



تعليم العقائد

TA'LIMUL
Aqaa'id

Islamic Beliefs

GRADE

5





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Permission is granted for reprinting this booklet without any alterations. A humble appeal is made to the readers to offer suggestions/corrections to improve the quality of this publication. May Allah Ta'ala reward you for this. The compilers, editors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, asaatzah and mashaikh.

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Introduction

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The greatest gift that Allah Ta'ala blesses any person with is undoubtedly the gift of Imaan. Any person blessed with Imaan, has to take care and look after his Imaan very, very carefully until he is eventually blessed with death on Imaan, which is indeed the greatest success.

From the eight subjects taught at a maktab, **Aqaaid** is the most important subject. This forms the foundation of Islam. That is why perhaps the first thing a child is taught when he enters the maktab is the five kalimahs, thereby strengthening his Imaan.

Children attending state and private schools are faced with huge challenges attacking their Imaan from all sides.

It is for this reason that a child, from a young impressionable age, is taught the important beliefs of a Muslim to combat the attacks against Imaan. The syllabus has been prepared to firmly embed the fundamental beliefs of a Muslim in the heart and mind of every Muslim child.

May Allah Ta'ala accept this humble effort and make it a means of safeguarding our Imaan.

اللَّهُمَّ ثَبِّتْنَا عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ وَآمِنَّا عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ وَاحْشُرْنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مَعَ الْإِيمَانِ

O Allah keep us firm on Imaan, allow us to die with Imaan and raise us on the day of Qiyaamah with Imaan. Aameen

Ta'limi Board (KZN)

Rabiul Awwal 1447 / September 2025

Part One

Lesson 1

The 99 Names of Allah Ta'ala

1. In Imaan-e-Mujmal we learn that every Muslim must believe in Allah Ta'ala with all His beautiful names and qualities.
2. It is compulsory for us to recognise our Creator, Allah Ta'ala. One easy way for us to recognise Allah Ta'ala is through His beautiful names.
3. Allah Ta'ala has 99 beautiful names.
4. Every name of Allah Ta'ala is a doorway for us to recognise His greatness and beauty.
5. In the Qur-aan-e-Kareem we have been asked to make dua to Allah Ta'ala using His beautiful names.
6. When making dua, call unto Allah Ta'ala using His beautiful names like Ya-Rahmaan, Ya-Raheem, Ya Zal Jalaali wal Ikraam.
7. Rasulullah ﷺ has mentioned that whosoever memorises the 99 names of Allah will enter Jannah. This is an easy way to secure our entry to Jannah. Do you know the 99 names of Allah by heart?

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ | | | | |
| الرَّحْمَنُ | | الرَّحِيمُ | | |
| The Most Kind | | The Most Merciful | | |
| He is Allah besides whom none is worthy of worship | | | | |
| الْمَلِكُ | الْقُدُّوسُ | السَّلَامُ | الْمُؤْمِنُ | الْمُهَيِّمُ |
| The Mighty | The Overpowering Rabb | The Greatest in majesty | The Creator | The one who brings creation into being |
| الْعَزِيزُ | الْجَبَّارُ | الْمُتَكَبِّرُ | الْخَالِقُ | الْبَارِئُ |
| The Mighty | The Overpowering Rabb | The Greatest in majesty | The Creator | The one who brings creation into being |
| الْمُصَوِّرُ | الْغَفَّارُ | الْقَهَّارُ | الْوَهَّابُ | الرَّزَّاقُ |
| The Fashioner of shapes | Exceedingly Forgiving | The Almighty Rabb | The Generous Giver | The Sustainer |
| الْفَتَّاحُ | الْعَلِيمُ | الْقَابِضُ | الْبَاسِطُ | الْخَافِضُ |
| The Giver of decisions | The All Knowing | The Being that causes sustenance to shrink | The Being that grants increase | The being that causes people to be lowered |
| الرَّافِعُ | الْمُعِزُّ | الْمُذِلُّ | السَّمِيعُ | الْبَصِيرُ |
| The being who exalts | The Giver of honour | The Giver of dishonour | The One who hears all things | The One who sees all things |
| الْحَكَمُ | الْعَدْلُ | اللَّطِيفُ | الْخَبِيرُ | الْحَلِيمُ |
| The Maker of Judgements | The Just | The Knower of innermost secrets | The all Aware | The Tolerant |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| الْعَظِيمُ | الْغَفُورُ | الشَّكُورُ | الْعَلِيُّ | الْكَبِيرُ |
| The Great | The Forgiving | The Highly Appreciative | The Most High | The Most Great |
| الْحَفِيفُ | الْمُقِيتُ | الْحَسِيبُ | الْجَلِيلُ | الْكَرِيمُ |
| The Protector | The Distributor of due shares | The Reckoner | The Glorious | The Benevolent |
| الرَّقِيبُ | الْمُجِيبُ | الْوَاسِعُ | الْحَكِيمُ | الْوَدُودُ |
| The Custodian | The Answerer of duas | The Lenient | The Most Wise | The Most Loving |
| الْمَجِيدُ | الْبَاعِثُ | الشَّهِيدُ | الْحَقُّ | الْوَكِيلُ |
| The glorious and exalted | The Resurrector of the dead | The Witnesser | The Absolute true in His being & existence | The Guardian |
| الْقَوِيُّ | الْمَتِينُ | الْوَلِيُّ | الْحَمِيدُ | الْمُحْصِي |
| The Almighty | The Invincible | The Loving Patron & Supporter | The Praiseworthy | The All Knowing |
| الْمُبْدِئُ | الْمُعِيدُ | الْمُحْيِي | الْمُمِيتُ | الْحَيُّ |
| The Originator | The one who gives life after death | The Giver of life | The Giver of death | The Everlasting |
| الْقَيُّومُ | الْوَاجِدُ | الْمَاجِدُ | الْوَاحِدُ | الْأَحَدُ |
| The Eternal Sustainer | The Self sufficient | The All-Excellent | The ONE | The Unequalled |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| الصَّمَدُ | القَادِرُ | المُقْتَدِرُ | المُقَدِّمُ | المُؤَخَّرُ |
| The Being Who is Free from want | The All-Powerful | The prevailing | The One who causes progress | The One who causes retrogress |
| الأَوَّلُ | الأَخِرُ | الظَّاهِرُ | البَّاطِنُ | الْوَالِي |
| The First | The Last | The Manifest | The Concealed | The one Who Exercises authority over all things |
| الْمُتَعَالَى | الْبَرُّ | التَّوَّابُ | الْمُنْتَقِمُ | الْعَفُوُّ |
| The Being who is far above the attributes of all creation | The One Who is all Kind | The Acceptor of repentance in abundance | The One who takes retribution | The One Inclined to pardon sins |
| الرَّؤُوفُ | مَالِكُ الْمُلْكِ | ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ | | |
| The Most Kind | The Ruler of the kingdom | The Majestic and Kind | | |
| الْمُقْسِطُ | الْجَامِعُ | الْغَنِيُّ | الْمُغْنِي | الْمَانِعُ |
| The Just | The Assembler | The Being Who is Free from need | The Bestower | The Depriver |
| الضَّارُّ | النَّافِعُ | النُّورُ | الْهَادِي | الْبَدِيعُ |
| The One who can cause loss | The One who confers benefits | The Light | The One who grants guidance | The Deviser |
| البَاقِي | الْوَارِثُ | الرَّشِيدُ | الصَّبُورُ |  |
| The Eternal | The successor | The One who guides onto the path of virtue | The Most Forbearing | |

Revision Exercise

Answer the following questions

1. What do we learn from Imaani Mujmal? _____

2. How many beautiful names does Allah Ta'ala have? _____

3. Where is it mentioned that we should make dua using Allah Ta'ala's beautiful names? _____

4. Name two beautiful names of Allah Ta'ala? _____

5. What did Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) mention about a person who memorises the names of Allah Ta'ala? _____

Lesson 2

Al-Muhyi

The One who Gives Life

1. Allah Ta'ala is living and Allah Ta'ala is Al-Muhyi (The One who gives life).
2. Only Allah Ta'ala gives life and only Allah Ta'ala gives death.
3. All the doctors and scientists in the entire world with all their gadgets and machines cannot give life to even a small ant.
4. Allah Ta'ala gave life to the birds in the sky.
5. Allah Ta'ala gave life to the fish in the ocean.
6. Allah Ta'ala gave life to the animals in the jungle.
7. Allah Ta'ala gave life to the little insects crawling on the earth.
8. Allah Ta'ala gave life to the trees and plants.
9. Allah Ta'ala gave life to every living thing in the world.

Story of Hadhrat Uzayr (alayhis salaam)

Allah Ta'ala took his life and thereafter gave him life after 100 years

Hadhrat Uzayr (alayhis salaam) is one of the Ambiyaa (messengers) of Allah Ta'ala. Once he passed by a place which was destroyed.

He looked at it and thought to himself, “How will Allah Ta'ala give life to this dead place?”

So, Allah Ta'ala took his life away and he remained in that state for 100 years. Thereafter, Allah Ta'ala blessed him with life again and allowed him to wake up.

After waking up, an angel asked him: “How long did you sleep?” He said: “I remained like this for a day or part of a day.”

He was then told that he had passed away and remained in that state for 100 years. He was asked to look at his donkey which had also died. There was only the skeleton of the donkey. Allah Ta'ala then, through His power, gave life to the donkey again.

Now he knew that Allah Ta'ala is Al-Muhyi, The One who gives life. He then said: “Certainly Allah Ta'ala has power over everything.”

Revision Exercise

Match Column A with Column B

| Column A | Answer | Column B |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Al-Muhyi means | | A. Passed away for 100 years |
| 2. Allah Ta'ala alone | | B. Cannot give life to even a small ant. |
| 3. Hadhrat Uzayr (alayhis salaam) | | C. The One who gives life. |
| 4. Doctors and scientists | | D. Gives life to every living thing in the world. |

Lesson 3

Al-Qaadir

The Most Powerful

1. Allah Ta'ala is Al-Qaadir (The Most Powerful).
2. No one can be more powerful than Allah Ta'ala.
3. Allah Ta'ala has complete power and control over everything.
4. The nation of Aad claimed to have lots of power. They said that there is no one who is as powerful as them. Allah Ta'ala destroyed all of them at once.
5. Man claims to have lots of power, but he does not realise that he is totally powerless. At the time of death, who has the power to bring man back to life?
6. Allah Ta'ala destroys thousands of people through floods, tsunamis and earthquakes. One earthquake or flood is more powerful than a thousand atom bombs.
7. When Allah Ta'ala intends to do something, then through His infinite power, it happens as He wills.
8. Allah Ta'ala can never be overpowered by anything or anyone.
9. Allah Ta'ala creates and destroys whatever He wishes through His power.
10. Allah Ta'ala has the power to control the hearts of man.

11. The system of the entire universe continues to function through the power and control of Allah Ta'ala.

Story on the power of Allah Ta'ala

Allah Ta'ala Protects the Ka'bah Shareef from the army of the elephants

Before our Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was born, the governor of Yemen, Abrahah set out from Yemen with the intention of destroying the Ka'bah Shareef. He took with him a huge army with strong elephants. Whilst approaching Makkah Mukarramah, he took away and stole the camels of Abdul Muttalib which were grazing in the fields.

When Abdul Muttalib came to know of what happened, he came to Abrahah and asked him to return his camels. Abrahah told him that he was surprised that he had come to ask for his camels, and did not speak anything about the Ka'bah Shareef.

Abdul Muttalib told him, "I am the owner of the camels, that is why I am concerned about my camels. Allah Ta'ala is the owner of the Ka'bah Shareef and He alone will take care of His house."

Abrahah replied, "Your God cannot defend His house from me!" Abdul Muttalib went back to Makkah Mukarramah and told the people to go out of the city. He then went to the Ka'bah Shareef and made dua to Allah Ta'ala to protect the Ka'bah Shareef.

When Abrahah decided to enter Makkah Mukarramah to destroy the Ka'bah, Allah Ta'ala sent a flock of small birds to destroy the army of Abrahah. Each bird was carrying three small pebbles; one in its beak and two in its claws. The birds flew over the army of Abrahah and dropped the stones on them. The stones fell like bullets on the elephants and soldiers, until Abrahah and his entire army were completely defeated and destroyed through the power of Allah Ta'ala. In this way, Allah Ta'ala destroyed a huge and strong army by means of small birds. This shows the great and magnificent power of Allah Ta'ala.

Allah Ta'ala also destroyed a powerful king by the name of Namrood using a small lame mosquito. Indeed, Allah Ta'ala is Al-Qaadir, the Most Powerful.



Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks using the words provided in the blocks

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| Destroyed | Claws | Pebbles |
| Birds | Elephants | Abdul Muttalib |
| Camels | Abrahah | Ka'bah Shareef |

Before Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was born, the governor of Yemen, called _____ marched to Makkah Mukarramah. He intended to destroy the _____ with his army of huge _____. On his way to the Ka'bah Shareef, he stole the _____ of Abdul Muttalib. When _____ went to get his camel's back, he told Abrahah that Allah Ta'ala will protect His house. When they entered Makkah, Allah Ta'ala sent _____ with small _____ in their beaks and _____. They dropped these pebbles on the army of Abrahah. In this way, Allah Ta'ala _____ all of them.

Lesson 4

Hadith of Hadhrat Jibreel (alayhis salaam)

One Hadith of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is called Hadith-e-Jibreel - The Hadith of Hadhrat Jibreel (alayhis salaam). This Hadith explains the importance of Imaan. The Hadith is as follows;

One day, while the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were seated with Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam), a man dressed in extremely white clothes entered. He had dark black hair and there were no signs on him of being a traveller. Also, none of the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) knew him. He sat down in front of Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) in such a manner that his knees were touching the knees of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) and he placed his palms upon the thighs of Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).

The man then said, “O Muhammad, tell me about Islam.”

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) replied, “Islam is to believe that there is no God except Allah Ta’ala and that Muhammad is His Messenger, to perform salaah, to pay zakaat, to fast during the month of Ramadhaan and to perform hajj if you are able (and have the means) to do so.”

The man said, “You have spoken the truth.”

We were amazed that he was asking the question and then himself confirming that the answer was correct.

The man continued, “Tell me about Imaan.”

Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) replied, “It is that you believe in Allah Ta’ala, His angels, His books, His Messengers, the last day (the Day of Qiyaamah), and Taqdeer - good and bad is from the side of Allah Ta’ala.”

The man said, “You have spoken the truth.”

He continued, “Tell me about Ihsaan.”

Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) replied, “It is that you worship Allah Ta’ala as if you are seeing Him. If you cannot do this, then you should remember that He is seeing you.”

The man said, “Tell me about Qiyaamah.”

Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) replied, “Regarding this, the one who is being asked knows no more than the one asking.” (i.e., we both do not know when Qiyaamah will take place.)

The man then said, “Inform me about the signs of Qiyaamah.”

Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) mentioned a few signs and then the man left.

Thereafter, Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) asked Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu), “O Umar, do you know who that man was, the one who questioned me (regarding Islam, Imaan and Ihsaan)?” I said, “Allah Ta’ala and His Messenger (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) know best.” Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “He was Jibreel (alayhis salaam). He came to teach you people regarding your Deen.”

Revision Exercise

What do the following terms mean:

1. **Islam:** _____

2. **Imaan:** _____

3. **Ihsaan:** _____

Lesson 5

Imaan & Islam

Imaan

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

There is no God besides Allah, Muhammad ﷺ is the messenger of Allah.

1. Imaan means to believe in this kalimah that there is no God besides Allah Ta'ala and that Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is the messenger of Allah Ta'ala.
2. Imaan is a belief that is deep inside the heart of a person.
3. To become successful in this world and the hereafter one has to have Imaan.
4. Only those who have Imaan will enter Jannah.
5. If one does not have Imaan, he cannot enter Jannah no matter how good he may be.
6. Imaan is a passport for entry into Jannah. A person can be the richest person in the world; the most powerful leader; coming from the most noble family; and doing the most amount of charitable work, but if he does not have Imaan in his heart, he will never enter Jannah. All the good that he has done will not benefit him in the Hereafter. Allah Ta'ala

may reward him in this world, but he will have no rewards in the Aakhirah.

7. Allah Ta'ala does not look at our colour or race. He looks at the Imaan inside our hearts. If a person acts like a Muslim, dresses like a Muslim and does all outward acts of a Muslim, but has no Imaan in his heart, then after death he will go to Jahannam forever (May Allah Ta'ala save us).
8. On the other hand, if a person did not believe in Allah Ta'ala his entire life, but just before he passed away, he brought Imaan in Allah Ta'ala, he will go to Jannah forever.
9. We should make a habit of reading this kalimah at least 100 times daily and asking Allah Ta'ala to bless us with death on Imaan.

Islam

Islam means to obey, i.e., after bringing Imaan, we have to obey all the commands of Allah Ta'ala openly.

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was once asked, “What is Islam?”

He replied, “Islam is to believe in Allah Ta'ala as our God and that Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is His Messenger, to perform salaah, to pay zakaat, to fast during the month of Ramadhaan and to perform hajj if you have the means to do so.”

Whilst Imaan is to believe in Allah Ta'ala from inside one's heart, Islam is to openly show ones Imaan on the outside in the form of our dressing, our Salaah, Fasting, Zakaat and Hajj.

Revision Exercise

State whether true or false:

1. One has to believe in the Kalimah to have Imaan. _____

2. You have to have Imaan to be successful in both worlds.

3. As long as someone is a good person or has lots of money, they will be able to enter Jannah. _____
4. You must have Imaan in your heart to enter Jannah.

5. Your race or the way you look will not help you if you do not have Imaan in your heart. _____

Fill in the blanks:

Rasulullah ﷺ was once asked, "What is Islam?" He replied, "Islam is to believe in _____ as our God and that _____ ﷺ is His Messenger, to perform _____, to pay _____, to _____ during the month of Ramadhaan, and to perform _____ if you have the means to do so."

Lesson 6

Sins

1. There are certain things that Allah Ta'ala has commanded us to do like perform Salaah, Fast in Ramadhaan, pay Zakaat, etc. and there are certain things that Allah Ta'ala has commanded us to stay away from like gambling, drinking wine, swearing, etc.
2. If we leave out those things that Allah Ta'ala has commanded us to do like performing Salaah and fasting, we will be committing a sin. Likewise, if we do those things that Allah Ta'ala has stopped us from doing like swearing, gambling, etc., we will be committing a sin.
3. Sins weaken our Imaan.
4. Every time we commit a sin, a black dot appears on our hearts. The more sins we do, the more black dots appear on our hearts until eventually our hearts become totally dark. Then a person cannot see the difference between right and wrong.
5. Allah Ta'ala becomes upset with us when we commit sins. A Muslim must strive to make Allah Ta'ala happy and not to upset Him.
6. Allah Ta'ala has commanded us to stay away from all kinds of sins. Whenever people accepted Islam on the hands of

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam), he would make them promise that they will leave out committing sins.

7. When the people of Madinah Munawwarah accepted Islam and took bay'at (a promise) on the hands of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam), he asked them to say the following words, "We will not commit shirk (make partners with Allah Ta'ala), we will not steal, slander anyone, bury our daughters alive, falsely accuse anyone and we will stay away from all sins."
8. Some examples of sins are as follows;
 - Music and dancing.
 - Shaving one's beard.
 - Drinking alcohol or taking drugs.
 - Stealing.
 - Speaking lies.
 - Watching TV and movies.
 - Murdering.
 - Swearing.
 - Disobeying one's parents.
 - Using vulgar language
 - Watching bad pictures on phones
9. If we mistakenly commit a sin and disobey Allah Ta'ala we must sincerely make **taubah** and **istighfaar** (ask Allah Ta'ala to forgive us).

Revision Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. List 3 things Allah Ta'ala has command us to do? _____

2. Give 5 examples of sins? _____

3. What do sins do to our Imaan? _____

4. What happens to our hearts when we sin? _____

5. Once our hearts become dark, how will it affect us? _____

6. When the people of Madinah Munawwarah accepted Islam, what were some of the things they promised that they wouldn't do? _____

7. What should we do if we commit a sin or disobey Allah Ta'ala? _____



Lesson 7

Taubah (Repentance)

1. Taubah is to ask the forgiveness of Allah Ta'ala for the sins we commit.
2. Every person is a sinner and the best sinner is one who makes taubah (repents).
3. If we happen to commit a sin, we must feel bad for disobeying Allah Ta'ala.
4. Thereafter we must perform two rakaats Salaatut Taubah and beg Allah Ta'ala for forgiveness.
5. We must make intention never to do that sin again.
6. Allah Ta'ala loves those who make taubah (repent) for their sins.
7. Allah Ta'ala says to us, "O son of Aadam, if your sins were to reach the sky and then you ask forgiveness from Me, I will forgive you and it will not matter to me at all."
8. Even if we are the biggest sinners in the whole world and we ask for forgiveness sincerely from Allah Ta'ala, Allah Ta'ala who is most merciful will forgive us.
9. Every day we must make a habit of reading **Astaghfirullah** 100 times in the morning and 100 times in the evening. By

making istighfaar regularly, Allah Ta'ala will forgive all our sins.

10. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has advised us that if we commit the same sin after making taubah to Allah Ta'ala, we should make taubah again. Even if we happen to commit that sin 100 times in one day, then too we should keep on making taubah each time after we commit that sin. If we are sincere, it is hoped that Allah Ta'ala who is Most Merciful will forgive all our sins.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following:

1. What is taubah? _____

2. How should one make taubah after committing a sin? _____

3. How many times is it advised to read Astaghfirullah in the morning and evening? _____
4. What should you do if you commit a sin again? _____

Lesson 8

Ar-Raheem

The Most Merciful

1. Allah Ta'ala is Ar-Raheem, The Most Merciful.
2. Allah Ta'ala loves His servants and always showers His mercy upon them.
3. We must never lose hope in the Mercy of Allah Ta'ala
4. No matter how many sins we have committed, we must repent and beg the forgiveness of Allah Ta'ala who is Ar-Raheem (The Most Merciful).
5. Amongst the Quraysh there were some people who hurt Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) and even tried to kill him. The day came when they regretted over their sins and repented to Allah Ta'ala. Allah Ta'ala who is Ar-Raheem, (The Most Merciful) forgave them and Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) also forgave them.
6. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) once mentioned that Allah Ta'ala has 100 parts of Mercy. One part of this Mercy, Allah Ta'ala has sent down on His creation, i.e., humans, animals, insects, Jinns, etc. It is because of this one part of Mercy that animals and people show mercy and affection to their young. Allah Ta'ala has kept away the other 99 parts of

His Mercy for the day of Qiyaamah when He will shower His mercy on His servants.

7. Allah Ta'ala says in the Qur-aan Shareef;

قُلْ يُعْبَادِيَ الَّذِينَ أَسْرَفُوا عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ لَا تَقْنَطُوا مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا ۚ إِنَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

“O My servants who have wronged themselves (by committing sins), do not lose hope in the Mercy of Allah Ta’ala. Indeed, Allah Ta’ala forgives all sins. Verily He is Most forgiving and Most Merciful.”

Story on the Mercy of Allah Ta’ala

Once, a few prisoners were brought to Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam). A woman prisoner was running around frantically looking for her small child. When she found her child, she quickly held the child to her chest and began feeding him out of intense love for him. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) asked the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum), “Do you think that this woman will throw her child into a fire?” The Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) replied, “No! By Allah! She will never throw him into the fire.” Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) then said, “Allah Ta’ala is more merciful to His servants than this mother is to her child.”

Revision Exercise

State whether True or False:

1. Ar-Raheem means The Most Merciful. _____
2. If you commit too many sins, you should give up hope.

3. Allah Ta'ala did not forgive some of the Quraysh after they asked for forgiveness because they hurt Rasulullah ﷺ.

4. Out of the 100 parts of the mercy of Allah Ta'ala, only one part has been sent down to His creation. _____
5. Allah Ta'ala has a lot of mercy, but the mercy a mother has for her child is greater. _____

Lesson 9

Nabi Muhammad ﷺ

1. Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is the last and final messenger (Prophet) of Allah Ta'ala.
2. He is the most beloved person to Allah Ta'ala.
3. He is the best of all human beings.
4. He is the noblest of all men.
5. We believe in him as the last messenger of Allah Ta'ala and we are his followers.
6. We must love and respect Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) more than we love ourselves and our families.
7. We are very fortunate to be from the Ummah of Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam). Other Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam) made dua to be from his Ummah. Only Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will come back before Qiyaamah and be fortunate to be from the Ummah of Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
8. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) will have the largest Ummat on the day of Qiyaamah.
9. We must follow his noble way of life. The way of life shown to us by Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is called the 'Sunnah'.

10. Daily we must recite a lot of durood shareef upon Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
11. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was sent to invite people to worship one Allah Ta'ala.
12. Nobody can enter Jannah without believing in Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
13. Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is the last and final messenger. No new Nabi (Prophet) will come after him.

Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks:

1. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ is the _____ and _____ messenger of Allah Ta'ala.
2. He is the most _____ person to Allah Ta'ala.
3. He is the _____ of all human beings.
4. We must _____ and _____ Nabi Muhammad ﷺ more than we love ourselves and our _____.
5. We are very fortunate to be from the _____ of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.
6. Other _____ made dua to be from his Ummah. Only Hadhrat _____ will be fortunate to be from the Ummah of Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

Lesson 10

The Sunnah

1. The ways and lifestyle of our beloved Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is called the Sunnah
2. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said, “The person who loves my Sunnah, loves me and the one who loves me will be with me in Jannah.”
3. The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) followed Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) in everything he did.
4. We should also try our best to follow our beloved Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) in the way he ate, the way he slept, the way he dressed, the way he drank and the way he lived his life.
5. A sign that we love Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is that we follow his sunnah in everything we do.
6. Some sunnats are external sunnats like eating, drinking, sleeping, dressing, etc.
7. Some sunnats are internal like having a clean heart, wishing well for others, being grateful, being patient, being tolerant and being content.
8. We must follow all the sunnats of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) (external and internal).

9. The easiest and quickest way for a person to reach Allah Ta’ala is by following the Sunnah of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).

May Allah Ta’ala make us all the true followers of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).

Revision Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the lifestyle of Nabi ﷺ called? _____
2. Complete the hadith: “The person who loves my Sunnah, loves me _____”

3. List three external Sunnahs: _____

4. List three internal Sunnahs: _____

5. What is the easiest and quickest way for a person to reach Allah Ta’ala? _____

Lesson 11

Durood Shareef

1. The person who has benefitted us the most in this world and will benefit us the most in the Aakhirah is our beloved Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
2. One easy way of showing our thanks and appreciation to Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is to send abundant Durood and Salaam upon him.
3. Daily we must recite a lot of Durood Shareef upon our beloved Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
4. The shortest form of Durood is to say “sallallahu alayhi wasallam” and the best form of Durood is Durood-e-Ebrahim.
5. Every Muslim should read at least one hundred times Durood Shareef daily upon Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
6. Friday is a special day in the life of a Muslim and the special zikr on a Friday is to recite Durood Shareef.
7. On Fridays we must try and recite Durood Shareef at least a thousand times upon Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
8. A person who recites Durood Shareef once, receives 10 rewards, 10 sins are forgiven and his rank is raised 10 times higher in Jannah.

9. Our Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said that the person who reads the most amount of Durood Shareef will be the closest to me on the day of Qiyaamah.
10. Whenever we hear the name of our beloved Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam), we should send Durood by saying “(sallallahu alayhi wasallam)”.

Ten benefits of reciting abundant Durood Shareef

1. A person's sins are forgiven.
2. All the needs of a person in this world and the next will be taken care of.
3. It is a safety from all forms of danger.
4. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) will intercede for the reciter on the day of Qiyaamah.
5. Allah Ta'ala becomes happy with the person who recites lots of Durood.
6. The scale of good deeds will become very heavy because of abundant recitation of Durood Shareef.
7. It will save one from the fire of Jahannam.
8. It will cause one to cross the bridge of siraat over Jahannam easily.
9. It will bring barakah (blessings) in one's wealth and will remove poverty.
10. It will cause one to become close to Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).

Story on the benefits of reciting Durood Shareef

There was once a pious person walking through a forest and was in need of making wudhu. When he came across a well, he could not find a rope and bucket to draw water from it. Seeing his problem, a young girl approached the well and spat into it, causing the water to rise to the top. The saint was surprised and asked her the reason for this. She replied that it was because of the blessings of reciting a lot of Durood Shareef. This affected him so much that he later on wrote a book on the virtues of Durood Shareef.



Revision Exercise

Tick only the correct statements about Duood Shareef:

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. If Duood Shareef is read once, a person will receive ten rewards and ten sins are forgiven. | |
| 2. Reading Duood Shareef is a means of safety from all forms of danger. | |
| 3. By reading Duood Shareef, you will never be tested by Allah Ta’ala again. | |
| 4. Reading Duood Shareef will cause one to cross the Bridge of Siraat easily. | |
| 5. You will be able to see Jibreel (alayhis salaam) if you read a lot of Duood Shareef. | |
| 6. Reading Duood Shareef is a means of forgiveness of one’s sins. | |
| 7. Sometimes you can get “superpowers” by reading Duood Shareef. | |
| 8. Reading Duood Shareef will save one from the fire of Jahannam. | |

Part Two

Lesson 12

The Jinnaat

1. Just like how humans, animals and fish are different creations of Allah Ta'ala, jinnaat are also a creation of Allah Ta'ala.
2. Jinn are made from fire.
3. The singular is jinn and the plural is jinnaat.
4. We cannot see jinnaat. Allah Ta'ala has kept them hidden from us. However, they can see us.
5. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was sent as a Nabi for both humans and jinnaat.
6. Some jinnaat follow the Deen of Islam like human beings. They are also the followers of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam)
7. Allah Ta'ala has mentioned in the Qur-aan, "I have created human beings and jinnaat only for my worship."
8. It is necessary for us to believe in the existence of the jinnaat.
9. Shaytaan, the accursed, is a jinn.
10. An evil jinn is also called a shaytaan. They try to whisper evil thoughts into our minds and lead us to evil and sin. We must read Ta'awwuz (aoozu billahi minash shaytanir rajeem) and ask for the protection of Allah Ta'ala against them.

11. Jinnaat also eat and drink like humans. Once a group of jinnaat came to Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) and asked about their food. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) made dua for them and said that every bone upon which bismillah was read when eating will be covered again in meat for the believing jinnaat to eat.
12. Allah Ta'ala blessed Hadhrat Sulaymaan (alayhis salaam) with the power to rule over man and jinnaat.

Recitation of the Qur-aan Shareef is a protection against the Jinn

Before the coming of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam), the jinnaat would go up to the heavens and secretly listen to the news of what was going to happen on earth from the Malaaiakah. They would quickly bring this news down to the fortune-tellers who would pass this information over to the people for a price. Suddenly, this road to the heavens was closed and they could not go to the Heavens anymore. The jinnaat discussed amongst themselves to find out what was the cause of this problem. They went to different parts of the world to investigate this issue. One group reached Arabia at a place called Ukaaz where they saw Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) reciting the Qur-aan Shareef in salaah. They were so amazed with the beautiful recitation that they immediately realised that it was the Qur-aan that blocked them off from the skies.

There was a group of seven or nine jinnaat and they asked each other to remain silent and listen carefully to the Qur-aan being recited. They were so excited with the words of the Qur-aan Shareef that they immediately accepted Islam, and went back to the other jinnaat to invite them also to Islam. They encouraged the other jinnaat and returned with 300 jinnaat all of whom accepted Islam at the hands of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).

Lessons learnt from this story

1. The revelation of the Qur-aan Shareef is so powerful that it blocked the way for the jinnaat to go to the skies. Imagine if we read the Qur-aan Shareef daily in our homes, no jinn or shaytaan will ever enter our homes.
2. The jinn were silent when the Qur-aan Shareef was being recited. We must also sit silently and listen to the Qur-aan Shareef when it is being recited.
3. The Qur-aan Shareef has the power to bring people into Islam. Here the jinnaat immediately accepted Islam after listening to the Qur-aan Shareef being recited.
4. We must also invite others to Islam like the jinnaat did when they went back home to their family and friends.

Note: Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said that if Aayatul Kursi is recited in a house, shaytaan will run out of that house.

Revision Exercise

Match the columns

| Column A | Answer | Column B |
|--|--------|--|
| 1. Jinn are made from | | A. both humans and jinn |
| 2. Control over the jinnaat | | B. Is the accursed jinn |
| 3. Nabi ﷺ was sent as a messenger to | | C. Fire |
| 4. Shaytaan | | D. To worship Him |
| 5. The Qur-aan Shareef | | E. Sulaymaan (alayhis salaam) |
| 6. The purpose for which Allah Ta'ala has created man and jinn | | F. can protect us from shaytaan entering our homes |

Lesson 13

Wahi - Revelation

1. Wahi is a special message from Allah Ta'ala to the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam).
2. Only a Nabi receives wahi from Allah Ta'ala. No other person can receive wahi.
3. The words of the Qur-aan Shareef came down from Allah Ta'ala to Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) through wahi.
4. Wahi is direct guidance from Allah Ta'ala to do what is right and stay away from wrong.
5. Jibreel (alayhis salaam) would come down from the skies with wahi (the message of Allah Ta'ala) to the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam).
6. Sometimes he would come in the form of a man and sometimes he would come in his original form.
7. The weight of wahi would be very heavy upon Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam). At times, when Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) would be sitting on his camel and wahi would come down, the camel would sit down due to the intense weight of wahi. Hadhrat Zaid bin Saabit (radiyallahu anhu) narrates: "On one occasion, the leg of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) was on my leg when he started receiving wahi. His leg suddenly became so heavy

that I could no longer manage and was afraid that my leg would get crushed.”

8. The Divine Books that were revealed to the different Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam) came down through wahi.
9. Wahi is absolutely correct. There can be no mistake in wahi as it comes directly from Allah Ta'ala. No one can change or alter wahi that has come down from Allah Ta'ala. Unfortunately, the Christians and Jews changed and altered their books. Only the Qur-aan Shareef is in its original form.

The first revelation of Qur-aan in the Cave of Hira

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) used to love spending time all alone in the cave of Hira. When Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) reached the age of forty, an angel suddenly appeared in the cave one day. He entered, greeted him with Salaam and said: “Read!” Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) replied: “I am unable to read.” Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) says: “The angel then hugged me so forcefully that there was no limit to my suffering. He then released me saying, “Read!” Again, I said: “I am unable to read.” Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) relates: “The angel embraced me forcefully for a second and then a third time. Finally, after releasing me, he made me recite the first five verses of Surah Iqra.”

After receiving the message of Allah Ta'ala, Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) returned home trembling in fear. The moment he entered, he requested his wife Hadhrat

Khadijah (radiyallahu anha) to cover him with a shawl. When his fear went away, he related the whole incident to Hadhrat Khadijah (radiyallahu anha) saying: “I was terrified of losing my life.”

On his way back home, every tree and stone he passed greeted him with “As-salaamu alayka yaa Rasulallah!” This is how he returned home in high spirits and with firm conviction that Allah Ta’ala had made him a Prophet (Nabi).

Revision Exercise

Find the words below in the word search table.

| Iqra | Allah | Wahi | Wife | Words | Ambiyaa | Hira | Cave |
|------|-------|------|------|-------|---------|------|------|
|------|-------|------|------|-------|---------|------|------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | W | O | R | D | S | E |
| A | F | Q | E | S | A | V |
| S | W | I | F | R | W | C |
| A | M | B | I | Y | A | A |
| B | Y | H | W | L | H | V |
| A | L | L | A | H | I | E |
| M | I | Q | R | A | A | Q |

Lesson 14

The Laws of Allah Ta'ala

1. Allah Ta'ala sent down all the laws of Islam to our beloved Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) through Wahi.
2. These laws are mentioned in the Qur-aan Shareef and explained in the Ahaadith of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
3. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) explained these laws in detail to the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum).
4. The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) then explained it to those who came after them and in this way all these laws have now reached us.
5. The laws of everything a person needs to know in life has been explained in the Qur-aan Shareef and Hadith.
6. If we want to know any law regarding Salaah, Fasting, Zakaat, Hajj, business, marriage, inheritance, death, burial, debts, interest (riba), etc. we will find it all in the Qur-aan Shareef and Hadith (teachings of Rasulullah ﷺ).
7. These laws have come directly from Allah Ta'ala and no one can ever dare to change the laws of Allah Ta'ala.
8. We follow all the laws of the Qur-aan Shareef as shown and explained to us by our beloved Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).

9. The four Imaams of Fiqh (Islamic laws) have explained and made it very easy for us to understand all the laws of Islam.
10. No country, king or president can ever change the laws of Allah Ta'ala.
11. To be successful in this world and the hereafter, we have to follow the laws of Allah Ta'ala.

Story on Upholding the law of Allah Ta'ala

In the time of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam), a woman stole something. The law of Allah Ta'ala as mentioned in the Qur-aan Shareef is that if someone steals something then the hand of that person must be cut off. This woman got very scared when she heard her hand will be cut off so she told some of her family members to go to Hadhrat Usaamah (radiyallahu anhu) and asked him to speak to Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) not to cut off her hand. Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) became angry with Hadhrat Usaamah (radiyallahu anhu) and said to him, “How can you ever ask me to cancel the law of Allah Ta'ala for this woman. By Allah! Even if my daughter Faatimah had stolen, I would have cut off her hand.”

Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) explained to them that the law of Allah Ta'ala cannot be changed for anyone.

Important Note:

Question: What should we do if people begin changing the laws of Allah Ta'ala

Answer: We must only follow the laws of Allah Ta'ala. We must not follow what the people say. We must tell them that we cannot change the law of Allah Ta'ala.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. Who were the laws of Islam sent to? _____

2. Name the two places where the laws of Islam are mentioned: _____
3. Who did Nabi ﷺ explain these laws to? _____

4. Name any four laws that are mentioned in the Qur-aan? _____

5. Who made it easy for us to understand these laws? _____

6. What should we do if people begin changing the laws of Allah Ta'ala? _____

Lesson 15

The 5 Pillars of Islam

1. Our Deen of Islam is built on five pillars.
2. Each pillar is an important part of Deen and must be upheld by every Muslim.
3. By upholding the pillars of Islam, we are in actual fact upholding Islam itself.
4. One who destroys any of these pillars is actually destroying the Deen of Islam.
5. The 5 pillars of Islam are as follows;
 - **To believe that Allah Ta'ala is one and that Nabi Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) is His final messenger.**
 - **To read salaah five times a day.**
 - **To pay zakaat once a year.**
 - **To fast in the month of Ramadhan.**
 - **To go for Hajj once in a lifetime.**
6. Any person who rejects any of these five pillars is not a Muslim
7. Imaan is the first and most important pillar of Islam. In order to increase our Imaan, we must recite the first kalimah (kalimah tayyibah) as much as possible. Without Imaan all the other pillars will not be accepted.

8. Salaah is the second important pillar of Islam. Salaah is like the head in the body. We must read our salaah five times a day.
9. When the month of Ramadhaan comes, we must fast during the days of Ramadhaan.
10. We must give zakaat (charity) to the poor and help them when they are in need.
11. We must all make intention that one day we will go for Hajj Insha Allah.
12. By upholding the pillars of Islam our Imaan will remain very strong Insha Allah.

Story on Muaaz (radiyallahu anhu) asking Rasulullah

ﷺ advice about entering Jannah

Once, Hadhrat Muaaz (radiyallahu anhu) asked Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) to tell him some good deed which would save him from Jahannam and get him to enter Jannah. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, "You have asked for a very big thing, but it is actually an easy one, if Allah Ta'ala makes it easy. It is to worship Allah Ta'ala sincerely, not to make any partners with Him, to establish Salaah and to pay Zakaat, to fast during Ramadhaan and to perform Hajj." After that Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, "Shall I show you the gateways of enjoyment forever? They are: Fasting, which is a shield against the attacks of shaytaan, Sadaqah (charity) which destroys sins just as water puts out fire and Salaah at midnight (Tahajjud) also wipes out one's sins."

Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks:

1. Our Deen is built on _____.
2. A person who rejects any of the pillars is not a _____.
3. The five pillars are:
 - To believe that _____ is one and that _____.
 - To read _____ five times a day.
 - To pay _____ once a year.
 - To _____ in the month of Ramadhaan.
 - To go for _____ once in a lifetime.
4. By _____ the pillars of Islam our _____ will remain very strong, Insha Allah.
5. Fasting is a shield against _____.
6. Sadaqah destroys _____ just as water puts out a _____.
7. The _____ at midnight wipes out one's sins.

Lesson 16

Evolution

1. In schools, children are taught “The theory of evolution”. This means that man evolved (slowly changed) from an ape (monkey) into a man.
2. To have such an incorrect belief is kufr. Such a belief is against the teachings of the Qur-aan Shareef and the Hadith.
3. We believe that Allah Ta’ala is the Creator of all things.
4. Allah Ta’ala created everything in this world and Allah Ta’ala created mankind.
5. The first man that Allah Ta’ala created was Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam).
6. The first woman that Allah Ta’ala created was Hadhrat Hawwa (alayhas salaam).
7. They were created by Allah Ta’ala in their normal human form.
8. We are all the children of Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam).
9. Shaytaan promised to misguide mankind and take everyone into Jahannam with him.
10. Making people believe in this theory is one method of shaytaan to misguide mankind.

11. Many Aayaat in the Qur-aan Shareef explain that Allah Ta'ala created human beings. One such Aayat is mentioned in Surah Teen:

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ

We created mankind in the best of forms

12. Up to now scientists have no genuine evidence to show that man evolved from apes to their current form.
13. We are happy to believe that our families are the children of Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam) and not the children of monkeys and apes.

Story - The creation of Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam)

Long long ago, Allah Ta'ala created the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, the trees, the mountains, the seas and the rivers. In the sky, the Malaaikeh (angels) worshipped Allah Ta'ala. The leader of the Malaaikeh was shaytaan who was very pious at that time. Then, Allah Ta'ala created a human-being from clay. This human-being was Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam). Allah Ta'ala commanded all the angels and jinnaat to make sajdah to Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam). Shaytaan refused to listen to Allah Ta'ala. He felt that he was better than Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam) so he refused to listen. Allah Ta'ala became very angry with Shaytaan and chased him out of Jannah. He made dua to Allah Ta'ala to give him a very long life till the day of Qiyaamah and promised that he will misguide man and take

all the children of Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam) with him into Jahannam.

Remember that shaytaan is our worst enemy. He will try his best to take us all to Jahannam with him. One of the ways he tries to trap young Muslim school students is that he makes them believe in evolution. Anyone who believes in evolution loses his Imaan. So, be very careful of shaytaan. Remember that we were all created by Allah Ta'ala in the perfect form of a human being. We did not evolve from apes.

Revision Exercise

State whether True or False

1. There was a time when human beings were apes. _____
2. The first human created was Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam) _____
3. Shaytaan promised to misguide us so that we will enter Jahannam with him. _____
4. Scientists gave evidence to show that man evolved from apes. _____
5. We are the children of Hadhrat Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام. _____
6. A long time ago Shaytaan was very pious and was the leader of the Malaaiakah. _____

Lesson 17

The Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

1. The Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) are those people who accepted Islam, were blessed with the company of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) and passed away as Muslims.
2. They are the companions (friends) of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
3. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, "All my Sahaabah are just and pious. Whomsoever you will follow, you will be rightly guided."
4. The highest ranking Sahaabah, in the order of their rank, are:
 1. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radhiyallahu anhu).
 2. Hadhrat Umar (radhiyallahu anhu).
 3. Hadhrat Usmaan (radhiyallahu anhu).
 4. Hadhrat Ali (radhiyallahu anhu).
5. These four Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) are known as the Khulafaa-e-Raashideen (the rightly guided Caliphs) and were the greatest according to their sequence.
6. All the Awliyaa (pious people) after the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum), put together, cannot equal the rank of a single Sahaabi (radhiyallahu anhu).

7. The world learnt Deen, the Qur-aan Shareef and the Sunnah of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) from the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum).
8. It is COMPULSORY to SHOW RESPECT to ALL the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) and to refrain from speaking ill or criticising any of them.
9. Any person who speaks ill of any Sahaabi (radhiyallahu anhu) is a great sinner. There is a fear that such a person can lose his Imaan.
10. Whenever we hear the name of a Sahaabi we must say radhiyallahu anhu.
11. Allah Ta'ala has mentioned in the Qur-aan Shareef that He is pleased with all the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum).
12. Our beloved Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said that to have love for the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) is a sign of Imaan and to have hatred for them is a sign of nifaaq (hypocrisy).

NOTE: The first section of the Fazaail-e-Aamaal discusses the stories of the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum). Every story is very interesting and has many lessons for us to learn. Every day we should make a point of reading these stories at home with our families and learning more about the lives of the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum).

Revision Exercise

Underline the correct answer

1. The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) are the (**companions of / people who never saw**) Rasulullah ﷺ.
2. They were all very (**bad / pious**).
3. The highest ranking Sahaabi was (**Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه / Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه**).
4. The four highest ranking Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) are known as the (**Khulafaa-e-Raashideen / Imaams**).
5. Awliyaa are (**pious people / old people**)
6. It is (**compulsory / sunnah**) to show respect to all the Sahaabah.
7. Any person who speaks ill of a Sahaabi can lose his (**money / Imaan**).
8. Allah Ta'ala has mentioned in the (**Qur-aan / encyclopedia**) that He is pleased with all the Sahaabah.
9. If a person hates the Sahaabah, it is a sign of (**jealousy / nifaaq**).

Lesson 18

The Awliyaa

(The Friends of Allah Ta'ala)

1. A Wali is a friend of Allah Ta'ala.
2. The plural for Wali is Awliyaa.
3. The Awliyaa are the special friends of Allah Ta'ala on this earth.
4. They are pious and righteous people. They love Allah Ta'ala and Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam), and Allah Ta'ala loves them.
5. They fulfil every command of Allah Ta'ala and follow the sunnah of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
6. They do not commit sins openly and they stay away from breaking the commands of Allah Ta'ala.
7. If by chance they commit a sin, they immediately make taubah and promise Allah Ta'ala never to commit that sin again.
8. We must try our best to also become a Wali (friend) of Allah Ta'ala. Allah Ta'ala takes care and looks after His special friends, those who obey Him and follow Him.
9. Both, males and females can become Awliyaa, (friends of Allah Ta'ala).

10. In every part of the world, you will find the special friends of Allah Ta'ala.
11. One sign of a friend of Allah Ta'ala is that He practices on all the sunnats of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam).
12. The names of some of the great Awliyaa of the past are as follows;
 1. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jeelaani (rahmatullahi alayh).
 2. Rabiah Basriyya (rahmatullahi alayha).
 3. Shaikh Junaid Baghdadi (rahmatullahi alayh).
13. Always keep the company of the Awliyaa (friends of Allah Ta'ala). They will guide you and take you to Allah Ta'ala.
14. Be very careful of hurting or abusing a Wali, because Allah Ta'ala has declared war with anyone who harms His friends.
15. In the Qur-aan Shareef Allah Ta'ala says;

أَلَا إِنَّ أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

Behold! Verily the friends of Allah, for them will be no fear and no grief

16. Allah Ta'ala says, "Whoever disrespects a friend of Mine (a Wali) is like a person fighting against Me, and while protecting My friends I become as angry as a furious lion (when attacking its prey)."
17. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, "The fastest way of getting close to Allah Ta'ala is by doing one's Faraaidh and Waajibaat (compulsory acts). Next are the extra Salaah (Nafl) through which a person can also come

close to Allah Ta'ala (the more nafl one reads, the nearer he comes to Him till Allah Ta'ala loves him). Allah Ta'ala then controls his eyes, ears and hands and helps him all the time. Allah Ta'ala answers his duas when he asks for something."

Story: Shaikh Ebrahim bin Adham (rahmatullahi alayh) advising someone how to become a wali

Once, Shaikh Ebrahim bin Adham (rahmatullahi alayh) asked a person, "Do you wish to become the friend of Allah Ta'ala?" The man replied, "Certainly." The Shaikh said to him, "Do not wish for anything of this world. Give your whole hearted attention to Allah Ta'ala, remove everything else from your heart and concentrate your thoughts on Allah Ta'ala alone, so that He may turn His attention to you and choose you as His friend (Wali)."

Allah Ta'ala says, "If anyone comes to Me walking, I shall come to him running." So, let us all run to Allah Ta'ala and become the true friends of Allah Ta'ala.

Revision Exercise

Answer the following Questions:

1. Who is a Wali? _____

2. What is the plural of Wali? _____
3. What kind of people are they? _____

4. What do they do if they commit a sin? _____

5. What is a sign of the friend of Allah Ta'ala? _____

6. Name one great Wali of the past? _____
7. What happens when you disrespect a friend of Allah Ta'ala? _____

8. In your own words explain what advice Shaikh Ebrahim bin Adham (rahmatullahi alayh) gave to become a Wali? _____

Lesson 19

Hayaa (Modesty)

1. Hayaa means shame or modesty.
2. Hayaa (modesty) is a special quality of a Muslim.
3. Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) has said that hayaa is an extremely important branch of Imaan.
4. Hayaa and Imaan are always together. If we lose our Hayaa, we lose our Imaan as well.
5. Hayaa (modesty) starts off with our dressing. We must not wear tight fitting clothes that show the shape of our bodies. We must wear loose clothing and always cover our heads.
6. We must never ever remove our clothing in front of any person. A person with hayaa and shame will only remove his clothing where no one can see him.
7. Females must wear purdah and cover their faces as well.
8. Boys and girls must not mix and talk with each other. This is also against hayaa.
9. When swimming, be careful to cover our satr (private areas) so that it does not become exposed to anyone.
10. Looking at bad pictures on the phone or computer will destroy all the hayaa in our lives.

Story: Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) - The Queen of Jannah

Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) was the last daughter of Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam). Nabi (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) loved her alot and said that she is a part of him. Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) was very modest and full of hayaa. One day she went to ask Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) for some help and she quickly came back home without asking him. Her husband, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) asked her why she came back so quickly. She replied that there were some men over there and she did not want to go in front of them. This was the level of her hayaa and modesty.

One day Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) asked the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) what was the best thing for a woman. They all remained silent and no one gave an answer. That night Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) asked his wife Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) the same question. She replied, “The best thing for women (females) is that they do not see men (boys) and men do not see them.” When Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) heard this, he was very happy and said, “Faatimah is part of me.”

When Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) fell very ill, she said to Hadhrat Asmaa (radiyallahu anha), “I do not like that when a woman passes away, she is wrapped up only in a cloth and the shape of her body is seen.” Hadhrat Asmaa (radiyallahu anha) said to her, “In Abyssinia I saw that they place a wooden frame

over the bier and cover the frame with a cloth.” In this way the whole body is concealed. Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) was very happy when she heard this. “This is excellent” she said. She also made a bequest that when she passes away she must be covered like this and must be buried at night so that no men can see her body. Her wish was fulfilled and she was the first woman in Islam whose body was covered like this so that no men could see her body.

This was the high level of hayaa that Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) possessed.



Revision Exercise

Fill in the blanks.

1. Hayaa Means _____
2. Hayaa is a special _____ of a Muslim.
3. Rasulullah ﷺ has said that Hayaa is an important _____ of Imaam.
4. If we lose our Hayaa, we lose our _____
5. Hayaa starts off with our _____
6. Females must wear _____