Name

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January 22, 2018

Dear Students of Tahir Academy,

I was asked by Respected National Secretary Tarbiyat of USA to write you a message. So, my request to all of you is to listen to the message which Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih (Ayyadahullah) sends you every Friday via MTA, in which he gives us guidance and advice.

We should develop the habit of listening to him and then following through. Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih al-Khamis has continuously urged us to instill the importance and practice of prayer within our hearts. I take this opportunity to share with you a prayer for Ahmadi children, written by Hadrat Khalifatul-Masih II, Musleh Mau'ud.

A Prayer for our Children

O’ Our God, the Creator. We trust that Thou are only one; that there is no God except for Thee. We accept Thy messenger, Mohammad Mustafa

and we accept Thy appointed Mohammad’s Khalifa, Ahmad Qadiani

. May Thou increase our love for Thee within our hearts and may Thou grant us the ability to follow Thy commands. Teach us knowledge of our faith and instruct us in Thy Book, the Holy Qur’an.

Instill in our hearts a reverence for our parents. May we love our brothers, sisters and other relatives and safeguard us from cursing others, fighting, growing angry without reason, stealing, lying, and speaking immodestly. May we be courageous. May we never be cowardly. Grant us the ability to gain knowledge. May we never be lazy or indolent. May we be gracious to those who are less fortunate and weaker than ourselves. May we never be envious or greedy.

O Allah, be merciful to our elders. Bestow Thy blessings on the Imam of the Ahmadiyya Jama’at and grant us the ability to fulfill our religious duties according to their instructions. May we give precedence to Islam over all other worldly things.

O Allah, bestow Thy blessings on our age and health and may Thou forever harbor a love for us.
(Al-Fazl, 26 December 1970)

May Allah cause you the understand the importance of this prayer. May you turn to him and seek His help in every moment of your life. Try it and you will experience the power of prayer.

Jazakallah and Wassalam,

Khaksar,
Mira, Magnifoor Ahmad

Amir Jama’at USA
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sa  *Sallallahu ‘Alaihi Wa Sallam (sal-lal-laa-hu ’a-lai-hi wa sal-lam) – peace and blessings of Allah be upon him– whenever the Holy Prophet Muhammad is mentioned.*

as  ‘*Alaihis-Salam – peace be upon him – used for other prophets of Allah.*

ra  *Radiyallahu ‘Anhu (ra-di-yal-laa-hu ‘an-hu) – may Allah be pleased with him – used with the names of companions of the Holy Prophet*<sup>sa</sup> *or the Promised Messiah*<sup>as</sup>.*

rh  *Rahimahullahu ‘Alaihi (ra-hi-ma-hul-laa-hu ‘a-lai-hi) – may Allah have mercy on him – used for other holy personages.*

aba  *Ayyadahullahu Ta’ala Bi-Nasrih-il-’Aziz (ay-ya-da-hul-laa-hu ta-’aa-laa bi-nas-ri-hil-’a-zeez) – may Allah strengthen him with His Mighty help – used with the title of the present Khalifat-ul-Masih.*

Reference Material Used


MTA Storytime – various episodes

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

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

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

Images

Images are courtesy of shutterstock.com, freepik.com, and wikipedia.org.
Part I
The Holy Qur’an
Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds

The teaching and learning of the Holy Qur’an is a source of great blessing. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said, “The best of you is the one who learns the Holy Qur’an and then teaches it to others”. (Bukhari, Kitab Fada’il-ul-Qur’an)

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

Yassarn-al-Qur’an videos from YouTube can be used to augment the lesson. Qari Muhammad Ashiq Sahib’s videos starting from episode 1 to episode 25 cover the pages below.
Arabic Alphabets and their Phonetic Sound

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

Phonetic Sound
(from right to left)

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

(The first lesson is essential for the child, who has just started learning.)
Lesson No. 1

The Dot

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

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

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

Lesson No. 2

Single Letters

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

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

ا ب ب ا ب ا ب
ب ت ت ب ب ت
ت ش ش ت ت ش
ش ب ت ش ا ش
ج ا ج ت ج ش ج ب ج
ب ح ح ج ح ج ح خ
خ ح خ ح خ ح خ
ح ح ح ج ح ج ح
ح ح ح ح ح ح ح
ت ا ح د د ح د
ج د ح د ح ب ح
د ح د ح ب ح
ر د ر ح ح ح ج
ج ح ح ح ح ح
ط ع ح ع غ خ ع ص غ ض س ط ع ظ غ ف ف غ ف ع ف ص ف ط ف ض ار ف ب ف ت ف ث ش ز ف ق ق ف ق ذ ق ع ق ت ق د ظ ق غ ق ل ك ق ل ف ل ك ط ل ع ل ك ظ ل ك غ ل ك ف ع ق غ ص ق ض ا ك ا ب ت ث ج ح ذ د ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ل ل م م ل م ل ق م ن ن ل ن م م م
The following three lines contain all the alphabets of Arabic in this given order. These are to be repeated, till the whole of it is learnt in that order. This will be found useful later on.

ابتثثجحخدذرزسشدصضطظعغفقكلمنونوؤی
Letters in Combination

What is given below, should not be regarded or read as complete words. The pupil is made to understand that when letters are written in combination, their form undergoes some change. In most cases, only the top part of the letter is retained. The pupil should be shown that two letters are joined by means of a small line, called, *Khatt-e-Wasl*. He should pronounce each letter of the combination separately, as in lesson 2.

Example:- جب is to be read as; *jeem, ba.*
ه من مط مظ مو مر مز طر ظر
ف فز فر فوق قر قز ققط
ع ء عو عر عز غ غ غث غص
طق عق فق حق حك مك فك
فم حم عم قم سط شظ ضب

ل لم لض لت لر لو لز مل
جلك خن خو سر شز صم مم
علك غن فغ قت لق لب
سج مم سغ شغ جغ حغ

ي حي حي جي سي شي من مي لي
د فد فد يد يد عذ عذ عذ عذ
ضد غذ غي لد مي مذ مه
فه له قه جه شه حذ عه طي
الحروف العربية والصوت القبطي
لقد علمت السرير شيز سمهم
علياً فثقت لس لق لبـ
سـب مـع سـخ شـج حـذـي حـي خـي جـي سيّ شـي من مـي لي
دـ فـد عـد ذـ عـذ طـن
ضـد غـذ غـي لـدـ مـي مـذ هـ
فـهـ لهـ قـه جـد شـه حـذ عـه طـي

Level 1 • Ages 5 - 6
Letters are sometimes represented by dots above or below a bend. Accordingly, if there is one dot above a bend it represents \( ن \) one dot below the bend \( ب \) is \( ba \). Two dots above the bend \( ت \) is \( ta \). Two dots below the bend \( ن \\) is \( ya \). Three dots above the bend \( ث \\) is \( tha \). As seen below, the bends are in combination with other letters. The pupil must read each letter separately.
Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds

Lesson No. 4

Given below there are strokes of three different kinds:

I. Fathah ـ which is a stroke above the line.

ii. Kasrah ـ which is a stroke below the line.

iii. Dammah ـ which is a rounded stroke above the line.
In this lesson the pupil learns what sound a letter produces when it is given the sign of Kasrah ٰ.

(Note: Example in Kasrah have purposely been given before those of Fathah)
The sound of ّب is bi; ّت is ti; ّل is li. Here the letters are no more pronounced with their original name. As before, the pupil is required to read in a flow.

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

Example: The sound of ﺑ is read ba; ّج is ja;
Note: Some sounds are identical with their alphabetic name such as those of ّت, ّب etc.
In this lesson the pupil learns, what sound a letter produces, when it is given the sign of Dammah.

Example:- ب١ is read bu, ١ is read hu and ١ is read u

Mixed Exercise on Lessons 5, 6 and 7

ب١ ب١ ب١ ب١ ب١
ث١ ث١ ث١ ث١ ث١
ح١ ح١ ح١ ح١ ح١
خ١ خ١ خ١ خ١ خ١
زَرُّ زَرُّ زَرُّ زَرُّ زَرُّ زَرُّ زَرُّ زَرُّ
فِ فْ فْ فْ فْ فْ فْ فْ فْ فْ
يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ يِ
سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ سِ
مُ مَ مَ مَ مَ مَ مَ مَ مَ مَ
دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ دُ
لَ لَ لَ لَ لَ لَ لَ لَ لَ لَ
قُ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ
قُ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ قْ
وُ وُ وُ وُ وُ وُ وُ وُ وُ وُ
غَ غُ غُ غُ غُ غُ غُ غُ غُ غُ
طُ طُ طُ طُ طُ طُ طُ طُ طُ طُ
Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds

Mixed Exercise on All Previous Lessons

Example: - بِهَ is read bihi,  جَّا is read ja-a.  لِيُ is read liyu.

بِهَ بِهَ بِهَ بِهَ بِهَ بِهَ
بِةَ تُزُ تُزُ تُزُ تُزُ تُزُ تُزُ
فَغُّ حَةَ حَةَ حَةَ حَةَ حَةَ حَةَ
ثَعُ ثَعُ ثَعُ ثَعُ ثَعُ ثَعُ ثَعُ
يَظُّ يَظُّ مُدِّ مُدِّ مُدِّ مُدِّ مُدِّ
جَّا  جَّا  جَّا  جَّا  جَّا  جَّا  جَّا
نَسِ نَسِ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ سَجُ
حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ حُوُ
صُقِّ صُقٍّ صِقْ صَلِّ ضِلْكَ ضِلْكَ
عِفَ عِفٍّ عَفَ عَفَ غَنِّ غَنِّ غَنِّ
شُعُ شَعٍّ شَعِّ ظَغَّ ظَغَّ ظَغَّ هُمَّ
هَمُّ هَمَّ قَلَّ قَلُّ قَلِّ كَفِّ كَتُّ
كَمْ كَيْنَ كَلِّ كُلُّ كَأْ كَأْ
لَآ لَآ كَلِّ كَأْ كُلِّ كَلِّ كَأْ
بَبٍ بَبٍ تَثُ بَثُّ جَثُّ جَثُّ سَتُّ
شَّةٌ شَّةٌ سُتُّ عَصٍّ عُصٍّ فُصٍّ
قُصُ قُصٍّ لَضَ لَضٍّ هُوَ هُمُّ مَهُ تَهُّ
هَةٌ لَهُ لَهُ آَ أَلَّهَ الَّذِي تَصَلِّي بِيْ رِيْمِيْ رِيْمِيّ قَوْ خَأْ إِنَّ لِخَ
إِوُ كَوْ سُبُبٍ جَثُّ جَثُّ إِذْ لِدُ
Recognizing Arabic Letters and Short Vowel Sounds

Level 1 • Ages 5 - 6

Ab tib jn u d d d jh s r w shm zr c n w l f t q t p m y g

w d mx d n z n l r t y l l s l f q f f f f l k

z r zr us c gr l w k t t

w t q q m q l l l l

f l f l f l f l f l f l

f t f t k c r t b b l g k f f

b l b l s ll c h f r s r l r

s m g j m g m l k r m n f g s j g

t j w j n j n d m l y h b n l

m j n g l g r g l b l m r j m d
مَلَكَ حَمَّة بَطْلَ مَنْهَة نَمَهْ نَمِرَ
سَنَة قُتِلَ نَعْدُ ثُلُثٌ بَشَرُ بَصَرُ
نَذَر سَكَنَ نَسَقَ شَفَقٍ خُرَةً وَلَدَ
قَلِمَ مِلَّ لِلَا لِكَا نَكَ كِلِّ كِلِّلِ
صَهَدَ عَهْدَ لَعْبٍ نَبَ لَسَا لَبَ
حَلَبَ قَنَا لَعْبٍ لَتَا لَشَا لَهَبَ
حَشِي رَضِي سَلَل رَجِمَ ذِكْرٍ نَظَرَ
بَرِق حُطَبٍ عَبْسَ سُطْعَ مَلِكٍ صَلَعَ
أَبِي بْتِ تِجَ حُحَ ذِرْزَ عِشَ صُبً
ضْطَظَع عِفْقٍ كَلَّ مَرَن وَهَعِي
إِبْتِ تِجَ حُحَ ذِرْرَ عِشَ صِبَ
ضْطَظَع عِفْقٍ كَلَّ مَرَن وَهَعِيَ
أَبِي بْتِ تِجَ حُحَ ذِرْرَ عِشَ صِبَ
Exercise 1.1: Color in the picture below.
Salat and Prayers
Salat is a special way to worship Allah. The Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught us how to perform Salat with proper actions and manners.

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

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

Salat gives us the power and strength to stay away from evil and all bad deeds. This is how we become closer to Allah.

• Salat is a way to speak with Allah.
• In Salat, we ask Allah for what we need.
• We thank Allah for everything He has given us.
• We ask His forgiveness for our mistakes.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salat Name</th>
<th>Time of Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fajr</td>
<td>Night time Prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zuhr</td>
<td>Morning Prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asr</td>
<td>Early afternoon Prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maghrib</td>
<td>Late afternoon Prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isha</td>
<td>Early evening Prayer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2.4: Color the Prayer rug below.

Salat is the second pillar of Islam.
At-Ta’awwudh and Tasmiyah

A’udhuhu Billahi Min-ash-Shaitan-ir-Rajim

I seek refuge with Allah from Satan the rejected.

The At-Ta’awwudh is recited before we read any portion of the Holy Qur’an. It is a prayer to protect us from all evil and harm. It is also part of the Salat.

Exercise 2.5: Memorize the At-Ta’awwudh.

Bismillah-ir Rahman-ir Rahim

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

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

Exercise 2.6: Memorize the words of the Tasmiyah.

Exercise 2.7: Fill in the blanks from the word bank below.

ALLAH         REFUGE          SATAN          GRACIOUS          MERCIFUL

I seek ______________________ with

________________________ from

________________________ the rejected.

In the name of Allah, the ____________________, the

______________________________.
Niyyah - Intention (for Prayer)

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

Takbir

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

Allahu Akbar

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

Thana – Glorification

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

At-Ta’awwudh

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

In congregation, the Imam should recite Surah Al-Fatihah and the subsequent portion of the Holy Qur’an aloud except in Zuhr and Asr Prayers.
Exercise 2.8: Memorize all the parts of Salat listed above.

**Surah Al-Fatihah**

*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim*

*Al-Hamdu Lillahi Rabbi-‘Alamin*

*Ar-Rahman-ir-Rahim*

*Maaliki yaumid-deen*

*Iyyaaka na’budu wa iyyaaka nesta’een*

*Ihdinas-siraatal-mustaqeem*

*Siaraatalla-dheena an’ama’ta ‘alaihim, ghairil-maghdoobi ‘alaihim wa laddaal-leen.*

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

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

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

**Exercise 2.9: Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Fatihah.**
On Starting a Meal

*Bismillaahi Wa ‘Alaa Barakatillahi*

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

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

We believe that if we start anything with the name of Allah, it brings us more goodness because it makes Allah happy with us and He blesses us. We start eating in the name of Allah so He will bless our food and will be pleased with us.

The Holy Prophet used to sit down for meals and paid attention to his food when he ate. He treated food with respect because food is a blessing from Allah. We should always eat with our right hand and chew with our mouth closed. We should eat from what is in front of us. We should not reach over other people’s plates. We should not complain if we do not like the food being served. We should not waste food and only put enough on our plate which we can finish.

**Exercise 2.11: True or False?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We should put a lot of food on our plate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should start eating with a prayer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should chew with our mouth closed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should use our left hand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should eat while standing or walking.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basics of Islam
Go around the classroom, say As-Salamu ‘Alaikum and introduce yourselves to each other.

What does As-Salamu ‘Alaikum mean?

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

What does Jazakallah mean?

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

What does Allah Hafiz mean?

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

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

Remember to greet all your teachers with As-Salamu ‘Alaikum and Allah Hafiz when they enter and leave the classroom.
Exercise 3.1: Complete the exercises below.

As-Salamu ‘Alaikum means peace be with you.
JazakAllah means may Allah reward you.
Allah Hafiz means may Allah be your Guardian.

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

As-Salamu ‘Alaikum

Jazakallah

Allah Hafiz
Islam teaches us that our good behavior should begin in our homes. We should give respect to our elders. We should also treat children with love and respect.

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

Our elders play an important role in our lives. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said, “He who is not kind to our younger ones and does not recognize the rights of our elders, is not from among us”. (Abu Dawud)

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

- **My grandmother’s name is**
- **My grandfather’s name is**
- **My grandmother’s name is**
- **My grandfather’s name is**
- **My mother’s name is**
- **My father’s name is**
- **My name is**
The Names of Allah

Allah

You, and the people you know, have a name by which they are known. Just like you, God also has a name. The Islamic name of God is ‘Allah’. This name, in Arabic, is used only by the One Supreme Being and cannot be used by anyone else.

In addition to the proper name ‘Allah’, Allah has many beautiful names called al-Asma’ul-Husnaa (59:25), which means the Most Beautiful Names. These names show His various attributes. An attribute is a good quality or characteristic that is found in someone or something. Since Allah is Most Perfect of all, all perfect qualities are found in Him.

We try to learn about all of Allah’s perfect qualities so that we can understand Allah better and so that we can become closer to Allah.

Ar-Rahman, The Gracious

The first attribute of Allah we will learn is Ar-Rahman which means, The Gracious. We say this attribute every time we say the words,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Before we start anything, we should call on Allah, The Gracious to make our task blessed.

The word gracious means kind and good. Allah is Gracious to us in many ways. He has given us life and health and family. He has given us these things without us having asked for them.
Exercise 3.4: Trace the words and practice writing them below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allah</th>
<th>Allah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الله</td>
<td>الله</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 3.5: Trace the attribute of Allah and practice writing it below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ar-Rahman</th>
<th>Ar-Rahman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الرحمن</td>
<td>Rahman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ar-Rahman means ________________________________________________

Discussion Questions 3.6:

- What does your name mean? Ask a parent or a teacher to look up the meaning of your name.
- Think about all the good and kind things Allah has done for you. List them in class.
What is a Hadith?

Hadith is an Arabic word, the root of which means, “a new saying” or “a new way of saying something”. The words of the Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa} are known as hadith. Many of the things he said were beautiful truths which the people of Arabia had never heard before. Ahadith is the plural of hadith.

Since the Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa} was the example of a perfect human being, we look at how he lived his life. He is a role model for us. He was loved by Allah very much. That is why we should learn the teachings that he shared during his life. Learning the sayings of the Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa} helps us to become better Muslims.

Importance of Motives

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنَّيَّاتِ

\textit{Innam-al-A'malu Binniyyati}

Deeds are judged by motives.

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

**Deeds** are our actions. **Motives** are our thoughts behind those actions. Allah is always watching our deeds. We cannot hide anything from Him. He knows what we are thinking.

When we intend to do good things, He rewards us for our good intentions. So, it is every important to think well about everyone and do good.

**Exercise 3.7:** Memorize the hadith about the importance of motives.

**Exercise 3.8:** Trace the translation of this hadith to help you memorize it.

Deeds are judged by motives.
Exercise 3.9: Circle the pictures where you see someone doing a good deed. Put an X on the other pictures.
The Tortoise and the Hare

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Animals from all over the county came to watch the tortoise and the hare.
Rooster read about the rules and described the course. “Attention everyone. The race will begin when I sound this gong. The six-mile course is marked by red flags. The first one to reach the finish line wins. Runners, take your mark, get set, GO!!”. Raccoon sounded the gong.

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

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

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

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

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

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

But, it was too late. Tortoise crossed the line just before the tornado of dust and fur that was Hare flew by. Tortoise had won the race. Hare couldn’t believe it. That measly shell on legs had beaten him.

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

• Being flashy and rude is not a good quality. Being humble and friendly is better. It invites people around us to help us in life.
• Slow and steady wins the race.
• We should remain humble in regards to our God given gifts and should recognize the strengths in others.
• Never give up trying to do your best. Even though it seemed like the tortoise could never win, he never gave up and kept moving towards the finish line.

Discussion Questions

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

I will try to be humble and friendly.
I will not be flashy and rude.

Prayers

Three men, who lived in the town of Bani Israel, went on a trip together. They had just started their journey when dark clouds covered the sky and it started to rain. The three men looked for shelter and found a nearby cave. They all went into the cave but, suddenly, a huge stone rolled in front of the cave’s opening and blocked it. The cave became dark and no one could see anything, nor could they leave the cave. The stone was so heavy that they could not move it themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

This story shows us the power of prayer. If you have faith in God, then nothing in this world can harm you. Even in the most difficult situations, if no one is there to help, then you should always remember that God is with you.

Lessons Learned

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

Discussion Questions

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

I pray for:

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________
The Boy Who Cried Wolf

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

One day, the boy began to yell that a wolf was near the sheep. He called very loudly. The people in the town came running up the hill to help him. When they got there, he was very happy. He had someone to talk with. The people were not happy because there was no wolf there that could hurt the sheep.

Three days later, the boy did the same thing. The people who climbed the hill to help him were very angry. They told the boy never to call them again when he did not need them. The people were sure that the boy would never tell the truth.

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

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

Lessons Learned

- We should always speak the truth and be fearful of God.
- Do not tell lies, even while joking around with friends.
- God punishes those who lie.

Discussion Questions

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

This story is taken from a time when the television was a relatively new invention. Television brought the whole world into each home. Everyone could watch different programs based on their interests. When it was time for the daily news, elders would want peace and quiet in the house so that they could listen to the news without any disturbance. The women in the house would take interest in watching the cooking shows. The children were excited because they could watch interesting cartoons.

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

Surur was very sad and went outside the house and sat on her front porch. She saw other neighborhood children playing together. After a while, the neighborhood children asked Surur to play with them, too.

Safiyyah, however, was addicted to television. As soon as she would come home from school, she would sit in front of the television. She would eat her meals and do her homework in front of it. Her parents warned her not to spend so much time in front of the television, but she paid them no attention.

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

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

Who is your true friend? Your true friend is one who gives you company when you are sad and who tries to help you when you are in trouble.

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

Safiyyah finally realized that balance is very important in life. Watching television and using the computer are not bad activities, but one should not spend a long time on these activities every day. Being in front of the computer or television for long hours can distract you from more important things in life and limit your physical activities.

**Lessons Learned**

- A good friend is one who helps you in your time of need.
- A sincere friend will give the right advice, even if you don’t like it.
- Balance is very important in life.

**Discussion Questions**

- Name a few of your most sincere friends.
- What sincere advice can you give a friend?
- What are some activities that you see people doing out of balance?
- What are the harmful effects of these activities?

*With a parent or teacher, discuss the amount of time you should give these activities. You can also add in others.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time (Min)</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time (Min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watching TV</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reading Books</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing on the Computer/iPad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nasirat / Atfal / Tahir Academy work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Outside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studying / Schoolwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praying / Reading Quran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending Time with Family</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Very Clumsy Click Beetle

One fine morning, a young click beetle decided to go for a walk. At noon, it climbed up and down a flower. In the afternoon, it rummaged through a pile of pebbles. In the evening, it crawled among the tall blades of grass. At when it turned night the young click beetle crept up a tree. After a while it got tired and fell to the ground. It landed on its back. The young click beetle tried very hard to turn over onto its feet. But, it couldn’t. "Help!" it cried.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Look at me", said the young click beetle. And with a loud CLICK, it flipped through the air but it landed on its back.
Just then...OH! What was this? The young click beetle had never seen anything so big. It could not move! It was scared.

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

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

"Look at you!", shouted the wise old click beetle! "You have done it!"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_LyxoMFY4Gc

**Lessons Learned**

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

**Discussion Questions**

- Share a time when you tried and tried to do something.
- Who are the people in your life that encourage you to keep trying?
- If you are having a hard time figuring out a problem, what steps can you take?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Who Encourage Me</th>
<th>People Who I Can Encourage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>________________________</td>
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</table>
Sylvester and the Magic Pebble

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

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

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

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

Lessons Learned

• Be careful what you wish for. Sometimes things that seem good in the short term are not good long-term decisions.
• You are loved and are a valuable part of the family. Make decisions that keep your family and loved ones together.

Discussion Questions

• What would you have wished for instead of turning into a rock?
• Have you ever wished or prayed for something and then changed your mind about it?
• What do you do when you are frightened? Share how you stay strong in a scary situation.

The Old Man and the Thief

In old times, people did not have cars to travel to faraway places. Some people used to travel on donkeys or camels while others used to travel on foot. It was very common in those days to be robbed during the journey.
This story is about a pious old man who had to pass through a forest during his travels. In this forest lived a thief who would rob people passing by. The thief demanded that the old man hand over all his goods. The old man replied, "Your provisions are with God. You should be fearful of God and be righteous. Stop stealing from others and then God will start fulfilling your needs."

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

One day the same old man was passing through the forest. He noticed that the thief had given up his bad habits. He told the old man how he had changed his life for good. He asked him how he could continue to be on the right path.

The old man said to him, "God has created everything in this universe." The man who lived in the forest never forgot this advice and remembered God for the rest of his life.

**Lessons Learned**

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

**Find the right path for the man to get to his campsite.**
History of Islam
Religion

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

Allah

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

A Prophet

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

Allah has sent many prophets in different places and some of them brought new religions. There are many religions in the world such as Islam, Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism and Sikhism. The name of our religion is *Islam*. Islam is Allah’s last religion.
Islam is an Arabic word. It means **peace** and **obedience**. So, the people who follow Islam are those who are obedient to Allah and who live in peace with His creation.

The message of Islam was given to us by the **Holy Prophet Muhammad** ⁴ᵃ. He was the most honored prophet of Allah and he received this message from Allah 1400 years ago.

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

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

All religions have Holy Books. These Holy Books contain rules which its followers must obey. The Holy Qur’an is the holy book of Muslims. The message of Allah that the Holy Prophet Muhammad ⁴ᵃ received are recorded in it. In these messages, Allah has told us the rules to follow. As Muslims, we must live our lives according to Allah’s rules.
Allah revealed the Holy Qur’an to the Holy Prophet Muhammad	extsuperscript{sa}. Allah told the Holy Prophet Muhammad	extsuperscript{sa} to give that message to the people, and guide them towards Allah.

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

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

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

Islam means **peace & obedience**.

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

We learn about Islam from the Holy Qur’an & the sayings of the Holy Prophet	extsuperscript{sa} (Hadith).

The **Holy Qur’an** was sent to the Prophet Muhammad	extsuperscript{sa}.

The angel Jibreel	extsuperscript{as} brought Allah’s word to the Prophet Muhammad	extsuperscript{sa}.

Allah has promised to **guard** the words of the Qur’an forever.
Exercise 4.2: Match the key words to their meanings.

Muslim  The Messenger of Allah who was given the message of Islam
Muhammad\textsuperscript{sa}  The Holy Book of rules for Muslims
Allah  Someone who follows Islam
Holy Qur’an  The angel who brought the messages of the Holy Qur’an to the Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa}
Jibrel\textsuperscript{as}  A man who receives messages from Allah
Prophet  The personal name of God in Arabic

Exercise 4.3: Circle True or False for each statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We have the power to choose right or wrong.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We do not have to obey the rules of Islam every day.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion helps us get closer to God.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam is a perfect religion.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Holy Qur’an was revealed in one day.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Discussion 4.4: How do we know our religion is perfect?

Exercise 4.5: Connect the ABC’s and 123’s to write the Arabic for Allah.

I pray to Allah the One God of all creation.
The Holy Prophet sa

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

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

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

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

After the death of his grandfather, Hadrat Abu Talib who was the uncle of the Holy Prophet sa, took him under his care. Even though he was not a rich man and had many children of his own, he took good care of the young Muhammad sa.
**Exercise 4.6: Family Tree**

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

- **Holy Prophet [sa]’s Grandfather**
  - Hadrat

- **Holy Prophet [sa]’s Uncle**
  - Hadrat

- **Holy Prophet [sa]’s Father**
  - Hadrat

- **Holy Prophet [sa]’s Mother**
  - Hadrat

- **Holy Prophet**
  - Hadrat Muhammad [sa]

**Discussion Questions 4.7**

Why do we say "sallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam" when we mention the name of the Holy Prophet [sa]?

Why do you think Hadrat Muhammad [sa] faced so many difficulties as a child?

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

The City of Mecca

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

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

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

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

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

The angel Jibreen first brought down messages from Allah to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the cave of Hira, which is also located on top of a mountain near the holy city of Mecca.

All Muslims, who can afford to, must travel to Mecca to perform the pilgrimage (Hajj) once in their lifetime. The picture here shows the Masjid Al-Haram and the Ka’bah is in the center of this mosque.
Exercise 4.8: Use the word bank to complete the sentences below.

| BORN | KA’BAH | HAJJ | HIRA | SALAT |

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

The Holy Prophet Muhammad⁷祝福 was ___ ___ ___ ___ in the city of Mecca.

The Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca is called the ___ ___ ___ ___.

The cave of ___ ___ ___ ___ is where the angel Jibreel⁷祝福 first brought revelations to the Holy Prophet⁷祝福.

During ___ ___ ___ ___ Muslims all over the world turn their faces towards Ka’bah (Mecca).

Exercise 4.9: Color the picture of the Ka’bah below.
Discussion Questions 4.10

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

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

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

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

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

The City of Medina

Medina is another city located in the country of Saudi Arabia. Medina is also a holy city for Muslims because the Holy Prophet Muhammad⁷ᵃ moved to Medina during a very difficult time of his life. The people of Mecca were not accepting of the message that the Holy Prophet⁷ᵃ was given by Allah. They wanted to keep worshipping idols and being greedy. They were mean and cruel to the Holy Prophet⁷ᵃ. This is why the Holy Prophet⁷ᵃ had to move to the city of Medina.

In Medina, the Holy Prophet Muhammad⁷ᵃ built the Masjid an-Nabawi (the Prophet’s Mosque). This city is also important to Muslims because our Holy Prophet, Hadrat Muhammad⁷ᵃ passed away in Medina and is buried inside the Masjid an-Nabawi.

Note: Visiting Medina is not a requirement of Hajj.
Exercise 4.11: Choose the right city for each statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Prophet Muhammad⁷⁰⁰ was born in</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Masjid an-Nabawi is in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Holy Prophet⁷⁰⁰ is buried in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Masjid al-Haram is in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During Hajj, pilgrims must go to the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cave of Hira is in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ka'bah is in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 4.12: Color the picture of the Masjid an-Nabawi.
Part II
The Holy Qur’an
Recognizing Different Strokes

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

Yassarn-al-Qur’an videos from YouTube can be used to augment the lesson. Qari Muhammad Ashiq Sahib’s videos starting from episode #26 contain lessons from *jazm* onwards.
Lesson No. 8

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

Lesson No. 9

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

Example:- َآب ِ is ab, َجَذ ِ is jad etc.
فَعَّجْ جَحُّ مَعْ مَقْ نَقْ فَقُّ
بَعْقَ بل مَلْ لَل كَلِّ كَرْ
بَزْ تَزْ جَزْ جَزْ حَثْ مَثْ
مَهْ سَهْ بَهْ تَهْ تَثْ هَثْ
قِلْ قِلْ قِلْ فَغْ سَغْ شَغْ
طَغْ ضَغْ لَغْ لَضْ كَضْ عَضْ
عَضْ عَطْ عَطْ بَطْ بَغْ فَغْ تَغْ
نُغْ بَغْ طَغْ طَلْ سَكْ شَكْ
شَكْ صَفْ مَفْ مَظْ جَظْ حَظْ
حَظْ حَظْ حَظْ آزْ رَزْ لَزْ دَزْ
دَزْ قَزْ يَزْ يَشْ هَشْ هَشْ
هَشْ سَدْ خَدْ خَرْ كَرْ َيرْ
آتلش + سركش + بندز + منتز + صفوتز + جعفرز + دفترز + دعوتز + منجئن + مرهم + سرجئن + لنكن + دزجئن + لموبل + خلفئث + ليسر

After the exercise of Fathah now here is exercise of Kasrah (١) and Dammah(٢).

أب إب أب سب سب سب
جب جب حث حث حث
مذ مذ مذ گن گن گن
مین مین سن سن سن سن
حد حز حز جل جل بل بل
تر تم قم قم هم هم هم
طب طب ضد ضف هف هف

Tahir Academy Workbook USA
هُمْ قَلْ عَدُّ سَجِّ عَرَ قَدْ فَخَّ تُهَ بِثْ ٍظُغْ كِنَ طُمَ زَكْ صِف ٍضَعُ إِشْ وَثْ حُبْ ثُطْ دُسْ جُظْ ذُقْ يَرْ أَمْ تَدْ تَدْ رُضِ خُذْ مَا لُضْ يَرْ نِصْ شْرِ حُزْ يِمْ أَحْ كَمْ ذِهْ وَهُ رَجْ وَنْ فِشْ كِشْمِشْ + سَرْكَةْ + بِرقْ + بَلْبَلْ هُدْهْ + تُليْبَرْ + مُشْرِقْ + مَغْرِبْ مَنْزِلْ + شَبْتُمْ + خَنْدُقْ + أَنْجُنْ مُشْكِلْ + كُرْتَةْ + قَسْمَتْ + تَلْيَةْ دُزْرَنْ + كُثْرَنْ + حِصْمَتْ + مُسْحِدْ قِبَلْهُ + بَسْتَرْ + نِشْتَرْ + حِكْمَتْ
Mixed Exercise

مَّكَّ مَّدْ مَّدْ بِنْ بَنْ تُمْ تُمْ وَهُ
وَهُ بِنِ بَنْ جِلْ جِلْ لَثْ لَثْ
سُبْ سُبْ لَمْ حَدَّ حَدَّ مَغْ مَغْ كَلْ
كَلْ تَنْ تَنْ شَبْ شَبْ لَثْ تَلْ يَنْ
بَمْ سَقْ مِمْ لَا لَا أَذِ لَا لَا لِإِ
لَقَدْ قَقْدَ قَقْدَ قَلْمُ قَلْمُ عَجْبُ
حَسَدْ حَسَدْ حَسَدْ حَسَدْ بَذَنْ
بَذَنْ بَذَنْ بَذَنْ بَذَنْ خَبْرُ خَبْرُ
Recognizing Different Strokes

Level 1  •  Ages 5 - 6

Mixed Exercise
Lesson No. 10

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

Example:- بَا is read *baa* (‘a’ is pulled high up), بُو is *boo*, بِي is *bee* (deep ‘e’ sound).
Recognizing Different Strokes

Level 1 • Ages 5 - 6
لَوْ لَآ أَيُّهَا الْيَتَّايمُ لُوْ جُوَّ جَيْحٌ جُوَّ جَيْحٌ جَا هِيَ هُوَ عُوْمٌ غَيْ عَوُّمَ كَوْ كَوَّ مُيُ مَيْ مُوْ

Mixed Exercise

داَدَا + دَادٍئِي + نَأَنَا + نَأَئَيٍّ + جَالَا + جَالِي
بَالَا + بَالِي + كَالَا + كَالِي + جُوُتَا + جُوَوْتِي
نَالِي + نَالِئِي + حَالَوُ + نَأَئَيٍّ + دَالِي + مَائِي
بَاحَي + لَأَيِّي + بُوُرَا + مُوَرِّي + رَأَيٍّ + نَأَئَيٍّ
حَاكِي + مُؤَرِّي + شَادِي + سُوُفِي + بُوُنَا + دُوُنَا
بِيُوُي + شَيْشِي + مَيْلِي + مَيُيُّ + كِيرِي

The sound of Fathah is not long like of Alif
Example:- آياً is abaa (not aabaa), قال is qaala (not qaalaa).

آبَا + قال + أَلَا + زَادَ + كِما + طَالَ + إِذا
جَادَ + بَالَ + بَلَا + كَانَ + فَمَا + يِكَ + دَارَ
سُوُفَ + نُوُمَ + حُوُلَ + دُوُنَ + قُوُرَ
The words below are those which belong to Urdu language. But the rules are not any different from those of Arabic.
The Holy Qur’an

The Holy Qur’an
Tahir Academy Workbook USA

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لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي من الصورة. من فضلك قدم النص باللغة الإنجليزية.
Recognizing Different Strokes

Continuation of Lesson No. 10

Mixed Exercise

Level 1 • Ages 5 - 6
قال أَجْعَنْتُمْ لَنْتُخْرِجَنَا مِنْ أَرْضِهَا بِسَخَرِيكَ +
إنَّ أَجْعَنْتُمُ الْحَسَنَتُمُ إِذَا نُفِسْكُمْ وَإِنَّ آسَأَتُمُ +
قلْلَا + بَلْ عَلَّمَ الْعَلَّمَ بِبَيْنِهِمَا تَسْيِيًا حُوْتُهُمَا +
قالَ فِيَّهَا تَحْيَوْنَ وَفِيَّهَا تَمْوُتُونَ وَمِنْهَا +
تُخْرَجُونَ + هُنَاكَاتٌ هُنَاكَاتٌ لِمَا تُوَعْدُونَ +
وَيَذَرُّهُمْ فِي طَغِيَانِهِمْ يُعْمِهِنَّ + يُعْلِمُ مَا بَيْنِ آيَتِيهِمْ وَمَا خَفْفُهُمْ + يَعْتَزِزُونَ +
إِلَيْهِمْ رَجْعُتُمُ إِلَيْهِمْ + لَمْ تَعْبَدُوا مَا +
يَسْمَعُ واَلَا يُبْصِرُ + وَإِذَا أَمْرَضُتُ فَهُوَ يُشْفِئِنَّ +
وَأَعْلَمُ مَا تَبَيُّنُونَ وَمَا كَنَّتُمُ تَكْثِمُونَ + وَ +
إِنْ تُبْتُنَّ فَلَكُمُ رَؤْوَسُ آمَوُا إِلَكُمْ لَا تَظْلِمُونَ وَلا تَظْلِمُونَ + فَاحْكُمُ بَيْنَكُمْ فَيَتَبَتْنَ +
تَخْتَلِفُونَ + أَلْيَوْمٌ تُجِرُّونَ مَا كَنَّتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ +
ويَشْتَلُونَكَ مَا ذَا يُنْفِقُونَ + قالَ كَمَ لَبْشَتٌ +

Note:- Rule about the ending sound of a word at the stop, is given later. Till then, stops are not to be observed as such.
Continuation of Lessons 2 - 3

Given below are alternative forms of some letters, single or in combination.

Lesson No. 11

Double Strokes (Tanween)
Given below are three kinds of double strokes:

Double Fatihah  and double Dammah ..

The pupil is asked to identify these signs in the following:

A common name for the three signs  ,  , and  is, Tanween. If any of these Tanween signs is placed upon a letter, it has the effect of producing the sound of  (with Jazm).

Example:-  is the equivalent of  (dan),  is the equivalent of  (dun),  is the equivalent of  (din) producing the phonetic sounds as in lesson 9.

Mixed Exercise

غَايِدِ + غِيَاشَأَةِ + جَهَرَةِ + عُمَيِّ + رَعَوْفُ

سَلَمَيْ + سَوَى + بَاسِطُ + عَليِمٌ + بَتَر + شَقَايِ

سَمِيْعٌ + قَرْيَبُ + فَضِلِّ + شَهَادَةُ + شَأَنٌ

فاِكْحِةٍ + بَغْضٌ + قَعْيَدٌ + تَسْلِي + بِتَابِعٍ
Vertical and Inverse Strokes

There are three strokes of this kind:
Vertical Fathah \( ء \), Vertical Kasrah \( م \) and inverse Dammah \( ل \).
The pupil learns to identify them in the following:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\underline{\text{ا}} & \underline{\text{ث}} & \underline{\text{ث}} & \underline{\text{ث}} \\
\underline{\text{ث}} & \underline{\text{ث}} & \underline{\text{ث}} & \underline{\text{ث}} \\
\underline{\text{ث}} & \underline{\text{ث}} & \underline{\text{ث}} & \underline{\text{ث}} \\
\end{array}
\]

Mixed Exercise

\[
\text{أَكْمَّا} + \text{أَمْنَ} + \text{مُلْكِ} + \text{مَأْرِب} + \text{كَيْبُ} + \text{سُمْوَتِ} \\
\text{هَذَا} + \text{آَلَّن} + \text{قَل} + \text{رَقْمُهُم} + \text{ضَرْقَيْنِ} \\
\text{أَيْنَ} + \text{أَذِينِ} + \text{لِلْكُفَّرِينَ} + \text{سُبْحَنَكَ} \\
\text{سَلَّمُتِ} + \text{خَلِدُونَ} + \text{يَبْنِي} + \text{قُنْتِبَ} + \text{غُورِينَ} \\
\text{لِعَيْلِف} + \text{لاَيْلِف} + \text{قُرُنِش} + \text{حَطِيْكُم} + \text{عُبْدُتِ}
\]
Lesson No. 15

Vertical Kasrah — is the equivalent of Kasrah, ya and the Jazm. Example:-  is same as  ee, is same as yee.

Mixed Exercise

Lesson No. 16

Inverse Dammah — is the equivalent of Dammah, wao and the Jazm. Example:-  is same as  hoo,  is same as  oo.

Mixed Exercise
Exercise 1.2: Color in the picture below.
Salat and Prayers
Surah Al-Kauthar

\textit{Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir Rahim}

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

\textit{in-naa a’-tai-naa-kal-kau-thar}

Surely, We have bestowed upon thee abundance of good.

\textit{fa-sal-li li rab-bi-ka wan-har}

So, pray to Thy Lord and offer sacrifice.

\textit{in-naa sha’-ni-’a-ka hu-wal-ab-tar}

Surely, it is Thy enemy who shall be without issue.

\textbf{Exercise 2.12: Memorize the Arabic for Surah Al-Kauthar.}
Surah Al-Ikhlas

*Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir Rahim*

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

*al-laa-hus-sa-mad*

*lam ya-lid wa lam yoo-lad*

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

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

**Ruku**

*sub-haa-na Rab-bi-yal-`a-zeem*

While bowing, we keep our hands on our knees and our back should be horizontal. Our eyes should be focused between the feet. This Tasbeeh is repeated 3 times or more in odd numbers (silently).
Tasmee'
After Ruku, the Imam announces the return to the standing position by calling out the following:

\[ \text{sa-mi-`al-laahu li-man ha-mi-dah} \]

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

Tahmeed

\[ \text{rab-ba-naa wa la-kal-hamd, ham-dan ka-thee-ran tay-yi-ban mu-ba-\-ra-kan feehe} \]

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

\[ \text{sub-haa-na rab-bi-yal-a-laa} \]

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

Exercise 2.13: Memorize all the parts of Salat listed above.
How to Perform Salat

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

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

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

Taslīm: Indicates the end of Salat.
For Increase in Knowledge

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

rab-bi zid-nee 'il-maa

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

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

Allah has commanded Muslims to gain knowledge and find out about the wonders and things created by Him. The more we pray, the more knowledge we get from Allah.

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

Discussion Questions 2.15
Make a list in class of why it is important to increase your knowledge.
What are some ways we can increase our knowledge?
Why is Allah's help important in increasing our knowledge?

Exercise 2.16: Trace the meaning of this Holy Qur'anic prayer to help you memorize it.

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.
O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.

Before Sleeping

اَلْلَّهُمَّ بِاَسْمِيكَ اَمُوتُ وَ اَحْيَى

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

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

(Bukhari Kitab-ud-Da’awaat)

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

Exercise 2.17: Memorize the prayer before sleeping and its meaning.

Discussion Questions 2.18

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

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

Exercise 2.19: Color the picture below.
Basics of Islam
The Names of Allah

Ar-Rahim, The Merciful

Another beautiful name of Allah is Ar-Rahim which means The Merciful. This name is also included when we say, "Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim".

Mercy means to show someone compassion or to save them when they ask to be saved. Allah is Merciful to us because He listens to our prayers and forgives us when we sometimes do things we are not supposed to.

Exercise 3.10: Trace the attribute of Allah and practice writing it below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ar-Rahim</th>
<th>Ar-Rahim</th>
<th>الرحمن</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 3.11: Match the names to their correct meanings.

Ar-Rahman    The Merciful
Ar-Rahim     The Personal Name of God
Allah        The Gracious

Exercise 3.12: Write your name and its meaning below.

My name means: _____________________________________________
La Ilaha Illallahu Muhammad-ur-Rasulullah (laa i-laa-ha il-lal-la-hu mu-ham-ma-dur-ra-soo-lul-lah)

There is none worthy of worship but Allah; Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

Kalima is the first pillar of Islam. To become a Muslim, a person must believe and say, that Allah is the One and Only God who should be worshipped, and that the Holy Prophet Muhammad is His messenger.

Exercise 3.13: Memorize the Kalima and its meaning.

There are some important things we should know about Allah:

Allah is Our Creator

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

Allah is Unique

Allah has no partners because he does not need partners. He has no family because he does not need a family. There is no one like Him. He is unique. He alone is worthy of worship.

Allah has Super Powers

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

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

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

We Can Speak to Allah

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

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

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

There is none worthy of worship but Allah;
Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

There is none worthy of worship but Allah; Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

There is none worthy of worship but Allah; Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.
Exercise 3.15: Color the TRUE statements green. Color the FALSE statements red.
Importance of Taqwa

Hadith

The best provision for the journey (to the Hereafter) is Taqwa (Fear of God).

Taqwa is the fear of Allah. We do not fear Allah because He is mean or scary. Allah is Most Loving and Most Kind. However, when someone loves us very much, we do not want to make them angry or disrespect them. In the same way, we do not want to make Allah displeased with us because we know that He loves us very much.

This fear keeps us from making wrong choices in life. When we remember that Allah is watching us, and we don’t want Him to be upset with us, then we make good choices. These good choices make our life happy and peaceful.

Exercise 3.16: Memorize the hadith about the importance of taqwa and its meaning.

Exercise 3.17: Complete the exercise below.

Hadith is a saying of ________________________________.

______________________________ is the fear of Allah.

______________________________ always watches our deeds.

Good choices make our life happy and _________________.

We do not want Allah to be ________________ with us.

Allah is Most ________________ and Most ________________.
Cheating

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lessons Learned

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

Help Amjad find his books before the next test
Importance of Salat

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

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

Lessons Learned

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

Discussion Questions

• What steps can you take to make sure you don’t miss Salat time?
• If you miss a Salat, what can you do?
**Story of Eid-ul-Adha**

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

A short while after Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} was born, God Almighty put Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} through a difficult test. God Almighty told Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} to leave Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} and his mother Hadrat Hajra in the desert of Arabia. For the love of God Almighty, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} did as God had asked him to. He took his family, along with a few dates, to the desert. In the middle of the desert, Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} stopped and left his family. He turned back to leave them alone in the desert. His wife was worried and asked him why was he leaving her and the baby alone in the desert. Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} did not respond and kept on walking away from them. Then his wife said, “Are you leaving us here because God Almighty has asked you to do so?” After hearing this, he stopped, turned back, his eyes filled with tears and he told her that he was following God’s orders.

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

After Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} left and returned to Shaam. Hadrat Hajra started thinking about how to survive in the hot desert. There was no water, food, or shade. She survived for a couple of days on the few dates Hadrat Ibrahim\textsuperscript{as} had left for her. But after few days, she had no more food. Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} started to cry because he was hungry. Hadrat Hajra was very distressed and ran to a nearby small hill to look for water. But she could not see any trace of water. So, she ran to another small hill. Then she ran back to check on her son. After that she ran again to the first hill to look for water. But there was no water in the desert. These two hills are called Safa and Marwa. She went back and forth seven times between these two hills in the scorching heat. After the seventh time, she stopped by to check on her son and was surprised to find a spring of water had broken forth at the feet of Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as}. Hadrat Ismail\textsuperscript{as} had been kicking his feet while crying and, as a result, a water spring sprouted near his feet.
Hadrat Hajra quickly gave water to her son and thanked God Almighty. She built a wall of rocks around the water spring and it turned into a pool of water which she could then use.

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

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

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

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

We celebrate Eid-ul-Adha as a remembrance of this historical event. We sacrifice an animal to remember the sacrifice of Hadrat Ibrahim as.
Lessons Learned

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

Discussion Questions

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

Complete the exercise

Hadrat Ibrahim was a prophet of Allah.

His first son’s name was Ismail.

Hadrat Ismail’s mothers name was Hadrat Hajra.

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

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

Later, Hadrat Ibrahim was tested by Allah and asked to sacrifice his son.

We remember Hadrat Ibrahim and Hadrat Ismail and their great sacrifice on Eid-ul-Adha.
The Ant and the Grasshopper

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

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

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

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

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

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

“You would do well to stop dancing and start gathering some food for yourself!” said the ants. “Can’t you see that winter is coming soon? What will you do when snow covers the ground, and there is no food to be found?”
The grasshopper ignored the ants. "What do they know?" the grasshopper thought. "I'm the clever one because I'm having fun. All they do is work! How very dull, indeed!" The grasshopper continued to dance and sing as the leaves fell from the trees.

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

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

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

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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y6sBbm5qUo0

**Lessons Learned**

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

**Discussion Questions**

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

A long time ago, there was a humongous apple tree. A little boy loved to come and play around it every day. He climbed to the treetop. He ate the apples. He took a nap in its shadow. He loved the tree and the tree loved him. Time went by. The little boy had now become a teenager and he no longer played around the tree anymore.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, the man returned after many years. “Sorry, my boy. But I do not have anything for you anymore. No more apples or branches or even a trunk for you,” the tree seemed to have said.

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

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

This is a story for everyone. The tree is like our parents. When we were young, we loved to play with our Mom and Dad.

When we grow up, we leave them... only come back to them when we need something or when we are in trouble. No matter what, our parents will always be there and give everything they can so that we can be happy.

You may think the boy is cruel to the tree, but that is how almost all of us treat
our parents. We take them for granted. We don't appreciate all the things that they do for us, UNTIL it’s too late.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A5y-ZQv1JaY

**Lessons Learned**

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

**Discussion Questions**

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

**People Who Are Giving To Me:**

[Rectangle for input]

[Rectangle for input]

[Rectangle for input]

**How I Can Be More Giving:**

[Rectangle for input]

[Rectangle for input]

[Rectangle for input]
The Ugly Duckling

There was once a mother duck. This mother duck had no children yet for none of her eggs had hatched.

She waited patiently day and night for her babies to hatch. One day, as she was sitting on her nest of eggs the mother duck felt something move beneath her.

CRACK!! CRACK!! CRACK!! CRACK!!

Filled with happiness, the mother duck watched as, one by one, her eggs hatched. She was so excited to lead her children to the pond and teach them all the ways of being a duck. Unfortunately for the mother duck, one egg was left to hatch. This egg was larger than the rest. Her little ducks impatiently waited for two more days and nights.

Then suddenly: CRAAAAAACK!!!

Out from the large brown egg popped a large, strange looking head of a bird that didn’t look much like a duck. This baby’s beak was a little too long, his feathers were a little too scruffy, and his face was a little too ugly!

But, nonetheless, the mother duck promised herself that she would love all her children the same. She led her children into the nearby pond and began to teach each duckling how to be a proper duck. She taught them how to quack. Each duckling quacked.

QUACK!! QUACK!! QUACK!! QUACK!!

The ugly duckling quacked. CRAOAUK!!

All of the ducks in the pond stared at the ugly duckling and began to laugh. The mother duckling sadly took her little ducklings over to a different part of the pond. The other ducklings were giggling and making fun of the ugly one. Two nearby ducks swam by and pecked at the ugly duckling’s feathers.

“This one looks nothing like your others!” one jested.

“This one is ugly!” the other scoffed.

The ugly duckling hung his head in shame. The mother duckling became very embarrassed of her ugly duckling and made him stay in the corner of the pond while the others practiced swimming, diving, quacking, and splashing.

One evening, as all the ducks in the pond had gone to sleep, the ugly duckling decided that it was time for him to leave. He knew he was causing his mother distress and he did not want to live in a place where he felt unwanted.
So, the little ugly duckling ran away.

He waddled far away from the pond where he was born. He waddled through small marsh plants and large river reeds. He waddled over bundles of sticks and piles of dung. All this waddling made him dirtier than ever.

He approached a new pond that was filled with a family of different ducks. These ducks were happily swimming and quacking. He advanced towards one of the ducklings who looked to be just a bit larger and older than the ugly duckling.

“Hello there!” beamed the ugly duckling to the other duckling. With this, the new family of ducks turned and stared at the ugly duckling.

“And who are you?” asked the mother duck. “What are you?” asked the father duck. “You sure are ugly!” all the ducklings chimed in.

As this family of ducks began to quack and laugh at the ugly duckling, he waddled off again in search of a nicer family to call his own.

Next the ugly duckling came to an even larger pond filled with a family of geese. The goslings were a brown-gray like he was! Happily, the ugly duckling waddled to the water’s edge, plopped his little body in the water, and swam towards the family of geese. He advanced towards one of the goslings who looked even larger and greyer than him.

“Hello there!” the ugly duckling happily exclaimed, greeting the gosling. With this, the family of geese turned and stared at the ugly duckling.

“And who are you?” asked the mother goose. “What are you?” asked the father goose. “You sure are ugly!” all the goslings chimed in.

This family of geese began to honk and laugh at the ugly duckling. Before the duckling could waddle off, the geese surrounded him.
and the father goose said, “Though you are quite strange looking you may stay with us! You are more than welcome to join our family.”

The ugly duckling couldn’t be happier. The geese were very kind to him though their honks hurt his ears. However, he was very grateful to his host family. Even though sometimes the goslings teased him, the ugly duckling was patient with them since they had given him shelter. He reminded himself that he was a guest in their house and would never answer back when he was teased.

With the help of the geese family, the ugly duckling survived the winter. When spring arrived, all of the frozen ponds melted and the frost evaporated from the marsh plants and river reeds.

He approached a crystal-clear pond and saw a family of the most beautiful birds he had ever seen - swans. As he sat by the water’s edge, he didn’t even dare to ask these birds if he could join, for he knew if he was too ugly to live with ducks, geese, and humans, he was surely too ugly to live with a gorgeous bevy of swans.

Suddenly, a swan gracefully glided through the water over to where the ugly duckling was sitting. “My, my! Your feathers are the whitest I have ever seen. How they gleam in the sun!” the swan exclaimed to the ugly duckling.

Confused, the ugly duckling wandered to the water and peered at his reflection. Much to his surprise, he was not an ugly duckling, for he was not a duck at all! Nor was he a goose! He was a beautiful white swan with a long and elegant neck.

He entered the water and joined his new family.

For the rest of his days, the swan lived happily with his new swan family and was greeted often by the farmer and his family.
Lessons Learned

- We should not judge others based on their physical looks. A person may not have beautiful physical features, but God may have blessed him with other good qualities.
- A person’s good character is more important than their physical beauty.
- We should not be jealous of others’ looks or talents. Each of us has been created by Allah in our own special way.

Discussion Questions

- What are some of your special talents?
- Have you ever seen someone being bullied because they were different? How can you help that person?

Word Search

farmer            duck            pond
family            home            swan
Gratefulness

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

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

Shakir Sahib was amused at his student and said, "It seems to me that you don’t know how to eat a cupcake!" The student was very confused and did not understand what his teacher was trying to say. "Next time someone brings cupcakes, let me know, and I will teach you how to eat a cupcake."
After a few days, someone again brought a few cupcakes to Shakir Sahib and his roomful of students. The hungry student who had made the mistake of quickly eating the cupcake last time stood up and asked, "Sir, last time you promised us that you would teach me how to properly eat a cupcake. So, please, teach us." Shakir Sahib took out a napkin from his pocket and placed the cupcake in it. He admired the cool, creamy frosting. He looked at the colorful sprinkles and the shiny wrapper. Then he took a small piece of the cupcake and put it in his mouth. He said, "Subhanallah, Subhanallah! Oh, Shakir! Your Lord has blessed you abundantly."

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

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

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

Then he started talking about another main ingredient of cupcakes, which is flour. He said, "A farmer has worked so hard to make the flour from wheat he must have planted and harvested. He has likely spent several days trying to convert wheat into flour, so that it can be used in the sweets that we are eating today."

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

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

Lessons Learned

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

Discussion Questions

• What does Subhanallah mean?
• What does Al-Hamdu Lillah mean? Think back to the study of Surah Al-Fatihah.
Decorate and color the cupcake
The Promised Messiah

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

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

Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad gave people the good news that he was the Messiah that Allah had promised to send and who was promised by the Holy Prophet Muhammad 1400 years ago.

Those who believe in Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad are called Ahmadi Muslims. We belong to the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community. This is our Jamaat, or community. We are Ahmadi Muslims and our religion is Islam. Ahmadiyyat is the revival of Islam.

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

Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was born in Qadian, India on February 13, 1835. His father’s name was Mirza Ghulam Murtaza and his mother’s name was Chiragh Bibi.
Exercise 4.13: Trace the following key concepts.

The Holy Prophet of Islam was Hadrat Muhammad sa. He left us with a prophecy about a Messiah. A prophecy tells us something that will happen in the future.

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

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

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

Exercise 4.14: Complete the family tree of the Promised Messiah as

```
Promised Messiah's Father
Mirza Ghulam Murtaza

Promised Messiah's Mother
Chiragh Bibi

The Promised Messiah
Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as
```
Exercise 4.15: Match the key words to their meanings.

The revival of Islam is \(\text{Messiah}\)

People who believe in the Promised Messiah\(^\text{as}\) are called \(\text{Qadian, India}\)

The religion of an Ahmadi Muslim is \(\text{Ahmadi Muslims}\)

Something that tells us about what will happen in the future is called \(\text{Ahmadiyyat}\)

The Holy Prophet\(^{sa}\) told his companions that when people forget the true Islam Allah will send a \(\text{Islam}\)

The name of the Promised Messiah\(^{as}\) is \(\text{Chiragh Bibi}\)

The Promised Messiah\(^{as}\) was born in the city of \(\text{Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad}^{as}\)

The name of the Promised Messiah’s father is \(\text{Mirza Ghulam Murtaza}\)

The name of the Promised Messiah’s mother is \(\text{Prophecy}\)
After the death of the Promised Messiah as in 1908 the Jamaat had to choose someone to lead the community. Allah puts in the hearts of people the one who should become a khalifa. Khalifa means ‘successor’. The khalifa continues the work of the Promised Messiah as. There have been five successors so far. A successor of the Promised Messiah as is called ‘Khalifat-ul-Masih’.

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

Exercise 4.16: Pick the correct answer

The word Khalifa means
a. Prophet
b. Successor
c. Teacher
d. Ahmadi

How many successors has the community had so far?

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

Hudur aba currently lives in Ghana, Africa  True  False
Answer Key & Suggested Talking Points
**Part 1**

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

- **Fajr** — Night time prayer
- **Zuhr** — Morning prayer
- **Asr** — Early afternoon prayer
- **Maghrib** — Late afternoon prayer
- **Isha** — Early evening prayer

**Exercise 2.7: Fill in the blanks from the word bank below.**

I seek ______ REFUGE ______ with ______ ALLAH ____ from ______ SATAN ______ the rejected.

In the name of Allah, the ______ GRACIOUS _____, the ___ MERCIFUL ___.

**Exercise 2.10 True or False?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We should put a lot of food on our plate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should start eating with a prayer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should chew with our mouth closed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should use our left hand.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should eat while standing or walking.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 3.2: Match the correct greeting to the pictures on the right.

As-Salamu ‘Alaikum

JazakAllah

Allah Hafiz
Exercise 3.9: Circle the pictures where you see someone doing a good deed. Put an X on the other pictures.
Exercise 4.2: Match the key words to their meanings.

Muslim

The Messenger of Allah who was given the message of Islam

Muhammad \( ^{\text{sa}} \)

The Holy Book of rules for Muslims

Allah

Someone who follows Islam

Holy Qur'an

The angel who brought the messages of the Holy Qur'an to the Holy Prophet \( ^{\text{sa}} \)

Jibreel \( ^{\text{as}} \)

A man who receives messages from Allah

Prophet

The personal name of God in Arabic

Exercise 4.3: Circle True or False for each statement.

We have the power to choose right or wrong.  True  False

We do not have to obey the rules of Islam every day.  True  False

Religion helps us get closer to God.  True  False

Islam is a perfect religion.  True  False

The Holy Qur'an was revealed in one day.  True  False

Discussion 4.4: How do we know our religion is perfect?

Suggested talking points given below. Other answers are possible.

- Allah tells us in the Holy Qur'an that Islam is the last religion and that Islam is for people all over the world.
- People from all different cultures and backgrounds can be Muslims.
- Islam respects the existence of all the religions that came before it.
- Allah gave us the example of the Holy Prophet \( ^{\text{sa}} \) to show us that true Islam can be followed by ordinary human beings.
- Allah has promised that He will send prophets to guide us for all time.
- Allah has promised that He will protect our holy book Himself. He will not let anyone change our religion.
Exercise 4.6: Family Tree

Holy Prophet’s Grandfather Hadrat ABDUL-MUTTALIB

Holy Prophet’s Uncle Hadrat ABU TALIB

Holy Prophet’s Father Hadrat ABDULLAH

Holy Prophet’s Mother Hadrat AMINA

Holy Prophet Hadrat Muhammad

Discussion Questions 4.7

Why do we say “Sallallahu ‘Alaihi Wa Sallam” when we mention the name of the Holy Prophetśa?

1. It is a prayer for the Holy Prophetśa. It means “peace be upon him”.
2. In the Holy Qur’an we are told that even the angels send blessings to the Holy Prophetśa and so should we.

Why do you think Hadrat Muhammadśa faced so many difficulties as a child?

1. Allah was preparing the Holy Prophetśa for a life of hardship.
2. Allah wanted to make sure that no one thought he had made up a religion on his own or had used the power and wealth of his parents to help him. It was only Allah who raised the Holy Prophetśa to such great heights.

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

1. Our parents and grandparents raise us since the day we were helpless babies. Without their love and help we would not survive.
2. Being grateful is a quality that Allah loves. When we respect our elders, we show gratefulness. We can pray for them in return.
Exercise 4.8: Use the word bank to complete the sentences below.
The black cube in Masjid Al-Haram is called the __ KA‘BAH __.
The Holy Prophet Muhammad⁷ᵃ was ___ BORN ___ in the city of Mecca.
The Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca is called the ___ HAJJ ___.
The cave of ___ HIRA ___ is where the angel Jibreel⁷ᵃ first brought revelations to the Holy Prophet⁷ᵃ.
During ___ SALAT ___ Muslims all over the world turn their faces towards Mecca.

Discussion Questions 4.10
Suggested talking points given below. Other answers are possible.

Why do all Muslims turn towards the Ka‘bah to pray?
The Ka‘bah is where all Muslims focus their attention for Salat. This creates unity among the believers. At any given time of the day, in different corners of the world, Muslims are turning their attention towards Allah by facing in the same direction. It is a symbol of the unity of Muslims.

Has anyone you know been to Mecca? Ask them about their experience.
Teachers could ask members who have visited Mecca to share their experiences with the class.

Can you visit the Ka‘bah at any time of the year?
Yes, the Ka‘bah is open all year round. When you visit during certain days for the annual pilgrimage that is called “Hajj”. When you visit at any other time of the year, that visit is called ‘Umrah’. An umrah is considered a small Hajj.

How many people do you think visit the Ka‘bah in one year?
1.5 million people performed Hajj in 2016. That’s just in one week of the year.

Why is the Ka‘bah black? What is written around the Ka‘bah?
The Ka‘bah is actually a building made of concrete blocks and is grayish brown in color. It looks black because it is covered by a black cloth. This cloth is embroidered with verses from the Holy Qur’an and the words of the Kalima.
Exercise 4.11: Choose the right city for each statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>City 1</th>
<th>City 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Prophet Muhammad\textsuperscript{sa} was born in</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
<td>Medina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Masjid an-Nabawi is in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
<td>Medina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Holy Prophet\textsuperscript{sa} is buried in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
<td>Medina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Masjid al-Haram is in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
<td>Medina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During Hajj, pilgrims must go to the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
<td>Medina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The cave of Hira is in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
<td>Medina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ka'bah is in the city of</td>
<td>Mecca</td>
<td>Medina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part 2

Discussion Questions 2.13

Suggested talking points given below. Other answers are possible.

Make a list in class of why it is important to increase your knowledge.

1. Allah tells us in the Holy Qur'an that all men and women should educate themselves.
2. Reflection about things in life and nature makes us more thoughtful.
3. Education is important to make progress.
4. Knowledge can give us different ways to solve problems.

What are some ways we can increase our knowledge?

1. We can learn things in school from our teachers and friends.
2. We can learn things at home from our family and relatives.
3. We can learn in the masjid from our teachers and elders.
4. We can read books from the library. Newspapers and magazines are informative, too.
5. We can watch interesting shows and documentaries.
6. We can visit museums.

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

1. Nothing is possible unless Allah is on our side.
2. Having Allah’s blessings makes it possible for us to achieve even more than we could do on our own.
3. Allah helps us to use our knowledge for the greater good. Having knowledge that is of no use to others is not helpful to anyone.
Discussion Questions 2.16

Suggested talking points given below. Other answers are possible.

What are the things you need to do before you go to bed?
1. Offer Isha prayers.
2. Brush teeth.
5. Wish your parents good night.
6. Say the prayer before sleeping.

Why do you think it is important to remember Allah before we sleep?
1. Allah watches over us when we are fast asleep.
2. If we begin and end the day with Allah on our mind, we will be rightly guided.

Exercise 3.11: Match the names to their correct meanings.

Ar-Rahman ................................................................. The Merciful
Ar-Rahim ................................................................. The Personal Name of God
Allah ................................................................. The Gracious

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

We worship Allah ONLY
Allah gave us everything
Allah listens to prayers
Prayers are messages to Allah
Allah is everywhere
Allah has created everything
We should only pray in bad times
We believe in ONE God
We believe in the Prophet Muhammad
We can see Allah with our eyes
We should not know what we think
Allah always watches our deeds.
Good choices make our life happy and PEACEFUL.
We do not want Allah to be UPSET with us.

Exercise 3.17: Complete the exercise below.

Hadith is a saying of the HOLY PROPHET.

TAQWA is fear of Allah.

ALLAH always watches our deeds.

Good choices make our life happy and PEACEFUL.

We do not want Allah to be UPSET with us.

Allah is Most LOVING and Most KIND.
Exercise 4.15: Match the key words to their meanings.

The revival of Islam is Messiah

People who believe in the Promised Messiah as are called Qadian, India

The religion of an Ahmadi Muslim is Ahmadi Muslims

Something that tells us about what will happen in the future is called Ahmadiyyat

The Holy Prophet ﷺ told his companions that when people forget the true Islam Allah will send a Islam

The name of the Promised Messiah as is Chiragh Bibi

The Promised Messiah as was born in the city of Hadrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as

The name of the Promised Messiah as’s father is Mirza Ghulam Murtaza

The name of the Promised Messiah as’s mother is Prophecy
Exercise 4.16: Pick the correct answer

The word Khalifa means
a. Prophet  
**b. Successor**  
c. Teacher  
d. Ahmadi

How many successors has the community had so far?

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

Huduraba currently lives in Ghana, Africa  
**True**  **False**
Additional Activities
Find two identical images

Color me in!  Connect the dots
Count the similar animals and write the number.
Cut out the circles and finish the puzzle.
Glossary

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

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Bashir-ud-Din Maḥmūd: Second successor (1914-1965) to the Promised Messiah, peace be on him.

Aḥmad, Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām: peace be on him: The Promised Messiah. Claimed to be the Second Advent of Jesus.

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


Aḥmadi, Ahmadi: A member of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community founded by Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Ghulām Ahmad (1835-1908), the Promised Messiah and ‘Imām Mahdī, may peace be upon him.

Aḥmadi Muslim: see Ahmadi

Aḥmadi: Plural of Ahmadi

Aḥmadiyya: see Ahmadiyya

Aḥmadiyyah: see Ahmadiyya

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

‘Alaihis-Salām: على ه/tutorial: may peace be on him.

Allāh: The one and only God.

Allahu Akbar: the greatest

‘Aṣr: Late afternoon formal Islamic worship

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

As-Salāmu ‘Alaikum Wa Raḥmatullāh: May peace be with you and blessings of Allāh.

As-Salātu Was-Salāmu ‘Alaikum Wa Raḥmatullāhī Wa Barakātuhū: May blessings and peace be upon you, and mercy of Allah and his favors.


Ayyadahullāhu Ta‘ālā Bi-Nasriḥ-il-‘Azīz: May Allah, the Exalted, support him with His Mighty help.

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

Fajr: The dawn-to-sunrise Islamic formal worship.
Farḍ: duty, obligation, obligatory part of the Islamic worship.

Ḥadith: Saying of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, shallallahu ‘alaihi wa sallam, a verified account of a statement or action of the Prophet Muhammad. Plural Aḥādīth.

Ḥadrat [Hadhrat, Hazrat]: His Holiness

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

‘Ishā: Late night formal Islamic worship.

Islām: Submission. Name of the religion introduced by Muhammad, may peace and blessings of Allah be on him, in A.D. 610.

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

Jazākallāh: may Allah reward you (one male)

ejazākillāh: may Allah reward you (one female).

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

Jūlsā: Sitting between two sajdahs

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

Kalima, Kalimah, Kalima Tayyaba, Kalimah Shahādah: Pronouncement that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Mohammad is His messenger.

Khalīfah, khilifah: Vicegerent. Successor. Also calif, caliph, kalif, kaliph, khalif.

Khalīfatul-Masīḥ, Khalīfat-ul-Masīḥ: Successor to Ḥadrat Mirzā Ghulām Aḥmad of Qadian (1835-1908), the Promised Messiah, may peace be upon him.

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

Kitāb-ud-Da‘awaat: Book on Prayers

Maghrīb: West. Sunset. Islamic formal worship after sunset.

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

Muhammad: Praiseworthy, commendable, laudable. Holy Prophet and founder of Islām (571-632), peace and blessings of Allah be on him.


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

raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu: May Allah be pleased with him.

raḥimahullāh: May Allah have mercy on him

raka‘aat: Plural of rak‘at
rak‘at, rak ‘ah (صُلُوَ): A section of the prescribed Prayer. Plural: raka‘át
Rukū‘ (روكع): bowing (in Islamic prescribed worship)
sajdah (صَجَدَة): prostration
Şalāt (صَلَا: Formal Prayer offered according to a prescribed procedure. Thus, Şalātut-Tahajjud, Şalātul-Fajr, Şalātuz-Zuhr, Şalātul-’Aṣr, Şalātul-Maghrib, Şalātul-‘Ishā.
şallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ): peace and blessings of Allah be on him.
Takbīr (تكبیر): exclaiming God is great. aggrandizement, magnification, amplification, exaggeration.
Takbirat (تکبیرات, Takbirat (tak-bee-raat)): Plural of Takbīr.
ta‘līm (تَعْلِیم): education
Taqwā (تَقُوَّ): righteousness.
tarbiyat, tarbiyah (تَرْبیت): training
Tasbīḥ (تَسْبِیح): glorification, praise
Zuhr (زُهْر): Afternoon Prayer.
In 2016, the two separate religious education syllabi for Atfal and Nasirat were unified under the guidance of Hazrat Khalifat-ul-Masih al-Khamis (may Allah be his helper). This workbook was prepared to provide students and teachers with the necessary supplemental material required to learn the unified syllabus. A team of dedicated volunteers (who wish to remain anonymous) worked tirelessly to develop six workbooks. The content was reviewed by Imam Rizwan Khan and Syed Sajid Ahmad for accuracy.

Please notify National Tarbiyat Secretary at spiritual.fitness@ahmadiyya.us if you find any inadvertent errors or omissions.

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