Prophet's Farewell Sermon : 10 AH

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) delivered a sermon during his last Haj. He mentioned the following:

1. The Qur'an is a guide for all mankind.
 2. All Muslims are brothers.
 3. Muslims are prohibited from killing other Muslims.
 4. Kindness towards wives.
 5. No revenge must be taken for past happenings.
 6. Interest was made haraam.
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Lesson 46

Illness : 11 AH

Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) became ill two months after his return from Haj. Just before his illness, he visited mount Uhud where many Muslim soldiers were buried. He also visited Jannatul Baa'ee, the cemetery in Madinah, and prayed for the dead. During his illness, Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) stayed at A'isha's

house. Abu Bakr (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) was appointed the Imaan to lead the Salaah. Prophet Muhammad's illness lasted for about two weeks.

Lesson 47

Death and Burial

On the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) breathed his last. The people at first refused to believe that Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) passed away. His holy body was given ghusal and kafn (wrapped in cloth). Thereafter Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was lowered into the grave. This was in A'isha's room.

We as Muslims and followers of Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) should study his life and try our best to follow in his footsteps by practicing all his noble sunnats (way of life).

May Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) grant us true love for our beloved Master Prophet Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ).

Chapter Five

SUPPLICATIONS

الْأَدْعِيَّةُ

Lesson 1

Kalima Tayyibah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

There is none worthy of worship besides Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.



Lesson 2

Kalima Shahaadah

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

bear witness that there is none worthy of worship besides Allah,
and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger.



Lesson 3

Kalima Tamjeed

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا
حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

Allah is pure of all faults and all praise be to Allah Alone. There is no God besides Allah. And Allah is the Greatest. There is no power and might except from Him.

Lesson 4

Kalima Tauheed

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ الْمَلِكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي
وَيُمِيتُ بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

There is no God besides Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). He is one. He has no partner. His is the kingdom and for Him is all praise. He gives life and causes death. In His hand is all good. And He has power over everything.

Lesson 5

Kalima Rad-de-Kufr

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ اَنْ اُشْرِكَ بِكَ شَيْئًا وَاَنَا اَعْلَمُ بِهٖ
وَاَسْتَغْفِرُكَ لِمَا لَا اَعْلَمُ بِهٖ تُبْتُ عَنْهُ وَتَبَرَّاتُ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ
وَالشِّرْكِ وَالْمَعَاصِي كُلِّهَا اَسْلَمْتُ وَاَمَنْتُ وَاَقُوْلُ لَا اِلٰهَ
اِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ

O Allah, I seek protection in you from that I should join any partner with You knowingly. I seek Your forgiveness from that which I do not know. I repent from ignorance. I free myself from disbelief and from joining partners with You, and I free myself from all sins. I submit to Your will. I believe and I declare: There is no God besides Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

Lesson 6

Imaani Mujmal

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاَسْمَائِهٖ وَصِفَاتِهٖ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيْعَ
اَحْكَامِهٖ

I have faith in Allah, as He is with His names and His qualities and I have accepted Allah's commandments.

Lesson 7

Imaani Mufasaal

آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلُهُ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ
وَالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مَنْ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ.

I believe in Allah, His angels, His Books, His messengers, the Day of Judgment, in that good or bad fate is decreed beforehand by Allah and in life after death.

Lesson 8

Ta'awwudh

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek protection in Allah from shaytaan, the rejected.

Lesson 9

Tasmiyah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

Lesson 10

Before beginning anything

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most kind, the Most Merciful.



Lesson 11

When entering the home, or when one meets a Muslim

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

May the Peace, Mercy and blessings of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) be upon you.



Lesson 12

In reply to a greeting say:

وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

And may the Peace, Mercy and blessings of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) be upon you.



Lesson 13

Dua before entering the toilet

Before entering the toilet read Bismillah and then this dua. Thereafter enter the toilet with the left foot and your head covered.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

O Allah, I seek Your protection from the male and female Devil.



Lesson 14

Dua when leaving the toilet

After leaving the toilet with the right foot, recite this dua:

غُفِرَ لَكَ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

I seek Your pardon. Praise be to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) who removed from me discomfort and gave me relief.



Lesson 15

When going to sleep

Sleep on the right hand side and recite this dua:

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

O Allah, with Your name do I die and live.

Lesson 16

Dua when awakening

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

All praise is due to Allah who has given us life after death and to Him is the return after death.

Lesson 17

Dua before eating

After washing both hands recite this dua and begin eating with the right hand.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ

In the name of Allah and upon the blessings of Allah.

Lesson 18

Dua when one forgets Dua before eating

When one forgets to recite Bismillah before eating recite:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوَّلُهُ وَآخِرُهُ

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



Lesson 19

Dua after eating

After eating, lick one's fingers and recite this dua.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

All praise be to Allah who gave us food and drink and made us Muslims.



Lesson 20

Dua after drinking water

One should sit and drink water. Thereafter recite this dua:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي سَقَانَا عَذْبًا فُرَاتًا بِرَحْمَتِهِ وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْهُ
مِلْحًا أَجَاظًا بِذُنُوبِنَا

All praise is due to Allah who gave us fresh sweet water to drink out of his mercy and did not make it bitter due to our wrong doings.



Lesson 21

Dua after drinking milk

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

O Allah, grant us blessings and abundance.



Lesson 22

When commencing wudhu

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

In the name of Allah the Great and all praise be to Allah.



Lesson 23

Whilst making wudhu

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي وَوَسِّعْ لِي فِي دَارِي وَبَارِكْ لِي فِي رِزْقِي

O Allah, forgive my sins and grant me abundance in my home and blessings in my livelihood.

•————•

Lesson 24

After wudhu

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ.

O Allah, make me of the repenters and make me of the purified.

•————•

Lesson 25

When dressing

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي هَذَا وَرَزَقْنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةَ

All praise is due to Allah who has clothed me with these garments and given them to me without any effort and help from my side.



Lesson 26

When welcoming guests

أَهْلًا وَ سَهْلًا وَ مَرْحَبًا بِكُمْ

(May you enter and) be as one of us, be at ease and comfortable, and welcome (to you).



Lesson 27

When in grief

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَ إِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

Surely we belong to Allah and to Him is our return.



Lesson 28

After sneezing

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

All praise to Allah.



Lesson 29

In reply to a sneeze

يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ

May Allah have mercy on you.



Lesson 30

When given something

جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا

May Allah reward you well.



Lesson 31

Congratulating a Muslim

مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

Just as Allah willed.

Lesson 32

When one commits a sin

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

I seek Allah's forgiveness and I turn in repentance to Him.



Lesson 33

Adhaan

اذْأَان

1. Allah is the greatest. Allah is the greatest.

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

2. I bear witness that there is no God besides Allah

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَللّٰهُ. اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَللّٰهُ

3. I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُوْلُ اَللّٰهِ. اَشْهَدُ اَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُوْلُ اَللّٰهِ

(Turn the face to the right when saying these words)

4. Come to Salaah. Come to Salaah.

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

(Turn the face to the left when saying these words)

5. Come to success. Come to success.

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

6. Allah is the Greatest. Allah is the Greatest.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

7. There is no God besides Allah.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

8. Only in the Fajr Adhaan, after saying Arabic, the Muadh-dhin will say:

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ

9. Salaah is better than sleep. Salaah is better than sleep.



Lesson 34

Dua after Adhaan

اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ
آتِ مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا
مَحْمُودِنَ الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ إِنَّكَ لَا تَخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ

O Allah! Lord of this perfect call and everlasting prayer, grant our master Muhammad the Waseelah and the virtue, and raise him to that praised position which You have promised him. Verily You do not go against Your promise. (Waseelah: a place in Jannah)

Lesson 35

Iqâmah

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

1. Allah is the greatest. Allah is the greatest.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ. أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

2. I bear witness that there is no God besides Allah.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

3. I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

4. (Turn the face to the right when saying these words)

Come to Salaah. Come to Salaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ. حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

5. (Turn the face to the left when saying these words)

(Jikisela ubuso bakho kwesokunxele uma usho lamazwi)

Come to success. Come to success.

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ. حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

6. Salaah is indeed about to begin. Salaah is indeed about to begin.

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ. قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

7. Allah is the greatest. Allah is the greatest.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

8. There is no God besides Allah.



Lesson 36

Duas in Salaah

1. Thanaa

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

Glory be to You O Allah, praise be to You, and blessed is Your name, very lofty is Your greatness, and there is no Deity besides You.

2. Tasbeeh in Ruku

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory be to My Lord, the Great.

3. Tasmee'

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Allah hears the one who praises Him.

4. Dua in qaumah

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ

O Allah! Our Sustainer! Unto You belongs all praise.

5. Tasbeeh in sajdah

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Glory be to My Lord, the Most High.

6. Dua in jalsa

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاحْفَظْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي

O Allah, forgive me, have mercy on me, grant me safety, guide me and provide me with sustenance.

7. Tashah'ud

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ السَّلَامُ
عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

All devotions offered through words, bodily actions and wealth are dua to Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and on the pious (righteous) servants of Allah. I bear witness that there is no Diety besides Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and messenger.

8. Durood-e-Ibrahim

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ
فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ. وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ
وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

O Allah! Shower Your mercy on Muhammad and his family (followers) as You shower Your mercy on Ibrahim and his family (followers). Surely You are Praiseworthy and Most High.

O Allah Bless Muhammad and his family (followers) as you have blessed Ibrahim and his family (followers). Surely You are Praiseworthy and Most High.

9. Dua after Durood-e-Ibrâhim

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ
الدُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ
وَارْحَمْنِي، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

O Allah! I have wronged myself greatly and nobody forgives sins except You. Grant me forgiveness and have mercy on me. Surely, You are The Forgiver and The Merciful.

Lesson 37

Dua-e-Qunoot

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَغِيثُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ
عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ
وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ. اللَّهُمَّ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ
نُصَلِّي وَنَسْجُدُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْعَى وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُوا
رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشَى عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ

O Allah! We seek help from You. We seek Your forgiveness. We believe in You. We rely on You. We praise You in the best manner. We thank You and we are not ungrateful to You. We leave and cast off one who disobeys You. O Allah! We worship You and to You do we pray and prostrate and to You do we flee and we are quick in doing so, and we hope for Your mercy and fear Your punishment. Verily, Your punishment overtakes the unbelievers.

Lesson 38

When in difficulty

حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ نِعْمَ الْمَوْلَى وَنِعْمَ النَّصِيرُ. وَ عَلَى اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْنَا

Allah is sufficient for us and He is the Best Helper. And upon Allah do we rely.



Lesson 39

When in bodily pain

Place your hand on the affected area and say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

In the name of Allah. X3

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ وَقُدْرَتِهِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا أَجِدُ
وَأُحَازِرُ (سبع مرات)

I seek protection in Allah and His might against the evil of what I feel and fear. X7



Lesson 40

Dua when it rains

اللَّهُمَّ صَيِّبًا نَافِعًا

O Allah! do send upon us beneficial rain.

Lesson 41

When bidding farewell

أَسْتَوْدِعُ اللَّهَ دِينَكَ وَأَمَانَتَكَ وَخَوَاتِيمَ عَمَلِكَ

I entrust to Allah your deen, your belongings and the final outcome of your deeds.



Lesson 42

Dua for fasting

اللَّهُمَّ نَوَيْتُ صَوْمَ غَدًا فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَا
تَقَدَّمْتُ وَمَا تَأَخَّرْتُ مِنْ ذَنْبِي

O Allah! I shall fast tomorrow for your sake, so forgive my future and past sins.



Lesson 43

When breaking fast

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُيَّمْتُ وَبِكَ آمَنْتُ وَ عَلَى
رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ فَتَقَبَّلْ مِنِّي

O Allah! I fasted for You. In You do I believe, and with Your provision (food) do I break my fast.



Lesson 44

When eating elsewhere

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِيْمَا رَزَقْتَهُمْ وَاعْفِرْهُمْ وَارْحَمْهُمْ

O Allah! Bless them in what You have provided them with and forgive them and have mercy upon them.



Lesson 45

When looking into the mirror

اللَّهُمَّ حَسَّنْتَ خُلُقِي وَاحْسِنْ خُلُقِي

O Allah! You beautified my body, so do beautify my character.



Lesson 46

When entering the Musjid

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

O Allah! open for me the doors of Your mercy.



Lesson 47

When leaving the Masjid

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

O Allah! Verily I seek from You, Your bounty.



Lesson 48

When entering the home

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلِجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ.
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَخَرَجْنَا. رَازِقَنَا عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْنَا

O Allah! I ask of you the blessings of entering the home and blessings of leaving. In the name of Allah, we leave and enter the home and upon Allah, our sustainer, do we rely and depend.



Lesson 49

When leaving the home

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

(I leave) with the name of Allah, I rely on Allah; there is no power to do any good, nor any power to abstain from evil except with the help of Allah.

Lesson 50

When getting into a vehicle

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ
مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

All praise be to Allah, glory be to Allah who has put this (vehicle) under our control, though we were unable to control it. Surely, to our sustainer are we to return.

Lesson 51

Dua for death with Imaan

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَهَبْ لَنَا
مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ

O Our lord! Do not let our hearts go astray after You had granted us guidance, and grant us mercy from Your side. Verily You are The giver of favours.



Chapter Six

CHAPTERS OF THE QUR'AN

السُّور

Lesson 1

Surah 01 **الْفَاتِحَة** (Al-Fatiha) The Opening

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (١)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (٢) الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (٣)

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (٤) إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (٥)

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (٦) صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (٧)

Translation

1. In the name of Allah Most Gracious Most Merciful
2. Praise be to Allah the Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds
3. Most Gracious Most Merciful.
4. Master of the Day of Judgment.
5. You do we worship and Your aid we seek
6. Show us the straight way
7. The way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace,
those whose (portion) is not wrath and who go not astray.

Lesson 2

Surah 114 النَّاسِ (Al Nas) Mankind

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ (١) مَلِكِ النَّاسِ (٢)

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ (٣) مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ (٤)

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ (٥) مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ (٦)

Translation

1. Say: I seek refuge with the Lord and Cherisher of Mankind.
2. The King (or Ruler) of Mankind.
3. The Allah (or Judge) of Mankind.
4. From the mischief of the Whisperer (of Evil) who withdraws (after his whisper).
5. (The same) who whispers into the hearts of mankind.
6. Among Jinns and among Men.



Lesson 3

Surah 113 الْفَلَقِ (Al Falaq) The Daybreak

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ (١) مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ (٢)

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ (٣) وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي
الْعُقَدِ (٤) وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ (٥)

Translation

1. Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of the Dawn.
2. From the mischief of created things.
3. From the mischief of Darkness as it overspread.
4. From the mischief of those who practice Secret Arts
5. And from the mischief of the envious one as he practices envy.



Lesson 4

Surah 112 الْإِخْلَاصُ (Al Ikhlas) The Purity of Faith

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (١) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (٢) لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
(٣) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (٤)

Translation

1. Say: He is Allah the One and Only.

2. Allah the Eternal Absolute.
3. He begetteth not nor is He begotten.
4. And there is none like unto Him.



Lesson 5

Surah 111 الْمَسَدِ (Al Masad) The Plaited rope

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ (١) مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا
كَسَبَ (٢) سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ (٣) وَامْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ
الْحَطَبِ (٤) فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ (٥)

Translation

1. Perish the hands of the Father of Flame! Perish he!
2. No profit to him from all his wealth and all his gains!
3. Burnt soon will he be in a Fire of blazing Flame!
4. His wife shall carry the (crackling) wood as fuel!
5. A twisted rope of palm-leaf fibre round her (own) neck!



Lesson 6

Surah 110 النَّصْرِ (Al Nasr) The help

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ (١) وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ
فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا (٢) فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ
كَانَ تَوَّابًا (٣)

Translation

1. When comes the Help of Allah and Victory
2. And thou dost see the People enter Allah's Religion in crowds
3. Celebrate the Praises of your Lord and pray for His Forgiveness:
for He is Oft-Returning (in Grace and Mercy)



Lesson 7

Surah 109 الْكَافِرُونَ (Al Kafirun) Those who Reject faith

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ (١) لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ (٢) وَلَا
أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ (٣) وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ (٤)
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ (٥) لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ (٦)

Translation

1. Say: O you that reject Faith!
2. I worship not that which you worship.

3. Nor will you worship that which I worship.
4. And I will not worship that which you have been wont to worship.
5. Nor will you worship that which I worship.
6. To you be your Way and to me mine.

Lesson 8

Surah 108 الْكَوْثَرُ (Al Kawthar) The Abundance

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ (١) فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ (٢) إِنَّ
شَانِكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ (٣)

Translation

1. To you have We granted the Fount (Of Abundance).
2. Therefore, to your Lord turn in Prayer and Sacrifice.
3. For he who hates you he will be cut off (from Future Hope).

Lesson 9

Surah 107 الْمَاعُونُ (Al Maun) The Neighbourly Assistance

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْءِءِينِ (١) فَءَءَلِكَ الَّذِي يءُءُ
 الْءِءِيمَ (٢) وَلَا يءُءُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ (٣) فَوَيْلٌ
 لِلْمُصَلِّينَ (٤) الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَن صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ (٥)
 الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَءُونَ (٦) وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ (٧)

Translation

1. See you one who denies the Judgment (to come)?
2. Then such is the (man) who repulses the orphan (with harshness).
3. And encourages not the feeding of the indigent.
4. So woe to the worshippers.
5. Who are neglectful of their Prayers.
6. Those who (want but) to be seen (of men).
7. But refuse (to supply) (Even) neighborly needs.



Lesson 10

Surah 106 قُرَيْشٍ (Quraysh) The Tribe of Quraysh

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

لِإِيلَافِ قُرَيْشٍ (١) إِيْلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ
 (٢) فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَءَا الْبَيْتِ (٣) الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ
 جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ (٤)

Translation

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



Lesson 11

Surah 105 الْفِيلِ (Al Feel) The Elephant

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ (١) أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ
كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ (٢) وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ
(٣) تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ (٤) فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ
مَأْكُولٍ (٥)

Translation

1. See you not how thy Lord dealt with the Companions of the Elephant?
2. Did He not make their treacherous plan go astray?
3. And He sent against them flights of Birds.
4. Striking them with stones of baked clay.

5. Then did He make them like an empty field of stalks and straw
(of which the corn) has been eaten up.



Lesson 12

Surah 104 **الْهُمَزَة** (Al Humazah) The Scandalmonger

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ (١) الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ (٢)
يَحْسَبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ (٣) كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ (٤)
وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحُطَمَةُ (٥) نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمَوْقِدَةُ (٦) الَّتِي
تَطَّلِعُ عَلَى الْأَفْئِدَةِ (٧) إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ مُّوْصَدَةٌ (٨) فِي
عَمَدٍ مُمَدَّدَةٍ (٩)

Translation

1. Woe to every (kind of) scandal-monger and backbiter.
2. Who pileth up wealth and lays it by.
3. Thinking that his wealth would make him last for ever!
4. By no means! He will be sure to be thrown into that which breaks to pieces.
5. And what will explain to you That which Breaks to Pieces?
6. (It is) the Fire of (the Wrath of) Allah kindled (to a blaze)
7. The which does mount (Right) to the Hearts.
8. It shall be made into a vault over them
9. In columns outstretched.

Lesson 13

Surah 103 الْعَصْرِ (Al Asr) Time through the Ages

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ (١) إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ (٢) إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ (٣)

Translation

1. By (the Token of) time (through the Ages).
2. Verily Man is in loss.
3. Except such as have Faith and do righteous deeds and (join together) in the mutual teaching of Truth and of Patience and Constancy.

Lesson 14

Surah 102 التَّكْوِيْنُ (Al Takathur) Time piling up

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلْهَاكُمْ التَّكْوِيْنُ (١) حَتَّى زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ (٢) كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ (٣) ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ (٤) كَلَّا لَوْ

تَعْلَمُونَ عِلْمَ الْيَقِينِ (٥) لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِيمَ (٦) ثُمَّ
لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ الْيَقِينِ (٧) ثُمَّ لَنُسْأَلُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ
النَّعِيمِ (٨)

Translation

1. The mutual rivalry for piling up (the good things of this world) diverts you (from the more serious things)
2. Until you visit the graves.
3. But nay you soon shall know (the reality).
4. gain, you soon shall know!
5. Nay were you to know with certainty of mind (Ye would beware!).
6. You shall certainly see hell fire
7. Again, you shall certainly see it with certainty of sight !
8. Then, shall you be questioned that day about the joy (you indulged in).



Lesson 15

Surah 101 الْقَارِعَةُ (Al Qariah) The great calamity

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْقَارِعَةُ (١) مَا الْقَارِعَةُ (٢) وَمَا أَذْرَاكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ (٣)

يَوْمَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوثِ (٤) وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ
كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ (٥) فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ (٦)
فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ (٧) وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ
مَوَازِينُهُ (٨) فَأَمَّهُ هَٰوِيَةٌ (٩) وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَةٌ
(١٠) نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ (١١)

Translation

1. The (Day) of Noise and Clamor:
2. What is the (Day) of Noise and Clamor?
3. And what will explain to thee what the (Day) of Noise and Clamor is?
4. (It is) a Day whereon Men will be like moths Scattered about.
5. And the mountains will be like carded wool.
6. Then he whose balance (of good deeds) will be (found) heavy
7. Will be in a life of good pleasure and satisfaction.
8. But he whose balance (of good deeds) will be (found) light
9. Will have his home in a (bottomless) pit.
10. And what will explain to thee what this is?
11. (It is) a Fire Blazing fiercely!



Lesson 16

سُورَةُ الْعَادِيَّاتِ (Adiyat) Those that run

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَادِيَاتِ ضَبْحًا (١) فَالْمُورِيَاتِ قَدْحًا (٢)
فَالْمُغِيرَاتِ صُبْحًا (٣) فَأَنْثَرْنَ بِهٖ نَقْعًا (٤)
فَوْسَطْنَ بِهٖ جَمْعًا (٥) إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهٖ لَكَنُودٌ (٦)
وَإِنَّهٗ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ (٧) وَإِنَّهٗ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ
(٨) أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثِرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُورِ (٩) وَحُصِّلَ
مَا فِي الصُّدُورِ (١٠) إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ (١١)

Translation

1. By the (Steeds) that run with panting (breath).
2. And strike sparks of Fire.
3. And push home the charge in the morning.
4. And raise the dust in clouds the while.
5. And penetrate forthwith into the midst (of the foe) en masse.
6. Truly Man is to his Lord ungrateful;
7. And to that (fact) he bears witness (by his deeds);
8. And violent is he in his love of wealth.
9. Does he not know when that which is in the graves is Scattered abroad
10. And that which is (locked up) in (human) breasts is made manifest.
11. That their Lord had been well-acquainted with them (Even to) that Day?



Lesson 17

Surah 99 الزَّلْزَلَةُ (Al Zalzalah) The Earthquake

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا (١) وَأَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ
أَنْثَالَهَا (٢) وَقَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا (٣) يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ
أَخْبَارَهَا (٤) بِأَنَّ رَبَّكَ أَوْحَىٰ لَهَا (٥) يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصْدُرُ
النَّاسُ أَشْتَاتًا لِّيُرَوْا أَعْمَالُهُمْ (٦) فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ
خَيْرًا يَرَهُ (٧) وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ (٨)

Translation

1. When the Earth is shaken to her (utmost) convulsion.
2. And the Earth throws up her burden (from within).
3. And man cries (distressed): 'What is the matter with her?'
4. On that Day will she declare her tidings:
5. For that your Lord will have given her inspiration.
6. On that Day will men proceed in companies sorted out to be shown the Deeds that they (had done).
7. Then shall anyone who has done an atom's weight of good see it!
8. And anyone who has done an atom's weight of evil shall see it.

Lesson 18

Surah 98 **الْبَيِّنَةُ** (Al Bayyinah) The clear evidence

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَمْ يَكُنِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ مُنْفَكِّينَ حَتَّى تَأْتِيَهُمُ الْبَيِّنَةُ (١) رَسُولٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ يَتْلُو صُحُفًا مُطَهَّرَةً (٢) فِيهَا كُتِبَ قَيِّمَةٌ (٣) وَمَا تَفَرَّقَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَتْهُمْ الْبَيِّنَةُ (٤) وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ حُنَفَاءَ وَيُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَذَلِكَ دِينُ الْقَيِّمَةِ (٥) إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أُولَئِكَ هُمْ شَرُّ الْبَرِيَّةِ (٦) إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ أُولَئِكَ هُمْ خَيْرُ الْبَرِيَّةِ (٧) جَزَاؤُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ جَنَّاتٌ عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ (٨)

Translation

1. Those who reject (Truth) among the People of the Book and among the Polytheists were not going to depart (from their ways) until there should come to them Clear Evidence.
2. An apostle from Allah rehearsing scriptures kept pure and holy:
3. Wherein are laws (or decrees) right and straight.

4. Nor did the people of the Book make schisms until after there came to them Clear Evidence.
5. And they have been commanded no more than this: to worship Allah offering Him sincere devotion being True (in faith); to establish regular Prayer; and to practice regular Charity; and that is the Religion Right and Straight.
6. Those who reject (Truth) among the People of the Book and among the Polytheists will be in hell-fire to dwell therein (for ever). They are the worst of creatures.
7. Those who have faith and do righteous deeds they are the best of creatures.
8. Their reward is with Allah: Gardens of Eternity Beneath which rivers flow; They will dwell therein for ever; Allah well pleased with them and they with Him: all this for such as fear their Lord and Cherisher.



Lesson 19

Surah 97 الْقَدْر (Al Qadr) The night of power

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ (١) وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ
 (٢) لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ (٣) تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَائِكَةِ
 وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ (٤) سَلَامٌ هِيَ
 حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ (٥)

Translation

1. We have indeed revealed this (Message) in the night of Power:
2. And what will explain to thee what the Night of Power is?
3. The Night of Power is better than a thousand Months.
4. Therein come down the angels and the Spirit by Allah's permission on every errand:
5. Peace!... This until the rise of Morn!



Lesson 20

Surah 96 **الْعَلَقِ** (Al Alaq) The clinging clot

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ (١) خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ
عَلَقٍ (٢) اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ (٣) الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (٤)
عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ (٥) كَلَّا إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكَنَافٍ (٦)
أَنْ رَأَاهُ اسْتَغْنَى (٧) إِنَّ إِلَى رَبِّكَ الرُّجْعَى (٨) أَرَأَيْتَ
الَّذِي يَنْهَى (٩) عَبْدًا إِذَا صَلَّى (١٠) أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ كَانَ
عَلَى الْهُدَى (١١) أَوْ أُمَرَ بِالتَّقْوَى (١٢) أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ كَذَّبَ
وَتَوَلَّى (١٣) أَلَمْ يَعْلَمْ بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ يَرَى (١٤) كَلَّا لَئِنْ لَمْ يَنْتَهِ
لَنَسْفَعْنَّ بِالنَّاصِيَةِ (١٥) نَاصِيَةٍ كَاذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ (١٦) فَلْيَدْعُ
نَادِيَهُ (١٧) سَنَدْعُ الزَّبَانِيَةَ (١٨) كَلَّا لَا تَطِعُهُ وَاسْجُدْ
وَاقْتَرِبْ (١٩)

Translation

1. Proclaim! (or Read!) in the name of your Lord and Cherisher Who created.
2. Created man out of a (mere) clot of congealed blood:
3. Proclaim! And your Lord is Most Bountiful
4. He Who taught (the use of) the Pen.
5. Taught man that which he knew not.
6. Nay but man doth transgress all bounds.
7. In that he looks upon himself as self-sufficient.
8. Verily to thy Lord is the return (of all).
9. See you one who forbids.
10. A votary when he (turns) to pray?
11. See you if he is on (the road of) Guidance?
12. Or enjoins righteousness?
13. See you if he denies (Truth) and turns away?
14. Knows he not that God does see?
15. Let him beware! If he desist not, We will drag him by the forelock,-
16. A lying, sinful forelock!
17. Then, let him call (for help) to his council (of comrades):
18. We will call on the angels of punishment (to deal with him)!
19. Nay, heed him not: But bow down in adoration, and bring thyself closer (to Allah.)!



Lesson 21

Surah 95 التَّيْنِ (Al Tin) The Fig

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونِ (١) وَطُورِ سِينِينَ (٢) وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ
 الْأَمِينِ (٣) لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ (٤)
 ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ (٥) إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا
 الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ (٦) فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ
 بِالذِّينِ (٧) أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمَ الْحَاكِمِينَ (٨)

Translation

1. By the Fig and the Olive.
2. And the Mount of Sinai.
3. And this City of security.
4. We have indeed created man in the best of molds.
5. Then do We abase him (to be) the lowest of the low.
6. Except such as believe and do righteous deeds: for they shall have a reward unfailing.
7. Then what can after this contradict thee; as to the Judgment (to come)?
8. Is not Allah the wisest of Judges?



Lesson 22

Surah 94 الْإِنشِرَاحِ (Al Inshirah) Expansion of the breast

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ (١) وَوَضَعْنَا عَنكَ وِزْرَكَ
 (٢) الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ (٣) وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ (٤)

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا (٥) إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا (٦) فَإِذَا
فَرَغْتَ فَأَنْصَبْ (٧) وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ (٨)

Translation

1. Have We not expanded you you breast?
2. And removed from you your burden.
3. The which did gall thy back?
4. And raised high the esteem (in which) you (art held)?
5. So verily with every difficulty there is relief:
6. Verily with every difficulty there is relief.
7. Therefore when you art free (from thine immediate task) still labor hard.
8. And to your Lord turn (all) your attention.



Lesson 23

Surah 93 الضُّحَىٰ (Al Duha) The glorious morning light

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالضُّحَىٰ (١) وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَىٰ (٢) مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ
وَمَا قَلَىٰ (٣) وَلَلْآخِرَةُ خَيْرٌ لَّكَ مِنَ الْأُولَىٰ (٤) وَلَسَوْفَ
يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرَضَىٰ (٥) أَلَمْ يَجِدَكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَىٰ (٦)
وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَىٰ (٧) وَوَجَدَكَ عَائِلًا فَأَغْنَىٰ (٨)

فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ فَلَا تَقْهَرْ (٩) وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ (١٠) وَأَمَّا
بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ (١١)

Translation

1. By the Glorious Morning Light.
2. And by the Night when it is still.
3. The guardian-Lord Have not forsaken you nor is He displeased.
4. And verily the hereafter will be better for you than the present.
5. And soon will your Guardian-Lord give you (that wherewith)
you shall be well-pleased.
6. Did He not find you an orphan and give you shelter (and care)?
7. And He found you wandering and He gave you guidance.
8. And He found you in need and made you independent.
9. Therefore treat not the orphan with harshness
10. Nor repulse the petitioner (Unheard);
11. But the Bounty of your Lord Rehearse and proclaim!

Chapter Seven

SPIRITUAL SONGS

الْأَنَاشِيدُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ

Lesson 1

Ya Allah Ya Allah (In the isiZulu Language)

Ya Allah ya Allah
siyizisebenzi zakho
ya Allah ya Allah



Allahuyah Allah x2
Islam inkolo yethu
Ramadhaan usufikile

Ngiyimuslim inkolo yami islam
Ngifunda u La Ilaha Illa Ilah
Ngikhonza u Allah kuphela
Ngihlonipha izingelosi zakhe

U Allah wethu munye kuphela
Akanandodana munye kuphela
unomusa unesihawu

Muhammad unguMprofethi wakhe
Waphila impilo yokuzikhandla nokuzidela
ukusikhombisa indlela ukwenza okuhle siyeke okubi
Kahlanu ngelanga siyathandaza

ku Allah sithi akasenze sibe Qotho
senze okuhle siyeke okubi
La ilaha illa Ilah Muhammad Rasulu Ilah. X3.



Lesson 2

We are your servants (In the English and isiZulu languages)

Ya Allah Ya Allah
Siyizisebezako Ya Allah
Ya Allah Ya Allah
We are you servants, Ya Allah
La illaha ill Allah
Muhammad-ur-Rasullullah

Ngowokuqala i Muslim
i Qur'aan Engiphila Ngayo
Ngiyaluzwa Lidumo Lwe Adhaan
Lusihlanganisa Njengama Muslim



Ya Allah Ya Allah
Siyizisebezako Ya Allah
Ya Allah Ya Allah
We are you servants, Ya Allah
La illaha ill Allah
Muhammad-ur-Rasullullah
I am a Muslim
Qur'aan is my guide
I hear the calling Adhaan
With it we unite

Ya Allah Ya Allah
Siyizisebezako Ya Allah
Ya Allah Ya Allah
We are you servants, Ya Allah
La illaha ill Allah
Muhammad-ur-Rasullullah



Ukuqala Kosuku
Luka Allah Ziyaqhakaza
Zonke izinto Zika Allah
Ezjabulisayo

Ya Allah Ya Allah
Siyizisebezako Ya Allah
Ya Allah Ya Allah
We are you servants, Ya Allah
La illaha ill Allah
Muhammad-ur-Rasullullah

When Allah starts the day
And the night fades away
All things blossom
In a beautiful way

Ya Allah Ya Allah
Siyizisebezako Ya Allah
Ya Allah Ya Allah
We are you servants, Ya Allah
La illaha ill Allah
Muhammad-ur-Rasullullah

Sizoba Amagugu Ebusweni Bakhe
Uma Silandela Ukhanya Lwakhe

Kufanele Silandele iindlela Zaba Profethi
Sihlale Sijabule, La illah ha ill Allah

Ya Allah Ya Allah
Siyizisebezako Ya Allah
Ya Allah Ya Allah
We are you servants, Ya Allah
La illaha ill Allah
Muhammad-ur-Rasullullah



We are special only
If we follow His light
The way of Muhammad
Calling to Paradise

Ya Allah Ya Allah
Siyizisebezako Ya Allah
Ya Allah Ya Allah
We are you servants, Ya Allah
La illaha ill Allah
Muhammad-ur-Rasullullah



Lesson 3

Funda Konke Nge Islam (In the isiZulu language)

Islam yaphakade
Ku Allah Siyazinikela
Islam yami, Islam yakho
Islam ya wonke
Allahu Akbar
Allahu Akbar



Islam yaphakade
Ku Allah Siyazinikela
Islam yami, Islam yakho
Islam ya wonke
Allahu Akbar
Allahu Akbar



Islamic Dawah Movement (IDM) Profile

Introduction

IDM is primarily involved in promoting the message of Islam to all the peoples of Southern Africa. With humble beginnings in 1977, it has now grown to be one of the larger dawah organizations in the country, and the Southern African region, with over 40 years of experience, expertise and professionalism backing it.

Mission Statement

The Mission of IDM is to promote the message of the unity of God to all the people of Southern Africa so that they may achieve their God given potential of excellence and purity; and in this way contribute to the moral, spiritual, social, intellectual and economic growth of the nations as a whole.

Vision

IDM's Vision is to take Islam to as many hearts and homes as possible; and to help build strong Islamic characters within the emerging and established Muslim communities in Southern Africa.

Core Values

The core values that underpins this movement include the belief in the Oneness of our Creator (Allah) and the prophethood of Muhammad and other great messengers (peace be upon them all), the existence of angels, revealed scriptures, personal accountability

on the Day of Judgement, and life after death. The core values include the brotherhood of mankind, social justice and equity, personal hygiene, tolerance and respect for all people, and the preservation of God's earth and all His living creatures.

Historical

IDM was established in 1977 and has since grown tremendously over 40 years of existence.

Initially IDM was a localized semi-rural centre, based in Marianhill and nearby Umlazi, called the Umlazi-Mariannhill Islamic Centre (UMIC).

As satellite Islamic Centres mushroomed in other parts of KwaZulu Natal, the name was changed to the Islamic Movement of KwaZulu and Natal (IMKAN). When the movement grew beyond the borders of the KwaZulu Natal Province and to neighbouring countries as well, it was finally renamed to the Islamic Dawah Movement of Southern Africa (IDM).

IDM has attempted to keep pace with the challenges and changing needs of dawah and education in the Southern African region. With the Qudrat of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), and persistent and focused efforts, IDM has grown into one of the larger dawah and educational bodies in the region, which enjoys a high degree of confidence and credibility from the South African Ummah and abroad.

It has gained valuable experience and expertise over the years. As a result, IDM has developed tremendously, and now has the capacity and infrastructure to deliver quality dawah programmes in South Africa and selected regions of Southern Africa, given the funding to do so. The above strengths are vital and necessary for the

furtherance of the Islamic cause in a professional and qualitative manner.

Beneficiaries

IDM's outreach, target audience and beneficiaries are primarily the historically disadvantaged communities of Southern Africa. In the main, this encompasses primarily, people of African origin.

Core Functions

IDM's core functions encompass categories that include:

- * Education and training
- * Skills development and capacity building
- * Quran, research, publications and literature
- * Dawah, religious and spiritual activities
- * Welfare, relief and humanitarian activities

Within these categories, IDM has initiated and conducts a whole host of activities.

(See "IDM Service Snapshot").

Modus Operandi

Since its inception, IDM had earmarked dawah and education as top priorities amongst the entire spectrum of IDM's endeavours. For over 40 years, thousands of people and scores of communities have benefited and been empowered through the activities of IDM.

IDM sought to reach out to the disadvantaged communities by establishing Masaajid and Islamic classes, and employing resident

teachers and duaats in the different areas. At each of these centres, a whole host of activities are conducted. (See “IDM Service Snapshot”).

Little pockets of new Muslim communities mushroomed in these areas which were predominantly non-Muslim prior to the commencement of IDM’s dawah activities. This has had a positive impact socially as well as Islamically, since Islam is taking root amongst the indigenous African communities which comprise about 80% of South Africa’s population.

Collaboration and Synergy

IDM has repeatedly experienced the power of synergy. In this regard, over the years, IDM has collaborated with scores of organisations, locally and abroad, in joint ventures, and as a united team. This synergy strategy has proven to be a win-win methodology. Allah (سبحانه وتعالى) says in the Quran “.... **cooperate and help one another in acts of righteousness and piety....**”(Quran 5:2)

Needs Driven Approach

In its comprehensive range of activities, IDM has adopted a needs-driven approach. When communities needed or required Musjids, running water, Qurans and books, classroom blocks, Imaams and teachers for various disciplines, or skills to develop and uplift themselves, IDM endeavoured to make these available to the best of its capacity and financial status.

Social Responsibility

IDM believes it is incumbent upon every individual to contribute and give back to society, besides one’s own personal growth and

development. This creates a society that is caring, benevolent and altruistic.

Islam is an Ummah, where individuals care for one another, help one another, and support one another. The Prophet ﷺ said, ***“The similitude of believers with regard to mutual love, affection and fellow-feeling is that of one body; when any limb of it aches, the whole body aches” (Muslim).***

Why Dawah?

The injunction for each and every Muslim individual to be actively involved in the work of Islamic dawah, comes from none other than Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) when He says in the Quran ***“Who is better in speech than one who calls to Allah, works righteousness, and says, “I am of those who bow in Islam” (Quran 41:33).***

Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) further gives the methodology of dawah when He says in the Quran: ***“Invite to the Way of your Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching; and argue with them in ways that are best and most gracious” (Quran 16:125).***

The role of the Musjid

(Why has IDM concentrated in building scores of Musjids?)

The Sunnah of our beloved Prophet ﷺ was to establish a Musjid, which played the role of an Islamic Community Centre, immediately he settled in a place. He initiated this in Quba and again in Madinah. The Musjid became the focal point of the nascent Muslim Community. It became the hub and centre of the religious, educational and social life of the early Muslim community. A venue for congregational prayers, meetings, social events, and all kinds of gatherings. A venue to convene consultative councils, or

any other commendable activity. A refuge for the poor, needy and orphans who required care. A place for prostrating in prayer and worshipping God. The first Islamic school (Madrasah) was housed in the Prophet's Musjid in Madina.

The Musjid therefore has a multi-faceted role. It is the centre and fulcrum around which the life of a conscientious Muslim revolves and around which the life and growth of a conscientious Muslim Ummah evolves.

Women participated freely in all the social justice programmes taking place in the Prophet's Musjid. The Prophet ﷺ said: ***“Do not deprive women of their share of the Musjid when they seek permission from you”.***

This was the welcoming and broader social role the Prophet ﷺ himself sought to engender for the Musjid.

Administration & Management

Selected individuals from amongst the board members and senior staff collectively manage and administer the day-to-day affairs as well as the long-term planning of IDM.

Legal Status

IDM is registered with the following South African Government Departments:

- ♦ The Department of Social Development of South Africa, as a Non-Profit Organisation.
(NPO Number: 034-886-NPO)

- ♦ The Department of Justice of South Africa as a Trust.
(IT Number: 4332/1991/PMB)
- ♦ The South African Revenue Services, for tax exemption status
for IDM
(Registration No: 18/11/3/4856)
- ♦ The South African Revenue Services, for Section 18A
Certificate, to enable rebates for donors.

Conclusion

Islam has the potential to harmonise the total spectrum of man's life, and to liberate man from all forms of corruption and injustice. For over four decades, IDM has taken Islam to as many hearts and homes as possible. For over four decades, IDM has attempted to provide quality dawah and service excellence. IDM has achieved this through a comprehensive and integrated programme of Islamic dawah activities in Southern Africa.

IDM has now developed a strong foundation of experience, expertise, professionalism and excellence over the years, with the Qudrat of Allah (سبحانه وتعالى). Some of our strengths include, attempting to operate along first world standards; building capacities of people and communities; developing resilience to accommodate for expansion; and staying focused on The Path of the Quran and Sunnah.

This has enabled IDM to enjoy a high degree of confidence and credibility from the international and local community, Alhamdulillah.

IDM is currently in a favorable position to effectively enhance and accelerate the Islamisation process in the Southern African region, *Alhamdulillah, so that there may be Peace, Harmony, and Justice.*

And all praise belongs to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) the Lord of the worlds.

IDM ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- * ALL IDM ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE IN THE TOWNSHIPS
- * AMONGST PREVIOUSLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

Construction of Musjids in Southern Africa

To date IDM has constructed over 80 Musjids in the townships. The Musjids forms part of community Islamic Centre.

Quran translations

To date IDM has translated the Quran into 9 major official languages, namely: Afrikaans, Xhosa, Zulu, Sotho, Chichewa, Portuguese, Yao, Runyankore (Uganda) and Setswana.

Publications and free distribution of Mus'hafs (Qurans)

To date IDM has published and distributed free, over 160, 000 Mus'hafs (Qurans)

Education

Over 1400 students are studying in over 40 different centres located in the townships. These include about a thousand Madressa learners, and about 400 other learners for the other educational,

vocational classes and capacity building classes. These include, amongst others, revert classes, adult classes, computers, sewing, beadwork, home-based gardening, home-care, Creche, Pre-School, Karate, Youth Halaqa, Beadwork and others.

Feeding

IDM feeds over 1000 student/leaners daily from amongst all those who attend IDM Madressa and other educational classes, primarily children.

Construction of Boreholes and Water Wells in Southern Africa

To date IDM has constructed over 230 Boreholes and Water Wells.

Islamic Books and Leaflets

IDM has prepared, published and printed, as well as distributed free of charge, thousands of books and leaflets on various aspects of Islam.

Distance Learning School (On-line via the internet) (DLS)

IDM has recently commenced (in 2020) a Distant Learning School (DLS), On-line via the internet. Currently, 20 du'aat participate with over 160 Madressa students in 15 centres.

Medical Clinics

IDM has established 3 medical clinics, which are fully functional.

Constructions

IDM has constructed a total of 418 constructions.

(These include musjids, classroom blocks, clinics, Imaam's houses, water wells, and boreholes)

Annual Projects, Programmes and Activities

These include, amongst others, Iftar Saa'im Programme, Udhiya (Qurbani) Programme, Winter Warm Project, Annual Examination and Jalsa, Auspicious Day Lecture Programmes, Youth Camps, and Train the Trainers Courses (TTC).



IDM Annual Projects/Programmes/Activities

* ALL IDM ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE IN THE TOWNSHIPS

* AMONGST PREVIOUSLY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

Iftar Saa'im Programme (feed the fasting programme)

IDM feeds tens of thousands of people annually for the Ramadaan Iftar-Saa'im Programme in over 40 township locations

Udhiya (Qurbani) Programme

IDM commemorates Eid-ul-Adha celebrations at over 40 township locations annually. Over 1000 people benefit annually.

Winter Warm Project

Over 2000 beneficiaries from several townships benefit from this programme. IDM provides clothing, blankets, food, and paraffin.

Annual Examination and Jalsa

All 40 IDM centres participate in the Annual Examinations; and many centres conduct Jalsas.

Auspicious day Lecture Programmes

These include: Maulud an Nabee, Muharram, Lailatul Qadr, Lailatul Miraj, and Lailatul Baraa at several of IDM Centres.

Quarterly Youth Camps

Annual Train the Trainers Course (TTC) (Workshops)



IDM Service Snapshot: Activities – Programmes – Projects

The following is the comprehensive list of all IDM activities that takes place at one or other of the IDM Centres.

[A] Education & Training Skills Development Capacity Building

The Education and Training, Skills Development, and Capacity Building Unit: Running as a thread and interspersed with the other activities is the significant educational, vocational and education-related activities grouped together under this banner. Under this unit, scores of scholarships are made available; and various different types of education-related, grass-root based activities are conducted on an on-going basis. Details of these activities are shown below. These classes are conducted at the different Islamic centres and Musjids. There are hundreds of students and learners benefiting annually from these classes collectively.

- ✓ Scholarship Programme.
- ✓ Crèches.
- ✓ Pre-School classes
- ✓ Computer classes
- ✓ Sewing Classes
- ✓ Home Based Care (Caregiver Course)
- ✓ Beading (Beadwork) Classes
- ✓ Hifz classes
- ✓ Library and resource centre
- ✓ Adult Islamic Classes
- ✓ Revert Classes.
- ✓ Community-based Gardening Projects

- ✓ Network of Madaaris.
- ✓ Duaat In-Service Training.
- ✓ Youth Tarbiyya Camps.
- ✓ Duaat / Imaam Development Course (Train-the-Trainers programme).
- ✓ Youth Halaqa Programmes.
- ✓ Karate
- ✓ Construction of Classroom Blocks.
- ✓ Sponsorship and provision of salaries for Imaams, teachers, ustadh, duaat, coordinators, and facilitators for smaller organizations amongst disadvantaged communities.

[B] Research, Publications, Literature, Quran

The Publications and Research Unit is playing a significant role in the making of a truly “Iqraa” (reading) community in Southern Africa. This Unit researches and publishes, for free distribution, topics relevant to the Southern African scenario. It includes the translations of the Quran into official languages of Southern Africa.

- ✓ QuranTranslation:
To date IDM has translated the Quran into 9 major official languages, namely: Afrikaans, Xhosa, Zulu, Sotho, Chichewa, Portuguese, Yao, Runyankore (Uganda) and Setswana.
- ✓ Quran printing, publishing and free distribution:
Over 160,000 Mus’hafs (Qurans) have been printed and distributed to date.
- ✓ Books and Leaflets: Translations, printing and publishing, and free distribution: The publications have been printed in the following languages amongst others: Burundi, Oshiwambo, Zulu, English.

- ✓ Free literature supplied to medical practitioners and other professionals for their waiting rooms, and clients to take home.
- ✓ Organisation of seminars, conferences and workshops.

[C] Dawah, Religious and Spiritual Activities

The Dawah Network Unit is the largest in the sub-continent, with dozens of Islamic Centres under its portfolio and scores of duaats employed. The IDM is continuously building Masjids, classroom blocks, boreholes, Imaam's quarters and clinics in Southern Africa. This unit conducts a host of dawah outreach programmes continuously throughout the year.

- ✓ IDM manages and administers a network of Islamic Community Centres and Islamic
- ✓ Information Offices amongst historically, previously disadvantaged communities.
- ✓ IDM maintains and administers a team of duaats.
- ✓ Construction of Masaajid and Imaam's houses. Over 80 Musjids/Islamic centres have been constructed to date.
- ✓ "Islamic Day" Dawah Outreach Programmes.
- ✓ Annual Jalsas.
- ✓ Reversions & Nikkas, especially of new Muslims.
- ✓ Auspicious Day Functions (Lailatul Mirage, Lailatul Qadr, Lailatul Bara'a, 1st Muharram, Ashura).
- ✓ IDM invites and arranges lectures by international and local speakers.
- ✓ Dawah and Teaching through the Radio Medium.

[D] Welfare, Relief and Humanitarian Activities

The Welfare, Relief and Humanitarian Unit encompasses the feeding of hundreds of children daily at Madressas, building of clinics and boreholes, and a host of other welfare-related activities.

- ✓ Construction of three modern, well-functioning clinics.
- ✓ Construction of over 230 boreholes and water-wells to date.
- ✓ Provision of community water.
- ✓ Project Winter Warm.
- ✓ Ramadaan Iftaar-Saai'm Programme (Feed-the-Fasting).
- ✓ Udhiya / Qurbani Project.
- ✓ Monthly Hamper Distribution.
- ✓ Feeding Scheme for a host of beneficiaries from the historically, previously disadvantaged communities involved in various educational projects, which include madressa children,
- ✓ crèche, Jum'ua, duaat in-service training, revert classes, and adult Islamic classes.



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Branch : Chatsworth
Branch Code : 044126
Account Number : 052991180
Swift Code : SBZA ZAJJ
Tax Certificates : Section 18A Certificate
Available
Online Banking : www.idmsa.org