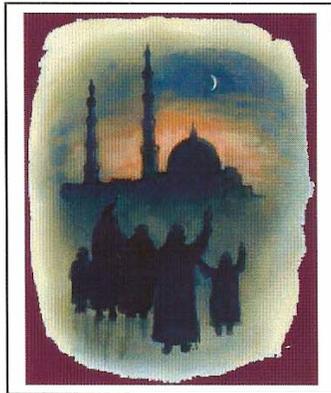
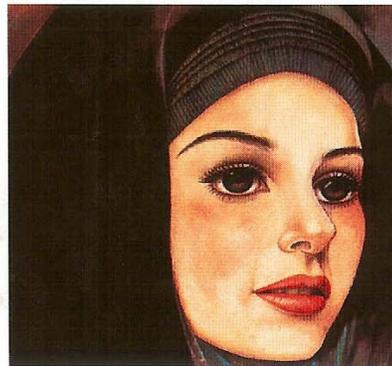
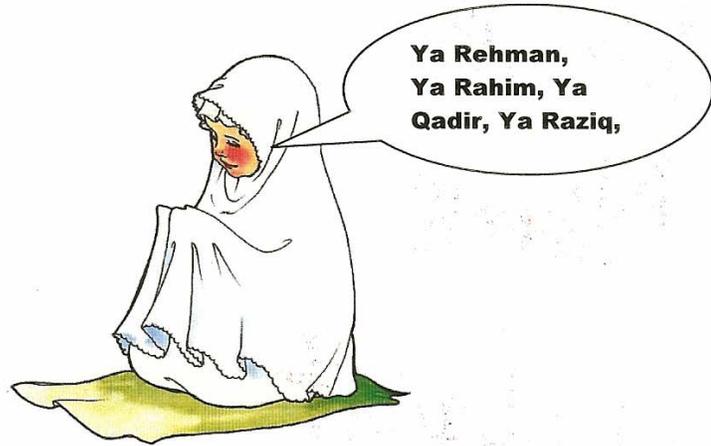


Madrasat Ahlul'Bait Islamic School

Grade 2 Fiqh



Eid Mubarak



Help the Needy

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Foreword

The material presented in this document is a result of an effort made by the personnel of the school of Ahlul'Bait of the Shia-Muslim Association of Bay Area Islamic Center at San Jose, California in cooperation with several schools of Ahlul'Bait at London-Stanmore, London-Hujjat, Vancouver, Minnesota and Toronto.

We, at San Jose, looked at material from London-Stanmore, London-Hujjat, Vancouver, Minnesota, Toronto and Irvine's Islamic institutions, as well as that available at various web-sites to compile age appropriate textbooks for use by our students. We thank the institutions that were kind enough to provide us with the electronic files of their curriculum. We used some of what they had and added to it what we felt was appropriate. We included more worksheets and pictures where deemed necessary. We also added some new topics that, we felt are important to the students.

We had two important goals in mind while working on this document. First, introduce the students to the important Islamic concepts and beliefs that are crucial for him/her to know. Second, expose the students to as many Quranic verses and sayings from Prophet Muhammad (p) and his Ahlul'Bait (a) as possible.

We thank Hujjatul Islam Maulana Nabi Raza Abidi for his spiritual guidance. We hope future efforts will continue taking place until reaching our goal of having a strong, rich and unified curriculum for the schools of Ahlul'Bait for all ages.

**Syllabus Committee
Madrasat Ahlul'Bait**

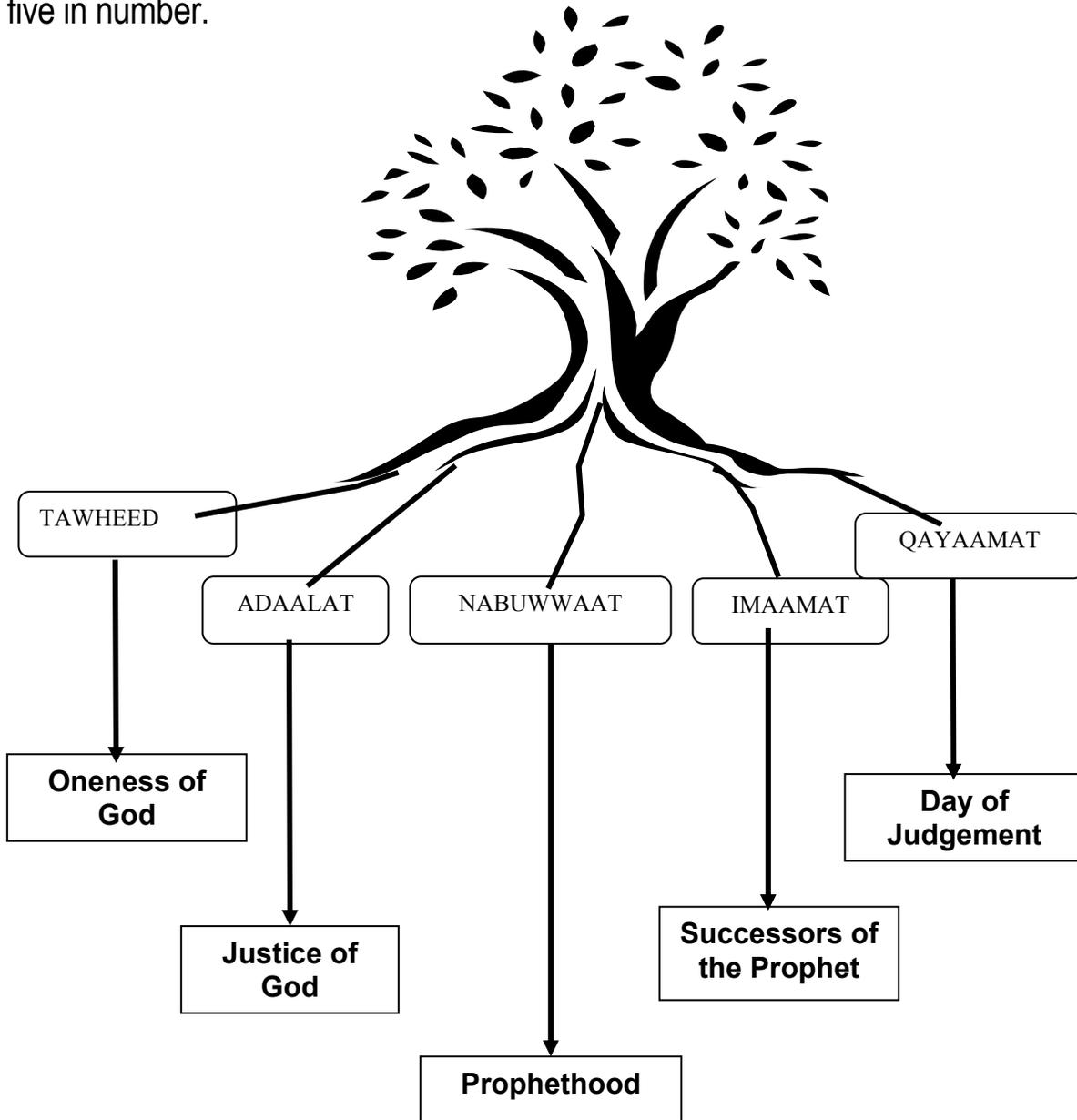
Preface

In this book the students are introduced to Usool-e-Deen, Asma-ul-Husan and the way Islam classifies the deeds. After introducing Najasat and Taharat, there are detailed lessons on Wudhu, Adhan and Iqama along with a brief introduction of Salat. Brief introductions of Zakat, Khums, Hajj and Sawm are also included in the book. There is also a chapter on the awareness of our living Imam (a).

Section I: Islamic Beliefs (Fiqh)

Chapter 1: Usool-e-Deen

Usool-e-deen are the roots of our religion. They are also called our beliefs. They are five in number.



**USOOL E DEEN ARE ROOTS OF RELIGION. THERE ARE FIVE.
THESE ARE TAWHEED, ADALAT, NUBUWWAT, IMAAMAT & QAYAAMAT**

1.1 Introduction

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

Usool-e-din = the roots of the religion

Furoo-e-din = the branches of the religion

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

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

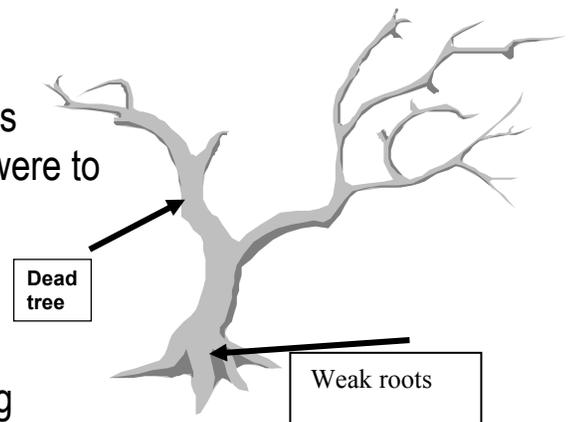
In the same way if one does not fully understand the furoo (branches) but does them anyway, the religion (Islam) would still live and the understanding would come slowly.

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

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

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

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



1.2 Worksheet: Usool-e-Deen

Answer the following:

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

Usools are more important to our Faith because:

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

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

Learn the following poem

Usool-e-din,
Usool-e-din,

The roots of Islam are five,
The roots of Islam are five,

Tawheed, Adaalat, Nabuwwat, Imamat, and Qiyamat,

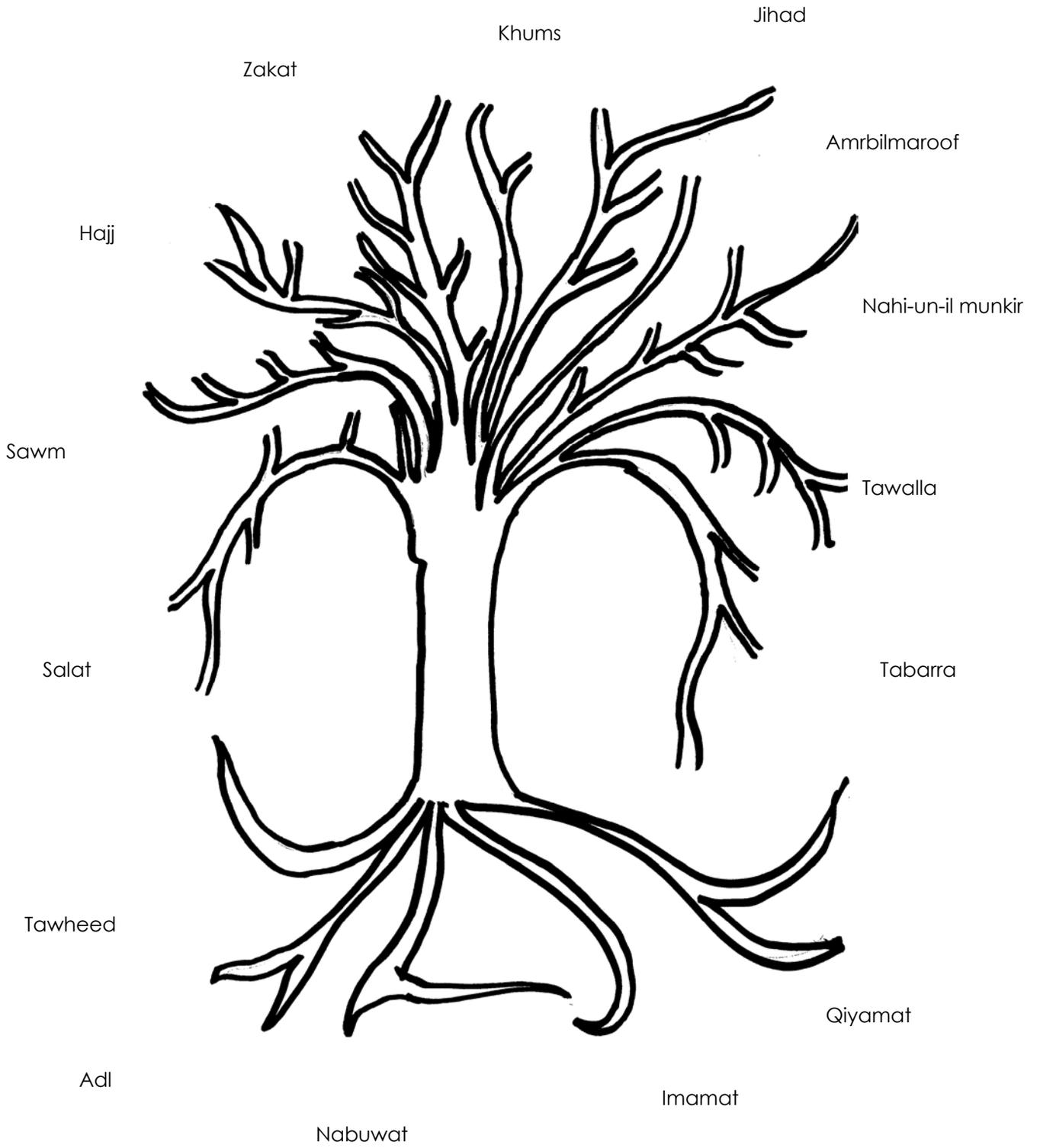
Usool-e-din,
Usool-e-din,

Allah is one and He is just
Allah is one and He is just

Prophets He sent many to guide us
Prophets He sent many to guide us

Imams twelve He also sent us
Imams twelve He also sent us

And on the Day of Judgement He will ask us,



**USOOL-E-DEEN &
FROO-E-DEEN**

Chapter 2: Asma'-ul-Husna

The title Allah is the ideal name for God, all other titles including Rabb, are attributes or names of God. Imam Ja'fer al-Sadiq (s) has quoted his forefathers quoting Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) as saying,

"There are ninety-nine Attributes, one hundred minus one, of Allah; whoever counts them will enter Paradise."

Allah's various powers are described by His Names or His Attributes. Allah's Attributes are called Al-Asma-ul Husna, The Beautiful Names.

Almighty Allah does not desire anything from His creation except that He is worshipped. But Allah cannot be worshipped unless one learns to know Him and He cannot be known except if He is remembered. This road has been made easy by Allah Himself. In the Qur'aan He says:

**"And to Allah belongs the Beautiful Names,
so call upon Him by these Names."**

Prophet Mohammed (s) has said,

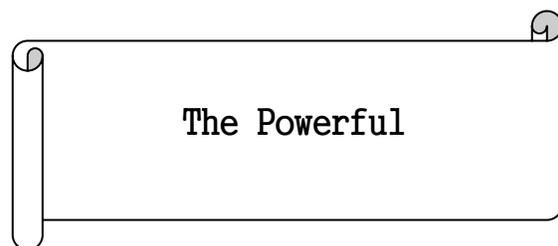
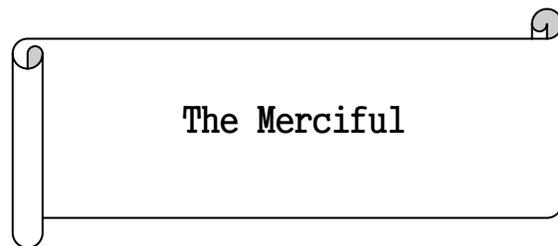
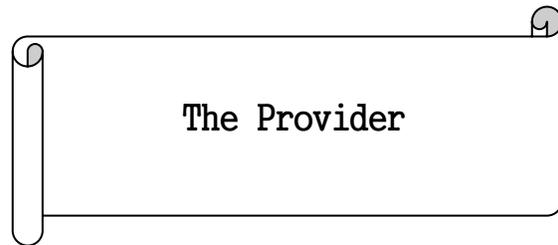
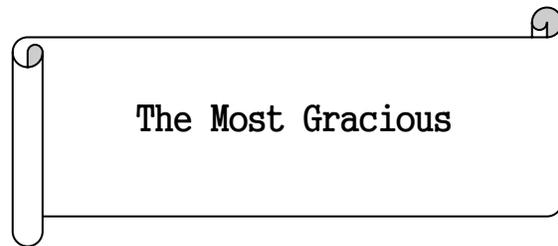
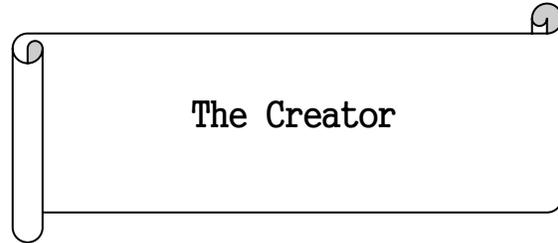
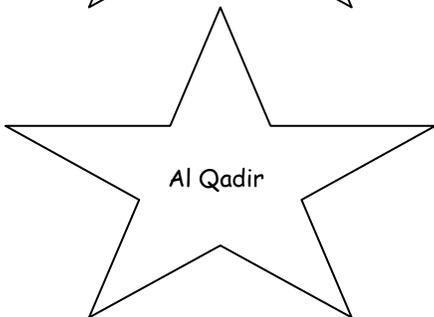
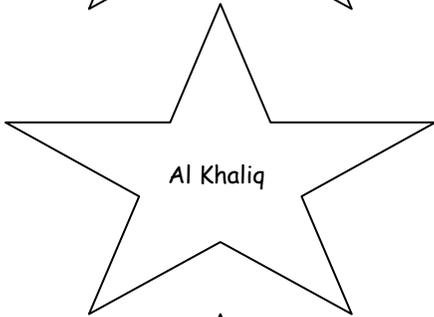
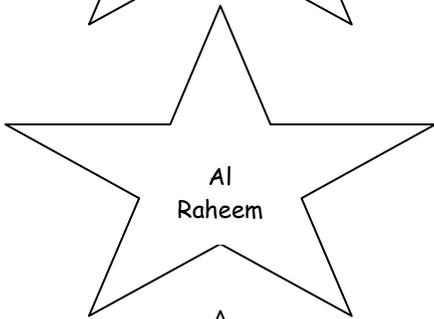
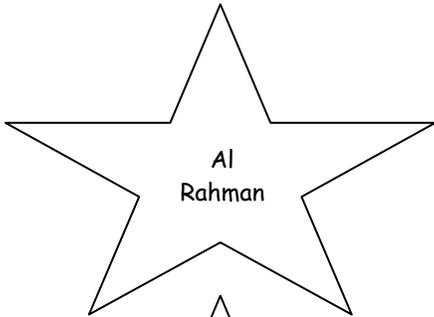
"Inspire yourselves with the qualities of Allah."

We will learn the meanings of all 99 names later. In this class we will concentrate on the names of Rabb, Muhaymin, 'Azeez, 'Aadl and Lateef. The meanings are not absolutely equivalent to their synonyms in Arabic but they are close.

Al Rahman	= The Most gracious
Al Rahim	= The Merciful
Al Qadir	= The Powerful
Al Raziq	= The provider
Al Khaliq	= The creator

2.1 Worksheet: Asma-ul-Husna

Connect the Stars to the right banner.



Chapter 3: Surah Al Ikhlas

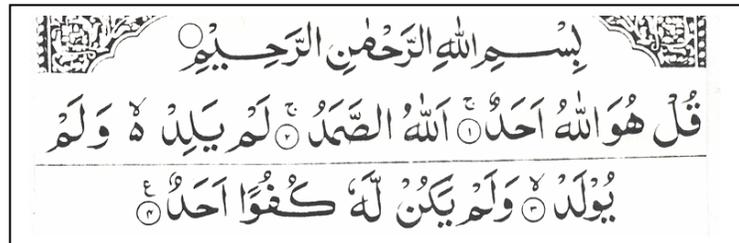
1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

I commence with the Name of Allah, The Compassionate - The Merciful.

Surah al-Ikhlas

2. Qul huwallahu Ahad

O Prophet! Say: Allah is One - the Eternal Being.



3. Allahus -Samad

Allah is the Sustainer.

4. Lam yalid walam yulad

He begot none, nor was He begotten.

5. Walam yakullahu kufuwan ahad

And none in the creation is equal to Him.

3.1 Worksheet: Surah Al Ikhlas

Translation of Surah al-Ikhlas - Connect to the correct box

1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Allah is the
Sustainer.

2. Qul huwallahu Ahad

O Prophet! Say:
Allah is One - the
Eternal Being.

3. Allahus -Samad

I commence with the
Name of Allah, The
Compassionate -
The Merciful.

4. Lam yalid walam yulad

And none in the
creation is equal to
Him.

5. Walam yakullahu kufuwan ahad

He begot none, nor
was He begotten.

Chapter 4: Introduction to laws

All actions that we do come into one of the five deeds: Waajib , Haraam, Mustahab, Makrooh and Mubaah

4.1 Wajib

WAJIB = you have to do it.

Wearing Hijab is Wajib.

Colour in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things that are also Wajib.



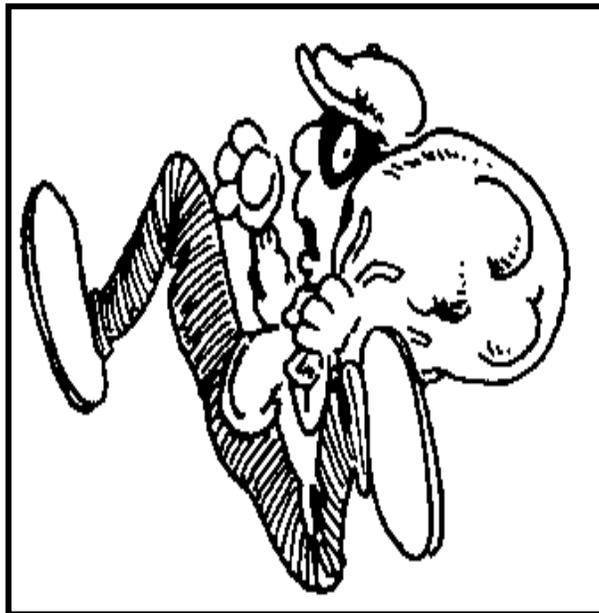
Now put a big tick across the page because Wajib means you have to do it.

4.2 Haraam

Haraam = you should never do it.

Stealing is Haraam.

Colour in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things that are also Haraam.



Now put a big cross across the page because Haraam means you should never do it.

4.3 Mustahab

Mustahab = you should try to do it.

•
Visiting the sick is Mustahab.

Color in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things which are also Mustahab.



Now put a small tick in the middle of the page because Mustahab means you should try to do it.

4.4 Makruh

Makruh = you should try not to do it.

To eat too much until you feel sick is Makruh

Color in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things which are also Makruh.



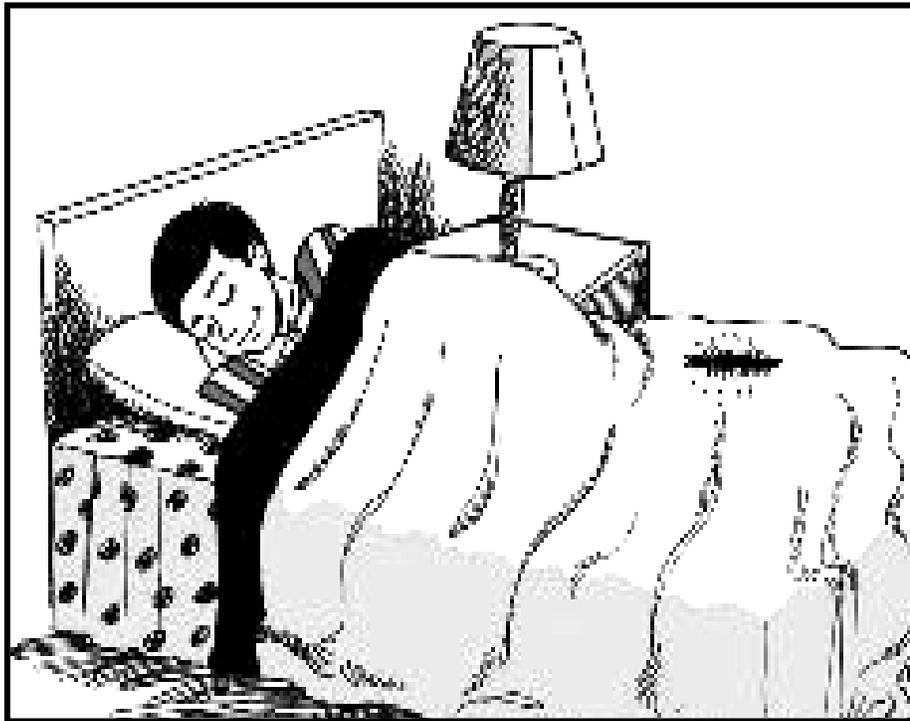
Now put a small cross in the middle of the page because Makruh means you should try not to do it.

4.5 Mubah (Jaiz):

Mubah = it does not matter if you do it or not.

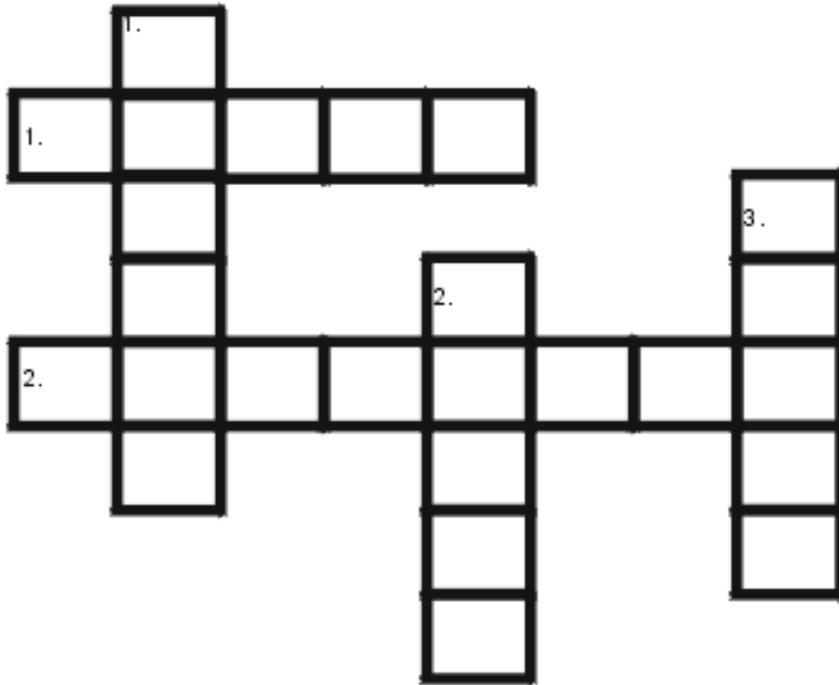
Sleeping is Mubah.

Color in the picture and see if you can draw a few more things that are also Mubah.



4.6 Worksheet: Introduction to Laws

Now do this crossword to see if you really understand the terms taught in the last five lectures.



Clues Across:

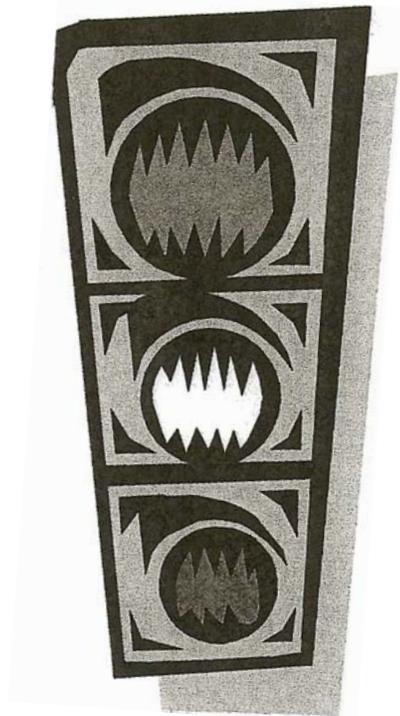
1. You have to do it.
2. You should try to do it.

Clues Down:

1. You should try not to do it.
2. You should never do it.
3. You can, or cannot do it, it does not matter.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

RED	HARAAM	MUST STOP YOURSELF
FLASHING RED	MAKRUH	BETTER TO STOP
GREEN	WAJIB	MUST GO (DO)
FLASHING GREEN	SUNNAT	BETTER TO GO (DO)
4-WAY STOP	JA'IZ	ALLOWED TO GO (DO)



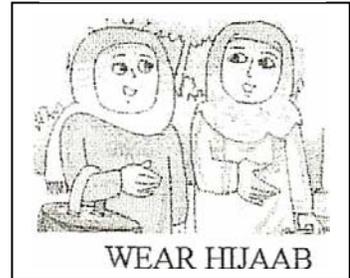
Match the correct word with the correct picture

Wajib



Reading Quran

Mustahab



Mubah



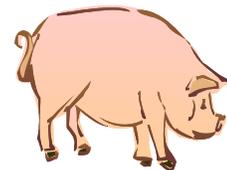
Wearing black shoes

Haram



Sleeping

Makruh



Eating pork

Chapter 5: Introduction to Najasat

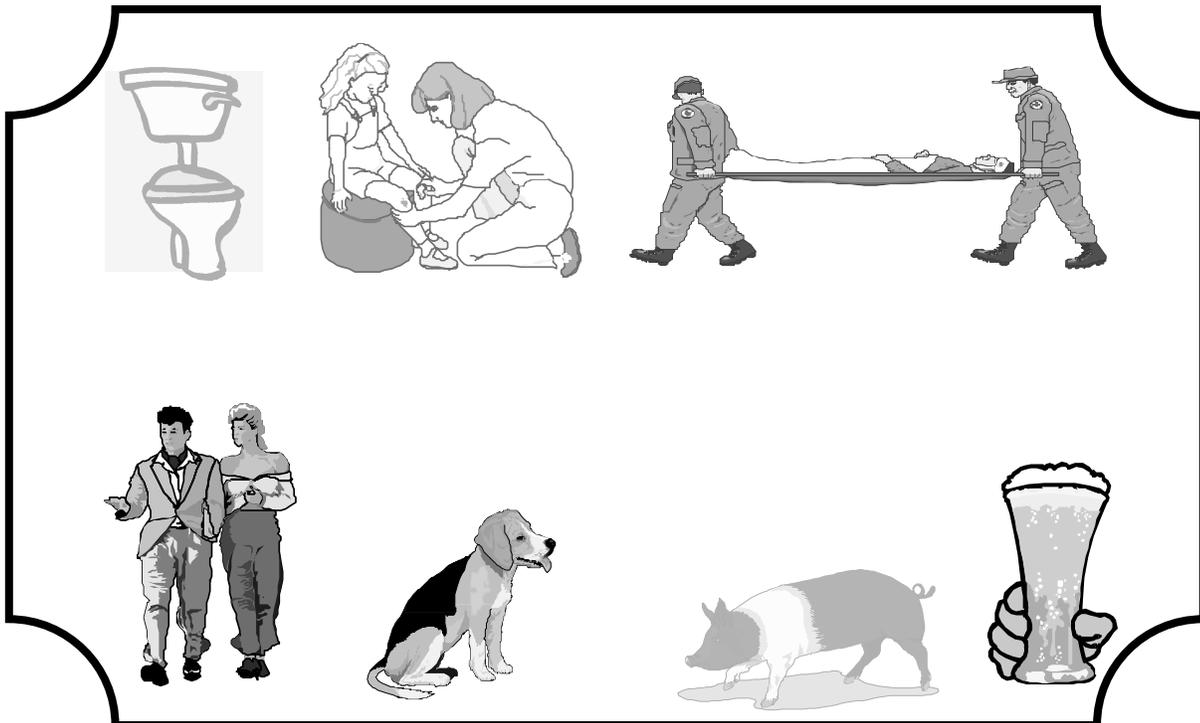
Najasat = Impurity (not dirty)

Things that are Najis will make other things Najis when:

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

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

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



5.1 Worksheet: Introduction to Najasat

Cross out the najis things.

Water

Blood

Dog

Muslim

Cow

Milk

Soda

Kafir

Fish

Cat

Coffee

Dust

Mice

Stool

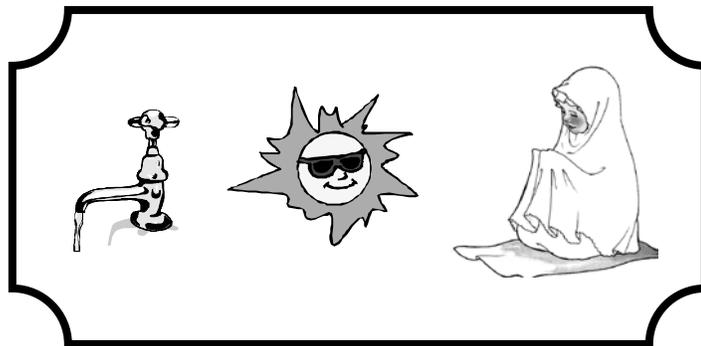
Toothpaste

Chapter 6: Taharat

Mutahhiraat = those things that can make a Najis thing Tahir (pure).
TAHARAT means purity but not cleanliness.

Some Mutahhiraat are:

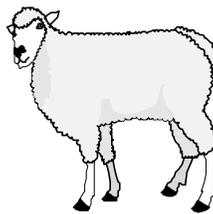
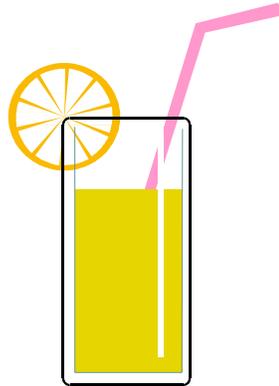
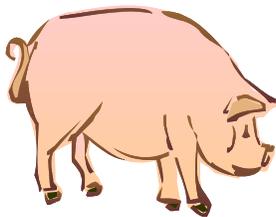
- Water
- Sun
- Becoming a Muslim.



The things that are AYN-E-NAJIS like Kafir, dog, blood or pig can never become tahir.

6.1 Worksheet: Taharat

Circle the things that are tahir.



Chapter 7: Wudhu - Explanation

Wudhu was taught, by our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), after he came back from Me'raj.

In Me'raj the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) did Wudhu with the water from the river in Heaven.

Wudhu is the special way to wash yourself before you pray

Wudhu is not only needed for Salaat but also for:

- Tawaf around the Kaa'ba
- Touching the writing of the Holy Qur'an
- Touching the names of Allah and the 14 Ma'sumeen

It is very good to do Wudhu:

- before you go to sleep
- before you go to the Imambara
- when you are angry (as it calms you down)
- In fact anytime at all.

Before doing Wudhu you should make sure that:

- the parts of Wudhu (face, arms, head, feet) are all tahir , **AND**
- there is nothing on them which would stop the water reaching it
E.g. Plaster, nail varnish, rings, etc

7.1 Worksheet: Wudhu Explanation

Draw a circle round those things that you **have to do** Wudhu for AND
A square around those things it is **good to do** Wudhu for.



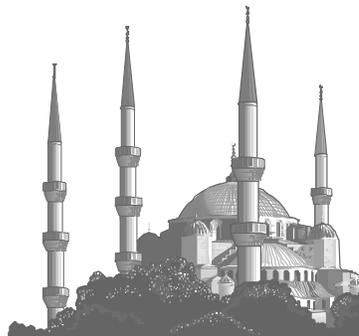
Before reciting Qur'an



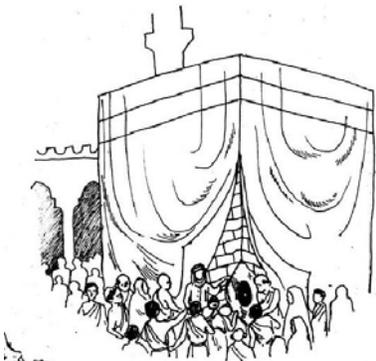
Before going to sleep



Before offering Salaat



Before going to the Mosque



Before Tawaf of Kaa'ba



When you become angry

7.2 Wudhu- Sunnat Actions

Wudhu is divided into:

- Sunnat actions **AND**
- Wajib actions.

Those actions that are Sunnat, do not have to be done, but if you do them you get a lot of Thawab.

The Sunnat actions are:



7.3 Worksheet: Sunnat Actions

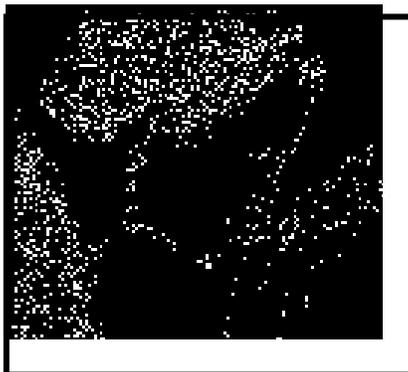
The following are the Sunnat actions of Wudhu.

Colour them in and write how many times each one has to be done.



_____ times

_____ times.



_____ times.

7.4 Wajib Actions of Wudhu

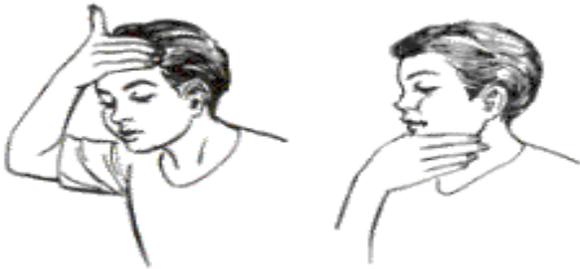
1st action of Wudhu = **Niyyat.**

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

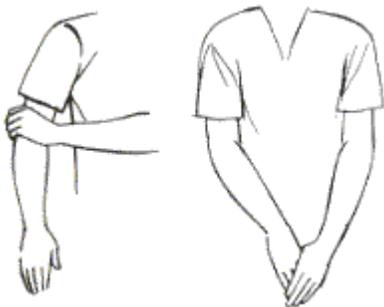


Niyyat must always be of Qurbatan ilallah.

2nd action of Wudhu = **Washing of the face:**



3rd action of Wudhu = **washing of the arms:**



4th action of Wudhu: **Masah of the head:**

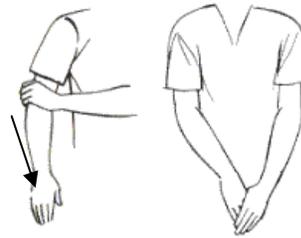
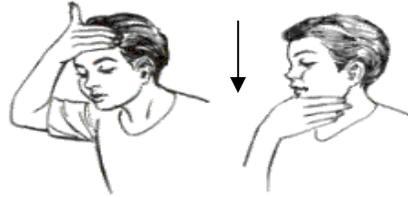
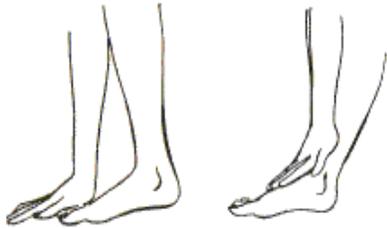


5th action of Wudhu: **Masah of the feet:**

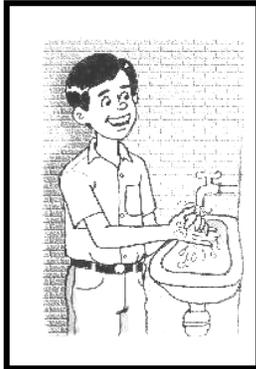


7.5 Worksheet: Wajib Actions of Wudhu

Number the Wajib actions of Wudhu to show the right order and then colour them in:



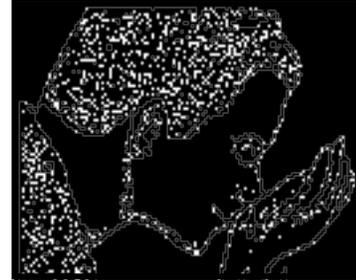
Chapter 8: Compete Wudhu - Revision



Washing Hands (Sunnat)



Gargling 3 times (Sunnat)

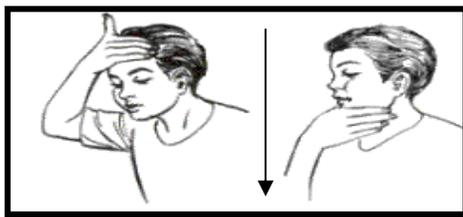


Washing Nose 3 times (Sunnat)

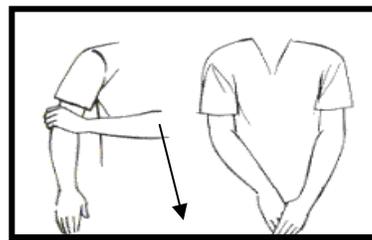
I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan ilallah



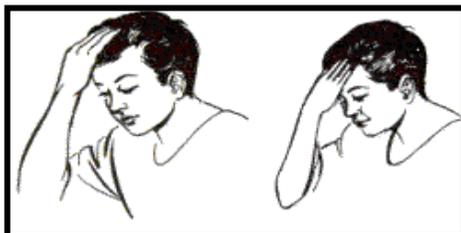
Niyyat (Wajib)



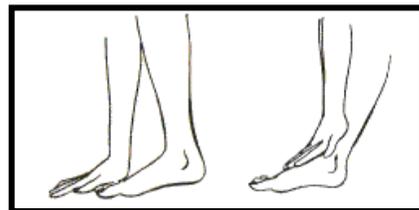
Washing of the face (Wajib)



Washing of the arms (Wajib)



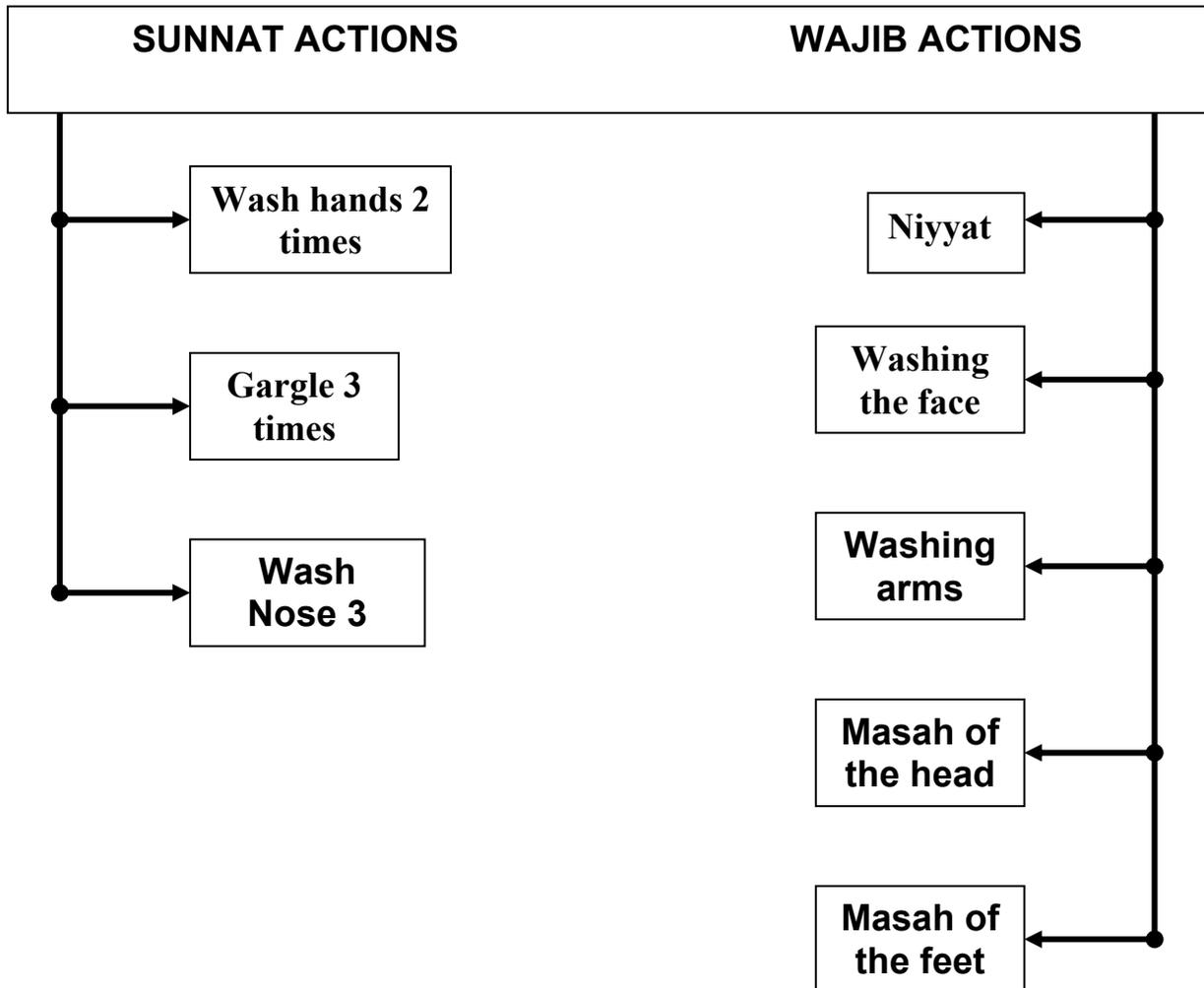
Masah of the head (Wajib)



Masah of the feet (Wajib)

8.1 Complete Wudhu: Practical Demonstration

The child will be taken to the sink to observe the demonstration of Wudhu – Both Sunnat and Wajib actions.



8.2 Worksheet: Complete Wudhu

The following sentences about Wudhu have mistakes, correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences below.

1. The niyyat is done after completing the Wudhu.

2. Wudhu must be done once a day.

3. Care must be taken to wash each part of wudhu incorrectly.

4. Dirty water must be used for doing wudhu.

5. Going to the restroom does not break wudhu.

6. If you take a bath before salat ,wudhu is not necessary.



Chapter 9: Brief Introduction to Taqleed

In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law.

Taqleed means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid. You cannot do Taqlid of someone on the aspects of Usul-e-Din and follow him because this must come from your heart e.g believing in One God.

Mujtahiid

is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

Muqallid

is the one who does Taqleed, that is follows the orders of the Mujtahid. It's Wajib for every man and woman to be in Taqleed of a Mujtahid,i.e they have to follow the Mujtahid's rules (fatwas) regarding Furu-e deen.

**TAQLID IS TO OBEY THE ISLAMIC LAWS
ACCORDING TO THE RULINGS OF THE
MUJTAHID**

9.1 Worksheet: Brief Introduction to Taqleed

Circle the correct answer.

1. Taqleed means _____.

- a. Obeying Islamic laws according to the ruling of Muslim.
- b. Obeying Islamic laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.
- c. Obeying Islamic laws according to the ruling of a Muqallid.

2. Taqleed should be done on the aspects of _____.

- a. Usool-e-Din.
- b. Akhlaq.
- c. Furu-e-Deen.

3. Muqallid is a person who _____.

- a. follows the Mujtahid.
- b. is a expert in Islamic law.
- c. is a good muslim.

4. Taqleed is _____ for every baligh male and female.

- a. Haram.
- b. Wajib.
- c. Jaiz.

Chapter 10: Adhan and Iqama

Adhan is the call to Salaat and Iqama is the call to start Salaat.

10.1 Adhan

Adhan is the call to Salaat. When someone hears the Adhan they know that the time for Salaat has set in.

There are 5 Salaat which are Wajib - we have to pray them. Each of these Salaat has a special time when they should be prayed.

The Adhan lets everyone know that it is that special time when they have to pray their Salaat.

Allah likes very much for us to say Adhan before we begin Salaat, even if it is not exactly when the time has set in.

When you were born each one of you had Adhan said in your right ear (and Iqamah in your left ear).

If Adhan is being said you should say it with the person saying it, but softly.

10.2 Whole Adhan

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (4 times),

Allah is the greatest

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - (2 times),

I bear witness there is no God but Allah.

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - (2 times),

I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah
(Salawaat)

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ - (2 times),

I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.
(Salawaat)

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - (2 times),

Hasten to prayer.

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - (2 times),

Hasten to success.

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ - (2 times),

Hasten to the best deed.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times),

Allah is the greatest.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - (2 times),

There is no god but Allah.

10.3 Iqama

Iqamah is the call to start Salaat. When someone hears the Iqamah they know that Salaat is about to begin.

Allah likes very much for us to say Iqamah before we begin each Salaat.

When you were born each one of you had Adhan said in your right ear and Iqamah in your left ear.

If Iqamah is being said you should say it with the person saying it, but softly. Iqamah is very similar to Adhan, there are only 3 differences.

- 1) The first **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** is said only 2 times and not 4.
- 2) The last line: **لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ** said only 1 times and not 2.
- 3) In between the 7th line (**حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ**)
and the 8th line (**اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ**).

You should say:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - 2 times.

Which means: Indeed the Salaat has began.

10.4 Worksheet: Iqama

1. Learn the extra line that is in Iqamah and not in Adhan:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - 2 times.

2. Now write down the other differences between Adhan and Iqamah.

3. Now practice the whole Iqamah (on the next page) and underline the differences from Adhan on it.

10.5 Whole Iqama

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times),

Allah is the greatest

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - (2 times),

I bear witness there is no God but Allah.

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - (2 times),

I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah
(Salawaat)

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ - (2 times),

I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah. (Salawaat)

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - (2 times),

Hasten to prayer.

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - (2 times),

Hasten to success.

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ - (2 times),

Hasten to the best deed.

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - (2 times),

Indeed the Salaat has began.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times),

Allah is the greatest.

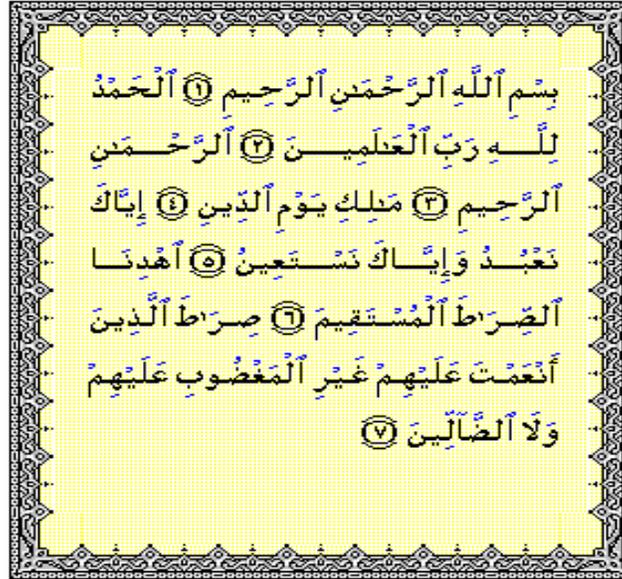
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - (1 time),

There is no god but Allah.

10.6 Adhan and Iqama - Review and Differences

ADHAN - call for Salaat	IQAMAH-call to start Salaat
X4	X2
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest	
X2	X2
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
I bear witness there is no God but Allah	
X2	X2
أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah (Salawaat)	
X2	X2
أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah. (Salawaat)	
X2	X2
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Hasten to prayer.	
X2	X2
حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hasten to success.	
X2	X2
حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
Hasten to the best deed.	
	X2
	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
	Indeed the Salaat has began.
X2	X2
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest.	
X2	X1
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
There is no god but Allah..	

Chapter 11: Correct Recitation of Surah Al Fateha



1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim
2. Alhamdu lillahl Rabbil 'alamin
3. Arrahmanir Rahim
4. Maliki yaw middin
5. Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'in
6. Ihdinas siratal mustaqim
7. Siratal lazina an'amta 'alayhim Ghayril maghzubi 'alayhim walazzallin

I commence with the Name of Allah, The Compassionate – The Merciful.

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

The Compassionate, the Merciful. Lord of the Day of Judgement.

You alone we worship, and to You alone we pray for help.

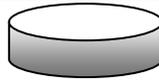
Guide us to the straight path.

The path of those whom You have favored.
Not of those who have incurred Your wrath,
nor of those who have gone astray.

11.1 Worksheet: Translation of Surah al-Hamd

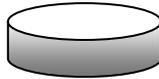
Match to box

1. Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim



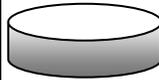
Lord of the Day of Judgement.

2. Alhamdu lillahl Rabbil 'alamin



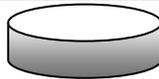
Praise be to Allah,
the Lord of the worlds.

3. Arrahmanir Rahim



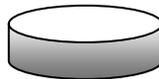
I commence with the Name of Allah,
The Compassionate – The Merciful.

4. Maliki yaw middin



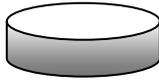
The Compassionate, the Merciful.

5. Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'in



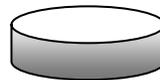
You alone we worship, and to
You alone we pray for help.

6. Ihdinas siratal mustaqim



The path of those whom You have favored.
Not of those who have incurred Your wrath,
nor of those who have gone astray.

7. Siratal lazina an'amta 'alayhim
Ghayril maghzubi 'alayhim walazzallin



Guide us to the straight path.

Chapter 12: Salaat (Daily Prayers)

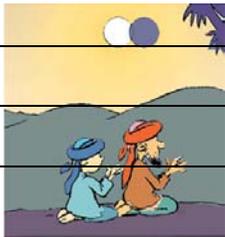
We as Muslims have to perform five prayers every day. We normally do our five prayers at dawn, noon and sunset.

We always make sure to set aside a time for resting and sleeping, a time for studying and sports. We should also set aside time for Allah.

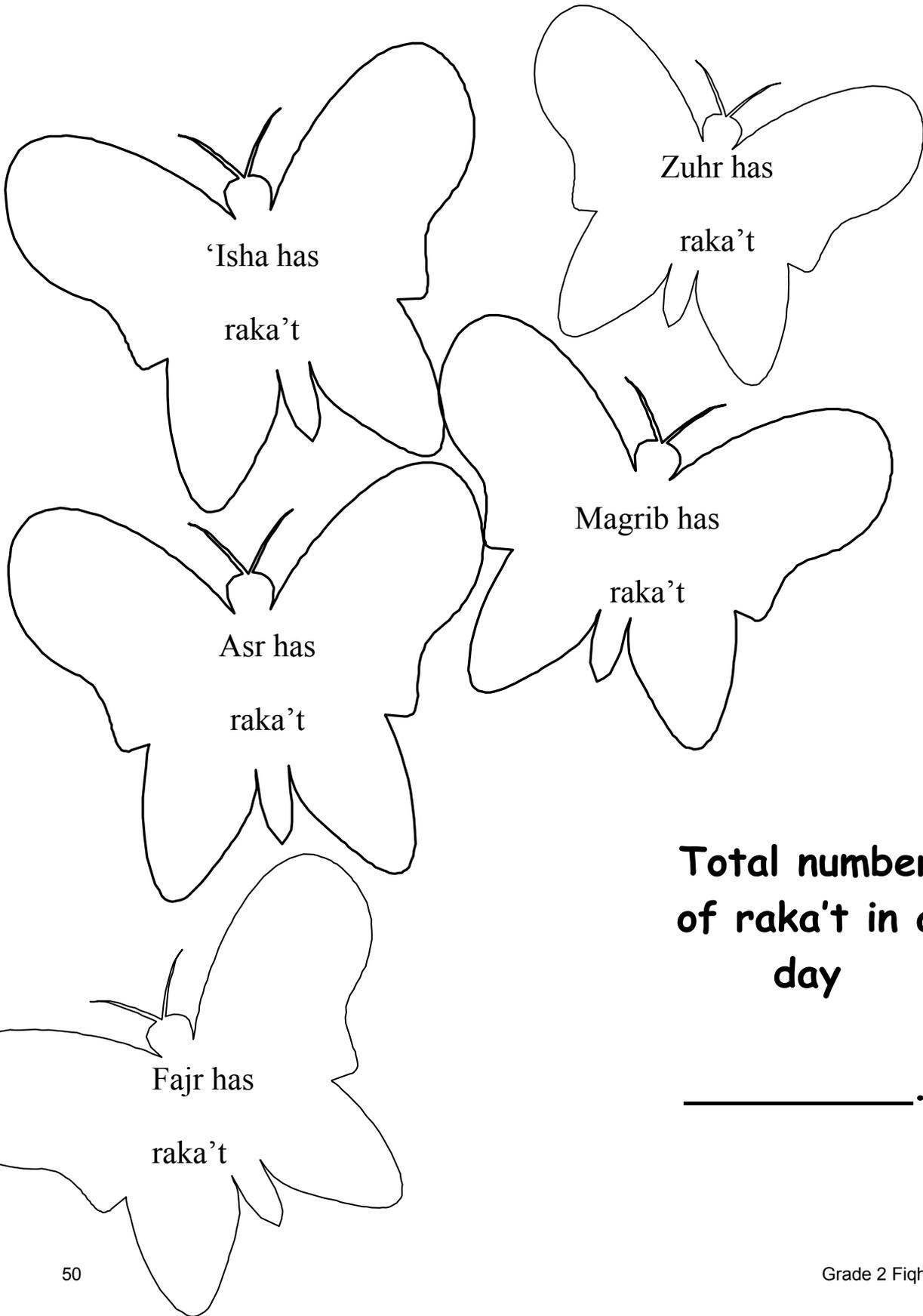
On that day, the first question will be about prayers.

Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) said, "The salaat is the pillar of religion." If the pillar falls, the religion will be in danger. The Prophet also said, "Anyone who does not give importance to prayers is not from my followers."

You are coming closer to the age of becoming baligh or baligha when it will. wajib for you to say the five daily prayers.

There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily Prayers:		
Fajr has	2 raka'ts	
Zuhr has	4 raka'ts	
'Asr has	4 raka'ts	
Magrib has	3 raka'ts	
'Isha has	4 raka'ts	

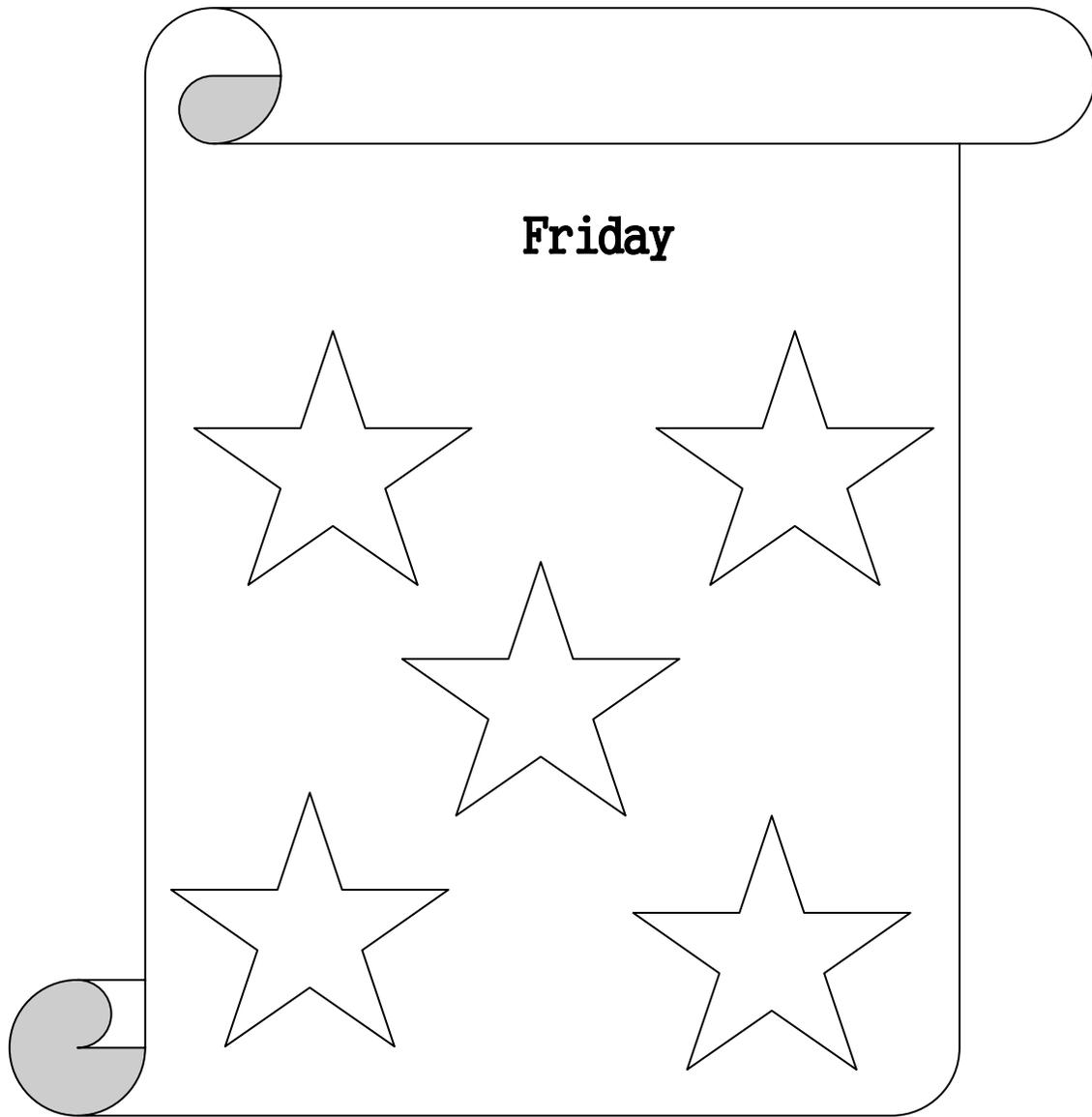
12.1 Worksheet: Salaat



**Total number
of raka't in a
day**

_____.

**Ali gets a star for each Salat that he says everyday.
Write the names of five daily salat in the stars and then
color the stars.**



Chapter 13: Actions of Salaat

Boys:



Takbiratul Qiyam Ruku Qiyam Sajdah Juloos Sajdah Juloos Ihram

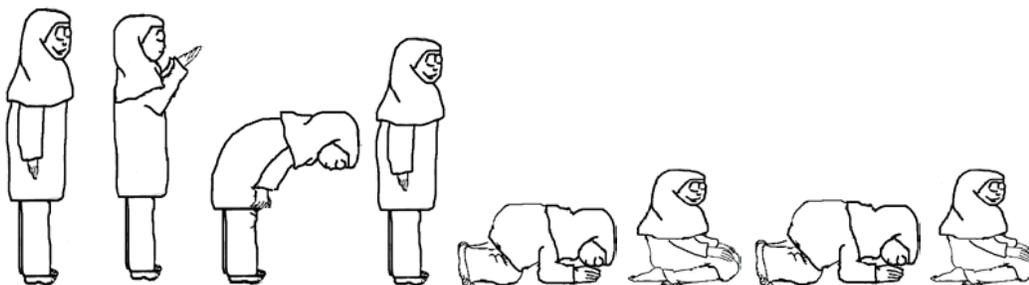


Qiyam Qunoot Ruku Qiyam Sajdah Juloos Sajdah Juloos

Girls:



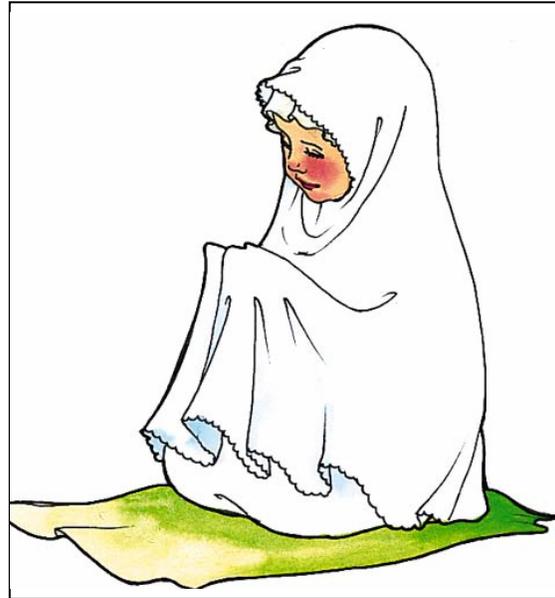
Takbiratul Qiyam Ruku Qiyam Sajdah Juloos Sajdah Juloos Ihram



Qiyam Qunoot Ruku Qiyam Sajdah Juloos Sajdah Juloos

13.1 Demonstration

Demonstrate praying of Maghrib salaah in your class.



Chapter 14: The Place for Salaat

Islam teaches us that we have to respect the things which belong to others and we should not use them without the owner's permission.

The above rule has to be remembered at all times especially when you want to perform your Salaat.

The place where you intend to pray must either be yours or you must have the permission of the owner to use it

If the place does not belong to you and you do not have the permission of the owner to use it then your Salaat is Batil.

Of course, if you go to Masjid (mosque), you do not need anyone's permission to perform your Salaat in there.



WHY? Because.....

**MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH,
IT IS BUILT FOR PRAYING TO ALLAH**

Also remember that Allah wants us to pray in a clean place. Therefore always keep your room clean and Tahir. If you have a prayer rug in your room, always fold it after praying and keep it in a place where it will remain Tahir and clean.

14.1 Worksheet: The Place for Salaat

Circle the correct answer

1. Allah wants us to Pray in a _____ place.

- a. Big
- b. Clean
- c. Fun

2. _____ is the House of Allah.

- a. School
- b. SABA centre
- c. Museum

3. If you want to pray your salat at your Friend's house, you'll need _____'s permission.

- a. Allah's
- b. Your teacher's
- c. Your friend's.

4. Nobody's permission is needed for performing your salat in _____.

- a. Mosque.
- b. Your Friend's house.
- c. Restaurant.

Chapter 15: Ka'bah is my Qiblah

15.1 Why should we face Ka'bah?

**THE KA'BAH IS THE
HOUSE OF ALLAH**

**THE KA'BAH IS OUR
QIBLAH**

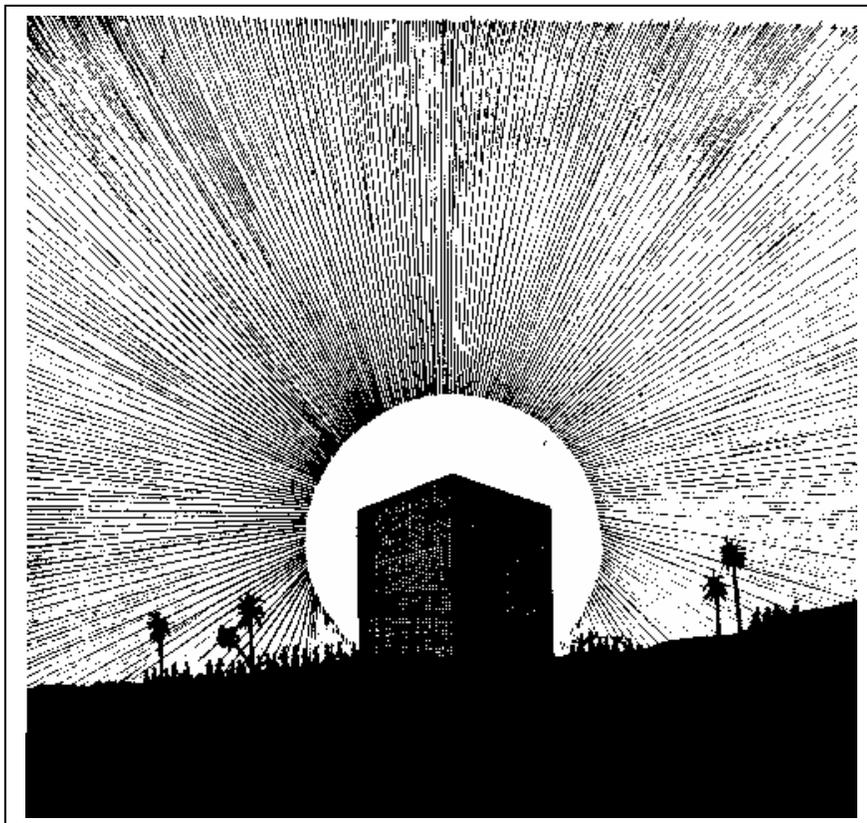
QIBLAH MEANS

**THE DIRECTION
WHICH WE FACE IN
SALAAT**

Allah has said that all the Muslims are brothers of each other. And all are the same in their relationship to their God. All believe in one and the same Allah. So Allah has commanded that all the Muslims should face in one direction at the time of prayers and Ka'bah has been selected by Allah as the direction for prayers.

Just imagine how funny it would look if four Muslims in a single room were to pray by facing in four different directions!

So facing the direction of Ka'bah is Wajib for all Muslims. It is also a sign of Muslim brotherhood.



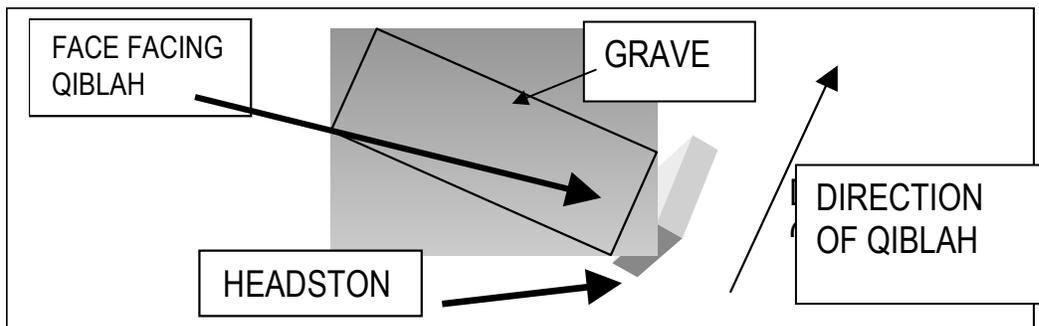
15.2 Facing the Qiblah

You can also find the direction of Qiblah by looking at the **Mihrab** of a mosque, or by looking at a **Muslim's grave**.

How can you know the Qiblah from Mihrab or from a Muslim's grave?

Mihrab is a place in the mosque specially built for the person who leads the prayers, and it is also built in the direction of the Qiblah.

As for a **Muslim's grave**; when a Muslim dies, he is laid down in his grave on **his right, with his face towards the Qiblah**. If you can know on which side the dead person head (e.g. by looking at the tomb stone), then you can easily know the direction of the Qiblah.



15.3 The Qibla

All Muslims turn towards the Holy Kaaba, in Mecca, for prayers. In the map below you can see five faces of Muslim children. Which way would they turn for their prayers? Draw an arrow from each child to the Kaaba.



Now learn the following verse of the Holy Quran about the Qibla.

فَلَنُؤَلِّبَنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا ، فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ

We will surely turn you to a Qibla which you shall like, so turn your face towards the Sacred Mosque... 2:144

Chapter 16: Zakat and Khums

16.1 Zakat

Zakat is poor-tax.



Zakat is wajib for those who earn their livelihood from **agriculture** and **cattle** or where **gold and silver is used for making coins**. It is a sort of religious tax and the money obtained from it is spent for the welfare of the poor, the handicapped and the orphans. Zakat can be spent on the following:

1. Any Shia who does not have enough for his expenses for a year.
2. A poor person or a beggar.
3. A person who is authorized to collect and distribute Zakat funds.
4. A Muslim weak in faith in hope that such payment will strengthen his faith.
5. A person unable to pay his debts.
6. Those projects which benefit muslims e.g. building a mosque.
7. Freeing a slave
8. Homeless people who have no financial security.

Zakat is thus a way to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

16.2 Khums

Khums is a tax used for the spread of Islam.

If your saving is 100 dollars then 20 dollars of this saving is your khums.

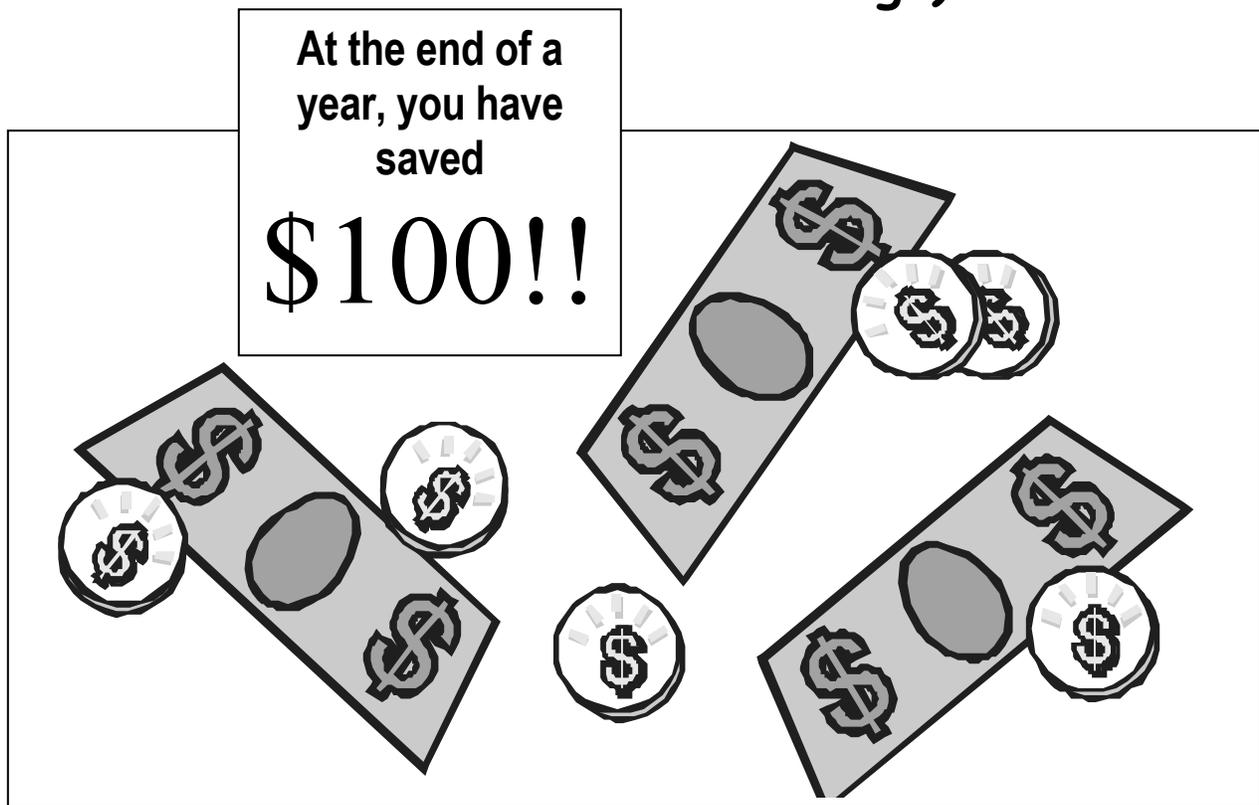
Khums can be given in kind (items) or cash. The money of Khums has to be divided into two equal parts.

1. One part, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ is given to needy persons from the family of the Holy Prophet (S)
3. The second part, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ is given to the Imam of the time. At present in the Ghaibat of the Imam (A) this part of the Khums has to be given to most learned and trustworthy Mujtahid. With his permission we use this money for other purposes, like building Mosques, Madressas, etc.

KHUMS	
20% or one fifth of year's savings	
	
$\frac{1}{2}$ is given to needy persons from the family of the Holy Prophet (s)	$\frac{1}{2}$ is for our 12 th Imam (a)

20%

16.3 Work sheet - Khums (One-Fifth of Your Savings)



How much KHUMS do you have to pay?

$$100 \div 5 =$$



Chapter 17: Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (AS)

-
- Name : Muhammad bin Hasan
- Title : Al- Mahdi (the guided one),
Al – Hujjat (proof of Allah),
Al – Muntazar (one who awaits the orders of Allah),
Al –Muntazir (one who is awaited),
Saheb-uz- Zamaan (master of the time),
Al – Qaim (the present one).
- Kunyat : Abul Qasim.
- Birth date : Friday, 15th of Sha’ban 255A.H in Samarra
- Father : Imam Hasan Al Askari (a.s)
- Mother : Sayyida Narjis (a.s)
- Martydom : Alive MashaAllah and in Ghaybat.
-

17.1 Why is Imam in Ghaybah?

When we say Imam is in Ghaybah we mean he is hidden from his followers. Many people ask why Imam al-Mahdi (a) is in Ghaybah. Why did Allah conceal him from the believers? The following is one of the possible reasons for his Ghaybah.

After the death of the Holy Prophet, the Imams tried their best to guide and lead the believers towards the right path. They taught true Islam, and spread Islamic teachings which the Prophet (s) had taught. They were often harassed by the Caliphs of their times. These Caliphs were jealous and afraid of the Imams. So they prevented them preaching, kept them under very strict control, and sometimes put them in jail. Many of our Imams were poisoned by the Caliphs of their time.

To protect the Twelfth Imam, Allah placed him in Ghaybah. This way the enemies cannot reach him.

The Holy Qur'an says-

“They intend to blow out the Light of Allah with their mouths, but Allah will perfect His Light, even though the disbelievers may not like it.” (61:8)

Allah caused the Imam to be hidden from people, so that no-one could hurt him. This way the Imam would be safe. He would guide the people from Ghaybah, without fear of being killed by the enemies.

17.2 Preparing for the Imam to Come

All believers are eager for the coming of Imam al-Mahdi (a). They hope they will be from among the followers of the Imam. They pray that Allah should make them from among the people who help and work with the Imam when he appears.

What are our duties during the Ghaybah of the Imam? Should we just wait, and do nothing else? Believers need to do more than just wait silently for the Imam to appear. The following are some things which we may do during Ghaybah.

17.3 Remember Him through Reciting Duas and Ziyarat

There are many things we can recite everyday to show that we remember the Imam. Some of these are: ziyarat of the Twelfth Imam, Dua al-Ahad and other longer duas.

The least we may do is greet him daily by saying Assalamu alayka ya Imame Zaman - Peace be on you, O Imam of the time.

17.4 Be a Good Muslim

One, who is waiting for the Imam to appear so he can join him, should have a good Muslim character. He should do good deeds and be a true Muslim. A person who does bad deeds is not a true believer, and cannot say he is a friend of the Imam. The Imam will only welcome those people in his army, who are followers of the right path.

All those who are eager to meet the Imam should prepare by doing as many good deeds as possible, and staying away from sins and evil. Imam is aware of the deeds of believers. When he knows they are doing good deeds, he is pleased with them. Their bad deeds trouble him. Each believer should try and do good deeds so the Imam is happy with him, and will welcome him in his army when he appears.

17.5 Worksheet: Imam Muhammad Al Mehdi (a)

Match the meaning by drawing arrows

al-Muntazar

The Present one

**al Mahdi
Sahib az-**

The Awaited
The Guided one

al-Qaym

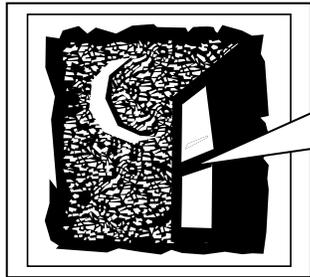
The Divine proof

al-Hujjat

Master of the

SECTION II: Special Occasions

Chapter 18: Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan)



**Ramadhan
Mubarak!**

The month of Ramadhan has been chosen by Allah as the month of tawbah (to ask Allah for forgiveness). Allah is always ready to forgive our sins, but in the month of Ramadhan He is even more ready to forgive us.

That is why Muslims pray more during this month than in any other month.

Ramadhan is also the month of fasting. Do you know how to fast?

During the fast, we cannot:

1. Eat
2. Drink
3. Vomiting intentionally.
4. Put our head into the water.
5. Lie about Allah and the masumin.

Fasting is **Wajib** for every Muslim for the whole month of Ramadhan every year.

Allah says in the **Holy Qur'an**:

O you who believe, Sawm is prescribed for you... so that you may become pious. (2:183)

Fasting starts at Subhe Sadiq (fajr) and ends at the time of Maghrib.

SAHARI OR SUHUR

Means the time we eat before the beginning of or fast

IFTAR

Iftar is the time when we break our fast and eat our dinner.

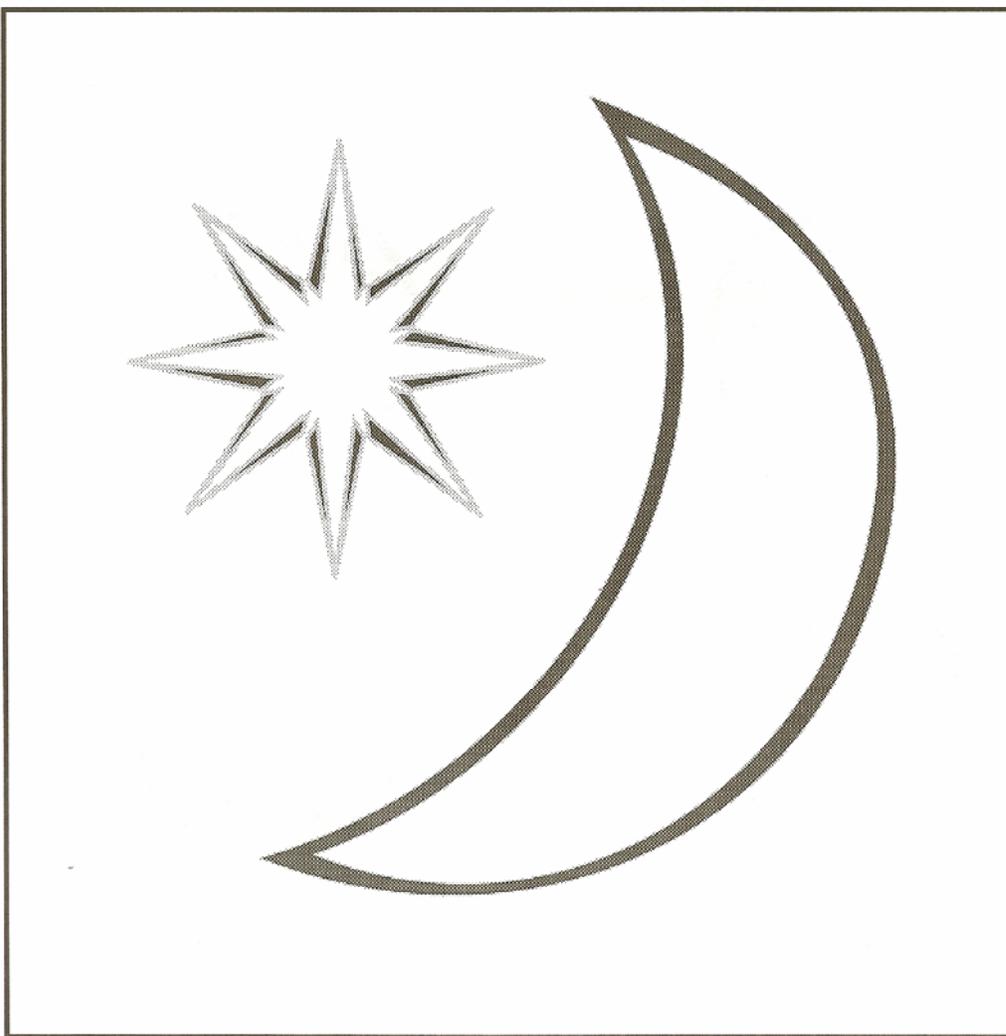
18.1 Worksheet: Sawm

1. Sawm means _____ in the Month of Ramadhan
2. The month of Ramadhan has been chosen by Allah as the month of tawbah (to ask Allah for _____).
3. During the fast, we cannot _____ food.
4. During the fast, we cannot _____ water or other liquids.
5. During the fast, we cannot put our _____ into the water.
6. During the fast, we cannot _____ about Allah and the masumin.
7. Fasting is _____ for every Muslim for the whole month of Ramadhan every year.
8. Fasting starts at _____ (fajr) and ends at the time of Maghrib.
9. _____ *means the time we eat before the beginning of or fast.*
10. _____ the time we break our fast and eat our dinner.

DRINK
IFTAR
SUBHE SADIQ
LIE
FASTING
FORGIVENESS
QURAN
EAT
WAJIB
HEAD
SAHARI

ANSWERS!!

HOLY RAMADHAN



Chapter 19: Hajj

19.1 A Letter from Mecca



In the name of Allah
15 Dhul Hijjah 1406 March 5 2001

My dear son Mahdi,
Salamun alaykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuhu

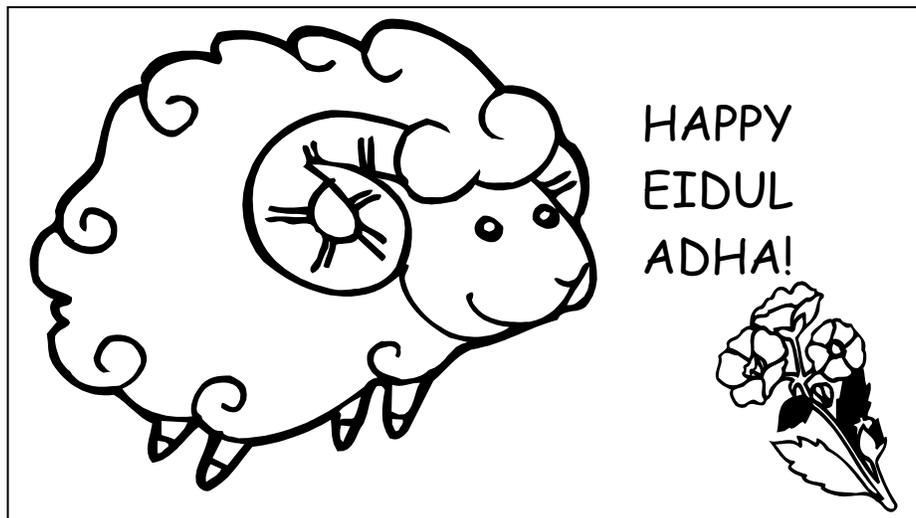
I wish you and your mother a very **happy 'Eedul Adha from the holy land of Mecca, the birth-place of Islam.**

Eid ul Haj is also known as Eid ul Adha (Eid of Sacrifice).

It takes place on the 10th day of the last Month of the Islamic Calendar (Dhulhijja).

It marks the end of the Holy Pilgrimage (Haj) of Muslims to Mecca.

It is the remembrance of the sacrifice of Prophet Ismail (A) by his father, Prophet Ibraheem (A).



My son, do not feel sad that I am far away from you on this day of eed. Rather you should be happy and feel proud that your father is the **guest of Allah!** Now I would like to write about the things I have been doing here.

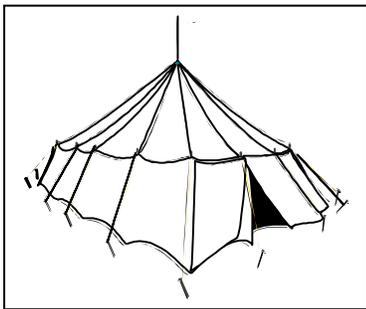
1. Before we reached **Mecca**, our bus stopped at the **boundary of the holy land**. There each of us put on the **ihram**.

2. After wearing the ihram everybody was loudly reciting :

- "lab bayk allahumma lab bayk" all the way until we reached Mecca. By reciting this, we answer the invitation of Allah to come and visit His House.

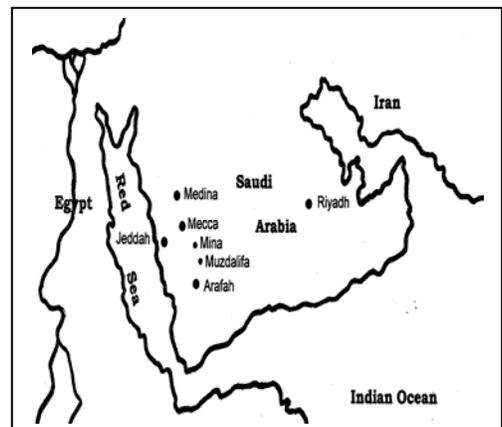
3. After entering **Masjidul Haraam** where the Holy Ka'ba is, I performed the '**Umrah**.'

'**Umrah** is a minor pilgrimage which takes about 3 to 4 hours only.



4. Then on **9th Dhul Hijja** we left the city of Mecca and went to '**Arafat**' where we stayed for the **whole day**. 'Arafat is a very vast valley with no house, shops or farms on it; every group has a tent for itself. People pray and recite du'as.

5. By the time of **maghrib**, our guide told us to load our luggage on the bus as we will be moving to **Muzdalifah or Mash'ar**. Muzdalifah or Mashar is a plain land. The pilgrims **spend the**

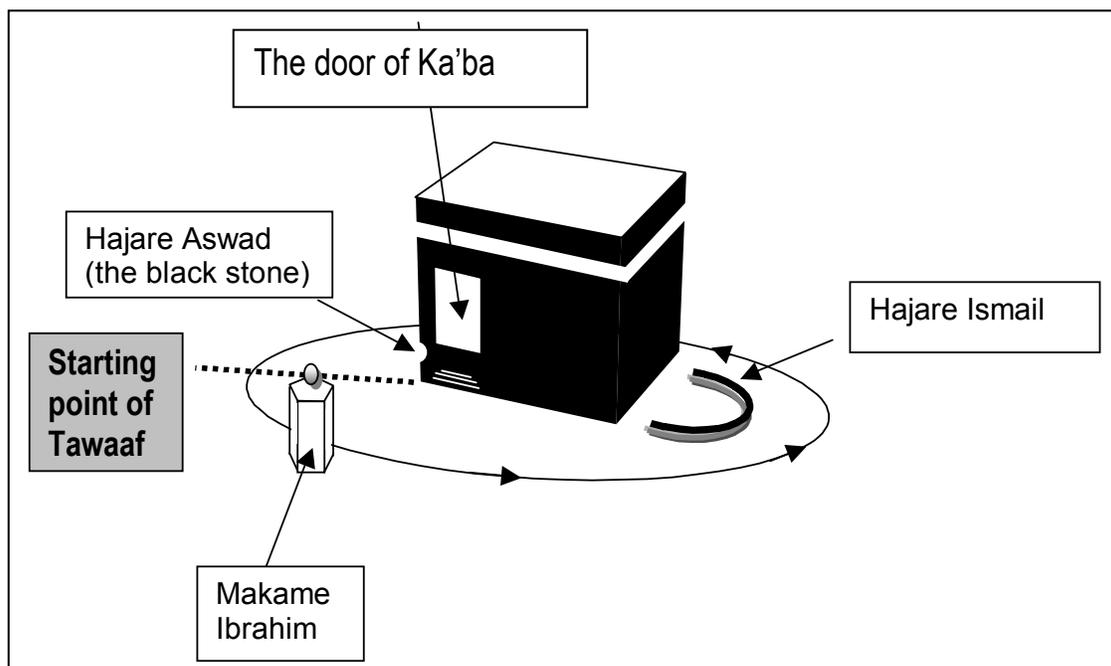


night on this land. I gathered many **small pebbles for stoning the shaytans**.

6. In the morning, we went to **Mina** where we stayed for **3 days**. The best part which I enjoyed in Mina was **stoning the shaytans**. I really felt very strong and confident while stoning the three shaytans. I made a promise to myself that from now on I will never let the Shaytan mislead me in anything.

7. On the day when you were celebrating 'idd, we were busy in slaughtering the sheep and shaving our heads.

8. On the 13th of Dhul Hijja, we **returned to Mecca** where we performed **tawaf - going around the Ka'bah 7 times**. And did 2 rakaats of Salat after that. During the tawaf I felt very close to Allah, the Lord of the universe.



And during all these special moments, I did not forget you or your mother. I prayed for both of you and everyone else in the family. I also prayed for the victory of the Muslims all over the world.

9. After tawaf, I went to the building next to Masjidul Haram and performed **sa'i** - walking **7 times between the hills of Safa and Marwah.**

10. After Sa'l, we did **Taqseer** which means **cutting of the nails.**

That is all for the moment; I will be with you within just a few more days, insha Allah!

With lots of love, salaams and duas,
Your Dad.

19.2 Worksheet: Hajj

Answer the following questions

1. What is the name of the Eid which comes at the end of Hajj?

2. What do people wear while doing Hajj?

3. Holy Ka'ba is inside which Mosque?

4. Where are the three Saytans Located?

5. How many times Mehdi's father go around Ka'ba for tawaf?

6. How many times Mehdi's father walked between the hills of Safa and Marwah?

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