

AKHLAQ AND FIQH SYLLABUS CLASS 2 (Oct. - Dec. 2011)

Lesson	Topic
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LESSON 1: ISLAM

LESSON 2: NECESSITY OF GOOD

LESSON 3: USOOL-E-DEEN - INTRODUCTION

LESSON 4: MANNERS IN THE IMABARA

LESSON 5: TAWHEED

LESSON 6: MANNERS OF DRINKING

LESSON 7: ADAALAT

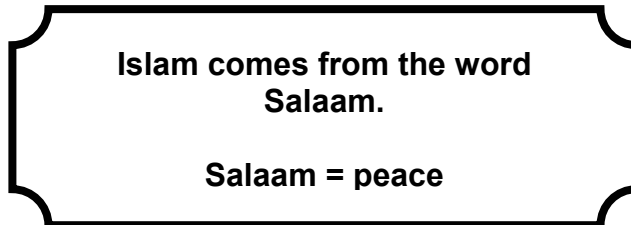
LESSON 8: MANNERS OF TALKING

LESSON 9: NABUWWAT

LESSON 4.1: ISLAM:

Islam = give in and obey the will of Allah.

Allah had made us and therefore knows what is good and bad for us, and by following Islam totally, we will be at peace with ourselves.



Islam is not like other religions, which are named either by the person who found the religion, or the land where the religion first came about.

E.g.1: Judaism is named after the tribe Judea of the land by the same name.

E.g.2: Christianity is named after Christ (Prophet Isa).

Islam is not named after Prophet Muhammad (S) because we do not believe that he was the founder of Islam. Islam is the religion of Allah. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in: **Sura Ali Imran verse 19:**

"Indeed the religion with Allah is Islam." (3:19)

Islam is the only religion taught by all 124,000 Prophets, from Prophet Adam to Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.).

The basic teachings of all of the Prophets were the same, but the laws of religion were different depending on the time of the Prophet and the understanding of the people of that time.

E.g.: If you want to explain about a car to a child you will first tell him that it is something with wheels that takes him from one place to another. As the child gets older and more mature you will explain that the car has an engine that needs petrol to make it work. As the child gets older still you will explain more about how the car works, until finally he understands the car fully.

In this same way the Prophets all taught that there is one God and that they were His Prophets. However, the rules of the religion came as and when Allah thought the people were ready understand.

Finally, the complete religion of Islam was sent to the world, through Prophet Muhammad (S).

WORKSHEET 4.1: ISLAM:

Answer the following questions:

1. What does Islam mean?

Islam means:

2. Why is Islam not named after Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)?

Islam is not named after the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) because:

3. Who is Christianity named after?

Christianity is named after: _____.

4. What have all the Prophets always taught?

All the Prophets have always taught that:

5. What has Allah said about Islam in the Qur'an? And in what Surah?

Allah has said in Suratul _____ that:

LESSON 4.1: NECESSITY OF GOOD AKHLAQ:

The Holy Prophet (S) has said:
"I have been sent by Allah to teach people good manners"

The above hadith shows us how important good Akhlaq (manners) is considered in Islam.

A person once came to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and said that there was a woman who observed fast during daytime and spent her nights in prayers, but she was ill-mannered and hurt her neighbours with her tongue.



The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) said that the old woman was worthless and that she would be one of the inmates of hell.

The above incident tells us that:

Your Good Deeds do NOT count for much if your Akhlaq is bad

Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a.s.) has said that someone with good Akhlaq gets the same Thawaab as someone who fasts during daytime and prays at night.

The Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) and our Holy Imams (a.s.) managed to convert a lot of people to Muslims through their good Akhlaq.

Remember that when you are behaving badly out in public, people will not say look at that boy/girl behaving badly. People will say look at that Muslim behaving badly.

You are therefore not only letting yourself and your parents down but also Islam.

During the Ghaibah of Our 12th Imam we are all caretakers of Islam!

WORKSHEET 4.1: NECESSITY OF GOOD AKHLAQ:

Write and draw 2 things that you should not do and 2 things that are good to do:

E.g.: Shouldn't fight:



Should always share:



LESSON 4.2: USOOL-E-DIN – INTRODUCTION:

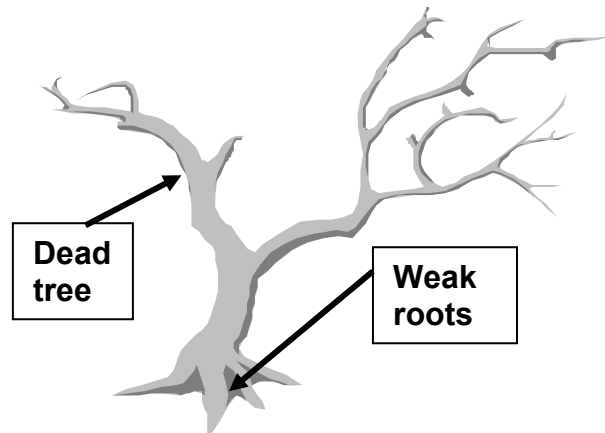
Just as a tree is made up of roots and branches so is the religion of Islam.

Usool-e-din = the roots of the religion

Furoo-e-din = the branches of the religion

Just as in a tree the roots are more important to the tree than the branches, so in Islam the Usool is more important for our Faith than Furoo.

If in a tree the branches of the tree were to be chopped off the tree would still live and the branches would grow back slowly, but if the roots of the tree were to be chopped off, the tree would die.



In the same way if one does not fully understand the furoo (branches) but does them anyway, the religion (Islam) would still live and the understanding would come slowly.

Yet if a person does not understand the Usool (roots) then his Faith would die because these are basic beliefs of Islam.

Every Muslim has to understand Usool to the best of their ability.

Usool-e-din (roots of religion) are 5:

- **Tawheed** - Allah is One.
- **Adaalat** - Allah is Just.
- **Nabuwwat** - Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.
- **Imamat** - Allah sent 12 Imams to guide us.
- **Qiyamat** - The Day of Judgement.

WORKSHEET 4.2: USOOL-E-DIN:

Answer the following:

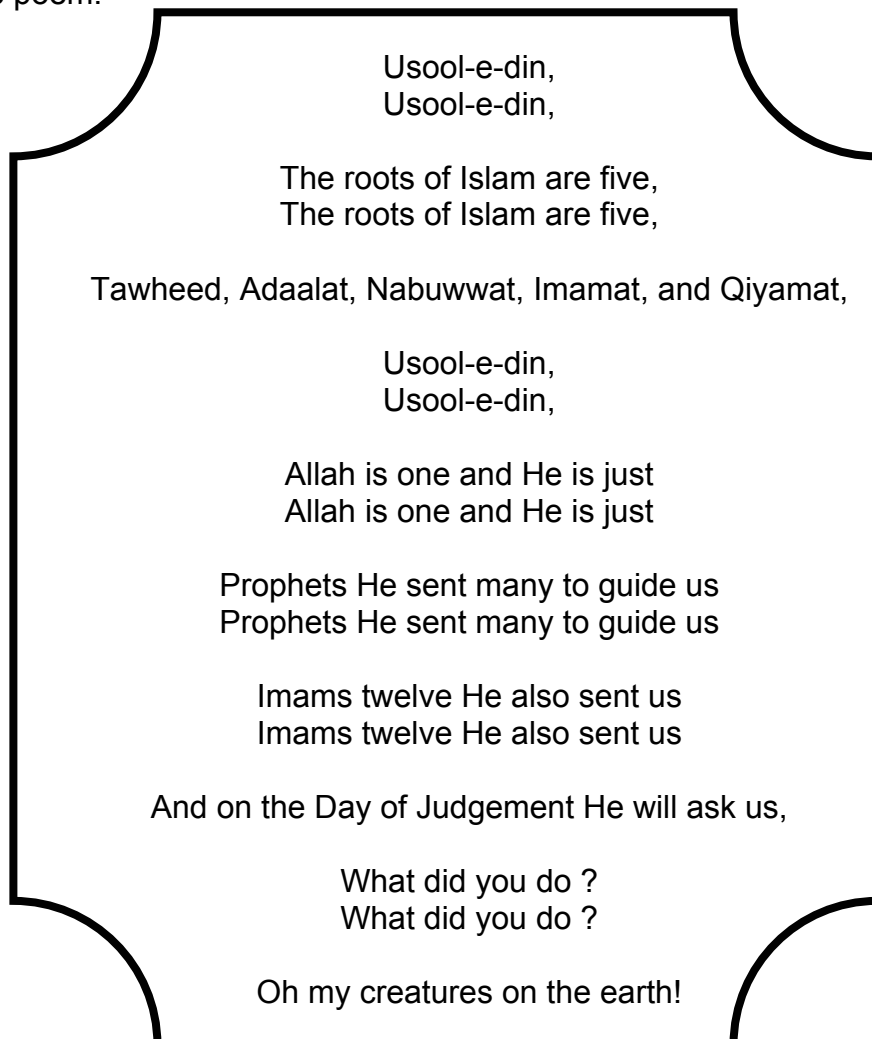
1. Why are the Usools more important to our Faith than the Furoos?

Usools are more important to our Faith because:

2. Which Usool teaches us that there is only One God?

3. Which Usool talks about the Day when we will be rewarded for all the good things we do in our lives?

Learn the poem:



LESSON 4.2: MANNERS IN THE IMAMBARA:

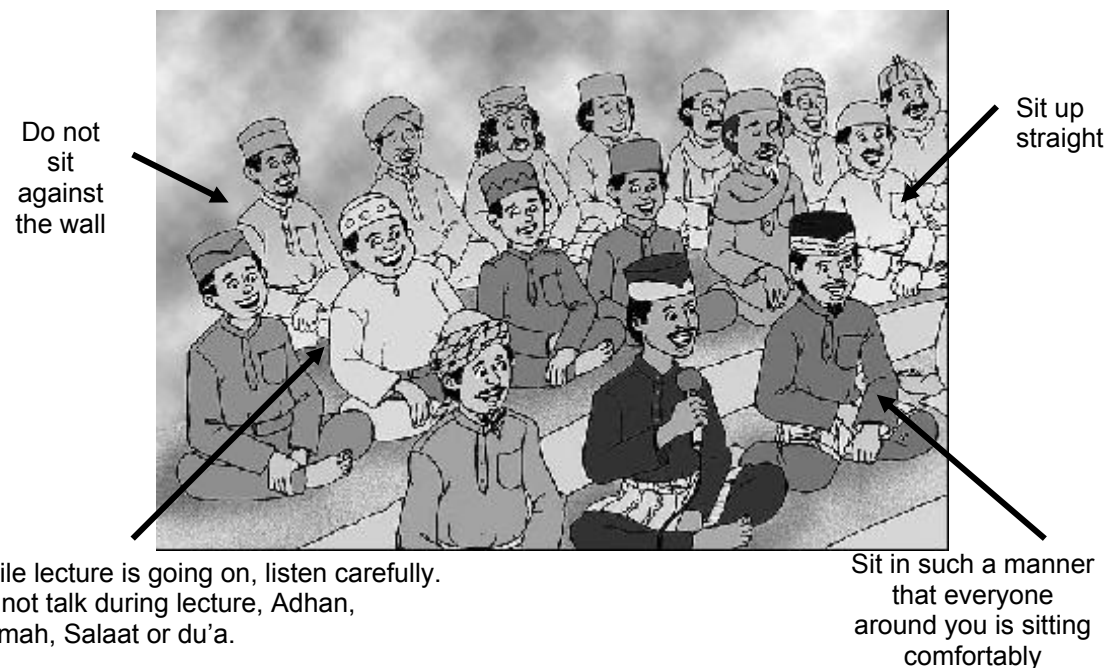
Stanmore Hujjat Imambara is not a Mosque, but an Imambara.

Mosque is a place only for Salaat.

Imambara is a place for Salaat and other functions.

You should enter with your right foot, and remember where you are entering and act with due respect.

Say: **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ** to people as you see them, do not wait for them to say it first. After removing your shoes, find a place to sit.



If you do not understand the lecture, recite Salawaat or Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatimah Zahra (a.s.).

When food (fatiha) is given out, wait to be given one and then take only one.

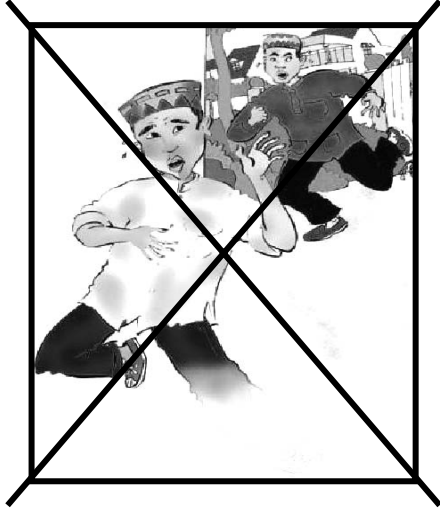
When leaving, leave slowly being careful not to push anyone. Leaving with your left foot first.

Say Fiamanillah or Khuda-hafiz to people as you leave.

WORKSHEET 4.2: MANNERS IN THE IMAMBARA:

Draw below things that you **should NOT do** in the Imambara

E.g.: Running around:



LESSON 4.3: TAWHEED:

Tawheed = there is only One God.

Allah explains Tawheed in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Ikhlas:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say that He is one

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

He needs nothing, but everything else needs Him.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

He has no children, nor does He have parents

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

And there is none other equal to Him.

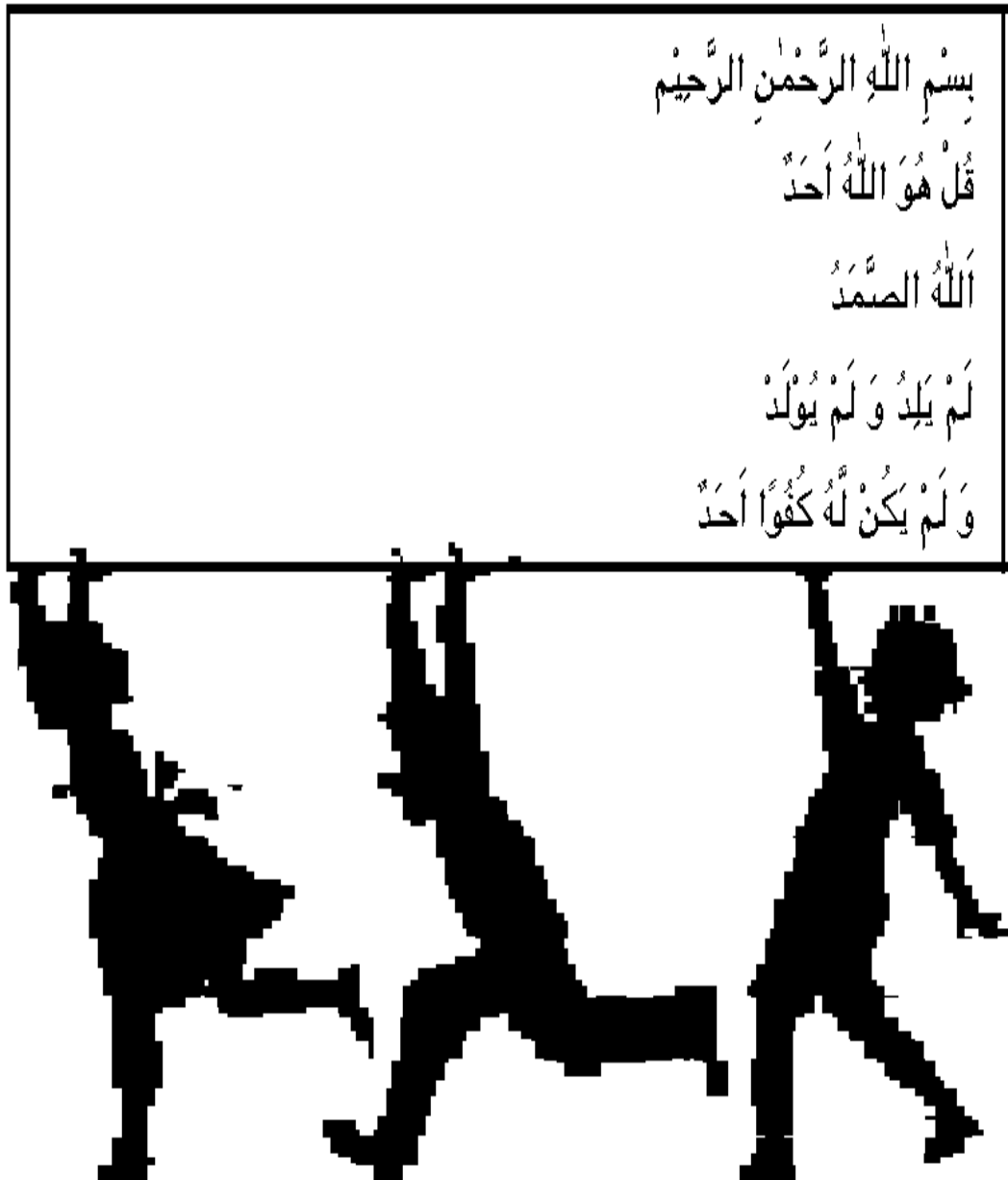
When you believe in Tawheed it means that you believe:

- there is only One God whom you Worship
- that He is the only One on Whom you rely for everything **AND**
- He is the one that you do everything for.

When you truly rely on Allah for everything, you will not need anyone else or be afraid of anyone else.

WORKSHEET 4.3: TAWHEED:

Write down the meaning of each line in Suratul Ikhlas and learn the Surah with its meaning.



What is this Surah teaching us?

This Surah is teaching us:

LESSON 4.3: MANNERS OF DRINKING:

When drinking do not gulp it down at once, but sip it in three parts, starting the drinking with:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

and stopping the drinking with : اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Say Bismillah



Drink water

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ



Say Alhamdulillah

Do the above 3 times

When drinking water remember Imam Husain (a.s.) and his family, and their thirst in Kerbala.

When you finished drinking, ask Allah to send His blessings on Imam Husain (a.s.), his family and companions, and curse on his murderers and enemies.



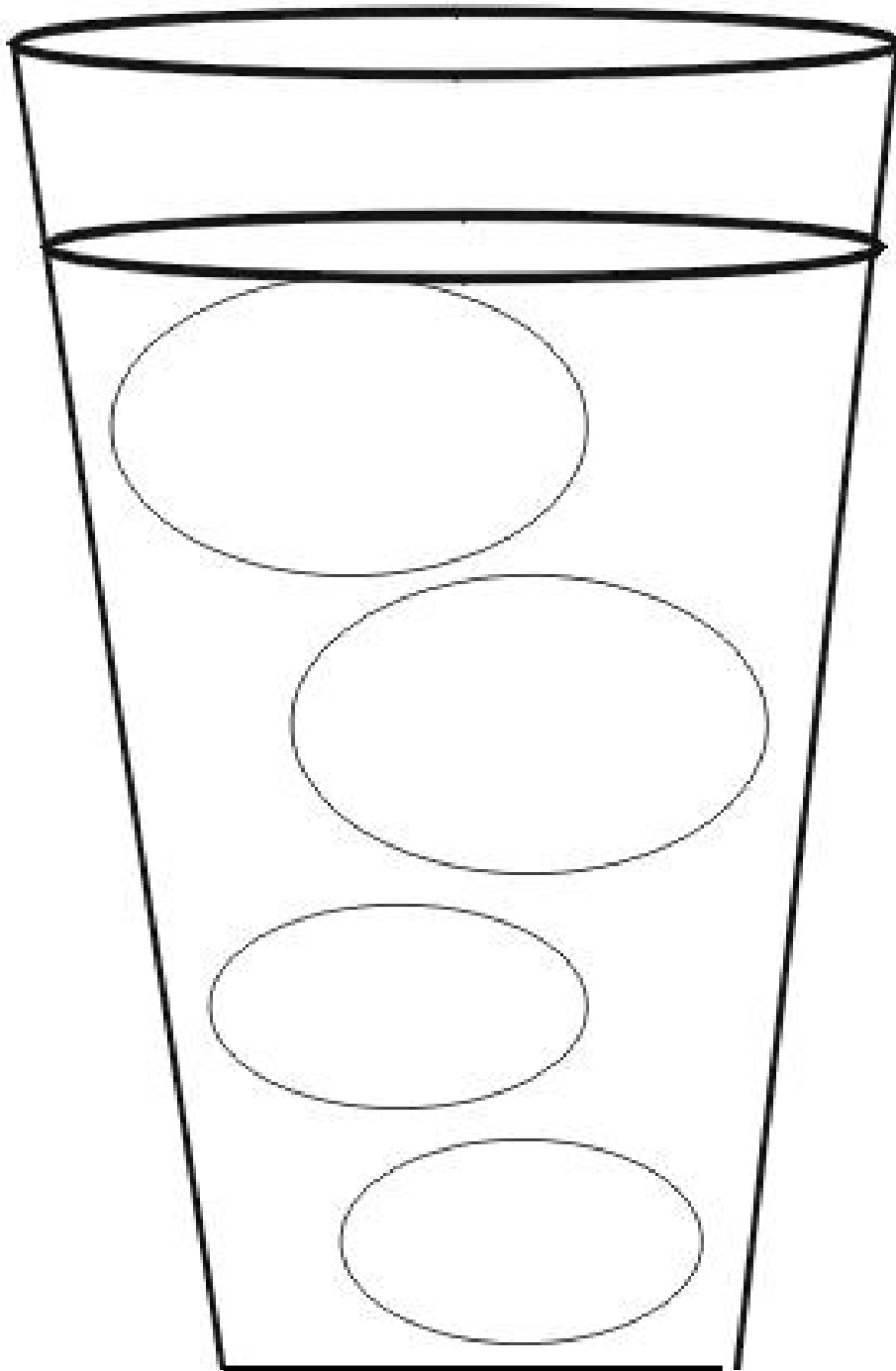
- Try not to drink from a glass that has a crack. If you do, do not drink from the side that has the crack.
- During the day drink standing up and at night drink sitting down.
- Do not drink too much.

Nothing is better to drink than water. All creatures of Allah drink water to survive.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Anbiya, Verse 30:

"We made every living thing from water."

WORKSHEET 4.3: MANNERS OF DRINKING:



In the bubbles, write the things you should remember when drinking water.

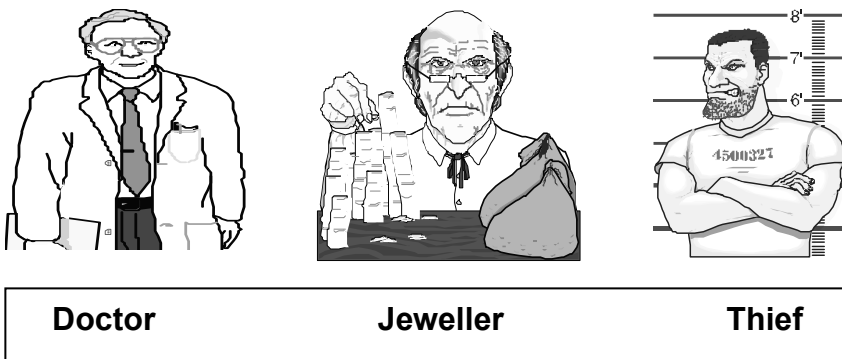
LESSON 4.4: ADAALAT:

Adaalat = Allah is Just.

Allah's Justice does not mean that Allah is equal to everyone. Equal and just are not the same thing.

When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means **that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

In a town lived a doctor, a jeweller and a thief.



In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings to them.

That day, the thief wanted to go and rob the jeweller. Instead he fell ill and had to go to the doctor.

The jeweller did not make much money at all that day, because it rained and all his customers stayed at home.

Now let us study this story.

The thief fell ill - so it seems that he was treated unfairly by Allah.

The doctor got an extra patient (the thief!) so it seems he was treated fairly by Allah.

The jeweller lost business because it rained, so it seems Allah treated him unfairly.

So was Allah Just to all of them? We see that fairness and unfairness does not describe Adaalat fully. To understand it we must realise that **Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

Now let us study the story again.

The doctor did get blessings from Allah because he got an extra patient.

The thief did get blessings from Allah because his illness saved him from the sin of stealing.

The jeweller did get blessings from Allah because even though he did not do much business, he was not robbed.

So we see that **Adaalat** means that **Allah is Just because He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

WORKSHEET 4.4: ADAALAT:

1. How was Allah fair to the jeweller?

2. When we say that Allah is Just do we mean that he will put everybody in heaven?

3. How was Allah fair to the thief?

LESSON 4.4: MANNERS OF TALKING:

People may look at you and decide what kind of person you are by the way you are dressed, but their final and lasting feeling about you will be on what you say.

Think before you speak .

Imam Husain (a.s.) has said that:

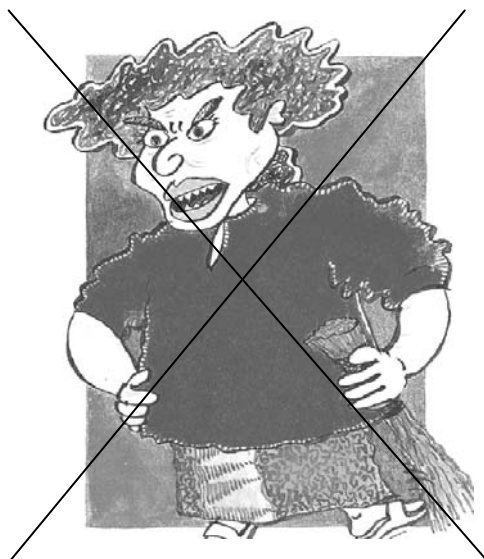
You should never begin a conversation without first saying Salaam to the person.

When speaking:

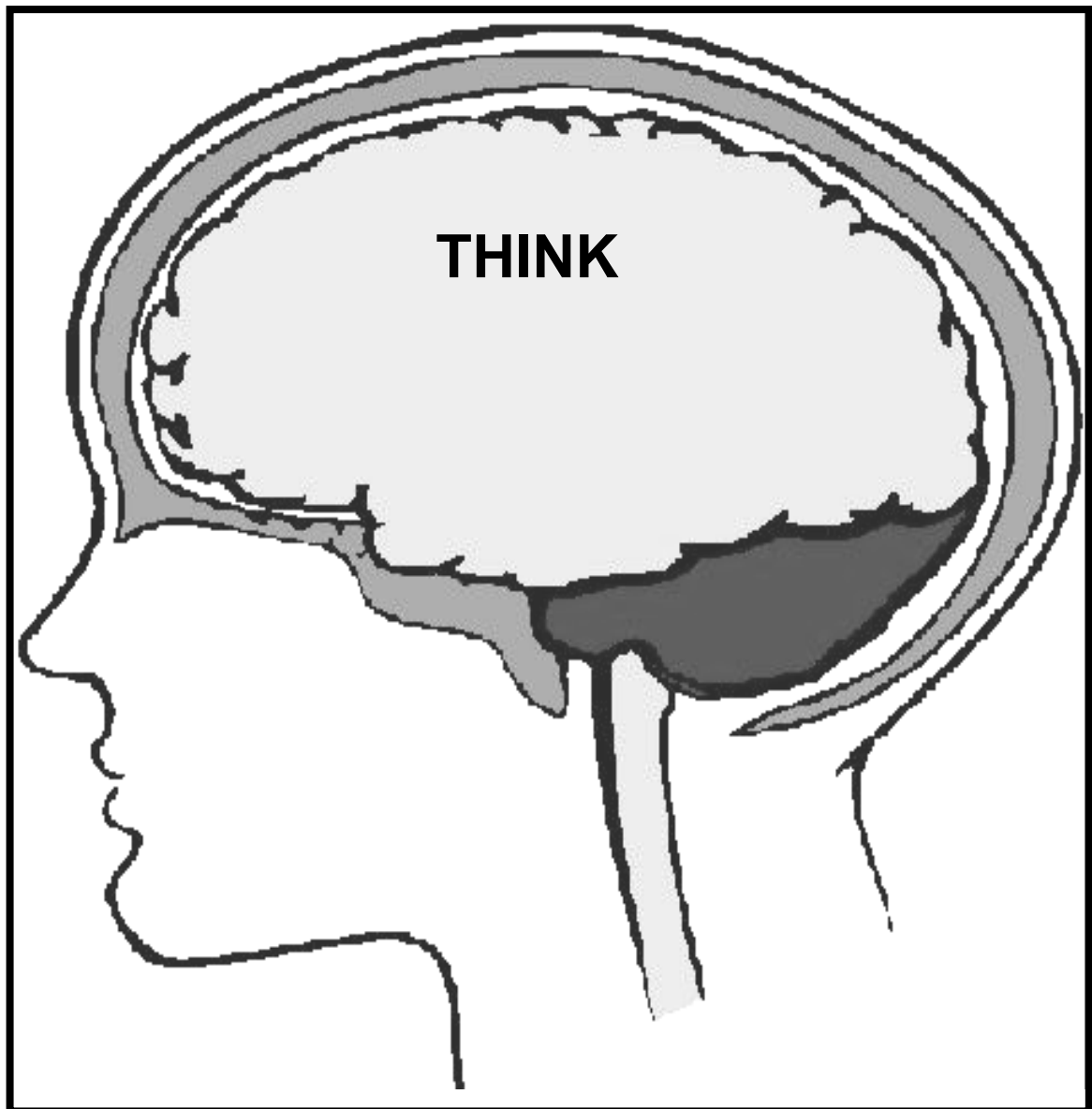
- Always speak what is **useful**, what is **truthful** and what is **not harmful** to anyone.
- Never, say hurtful things or back-bite about anyone, do not even listen to others doing it.
- Never, hurt anyone's feelings even jokingly.
- Never, use bad language.

Think before you speak, and imagine if our 12th Imam (a.s.) is standing next to you, would you still say what you are going to say.

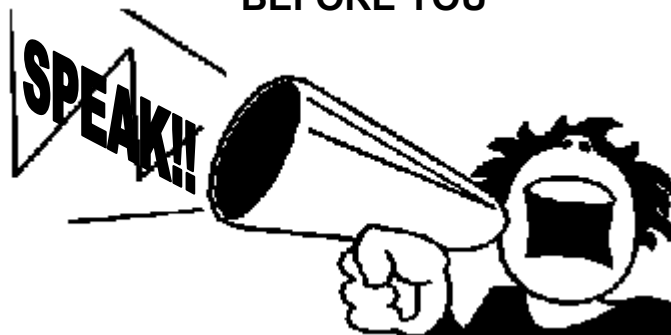
If you are not sure whether you should say something or not, then it is better to keep quiet.



WORKSHEET 4.4: MANNERS OF TALKING:



BEFORE YOU



Write in the brain all the things you should think of before you open your mouth to speak.

LESSON 4.5: NABUWWAT:

Nabuwwat = Prophethood.

Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.

The first Prophet was Prophet Adam.

The last Prophet was Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

Allah talks to the Prophets in one of three ways:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Directly, | E.g. Prophet Musa |
| 2. Through a dream, | E.g. Prophet Ibrahim |
| 3. Through the angel Jibrail, | E.g. Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) |

All Prophets have to be:

- chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- able to perform miracles
- the person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most knowledge

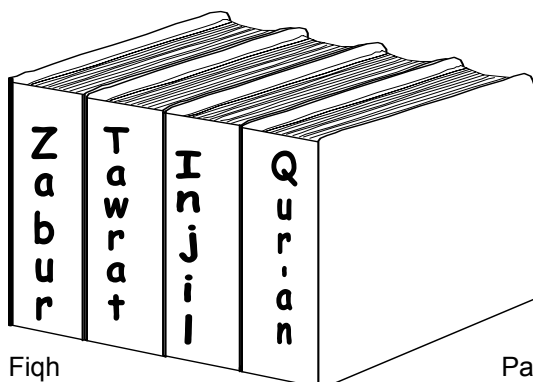
There are 5 Special Prophets called the Ulul Azm Prophets: They are:

- Prophet Nuh
- Prophet Ibrahim
- Prophet Musa
- Prophet Isa
- Prophet Muhammad

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) made into a book. These are known as Divine books:

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

The other Divine books that we know of are:



Zabur – revealed to – P. Dawood

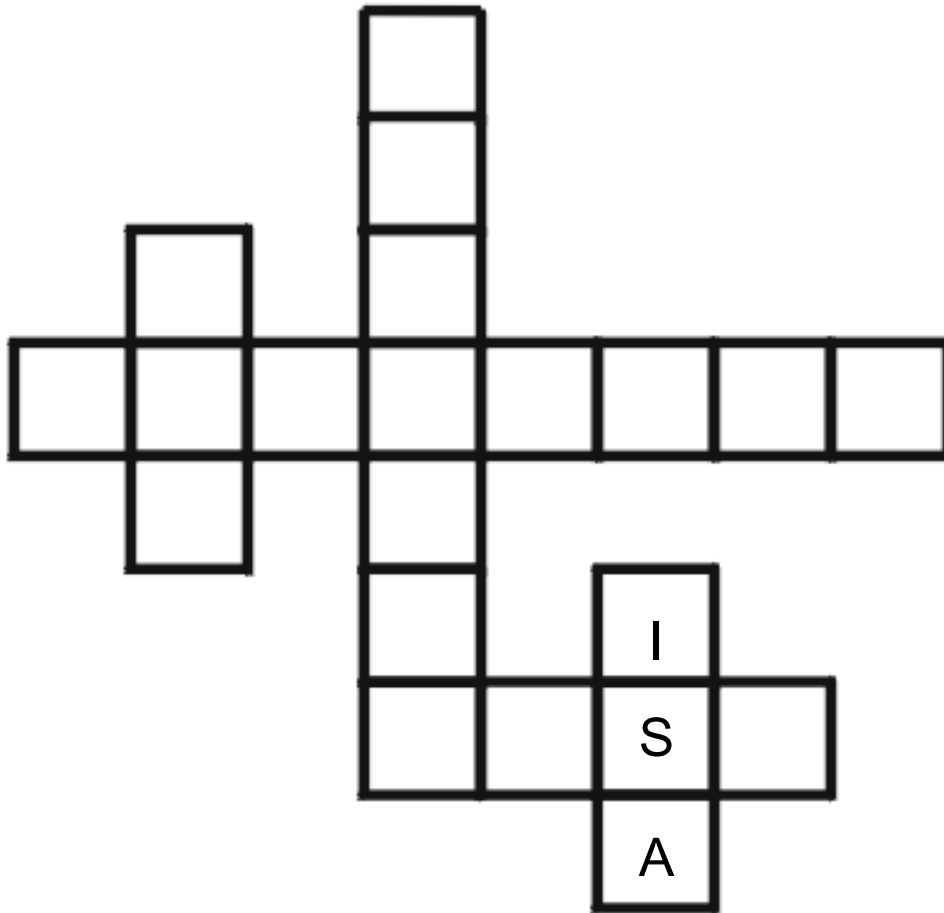
Tawrat – revealed to – P. Musa

Injil – revealed to – P. Isa

Qur'an – revealed to – P. Muhammad

WORKSHEET 4.5: NABUWWAT

Can you fit the names of the Ulul Azm Prophets in the crossword? One has been done for you.



1. What are the 4 qualities that a Prophet must have?

Prophets must be:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. How many Divine Books are there? And what are they called?

There are _____ Divine Books. And they are:
