

GRADE 5 IRE LESSON NOTES:

QUR'AN

Selected Surahs

1. *Surah Al-Kauthar* (سورة الكوثر)

Translation:

"Indeed, We have granted you Al-Kauthar (a river in Paradise). So pray to your Lord and sacrifice. Indeed, your enemy is cut off."

Key Lessons:

- Allah granted Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) abundant blessings.
- Muslims should be thankful to Allah by praying and offering sacrifices.
- Those who oppose good deeds will face loss.

2. *Surah Al-Ma'un* (سورة الماعون)

Translation:

"Have you seen the one who denies the religion? That is the one who repels the orphan and does not encourage feeding the poor. So woe to those who pray but are heedless of their prayers—those who only show off and withhold small acts of kindness."

Key Lessons:

- True believers care for orphans and the needy.
- Hypocrisy in prayers is condemned.
- Small acts of kindness, like sharing and helping others, are important in Islam.

3. Surah Al-Quraysh (سورة قريش)

Translation:

"For the protection of the Quraysh, their protection in the journey of winter and summer. So let them worship the Lord of this House, who has fed them against hunger and secured them from fear."

Key Lessons:

- The Quraysh tribe was blessed with trade and security.
 - Allah is the provider of sustenance and safety.
 - Muslims should always be grateful to Allah.
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4. Surah Al-Fil (سورة الفيل)

Translation:

"Have you not seen how your Lord dealt with the People of the Elephant? Did He not make their plan go astray? And He sent against them birds in flocks, striking them with stones of baked clay, and He made them like eaten straw."

Key Lessons:

- Allah protects the Kaaba from harm.
- The story of Abraha's failed attack on the Kaaba teaches that Allah is the ultimate protector.
- No power is greater than Allah's will.

General Importance of These Surahs:

1. They teach gratitude and faith in Allah.
2. They encourage kindness and charity.
3. They remind us of Allah's power and protection

HADITH

Hadith on Good Behaviour (Akhlaq) - Grade 5 IRE Notes

1. Examples of Good Behaviour from Selected Hadith

Islam emphasizes good character (Akhlaq), and the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught that good manners lead to success in this world and the Hereafter. Below are some key Hadith on good behaviour:

1. Hadith on Kindness and Love:

"The best among you are those who have the best manners and character." (Sahih Bukhari)

- This Hadith teaches that good manners make a person valuable in society.

2. Hadith on Helping Others:

"The most beloved people to Allah are those who are most beneficial to others." (At-Tabarani)

- It encourages helping people in need.

3. Hadith on Truthfulness:

"Truthfulness leads to righteousness, and righteousness leads to Jannah." (Sahih Muslim)

- It teaches that being honest leads to success.

4. Hadith on Respecting Parents:

"He who wishes to enter Paradise through its best door must please his parents." (Sunan Ibn Majah)

- It highlights the importance of being obedient and kind to parents.

5. Hadith on Greeting Others:

"Spread the greetings of peace (Salam) among you." (Sahih Muslim)

- This teaches Muslims to promote peace and unity.

2. Significance of the Selected Hadith in Shaping Muslim Character

- *Promotes kindness:* Encourages Muslims to treat others with respect and love.
- *Teaches honesty:* Helps Muslims develop trust and integrity in their actions.
- *Encourages generosity:* Reminds Muslims to help the needy and be charitable.
- *Builds strong relationships:* Strengthens bonds with family, friends, and community.
- *Develops discipline:* Encourages self-control and patience.

3. Applying Good Behaviour in Day-to-Day Life

- *At Home:* Respect parents, greet family members with "Salam," and help with chores.
- *At School:* Be respectful to teachers, help classmates, and avoid cheating.
- *In the Community:* Help the elderly, donate to the poor, and be polite to everyone.
- *During Worship:* Pray on time, follow Islamic teachings, and be patient with others.

4. Appreciating the Teachings of the Hadith

- Muslims should practice good behaviour daily.
- Applying these Hadith helps create a peaceful and loving society.
- Good manners bring one closer to Allah and lead to Jannah.

Hadith on Greetings (Salam) – Grade 5 IRE Notes

1. Importance of Islamic Greetings in the Life of a Muslim

Islamic greetings, such as saying "As-Salamu Alaikum" (Peace be upon you), are highly encouraged in Islam. The Prophet

Muhammad (PBUH) emphasized greetings as a way to build strong relationships among Muslims.

Hadith on Greetings:

1. *"You will not enter Paradise until you believe, and you will not believe until you love one another. Shall I tell you something that will make you love one another? Spread peace (Salam) among you." (Sahih Muslim)*
 - This Hadith shows that greetings strengthen love and faith among Muslims.
2. *"When one of you meets his brother, he should greet him with Salam." (Sunan Abu Dawood)*
 - This Hadith teaches that greeting others is a Sunnah (practice of the Prophet).
3. *"The person closest to Allah is the one who initiates the greeting (Salam)." (Sunan Abu Dawood)*
 - This Hadith encourages Muslims to be the first to greet others.

Importance of Islamic Greetings:

- Promotes love and brotherhood among Muslims.
- Brings peace and harmony to society.
- Encourages kindness and humility.
- Increases rewards from Allah.

2. Practising Islamic Greetings to Promote Love and Unity

Muslims should use greetings daily to spread peace and unity.

Examples of how to practice Islamic greetings:

- **At home:** Greet parents and siblings with "As-Salamu Alaikum."
- **At school:** Greet teachers and classmates politely.
- **In the community:** Greet neighbors and strangers to show kindness.

- *In the mosque: Greet fellow Muslims before and after prayers.*

🔔 *Best way to respond to Salam:*

- When someone says "*As-Salamu Alaikum*", respond with:
 - "*Wa Alaikum Salam*" (And peace be upon you)
 - "*Wa Alaikum Salam wa Rahmatullah*" (And peace and Allah's mercy be upon you)
 - "*Wa Alaikum Salam wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh*" (And peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be upon you)

3. *Appreciating the Use of Islamic Greetings in Bringing Harmony*

- *Greetings remove hatred and bring people closer.*
- *Saying Salam spreads happiness and positivity.*
- *It creates an atmosphere of respect and care in the society.*
- *It strengthens the bond of the Ummah (Muslim community).*

👉 *Practical Action:*

- *Always greet others first.*
- *Teach young children to say Salam.*
- *Reply to every Salam warmly and with a smile.*

Hadith on Seeking Knowledge – Grade 5 IRE Notes

1. *Reading the Hadith as a Source of Reference in Seeking Knowledge*

Islam encourages Muslims to seek knowledge because it leads to success in this world and the Hereafter. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) emphasized the importance of learning through various Hadith.

📖 *Selected Hadith on Knowledge:*

1. *"Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim."*
(Sunan Ibn Majah)

- *This Hadith shows that every Muslim, male or female, must learn useful knowledge.*
- 2. *"Whoever follows a path in pursuit of knowledge, Allah will make his path to Paradise easy." (Sahih Muslim)*
 - *This Hadith teaches that learning brings a person closer to Allah.*
- 3. *"The best among you are those who learn the Quran and teach it." (Sahih Bukhari)*
 - *This Hadith encourages studying and teaching religious knowledge.*

2. Importance of Seeking Knowledge for This World and the Hereafter

✓ Benefits of Knowledge in This World:

- *Helps people make informed decisions.*
- *Leads to better jobs and economic stability.*
- *Encourages scientific and technological advancements.*
- *Promotes peace and understanding in society.*

✓ Benefits of Knowledge in the Hereafter:

- *Helps Muslims understand and practice Islam correctly.*
- *Leads to righteousness and good deeds.*
- *Increases closeness to Allah.*
- *Guides a person towards Jannah (Paradise).*

3. Appreciating the Teachings of the Hadith by Working Hard in School

- *Students should work hard to gain both religious and secular knowledge.*
- *Seeking knowledge is a form of worship if done sincerely for Allah.*

- *Hard work in school leads to success and a better future.*
- *Learning should be continuous throughout life.*

Practical Steps:

- *Be attentive in class and respect teachers.*
- *Read books, including the Quran and Hadith.*
- *Use knowledge to help others.*
- *Pray to Allah for wisdom and understanding.*

Hadith on Gratitude (Shukr) – Grade 5 IRE Notes

1. Reading the Hadith on Gratitude for Character Formation

Gratitude (Shukr) is an important quality in Islam. It helps in developing a good character and brings blessings from Allah. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught that being thankful to Allah and people leads to success in life.

Selected Hadith on Gratitude:

1. *"He who does not thank people, does not thank Allah." (Sunan Abu Dawood)*
 - *This Hadith teaches that we should be grateful to both Allah and people who help us.*
2. *"If you are grateful, I will certainly give you more." (Quran 14:7)*
 - *This verse from the Quran, often mentioned in Hadith discussions, shows that Allah increases blessings for those who are thankful.*
3. *"A believer is always grateful in all situations. If something good happens, he thanks Allah, and if something bad happens, he is patient and it is good for him." (Sahih Muslim)*
 - *This Hadith encourages gratitude in both good and bad times.*

2. Practising Gratitude in Day-to-Day Life

✓ *Ways to Show Gratitude:*

- *To Allah:* Say "*Alhamdulillah*" (All praise is due to Allah) in all situations.
- *To Parents:* Thank them for their love and care.
- *To Teachers:* Appreciate them for sharing knowledge.
- *To Friends and Others:* Say "Thank you" when someone helps you.
- *For Good Health and Blessings:* Use your abilities to do good deeds.

💡 *Example:*

- If someone shares food with you, say "*Jazakallah Khair*" (May Allah reward you with goodness).
- If you receive a gift, appreciate it instead of complaining.

3. *Appreciating the Teachings of the Hadith by Exercising Gratitude*

- *Gratitude increases blessings from Allah.*
- *It helps build good relationships with others.*
- *It makes people happier and more content.*
- *It strengthens faith and patience in difficult times.*

📖 *Practical Action:*

- *Start a gratitude journal to write things you are thankful for.*
- *Say "Alhamdulillah" every morning and night.*
- *Show kindness and appreciation to those around you.*

PILLARS OF IMAN

Pillars of Iman: Belief in Allah

Belief in Allah is the first pillar of Iman (faith) in Islam. It means having firm faith that Allah is the only God, and He has unique attributes that make Him perfect. Muslims believe in Allah without associating any partners with Him.

Attributes of Allah (Asmaul Husna - The Beautiful Names of Allah)

Allah has 99 names, each describing His greatness and qualities. Below are some of the important attributes:

1. Al-Ghaffaar (الغفار) - The Forgiver

"Indeed, I am the Perpetual Forgiver of whoever repents and believes and does righteousness and then continues in guidance." (Quran 20:82)

- Allah forgives those who sincerely repent.
- Muslims should ask for forgiveness through *Istighfar* (saying "Astaghfirullah").

2. Al-ʿAlīm (العليم) - The All-Knowing

"And He is the All-Knowing of everything." (Quran 2:282)

- Allah knows everything, including what is in our hearts.
- Muslims should always be honest and sincere, knowing that Allah sees all.

3. Al-Hafīdh (الحفيظ) - The Protector

"Indeed, my Lord is the Preserver of all things." (Quran 11:57)

- Allah protects His creation from harm.
- Muslims should trust Allah and seek His protection through *duas*.

4 ﴿Al-Hakam (الحكم) - The Judge

﴿ "And He is the best of judges." (Quran 95:8)

- Allah is the final Judge, and He will judge everyone on the Day of Judgment.
- Muslims should always act justly and fairly in their dealings.

5 ﴿Al-Hayu (الحي) - The Ever-Living

﴿ "Allah! There is no god but He, the Ever-Living, the Sustainer of all existence." (Quran 2:255 - Ayatul Kursi)

- Allah was never born and will never die.
- Muslims should worship only Allah, as He is the Ever-Living.

6 ﴿Al-Waahid (الواحد) - The One

﴿ "Say: He is Allah, [who is] One." (Quran 112:1)

- Allah is One and has no partners.
- Muslims should believe in *Tawheed* (the Oneness of Allah) and avoid *shirk* (associating partners with Him).

Significance of Believing in These Attributes

- ✓ Strengthens faith in Allah.
- ✓ Encourages trust in Allah's mercy and justice.
- ✓ Helps Muslims follow good character and avoid sins.
- ✓ Teaches Muslims to worship Allah alone.

Pillars of Iman: Belief in Angels

Belief in angels is the *second pillar of Iman (faith)* in Islam. It is essential for every Muslim to believe that angels exist and that they perform duties assigned to them by Allah.

1. Characteristics of Angels

📖 *"They do not disobey Allah in what He commands them but do what they are commanded."* (Quran 66:6)

Angels are **special creatures** created by Allah with unique characteristics:

- ✓ **Created from light (Noor)** - Unlike humans, who are created from clay, angels are made of pure light.
- ✓ **Do not eat, drink, or sleep** - They do not have human needs.
- ✓ **Invisible to humans** - We cannot see angels unless Allah allows it.
- ✓ **Do not have free will** - Angels only obey Allah's commands.
- ✓ **Have wings** - Some angels have two, three, or four wings, as mentioned in the Quran (35:1).
- ✓ **Perform different tasks** - Each angel has a specific duty assigned by Allah.

2. Significance of Belief in Angels in the Life of a Muslim

Believing in angels strengthens a Muslim's faith and brings many benefits:

- ✓ **Increases Taqwa (God-consciousness)** - Knowing that angels record our deeds makes us do good.
- ✓ **Strengthens trust in Allah** - Angels protect and help believers.
- ✓ **Encourages responsibility** - Muslims try to avoid sins, knowing that angels write their actions.
- ✓ **Brings peace and comfort** - Angels pray for the believers and bring blessings.

3. Differences Between Angels and Human Beings

<i>Angels</i>	<i>Human Beings</i>
<i>Created from light</i>	<i>Created from clay</i>
<i>Do not eat, drink, or sleep</i>	<i>Need food, water, and rest</i>

<i>Angels</i>	<i>Human Beings</i>
<i>Do not disobey Allah</i>	<i>Have free will to choose between good and evil</i>
<i>Always worship Allah</i>	<i>Some worship, while others disobey</i>
<i>Cannot marry or reproduce</i>	<i>Can marry and have children</i>

This shows that angels are different from humans, and their main role is to serve Allah.

4. Appreciating the Belief in Angels as a Pillar of Iman

- Belief in angels helps Muslims understand Allah's power and trust His plans.*
- It reminds Muslims to always do good deeds since angels are recording their actions.*
- It makes Muslims feel protected because angels guard them.*
- It teaches Muslims to respect and follow Islamic teachings.*

Pillars of Iman: Belief in Prophets

Belief in prophets is the fourth pillar of Iman (faith) in Islam. Muslims believe that Allah sent prophets (Anbiya) to guide people to the right path. The prophets were chosen men who received revelations from Allah and delivered His message to humanity.

📖 "We have sent to every nation a messenger, saying, 'Worship Allah and avoid false gods.'" (Quran 16:36)

1. Qualities of Prophets for Character Formation

All prophets had special qualities that made them great role models for humanity.

✓ 1. **Truthfulness (Sidq)** – Prophets never lied. They always spoke the truth.

📖 *"This is the Book about which there is no doubt, a guidance for the righteous." (Quran 2:2)*

✓ 2. **Trustworthiness (Amanah)** – Prophets were honest and never betrayed trust.

📖 *Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was called "Al-Amin" (The Trustworthy) by his people.*

✓ 3. **Intelligence (Fatanaḥ)** – Prophets were wise and able to solve problems wisely.

📖 *Prophet Sulaiman (AS) was given great wisdom by Allah.*

✓ 4. **Patience (Sabr)** – Prophets endured hardships and never gave up.

📖 *Prophet Ayyub (AS) remained patient even when he was sick and lost everything.*

✓ 5. **Delivering the Message (Tabligh)** – Prophets conveyed Allah's message fully.

📖 *"O Messenger! Proclaim what has been sent down to you from your Lord." (Quran 5:67)*

✓ 6. **Sinlessness (Ismah)** – Prophets were protected from committing major sins.

📖 *They always followed Allah's guidance and set good examples.*

2. **Applying Values from the Qualities of Prophets in Daily Life**

Muslims should practice the qualities of prophets in their daily activities:

- **Be truthful** – Always speak the truth like Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- **Be trustworthy** – Keep promises and do not betray trust.
- **Be wise** – Make smart decisions and avoid foolish actions.

- *Be patient* – Stay calm during difficulties and trust Allah.
- *Spread good messages* – Teach others good morals and help people.
- *Avoid sins* – Follow the teachings of Islam and seek forgiveness.

💡 *Example:*

If a friend trusts you with something, do not betray them. This is practicing Amanah (Trustworthiness) like the prophets.

3. Appreciating the Belief in Allah's Prophets by Emulating Their Qualities

- *Prophets were the best examples for humanity.*
- *Following their teachings leads to success in this world and the Hereafter.*
- *Emulating prophets strengthens faith and brings one closer to Allah.*
- *The more a Muslim follows the prophets' character, the better they become.*

Pillars of Iman: Miracles of Prophets

Belief in the miracles of prophets is part of Iman (faith). Allah granted miracles (Mu'jizat) to prophets as proof of their truthfulness and to strengthen the faith of believers. These miracles were extraordinary events beyond human ability.

📖 *"And We certainly sent Moses with Our signs, saying, 'Bring out your people from darkness into light and remind them of the days of Allah.'" (Quran 14:5)*

1. Miracles Performed by the Selected Prophets

✓ Prophet Nuh (A.S) - The Great Flood

📖 *"We opened the gates of the sky with pouring rain and caused the earth to gush with springs, so the waters met for a matter already predestined." (Quran 54:11-12)*

- People rejected Prophet Nuh (A.S), so Allah sent a **great flood**.
- Nuh (A.S) built a **huge ark (ship)** as commanded by Allah and saved the believers and animals.
- The disbelievers drowned, and only the believers were saved.

✓ Prophet Musa (A.S) - Parting of the Red Sea

📖 *"Then We inspired Moses, 'Strike the sea with your staff,' and it parted, and each portion was like a great towering mountain." (Quran 26:63)*

- Pharaoh and his army chased Musa (A.S) and the believers.
- Allah **parted the Red Sea**, allowing Musa (A.S) and his people to cross safely.
- When Pharaoh and his army followed, the sea closed on them, and they drowned.

✓ Prophet Issa (A.S) - Healing the Sick and Raising the Dead

📖 *"I heal the blind and the leper, and I give life to the dead by Allah's permission." (Quran 3:49)*

- Prophet Issa (A.S) healed the **blind and lepers** by Allah's permission.
- He **brought the dead back to life** as a sign of Allah's power.
- He made a **clay bird come to life** by Allah's will.

2. Lessons Learnt from the Miracles of the Selected Prophets

- ✓ **Allah's power is unlimited** - He controls nature and life.
- ✓ **Faith leads to salvation** - Believers were saved in all these miracles.
- ✓ **Prophets were truly sent by Allah** - Their miracles proved they were messengers.

- ✓ *Disobedience leads to punishment* – Those who rejected Allah's message faced consequences.
- ✓ *Trust in Allah brings success* – The prophets relied on Allah, and He helped them.

3. Appreciating the Miracles of the Selected Prophets to Build Reliance on Allah

- *These miracles remind Muslims that Allah is all-powerful.*
- *Believers should trust Allah in difficult times, just like the prophets did.*
- *The miracles strengthen Iman by proving that Allah helps His messengers.*
- *They teach patience, faith, and obedience to Allah's commands.*

Devotional Acts: Nullifiers of Swalah (Prayer)

Swalah (prayer) is the second pillar of Islam and an important act of worship. To ensure it is accepted by Allah, Muslims must perform it correctly and avoid anything that nullifies (invalidates) the prayer.

📖 *"And establish prayer and give zakah and bow with those who bow [in worship and obedience]." (Quran 2:43)*

DEVOTIONAL ACTS

1. Nullifiers of Swalah (Acts That Invalidate Prayer)

Swalah becomes invalid if a person does any of the following:

- ✓ *1. Talking intentionally - Speaking during prayer without necessity invalidates it.*
- ✓ *2. Eating or drinking - Any food or drink taken while praying breaks the prayer.*
- ✓ *3. Laughing loudly - Laughing out loud (not just smiling) nullifies the prayer.*
- ✓ *4. Unnecessary movement - Making excessive movements not related to prayer (like playing, fidgeting, or turning away) breaks Swalah.*
- ✓ *5. Losing wudhu (ablution) - If a person passes gas, urinates, bleeds heavily, or falls asleep deeply, the wudhu breaks, and so does the prayer.*
- ✓ *6. Facing away from the Qiblah - A person must face the Ka'bah (Qiblah) during Swalah. If they intentionally turn away, the prayer is invalid.*
- ✓ *7. Missing a pillar (rukn) of Swalah - Leaving out a required action like sujud (prostration) or rukuu (bowing) without correcting it invalidates the prayer.*
- ✓ *8. Deliberately skipping recitation - Not reciting Surah Al-Fatiha or any required supplication without reason nullifies the prayer.*

✓ **9. Interrupting prayer without reason** – If a person *breaks the prayer* without a valid reason, they must restart.

✓ **10. Performing Swalah at forbidden times** – Praying at times when it is prohibited (e.g., during sunrise, sunset) without a valid reason can make the prayer invalid.

2. Performing Swalah Correctly to Earn Thawab (Rewards) from Allah

To ensure that Swalah is valid and rewarded:

- ✓ Have the correct intention (*Niyyah*) before starting.
- ✓ Perform wudhu properly before prayer.
- ✓ Maintain *khushuu* (humility and focus) during prayer.
- ✓ Follow the correct actions and recitations of prayer.
- ✓ Avoid any nullifiers of Swalah to keep it valid.

3. Difference Between Nullifiers of Swalah and Wudhu

Nullifiers of Swalah	Nullifiers of Wudhu
Talking intentionally	Passing gas
Eating or drinking	Urinating or defecating
Laughing loudly	Deep sleep
Unnecessary movement	Bleeding heavily
Losing wudhu	Touching private parts without a barrier
Facing away from Qiblah	Vomiting a large amount
Skipping a pillar of prayer	Losing consciousness

💡 Key Difference:

- If wudhu is lost, Swalah is also invalid.
- Some acts (e.g., talking) only break Swalah but not wudhu.

4. Appreciating the Performance of Swalah by Avoiding Its Nullifiers

- ✓ *Swalah is a direct connection with Allah, so it must be done properly.*
- ✓ *Avoiding nullifiers ensures acceptance of Swalah and greater rewards.*
- ✓ *A valid Swalah helps gain Allah's blessings, peace, and guidance.*
- ✓ *Muslims should be careful to follow Swalah rules and seek forgiveness if they make mistakes.*

Devotional Acts: Sunnah (Optional) Prayers

Qabliyah and Ba'diyah Prayers

Sunnah (optional) prayers are non-obligatory prayers that the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) regularly performed. Qabliyah and Ba'diyah prayers are Sunnah Mu'akkadah (highly recommended prayers), which bring great rewards from Allah.

📖 *"Indeed, the prayer prevents immorality and wrongdoing."
(Quran 29:45)*

1. Understanding Qabliyah and Ba'diyah Prayers

- ✓ *Qabliyah Prayers - These are Sunnah prayers performed before the obligatory (Fardh) prayer.*
- ✓ *Ba'diyah Prayers - These are Sunnah prayers performed after the obligatory (Fardh) prayer.*

The Sunnah Prayers Before and After Fardh Swalah

Fardh Prayer Qabliyah (Before Fardh) Ba'diyah (After Fardh)

<i>Fajr</i>	<i>2 Rak'ahs</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Dhuhr</i>	<i>4 Rak'ahs</i>	<i>2 Rak'ahs</i>
<i>Asr</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Maghrib</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>2 Rak'ahs</i>
<i>Isha</i>	<i>None</i>	<i>2 Rak'ahs</i>

Note:

- *Some scholars also recommend 2 Rak'ahs after Asr and 4 Rak'ahs before Asr as Sunnah Ghair Mu'akkadah (less emphasized Sunnah).*

2. Significance of Performing Sunnah Prayers

Performing Sunnah prayers brings many benefits:

- ✓ *Brings extra rewards - Every Sunnah prayer earns **thawab** (blessings) from Allah.*
- ✓ *Completes any shortcomings in Fardh prayers - If a person makes mistakes in their obligatory prayers, Sunnah prayers help make up for them.*
- ✓ *Brings a Muslim closer to Allah - The Prophet (S.A.W.) said, "A servant comes closer to Me through voluntary prayers." (Hadith - Bukhari).*
- ✓ *Follows the practice of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) - He never left Sunnah prayers, and Muslims should follow his example.*
- ✓ *Provides peace and protection - Sunnah prayers bring spiritual tranquility, inner peace, and blessings.*

3. Performing Qabliyah and Ba'diyah Prayers to Earn Rewards from Allah

To maximize rewards, Muslims should:

- ✓ *Pray with sincerity (Ikhlās) – The intention should be to seek Allah's pleasure.*
- ✓ *Pray regularly – Try not to miss Sunnah prayers, especially Sunnah Mu'akkadah.*
- ✓ *Follow the correct way – Read Surah Al-Fatiha in every Rak'ah and other surahs.*
- ✓ *Pray with focus (Khushu') – Avoid distractions and concentrate on the prayer.*

4. Appreciating Qabliyah and Ba'diyah Prayers to Emulate the Sunnah of the Prophet (S.A.W.)

- *The Prophet (S.A.W.) always prayed Sunnah prayers and encouraged his followers to do the same.*
- *Muslims who love and follow the Prophet (S.A.W.) should try to perform these extra prayers.*
- *By praying Sunnah prayers, a Muslim strengthens their faith and becomes closer to Allah.*

Hadith:

"Whoever prays twelve rak'ahs each day, Allah will build for him a house in Jannah." (Sahih Muslim)

Devotional Acts: Taraweeh and Witr Prayers

Taraweeh and Witr are special Sunnah prayers that offer spiritual rewards and bring a Muslim closer to Allah. Performing them regularly helps strengthen faith and develop good habits in worship.

 *"And establish prayer and give zakah and bow with those who bow [in worship and obedience]." (Quran 2:43)*

1. Understanding Taraweeh and Witr Prayers

Taraweeh Prayer

- ✓ *What is it?* - Taraweeh is a special night prayer performed during Ramadan after Isha.
- ✓ *How many Rak'ahs?* - Usually 20 Rak'ahs (in pairs of 2), but some pray 8 Rak'ahs followed by Witr.
- ✓ *Who performed it?* - The Prophet (S.A.W.) prayed Taraweeh, and it became a regular practice for Muslims.

💡 *Hadith:*

"Whoever prays during the nights of Ramadan with faith and seeking reward, his past sins will be forgiven." (Sahih Bukhari)

Witr Prayer

- ✓ *What is it?* - Witr is an odd-numbered prayer prayed after Isha, usually as the last prayer of the night.
- ✓ *How many Rak'ahs?* - Commonly 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, or 11 Rak'ahs.
- ✓ *Why is it important?* - The Prophet (S.A.W.) never missed Witr, making it an important Sunnah prayer.

💡 *Hadith:*

"The Witr prayer is truth. So whoever wants to pray it with five (Rak'ahs), let him do so; whoever wants to pray it with three, let him do so; and whoever wants to pray it with one, let him do so." (Sahih Muslim)

2. Significance of Performing Taraweeh and Witr Prayers

- ✓ *Taraweeh brings rewards* - Allah forgives past sins of those who pray Taraweeh sincerely.
- ✓ *Witr completes the night prayers* - It is a Sunnah that makes Isha prayers more rewarding.

- ✓ *Both bring peace and spiritual growth* – Praying them regularly strengthens faith and devotion.
- ✓ *They help build discipline* – Performing them teaches commitment and patience.
- ✓ *Following the Sunnah* – The Prophet (S.A.W.) never missed Witr and encouraged Taraweeh.

3. Performing Taraweeh and Witr for Spiritual Nourishment

How to Perform Taraweeh

- *Prayed after Isha during Ramadan.*
- *Prayed in sets of 2 Rak'ahs (e.g., 8 or 20 Rak'ahs).*
- *Can be prayed alone or in congregation (Jama'ah).*
- *Surah Al-Fatiha and another Surah are recited in every Rak'ah.*

How to Perform Witr

- *Prayed after Isha and before Fajr.*
- *Commonly prayed as 3 Rak'ahs (can be 1, 5, 7, etc.).*
- *The Qunoot Dua is recited in the last Rak'ah.*

4. Appreciating Taraweeh and Witr Prayers to Earn Thawab (Rewards)

- *These prayers increase a Muslim's spirituality and strengthen their faith.*
- *They are a great way to seek Allah's mercy and forgiveness.*
- *Witr is an emphasized Sunnah and a habit of the Prophet (S.A.W.).*
- *Taraweeh helps Muslims benefit from the blessings of Ramadan.*

5. Developing a Habit of Performing Taraweeh and Witr

- ✓ *Start by praying a few Rak'ahs and increase gradually.*
- ✓ *Pray with sincerity and seek Allah's rewards.*
- ✓ *Make Taraweeh a family activity during Ramadan.*
- ✓ *Try to pray Witr daily, even outside of Ramadan.*
- ✓ *Remember that consistency is key in Islamic worship.*

Devotional Acts: Swadaqah (Charity)

Swadaqah (charity) is a voluntary act of kindness done to seek Allah's pleasure. It can be given in many forms, including money, food, kindness, and even a smile.

Quran:

"The example of those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah is like a seed of grain that sprouts seven ears; in every ear, there are a hundred grains. Allah multiplies the reward for whom He wills, and Allah is All-Encompassing and Knowing." (Quran 2:261)

1. Identifying Forms of Swadaqah for Character Development

Swadaqah is not just about giving money. It includes:

- ✓ *Monetary Charity* - Giving money to the needy, building mosques, or supporting Islamic schools.
- ✓ *Feeding Others* - Giving food to the poor, offering iftar during Ramadan.
- ✓ *Helping Others* - Assisting someone in need, guiding the blind, or helping a friend.
- ✓ *Speaking Kindly* - Using good words, advising others, and spreading positive messages.
- ✓ *Smiling* - The Prophet (S.A.W.) said: *"Your smile to your brother is an act of charity."* (Tirmidhi)
- ✓ *Removing Harm* - Clearing obstacles from the road, such as stones or thorns.

- ✓ *Dua (Prayers)* - Making dua for others is an act of kindness.
- ✓ *Teaching Knowledge* - Sharing beneficial knowledge is an ongoing charity.

2. Demonstrating Different Acts of Swadaqah to Earn Rewards

- ✓ *Donate to the poor and needy.*
- ✓ *Share food* with neighbors and those in need.
- ✓ *Be kind* and respectful to everyone.
- ✓ *Help others by offering assistance.*
- ✓ *Teach Islamic knowledge* to children and friends.
- ✓ *Keep the environment clean and safe.*

💡 *Hadīth:*

"The best charity is that given when one is in need and struggling."
(Sahīh Bukhārī)

3. Assessing the Benefits of Practising Swadaqah in Society

- ✓ *Reduces poverty* - Helps the less fortunate.
- ✓ *Brings peace and unity* - Encourages love and care in the community.
- ✓ *Purifies wealth* - Increases *barakah* (blessings) in earnings.
- ✓ *Removes hardships* - Charity can protect from calamities and misfortunes.
- ✓ *Increases faith (Iman)* - Helps a Muslim grow closer to Allāh.

📖 *Hadīth:*

"Charity extinguishes sin just as water extinguishes fire."
(Tirmidhī)

4. Appreciating the Different Forms of Swadaqah in Daily Life

- ✓ Understand that every good deed is an act of swadaqah.
- ✓ Develop a habit of giving regularly, even if it's small.
- ✓ Use good words, smiles, and kindness daily.
- ✓ Seek opportunities to help others in any way possible.
- ✓ Remember that swadaqah benefits the giver as much as the receiver.

💡 *Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) said:*
"The believer's shade on the Day of Judgment will be his charity."
(Tirmidhi)

Devotional Acts: Saum (Fasting)

Saum (fasting) is one of the Five Pillars of Islam and is an essential act of worship. It involves abstaining from food, drink, and sinful actions from Fajr (dawn) to Maghrib (sunset) with the intention of seeking Allah's pleasure.

📖 *Quran:*
"O you who have believed, fasting has been prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you so that you may attain Taqwa (piety)." (Quran 2:183)

1. Conditions for Saum as a Requirement for Its Validity

For fasting to be valid, the following conditions must be met:

- ✓ *Being a Muslim* - Non-Muslims are not required to fast.
- ✓ *Having reached puberty* - Children are not obliged to fast, but they can practice.
- ✓ *Being mentally sound* - Those with mental illness are exempted.
- ✓ *Being physically able* - The sick, elderly, and pregnant or breastfeeding women can be exempted.
- ✓ *Having the intention (Niyyah)* - A Muslim must intend to fast

every day before Fajr.

✓ *Avoiding anything that breaks the fast, such as:*

- *Eating or drinking intentionally*
- *Engaging in sexual activity*
- *Deliberate vomiting*

💡 *Hadīth:*

"Actions are judged by intentions, and every person will have what they intended." (Sahīh Bukhari)

2. Applying the Virtues Acquired from Observing Saum in Day-to-Day Life

Fasting teaches self-discipline and good character, which should be practiced daily. Some virtues include:

- ✓ *Taqwa (piety) - Strengthens one's connection with Allah.*
- ✓ *Self-control - Helps avoid bad habits like anger and gossiping.*
- ✓ *Patience and perseverance - Teaches endurance during hardships.*
- ✓ *Gratitude - Helps Muslims appreciate the blessings of food and water.*
- ✓ *Compassion - Encourages kindness towards the poor and needy.*

💡 *Hadīth:*

"Fasting is a shield. When one of you is fasting, he should avoid foul speech and ignorance. If someone insults him, let him say, 'I am fasting.'" (Sahīh Bukhari)

3. Appreciating Observing Saum as an Act of Ibadah

- ✓ *A form of worship - Fasting is done for Allah's sake.*
- ✓ *Brings great rewards - Allah promises immense blessings for those who fast.*

- ✓ *Fosters unity* – Muslims fast together and break their fast as a community.
- ✓ *A way to seek forgiveness* – Sins are erased for those who fast sincerely.
- ✓ *A means of entering Jannah* – The gate of *Ar-Rayyan* in Jannah is reserved for those who fast.

💡 *Hadith:*

"Whoever fasts during Ramadan with faith and seeking reward, his past sins will be forgiven." (Sahih Bukhari)

Devotional Acts: Nullifiers of Saum (Fasting)

Saum (fasting) is a sacred act of worship that must be observed correctly. A Muslim should *avoid actions that break the fast* to ensure its validity.

📖 *Quran:*

"And eat and drink until the white thread of dawn becomes distinct from the black thread [of night]. Then complete the fast until sunset." (Quran 2:187)

AKHLAQ

(MORAL TEACHINGS)

1. Identifying the Nullifiers of Saum to Safeguard Its Validity

The following actions break the fast and require qadha (making up the missed fast):

A. Actions That Break the Fast Completely

- ✓ *Eating or drinking intentionally* – Swallowing food, water, or drinks *on purpose* nullifies the fast.
- ✓ *Vomiting intentionally* – Forcing oneself to vomit *breaks* the fast.
- ✓ *Menstruation or postnatal bleeding* – Women must stop fasting and make up for missed days after Ramadan.
- ✓ *Engaging in sexual activity* – This requires *both qadha (making up the fast) and kaffarah (expiation)*.

B. Actions That Can Affect the Fast but Do Not Break It

- ✓ *Unintentional eating or drinking* – If a person *forgets* and eats, they should continue fasting.
- ✓ *Brushing teeth or rinsing the mouth* – As long as no water is swallowed.
- ✓ *Taking injections or blood tests* – Does *not* break the fast unless it provides *nutrition* (e.g., glucose drips).
- ✓ *Applying eye drops, perfume, or lotion* – These do not affect fasting.

Hadith:

"Whoever forgets while fasting and eats or drinks, let him complete his fast, for it is Allah who has fed him and given him drink."
(Sahih Bukhari)

2. Practising Saum as a Pillar of Islam

- ✓ *Observe the correct fasting practices to ensure acceptance.*
- ✓ *Follow the Sunnah by eating suhoor (pre-dawn meal) and breaking the fast with dates and water.*
- ✓ *Avoid negative behaviors such as lying, backbiting, and anger.*
- ✓ *Increase acts of worship - Read the Quran, make dua, and give charity.*
- ✓ *Be mindful of Allah (Taqwa) - Fasting is not just about food but also about self-discipline.*

Hadith:

"Fasting is not just abstaining from eating and drinking, but also from vain speech and foul language." (Ibn Majah)

3. Appreciating Fasting as a Means of Gaining Taqwa (Piety)

- ✓ *Brings one closer to Allah - Increases awareness of Allah's presence.*
- ✓ *Strengthens self-control - Helps in controlling desires, emotions, and habits.*
- ✓ *Teaches gratitude - Makes one appreciate the blessings of food, water, and health.*
- ✓ *Encourages acts of kindness - Leads to helping the needy and giving charity.*
- ✓ *Purifies the heart - Fasting helps a Muslim to avoid sins and bad habits.*

Hadith:

"Fasting is a shield; so when one of you is fasting, he should neither indulge in foul language nor raise his voice in anger." (Sahih Bukhari)

Akhlaq (Moral Teachings): Generosity

Generosity (Al-Karam) is an essential Islamic virtue that promotes kindness, selflessness, and giving. A generous Muslim shares their wealth, time, and efforts to help others while seeking Allah's pleasure.

Quran:

"Those who spend their wealth in the cause of Allah and do not follow up their charity with reminders or injury will have their reward with their Lord, and there will be no fear concerning them, nor will they grieve." (Quran 2:262)

1. Importance of Practising Generosity in the Life of a Muslim

- ✓ *Earns Allah's rewards - Generosity leads to barakah (blessings) in life.*
- ✓ *Strengthens brotherhood - Helping others creates love and unity in society.*
- ✓ *Purifies wealth and heart - Removes selfishness and greed.*
- ✓ *Increases provision - The more one gives, the more Allah provides.*
- ✓ *Brings inner peace - Helping others leads to contentment and joy.*

Hadith:

"The believer's shade on the Day of Resurrection will be his charity." (Tirmidhi)

2. Practising Generosity as a Virtue for Character Formation

- ✓ *Sharing with the needy - Giving charity (Sadaqah) to the poor.*
- ✓ *Helping others - Assisting family, friends, and the community.*
- ✓ *Being kind with words - Speaking politely and encouraging others.*

- ✓ *Forgiving others* – Overlooking mistakes and showing mercy.
- ✓ *Giving without expecting rewards* – True generosity is sincere and selfless.

🕯 *Hadith:*

"Protect yourself from Hellfire, even by giving half a date in charity." (Bukhari & Muslim)

3. Appreciating Generosity as a Means of Earning Rewards

- ✓ *Gaining Allah's pleasure* – A generous person earns Jannah (Paradise).
- ✓ *Multiplication of rewards* – Every act of generosity increases good deeds.
- ✓ *Brings peace and harmony* – A generous society is a happy and united society.
- ✓ *Follows the Sunnah of the Prophet (S.A.W.)* – The Prophet (S.A.W.) was the most generous of all people.

🕯 *Hadith:*

"The upper hand (the giver) is better than the lower hand (the receiver)." (Sahih Bukhari)

Akhlaq (Moral Teachings): Effects of Social Media

Social media has become an essential part of daily life, especially for the youth. It has both **positive and negative** effects on individuals and society. Islam encourages **responsible use** of technology to benefit oneself and others while avoiding harm.

📖 *Quran:*

"And do not follow that of which you have no knowledge. Indeed, the hearing, the sight, and the heart—about all those [one] will be questioned." (Quran 17:36)

1. Positive and Negative Effects of Social Media on the Youth

A. Positive Effects

- ✓ *Facilitates learning* - Access to educational content, online classes, and research materials.
- ✓ *Connects people* - Helps maintain relationships with family and friends.
- ✓ *Promotes Islamic teachings* - Spreads knowledge about Islam through Quran, Hadith, and Islamic reminders.
- ✓ *Encourages creativity* - Platforms allow users to express ideas through writing, art, and videos.
- ✓ *Business opportunities* - Helps in marketing and online businesses.

Hadith:

"Seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim." (Ibn Majah)

B. Negative Effects

- ✗ *Wastes time* - Overuse of social media can lead to **addiction** and reduced productivity.
- ✗ *Spreads false information* - Fake news and misinformation can **mislead people**.
- ✗ *Encourages bad habits* - Exposure to **inappropriate content**, gossip, and cyberbullying.
- ✗ *Weakens relationships* - Less face-to-face interaction leads to **weaker family and social bonds**.
- ✗ *Affects mental health* - Too much social media can cause **anxiety, stress, and depression**.

Hadith:

"Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should speak what is good or remain silent." (Bukhari & Muslim)

2. Using Social Media to Facilitate Learning

- ✓ *Follow educational pages* - Use social media to access Islamic, academic, and skill-based learning.
- ✓ *Join online learning platforms* - Participate in webinars, courses, and discussion forums.
- ✓ *Share beneficial knowledge* - Post and spread Islamic teachings, motivational content, and study tips.
- ✓ *Engage in positive discussions* - Join groups that promote learning, morality, and growth.

💡 *Hadīth:*

"The best among you are those who learn the Quran and teach it."
(Sahīh Bukhārī)

3. Responsible Use of Social Media for Self and Others

- ✓ *Avoid harmful content* - Do not engage in spreading rumors, hate speech, or inappropriate material.
- ✓ *Use social media in moderation* - Balance time spent online with other responsibilities.
- ✓ *Maintain privacy* - Do not share personal or sensitive information carelessly.
- ✓ *Encourage positivity* - Share Islamic reminders, kindness, and educational content.
- ✓ *Respect others* - Avoid cyberbullying, arguments, and negative interactions.

💡 *Hadīth:*

"A Muslim is one from whose tongue and hands others are safe."
(Sahīh Bukhārī)

Akhlaq (Moral Teachings): Evils of Gambling

Gambling (Maisir) is strictly prohibited in Islam because it is based on chance, deception, and financial loss. It promotes laziness,

greed, and social problems. Islam encourages hard work, honesty, and earning through halal means.

Quran:

"O you who believe! Intoxicants, gambling, idolatry, and divination are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid them that you may be successful." (Quran 5:90)

1. Evils of Gambling and Its Negative Effects

- ✓ *Leads to addiction* - Many people lose their wealth, time, and peace due to gambling.
- ✓ *Creates financial problems* - Leads to debt, poverty, and loss of income.
- ✓ *Causes family breakdowns* - Gambling destroys trust and creates conflicts in families.
- ✓ *Encourages dishonesty* - People may cheat, steal, or lie to continue gambling.
- ✓ *Promotes laziness* - Instead of working hard, gamblers rely on luck.
- ✓ *Increases crime rates* - Gambling leads to fraud, corruption, and theft.

Hadith:

"A time will come when people will not care how they gain their wealth, whether lawfully or unlawfully." (Bukhari)

2. Ways of Discouraging Gambling in Society

- ✓ *Raise awareness* - Teach people about the harms of gambling through education.
- ✓ *Encourage halal earning* - Promote hard work, business, and ethical investments.
- ✓ *Support those addicted* - Help people quit gambling through counseling and guidance.

- ✓ *Ban gambling activities* - Advocate for government laws to stop gambling.
- ✓ *Promote Islamic teachings* - Encourage Muslims to follow *halal* ways of making money.

💡 *Hadith:*

"The best earning is that which a person earns with his own hands and from honest trade." (Ahmad)

3. Appreciating the Prohibition of Gambling by Working Hard for Halal Earnings

- ✓ *Seek halal income* - Engage in lawful jobs, business, and trade.
- ✓ *Be content with what Allah provides* - Avoid greed and trust in Allah's rizq (provision).
- ✓ *Use time wisely* - Instead of gambling, engage in *productive* activities.
- ✓ *Give in charity* - Spend money in *helping the poor*, not in gambling.
- ✓ *Trust in effort, not luck* - Success comes from *hard work*, *patience*, and *prayer*.

💡 *Hadith:*

"Whoever earns wealth unlawfully, and then gives in charity, it will not be accepted from him." (Ibn Majah)

Akhlaq (Moral Teachings): Dua for Increase in Knowledge

Dua (supplication) is an important act of *Ibadah* (worship) in Islam. Seeking knowledge is highly encouraged, and making dua for *beneficial knowledge* helps a Muslim succeed in *both this world and the Hereafter*.

📖 *Quran:*

"And say, 'My Lord, increase me in knowledge.'" (Quran 20:114)

1. Reciting the Dua for Beneficial Knowledge

The Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) taught us a special dua for seeking knowledge:

◆ اللهم زدني علما

Allahumma zidni 'ilman

(O Allah, increase me in knowledge)

◆ اللهم انفعني بما علمتني وعلمني ما ينفعني وزدني علما

Allahumma anfa'ni bima 'allamtani wa 'allimni ma yanfa'uni wa zidni 'ilman

(O Allah! Benefit me with what You have taught me, teach me what will benefit me, and increase me in knowledge.)

🕯 *Hadith:*

"When a person dies, his deeds come to an end except for three: ongoing charity, beneficial knowledge, and a righteous child who prays for him." (Muslim)

2. Importance of the Dua for Seeking Knowledge

- ✓ *Increases wisdom - Helps a person gain both religious and worldly knowledge.*
- ✓ *Brings success - Knowledge leads to better decision-making and success in life.*
- ✓ *Strengthens Iman (faith) - Helps understand Islam and apply it correctly.*
- ✓ *Brings Allah's blessings - Asking Allah for knowledge attracts barakah (blessings).*
- ✓ *Protects from ignorance - Helps avoid misguidance and wrong actions.*

💡 *Hadīth:*

"The seeking of knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim."
(Ibn Majah)

3. Applying the Dua in Daily Life

- ✓ *Recite the dua before studying* - Ask Allah for understanding and good memory.
- ✓ *Use knowledge wisely* - Apply what you learn in school, work, and Islamic teachings.
- ✓ *Teach others* - Sharing knowledge benefits others and earns rewards.
- ✓ *Seek knowledge continuously* - Learning should never stop, even as we grow older.

💡 *Hadīth:*

"Whoever takes a path in search of knowledge, Allah will make his path to Jannah easy." (Muslim)

4. Appreciating Dua as a Form of Worship (Ibadah)

- ✓ *Shows reliance on Allah* - Recognizing that knowledge comes from Him.
- ✓ *Strengthens the bond with Allah* - Making dua brings us closer to Him.
- ✓ *Brings peace of mind* - Knowing that Allah helps those who seek knowledge.
- ✓ *Is rewarded by Allah* - Every supplication made sincerely is rewarded.

💡 *Quran:*

"Call upon Me; I will respond to you." (Quran 40:60)

MUAMALAT (SOCIAL RELATIONS)

Etiquette of Islamic Wedding Celebrations

Islamic weddings are sacred ceremonies that follow the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. They are conducted with modesty, simplicity, and gratitude while avoiding extravagance and un-Islamic practices.

Quran:

"And among His signs is that He created for you spouses from among yourselves so that you may find tranquility in them, and He placed between you love and mercy. Indeed, in this are signs for a people who reflect." (Quran 30:21)

1. Etiquette to Be Observed During Islamic Wedding Celebrations

- ✓ *Simplicity* - The Prophet (S.A.W.) encouraged simple weddings without extravagance.
- ✓ *Nikah Ceremony* - The wedding contract is performed in the presence of witnesses and a wali (guardian).
- ✓ *Mahr (Dowry)* - The groom gives a reasonable gift (mahr) to the bride.
- ✓ *Walimah (Wedding Feast)* - The groom organizes a meal to share happiness with family and friends.
- ✓ *Separation of Genders* - Men and women should observe modesty and maintain appropriate distance.
- ✓ *Islamic Dress Code* - The bride and groom should dress modestly, covering their awrah.
- ✓ *Avoiding Wastefulness* - Islam discourages spending too much money on weddings.

Hadith:

"The most blessed wedding is the one with the least expenses." (Ibn Hibban)

2. Un-Islamic Activities During Wedding Celebrations

- ✗ Mixing of Men and Women* - Free mixing can lead to fitnah (temptation).
- ✗ Extravagance and Showing Off* - Spending too much money on venues, dresses, and decorations is discouraged.
- ✗ Music and Dancing* - Un-Islamic music and inappropriate dancing should be avoided.
- ✗ Alcohol and Drugs* - Islam strictly forbids intoxicants.
- ✗ Late-Night Celebrations* - Weddings should not disturb others or lead to missing prayers.
- ✗ Un-Islamic Customs* - Practices like superstitions, dowry competition, or forcing marriage are against Islam.

💡 Hadith:

"Whoever imitates a people is one of them." (Abu Dawood)

3. Appreciating Islamic Wedding Celebrations as Part of Islamic Heritage

- ✓ Strengthens Family Ties* - Brings together relatives and friends in a halal way.
- ✓ Upholds Islamic Identity* - Following Islamic teachings preserves Muslim culture.
- ✓ Teaches Responsibility* - Marriage encourages commitment, patience, and love.
- ✓ Brings Barakah (Blessings)* - A marriage conducted according to Islam pleases Allah.
- ✓ Encourages Modesty* - Islamic weddings promote chastity and morality.

💡 Hadith:

"Marriage is part of my Sunnah, and whoever does not follow my Sunnah has nothing to do with me." (Ibn Majah)

Muamalat (Social Relations): Rights of Neighbours

Neighbours play an essential role in society, and Islam emphasizes kindness, respect, and good treatment towards them. The Quran and Hadith teach that caring for neighbours strengthens brotherhood and leads to a peaceful society.

Quran:

"Worship Allah and associate nothing with Him, and be kind to parents, relatives, orphans, the needy, the near neighbour, the distant neighbour, the companion at your side, the traveler, and those whom your right hands possess. Indeed, Allah does not like those who are self-deluding and boastful." (Quran 4:36)

1. Rights of Neighbours for Harmonious Living

- ✓ *Helping in Times of Need* - Assist neighbours in difficult times (sickness, hunger, financial struggles).
- ✓ *Being Kind and Respectful* - Speak politely and avoid conflicts.
- ✓ *Sharing and Caring* - Islam encourages sharing food and gifts with neighbours.
- ✓ *Avoiding Harm* - Do not cause disturbance, noise, or inconvenience to them.
- ✓ *Maintaining Privacy* - Do not spy or spread rumours about neighbours.
- ✓ *Inviting to Good* - Encourage neighbours to perform good deeds and follow Islam.

Hadith:

"Jibril kept advising me concerning the rights of the neighbour until I thought that he would make him an heir." (Bukhari & Muslim)

2. Upholding the Rights of Neighbours as an Act of Ibadah

- ✓ *A Good Muslim is a Good Neighbour* - Islam teaches that helping and respecting neighbours is a form of worship.
- ✓ *Gaining Allah's Rewards* - Being kind to neighbours earns immense rewards in the Hereafter.
- ✓ *Strengthening Community Bonds* - Good relations with neighbours create a peaceful society.
- ✓ *Following the Sunnah* - The Prophet (S.A.W.) always treated his neighbours with kindness.

💡 Hadith:

"Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should not harm his neighbour." (Bukhari)

3. Appreciating the Rights of Neighbours as an Obligation

- ✓ *Allah Commands it in the Quran* - Caring for neighbours is not optional, but a duty for every Muslim.
- ✓ *Avoids Conflicts and Hatred* - Good neighbourly relations reduce misunderstandings and create peace.
- ✓ *A Test of True Faith* - A believer's character is tested by how he treats his neighbours.

💡 Hadith:

"By Allah, he is not a believer! By Allah, he is not a believer! By Allah, he is not a believer!" The companions asked, "Who, O Messenger of Allah?" He said, "The one whose neighbour does not feel safe from his harm." (Bukhari)

Muamalat (Social Relations): Islamic Rules on Buying and Selling

Islam encourages honesty, fairness, and ethical business dealings. Buying and selling should be free from deception, fraud, and injustice to maintain a healthy business environment.

📖 *Quran Reference (Surah Al-Mutaffifin 83:1-3):*

"Woe to those who give less [than due], who, when they take a measure from people, take in full. But if they give by measure or by weight to them, they cause loss."

1. Islamic Rules on Buying and Selling

- ✓ *Honesty in Trade* - Traders should disclose any defects in products and not cheat.
- ✓ *Fair Pricing* - Overpricing and price manipulation are discouraged in Islam.
- ✓ *Avoiding Fraud and Deception* - False advertising, fake products, and misleading customers are forbidden.
- ✓ *Use of Halal (Permissible) Goods* - Muslims should sell and buy lawful (halal) products (e.g., no alcohol, pork, or haram items).
- ✓ *No Riba (Interest)* - Business transactions should be free from interest (riba).
- ✓ *Mutual Consent* - Transactions should be done with agreement and no force.
- ✓ *Weighing and Measuring Accurately* - A Muslim must not cheat in weight or measure.

💡 *Hadith:*

"The truthful and honest merchant will be with the prophets, the truthful, and the martyrs on the Day of Judgment." (Tirmidhi)

2. Benefits of Observing Islamic Rules in Business

- ✓ *Builds Trust* - Fair dealing increases trust between buyers and sellers.
- ✓ *Earns Blessings (Barakah)* - Honest trade brings prosperity and Allah's blessings.
- ✓ *Promotes a Just Economy* - Following Islamic business ethics reduces fraud, poverty, and exploitation.
- ✓ *Strengthens Society* - A fair business system creates harmony

and prevents conflicts.

✓ *Ensures Halal Earnings - Wealth earned lawfully is pure and blessed.*

💡 *Hadith:*

"Allah shows mercy to a person who is kind when he sells, buys, and demands his rights." (Bukhari)

3. Appreciating Islamic Business Ethics

✓ *Following Quranic Teachings - Islam guides Muslims to engage in lawful trade.*

✓ *Avoids Haram (Unlawful) Earnings - Ensures income is pure and free from sin.*

✓ *Leads to Success in Both Worlds - A Muslim businessman who follows Islamic ethics earns rewards in the Hereafter.*

📖 *Quran (83:4-6):*

"Do they not think that they will be resurrected for a tremendous Day - the Day when mankind will stand before the Lord of the worlds?"

HISTORY OF ISLAM:

AL-ISRA WAL MIRAJ (THE NIGHT JOURNEY AND ASCENSION)

1. What is Al-Isra Wal Miraj?

Al-Isra wal Miraj is one of the most significant events in Islamic history. It refers to the Prophet Muhammad's (S.A.W.) miraculous night journey from Makkah to Jerusalem (Al-Isra) and his ascension to the heavens (Al-Miraj).

📖 Quran (Surah Al-Isra 17:1):

"Glory be to Him Who took His servant (Muhammad) by night from the Sacred Mosque (Masjid Al-Haram) to the Farthest Mosque (Masjid Al-Aqsa), whose surroundings We have blessed, to show him some of Our signs. Indeed, He is the All-Hearing, the All-Seeing."

2. Description of Al-Isra wal Miraj

✓ Al-Isra (The Night Journey)

- ◆ Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was taken by Angel Jibril (Gabriel) from Masjid Al-Haram (Kaaba, Makkah) to Masjid Al-Aqsa (Jerusalem) on a heavenly creature called Al-Buraq.
- ◆ At Masjid Al-Aqsa, he led all past prophets in prayer.

✓ Al-Miraj (The Ascension to Heaven)

- ◆ After Al-Isra, the Prophet ascended through the seven heavens.
- ◆ He met Prophets Adam, Isa (Jesus), Yahya (John), Yusuf

(Joseph), Idris (Enoch), Harun (Aaron), Musa (Moses), and Ibrahim (Abraham).

◆ He reached *Sidratul Muntaha* (The Lote Tree of the utmost boundary) and was shown *Paradise and Hell*.

◆ Allah commanded Muslims to pray 50 times daily, but after Prophet Musa's advice, it was reduced to five daily prayers.

3. Significance of Al-Isra wal Miraj in Islam

✓ It strengthened the faith of the Prophet (S.A.W.) - After hardships in Makkah, Allah honored him with this miraculous journey.

✓ It established the obligation of the five daily prayers - A pillar of Islam was confirmed directly by Allah.

✓ It proved Allah's power and mercy - The journey happened in one night, showing Allah's unlimited ability.

✓ It emphasized the importance of Masjid Al-Aqsa - Jerusalem is a sacred place for Muslims.

✓ It taught Muslims to have faith in the unseen - Even though it was hard to believe, true believers accepted the event.

💡 Hadith:

"Then, I was taken up to *Sidratul Muntaha*... And fifty prayers were enjoined on me. But Musa (A.S.) kept advising me to ask for a reduction until Allah reduced it to five." (Bukhari, Muslim)

4. Appreciating Al-Isra wal Miraj

✓ Muslims should have strong faith in Allah's power.

✓ Daily prayers should be performed on time because they were given directly by Allah.

✓ Believers should respect and protect Masjid Al-Aqsa as an important place in Islamic history.

📖 *Quran (Surah An-Najm 53:18):*

"Indeed, he (Prophet Muhammad) saw one of the greatest signs of his Lord."

History of Islam: The Pledges of Aqabah

1. What Were the Pledges of Aqabah?

The Pledges of Aqabah were two important agreements made between Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and the people of **Yathrib** (later called **Madinah**). These pledges were the foundation for the migration (**Hijrah**) and the establishment of an Islamic state in **Madinah**.

2. Events Leading to the Pledges of Aqabah

1 The Prophet's Call in Makkah

- ◆ Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) preached **Tawheed** (Oneness of Allah) and justice in Makkah.
- ◆ The **Quraysh** leaders opposed him and persecuted Muslims.
- ◆ He sought support outside Makkah to spread Islam.

2 Meeting the People of Yathrib (Madinah)

- ◆ During **Hajj** (pilgrimage) in the 11th year of Prophethood, six men from Yathrib met the Prophet.
- ◆ They accepted **Islam** and promised to spread the message in their city.
- ◆ The next year, more people from Yathrib came to meet him.

3. The First Pledge of Aqabah (12th Year of Prophethood)

- ◆ 12 men from **Yathrib** (from the tribes of **Aws** and **Khazraj**) secretly met the Prophet.
- ◆ They pledged to:

- ✓ *Worship only Allah and reject idolatry.*
- ✓ *Not steal, lie, or commit evil.*
- ✓ *Be truthful and obedient to the Prophet.*
- ✓ *Support Islam and its message.*
- ◆ *The Prophet (S.A.W.) sent Mus'ab ibn Umayr to Yathrib to teach Islam.*

4. The Second Pledge of Aqabah (13th Year of Prophethood)

- ◆ *73 men and 2 women from Yathrib came to Makkah.*
- ◆ *They pledged to:*
 - ✓ *Protect the Prophet (S.A.W.) as they would protect their own families.*
 - ✓ *Defend Islam even in war.*
 - ✓ *Follow the Prophet's leadership.*
- ◆ *This was a milestone as it gave Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) a safe place to migrate.*

5. Significance of the Pledges of Aqabah

- ✓ *Foundation for the Hijrah (Migration) - The pledges made it possible for Muslims to move to Madinah safely.*
- ✓ *Islam Spread in Madinah - The people of Yathrib accepted Islam, forming the first strong Muslim community.*
- ✓ *A Base for the Islamic State - The pledges helped in establishing justice and unity in Madinah.*
- ✓ *Protection for the Prophet - The pledges ensured that the Prophet (S.A.W.) had the support and safety he needed.*

📖 Quran (Surah Al-Anfal 8:74)

"And those who believed, emigrated, and fought for the cause of Allah, and those who gave them shelter and help - they are the true believers. For them is forgiveness and a noble reward."

6. Appreciating the Pledges of Aqabah

- ✓ *Muslims should learn the importance of unity and loyalty.*
- ✓ *The pledges remind us to fulfill our commitments and promises.*
- ✓ *They teach us that true faith requires action and sacrifice*

History of Islam: The Hijrah to Madinah

1. What is the Hijrah?

The Hijrah refers to the migration of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and his followers from Makkah to Madinah in the year 622 CE. It was a turning point in Islamic history, marking the beginning of the Islamic calendar (Hijri Calendar).

2. Events Leading to the Hijrah

A. Persecution in Makkah

- ◆ *The Quraysh leaders tortured and oppressed Muslims.*
- ◆ *They boycotted the Muslims, cutting them off from trade and social interactions.*
- ◆ *The Prophet's uncle (Abu Talib) and wife (Khadijah R.A.) passed away in the Year of Sorrow (Aam-ul-Huzn).*
- ◆ *The Prophet (S.A.W.) sought support from Ta'if, but he was rejected and attacked.*

B. Invitation from the People of Yathrib (Madinah)

- ◆ *The people of Yathrib (later called Madinah) heard about Islam and admired the Prophet's teachings.*
- ◆ *After the Pledges of Aqabah, they invited the Prophet (S.A.W.) to Madinah to be their leader.*

C. Quraysh Plot to Assassinate the Prophet

- ◆ *The Quraysh feared losing power, so they planned to kill the Prophet (S.A.W.).*
- ◆ *They chose one man from each tribe to attack him together, so his tribe wouldn't seek revenge.*
- ◆ *Angel Jibril informed the Prophet of their plan.*

3. The Journey of Hījah

A. Leaving Makkah Secretly

- ◆ *The Prophet (S.A.W.) asked Ali ibn Abi Talib to sleep in his bed to confuse the Quraysh.*
- ◆ *He left his house at night and recited Surah Yasin 36:9, making the Quraysh unable to see him.*

Quran (Surah Yasin 36:9)

"And We have put a barrier before them and a barrier behind them, and We have covered them, so they cannot see."

- ◆ *He met Abu Bakr (R.A.), and they traveled south to Cave Thawr, instead of heading directly to Madinah.*

B. Hiding in Cave Thawr

- ◆ *The Quraysh searched for them, and some reached the cave entrance.*
- ◆ *A spider spun a web at the cave's entrance, and a pigeon laid eggs, making it look undisturbed.*
- ◆ *Abu Bakr (R.A.) was scared, but the Prophet (S.A.W.) reassured him:*

Quran (Surah At-Tawbah 9:40)

"Do not grieve; indeed, Allah is with us."

C. Journey to Madinah

- ◆ After three days, they left the cave with *Abdullah bin Uraiqat* (a guide).
- ◆ *Suraqah bin Malik*, a Quraysh horseman, tried to capture them, but his horse sank in the sand. He realized they were divinely protected and let them go.
- ◆ The Prophet (S.A.W.) continued north, stopping at *Quba*, where he built the first mosque in Islam (*Masjid Quba*).
- ◆ After eight days, he reached *Madinah*, where he was welcomed with joy.

4. Significance of the Hijrah

- ✓ The Start of the Islamic Calendar – The Hijri Calendar begins from the year of migration (622 CE).
- ✓ Islam Spread Freely – In Madinah, the Prophet (S.A.W.) established justice, unity, and brotherhood.
- ✓ The First Islamic State – The Prophet (S.A.W.) created a Constitution (*Mithaq al-Madinah*) to ensure peace between Muslims and non-Muslims.
- ✓ The Bond of Brotherhood (*Mu'akhat*) – The Muhajirun (migrants) and Ansar (helpers) formed strong ties of love and support.
- ✓ Protection of Islam – The persecution in Makkah ended, and Muslims gained strength.

5. Appreciating the Hijrah as a Milestone in Islam

- ✓ It teaches Muslims patience and trust in Allah.
- ✓ It shows that sacrifice is necessary for faith.
- ✓ It reminds Muslims to stand for justice and unity.
- ✓ It highlights the importance of community and brotherhood.

The Constitution of Madīnah

1. What is the Constitution of Madīnah?

The Constitution of Madīnah (Mithaq al-Madīnah) was a formal agreement drafted by Prophet Muḥammad (S.A.W.) in 622 CE after his migration to Madīnah. It was the first written constitution in history and established laws for peaceful coexistence between Muslims, Jews, and other tribes in Madīnah.

2. Terms of the Madīnah Constitution

The constitution had 47-52 articles that governed the rights and responsibilities of the people of Madīnah. Some of the key terms included:

A. Unity and Brotherhood

- ◆ *All Muslims (Muhajirun and Ansar) are one nation (Ummah).*
- ◆ *The Ansar (helpers of Madīnah) must support the Muhajirun (migrants from Makkah).*
- ◆ *All believers must support each other in times of need.*

B. Religious Freedom

- ◆ *Jews, Christians, and other non-Muslims were free to practice their religion without interference.*
- ◆ *No one should be forced to convert to Islam.*

C. Justice and Equality

- ◆ *All citizens were equal before the law.*
- ◆ *No group was superior over another.*
- ◆ *If someone was wronged, justice would be served fairly.*

D. Defense and Protection

- ◆ *The people of Madinah must defend the city together in case of attack.*
- ◆ *If an enemy attacked, all groups had to stand united against them.*
- ◆ *No secret alliances were allowed with outsiders against Madinah.*

E. Resolving Disputes

- ◆ *Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was the final judge in all disputes.*
- ◆ *Any disagreements would be solved according to Islamic principles.*

3. Importance of the Constitution of Madinah in Islamic History

- ✓ *First Written Constitution - It was the first legal document ensuring equal rights for all citizens.*
- ✓ *Promoted Unity - It brought Muhajirun and Ansar together and encouraged cooperation.*
- ✓ *Encouraged Peaceful Coexistence - Muslims and non-Muslims lived peacefully under mutual respect and understanding.*
- ✓ *Established a Strong Government - The Prophet (S.A.W.) acted as a leader, judge, and commander, ensuring justice and security.*
- ✓ *Set Rules for an Islamic State - It became a model for governance in later Islamic empires.*

4. Role of the Ansar in Settling the Muhajirun

The Ansar (helpers) were the Muslims of Madinah who welcomed the Muhajirun (migrants from Makkah) with open arms. They played a crucial role in:

- ✓ *Sharing their homes and wealth with the Muhajirun.*
- ✓ *Giving land and jobs to help them settle.*
- ✓ *Forming bonds of brotherhood (Mu'akhat) where each Muhajir*

was paired with an Ansar brother.

✓ *Protecting the Prophet (S.A.W.) and Islam, ensuring a strong Muslim community.*

5. Lessons from the Constitution of Madinah

✓ *Justice and fairness should be upheld in society.*

✓ *Religious freedom is a fundamental right.*

✓ *Muslims should help each other like the Ansar helped the Muhajirun.*

✓ *Peaceful coexistence with others is encouraged in Islam.*

✓ *A strong community is built on unity, cooperation, and leadership.*

6. Appreciating Islamic Brotherhood

🤝 *The Constitution of Madinah teaches us that Islam promotes unity, justice, and respect for all people.*

🕌 *Muslims should maintain Islamic brotherhood by supporting each other, avoiding division, and following the teachings of Islam*