

JSS1 ISLAMIC STUDIES FIRST TERM WEEKLY LESSON NOTES

WEEK 1: INTRODUCTION TO ISLAMIC STUDIES

Learning Objectives:

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Define Islamic Studies
- Explain the scope of Islamic Studies
- Understand the importance of studying Islam
- Appreciate Islam as a complete way of life

Content:

A. MEANING OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

Islamic Studies is the academic study of Islam as a religion, culture, and civilization. It involves learning about the teachings of Islam, the life of Prophet Muhammad (SAW), the Qur'an, Islamic history, and how to practice Islam correctly.

B. SCOPE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

1. AQIDAH (BELIEF/CREED):

- Belief in Allah
- Belief in Angels
- Belief in Divine Books
- Belief in Prophets
- Belief in the Day of Judgment
- Belief in Qadar (Divine Destiny)

2. FIQH (ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE):

- Acts of worship (Ibadah)
- Islamic law and rulings
- Halal and Haram (lawful and unlawful)
- Personal and social conduct

3. AKHLAQ (MORALS AND ETHICS):

- Good character and behavior
- Relationship with Allah
- Relationship with people
- Social responsibilities

4. SIRAH (BIOGRAPHY OF THE PROPHET):

- Life and teachings of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
- Lessons from his life
- Following his example (Sunnah)

5. QUR'AN STUDIES:

- Recitation and memorization
- Understanding meanings
- Learning lessons and guidance
- Application in daily life

6. HADITH (PROPHETIC TRADITIONS):

- Sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
- Understanding Islamic teachings
- Guidance for daily life

7. ISLAMIC HISTORY:

- Early Muslim community
- Spread of Islam
- Islamic civilization
- Contributions to humanity

C. IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

1. SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT:

- Strengthens faith (Iman)
- Brings closeness to Allah
- Purifies the heart
- Gives peace of mind

2. PROPER WORSHIP:

- Learn how to worship Allah correctly
- Understand prayer, fasting, charity
- Perform religious duties properly
- Avoid mistakes in worship

3. GOOD CHARACTER:

- Develops moral values
- Teaches honesty, kindness, patience
- Builds strong character
- Makes good citizens

4. GUIDANCE FOR LIFE:

- Shows the right path
- Helps make correct decisions
- Provides solutions to problems

- Gives purpose and direction

5. KNOWLEDGE OF RELIGION:

- Understand Islamic beliefs
- Know what is right and wrong
- Defend Islam with knowledge
- Correct misconceptions

6. UNITY AMONG MUSLIMS:

- Strengthens Muslim community
- Promotes brotherhood
- Encourages cooperation
- Builds strong society

7. SUCCESS IN BOTH WORLDS:

- Happiness in this life
- Success in the Hereafter
- Balance between worldly and spiritual life
- Eternal reward from Allah

D. ISLAM AS A COMPLETE WAY OF LIFE

Islam is not just about prayer and fasting; it covers all aspects of life:

1. PERSONAL LIFE:

- Cleanliness and hygiene
- Good health habits
- Time management
- Self-discipline

2. FAMILY LIFE:

- Rights and duties of parents
- Rights and duties of children
- Love and respect in family
- Family harmony

3. SOCIAL LIFE:

- Good relationships with neighbors
- Kindness to all people
- Helping those in need
- Community participation

4. ECONOMIC LIFE:

- Honest business dealings
- Earning halal income

- Paying Zakat (charity)
- Fair distribution of wealth

5. POLITICAL LIFE:

- Justice and fairness
- Good leadership
- Obedience to lawful authority
- Rights and responsibilities of citizens

Evaluation Questions:

1. What is Islamic Studies?
2. List the six main areas of Islamic Studies
3. Mention five reasons why we study Islamic Studies
4. How is Islam a complete way of life?
5. What are the six articles of faith in Islam?

WEEK 8: SIRAH - BIRTH OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Describe the lineage of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
- Explain the events surrounding his birth
- Understand his early life experiences
- Appreciate the significance of his birth

Content:

A. LINEAGE OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)

Full Name and Lineage:

Full Name: Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Abdul-Muttalib ibn Hashim ibn Abd Manaf ibn Qusayy ibn Kilab... traced back to Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) and Prophet Isma'il (Ishmael).

Family Background:

1. FATHER: ABDULLAH

- Son of Abdul-Muttalib
- From the noble tribe of Quraysh
- Handsome and pious
- Died before Muhammad's birth

- Was on a trading journey to Syria

2. MOTHER: AMINAH BINT WAHB

- From the Banu Zuhrah clan
- Noble and respected family
- Known for her character and beauty
- Widow at young age

3. GRANDFATHER: ABDUL-MUTTALIB

- Leader of Quraysh tribe
- Guardian of the Ka'bah
- Rediscovered the well of Zamzam
- Highly respected in Makkah
- Took care of Muhammad after his mother's death

4. GREAT-GRANDFATHER: HASHIM

- Wealthy merchant
- Famous for feeding pilgrims
- The Hashimi clan named after him
- Organized trade caravans

Significance of Noble Lineage:

- From the noblest Arab tribe (Quraysh)
- Direct descendant of Prophet Ibrahim
- Respected family background
- Protected by tribal honor
- Prepared the way for his message

B. EVENTS BEFORE THE BIRTH

1. THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT (570 CE):

- **Event:** Abrahah, the Abyssinian ruler of Yemen, attempted to destroy the Ka'bah
- **Purpose:** To divert Arab pilgrimage to his cathedral in Yemen
- **Army:** Came with a large army including elephants
- **Miracle:** Allah sent flocks of birds (Ababil) carrying stones
- **Outcome:** The army was destroyed
- **Qur'anic Reference:** Surah Al-Fil (Chapter 105)
- **Significance:** Protection of the Ka'bah before the Prophet's mission

2. PROPHECIES OF HIS COMING:

- Previous scriptures mentioned a final prophet
- Jewish and Christian scholars awaited him
- Arab soothsayers predicted his birth
- Signs in the heavens

C. THE BIRTH OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)

Date and Place:

- **Date:** 12th of Rabi' al-Awwal, Year of the Elephant (570 CE)
- **Day:** Monday (most accepted opinion)
- **Place:** Makkah, in the house of Abdul-Muttalib
- **Season:** Spring

Miraculous Signs at Birth:

1. IMMEDIATE SIGNS:

- Born circumcised
- Born with umbilical cord already cut
- Born in prostration position
- Born clean and pure

2. DISTANT SIGNS:

- Palace of Persian Emperor Khosrow shook
- Sacred fire of Persians extinguished (had burned for 1,000 years)
- Lake Sawah dried up
- Valley of Samawah flooded
- Idols in Ka'bah fell down

3. HEAVENLY SIGNS:

- A bright light appeared
- Stars seemed brighter
- Unusual calmness in nature
- Angels descended

Mother Aminah's Experience:

- She felt no pain during childbirth
- Saw a light emanating from her
- The light illuminated palaces in Syria
- Heard voices giving good news
- Experienced unusual peace

D. NAMING THE PROPHET

Names Given:

1. MUHAMMAD (THE PRAISED ONE):

- Given by his grandfather Abdul-Muttalib
- Unusual name at that time
- Means "one who is praised repeatedly"
- Inspired choice, divinely guided

2. AHMAD:

- Mentioned in the Qur'an
- Means "most praiseworthy"
- Foretold by Prophet Isa (Jesus)

3. OTHER NAMES:

- Al-Amin (The Trustworthy)
- As-Sadiq (The Truthful)
- Al-Mustafa (The Chosen One)
- Ar-Rasul (The Messenger)
- An-Nabi (The Prophet)
- Many more names describing his qualities

The Aqiqah Ceremony:

- Abdul-Muttalib performed Aqiqah (sacrifice)
- Invited Quraysh leaders
- Great celebration in Makkah
- Distributed meat to the poor

E. EARLY CHILDHOOD

1. WET-NURSING TRADITION:

Why Noble Arabs Sent Children to Desert:

- Healthier environment
- Learn pure Arabic
- Develop strong character
- Away from city diseases
- Build physical strength

Halimah Sa'diyah (The Wet Nurse):

- From the tribe of Banu Sa'd
- Poor but pious woman
- Came to Makkah seeking a child to nurse
- Initially rejected Muhammad (orphan = less payment)
- Finally accepted him as no one else wanted her

Blessings with Halimah:

- Her weak camel became strong
- Her dry goats gave abundant milk
- Her barren land became fertile
- Prosperity came to her family
- Peace and blessings in her home

Period with Halimah:

- Stayed for 2 years (normal nursing period)
- Halimah wanted to keep him longer
- Stayed for 4-5 years total
- Learned pure Arabic
- Grew healthy and strong

2. THE INCIDENT OF CHEST OPENING:

What Happened:

- Angels came to young Muhammad
- Laid him down gently
- Opened his chest
- Removed a black clot (potential for evil)
- Washed his heart with Zamzam water
- Filled it with wisdom and faith
- Sealed his chest - no scar remained

Purpose:

- Purification from any evil
- Preparation for prophethood
- Physical and spiritual cleansing
- Protection from Satan

Halimah's Reaction:

- Feared for his safety
- Returned him to his mother Aminah
- Muhammad was about 4-5 years old

3. RETURN TO MOTHER AMINAH:

- Reunited with his mother in Makkah
- Lived with her for about 2 years
- She took him to Madinah to visit relatives
- Showed him his father's grave

4. DEATH OF MOTHER AMINAH:

- **When:** Muhammad was 6 years old
- **Where:** At Abwa (between Makkah and Madinah)
- **How:** Fell ill during return journey
- **Impact:** Muhammad became orphan
- **Care:** Taken back to Makkah by their maid Umm Ayman

F. UNDER GRANDFATHER'S CARE

Abdul-Muttalib as Guardian:

- **Age:** Muhammad was 6 years old

- **Love:** Abdul-Muttalib loved him deeply
- **Special Treatment:** Gave him special place on his mat
- **Protection:** Defended him from critics
- **Recognition:** Saw greatness in the child
- **Duration:** For 2 years until Muhammad was 8

Special Bond:

- Abdul-Muttalib recognized his uniqueness
- Would say "This son of mine has great future"
- Protected him from harm
- Gave him special privileges
- Other children weren't allowed near his mat

Death of Abdul-Muttalib:

- Muhammad was 8 years old
- On his deathbed, entrusted Muhammad to his son Abu Talib
- Advised Abu Talib to care for him
- Great loss for young Muhammad

G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPHET'S BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

1. ORPHANHOOD - DIVINE WISDOM:

- Taught him compassion for orphans
- No worldly support - only Allah
- Developed strong character
- Later emphasized care for orphans
- **Qur'anic Reference:** "Did He not find you an orphan and give you shelter?" (93:6)

2. PURE ENVIRONMENT:

- No pagan influence in early years
- Protected from idol worship
- Learned pure Arabic
- Developed natural disposition (Fitrah)
- Free from corruption

3. NOBLE CHARACTER:

- Known for truthfulness from childhood
- Never lied or cheated
- Respected by all
- Trustworthy even as child
- Good manners

4. DIVINE PROTECTION:

- Angels purified his heart
- Protected from evil influences
- Guided by Allah

- Prepared for great mission
- Never worshipped idols

5. HUMBLE BEGINNINGS:

- Born orphan
- Raised in modest circumstances
- No royal wealth or power
- Success through character, not status
- Message: Status doesn't matter, character does

H. LESSONS FROM THE PROPHET'S BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

1. ALLAH'S PLAN IS PERFECT:

- Even hardships have wisdom
- Losing parents didn't harm his mission
- Everything prepared him for prophethood
- Trust Allah's plan

2. CHARACTER MATTERS:

- Known for honesty from childhood
- Good behavior is natural
- Nobility isn't just lineage
- Character over status

3. KINDNESS TO ORPHANS:

- Prophet experienced orphanhood
- We should care for orphans
- Show compassion and love
- Don't oppress the weak

4. PURE UPBRINGING:

- Environment affects character
- Good company is important
- Stay away from evil
- Maintain pure heart

5. GRATITUDE FOR FAMILY:

- Value your parents
- Appreciate your guardians
- Be thankful for family
- Support each other

Evaluation Questions:

1. What is the full name and lineage of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)?
2. When and where was the Prophet born?

3. What was the Year of the Elephant?
 4. What miraculous signs occurred at his birth?
 5. Who was Halimah Sa'diyah and why is she important?
 6. Describe the incident of the opening of the Prophet's chest
 7. At what age did the Prophet lose his mother?
 8. Who took care of the Prophet after his mother's death?
 9. What are three lessons we learn from the Prophet's early life?
 10. Why is it significant that the Prophet was an orphan?
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WEEK 9: SIRAH - PROPHETHOOD OF MUHAMMAD (SAW)

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Describe the life of Muhammad before prophethood
- Explain how revelation came to him
- Identify the first followers of Islam
- Understand the beginning of the Islamic mission

Content:

A. LIFE BEFORE PROPHETHOOD

1. UNDER ABU TALIB'S CARE (Age 8-25):

Abu Talib as Guardian:

- Uncle of the Prophet
- Father of Ali ibn Abi Talib
- Leader of Banu Hashim clan
- Poor but noble
- Loved Muhammad dearly
- Protected him throughout life

Characteristics During Youth:

- Known as "Al-Amin" (The Trustworthy)
- Known as "As-Sadiq" (The Truthful)
- Never worshipped idols
- Avoided evil gatherings
- Helped the poor
- Settled disputes fairly

Trading Journey to Syria:

- Age 12: Traveled with Abu Talib
- Met Monk Bahira in Syria
- Bahira recognized signs of prophethood
- Warned Abu Talib to protect him
- Returned safely to Makkah

2. WORKING AS A SHEPHERD:

- Tended sheep in desert
- Learned patience and responsibility
- Prepared him for leading people
- Developed contemplative nature
- **Hadith:** "Every prophet herded sheep"

3. PARTICIPATION IN HILF AL-FUDUL (The Pact of the Virtuous):

- **Age:** About 20 years old
- **Purpose:** Alliance to help the oppressed
- **Principles:** Protect rights, help victims of injustice
- **Prophet's Role:** Active participant
- **Later Statement:** "I witnessed a pact in the house of Abdullah ibn Jud'an. I would not exchange it for a herd of red camels. If I were called to it now in Islam, I would respond."

4. MARRIAGE TO KHADIJAH (Age 25):

Meeting Khadijah:

- Khadijah: Wealthy, noble widow
- Needed trustworthy trader
- Hired Muhammad for trading
- Her servant Maysarah accompanied him
- Business trip to Syria was very successful

Proposal:

- Khadijah was impressed by his character
- Sent proposal through her friend
- Muhammad consulted Abu Talib
- Marriage took place
- **Age Difference:** Khadijah was 40, Muhammad was 25

Their Marriage:

- Blessed and happy marriage
- Khadijah's full support later
- Had 6 children (2 sons, 4 daughters)
- Sons: Qasim and Abdullah (both died young)
- Daughters: Zainab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulthum, Fatimah
- Monogamous marriage (only wife during her lifetime)
- Lasted 25 years until her death

5. REBUILDING THE KA'BAH (Age 35):

The Situation:

- Ka'bah damaged by flood
- Quraysh decided to rebuild
- Each tribe contributed
- Dispute over placing the Black Stone (Hajr Aswad)

The Solution:

- Each clan wanted honor of placing the stone
- Nearly led to war
- Agreed first person to enter would judge
- Muhammad entered first - "Al-Amin has come!"
- His wise solution: placed stone on cloth
- All clan leaders held corners of cloth
- Lifted it together
- Muhammad placed it in position
- Crisis averted peacefully

B. SPIRITUAL PREPARATION

1. LOVE FOR SOLITUDE:

- Started withdrawing to Cave Hira
- Located on Mount Nur (Mountain of Light)
- About 3 miles from Makkah
- Small cave on mountain peak
- Spent days and nights in contemplation

2. CONTEMPLATION:

- Thought about creation
- Rejected idol worship
- Searched for truth
- Worshipped Allah in His Oneness
- Prayed in his own way

3. TRUE DREAMS:

- Started seeing true dreams
- Dreams came true like daybreak
- Sign of approaching prophethood
- Preparation for revelation
- **Hadith:** "The beginning of revelation to the Messenger of Allah was good dreams"

C. THE FIRST REVELATION

1. THE NIGHT OF POWER (LAYLATUL QADR):

Date and Place:

- **Month:** Ramadan
- **Date:** 27th Ramadan (according to most scholars)
- **Year:** 610 CE
- **Age of Prophet:** 40 years
- **Place:** Cave Hira
- **Day:** Monday night

The Event:

- Muhammad was meditating in the cave
- Suddenly Angel Jibril appeared
- In human form (initially)
- Commanded: "Iqra!" (Read/Recite!)
- Muhammad replied: "I cannot read" (was unlettered)
- Angel embraced him tightly, released him
- Again commanded: "Iqra!"
- Muhammad replied same way
- This happened three times

The First Verses Revealed:

Arabic: لَمَقَّ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ خَلَقَ

Translation: "Read in the name of your Lord who created. Created man from a clot. Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous. Who taught by the pen. Taught man what he did not know." (Qur'an 96:1-5)

Prophet's Reaction:

- Frightened by the experience
- Trembling and shaking
- Rushed down the mountain
- Hurried home to Khadijah
- Said: "Cover me! Cover me!" (Zammiluni! Zammiluni!)

2. KHADIJAH'S SUPPORT:

Immediate Response:

- Covered him with blanket
- Comforted him
- Listened to his experience
- Believed him immediately

Her Reassuring Words: "Never! By Allah, Allah will never disgrace you. You keep good relations with your relatives, help the poor and the destitute, serve your guests generously, and assist those affected by calamities."

Seeking Confirmation:

- Took him to her cousin Waraqah ibn Nawfal
- Waraqah was old, blind, Christian scholar
- Knew previous scriptures

3. WARAQAH'S CONFIRMATION:

Waraqah's Response: "This is the Namus (Angel Jibril) whom Allah sent to Musa (Moses). I wish I were young and could live until the time when your people drive you out."

Muhammad's Surprise: "Will they drive me out?"

Waraqah's Reply: "Yes. Never did a man come with something similar to what you have brought but was treated with hostility. If I should remain alive until that day, I will support you strongly."

Significance:

- Confirmed Muhammad's prophethood
- Linked him to previous prophets
- Warned of coming difficulties
- Gave him confidence

D. PERIOD OF PAUSE (FATRAH AL-WAHI)

What Happened:

- Revelation stopped for some time
- Duration: 6 months to 3 years (different opinions)
- Prophet worried and grieved
- Feared Allah was displeased
- Longed for more revelation

Purpose:

- Test of patience
- Preparation for the mission
- Make him eager for revelation
- Build anticipation

Resumption of Revelation:

- Angel Jibril appeared again
- Revealed Surah Al-Muddaththir (74:1-7)
- Commanded him to warn people
- Begin public preaching

Verses Revealed: "O you wrapped in garments! Arise and warn! And your Lord magnify! And your clothing purify! And uncleanness shun! And do not give in order to have more! And for your Lord be patient!" (74:1-7)

E. THE FIRST FOLLOWERS

1. KHADIJAH BINT KHUWAYLID:

- **First to accept Islam:** First believer overall
- **Age:** About 55 years old
- **Support:** Gave all her wealth
- **Comfort:** Consoled the Prophet
- **Sacrifice:** Endured hardships gladly
- **Death:** Year 10 of prophethood (Year of Sorrow)

2. ALI IBN ABI TALIB:

- **First boy to accept Islam**
- **Age:** About 10 years old
- **Relation:** Cousin, living with the Prophet
- **Later:** Fourth Caliph, married to Fatimah
- **Character:** Brave, pious, knowledgeable

3. ZAID IBN HARITHAH:

- **First freed slave to accept Islam**
- **Background:** Was slave of Khadijah, gifted to Muhammad
- **Freedom:** Prophet freed him
- **Choice:** Chose to stay with Prophet over returning to his father
- **Adoption:** Prophet adopted him (later adoption prohibited in Islam)
- **Martyrdom:** Died in Battle of Mu'tah

4. ABU BAKR AS-SIDDIQ:

- **First adult man to accept Islam**
- **Age:** About 38 years old
- **Relationship:** Close friend of the Prophet
- **Character:** Truthful, sincere, generous
- **Acceptance:** Accepted without hesitation
- **Support:** Used his wealth for Islam
- **Later:** First Caliph after the Prophet

5. EARLY CONVERTS THROUGH ABU BAKR:

The Ten Promised Paradise (some of them):

- **Uthman ibn Affan:** Wealthy, generous (later 3rd Caliph)
- **Az-Zubayr ibn Al-Awwam:** Brave warrior
- **Abdur-Rahman ibn Awf:** Wealthy merchant
- **Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas:** Young, brave
- **Talhah ibn Ubaydullah:** Generous companion

Other Early Converts:

- **Bilal ibn Rabah:** Abyssinian slave, first Muezzin
- **Ammar ibn Yasir:** With his parents Yasir and Sumayyah
- **Khabbab ibn Al-Aratt:** Blacksmith
- **Suhaib Ar-Rumi:** Roman convert

F. SECRET PREACHING PHASE (First 3 Years)

Method:

- Invited people privately
- Met in secret locations
- Taught at Dar Al-Arqam (House of Al-Arqam)
- Small groups of believers
- Gradual spread of message

Focus:

- Tawhid (Oneness of Allah)
- Rejection of idols
- Good character
- Preparing believers
- Building strong foundation

Challenges:

- Fear of persecution
- Opposition from Quraysh
- Secret gatherings
- Testing of faith
- Need for caution

G. LESSONS FROM EARLY PROPHETHOOD

1. PREPARATION IS IMPORTANT:

- 40 years of preparation before prophethood
- Building good character first
- Earning trust and respect
- Spiritual readiness

2. IMPORTANCE OF FIRST SUPPORTERS:

- Family support crucial (Khadijah)
- Friends' belief (Abu Bakr)
- Young people's energy (Ali)
- All backgrounds welcome (Bilal)

3. PATIENCE IN ADVERSITY:

- Waited through pause in revelation
- Faced fear with courage
- Continued despite difficulties
- Trusted Allah's plan

4. GRADUAL APPROACH:

- Started with family

- Then close friends
- Small groups
- Built strong foundation
- Quality over quantity

5. CHARACTER BEFORE PREACHING:

- Known as truthful before prophethood
- Earned title "Al-Amin"
- Good reputation helped message
- Actions speak louder than words

Evaluation Questions:

1. How old was Prophet Muhammad when he received first revelation?
2. Who was the first person to accept Islam?
3. Where did the first revelation occur?
4. What were the first verses of the Qur'an revealed?
5. Who was Waraqah ibn Nawfal and what did he say?
6. Name five of the first followers of Islam
7. How long did the secret preaching phase last?
8. What is the significance of the marriage to Khadijah?
9. What was the Prophet known as before prophethood?
10. What lessons do we learn from the beginning of prophethood?

WEEK 10: AKHLAQ (MORALS) - TRUTHFULNESS & HONESTY

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define truthfulness and honesty
- Understand their importance in Islam
- Identify Qur'anic and Hadith evidence
- Apply these values in daily life

Content:

A. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. TRUTHFULNESS (SIDQ):

- Speaking the truth always
- Being sincere in words
- Matching words with reality
- Opposite of lying (Kidhb)

2. HONESTY (AMANA):

- Being trustworthy
- Keeping promises
- Fulfilling trusts
- Integrity in dealings

3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEM:

- Truthfulness is verbal honesty
- Honesty is practical truthfulness
- Both are essential Islamic values
- Together form good character

B. IMPORTANCE IN ISLAM

1. COMMANDED BY ALLAH:

Qur'anic Evidence:

- "O you who believe! Fear Allah and be with those who are truthful." (Qur'an 9:119)
- "And do not mix truth with falsehood or conceal the truth while you know it." (Qur'an 2:42)
- "Indeed, Allah orders justice and good conduct." (Qur'an 16:90)

2. CHARACTERISTIC OF BELIEVERS:

- Sign of true Iman (faith)
- Quality of prophets
- Path to righteousness
- Pleasing to Allah

3. OPPOSITE OF HYPOCRISY:

Hadith: "The signs of a hypocrite are three: When he speaks, he lies; when he makes a promise, he breaks it; and when he is entrusted, he betrays the trust." (Bukhari and Muslim)

C. TRUTHFULNESS IN QUR'AN AND HADITH

Qur'anic Verses:

1. ALLAH LOVES THE TRUTHFUL: "Indeed, Allah loves those who are truthful." (Qur'an 3:76)

2. REWARD FOR TRUTHFULNESS: "Allah will say, 'This is the Day when the truthful will benefit from their truthfulness.' For them are gardens beneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide forever." (Qur'an 5:119)

3. COMMAND TO BE TRUTHFUL: "O you who have believed, fear Allah and be with the truthful." (Qur'an 9:119)

Hadith on Truthfulness:

1. PATH TO PARADISE: Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said: "Truthfulness leads to righteousness, and righteousness leads to Paradise. A man continues to tell the truth until he becomes a truthful person. Falsehood leads to wickedness, and wickedness leads to the Hellfire. A man may continue to tell lies until he is written before Allah as a liar." (Bukhari and Muslim)

2. MARK OF FAITH: "Leave what makes you doubt for what does not make you doubt. For truthfulness brings peace of mind while lying causes doubt." (Tirmidhi)

3. WEIGHT ON DAY OF JUDGMENT: "On the Day of Resurrection, nothing will be heavier on the scale of the believer than good character." (Abu Dawud)

D. HONESTY IN QUR'AN AND HADITH

Qur'anic Verses:

1. COMMAND TO FULFILL TRUSTS: "Indeed, Allah commands you to render trusts to whom they are due." (Qur'an 4:58)

2. CHARACTERISTIC OF SUCCESSFUL BELIEVERS: "And those who are keepers of their trusts and their promises." (Qur'an 23:8)

3. BETRAYAL OF TRUST IS FORBIDDEN: "O you who have believed, do not betray Allah and the Messenger or betray your trusts while you know [the consequence]." (Qur'an 8:27)

Hadith on Honesty:

1. SIGN OF FAITH: "There is no faith for the one who is not trustworthy, and there is no religion for the one who does not keep his promise." (Ahmad)

2. PROPHET'S TITLE: The Prophet was called "Al-Amin" (The Trustworthy) even before prophethood

3. HONESTY IN BUSINESS: "The truthful, honest merchant will be with the prophets, the truthful ones, and the martyrs." (Tirmidhi)

E. TYPES AND APPLICATIONS

1. TRUTHFULNESS IN SPEECH:

- **Always speak truth:** Even when difficult
- **Avoid lying:** No "white lies"
- **Don't exaggerate:** Stick to facts
- **Be accurate:** Don't add or subtract from truth
- **Keep promises:** Do what you say

2. TRUTHFULNESS IN ACTIONS:

- **Match actions to words:** Practice what you preach
- **Sincerity:** Do things for right reasons

- **No showing off:** Be genuine
- **Consistent behavior:** Same in private and public

3. HONESTY IN DEALINGS:

- **Return what's borrowed:** Take care of others' property
- **Keep secrets:** Don't betray confidence
- **Fair in trade:** Don't cheat in business
- **Pay debts:** Return money owed
- **Fulfill promises:** Do what you commit to

4. HONESTY IN EXAMS AND SCHOOL:

- **No cheating:** Do your own work
- **Own mistakes:** Admit when wrong
- **Give credit:** Acknowledge others' help
- **Be fair:** Don't take undue advantage

5. HONESTY WITH ALLAH:

- **Sincere worship:** For Allah alone
- **Pure intentions:** Correct your niyyah
- **Admit sins:** Be honest in repentance
- **Fulfill vows:** Keep promises to Allah

F. THE PROPHET AS PERFECT EXAMPLE

1. BEFORE PROPHETHOOD:

- **Title:** "Al-Amin" (The Trustworthy) and "As-Sadiq" (The Truthful)
- **Reputation:** Everyone trusted him
- **Business:** Known for honest dealings
- **Character:** Never lied even as child

2. DURING PROPHETHOOD:

- **Under pressure:** Never lied even facing death
- **With enemies:** Honest even with those who opposed him
- **In difficulties:** Maintained truthfulness
- **Set example:** For all believers

3. SPECIFIC INCIDENTS:

A. TRUSTS RETURNED AT HIJRAH:

- Enemies wanted to kill him
- Still returned their trusts before leaving Makkah
- Sent Ali to return items
- Honored trust even with enemies

B. TREATY OF HUDAYBIYYAH:

- Kept promises even when difficult
- Honored terms completely
- Returned Muslim converts as agreed
- Taught importance of keeping word

C. WITH ABU SUFYAN:

- Before Abu Sufyan accepted Islam
- Byzantine Emperor Heraclius asked him about Muhammad
- Abu Sufyan (enemy) testified: "He never lies"
- Even enemies knew his truthfulness

G. BENEFITS OF TRUTHFULNESS AND HONESTY

1. SPIRITUAL BENEFITS:

- **Pleases Allah:** Earns His love
- **Increases faith:** Strengthens Iman
- **Peace of mind:** Clear conscience
- **Protection from sin:** Leads away from evil
- **Path to Paradise:** Direct route to Jannah

2. PERSONAL BENEFITS:

- **Good reputation:** People trust you
- **Self-respect:** Pride in character
- **Confidence:** No fear of being caught
- **Peace:** No stress from lies
- **Growth:** Builds strong character

3. SOCIAL BENEFITS:

- **Trust:** People rely on you
- **Good relationships:** Based on honesty
- **Success:** In business and life
- **Respect:** From others
- **Strong community:** When all are honest

4. PRACTICAL BENEFITS:

- **Success in business:** Honest dealings prosper
- **Educational success:** Real knowledge
- **Career advancement:** Trustworthy employees valued
- **Legal protection:** Truth always comes out
- **Long-term benefits:** Short-term loss, long-term gain

H. CONSEQUENCES OF LYING AND DISHONESTY

1. SPIRITUAL CONSEQUENCES:

- **Displeases Allah:** Earns His anger
- **Weakens faith:** Damages Iman

- **Sign of hypocrisy:** Like munafiqun
- **Path to Hell:** Leads to wickedness
- **Barrier to Paradise:** Liars punished

2. PERSONAL CONSEQUENCES:

- **Guilt:** Constant worry
- **Loss of self-respect:** Shame
- **More lies needed:** One lie leads to many
- **Fear:** Of being discovered
- **Bad character:** Becomes habit

3. SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES:

- **Lost trust:** People don't believe you
- **Broken relationships:** Friends leave
- **Bad reputation:** Known as liar
- **Social isolation:** People avoid you
- **Family problems:** Dishonesty hurts loved ones

4. PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES:

- **Business failure:** Customers leave
- **Job loss:** Employers fire dishonest workers
- **Legal problems:** Lies lead to trouble
- **Financial loss:** Cheating backfires
- **Missed opportunities:** No one trusts you

I. HOW TO DEVELOP TRUTHFULNESS AND HONESTY

1. MAKE INTENTION (NIYYAH):

- Decide to always be truthful
- Make it for Allah's sake
- Commit to honesty
- Set it as personal goal

2. PRACTICE DAILY:

- Start with small things
- Be truthful at home
- Honest in school
- Truthful with friends
- Consistent practice

3. THINK BEFORE SPEAKING:

- Consider your words
- Is it true?
- Is it necessary?
- Is it kind?
- Pause before answering

4. ADMIT MISTAKES:

- Don't cover up errors
- Take responsibility
- Apologize when wrong
- Learn from mistakes
- Be brave to admit fault

5. AVOID BAD COMPANY:

- Stay away from liars
- Choose honest friends
- Good company influences you
- Peer pressure to be honest
- Support each other in truth

6. REMEMBER ALLAH:

- He knows everything
- Angels record deeds
- Day of Judgment coming
- Can't hide from Allah
- Fear Allah's punishment

7. MAKE DU'A:

- Ask Allah for help
- Pray for strong character
- Seek guidance
- Request protection from lying
- Du'a: "O Allah, guide me to the best of manners, no one guides to the best of manners but You."

8. STUDY PROPHET'S LIFE:

- Learn his example
- Read his Seerah
- Follow his character
- Emulate his truthfulness
- Make him role model

J. PRACTICAL SCENARIOS AND SOLUTIONS

SCENARIO 1: BREAKING SOMETHING AT HOME

Wrong Response: Blame sibling or hide it **Right Response:** Admit mistake, apologize, offer to fix it **Lesson:** Honesty earns respect, even when you make mistakes

SCENARIO 2: FINDING MONEY

Wrong Response: Keep it without asking **Right Response:** Try to find owner, give to parent/teacher **Lesson:** Not yours to keep, honesty is more valuable than money

SCENARIO 3: FRIEND ASKS YOU TO LIE FOR THEM

Wrong Response: Agree to protect friend **Right Response:** Refuse politely, advise friend to be honest **Lesson:** True friendship doesn't ask you to sin

SCENARIO 4: EXAM QUESTIONS YOU HAVEN'T STUDIED

Wrong Response: Copy from others or cheat **Right Response:** Do your best with what you know **Lesson:** Better to fail honestly than succeed through cheating

SCENARIO 5: LATE TO SCHOOL

Wrong Response: Make up elaborate excuse **Right Response:** Apologize and state simple truth **Lesson:** Truth is always simpler and better

SCENARIO 6: PARENT ASKS IF YOU PRAYED

Wrong Response: Say yes when you didn't **Right Response:** Admit you forgot, pray now **Lesson:** Can't lie to Allah anyway, be honest

SCENARIO 7: SHOPKEEPER GIVES TOO MUCH CHANGE

Wrong Response: Keep the extra money **Right Response:** Return excess immediately **Lesson:** Honesty brings barakah (blessing) in wealth

SCENARIO 8: FRIEND SHARES SECRET GOSSIP

Wrong Response: Spread it to others **Right Response:** Keep it confidential or don't listen **Lesson:** Trustworthiness includes keeping secrets

K. DIFFERENCES TO UNDERSTAND

1. TRUTHFULNESS VS. RUDENESS:

- **Truthfulness:** Speaking facts with kindness
- **Rudeness:** Being harsh under guise of honesty
- **Islamic Way:** "Speak good or remain silent"
- **Balance:** Truth with wisdom and compassion

2. HONESTY VS. BLUNTNESS:

- **Honesty:** Being truthful appropriately
- **Bluntness:** Hurting feelings unnecessarily
- **Islamic Way:** Consider timing and manner
- **Balance:** Truth with good manners (Adab)

3. WHITE LIES VS. DIPLOMACY:

- **White Lies:** Small lies (still forbidden)
- **Diplomacy:** Finding kind truthful words
- **Islamic Way:** Be truthful but tactful
- **Example:** Instead of "You look ugly," say nothing or find something positive

4. EXCEPTIONS IN ISLAM:

Three Situations Where "Lying" May Be Permitted:

1. **To reconcile people:** Making peace between Muslims
2. **In war:** Deceiving enemy to protect Muslims
3. **With spouse:** Small compliments to maintain harmony

Note: These are very specific situations and don't mean general lying is allowed

L. STORIES AND EXAMPLES

1. THE BOY WHO CRIED WOLF:

- Shepherd boy lied about wolf
- People came to help
- He laughed at them
- Did it multiple times
- When real wolf came, no one believed
- **Lesson:** Liars not believed even when telling truth

2. PROPHET YUSUF'S BROTHERS:

- Lied to their father about Yusuf
- Caused years of sorrow
- Truth eventually came out
- Had to face their lie
- **Lesson:** Lies cause long-term harm

3. THE TRUTHFUL MERCHANT:

- A Muslim merchant in business
- Customer asked about defect in goods
- Merchant honestly pointed it out
- Lost that sale
- But gained reputation
- Business prospered in long run
- **Lesson:** Honesty leads to success

4. COMPANION WHO TOLD TRUTH TO CALIPH:

- Caliph Umar asked about people's condition
- Companion said: "They complain about you"
- Others criticized him for not lying
- Umar praised his honesty
- Said he wants people who tell truth
- **Lesson:** Truth earns respect from good leaders

M. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER ISLAMIC VALUES

1. TRUTHFULNESS AND TAQWA:

- Consciousness of Allah
- Knowing He sees everything
- Fear of His displeasure
- Leads to truthfulness

2. TRUTHFULNESS AND JUSTICE:

- Can't have justice without truth
- Fair dealing requires honesty
- Truth establishes rights
- Foundation of Islamic justice

3. TRUTHFULNESS AND BROTHERHOOD:

- Trust among Muslims
- Strong community bonds
- Mutual support
- Unity based on honesty

4. TRUTHFULNESS AND BARAKAH:

- Blessings in wealth
- Blessings in time
- Blessings in relationships
- Allah blesses honest dealings

Evaluation Questions:

1. Define truthfulness (Sidq) and honesty (Amanah)
2. What did the Prophet say about truthfulness and Paradise?
3. Give three Qur'anic verses about being truthful
4. Why was the Prophet called "Al-Amin"?
5. List five benefits of being honest
6. What are the consequences of lying?
7. Describe three practical situations where you should be honest
8. How can you develop truthfulness in your life?
9. What is the difference between truthfulness and rudeness?
10. Give an example from the Prophet's life showing his honesty

WEEK 11: REVISION

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Review all topics covered during the term
- Clarify difficult concepts
- Practice recitation and memorization

- Prepare for terminal examination

Content:

A. TOPIC-BY-TOPIC REVIEW

1. INTRODUCTION TO ISLAMIC STUDIES (WEEK 1)

Key Points to Remember:

- Definition of Islamic Studies
- Six main areas: Aqidah, Fiqh, Akhlaq, Sirah, Qur'an, Hadith
- Importance of studying Islam
- Islam as complete way of life

Review Questions:

- What is Islamic Studies?
- Why do we study Islamic Studies?
- How does Islam guide all aspects of life?

2. ARTICLES OF FAITH (WEEK 2)

Key Points to Remember:

- Six articles of faith (Arkan al-Iman)
- Belief in Allah (Tawhid)
- Belief in Angels and their duties
- Belief in Divine Books
- Belief in Prophets
- Belief in Day of Judgment
- Belief in Qadar (Divine Decree)

Review Questions:

- List the six articles of faith
- Name five angels and their duties
- What are the four revealed books?
- Who are the five major prophets?
- What happens on the Day of Judgment?

3. PILLARS OF ISLAM (WEEK 3)

Key Points to Remember:

- Five Pillars of Islam
- Shahadah (Declaration of Faith)
- Salat (Five Daily Prayers)
- Zakat (Obligatory Charity)
- Sawm (Fasting in Ramadan)
- Hajj (Pilgrimage to Makkah)

Review Questions:

- What are the Five Pillars of Islam?
- What are the two parts of Shahadah?
- Name the five daily prayers and their times
- Who must pay Zakat and who receives it?
- What is required for Hajj?

4. TAHARAH (WEEK 4)

Key Points to Remember:

- Definition of Taharah (purification)
- Types of impurities (major and minor)
- Steps of Wudu (ablution)
- When Ghusl is required
- How to perform Tayammum
- Things that break Wudu

Review Questions:

- What is Taharah?
- Describe the steps of Wudu
- When is Ghusl obligatory?
- What is Tayammum and when is it performed?
- Name three things that break Wudu

5. SALAT (WEEK 5)

Key Points to Remember:

- Importance of Salat
- Conditions for valid prayer
- Five daily prayer times and Rak'ahs
- Types of Salat (Fard, Sunnah, Nafil)
- How to perform Salat
- Things that invalidate prayer

Review Questions:

- Why is Salat important?
- What are the conditions before prayer?
- How many Rak'ahs in each obligatory prayer?
- Describe one Rak'ah of prayer
- What breaks the prayer?

6. SURAH AL-FATIHAH (WEEK 6)

Key Points to Remember:

- Seven verses of Al-Fatihah

- Meaning of each verse
- Importance and virtues
- Recitation in every Rak'ah
- Lessons from the Surah

Practice:

- Recite Al-Fatihah correctly
- Memorize translation
- Understand meanings

Review Questions:

- Recite Surah Al-Fatihah in Arabic
- What does "Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim" mean?
- What do we ask in verse 6?
- Why is it called "Mother of the Book"?

7. SURAH AL-IKHLAS (WEEK 7)

Key Points to Remember:

- Four verses of Al-Ikhlās
- Concept of Tawhid
- Refutation of shirk
- Virtues (equals one-third of Qur'an)
- Lessons about Allah's Oneness

Practice:

- Recite Al-Ikhlās correctly
- Memorize translation
- Understand Tawhid concept

Review Questions:

- Recite Surah Al-Ikhlās in Arabic
- What does "As-Samad" mean?
- What false beliefs does this Surah refute?
- Why is it equal to one-third of Qur'an?

8. BIRTH OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (WEEK 8)

Key Points to Remember:

- Noble lineage of the Prophet
- Year of the Elephant
- Date and place of birth
- Miraculous signs at birth
- Early childhood with Halimah
- Incident of chest opening

- Death of mother and grandfather
- Significance of orphanhood

Review Questions:

- When and where was the Prophet born?
- What was the Year of the Elephant?
- Who was Halimah Sa'diyah?
- What happened during chest opening incident?
- What lessons do we learn from his early life?

9. PROPHETHOOD (WEEK 9)

Key Points to Remember:

- Life before prophethood
- Known as Al-Amin and As-Sadiq
- Marriage to Khadijah
- Cave Hira and meditation
- First revelation (Surah Al-Alaq 96:1-5)
- Khadijah's support
- First followers
- Secret preaching phase

Review Questions:

- How old was the Prophet at first revelation?
- What were the first verses revealed?
- Who was the first believer?
- Name five early Muslims
- Why was it kept secret initially?

10. TRUTHFULNESS & HONESTY (WEEK 10)

Key Points to Remember:

- Definitions of Sidq and Amanah
- Qur'anic and Hadith evidence
- Prophet as perfect example
- Benefits of honesty
- Consequences of lying
- Practical applications
- How to develop truthfulness

Review Questions:

- Define truthfulness and honesty
- What did the Prophet say about truthfulness leading to Paradise?
- Why was he called "Al-Amin"?
- Give five benefits of being honest
- How can you practice honesty daily?

B. GROUP DISCUSSION TOPICS

Group 1: Aqidah (Beliefs)

- Discuss the six articles of faith
- Why is Tawhid important?
- How do beliefs affect actions?
- Role of angels in our lives

Group 2: Ibadah (Worship)

- Five Pillars and their importance
- How to maintain regular Salat
- Importance of Taharah
- Preparing for Ramadan

Group 3: Qur'an Studies

- Memorization techniques
- Understanding meanings
- Application in daily life
- Benefits of recitation

Group 4: Sirah (Prophet's Life)

- Lessons from Prophet's early life
- How he prepared for prophethood
- Support of first Muslims
- Relevance to our lives today

Group 5: Akhlaq (Character)

- Importance of good character
- Truthfulness in daily situations
- Building trust
- Being role models

C. MEMORIZATION REVIEW

Surahs to Know Perfectly:

1. **Al-Fatihah:** Recite, translate, explain
2. **Al-Ikhlās:** Recite, translate, explain

Important Du'as:

1. **Before Wudu:** Bismillah
2. **After Wudu:** Shahadah and du'a
3. **Opening prayer:** Subhanaka Allahumma...
4. **In Ruku:** Subhana Rabbiyal Adheem
5. **In Sujud:** Subhana Rabbiyal A'la
6. **Tashahhud:** At-tahiyyatu lillahi...

D. PRACTICE QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (Sample):

1. How many articles of faith are there in Islam? a) Four b) Five c) Six d) Seven
2. The second pillar of Islam is: a) Shahadah b) Salat c) Zakat d) Sawm
3. Wudu is required before: a) Eating b) Sleeping c) Salat d) Speaking
4. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) was born in: a) Madinah b) Makkah c) Taif d) Yemen
5. The first revelation was in: a) Masjid al-Haram b) Cave Hira c) Madinah d) Home
6. Who was the first person to accept Islam? a) Abu Bakr b) Ali c) Khadijah d) Zaid
7. Surah Al-Ikhlās has: a) 3 verses b) 4 verses c) 5 verses d) 7 verses
8. The Prophet was known as: a) Al-Amin b) Al-Kareem c) Al-Hakim d) Al-Qadir
9. How many times do we pray Fajr? a) 2 Rak'ahs b) 3 Rak'ahs c) 4 Rak'ahs d) 5 Rak'ahs
10. "As-Sadiq" means: a) The Generous b) The Truthful c) The Wise d) The Patient

ESSAY QUESTIONS (Sample):

1. Explain the six articles of faith in Islam
2. Describe how to perform Wudu step by step
3. Write the text, translation and meaning of Surah Al-Fatihah
4. Discuss the early life of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) before prophethood
5. Explain the importance of truthfulness and honesty in Islam with examples

E. PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

1. SALAT DEMONSTRATION:

- Students demonstrate correct Salat
- Check postures and recitations
- Correct mistakes
- Practice in groups

2. WUDU PRACTICE:

- Review steps of Wudu
- Demonstrate proper technique
- Check for completeness
- Answer questions

3. RECITATION COMPETITION:

- Recite Al-Fatihah and Al-Ikhlās
- Proper Tajweed
- Clear pronunciation
- With understanding

4. ROLE PLAY:

- Scenarios about honesty
- Dealing with difficult situations
- Making right choices

- Islamic solutions

F. STUDY TIPS FOR EXAMINATION

1. REVIEW REGULARLY:

- Don't wait until last minute
- Review a little each day
- Use notes and textbooks
- Ask questions about unclear points

2. MEMORIZE KEY POINTS:

- Six articles of faith
- Five pillars of Islam
- Steps of Wudu and Salat
- Surahs and their meanings
- Important dates and names

3. UNDERSTAND, DON'T JUST MEMORIZE:

- Know why, not just what
- Understand meanings
- Connect concepts
- Think about applications

4. PRACTICE WRITING:

- Write essay answers
- Time yourself
- Check spelling of Arabic terms
- Organize answers well

5. RECITATION PRACTICE:

- Recite Surahs daily
- Record and listen
- Practice with family
- Correct pronunciation

6. MAKE DU'A:

"O Allah, there is no ease except what You make easy, and You make difficulty easy if You wish." (Ibn Hibban)

Evaluation Activities:

1. Group presentations on assigned topics
2. Individual recitation tests
3. Written practice questions
4. Peer teaching sessions

5. Question and answer sessions
 6. Mock examination
-

WEEK 12: FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

Examination Format:

Duration: 2 hours **Total Marks:** 100 marks **Section A:** Objective Questions (40 questions × 1 mark = 40 marks) **Section B:** Essay Questions (Answer 4 out of 8 questions × 15 marks = 60 marks)

Sample Examination Questions:

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d)

1. Islamic Studies includes all the following EXCEPT: a) Aqidah b) Fiqh c) Mathematics d) Akhlaq
2. How many articles of faith are there in Islam? a) Four b) Five c) Six d) Seven
3. The angel in charge of revelation is: a) Mika'il b) Jibril c) Israfil d) Izrail
4. The Torah was revealed to: a) Prophet Ibrahim b) Prophet Musa c) Prophet Isa d) Prophet Muhammad
5. The Seal of Prophets is: a) Prophet Ibrahim b) Prophet Isa c) Prophet Musa d) Prophet Muhammad
6. The first pillar of Islam is: a) Salat b) Shahadah c) Zakat d) Sawm
7. How many times do Muslims pray daily? a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Six
8. The afternoon prayer is called: a) Fajr b) Dhuhr c) Asr d) Maghrib
9. Zakat rate is usually: a) 1.5% b) 2.5% c) 3.5% d) 5%
10. Fasting in Ramadan is the _____ pillar of Islam: a) Second b) Third c) Fourth d) Fifth

[Continue with 30 more objective questions covering all topics]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

Answer any FOUR questions

Question 1: Articles of Faith (15 marks) a) List the six articles of faith (3 marks) b) Explain belief in Allah with three characteristics (6 marks) c) Name three angels and their duties (6 marks)

Question 2: Pillars of Islam (15 marks) a) What are the Five Pillars of Islam? (5 marks) b) Explain the importance of Salat in a Muslim's life (5 marks) c) Describe the conditions required before prayer (5 marks)

Question 3: Taharah (15 marks) a) What is Taharah? (3 marks) b) Describe step by step how to perform Wudu (9 marks) c) When is Tayammum performed? (3 marks)

Question 4: Surah Al-Fatihah (15 marks) a) Write Surah Al-Fatihah in Arabic OR transliteration (5 marks) b) Give the translation of the Surah (5 marks) c) Explain three lessons from Surah Al-Fatihah (5 marks)

Question 5: Surah Al-Ikhlās (15 marks) a) Recite Surah Al-Ikhlās in Arabic or transliteration (3 marks) b) Translate the Surah into English (4 marks) c) Explain the concept of Tawhid from this Surah (5 marks) d) Mention two virtues of this Surah (3 marks)

Question 6: Life of Prophet Muhammad (Birth) (15 marks) a) When and where was Prophet Muhammad born? (3 marks) b) Describe the Year of the Elephant (4 marks) c) Who was Halimah Sa'diyah and why is she important? (4 marks) d) Explain the incident of the opening of the Prophet's chest (4 marks)

Question 7: Prophethood (15 marks) a) How old was the Prophet when he received first revelation? (2 marks) b) Where did the first revelation occur? (2 marks) c) Write the first five verses revealed to the Prophet (5 marks) d) Name five of the first people to accept Islam (6 marks)

Question 8: Truthfulness and Honesty (15 marks) a) Define truthfulness (Sidq) and honesty (Amanah) (4 marks) b) Give two Qur'anic verses and one Hadith about truthfulness (6 marks) c) Explain four benefits of being truthful and honest (5 marks)

Marking Scheme Guidelines:

For Objective Questions:

- 1 mark for each correct answer
- No negative marking
- Clear marking on answer sheet

For Essay Questions:

- **Content Knowledge:** 60%
- **Organization and Structure:** 20%
- **Language and Expression:** 15%
- **Qur'anic/Hadith References:** 5%

Recitation Assessment:

- **Pronunciation:** 40%
- **Memorization:** 30%
- **Tajweed Rules:** 20%
- **Fluency:** 10%

Post-Examination Activities:

1. ANSWER REVIEW:

- Go through correct answers
- Explain difficult questions

- Clear misconceptions
- Provide feedback

2. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS:

- Identify strong areas
- Note weak topics
- Individual consultations
- Remedial planning

3. AWARDS AND RECOGNITION:

- Best overall student
- Best recitation
- Most improved
- Perfect attendance
- Encourage continued effort

4. VACATION ASSIGNMENT:

- Memorize Surah An-Nas and Al-Falaq
- Read about life of Prophet in Madinah
- Practice daily prayers regularly
- Maintain good character
- Help at home

5. PREPARATION FOR SECOND TERM:

- Preview upcoming topics
- Continue memorization
- Maintain Islamic practices
- Stay connected with Islamic knowledge

ASSESSMENT AND GRADING

Continuous Assessment Breakdown:

1. CLASS PARTICIPATION (10%)

- Regular attendance
- Active involvement
- Asking questions
- Group activities
- Helping classmates

2. MEMORIZATION AND RECITATION (20%)

- Surah memorization
- Correct pronunciation

- Tajweed application
- Regular practice
- Improvement shown

3. ASSIGNMENTS AND HOMEWORK (20%)

- Written assignments
- Research tasks
- Home practice
- Project work
- Timely submission

4. TESTS AND QUIZZES (20%)

- Weekly quizzes
- Topic tests
- Practical demonstrations
- Oral tests
- Mid-term assessment

5. TERMINAL EXAMINATION (30%)

- Comprehensive exam
- Written and oral components
- Practical demonstration
- Final assessment

Grading Scale:

- **A (90-100%):** Excellent - Outstanding knowledge and practice
- **B (80-89%):** Very Good - Strong understanding and application
- **C (70-79%):** Good - Satisfactory knowledge
- **D (60-69%):** Fair - Adequate understanding
- **E (50-59%):** Pass - Basic knowledge
- **F (Below 50%):** Fail - Needs improvement

Recommended Resources:

1. TEXTBOOKS:

- Islamic Studies for Junior Secondary Schools
- First Steps in Islamic Studies
- My Book of Islam Series

2. QUR'AN:

- Translation with transliteration
- Tajweed Qur'an
- Audio recitations

3. REFERENCE MATERIALS:

- Sahih Bukhari (selected Hadith)
- Seerah books for children
- Islamic stories and morals

4. DIGITAL RESOURCES:

- Qur'an apps with audio
- Islamic educational websites
- Video lessons
- Islamic cartoons (appropriate)

5. PRACTICAL TOOLS:

- Prayer mat
- Wudu demonstration materials
- Islamic calendar
- Charts and posters

Study Tips for Students:

1. DAILY PRACTICE:

- Pray five times daily
- Read Qur'an regularly
- Practice what you learn
- Make daily du'a

2. MEMORIZATION:

- Little by little
- With understanding
- Repeat often
- Review previous portions

3. CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT:

- Practice good manners
- Be truthful always
- Help others
- Respect parents and teachers

4. FAMILY INVOLVEMENT:

- Study with family
- Teach younger siblings
- Ask parents for help
- Practice together

5. CONSISTENCY:

- Regular study schedule
- Don't procrastinate
- Review weekly
- Stay motivated

Final Notes:

May Allah accept our efforts and grant us success in both worlds. Remember that the goal of Islamic Studies is not just to pass exams, but to become better Muslims, practice Islam correctly, and develop good character.

"And say: My Lord, increase me in knowledge." (Qur'an 20:114) WEEK 2: ARTICLES OF FAITH (IMAN)

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define Iman (faith)
- Identify the six articles of faith
- Explain each article of faith
- Understand the importance of believing in all articles

Content:

A. MEANING OF IMAN

Iman means faith or belief. It is the foundation of Islam. A Muslim must have strong faith in Allah and believe in certain fundamental truths.

Arabic Definition: "Iman is to believe in Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and Qadar (Divine Decree), both good and bad."

B. THE SIX ARTICLES OF FAITH (ARKAN AL-IMAN)

1. BELIEF IN ALLAH (TAWHID)

Definition:

Believing that Allah is the One and Only God, the Creator of everything, with no partners or equals.

What This Means:

- Allah is the only God worthy of worship
- He created the heavens, earth, and everything
- He has no beginning and no end
- He is All-Powerful, All-Knowing, All-Seeing
- Nothing happens without His knowledge and permission

Evidence from Qur'an:

"Say: He is Allah, the One. Allah, the Eternal Refuge. He neither begets nor is born, nor is there to Him any equivalent." (Qur'an 112:1-4)

Practical Application:

- Worship Allah alone
- Trust in Allah in all matters
- Thank Allah for all blessings
- Turn to Allah in times of difficulty

2. BELIEF IN ANGELS (MALA'IKAH)

Definition:

Believing in the existence of angels created by Allah from light to carry out His commands.

Characteristics of Angels:

- Created from light (Nur)
- Do not eat, drink, or sleep
- Always obey Allah perfectly
- Cannot be seen in their true form
- Have no free will to disobey

Major Angels and Their Duties:

- **Jibril (Gabriel):** Brings revelation from Allah to Prophets
- **Mika'il (Michael):** In charge of rain and provisions
- **Israfil:** Will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgment
- **Izrail (Azrael):** Angel of death
- **Munkar and Nakir:** Question people in the grave
- **Kiraman Katibin:** Record our good and bad deeds

Evidence from Qur'an:

"The Messenger believes in what has been sent down to him from his Lord, and so do the believers. They all believe in Allah, His angels, His Books, and His Messengers." (Qur'an 2:285)

3. BELIEF IN DIVINE BOOKS (KUTUB)

Definition:

Believing that Allah revealed books to His Prophets as guidance for humanity.

The Main Revealed Books:

- **Suhuf (Scrolls):** Revealed to Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham)
- **Tawrat (Torah):** Revealed to Prophet Musa (Moses)
- **Zabur (Psalms):** Revealed to Prophet Dawud (David)
- **Injil (Gospel):** Revealed to Prophet Isa (Jesus)
- **Qur'an:** Revealed to Prophet Muhammad (SAW) - the final and complete book

Why the Qur'an is Special:

- Last revelation from Allah
- Protected from any changes
- Complete guidance for all humanity
- Valid until the Day of Judgment
- In original Arabic language

Evidence from Qur'an:

"It is He who has sent down the Book (the Qur'an) to you with truth, confirming what came before it. And He sent down the Tawrat and the Injil." (Qur'an 3:3)

4. BELIEF IN PROPHETS AND MESSENGERS (RUSUL)

Definition:

Believing that Allah sent Prophets and Messengers to guide humanity to the right path.

Difference Between Prophet and Messenger:

- **Prophet (Nabi):** Receives revelation but may not bring a new law
- **Messenger (Rasul):** Receives revelation with a new law or book

Major Prophets (Ulul-Azm):

1. **Nuh (Noah):** Called people to worship Allah alone
2. **Ibrahim (Abraham):** Father of Prophets, rebuilt the Ka'bah
3. **Musa (Moses):** Brought the Tawrat, freed Israelites
4. **Isa (Jesus):** Brought the Injil, performed miracles
5. **Muhammad (SAW):** Final Prophet, brought the Qur'an

Total Number of Prophets:

- Allah sent 124,000 prophets
- 25 prophets are mentioned by name in the Qur'an
- Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is the Seal of Prophets (last prophet)

Common Message of All Prophets:

- Worship Allah alone (Tawhid)
- Avoid shirk (associating partners with Allah)
- Be good and righteous
- Prepare for the Hereafter

Evidence from Qur'an:

"Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets." (Qur'an 33:40)

5. BELIEF IN THE DAY OF JUDGMENT (YAWM AL-QIYAMAH)

Definition:

Believing that this worldly life will end, everyone will die, and all will be resurrected for judgment by Allah.

Events of the Last Day:

- **End of the World:** This life will come to an end
- **The Trumpet:** Angel Israfil will blow the trumpet
- **Resurrection:** All people will be brought back to life
- **The Gathering:** Everyone will be gathered in one place
- **The Judgment:** Allah will judge everyone's deeds
- **The Scales:** Good and bad deeds will be weighed
- **The Bridge (Sirat):** Everyone must cross over Hell
- **Final Destination:** Paradise (Jannah) or Hell (Jahannam)

Why We Must Believe:

- Makes us accountable for our actions
- Encourages good deeds
- Prevents us from doing wrong
- Gives hope for reward
- Creates fear of punishment

Evidence from Qur'an:

"Every soul will taste death, and you will only be given your full compensation on the Day of Resurrection." (Qur'an 3:185)

6. BELIEF IN QADAR (DIVINE DECREE/DESTINY)

Definition:

Believing that Allah has knowledge of everything that will happen and has decreed all things according to His wisdom.

Four Aspects of Qadar:

1. **Knowledge:** Allah knows everything that will happen
2. **Writing:** Allah has written everything in Al-Lawh Al-Mahfuz (Preserved Tablet)
3. **Will:** Nothing happens except by Allah's will
4. **Creation:** Allah is the Creator of all actions

What Qadar Includes:

- Time and place of birth
- Provisions (rizq)
- Time and manner of death
- Good and bad events
- Success and failure
- Health and sickness

Important Understanding:

- We have free will to choose our actions

- We are responsible for our choices
- We must work hard and trust Allah
- Accept Allah's decree with patience

Evidence from Qur'an:

"No disaster strikes upon the earth or among yourselves except that it is in a register before We bring it into being." (Qur'an 57:22)

C. IMPORTANCE OF ARTICLES OF FAITH

1. FOUNDATION OF ISLAM:

- Without Iman, there is no Islam
- Iman comes before good deeds
- Strengthens relationship with Allah

2. GUIDANCE FOR LIFE:

- Knowing what to believe
- Understanding purpose of life
- Having correct worldview

3. PEACE OF MIND:

- Trust in Allah's plan
- No excessive worry
- Contentment with Allah's decree

4. MOTIVATION FOR GOOD:

- Belief in Day of Judgment motivates righteousness
- Knowing angels record deeds prevents sins
- Hope for Paradise encourages good works

Evaluation Questions:

1. What is Iman?
2. List the six articles of faith
3. Explain the belief in Allah (Tawhid)
4. Name five major angels and their duties
5. What are the four revealed books mentioned in the Qur'an?
6. Who is the Seal of Prophets?
7. What happens on the Day of Judgment?
8. Define Qadar (Divine Decree)

WEEK 3: PILLARS OF ISLAM (ARKAN AL-ISLAM)

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define the Pillars of Islam
- Identify the five pillars
- Explain each pillar briefly
- Understand the importance of practicing all pillars

Content:

A. MEANING OF PILLARS OF ISLAM

The Pillars of Islam are the five basic acts of worship that form the foundation of Muslim life and practice. Just as pillars support a building, these five acts support and strengthen a Muslim's faith.

Hadith Foundation: Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said: "Islam is built upon five pillars: testimony that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is His Messenger, establishing prayer, giving Zakat, fasting Ramadan, and Hajj (pilgrimage) to the House for whoever is able." (Bukhari and Muslim)

B. THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

1. SHAHADAH (DECLARATION OF FAITH)

Definition:

The testimony of faith declaring that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

The Two Parts:

First Part: "La ilaha illa Allah" (There is no god but Allah)

- Confirms Tawhid (Oneness of Allah)
- Rejects all false gods
- Acknowledges Allah as the only God

Second Part: "Muhammadun Rasulullah" (Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah)

- Confirms prophethood of Muhammad (SAW)
- Commitment to follow his teachings
- Acceptance of the Qur'an

When Shahadah is Said:

- When entering Islam (becoming a Muslim)
- During Adhan (call to prayer)
- In daily prayers
- Before death (if possible)
- Throughout one's life as reminder

Importance:

- Entry into Islam
- Foundation of all other acts
- Must be said with sincerity
- Requires understanding and practice

2. SALAT (PRAYER)

Definition:

The obligatory prayers performed five times daily facing the direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah.

The Five Daily Prayers:

1. **Fajr:** Dawn prayer (2 Rak'ahs)
2. **Dhuhr:** Midday prayer (4 Rak'ahs)
3. **Asr:** Afternoon prayer (4 Rak'ahs)
4. **Maghrib:** Sunset prayer (3 Rak'ahs)
5. **Isha:** Night prayer (4 Rak'ahs)

Importance of Salat:

- Direct connection with Allah
- Reminder of Allah throughout the day
- Discipline and punctuality
- Cleanses sins
- First thing to be judged on Day of Judgment

Evidence from Qur'an:

"Indeed, prayer has been decreed upon the believers at fixed times." (Qur'an 4:103)

3. ZAKAT (OBLIGATORY CHARITY)

Definition:

Giving a fixed portion of one's wealth (usually 2.5%) to those in need once a year.

Who Must Pay Zakat:

- Adult Muslims
- Sane individuals
- Those who possess minimum wealth (Nisab)
- Wealth owned for one lunar year

Who Receives Zakat:

- The poor and needy
- Those in debt
- New Muslims
- Travelers in need
- For freeing slaves
- In the cause of Allah

- Those collecting Zakat

Benefits of Zakat:

- Purifies wealth
- Helps the poor
- Removes greed
- Creates social balance
- Earns Allah's reward

Evidence from Qur'an:

"And establish prayer and give Zakat, and whatever good you put forward for yourselves - you will find it with Allah." (Qur'an 2:110)

4. SAWM (FASTING IN RAMADAN)

Definition:

Abstaining from food, drink, and other specific activities from dawn until sunset during the month of Ramadan.

Duration:

- Entire month of Ramadan (9th month of Islamic calendar)
- Approximately 29 or 30 days
- From Fajr (dawn) to Maghrib (sunset) each day

Who Must Fast:

- Adult Muslims
- Physically and mentally healthy
- Not traveling
- Not menstruating or pregnant (women)

What is Forbidden While Fasting:

- Eating and drinking
- Smoking
- Intimate relations
- Bad behavior, lying, backbiting

Benefits of Fasting:

- Increases Taqwa (consciousness of Allah)
- Teaches self-control
- Sympathy for the poor
- Physical and spiritual purification
- Forgiveness of sins

Evidence from Qur'an:

"O you who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may become righteous." (Qur'an 2:183)

5. HAJJ (PILGRIMAGE TO MAKKAH)

Definition:

The pilgrimage to the sacred city of Makkah in Saudi Arabia, performed once in a lifetime by those who are physically and financially able.

When is Hajj Performed:

- During the Islamic month of Dhul-Hijjah
- Specific days: 8th to 13th of Dhul-Hijjah
- Once in a lifetime for those able

Who Must Perform Hajj:

- Adult Muslims
- Mentally sound
- Physically capable
- Financially able
- Safe travel route

Main Rites of Hajj:

- Ihram (state of consecration)
- Tawaf (circling the Ka'bah)
- Sa'i (walking between Safa and Marwah)
- Standing at Arafat
- Staying at Muzdalifah
- Stoning the pillars
- Sacrifice of animal
- Shaving head (men) or cutting hair (women)

Benefits of Hajj:

- Forgiveness of sins
- Unity of Muslims worldwide
- Equality before Allah
- Following Prophet Ibrahim's tradition
- Spiritual renewal

Evidence from Qur'an:

"And Hajj to the House is a duty that mankind owes to Allah, for those who are able to undertake the journey." (Qur'an 3:97)

C. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FIVE PILLARS

1. INTERCONNECTED:

- Shahadah is the foundation
- Prayer strengthens faith daily
- Zakat purifies wealth
- Fasting purifies soul

- Hajj brings everything together

2. COMPLETE SYSTEM:

- Physical worship (prayer, fasting, Hajj)
- Financial worship (Zakat)
- Verbal worship (Shahadah)
- All aspects of life covered

3. GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT:

- Start with belief (Shahadah)
- Daily practice (Salat)
- Annual obligations (Zakat, Sawm)
- Lifetime achievement (Hajj)

D. IMPORTANCE OF THE FIVE PILLARS

1. IDENTITY OF MUSLIM:

- Distinguishes Muslims from others
- Shows commitment to Islam
- Visible practice of faith

2. SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT:

- Constant connection with Allah
- Purification of heart and soul
- Preparation for Hereafter

3. SOCIAL BENEFITS:

- Community building
- Helping the needy
- Brotherhood and unity
- Moral society

4. COMPLETE WAY OF LIFE:

- Daily, monthly, yearly obligations
- Physical, financial, spiritual aspects
- Individual and communal worship

Evaluation Questions:

1. What are the Pillars of Islam?
2. List the five pillars in order
3. What are the two parts of Shahadah?
4. Name the five daily prayers and their times
5. Who must pay Zakat and who receives it?
6. What is Sawm and when is it obligatory?
7. Explain what Hajj is and when it must be performed

8. Why are these five acts called "pillars"?
-

WEEK 4: TAHARAH (PURIFICATION)

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Define Taharah
- Identify types of impurities
- Explain the method of performing Wudu
- Understand when Ghusl is required
- Know how to perform Tayammum

Content:

A. MEANING OF TAHARAH

Taharah means purification or cleanliness. In Islam, it refers to the state of being physically and spiritually clean, which is essential for worship, especially prayer.

Importance of Cleanliness in Islam: Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said: "Cleanliness is half of faith." (Muslim)

B. TYPES OF IMPURITIES (NAJASAH)

1. MAJOR IMPURITIES (HADATH AKBAR):

Conditions that require Ghusl (full bath):

- Sexual intercourse
- Ejaculation (wet dream)
- End of menstruation (for women)
- End of post-childbirth bleeding (for women)

2. MINOR IMPURITIES (HADATH ASGHAR):

Conditions that require Wudu (ablution):

- Urination or defecation
- Passing wind
- Deep sleep
- Loss of consciousness
- Touching private parts

3. PHYSICAL IMPURITIES:

Substances that are considered impure:

- Urine and feces
- Blood (in large amounts)
- Pus
- Vomit (in large amounts)
- Alcohol
- Dead animals (except fish and locusts)
- Pig products

C. WUDU (ABLUTION)

Definition:

Wudu is the ritual washing of specific body parts before prayer and other acts of worship.

When Wudu is Required:

- Before each of the five daily prayers
- Before touching or reading the Qur'an
- Before Tawaf (circling the Ka'bah)
- Recommended before sleeping, making du'a

Conditions for Valid Wudu:

- Being Muslim
- Having reached age of understanding
- Having pure water available
- No barrier preventing water from reaching skin
- Knowing the method
- Having intention (Niyyah)

Steps of Performing Wudu:

1. INTENTION (NIYYAH):

- Make intention in the heart
- Say: "I intend to perform Wudu for the sake of Allah"

2. SAY BISMILLAH:

- Begin with "Bismillah" (In the name of Allah)

3. WASH HANDS:

- Wash both hands up to the wrists three times
- Rub between fingers

4. RINSE MOUTH (MADMADAH):

- Take water in right hand
- Rinse mouth thoroughly three times
- Spit out the water

5. SNIFF WATER INTO NOSE (ISTINSHAQ):

- Sniff water into nostrils three times
- Blow out with left hand

6. WASH FACE:

- Wash entire face three times
- From hairline to chin
- From ear to ear

7. WASH ARMS:

- Wash right arm from fingertips to elbow three times
- Then wash left arm the same way
- Ensure water reaches all parts

8. WIPE HEAD (MASH):

- Wet hands and wipe over head once
- From forehead to back of head and return
- Use fresh water

9. WIPE EARS:

- Use index fingers for inside of ears
- Use thumbs for back of ears
- Done once

10. WASH FEET:

- Wash right foot up to ankle three times
- Then wash left foot the same way
- Clean between toes

11. FINAL DU'A: After completing Wudu, say: "Ash-hadu an la ilaha illa Allah wahdahu la sharika lah, wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh" (I testify that there is no god but Allah alone, without partner, and I testify that Muhammad is His servant and messenger)

Things That Break Wudu:

- Natural discharge (urine, stool, gas)
- Deep sleep
- Loss of consciousness
- Touching private parts without barrier
- Eating camel meat (according to some scholars)

D. GHUSL (FULL BATH)

Definition:

Ghusl is the complete washing of the entire body with water to remove major impurity.

When Ghusl is Obligatory:

- After sexual intercourse
- After ejaculation (wet dream)
- After menstruation (women)
- After post-childbirth bleeding (women)
- Before entering Islam (for converts)
- For washing a deceased Muslim

Types of Ghusl:

1. OBLIGATORY GHUSL (FARD): Required for the reasons mentioned above

2. RECOMMENDED GHUSL (SUNNAH):

- Before Friday prayer
- Before Eid prayers
- Before entering Ihram for Hajj/Umrah
- After washing a dead body

Steps of Performing Ghusl:

1. MAKE INTENTION:

- Intend to remove major impurity
- For the sake of Allah

2. SAY BISMILLAH:

- Begin with the name of Allah

3. WASH PRIVATE PARTS:

- Clean any impurities from body
- Wash private parts thoroughly

4. PERFORM WUDU:

- Complete Wudu as normal
- Can delay washing feet until end

5. POUR WATER OVER HEAD:

- Pour water three times
- Ensure it reaches roots of hair
- Run fingers through hair

6. WASH RIGHT SIDE:

- Pour water over entire right side of body
- Ensure water reaches all parts

7. WASH LEFT SIDE:

- Pour water over entire left side of body
- Rub body to ensure complete washing

8. WASH FEET (if not done in Wudu):

- Wash right foot then left foot

Minimum Requirements for Ghusl:

- Intention
- Water reaching every part of the body
- Rinsing mouth
- Rinsing nose

E. TAYAMMUM (DRY ABLUTION)

Definition:

Tayammum is using clean earth, sand, or dust instead of water when water is not available or cannot be used.

When Tayammum is Allowed:

- No water available
- Water is too far away
- Illness made worse by water
- Extreme cold weather (risk of harm)
- Water needed for drinking
- Fear of missing prayer time

Steps of Performing Tayammum:

1. MAKE INTENTION:

- Intend to purify for the sake of Allah

2. SAY BISMILLAH:

- Begin with Allah's name

3. STRIKE HANDS ON CLEAN EARTH:

- Place both palms on clean soil, sand, or dust
- Once or twice according to different opinions

4. WIPE FACE:

- Wipe entire face with both palms
- From forehead to chin

5. WIPE ARMS:

- Wipe right arm with left hand from fingertips to elbow
- Wipe left arm with right hand the same way

Important Notes About Tayammum:

- Valid only until water becomes available
- Must repeat if water is found
- Can pray multiple prayers with one Tayammum
- Broken by same things that break Wudu

F. IMPORTANCE OF TAHARAH

1. PREREQUISITE FOR WORSHIP:

- Must have Wudu for prayer
- Must be clean to touch Qur'an
- Required for Tawaf

2. PHYSICAL CLEANLINESS:

- Promotes good hygiene
- Prevents diseases
- Keeps body healthy

3. SPIRITUAL PURITY:

- Cleanses soul
- Prepares for meeting with Allah
- Shows respect for worship

4. OBEDIENCE TO ALLAH:

- Following Allah's commands
- Part of Islamic lifestyle
- Earns reward

Evidence from Qur'an: "Indeed, Allah loves those who are constantly repentant and loves those who purify themselves." (Qur'an 2:222)

Evaluation Questions:

1. What is Taharah?
2. List three major impurities that require Ghushl
3. List five minor impurities that require Wudu
4. Explain the steps of performing Wudu
5. When is Ghushl obligatory?

6. What is Tayammum and when is it performed?
 7. Mention three things that break Wudu
 8. Why is cleanliness important in Islam?
-

WEEK 5: SALAT (PRAYER)

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Understand the importance of Salat
- Identify the conditions for Salat
- Know the five daily prayer times
- Recognize different types of Salat
- Learn the basic movements and recitations in prayer

Content:

A. IMPORTANCE OF SALAT

Definition:

Salat is the ritual prayer performed by Muslims five times daily while facing the Qibla (direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah).

Why Salat is Important:

1. SECOND PILLAR OF ISLAM:

- Most important act after Shahadah
- Distinguishes believer from non-believer
- Compulsory on every Muslim

2. DIRECT CONNECTION WITH ALLAH:

- Personal communication with the Creator
- No intermediary needed
- Spiritual nourishment

3. FIRST TO BE JUDGED: Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said: "The first thing about which people will be called to account on the Day of Resurrection is prayer. If it is found to be perfect, they will be safe and successful, but if it is incomplete, they will be unfortunate and losers." (Tirmidhi)

4. PREVENTS EVIL: Allah says in the Qur'an: "Indeed, prayer prohibits immorality and wrongdoing." (Qur'an 29:45)

5. OTHER BENEFITS:

- Forgiveness of sins
- Increases patience
- Provides peace of mind
- Strengthens faith
- Physical exercise
- Time management
- Discipline

B. CONDITIONS FOR SALAT

1. CONDITIONS BEFORE PRAYER (SHURUT):

A. PURIFICATION:

- Wudu (ablution) or Ghusl (full bath)
- Clean body from impurities
- Tayammum if water unavailable

B. CLEAN PLACE:

- Prayer area must be clean
- Free from impurities (najasah)
- Can use prayer mat

C. CLEAN CLOTHES:

- Garments must be pure
- Free from blood, urine, etc.
- Modest covering

D. COVERING AWRAH (PRIVATE PARTS):

- Men: Navel to knees (minimum)
- Women: Entire body except face and hands
- Clean and modest clothing

E. FACING QIBLA:

- Direction of Ka'bah in Makkah
- Use compass if unsure
- Exceptions: extreme fear, illness, traveling on vehicle

F. CORRECT TIME:

- Each prayer has specific time
- Prayer invalid if performed too early
- Makruh (disliked) if delayed without excuse

G. INTENTION (NIYYAH):

- Must intend in heart

- Specify which prayer
- For the sake of Allah alone

2. ESSENTIAL PARTS OF PRAYER (ARKAN):

- Takbir (saying Allahu Akbar)
- Standing (if able)
- Reciting Al-Fatihah
- Bowing (Ruku)
- Prostration (Sujud)
- Sitting between prostrations
- Final sitting (Tashahhud)
- Taslim (saying Salam)

C. THE FIVE DAILY PRAYERS (TIMES)

1. FAJR (DAWN PRAYER):

- **Time:** From true dawn until just before sunrise
- **Rak'ahs:** 2 Rak'ahs (obligatory)
- **Sunnah:** 2 Rak'ahs before Fajr
- **Special Note:** Very blessed time
- **Qur'anic Reference:** "Establish prayer at the decline of the sun until the darkness of the night and [also] the Qur'an of dawn. Indeed, the recitation of dawn is ever witnessed." (Qur'an 17:78)

2. DHUHR (MIDDAY PRAYER):

- **Time:** After sun passes its zenith (highest point) until Asr time
- **Rak'ahs:** 4 Rak'ahs (obligatory)
- **Sunnah:** 4 Rak'ahs before and 2 after Dhuhr
- **Special Note:** Can be shortened to 2 Rak'ahs when traveling

3. ASR (AFTERNOON PRAYER):

- **Time:** From mid-afternoon until just before sunset
- **Rak'ahs:** 4 Rak'ahs (obligatory)
- **Sunnah:** 4 Rak'ahs before Asr (recommended)
- **Special Note:** Should not be delayed
- **Hadith:** "Whoever misses Asr prayer, it is as if he lost his family and property." (Bukhari)

4. MAGHRIB (SUNSET PRAYER):

- **Time:** Immediately after sunset until red twilight disappears
- **Rak'ahs:** 3 Rak'ahs (obligatory)
- **Sunnah:** 2 Rak'ahs after Maghrib
- **Special Note:** Short time window

5. ISHA (NIGHT PRAYER):

- **Time:** After red twilight disappears until midnight (or dawn)
- **Rak'ahs:** 4 Rak'ahs (obligatory)

- **Sunnah:** 2 Rak'ahs after Isha
- **Special Note:** Can include Witr prayer (odd-numbered)

D. TYPES OF SALAT

1. OBLIGATORY PRAYERS (FARD):

- **Five daily prayers:** Must be performed
- **Jumu'ah (Friday prayer):** Replaces Dhuhr for men
- **Janazah (Funeral prayer):** Communal obligation

2. SUNNAH PRAYERS (OPTIONAL BUT RECOMMENDED):

- **Rawatib:** Before and after obligatory prayers
- **Tahajjud:** Night prayer (last third of night)
- **Duha:** Mid-morning prayer
- **Witr:** After Isha prayer
- **Tarawih:** During Ramadan nights

3. NAFL (VOLUNTARY) PRAYERS:

- Any additional prayers at appropriate times
- Not specifically prescribed
- Great reward from Allah

4. SPECIAL PRAYERS:

- **Eid prayers:** On Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha
- **Eclipse prayer:** During solar or lunar eclipse
- **Rain prayer (Istisqa):** Asking Allah for rain
- **Fear prayer:** During war or danger

E. HOW TO PERFORM SALAT (BASIC STEPS)

PREPARATION:

1. Make Wudu (if needed)
2. Face the Qibla
3. Make intention in heart
4. Stand with feet slightly apart
5. Raise hands to shoulders or ears

FIRST RAK'AH:

1. TAKBIRATUL IHRAM (Opening Takbir):

- Say: "Allahu Akbar" (Allah is the Greatest)
- Place right hand over left on chest

2. DU'A AL-ISTIFTAH (Opening Supplication - Optional): "Subhanaka Allahumma wa bihamdika, wa tabarakasmuka, wa ta'ala jadduka, wa la ilaha ghayruk" (Glory be to You, O

Allah, and praise. Blessed is Your Name and Exalted is Your Majesty. There is no god but You)

3. TA'AWUDH AND BASMALAH:

- Say: "A'udhu billahi min ash-shaytanir rajim" (I seek refuge in Allah from Satan the rejected)
- Say: "Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim" (In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful)

4. RECITE SURAH AL-FATIAH: Recite the entire Al-Fatihah (Required in every Rak'ah)

5. RECITE ANOTHER SURAH OR VERSES:

- In first two Rak'ahs of Fajr, Maghrib, Isha
- Surah Al-Ikhlās, An-Nas, Al-Falaq, or any other

6. RUKU (BOWING):

- Say: "Allahu Akbar" while going down
- Bend at waist, back straight
- Hands on knees
- Say three times: "Subhana Rabbiyal Adheem" (Glory be to my Lord, the Supreme)

7. STANDING UP FROM RUKU:

- Say: "Sami'Allahu liman hamidah" (Allah hears those who praise Him)
- Stand straight
- Say: "Rabbana lakal hamd" (Our Lord, praise be to You)

8. FIRST SUJUD (PROSTRATION):

- Say: "Allahu Akbar" while going down
- Seven parts touch ground: forehead, nose, both palms, both knees, toes of both feet
- Say three times: "Subhana Rabbiyal A'la" (Glory be to my Lord, the Most High)

9. SITTING BETWEEN TWO SUJUD:

- Say: "Allahu Akbar" while sitting up
- Sit briefly on left foot, right foot upright
- Say: "Rabbighfir li" (O Lord, forgive me)

10. SECOND SUJUD:

- Say: "Allahu Akbar" while going down
- Repeat same as first Sujud
- Say three times: "Subhana Rabbiyal A'la"

11. STANDING FOR SECOND RAK'AH:

- Say: "Allahu Akbar" while standing

- Place hands as before

SECOND RAK'AH:

- Repeat steps similar to first Rak'ah
- Recite Al-Fatihah
- Recite another Surah
- Perform Ruku and Sujud as before
- After second Sujud, sit for Tashahhud

TASHAHHUD (SITTING POSITION):

1. SITTING POSTURE:

- Sit on left foot
- Right foot upright
- Right index finger pointing (during Shahadah)

2. RECITE AT-TAHIYYAT: "At-tahiyyatu lillahi was-salawatu wat-tayyibat. As-salamu 'alayka ayyuhan-nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh. As-salamu 'alayna wa 'ala 'ibadillahis-salihin. Ash-hadu an la ilaha illallah wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh"

(All compliments, prayers and pure words are due to Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous servants of Allah. I testify that there is no god but Allah, and I testify that Muhammad is His servant and messenger)

3. IF PRAYER HAS MORE THAN 2 RAK'AHs:

- Stand up saying "Allahu Akbar"
- Complete remaining Rak'ahs
- Recite only Al-Fatihah (no additional Surah)

4. FINAL SITTING (AFTER LAST RAK'AH):

- Recite At-Tahiyyat
- Then recite Durood (Salawat) on Prophet:

"Allahumma salli 'ala Muhammadin wa 'ala ali Muhammad, kama sallayta 'ala Ibrahima wa 'ala ali Ibrahim, innaka Hamidum Majid. Allahumma barik 'ala Muhammadin wa 'ala ali Muhammad, kama barakta 'ala Ibrahima wa 'ala ali Ibrahim, innaka Hamidum Majid"

5. FINAL DU'A (OPTIONAL): "Rabbana atina fid-dunya hasanatan wa fil-akhirati hasanatan wa qina 'adhaban-nar" (Our Lord, give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter, and save us from the punishment of the Fire)

ENDING THE PRAYER (TASLIM):

1. FIRST SALAM:

- Turn head to right
- Say: "Assalamu 'alaykum wa rahmatullah"
- (Peace and mercy of Allah be upon you)

2. SECOND SALAM:

- Turn head to left
- Say: "Assalamu 'alaykum wa rahmatullah"

3. AFTER PRAYER:

- Seek forgiveness: "Astaghfirullah" (3 times)
- Recite Ayatul Kursi
- Say Tasbih: Subhanallah (33), Alhamdulillah (33), Allahu Akbar (34)
- Make personal Du'a

F. THINGS THAT INVALIDATE PRAYER

1. LOSING WUDU:

- Passing wind
- Urination or defecation
- Deep sleep
- Loss of consciousness

2. DELIBERATE ACTIONS:

- Talking (except Qur'an/Dhikr)
- Eating or drinking
- Excessive unnecessary movement
- Turning away from Qibla without excuse

3. OTHER INVALIDATORS:

- Laughing out loud
- Adding or removing essential parts intentionally
- Uncovering Awrah

G. COMMON MISTAKES IN PRAYER

1. RUSHING THROUGH PRAYER:

- Not being calm in positions
- Quick Ruku and Sujud
- Lack of concentration

2. INCORRECT MOVEMENTS:

- Not standing straight after Ruku
- Not sitting properly between Sujud
- Raising head before Imam (in congregation)

3. RECITATION ERRORS:

- Not reciting Al-Fatihah properly
- Skipping required recitations
- Loud voice in silent prayers

4. LACK OF FOCUS (KHUSHU):

- Mind wandering
- Not concentrating on meaning
- Distracted by surroundings

H. IMPROVING YOUR PRAYER

1. PREPARATION:

- Pray on time
- Choose clean, quiet place
- Wear clean, modest clothes
- Remove distractions

2. DURING PRAYER:

- Focus on meanings
- Think about Allah
- Perform movements calmly
- Feel presence of Allah

3. AFTER PRAYER:

- Make personal Du'a
- Read Qur'an
- Sit for remembrance
- Reflect on prayer

Evaluation Questions:

1. Why is Salat important in Islam?
2. List the seven conditions required before prayer
3. Name the five daily prayers and their times
4. How many Rak'ahs are in each obligatory prayer?
5. What are the essential parts (Arkan) of Salat?
6. Explain the difference between Fard, Sunnah, and Nafl prayers
7. Describe how to perform one Rak'ah
8. What things invalidate prayer?
9. What should you recite in Tashahhud?
10. How can you improve concentration in Salat?

WEEK 6: QURAN STUDIES - SURAH AL-FATIAH

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Recite Surah Al-Fatihah correctly
- Understand the meaning of each verse
- Explain the importance of Surah Al-Fatihah
- Apply its lessons in daily life

Content:

A. INTRODUCTION TO SURAH AL-FATIAH

Basic Information:

- **Name:** Al-Fatihah (The Opening)
- **Other Names:** Ummul Kitab (Mother of the Book), As-Sab'ul Mathani (The Seven Oft-Repeated Verses), Al-Hamd (The Praise)
- **Revelation:** Makkan Surah (revealed in Makkah)
- **Number of Verses:** 7 verses
- **Position:** First chapter of the Qur'an
- **Theme:** Praise, worship, and seeking guidance

Importance:

- Most recited Surah in Islam
- Recited in every Rak'ah of prayer
- Contains essence of the entire Qur'an
- Prayer incomplete without it
- Called "The Greatest Surah in the Qur'an"

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said: "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, nothing like it has been revealed in the Torah, the Gospel, the Psalms, or the Qur'an itself." (Tirmidhi)

B. TEXT AND transliteration

Arabic Text: نَسْتَعِينُكَ يَا كَافِرُ نَعْبُدُكَ يَا كَافِرُ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ أَعِزِّهِمْ عَلَى غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

Transliteration:

1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim
2. Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'alamin
3. Ar-Rahmanir Rahim
4. Maliki yawmid-din
5. Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'in
6. Ihdinassiratal mustaqim
7. Siratal ladhina an'amta 'alayhim ghayril maghdubi 'alayhim walad-dallin

C. TRANSLATION AND MEANING

VERSE 1: BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHIM

Translation: "In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful"

Explanation:

- **Bismillah:** In the name of Allah
- **Ar-Rahman:** The Most Gracious (His mercy includes all creation)
- **Ar-Rahim:** The Most Merciful (His special mercy for believers)

Lessons:

- Begin everything with Allah's name
- Recognize Allah's mercy
- Seek Allah's blessings in all affairs
- Trust in Allah's compassion

VERSE 2: ALHAMDULILLAH RABBIL 'ALAMIN

Translation: "All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of all the worlds"

Explanation:

- **Alhamdulillah:** All praise belongs to Allah
- **Rabb:** Lord, Sustainer, Cherisher
- **Al-'Alamin:** All the worlds, all creation (humans, jinn, angels, animals, etc.)

Lessons:

- Thank Allah for everything
- Allah is the Creator and Sustainer
- All blessings come from Allah
- Express gratitude always

VERSE 3: AR-RAHMANIR RAHIM

Translation: "The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful"

Explanation:

- Repetition emphasizes Allah's mercy
- His mercy encompasses everything
- Even punishment comes with mercy
- Hope in Allah's forgiveness

Lessons:

- Never despair of Allah's mercy
- Allah is always merciful
- Turn to Allah in all circumstances
- Hope for forgiveness

VERSE 4: MALIKI YAWMID-DIN

Translation: "Master of the Day of Judgment"

Explanation:

- **Malik:** Master, King, Owner
- **Yawmid-Din:** Day of Judgment, Day of Recompense
- Allah has complete control on that Day
- Everyone will be judged fairly

Lessons:

- Prepare for the Day of Judgment
- Be accountable for actions
- Justice will prevail
- Work for the Hereafter

VERSE 5: IYYAKA NA'BUDU WA IYYAKA NASTA'IN

Translation: "You alone we worship, and You alone we ask for help"

Explanation:

- **Iyyaka na'budu:** We worship You alone
- **Iyyaka nasta'in:** We seek help from You alone
- Shift from third person (He) to direct address (You)
- Declaration of Tawhid (Oneness)

Lessons:

- Worship Allah alone
- Don't associate partners with Allah
- Seek help only from Allah
- Depend on Allah, not creation
- Balance between worship and seeking help

VERSE 6: IHDINASSIRATAL MUSTAQIM

Translation: "Guide us to the straight path"

Explanation:

- **Ihdina:** Guide us
- **As-Sirat:** The path, the way
- **Al-Mustaqim:** The straight, correct, balanced
- Request for continuous guidance
- Most important Du'a

Lessons:

- Always seek Allah's guidance
- Stay on the right path
- Avoid deviation
- Need guidance every moment
- Islam is the straight path

VERSE 7: SIRATAL LADHINA AN'AMTA 'ALAYHIM GHAYRIL MAGHDUBI 'ALAYHIM WALAD-DALLIN

Translation: "The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favor, not of those who have earned [Your] anger or of those who are astray"

Explanation:

- **An'amta 'alayhim:** Those You favored (Prophets, righteous people)
- **Maghdubi 'alayhim:** Those who earned anger (those who knew truth but rejected it)
- **Ad-Dallin:** Those who are astray (those who went astray out of ignorance)

Lessons:

- Follow example of Prophets and righteous
- Avoid path of those who reject truth
- Don't follow misguided people
- Knowledge + action = right path
- Stay away from innovation and deviation

D. COMPREHENSIVE LESSONS FROM AL-FATIHAH

1. TAWHID (ONENESS OF ALLAH):

- Allah is the only Creator
- Worship Him alone
- Seek help only from Him
- No partners or intermediaries

2. GRATITUDE AND PRAISE:

- Thank Allah for all blessings
- Praise Him in all circumstances
- Recognize His favors
- Express appreciation

3. MERCY AND HOPE:

- Allah is Most Merciful
- Never despair of His mercy
- Always have hope
- Turn to Him in repentance

4. ACCOUNTABILITY:

- Prepare for Day of Judgment

- Every deed will be judged
- Justice will be established
- Work for eternal success

5. COMPLETE DEPENDENCE:

- Worship Allah alone
- Rely on Him completely
- Seek His help in everything
- Trust in His plan

6. SEEKING GUIDANCE:

- Always ask for guidance
- Stay on straight path
- Follow righteous examples
- Avoid deviation and misguidance

E. VIRTUES OF SURAH AL-FATIHAH

1. CURE FOR ILLNESSES:

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said it is a cure for every disease when recited with faith.

2. LIGHT IN PRAYER:

Makes prayer valid and accepted

3. CONVERSATION WITH ALLAH:

Hadith Qudsi: Allah says: "I have divided the prayer between Myself and My servant into two halves..." (Muslim)

- When servant says "Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'alamin," Allah says: "My servant has praised Me"
- And so on for each verse

4. PROTECTION:

Recitation provides spiritual protection

5. ACCEPTANCE OF DU'A:

Contains the best supplication for guidance

F. PRACTICAL APPLICATION

1. IN DAILY LIFE:

- Start every task with Bismillah
- Thank Allah for blessings
- Seek His help in difficulties
- Ask for guidance in decisions

2. IN PRAYER:

- Recite with concentration
- Understand meanings
- Feel connection with Allah
- Respond to Allah's words

3. IN CHARACTER:

- Be merciful like Allah
- Help others
- Guide people to goodness
- Avoid wrong paths

Evaluation Questions:

1. What is Surah Al-Fatihah also called?
 2. How many verses are in Al-Fatihah?
 3. Recite Surah Al-Fatihah in Arabic
 4. What does "Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim" mean?
 5. Explain the meaning of "Maliki Yawmid-Din"
 6. What do we ask Allah in verse 6?
 7. Who are "those upon whom Allah bestowed favor"?
 8. Why is Al-Fatihah called the greatest Surah?
 9. What are three lessons from Al-Fatihah?
 10. How can we apply Al-Fatihah in daily life?
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WEEK 7: QURAN STUDIES - SURAH AL-IKHLAS

Learning Objectives:

Students should be able to:

- Recite Surah Al-Ikhlās correctly
- Understand its meaning and translation
- Explain the concept of Tawhid from the Surah
- Appreciate its importance and virtues

Content:

A. INTRODUCTION TO SURAH AL-IKHLAS

Basic Information:

- **Name:** Al-Ikhlās (The Purity/Sincerity)
- **Other Names:** At-Tawhid (The Oneness), Al-Majd (The Glory)
- **Revelation:** Makkan Surah
- **Number of Verses:** 4 verses

- **Position:** Chapter 112 of the Qur'an
- **Theme:** Pure Tawhid (Oneness of Allah)

Why It Was Revealed:

The disbelievers of Makkah came to Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and asked: "Tell us about your Lord. What is He made of? What is His lineage?" This Surah was revealed as the answer.

Importance:

- Equals one-third of the Qur'an in reward
- Describes Allah's essence
- Refutes all forms of shirk (polytheism)
- Foundation of Islamic belief
- Most concise definition of Allah

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said: "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, it is equal to one-third of the Qur'an." (Bukhari)

B. TEXT AND TRANSLITERATION

Arabic Text: هُ كُفُّوا أَحَدَيْسُمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ اللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ یَلِدْ وَلَمْ یُولَدْ وَلَمْ یَكُنْ لَّ

Transliteration: Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

1. Qul Huwa Allahu Ahad
2. Allah-us-Samad
3. Lam yalid wa lam yulad
4. Wa lam yakul-lahu kufuwan ahad

C. TRANSLATION AND DETAILED MEANING

VERSE 1: QUL HUWA ALLAHU AHAD

Translation: "Say: He is Allah, the One"

Word-by-Word Meaning:

- **Qul:** Say (command to the Prophet)
- **Huwa:** He
- **Allah:** The One True God
- **Ahad:** One, Unique, Singular

Explanation:

- Allah is absolutely One
- No partners, no equals
- Unique in His essence
- No one shares His divinity
- Complete unity and uniqueness

Lessons:

- Worship Allah alone
- Don't associate anyone with Him
- He is the Only God
- Reject all forms of polytheism

VERSE 2: ALLAH-US-SAMAD

Translation: "Allah, the Eternal Refuge"

Meaning of As-Samad: The word "Samad" has multiple meanings:

- The Eternal, who has no beginning or end
- The Self-Sufficient, who needs nothing
- The Master upon whom all depend
- The One to whom everyone turns in need
- The Perfect One with no defects

Explanation:

- Allah depends on nothing
- Everything depends on Him
- He is completely self-sufficient
- All creation needs Him
- He needs no food, drink, or rest

Lessons:

- Turn to Allah in all needs
- Depend on Him completely
- He is the source of everything
- Trust in His sufficiency

VERSE 3: LAM YALID WA LAM YULAD

Translation: "He neither begets nor was He begotten"

Word-by-Word Meaning:

- **Lam yalid:** He did not beget (have children)
- **Wa:** And
- **Lam yulad:** He was not begotten (was not born)

Explanation:

- Allah has no children
- Allah was not born
- He has no parents
- He has no family lineage
- Refutes Christian belief in "Son of God"

- Refutes pagan Arab beliefs about Allah's daughters

Lessons:

- Allah is eternal, without beginning
- Nothing is like Allah
- Reject false beliefs about Allah
- Allah is beyond human characteristics

VERSE 4: WA LAM YAKUL-LAHU KUFUWAN AHAD

Translation: "And there is none comparable to Him"

Word-by-Word Meaning:

- **Wa lam:** And there is not
- **Yakul-lahu:** For Him
- **Kufuwan:** Equal, comparable, similar
- **Ahad:** Anyone

Explanation:

- Nothing resembles Allah
- No one is equal to Him
- No comparison or likeness
- Absolutely unique
- Beyond human imagination

Lessons:

- Don't compare Allah to creation
- His attributes are perfect
- Nothing in creation is like Him
- He is incomparable in every way

D. THE CONCEPT OF TAWHID IN SURAH AL-IKHLAS

1. TAWHID AR-RUBUBIYYAH (ONENESS IN LORDSHIP):

- Allah alone is the Creator
- He alone controls everything
- Master of all affairs
- "Allah-us-Samad" - all depend on Him

2. TAWHID AL-ULUHIYYAH (ONENESS IN WORSHIP):

- Allah alone deserves worship
- No partners in worship
- "Qul Huwa Allahu Ahad" - worship the One

3. TAWHID AL-ASMA WAS-SIFAT (ONENESS IN NAMES AND ATTRIBUTES):

- Allah's names and attributes are unique
- Nothing resembles Him
- "Lam yakul-lahu kufuwan ahad" - none comparable

E. WHAT SURAH AL-IKHLAS REFUTES

1. POLYTHEISM (SHIRK):

- Belief in multiple gods
- Associating partners with Allah
- Idol worship

2. CHRISTIANITY'S TRINITY:

- Belief in God as Father
- Belief in Jesus as Son of God
- Three-in-one concept

3. PAGAN ARAB BELIEFS:

- Angels as daughters of Allah
- Idols as intermediaries
- Multiple deities

4. ATHEISM:

- Existence without Creator
- Random universe
- No divine purpose

5. ANTHROPOMORPHISM:

- Giving Allah human characteristics
- Physical attributes
- Human needs and weaknesses

F. VIRTUES AND BENEFITS OF SURAH AL-IKHLAS

1. EQUALS ONE-THIRD OF QUR'AN:

Hadith: "Is any one of you unable to recite one-third of the Qur'an in a night?" They said: "How could one recite one-third of the Qur'an?" He said: "'Qul Huwa Allahu Ahad' is equal to one-third of the Qur'an." (Bukhari)

2. LOVED BY ALLAH:

Hadith: A man used to recite Surah Al-Ikhlal repeatedly. The Prophet said: "Tell him that Allah loves him." (Bukhari)

3. ENTRANCE TO PARADISE:

Hadith: Reciting it with sincere belief leads to Paradise

4. EXPIATION OF SINS:

Reciting it 10 times after prayers builds a palace in Paradise

5. PROTECTION:

Reciting it three times in morning and evening provides protection

6. CURE FOR DISEASES:

Can be recited for healing

G. PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

1. IN BELIEF:

- Maintain pure Tawhid
- Reject all forms of shirk
- Keep faith sincere
- Don't associate partners with Allah

2. IN WORSHIP:

- Worship Allah alone
- Avoid innovations
- Follow Sunnah
- Make intentions pure

3. IN DAILY LIFE:

- Depend on Allah
- Turn to Him in need
- Trust His plan
- Seek help from Him alone

4. IN CHARACTER:

- Be sincere in actions
- Avoid showing off
- Do good for Allah's sake
- Purify intentions

H. MEMORIZATION TIPS

1. UNDERSTAND MEANING:

- Learn translation first
- Understand each word
- Connect with meaning

2. REPETITION:

- Recite multiple times daily
- After each prayer
- Before sleeping
- In morning and evening

3. CORRECT PRONUNCIATION:

- Learn from qualified teacher
- Use audio recordings
- Practice Tajweed rules
- Slow and clear recitation

Evaluation Questions:

1. What does "Al-Ikhlās" mean?
2. Recite Surah Al-Ikhlās in Arabic
3. How many verses are in Surah Al-Ikhlās?
4. What does "Allah-us-Samad" mean?
5. What does verse 3 tell us about Allah?
6. Explain the concept of Tawhid from this Surah
7. What false beliefs does this Surah refute?
8. Why is this Surah equal to one-third of the Qur'an?
9. Mention three virtues of reciting Surah Al-Ikhlās
10. How can we apply the lessons of this Surah in our daily lives?