

Islam & Moral Education



Class: Two

Lesson 1 - Identity of Allah

Allah is One and the Only. He is not the only one as an entity but also unique in attributes. It means, Allah the Almighty is One. None is equal or comparable to Him. He has no partner. Only He is our Ma'bud. Allah is also unique in respect of qualities. He possesses all the excellent qualities. He is Eternal, ever alive, and the Truth. He creates, sustains, protects, rewards, punishes, etc. He himself is His comparison.

Nothing could have been created without a creator. Allah Almighty has created everything visible and invisible in the universe. He did not need any assistant. Everything comes into being as soon as He says, 'Be'. He has created everything in the universe for the welfare of mankind. He has made all the creations obedient to humans. He is able to re-create by destroying the entire universe.

Allah Ta'la is the Creator, Controller, and Cherisher of all things. Everything in this universe is being controlled by His direction and commands. No creature can disobey these norms. He is All-Powerful and All-Wise, and He knows everything. Only He has the knowledge of the future.

Allah hears everything. He hears whatever we say openly. He also hears whatever we say secretly. He even hears whatever we say mentally. Nothing is secret to Him.

Allah sees everything. Allah is the All-Seer. He even sees whatever we do secretly. Whatever we do openly is also seen by Him. He observes the movement of tiny insects in the thick darkness of deep sea-bed. Nothing is invisible to Him.

Allah is the All-Powerful. If Allah wants to do good to anybody, nobody can do any harm to him. On the other hand, if He means any harm to anybody, nobody can resist that.

The Almighty Allah has many beautiful names. These names or attributes reveal the identity and distinctiveness of Allah very beautifully. The beautiful names of Allah are collectively known as Asmaul Husna. These beautiful names are the only characteristics of the Almighty Allah Ta'la. It is not possible for anyone else to achieve these characteristics.

There is no end of His attributes or names. And these names are not given by any human being. Many attributes of Allah are specially mentioned in the Quran and Hadith.

Some beautiful names of Allah with meaning are giving below.

SL	Beautiful names of Allah	Meaning of Beautiful names of Allah
1	AR-RAHMAN	The Most Gracious
2	AR-RAHEEM	The Most Merciful
3	AL-KHALIQ	The Creator
4	AR-RAZZAQ	The Provider
5	AL-MALIK	The Lord
6	AL-QADIR	The All-Powerful
7	AS-SALAM	The Peace-Giver
8	AL-GAFUR	The Oft-Forgiving
9	AL-HALEEM	The Most Forbearing
10	AS-SAMEE'	The All-Hearer
11	AL-BASEER	The All-Seer
12	AL-ZABBAR	The Superb Potentate
13	AL-AZZIZ	The Superb Victorious
14	AL-ALIM	The Omniscient
15	AL-HAKIM	The All Wise

We will enjoy all His favours as per His orders. We will show gratitude to Him alone. We will be obedient to Him and only Him. Islam is the name of obedience to Allah, the Exalted.

He alone deserves all praise and ibadat. We will obey all His commands and worship Him. We will do all the good works for the pleasure of Allah. Because Allah Ta'ala has created human beings for His Ibadat.

Activity:

Questions:

1. Introduce the Almighty Allah Ta'ala.
2. How did Allah Ta'ala create everything in the universe?
3. Why did Allah Ta'ala create everything in the universe?
4. 'Allah is All-Hearer' - Explain.
5. 'Allah is All-Seer' - Explain.
6. 'Allah is All-Powerful' - Explain.
7. What is Asmaul Husna?
8. Who manages everything in this world?
9. Tell the ten beautiful name of Allah Ta'ala with meaning.
10. What do you mean by Islam?

Lesson 2 – Iman

Iman is the main pillar of Islam, which means faith.

To have faith heart and soul in basic aspects of Islam such as belief in One Allah, His prophets & messengers and Asmani Kitabs, Angels, the Hereafter (Akhirat), Fate (Taqdir) is called Iman.

To have Faith in these basic aspects of Islam by heart, confession them by mouth and follow them in deeds is called real Iman.

A person who sincerely believes in these things is called a Mumin/believer.

There are seven basic aspects of Iman. To be a Mumin/believer we must believe in these seven aspects.

1. Full faith in Allah
2. Belief in Angels
3. Belief in the Asmani Kitab
4. Belief in the Nabi-Rasuls of Allah
5. Belief in the Day of Judgement
6. Belief in Fate (Taqdir)
7. Belief in the life Hereafter

Kalima Tayyiba

Kalima means message or sentence. Tayyiba means sacred. Kalima Tayyiba means- sacred message, sacred sentence.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

La Ilaha Illallahu Muhammadur Rasullullah.

Meaning: There is no Mabud except Allah. Hazrat Muhammad (SM) Allah's Rasul.

Kalima Tayyiba is the root speech of Islam. Tauhid and the oneness of Allah, and the Risalat means iman to Rasul (SM) are declared with this Kalima.

Kalima Shahadat

On the other hand, Kalima Shahadat means the sentence of giving testimony. With this Kalima we testify Tawhid and Risalat.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Meaning: I testify that there is indeed no Deity then Allah. He is one and He has no partner. I also testify that Muhammad (SM) is Allah's servant and messenger.

Through this Kalima we accept the Great Allah as the only Ma'bud. We testify Hazrat Muhammad (SM) as His humble servant and messenger. He is the Nabi and Rasul of Allah. We believe in Tawhid and Risalat. It is a basic aspect of Islam. Therefore, we shall utter the Kalima correctly and act according to its inner meaning.

Iman Mujmal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيعَ أَحْكَامِهِ وَأَرْكَانِهِ

Amantu billahi kama hua bi-asma-I-hi wa sifatihi wa qabiltu jamiya ahkamihi wa arkanihi.

Meaning: I believe in Allah as He is and with all His names and attributes. And I accept all of His principles and commands, laws and orders.

Iman Mufasssal:

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَيَوْمَ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ
مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

Meaning: I have Faith in Allah, His angels, His (Revealed) Books and His Rasuls (The Messengers). I also have Faith in the Day of Judgment, in the goodness and the badness of fate and in the life after death.

Activities

Questions:

1. What is the meaning of the word Iman?
2. What is Iman?
3. What do you mean by Real Iman?
4. Who is called a Mumin or believer?
5. How many basic aspects of Iman are there? What are they?
6. What is the meaning of Kalima Tayyiba? What are declared by this Kalima?
7. What is the meaning of Kalima Shahadat? What are testified by this Kalima?
8. Tell the Iman Mujmal with meaning.
9. Tell the Iman Mufassal with meaning.

Lesson 3 - Nabi and Rasul

The great men whom Allah has chosen and sent to earth to convey His message to mankind are called Nabi and Rasul (Prophet and Messenger).

The prophets and messengers are dearest servants of Allah and are sent by Him. None of them was a part of Allah or His son. Rather, Allah selected them from among human beings. They possessed special honour and dignity. They were just, sinless and intelligent. They were selfless and sympathetic to humanities. They were all ideal human beings. Human qualities are fully developed in their great character.

The prophets and messengers revealed the identity of Allah to human beings. They invited men towards Allah the Great. They taught the truth and fairness to human beings. They conveyed Allah's message and commandments to them. They practically taught people how to live by the orders of Allah. They always wished welfare for mankind.

There are differences between prophets or Nabis and Rasuls or Messengers. To those whom Asmani Kitabs were revealed were the Rasuls (Messenger) and to those whom no Asmani Kitab was revealed were Nabis (Prophet). The Nabis preached the religion their predecessors had preached.

Allah has sent many Nabis and Rasuls to the world. Nabis and Rasuls have come for each and every community. According to one opinion, their number is one lac and twenty-four thousand. Another opinion says, their number is two lac and twenty-four thousand. Amongst them, only three hundred and thirteen were Rasuls. Therefore, it is understandable that every Rasul was a Nabi but every Nabi was not a Rasul.

The first man and the first Nabi on this earth is the Hazrat Adam (A.). Allah, the Almighty created Hazrat Adam (A.) by Himself from dust. Allah Ta'ala sent him 10 Sahifas. Sahifa means small Holy Book.

The greatest flood that occurred during the time of the Prophet, Hazrat Nuh (A.). A prophet was thrown into the fire. But the fire did not burn him. His name is Hazrat Ibrahim (A.). The name of the prophet who is called Yabiullah is Ismail (A.). Hazrat Yusuf (A.) was the most beautiful man before Hazrat Muhammad (SM). The Prophet who talked to Allah directly, is Hazrat Musa (A.). Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was the king of jinn, animals-birds, and insects. The Prophet who talked after his birth was Isha (A.).

And the last and greatest prophet is our beloved prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SM). No prophet or messenger came to the world after him and none will come in future. That is why he is called Khatamun Nabiin. Khatamun Nabiin means last of the prophets. We must believe, respect and honor all the prophets and messengers. We shall lead our life in the way Hazrat Myhammad (SM) has shown us.

Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SM) was born on 20th April of 570 A.D & 12th Rabiul Awal, Monday in Quraish family of the holy city of Makkah. His father's name was Abdullah and mother's name was Amena. His father (Abdullah) died before his birth. Abdul Muttalib was his grandfather. After his birth he was named Muhammad (SM) and Ahmad.

All the good qualities were manifested in his character. He used to keep himself free from pride, wastefulness and uttering meaningless and immoral words. He also kept away from finding fault with others and putting others to shame. He always talked jovially and used to feel pity when somebody was in agony. He spent his wealth unhesitatingly for the welfare of men. He was truthful. His relatives as well as non- relatives used to call him Al-Amin. In a word, he was a helping friend of all creatures on earth.

At the age of forty, Hazrat Muhammad (SM) became very worried. During this period, he used to remain in deep meditation in the thoughts of Allah in the cave of Hera of Jabal-e-Noor. At last, on the night of Qadr in the month of Ramadan, the Angel Jibrael (A) came first by order of Allah with the message of the Great Allah. The Angel told the Great Prophet (SM), Iqra' (اقْرَأْ) or read on. He told the Prophet (SM) to read first five ayats of the sura Alaq in the Holy Quran. Thus, he attained prophethood on 27th Ramadan of 610 AD at the age of forty. After the Farewell Hajj, he passed away on 12th Rabiul Awal of the 11th Hizri and in 632 A.D in Madina. He was buried at one side of the Masjid-e-Nababi (The Mosque of the Prophet) in Medina.

After attainment of prophethood, these messages of Allah were gradually revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (SM) over a period of twenty-three years. Some massages of Allah were revealed in Makkah and some in Medina. The Quran was not compiled into a complete book before the death of the Prophet Muhammad (SM) because the process of revelation of the Quran continued until his death. The revelations which were received were written down on leather, papyrus, stones, and leaves. However, during his lifetime, the Prophet (SM) arranged the order of all the verses of the Quran according to the instructions of Allah.

Activities

Questions:

1. Who are called Nabi and Rasul?
2. What are the qualities of Nabi and Rasul?
3. What did the prophets and messengers do for the people?
4. What is the difference between the Nabi and the Rasul?
5. What was the number of Prophets and Messengers in the world?
6. What was the number of Messengers (Rasuls) in the world?
7. What is the name of our first Nabi?
8. How did Allah create the first man and Nabi?
9. What do you mean by Sahifa?
10. How many Sahifas did Allah send to the first Nabi?
11. Which prophet had the greatest flood during his time?
12. Which prophet was thrown into the fire?
13. Which prophet is called Yabiullah?
14. Which prophet was the most beautiful man before Hazrat Muhammad (SM)?
15. Which prophet talked directly to Allah?
16. Which prophet was the king of jinn, animals-birds, and insects?
17. Which prophet talked after birth?
18. Who is the last and greatest Nabi?
19. What is the meaning of Khatamun Nabiin?
20. Which prophet is called Khatamun Nabiin? Why is it called?
21. Whose way of life shall we lead?
22. Where and when was Hazrat Muhammad (SM) born?
23. What are the names of father, mother and grandfather of Hazrat Muhammad (SM)?
24. When did the father of Hazrat Muhammad (SM) die?
25. What were the names of Hazrat Muhammad (SM) after his birth?
26. What were the good qualities of Hazrat Muhammad (SM)?

27. When did Hazrat Muhammad (SM) attain prophethood?
28. Where did Hazrat Muhammad (SM) use to remain in deep meditation in the thoughts of Allah?
29. Which angel came first by order of Allah with the message of the Great Allah when Hazrat Muhammad (SM) attained prophethood?
30. What was the first word that Hazrat Muhammad (SM) was told to read while attaining prophethood?
31. How many verses of which surah did the Almighty Allah send from Quran Majid during attaining the prophethood of the great prophet (SM)?
32. Where and when did Hazrat Muhammad (SM) pass away?
33. Where was Hazrat Muhammad (SM) buried?
34. How and for how many years was the Quran Majid revealed?
35. Where were the message of Allah revealed?
36. Why was the Quran not compiled into a complete book before the death of the Prophet Muhammad (SM)?
37. How were the revelations of the Quran written?
38. When and how did the Prophet (SM) arrange the order of all the verses of the Quran?

Lesson 4 – Ibadat

Ibadat is an Arabic word. The word 'Ibadat' means allegiance, slavery, devotion etc. It means slavery or allegiance. To lead our life in the way instructed and led by Hazrat Muhammad (SM) is called Ibadat.

We perform Salat, Fasting, Zakat, Hajj as prayer. Similarly, to perform every act of life according to the Islamic laws is also a part of Ibadat. Almighty Allah has created everything for mankind. He has created the Jinns and the humans for his worship and subjection.

Allah, the Great says in the Quran Majid, “I (Allah) created the Jinns and mankind only that they might do Ibadat towards Me (alone).” (Sura Az-Zariyat, Verse: 56)

Allah Ta’ala becomes pleased if we do His Ibadat. Through Ibadat life in this world become peaceful. Ibadat will bring most peaceful and desired place in Zannat in the later world.

Islam is established on five ‘Rukans’. ‘Rukan’ means pillars. These five pillars are:

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1) Iman | 2) Salat | 3) Sawm | 4) Hajj | 5) Zakat |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|

Position of Salat is next to Iman. Salat is the most important Ibadat. In order to achieve Zannat (heaven), one has to perform Salat regularly.

The prophet (SM) said, Salat is the key to heaven.

(Tirmizi, Ibne Maza, Abu Dawud).

During a day and night, a person has to perform Salat five times. Five Waqt Salat are-

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1) Fajr | 2) Zuhr | 3) Asr | 4) Maghrib | 5) Isha |
|---------|---------|--------|------------|---------|

It is Wajib on parents to make their children perform Salat when they are seven years old. None is free from Salat. It is not given up in any condition. One has to perform Salat in which condition he is like sick, blind, lame, dumb, deaf, etc.

Every deed in our daily life is considered as Ibadat if those deed are in accordance with the orders of Allah Ta’ala and the path of prophet Muhammad (SM). For example, if you start taking food uttering ‘Bismillah’ we shall be receiving the blessings of Allah as long as we continue to eat. This is Ibadat. If we start reading uttering ‘Bismillah’ our study will be regarded as Ibadat as long as we do so. If you start going to school uttering ‘Bismillah’ we will be protected from all sorts

of danger on the way to school by Allah. If we help a blind man who is not able to cross the road by himself it will be regarded as an act of worship by Allah. Even at the time of going to sleep if we take the name of Allah after purifying us, the entire sleeping time will be treated as Ibadat.

So, we shall always perform Ibadat with sincerity. We shall remain alert and try all the time so that our entire lifetime is treated as Ibadat.

Activity

Questions:

1. What is the meaning of the word Ibadat?
2. What is Ibadat?
3. Which works are the part of Ibadat?
4. Why has Allah created us?
5. What does Allah say in Verse-58 of Sura Az-Zariyat of Quran Majid?
6. What happens if we do Ibadat?
7. What does 'Rukon' mean?
8. How many 'Rukon' on which islam is established? And what are they?
9. What do you have to do to achieve Zannat (heaven)?
10. What is the key to heaven?
11. How many times do we perform Salat in a night and a day? Tell the name of the Waqts.
12. On whom is it Wajib to make their children perform Salat when they are seven years old?
13. From what none is free?
14. If any deed is in accordance with the orders of Allah Ta'ala and the path of prophet Muhammad (SM), what are those deeds considered as?
15. How to start taking food and reading will be regarded as Ibadat?
16. What happens if you start going to school uttering 'Bismillah'?
17. What happens when you help a blind man who is not able to cross the road by himself?
18. How will the entire sleeping time be treated as Ibadat?
19. How shall we perform Ibadat?
20. Why shall we remain alert and try all the time?

Lesson 5 - Study of the Quran Majid

The Quran Majid is the message of Allah, Kalam Ullah. Kalam means message. It is the latest Asmani Kitab which Allah Ta'ala revealed to the Great Prophet (SM). It is the best scripture of mankind and a complete way of life.

The entire Quran was revealed for a long period of twenty-three years. The first verse of the Quran was revealed on 22nd December, 609 AD when the Great Prophet (SM) was 40 years old and the revelation ended in the year 632 AD, the year of his death.

The language of Quran Majid is Arabic. The Quran has a total of 30 paras or chapters. There is a total of 114 suras. The number of verses is 6,236. Although the suras are of different sizes, the paras of the Quran are almost the same size. The biggest sura of the Quran Majid is Sura Baqarah. Its number of verses is 286. The smallest sura is Surah Kausar. Its number of verses is 3.

Fourteen hundred years have passed but the Holy Quran remains unchanged and shall remain unchanged forever. No change has been made so far since it was revealed to our great prophet (SM) and no change would be made in future. Because Allah Ta'ala Himself has taken the responsibility of preserving this Quran. Allah says, "I have revealed the glorious Quran and I am its custodian too." (Sura Hijr)

There are four aims in the recitation of the Quran:

1. To recite correctly
2. To understand its meaning
3. To do the biddings of the Quran
4. To refrain from what He has forbidden

We have to learn to recite the Quran with proper pronunciation. If the Quran is recited with correct pronunciation, the meaning of the word is correct. If the Quran is pronounced rightly and properly, the meaning of Kalam is correct. Salat is correct. On the other hand, the meaning becomes changed if the Quran is not recited correctly. Salat is not correct. That is why we shall learn to recite the Quran Majid correctly and teach others to read it correctly. We shall act according to the sayings of the Quran Majid.

Harkat

The vowels that are used to pronounce Arabic words are called Harkat.

There are three kinds of Harkat, such as-

Jabor َ , Jer ِ , Pesh ُ

1) When Jabor is written on any letter it is pronounced as ‘aa’.

Such as: كَتَبَ Kaf jabar ka, Ta jabar ta, Ba jabar ba = Kataba

دَخَلَ = دَخَلْ	فَتَحَ = فَتَحْ	خَلَقَ = خَلَقْ	نَصَرَ = نَصَرْ
وَلَدَ = وَلَدْ	طَلَعَ = طَلَعْ	خَرَجَ = خَرَجْ	فَعَلَ = فَعَلْ

2) When Jer is given under any letter it is pronounced as ‘ee’ (ِ).

Such as: كِنَا Kaf jer ki, Nun alif jabar na = kina

بِمَا = بِمَا	هِيَ = هِيَ	إِلَى = إِلَى	إِذَا = إِذَا
رَحِمَ = رَحِمَ	سَلِمَ = سَلِمَ	سَمِعَ = سَمِعَ	لِمَاذَا = لِمَاذَا

3) When Pesh is given on any letter it is pronounced as ‘u’ (ُ).

Such as: كُتِبَ Kaf pesh ku, ta jer ti, ba jabar ba = kutiba

هُمَا = هُمَا	كُمَا = كُمَا	كُم = كُم	هُم = هُم
مُنَرَّ = مُنَرَّ	نُصِبَ = نُصِبَ	كُتِبَ = كُتِبَ	هُوَ = هُوَ
حُسْن = حُسْن	كَثُرَ = كَثُرَ	خُلِقَ = خُلِقَ	جُمِعَ = جُمِعَ
أَسْمَ = أَسْمَ	كَرُمَ = كَرُمَ	بُعْدَ = بُعْدَ	قُرْبَ = قُرْبَ

Tanbeen

Double Jabor (ـَـ), Double Jer (ـِـ) and Double Pesh (ـُـ) are called Tanbeen. Tanbeen will be pronounced with nun.

Read and write down the following chart by pronouncing Double Jabor (ـَـ), Double Jer (ـِـ) and Double Pesh (ـِـ) together.

جَّ جِ جِ	ثَّ ثِ ثِ	تَّ تِ تِ	بَّ بِ بِ	ءِ اِ اِ
رَّ رِ رِ	ذَّ ذِ ذِ	دَّ دِ دِ	خَّ خِ خِ	حَّ حِ حِ
ضَّ ضِ ضِ	صَّ صِ صِ	شَّ شِ شِ	سَّ سِ سِ	زَّ زِ زِ
فَّ فِ فِ	غَّ غِ غِ	عَّ عِ عِ	ظَّ ظِ ظِ	طَّ طِ طِ
نَّ نِ نِ	مَّ مِ مِ	لَّ لِ لِ	كَّ كِ كِ	قَّ قِ قِ
	يَّ يِ يِ	ءِ اِ اِ	هَّ هِ هِ	وَّ وِ وِ

Jazam

There are many letters in Arabic which do not have Jabor, Jer or Pesh. But the previous letters have Jabor, Jer or Pesh. A symbol is used to pronounce this letter. This sign is called Jazam.

Another name of Jazam is Sakin.

Jazam or Sakin is expressed by three symbols. Such as - (◌◌◌ / ◌◌◌ / ◌◌◌)

Example: اَلْ Alif lam Jabar = al

بِى Ba ya Jer = Bi

قُن Qaf Nun Pesh = Qun

So, if there is Jazam or Sakin on any letter, it has to be pronounced together with the previous letter.

Read and write down the following chart with Jazam.

تُ وُ مْ	صُ وُ مْ	قُ لُ	كُ نُ
تَوْمُ	صَوْمُ	قُلُ	كُنُ
أَكْبَرُ	كُرْسِي	مَسْجِدُ	كُنْتُمْ

Tashdeed

The letter which is pronounced twice being at the same place is called tashdeed.

Tashdeed looks like the head of the letter Seen (و).

Pronunciation of Tashdeed:

1. Letters with Tashdeed are pronounced twice.
2. At first, with the Harkat on the right and the second time, with the Harkat of its own.

Example: اَنْ = اَنْ + نْ = Alif Nun Zabor An, Nun Zabor Na = Anna

رَبَّ = رَبَّ + بْ = Ra Ba Zabor Rab, Ba Zabor Ba = Rabba

Read and write the following chart with tashdeed.

اَتْ	اَتْ + تْ	اَبَا	اَبْ + بَا	اَبْ	اَبْ + بْ
اُتْ	اُتْ + تُتْ	اَنْتْ	اَنْتْ + تُتْ	اَنْتْ	اَنْتْ + تُتْ
رَبْ	رَبْ + بْ	اَجَا	اَجْ + جَا	اَجْ	اَجْ + جْ
اِنْ	اِنْ + نْ	اَلْ	اَلْ + لْ	عَمْ	عَمْ + مْ

Jer of letters with Tashdeed can be positioned both below the letter and below the Tashdeed. For example:

بَرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّثَاتِ

Madd

There are some Haraf or letters in Arabic language, which are to be read in short breath. On the other hand many letters are to be read in long breath. To read in long breath is called Madd.

There are three types of Madd.

Such as: 1 Alif Madd, 3 Alif Madd, 4 Alif Madd

According to some experienced Qari, at least 1 second is required to read 1 Alif Madd.

1 Alif Madd:

To read in little long breath like the time of reading 1 Alif is called 1 Alif Madd.

There are three letters for 1 Alif Madd. They are: ا , و , ی . Signs of Madd are used with these three letters. If there is only ا ('Alif' without Jabor, Jer, Pesh etc.) and there is a Jabor on its right hand side, if there is a Pesh on the right hand side of و (Wao Sakin), and a Jer on the right hand side letters of ی (Yea Sakin), Madd is applied. Such as: بَا بُو بِي

1 Alif Madd has also other sign. Such as:

1. Jabar in the erect position on a letter - ا

If there is a sign like ا on a letter, it is to be read in a little long accent like the time of reading 1 Alif.

For example: طه = twa with erect jabar ta, ha with erect jabar ha = Ta-ha-

2. Erect Jer ا

If there is a sign like ا under a letter, it is to be read in a little long accent like the time of reading 1 Alif.

For example: به = Ba jer bi, ha with erect jer hii = bithii

3. Reverse Pesh ع

We know that pesh is like this ع . But reverse pesh is written like this ع .

If there is any reverse pesh on a letter, it is to be read in a little long accent like the time of reading 1 Alif.

For example: له = Lam jabar la, ha with reverse pesh hu = Lahu

3 Alif Madd:

To read in long breath like the time of reading 3 Alif is called 3 Alif Madd.

Sign of 3 Alif Madd - ~


If there is a sign like ~ on a letter, it is to be read in a long accent like the time of reading 3 Alif.

For example: كَمَا = Kama---

4 Alif Madd:

To read in longer breath like the time of reading 4 Alif is called 4 Alif Madd.

Sign of 4 Alif Madd - 

If there is a sign like  on a letter, it is to be read in a longer accent like the time of reading 4 Alif.

For example:  = Ja - - - - Aa

Activity

Questions:

1. Whom was the Holy Quran Majid revealed on?
2. How many years was the entire Quran Majid revealed?
3. When was the first verse of the Quran revealed and when did the revelation end?
4. How many paras or chapters are there in the Quran Majid?
5. How many suras and verses are there in the Quran Majid?
6. Which is the biggest sura of the Quran Majid and how many verses are there in this sura?
7. Which is the smallest sura of the Quran Majid and how many verses are there in this sura?
8. Why will the Quran Majid never change?
9. How many aims are there in the recitation of the Quran Majid? What are they?
10. Why should we learn to recite the Quran Majid correctly?
11. What is Harkat? How many Harkats are there? and what are they?
12. What will be the pronunciation if Harkat is used?
13. What is Tanbeen?
14. What will be the pronunciation if Tanbeen is used?
15. What is Jazam? What is another name of Jazam?
16. How many symbols of Jazam are there? And what are they?
17. How to pronounce Jazam?
18. What is tashdeed? What does tashdeed look like?
19. How to pronounce the letter with tashdeed?
20. What is Madd? How many types of Madd are there? What are they?
21. How much time is required to read 1 Alif Madd according to some experienced Qari?
22. What is 1 Alif Madd? How many letters of 1 Alif Madd are there? What are they? Give Examples.
23. What are the other signs of 1 Alif Madd? Give Examples.
24. What is 3 Alif Madd? Give Examples with sign of 3 Alif Madd.
25. What is 4 Alif Madd? Give Examples with sign of 4 Alif Madd.

Lesson 6 - Islam in daily life

Islam is the only 'religion' chosen by Allah - a complete system of life. A Muslim has to lead a life on the basis of Islam in all aspects of life from birth to death. Islam has different principles in all aspects of personal, family, social, national and international life.

Allah says in the Holy Quran –

إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ

Pronunciation: Innad deena 'indal laahil Islaam;

Meaning: Surely Islam is the only religion acceptable to Allah. (Surah Al-Imran: Verse 19)

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتِمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا

Pronunciation: Alyawma akmaltu lakum deenakum wa atmamtu 'alaikum ni'matee wa radeetu lakumul Islaama deenaa;

“This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favor upon you and have approved for you Islam as religion.” (Surah Maidah: Verse 3)

In daily life, everyone should always remember Allah, fear Allah and live according to the rules of Allah. Just as people follow Islam in their daily life, so they encourage other people to follow Islam.

There are different Doas (blessings) for every good deed in our life which the Prophet Muhammad (SM) recited in his daily life. Reading these Doas and doing those deeds brings blessings and success as well as Sawab.

The great Prophet said: “Dua is the essence of worship.” (Tirmizi: 3371)

And he also said, Dua is the worship” (Tirmizi: 2969)

Dua for waking up:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Alhamdu lillaahil-lathee ahyanaa ba da maa amaatanaa wa ilayhin-nushoor.

Meaning: Praise is to Allah Who gives us life after He has caused us to die and to Him is the return.

Dua for sleeping:

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Allahumma bismika amutu wa ahya.

Meaning: “O Allah, with Your Name will I die and live (wake up)”.

The Great Prophet (SM) used to recite the above Doa putting his hands under his right cheek while lying in his bed at night.

Doa Before Eating a Meal:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَ عَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ

Bismillahi wa 'ala barakatillah.

Meaning: In the name of Allah and with the blessings of Allah, we eat meals.

If we forget to recite Doa when we start eating a meal; then as soon as we remember we will recite the following Dua.

وَأَخِرَهُ أَوَّلَهُ اللَّهُ بِسْمِ

Bismillahi awwalahu wa akhirahu.

Meaning: “In the Name of Allah, in the beginning and the end.”

Dua when we complete our Meal:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَ سَقَانَا وَ جَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

Alhamdulillahilladhii ath'amanaa wa saqaanaa wa ja'alanaa minalmuslimiin.

Meaning: Praise be to Allah Who has fed us and given us drink, and made us Muslims.

If someone does not say Bismillah before eating, Saitan participates in that food with him. Saitan cannot eat anything from that food when someone starts eating with Bismillah.

And if one starts eating without saying Bismillah and then recites the Dua for eating, then Saitan is forced to vomit whatever he eats. (Muslim)

The Prophet (SM) said, "Saitan considers the food which does not bear the name of Allah to be halal for him."

Eating a meal with right hand

The Great Prophet (SM) used to eat his meal with right hand all his life. He forbade eating with left hand.

The Prophet (SM) said, “None of you should eat and drink with his left hand, for the Saitan eats and drinks with left hand.” (Bukhari – 5376, Muslim - 2020)

If any food fell during eating the meal, the Prophet (SM) pick it up and eat it. He said, “When any one of you drops a mouthful, he should remove anything filthy from it and then eat it, and should not leave it for the Saitan.” (Muslim - 2034)

Dua before going to the toilet:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

Allahumma innee aAAoothu bika minal-khubthi wal-khaba-ith

Meaning: (In the name of Allah). O Allah, I take refuge with you from all evil and evil-doers.

After reciting the above dua, the left foot should be inserted in the toilet first.

You should not sit on the toilet with face or back towards the qibla.

(Bukhari -144)

Dua when leaving the toilet:

غُفْرَانَكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

Ghufra-naka Alhamdulillah-hilla-thee ath-haba ann-nil athaa wa 'afaani.

Meaning: "(O Allah) I seek forgiveness and pardon from You. All Praise be to Allah, who removed the difficulty from me and gave me ease (relief)".

The bathroom or toilet is an unclean and dirty place. Saitan lives in unclean and filthy places. Saitan sees us if we don't recite the Dua when we enter the toilet. But if we recite the Dua before entering the toilet, then Saitan can no longer see us and can't do any harm. By reciting this Dua we take refuge to Allah Ta'la.

Doa for entering home

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلِجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا
وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Allahumma inni As'aluka khayral Mawlaji wa khayral makhraji. Bismillahi Walajna Wa Bismillahi kharajna, Wa 'alal-lahi Rabbina Tawakkalna.

Meaning: “O Allah, I ask of You the good of entering and the good of leaving (this home). With Allah’s name we enter and with his name we leave and upon Allah, our sustainer, do we rely.”

The Prophet (SM) said: “When one of you enters a house and remembers Allah at the time of entering and eating, Satan calls his companions and says: You have no place to stay and you have no food for dinner.” (Muslim)

Doa for leaving home

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Bismil-lahi Tawakkaltu Aaalal-lahi, Wala Hawla Wala Quwwata illa Billah

Meaning: “In the name of Allah, I place my trust on Allah, and there is no might nor power except with Allah.”

The Prophet (SM) said, “When a man goes out of his house and says this doa the following will be said to him at that time: "You are guided, defended and protected." The devils will go far from him and another devil will say: How can you deal with a man who has been guided, defended and protected?”

What should we do if we yawn?

Yawning comes because of laziness and inertia. And this is come from Satan. So, when we yawn, we should check our yawning as much as possible. Because when someone yawns, Satan laughs at him. (Bukhari: 3289)

Activity

Questions:

1. In which aspect of life Islam has different principles?
2. What does Allah say about Islam in Surah Al-Imran of Holy Quran?
3. What does Allah say about Islam in verse 3 of Surah Maidah of Holy Quran?
4. What should everyone always do in daily life?
5. What did the great Prophet (SM) say about Doa?
6. Which Dua is to be recited while waking up? Tell the meaning of it.
7. Which Dua is to be recited while sleeping? Tell the meaning of it.
8. How did Great Prophet (SM) recite dua while sleeping?
9. Which Dua is to be recited before eat? Tell the meaning of it. What happens if this Doa is not recited?
10. Which Dua is to be recited at the end of the meal? What is the meaning of it?
11. If you forget to recite Dua at the beginning of eating, which Dua is to be recited when remembering in between meals? Tell the meaning of it. What happens if this Doa is recited?
12. What did the Prophet (SM) say about the Doa before eating meal?
13. Which hand did the Great Prophet (SM) use to eat his meal?
14. Why did the Prophet (SM) forbid eating with left hand?
15. What would the Prophet (SM) do if any food fell during eating the meal? What did he say about this?
16. Which Dua should be recited before going to the toilet? Tell the meaning of the Dua. What happens if this Doa is not recited?
17. Which Dua should be recited while come out from the toilet? Tell the meaning of the Dua.
18. Which Dua should be recited for entering home? Tell the meaning of the Dua. What happens when this Doa is recited?
19. Which Dua should be recited for leaving home? Tell the meaning of the Dua. What happens when this Doa is recited?
20. What should we do if we yawn?