

GRADE

1

STEPS TO PERFECTION

An Islamic Curriculum For Children

STUDENT'S GUIDE



Under the Guidance of
NABI R. MIR (ABIDI)



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Preface

“All praise is for Allah (swt) whose worth cannot be described by speakers, whose bounties cannot be counted by calculators, and whose claim (to obedience) cannot be satisfied by those who attempt to do so; whom the height of intellectual courage cannot appreciate, and the diving of understanding cannot reach; He for whose description no limit has been laid down, no eulogy exists, no time is ordained and no duration is fixed. He brought forth creation through His Omnipotence, dispersed winds through His Compassion, and made firm the shaking earth with rocks.”

- Nahj al-Balāghah, Sermon 1

Islamic Sunday schools and full-time Islamic schools in the West have struggled to create a dynamic curriculum for a long time. However, with the grace of Allah (swt), in the past few years, the Islamic educational field has experienced some great achievements. May Allah bless all those who have endeavored to put together Islamic information to help our children grow. This new edition is an attempt by Al-Kisa Foundation, School of Ahlul Bait (SAB), and RISE Academy to create a curriculum for children of today, which we hope is relevant, vibrant, and engaging. We referred to many different Islamic curricula throughout the course of developing this curriculum and are grateful to them for sharing their work.

As teachers, we are blessed to be able to inherit the honorable job of teaching from the Prophets. The Prophets’ main mission was to teach and nurture the human being. As Allah says in the Qur’ān, “It is He who has sent among the unlettered a Messenger from themselves reciting to them His verses and purifying them and teaching them the Book and wisdom” (Noble Qur’ān, 62:2). Thus, as individuals who strive for our students, we have two main jobs: to teach our students and to nurture them through these teachings, so that they can develop their souls and fulfill the purpose for which Allah has created us. While teaching is the most valued job in the eyes of Allah, it also comes with many challenges. As teachers, we must constantly remind ourselves of the value of this great job.

It is our responsibility to nurture our children and students through knowledge and help them become individuals that make good choices, which will lead them to become true and strong believers. In this path, as teachers, we must remember to be reliant only on Allah, be hopeful, be sincere, be responsible, be safe, and be flexible.

The present curriculum also has a teacher’s guide portion that we pray will be a useful tool and resource for teachers to refer to and aid them in their job of teaching. Inshā’Allāh, the Teacher’s Guide will help you engage students and provide suggestions and ideas for projects to help students better grasp the material.

The philosophy behind this revision of the curriculum was to establish a strong foothold on the guiding force of our religion: the Uṣūl ad-Dīn and Furū’ ad-Dīn. That is why you will see that beginning from 1st grade, these two concepts are emphasized and gradually increase

Preface (con't)

in depth all the way until 6th grade. Furthermore, we wanted to incorporate a more project-based and story-based curriculum that engages students and allows them to develop a strong bond with Islam and the teachings of the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a).

We attempted to include general information that we felt children need to know in order to be educated and successful Muslims. Overall, the curriculum is divided into four core areas: Aqā’id, Fiqh, History, and Akhlāq. For grades 1-3, the Furū’ ad-Dīn are included in the ‘Aqā’id section, but for grades 4-6, it has been moved to the Fiqh section. This is in order for students to first understand the basics of the Furū’ ad-Dīn and then gradually increase their understanding and practical application.

In each grade, we have covered all of the Uṣūl ad-Dīn and the Furū’ ad-Dīn, which are analyzed more extensively each year. It is our firm belief that a strong foundation gives way to a healthy growth, which is why there was great emphasis on this. We referenced many other curricula in developing this section and thank them for their contributions.

Furthermore, in the Fiqh section, we tried to incorporate those Fiqh topics that are relevant and integrate more stories in order to make it more interactive for students.

You will find that the History section has a greater emphasis on stories. By introducing the Maṣūmīn through stories that highlight their characteristics, the hope is that children will be able to connect to them and develop a bond and unfaltering love that will take root in their hearts. The History section in Kindergarten focuses solely on the Ahl al-Bayt (a). In first grade, the students learn about the first seven Maṣūmīn, and in second grade the last seven. Then, in third grade, they once again review all 14 Maṣūmīn. In fourth grade, students will learn about the lives and messages of the Prophets. Finally, in fifth and sixth grades, students will take a comprehensive look at the life of the Noble Prophet (ṣ).

We attempted to make the Akhlāq section aesthetically-pleasing through colorful illustrations, ahadith, and ayahs from the Qur’ān. In the older grades, we attempted to include more relevant stories that would allow them to form tangible connections with the lessons.

Any Islamic school should feel free to use this curriculum. If you are using this curriculum, please do let us know so that we may keep in contact. Similarly, please let us know if you have found any errors or would like to give us feedback; this will definitely help us, and is appreciated.

I want to thank all of those who were involved in this great project. I pray that Allah (swt) accepts our efforts and gives us more strength to continue our mission.

With Du‘ās,
Nabi R. Mir (Abidi)

Goals

Dear Teachers,

Salāmun ‘alaykum. Below are some basic concepts we believe children at this age should know. Use these learning goals and guidelines to better understand how much the child will learn and to better prepare yourself for teaching.

At the end of the book, there is an assessment for teachers and parents/guardians to evaluate the child and gauge if they have met these goals. While they take the test, check to see whether they are able to answer the questions independently or if they need some help. After they have completed the assessment, determine the areas they are proficient in and in which areas they still need guidance.

‘Aqā’id

1. Uṣūl ad-Dīn
2. Shahādah
3. Names and attributes of Allah
4. Names of the 12 Imāms

Fiqh

1. Furū‘ ad-Dīn
2. Difference between wājib and ḥarām
3. Actions of wuḍū’
4. Actions of ṣalāh
5. Najāsah and ṭṭahāṭahārah

History

1. Islamic months
2. The first 7 Ma‘ṣūmīn: basic history and meaning of their names/titles
3. Prophets Ādam (‘a), Dāwūd (‘a), and Yūnus (‘a).
4. People of Karbala

Akhlāq

1. Common phrases
2. Cleanliness
3. Public manners

A Letter to Teachers

Dear Teacher,

Salāmun ‘alaykum. You are honored with a great duty —the duty of the Prophets— and that is, teaching. As you know, teaching is an ever-evolving duty, and one that requires the teacher, him or herself, to constantly be in a state of learning.

As you may have noticed, the newest revision of the *Steps to Perfection* curriculum features a new form of transliteration with diacritic characters in all the books, from Kindergarten to 6th grade. The decision to switch to this standard was reached after much deliberation and through from our advisor board of scholars and educators. Due to limitations in the English alphabet, there are many different spellings of Arabic terms, none of which truly capture the pronunciation of certain terms, and there is no real standard that exists. This can be confusing for our children. Therefore, our main goal is to help them pronounce these terms correctly. If we teach them from the beginning, this will help them have proper pronunciation right from the beginning.

Although there is a slight learning curve on understanding how to read words according to the new transliteration standards, it is a useful skill. With these guidelines, we are better able to teach students the proper and correct pronunciation of Arabic words more accurately.

The first lesson in this book is a lesson on introducing the new transliteration standards to students and helping them understand how to read the words with the diacritics. We hope that this lesson will help students strengthen their pronunciation and recognition of Arabic words.

If you are not already familiar with the transliteration guidelines, we suggest you read through the first lesson so that you are more familiar and able to transfer this knowledge to students.

If you have any suggestions or feedback, please feel free to email us at info@kisakids.org.

Transliteration Guidelines

Arabic terms in this textbook have been transliterated according to the following guidelines*:

ء	a, i, or u (initial form)	ض	ḍ
ء	'(medial or final form)	ط	ṭ
ا	a	ظ	ẓ
ب	b	ع	‘
ت	t	غ	gh
ث	th	ف	f
ج	j	ق	q
ح	ḥ	ك	k
خ	kh	ل	l
د	d	م	m
ذ	dh	ن	n
ر	r	ه	h
ز	z	و	w
س	s	ي	y
ش	sh	ة	h (without idāfah)
ص	ṣ	ة	t (with idāfah)

اَ	a	آ / آ / آ	ā
اِ	i	ي	ī
اُ	u	و	ū
		آ	'ā (medial form)

*Please note that due to limitations, the transliteration is not 100% accurate in capturing tajwīd rules. To read with proper tajwīd, please refer to the Arabic.

‘AQĀ’ID
(BELIEFS)

CHAPTER 1

**A REVIEW OF THE
SHAHĀDAH**

Lesson 1.1: Shahādah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Lā ilāha illallāh

There is no god except Allah

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muḥmmadur Rasūlullāh

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) is the Messenger of Allah

عَلِيٌّ وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

‘Alīyun Walīyullāh

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) is one who is close to Allah

وَصِيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ

Waṣīyyu Rasūlillāh

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) is the leader after Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)

وَخَلِيفَتُهُ بِأَقْصَى

Wa khālīfatuhu bilā faṣl

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) is the true khalīfah

Lesson 1.1: Learning Aid

1

Lā ilāha illallāh

There is no God except Allah

Students will hold up one finger to signify that there is only one God.



1

2

**Muḥmmadur Rasūlullāh
Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) is
the messenger of Allah**

Students will flap their arms like a messenger bird. Please emphasize that this action is only to explain what messenger means.



2

3

**‘Alīyun Walīyullāh
Imām ‘Alī (‘a) is one who is
close to Allah**

Students will hold their hands together to signify that Allah chose Imām ‘Alī (‘a).



3

4

**Waṣīyyu Rasūlullāh
Imām ‘Alī (‘a) is the leader
after Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)**

Students will reenact the scene of the event of Ghadīr.



4

5

**Wa khalīfatuhu bilā faṣl
Imām ‘Alī (‘a) is the true
khalīfah**

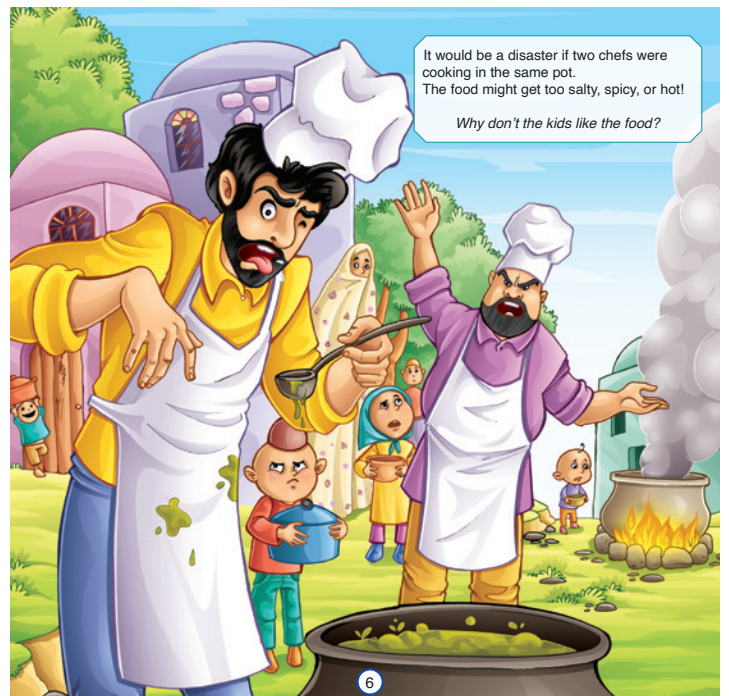
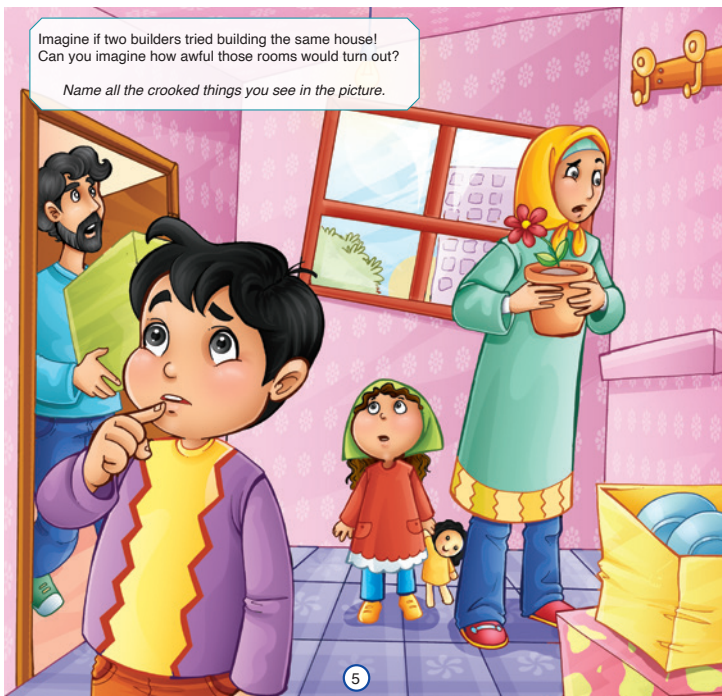
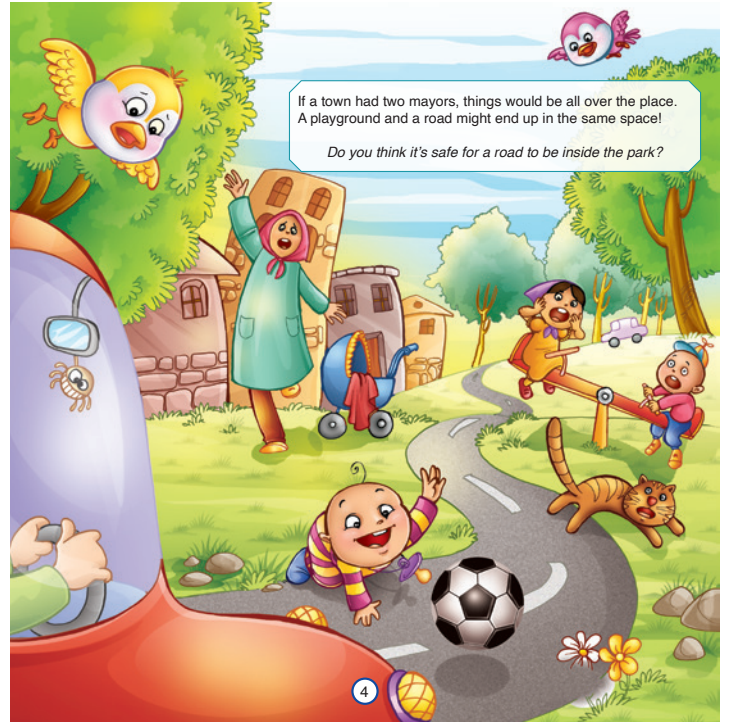
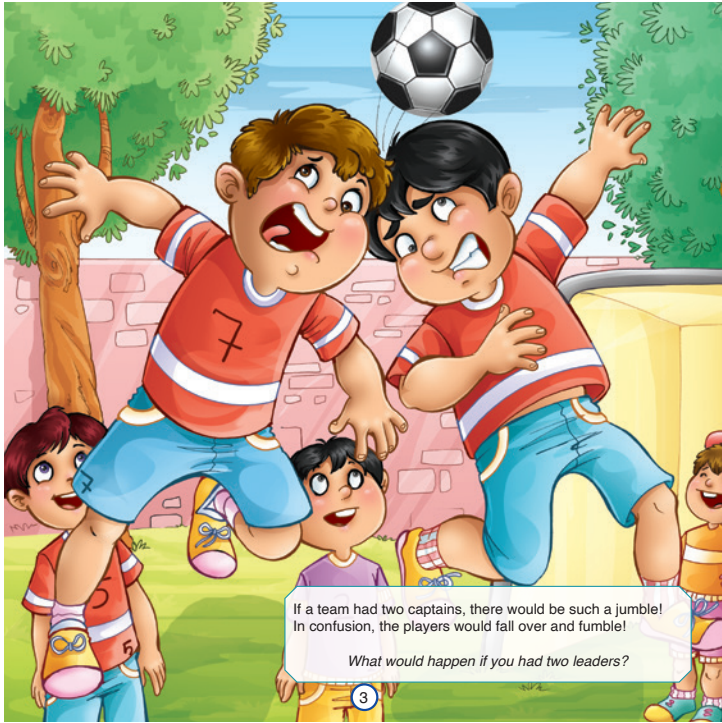
Students will make a crown on their head, because a khalīfah is like a king.

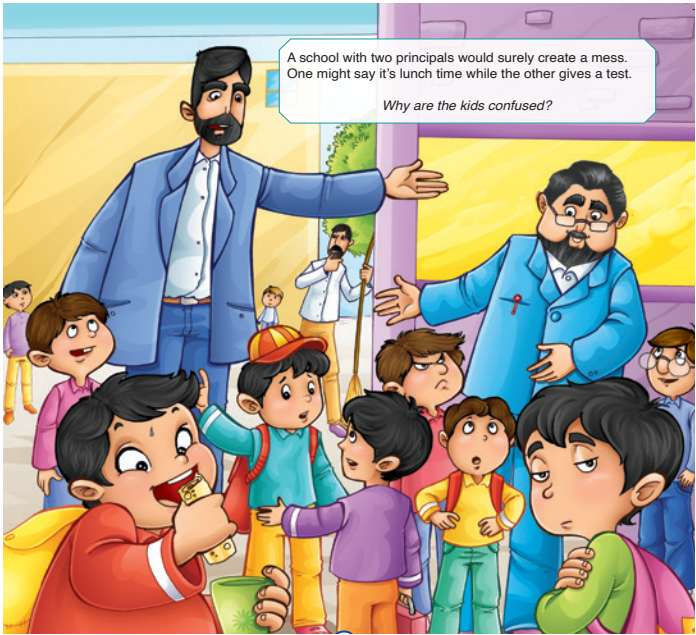


5

Story Time 1.1

Read this story about how we have one Creator who is always taking care of us.

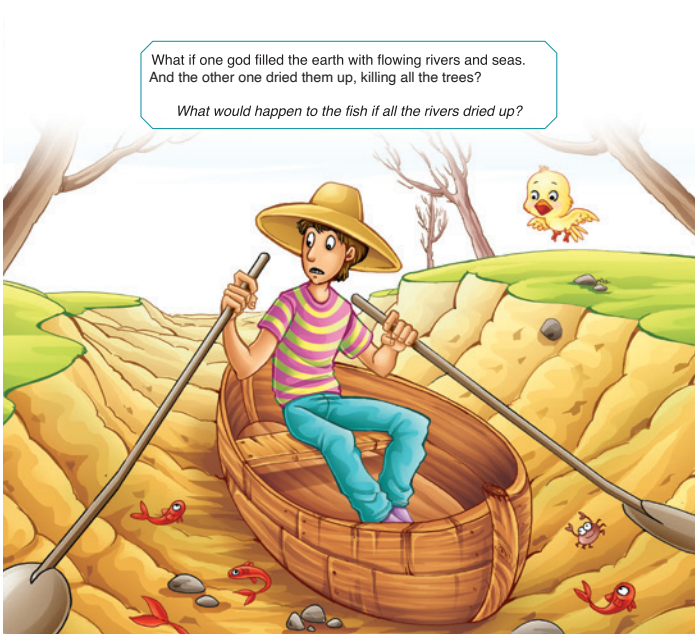




A school with two principals would surely create a mess.
One might say it's lunch time while the other gives a test.
Why are the kids confused?



Now imagine if the world had two gods.
Don't you think they'd always be at odds?
One might make it dark, and the other make it bright.
How would we figure out if it was day or night?
How do we know when it's night? How do we know when it's day?



What if one god filled the earth with flowing rivers and seas.
And the other one dried them up, killing all the trees?
What would happen to the fish if all the rivers dried up?



What if both gods made their own moons in the sky?
They might crash into each other as they fly!
Why do you think the stars look worried?



There is only one God who created everything we know!
He's the One who makes the seasons come and go!
He makes the sun shine bright,
and brings out the moon at night.
What other things has Allah blessed us with?



We thank Allah for this world of ours, full of wonders and beauty.
How perfectly it's organized by Allah, the One and Only.
Everything in the world says "La ilaha illallah."
Let's say it together, "There is no god but Allah."
What are some things that we can thank Allah, the One, for?

Worksheet 1.1

Practice writing the Shahādah.

LĀ ILĀHA ILLALLĀH

MUḤAMMADUR RASŪLULLĀH

‘ALĪYYUN WALĪYULLĀH

WAṢIYYU RASŪLILLĀH

WA KHALĪFATUHU BILĀ FAṢL

Art Extension 1.1

There is Only One God

Materials:

- Construction Paper
- Markers
- Scissors
- Crayons

Procedure:

1. Pair students up. Have them trace each other's hands with a marker on their piece of paper. Make sure they trace a part of the arm as well.
2. Have them cut out the traced picture of their hands and fold the fingers down, except for the index finger.
3. On their cut-out, they can write "Lā ilāha illallāh— There is no god except Allah."
4. They can use crayons to decorate their cut-outs however they like.



Lesson 1.2: Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh

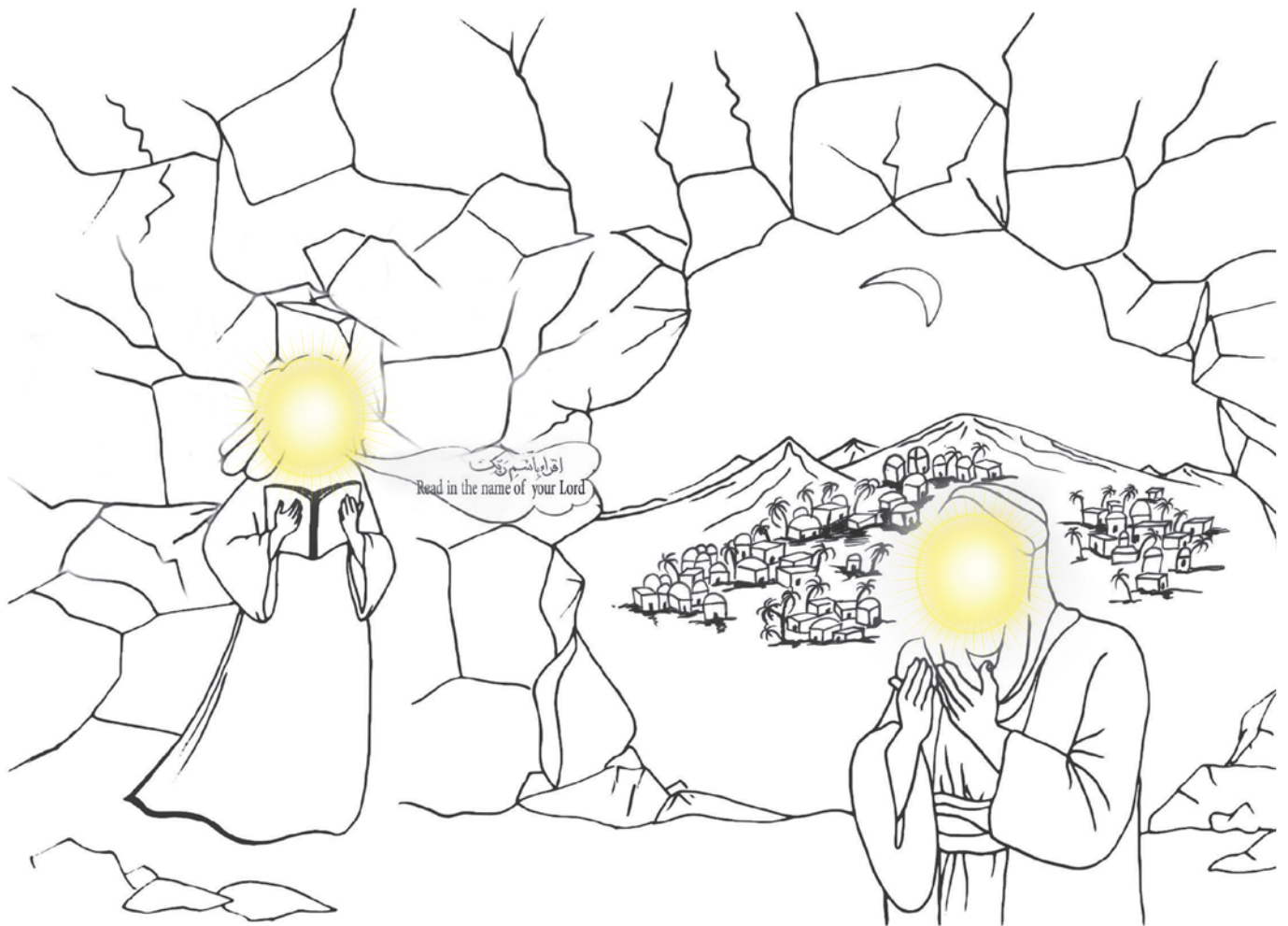


***Muḥammad (ﷺ) is
the Messenger of
Allah***

Coloring 1.2

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

MUHAMMADUR
RASŪLULLĀH



Worksheet 1.3

What makes a good leader? Circle the pictures that show a GOOD leader like Imām 'Alī('a).



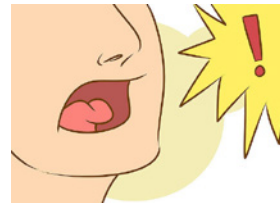
Steal



Offer ṣalāh



Read Qur'an



Say bad words



Help others



Respect parents



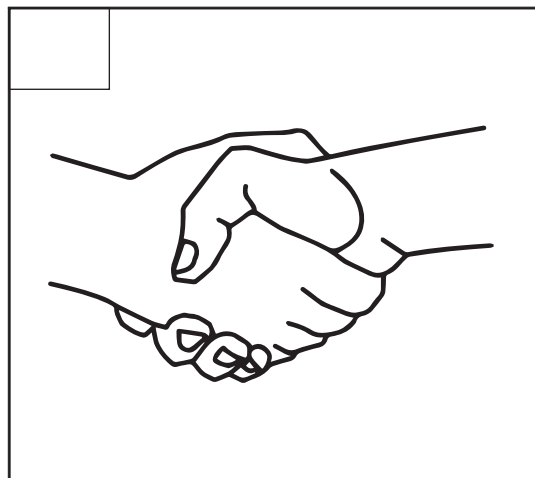
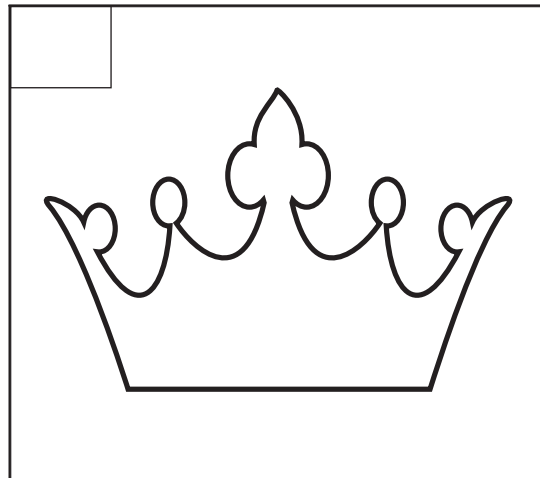
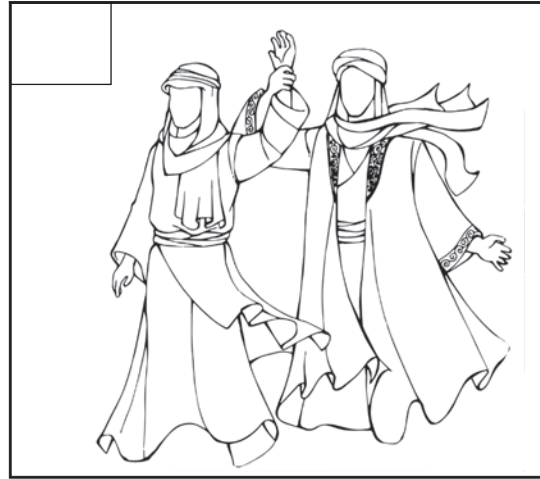
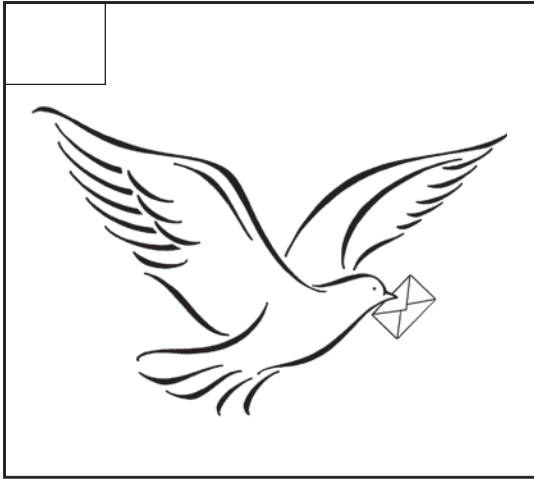
Help the poor



Be messy

Worksheet 1.4

Color the pictures and number them in order.



Art Extension 1.4

Shahādah Mobiles

Materials:

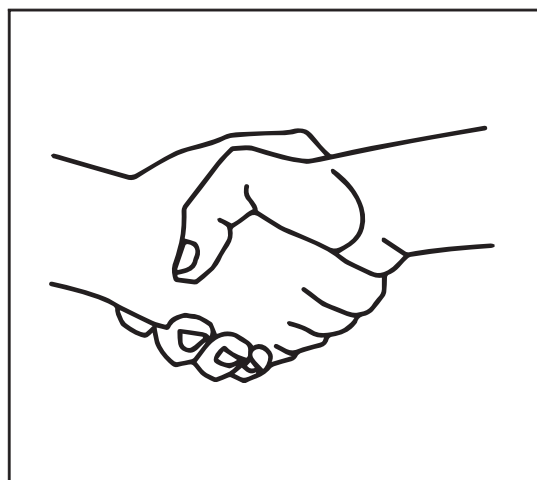
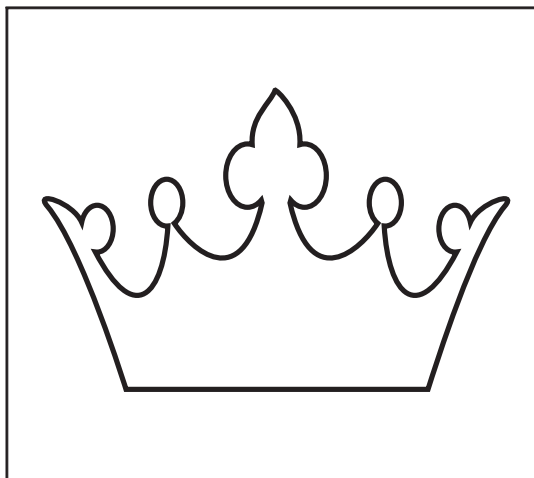
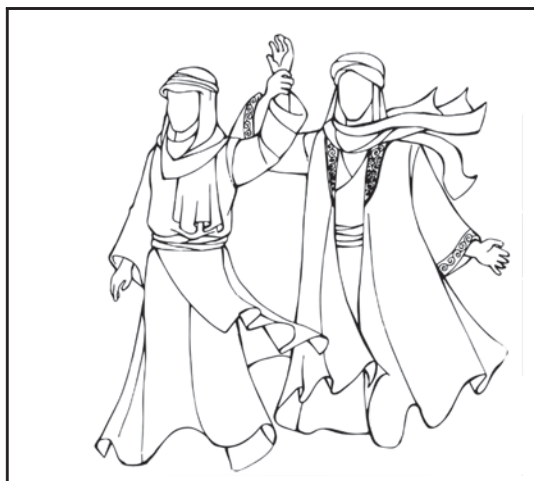
- Shahādah pictures template
- Crayons
- Scissors
- CDs
- String
- Rubber Cement

Procedure:

1. Have students color the pictures of the Shahādah and cut them out.
2. Give them a piece of string to tie onto their CD through the hole in the center.
3. Have them place the pictures in the correct order on their CD and recite each line and its meaning to you. Once it is correct, they can place rubber cement on the CD and paste the pictures.



Art Extension 1.4 (con't)

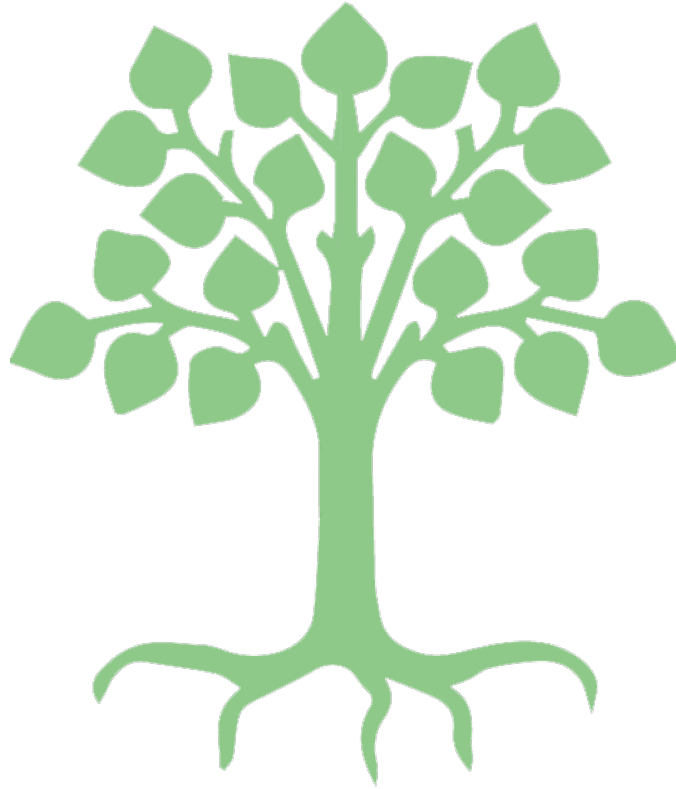


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CHAPTER 2
UŞŪL AD-DĪN

Lesson 2.1: Uṣūl ad-Dīn

Uṣūl ad-Dīn The Roots of Religion



Tawḥīd

Qiyāmah

'Adālah

Imāmah

Nabūwwah

- Tawḥīd Allah is one
- 'Adālah Allah is just, or fair
- Nabūwwah Allah sent Prophets to guide us
- Imāmah Allah sent 12 Imāms to guide us
- Qiyāmah The Day of Judgement

Uṣūl ad-Dīn means the Roots of Religion, or our beliefs. The Roots of Religion are five. To be a strong Muslim, we must believe in the Uṣūl ad-Dīn.

Lesson 2.1: Learning Aid

Uṣūl ad-Dīn

1.

Tawhīd: Allah is one

Students hold up one finger to signify that there is only one God.



1

2.

‘Adālah: Allah is just

Students balance hands to show a scale.



2

3.

Nabūwwah: Allah sent us Prophets to guide us

Students pretend to wear an ‘Amāmah on their heads to show Prophethood.



3

4.

Imāmāh: Allah sent us 12 Imāms to guide us

Students hold up a “one” and a “two” with their fingers to signify the 12 Imāms.



4

5.

Qiyāmāh: There will be a Day of Judgment

Students pretend to blow on a trumpet, signifying the angel who will blow the trumpet before the Day of Judgment.



5

Worksheet 2.1a

There are five Uṣūl ad-Dīn! Find them in this word search puzzle.

H	D	Q	E	H	Q	U	Z	H
T	A	D	C	W	V	W	V	A
A	X	M	C	W	O	Y	H	W
W	I	M	A	M	A	H	S	W
H	V	S	E	Y	A	M	B	U
I	J	U	V	L	I	K	Q	B
D	F	A	A	Q	T	Q	R	A
A	R	D	V	X	M	P	F	N
F	A	N	O	Z	T	A	O	M

Word List:

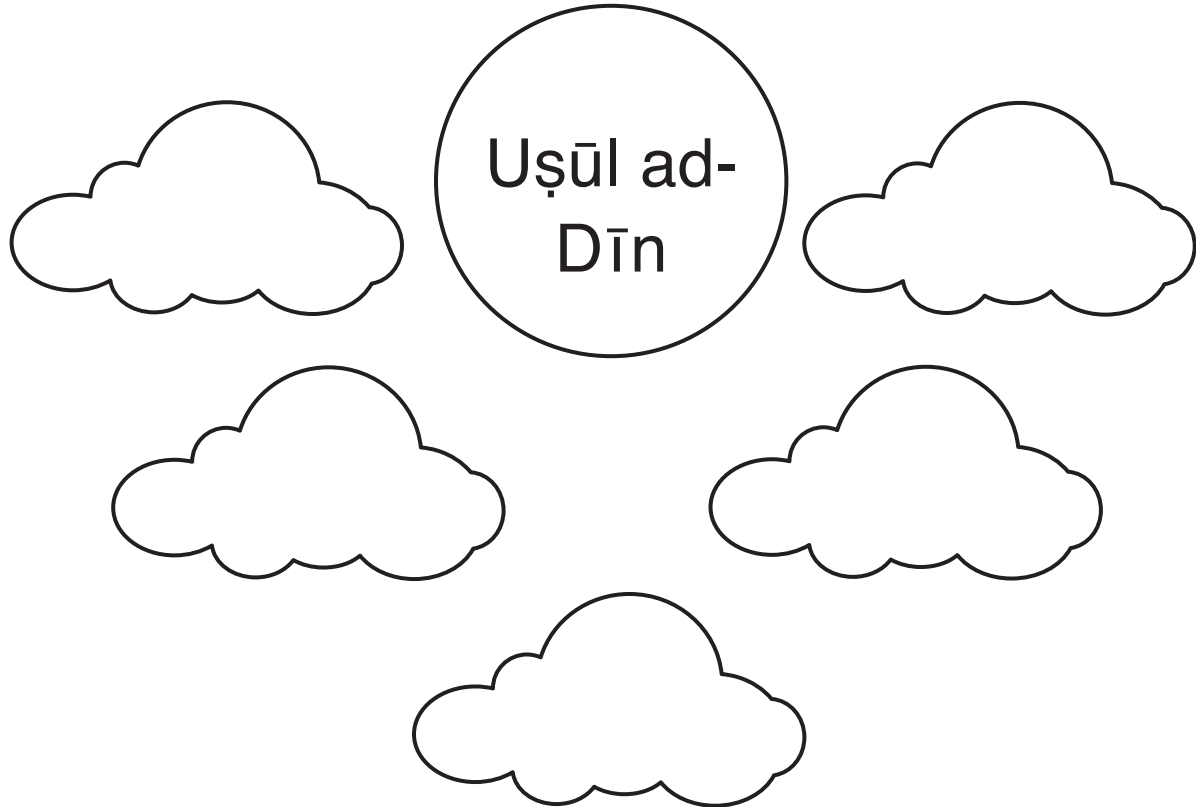
ADALAH IMAMAH TAWHID
QIYAMAH NABUWWAH

*Please note that diacritic marks (e.g., ā, ī, ḥ) are not used for this word search. Instead, find the words without the marks.

Worksheet 2.1b

What are the five Uṣūl ad-Dīn (Roots of Religion)?

Choose the right answers from the list below and write one in each cloud.



Word List:

‘Adālah	Ṣalāh	Nabūwwah
Qiyāmah	Tawḥīd	Imāmah
Ḥajj	Jihād	Zakāt

Worksheet 2.1c

Match the Uṣūl ad-Dīn with its correct meaning.

Tawḥīd

Allah is one

‘Adālah

Allah sent us the 12 Imāms to guide us

Nabūwwah

There will be a day of Judgement

Imāmah

Allah is just

Qiyāmah

Allah sent Prophets to guide us

Art Extension 2.1

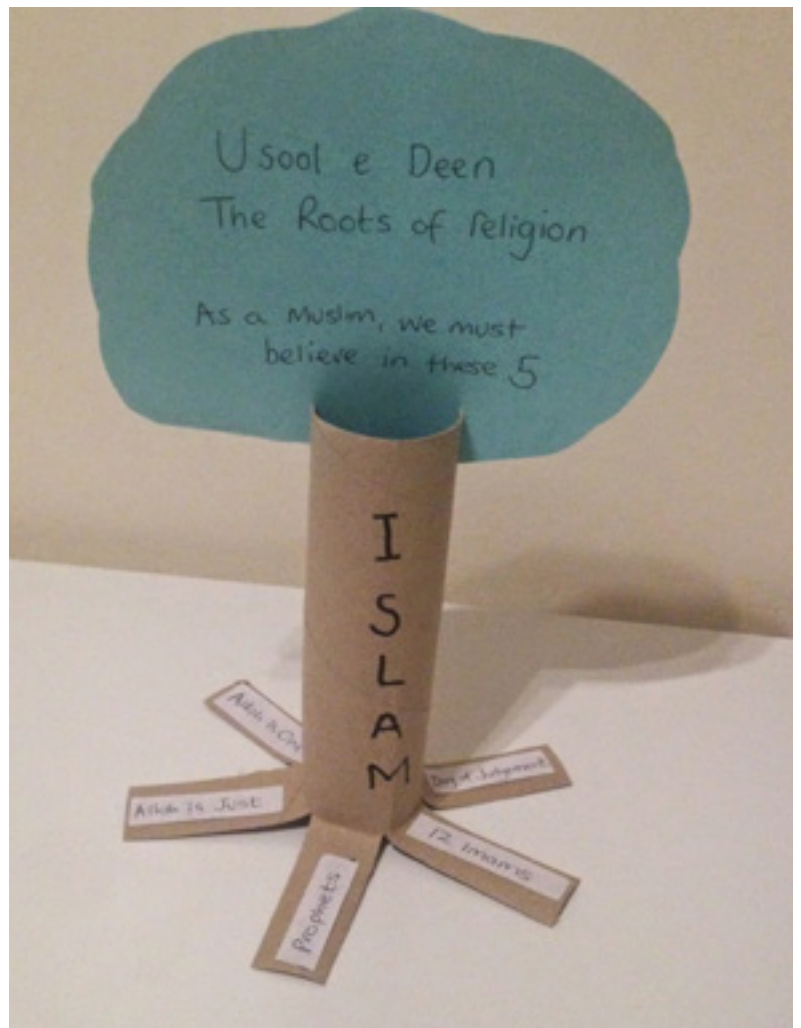
Uşūl ad-Dīn Trees

Materials:

- Empty paper towel rolls
- Markers
- Green construction paper
- Scissors

Procedure:

1. On the paper towel rolls, mark off 5 evenly spaced lines.
2. Give each child a roll and have them cut along these lines. They should be able to fan these out to make roots.
3. On each root, have them write one of the Uşūl ad-Dīn and its meaning. Alternatively, you could print out strips with the names.
4. Have them write ISLAM along the trunk of the tree.
5. Give each child a piece of green construction paper that has the top of the tree traced on and have them cut it out. Alternatively, you could cut this out and give it to them.
6. On the top of the tree, have them write “Uşūl ad-Dīn The Roots of Religion.”
7. Have them make 2 slits on the top of the trunk. They can slide in the green part of the tree.



CHAPTER 3

**TAWHĪD: WHO IS
ĀLLAH?**

Lesson 3.1: Allah is ar-Rahmān & ar-Raḥīm

Allah has many attributes.

An attribute is a word that describes someone.

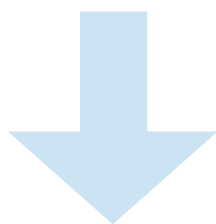
When we say “Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīm,” we are saying “I begin in the name of Allah, the All Kind, the All Merciful.”

Even though ar-Raḥmān and ar-Raḥīm both mean “the All Kind,” they each have a special meaning.

Allah is ar-Raḥmān= Allah has blessings everyone. He gives the world the air to breathe.

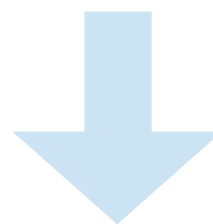
Allah is ar-Raḥīm= Allah has special blessings for Muslims, like the Qurʾān.

**ALLAH IS
AR-RAḤMĀN**



**ALLAH IS KIND TO
EVERYONE**

**ALLAH IS
AR-RAḤĪM**

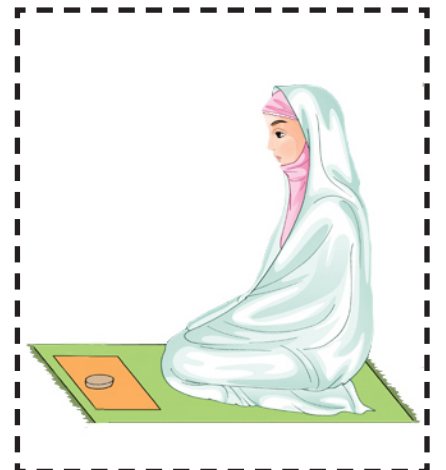
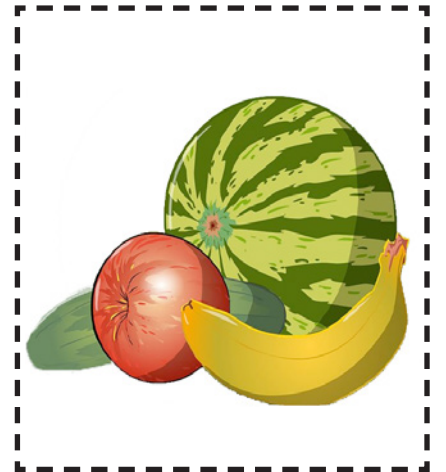
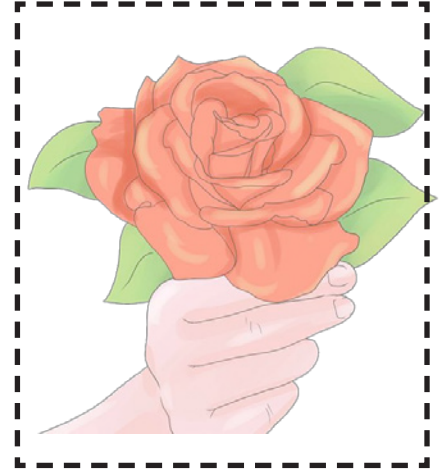


**ALLAH IS
ESPECIALLY KIND
TO GOOD MUSLIMS**

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Worksheet 3.1

Cut out the pictures below and paste them into the correct columns on the next page.



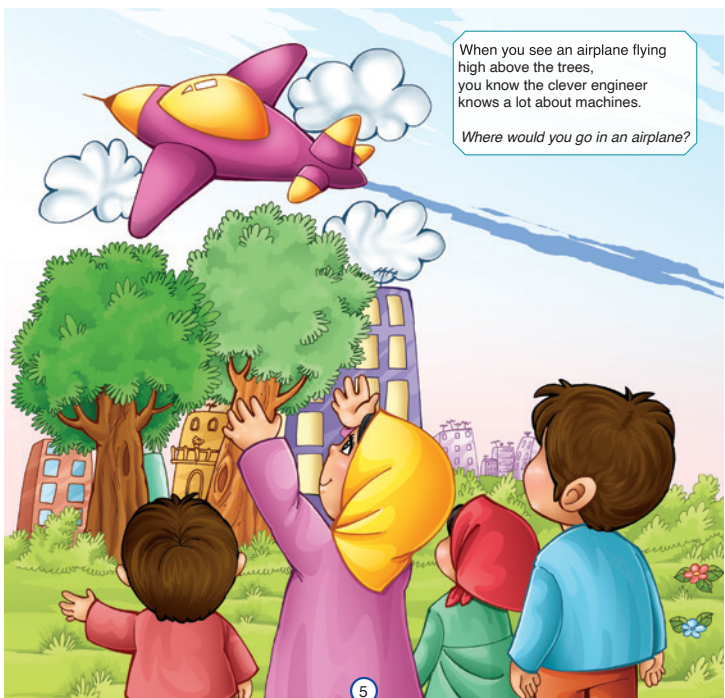
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Worksheet 3.1 (con't)

Allah is ...

ar-Rahmān	ar-Raḥīm

Lesson 3.2: Allah is al-‘Alīm



But who made the birds, the trees, and the sun?
Of course Allah, the Mighty, the One.
Everywhere I turn and look with my two eyes,
I try to see how Allah is the Most Wise.

What are some other things Allah has created
so perfectly?



7

When I look in the mirror, I see how Allah made me carefully.
If my eyes were under my feet, how would I be able to see?
Allah placed my hands, legs, and eyes exactly where they should be.
Thinking of every detail, He's the Most Wise, al-Hakim!

What would happen if your eyes were not on your head, but were on your
hands and feet instead?



8

***Pronunciation Guide:**
H is a heavy "ha" sound that comes from the middle of the throat; i is an elongated "ee" sound, like "see"

Allah gave me fingers to eat spaghetti and rice.
Allah knows everything and is the Most Wise!

Try picking up something without your thumb, only
using 4 fingers. What happens?



9

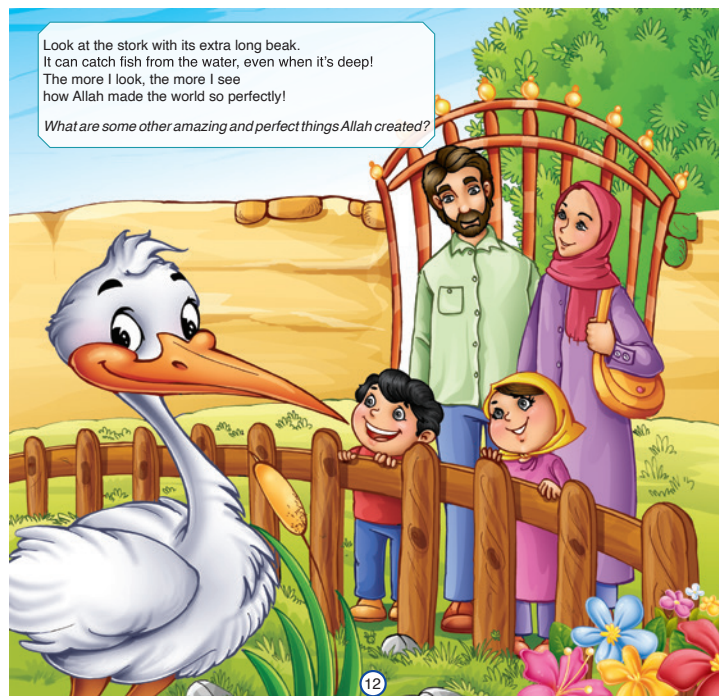
Allah gave me teeth to eat my meals and snacks.
The front teeth bite the food, and it gets chewed in the back.
This way, I can eat apples, chicken, and pies.
Allah knows everything, He is the Most Wise!

What are some things you eat using your teeth?



10

Lesson 3.2 (con't)



Coloring 3.2

Allah is al-‘Alīm

Allah is al-‘Alīm. Color “Al-‘Alīm - The All-Knowing” below.

AL - ‘ALĪM

THE

ALL-KNOWING

CHAPTER 4

**‘ADĀLAH: ALLAH
IS JUST**

Lesson 4.1: Allah is Just

“Maryam and Husayn, come downstairs for a surprise!” their mom called. “What do you think it could be?” Husayn asked. “I don’t know, Eid is coming soon, so maybe Mom needs help with something.” Maryam and Husayn rushed downstairs, and they could see their mom and dad standing outside from the window. “Come my darlings”, their dad said. When they went outside, Husayn saw there was something behind them. “What’s that?” he asked. “I know what it is! It’s a bike!” Maryam exclaimed. “Yes, this was a very special Ramaḍan,” Mom said, “We got you both bikes for Eid because Husayn fasted for the first time this Ramaḍan, and Maryam because this was your first year fasting the whole month!” “Alḥamdulilāh!” said Maryam and Husayn.

Maryam and Husayn went to look at their new bikes. They were both shiny red, but Husayn noticed that his bike was different. “What are these? Maryam’s bike doesn’t have them.” he asked, pointing to the bottom of his bike. “Well, those are training wheels. You haven’t had a bike before, you need training wheels before you know how to balance yourself.” said their dad. “Why though? I want my bike to look like Maryam’s!” “It’s okay Husayn, my first bike had training wheels too.” Maryam said. “Yeah, okay.” said Husayn, but he was still sad. “Let’s try the bikes!” Maryam said. They put their helmets on and rode their bikes up and down the road with their parents following behind them. Husayn felt better, but he still looked at how his sister’s bike could move so easily. They stopped and took a break, resting their bikes on the ground. Husayn was still thinking about his sister’s bike, so he decided to pick up. “What are you doing?” Maryam asked. Husayn tried to ride his sister’s two-wheeler bike by getting on and moving one pedal, he tripped and fell onto the sidewalk. “Ouch!” Husayn yelled. “Are you okay?!” Maryam asked. Husayn’s mom and dad came to see. “What happened?” Mom asked. Husayn looked down at his knee. It was bleeding. “I tried to ride Maryam’s bike.” He said. “It’s okay, let’s wash your knee first.” Dad told him. They all went inside. Husayn washed his knee and put a band-aid on. “Husayn darling, why did you do that?” Mom asked. “I wanted to see what Maryam’s bike was like.” he replied. “We gave you that bike because it was the best bike for you. Once you’re ready, we can take the training wheels off and try the two-wheeler.”

“That sounds like a good idea, I should have listened” Husayn said. “It’s okay, we’re always learning.” Mom said, “Remember this whenever Allah doesn’t give you something when you want it. He gives you what you need to grow, even if you want something else.” “Really?” Maryam and Husayn asked. “Yes, your mom is right.” said dad “This is a good time for us to remember Allah and his blessings. He knows what’s best for us, always.”

Moral of the story: Sometimes, we think something is unfair, but we do not know the whole story.

Worksheet 4.1

‘ADĀLAH

1. What does ‘Adālah mean?
 - a. Allah is fair & just
 - b. Allah is unfair
 - c. Allah is kind
 - d. Allah is one

2. Sometimes, we don’t have all of the information and think things are unfair, but
 - a. They are bad for us
 - b. Allah might not know what’s best
 - c. Everything that happens is by chance
 - d. They are actually what’s best for us

3. Allah is just means that He is always _____.

4. What did we learn from the story of Husayn and Maryam?
 - a. It is not fair that Husayn didn’t get the same bike
 - b. Allah gives us what is good for us
 - c. Husayn’s parents were unfair
 - d. Husayn and Maryam should get the same gifts

5. ‘Adālah is one of the
 - a. Uṣūl ad-Dīn
 - b. Furū‘ ad-Dīn

CHAPTER 5
**NABŪWWAH &
IMĀMAH**

Lesson 5.1: Prophets

Prophet or Nabī is someone who is sent by Allah to guide us.

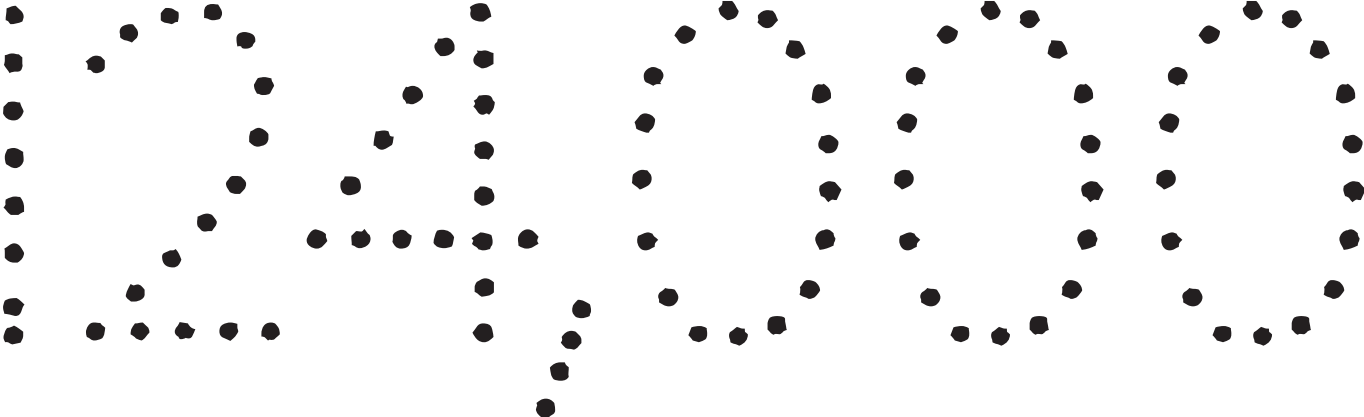
Allah has sent us 124,000 Prophets to guide us.

The first Prophet was Prophet Ādam (‘a).

The last Prophet was Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ).

Worksheet 5.1a

Connect the dots to see how many Prophets we have!



Worksheet 5.1b

Unscramble the words to figure out the names of the first and last Prophets. Write the answers in the blank spaces.

Unscramble this word: DĀMA

The first Prophet was

Prophet _____ (‘a)

Unscramble this word: UḤMAMAMD

The first Prophet was

Prophet _____ (ṣ)

Lesson 5.2: Imāmah

Imāms are the leaders sent by Allah who guide us after Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ).

There are 12 Imāms.

The first Imām is Imām ʿAlī (ʿa).

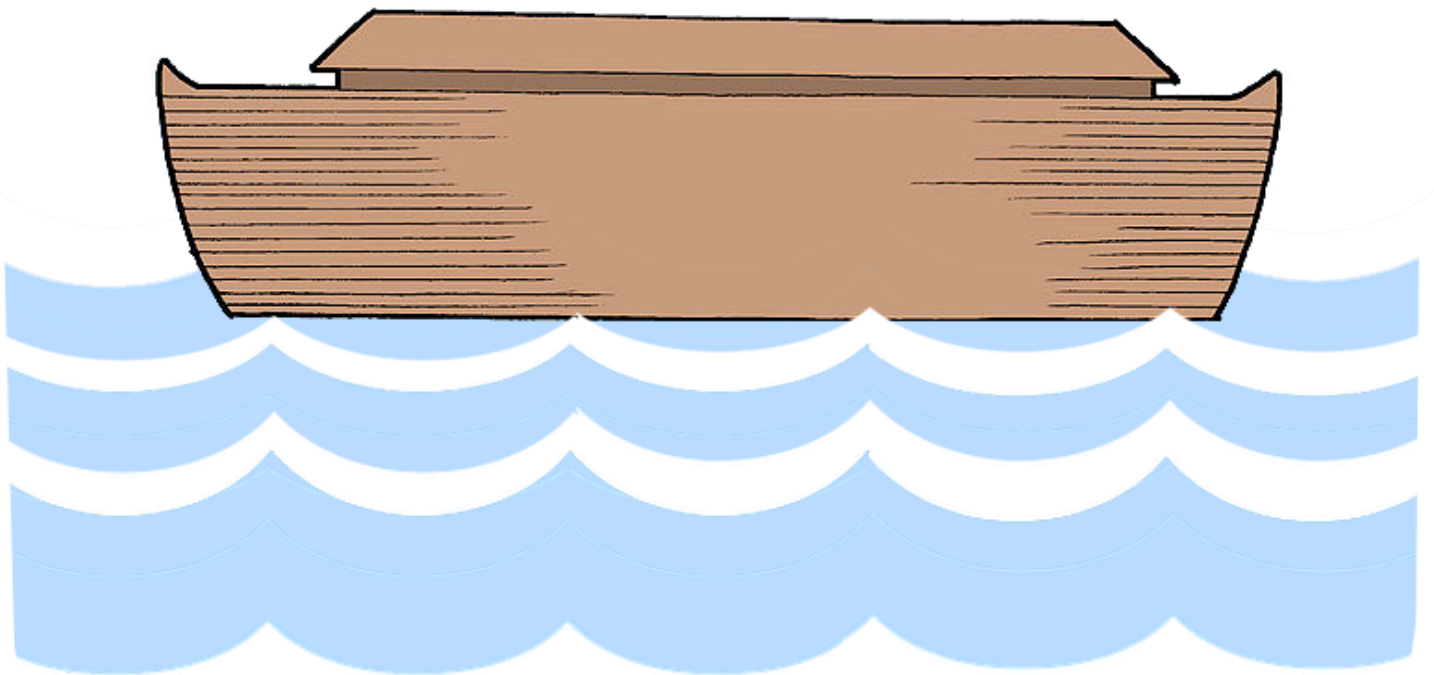
The last Imām is Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj), who is our present Imām and is still living. May Allah protect him.

The 12 Imāms are:

1. Imām ʿAlī (ʿa)
2. Imām Ḥasan (ʿa)
3. Imām Ḥusayn (ʿa)
4. Imām Zayn al-ʿAbidīn (ʿa)
5. Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir (ʿa)
6. Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa)
7. Imām Mūsā al-Kaẓim (ʿa)
8. Imām ʿAlī ar-Riḍā (ʿa)
9. Imām Muḥammad at-Taḳī al-Jawād (ʿa)
10. Imām ʿAlī al-Hādī an-Naqī (ʿa)
11. Imām Ḥasan al-ʿAskarī (ʿa)
12. Imām Muḥammad al-Mahdī (ʿaj)

Worksheet 5.2a

Draw 12 flags on the ship below, one for each of the 12 Imāms.



“The Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) are like the ship of Prophet Nūḥ (‘a). Whoever gets on it will be saved, and whoever doesn’t will drown.”

Worksheet 5.2b

Match the Imām's name to the correct number

Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn as-Sajjād (‘a)	1
Imām ‘Alī(‘a)	2
Imām ‘Alī an-Naqī al-Hadi (‘a)	3
Imām Ḥasan (‘a)	4
Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir (‘a)	5
Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)	6
Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim (‘a)	7
Imām Ḥasan al-‘Askarī (‘a)	8
Imām Ja‘far aṣ-Ṣādiq (‘a)	9
Imām ‘Alī ar-Riḍā (‘a)	10
Imām Muḥammad at-Taḳī al-Jawād (‘a)	11
Imām Muḥammad al-Mahdī (‘aj)	12

Worksheet 5.2c

FIRST IMĀM

Find the letters: **I M A M - A L I** in the word search below.

A	H	I	M	W	K
I	L	A	A	K	A
X	H	H	M	H	O
G	D	X	I	G	G
X	A	M	V	E	U

Who is our first Imām?



Worksheet 5.2d

LAST IMĀM

Unscramble the letters by following the lines to find out who this person is.

H I A I M M M A D

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ('aj)

Lesson 5.3: The Living Imām (‘aj)

Our 12th Imām is Imām al-Mahdī (‘aj).

The title “al-Mahdī” means “the Guided One.”

One day, the Prophet (ﷺ) told Imām ‘Alī(‘a):

The title ‘al-Mahdī’ has been given to our 12th Imām (‘aj) because he will guide people toward Allah.

Imām al-Mahdī (‘aj) is still living, but is hidden from our sight by the mercy of Allah. We should always pray to Allah for his reappearance because he loves us and he will make the world better.

How do we pray for his reappearance?

We say “‘ajjalallāhu farajah,” (May Allah let him appear to us quickly) after his name to pray for his quick appearance. We are all waiting for him to return.

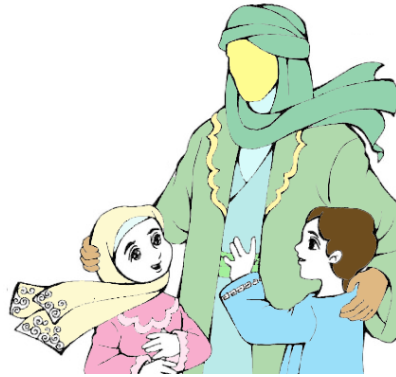
We have to try our best to be good Muslims, so that we can be one of the Imām’s (‘aj) closest followers. Then when he returns, we can help him spread peace.



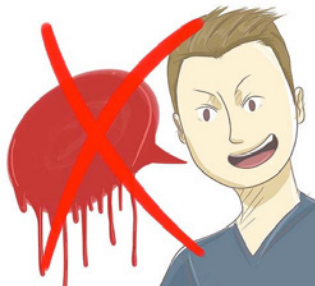
Worksheet 5.3a

IMĀM AL-MAHDĪ (‘AJ)

Circle all the things you would do as a follower of our Imām, Imām al-Mahdī (‘aj).



Love and follow
the Imām (‘aj)



Use bad language



Have good akhlāq



Pray on time



Help the needy

Worksheet 5.3b

LETTER TO IMĀM AL-MAHDĪ (‘AJ)

Date:

Dear Imām al-Mahdī (‘aj),

Salāmun ‘alaykum! With this signature of mine, I promise that I will try my best to keep you happy by:

- Respecting my mom and dad
- Praying on time
- Helping others and being kind to them

With du‘ās and love,



CHAPTER 6
QIYĀMAH

Lesson 6.1: The Two Angels

One day, the Prophet (ﷺ) was telling his friends about two special angels. One angel sits on your right shoulder, and the other one sits on your left shoulder.

He said, “Every time you even think of doing something good, the angel on your right shoulder writes down *thawāb* (reward) for you. And every time you actually do a good deed, Allah orders the angel to write down 10 times the *thawāb* (reward) for you.”

He continued, “The angel on your left shoulder is responsible for writing down your bad choices. However, Allah is so kind that when you do something bad, He tells the angel not to write it down for 7 hours because maybe you will feel sorry and ask Allah for forgiveness.”

The angels are with you at all times! They are there when you’re sleeping, when you’re awake, when you’re a guest, when you’re reading *Qur’ān*, and when you’re eating food. So, our good deeds will never go unrewarded because the angels are always there to write them down for us!

Qur'ān Connection 6.1

The Two Angels



وَإِنَّ عَلَيْكُمْ لَحَافِظِينَ ﴿١٠﴾ كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ ﴿١١﴾ يَعْلَمُونَ مَا
تَفْعَلُونَ ﴿١٢﴾

Surely, you have protectors (angels) watching over you. Those protectors are noble writers. They know everything you do.

Sūrah al-Infīṭār, Verses 10-12

Coloring 6.1

**“SURELY, YOU HAVE PROTECTORS
(ANGELS) WATCHING OVER YOU.
THOSE PROTECTORS ARE NOBLE
WRITERS. THEY KNOW EVERYTHING
YOU DO.”**

Sūrah al-Infitār, Verses 10-12



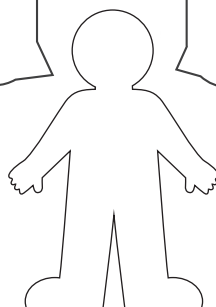
Worksheet 6.1

Our Deeds

On your right shoulder, draw pictures of some good deeds you do that your angel writes down. Then, on your left shoulder, draw pictures of some bad deeds you might do that your angel writes down. Then cross out the left side, and make a promise to yourself that you will try not to do any more bad deeds.

Right Shoulder

Left Shoulder



CHAPTER 7

**ALLAH'S
CREATIONS &
THEIR JOBS**

Lesson 7.1: Angels & Jinns

Before Allah made human beings, He made everything else:

- the sun and the moon
- the sky
- the earth
- the animals
- the trees
- the angels
- the jinns

The angels are creations made by Allah that do everything He asks them to do. They all do different things, some of them spend their whole lives praying to Allah. Some of them, like Angel Jabrā'īl, have special jobs. Angel Jabrā'īl brought the āyahs of the Qur'ān to Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ).

Just like us, jinns also have to make choices. Some are good and listen to Allah, and some are bad and do not listen to Allah.

Iblīs was a very good jinn. He used to live with the angels in Heaven. Iblīs used to pray to Allah all the time. Then, Allah created the first human being, Prophet Ādam (ع), and asked all the angels and Iblīs to bow down to him. Unfortunately, Iblīs made a bad choice and decided not to bow down. Because he did not listen to Allah, Allah removed him from Heaven.

Allah made jinns from fire.
He made human beings from clay.

Worksheet 7.1

Answer the following questions.

1. Before Allah made humans, he made
 - a. The sun
 - b. Angels
 - c. Jinns
 - d. All of the above

2. Iblīs is a
 - a. Human
 - b. Jinn
 - c. Monster
 - d. Bug

3. Allah made jinns from
 - a. Fire
 - b. Water
 - c. Leaves
 - d. Play-doh

4. Angels do whatever Allah tells them to do.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. All jinns are bad.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Lesson 7.2: Humans (Insān)

Insān, or humans, can be good or bad depending on whether or not they listen to Allah, just like jinns. For this reason, we, the insān, have the chance to be even better than angels! angels always do what Allah says, but insān have the choice to do good or bad. If we choose to only do good, we will be even better than the angels.

The first man Allah created was Prophet Ādam (‘a). Allah told everyone in the heavens to bow down and do sajdah to Prophet Ādam (‘a). The angels listened to Allah and bowed to Prophet Ādam (‘a), but Iblīs, who used to live with the angels, did not listen to Allah. He said that he was a jinn made from fire and was better than Prophet Ādam (‘a), so he would not bow down to him.

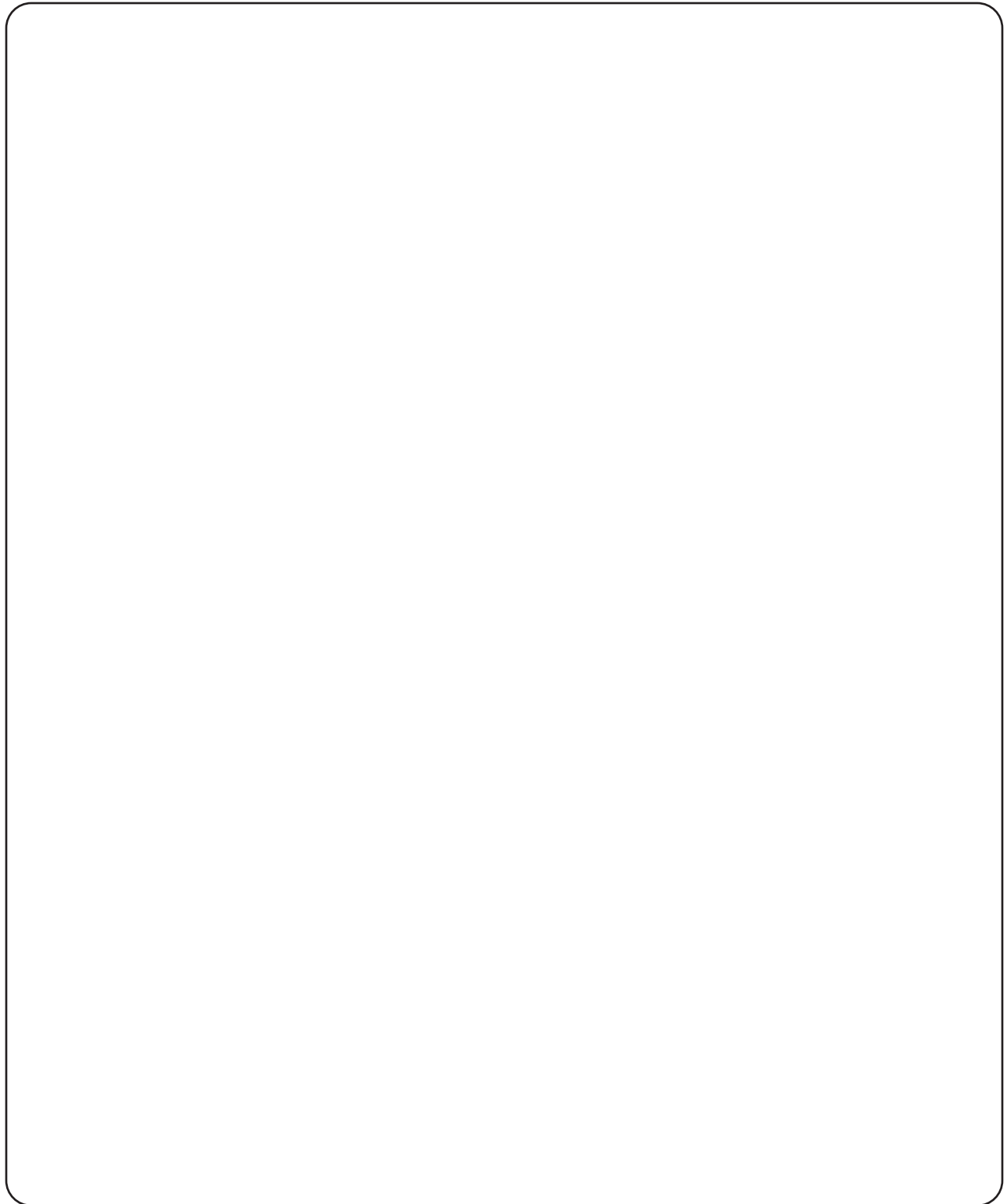
Iblīs was very bad because he did not listen to Allah and didn't ask for forgiveness. So, Allah told Iblīs that he was not allowed to live in the heavens anymore and that he would be punished.

We must always listen to Allah and be good Muslim children, so that we can make Allah happy and go to Heaven.



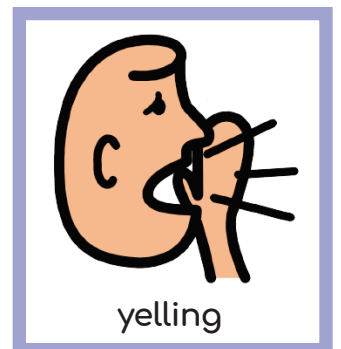
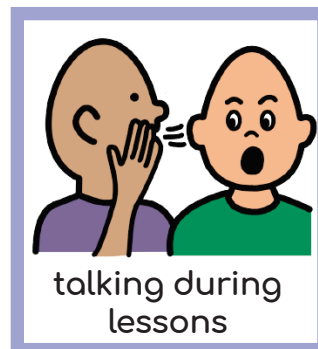
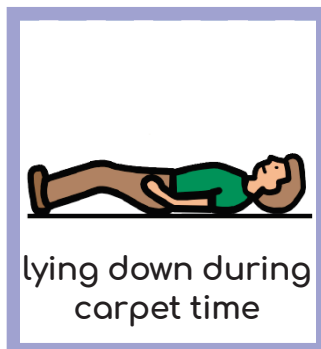
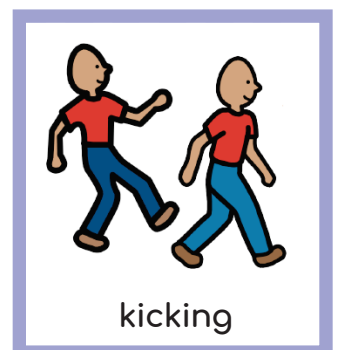
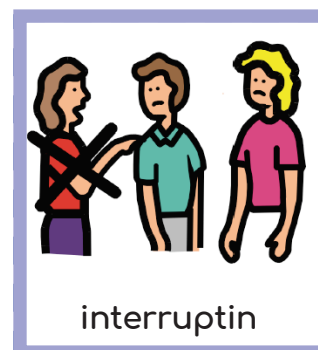
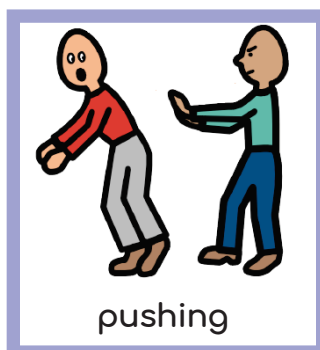
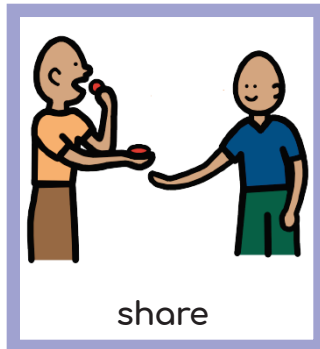
Worksheet 7.2

In the box, draw some good deeds you can do that will please Allah.

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for drawing. The box is white with a thin black border and occupies most of the page below the instruction.

Good Choices & Poor Choices

Below are pictures of different actions. Which ones are good choices and which ones are poor choices? Let your teacher know for the Good Deed Experiment.



FIQH

(ISLAMIC LAW)



CHAPTER 1
FURŪ^ʿ AD-DĪN

Lesson 1.1: Furū' ad-Dīn

Furū' ad-Dīn The Branches of Religion

As Muslims, we do these acts of worship when we have understood the Roots of Religion (the Uṣūl ad-Dīn).

1. Ṣalāh Praying five times a day
2. Ṣawm Fasting
3. Ḥajj Performing the pilgrimage in Mecca
4. Zakāt Giving charity on certain items
5. Khums Giving one-fifth of your savings to your marja' to be divided in a special way
6. Jihād Struggling and defending in the way of Allah
7. Amr bil ma'rūf Guiding others to do good
8. Nahī 'anil munkar Stopping others from doing bad
9. Tawallī Loving and following the teachings of the 14 Ma'ṣūmīn
10. Tabarrī Disliking and staying away from the enemies of the 14 Ma'ṣūmīn and their teachings

Lesson 1.1: Learning Aid



1
Pray



2
No eating/drinking



3
Make a small Ka'bah



4
Make money symbol



5
Show 1/5



6
Pretend to struggle



7
Invite to Allah



8
Stop from bad



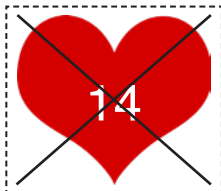
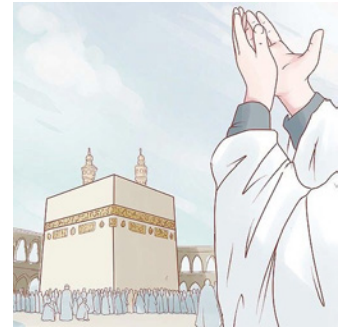
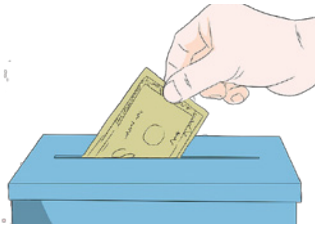
9
Make a heart



10
Make an X

Worksheet 1.1a

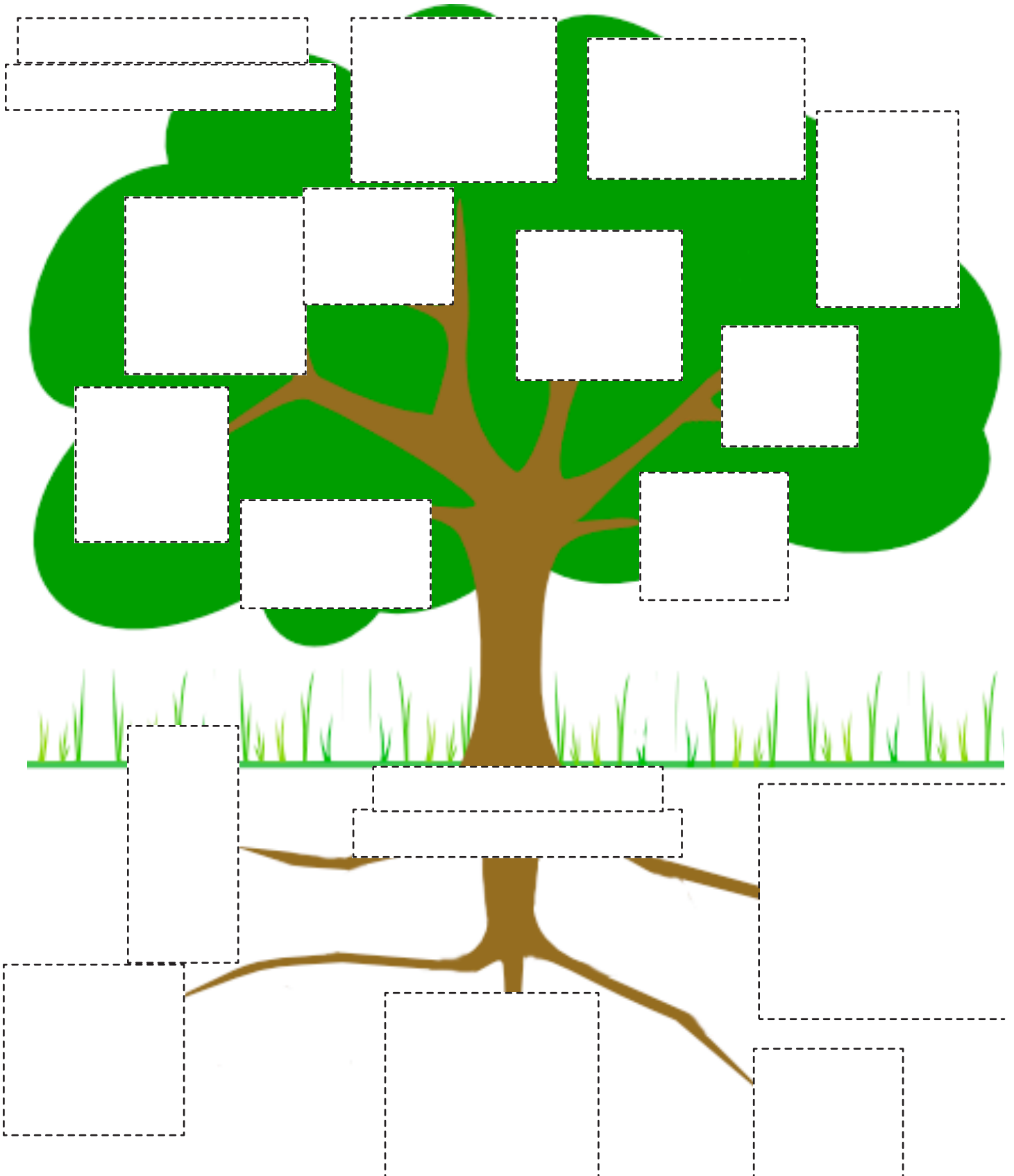
Match the Furū' ad-Dīn with their pictures.



1. Şalāh
2. Şawm
3. Hıj
4. Zakāt
5. Khums
6. Jihād
7. Amr bil ma'rūf
8. Nahī 'anil munkar
9. Tawallī
10. Tabarrī

Worksheet 1.1b

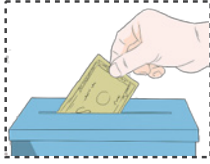
Cut out the pictures from the next page and paste them in the correct place.



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PURPOSELY LEFT BLANK**

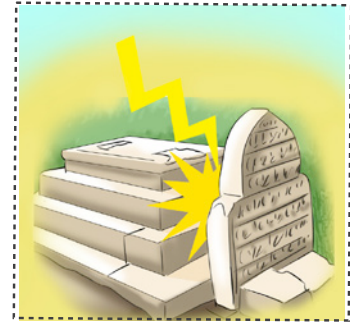
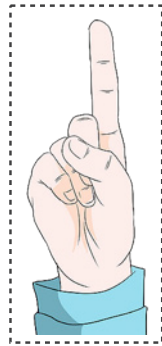


Roots of Religion

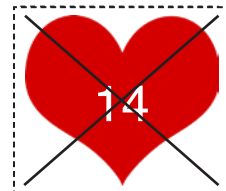


Furū 'ad-Dīn

12

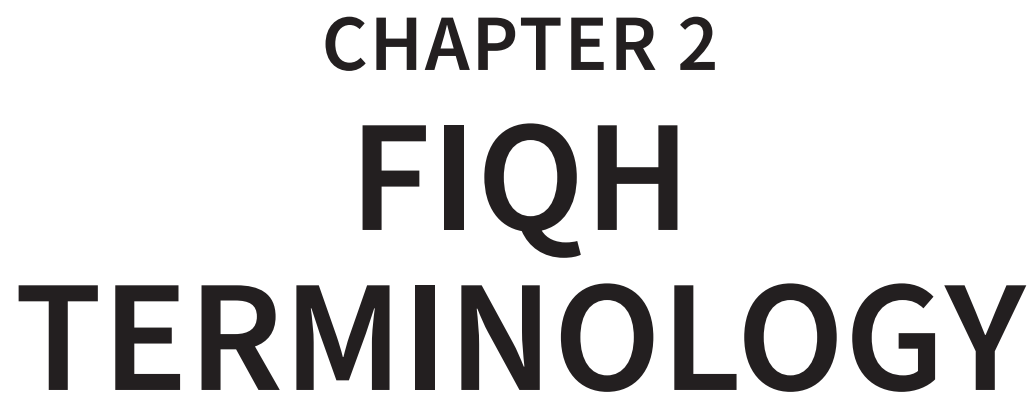


Uṣūl ad-Dīn



Branches of Religion

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CHAPTER 2
FIQH
TERMINOLOGY

Lesson 2.1: Fiqh Terminology

In Islam, many of our actions are put into one of the following categories:

WĀJIB

You have to do it. If you do not, Allah will be unhappy with you.



BEING KIND
TO YOUR
PARENTS

OFFERING
ŞALĀH

ḤARĀM

You shouldn't do it. If you do, Allah will be unhappy with you.



LYING

SAYING
BAD
WORDS

Worksheet 2.1a

Circle the things that are wājib.



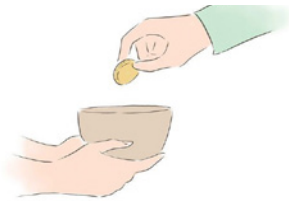
Offer Ṣalāh



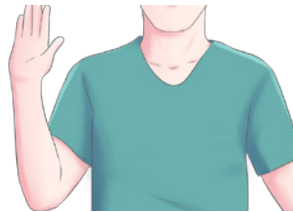
Wearing Hijab



Being good to parents



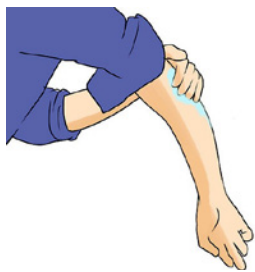
Helping the poor



Being honest



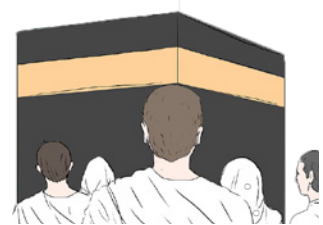
Planting



Wuḍū' for Ṣalāh



Playing sports



Wājib Ḥajj



Respecting parents



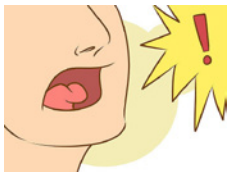
Eating too much



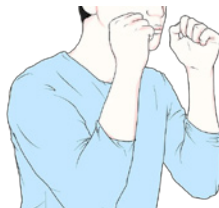
Being kind to parents

Worksheet 2.1b

Circle the things that are ḥarām.



Saying bad words



Fighting



Bullying



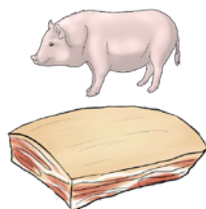
Eavesdropping



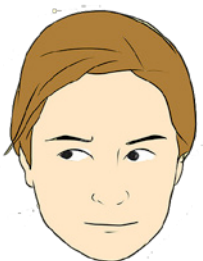
Shopping



Yelling at parents



Eating pork



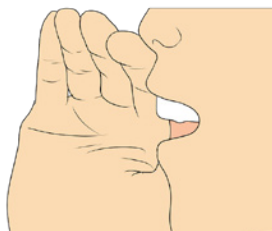
Lying



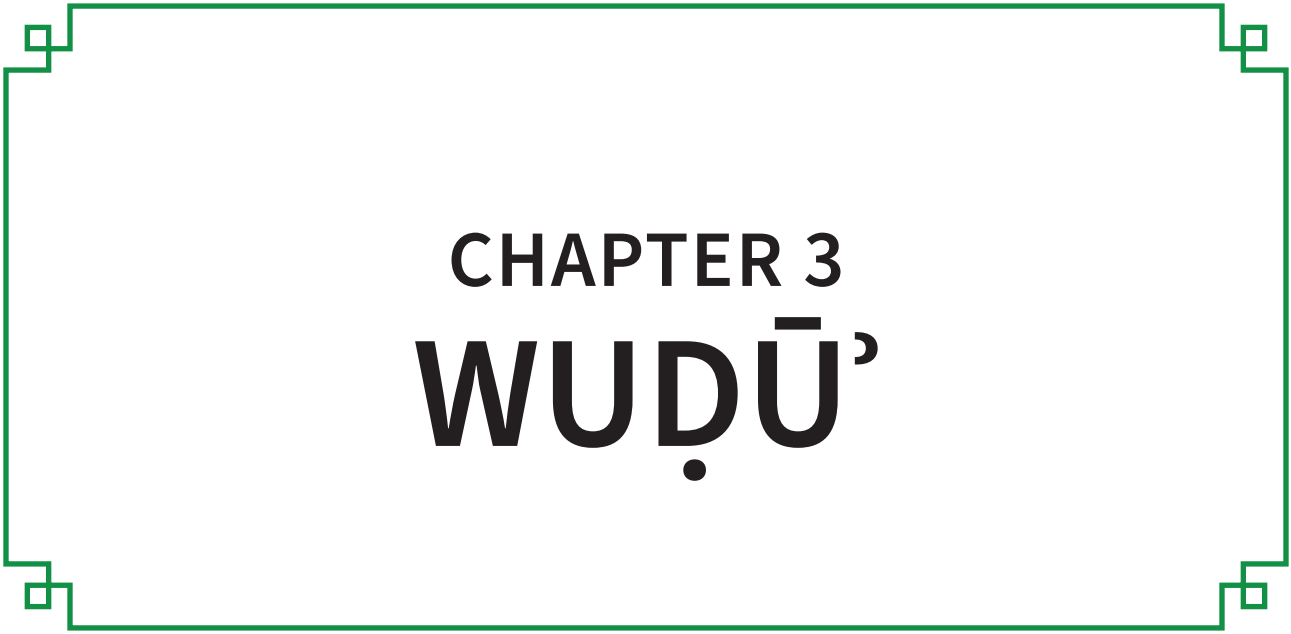
Being messy



Sleeping



Gossiping



CHAPTER 3
WUḌŪ'

Lesson 3.1: Wuḍū'

Wuḍū' was taught by Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) after he came back from Mi'rāj. In Mi'rāj, the Prophet (ṣ) did wuḍū' with the water from the river in Heaven.

Wuḍū' is a special way to wash yourself before you offer ṣalāh.

Wuḍū' is divided into wājib actions and mustaḥab actions.

You do not have to do those actions that are mustaḥab, but if you do them, you get a lot of reward/thawāb, like extra blessings!

The mustaḥab actions are:



Washing your hands
2 times



Gargling
3 times



Taking water into the
nostrils 3 times

Worksheet 3.1

The following are the Mustahab actions of wuḍū'. Write how many times each one has to be done.



_____ times



_____ times

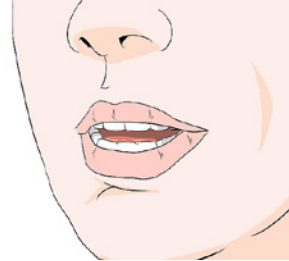


_____ times

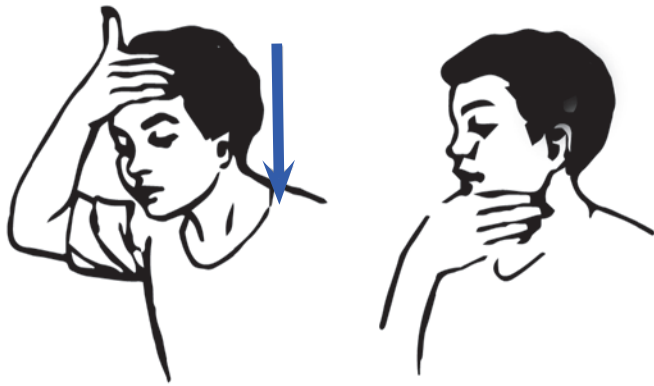
Lesson 3.2: Wājib Actions of Wuḍū'

1st action of wuḍū' = niyyah: to know what you are doing and for whom. Remember to keep your niyyah (intention) throughout your wuḍū'.

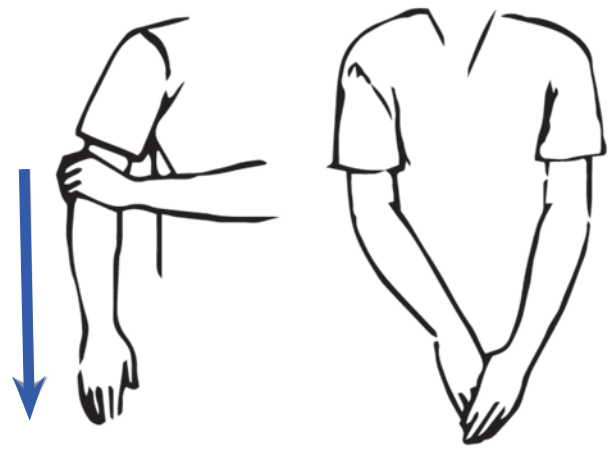
Ex: I am doing wuḍū' to get closer to Allah, qurbatan ilallāh



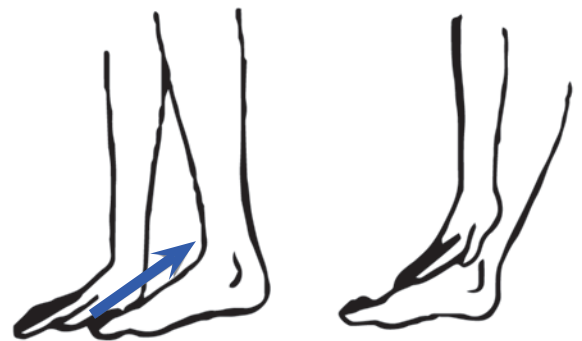
2nd action = Washing of the face



3rd action = Washing of the arms



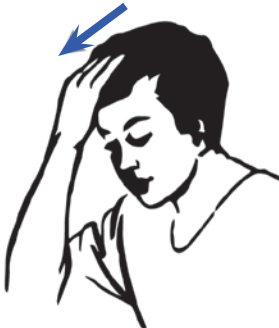

5th action = Wiping/Mash of the feet

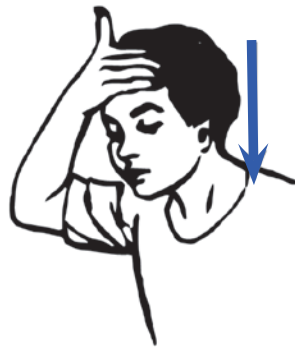





Worksheet 3.2

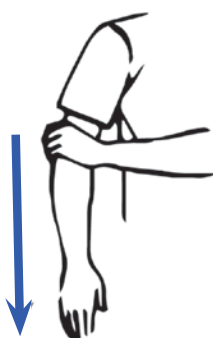

Number the wājib actions of wuḍū' to show the right order, then color them in:

_____ Niyyah

_____  

_____  

_____  

_____  

Activity 3.2

Mr. Wuḍū'

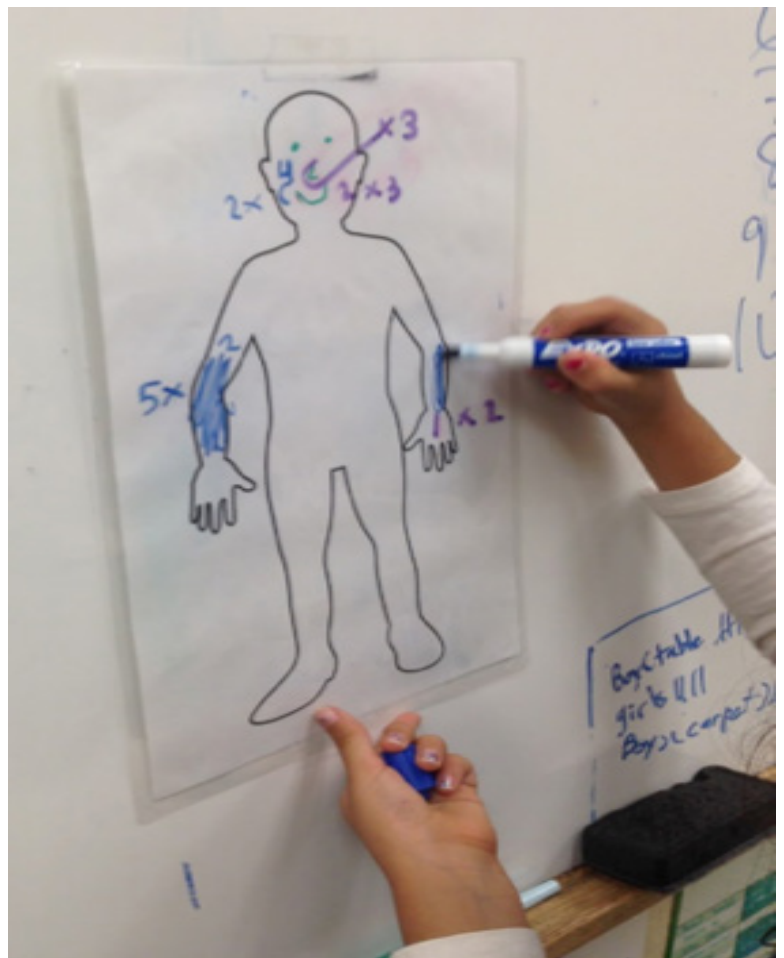
Materials:

- Mr. Wuḍū' template
- 2 different colored markers

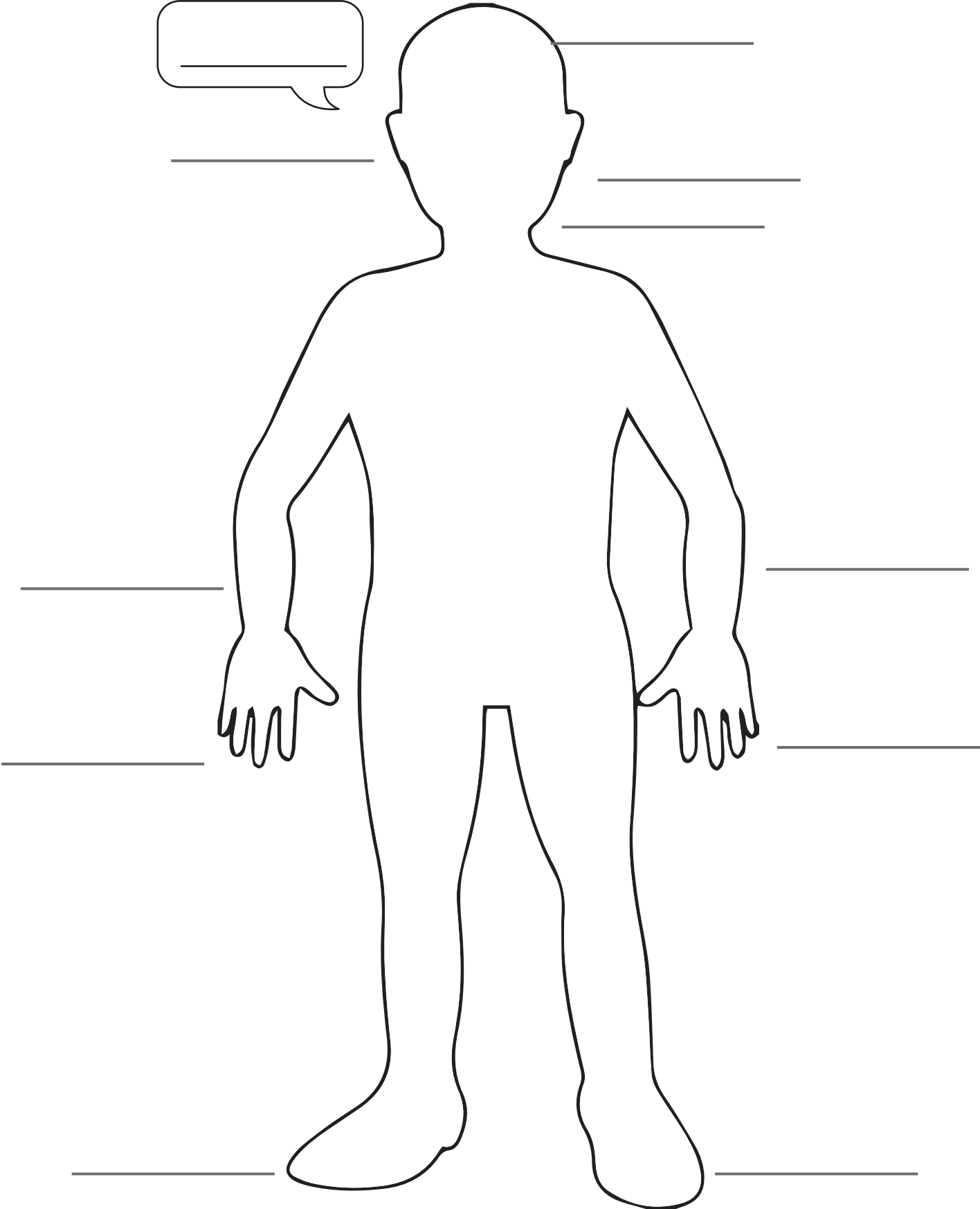
Procedure:

1. Introduce the class to Mr. Wuḍū', and tell them that today, we will be helping him perform his wuḍū' correctly. First, they will use a black marker to draw a face on him with eyes, a nose, and mouth.
2. Tell the students that one marker (e.g., blue) will denote mustahab actions and the other (e.g., red) will indicate the wājib actions.
3. As a class, number the actions of wuḍū' with their correct color and how many times to do each action. (For example, the gargling should be labeled "3x" in blue.)
4. Here is a key of the answers:

Hands	- 2x (mustahab)
Mouth	- 3x (mustahab)
Nose	- 3x (mustahab)
Niyyah	- (wājib)
Face	- (wājib)
Right arm	- (wājib)
Left arm	- (wājib)
Head	- (wājib)
Right foot	- (wājib)
Left foot	- (wājib)



Activity 3.2 (con't)



Lesson 3.3: Wuḍū' Chart

Complete Wuḍū' Chart



Washing your hands 2 times (Mustahab)

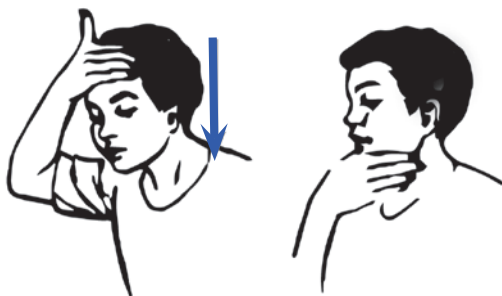
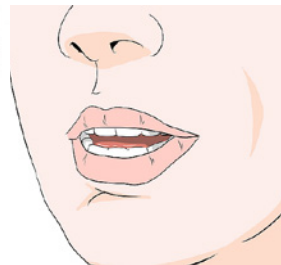


Gargling 3 times (Mustahab)

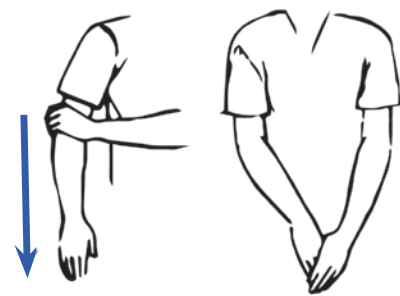


Taking water into the nostrils 3 times (Mustahab)

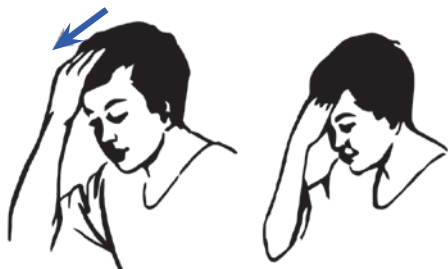
“I am doing wuḍū' to get closer to Allah, qurbatan ilallah”
(Wājib)



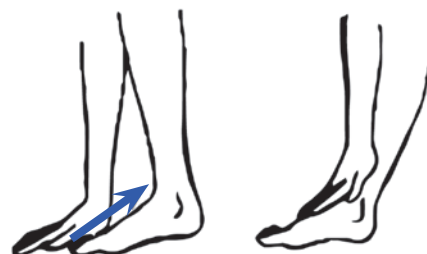
Washing of the face (Wājib)



Washing of the arms (Wājib)



Mash or wiping of the head (Wājib)



Mash or wiping of the feet (Wājib)

Lesson 3.3 (con't)

Complete Wuḍū': Practical Demonstration

The student will be taken to the sink to observe the demonstration of wuḍū'.

Mustaḥab Actions

Washing the hands 2 times

Rinsing the mouth 3 times

Washing the nose 3 times

Wājib Actions

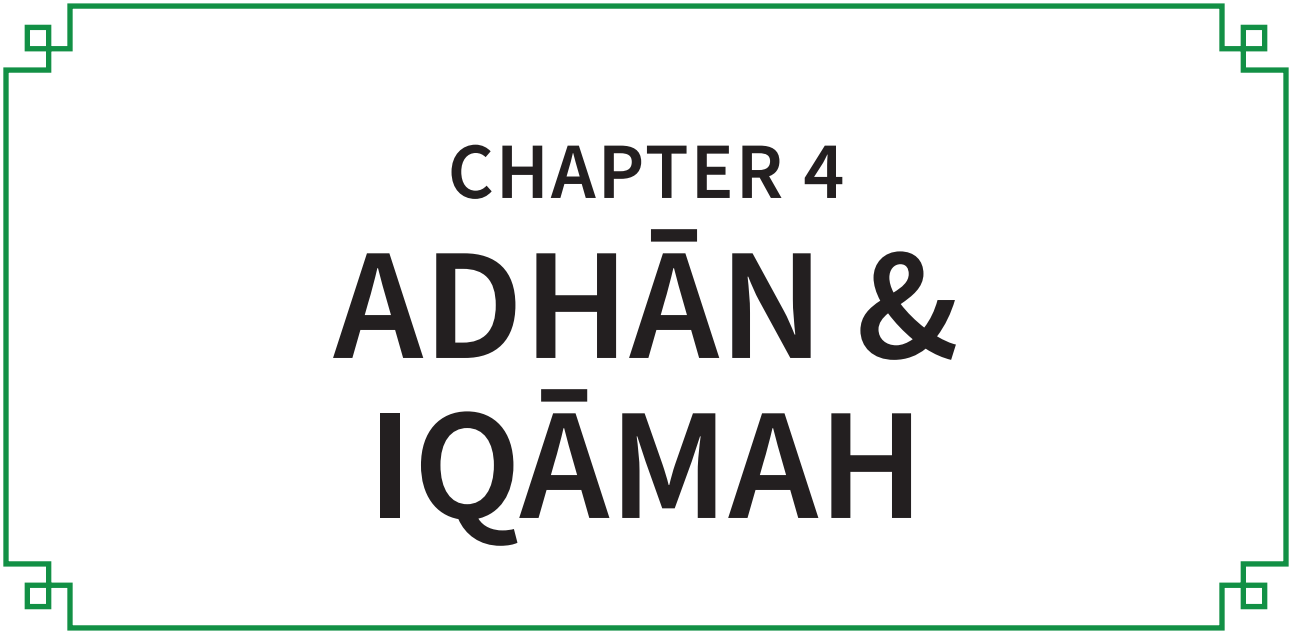
Niyyah

Washing the face

Washing the arms

Mash (wiping) of the head

Mash (wiping) of the feet



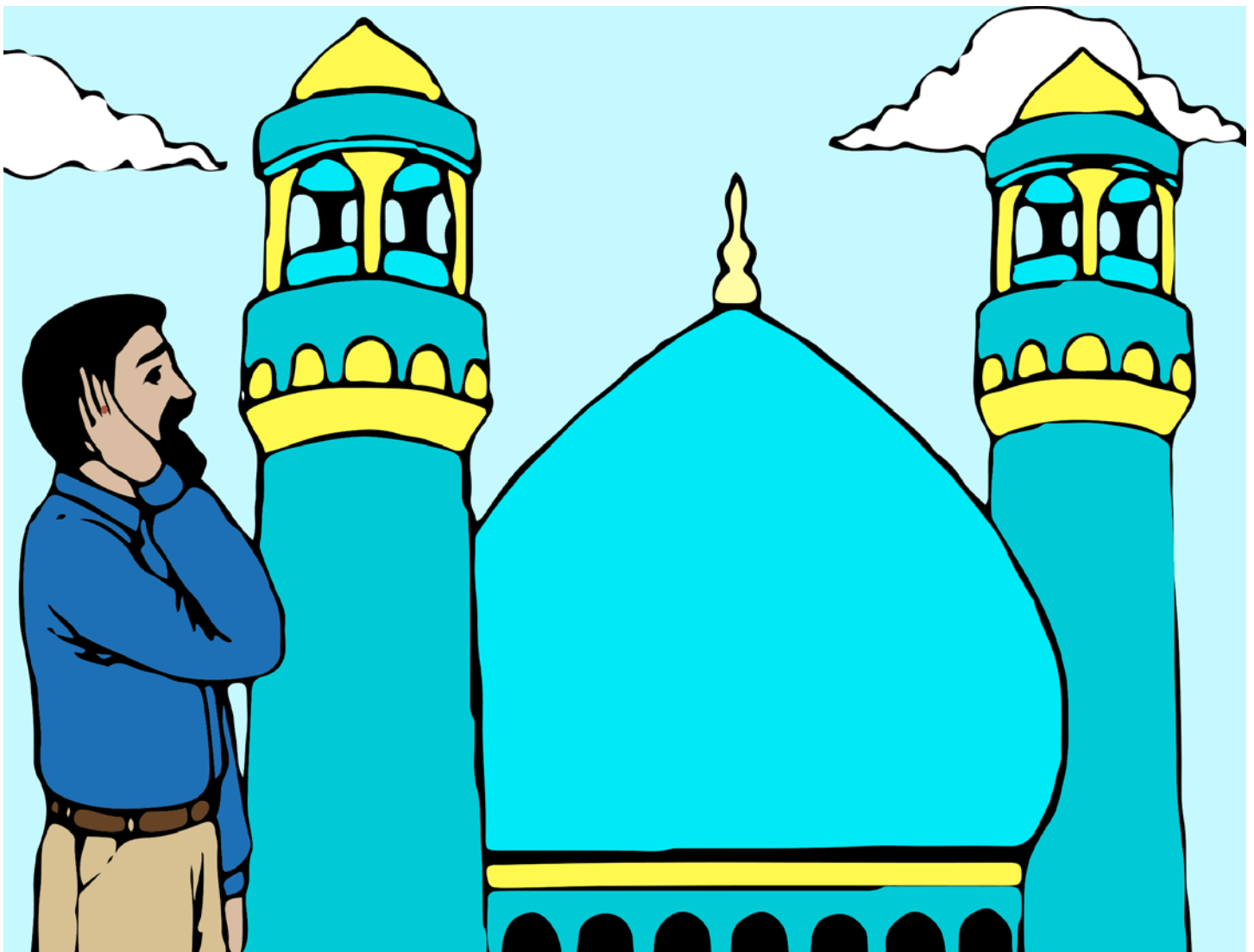
CHAPTER 4
ADHĀN &
IQĀMAH

Lesson 4.1: Adhān & Iqāmah

Adhān and Iqāmah

Adhān is the call to ṣalāh, and iqāmah is the call to start ṣalāh.

When someone hears adhān, he or she knows that it is time to offer ṣalāh.



Lesson 4.1 (con't)

Adhān

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

1 Allah is the greatest! 4x

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

2 I know that there is no god except Allah 2x

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

3 I know that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allah 2x

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

4 I know that 'Alī is one who is close to Allah 2x

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

5 Hurry to ṣalāh 2x

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

6 Hurry to success 2x

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ أَلْعَمَلِ

7 Hurry to the best action 2x

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

8 Allah is the greatest! 2x

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

9 There is no god except Allah 2x

Iqāmah

Iqāmah is the call to start ṣalāh. When someone hears iqāmah they know that ṣalāh is about to begin. There are three main differences between adhān and iqāmah:

1. The first **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** is said only 2 times and not 4.
2. The last line **لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ** is said only 1 time and not 2.
3. After the line **حَتَّىٰ عَلَىٰ خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ**, you should say **قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ**, which means “Surely stand for ṣalāh.”

Lesson 4.1 (con't)

	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	Iqāmah
1	Allah is the greatest! أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	2x
2	I know that there is no god except Allah أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	2x
3	I know that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allah أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ	2x
4	I know that 'Alī is one who is close to Allah حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	2x
5	Hurry to ṣalāh حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	2x
6	Hurry to success حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ أَلْعَمَلِ	2x
7	Hurry to the best action قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ	2x
8	Stand up for the prayer اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	2x
9	Allah is the Greatest! لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	2x
10	There is no god except Allah	1x

Lesson 4.1: Learning Aid

Lines 1&8

Students will do takbīr to show that they are pushing away everyone and everything except Allah since He is the Greatest.



Lines 1 & 8



Lines 2 & 9

Lines 2&9

Students will hold up one finger to signify that there is only 1 Allah.

Line 3

Students will flap their arms like a messenger bird.



Line 3



Line 4

Line 4

Students will hold their hands together to signify that Allah chose Imām 'Alī('a).

Lines 5-7

Students will pretend to run, since they should hurry to ṣalāh, success, and the best of actions.



Lines 5-7

CHAPTER 5

ŞALĀH (PRAYERS)

Lesson 5.1: Şalāh

As Muslims, we pray to Allah five times a day. We offer our five prayers (şalāt) before dawn, after noon, and after sunset.

Prophet Muḥammad (ş) has said, “Anyone who does not give importance to prayers is not from my true followers.”

Şalāh is a way of talking to Allah that the Noble Prophet (ş) has taught us. It is a special way of praying, just like wuḍū’ is a special way of cleaning ourselves. When we are praying şalāh, we should think only about Allah and should pray slowly and clearly. Playing and talking to our friends is not allowed during şalāh.

Each prayer has a different number of raka‘āt. A rak‘ah is a part of the prayer that is repeated a certain number of times. Every time you stand up, a new rak‘ah begins. This number is different for the different şalāt.

There are 17 raka‘āt total in the daily şalāt:

Fajr has 2 raka‘āt

Zuhr has 4 raka‘āt

‘Aşr has 4 raka‘āt

Maghrib has 3 raka‘āt

‘Ishā’ has 4 raka‘āt

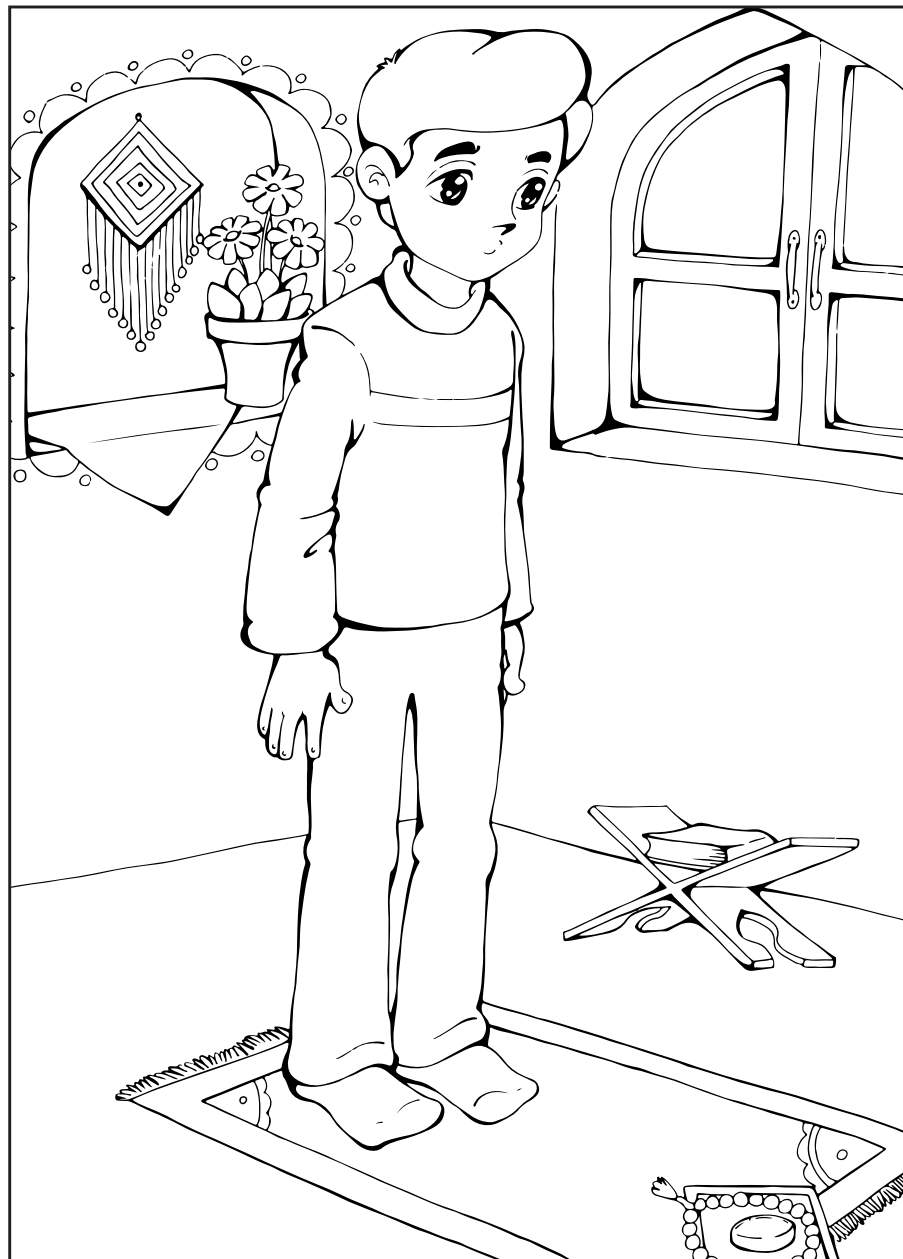


Here is an easy way to remember the number of raka‘āt in each of the daily şalāh.

Allah’s Phone Number: “2-4-4-3-4”

Qur'an Connection 5.1

LESSON 26: ESTABLISHING PRAYERS



And
establish the
prayers to
remember
Me

Sūrah Ṭā Hā, Verse 14
(20:14)

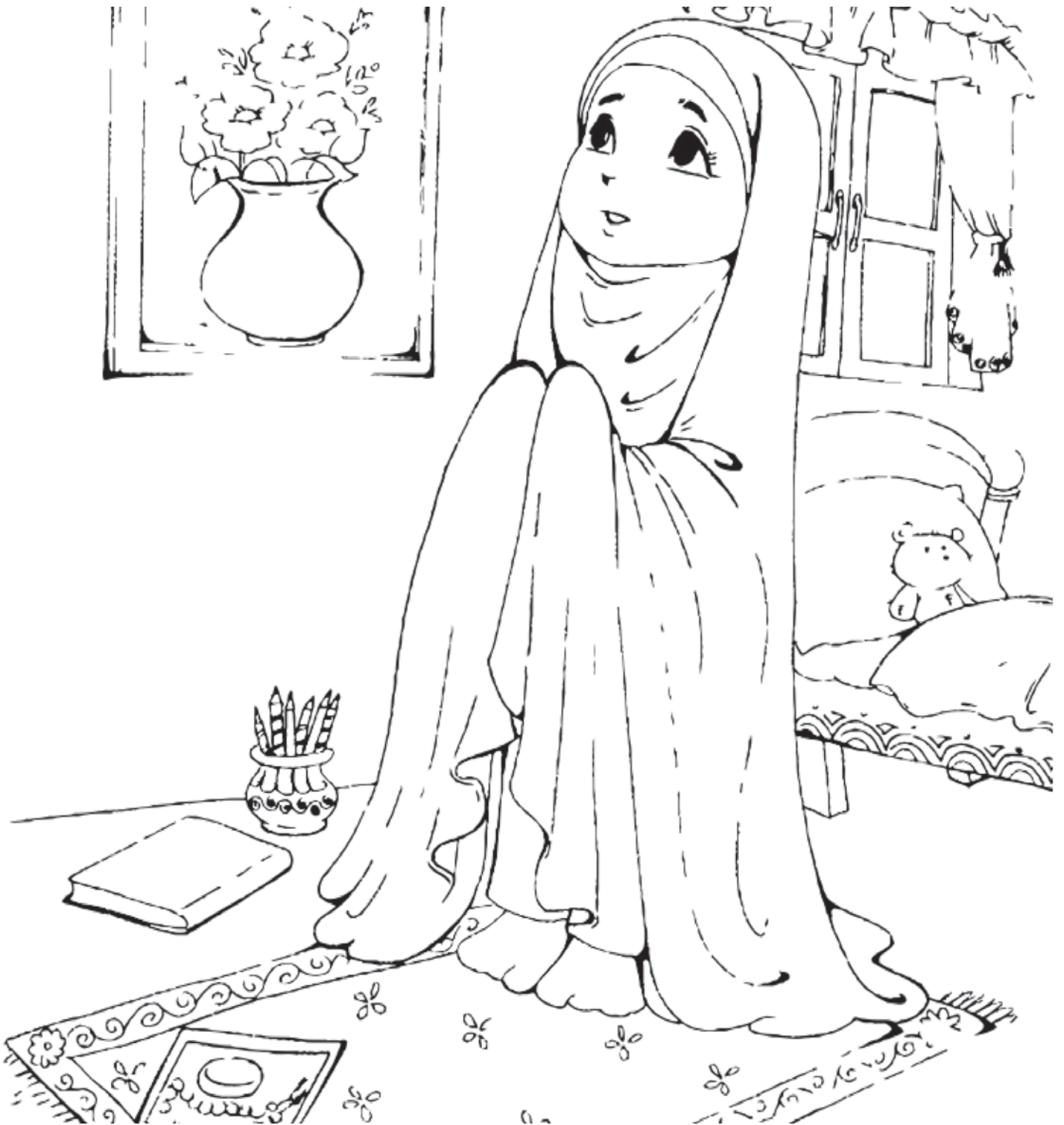
﴿وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذِكْرِي﴾

Wa aqimiṣ-ṣalāta lidhikrī

Coloring 5.1

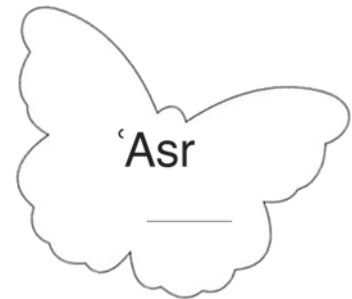
**“AND ESTABLISH THE PRAYERS TO
REMEMBER ME”**

Sūrah Ṭā Hā, Verse 14



Worksheet 5.1a

Write the number of raka'āt for each ṣalāh in the butterflies.

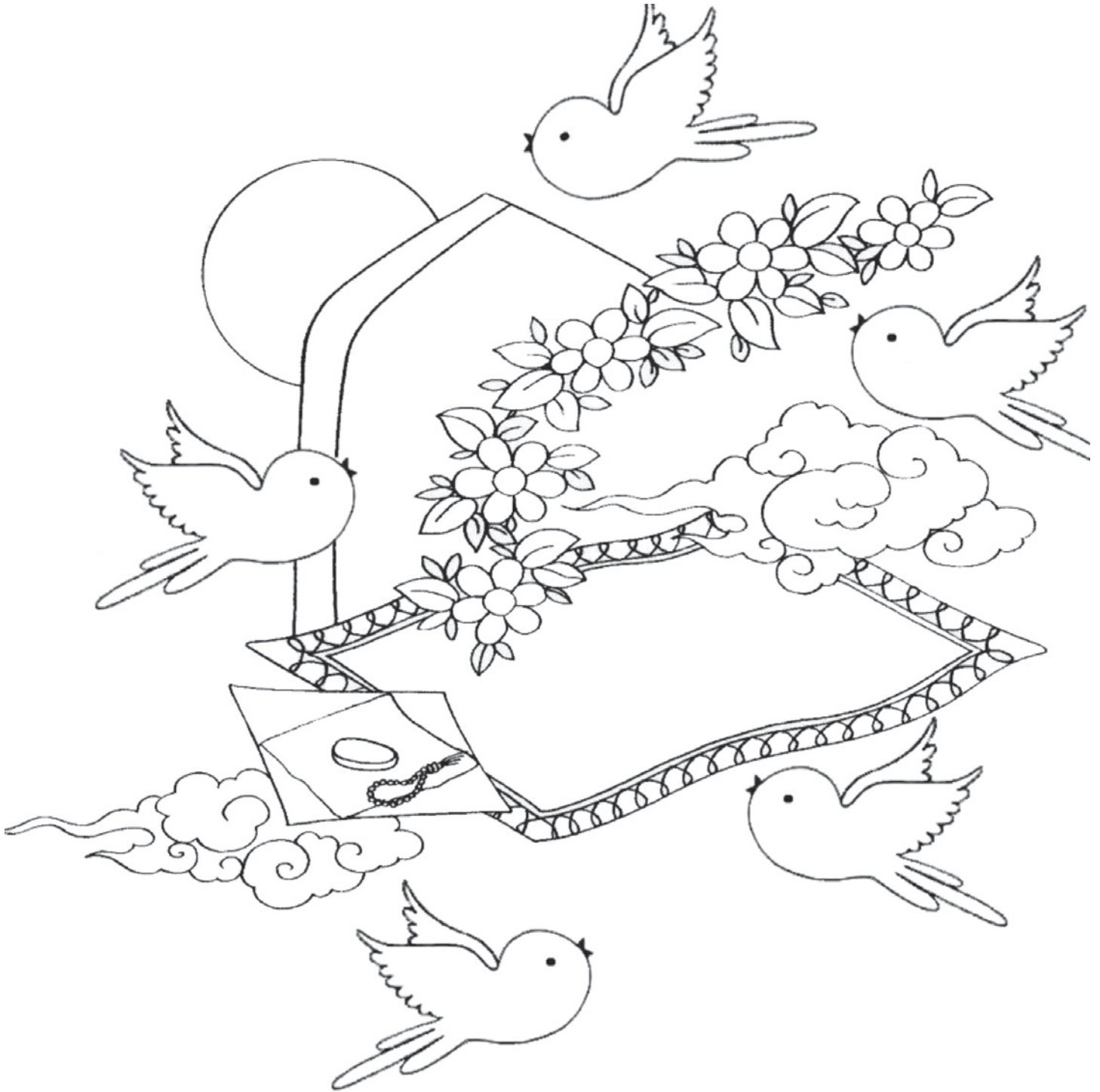


Total raka'āt in a day:

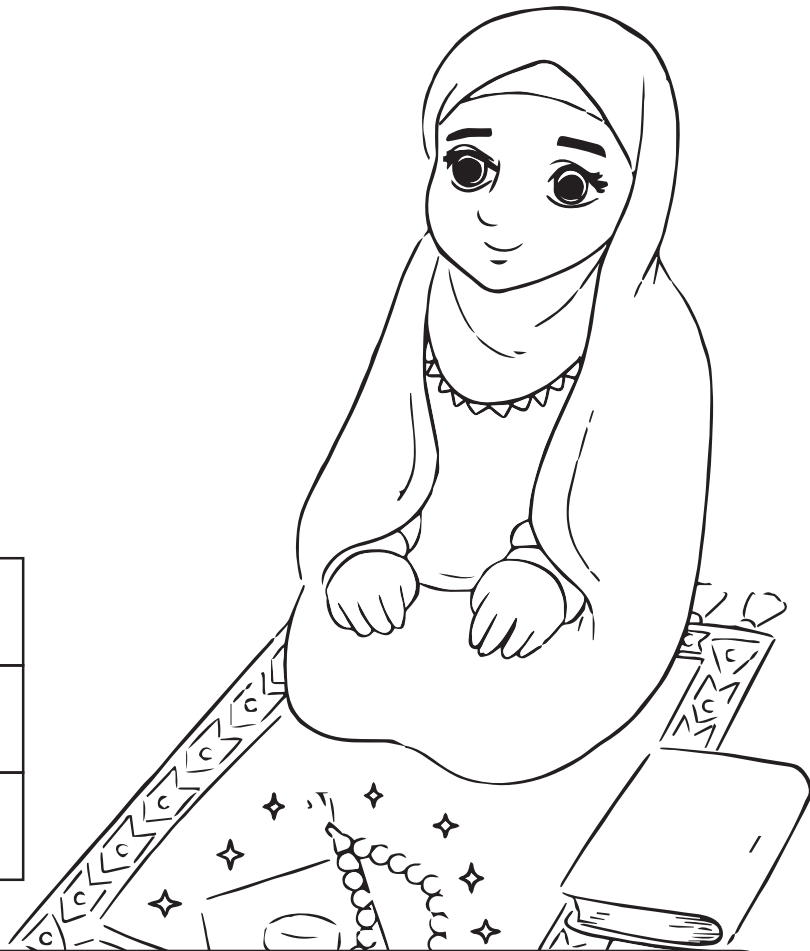
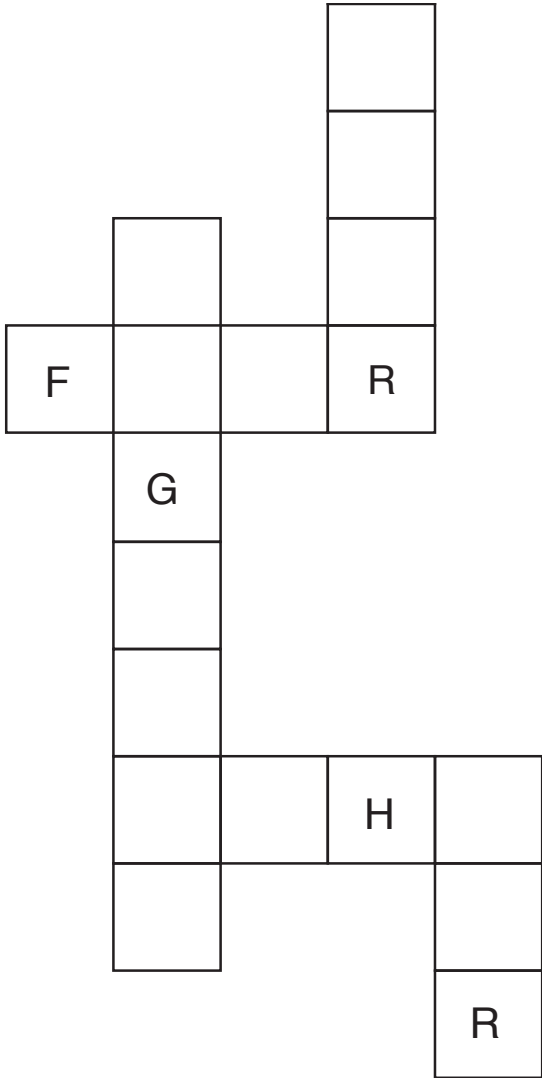


Worksheet 5.1b

Write the names of the five daily ṣalāt on the birds and color the illustration.



Worksheet 5.1c



KEY:

FAJR ZUHR ASR MAGHRIB ISHA

*Please note that diacritic marks (e.g., ā, ī, ḥ) are not used for this crossword puzzle. Instead, write the words without the marks.

Lesson 5.2: Actions in Ṣalāh (Boys)



1. Takbīrat ul-Ihrām



2. Qiyām



3. Rukūʿ



4. Qiyām



5. Sajdah



6. Julūs



7. Sajdah



8. Julūs



9. Qiyām



10. Qunūt



11. Rukūʿ



12. Qiyām



13. Sajdah



14. Julūs

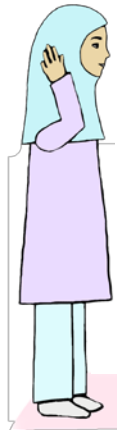


15. Sajdah

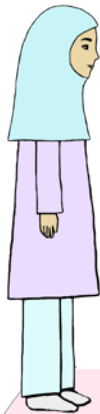


16. Julūs/
Tashahhud/
Salām

Lesson 5.2: Actions in Ṣalāh (Girls)



1. Takbīrat ul-Ihrām



2. Qiyām



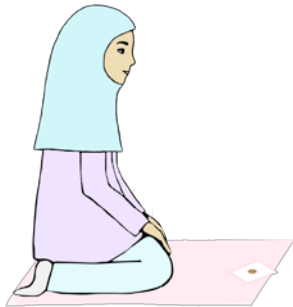
3. Rukū'



4. Qiyām



5. Sajdah



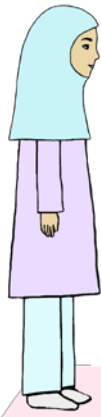
6. Julūs



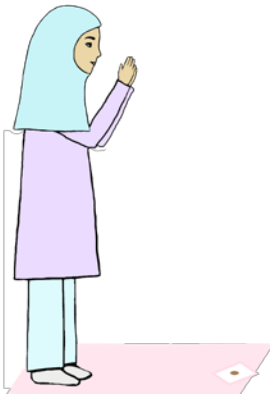
7. Sajdah



8. Julūs



9. Qiyām



10. Qunūt



11. Rukū'



12. Qiyām



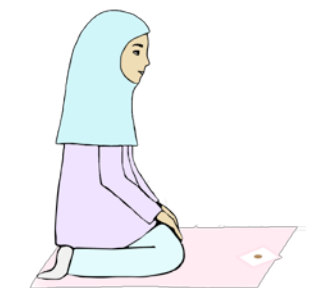
13. Sajdah



14. Julūs



15. Sajdah



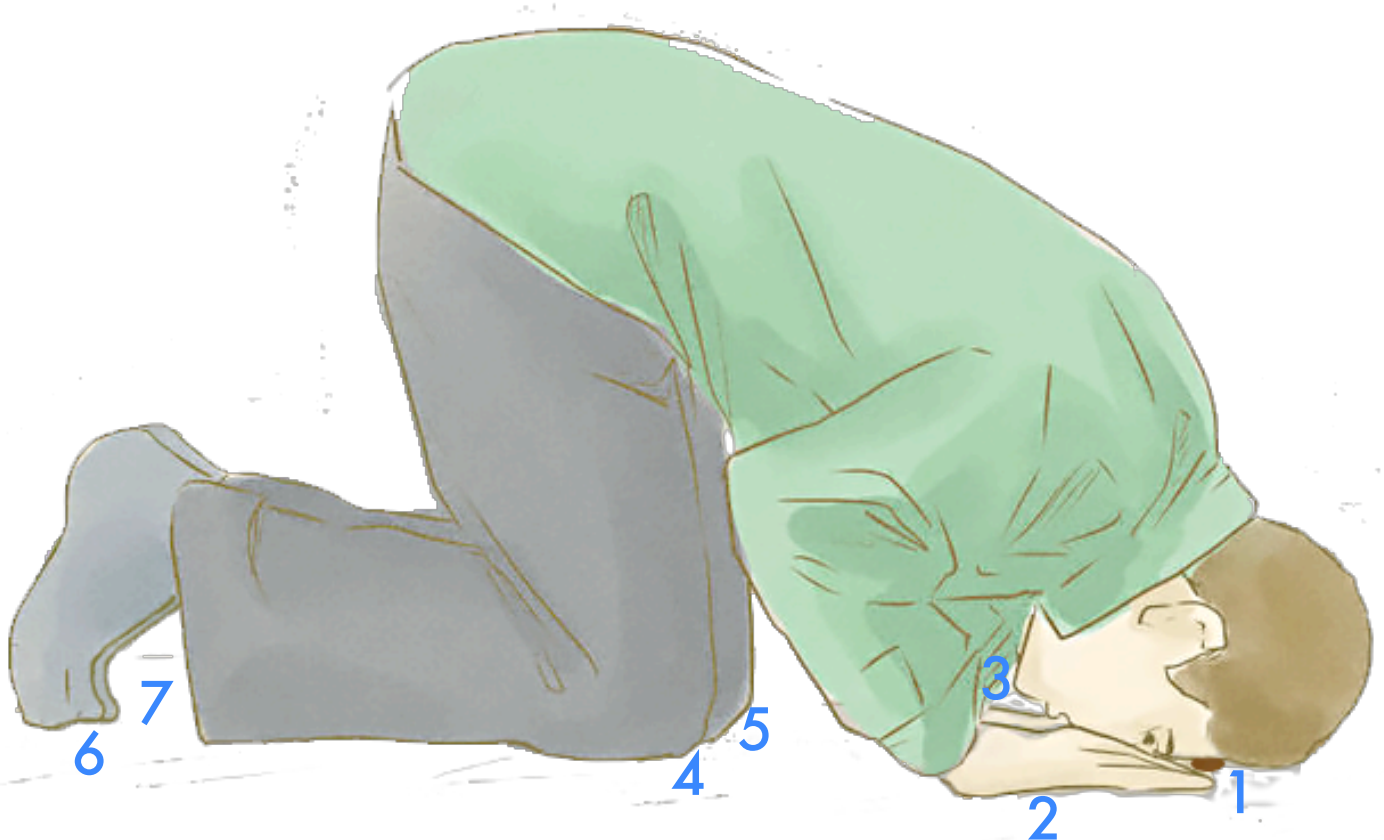
16. Julūs/
Tashahhud/
Salām

Lesson 5.2 (con't)

Sajdah in Ṣalāh

While we are doing sajdah, 7 parts of our body must touch the ground:

1. The Forehead
- 2-3. Both Hands
- 4-5. Both Knees
- 6-7. Both Big Toes

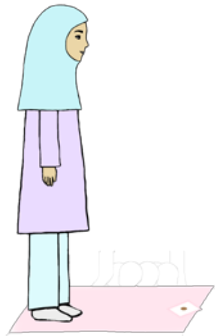


Worksheet 5.2a

For every position in prayer, match the name with the drawing.



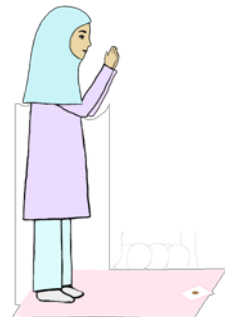
Qiyām



Takbīrat ul-Iḥrām



Sujūd/Sajdah



Qunūt



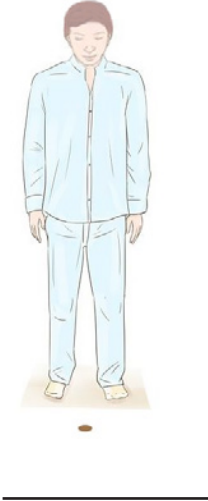
Rukū'



Julūs/Tashahhud

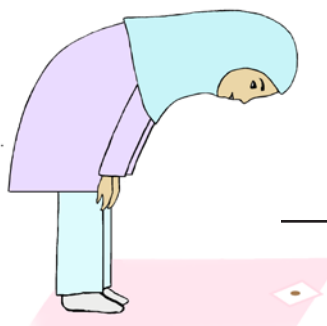
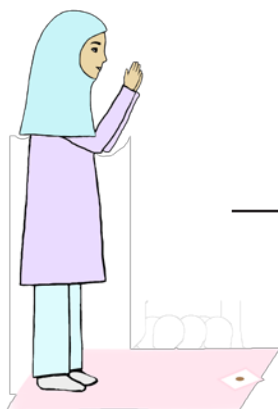
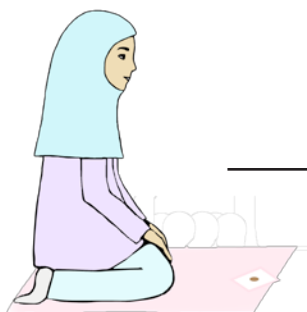
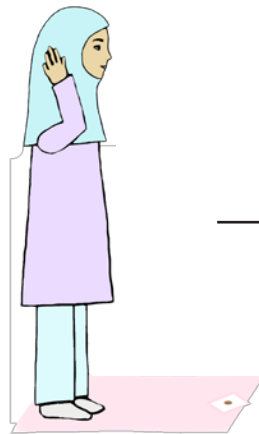
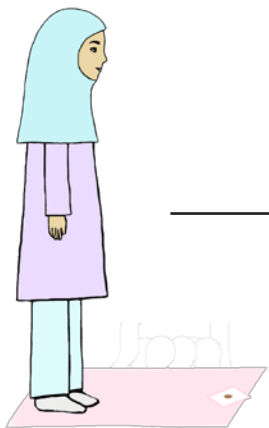
Worksheet 5.2b

Number the actions of the second rak'ah of ṣalāh in their correct order.



Worksheet 5.2c

Write the name of the ṣalāh position next to the correct image.



Activity 5.2

Doll Ṣalāh

Materials: Dolls

Procedure:

1. Have students bring in dolls with flexible arms and legs.
2. Teach students the different actions of ṣalāh by having their dolls perform each action the correct way.
3. For each action, say the name of the position (e.g., qiyām, rukūʿ, sajdah, tashahhud, etc.) as well as the recitation (e.g., subḥānallāh, Fātiḥah, etc.).
4. Once students are comfortable with the steps, pick one doll to be the Imām and lead a two-rakʿah prayer for the other dolls.



CHAPTER 6
ŞAWM (FASTING)

Lesson 6.1: Fasting

Ṣawm = Fasting

Ṣawm/Fasting is the 2nd Furū' ad-Dīn. Some of the things that we have to stay away from while fasting are eating and drinking from Fajr until Maghrib time. Fajr is before the sun rises. Maghrib is a little after sun set. A person who is fasting makes the niyyah that they are fasting to make Allah happy and to get closer to Him.

Ṣawm is wājib for those who are bāligh and strong enough to fast in the month of Ramaḍān. The month of Ramaḍān is the holiest month in the Islamic calendar.

Amongst the blessings of this month are:

1. The Noble Qur'ān
2. The Night of Qadr



In this month, every action, whether good or bad, is worth more.

So:

- Reciting the Noble Qur'ān is good at all times, but worth more in this month.
- All bad actions, like lying, are ḥarām at all times, but more in this month.



Ṣawm does not mean just staying hungry and thirsty throughout the day. We should also stay away from what is bad and do even better. Even if you are too young to fast every day, you should still try do good deeds, like helping your parents or reading Qur'ān.



Lesson 6.1 (con't)

Practice: Du'ā

The following du'ā may be recited at the time of breaking one's fast:

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ صُومْتُ وَ عَلٰى رِزْقِكَ افْطَرْتُ وَ عَلٰىكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ

O Allah! for you, I fast; and with the food you give me, I break my fast, and You are the one who takes care of me.

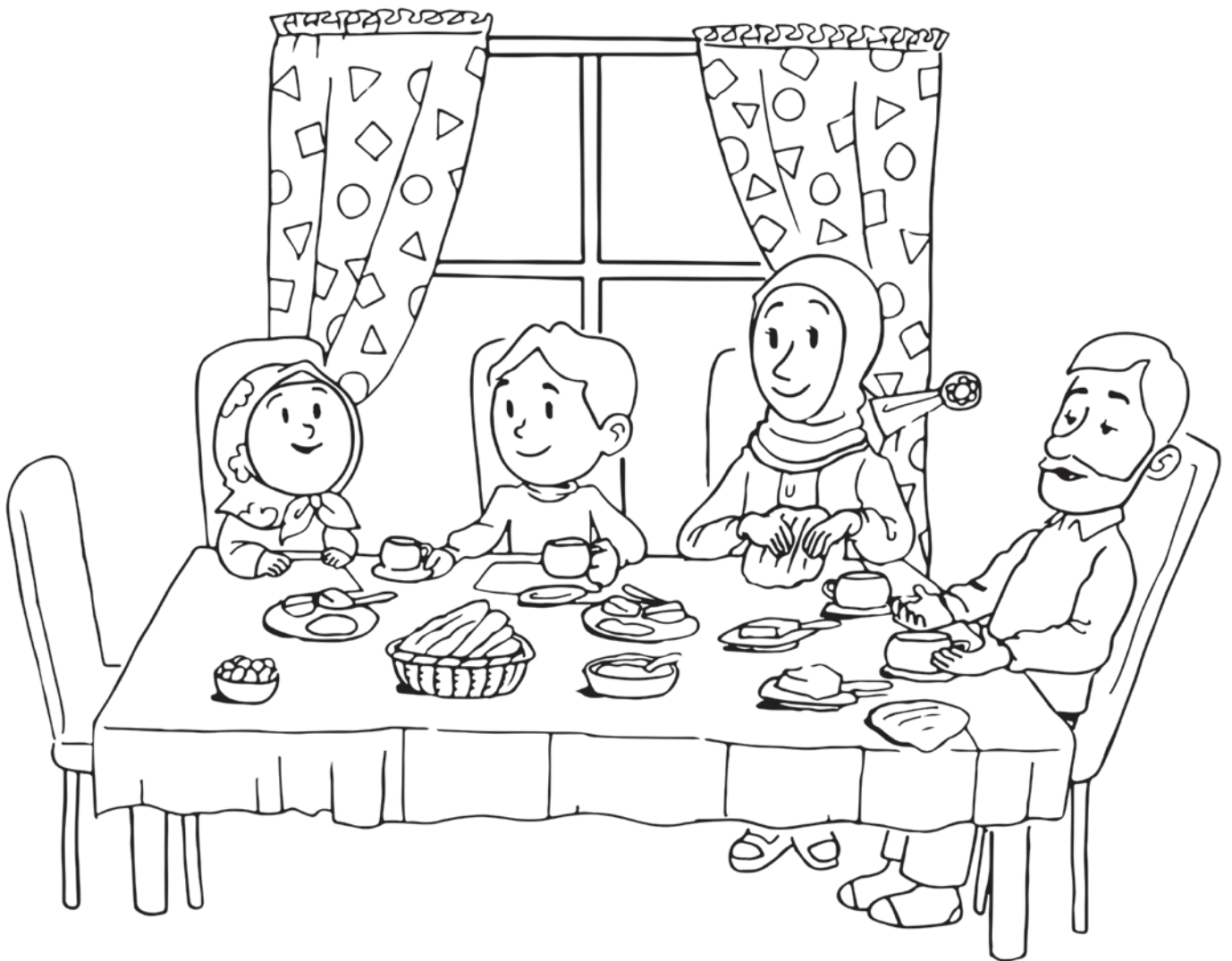


Worksheet 6.1

Your mother and father have been fasting all day, and now it's time for ifṭār. List a few of your favorite foods that you are going to eat and thank Allah for.

_____ , _____ , _____ ,

_____ , _____ , _____ ,



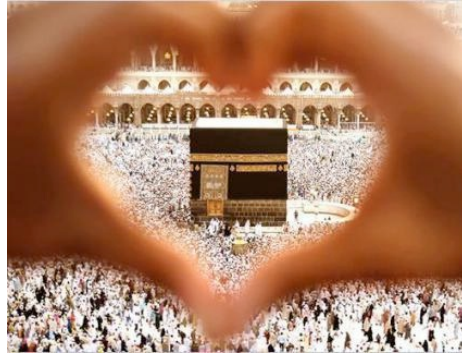
CHAPTER 7

ḤAJJ

Lesson 7.1: Ḥajj

Allah is our Creator. He does not have a body, and He does not live in a house. There is a place on the earth that Allah has chosen as His “house” called the Ka‘bah. He does not live in the Ka‘bah, but He wants us to face the Ka‘bah when we pray to Him.

Every day, Muslims face toward the Ka‘bah to offer ṣalāh.



The Ka‘bah is a big square building in the city of Mecca, where Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) lived. Imām ‘Alī was born in the Ka‘bah. Mecca is a city in Ḥijāz, which is now the country of Saudi Arabia.

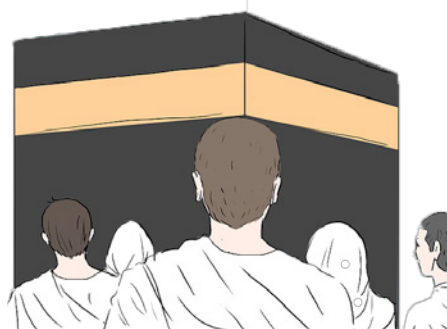
Ḥajj is when we visit the “house” of Allah in Mecca.

Any adult Muslim, who has enough money for a journey to Mecca, must go for Ḥajj once in their lifetime.

Ḥajj is performed in the month of Dhul Ḥijjah, the last month of the Islamic calendar.

During Ḥajj, everyone wears special white clothes.

Ḥajj is visiting the Ka‘bah in the month of Dhūl Ḥijjah.

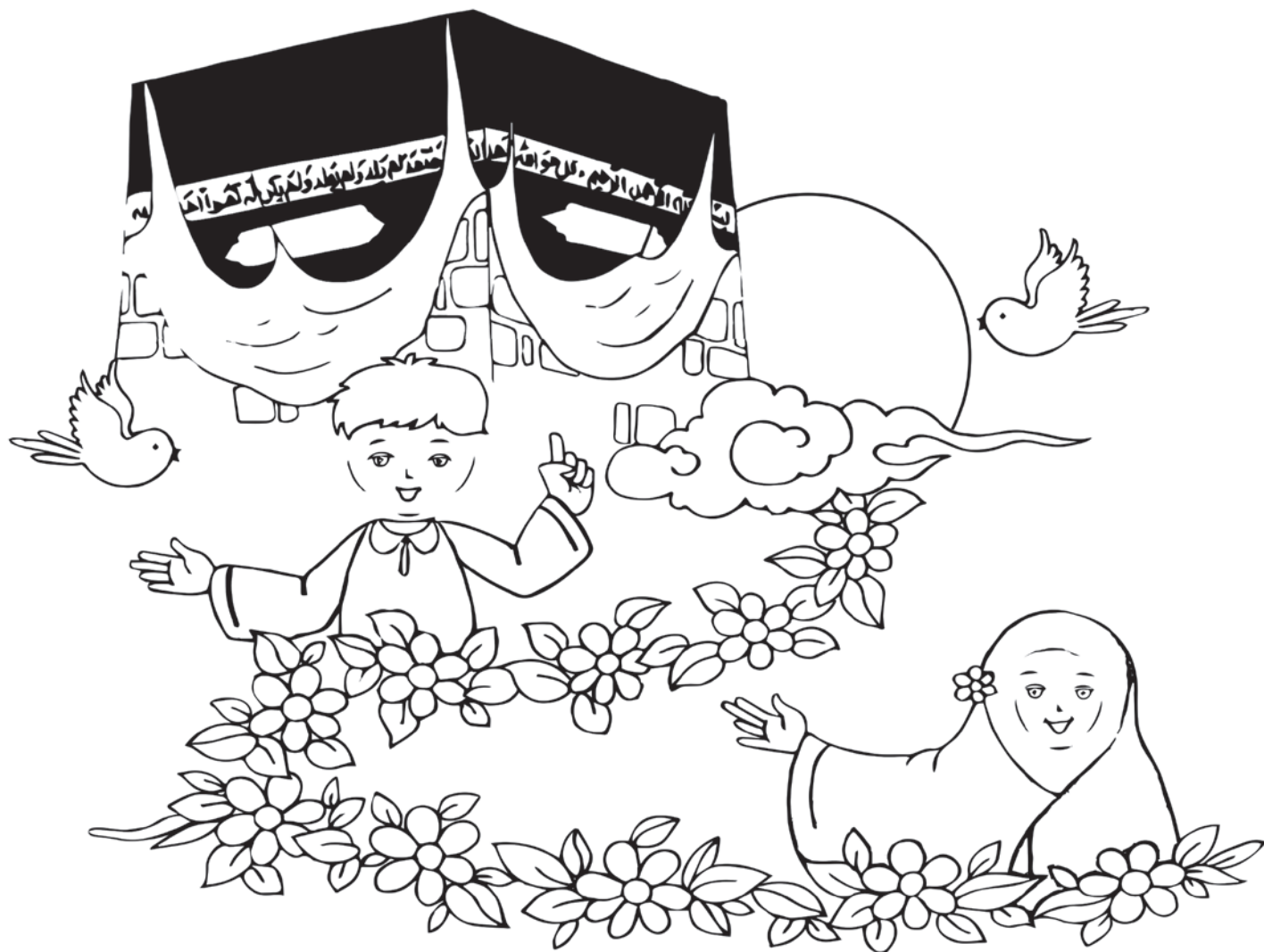


Worksheet 7.1

Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is when we visit the Ka'bah.
2. Muslims face toward the Ka'bah when they do _____.
3. The Holy Ka'bah is located in the city of _____.
4. We go for Ḥajj in the month of _____.
5. During Ḥajj, everyone wears special clothes called _____.

Coloring 7.1



*Inshā' Allāh we can
all go for Ḥajj one
day!*

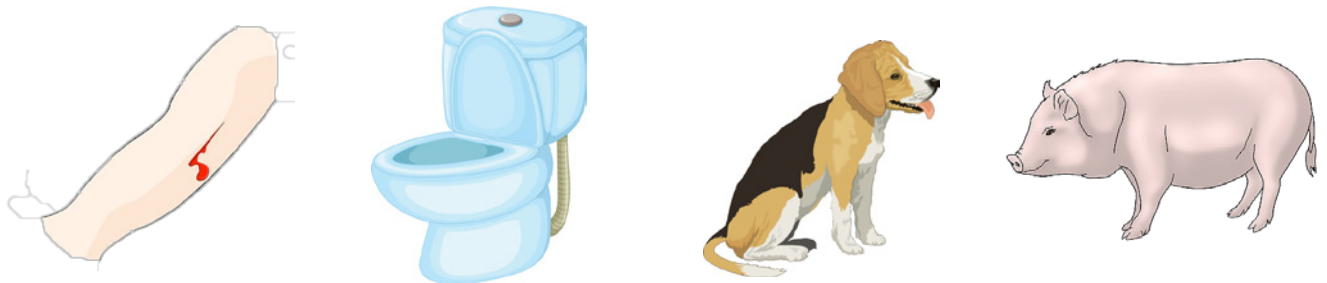
CHAPTER 8
**NAJĀSAH &
ṬAHĀRAH**

Lesson 8.1: Najāsah & Ṭahārah

Ṭāhir = When something is Islamically clean.

Najis = something that needs to be washed in a special way to make it ṭāhir. Some things are always najis, like dogs.

Examples:



If you touch something that is NAJIS, and it is wet or you are wet, then your hand will become NAJIS, and you have to wash it in a special way.

The special way is called ṬAHĀRAH.

You can make something ṬĀHIR (the opposite of NAJIS) by washing it under running water, like from the faucet.

For example, blood is najis. If you get blood on your hand, then you should wash it under the faucet until the blood is gone. Wiping it with a tissue will not make it ṭāhir.

Najis does not mean something is dirty and something dirty doesn't mean that it is najis. So, if you have a cut that's bleeding and put a band-aid on it, it's not dirty, but it is najis. If you get mud on your clothes, you are dirty, but you are not najis.

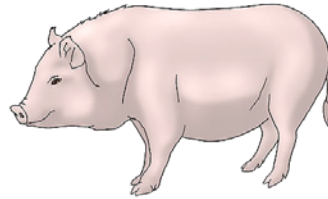


Worksheet 8.1

Circle the images of things that are najis.



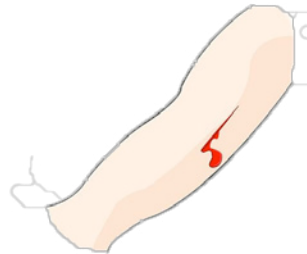
Cat



Pig



Birds



Blood



Dog



Urine and stool

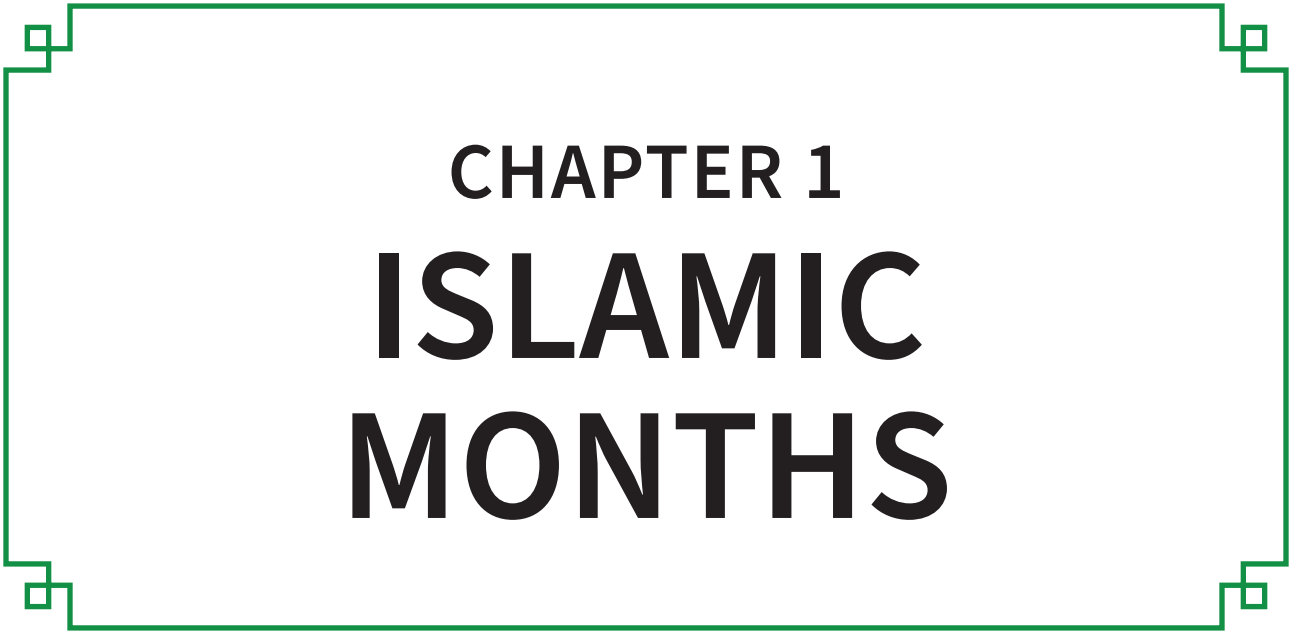



Flies and insects



Fruits

HISTORY & ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE



CHAPTER 1
ISLAMIC
MONTHS

Lesson 1.1: Islamic Months

In Islam, we have special months that follow the lunar (moon) calendar, as opposed to the solar (sun) calendar.

To follow the lunar calendar, we use the shape of the moon to find out which day of the month it is.

The Islamic month has 29 or 30 days, while the solar calendar month has 30 or 31 days.

The Islamic months are:

- Muḥarram
- Şafar
- Rabīʿ ul-Awwal
- Rabīʿ ath-Thānī
- Jumādī al-Ūlā
- Jamādī al-Ukhrā (Thāni)
- Rajab
- Shaʿbān
- Ramaḍān
- Shawwāl
- Dhul Qaʿdah
- Dhul Ḥijjah



Worksheet 1.1

Cut out the names of the Islamic months from the next page and paste them in the correct order.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Worksheet 1.1 (con't)

Ramaḍān

Sha'bān

Jumādī
al-Ūlā

Jamādī
al-Ukhrā

Rabī' ul-
Awwal

Dhul
Qa'dah

Dhul
Ḥijjah

Shawwāl

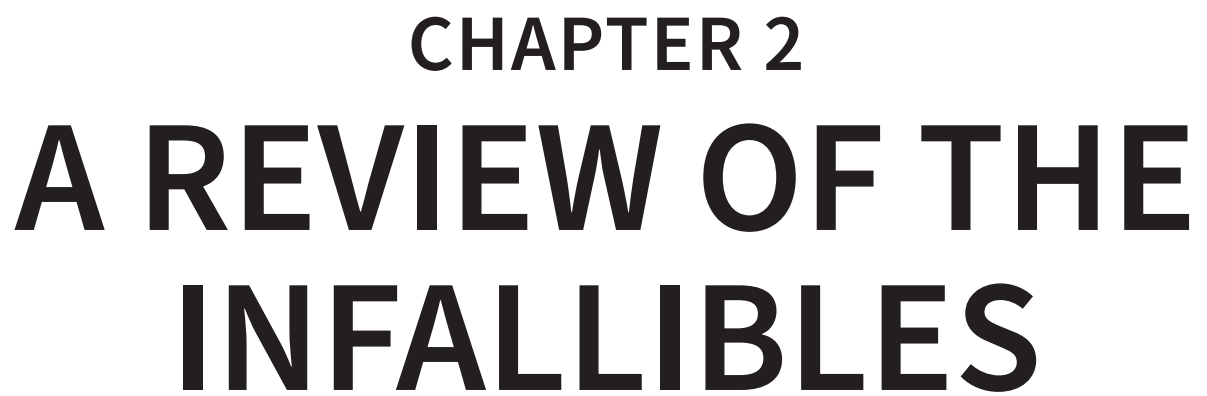
Muḥarram

Ṣafar

Rabī' ath-
Thānī

Rajab

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CHAPTER 2

**A REVIEW OF THE
INFALLIBLES**

Lesson 2.1: 14 Ma‘şūmīn

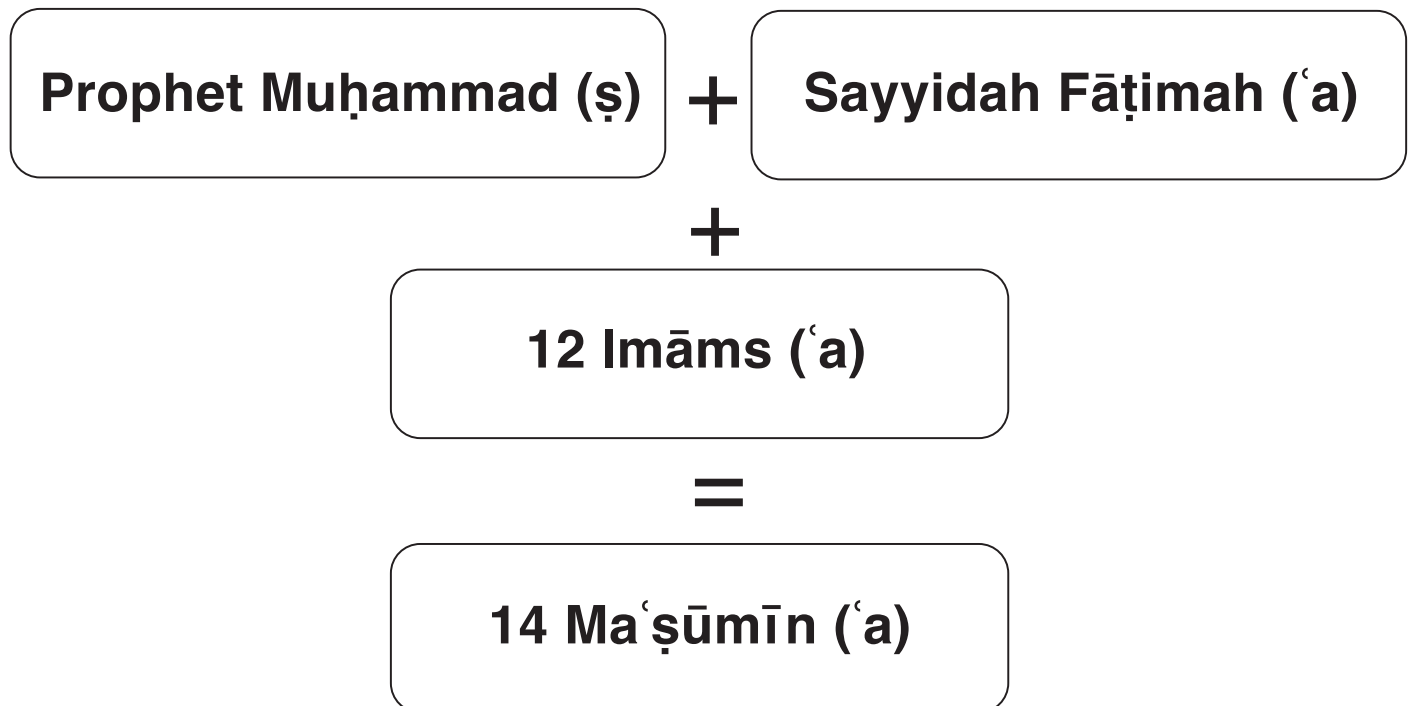
The Ma‘şūmīn = People that always do what Allah wants perfectly. They never sin and do everything in the best way. They were chosen by Allah to guide us.

These are the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) (People of the House) whom Allah refers to in the Qur’ān in Sūrah al-Aḥzāb, Verse 33:

“Surely, Allah will wash away all sins (and uncleanness) from you, O Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) (people of the house), and purify you completely.” (33:33)

This āyah was revealed when Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a), her father Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ), her husband Imām ‘Alī(‘a), and her two sons Imām Ḥasan (‘a) and Imām Ḥusayn (‘a), were under the kisā’. The 12 Imāms are also a part of the 14 Ma‘şūmīn.

In the āyah, Allah tells us that the people of the house, and not just those under the cloak, are pure of sins. They always do what’s right.



Art Extension 2.1

12 Imāms Clock

Materials:

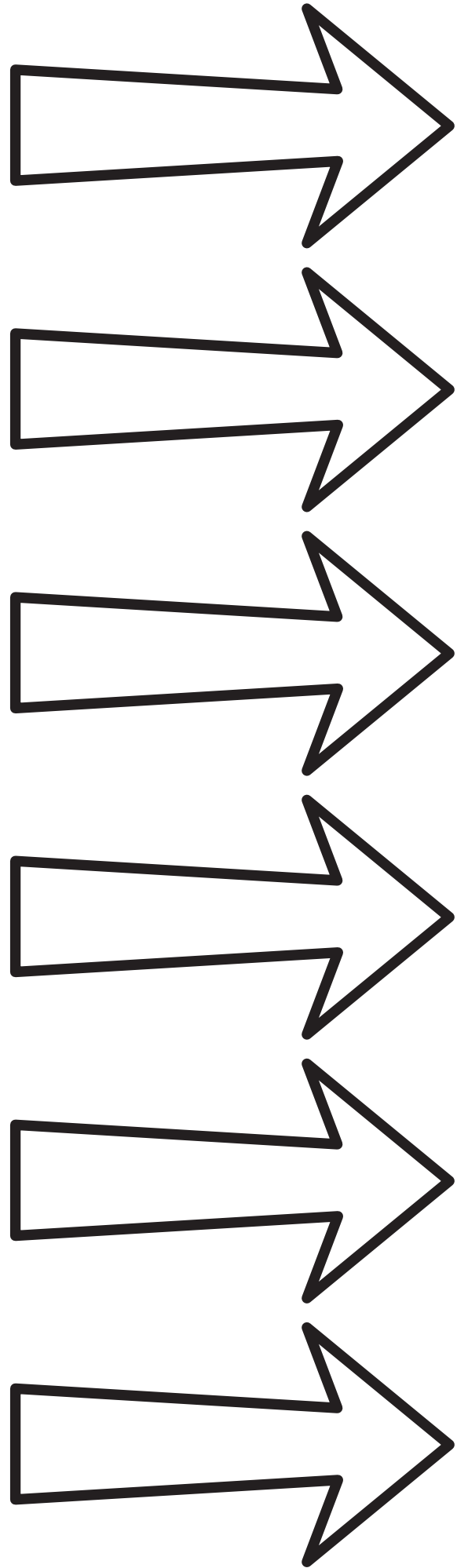
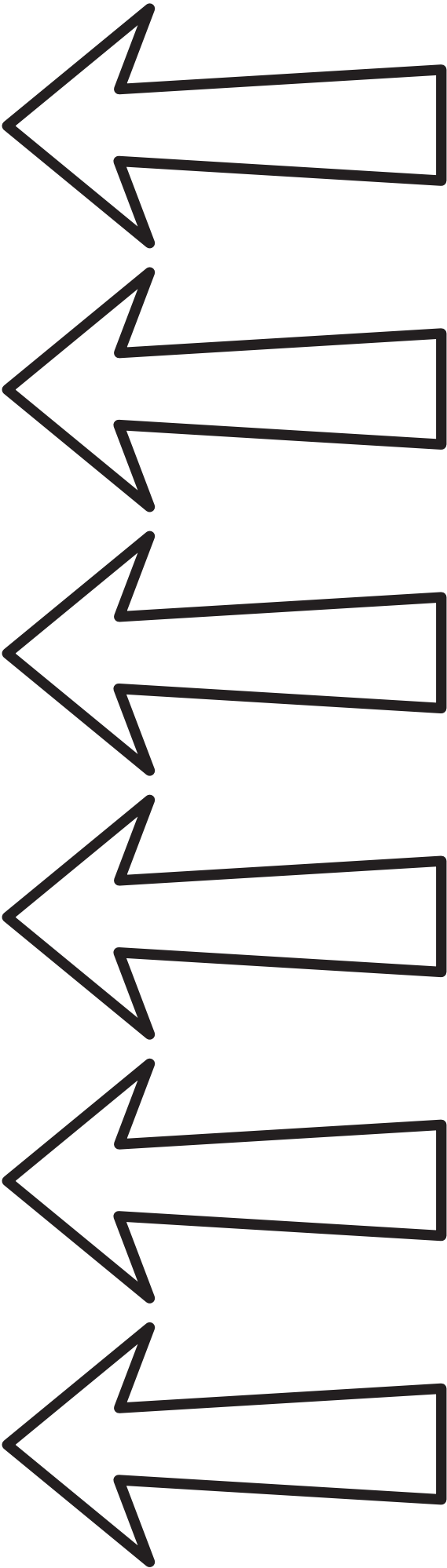
- Pie plates
- Colored construction paper (or the arrows template on the next page)
- Scissors
- Glue
- Brads
- Markers

Procedure:

1. Color and decorate the pie plate; write the numbers 1-12 like a clock.
2. Draw and cut out 12 arrows (either from construction paper or the template). On each arrow, write the name of each Imām.
3. Arrange the arrows at the center of the clock so that they are pointing to the correct number. For example, Imām ‘Alī (‘a) should be pointing toward the 1, Imām Ḥasan (‘a) toward the 2, and so on.
4. Poke a hole through the center of the plate and the end of all of the arrows and place a brad to hold them in place.



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Worksheet 2.1

Only color in the flowers with the names of the 14 Ma'şūmīn inside of them.

Sayyidah
Fāṭimah (‘a)

Imām ‘Alī (‘a)

Ḥaḍrat ‘Alī al-
Aṣghar (‘a)

Imām
Ḥasan (‘a)

Imām
al-‘Askarī (‘a)

Sayyidah
Zaynab (‘a)

Prophet
Muḥammad (ṣ)

Imām
al-Kāzīm (‘a)

Imām
an-Naqī (‘a)

Sayyidah
Sakīnah (‘a)

Imām
ar-Riḍā (‘a)

Imām
al-Bāqir (‘a)

Prophet
Nūḥ (‘a)

Imām
Ḥusayn (‘a)

Imām
as-Sajjād (‘a)

Imām
aṣ-Ṣādiq (‘a)

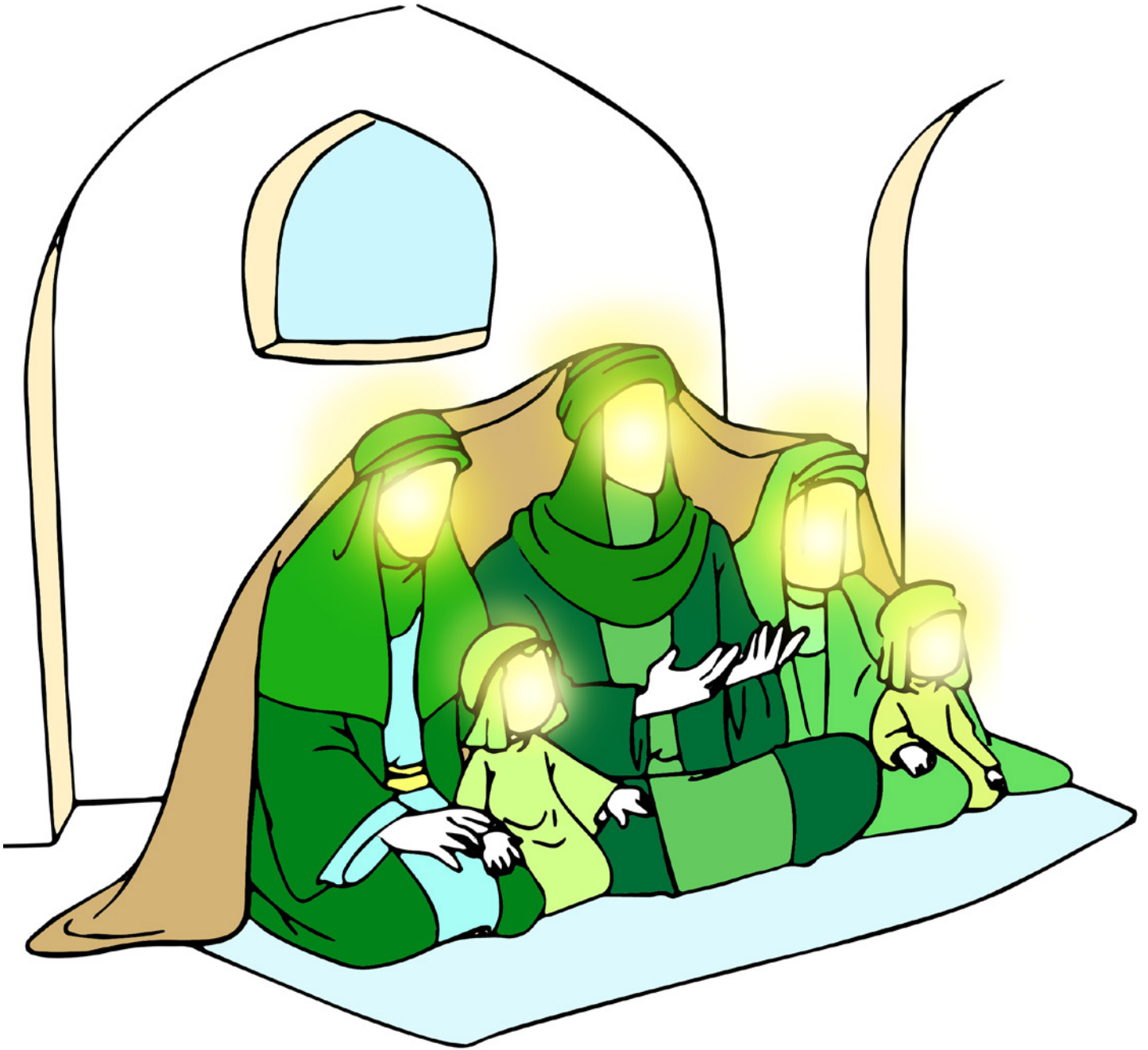
Imām
al-Mahdī (‘a)

Imām
at-Taqī (‘a)

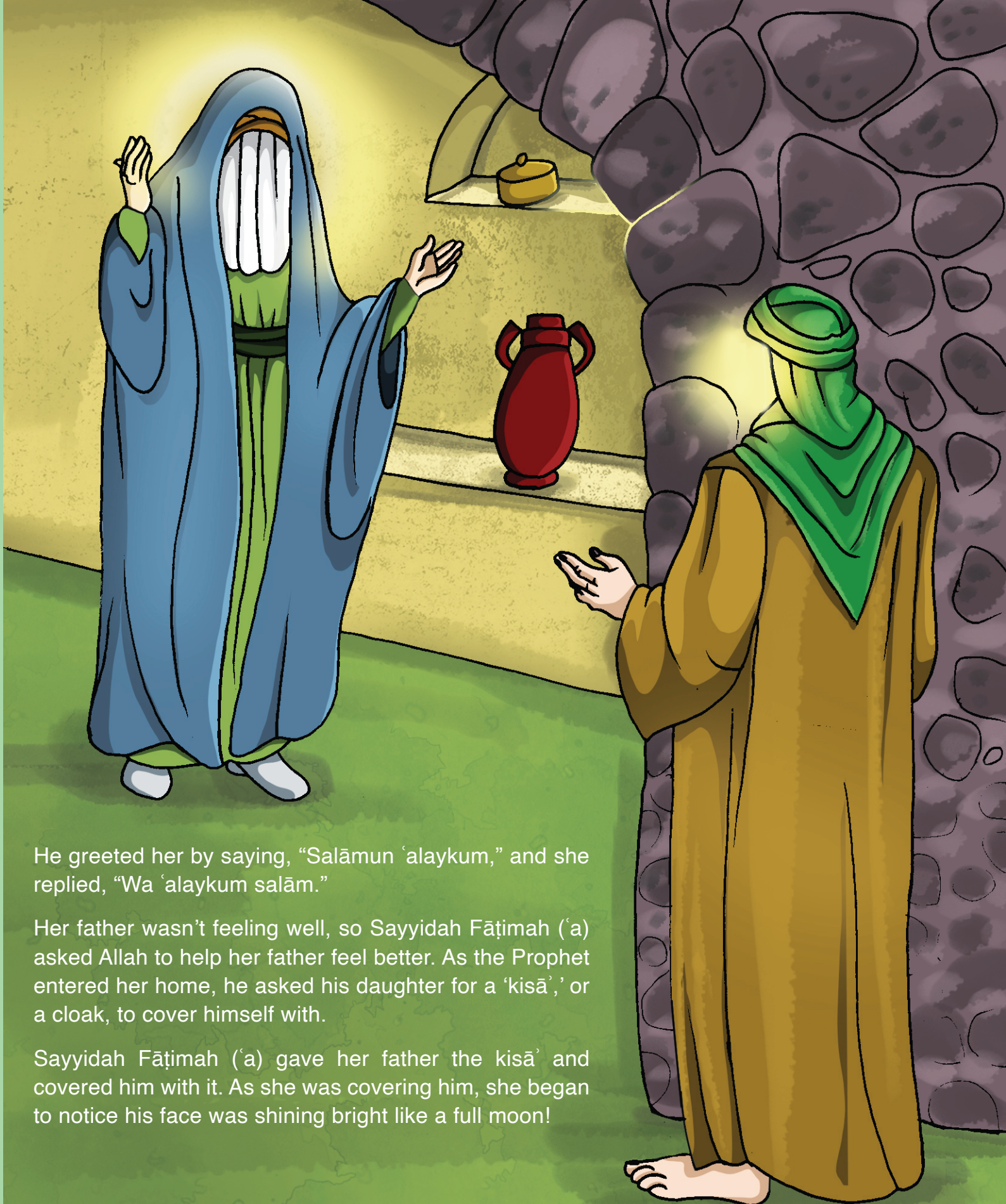
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Lesson 2.2: The Story of the Kisā' (Cloak)

The Story of the Cloak



Once upon a time long ago, in Medina, Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) heard a knock at the door. She opened it and was delighted to see her father, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ).



He greeted her by saying, “Salāmun ‘alaykum,” and she replied, “Wa ‘alaykum salām.”

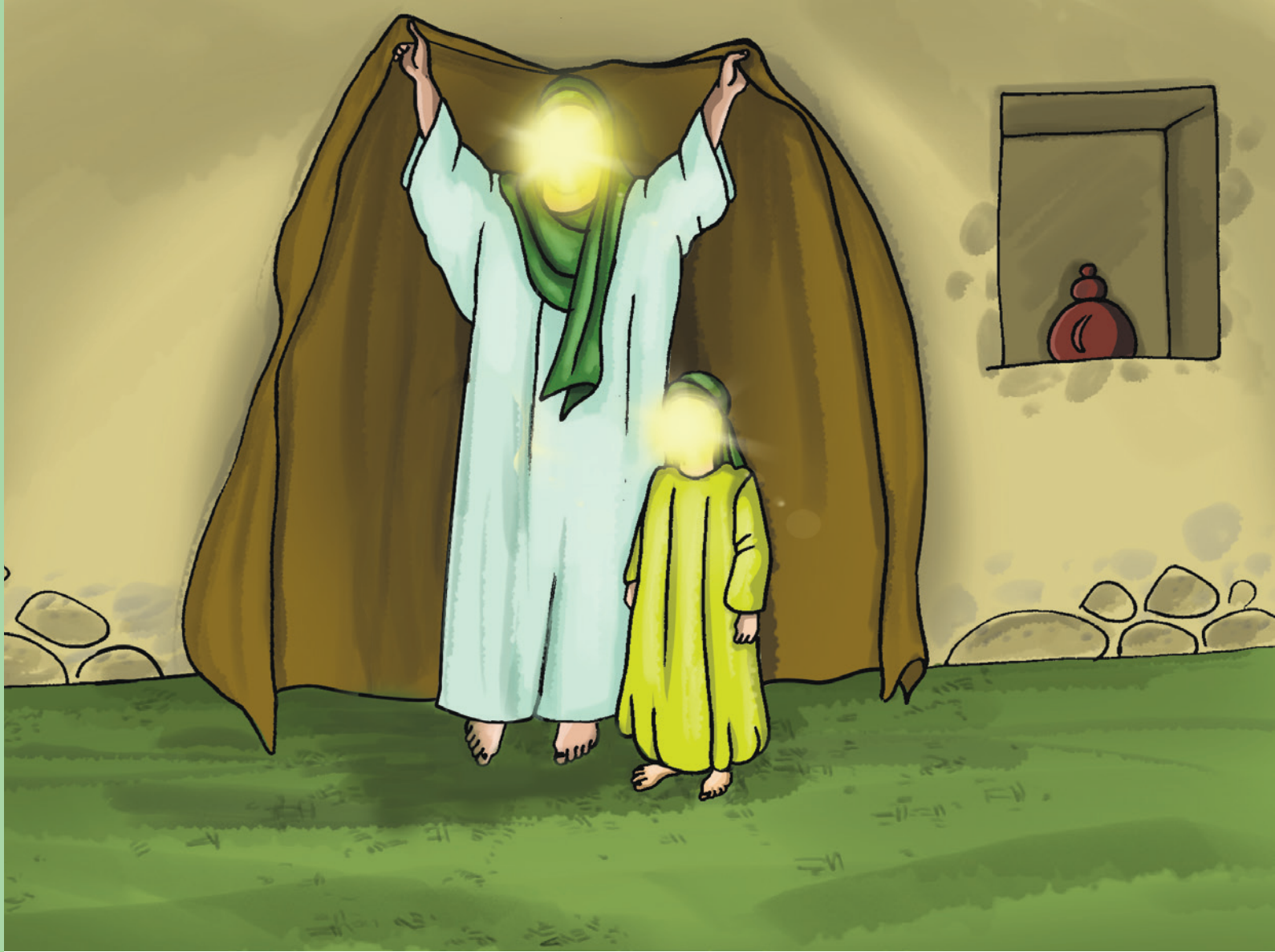
Her father wasn’t feeling well, so Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) asked Allah to help her father feel better. As the Prophet entered her home, he asked his daughter for a ‘kisā’,’ or a cloak, to cover himself with.

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) gave her father the kisā’ and covered him with it. As she was covering him, she began to notice his face was shining bright like a full moon!



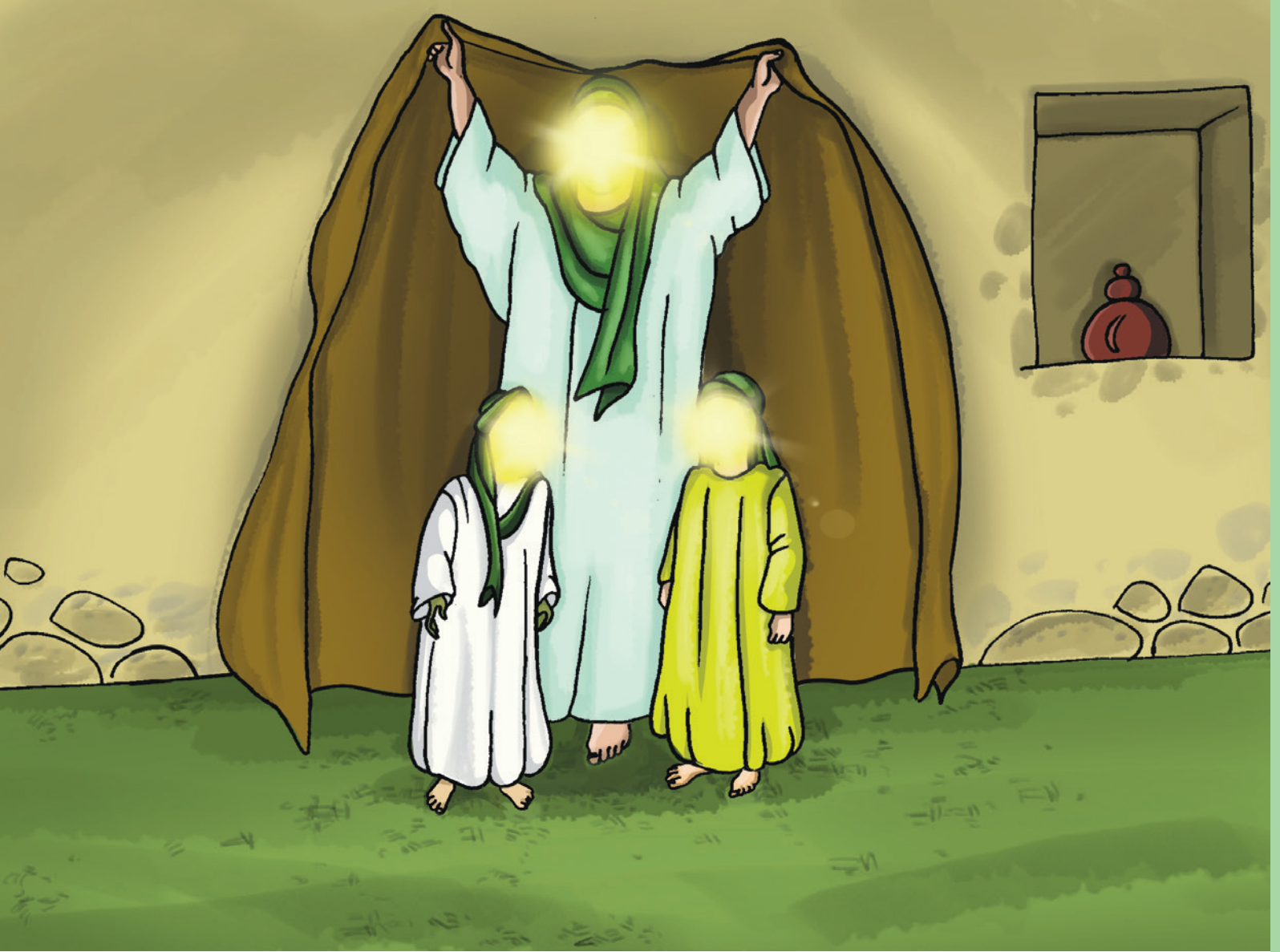
After some time, Sayyidah Fāṭimah's (ʿa) son Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) came in with such excitement and said, "Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Mother, what is that sweet smell? Is it my grandfather?" She replied, "Waʿalaykum salām, oh apple of my eyes and my heart's delight. Yes, he is resting underneath the kisā'."

Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) then went to the kisā' and greeted his grandfather, "Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Grandfather, can I come inside the kisā' with you?" His grandfather replied, "Wa ʿalaykum salām, my love, yes, please come under the kisā' with me."



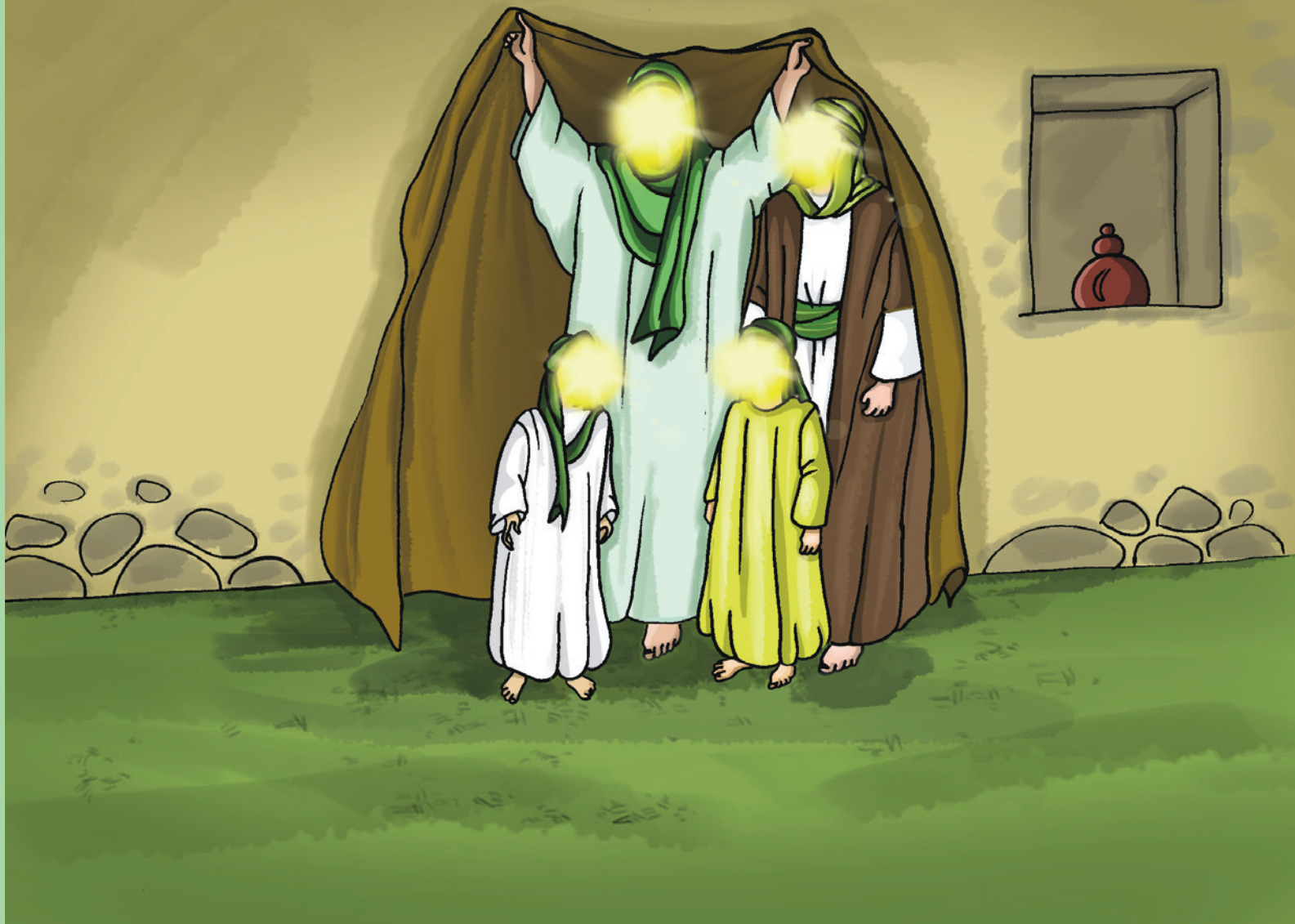
Then, after a while, her other son Imām Ḥusayn (ʿa) came rushing into the room and exclaimed, “Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Mother, is that sweet perfume in the air my grandfather?” Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) replied, “Wa ʿalaykum salām, Oh apple of my eyes, and my heart’s delight. Yes, he is under the kisā’.”

Imām Ḥusayn (ʿa) then went to the kisā’ and said, “Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Grandfather, may I please come in?” The Prophet (ṣ) replied with kindness, “Wa ʿalaykum salām, my love. Yes, please come in.”



Soon after Imām ‘Alī (‘a), walked over to his wife and said, “Salāmun ‘alaykum, O Daughter of the Prophet (ﷺ). I smell the sweetness of my brother and cousin, the Prophet (ﷺ) of Allah.”

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) replied, “Wa ‘alaykum salām. Yes, you are right, O Leader of the Muslims. My father is under the kisā’ with our two sons.”



Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) walked over to the kisāʾ and said, “Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Prophet (ﷺ) of Allah, may I come under the kisāʾ?” The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, “Wa ʿalaykum salām. Yes, O leader after me, please come in.”

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) looked over and saw that her two sons, husband, and father were all under the kisāʾ. She then walked toward the kisāʾ and asked her father, “O my dear father, may I come be under the kisāʾ, too?” The Prophet (ﷺ) of Allah replied, “Yes, my daughter, please come.”



As soon as she entered, her father held both ends of the kisā' and raised his right hand toward the heavens and said the following du'ā:

“O Allah, these are the people of my family Ahl al-Bayt (‘a). They are very special to me. Whoever hurts them, hurts me, too. Whoever makes them sad, makes me sad, too. I don’t like the people who don’t like them. I love the people who love them. I am the enemy of their enemies, and I am the friend of their friends. They are a part of me, and I am a part of them. O Allah! Send Your most special blessings and gifts upon me and upon them. And remove all impurity from them and keep them thoroughly pure.”

In the Heavens, the Almighty Allah said to his angels, “O My angels! I have created the sky, the big earth, the bright moon, the shining sun, the spinning planets, the flowing seas, and the sailing ships for the love of these five people lying underneath the kisā’.”

Angel Jabrā’īl asked, “O Allah! Who are those people under the kisā’?”

Allah answered, “They are Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a), her father, her husband, and her two sons. They are the family of Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) who will tell people about my message.”

“O my Lord,” Angel Jabrā’īl asked, “Will You allow me to go down to Earth to be the sixth person under the kisā’?”

Allah the Almighty said, “Yes, I allow you.”

Jabrā’īl went down and greeted them, “Salāmun ‘alaykum, O Allah’s Messenger (ṣ)! The Most High (Allah) sends His special salāms to you, and says, ‘By My Greatness, I promise that I have only created the beautiful sky, large earth, glowing moon, shining sun, spinning planets, flowing oceans, and sailing ships for your sake and for your love.’”

“He also allowed me to join you (under this kisā’). Will you, O Allah’s Messenger (ṣ), allow me?”

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) replied, “Wa ‘alaykum salām, O Angel Jabrā’īl. Yes, I allow you.”

So, Angel Jabrā’īl joined them under the kisā’. He said to the Prophet (ṣ), “Allah has said that He wishes to keep away impurities from you, Ahl al-Bayt (‘a), and to purify you with a complete purification.”



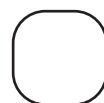
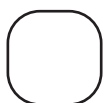
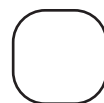
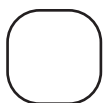
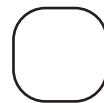
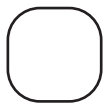
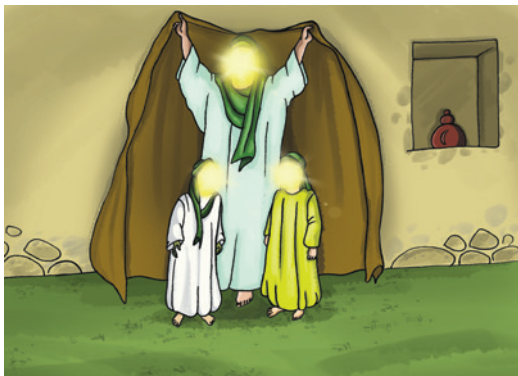
The Prophet (ﷺ) said, “I swear by Allah that whenever this story of the kisā’ is mentioned in a gathering of our believers and lovers, Allah will certainly shower His blessings and gifts down on them, and the Angels will surround them and ask for forgiveness for them until they leave that gathering.”

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) then said, “Verily, by the Lord of Ka’bah, we and our followers are the winners and the blessed, in this world and the next!”

This beautiful event of Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) and the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) came to be known as the story of the kisā’.

Worksheet 2.2a

Number the pictures from the story in order.



Worksheet 2.2b

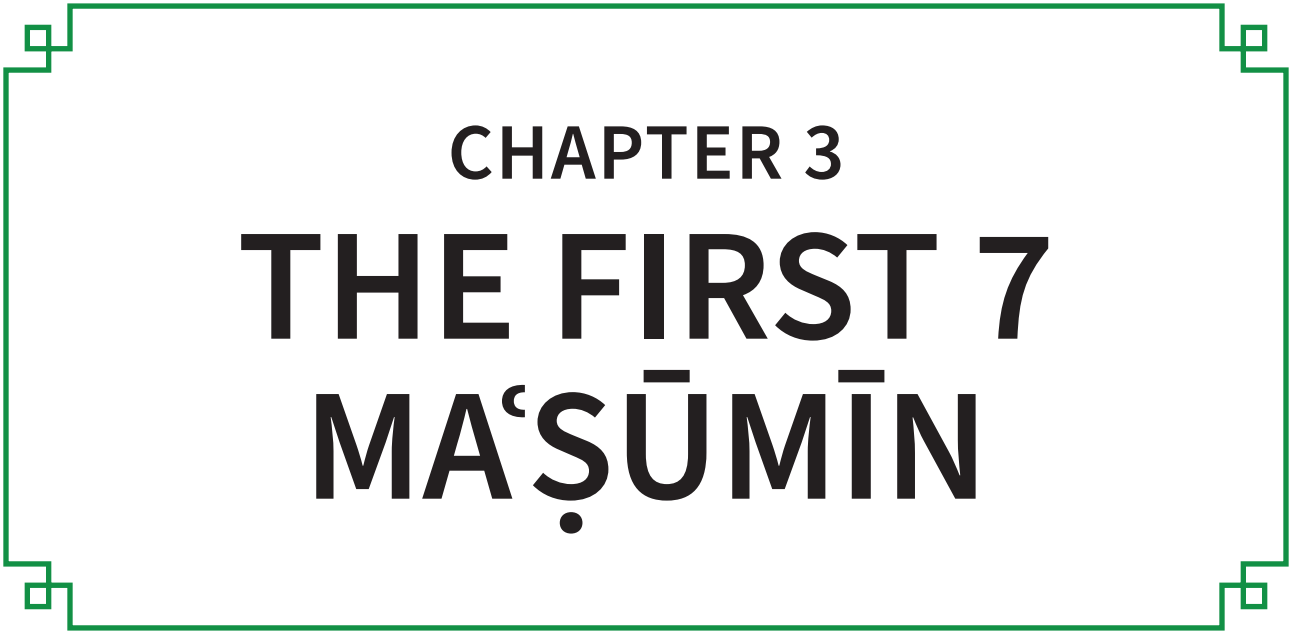
Find the names of the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) in the word search below.

T C O H H D H H P
D J H U S A Y N Q
X F M S M M S V J
O F K I L M V A A
K K T A I A P U N
I A R L P H T R C
F A U I C U Q E B
B T K E X M Z L W
K C U I B F L M D

MUHAMMAD ALI FATIMAH

HASAN HUSAYN

*Please note that diacritic marks (e.g., ā, ī, ḥ) are not used for this word search. Instead, find the words without the marks.



CHAPTER 3
THE FIRST 7
MA'ŞŪMĪN

Lesson 3.1: Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)



Name: Muḥammad (ṣ)

Title: Aṣ-Ṣādiq (the Truthful) and al-Amīn (the Trustworthy)

Birth: 17th Rabīʿ ul-Awwal in Mecca

Father: ʿAbdullāh

Mother: Āminah

Wafāt: 28th Ṣafar, 11 AH

Buried: Masjid an-Nabī, Medina

Lesson 3.1 (con't)

Birth and Childhood

Our final Prophet, Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), was born in Mecca on the 17th of Rabīʿ ul-Awwal. He was the son of ʿAbdullāh and ʿĀminah. His father, ʿAbdullāh, sadly died a few days before his birth and never got a chance to see his newborn son.

ʿĀminah, the mother of the Noble Prophet (ﷺ), asked a kind and pious lady named Ḥalīmah to take care of her son so that he could be brought up in the open and healthy country air.

Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) spent the first five years of his life with Ḥalīmah and then he was returned to his mother, ʿĀminah.

When he was about seven years old, his mother took him to Medīna for a few days. On their journey back, she became ill and passed away. Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) was very sad. He had now lost his father and mother. He was an orphan.

His grandfather, ʿAbd ul-Muṭṭalib, took care of him. ʿAbd ul-Muṭṭalib loved his grandchild very much and was very kind to him. However, he too, died after two years. It was very difficult for a young boy to lose so many people that he loved.

However, even though he was sad, Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) still trusted Allah.

Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) began to live with his uncle, Abū Ṭālib, and aunt, Fāṭimah's (ʿa), daughter of Asad. They loved Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) as if he was their own son. When Abū Ṭālib used to go on business trips, he would take young Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) with him so he could learn about business.

Character and Marriage

Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), even as a young man, was very honest with people. People used to call him as-Ṣādiq (the truthful) and al-Amīn (the trustworthy).

It was because of his kindness and honesty that a very rich lady named Khadījah asked him to marry her. The Prophet (ﷺ) agreed and they got married and lived together in a way that would make Allah very happy.

Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) never worshipped idols like the other people. An idol is something people make themselves and then pray to it. Sometimes he would go in a cave on Mount Hira and think about Allah's creations.

The Prophet (ﷺ) used to get sad when he saw the people in Mecca praying to idols, fighting and cheating one another.

Prophethood

One day when he was in the cave, Angel Jabrā'īl came down by Allah's command and told Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) that he should announce to the people that he has been chosen by Allah to become the final Prophet and Messenger to teach and spread the religion of Islam.

Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) advised people to stop worshipping idols and making bad choices. He taught them to worship only Allah, who has created the Heavens, the Earth, and human beings!

He also taught them about the Day of Judgment, when every one will get rewarded or punished for their good and bad choices.

His wife Ḥaḍrat Khadījah (ʿa) and his cousin Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) were the first people to believe in Allah and accept Islam!

Everyone loved Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), even the angels. Do you know what the name Muḥammad (ﷺ) means? Find out in the story!

Coloring 3.1



*Prophet Muḥammad (s)
was born on the 17th of
Rabī^u ul-Awwal.*

Worksheet 3.1a

Fill in the missing letter to find the name of the perfect person.

ISLA__

Q__R'ĀN

__ADĪTH

__LLAH

__ECCA

AL-A__ĪN

AHL AL-B__YT ('A)

AŞ-ŞĀ__IQ

_____(Ş)

Worksheet 3.1b

Color the titles of Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) and write the meaning of each in the lines below.

Al-Amīn

Aṣ-Ṣādiq

Worksheet 3.1c

Color the correct sun and butterfly.

The birthday of our Noble Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) is:



FRIDAY 13th RABĪ' UL-AWWAL



FRIDAY 17th RABĪ' UL-AWWAL



FRIDAY 15th RABĪ' UL-AWWAL

He was born in:



YEMEN



MEDINA



MECCA

Worksheet 3.1d

Find the correct names of Prophet Muḥammad's (ﷺ)....

Father

‘A _ _ U _ _ Ā H

Daughter

F _ Ṭ _ _ A _

Grandfather

‘A _ D _ L-M U Ṭ Ṭ _ L _ B

Mother

Ā _ _ N _ H

Uncle

A _ Ū Ṭ _ L _ B

Wife

K _ A _ _ J A H

‘ABD UL-MUṬṬALIB

ĀMINAH

‘ABDULLĀH

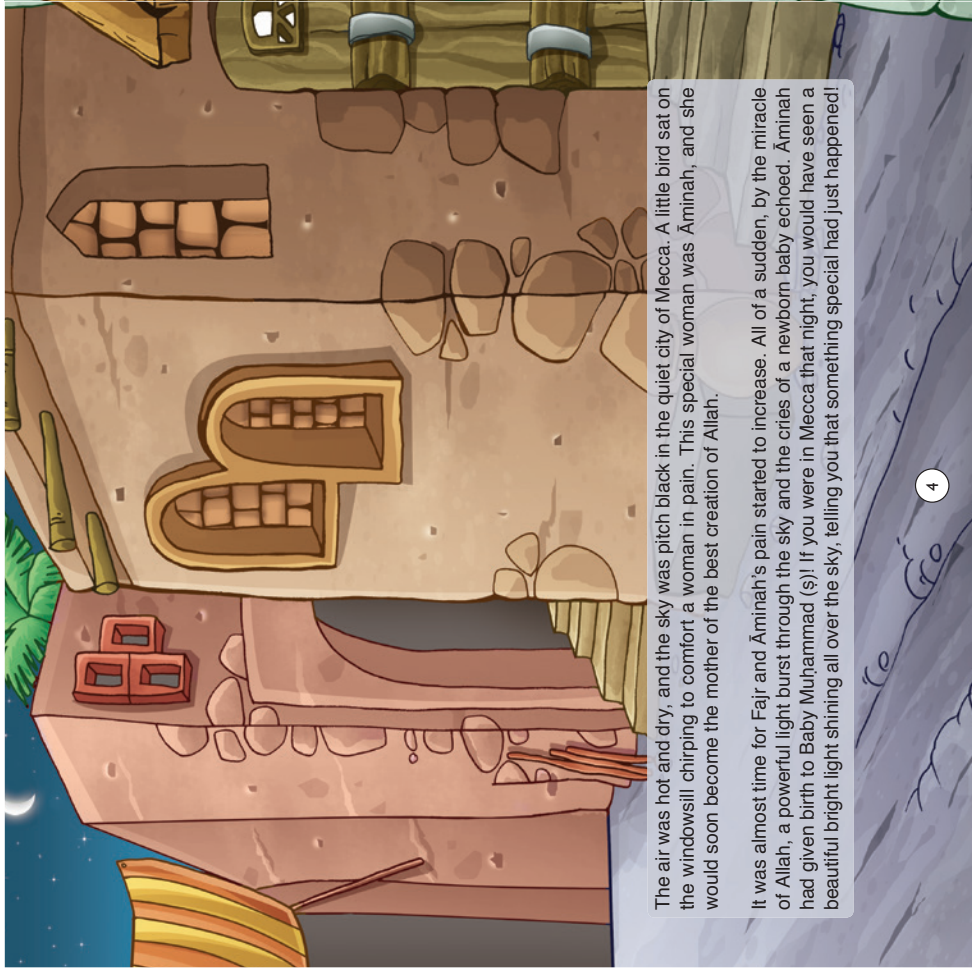
FĀṬIMAH

KHADĪJAH

ABŪ ṬĀLIB

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) - The Praised One

Why was he named Muḥammad (ṣ)?





Do you want to know what other miracles happened at the exact moment of Prophet Muhammad's birth?

Idols from all around the world fell down on their faces! The castles of the greedy kings began to crack and shake! Even Shayṭān began to scream as he realized that with the birth of this special child, he was going to lose! What a special child indeed!

6

7



As Aminah held her sweet baby close to her, an angel entered her house and said, "O Aminah, you are now the mother of the best creation of Allah! This baby will become a leader for mankind, and everyone and everything will praise him, so name him 'Muhammad,' meaning 'the praised one.'"

Aminah was so happy to hear how blessed her baby was! She thanked Allah and immediately began calling him "Muhammad, the praised one."



Later that morning, 'Abdul Muṭṭalib, the grandfather of the Prophet (ﷺ), rushed to Aminah's house as soon as he heard the good news.

As he thanked Allah for this beautiful blessing, he gently took Baby Muḥammad (ﷺ), who was wrapped in a pure white cloth, and headed towards the Ka'bah. For a special blessing, he rubbed Baby Muḥammad (ﷺ) against the four corners of the Ka'bah.

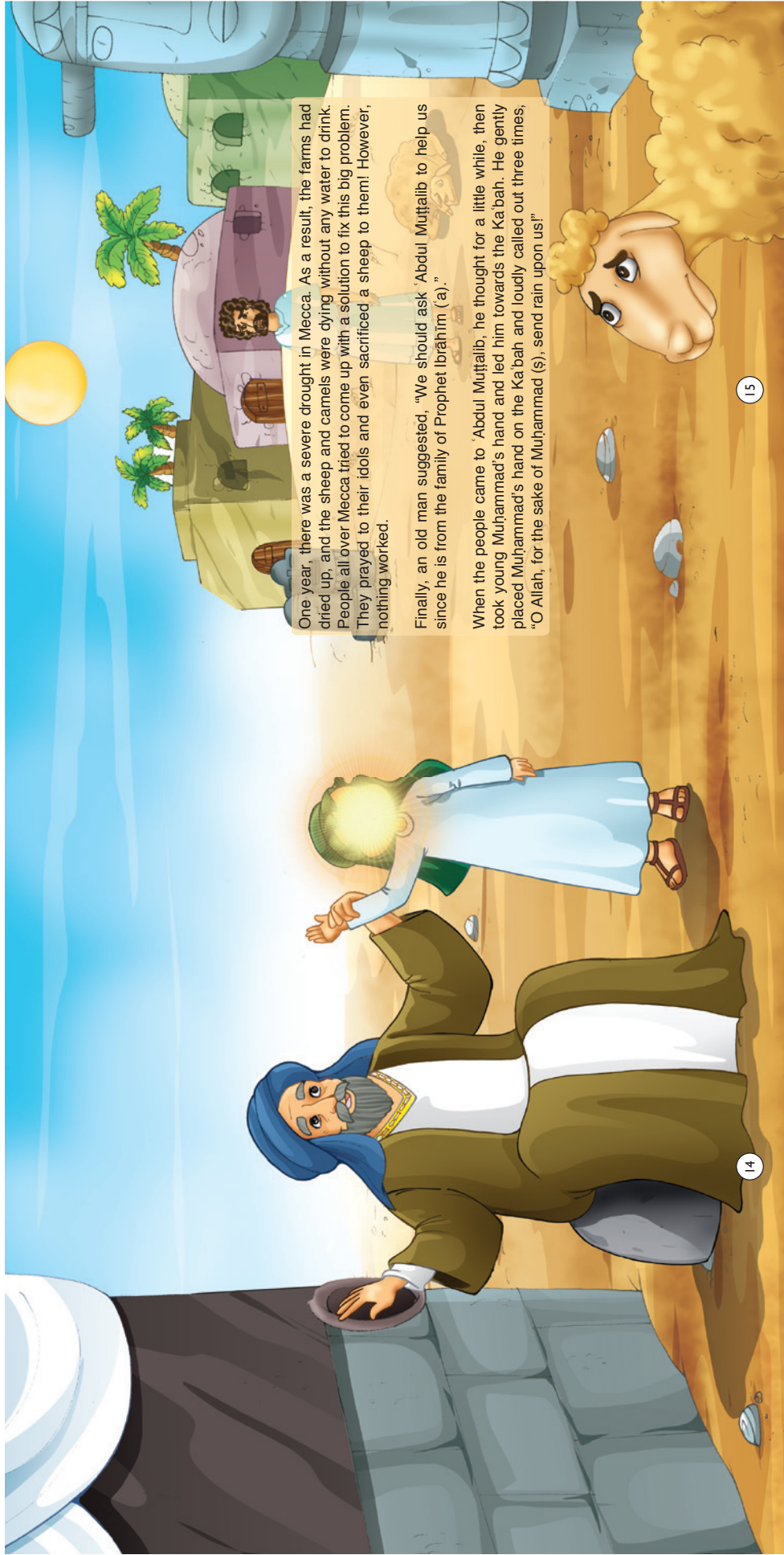


The news of Baby Muhammad's birth traveled throughout the city of Mecca. Everyone wanted to know about the baby who had made the sky turn so bright!

One man asked 'Abdul Mutthalib, "What have you named your grandson?"'

Abdul Mutthalib excitedly told them the story of how an angel delivered Allah's message to name the baby Muhammad.

However, the people still did not understand why he was called "the praised one."



One year, there was a severe drought in Mecca. As a result, the farms had dried up, and the sheep and camels were dying without any water to drink. People all over Mecca tried to come up with a solution to fix this big problem. They prayed to their idols and even sacrificed a sheep to them! However, nothing worked.

Finally, an old man suggested, "We should ask 'Abdul Muṭṭalib to help us since he is from the family of Prophet Ibrāhīm (a)."

When the people came to 'Abdul Muṭṭalib, he thought for a little while, then took young Muḥammad's hand and led him towards the Ka'bah. He gently placed Muḥammad's hand on the Ka'bah and loudly called out three times, "O Allah, for the sake of Muḥammad (s), send rain upon us!"



A few seconds later, the people watched in shock as the clouds began to gather, turning from white to gray. There was a loud clap of thunder, and all of a sudden, rain began pouring down from the sky!

The people of Mecca were so happy! They rejoiced in the streets, kissing and hugging the Prophet (ﷺ) out of gratitude.

After this extraordinary miracle, even more people started to love and respect Muhammad (ﷺ), and at the age of 40, Allah ordered him to announce that he was a Prophet. With his Prophethood, he would bring mercy and peace to everyone.



Muhammad (s) grew up under the care of his grandfather, 'Abdul Muṭṭalib. He grew into a strong and compassionate young man who was always willing to help everyone.

Anytime someone would leave something with him, he would guard it very carefully. Everyone began calling him "Muhammad al-Amīn," which means "Muhammad the trusted one." He was so trustworthy that even his enemies trusted him!



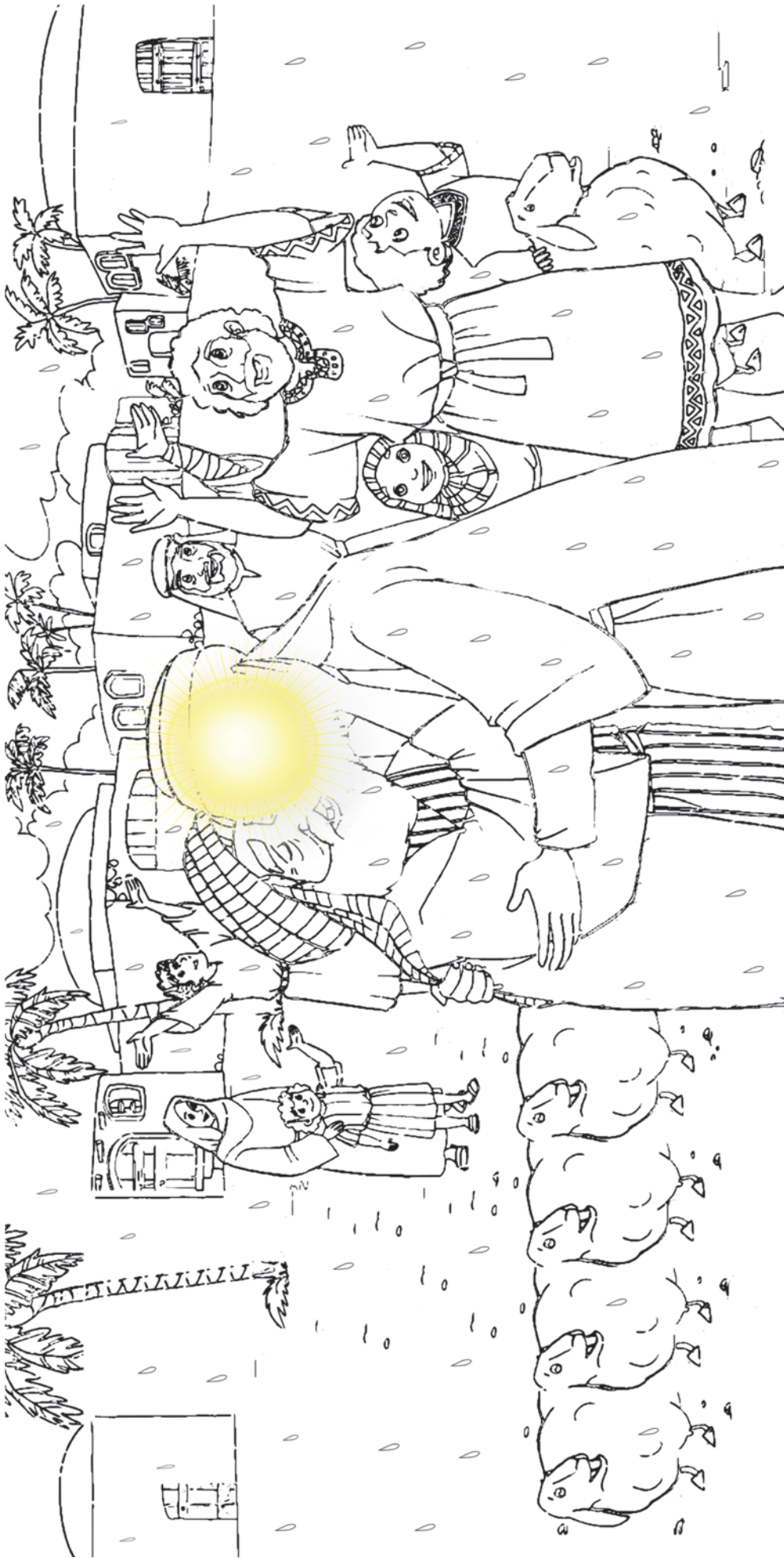
One day, Prophet Muhammad (s) was passing through the streets of Medina when a wise Jewish man came up to him. He stared at the Prophet's lovely face and asked, "O Muḥammad, I have read your name in the holy books. I read that you are also named Aḥmad. Why were you given these names?"

Prophet Muḥammad (s) smiled and said, "I am known as Muḥammad on the earth and Aḥmad in the heavens because everyone, including those in the heavens, will like and praise my good deeds."

So, as you can see, the news that the angel had brought to Āminah was indeed true when he said, "Your child's name is Muḥammad because he is the best creation of Allah, and everyone will praise him."

May Allah's peace and blessings be upon Prophet Muḥammad al-Muḥtafā (s), Allah's best creation, who is praised all over this earth and in the heavens!

Biḥār ul-Anwār, Vol. 15, P. 257
Tārīkh Tahītt Islām, Vol. 1, P. 245



PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) THE PRAISED ONE

Worksheet 3.1e

Answer the questions about the story you just read.

1. What miracles happened at the time of Prophet Muḥammad’s (ﷺ) birth?

2. What does “Muḥammad (ﷺ)” mean? _____.

3. Why did the people start calling Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) “al-Amīn”?

4. The people went to ‘Abd ul-Muṭṭalib during the drought because he is from the family of _____.

5. What did ‘Abd ul-Muṭṭalib call out three times when he prayed for rain?

Lesson 3.2: Imām ‘Alī (‘a)



Name:	‘Alī (‘a)
Titles:	Amīr al-Mu‘minīn (Leader of the Believers), Asadullāh (Lion of Allah)
Birth:	13th Rajab, inside the Holy Ka‘bah
Father:	Abū Ṭālib
Mother:	Fāṭimah bint Asad
Shahādah:	21st Ramaḍān, 40 AH
Buried:	Najaf, Iraq

Birth

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) is our first Imām . His father’s name was Abū Ṭālib and his mother’s name was Fāṭimah bint (daughter of) Asad. He was Prophet Muḥammad’s (ṣ) cousin. His birth was a miracle – he was born on the 13th of Rajab inside the Holy Ka‘bah and Allah Himself named him ‘Alī (‘a). We will read about the amazing and miraculous story of his birth and the secret behind the name “‘Alī (‘a)” in the story after this lesson!

Childhood

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) raised Imām ‘Alī (‘a) from when he was a child. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was one of the first people to accept Islam. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) had a lot of knowledge. The Prophet (ṣ) said:

“I am the city of knowledge, and ‘Alī (‘a) is its gate.”

One of the special qualities of Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was that he thought a lot before saying or doing anything so that whatever he said was correct and whatever he did was according to Islam and would make him closer to Allah.

He was very brave and spent his whole life fighting against injustice. Because of his bravery, Allah gave him a special sword called Dhulfiqār.

Imāmah

Allah told Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) to announce that Imām ‘Alī (‘a) would be the Imām and leader after he died. He was polite, humble, and treated everyone like a friend. He was never unfair to anybody and did not upset anyone. He wore simple, but clean clothes. He ate simple food and was happy with whatever Allah gave him.

One day, he said, “If you give me the entire world, to snatch away even one grain from the mouth of an ant, I will never do so.”

Marriage and Children

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) married Prophet Muḥammad’s (ṣ) daughter Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) . They had 5 children:

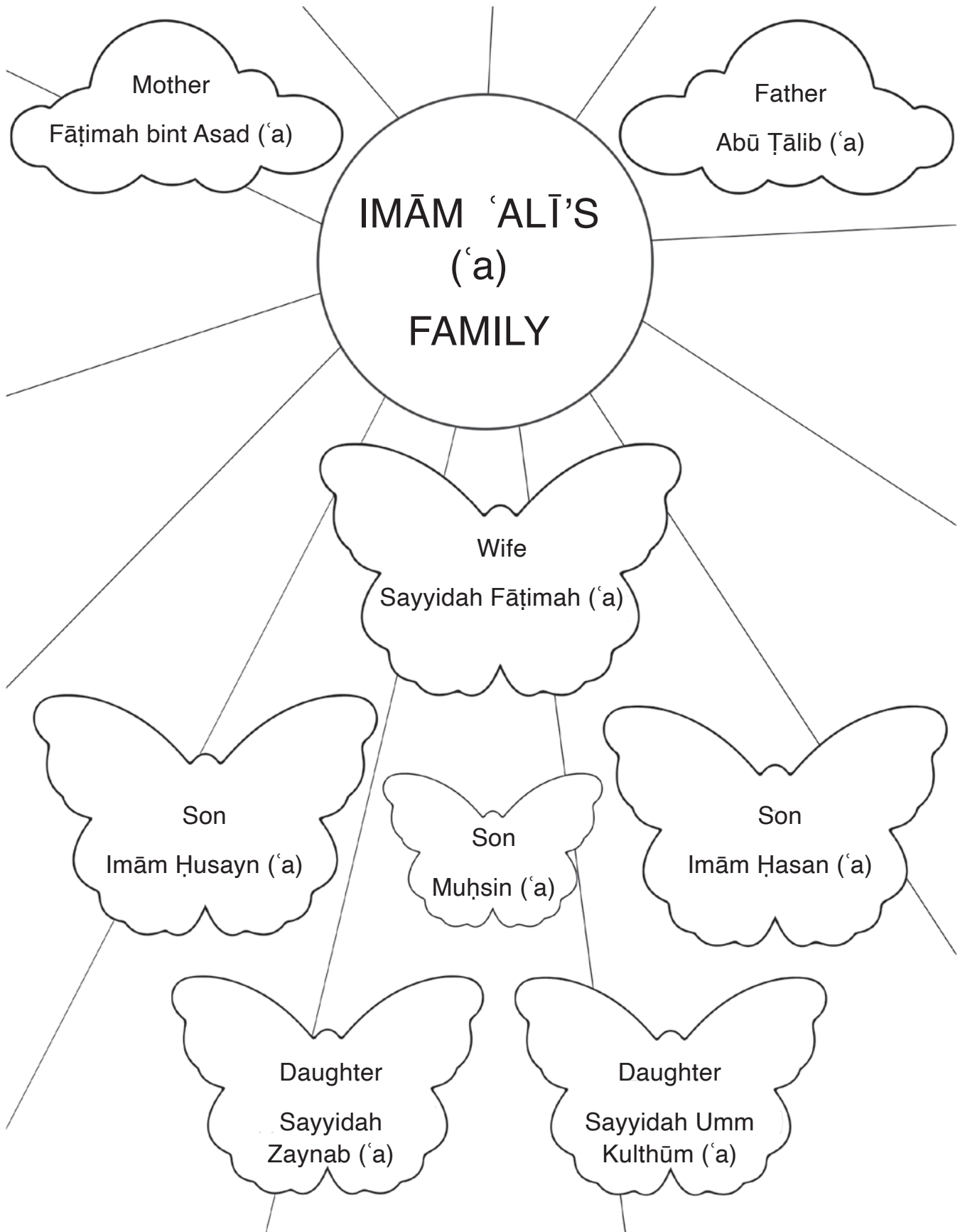
- Imām Ḥasan (‘a)
- Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)
- Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a)
- Sayyidah Umm Kulthūm (‘a)
- Muḥsin (‘a): Muḥsin was never born as he died while still inside his mother.

Lesson 3.2 (con't)

Shahādah

On the 19th of Ramaḍān 40 AH, while praying ṣalāh in Masjid al-Kūfah, Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) was struck with the poisoned sword of ʿAbd ul-Raḥmān ibn Muljim. After three days, he passed away on the 21st of Ramaḍān. He is buried in the city of Najaf in Iraq.

Coloring 3.2a



Worksheet 3.2a

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) said,

“If you give me the entire world, to snatch away even one grain from the mouth of an ant, I will never do so.”

Illustrate this ḥadīth by drawing an ant and food in the ant’s mouth and drawing a picture of the world and then crossing it out. Color the pictures as well.



Worksheet 3.2b

Color code or match the members of Imām ‘Alī’s (‘a) family with how they are related to him.

1. Father

1. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)

2. Mother

2. Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a)

3. Wife

3. Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)

4. Son

4. Imām Ḥasan (‘a)

5. Son

5. Muḥsin (‘a)

6. Son

6. Abū Ṭālib (‘a)

7. Daughter

7. Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah bint Asad (‘a)

8. Daughter

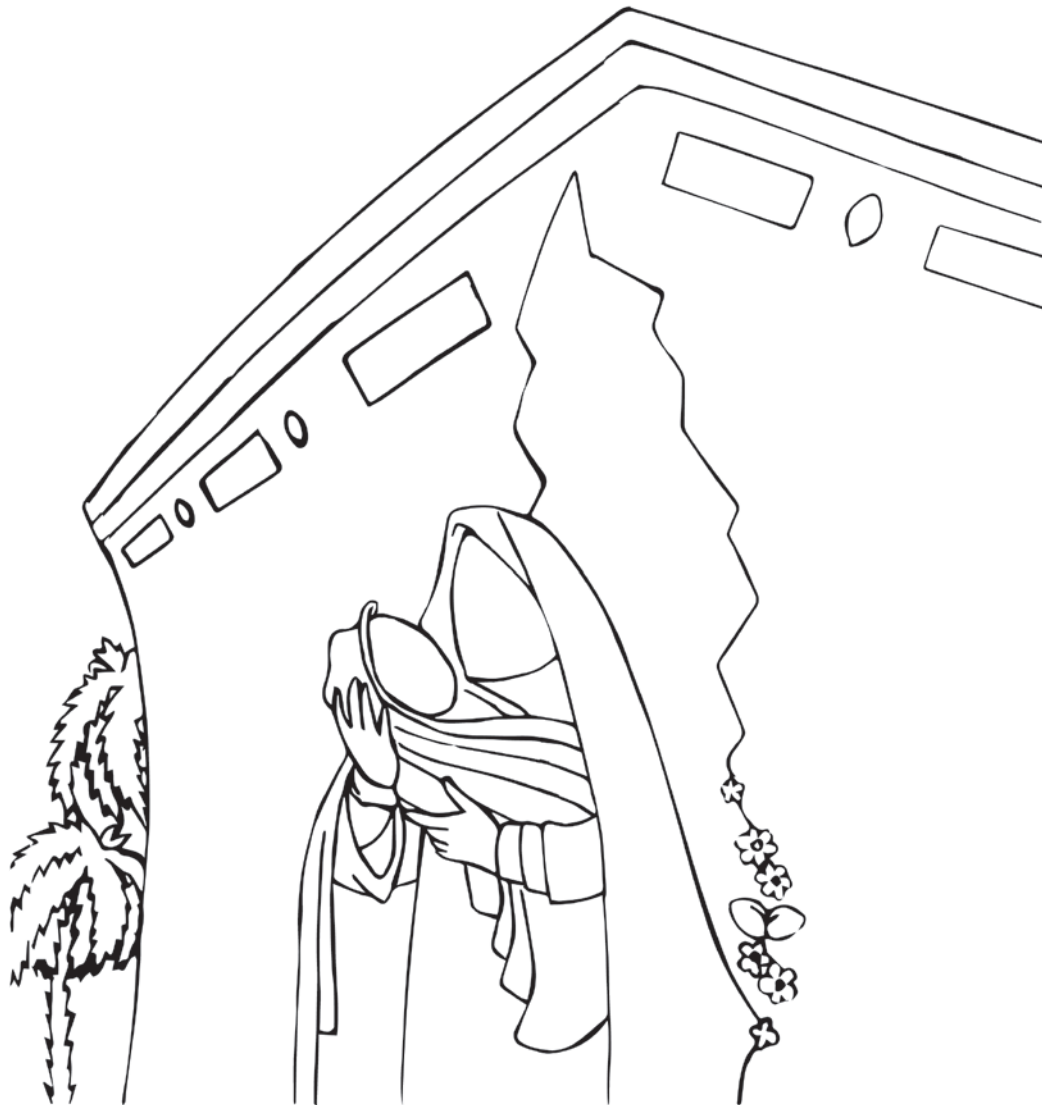
8. Sayyidah Umm Kulthūm (‘a)

9. Cousin & Father-in-Law

9. Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a)

Worksheet 3.2c

Fill in the blanks below.



Imām ‘Alī(‘a) was born on Friday,
the 13th of _____
inside the Holy _____

Imām ‘Alī(‘a) - The High

Why was he named ‘Alī(‘a)?



It was a peaceful Friday morning in the month of Rajab as the sun rose up, gleaming upon the palm trees. All of a sudden, the silence was broken by the cries of a woman as she struggled toward the Holy Ka bah. It was Fātimah bint Asad! She was crying out in pain as her unborn child was ready to enter the world.

As she reached the Ka bah, she leaned against its walls and whispered, "O Allah, I ask you to please help me for the sake of Prophet Ibrāhīm (‘a) , who built this Ka bah. Please make the birth of this child easy for me."



All of a sudden, there was a thunderous noise as the back wall of the Ka'bah, cracked open, making way for Fâtimah bint Asad to enter inside! As soon as she entered, the walls of the Ka'bah quickly closed behind her. The key holders of the Ka'bah watched in awe as this scene unfolded right in front of them.

One of the key holders ran to the front and tried to unlock the Ka'bah, but no matter how hard he tried, the doors would not open. Their eyes widened as they all realized that a miracle from Allah was taking place right before their eyes!

6

7



News of this miracle quickly traveled all over the city of Mecca, as women in their homes and men in the streets whispered about what had happened. You see, Fāṭimah was still inside the Ka'bah!

How did this event happen? How come the Ka'bah doors opened for her and her baby? How will she survive without food and water? Why did this happen? The villagers were bursting with questions!



Three days passed, and Fāṭimah bint Asad finally emerged from the Ka'bah, holding a newborn baby in her arms. The villagers were instantly drawn to this beautiful baby and began gathering around Fāṭimah to get a closer look. Their curiosity got the best of them, and they all began shouting their questions at once!

One man asked, "Why did you enter the Ka'bah to give birth?"

She responded, "Allah chose me and called me into His home so that my child may be born in the Ka'bah."

A woman asked, "What did you eat for three whole days?!"

She answered with a smile, "Allah sent me delicious food from the heavens during these three days." This reply only increased their curiosity.

They began wondering, *who is this baby? Why would Allah send his mother food from the heavens? How did the walls open just for her?*

10

11



An elderly man emerged from the crowd and asked, "Does this newborn have a name?"

Fāṭimah bint Asad replied, "Yes, his name is 'Alī. This was the name given to him by Allah. While I was in the Ka'bah, an angel came and said to me, 'O Fāṭimah, Allah has said to name this child 'Alī. This is from one of His own names, *al-ʿAlī al-ʿAlā*, the Highest of the High.'"

This answer shocked the villagers.

Another man asked, "Why is this child different from others? Why has he come into the world in this special way, and why did Allah choose his name?"

Fāṭimah bint Asad, who was a believer in Allah, answered, "This child is special because he will be one of the first to announce the belief in One God. He will get rid of the idols and invite people towards Allah."

The people of Mecca were idol worshippers at that time, so they were not happy with Fāṭimah's answer. Many of them began shaking their heads as they walked away.



When Faṭimah arrived home, she was greeted happily by her husband, Abū Ṭālib, who joyfully took the baby boy into his arms.

Abū Ṭālib thanked Allah and began asking his wife about what had happened. After listening to his wife's story, he felt honored to have such a special child. As the day turned into night, Abū Ṭālib and his wife, Faṭimah, journeyed to the Desert of Abiah to thank and pray to Allah for their beautiful baby.

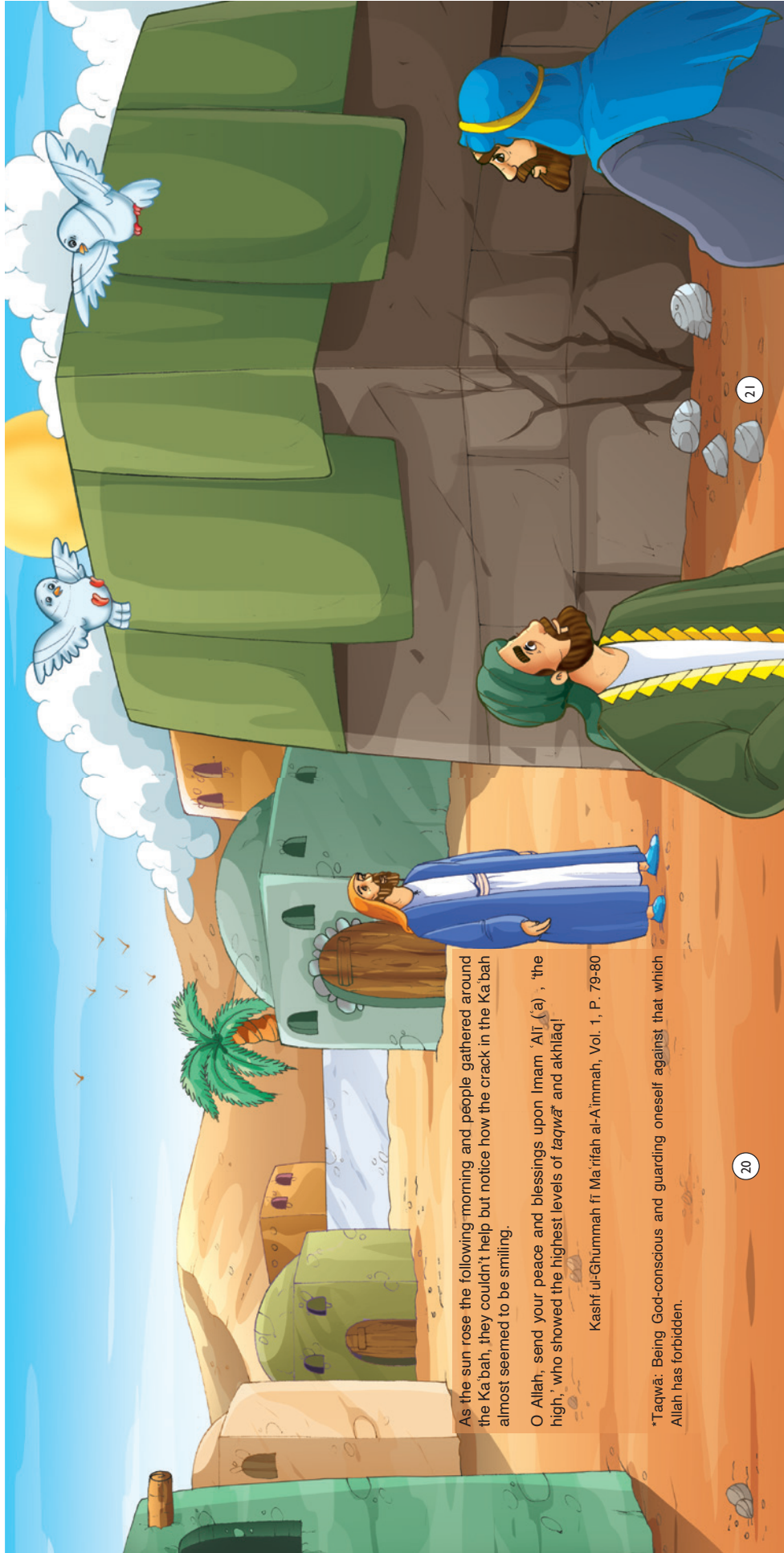
They walked and walked until they reached a place where no one could see them. Abū Ṭālib held his son in his arms and cried out, "O Allāh, the Greatest, You created the darkness of the night and brightness of the moon. Tell me, what is the wisdom behind this child's name?"

Suddenly, the clouds gathered and the wind started blowing ferociously. Abū Ṭālib tightly clutched his son as they were suddenly surrounded by a great storm. Then, just as it came out of nowhere, the storm stopped abruptly and Abū Ṭālib headed back home with his wife and son, puzzled by what had just happened.





When they reached home, Abū Ṭālib found Baby 'AIT (a) clutching a divine note in his tiny hand that read, "We have blessed you with a pure and great child. His name is 'AIT,' which means 'the high.' This name has been chosen for him because he has a high position in the eyes of Allah." Tears filled Abū Ṭālib's eyes as he fell into sujud and thanked Allah for this great blessing.



As the sun rose the following morning and people gathered around the Ka'bah, they couldn't help but notice how the crack in the Ka'bah almost seemed to be smiling.

O Allah, send your peace and blessings upon Imam 'Alī (a), 'the high,' who showed the highest levels of taqwā* and akhlāq!

Kashf ul-Ghummah fi Ma rifah al-A'immah, Vol. 1, P. 79-80

*Taqwā: Being God-conscious and guarding oneself against that which Allah has forbidden.

Coloring 3.2b



IMĀM 'ALĪ ('A)
THE HIGH

Worksheet 3.2d

Answer the questions about the story you just read.

1. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was born inside the _____.
2. Which of Allah’s names does Imām ‘Alī’s (‘a) name come from?
_____.
3. Why were the people upset when Fāṭimah bint Asad told them her child will be the first to announce the belief in One God?
_____.
4. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) showed the highest levels of _____
and _____.

Lesson 3.3: Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a)



Name:	Sayyidah Fāṭimah az-Zahrā’ (‘a)
Title:	Um Abīha (Mother of Her Father)
Birth:	Mecca on the 20th of Jamādī al-Ukhrā
Father:	Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)
Mother:	Ḥaḍrat Khadījah
Shahādah:	13th of Jumādī al-Ūlā or 3rd of Jamādī al-Ukhrā
Buried:	Medina (location unknown)

Birth

Sayyidah Fāṭimah az-Zahrā' (‘a) was the only child and daughter of Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) and Ḥaḍrat Khadījah. She was born in Mecca on the 20th of Jamādī al-Ukhrā. Her mother died when she was only 5 years old.

The Prophet (ṣ) loved Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) very much and she loved him as well. The people of Mecca used to laugh and throw things at her father because he taught them that there was no god except Allah. Whenever she saw that the Prophet (ṣ) was tired or hurt, she took care of him like a mother takes care of a son. Because of this, she was called Um Abīha – the mother of her father.

Tasbīḥ of Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a)

The Prophet (ṣ) also respected Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a). Whenever she entered a room where the Prophet (ṣ) was, he used to stand up out of respect for her.

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) used to work very hard in her home. Her father, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ), could see how hard she was working and how

tired she became, but she never complained.

One day, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) gave her a du‘ā that would give her lots of energy, and told her that after every ṣalāh she should say:

34 times Allāhu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest)

33 times Alḥamdulillāh (All praise is for Allah)

33 times Subḥānallāh (Glory be to Allah)

Ṣalāh is like a beautiful flower and the tasbīḥ of Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) gives that beautiful flower a beautiful smell. Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) has said that this tasbīḥ is better than any helper in the world.

So after every ṣalāh, remember to recite the tasbīḥ of Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) and Allah will give you special help as well, inshā’Allāh!



Lesson 3.3 (con't)

Marriage and Children

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) was married to Imām ‘Alī (‘a) and they had five children:

Imām Ḥasan (‘a)

Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)

Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a)

Sayyidah Umm Kulthūm (‘a)

Muḥsin (‘a): Muḥsin was never born as he died while still inside his mother.

Shahādah

After the Prophet (ṣ) died, the bad rulers tried to burn down her house and even pushed the door down on her.

She died soon after. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was very sad. He buried her at night so nobody could find her grave to bother her anymore.

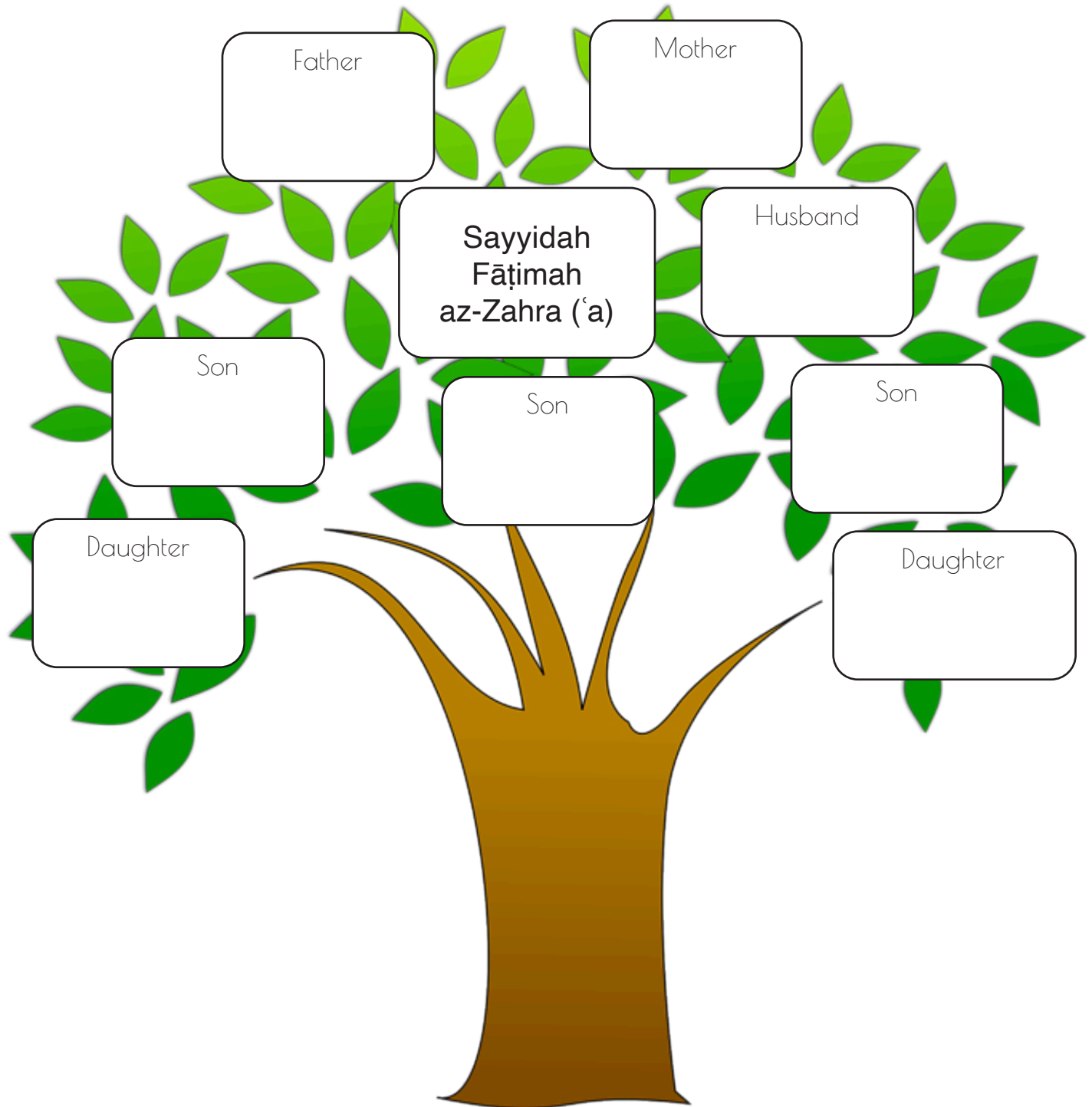
She is buried somewhere in Medina.

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) was a very special lady whose name also has a very special meaning. Read the story to find out what her name means!



Worksheet 3.3a

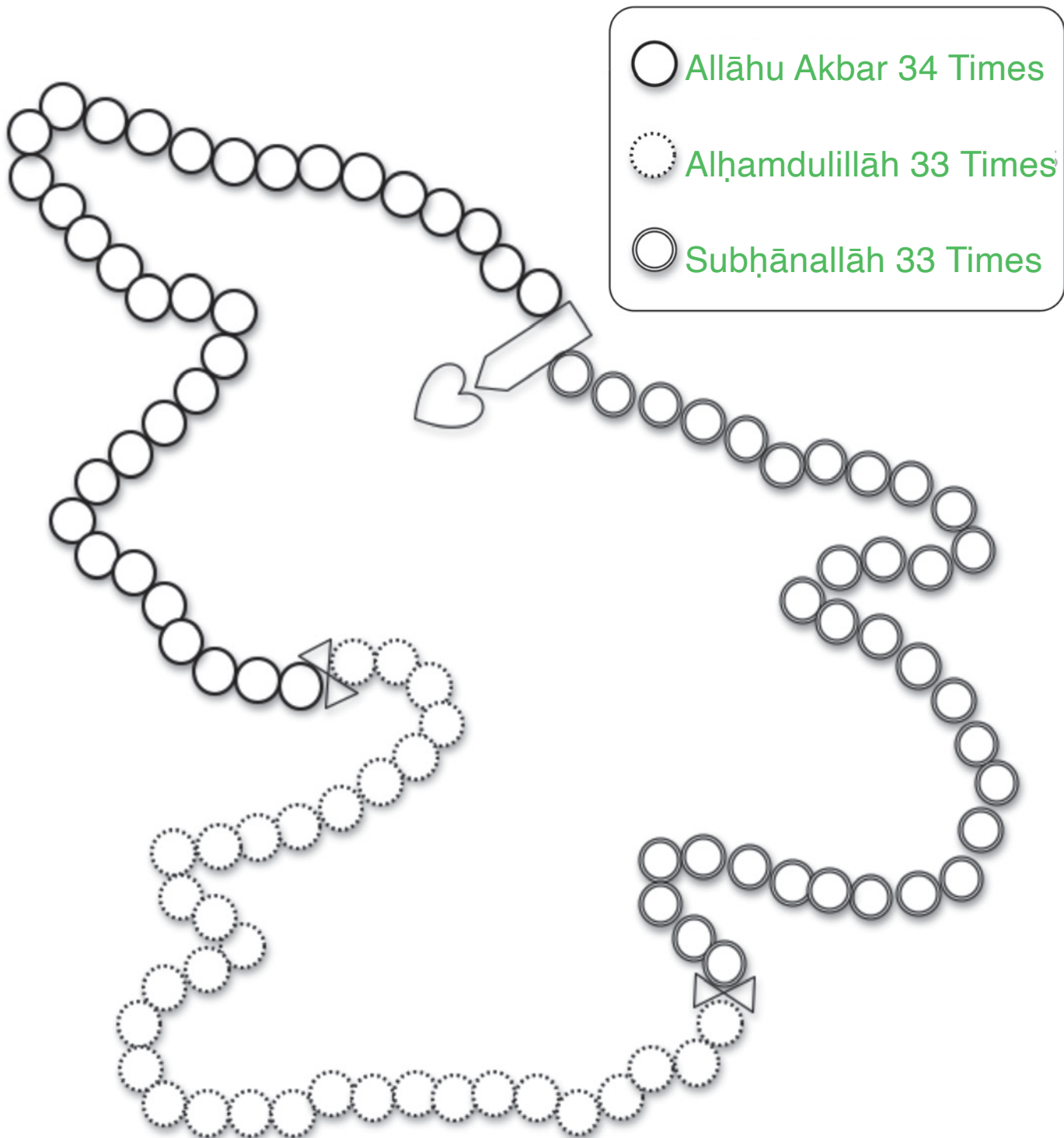
Fill out the family tree of Sayyidah Fāṭimah az-Zahra (‘a).



Coloring 3.3

Color the tasbīḥ by the number of times you say the praise to Allah.

HINT: you may have to color one of the dividers.



Art Extension 3.3

Tasbīḥ Card

Materials:

- Colored construction paper
- Glue
- Markers
- Gemstones
- Tassels
- *Optional: crayons, small crown mold*

Procedure:

1. Arrange gemstones on a piece of construction paper (can use up to 34 gemstones) in an oval shape.
2. Glue them down on the paper.
3. Glue the tassel at the top, to make it look like a tasbīḥ.
4. Draw a crown in the middle of the tasbīḥ , and decorate the card.
5. *Optional: melt crayons and using the crown mold, make crowns in the middle.*



Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) - The Separator

Why was she named Fāṭimah (ʿa)?

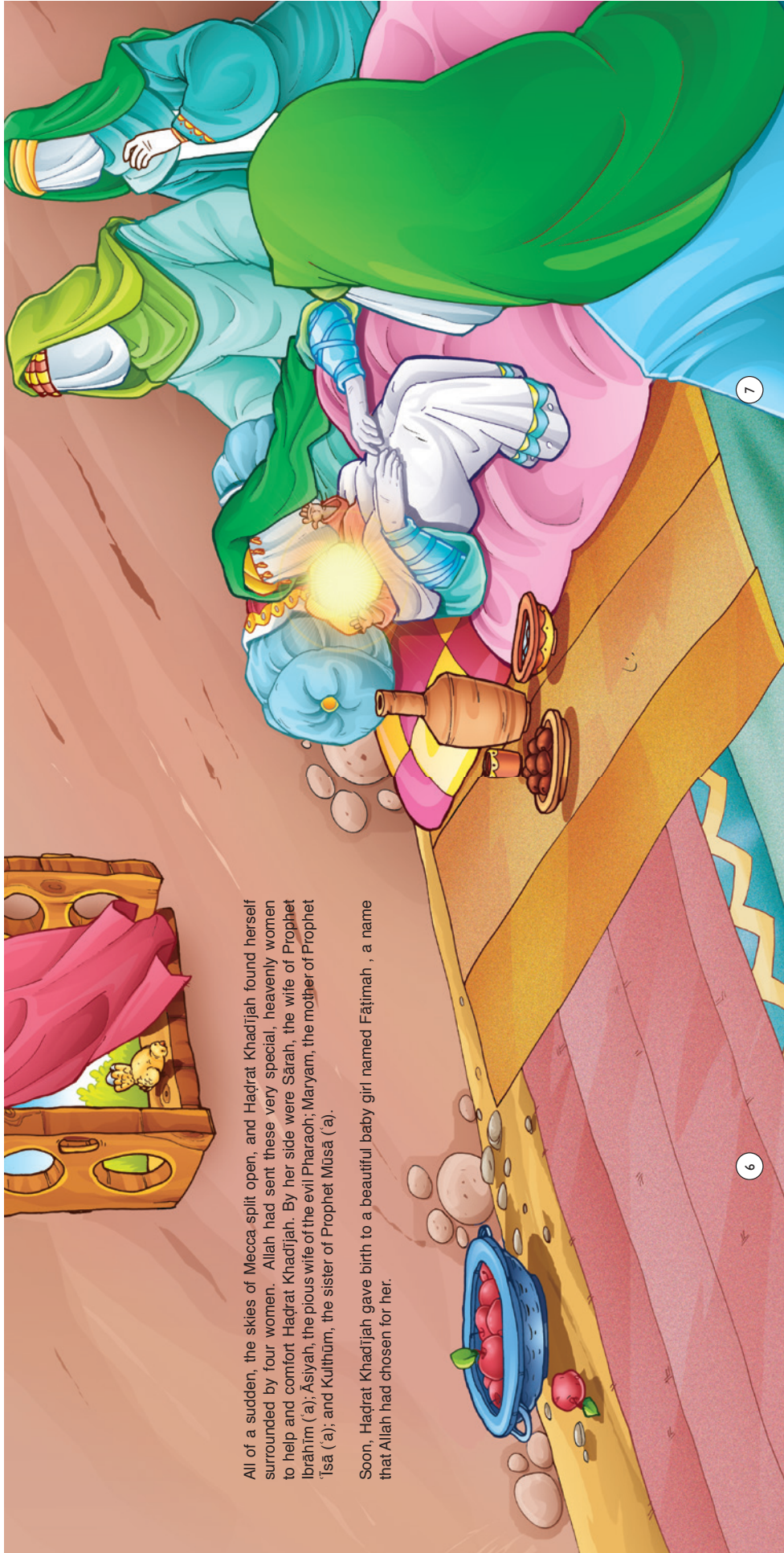
It was the middle of the night and a warm breeze was gently blowing through the city. A calm silence fell over the sleeping city of Mecca. Yet, in one house, the sound of moaning came from a woman in pain.

You see, Ḥaḍrat Khadijah, the dear wife of Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ), was preparing for the birth of her daughter.

Ḥaḍrat Khadijah's pain increased with every passing moment. No one was there to help her through her birth pains. The other women of Mecca, who did not share her faith, had left her all alone simply because she was Muslim and had married a poor man.

Can you imagine how lonely she must have felt?





All of a sudden, the skies of Mecca split open, and Haḍrat Khadijah found herself surrounded by four women. Allah had sent these very special, heavenly women to help and comfort Haḍrat Khadijah. By her side were Sarah, the wife of Prophet Ibrahim (a); Asiyah, the pious wife of the evil Pharaoh; Maryam, the mother of Prophet Isa (a); and Kulthūm, the sister of Prophet Mūsā (a).

Soon, Haḍrat Khadijah gave birth to a beautiful baby girl named Fāṭimah, a name that Allah had chosen for her.

The Noble Prophet (s) was overjoyed by this great blessing and loved his daughter very much! As she became older, the Prophet's love and respect for his dear daughter grew even more! Even when she was just a child, the Prophet (s) would always stand up and kiss her hand when she entered the room.

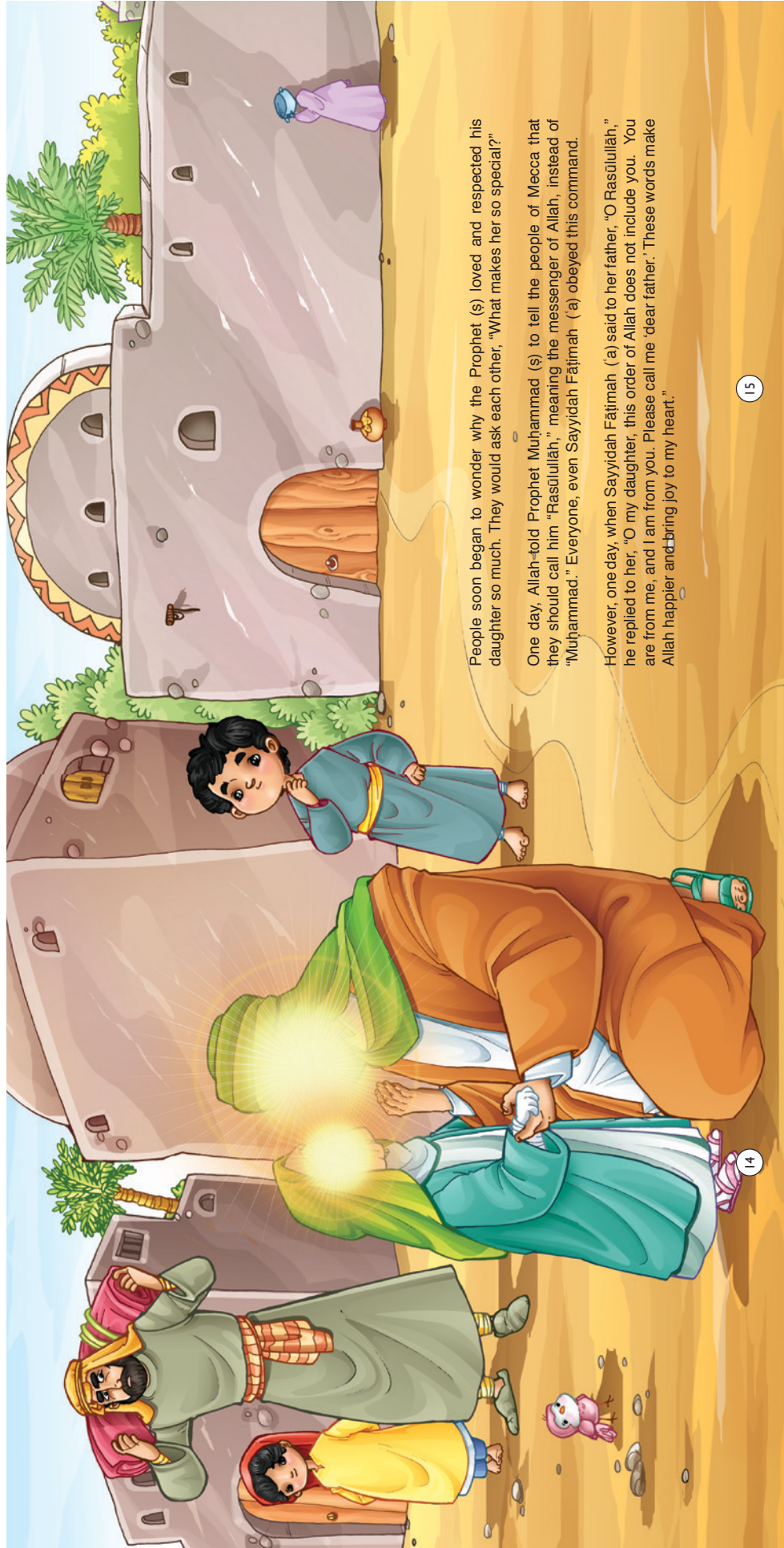
Whenever he traveled, he made sure that Sayyidah Fāṭimah (a) would be the last person to whom he would bid farewell, and when he would return home, she would be the first one he would go see. He would always be heard saying, "Fāṭimah (a) is a part of me."



Years later, Hadrat Khadijah became ill and passed away. The Prophet (s) was very sad; now, he only had Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a). During those difficult days, Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) would show even more love and affection towards her father.



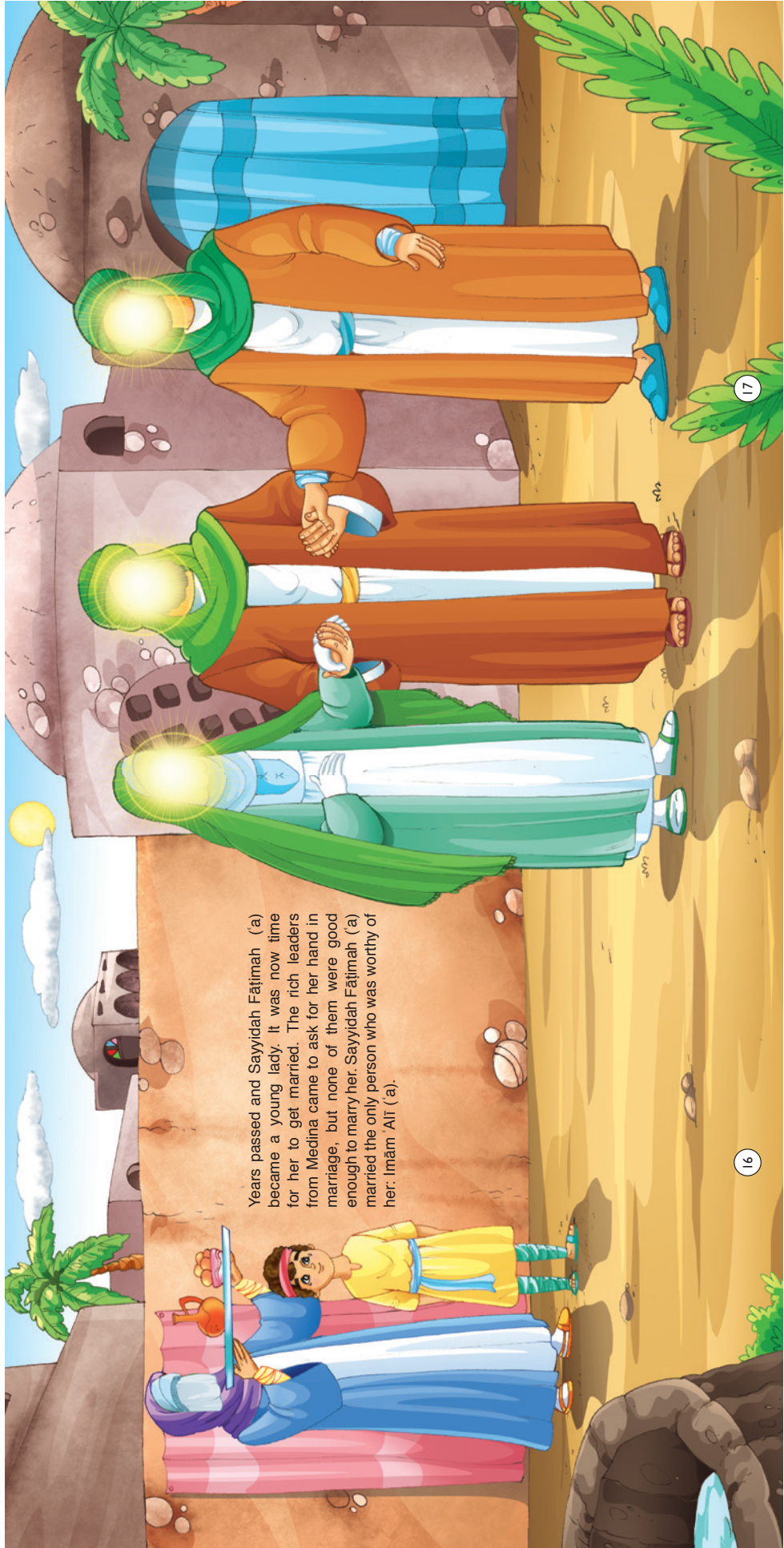




People soon began to wonder why the Prophet (s) loved and respected his daughter so much. They would ask each other, "What makes her so special?"

One day, Allah-told Prophet Muhammad (s) to tell the people of Mecca that they should call him "Rasulullah," meaning the messenger of Allah, instead of "Muhammad." Everyone, even Sayyidah Fātimah (a) obeyed this command.

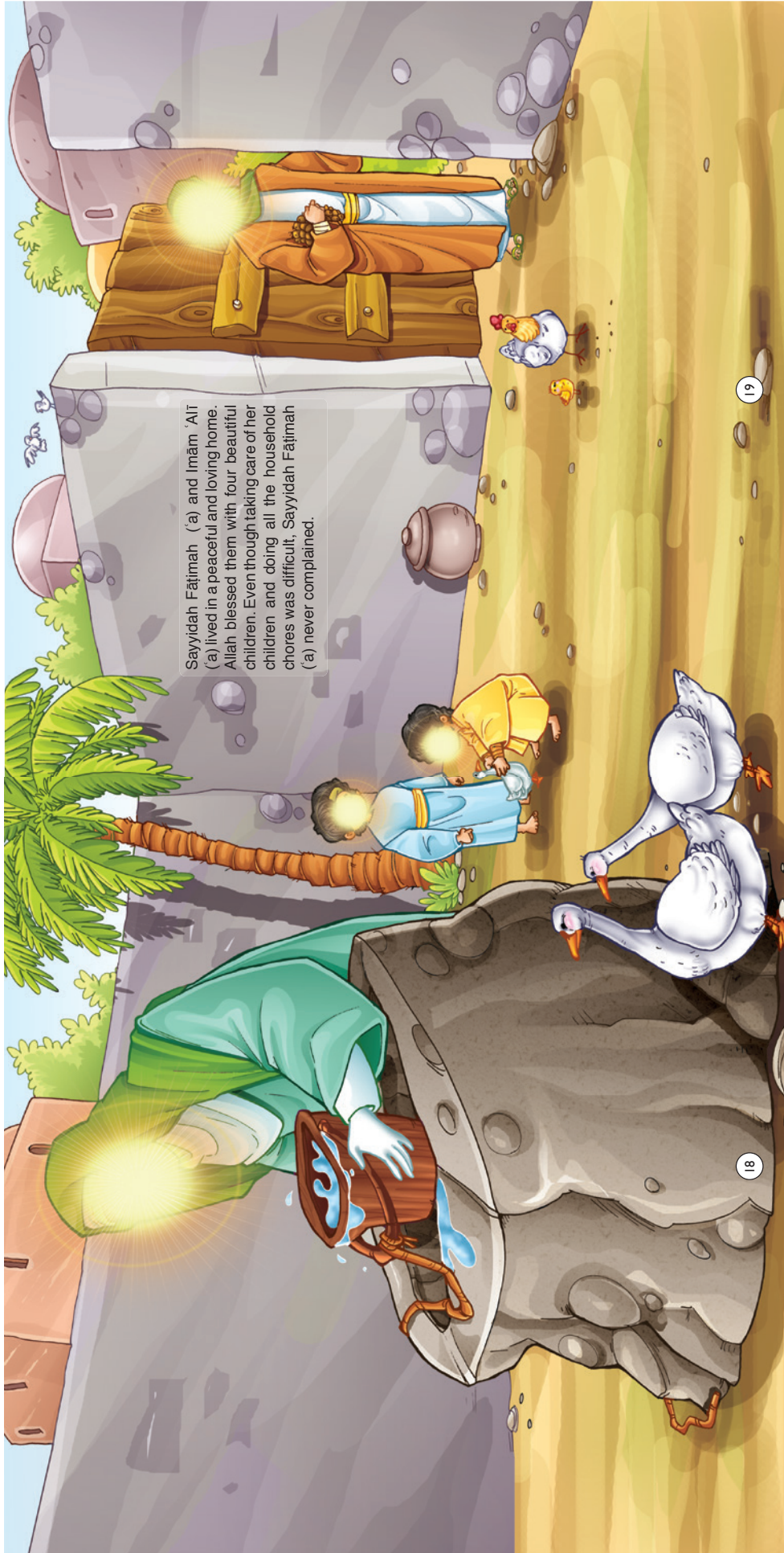
However, one day, when Sayyidah Fātimah (a) said to her father, "O Rasūlullāh," he replied to her, "O my daughter, this order of Allah does not include you. You are from me, and I am from you. Please call me 'dear father.' These words make Allah happier and bring joy to my heart."



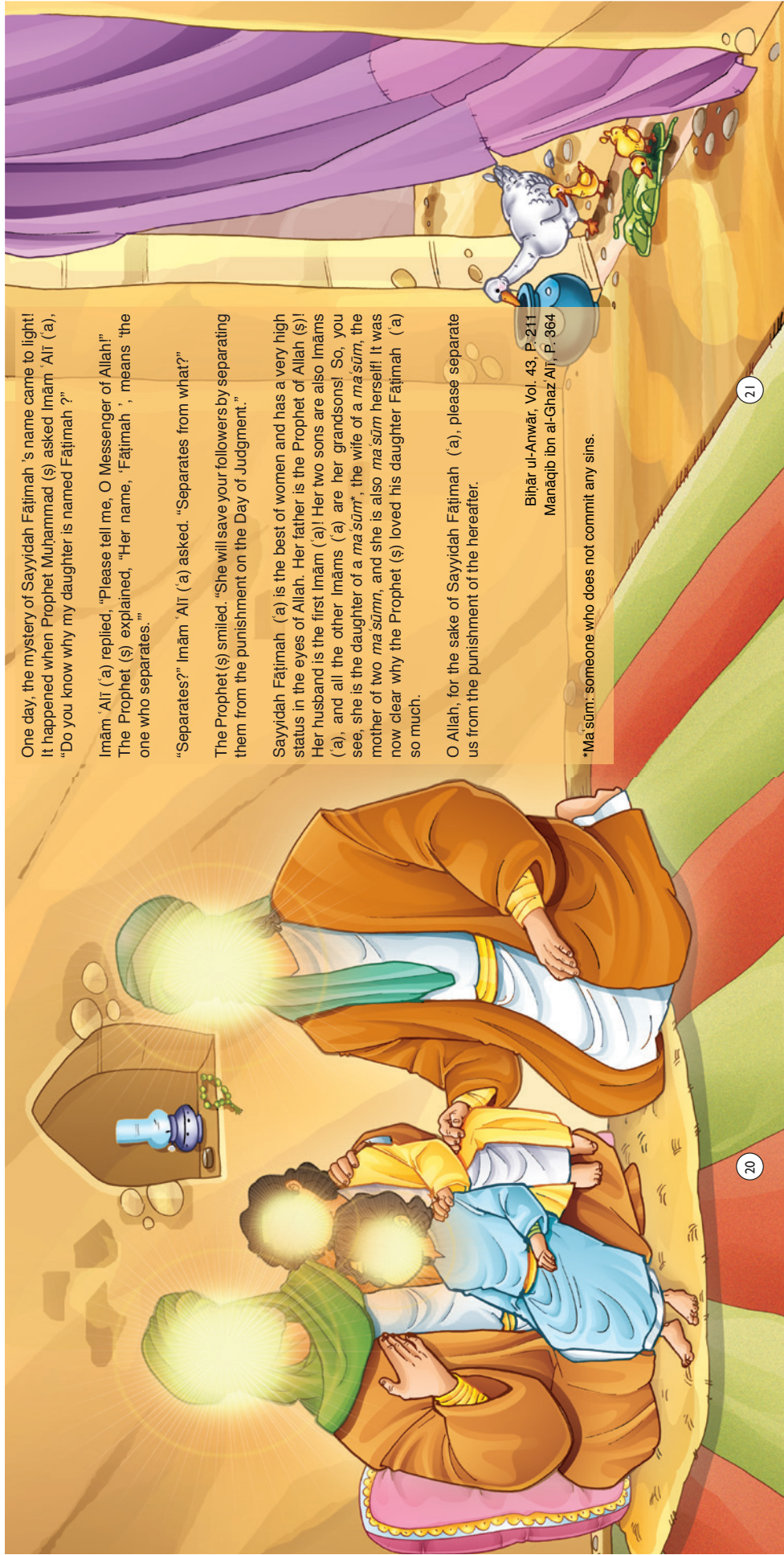
Years passed and Sayyidah Fāṭimah (a) became a young lady. It was now time for her to get married. The rich leaders from Medina came to ask for her hand in marriage, but none of them were good enough to marry her. Sayyidah Fāṭimah (a) married the only person who was worthy of her: Imām 'Alī (a).

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Sayyidah Fāṭimah (a) and Imām 'Alī (a) lived in a peaceful and loving home. Allah blessed them with four beautiful children. Even though taking care of her children and doing all the household chores was difficult, Sayyidah Fāṭimah (a) never complained.



One day, the mystery of Sayyidah Fāṭimah 's name came to light! It happened when Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) asked Imām 'Alī (a), "Do you know why my daughter is named Fāṭimah?"

Imām 'Alī (a) replied, "Please tell me, O Messenger of Allah!" The Prophet (ṣ) explained, "Her name, 'Fāṭimah', means 'the one who separates.'"

"Separates?" Imām 'Alī (a) asked. "Separates from what?"

The Prophet (ṣ) smiled. "She will save your followers by separating them from the punishment on the Day of Judgment."

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (a) is the best of women and has a very high status in the eyes of Allah. Her father is the Prophet of Allah (ṣ)! Her husband is the first Imām (a)! Her two sons are also Imāms (a), and all the other Imāms (a) are her grandsons! So, you see, she is the daughter of a *ma sūm*, the wife of a *ma sūm*, the mother of two *ma sūm*, and she is also *ma sūm* herself! It was now clear why the Prophet (ṣ) loved his daughter Fāṭimah (a) so much.

O Allah, for the sake of Sayyidah Fāṭimah (a), please separate us from the punishment of the hereafter.

Bihār ul-Anwār, Vol. 43, P. 211
Manāqib Ibn al-Ghazālī, P. 364

*Ma sūm: someone who does not commit any sins.



SAYYIDAH FĀṬĪMAH ('A) THE SEPARATOR

Worksheet 3.3b

Answer the questions about the story you just read.

1. Who were the four Heavenly women who helped Ḥaḍrat Khadījah (‘a) during the birth of Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a)?

2. Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was always heard saying “Fāṭimah (‘a) is

“_____.”

3. When the people started calling the Prophet (ṣ) “Rasūlullāh,” Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) also began calling him that, but he told her to call him

“_____” because it brought joy to his heart.

4. What does “Fāṭimah (‘a)” mean? _____

5. Why is Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) named “Fāṭimah (‘a)?”

Lesson 3.4: Imām Ḥasan (‘a)



Name:	Ḥasan (‘a)
Title:	al-Muḥtabā (The Chosen One)
Birth:	15th Ramaḍān, 3 AH in Medina
Father:	Imām ‘Alī (‘a)
Mother:	Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a)
Shahādah:	28th Ṣafar, 50 AH in Medina
Buried:	Jannat ul-Baqī‘, Medina

Lesson 3.4 (con't)

Birth and Childhood

Imām Ḥasan (‘a) is our second Imām. He was Imām ‘Alī (‘a) and Sayyidah Fāṭimah’s (‘a) first child. He was born on the 15th of Ramaḍān. When he was born, the Prophet (ṣ) was very happy. He took him in his arms, kissed him, and recited adhān and iqāmah in his ears. He was given the name Ḥasan by Allah. We will find out what this special name means when we read the story!

Leaders of Jannah

He was one year older than his brother Imām Ḥusayn (‘a). Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) loved both of his grandsons very much. In fact, he used to say: “Ḥasan (‘a) and Ḥusayn (‘a) are the leaders of the youth of Jannah.”

Imām Ḥasan (‘a) was very brave and held the flags during many battles like Ṣiffīn, Jamal and Nahrawān.

Imāmah

Imām Ḥasan (‘a) was 37 years old when Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was martyred, and he became the next Imām after him.

Mu‘āwiyah, the evil governor of Syria, did not want Imām Ḥasan (‘a) to be the Imām and started a war. Imām Ḥasan (‘a) did not have many good followers and soldiers so he had to sign an agreement, a peace treaty, with Mu‘āwiyah. Because of the treaty, Mu‘āwiyah became the ruler.

Shahādah

Even though Mu‘āwiyah was the leader, he was still afraid that more people would want Imām Ḥasan (‘a) to be the leader instead of him. He thought that he could solve the problem by killing the Imām. He made an evil plan where he promised Imām Ḥasan (‘a) wife, Ju‘dah, a lot of money and other things if she could kill Imām Ḥasan (‘a)! She poisoned him and he died soon after. He is buried in Medina.

Worksheet 3.4a

Circle the correct answers.

1. Who was Imām Ḥasan's (‘a) father?
 - a. Prophet Muḥammad's (ṣ)
 - b. Imām ‘Alī (‘a)
 - c. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)
 - d. None of the above

2. Who was Imām Ḥasan's (‘a) mother?
 - a. Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a)
 - b. Sayyidah Khadījah (‘a)
 - c. Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a)
 - d. None of the above

3. Who did not want Imām Ḥasan (‘a) to be the Imām?
 - a. Mu‘āwiyah
 - b. Ju‘dah, Imām Ḥasan's (‘a) wife
 - c. Ibn Muljim
 - d. Yazīd

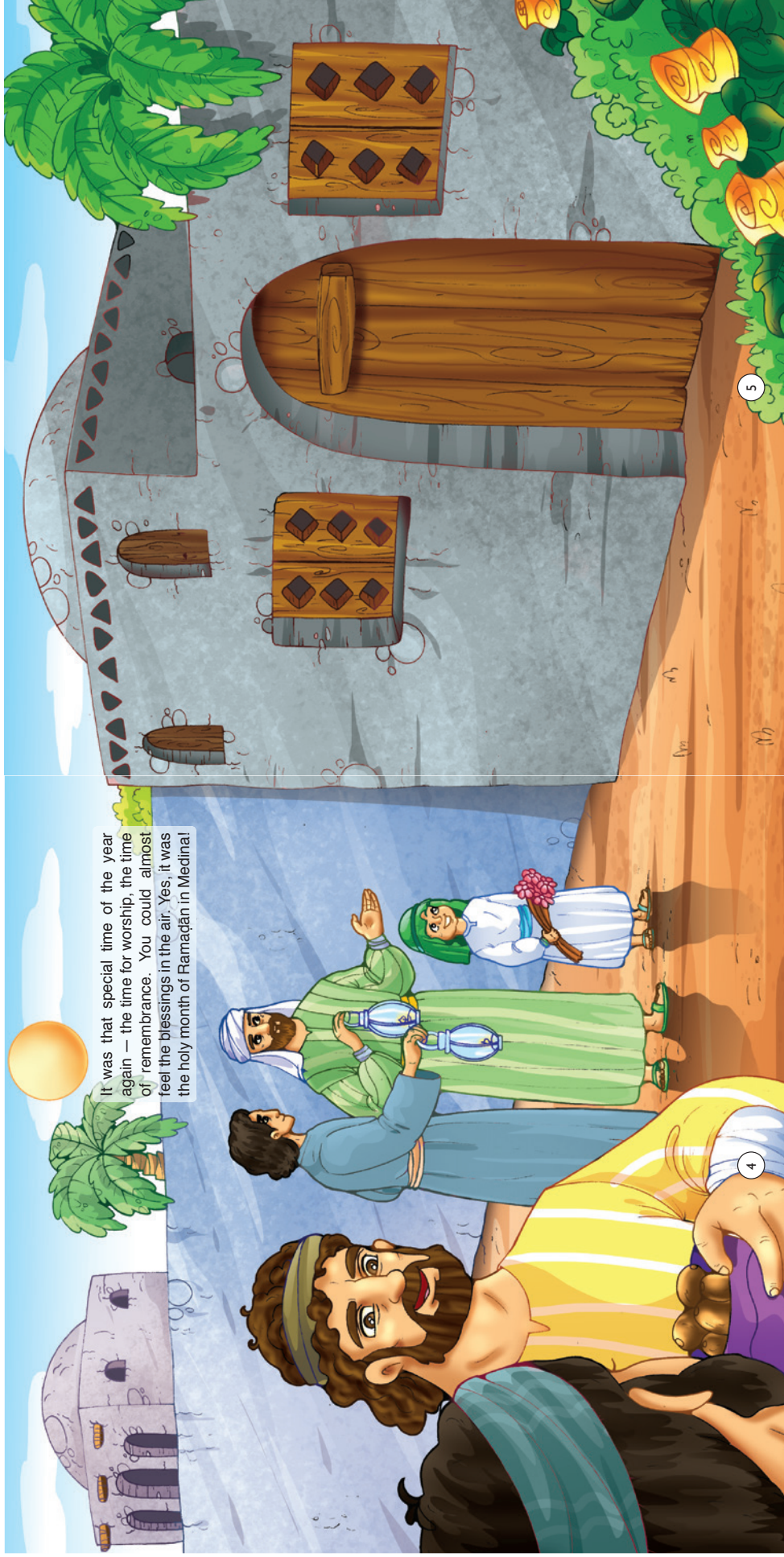
4. Who poisoned Imām Ḥasan (‘a)?
 - a. Mu‘āwiyah
 - b. Ju‘dah, Imām Ḥasan's (‘a) wife
 - c. Ibn Muljim
 - d. Yazīd.

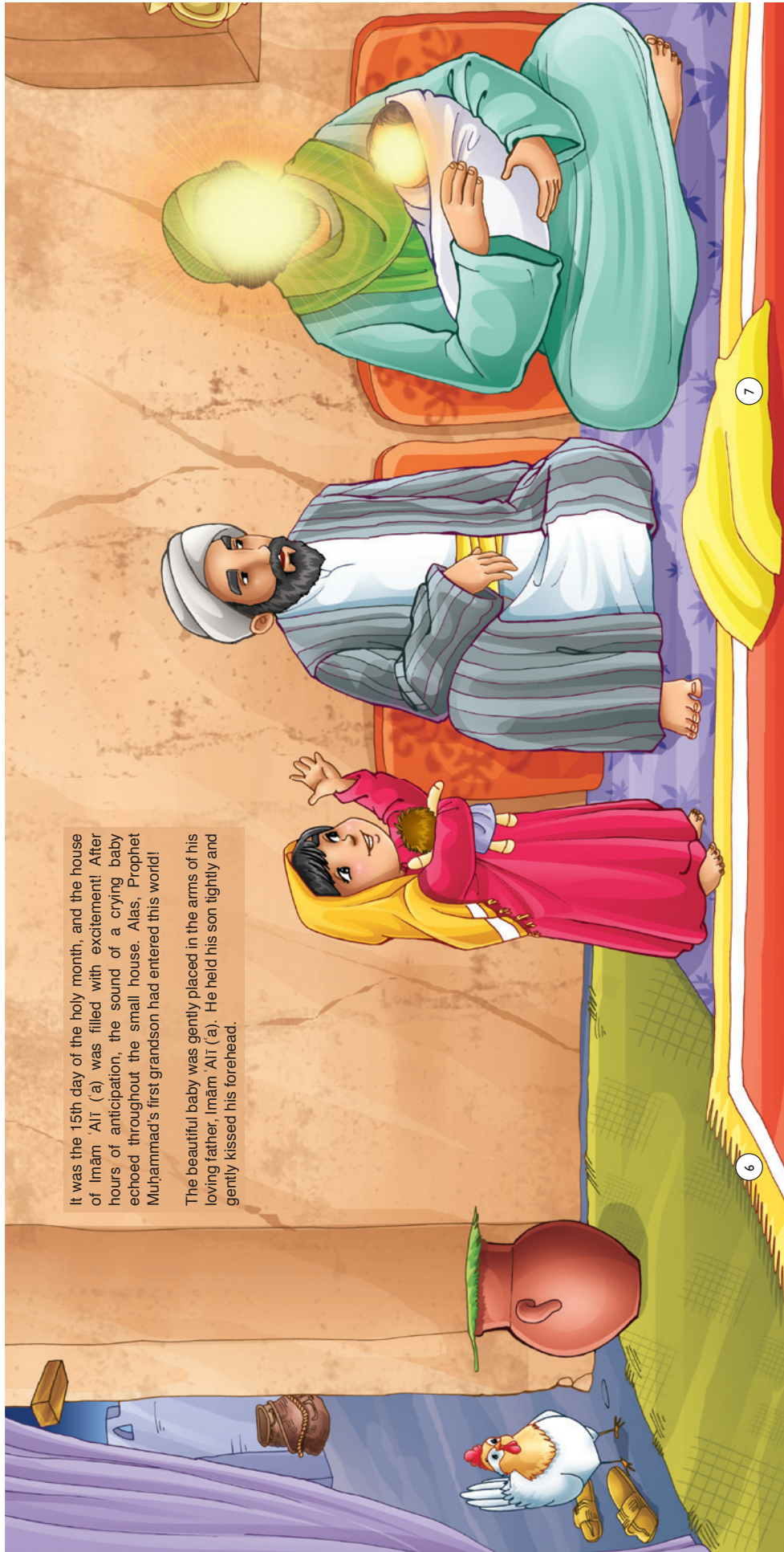
5. Who recited the adhān and iqāmah in Imām Ḥasan's (‘a) ears?
 - a. Prophet Muḥammad's (ṣ)
 - b. Imām ‘Alī (‘a)
 - c. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)
 - d. None of the above

6. Who was Imām Ḥasan's (‘a) brother?
 - a. Prophet Muḥammad's (ṣ)
 - b. Imām ‘Alī (‘a)
 - c. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)
 - d. None of the above

Imām Ḥasan (‘a) - The Good Doer

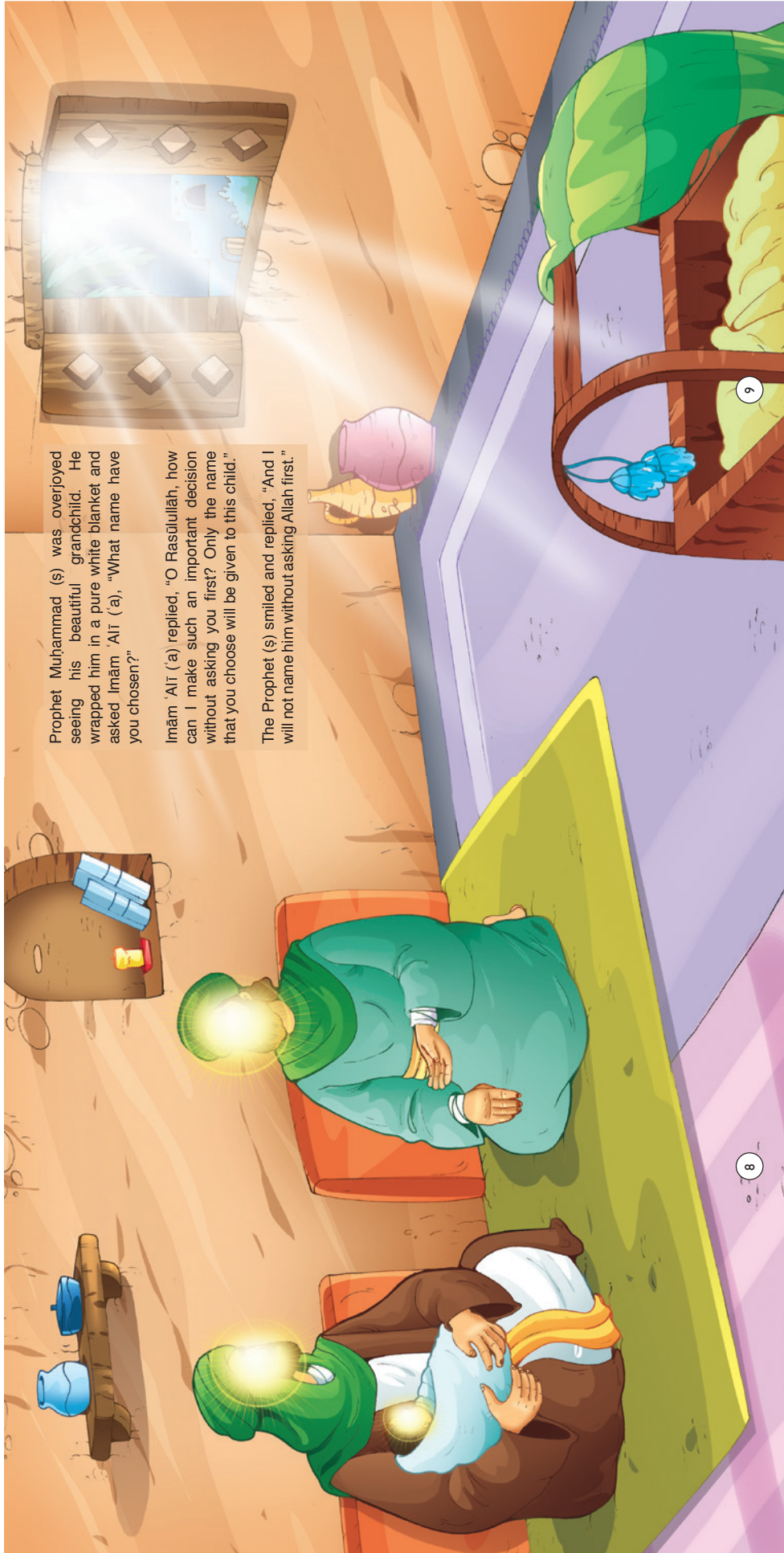
Why was he named Ḥasan (‘a)?





It was the 15th day of the holy month, and the house of Imām 'Alī ('a) was filled with excitement! After hours of anticipation, the sound of a crying baby echoed throughout the small house. Alas, Prophet Muḥammad's first grandson had entered this world!

The beautiful baby was gently placed in the arms of his loving father, Imām 'Alī ('a). He held his son tightly and gently kissed his forehead.



Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was overjoyed seeing his beautiful grandchild. He wrapped him in a pure white blanket and asked Imām 'Alī (a), "What name have you chosen?"

Imām 'Alī (a) replied, "O Rasūlullāh, how can I make such an important decision without asking you first? Only the name that you choose will be given to this child."

The Prophet (ṣ) smiled and replied, "And I will not name him without asking Allah first."

All of a sudden, a bright light shone from the sky and Angel Jabrā'īl descended from heaven. He greeted the Prophet (s), "Salāmūn 'alaykum, O Messenger of Allah! Allah sends His peace upon you and congratulates you on the birth of your beautiful grandson."

"I have come with good news! Allah wishes you to name this child Shubbar, just like the son of Prophet Hārūn (a). You see, Prophet Hārūn (a) was very special to his brother, Prophet Mūsā (a), just like Imām 'Alī (a) is very special to you. That is why Allah has chosen this special name for your grandson."

Prophet Muhammad (s) was overjoyed! He asked, "O Jabrā'īl, how do you say 'Shubbar' in Arabic?"

Jabrā'īl smiled and said, "Ḥasan."

The Prophet (s) was delighted upon hearing this beautiful name and announced to everyone in the room, "Allah has named this child Ḥasan! 'Ḥasan' means 'goodness' or the 'good-doer.'"

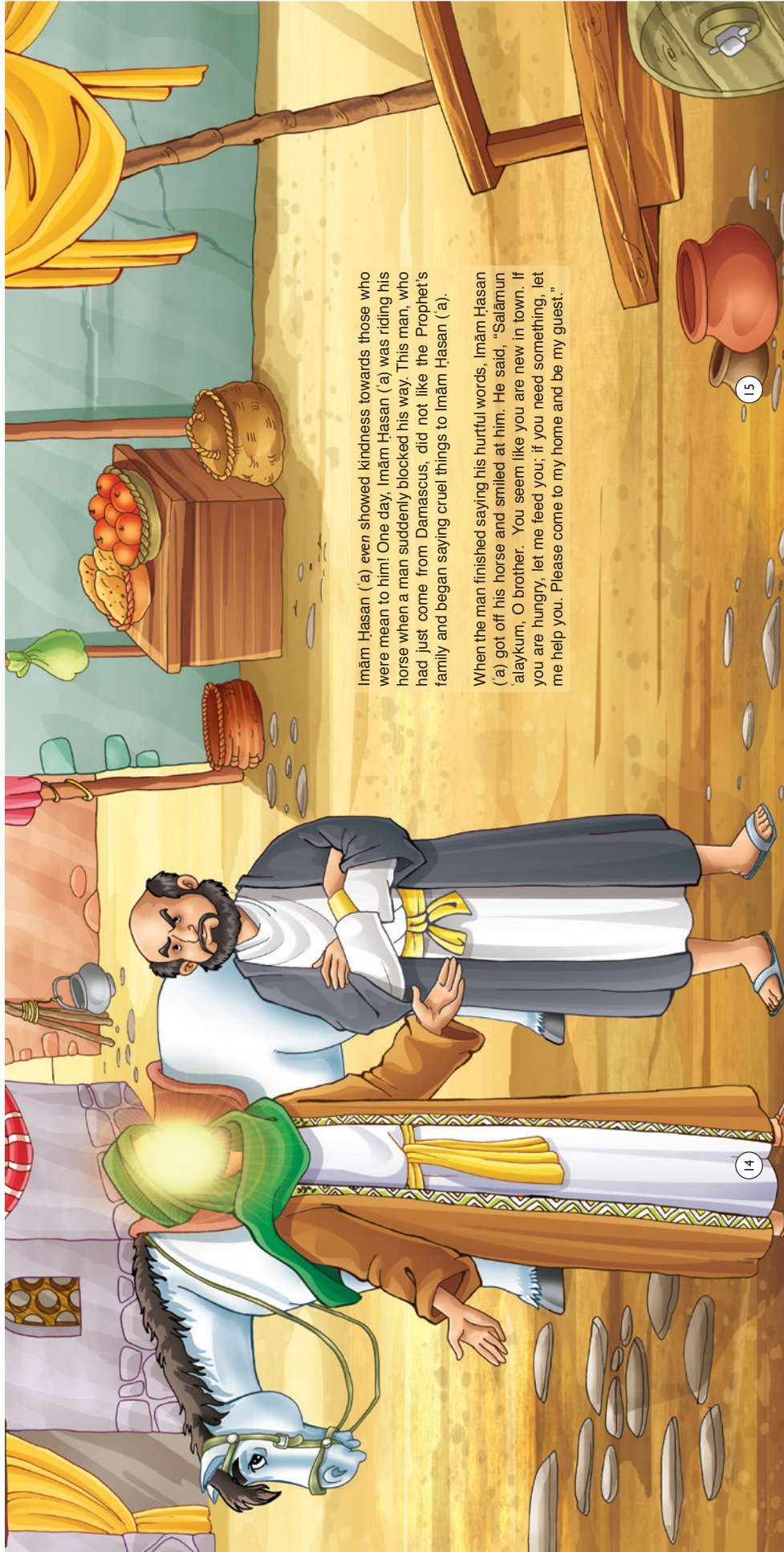
Everybody smiled and rejoiced when they heard the Prophet's announcement.

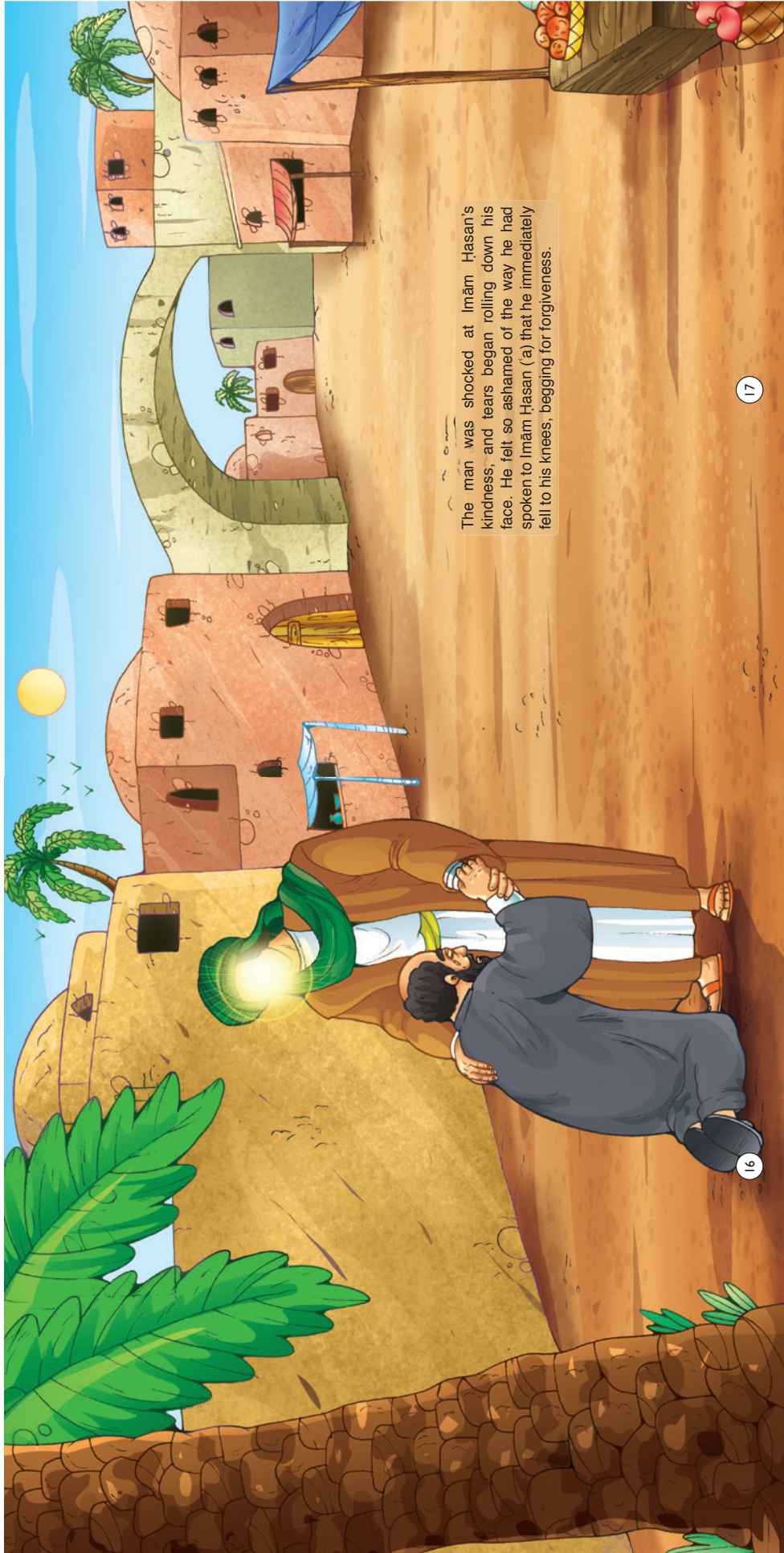




What a wonderful name for this child, who would grow up to be the best of the good-doers!

Just like his grandfather, Imām Ḥasan (‘a) would go on to do many good deeds in his life. In fact, he was so kind and generous that twice in his life, he gave away *everything* he owned to the poor.





The man was shocked at Imām Hasan's kindness, and tears began rolling down his face. He felt so ashamed of the way he had spoken to Imām Hasan (a) that he immediately fell to his knees, begging for forgiveness.

16

17



Imām Ḥasan's kindness did not stop there. He was even kind to animals! One day, while he was eating, a hungry dog came and sat in front of him. Imām Ḥasan (a) began to tear pieces off of his bread to share with the dog.

One of his companions was walking by and looked surprised to see the Imām (a) feeding the dog. He asked, "O Imām Ḥasan (a), is this dog bothering you? Should I take him away so that you can finish eating in peace?"

The Imām (a) replied, "No, please let him be."

His companion looked surprised and asked, "Why, O son of Rasūlullāh (ṣ)?"

Imām Ḥasan (a) gently answered, "I would feel ashamed before Allah if I eat from His blessings while a hungry creature is looking at me and I do not share."

It is said that every morning, Imām Ḥasan (‘a) would spread out a large carpet in front of his house where he would sit and offer to help all the poor people who were passing by. It would get so crowded outside his home that they would have to close down the street!

Others would come just to admire his beautiful face because it would remind them of Rasūlullāh (ṣ). And as they watched him help the poor so lovingly, they were reminded of the generosity of Rasūlullāh (ṣ).

May the peace and blessings of Allah be upon Imām Ḥasan al-Mujtabā (‘a), who truly lived up to his name: the best of good-doers.

Bihār ul-Anwār, Vol. 43, P. 238

Bihār ul-Anwār, Vol. 43, P. 344

Bihār ul-Anwār, Vol. 43, P. 352





IMĀM ḤASAN (r.a) THE GOOD DOER

Worksheet 3.4b

Answer the questions about the story you just read.

1. Allah named Imām Ḥasan (‘a) “Shubbar,” just like the son of

_____.

2. Imām Ḥasan (‘a) even showed kindness to those who

_____.

3. Once, Imām Ḥasan (‘a) shared pieces of his bread with _____.

4. “Ḥasan (‘a)” means _____ or the

_____.

Lesson 3.5: Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)



Name: Ḥusayn (‘a)

Title: Sayyid ash-Shuhadā’ (Leader of the Martyrs)

Birth: 3rd Sha‘bān, 4 AH in Medina

Father: Imām ‘Alī (‘a)

Mother: Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a)

Shahādah: 10th Muḥarram, 61 AH in Karbala

Buried: Karbala, Iraq

Lesson 3.5 (con't)

Birth

Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) was the second child of Imām ‘Alī (‘a) and Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a). He was born on the 3rd of Sha‘bān, and the Prophet (ṣ) recited the adhān and iqamāh in his ears, just as he had done when Imām Ḥasan (‘a) was born.

One day, an evil ruler named Yazīd wanted Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) to pledge allegiance to him. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) refused to follow Yazīd because Yazīd was not chosen by Allah to be the leader of the Muslims. He was a bad man who was changing all the wonderful things Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) had taught about Islam!

Karbala

Yazīd was very angry because Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) had refused to pledge allegiance to him. He sent a huge army, under the command of ‘Ubaydullāh ibn Ziyād, and surrounded Imām Ḥusayn (‘a), his family and his 72 loyal companions.

It was an unfair fight, and on the 10th of Muḥarram, Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) and his companions were martyred in Karbala by Yazīd’s army. Even though this was a very sad event, Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) saved Islam on that day!



You see, if Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) had agreed to follow and pledge allegiance to Yazīd, true Islam would have been gone forever. No one would be able to learn or teach true Islam.

We should always ask for Imām Ḥusayn’s (‘a) help because Allah loves the Imām and has told us to ask them to help us. After all, they are close to Allah. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) even helped an angel get back to Jannah when he was just a baby! Inshā‘Allāh we will read about this miraculous story in the next chapter.

Worksheet 3.5a

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) has many aḥādīth (sayings) about Imām Ḥasan (‘a) and Imām Ḥusayn (‘a). One of these sayings is given in the numbers noted below. Find the letters for the same number from the key and write them below.

K
E
Y

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
A B C D E F G H I J K

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
L M N O P Q R S T U

22 23 24 25 26
V W X Y Z

8	1	19	1	14

1	14	4

8	21	19	1	25	14

1	18	5

20	8	5

12	5	1	4	5	18	19

15	6

20	8	5

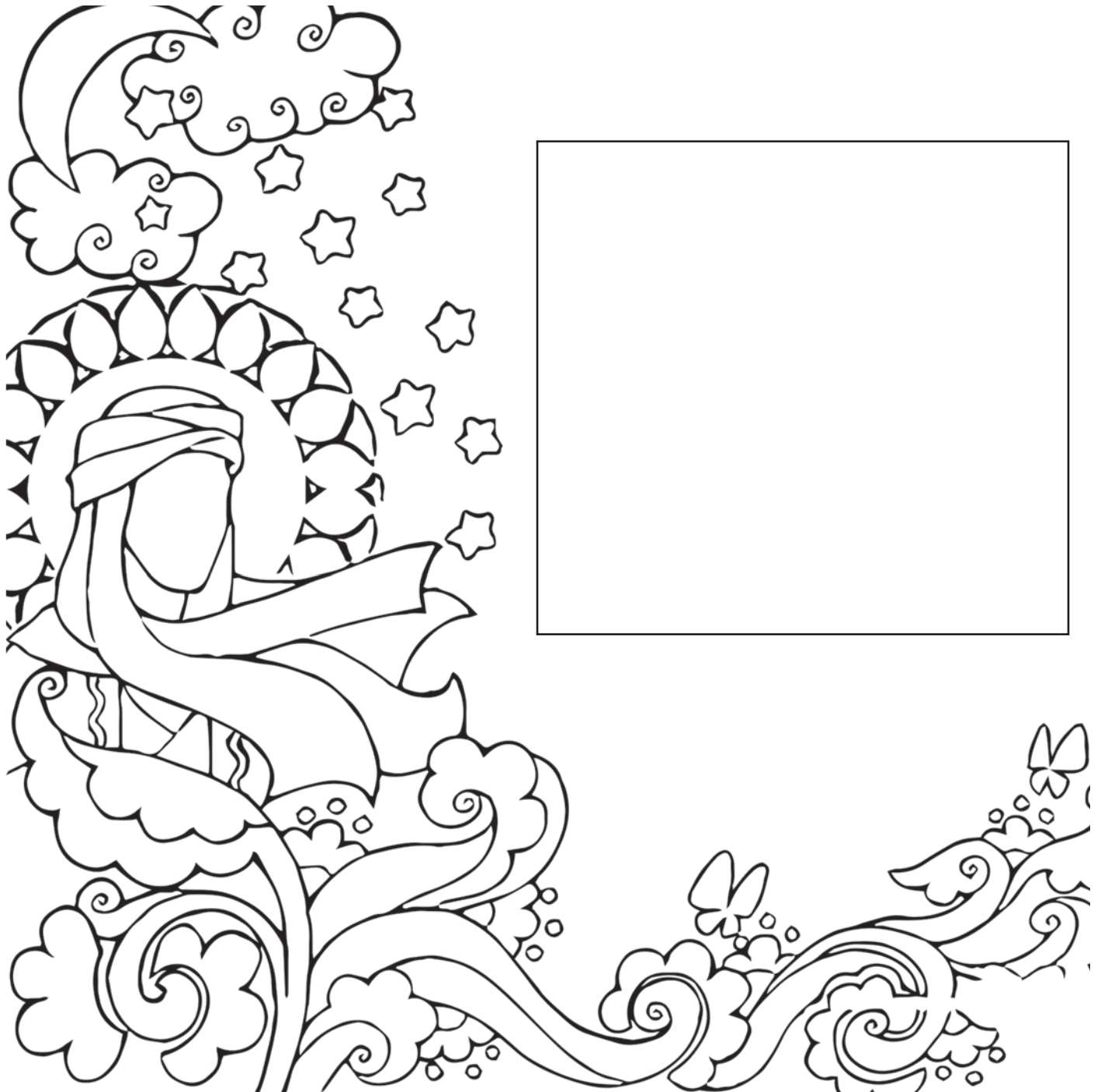
25	15	21	14	7

15	6

8	5	1	22	5	14

Worksheet 3.5b

Many people were martyred with Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) in Karbala. Do you remember the number?
Write the number in the box and color the picture below.



Coloring 3.5

Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) 3rd Imām



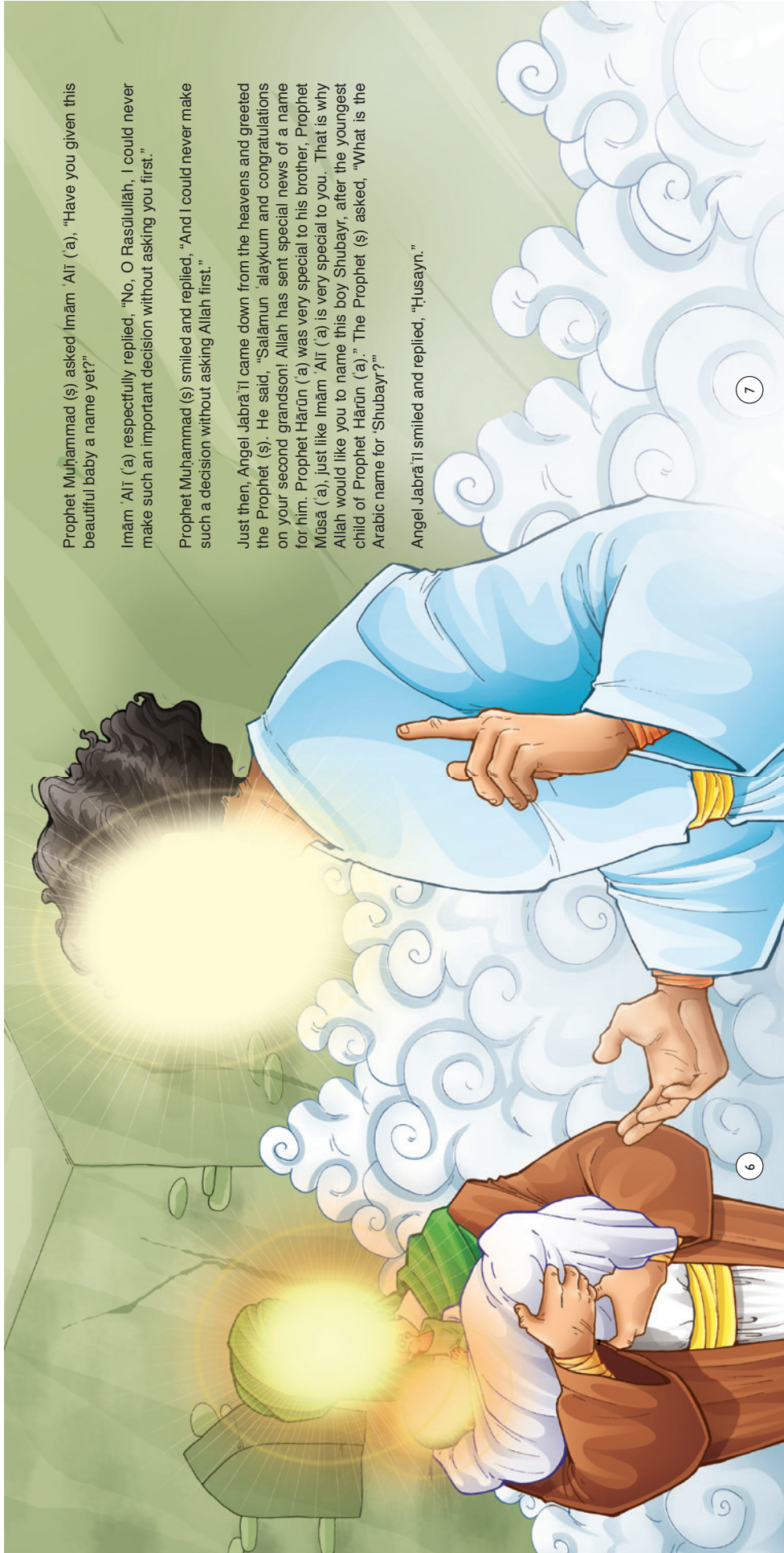
Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) - The Good Doer

Why was he named Ḥusayn (‘a)?



4

5



Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) asked Imām ‘Alī (‘a), “Have you given this beautiful baby a name yet?”

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) respectfully replied, “No, O Rasūlullāh, I could never make such an important decision without asking you first.”

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) smiled and replied, “And I could never make such a decision without asking Allah first.”

Just then, Angel Jabrā’īl came down from the heavens and greeted the Prophet (ṣ). He said, “Salāmun ‘alaykum and congratulations on your second grandson! Allah has sent special news of a name for him. Prophet Hārūn (‘a) was very special to his brother, Prophet Mūsā (‘a), just like Imām ‘Alī (‘a) is very special to you. That is why Allah would like you to name this boy Shubayr, after the youngest child of Prophet Hārūn (‘a).” The Prophet (ṣ) asked, “What is the Arabic name for ‘Shubayr?’”

Angel Jabrā’īl smiled and replied, “Ḥusayn.”



Angel Jabrā'īl had one more important piece of news for the Prophet (ﷺ); however, this was a sad one. Angel Jabrā'īl told the Prophet (ﷺ) that this sweet newborn would one day be martyred by the oppressors of his time. With a wave of his arm, he showed the Prophet (ﷺ) the exact place where Imām Husayn (a) would be martyred. Upon hearing this, tears began to stream down the Prophet's face.





Confused, Asmā' said to the Prophet (ﷺ), "O Rasūlullāh, may my father and mother be sacrificed for you.* Why are you crying on the birth of your beautiful new grandson?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) began to cry even more. He answered, "I am crying for my grandson because he will one day be brutally martyred by the oppressors as he saves Islam." After hearing this, everyone became very sad, but they all tried to hold back their tears in hopes that they could still enjoy the birth of Baby Husayn (a).

*In our ahadith and du'as, when someone wants to show the highest level of loyalty and love towards another person, they use this expression.

12

13



Just like Imām Hasan (a), Imām Husayn's name also means "goodness" or "good doer." Have you heard of the story of how Baby Husayn (a) freed Angel Fīrus?

A long time ago, there was an angel named Fīrus, who had been sent away from Allāh's throne because he wanted to live with the human beings. However, he soon began to miss being with the angels near Allāh's throne, and he yearned to return, but he was now stranded on a faraway island.

On the special day that Imām Husayn (a) was born, Fīrus saw many angels coming down to earth. He grew very curious and asked Angel Jabrā'ī, "O Angel Jabrā'ī, what has happened?! Where are all the angels going?"

Jabrā'ī shared the good news, "Allāh has given the Prophet (s) another grandson, Imām Husayn (a)! Allāh loves this child so much that he has sent us all to go see him and congratulate the Prophet (s)."

Upon hearing this, Fīrus begged, "Please, oh please, take me with you! Maybe for the sake of Imām Husayn (a), the Prophet (s) will pray for me, and Allāh will allow me to come back!"

Angel Jabrā'ī agreed and the angels continued along their way, taking Fīrus with them.



As the angels entered the home of Imam 'Alī ('a), they greeted the Prophet (s) and congratulated him on the birth of his new grandson. The Prophet (s) thanked them for their good wishes.



Angel Jabrā'īl then introduced Fīrus to the Prophet (s) and said, "O Rasūlullāh, this angel left the throne of Allah and has been stranded on an island. He would like you to pray for him so that Allah may allow him to come back with us."

The Prophet (s) looked at Fīrus and smiled. He said, "Rub yourself against the cradle of Baby Husayn (a)."

All the other angels watched attentively as Fīrus came forward and gently rubbed himself against the cradle.

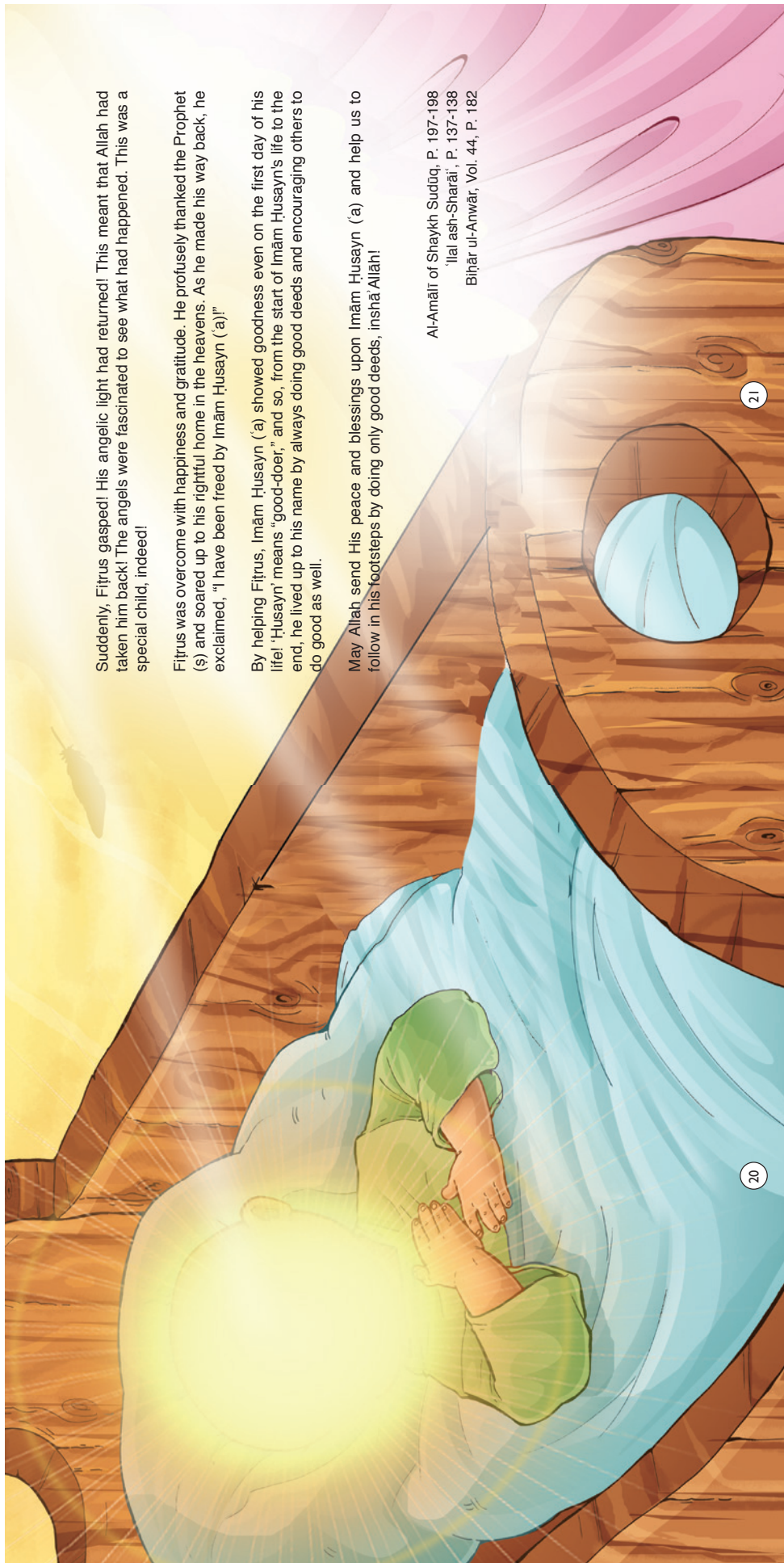
Suddenly, Fīrus gasped! His angelic light had returned! This meant that Allah had taken him back! The angels were fascinated to see what had happened. This was a special child, indeed!

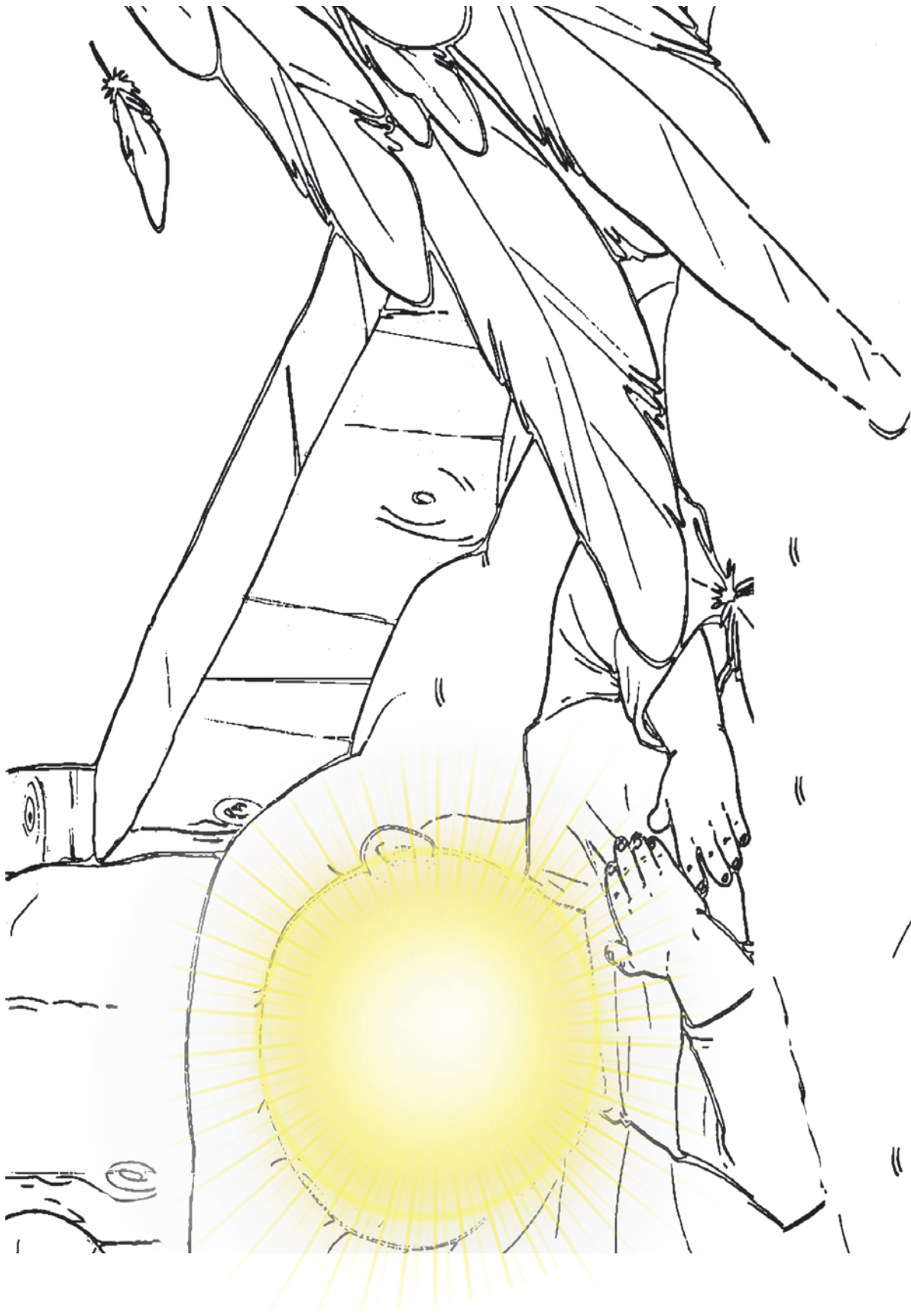
Fīrus was overcome with happiness and gratitude. He profusely thanked the Prophet (ﷺ) and soared up to his rightful home in the heavens. As he made his way back, he exclaimed, "I have been freed by Imām Husayn (a)!"

By helping Fīrus, Imām Husayn (a) showed goodness even on the first day of his life! 'Husayn' means "good-doer," and so, from the start of Imām Husayn's life to the end, he lived up to his name by always doing good deeds and encouraging others to do good as well.

May Allah send His peace and blessings upon Imām Husayn (a) and help us to follow in his footsteps by doing only good deeds, inshā'Allāh!

Al-Amālī of Shaykh Sudūq, P. 197-198
'Ilal ash-Sharā'i, P. 137-138
Bihār ul-Anwār, Vol. 44, P. 182





IMAM HUSAYN ('A) THE GOOD DOER

Worksheet 3.5c

Answer the questions about the story you just read.

1. _____ was very special to his brother _____, just like Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was very special to Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ).
2. Angel Jabrā’īl showed Muḥammad (ṣ) the events of _____ when Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) was born.
3. _____ was the angel who had been sent away from Allah’s throne, but he got his angelic light back after he touched the _____ of Imām Ḥusayn (‘a).
4. “Ḥusayn (‘a)” also means _____ or the _____.

Lesson 3.6: Imām as-Sajjad (‘a)



Name:	‘Alī (‘a)
Title:	As-Sajjād (The One Who Does a lot of Sajdah), Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (Beauty of the Worshippers)
Birth:	15th Jumādī al-Ūlā or 5th Sha‘bān in Medina
Father:	Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)
Mother:	Shahrbānū
Shahādah:	25th Muḥarram, 95 AH
Buried:	Jannat ul-Baqī‘, Medina

Lesson 3.6 (con't)

Birth

Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a) was the eldest son of Imām Ḥusayn (‘a). His mother was the Persian princess Shahrbanū. When his grandfather, Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was alive, he spent the first two years of his life under his care. However, when Imām ‘Alī (‘a) passed away, his uncle, Imām Ḥasan (‘a) taught him and guided him for 12 years. He was very blessed to have been taken care of and taught by such wonderful teachers!

Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a) was at Karbala, where his father, relatives and the companions of his father were martyred by Yazīd’s army.

Imāmah

In Karbala, the Imām (‘a) fell very sick and was not able to fight. This was because Allah wanted to protect him so that he can become the next Imām in the world. After his father, Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) was killed, Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a) lived for 34 years praying to Allah and remembering the tragedy of Karbala. He cried a lot when remembering what had happened to his family and friends. However, he was also happy that they fought so bravely to keep Islam alive!

Special Way of Teaching

Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a) worked very hard to teach the people about Islam. However, Yazīd’s men made it very difficult as they would keep a close eye on him and sometimes wouldn’t even let him leave his home!

But Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a) did not give up! He decided that the best way to teach people about Islam was through prayers (du‘ā). It was almost like teaching a special code language! In these simple du‘ās, there was so much to learn! Today we have a beautiful collection of his du‘ās in a book called: “*Ṣaḥīfah al-Kāmilāt as-Sajjādiyyah*.”

Here is an example of one of his du‘ās – the du‘ā for Sunday from *Ṣaḥīfah al-Kāmilāt as-Sajjādiyyah*:

In the name of Allah, the All-Kind,
the All-Merciful.

In the name of Allah from whom I
hope for nothing, except bounty,
and from whom I fear nothing, but
justice!

I rely upon His word, and I cling only
to His cord!



Lesson 3.6 (con't)

Look! In just these few lines Imām (‘a) is teaching us so much!

He is teaching us that:

1. Only Allah is the Provider — He gives us everything we need.
2. We should not fear Allah, as He is the All-Forgiving and the All-Merciful, but at the same time He is also the All-Just, and it is this justice that we should fear.
3. We should only attach ourselves to Allah and no one else.

Worksheet 3.6a

Answer the questions.

1. Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a) didn’t fight in Karbala because he:
 - a. was not in Karbala
 - b. was too young
 - c. was too sick to fight
 - d. None of the above

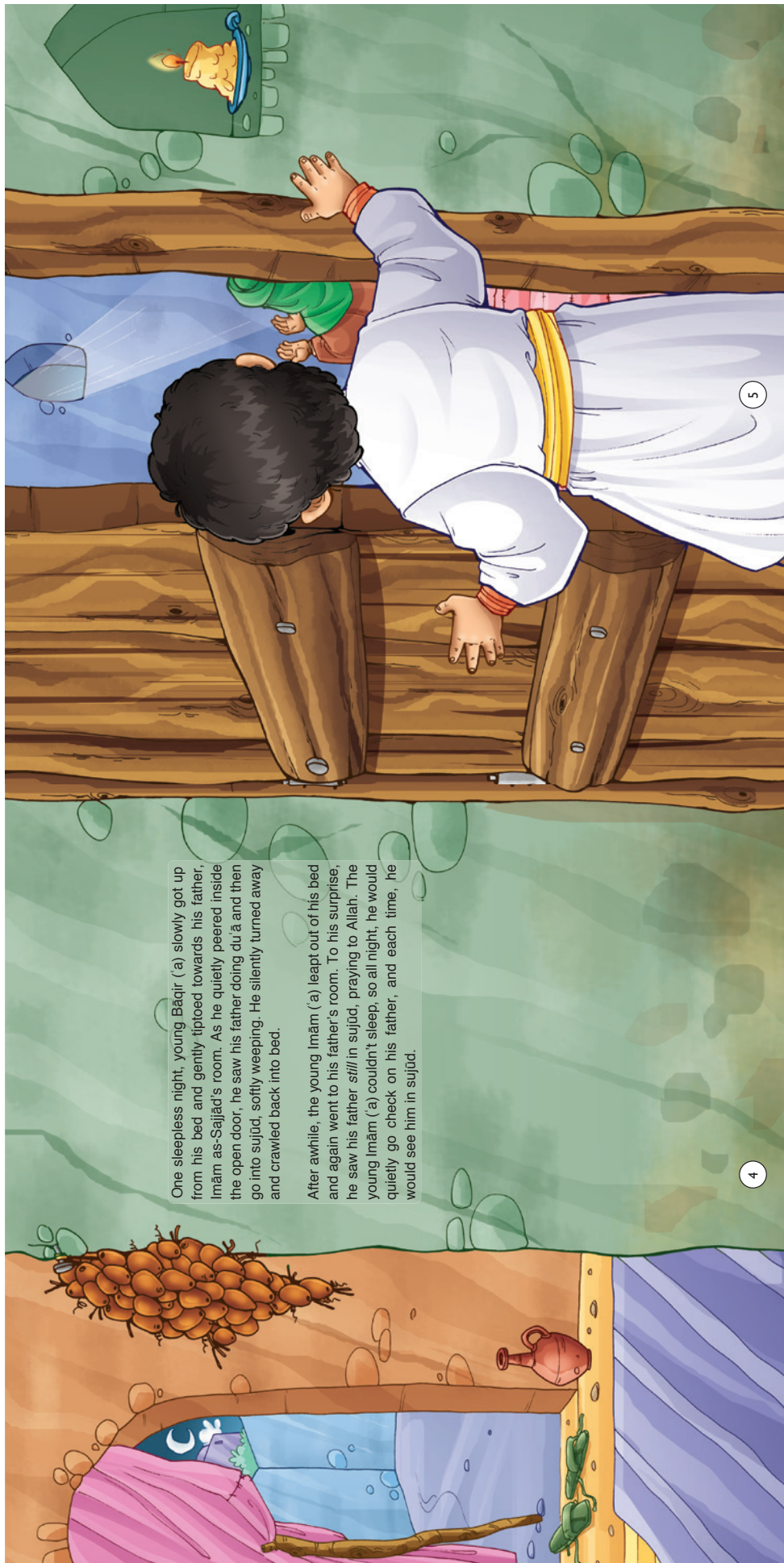
2. Who made it difficult for Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a) to teach the people about Islam?
 - a. Yazīd
 - b. Mu‘āwiyah
 - c. Abū Sufyān
 - d. None of the above

3. What is the name of the book of Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn’s (‘a) teachings?
 - a. Nahj ul-Balāghah
 - b. Ṣaḥīfah al-Kāmilāt as-Sajjādiyah
 - c. The Noble Qur’ān
 - d. None of the above

4. The 4th Imām (‘a) was known as “Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn,” which means:
 - a. the trustworthy
 - b. leader of the believers
 - c. leader of the martyrs
 - d. beauty of the worshippers

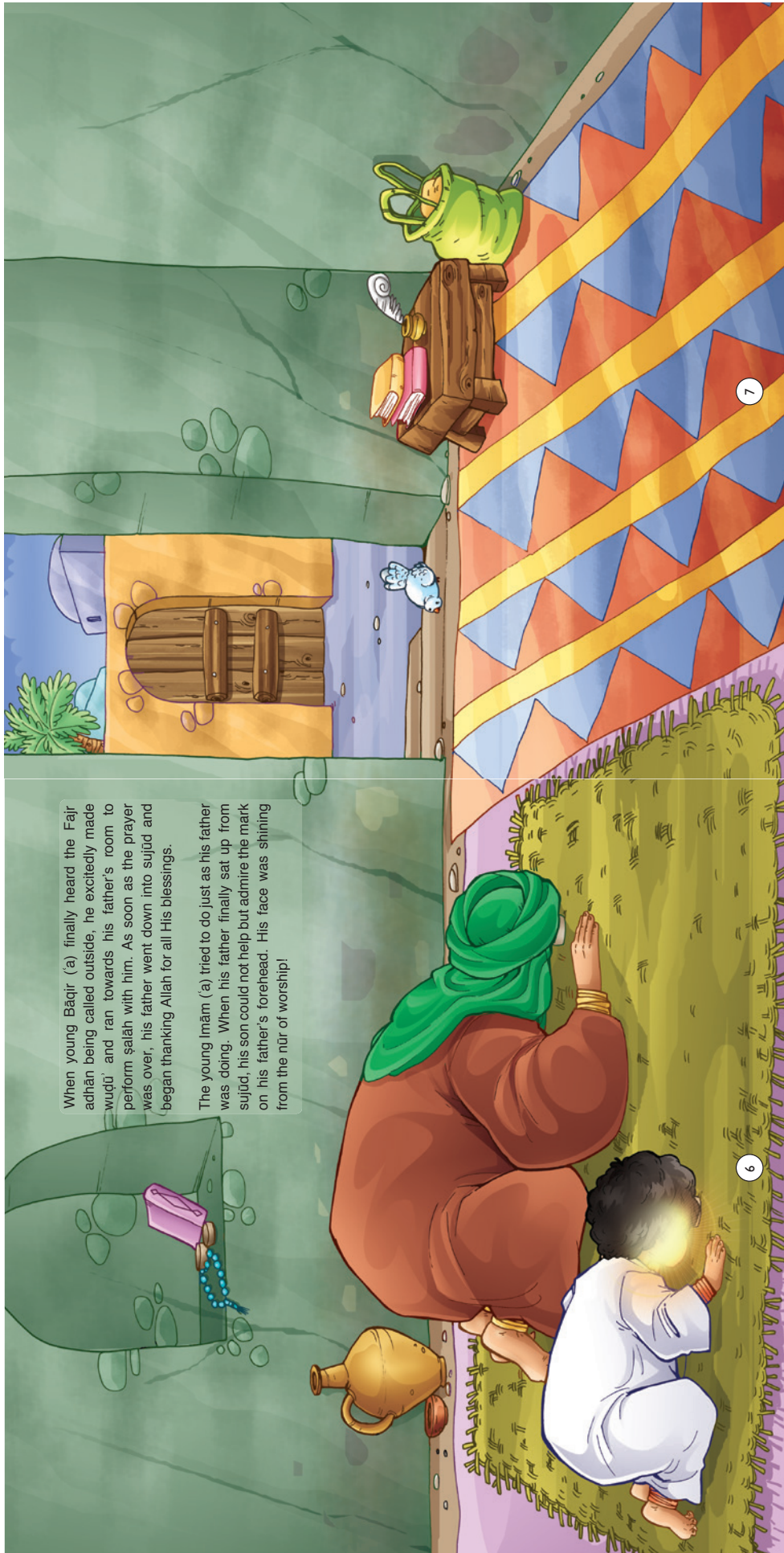
Imām as-Sajjad (‘a) - The One Who Always Does Sajdah

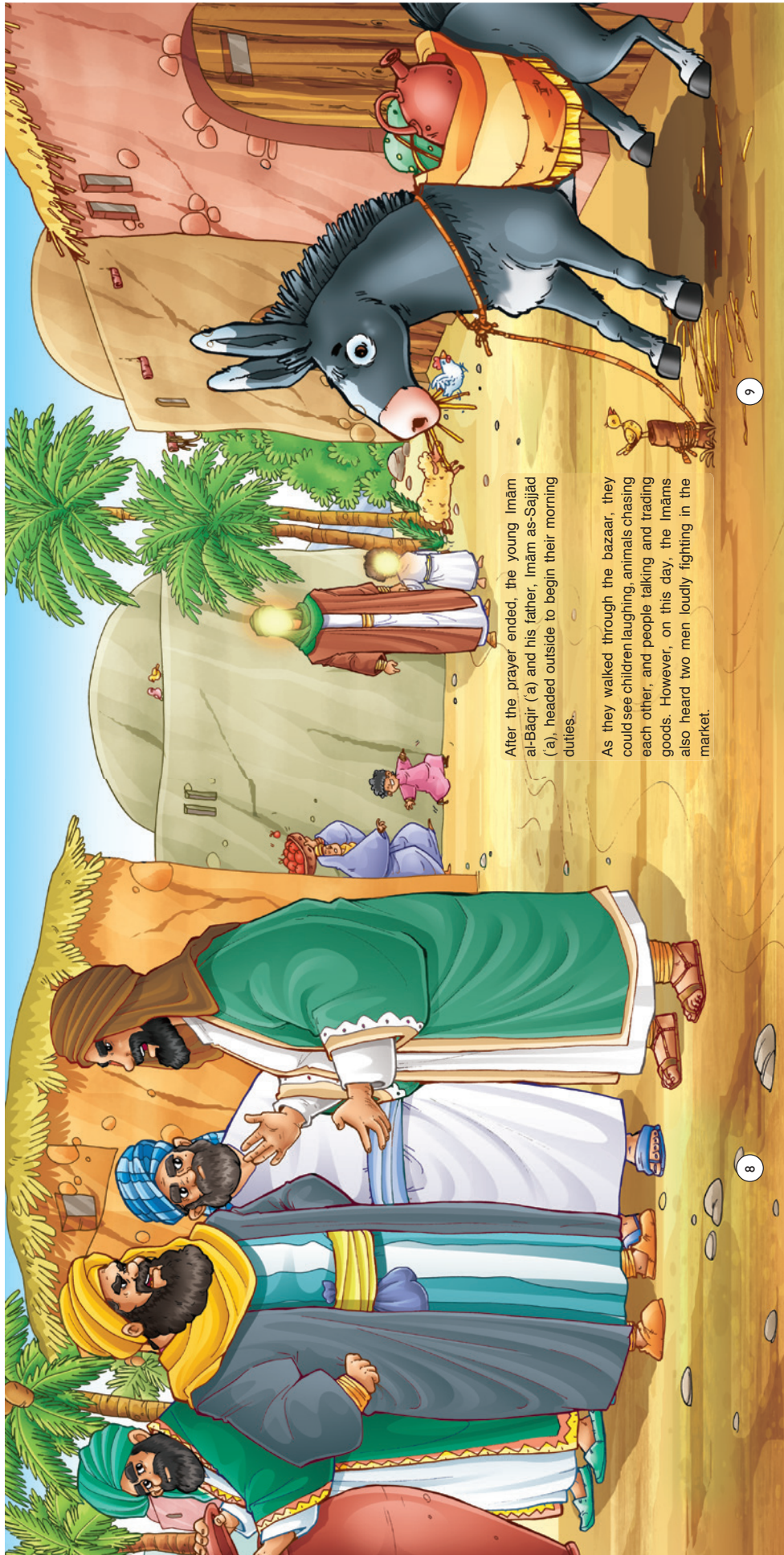
Why was he named as-Sajjad (‘a)?



When young Bāqir (a) finally heard the Fajr adhān being called outside, he excitedly made wuḍū' and ran towards his father's room to perform ṣalāh with him. As soon as the prayer was over, his father went down into sujūd and began thanking Allah for all His blessings.

The young Imām (a) tried to do just as his father was doing. When his father finally sat up from sujūd, his son could not help but admire the mark on his father's forehead. His face was shining from the nūr of worship!





After the prayer ended, the young Imām al-Bāqir (a) and his father, Imām as-Sajjād (a), headed outside to begin their morning duties.

As they walked through the bazaar, they could see children laughing, animals chasing each other, and people talking and trading goods. However, on this day, the Imams also heard two men loudly fighting in the market.



As Imām as-Sajjād (a) and Imām al-Bāqir (a) approached the men, they both lowered their voices and said salam to the Imāms. Imām as-Sajjād (a) replied to them and then asked, "Why are the two of you fighting?"

Both men began talking at the same time, each trying to tell his side of the story, angry at the other. The Imām (a) felt sad and did not like arguments between friends, so he stayed with them and helped them find a solution. The young Imām al-Bāqir (a) watched in amazement as he saw his father help the two men become friends again!

10

11



When they arrived back home, Imām as-Sajjād (‘a) went into his room, and young Imām al-Baqir (‘a) followed.

Again, he saw Imām as-Sajjād (‘a) go into sujūd, thanking Allah for being able to help the two men at the bazaar.

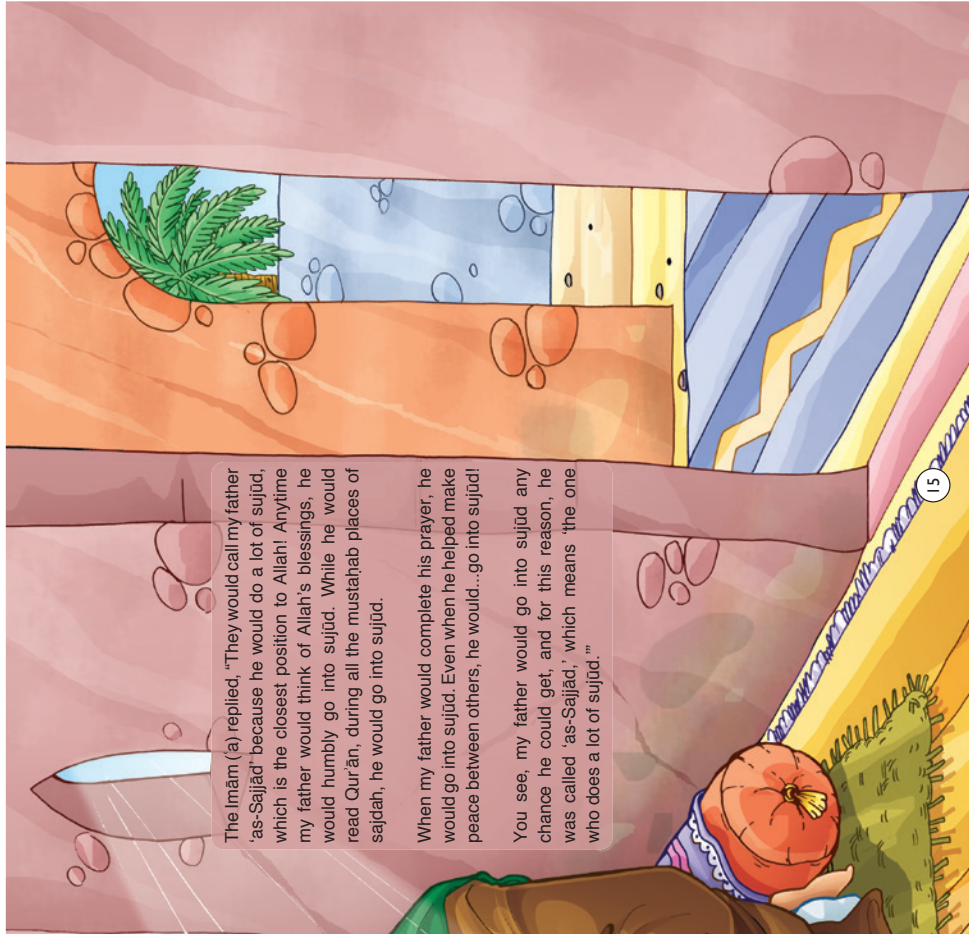
Years passed, and Imām as-Sajjād (a) was martyred by the evil caliph. Imām al-Bāqir (a) missed his father dearly, and always remembered the special times they spent together. Whenever his companions gathered around, he would tell them about his blessed father. One day, a companion asked, "O my Imām, why did they call your father 'as-Sajjād?'"



The Imām (a) replied, "They would call my father 'as-Sajjād' because he would do a lot of sujūd, which is the closest position to Allah! Anytime my father would think of Allah's blessings, he would humbly go into sujūd. While he would read Qur'ān, during all the mustahab places of sajdah, he would go into sujūd."

When my father would complete his prayer, he would go into sujūd. Even when he helped make peace between others, he would...go into sujūd!

You see, my father would go into sujūd any chance he could get, and for this reason, he was called 'as-Sajjād', which means 'the one who does a lot of sujūd.'"



Imām al-Bāqir (a) continued, "Sometimes, when I couldn't sleep, I would watch my father wake up in the middle of the night and go to the Ka'bah to do tawaf. He would hold on to the walls of the Ka'bah and cry and thank Allāh. He would then go into sujud and cry so much that the floor below him would become wet with his tears! While everyone else was fast asleep, my father would be busy praying and supplicating to Allāh. He loved talking, worshipping, and praying to Allāh so much that the wicked Shayṭān would become upset because he could not go near my father!"





Imām al-Bāqir (a) continued, "One day, Shayfān was so upset at how much my father worshipped Allāh that he wanted to trick him. So, he made himself look like a snake and tried to distract my father as he was praying. No matter how hard he tried, my father kept concentrating on his ṣalāh.

When my father finished praying, he immediately exclaimed, 'Go away, O cursed one!' Shayfān was shocked that Imām as-Sajjād (a) recognized him! Embarrassed, he returned to his normal self and had no choice but to immediately leave the house."

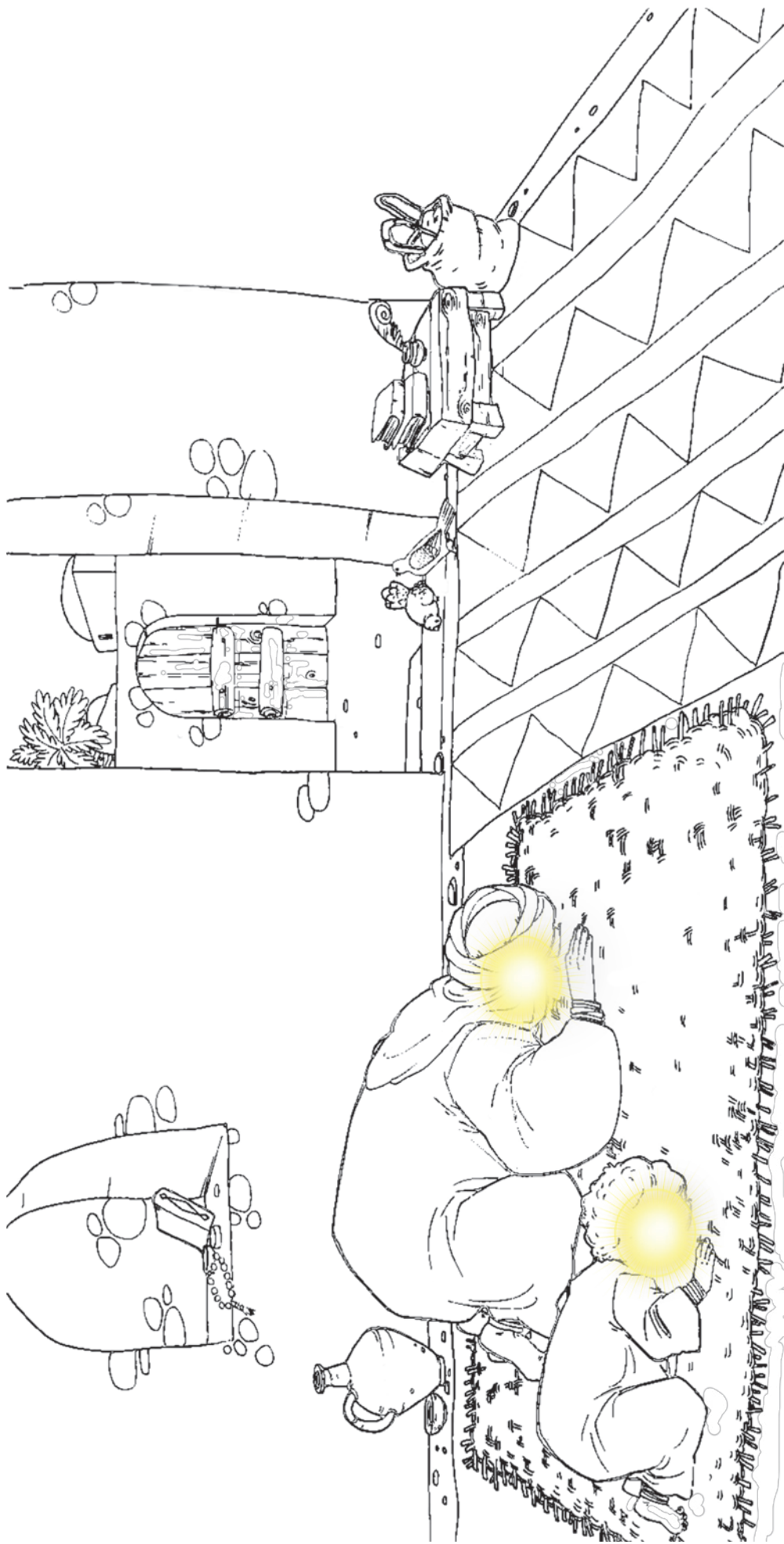


"Up in the heavens, the angels were amazed when they saw what had happened to Shayṭān! One of the angels said, 'Indeed, Imām as-Sajjād (a) is *Zayn al-Ābidīn*, the beauty of the worshippers!'"

This is another title of Imām as-Sajjād (a), which shows how much he loved to worship Allah. All the angels watching agreed and immediately began chanting, "Ya Zayn al-Ābidīn! Ya Zayn al-Ābidīn! Ya Zayn al-Ābidīn!"

May Allah send His blessings upon Imām as-Sajjād (a), who had such a strong connection with Allah because of all the sujūd and worship he did!

Uṣūl al-Kāfir, Vol. 1, P. 528



IMĀM AS-SAJJĀD (‘A)

THE ONE WHO DOES A LOT OF SAJDAH

Worksheet 3.6b

Answer the questions about the story you just read.

1. Why was the 4th Imām (‘a) called “as-Sajjād (‘a)?”

2. Sūjūd/sajdah is the _____ position to Allah.

3. Once, Shayṭān made himself look like a _____ to distract Imām Sajjād (‘a) while he was praying.

4. Give one example of when Imām Sajjād (‘a) would do sajdah, as told by Imām Bāqir (‘a):

Lesson 3.7: Imām al-Baqir (‘a)



Name:	Muḥammad (‘a)
Title:	Al-Bāqir (The Splitter and Spreader of Knowledge)
Birth:	1st of Rajab 57 AH in Medina
Father:	Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a)
Mother:	Fāṭimah, daughter of Imām Ḥasan (‘a)
Shahādah:	7th Dhūl Ḥijjah 114 AH
Buried:	Jannat ul-Baqī‘, Medina

Lesson 3.7: con't

Birth

Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir (‘a) was born in Medina on the 1st of Rajab 57 AH. He is the son of our 4th Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a). His mother is Fāṭimah, the daughter of Imām Ḥasan (‘a).

When he was four years old, Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) was with his family in Karbalā’. After the martyrdom of his grandfather, Imām Ḥusayn (‘a), he was taken as a prisoner with Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a) and the other members of the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a).

Imāmah

Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) became Imām after his father, Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn’s (‘a) shahādah. Unlike his father who was not able to teach Islam easily because of Yazīd’s strict guards, Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) was able to teach freely since the rulers were busy with other problems.

The Imām (‘a) had many students and taught the teachings of Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) and the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a). He taught science, math, biology, physics, chemistry, medicine and many other topics! This is why he is known as “al-Bāqir”. What do you think “al-Bāqir” means? We will learn about the secret behind this title in the story we read after this lesson!

Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) also helped create the first Islamic coin! One side of the coin said, “Lā ilāha illallāh” – There is no god except Allah. And on the other side, it said “Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh” – Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) is His messenger.



Shahādah

The people loved Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) because he was their Imām and taught them a lot! This made the evil ruler of the time, Hishām ibn ‘Abd ul-Malik, very jealous! He did not like that Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) was popular and had so many students; so, he decided to kill the Imām (‘a). Some aḥādīth say that he ordered a man to deliver a horse saddle that had poison on it. When the Imām (‘a) sat on the saddle, the poison killed him.

He died at the age of 57 in Medina in 114 AH. Alḥamdulillāh, he was able to teach so many people in his short life. Did you know that some of the medicine we use today comes from Imām al-Bāqir (‘a)?!

He is buried in Jannat ul-Baqī‘ next to his father.

Worksheet 3.7a

Circle the correct answer.

1. Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir (‘a) is our _____ Imām.
 - a. 3rd
 - b. 4th
 - c. 5th

2. The father of Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) is
 - a. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)
 - b. Imām Ḥasan (‘a)
 - c. Imām Zayn ul-‘Ābidīn (‘a) .

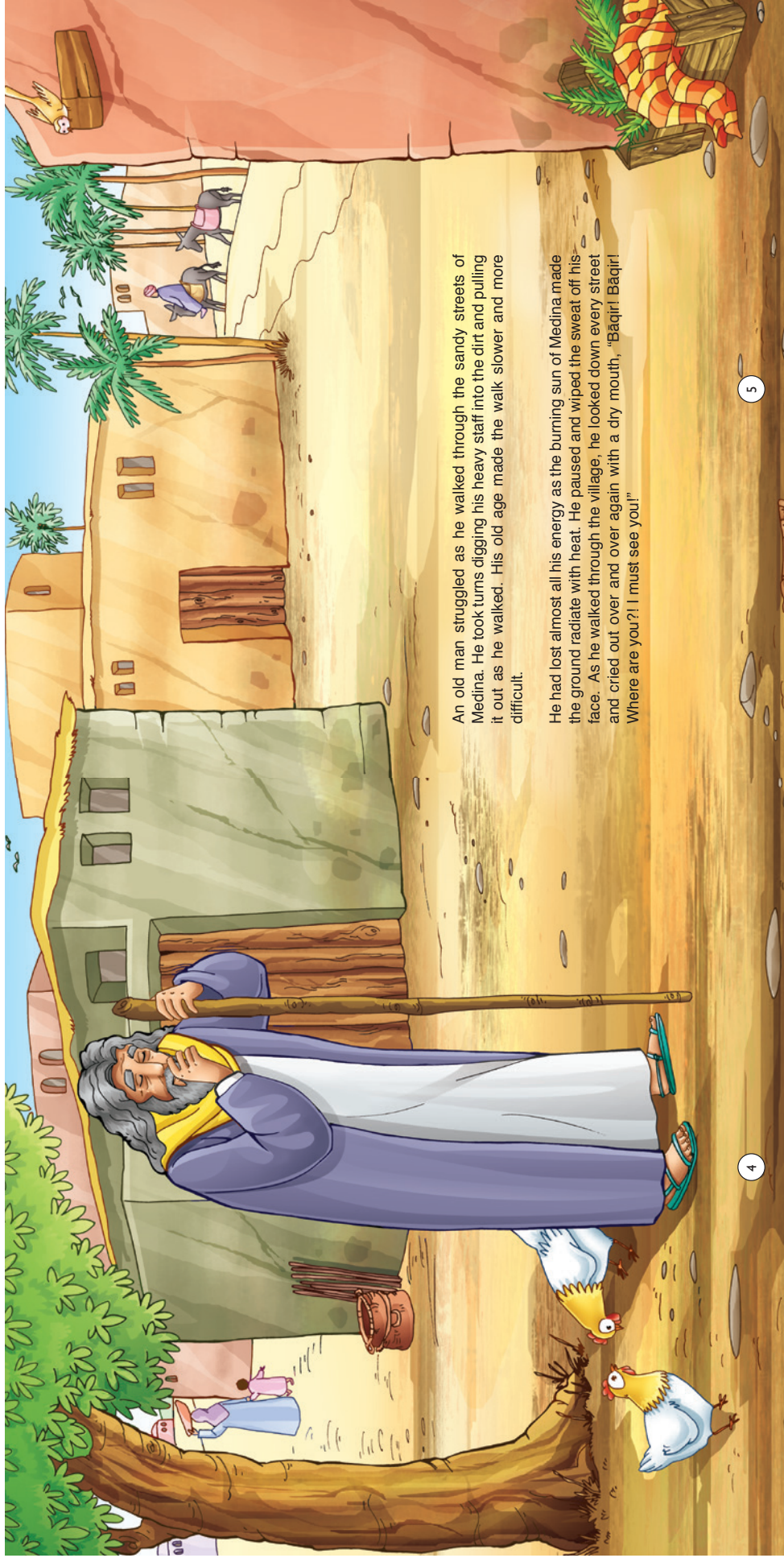
3. True or False: He was in Karbala when Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) was martyred.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. He died because he
 - a. Ate poisoned grapes
 - b. Rode a poisoned saddle
 - c. Was killed with the sword

5. He is buried in
 - a. Jannat ul-Baqī‘
 - b. Damascus
 - c. Karbala

Imām al-Baqir (‘a) - The Splitter of Knowledge

Why was he named al-Baqir (‘a)?





He continued on his way, but it seemed as though the streets had become longer. The more he walked, the farther his destination seemed. The old man wanted to see Imām al-Bāqir (a) so much that he could hardly wait.

Oh, where is he, he thought desperately.

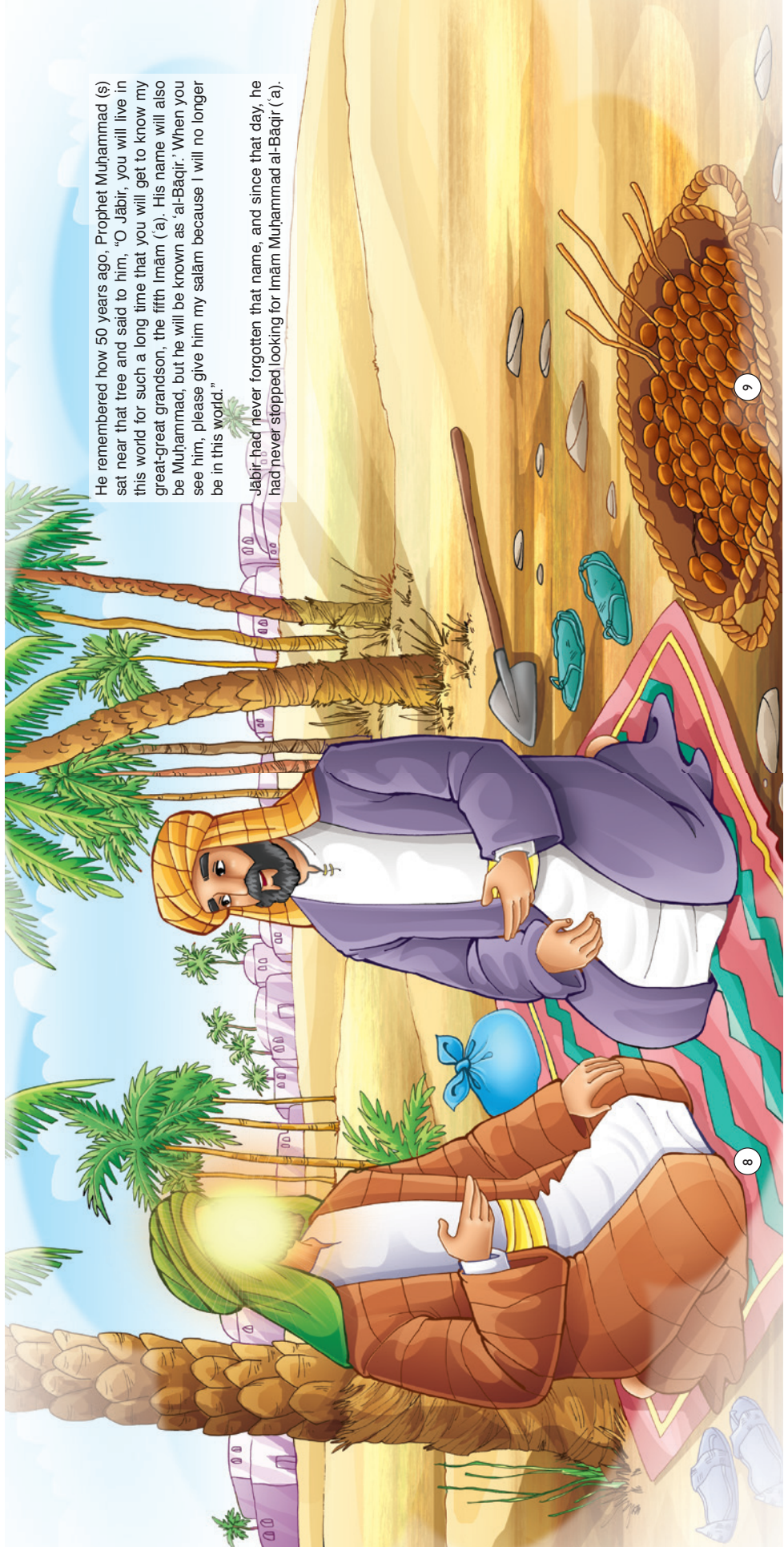
After hours of searching, the old man finally leaned against the wall of a house and sat down. He just couldn't go any farther! As he caught his breath, he saw a dry branch that had fallen from a date tree. He picked it up and was reminded of a green palm tree that used to stand tall in the city of Medina.

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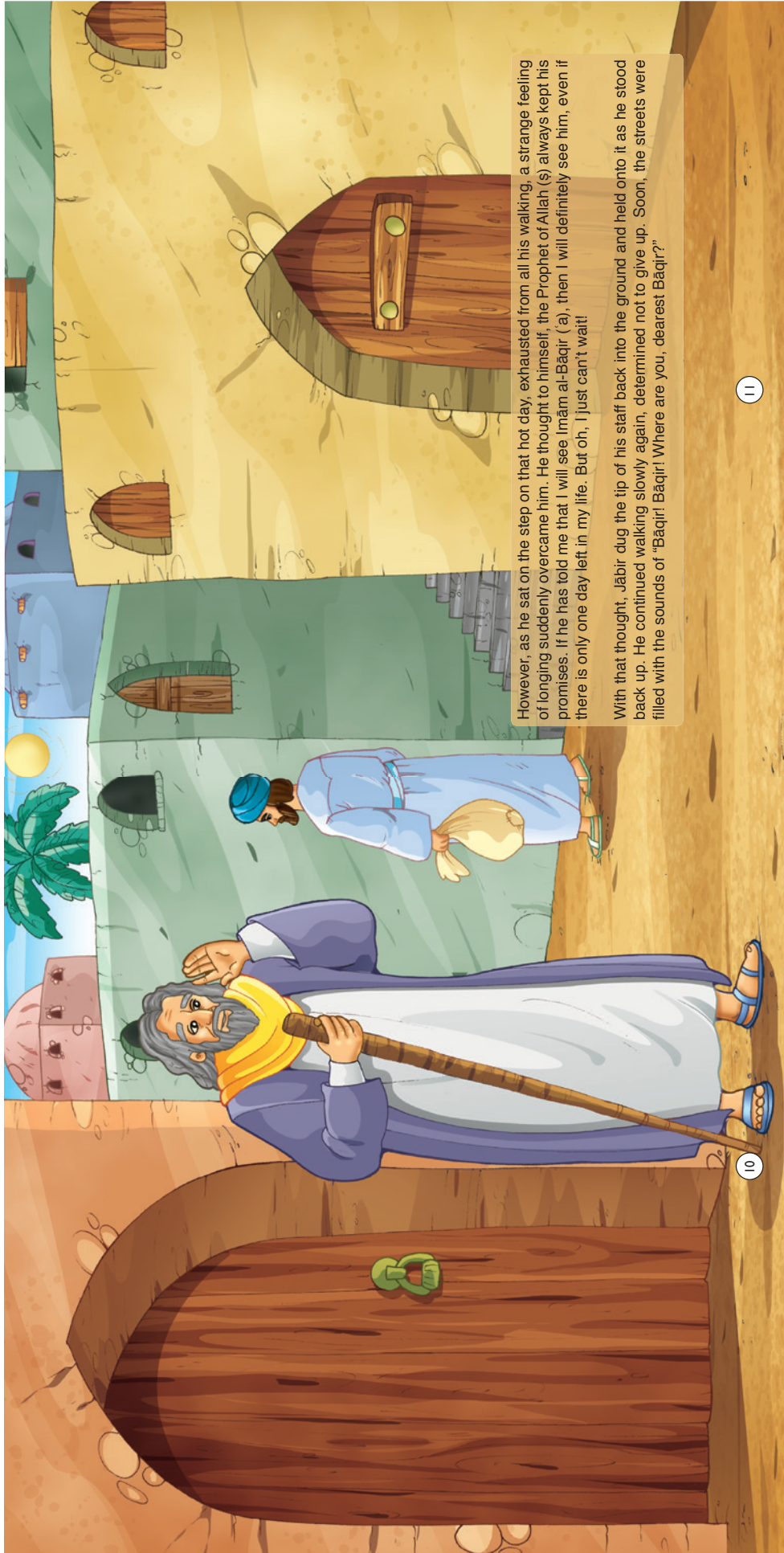
He remembered how 50 years ago, Prophet Muhammad (s) sat near that tree and said to him, "O Jābir, you will live in this world for such a long time that you will get to know my great-great grandson, the fifth Imām (‘a). His name will also be Muḥammad, but he will be known as ‘al-Bāqir.’ When you see him, please give him my salām because I will no longer be in this world."

Jabir had never forgotten that name, and since that day, he had never stopped looking for Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir (‘a).



9

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However, as he sat on the step on that hot day, exhausted from all his walking, a strange feeling of longing suddenly overcame him. He thought to himself, the Prophet of Allah (s) always kept his promises. If he has told me that I will see Imām al-Bāqir (‘a), then I will definitely see him, even if there is only one day left in my life. But oh, I just can’t wait!

With that thought, Jābir dug the tip of his staff back into the ground and held onto it as he stood back up. He continued walking slowly again, determined not to give up. Soon, the streets were filled with the sounds of “Bāqir! Bāqir! Where are you, dearest Bāqir?”



Suddenly, the door of one of the houses swung open, and a beautiful child walked out with his father. The bright, heavenly face of the father caught Jābir's attention. As he moved closer, he recognized that this was Imām as-Sajjād (ʿa)!

Jābir excitedly said, "Salāmun ʿalaykum, O son of Rasūlullah (s)!¹" and kissed the Imām's (ʿa) hand out of respect. He then looked down at the face of the beautiful child, and all of a sudden, he became very still. You see, this child looked so much like the Prophet (s)!

He knew the Imām (ʿa) had many children, but he wondered to himself, could this be him?!

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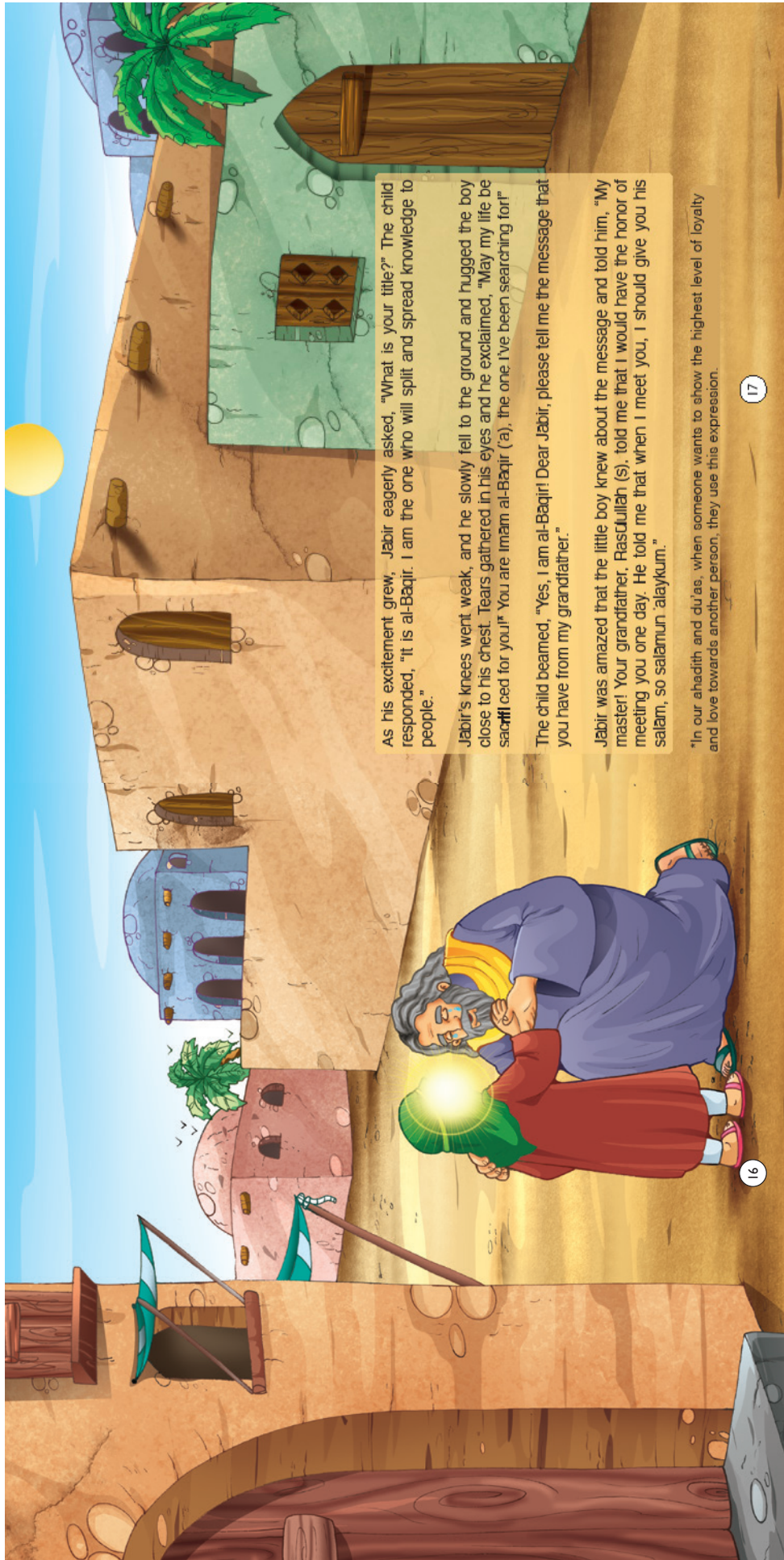


He looked at the boy and kindly requested, "Please come here, dear child!" Jābir let go of his staff and gently placed his hands on the young boy's shoulders.

Jābir looked closely into the child's face, and then turned to Imām as-Sajjād (a) and said, "I swear by Allah, he looks just like Rasūlullah (s)!"

Jābir excitedly turned his gaze back to the child and asked, "What is your name?"

The young child politely answered, "My name is Muḥammad."



As his excitement grew, Jabir eagerly asked, "What is your title?" The child responded, "It is al-Baqir. I am the one who will split and spread knowledge to people."

Jabir's knees went weak, and he slowly fell to the ground and hugged the boy close to his chest. Tears gathered in his eyes and he exclaimed, "May my life be sacrificed for you!" You are Imam al-Baqir (a), the one I've been searching for!"

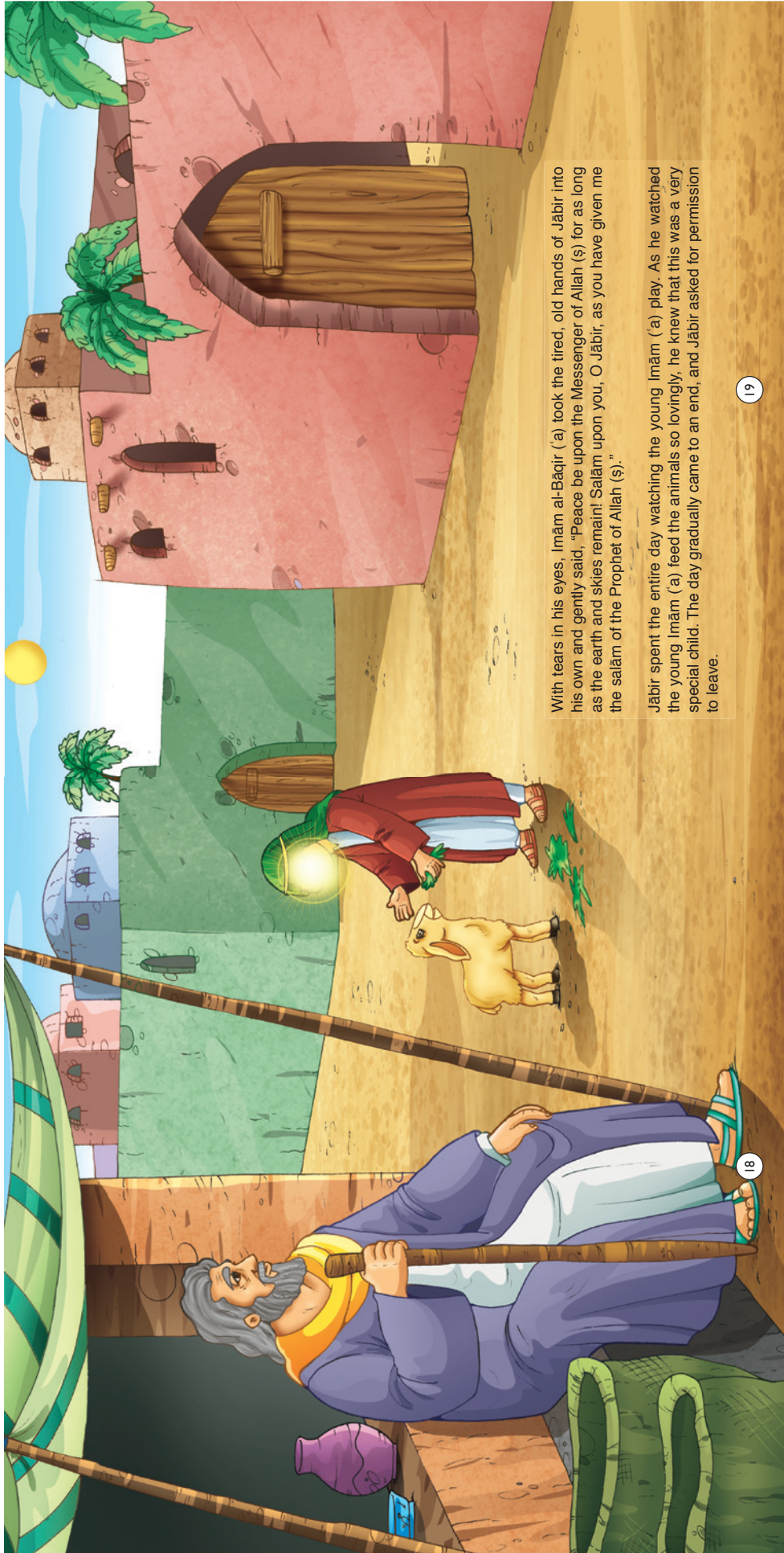
The child beamed, "Yes, I am al-Baqir! Dear Jabir, please tell me the message that you have from my grandfather."

Jabir was amazed that the little boy knew about the message and told him, "My master! Your grandfather, Rasoolullah (s), told me that I would have the honor of meeting you one day. He told me that when I meet you, I should give you his salām, so salāmun 'alaykum."

"In our ahadith and du'as, when someone wants to show the highest level of loyalty and love towards another person, they use this expression.

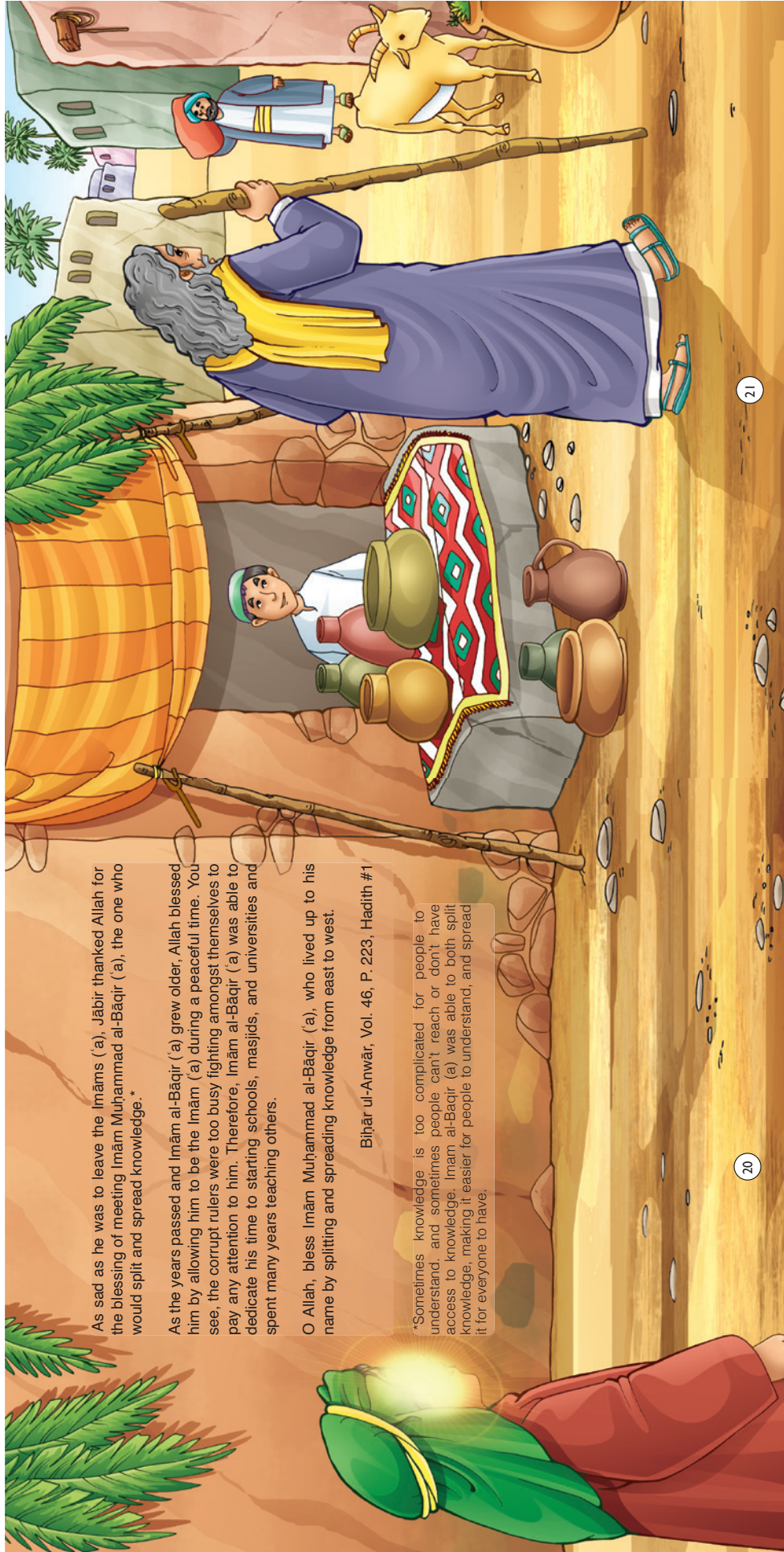
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17



With tears in his eyes, Imām al-Bāqir (a) took the tired, old hands of Jābir into his own and gently said, "Peace be upon the Messenger of Allah (s) for as long as the earth and skies remain! Salām upon you, O Jābir, as you have given me the salām of the Prophet of Allah (s)."

Jābir spent the entire day watching the young imām (a) play. As he watched the young imām (a) feed the animals so lovingly, he knew that this was a very special child. The day gradually came to an end, and Jābir asked for permission to leave.



As sad as he was to leave the Imāms (a), Jābir thanked Allah for the blessing of meeting Imām Muhammad al-Bāqir (a), the one who would split and spread knowledge.*

As the years passed and Imām al-Bāqir (a) grew older, Allah blessed him by allowing him to be the Imām (a) during a peaceful time. You see, the corrupt rulers were too busy fighting amongst themselves to pay any attention to him. Therefore, Imām al-Bāqir (a) was able to dedicate his time to starting schools, masjids, and universities and spent many years teaching others.

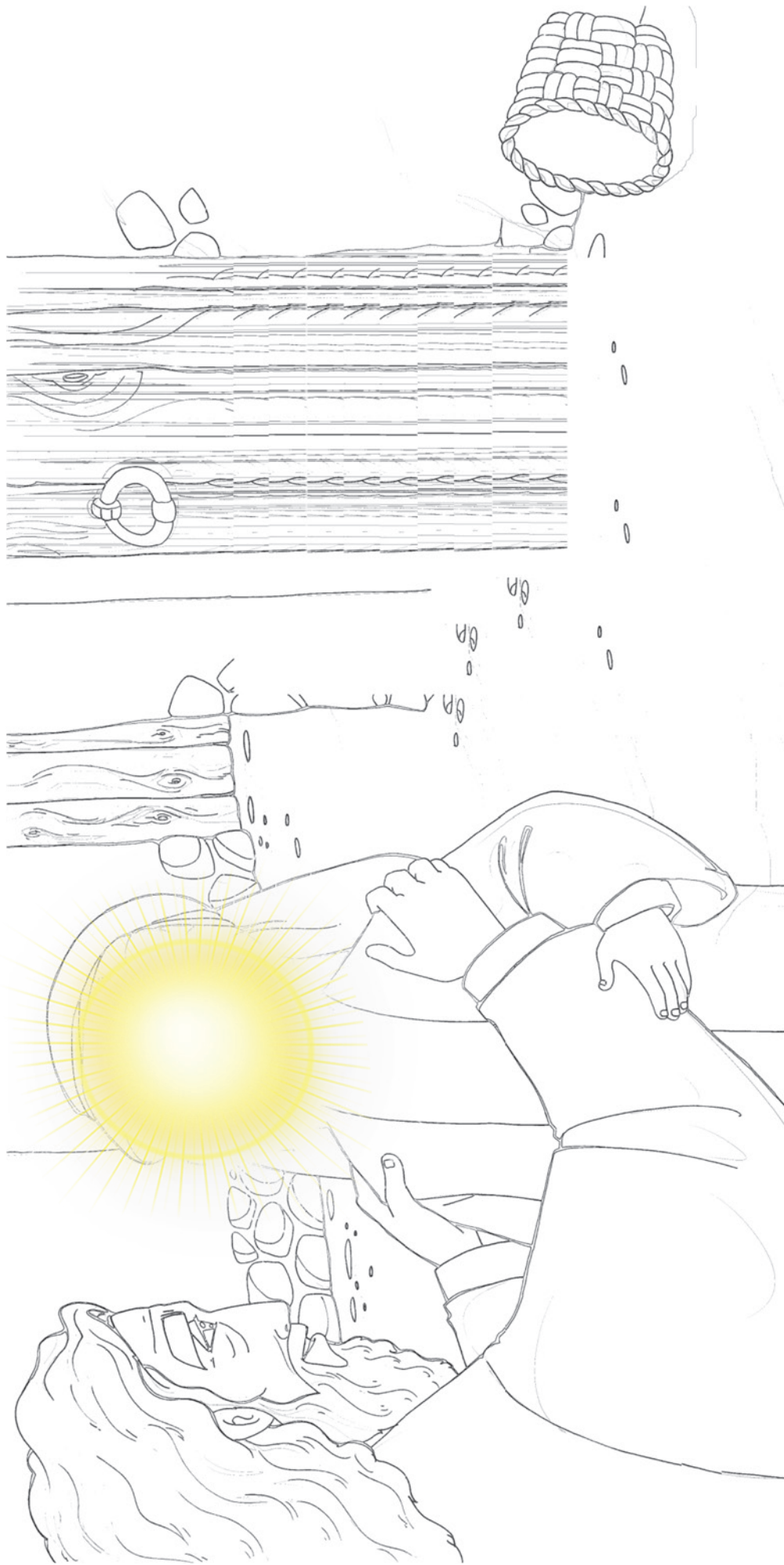
O Allah, bless Imām Muhammad al-Bāqir (a), who lived up to his name by splitting and spreading knowledge from east to west.

Bihār ul-Anwār, Vol. 46, P. 223, Hadith #1

*Sometimes knowledge is too complicated for people to understand, and sometimes people can't reach or don't have access to knowledge. Imām al-Bāqir (a) was able to both split knowledge, making it easier for people to understand, and spread it for everyone to have.

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IMĀM AL-BĀQIR (‘A) THE SPLITTER OF KNOWLEDGE

Worksheet 3.7b

Answer the questions about the story you just read.

1. _____ told Jābir that he would live long enough to meet Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir (‘a) .
2. “Al-Bāqir” means the one who _____
_____.
3. The evil rulers of Imām Bāqir’s (‘a) time were too busy _____.
4. Because of this, Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) was able to dedicate his time to starting,
_____, _____, and
_____.

Review: The First 7 Ma‘şūmīn

Match each Ma‘şūm’s name with the meaning of his/her name.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) | The High |
| 2. Imām ‘Alī(‘a) | The Splitter of Knowledge |
| 3. Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) | The Praised One |
| 4. Imām Ḥasan (‘a) | The Good Doer |
| 5. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) | The One Who Does A Lot of Sajdah |
| 6. Imām as-Sajjad (‘a) | The Separator |
| 7. Imām Muḥammad al-Baqir (‘a) | The Good Doer |



CHAPTER 4
PROPHETS

Lesson 4.1: Prophet Ādam (‘a)

Long, long ago, there was no earth, sky, sun, or moon. Then Allah made a beautiful world.

Allah just said, “Be!” and He created the earth and the sky, the bright sun, the shining moon, twinkling stars, the tall mountains, and big oceans and seas.

Allah made the earth go around the sun in circles so that there would be day and night and many different seasons, too. Allah made the clouds and caused rain to fall and grass to grow. Soon, the Earth was full of lovely flowers—roses, tulips, pansies, daisies, lupins, and tall trees. Allah created all the animals and birds and insects; from the little black ant and the busy bees to the big eagles that fly high above. He created the tiny goldfish, the big whale, and also the elephants, lions, tigers, hippos, zebras, tall giraffes, fluffy rabbits, squirrels, horses, cows, goats, sheep, bears, and all the wonderful creatures that you know of. Allah made them all!

Look at all the juicy fruits in the market: oranges, sweet grapes, soft bananas, pears, pineapples, mangoes, cherries, and crunchy apples. Where did all of these fruits come from? Allah made them all grow on trees. Allah also made all the vegetables we love to eat: corn, potatoes, carrots, lettuce, peas and all the other yummy foods we eat.

Thank you Allah for making such a wonderful world!

Then, Allah decided to make a human being. Allah made the first human being out of mud and clay and called him Ādam. Then, Allah gave a soul to Ādam and Ādam came to life!



Allah decided that Ādam was going to be the first human being and also the first Nabī on Earth. A Nabī is someone whom Allah chooses to guide other human beings and to teach others about Allah’s religion, Islam. So Nabī Ādam (‘a) is the father of all human beings and also the first Nabī (Prophet).

Allah gave Nabī Ādam (‘a) the ability to see with his eyes, to smell with his nose, to taste with his tongue, to hear with his ears, and to feel with his skin. Allah taught Nabī Ādam (‘a) many things and gave him a lot of knowledge.

Then, Allah created the first woman and called her Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a). Allah wanted Prophet Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) to live together as the first family in the world.

So, Allah put Nabī Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) in a beautiful garden and told them to live there happily.

All the human beings you see in the world today, of different colors and speaking different languages, are the children of Prophet Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a). You and I are the children of Nabī Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a), too!

Before Allah created Nabī Ādam (‘a), Allah had already created many, many angels who were always worshipping Him and obeying

Him. Amongst them, there was a different type of creature—a jinn—who was made out of fire and was called ‘Azāzīl. ‘Azāzīl worshipped Allah a lot and always hoped that Allah would make him a Prophet one day.

When Allah created Nabī Ādam (‘a) and said He was going to make him a Nabī, ‘Azāzīl was very jealous and became very angry. Allah wanted to test ‘Azāzīl and all the angels. So He ordered all the angels to bow down before Nabī Ādam (‘a). All the angels bowed before Nabī Ādam (‘a), except for ‘Azāzīl. He refused because he was proud and jealous.

Allah asked ‘Azāzīl, “Why did you disobey Me and not bow before Ādam as I commanded you?”

And ‘Azāzīl said, “I will not bow before Ādam. I am better than him. You created him from mud and clay and you created me from fire. Fire is better than clay!”

Allah changed his name from ‘Azāzīl to “Iblīs,” which means ‘the evil one.’ Another name for Iblīs is Shayṭān. Allah told Iblīs to leave the Heaven.

Iblīs was now even more angry with Nabī Ādam (‘a). He came to the beautiful garden where Nabī Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) were living happily, and told them to eat



Lesson 4.1 (con't)

from the tree that Allah had told them not to eat from.

At first, Nabī Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) refused. But then, Iblīs tricked them.

He promised by Allah’s name that, if they ate from the tree they would never grow old and will never die, and that way, they could worship Allah forever.

Nabī Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) had never heard anyone swear in Allah’s name or tell a lie. So, they ate from the forbidden tree.

Then Allah told Nabī Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) that they must leave the beautiful garden because they ate from the tree that they were told not to eat from. Instead, they would now have to live on Earth and work hard themselves to grow their own food and make their own house.

Allah promised Nabī Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) that He would always look after them and all human beings who are their children. Whenever human beings would forget Allah, Allah would send another Nabī to remind them of Allah and warn them about Iblīs.

Whenever human beings make mistakes, if they say ‘sorry’ to Allah, then Allah has promised to forgive them.

Allah also promised Prophet Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) that any human being who does his or her best to obey Allah, will one day go to Heaven after they die and live there happily forever and ever.



Shayṭān now decided to follow Prophet Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwah (‘a) and all their children wherever they lived on Earth. Allah told every Prophet to warn people that Shayṭān is our enemy and we should never listen to him.



Whenever Iblīs gets a chance, he still tries to whisper bad ideas to human beings and tells them to disobey Allah.

Iblīs tells us to lie, skip prayers, be rude, and not to listen to our parents.

However, we are Muslims; we love Allah and we follow what Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) and his family, the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a), have taught us. We follow the Qur’ān, and we never listen to Iblīs. Instead, we pray, speak the truth, and listen to our parents. One day, inshā’Allāh we will all go to Heaven, and Iblīs will be punished.

Worksheet 4.1

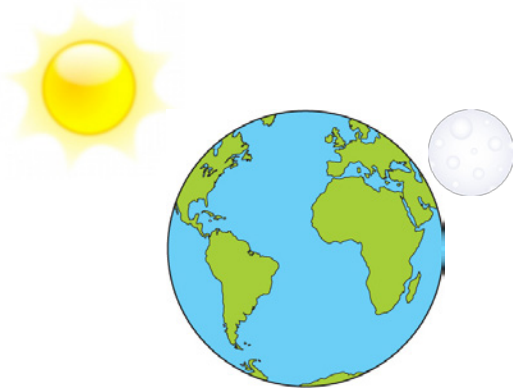
Put the events from the story in order by numbering boxes from 1 to 4.



Allah told Prophet Ādam (‘a) and Ḥaḍrat Ḥawwā’ (‘a) not to eat the fruit from the forbidden tree.



One day, Shayṭān will go to the fire along with all the bad people who listen to him.



Allah created the earth and all of the beautiful things in it.



Allah created Prophet Ādam (‘a) and made him the first Prophet.

Lesson 4.2: Prophet Dāwūd (‘a)

The Banī ‘Isra’īl, who had been saved from Fir‘awn out of Egypt by Prophet Mūsā (‘a), had settled in the land of Palestine. However, they were constantly at war against their enemies, who finally managed to throw them out of their homes.

They spent many sad years away from home before they went to Nabī Samuel (‘a) and asked him to name a strong king for them so that they could get their land back.

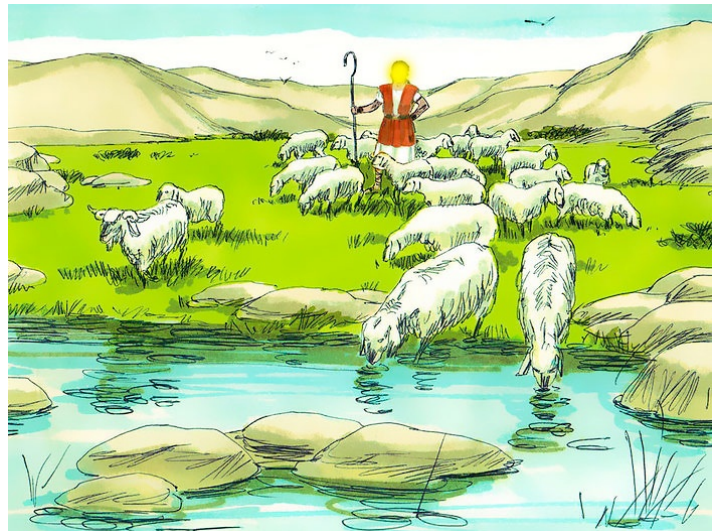
On the command of Allah, Nabī Samuel (‘a) chose Ṭālūt (Saul) as their king. The Banī ‘Isra’īl protested at this choice saying that Ṭālūt was a poor and unknown man. However, Nabī Samuel (‘a) told them that Ṭālūt has been chosen because of his knowledge, wisdom, and strength and that he would lead them to victory.

The enemy was led by a fearsome commander, a huge man by the name of Jālūt (Goliath). The sight of Jālūt frightened the Banī ‘Isra’īl and no one dared to fight him.



Nabī Dawūd (‘a) was present in the army of Ṭālūt. He was too young to fight; his job was to help his three older brothers, who were soldiers, and to bring news of the war back to their father.

When Ṭālūt saw that Jālūt had frightened his army, he promised great rewards to the man who killed Jālūt. Nabī Dawūd (‘a), who had never fought a duel before, approached Ṭālūt and said, “I am fit to fight this devil because I have killed a tiger and a bear that attacked my father’s sheep.”



The brave words of Nabī Dawūd (‘a) touched Ṭālūt, who dressed him in a coat of armor and warned him to be careful.



Before Nabī Dawūd (‘a) approached Jālūt, he removed the heavy armor, because it was too difficult to move in. He stood in front of the enemy, with only a slingshot and the stick he used to guide his sheep.

Lesson 4.2 (con't)



Ṭālūt made Nabī Dawūd (‘a) the commander in chief. After Ṭālūt’s death, Nabī Dawūd (‘a) became the king.

Nabī Dawūd (‘a) was given many blessings and miracles by Allah.

He was given the holy book, Zabūr. Parts of the Zabūr may be preserved in the Psalms, but the original book has not been preserved. He was also gifted with a beautiful voice! When he would praise Allah, the mountains and birds would also join him. By the miracle of Allah, iron used to melt like wax in his hands. He used to design battle armor made of iron.

The Noble Qur’ān says:

Indeed We granted Dawūd a favor, saying, “O mountains! Sing the praise of Allah along with him, and O birds, you too!” And We made iron soft for him.

(Sūrah Sabā’, Verse 10)

Nabī Dawūd (‘a) was a king for many years, and, after him, his youngest son Nabī Sulaymān (‘a) became king.



Nabī Dawūd (‘a) then took Jālūt’s heavy sword and killed him.

When the Palestinians saw their champion being killed, they ran away.

Worksheet 4.2

Fill in the blanks using the words from the word bank below:

1. Nabī Dawūd (‘a) was given the miracle of _____ with his hands.
2. _____ was appointed as the king of Banī ‘Isra’īl.
3. The Palestinians were led by a fearsome commander, a huge man by the name of _____.
4. The Holy Book given to Nabī Dawūd (‘a) is the _____.
5. Nabī Dawūd (‘a) was king for many years, and after him, his youngest son Nabī _____ (‘a) became king.

Sulaymān

Jālūt

Zabūr

Ṭālūt

melting iron

Lesson 4.3: Prophet Yūnus (‘a)

A very long time ago, in the city of Naynawā, Allah sent a Prophet named Yūnus (‘a) to guide the people there.

The people of Naynawā were very rich and had everything they needed in life, so they refused to listen to Prophet Yūnus (‘a).



He told them to only worship Allah and not to disobey Him, but they would not listen to him. Instead of worshipping Allah, they used to worship idols made of wood and clay.

Finally, when they refused to change, Allah told Prophet Yūnus (‘a) that He would send a punishment on the people of Naynawā. Prophet Yūnus (‘a) warned his people about it, but they just laughed at him. Prophet Yūnus (‘a) became very upset with them, so he left them and went out to the seashore, where ships sailed to far away lands. Prophet Yūnus (‘a) boarded one of the ships and decided to go somewhere far away.



However, Allah did not want Prophet Yūnus (‘a) to leave his people and go away. As soon as the ship reached the middle of the sea, there was a terrible storm. Strong winds blew and huge waves began hitting the ship. Everyone was afraid.

Prophet Yūnus (‘a) realized that the storm was because Allah did not want him to leave Naynawā. So, he told the people on the ship to throw him into the sea so that the storm would pass and they would be saved.



Lesson 4.3 (con't)

At first, the people refused, but finally they were so scared of the storm that they agreed. Then Prophet Yūnus (‘a) was tossed into the raging sea. As soon as he fell into the sea, a big whale came up and swallowed Prophet Yūnus (‘a) alive.

Prophet Yūnus (‘a) did not drown or die, but he was inside the belly of the whale! It was dark and lonely inside the whale.

Prophet Yūnus (‘a) began praying to Allah to save him. Day and night, he prayed to Allah saying, “Lā ilāha illallāh ant subḥānaka innī kuntū min aḏ-ḏālimīn,” which means, “There is no god except You; glory be to You; surely, I was from the wrongdoers.” Allah loved the prayer of Prophet Yūnus (‘a) very much. The big fish went near the seashore and threw Prophet Yūnus (‘a) out and left him on the beach.

Whenever we are in trouble, we can also recite this tasbīḥ and Allah will help us. (Can you memorize the Dhikr al-Yūnusīyya?)



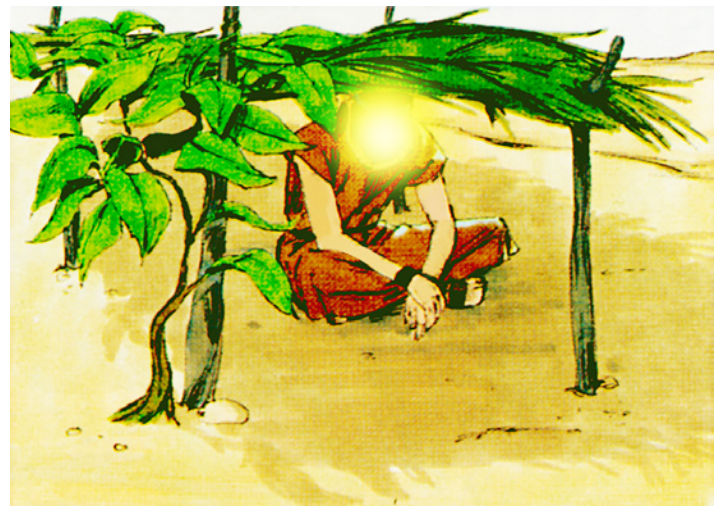
In the meantime, while Prophet Yūnus (‘a) was gone, the people of Naynawā saw some dark and black clouds coming toward them, and they knew it was the punishment that Allah

had promised to send them. They were all scared and decided to say sorry to Allah and to ask Him to forgive them. So, all the men, women, and children went out of their homes and gathered together under the open sky and began praying to Allah. “Astaghfirullāha rabbī wa atūbū ilayh !” they cried out, asking Allah for forgiveness.

Allah is very kind and loving. Because the people were really sorry, Allah forgave them. The black clouds went away, and the people were very happy. Soon after, they became very sad because Prophet Yūnus (‘a) had left them.

When Prophet Yūnus (‘a) came out of the belly of the fish, he was very tired, weak, and sick. Allah made a tree grow near him that gave him shade and some delicious fruits to make him strong and healthy again.

Finally, Prophet Yūnus (‘a) was strong enough to walk again and he decided to go back to Naynawā and to his people. When the people saw Prophet Yūnus (‘a), they could not believe their eyes. They were so happy!



Prophet Yūnus (‘a) told them about his miracle and how a big fish had swallowed him and how Allah saved him. The people told Prophet Yūnus (‘a) about how Allah had saved them from punishment as well because they had asked Him for forgiveness.

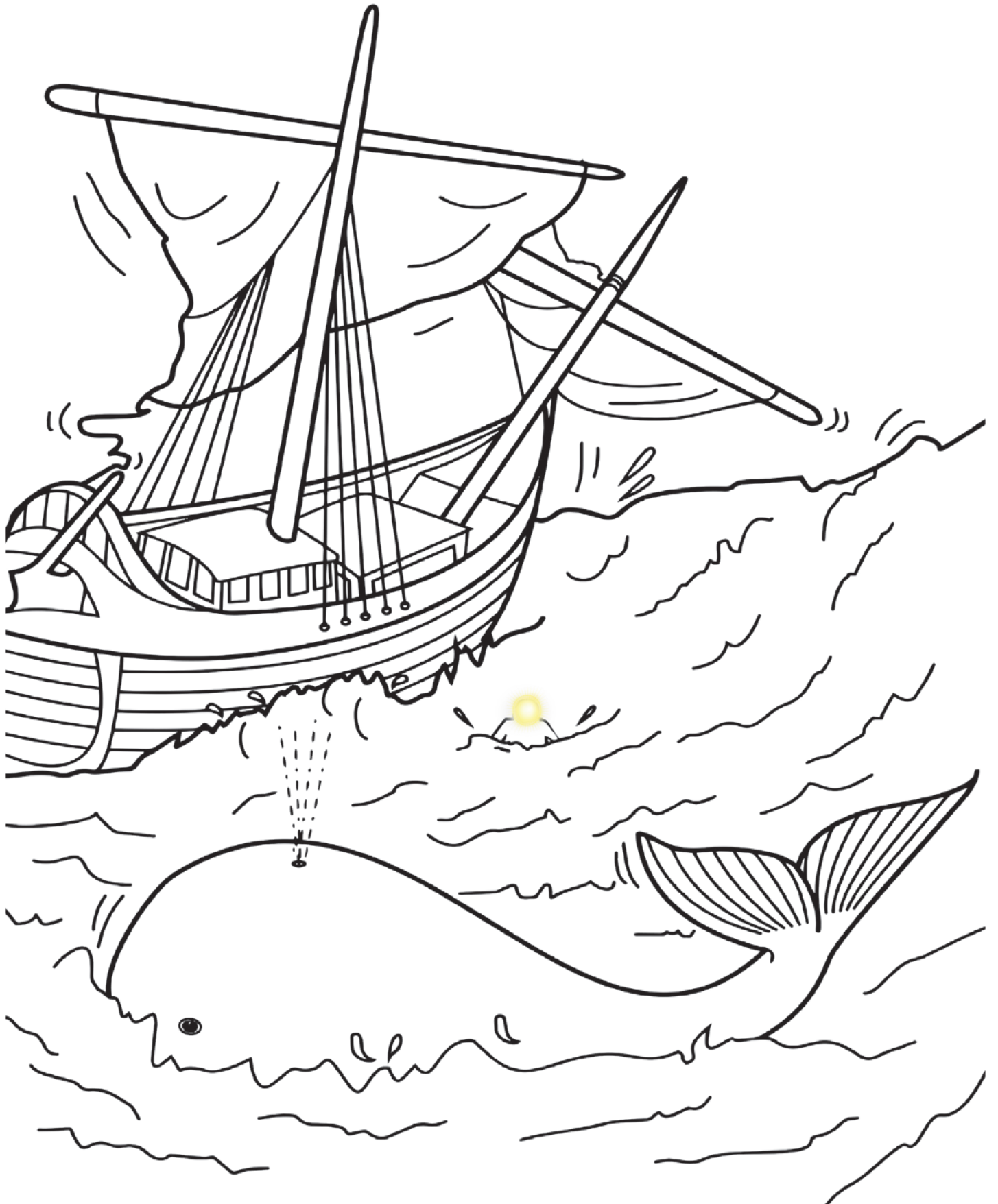
They all thanked Allah for His kindness and His love. “Thank you Allah!” they all said.

From then on, they all listened to whatever Prophet Yūnus (‘a) told them to do. They all believed in Allah and worshipped Him, and they decided never to disobey Allah again.

We learn from the story of Prophet Yūnus (‘a) and the people of Naynawā that we should never lose hope in Allah’s mercy. Even if we are in the dark belly of a fish, under the sea, or we see black clouds of danger, if we ask Allah for help even at the last moment, He will always help us because He loves us very, very much!



Coloring 4.3a



Coloring 4.3b

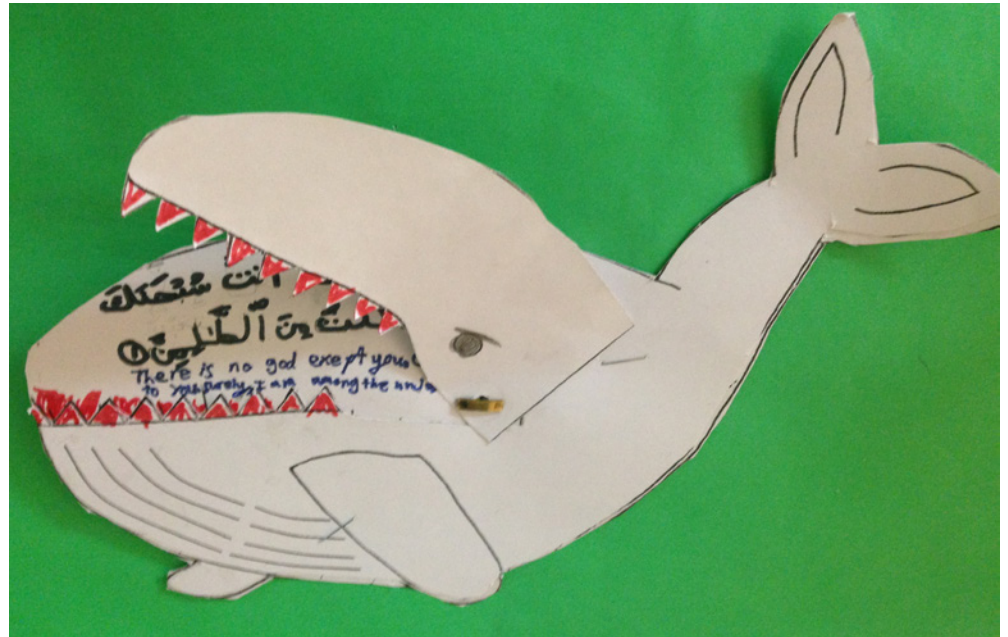


Art Extension 4.3

Dhikr Yūnusīyyā

Materials:

- Whale template
- Markers
- Colored pencils
- Scissors
- Glue
- Brad clip

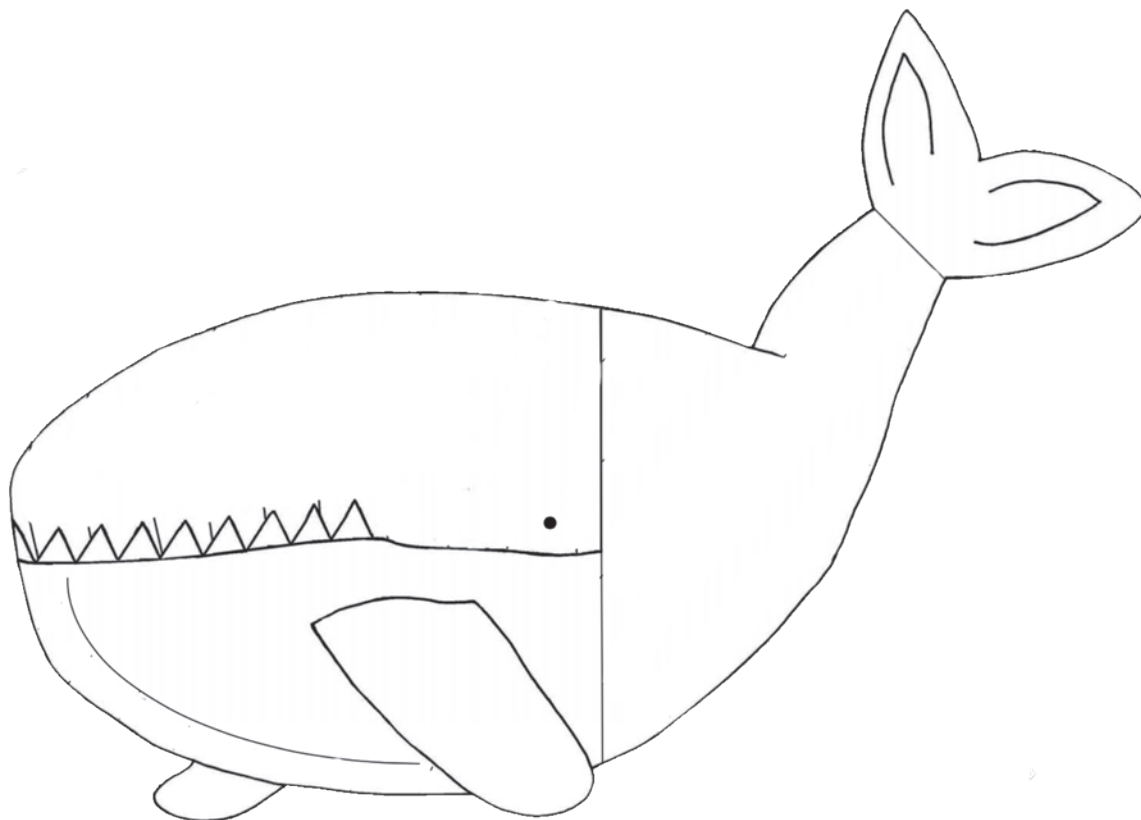


Procedure:

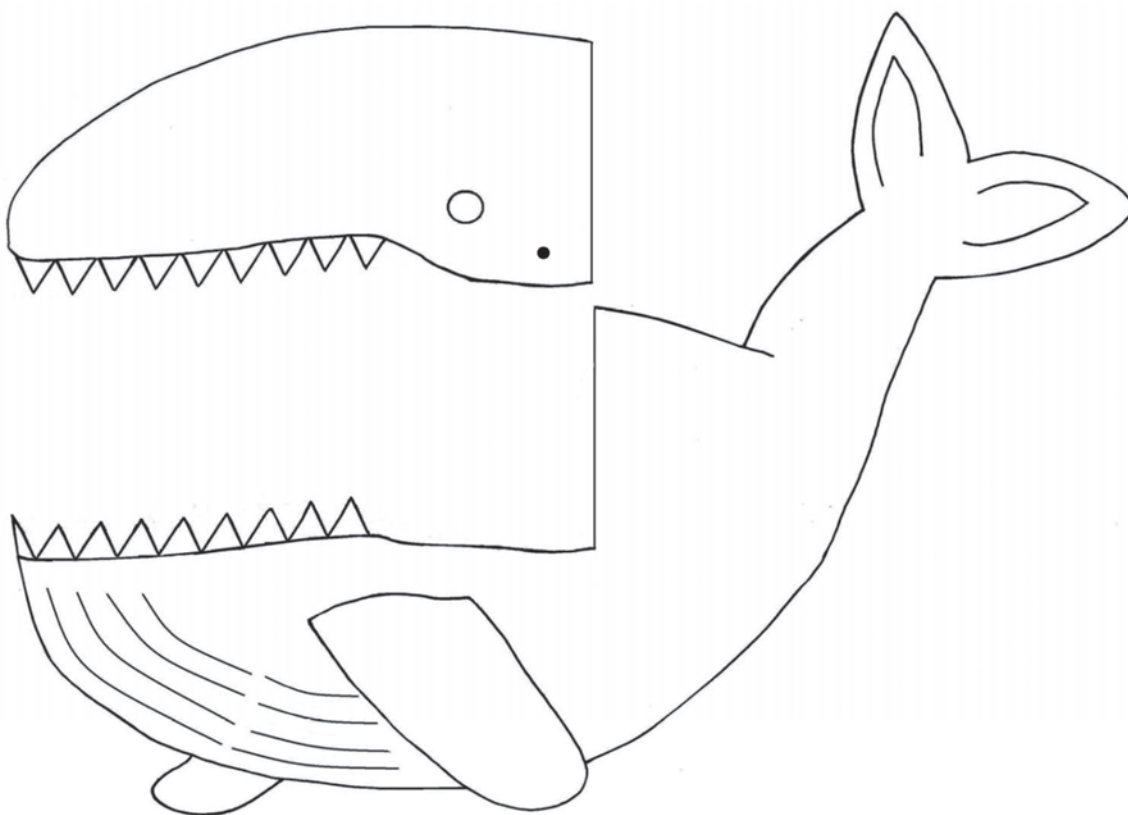
1. Color the two whales on the next page.
2. Cut out the two whales.
3. On the top part of whale 1 (above the teeth), write the du‘ā that Prophet Yūnus (‘a) recited that allowed him to get out of the whale.
4. Glue part 2B onto part 1.
5. Using a brad clip, carefully poke a hole through the solid black dot and attach part 2A to the top of the whale.

Art Extension 4.3 (con't)

1

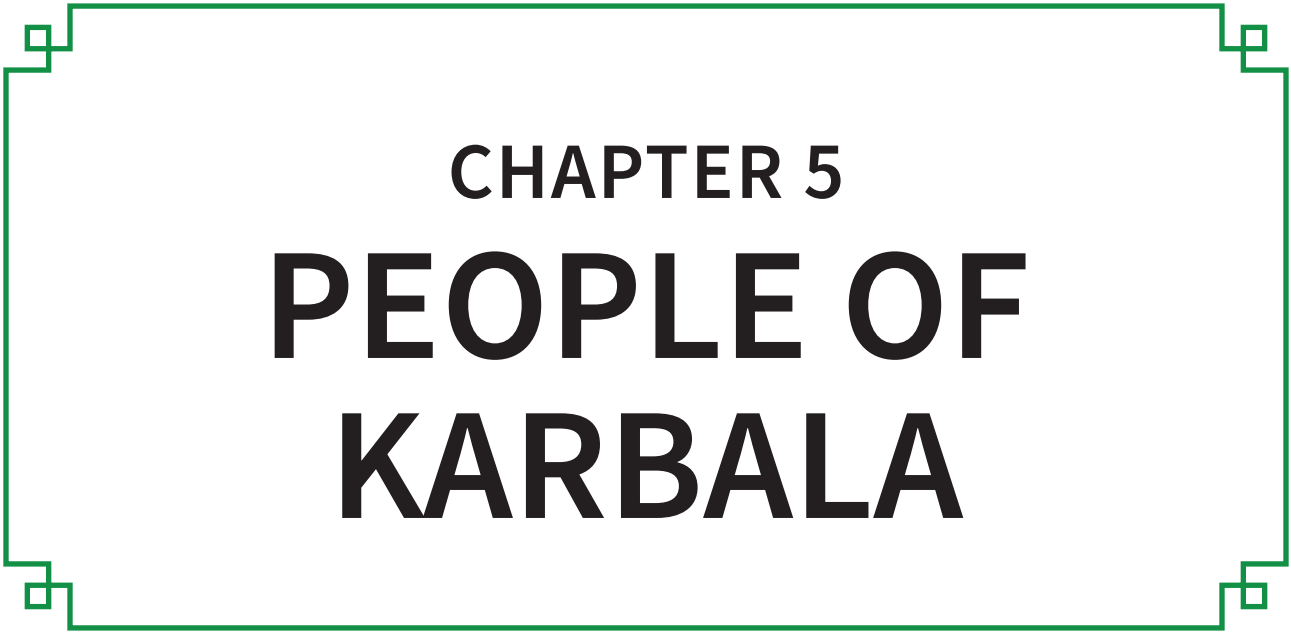


2A



2B

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PURPOSELY LEFT BLANK**



CHAPTER 5
PEOPLE OF
KARBALA

Lesson 5.1: Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a)

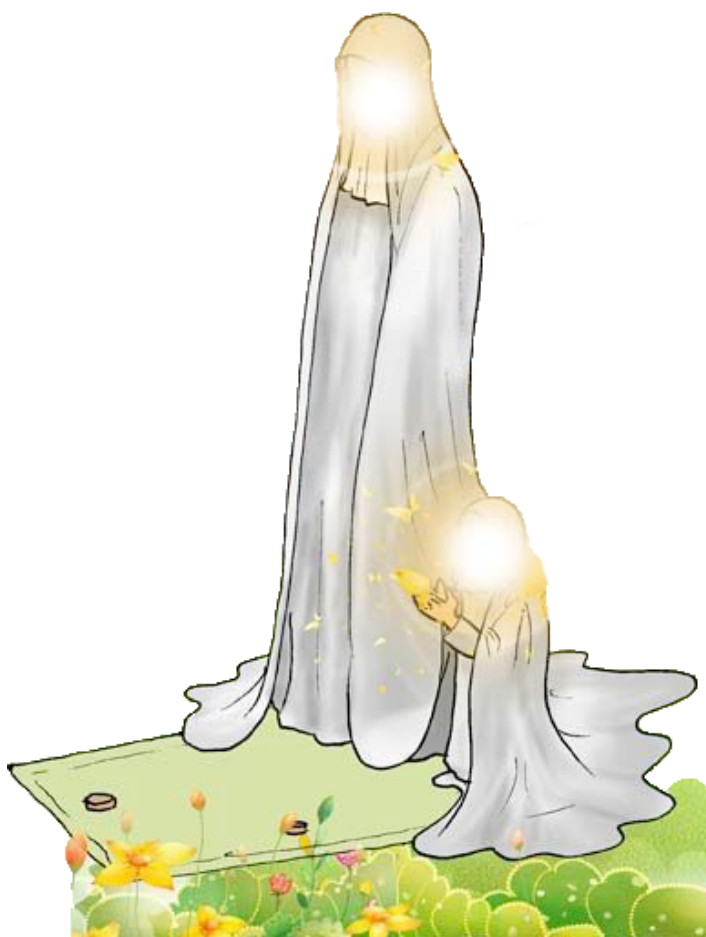
Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a) was the third child of Imām ‘Alī (‘a) and Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a).

When Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a) was born, the Prophet (ﷺ) was on a trip. Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) asked her husband, Imām ‘Alī (‘a), to choose a name for the baby. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) replied, “I could never make such an important decision before asking Rasūlullāh (ﷺ). We will wait until your father, the Prophet (ﷺ), returns.”

When the Prophet (ﷺ) returned, they told him about the good news of the baby. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) then asked him to choose a name for the baby. The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, “The children of Fāṭimah (‘a) are like my children, but Allah must choose their names for them.”

Just then, Angel Jabrā’īl came down from the heavens and said, “Allah gives His salām and says to name this child Zaynab, which Allah has chosen for her and is written in His Holy Tablet.” Her name means “the beauty of her father.” Angel Jabrā’īl continued, “Allah advises you all to respect this great woman, because she is like Ḥaḍrat Khadījah (‘a). Just like Ḥaḍrat Khadījah (‘a) gave everything she owned— her money and her life— to serve Islam, Sayyidah Zaynab’s (‘a) strength in the way of Allah will help keep Islam alive.”

Because of Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a) and her great sacrifices in Karbala, you and I can now be true Muslims.



Worksheet 5.1

Circle the correct answer.

1. Sayyidah Zaynab's (‘a) mother was
 - a. Ḥaḍrat Khadījah (‘a)
 - b. Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a)
 - c. Sayyidah Āminah (‘a)

2. Sayyidah Zaynab's (‘a) father was
 - a. Imām ‘Alī (‘a)
 - b. The Noble Prophet (ṣ)
 - c. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a)

3. Who named Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a)?
 - a. Jabrā’īl
 - b. Allah
 - c. Her best friend

4. Allah compared Sayyidah Zaynab (‘a) to
 - a. Ḥaḍrat Khadījah (‘a)
 - b. Ḥaḍrat Maryam (‘a)
 - c. Sayyidah Kulthūm (‘a)

Lesson 5.2: Ḥaḍrat ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a)

One of the saddest stories of Karbala was the death of a small 6-month-old baby.

On the day of ‘Āshūrā’, one-by-one, Imām Ḥusayn’s (‘a) friends and companions were martyred. ‘Awn, Muḥammad, Qāsīm, ‘Abbās’, and ‘Alī al-Akbar went to the battlefield and were martyred.

By the afternoon, Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) was left alone. The time had come for him to go to the battlefield. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) said farewell to everyone.

He rode his horse to a small hill and called out loudly:

“Is there anyone to help me? Is there anyone to help the grandson of the Noble Prophet (ṣ)?”

By saying this, Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) was giving Yazīd’s men one last chance to change their minds and not fight against him, but no one answered Imām Ḥusayn’s (‘a) question. Suddenly, Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) heard the sound of crying coming from his camp.

He turned around and returned to his tents.

“Zaynab (‘a), I am still alive. Why are you crying?”

“My brother Ḥusayn (‘a), when you asked, ‘Is there anyone to help me?’ ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) answered that he was ready to help you by falling from his cradle.”

The Imām (‘a) went to ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) mother, Umm Rabāb. ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) was on her lap.

He was crying and Umm Rabāb was trying to comfort him. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) picked up baby ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) and whispered something in his ear. ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) immediately stopped crying. He looked up at his father and smiled.

Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) said, “Umm Rabāb, I am taking ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) to the battlefield with me so that I can get some water for him.”



Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) carried ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) to the battlefield. It was very hot, and ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) was thirsty. Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) covered baby ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) with his clothes to protect him from the burning sun. Yazīd’s men saw Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) had something in his hand.

Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) walked to Yazīd’s soldiers and uncovered ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a).

He held ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) high with both his hands and said:

“O soldiers of Yazīd, you want to kill me, but what has this little child done to you? He has not had a drop of water for three days. He is dying of thirst. I beg you to give water to this innocent little child.”

Not one of Yazīd’s soldiers brought any water for ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a).

Once more, Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) asked:

“Maybe you think that when you bring water for this child, I will drink it too. I will put this little child on the ground. You can come and give him water yourself.”

Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) placed ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) on the burning sands of Karbala.

As they looked at the thirsty innocent baby, they began feeling ashamed and thinking of their own children. Some started crying.

‘Umar bin Sa‘d, Yazīd’s evil commander, became worried that his soldiers would turn against him. He ordered his best archer: “Ḥarmalah! What are you waiting for? Silence the little child!”

Ḥarmalah aimed an arrow, and ‘Alī al-Aṣghar (‘a) died in his father’s arms.



Coloring 5.2

Color the picture

Color the picture.



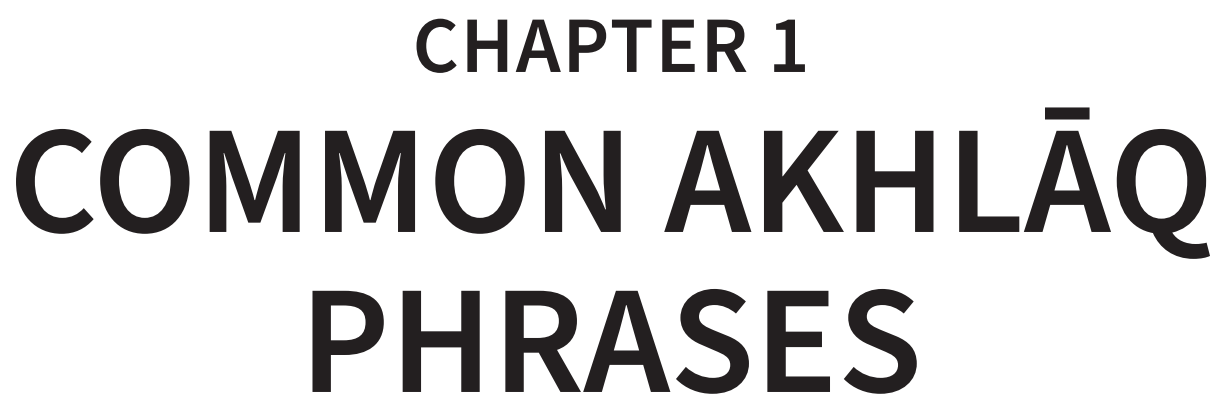
Worksheet 5.2

Find the names of the children in Karbala by using the following code:



									
A	U	N	S	G	I	K	L	H	R

AKHLĀQ
(ETIQUETTE)



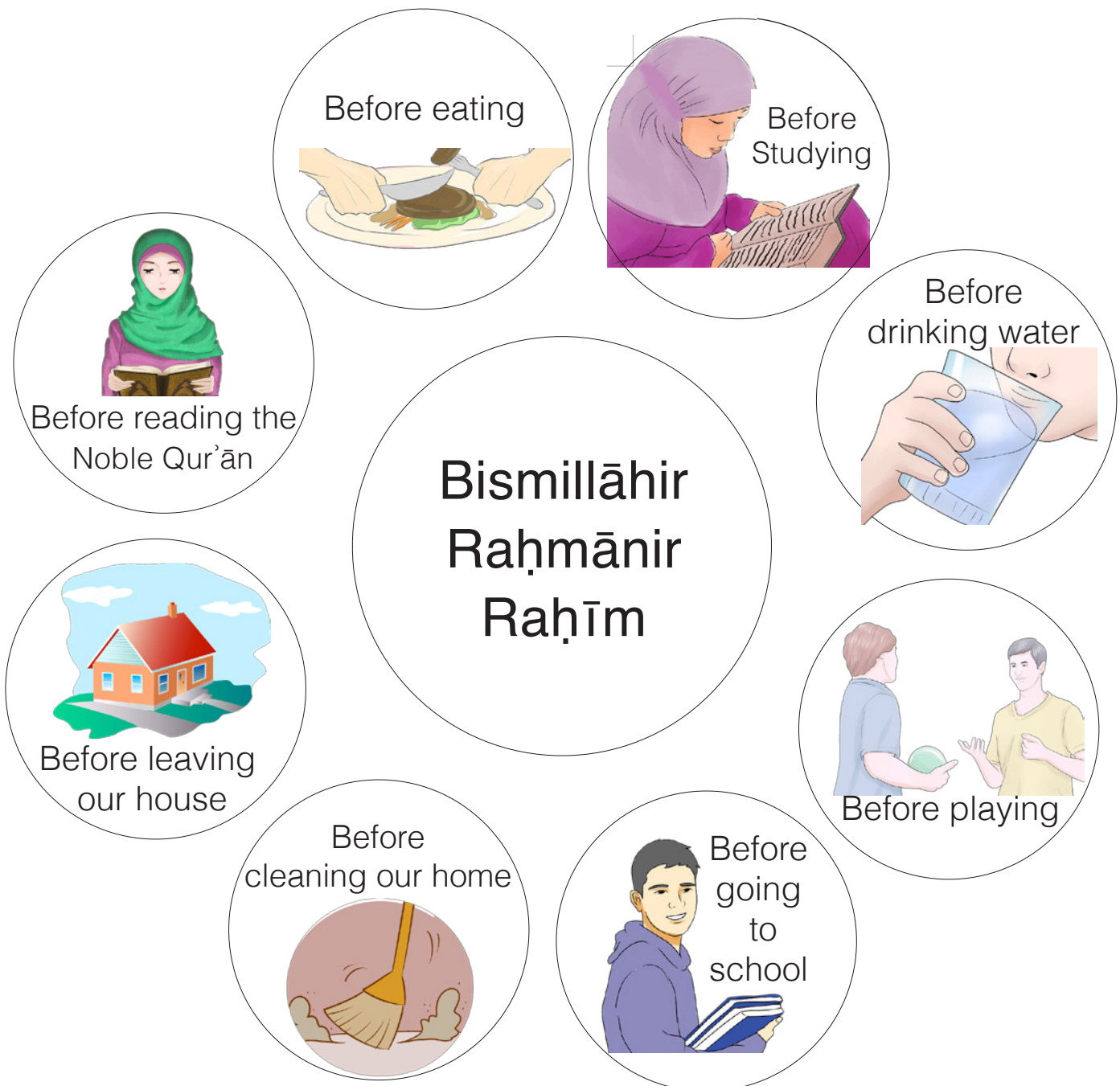
CHAPTER 1
COMMON AKHLĀQ
PHRASES

Lesson 1.1: Saying Bismillāh

“Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīḥīm”

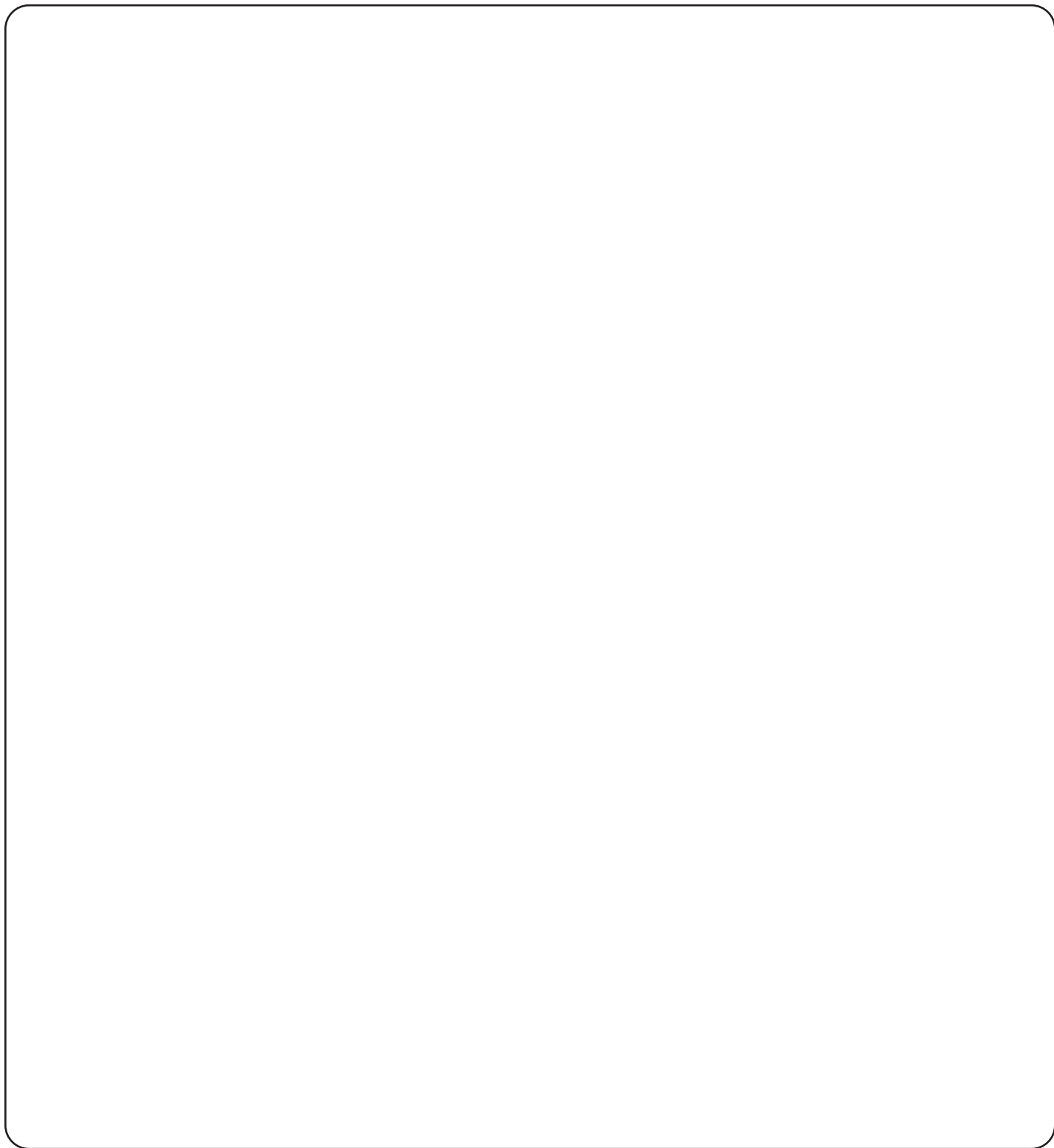
means “In the name of Allah, the All-Kind, the All-Merciful.”

It is a very important sentence. It is so important that we should say it before beginning everything that we do.



Worksheet 1.1

Draw pictures of some other deeds that should begin with bismillāh.



Lesson 1.2: Saying Inshā'Allāh

Inshā'Allāh means “if Allah wills.” Whenever you have plans to do something, you should say inshā'Allāh. Allah says in the Qur'ān, “Do not say I will indeed do it tomorrow, without saying inshā'Allāh.” (18:23-24)

When you say inshā'Allāh when you make a plan, it's like you are saying, “O Allah, this will happen only if You want it to happen and if it is good for me.”

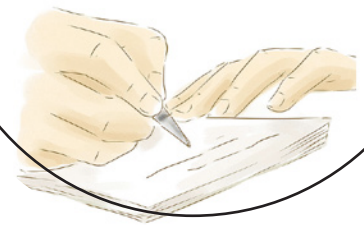
I will go to the park,
inshā'Allāh!



We will go for Ḥajj,
inshā'Allāh!

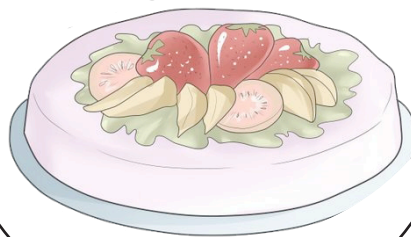


I will do my homework,
inshā'Allāh!



Inshā'Allāh

I will bake a cake,
inshā'Allāh!



Worksheet 1.2

Draw a picture of something you plan to do this weekend.



This weekend, I will _____

_____ inshā'Allāh!

Lesson 1.3: Saying Alḥamdulillāh

Allah has given us so much.

He has given us feet so we can walk and hands so we can play and eat.

He has given us eyes to see and ears to hear.

He has given us all these things and so much more.

So, shouldn't we thank Allah for all that He has given us?

In Islam, we have a special way of thanking Allah, which is to say “alḥamdulillāh.” This means, “All praise is for Allah.” We praise and thank Allah because He has given us so many gifts and because everything good comes from Him!

I am happy to be a Muslim, alḥamdulillāh!



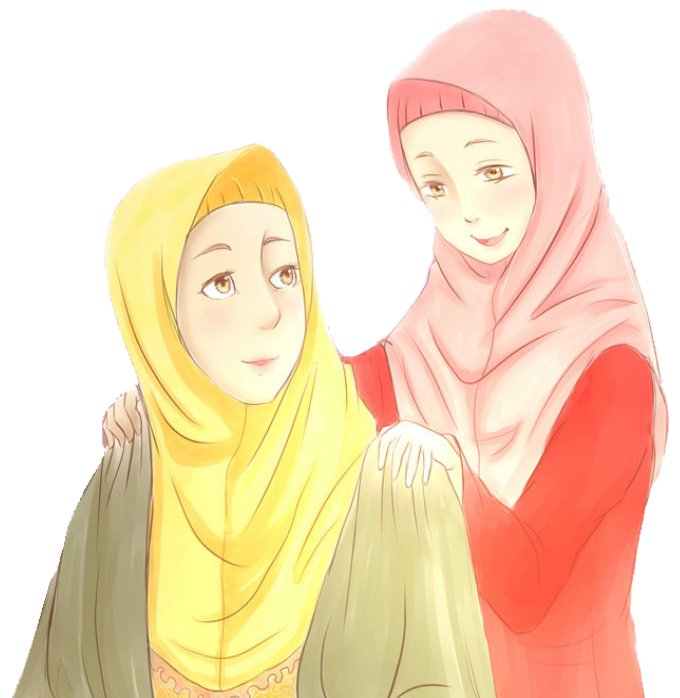
Lesson 1.4: Saying Jazākallāh Khayr

Jazākallāh khayr = May Allah reward you

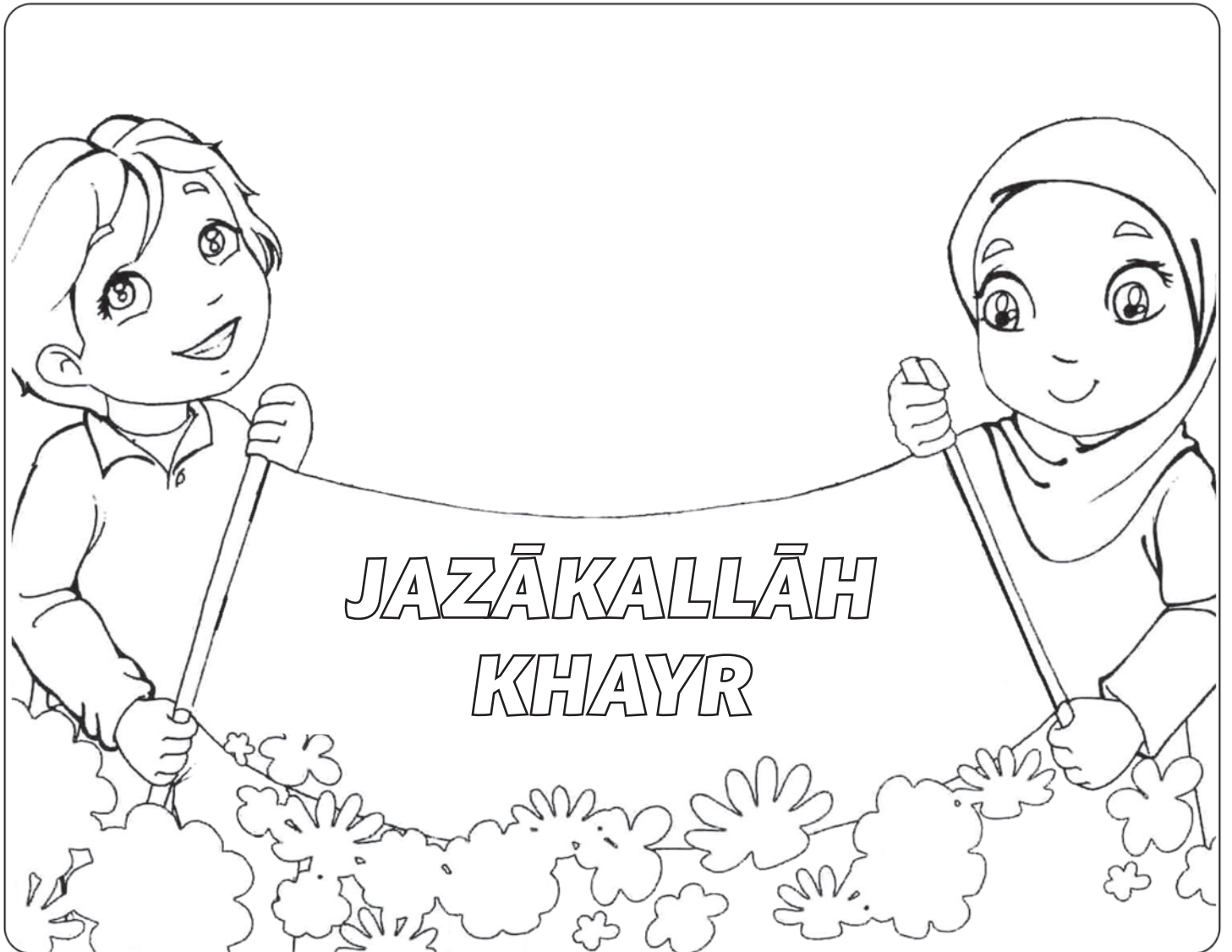
We are Muslims, which means that everything we do is for Allah. Allah tells us that all Muslims are brothers and sisters, and that we should care for each other.

By saying jazākallāh khayr to someone, we are asking Allah to give them more thawāb (reward), so that they may go to Heaven.

In return, Allah also gives us more thawāb!



Coloring 1.4



Lesson 1.5: Saying Ṣalawāt



When the Noble Prophet (ﷺ) went up to the Heavens, he saw an angel who was holding a tablet that had a bright light coming out of it. Jabrā'īl announced the Prophet's (ﷺ) arrival.

When the angel noticed, he quickly stood up in respect of the Prophet (ﷺ). He respectfully said, “O Messenger (ﷺ) of Allah, please forgive me! There was so much light coming out of this tablet that I didn't notice you were here.”

Lesson 1.5 (con't)

The Prophet (ﷺ) asked, “What is written on that tablet?”

The angel replied, “Lā ilāha illallāh, Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh, ‘Alīyyun Walīyullāh.”

As they were talking, the angel said, “O Messenger (ﷺ) of Allah, I have a special gift for your followers! I have prayed a two raka‘āt ṣalāh that took me 20,000 years! By Allah’s command, I remained in qiyām for 5,000 years, in rukū‘ for 5,000 years, in sajdah for 5,000 years, and in tashahhud for 5,000 years. I want to gift the thawāb and reward of this ṣalāh as a gift to you and your followers.”

The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, “Thank you very much, but did you know that if my followers recite just one ṣalawāt, they will get more thawāb than your 20,000 years of worship?”

(Al-Amālī aṣ-Ṣadūq, Vol. 3, P. 429)

When we recite ṣalawāt, we are asking Allah to send His blessings on Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ) and his family.

Whenever we hear the name of our Prophet (ﷺ) or his family, it is good to recite ṣalawāt.

“O Allah, send blessings on Muḥammad (ﷺ) and the family of Muḥammad (ﷺ).”

Coloring 1.5



اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

**O Allah, send blessings on
Muhammad (ﷺ) and the family
of Muhammad (ﷺ)**



Lesson 2.1: Cleanliness

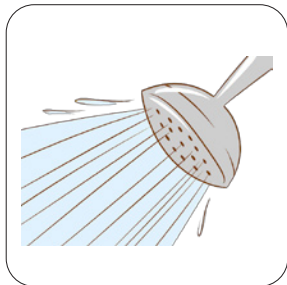
Allah says in the Noble Qur'ān,
“And Allah loves those who are pure and
clean.”

Sūrah at-Tawbah, Verse 108

Why is it so important to be clean?

Because Allah loves those who are clean. Also, because you will get ill if you do not keep yourself clean, as germs that cause sickness live in places of dirt.

How do you keep yourself clean?



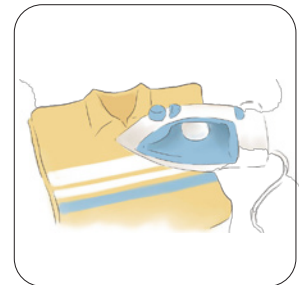
Take a bath
regularly



Brush your teeth
morning and night



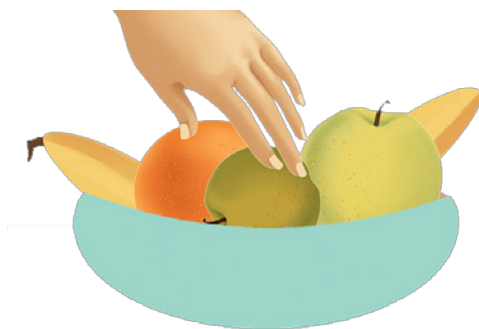
Always comb
your hair



Make sure your
clothes are clean
and tidy

Besides keeping yourself clean, you should make sure that the food that you eat is also clean (and always halāl).

For example, fruits should be washed before eating. You should also make sure that the things around you are clean!



Ḥadīth Time 2.1

BRUSHING OUR TEETH

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)

السَّوَاكُ مَطْهَرَةٌ لِلْفَمِّ وَ مَرْضَاءٌ لِلرَّبِّ

Brushing cleans your mouth and pleases your Lord.

Nahj al-Faṣāḥah #1784



Coloring 2.1

Find and circle the 6 differences between the two pictures below. Then, discuss!



Qur'an Connection 2.1

CLEANLINESS



And your
clothes
make pure

Sūrah al-Muddaththir, Verse 4 (74:4)

﴿ وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ ﴾

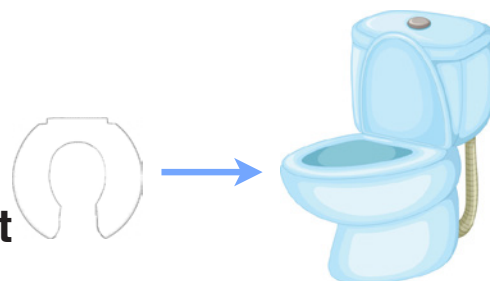
Wa thiyābaka faṭahhir

Lesson 3.1: Restroom Manners

Restroom Manners

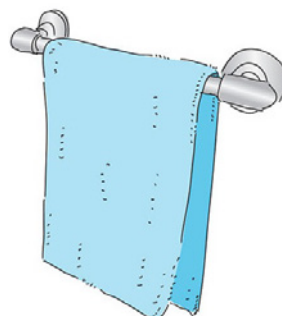
Using the restroom when water is available:

1. You should go to the restroom as soon as you realize that you need to.
2. Wear some slippers if the floor is dirty.
3. Fill the jug with water.
4. Sit on the toilet seat and use the restroom.
5. Then, wash yourself with water 3 times and then wipe yourself with a tissue.
6. Wash your hands with soap and water and wipe them dry.



Using the restroom when water is not available:

1. You should go to the restroom as soon as you realize that you need to.
2. Wear some slippers if the floor is dirty.
3. If you are in a public restroom, you can bring a water bottle that you can fill up. If you do not have one, then just use tissue to wipe yourself completely.
4. In a public restroom, put on the disposable seat cover and SIT on the seat, DO NOT STAND.
5. Wash your hands with soap and wipe them dry.
6. When you get home, it is good to tell your mom that you used tissue and not water; your underwear will be NAJIS and should be changed and washed.



Coloring 3.1

**SURELY, ALLAH LOVES
THOSE WHO KEEP
CLEAN.**

Sūrah al-Baqarah, Verse 222

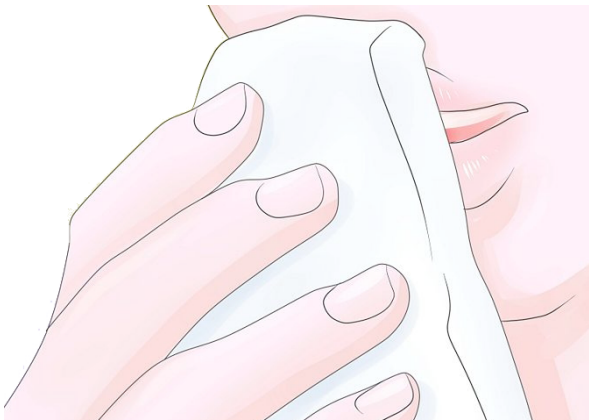


Lesson 4.1: Sneezing

When you sneeze, you should say “**Alḥamdulillāh**” (all praise is for Allah) because sneezing is one of the signs that your body is working the way that it should be.

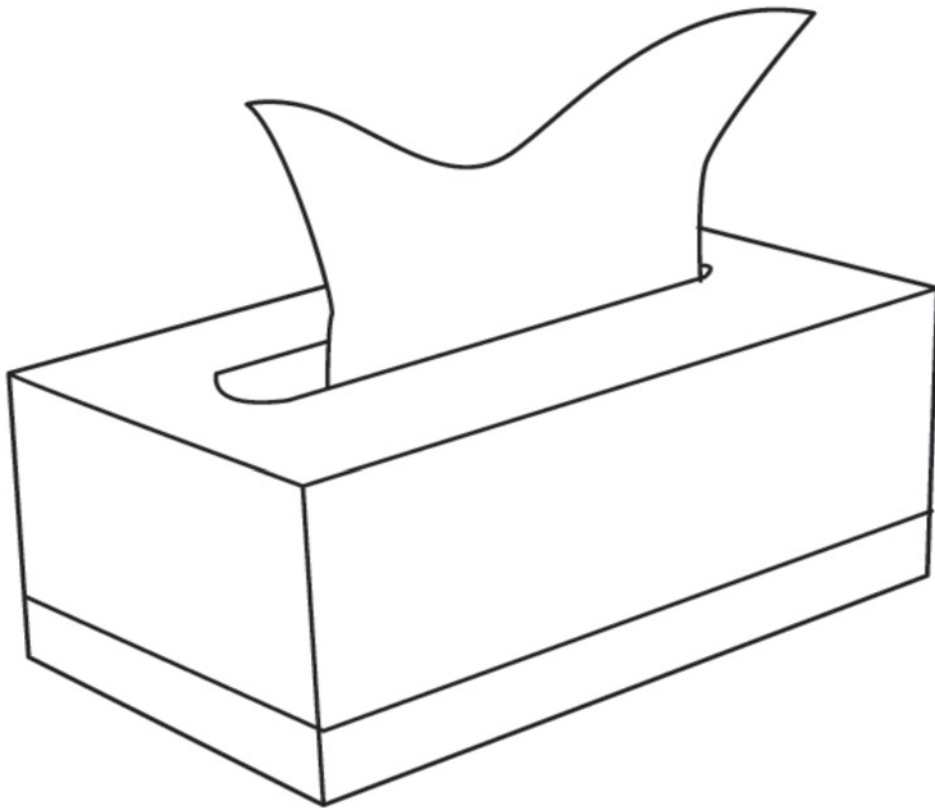


When you sneeze, it is best to sneeze into your arm or a tissue. You should be careful not to put your hands over your mouth and nose. If you do, be sure to wash your hands afterwards. This is so that you do not pass your germs onto others.



When someone else sneezes, it is good to say “**Yarḥamakumullāh**” (may Allah have mercy on you) because Islam teaches us to care and pray for each other.

Coloring 4.1




IMĀM AL-BĀQIR (‘A) HAS SAID:
SNEEZING IS A GREAT BLESSING. IT
IS GOOD FOR THE BODY.

Lesson 5.1: Eating & Drinking

When drinking water, remember Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) and his family, and their thirst in Karbala. When you are finished drinking, ask Allah to send His blessings on Imām Ḥusayn (‘a), his family, and his companions.


When drinking, do not gulp your drink down at once. Instead, drink it in three sips.

1. Say



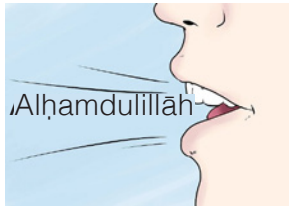
Bismillāh

2. Drink Water

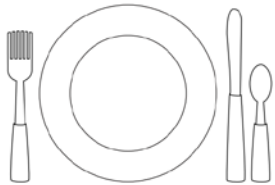







3 sips

3. Say



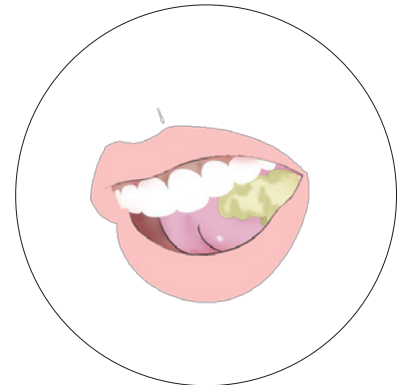
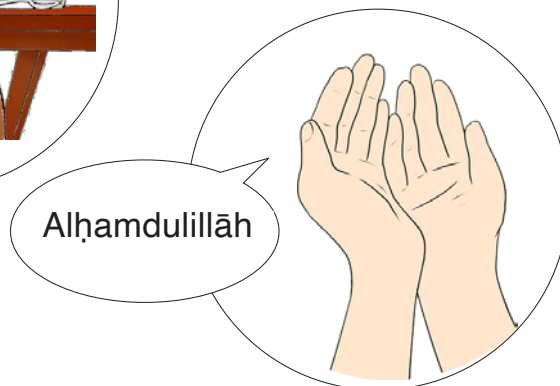
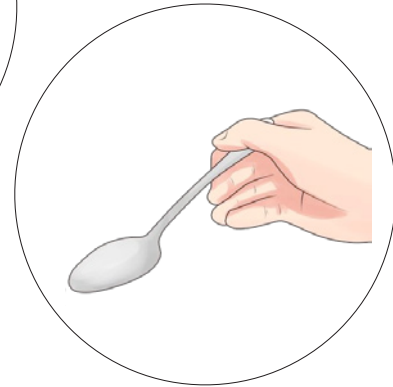
Alḥamdulillāh

<h2>Table Manners</h2>	1. Wash your hands before eating	2. Say bismillāh before starting your meal	3. Sit upright. Elbows off the table
4. Eat with your right hand	5. Pick up small bites. Chew your food well	6. Chew with your mouth closed	7. Do not talk with a full mouth
8. Say alḥamdulillāh at the end	9. Wash your hands after your meal	10. Pick up crumbs from the table and floor	

Worksheet 5.1

Look at the pictures below and put an X over all the pictures that show bad table manners and put a check mark over the pictures that show good table manners.



Ḥadīth Time 5.1

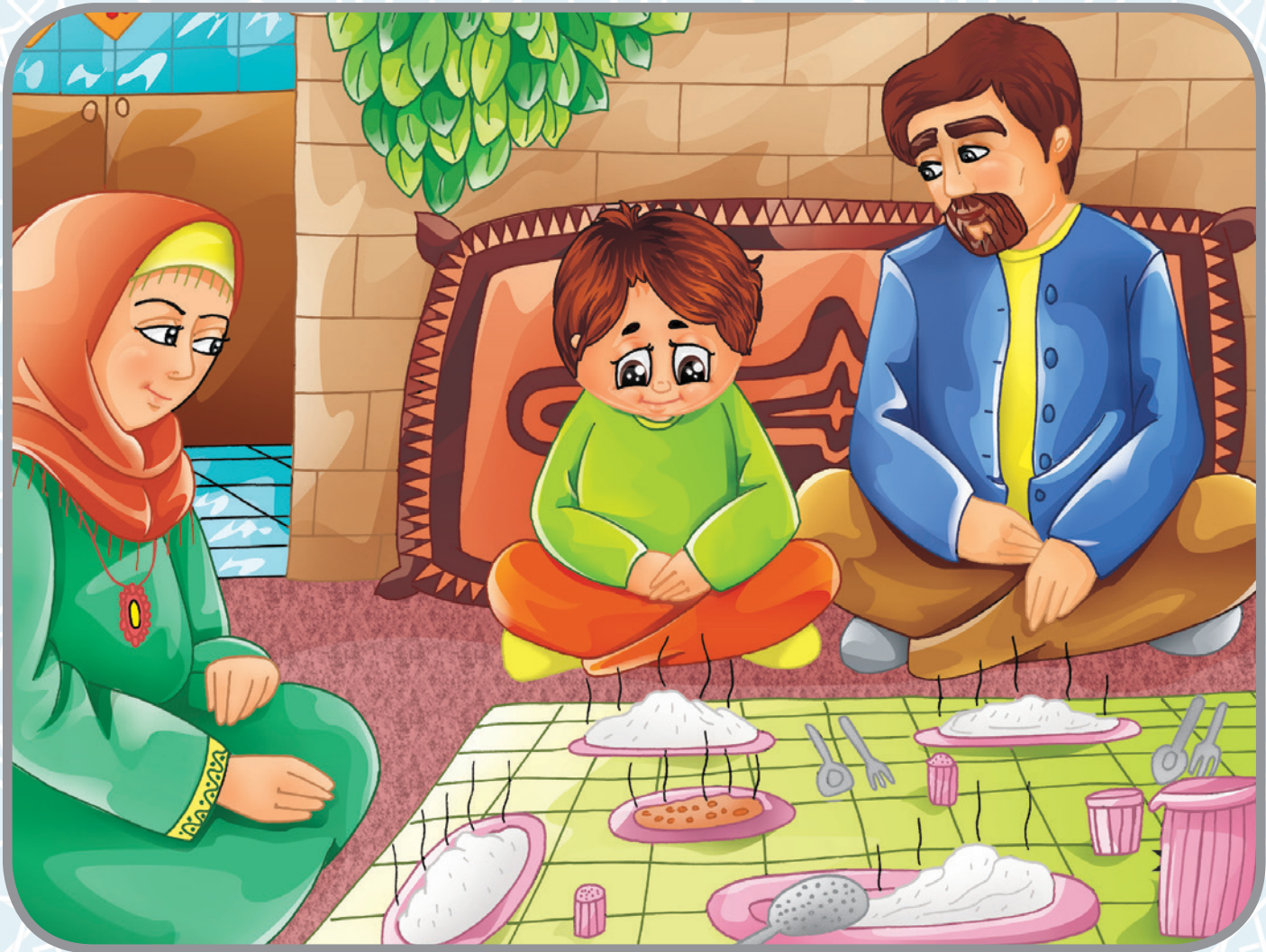
EATING HOT FOOD

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)

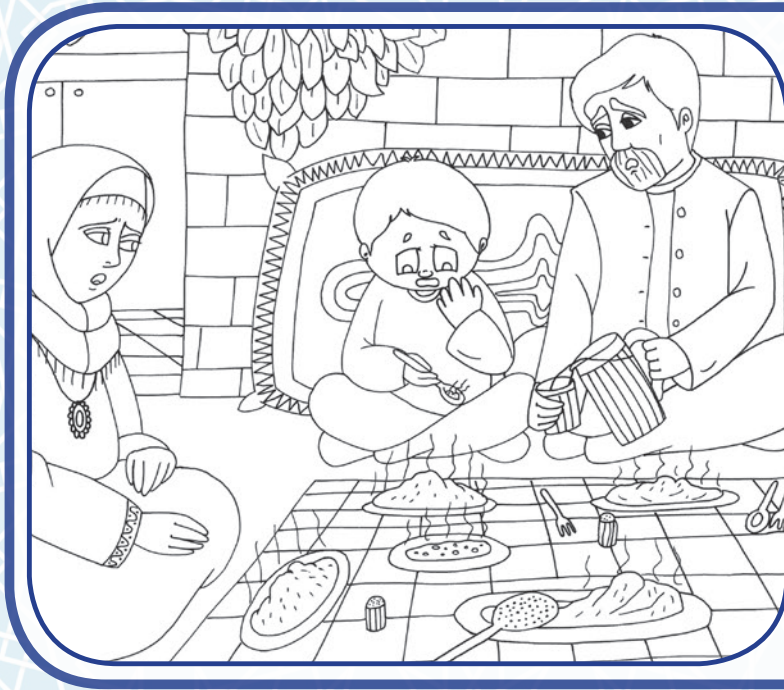
لَا تَأْكُلِ الْحَارَّ حَتَّى يَبْرَدَ

Do not eat hot food until it cools down.

Qisār ul-Jumal



Coloring 5.1



DISCUSS

How is the little boy not following the ḥadith?

Lesson 6.1: Classroom Manners

It is every Muslim's duty to gain knowledge and learn as much as he or she can.

Knowledge is what you learn and what you know.

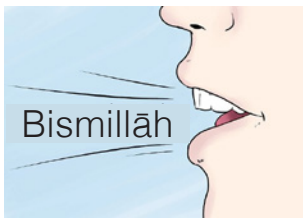
You can learn new things at home, at the masjid, at school, and many other places. We will concentrate on learning in our classroom.

Remember
Allah before
you start

Sit straight
in your chair

Do not talk
in class

Listen
carefully to
the lesson



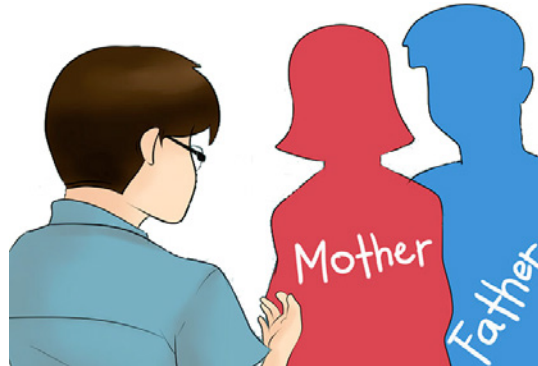
Remember to thank the person who is teaching you.



Use this knowledge to make yourself a better person and to also teach others (your younger brothers or sisters, and your friends) what you have learned.

Lesson 7.1: Being Truthful

Honesty means being truthful in your words or actions. This means that you only say or do what is true.



Lying is the opposite of honesty. It means not telling the truth and doing or saying something false.



Allah says we should never lie. It is *harām*. Whether the lie is big or small, or whether it is done in seriousness or as a joke, it is *harām*!



Ḥadīth Time 7.1

HONESTY

Imām 'Alī ('a)

الصِّدْقُ أَمَانَةٌ

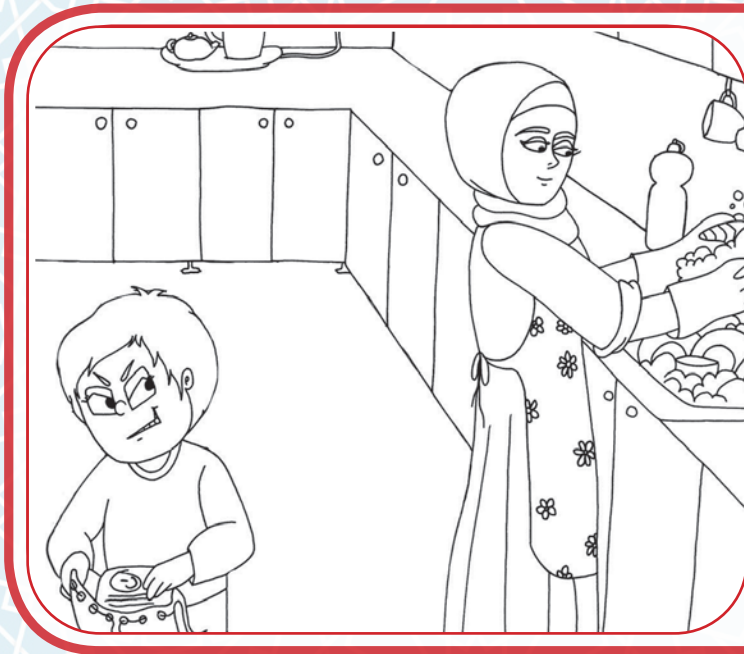
Honesty is a trust

Ghurar al-Ḥikam, Ḥadīth #5258



Coloring 7.1

Color the picture that is following the hadith and cross out the one that isn't.



DISCUSS

How is the little boy not following the hadith?

Lesson 8.1: Gratefulness to Parents

As good Muslims, it is very important for us to be grateful toward our parents.

This means that we should be kind to them and speak to them in a nice way. We should never raise our voices to our parents, talk back to them, or be mean to them.

In fact, we should always thank them for everything Allah gives us through them:

- They give us food
- They give us clothes
- They give us a nice home
- They take us to school
- They take care of us
- They teach us about Allah and Islam

For all these reasons and more, we should always be kind and grateful to our parents. We should thank them by saying “jazākAllāh khayr,” (may Allah reward you).

Qur'ān Connection 8.1

BEING GRATEFUL TO YOUR PARENTS



Give thanks
to Me
(Allah) and
to your
parents

Sūrah Luqmān, Verse 14
(31:14)

﴿أَنْ أَشْكُرَ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ﴾

Anishkurlī wa liwālidayka

STEPS TO PERFECTION

An Islamic Curriculum For Children

The *Steps to Perfection* 1st grade curriculum strives to build upon the development of a strong Islamic foundation, which began in the kindergarten book. The 'aqā'id section entails a review of the basic tenets of Islamic belief, the shahādah, an introduction to the Uṣūl ad-Dīn (Roots of Religion), and an overview of Allah and some of His attributes. The fiqh unit introduces the ritual of wuḍū' and an in-depth look at how to perform ṣalāh. The history section introduces the Ma'şūmīn through stories that highlight their characteristics, in hopes that children will be able to connect to them and develop a bond and unfaltering love that will take root in their hearts. In first grade, the students learn about the first seven Ma'şūmīn. The akhlāq section has been made aesthetically-pleasing through colorful illustrations, aḥādīth, and āyāt from the Qur'ān that delve into topics regarding basic manners and cleanliness.



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