

AKHLAQ AND FIQH SYLLABUS CLASS 2 (MARCH - MAY 2012)

Lesson Topic

LESSON 1: THE PREPARATION OF SALAAT

LESSON 2: TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE

LESSON 3: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT

LESSON 4: PRACTISE WHAT YOUR PREACH

LESSON 5: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU

LESSON 6: TO ASK FOR FORGIVENESS

LESSON 7: COMPLETE WUDHU

LESSON 8: TO FORGIVE OTHERS

LESSON 9: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT

LESSON 10: MANNERS OF TRAVELLING

LESSON 11: SALAAT TIMINGS

LESSON 4.8: PREPARATION OF SALAAT:

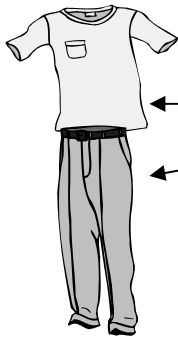
Before starting Salaat, we must prepare ourselves in the following manner:



OUR BODY MUST BE CLEAN



TAHARAT – WUDHOO MUST BE PERFORMED



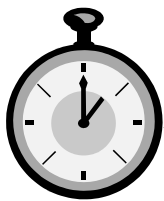
CLOTHES OF SALAAH MUST BE TAHIR



QIBLAH – WE MUST KNOW IN WHICH DIRECTION TO FACE



PLACE OF PRAYER MUST BE PAAK AND NOT GHASBI



TIME OF SALAAH – WE MUST KNOW THE RIGHT TIME FOR OFFERING OUR SALAAH

LESSON 4.9: TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE:

For any community to survive and go forward in this world, the people of that community have to have knowledge.

**To gain knowledge is not only to learn like a parrot,
but to understand and act upon what you have learnt.
Then to teach it to others,
so they may benefit from it as well.**

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that every Muslim man and woman must gain knowledge.

Once when the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) entered the Mosque there were two groups of people sitting there. One of the groups was busy praying while the other group were discussing religious topics.



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was very pleased and said that both the groups were doing something good but he preferred the group that was busy discussing. Saying that, he went and joined that group.



The above incident does not mean that prayer is not important, as the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) was pleased with both groups. The group that were Praying, were offering Mustahab prayers not Wajib.

The knowledge that we have to gain should be religious and academic. It is possible to do both, as Allah has made us He knows what we are capable of.

If your knowledge in religion increases you will become closer to Allah because you will understand a lot more of what you are doing and why.

We are told that if two people are offering the same prayer, one with understanding and the other without; then the one with understanding will get more Thawaab.

On the day of Qiyamat if you are questioned about something wrong that you had done in your life, you will not be able to say you did not know! You have no excuse. There are so many books you can read, and so many people you can ask.

WORKSHEET 4.9: TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE

Write on the paper below why it is important to gain knowledge.



A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners, designed for writing. The box has a decorative scroll-like effect at the top-left and bottom-left corners, with the top-left corner being a small grey-shaded semi-circle and the bottom-left corner being a larger grey-shaded semi-circle.

LESSON 4.9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT:

Taharat = Purity (not cleanliness)

Najasat = Impurity (not dirty)

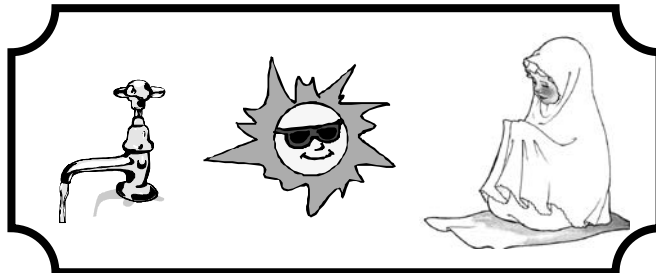
Things that are Najis will make other things Najis when:

- they are wet **AND**
- they are touched by that Najis thing.

Mutahhiraat = those things that can make a Najis thing Tahir (pure).

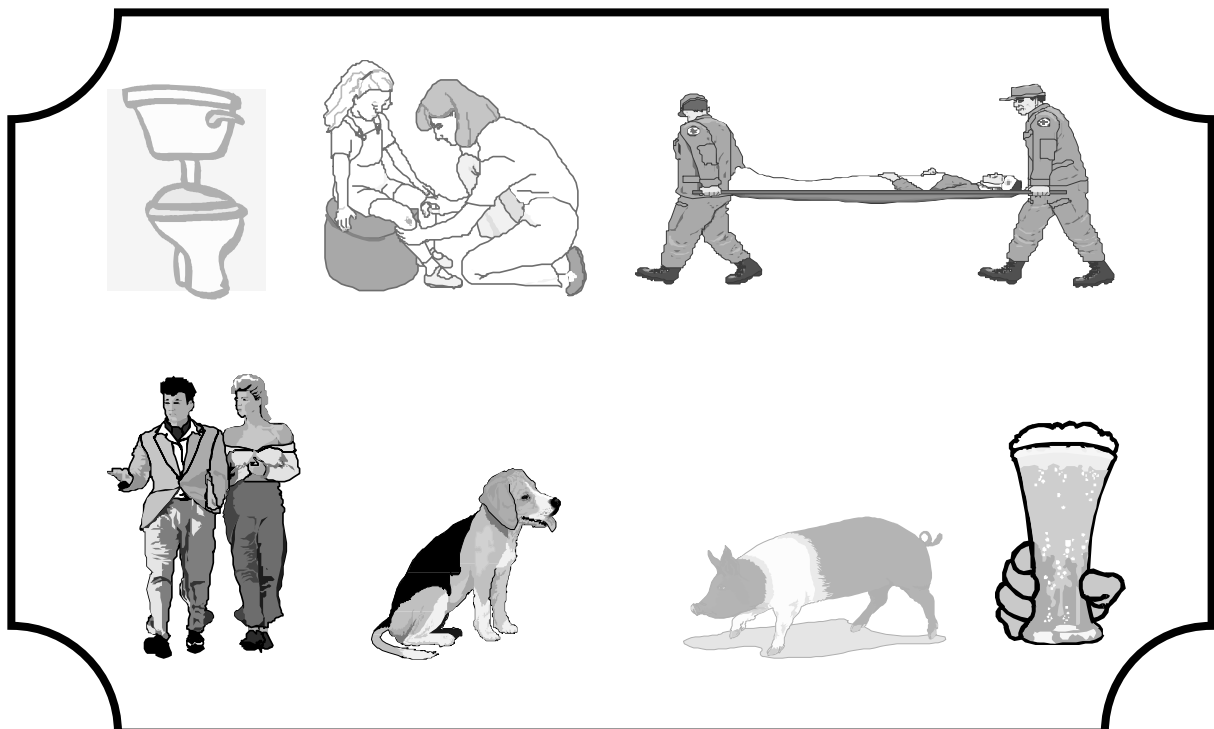
Some Mutahhiraat are:

- Water
- Sun
- Becoming a Muslim.



Some things that are 'Ayn Najis' - originally Najis are:

- Urine and Stool
- Blood
- Dead body
- Kafir (unbeliever)
- Dog
- Pig
- Alcoholic drinks.



WORKSHEET 4.9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT:

A pig is Ayn-Najis. What does Ayn-Najis mean?

Ayn Najis means:

In the Shape below write down things that are Ayn-Najis.

What does Mutahhiraat mean?

Mutahhiraat means:

In the Shapes below, write some Mutahhiraat.

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What is the difference between Najasat and dirty?

The difference is:

LESSON 4.10: PRACTISE WHAT YOU PREACH:

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,
"What! Do you enjoin others to do good deeds,
and forget your own selves...?"**

In the above Ayat we are warned about telling others to do good while we ourselves do not.

People will not listen to you telling them to do something when you yourself do not do it.

In fact you have no right to tell someone to do or not to do something unless you yourself are doing it.

Imagine if our Prophets or Imams taught us all about Islam and what Allah likes us to do and not to do yet they themselves did none of these things, would anyone have listened and followed them? **No! Of course not.**

**The best method to teach people what is right and wrong
is by your actions first, then your speech.**

This is one of the reasons why our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) spent 40 years of his life living with the people showing them how to act before announcing his Prophethood.

Once a man was listening to an Alim reciting a Majlis in which the Alim said that the power of "Bismillah" was so great that if a person truly believed then he could walk on water.

That evening when the man was going home (on the other side of the river) he decided that he would try what the Alim had recited. So with full belief in the Power of Allah he said "Bismillah" and stepped on the water. He was able to walk on the water because of the faith that he had in Allah.

The next day, the man went to the Alim and invited him to his house for dinner, to thank him for teaching him the power of "Bismillah". The Alim accepted.

The two of them set off to the man's home. When they reached the river the man said "Bismillah" and began walking on the water, expecting the Alim to do the same, as he was the one who had taught him.

The Alim just stood at the edge of the water, not daring to step into it. He did not truly believe in the power that he had preached so much about. He could not practise what he had preached.

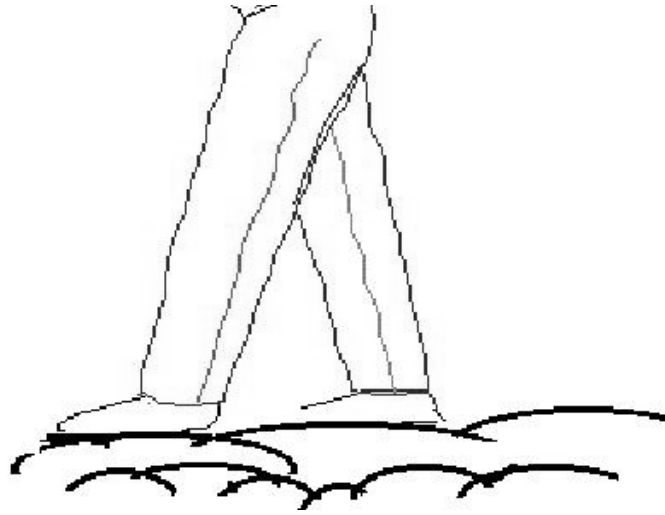
So think before you tell your friends, or younger brother / sister what to do or not to do. **Do you do it yourself?**

WORKSHEET 4.10: PRACTISE WHAT YOU PREACH

What had the Alim taught the man about the power of

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the most Kind and the most Merciful.



What happened when the man stepped onto the water after saying 'Bismillah'?

Why could the Alim not follow the man across the water?

Write about a time when you have told someone to do something when you yourself did not do it. (**You did NOT practise what you preached**).

LESSON 4.10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU:

Some of the things that break Wudhu (make Wudhu Batil) are:

Urine and Stool:

If after performing Wudhu you go to the toilet to pass urine or stool, your Wudhu is Batil and you have to do Wudhu again.

Passing gas from the Stomach:

If you pass gas from the stomach, after having performed Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

Sleep:

If you sleep after having done Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

E.g.: If you sleep at night after doing Wudhu you cannot pray your Fajr Salaat without redoing your Wudhu because your Wudhu became Batil when you slept.

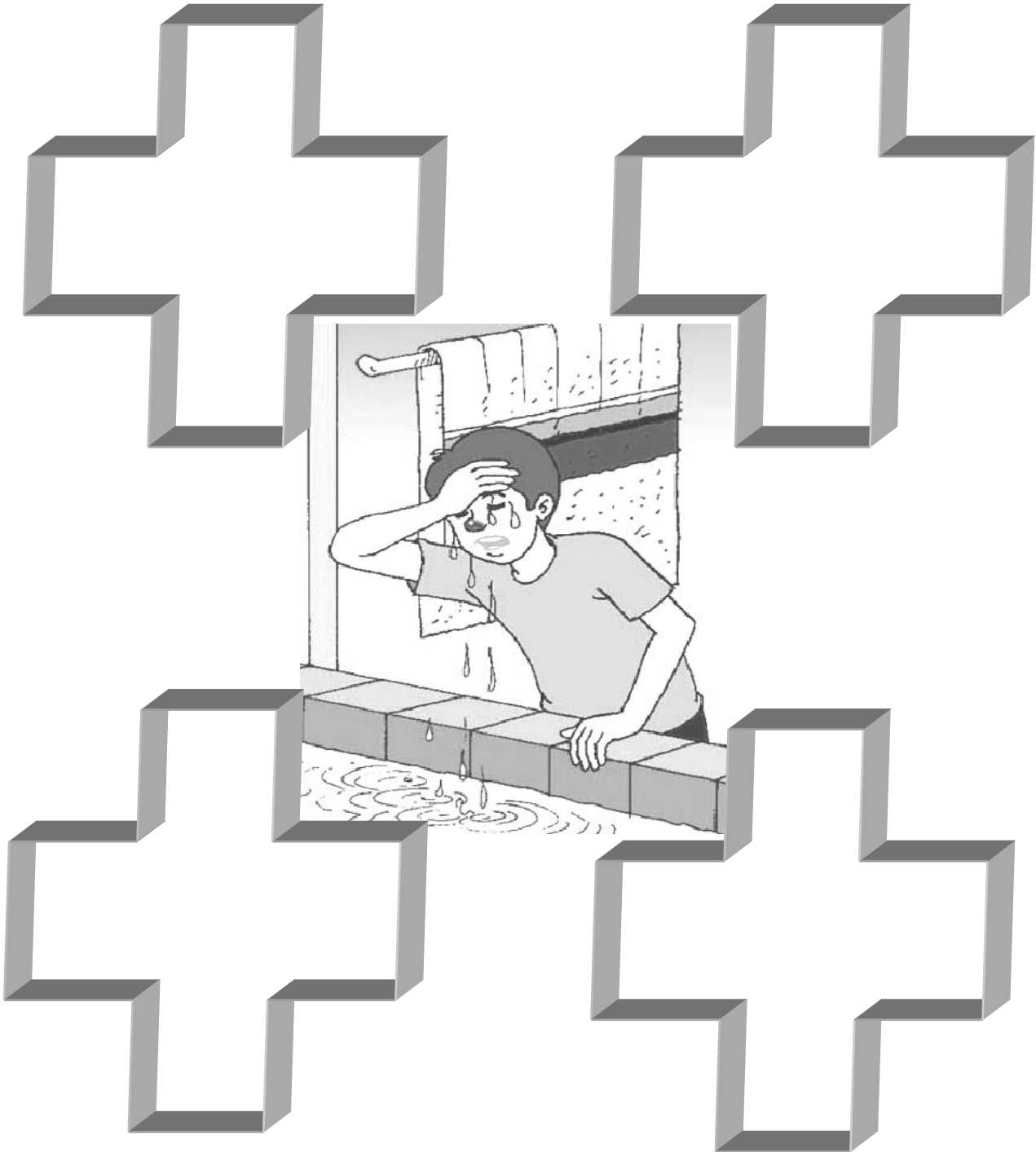
Unconsciousness:

If after having done Wudhu you lose consciousness, your Wudhu is Batil.

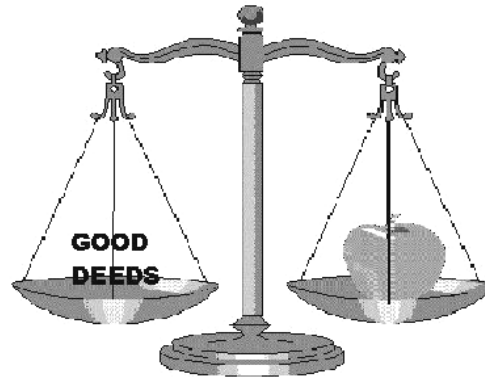
E.g.: Fainting

WORKSHEET 4.10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU:

Zahid is doing Wudhu. Write in each cross, the things he must remember **not to do**, otherwise his Wudhu will become Batil.



One night that man had a dream that it was the day of Judgement and there in front of him was a scale with all his good deeds on one side and on the other side was an apple.



What amazed the man was that the side with the apple was so much heavier than the side with all the good deeds.

When the man asked why there was an apple there he was told that once he had gone to the shops and tasted an apple to see how sweet it was intending to buy it if it was to his liking, but he had not asked the permission of the shop owner.

As that man had asked Allah to judge him with His Justice that one small apple outweighed all his good deeds.

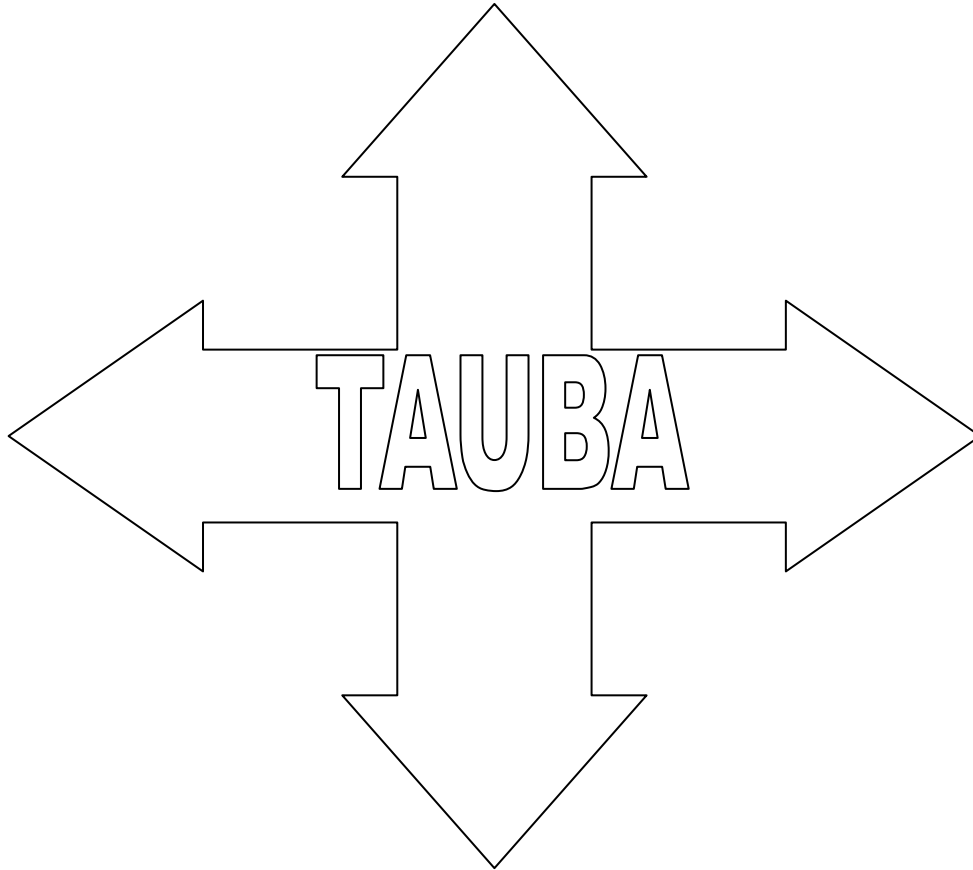
Remember Allah is All-Merciful and All-Forgiving so always ask Him to forgive you but be sincere.

O Allah please forgive our sins and we promise to do only those things that make You happy

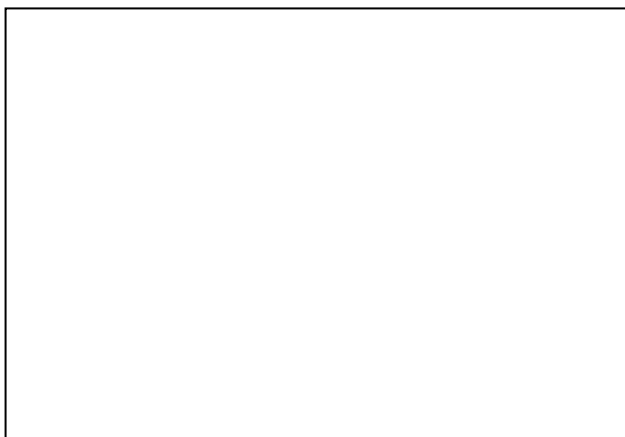


WORKSHEET 4.11: TO ASK FOR FORGIVENESS:

When we ask for Forgiveness, we should?
Write the answer in each arrowhead:



Draw what the pious man see in his dream:



Why did he see this?

LESSON 4.11 : TO ASK FOR FORGIVENESS:

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,
".... Do not despair of the mercy of Allah;
indeed Allah forgives all sins.
Indeed He is oft-forgiving, most merciful."**

In the above Ayat we are told never give up hope, as Allah will forgive us, as **He is the Most Forgiving and the Most Merciful.**

This does not mean that we commit a sin, ask for forgiveness then commit that same sin again and again each time asking for forgiveness and expecting to be forgiven.

Allah will forgive us but only if we are truly sorry.

Our 5th Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.) has said that one who leaves sinning totally and asks for forgiveness, is like one, who has not committed any sin at all. However, one who, continues to commit sins and at the same time prays for forgiveness is like one who jokes.

We are often told to do "Taubah" for our sins.

Taubah = return - return from past sins and following the path of truthfulness in future.

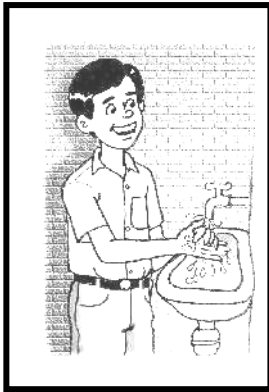
When doing Taubah you should:

- Truly regret your sin.
- Sincerely apologise and show a feeling of shame for the sin that you have committed.
- Promise never to do it again and obey all the commands of Allah.
- Ask for Allah's Mercy, as He is the Most Merciful.

We are told that we should always pray to Allah that on the Day of Judgement He should judge us with His Mercy and not with His Justice.

Once there was a man who was a very pious man and so sure that he had led a good life that he used to pray to Allah that he should be judged with **His Justice and not with His Mercy.**

LESSON 4.11: COMPLETE WUDHU – REVISION:



Washing Hands (Mustahab)



Gargling 3 times (Mustahab)

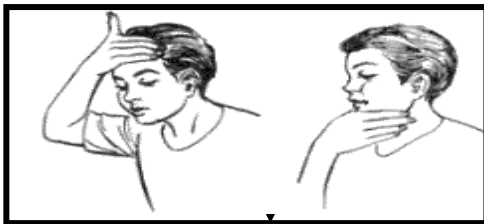


Washing Nose 3 times (Mustahab)

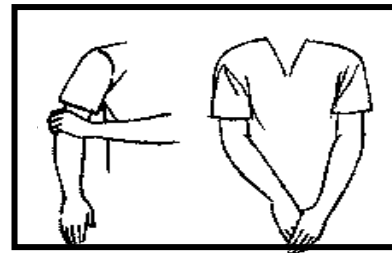
I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan ilallah



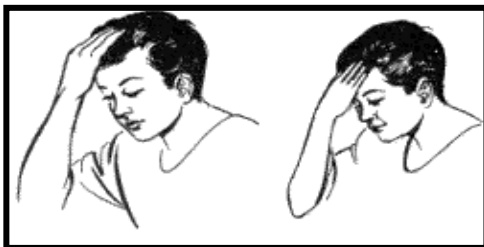
Niyat (Wajib)



Washing of the face (Wajib)



Washing of the arms (Wajib)



Masah of the head (Wajib)



Masah of the feet (Wajib)

LESSON 4.11: PRACTICAL WUDHU TEST – AZ-ZAHRA CERTIFICATE:

For the Practical Test, your child should know:

- All the Mustahab Actions of Wudhu,
- How many times each Mustahab action is done, **AND**
- All the Wajib Actions of Wudhu

_____ has been tested on the above requirements and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the teacher should fill in the letter below.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Wudhu but did not know:

- All the Mustahab Actions of Wudhu,
- How many times each Mustahab action is done
- All the Wajib Actions of Wudhu

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive their Az-Zahra Certificate.

Signature of teacher

Date

LESSON 4.12: TO FORGIVE OTHERS:

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,
"....If you forgive, overlook and cover up (their faults),
then indeed Allah is oft-forgiving, merciful."**

The above Ayat tells us that if we forgive, and not just forgive but also hide others people's faults then Allah will do the same for us and **remember Allah is the Most Forgiving.**

**To forgive someone is to let someone off the hook,
to pardon someone for their mistake towards you.**

Allah not only tells us to forgive but also overlook - let things pass: And to cover up - not to tell others what that person had done.

Our 1st Imam, Imam Ali (a.s.) has said that at times when you can have revenge on someone, when you have the power to pay back and then you forgive that is called true forgiving.

The above Hadith tells us that it is truly forgiving when you have the means to get revenge for what that person had done and you do not use these means but instead forgive.

To forgive someone means then you forget about it, and not to remind the person of it, nor to tell anyone else of it.

Imam Ali (a.s.) has said "Punish your enemies with kindness and do them a good deed in return for the harm that they have done to you.

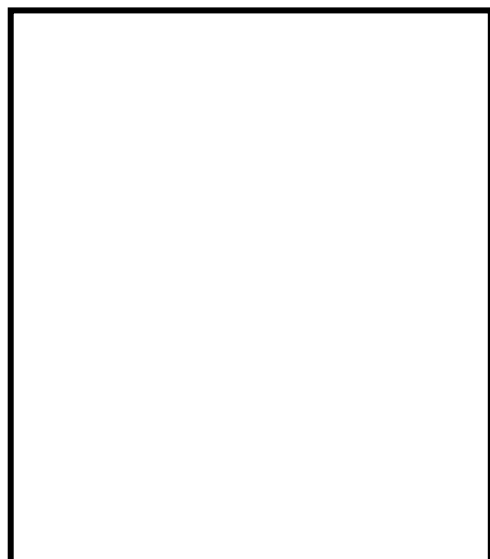
WORKSHEET 4.12: TO FORGIVE OTHERS:

Why should you forgive people?

What does it truly mean to forgive someone?

Draw something that somebody could do to upset you but you would still forgive them:

E,g,: Your little sister throws all your favourite books off the shelf and your Mum tells you off:



LESSON 4.12: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT:

Some of the things that break Salaat (make it Batil) are:

- All the things that make Wudhu Batil.

E.g. going to the toilet, falling asleep, etc.

- Turning away from Qiblah
- Eating or drinking.
- Speaking - except to reply to Salaam with the same answer (Salaam)
- Laughing
- Folding your arms intentionally.
- Saying 'Ameen' after Suratul Fatiha.

WORKSHEET 4.11: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT:

Hassan and Husain were praying their Salaat. Write down all the things that they must not do, otherwise their Salaat will be Batil.



LESSON 4.13: MANNERS OF TRAVELLING:

One of the many blessings of Allah to Prophet Sulaiman was that he had control over the wind. He would sit on his carpet and command the wind to take him wherever he wanted to go.

Once when Prophet Sulaiman on his carpet was floating through the air being carried by the wind, a pious man saw him and said **"Glory be to He, who has subjected this to Sulaiman."**

Allah liked this praise so much that he sent an angel to Prophet Sulaiman telling him that a certain person had praised Him in such a beautiful manner and pleased Him greatly.

Prophet Sulaiman turned back and went to the man to ask him what he had said, and the man told him.

**Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,
"...Glory be to Him who subjected these to us,
because we were not able to do so ourselves."**

The above ayat tells us that Glory belongs to Him who has allowed for us to have power over certain things and without this blessing we would not be able to.

This is why it is recommended to say this ayat before travelling, as it is due to the blessings of Allah that we have such wonderful means of travel.

Other things recommended to do before travelling are:

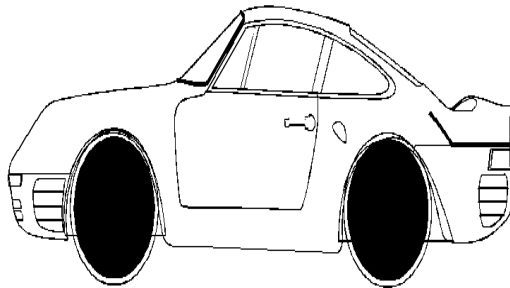
- Take out Sadqa
- Walk under the Qur'an as you are leaving your house.
- Carry ½ of Sura Ikhlas, with the other half left at home (We are told that these two halves will come together again).
- Recite the above ayat from the Holy Qur'an

When we go on a journey, we usually take with us something called Imam Zaamin – which is some money tied in a cloth.

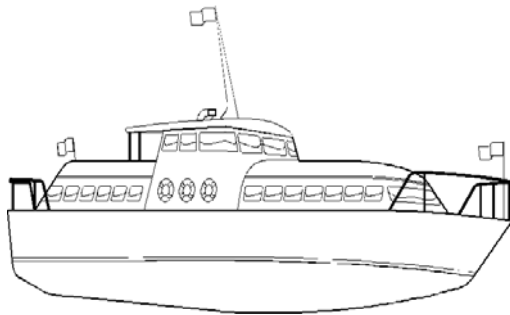
This tradition probably started during the time of our 8th Imam, Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.), when people wanted to carry the coins because it had the Imam's name on it.

WORKSHEET 4.13: MANNERS OF TRAVELLING:

Colour the pictures and write next to each mode of travel below one thing you should do before travelling.









LESSON 4.13: TIMINGS OF SALAAT

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

Establish Salaat from the declining of the sun
till the darkness of the
night and the morning recitation;

The above verse tells us that the timings of Salaat are:

- When the sun declines - time for Dhohr and 'Asr Salaat
- Darkness at night - time for Maghrib and Eisha Salaat
- The morning recitation - time for Fajr Salaat.

Dhohr + 'Asr Salaat together = Dhohrain Salaat

Maghrib + Eisha Salaat together = Maghribain
Salaat

Timing in more detail:

Fajr Salaat:

From True Dawn up to Sunrise.

Dhohrain Salaat:

From Midday Noon up to Sunset.

Maghribain Salaat:

From the time the sun sets (the redness in the sky disappears) up to Midnight.

Although Allah has given us so much time in which to pray,
we should try to pray as soon as the time sets in for that Salaat
(Fadhilat - best time), because we can not wait to thank Allah
in the way He likes us to, for all the wonderful things He has given us.

WORKSHEET 4.13: SALAAT TIMINGS:

Write the timings for each Salaat for the whole week:

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Fajr							
Dhohr							
Asr							
Maghrib							
Eisha							

Now write the timings when you prayed each Salaat during this week:

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Fajr							
Dhohr							
Asr							
Maghrib							
Eisha							