

Qur'an City



Al Qamar Workbook

54 Qur'an City Horizon
Qur'an City
865438

4-12
years



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AL-QAMAR - THE MOON



MIRACLE OF THE SPLITTING OF THE MOON DISMISSED BY THE MAKKANS AS MAGIC
CERTAINTY OF ACCOUNTABILITY
EXAMPLES OF PAST NATIONS WHO REBELLED AGAINST DIVINE GUIDANCE DESPITE WARNINGS
EMPHASIS ON EASE OF INTERNALISING THE MESSAGE OF THE QUR'AN WITH A LITTLE EFFORT

054

JANNA FOR THE GOD CONSCIOUS
A PERMANENT SEAT OF HONOUR WITH THE MOST POWERFUL KING



8
Ayaat 54-55

WARNING TO THE MAKKANS ABOUT THE CERTAINTY OF ACCOUNTABILITY
EVERYTHING IS RECORDED AND DOCUMENTED.



7
Ayaat 43-53

FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF PHARAOH WHO REJECTED PROPHET MUSA
REJECTED THE 9 CLEAR SIGNS.
PHARAOH AND HIS ARMY WERE DROWNED.



6
Ayaat 41-42

FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF PROPHET LUT
STRONG WINDS DESTROYED THEM.



5
Ayaat 33-40

FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF THAMUD WHO REJECTED PROPHET SALIH
THEY KILLED THE SHE CAMEL SENT TO THEM AS A SIGN FROM DIVINITY
A THUNDERBOLT FROM THE SKY DESTROYED THEM



4
Ayaat 23-32

FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF AAD WHO REJECTED PROPHET HUD
A COLD AND RELENTLESS TORNADO DESTROYED THEM.



3
Ayaat 18-22

FATE OF THE PEOPLE WHO REJECTED PROPHET NUH
PROPHET NUH'S DUA - "I AM OVERCOME(AM DROWNING) SO
HELP ME" AYA 10
A FLOOD DESTROYED THEM



2
Ayaat 9-17

MIRACLE OF THE SPLITTING OF THE MOON

THE MAKKANS DEMANDED A MIRACLE. THE PROPHET POINTED TO THE
MOON AND IT SEPARATED INTO TWO HALVES. HE THEN SAID "BEAR
WITNESS" AND THE HALVES JOINED. THEY DISMISSED IT AS MAGIC.



1
Ayaat 1-8

054. AL-QAMAR ~ THE MOON

55 AYAAT (MAKKI)

FOCUS

MIRACLE OF THE SPLITTING OF THE MOON DISMISSED BY THE MAKKANS AS
MAGIC
CERTAINTY OF ACCOUNTABILITY
EXAMPLES OF PAST NATIONS WHO REBELLED AGAINST DIVINE GUIDANCE
DESPITE WARNINGS
EMPHASIS ON EASE OF INTERNALISING THE MESSAGE OF THE QUR'AN
WITH A LITTLE EFFORT

DID YOU KNOW?

FOUR TIMES DIVINITY REPEATS THE VERSE "INDEED WE HAVE MADE THE QUR'AN
EASY FOR ANYONE WHO CAN PUT EVEN A TINY BIT OF EFFORT"
AYAAT - 17,22,32 & 40

SELECTED AYAAT

54:1	Qamar (Moon)
54:10	Dua of Prophet Nuh (pbuh) - My Lord! I am overcome; help!
54:17, 22, 32, 40	The Qur'an is easy to remember

NARRATIVE

THE FIRST TWO VERSES REFER TO THE MIRACLE OF THE SPLITTING OF THE MOON BY THE PROPHET WHEN THE MAKKANS DEMANDED A MIRACLE. BEARING WITNESS TO BOTH THE HALVES ON EITHER SIDE OF MT HIRA THEY DISMISSED IT AS MAGIC.

AFTER WARNING OF THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT THE SURAH CITES THE PEOPLE OF PROPHET NUH, THE TRIBES OF AAD & THAMUD, THE PEOPLE OF PROPHET LUT AND THE PEOPLE OF PHARAOH WHO WERE PUNISHED FOR REJECTING THEIR MESSENGERS.

THE SURAH CONCLUDES WITH THE INEVITABILITY OF ACCOUNTABILITY AND THE PROMISE OF JANNAT AND A PERMANENT PLACE OF HONOUR FOR THE GOD CONSCIOUS.

AN EMPHASIS ON THE EASE OF INTERNALISING THE MESSAGE OF THE QUR'AN WITH A MINIMAL AMOUNT OF EFFORT IS REPEATED FOUR TIMES.



SUGGESTED SCHEMES OF WORK

NO.	TOPIC	REFERENCE	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES
1	INTRO TO THE QUR'AN	INTRO TO QU'RAN	Discuss the meaning of IQRA' being 1. Read 2. Memorised 3. Understood 4. Applied 5. Teach	Draw around your hand and label the five fingers.
2	INTRO TO QUR'AN CITY	INTRO TO QU'RAN CITY	19 suburbs around a city centre 114 buildings Difference between Makki & Madani Suwer	Label and colour the Makki (yellow) & Madani (green) suwer in the blank Qur'an City Map
3	TERMINOLOGY OF THE QUR'AN	TERMINOLGY OF THE QUR'AN	Sura, Aya, Juz, Manzil, Ruku	Worksheet on terminology
4	INTRO TO SURA AL QAMAR	INTRO TO SURA AL QAMAR	Discuss the building of Sura Al Qamar Sura Al Qamar is a Makki sura Only sura not in a suburb Benefits of Sura Al Qamar 8 Sections and 55 verses Discuss the focus of the sura	Draw a moon and divide it into 8 sections labelling it with the building sections
5	FOCUS OF SURA AL QAMAR	QUR'AN AS ZHIKR	Discuss the repeated aya Ayaat - 17,22,32 & 40	Decorate the repeated aya Qur'an 54:17, 22, 32, 40



SUGGESTED SCHEMES OF WORK

NO.	TOPIC	REFERENCE	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES
6	QUR'AN AS ZHIKR	THE QUR'AN AS A BOOK OF GUIDANCE	Difference between memorising and understanding	Qur'an as a book of guidance
7	SALAA AS ZHIKR	ZHIKR IN SALAA	Importance of Salaa (Life support for the soul)	Worksheets on Salaa
8	DUA AS ZHIKR	DUA	Concept of dua Refer to different ways to raise hands in dua	Worksheets on dua
9	ISTIGHFAAR AS ZHIKR	ISTIGHFAAR	Istighfaar a means of cleansing oneself like a shower to the physical body	Worksheets on istighfaar Colour the beads on the tasbeeh that refer to forgiveness
10	SPLITTING OF THE MOON	SECTION 1 Ayaat 1 to 8	The miracle of the splitting of the moon by Rasulullah (pbuh) after the Makkans asked for a miracle	Draw a mountain and stick 2 halves of the moon on either side
11	THE MOON	SECTION 1 Ayaat 1 to 8	Talk about the moon and its importance in determining the start of a lunar month. Discuss the phases of the moon	Phases of the moon



SUGGESTED SCHEMES OF WORK

NO.	TOPIC	REFERENCE	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES
12	PROPHET NUH (PBUH)	SECTION 2 Ayaat 9 to 17	Story of building the ark especially the number of years	The ark of Prophet Nuh (pbuh)
13	DUA OF PROPHET NUH (PBUH)	SECTION 2 Aya 10	Prophet Nuh's dua – "Help me" 54.10 Trust in Allah	Memorise and decorate the dua of Prophet Nuh (pbuh)
14	PROPHET HUD (PBUH)	SECTION 3 Ayaat 18 to 22	Prophet Hud and the people of Aad	Story board of the people of Aad
15	PROPHET SALIH (PBUH)	SECTION 4 Ayaat 23 to 32	Prophet Salih and the people of Thamud	Story board and the she-camel
16	PROPHET LUT (PBUH)	SECTION 5 Ayaat 33 to 40	Prophet Lut and the people who were highway robbers and kidnappers	Wordsearch
17	PROPHET MUSA (PBUH)	SECTION 6 Ayaat 41 to 42	Prophet Musa (pbuh) and Firawn	Rejection of 9 signs
18	ACCOUNTABILITY	SECTION 7 Ayaat 43 to 53	Everything is recorded whether small or big.	Weekly diary of Accountability
19	JANNA FOR THE GOD-CONSCIOUS	SECTION 8 Ayaat 54 to 55	Those on the righteous path will be enjoying	Worksheet on Taqwa



LESSON 1

TOPIC

INTRODUCTION TO THE QUR'AN

REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION TO QU'RAN

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Discuss the meaning of IQRA' being

1. Read
2. Memorised
3. Understood
4. Applied
5. Teach

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Draw around your hand and label the five fingers.



5 STEPS FOR READING THE QUR'AN

The Holy Prophet (pbuh) said the Qur'an was to be:

- Read
- Memorise
- Understand
- Apply
- Teach

ACTIVITY:

Write the 5 steps on the labels below.
Cut the labels and stick them on the palm below.



LESSON 2

TOPIC

INTRODUCTION TO QUR'AN CITY

REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION TO QUR'AN CITY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

19 suburbs around a city centre
114 buildings
Difference between Makki & Madani Suwer

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Label and colour the Makki (yellow) & Madani (green) suwer in the blank Qur'an City Map



WHAT IS QUR'AN CITY?

When we first embarked upon the journey of Quran City, we were challenging the norms...

The inspirational verse was 66:11

رَبِّ ابْنِ لِي عِنْدَكَ بَيْتًا فِي الْجَنَّةِ

where Allah quotes the dua of Sayyida Aasiya when she said: "Rabb! Build for me a house with You in Janna"

To us this meant investing in real estate in Janna and so began the building of a city. We found that it created a new found curiosity and interest across the board (from infants to adults) into learning the Divine text.

For most Muslims, the first step is to learn how to recite the Qur'an. The recitation of is heard throughout one's life (irrespective of whether one understands it or not) from birth, in every daily prayer (salaa) through all the rites of passages of life until ones death. This book intends to start this journey by

familiarizing oneself with each chapter (sura) looking at its aim, focus and a narrative which conceptualizes its message.

Qur'an CITY is a depiction of the groupings of the suwer of Qur'an into a city (made out of building bricks) to instil a sense of curiosity in children so they want to learn about the Qur'an (by exploring the city).

Even though the Qur'an is most read books of all time; this awesome communication from Divinity has not been appreciated. Each one of us is responsible in making an effort to understand this awesome book.

Recitation and memorisation are essential for they are tools of preservation and ensure the continuity of the original text.

However, the Qur'an was sent as essential guidance for a human being to reach his full potential. To engage with the Qur'an after having learnt to recite it means to start with familiarising oneself with its suwer, ayaat and layout...

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that the Qur'an is the most reproduced printed and used book in the world. The first printed Qur'an was produced in Venice in 1537 for sale in the Ottoman empire, where all movable type printing using Arabic characters had been forbidden for fear of making mistakes in the text.

TILAAWAA (TILAAWAT)

الَّذِينَ آتَيْنَاهُمُ الْكِتَابَ يَتْلُونَهُ حَقَّ تِلَاوَةٍ

Those to whom We have given the Book read it as it ought to be read. 2:121

Its original meaning is following (as in Q 91:2), referring to the Moon when it follows the Sun. It also means following the message of the verses and taking them as leaders and guides. Those to whom We have given the Book follow it as it ought to be followed.

Imam Al-Sadiq (pbuh) states the rights of tilaawaa:

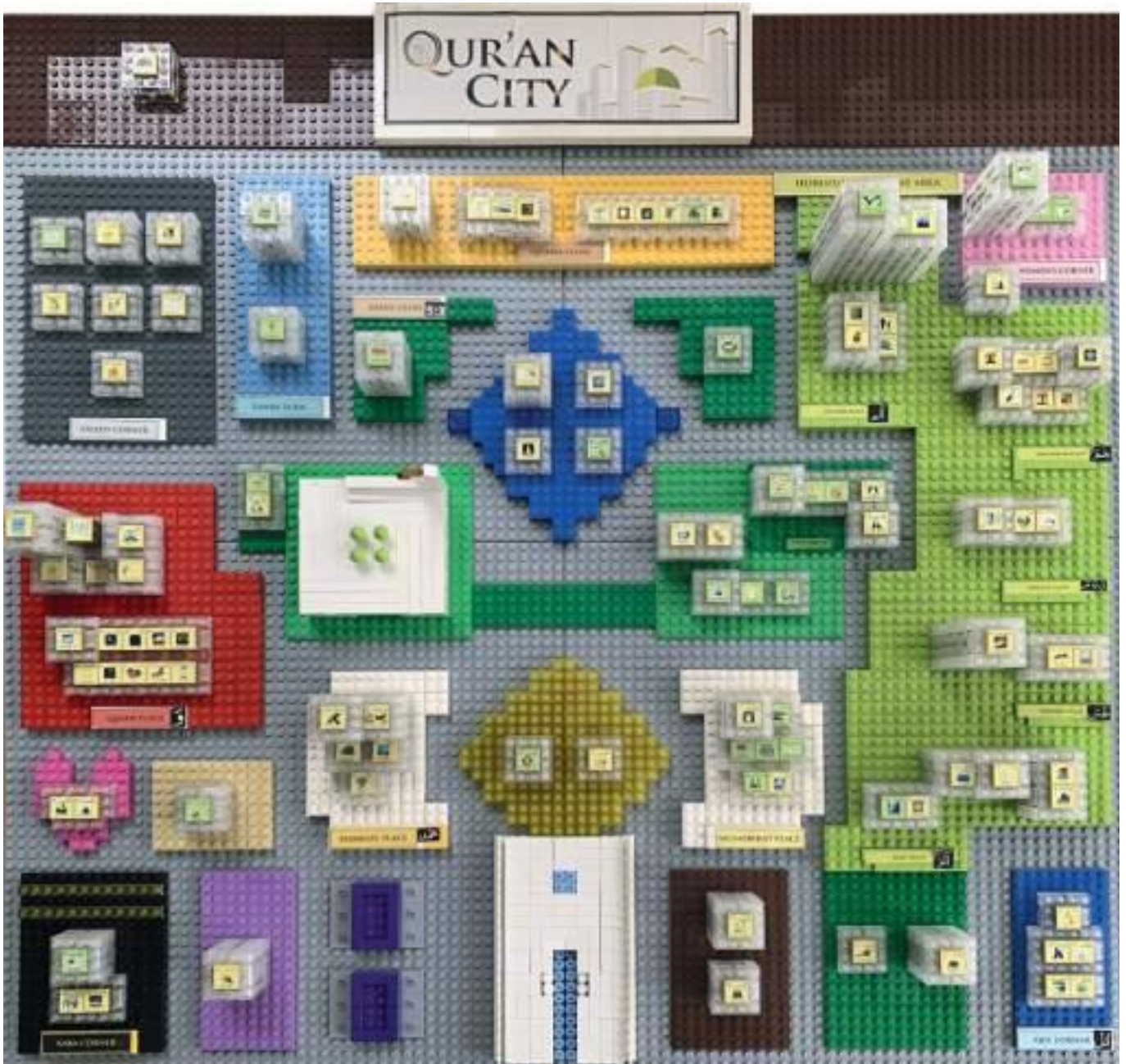
1. Recitation of its verses
2. Understanding its depths
3. Acting on its rules
4. Having hope in its promises
5. Fearing its warnings
6. Taking lessons from its stories
7. Following its commands
8. Staying away from its prohibitions

TAFSEER & TADABBUR

Tafseer - to uncover, to explain, to clarify

Dubr - is the back or end of something. Looking at the first go into and the last of it and then looking at it over and over again.





Each sura is represented by a building in the city. The height of the building is in proportion to the length of the sura. Each layer of LEGO bricks (made by four single bricks or 2 dual clear bricks make a layer) represent 10 ayaat or part thereof. Therefore, Suratul Baqara with 286 ayaat (the longest sura) will have 29 layers.

The tops of each building are either green or yellow representing where they were revealed.

YELLOW-MAKKI

GREEN-MADANI

QUR'AN CITY LEARNING MODULES

The learning (exploring) of Qur'an City is through a modular study programme

1. Learning to recite the Qur'an (QRead 1 & 2)
2. Learning the name of the chapters of the Quran.
3. Looking at the Qur'an as a whole (the whole city) and at the groupings of the chapters (Each suburb and city centre has chapters that are linked to each other eg. Haamidaat all start with the hamd (praise and gratitude of Allah), Musabbihaat all start with declaring His perfection)
4. Learning the names and general features of the chapters (identifying the buildings in Qur'an City. E.g. Each building is built to scale according to the number of ayaat in it and is identified by yellow – revealed in Makka and Green – revealed in Madina)
5. Looking at the major themes identifying the key concepts of each chapter which are reflected in the building floors.
6. Reflecting on the key verses of each section.

TERMINOLOGY

SURA/ SUWER	114
AYA/ AYAAT	6236
JUZ / AJZAA	30
MANZIL/ MANAZIL	7
RUKU/ RUKUAAT	540/558
WORDS	77,807



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAKKI AND MADANI SUWER

The chapters (suwer) revealed in Makka are known as Makki and the chapters revealed in Madina known as Madani. There are 86 Makkan Suwer and 28 Madani suwer. The distinction between them can be described as the journey from the why? (the nature of

belief) to the how? (the manifestation of belief into a way of life which leads towards one's personal best). The presence of Makkan ayaat (verses) in Madani suwer and vice versa shows that why and how are interwoven throughout the journey of life.

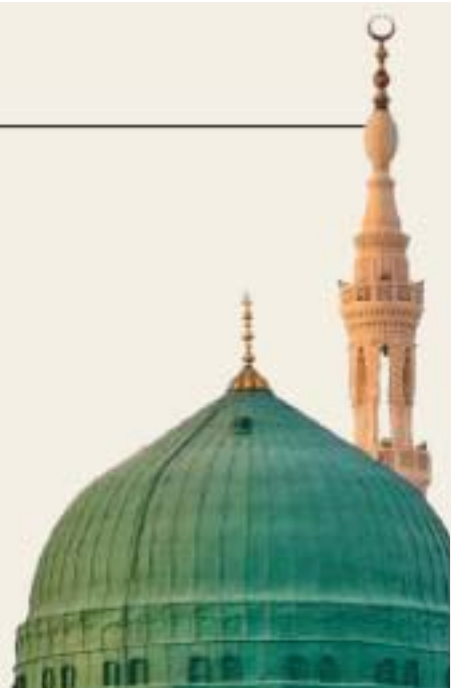
MAKKAN CHAPTERS (WHY OF RELIGION?)

- The verses (ayaat) are brief and short.
- Invitation to submit to Divinity and follow Divine Guidance.
- Accountability emphasised on the day of Judgement and consequences of actions
- Janna & Jahannam
- Prophet Adam and Shaytan mentioned
- All the obligatory sajadaat in Makkan chapters
- Verses addressing humanity (O humankind) in Makkan chapters
- Kallaa (never ever) used only in Makkan chapters.
- Of the 29 chapters beginning with Huruful Muqatta'at 26 are Makkan (exceptions being 2,3 and 13)



MADANI CHAPTERS (HOW OF RELIGION?)

- The verses (ayaat) are longer and formal.
- Focus on social responsibilities and law
- Hypocrisy mentioned
- Address to 'O you who believe' in Madani chapters (except for Suratul Hijr)
- Address to people of the book in Madani chapters
- Verses about warfare as permission to defend given





54
Al Qamar
The Moon

QAMAR
The Moon

Qur'an

EXILED CORNER

Negative traits

63 Al Munafiqun The Hypocrites	80 'Abasa He Frowned	83 Al Mutaffifeen The Cheaters	
102 Al Takaathur The Negative Abundance	104 Al Hamzaa The Emphasis	107 Al Ma'un Small Act of Kindness	111 Al Lahab The Flame

TAWBA TURN



8 Al Anfal The Spoils of War	9 Al Tawba The Repentance
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Ability to make a U turn towards righteousness

QIYAMA CLOSE

56 Al Wa'qia The Event	69 Al Haqqa The Truth	70 Al Ma'arij The Stairway	78 Al Nabaa The News	81 Al Takweer The Folding Up
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KAMIL CLOSE

Last revelation 5:3 Perfection and completion of religion

5 Al Maaida The Table of Food

CITY C

Chapters directed to the City

25 Al Furqaan The Separator Who?

97 Al Qadr The Moments/ Degrees When?
--

QASAM PLACE

Chapters beginning with an oath

37 Al Saffat Troops of Angels in Rows	51 Al Dhaariyat The Scatterers	52 Al Tur The Mountain	3
53 Al Najm The Star	75 Al Qiyaama The Day of Judgment	77 Al Mursalat Those Which Are Sent	79 Al Nasiaat Those Who Fall Out With Force
85 Al Buraaj The Forts of Stars	86 Al Taariq The Brilliant Star	89 Al Fajr The Dawn	90 Al Balad The City
91 Al Shams The Sun	92 Al Layl The Night	95 Al Teen The Fig	100 Al Aadiyat The Chargers
			103 Al 'Aur The Time

93 Al Dhuha The Dazzling Morning Light
--

COMFORT ZONE

Console and comfort

94 Al Inshirah Expansion, Relief
--

ENERGY ZONE

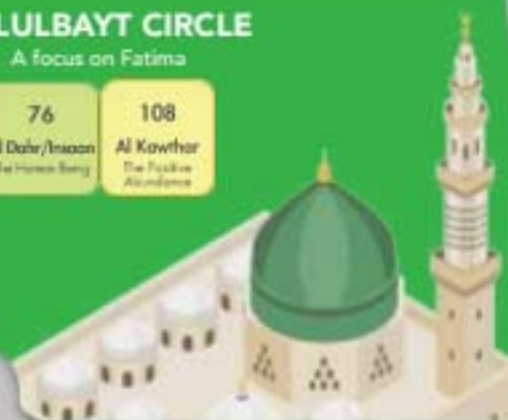
The light of Divine Energy

24 Al Nur The Light

AHLULBAYT CIRCLE

A focus on Fatima

76 Al Dahr/Insaan The Human Being	108 Al Kawthar The Positive Abundance
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MUHAMMAD

Respect to the Prophet

HAAMIDAAT CRESCENT

34 Sabaa Solomon	35 Al Fatiir The Creative Originator	تَحْمِيد
6 Al An'am The Cattle	18 Al Kahf The Cave	1 Al Fatiha The Opening

Chapters beginning with the praise of Divinity

DIVINE C

In His hands and everyone's Most Noble



55 Al Raahmaan The All Comprehensive
--

KA'BA CORNER

Chapters pertaining to the Ka'ba

22 Al Hajj The Pilgrimage	105 Al Feel The Elephant	106 Al Quraysh The Quraysh
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HEALTHY ZONE

A chapter that mentions Milk, fruits and honey

16 Al Nahl The Bee

1. Wudhoo
2. Recite in Arabic
3. Seek protection from shaytan
4. Enter in his name
5. Pronounce the ultimate declaration of independence
6. Recite the dua of the Prophet





A vivid picture of the day of judgement

82	84	88	99	101
Al Infiqar The Seizing	Al Inshiqaaq The Seizing Apart	Al Ghaashiyah The Overwhelming Event	Al Zilzala The Earthquake	Al Qaari'ah The Calamity

HURUFUL MUQATTA'AAT AREA

29 chapters beginning with a unique letter combination

WOMEN'S CORNER

Femininity

19	4	58	60
Maryam Mary	Al Nisa The Women	Al Mujadilah The Pleading One	Al Mumtahanah The Examined Woman

ENTRE

ctly related to
ur'an

96
Al 'Alaq The Clot Which Clings How?

98
Al Bayyina The Unquestionable Clear Evidence What?

VICTORY CIRCLE

110

Al Nasr
Divine Help

MEEMAAT PLACE

Beginning with Alif Laam Meem



2	3	7	29	30	31	32
Al Baqara The Cow	Aali Imraan The Family of Imran	Al A'roof The Heights	Al 'Ankabut The Spider	Al Rum The Romans	Lugmaan Lugman	Al Sejda The Prostration

HAWAMEEM PLACE

NIDAA STREET

Beginning with a direct address to the Prophet

33	65	66	74
Al Azaab The Punishment	Al Talaaq The Divorce	Al Tahreem The Forbidden	Al Muddathir The Covered One

20	40	41	42	43
Taahaa Taahaa	Al Ghafir The Forgiver	Al Fussilat The Explanation	Al Shuraa The Consultation	Al Zukhruf The Decoration of Gold

Beginning with
Haa Meem



44	45	46
Al Dukhan The Smoke	Al Jaathiyah The Evening	Al Ahqaaf The Scattered Dunes

D SQUARE

he Prophet

47	48	49
Muhammad Muhammad	Al Fath The Victory	Al Hujurat The Rooms

SINGLES



Beginning with
a single letter

38	50	68
Saad Saad	Qaaf Qaaf	Al Qalam The Pen

CENTRE

s everything
and He is the
merciful



67
Al Mulk The Dominion

MUSABBIHAAT CRESCENT

17	57	59
Al Isra The Night Journey	Al Hadeed The Iron	Al Haahr The Outwearing
61	62	64
Al Saff The Ranks/Rows	Al Jumu'a Friday	Al Toghhaabun Ultimate Loss and Gain
87	Chapters beginning with declaration of His perfection	
Al A'laa The Most High		



TAWASEEN PLACE

Beginning with Taa Seen

26	27	28
Al Shu'araa The Poets	Al Naml The Ant	Al Qasas The Story

RA'AAT PLACE

Beginning with Alif Laam Ra

10	11	12
Yunus Jonah	Hud Hud	Yusuf Joseph
13	14	15
Al Ra'd The Thunder	Ibraheem Abraham	Al Hijr The Rock

QUL CORNER

5 Chapters beginning
with the order of
"SAY"



72	109	112
Al Jin The Jinn	Al Kafiran Those Who Defiantly Cover Up the Truth	Al Ikhlash The Purity of Faith
113	114	
Al Falaq The Claphan	Al Naas The Human Being	

VIEWPOINT TERRACE

Aspiration of every Muslim - to
be a believer (23) and a
companion of Janina (39)

23	39
Al Mu'minin The Believers	Al Zumar The Companies

AMBIYA ANNEXE

2 chapters on Prophet hood
annexed to Ra'aat place

21	71
Al Ambiyas The Prophets	Nuh Noah

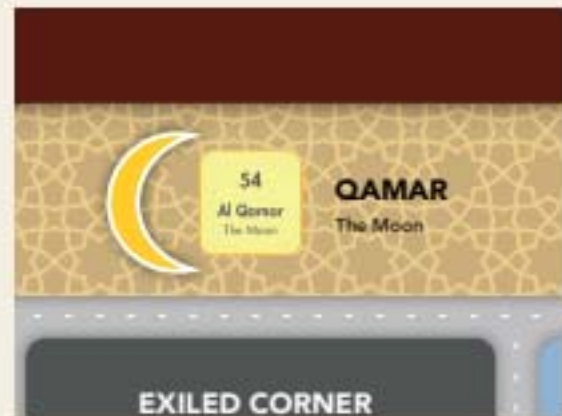
THE PLACEMENT OF THE 114 BUILDINGS

SURA AL QAMAR (54)

(54) SURA AL QAMAR overlooks the City for Divinity emphasises 4 times in the chapter that the Qur'an is easy to internalise for anyone willing to put in a little bit of effort.

54:17,22, 32,& 40 وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ

And certainly We have made the Quran easy for remembrance, but is there anyone who will mind?



QUR'AN CITY CENTRE

The 4 chapters in the City Centre all relate directly to the Qur'an.

(25) SURA AL FURQAN

The qualities of one **WHO** rejects the Qur'an and one **WHO** accepts it?

(96) SURA AL ALAQ

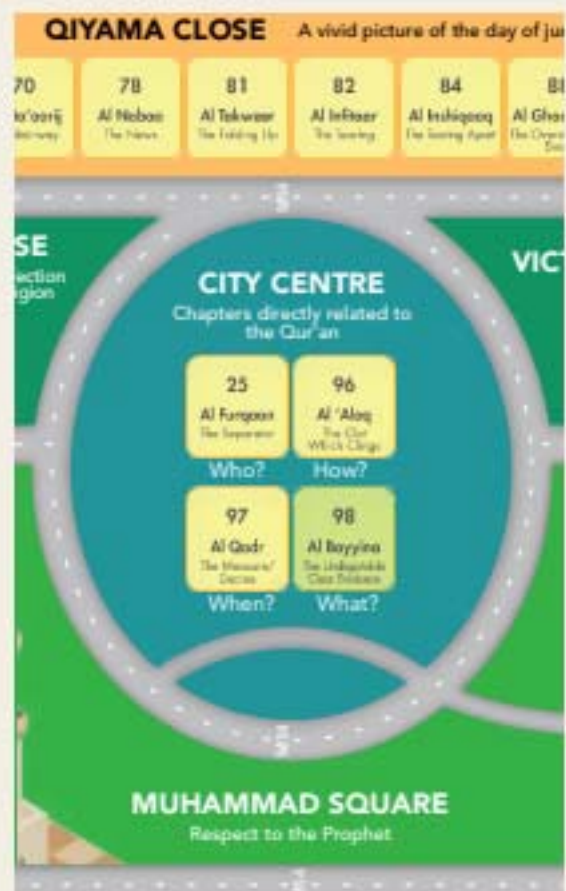
HOW the revelation began (in the cave of Hira)?

(97) SURA AL QADR

WHEN the Qur'an was revealed?

(98) SURA AL BAYYINA

Clarification of **WHAT** the Qur'an is – that which is a crystal-clear message from Divinity revealed to an awesome Prophet.



THE PLACEMENT OF THE 114 BUILDINGS

THE 19 SUBURBS WHICH SURROUND QUR'AN CITY CENTRE ARE

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Viewpoint Terrace | 13. Womens corner |
| 2. Divine Centre | 14. Qul Corner |
| 3. Musabbihaat Crescent | 15. Exiled Corner |
| 4. Haamidaat Crescent | 16. Tawba Turn |
| 5. Muhammad Square which contains
Ahlulbayt circle and Nidaa Street | 17. Huruful Muqatta'aat Area which is
subdivided into |
| 6. Victory Circle | a. Singles close |
| 7. Kamil Close | b. Meemaat Place |
| 8. Energy Zone | c. Tawaaseen Place |
| 9. Healthy Zone | d. Hawaameem Place |
| 10. Comfort Zone | e. Raa'aat Place |
| 11. Qiyama Close | 18. Ambiya Annexe |
| 12. Ka'ba corner | 19. Qasam Place |

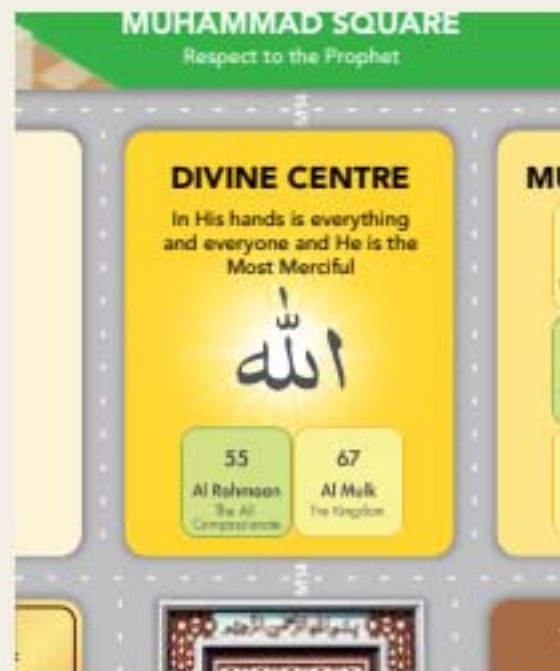
VIEWPOINT TERRACE

The aspiration of every Muslim is to be a believer (23) SURA AL MU'MIN and a companion of Janna (39) AL ZUMAR.



DIVINE CENTRE

These 2 chapters sum up Divinity as the One Who has total Control (67) **AL MULK** and He Who is Extremely Merciful (55) **AL RAHMAAN**.



MUSABBIHAAT CRESCENT

7 chapters beginning with the declaration of His perfection.

The Prophet (pbuh) made it a habit to recite these chapters before he slept at night.

(17) **AL ISRAA**

(57) **AL HADEED**

(59) **AL HASHR**

(61) **AL SAFF**

(62) **AL JUMUA'**

(64) **AL TAGHABUN**

(87) **AL A'LAA**



HAAMIDAAT CRESCENT

5 chapters beginning with Hamd (the praise and gratitude of Divinity) in all circumstances and at all times Hamd is when one uses what has been granted as it ought to be used. To be what He wants one to be.

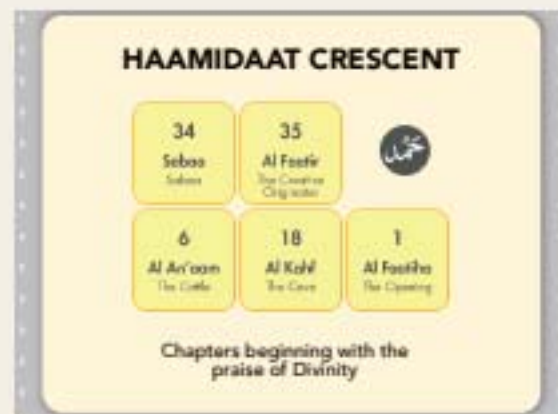
(01) AL FATIHA

(06) AL ANAAM

(18) AL KAHF

(34) AL SABAA

(35) AL FATIR



MUHAMMAD SQUARE

A focus on the most awesome man who walked the earth.

When planning Madina, the Prophet (pbuh) had the mosque (Masjidun Nabi) as the focal point of religious, intellectual and socio-political life.

3 chapters in this square revolve around respect to the Prophet.

(47) AL MUHAMMAD

(48) AL FATH

(49) AL HUJURAT



AHLULBAYT CIRCLE

The ahlulbayt are those mentioned in 33:33. The Prophet, his daughter Fatima, her husband Ali and their two sons Hasan and Husayn. (Also included are the Imams after them)

(76) SURA AL INSAN focuses around the charity of the house of Fatima & Ali.

(108) SURA AL KAWTHAR was revealed in reference to Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) and her progeny when the Quraysh called the Prophet 'abtar' (one without progeny) when his son died.



NIDAA STREET

The 5 chapters here all begin with a direct address to the Prophet (pbuh)
Nidaa means to call out.

(33) SURA AL AHZAAB

(65) SURA AL TALAQ

(66) SURA AL TAHREEM

(73) SURA AL MUZAMMIL

(74) SURA AL MUDATHIR

2 chapters are placed in between Muhammad Square and Huruful Muqattiaat Area as they belong in both suburbs.

The Prophet is titled

(20) TAHA

(36) YASEEN



VICTORY CIRCLE

(110) SURA AL NASR denotes victory as purification of the Ka'ba (outer house) and the heart (inner house).



KAAMIL CLOSE

(05) SURA AL MAAIDA (verse 3) represents the last of the revelations of the Qur'an.
It was revealed in Ghadir Khum after the appointment of Imam Ali (pbuh) as his successor:
"This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favour upon you and have approved for you Islam as your religion." 5:3

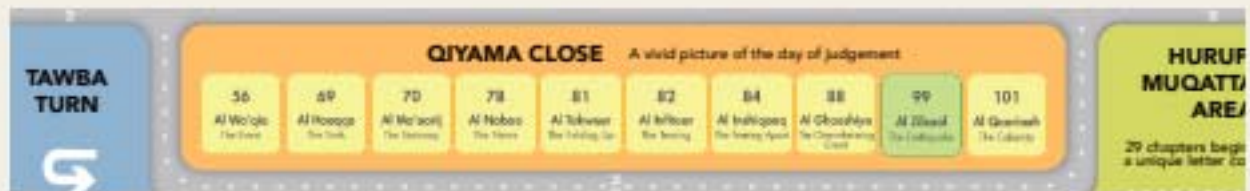


QIYAMA CLOSE

These are some of the chapters that depict a vivid picture of the day of Qiyama

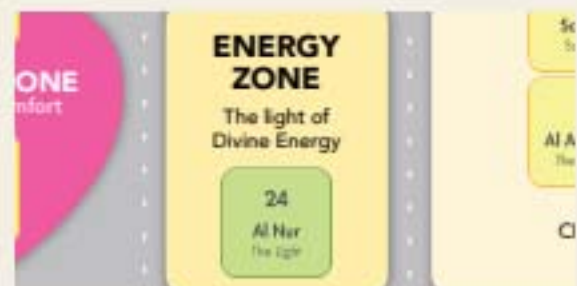
(56) AL WAQIA
(69) AL HAQQAA
(70) AL MA'AARIJ
(78) AL NABAA

(81) AL TAKWEER
(82) AL INFITAAR
(84) AL INSHIQAAQ
(88) AL GHAASHIYA
(99) AL ZILZAAL
(101) AL QAARIA



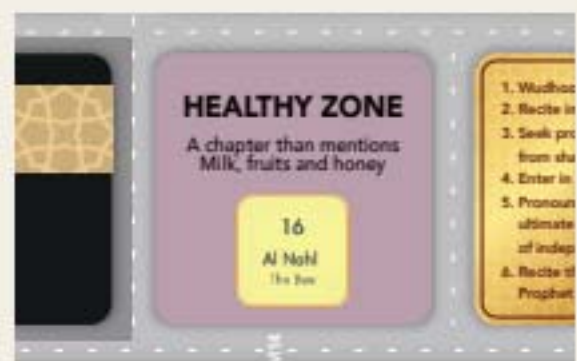
ENERGY ZONE

Every city needs its source of energy - here it is the light of Divine energy
(24) NUR



HEALTHY ZONE

The Qur'an continually encourages healthy eating. This chapter speaks of honey, milk and fruits
(16) NAHL



COMFORT ZONE

2 chapters which console and comfort the Prophet giving him the motivation to continue his mission. Sura Al Dhuhaa is placed between Comfort Close and Qasam Place as it begins with an oath.

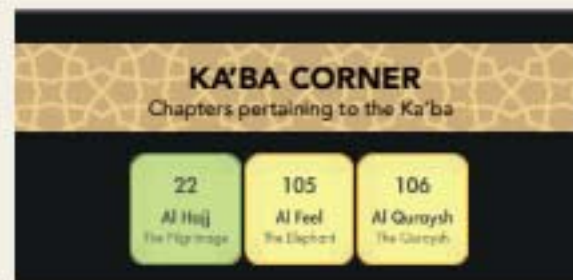
(93) AL DHUHAA
(94) AL INSHIRAH



KA'BA CORNER

The 3 chapters here pertain to the Ka'ba.

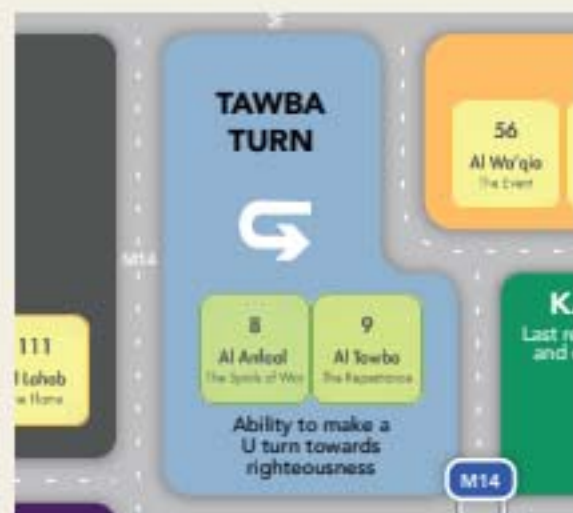
(22) AL HAJJ
(105) AL FEEL
(106) AL HAJJ



TAWBA TURN

Tawba is to make a U turn towards righteousness. These two chapters are also paired in that Suratul Tawba is an extension of Suratul Anfaal.

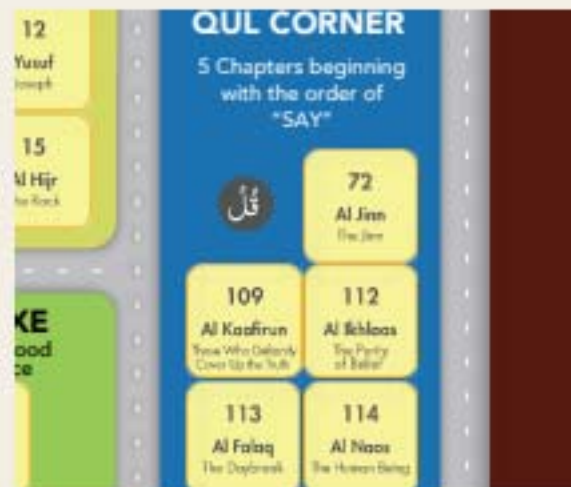
(08) AL ANFAAL
(09) AL TAWBA



QUL CORNER

These 5 chapters begin with the command (AMR) of SAY! (QUL).

- (72) AL JINN
- (109) AL KAAFIRUN
- (112) AL IKHLAS
- (113) AL FALAQ
- (114) AL NAAS



EXILED CORNER

The names of the 7 chapters in this suburb signify negative traits

- (63) AL MUNAFIQUN
- (80) AL 'ABASA
- (83) AL MUTAFFIFEEN
- (102) AL TAKATHUR
- (104) AL HUMAZA
- (107) AL MAAUN
- (111) AL LAHAB

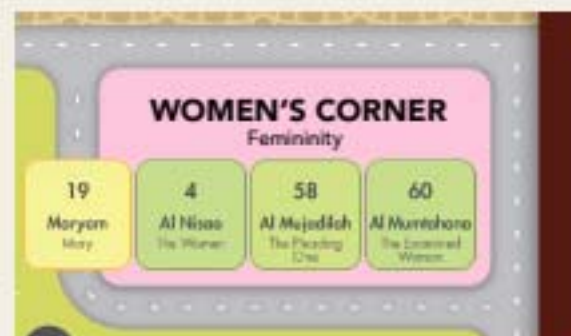


WOMEN'S CORNER

The 4 chapters whose name reflect femininity are grouped here.

- (04) AL NISAA
- (19) SURATU MARYAM*
- (58) AL MUJADILA
- (60) AL MUMTAHANA

* SURATU MARYAM is placed between Women's Corner and Huruful Muqattiaat area as it belongs in both suburbs.

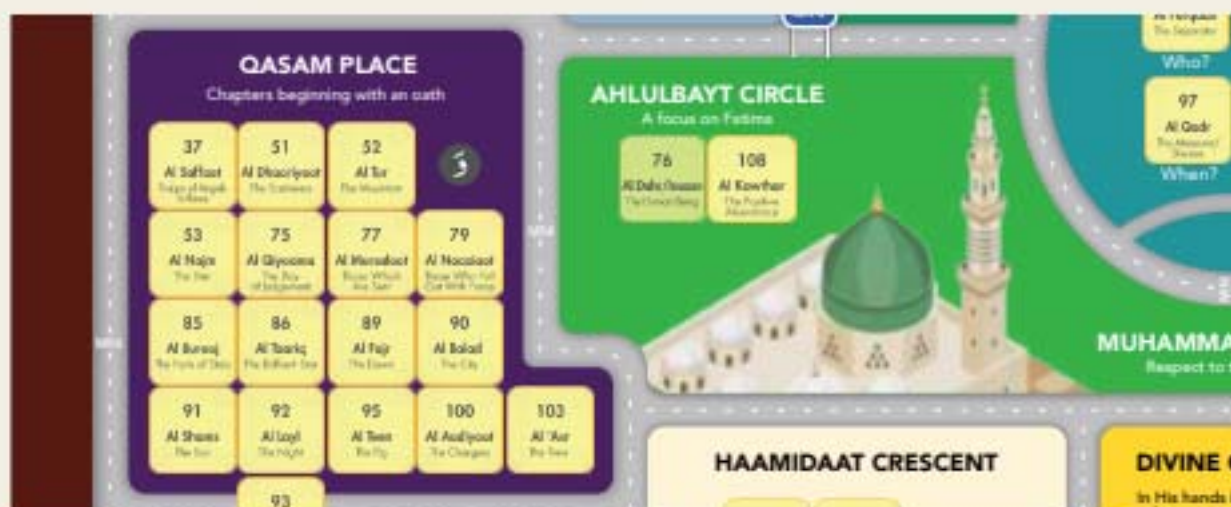


QASAM CLOSE

17 Chapters beginning with an oath. The subject of the oath becomes a prelude to the subject discussed. Sura Al Duha (93) is placed between Qasam Close and Comfort close.

(37) AL SAAFFAAT
(51) AL ZHAARIYAAT
(52) AL TUR
(53) AL NAJM
(75) AL QIYAMA
(77) AL MURSALAAT

(79) AL NAAZIAAT
(85) AL BUROOJ
(86) AL TARIQ
(89) AL FAJR
(90) AL BALAD
(91) AL SHAMS
(92) AL LAYL
(93) AL DHUHAA
(95) AL TEEN
(100) AL AADIYAAT
(103) AL 'ASR



HURUFUL MUQATTA'AAT AREA

Muqatta'at are unique letter combinations that appear in the beginning of 29 chapters of the Qur'an. The word Muqatta'at is derived from the word 'qata'a' meaning to cut (abbreviate). They are also known as fawatih or 'openers' as they form the opening ayaat of their respective chapters.

Fourteen letters (exactly half of the 28 letters of Arabic) are found in 14 different combinations occurring singly or in combinations of 2, 3, 4 or 5.

2 of the chapters are in Muhammad Square –

(20) TAAHAA

(36) YASEEN

and one in Women's Corner

(19) AL MARYAM

The rest are as follows:



SINGLES CLOSE

These 3 chapters begin with a single letter.

(38) SAAD

(50) QAAF

(68) AL QALAM



HAWAMEEM PLACE

Known as the crown and most decorative chapters of the Qur'an, these 7 chapters were revealed in sequence. The chronological and arranged order is the same. The emphasis is on Monotheism and each end with forgiveness.

(40) AL MU'MIN (GHAAFIR)

(41) AL FUSSILAT (HAA MEEM SAJDA)

(42) AL SHURA

(43) AL ZUKHRUF

(44) AL DUKHAN

(45) AL JAATHIYAA

(46) AL AHQAAF



MEEMAAT PLACE

These 7 chapters begin with Alif Laam Meem (07)

AL A'RAAF begins with Alif Laam Meem Saad)

They focus on the doubtlessness of the Qur'an.

(02) AL BAQARA

(03) AALI IMRAN

(07) AL A'RAAF

(29) AL ANKABUT

(30) AL RUM

(31) LUQMAN

(32) AL SAJDA



TAWASEEN PLACE

The 3 chapters here begin with the letters Taa Seen (27) and Taa Seen Meem (26 & 28). The main theme is Divine Guidance through Prophet hood with a focus on Prophets Musa and Sulaiman

(26) AL SHU'ARA

(27) AL NAML

(28) AL QASAS



RA'AAT PLACE

These 6 chapters contain the opening letters Alif Laam Ra – whilst Suratul Ra'ad (13) begins with ALif Laam Meem Ra.

They focus on the clarity of the Qur'an. 4 of the chapters here are names of Ambiya (Prophets).

(10) YUNUS

(11) HUD

(12) YUSUF

(13) AL RA'AD

(14) IBRAHEEM

(15) AL HIJR

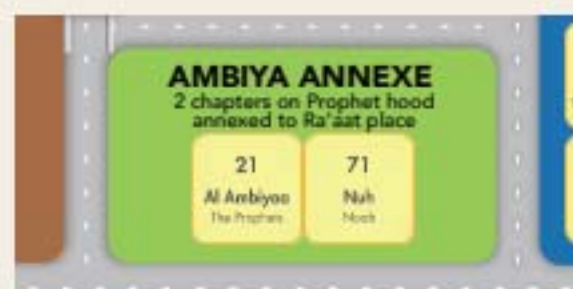


AMBIYA ANNEXE

These 2 chapters are related to the Prophets named in Ra'at place. Aptly Suratul Ambiya (21) begins with 'Iqtaraba' which means to approach or go near.

(21) AL AMBIYAA

(71) NUH



THE CITY GATES

The City Gates are inscribed with the word 'IQRA' which means to READ and RECITE. (Reading is from a parchment or book, whilst reciting is from the heart).

This is the first word and order to humanity revealed from Divinity.

This one word changed the world.
In response to this one command, the

Qur'an became the most printed, used and reproduced book in the world giving birth to entire libraries. IQRA' in the context of Qur'an City extends to 5 things:

1. Read
2. Memorise
3. Understand
4. Apply
5. Teach

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR QUR'AN CITY



There are certain entry requirements before one can enter Qur'an City. One cannot enter without intellectual humility.

1. Wudhoo


2. One should be able to recite the Qur'an in 'Arabic or be in the process of learning how to recite for the awesomeness of Qur'an City can only be experienced through the recitation of the book.

3. Seek protection from Shaytan by reciting AUDHU BILLAHI MINASH SHAYTANIR RAJEEM
(I seek protection from Allah from the guilty shaytan) أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

4. Enter in His name BISMILLAHIR RAHMAANIR RAHEEM

(I begin in the name of Allah, the Incredibly Kind, the Incredibly Merciful) بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

5. Pronounce the ultimate declaration of independence LAA ILAHA ILLALLAH لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (There is no God but Allah)

6. Ask Divinity as taught by the Prophet (pbuh) WALZAM QALBIY HIFZHI KITAABIKA KAMAA 'ALLAMTANII
(Make me commit to my  heart your book as You have taught me)

وَالزَّمْ قَلْبِي حِفْظَ كِتَابِكَ كَمَا عَلَّمْتَنِي

ROAD NETWORK



The road network that links all the suburbs with each other is called M14 representing the Prophet Muhammad, His daughter Fatima and the 12 Imams who are the necessary guides to navigate Qur'an City.



QAMAR

The Moon

Qur'an

EXILED CORNER

Negative traits

TAWBA TURN



--	--

Ability to make a U turn towards righteousness

QIYAMA CLOSE

--	--	--	--	--

KAMIL CLOSE

Last revelation 5:3 Perfection and completion of religion

--

CITY C

Chapters directed to the City

--

Who?

--

When?

QASAM PLACE

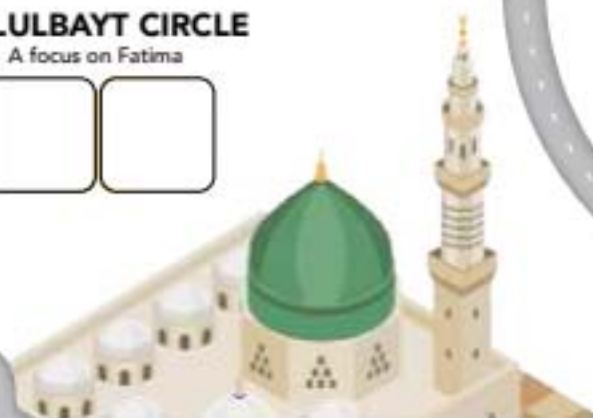
Chapters beginning with an oath



AHLULBAYT CIRCLE

A focus on Fatima

--	--



MUHAMMAD

Respect to the Prophet

COMFORT ZONE

Console and comfort

--

ENERGY ZONE

The light of Divine Energy

--

HAAMIDAAT CRESCENT



Chapters beginning with the praise of Divinity

DIVINE C

In His hands and everyone's Most h



--

KA'BA CORNER

Chapters pertaining to the Ka'ba

--	--	--

HEALTHY ZONE

A chapter that mentions Milk, fruits and honey

--

1. Wudhoo
2. Recite in Arabic
3. Seek protection from shaytan
4. Enter in his name
5. Pronounce the ultimate declaration of independence
6. Recite the dua of the Prophet





A vivid picture of the day of judgement

--	--	--	--	--

HURUFUL MUQATTA'AAT AREA

29 chapters beginning with a unique letter combination

WOMEN'S CORNER

Femininity

--	--	--	--

ENTRE

ctly related to Qur'an

--

How?

--

What?

VICTORY CIRCLE

--

M14

MEEMAAT PLACE

Beginning with Alif Laam Meem



--	--	--	--	--	--	--

HAWAMEEM PLACE

NIDAA STREET

Beginning with a direct address to the Prophet

--	--	--	--

Beginning with Haa Meem



SINGLES



Beginning with a single letter

--	--	--

D SQUARE

the Prophet

--	--	--

M14

CENTRE

is everything and He is the Merciful

ا

--

MUSABBIHAAT CRESCENT

Chapters beginning with declaration of His perfection



TAWASEEN PLACE

Beginning with Taa Seen

--	--	--



RA'AAT PLACE

Beginning with Alif Laam Raa

QUL CORNER

5 Chapters beginning with the order of "SAY"



VIEWPOINT TERRACE

Aspiration of every Muslim - to be a believer (23) and a companion of Janna (39)

--	--

M14

AMBIYA ANNEXE

2 chapters on Prophet hood annexed to Ra'aat place

--	--



LESSON 3

TOPIC

TERMINOLOGY OF THE QUR'AN

REFERENCE

TERMINOLOGY OF THE QUR'AN

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Sura, Aya, Juz, Manzil, Ruku

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Worksheet on terminology



THE HOLY QUR'AN

Check out your knowledge on the Qur'an with this simple quiz.

1. How many ayaat are there in the Qur'an?
2. There are 114 in the Qur'an.
3. The word aya can mean
4. There are ayaat in Suratul Jumma'.
5. Surah is recommended to be received on Thursday Night and on Friday.
6. The shortest surah in the Qur'an is made up of ayaat.
7. The longest surah is of ayaat.
8. The only surah that doesn't start with Bis milla is
....., , ,
9. The plural of Surah is
10. The Qur'an was revealed in which 2 places? a. Makka b. Syria c. Kufa d. Madina e. Kerbala
11. The Qur'an has been divided into 30 equal parts called So that Qur'an can be completed over a month (30 days).



Below is a picture of a RUKU. Look it up in the Qur'an, you will find it on almost any page on the margin. Explain what the labelled Arabic Numbers mean and also complete this sentence:

A Ruku is



TERMINOLOGY

Match the columns.

1 Sura

Huruf

Aya

Ambiya

1 Juz

114 Suwer

Harf

Manazil

Nabi

Aimma

I Manzil

30 Ajzaa

Imam

Ayaat



LESSON 4

TOPIC

INTRODUCTION TO SURA AL QAMAR

REFERENCE

INTRODUCTION TO SURA AL QAMAR

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Discuss the building of Sura Al Qamar
Sura Al Qamar is a Makki sura
Only sura not in a suburb
Benefits of Sura Al Qamar
8 Sections and 55 verses
Discuss the focus of the sura

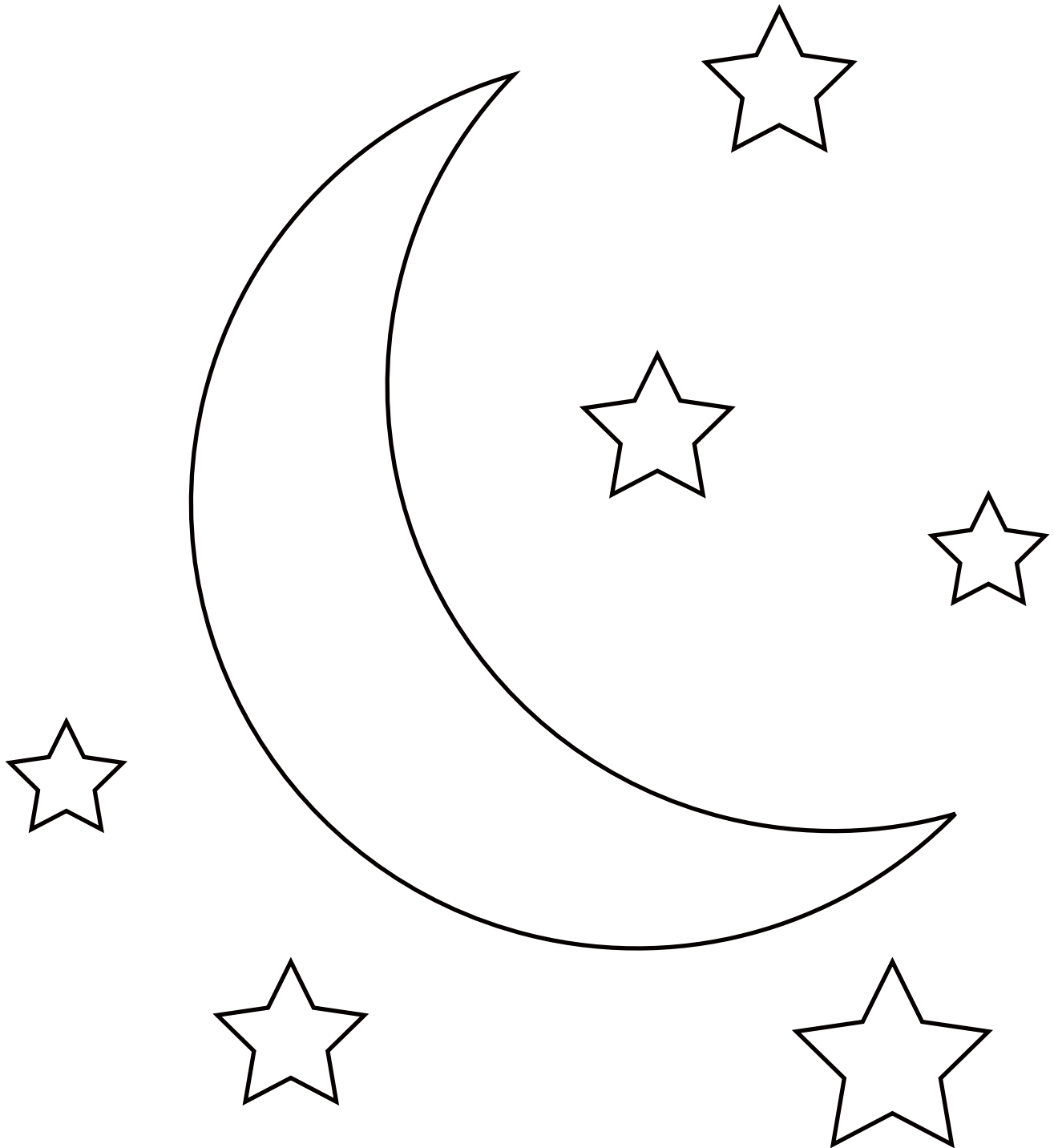
SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Draw a moon and divide it into 8 sections labelling it with the building sections



CRESCENT MOON

Label the 8 sections referring to the Al Qamar building.



LESSON 5

TOPIC

FOCUS OF SURA AL QAMAR

REFERENCE

QUR'AN AS ZHIKR

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Discuss the repeated aya
Ayaat - 17,22,32 & 40

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Decorate the repeated aya
Qur'an 54:17, 22, 32, 40



QUR'AN AS ZHIKR

ZHIKR - QUR'AN EASY TO REMEMBER 54:17,22,32 & 40

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلَّذِي كُرِهَ مِنْ مَدَّكِرٍ

And certainly We have made the Quran easy for remembrance, but is there anyone who will mind?



ZHIKR

The term ذِكر 'Zhikr' means remembrance of Allah.

It encompasses everything that is associated with Divinity, including the ritual acts of worship like salaa.

"Everything has a limit except "zhikr" for which there is no limit. Allah ordained salaa and whoever performs them he has observed the limit. If one fasts during the holy month of Ramadhan, he has observed the limit. If a one performs Hajj, he has observed his limit but "zhikr" is not as such. Allah is not content with little "zhikr", for He has not set a limit for it."

Then Rasulullah (pbuh) recited 33: 41,42:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا وَسَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا

"O you who believe! Remember Allah, remembering frequently. And declare His Perfection morning and evening."

فَاذْكُرُونِي أَذْكَرْكُمْ وَأَشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ

"Then remember Me, I will remember you." 2:152

الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَتَطْمَئِنُّ قُلُوبُهُمْ بِذِكْرِ اللَّهِ أَلَا بِذِكْرِ اللَّهِ تَطْمَئِنُّ الْقُلُوبُ

"Those who believe and whose hearts find satisfaction in the remembrance of Allah, for without doubt, in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find satisfaction." 13:28

وَالَّذِينَ كَثُرُوا أَكْرَاتِ اللَّهِ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ

"And for men and women who engage much in Allah's remembrance. For them has Allah prepared forgiveness and a great reward." 33:35



ZHIKR 24/7

When a man said: "O Messenger of Allah the ordinances of Islam are too many for me, so tell me something that I may cling to", he replied: "Your tongue will continue to be supplied by making mention of Allah."

There are so many ways of remembering Allah,

سبحان الله

'Subhanallah' (Declaring the Perfection of Allah);

الحمد لله

'Alhamdulillah' (All Praise and Gratitude is for Allah);

الله أكبر

'Allahu Akbar' (Allah is the Greatest);

أستغفر الله

'Astaghfirullah' (I seek Allah's forgiveness);

لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله

'La hawla wa la quwwata illa billah' (There is no power nor might except with Allah)



TASBEEH, TAHMEED, TAHLEEL, & TAKBEER

Rasulullah (pbuh) was passing by a man who was planting trees in his orchard. He stopped and said: "Shall I introduce to you a tree whose roots are stronger, gives fruits earlier, and has purer and more lasting fruits than this?"

The man replied: "Yes, show it to me O Messenger of Allah!" The Holy Prophet (pbuh) said: "At dawn and in the evening say:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

If you recite this dua, there will be ten trees of every fruit for each tasbeeh in paradise. This is an example of the righteous deed."

The man said: "O Messenger of Allah! I take you witness and give this orchard to you as a charity for Muslim, that is, for the alms givers."

Here Allah revealed verses 5-7 of Suratul Layl:

فَأَمَّا مَنْ أَعْطَى وَاتَّقَى وَصَدَّقَ بِالْحُسْنَى فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُ لِلْيُسْرَى

"Then as for he who gives away and guards against evil and accepts the best, We will facilitate for him the easy end." Imam Baqir (pbuh)

"When a servant of Allah utters the words لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (there is none worthy of worship except Allah) sincerely, the doors of heaven open up for these words until they reach the Throne of Allah, so long as he keeps away from the major sins."

The Prophet, said, "Renew your faith."

"How can we renew our faith?" they asked.

The Prophet, replied, "Say always, لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

"The best remembrance of Allah is to repeat لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ and the best prayer is الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (All Praise & Gratitude is due to Allah)."



REPEATED AYA

Decorate the repeated aya Qur'an 54:17, 22, 32, 40

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ
لِلَّذِي تَرَىٰ فَهْلَ مِنْ مُّذَكِّرٍ



LESSON 6

TOPIC

QUR'AN AS ZHIKR

REFERENCE

THE QUR'AN AS A BOOK OF GUIDANCE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Difference between memorising and understanding

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Qur'an as a book of guidance



RECITING THE QUR'AN

Allah refers to the Qur'an as 'Azh-Zhikr' i.e. 'The Remembrance' or 'The Reminder' in as many as 55 places in the Qur'an.

ص وَالْقُرْآنِ ذِي الذِّكْرِ

"By the Qur'an, full of Zhikr." 38:1

هَذَا ذِكْرٌ

"This (the Qur'an) is a Zhikr ".38:49

Reading, understanding, reflecting, and pondering on Allah's words is the most effective way of remembering Him.



THE QUR'AN A BOOK OF GUIDANCE

Let us apply the 5 essential Steps – **Read, Memorise, Understand, Apply & Teach**

“O human beings, We have created you from one man and one woman, and made you into tribes and communities so you may recognise one another; Indeed the most honoured amongst you in the eyes of Allah is the one who is most God conscious; No doubt Allah knows everything, He is fully aware”. (Sura Hujurat :13

1. What does the above verse mean in a nutshell?

.....

.....

.....

2. How would you apply this verse in your daily life especially in school?

.....

.....

.....

3. When applying the above verse in our social life, what will the results be?

.....

.....

.....

4. Write a hadith of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) which supports the above verse.

.....

.....

.....



LESSON 7

TOPIC

SALAA AS ZHIKR

REFERENCE

ZHIKR IN SALAA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Importance of Salaa (Life support for the soul)

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Worksheets on Salaa



ZHIKR IN SALAA

It begins with wudhoo which is in itself Zhihr.

فَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ حِينَ تُمْسُونَ وَحِينَ تُصْبِحُونَ

وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَعَشِيًّا وَحِينَ تُظْهِرُونَ

"So glorify Allah when you come up to the evening and when you enter the morning. And His are all the praises and thanks in the heavens and the earth; and in the late afternoon and when you come up to the times when the day begins to decline." 30; 17-18



NUMBER OF RAKAAT IN SALAA

SALAA	TIME
Fajr	When the sky begins to lighten, some time before the sun itself appears.
Sunrise	The time at which the first part of the sun appears above the horizon.
Dhuhr	When the sun appears the highest in the sky during its journey from sunrise to sunset.
Asr	The time when the length of any object's shadow equals the length (or twice the length) of the object itself plus the length of that object's shadow at noon.
Sunset	The time at which the sun disappears below the horizon.
Maghrib	Soon after the sunset.
Isha	The time at which darkness falls and there is no scattered light in the sky.

"When the time for Salaa sets in, the doors of heaven are opened for the ascension of the (good) deeds." Imam Sadiq (pbuh)

Prophet Musa asked Allah the merits of praying on time.

"Whatever he asks from Me, I will give it to him and I will make Janna permissible for him."

"When you intend to perform your wajib salaa, perform it on time, like the prayer of a person who is about to depart [this life] worried that they may never have another opportunity to perform prayer." Imam Sadiq (pbuh)

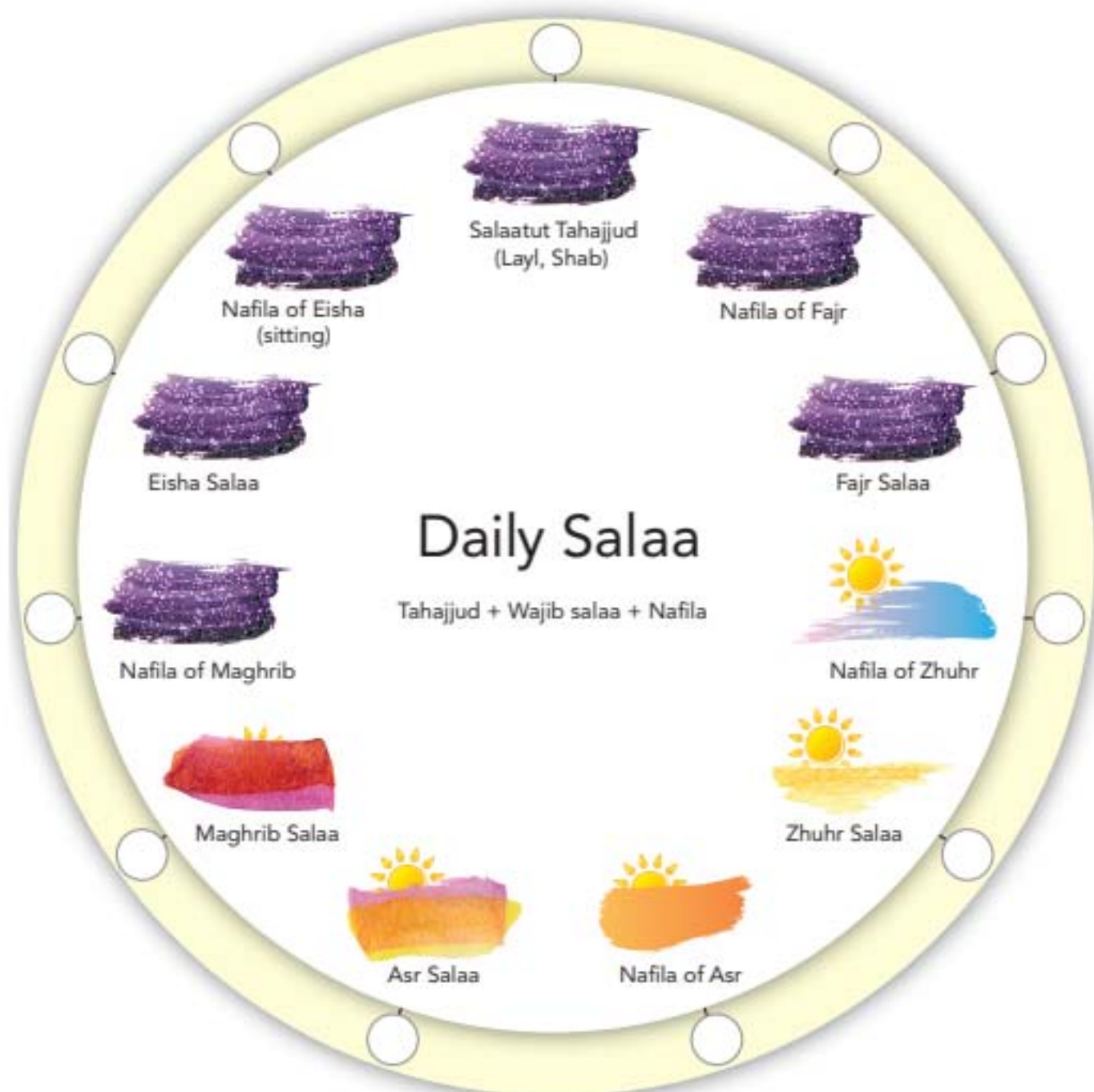
There are three merits for those who perform salaa: when they stand for prayer, the angels surround them from their feet up to heaven; blessings descend upon their head from heaven; and an angel, appointed for them calls, "If they knew with whom they are conversing, they would never stop [praying]." Imam Baqir (pbuh)



NUMBER OF RAKAAT IN SALAA

Times of salaa and the recitation of Qur'an at Fajr witnessed
 Tahajjud (The night prayer) raises one's status in the hereafter
 The Qur'an a healing and mercy
 Ludicrous demands of the rejectors of revelation (Qur'an)

Label how many rakaat are there for each salaa?



LESSON 8

TOPIC

DUA AS ZHIKR

REFERENCE

DUA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Concept of dua
Refer to different ways to raise hands in dua

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Worksheets on dua



DUA

الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيَامًا وَقُعُودًا وَعَلَىٰ جُنُوبِهِمْ
يَتَذَكَّرُونَ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ...

"Men who remember Allah standing, sitting and lying down on their sides and contemplate the (wonders of) creation." 3:191

The Prophet (pbuh) said to his companions: "Shall I tell you of a weapon which will defend you against your enemies and increase your sustenance?"

His companions asked what it was. The Prophet (pbuh) replied: "The weapon is to call (do dua) Allah night and day."

The root of the word du'a is da'a, which means to call. You can only call if there is naturally within you, an energy which will bring about an answer. From where the question comes, the answer will come. The caller is calling upon his Creator. With experience, a person realises, that you can only call about what you know is realisable.

One will only call on One who can:

1. Hear the call
2. Has the ability to respond and help
3. Is on your side (an ally)

A du'a is not made to improve the outer unless it continues into the improvement of the inner. If a person does dua to pass exams, his intention will find a way to also study and focus which will uncover for him the means to get what he has been asking for. On this the Qur'an is very clear. There must be a means for these things to occur. Sayyida Maryam (pbuh) had to shake the palm. The dates would not drop without that.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said: "Dua is the key to mercy, the way of needs being satisfied and the warder of calamities. Direct your duas to Him and Him alone. To give as well as to withhold, lies in His (only in His) power. Ask

as much of His favours as you can. Know that Allah owns the treasures of the heavens and the earth. Not only has He given permission to ask for His mercy and favours but has also promised to listen to your duas. He has not appointed guards to prevent your dua reaching Him. Ask His help in difficulties and distress. Beg Him to grant you long life and sound health.....

By granting you the privilege of dua... He has handed over the keys of His treasures to you..... Sometimes you will find that requests are not immediately granted. Do not be disappointed. Fulfillment of desires rests with the true purpose or intention of the dua.

More often fulfillment is delayed because the Merciful Lord wants to grant you suitable rewards. In the meantime, bear patiently with hardships, believing sincerely in His help. You will get better favours because unknowingly you may have asked for that which is really harmful to you.

Many of your requests, if granted may bring eternal loss..., so at times withholding fulfilment is a blessing in disguise."



DUA

In the Qur'an we find instances in the lives of the Prophets where they called upon Allah.

- The dua of Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) for a kingdom on earth.....

قَالَ رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَهَبْ لِي مُلْكًا

"He said: Lord! Forgive me and grant me a kingdom....." Suratu Saad 38:35

- The dua of Prophet Zakariyya (pbuh) for a son

... قَالَ رَبِّ هَبْ لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً

"He said: Lord grant me from You a virtuous offspring....." Suratu Aali Imran 3:38

Allah is of course All-Knowing but does need to be informed of our needs and requirements. He has, in His wisdom prescribed DUA as a means of seeking a path to Him from the heart. It is to create a sense of humility and to destroy arrogance. In the Qur'an Allah says:

وَقَالَ رَبُّكُمْ ادْعُونِي أَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ عَنْ عِبَادَتِي سَيَدْخُلُونَ جَهَنَّمَ دَاخِرِينَ

"And your Lord says: Call on Me that I may answer your call (dua). Indeed those who are too proud to worship Me (devote themselves to me) will enter jahannam, disgraced." Suratul Mumin - 40:60

Dua is our connection to Allah. It is the essence of devotion (worship) to Allah. For the devotee it is not only a request for fulfilling of needs but a way to express his/her longing for nearness to Allah. In Dua Abu Hamza Thimali taught by Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeem (pbuh), there are various reasons Imam gives in the dua why there is a measure (limit) on our duas even if our nafs yearns to rise to talk to Him (Allah).

"....O Lord! whenever I thought I was prepared and ready and rose to pray, before Your hands, and confided to You, You cast sleep on me when I prayed, and You prevented me from confiding to You when I confided.....

maybe You observed my disregard of Your right on me and thus distanced me, or maybe You saw me headed away from (Your path) and thus You withdrew me, or maybe You found me to be in the position of the liars so You rejected me, or maybe You saw that I was not grateful of Your rewards so You deprived me, or maybe You observed my absence from the assembly of the scholars and thus put me down, or maybe You found me to be one of the unheedingor maybe You found me frequenting the assembly of the unfaithful, so between me and them You deserted me,or maybe You equated me with my crime and sin....."

It is said that the dua, which is most sincere and always answered forthwith, is the dua of the moment. It is reported that Nasiruddin Shah who was the king of Persia once visited the shrine of Imam Ali (pbuh) in Najaf. He found a blind man at the door of the shrine. On enquiring about him, the blind man said that he had been standing at the door asking for a cure to his blindness for the past year. The king replied: "You have been asking for the past 12 months and your dua has still not been accepted by My Lord. I doubt the purity of your dua! It seems that it is just an excuse for you to collect alms! Now look! I am going inside to pay my respects; if your eyesight is not restored by the time I return I shall put you to death!" The blind man fearing execution wept and implored for the return of his eyesight with sincerity. It is reported that he gained his eyesight through his dua.



CONDITIONS FOR DUA

1. One is thirsty, the effect of the thirst appears on the lips and face whilst the throat, liver, stomach and tongue all cry out for water – so much so that if one were to sleep the dreams would be of water.
2. The dua must conform with the system of creation - The dua must not be opposed to the system of creation. e.g. Allah has made all creation good (evil is the absence of good and not something created) and therefore asking for an immoral desire is not a dua which will be answered however genuine the desire.
3. The dua must be in harmony with the circumstances of the one who is asking - It is important that one must also act towards his desire besides dua. One who merely supplicates and fails to act is like one who wants to shoot an arrow with a stringless bow - Imam Ali (pbuh) "A dua without action towards the goal is ineffective. Dua is not for replacing action but to complement it".
4. The heart must be cleansed and pure and the means of livelihood 'halal' - Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) has said: Whenever one of you wants his dua to be fulfilled, he should cleanse his employment and unburden himself from that which he has acquired from people unlawfully, for Allah does not raise to Himself the dua of a servant who has gained something unlawful.....



ETIQUETTES OF DUA

WASILA

- Using the wasila of the Ma'sumeen. Each day is associated with a ma'sum:
- Saturday is associated with the Holy Prophet (pbuh)
- Sunday is associated with Imam Ali (pbuh) Monday is associated with Imam Hasan and Imam Husayn (pbuh)
- Tuesday is associated with Imam Zainul Abideen, Imam Baqir and Imam Sadiq (pbuh)
- Wednesday is associated with Imam Kadhim, Imam Ridha, Imam Javad and Imam Hadi (pbuh)
- Thursday is associated with Imam Hassan Askari (pbuh)
- Friday is associated with Imam Mehdi (pbuh)

BEST TIMES

1. Friday
2. Laylatul Qadr
3. The first night of Rajab
4. The night of fifteenth of Sha'ban.
5. The night of Eid ul Fitr
6. The night of Eid ul Adha
7. "Pray on four occasions: When the wind is blowing, at noon, when rain is falling, and when the first drop of a shaheed falls, for at such times the gates of janna are opened."
8. From dawn to sunrise
9. After salaa
10. After recitation of the Quran.
11. Between Adhan and Iqama
12. When the heart is broken.
13. When tears are running.
14. During illness.
15. At Iftaar
16. During Hajj and Umra.

BEST PLACES

1. The land of 'Arafa
2. Masjidul Haram
3. Masjidun Nabi
4. Haram of Imam Husayn (pbuh)
5. A mosque



BEFORE DUA

1. Do wudhoo
2. Apply perfume
3. Direct yourself towards Qibla
4. Accompany dua with sadaqa.
Sadaqa is classified into 5 sections:
 - i. Sadaqa of wealth
 - ii. Sadaqa of position
 - iii. Sadaqa of wisdom
 - iv. Sadaqa of the tongue
 - v. Sadaqa of knowledge
5. Recite Salawat before and after
6. Wear an aqiq ring

WHY DO WE DO DUA?

Each of the following ships has one reason why we do Du'a.
The letters are scrambled, unscramble the word and fill in the blank under it.



To Allah



To seek



To ask of our



To be to Allah



To Allah



To get in both the worlds



MONTH OF RAMADHAN DUAS

In Ramadhan your duas are answered. So ask Allah for a sound body and a bright heart.

INSTRUCTIONS

You have raised your hands in Dua, write or draw what you would like to ask from Allah.

DO NOT FORGET TO RUB YOUR HANDS OVER YOUR FACE, HEART AND BODY
BECAUSE ALLAH’S MERCY IS IN THOSE HANDS.

My Dua to Allah

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LESSON 9

TOPIC

ISTIGHFAAR AS ZHIKR

REFERENCE

ISTIGHFAAR

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Istighfaar a means of cleansing oneself like a shower to the physical body

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Worksheets on istighfaar
Colour the beads on the tasbeeh that refer to forgiveness



ISTIGHFAAR

Istighfar is derived from ghafara: he covered, veiled, concealed or hid.

"O son of Adam, whatever you asked Me and expect from Me I forgave - respecting that which you owed to Me - and I don't care [how great this was]. O Son of Adam, even if your sins pile up to the sky and then you seek My forgiveness I will forgive you, and O son of Adam, even if you have an earthful of sins but you meet Me without associating any other thing with Me I will forgive you.'

"If one does dua for forgiveness from Allah, He finds a way out for him to get out of every distress and difficulty and gives him sustenance through ways utterly unthought of."

One of the qualities of the muttaqeen is doing istighfar -

"And those who, when they commit an indecency or wrong their souls, remember Allah and ask forgiveness for their sins"
Suratu Aali Imran 3:134

And we are taught to say:

"And pardon us! And grant us protection!
And have mercy on us!" Suratul Baqara 2:286

There are at least ten separate but related entreaties, contained in the dua for istighfar:

1. To cover or suppress evil tendencies
2. To protect from committing sins because of human weakness
3. To ask for forgiveness for past sins
4. To protect from future sins and calamities or misfortunes
5. To seek help and guidance to do good deeds
6. To implant in oneself Allah's love
7. To instil humility in oneself
8. To ask never to be severed from Him
9. To keep one's heart steadfast
10. To do dua with total sincerity of heart

If anyone continually asks pardon, Allah will appoint for him a way out of every distress and a relief from every anxiety and will provide for him from where he did not reckon.



ALLAH'S FORGIVENESS

Allah is the Oft-Forgiving. There are many Names of Allah given in the Qur'an. Some of these Names are related to His mercy and forgiveness. Some of these are:

1. **Al-Ghafoor** (The Oft-Forgiving): This name occurs in the Qur'an more than seventy times. There are other names from the same root, such as Ghafir and Ghaffar. The meaning of the Arabic word "ghafara" is to cover, to hide and from it comes the meaning "to excuse", "to pardon", "to remit" and "to forgive". Allah Almighty does all these things. In the Qur'an, it is mentioned that Allah does not forgive the Shirk (without repentance) but He may forgive every other sin for whomsoever He wills. (Al-Nisa' 4:116) We must turn to Allah to seek His forgiveness.
2. **Al-'Afw** (The Pardoning): This has another aspect of forgiveness which denotes a complete erasing of the sin. This Name occurs in the Qur'an five times. Literally the Arabic word 'Afw means "to release", "to heal", "to restore", "to remit". Thus in relation to Allah it means "to release us from the burden of punishment due to our sins and mistakes", "to restore our honour after we have dishonoured ourselves by committing sins and making mistakes." Sometimes in the Qur'an both names: 'Afw and Ghafoor come together.
3. **Al-Tawwab** (The Acceptor of repentance): This Name of Allah is mentioned in the Qur'an about 11 times. Allah accepts the repentance of those who sincerely repent and turn to him. The Arabic word "tawwab" gives the sense of "oft-returning" which means that Allah again and again accepts the repentance. We make sins and mistakes then we repent, He accepts our repentance. Then again we commit sins and make mistakes and when we repent, He again very kindly accepts us and gives us another chance.
4. **Al-Haleem** (The Clement): This Name is mentioned fifteen times in the Qur'an, and it means that Allah Almighty is not quick to judgment. He gives time. He forebears and is patient to see His servant returning to Him.
5. **Ar-Rahman and ar-Raheem** (Most Gracious and Most Merciful). These Names are the most frequent in the Qur'an. Ar-Rahman is mentioned 57 times and ar-Raheem is mentioned 115 times. Ar-Rahman indicates that Allah's grace is abundant and plenty and al-Raheem indicates that this is always the case with Allah. He is full of love and mercy and He is ever Merciful.



ALLAH'S FORGIVENESS

Unlike inanimate things, living things have the ability to change the course they follow – roots of tree meet a stone- change course – animal meets obstruction, changes course – similarly for the human being tawba is a change of course – not as simple as that of plants and animals but much more complex. It is an internal revolution against the self; between the animalistic and angelic. When a person sinks deeply in sin and the angel within him/her is not satiated, a reaction occurs and its intensity depending on the action (sin) and the nature of the person's conscience.

An 'insaan' is constantly in a state of tawba. If you leave a clear mirror in a place where you think the air is pure, you will find a film of dust settling on it in a short while in the place where you had previously thought there was no dust in the air. However, if a wall is dirty an extra stain will not show up on it easily and if it is blackened then it will not show anything. Prophet (pbuh) continually uttered tawba – Umme Salama narrates that 2 months before his death before he did anything he would say "Glory be to Allah! I seek forgiveness from Him and I turn to Him" When asked he said he had been commanded to – later realised it was the commandment in Suratun Nasr.

A man came to Imam Ali (pbuh) saying: "Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh" I seek forgiveness from Allah and I turn repentant towards him. Imam realised he was not serious and said: "Do you know what tawba is?" "Tawba has a high position. It has six conditions for its acceptance out of which the last two are the conditions for completion.

1. To show remorse and regret at what has been done.
2. A definite resolution not to repeat the sin again.
3. To return what belongs to others.
4. Wajibats that are qadha must be restored.
5. To rid oneself of all the flesh that has grown by haram means.
6. To let the body which has tasted the

sweetness of sins, also taste the pain of fasting in the day and worshipping in the night. This means that one must cleanse oneself physically and spiritually for tawba to be accepted.

قُلْ يَا عِبَادِيَ الَّذِينَ أَسْرَفُوا عَلَىٰ أَنفُسِهِمْ لَا تَقْنَطُوا مِن رَّحْمَةِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا إِنَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ
الرَّحِيمُ

In the Qur'an Allah says: "O my servants who have been unjust against yourselves, do not despair of the mercy of Allah, Indeed Allah forgives sins altogether." Suratuz Zumar 39:53



ALLAH'S FORGIVENESS

In Hadith e Qudsi Allah says: The groan (of tawba) of sinners is dearer to me than the Glorifications (of me). So you should sigh and groan in these precious nights."

The following dua is quoted from Imam Husayn (pbuh) "My Master, when I look at my sins, I am overcome with fear, but when I look at your Grace, I am filled with hope."

Tawba must be done immediately. The poet Rumi tells of a man who planted a bramble bush on a public foot path. When it started growing he was asked to uproot it and he said there was no hurry for it was yet not much of a hindrance. He kept on offering the excuse year after year. The bramble bush grew thicker, and its roots grew stronger. The thorns grew sharper and more dangerous while the man grew weaker and unable to remove it. Rumi meant that sins take root rapidly. As one gets older one becomes more helpless against them. Today is better for tawba than tomorrow - In fact now is better than later.

"O you who believe, do tawba to Allah with tawbatan nasuh, maybe your Rabb will remove from you your evil and cause you to enter gardens beneath which river flow....."

Suratut Tahreem 66:8

Tawbatan Nasuh means several things – tawbah which 'advises' people invites them to simulate and counsels - tawba which is done solely for Allah just as pure honey free from wax is called 'asal nasuh' – nasuh is called nasahah which means tailoring because tawba sews together the body of faith torn by sins.

Last minute tawba is not acceptable as was the case of Firawn. "Finally, when he began to drown, he said - I believe that there is no god except He in whom the Bani Israil believe and I am of the Muslims." Suratu Yunus 10:90

As long as he was alive Firawn acted like a tyrant and nothing convinced him. He tortures the Bani Israil, ridicules Prophet Musa (pbuh) and chases them as they leave. When he is at the point of drowning in the sea and there

is no escape, he does tawba and expresses his belief in Allah. His tawba is only due to helplessness in a calamity. So the answer was: "What! Now! When you previously rebelled and were one of the mischief makers?" Suratu Yunus 10:91

Imam Ali (pbuh) is reported to have said in a hadith quoted in Usulul Kaafi - in the chapter of Tawba in the book of Eiman wal Kufr - "If I were to say - I am sorry my Rabb, God will instruct the recording angels to forget that which they have written of my sins. If I was to say - I am sorry my Rabb, I will not repeat this offence, God will instruct parts of my body to conceal my sins. If I were to rectify the consequence of my actions, God will instruct the earth to conceal the sins that I committed over it. And if I were to spiritually atone in like then when I meet God there would be nothing to give witness against me regarding any sin."

Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeen (pbuh) in Dua Tawba says: "....Accept my tawba as You have promised and pardon my evil deeds as You have guaranteed and grant me Your love as you have laid down and you have my agreement, my Rabb - that I will never return to what You dislike and my guarantee that I will not go back to what you disapprove and my promise that I will give up all acts of disobedience to You."

A hadith from the Ma'sumeen states that when all eyes will be crying on the day of Qiyama there will be two sets of eyes which will not cry. Those that cried in tawba for their sins and those that kept awake at night in ibada.



LESSON 10

TOPIC

SPLITTING OF THE MOON

REFERENCE

SECTION 1 - Ayaat 1 to 8

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The miracle of the splitting of the moon by Rasulullah (pbuh) after the Makkans asked for a miracle

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Draw a mountain and stick 2 halves of the moon on either side



SECTION 1 AYAAT 1-8**MIRACLE OF THE SPLITTING OF THE MOON**

The sura begins with IQTARABA AL SAA'AH - The hour has drawn near.

The Makkans demanded a miracle. The Prophet pointed to the moon and it separated into two halves (either side of Mt Hira). He then said "Bear witness" and the halves joined. They dismissed it as magic.

An assertion of the day of Judgement.



The people of Makka once came to the Prophet (pbuh) and said; "If you are a Prophet of God then make the moon split into two. The Prophet (pbuh) pointed to the moon and with Allah's help the moon was split into two parts. Ibn Abbas says that he saw the top of Mount Hira between the two parts of the moon.

The people then asked for the two parts to be joined together and it was done. They saw the miracle with their own eyes. The Jews who were present there became Muslims but the Makkans like Abu Jahl were stubborn and said it was magic.



SURA AL QAMAR - AYAAT 1-8

اِقْتَرَبَتِ السَّاعَةُ وَانْشَقَّ الْقَمَرُ

1. The hour drew near and the moon split into two.

وَإِنْ يَرَوْا آيَةً يُعْرِضُوا وَيَقُولُوا سِحْرٌ مُسْتَمِرٌّ

2. And if they see a miracle they turn aside and say: Continuous magic.

وَكَذَّبُوا وَاتَّبَعُوا أَهْوَاءَهُمْ وَكُلُّ أَمْرٍ مُسْتَقَرٌّ

3. And they call (it) a lie, and follow their low desires; and every affair has its appointed term.

وَلَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ مِنَ الْأَنْبَاءِ مَا فِيهِ مُزْدَجَرٌ

4. And certainly some narratives have come to them wherein is prevention

حِكْمَةٌ بَالِغَةٌ فَمَا تُغْنِ التُّذُرُ

5. Consummate wisdom - but warnings do not avail;

فَتَوَلَّ عَنْهُمْ يَوْمَ يَدْعُ الدَّاعِ إِلَى شَيْءٍ نَكُرٍ

6. So turn (your) back on them (for) the day when the inviter shall invite them to a hard task,

خُشْعًا أَبْصَارُهُمْ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْأَجْدَاثِ كَأَنَّهُمْ جَرَادٌ مُنتَشِرٌ

7. Their eyes cast down, going forth from their graves as if they were scattered locusts,

مُهْطِعِينَ إِلَى الدَّاعِ يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُونَ هَذَا يَوْمٌ عَسِرٌ

8. Hastening to the inviter. The unbelievers shall say: This is a hard day.



THINK, PAIR AND SHARE

The hour has drawn near, and the moon has been split... 54:1

In groups of two look up the above verse and write down the account of the miracle of the splitting of the moon. Your report should have the following: Who, why, when, where and how of the story...

- 1. Can you see the split in the image?
- 2. Where do you think this photograph was shot from?
- 3. Draw a Qamar with a split in it.

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LESSON 11

TOPIC

THE MOON

REFERENCE

SECTION 1 - Ayaat 1 to 8

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Talk about the moon and its importance in determining the start of a lunar month.
Discuss the phases of the moon

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Phases of the moon



PHASES OF THE MOON

1. On your sheet draw what the phases of the moon look like around the globe.
2. Can you predict why eclipse happen?

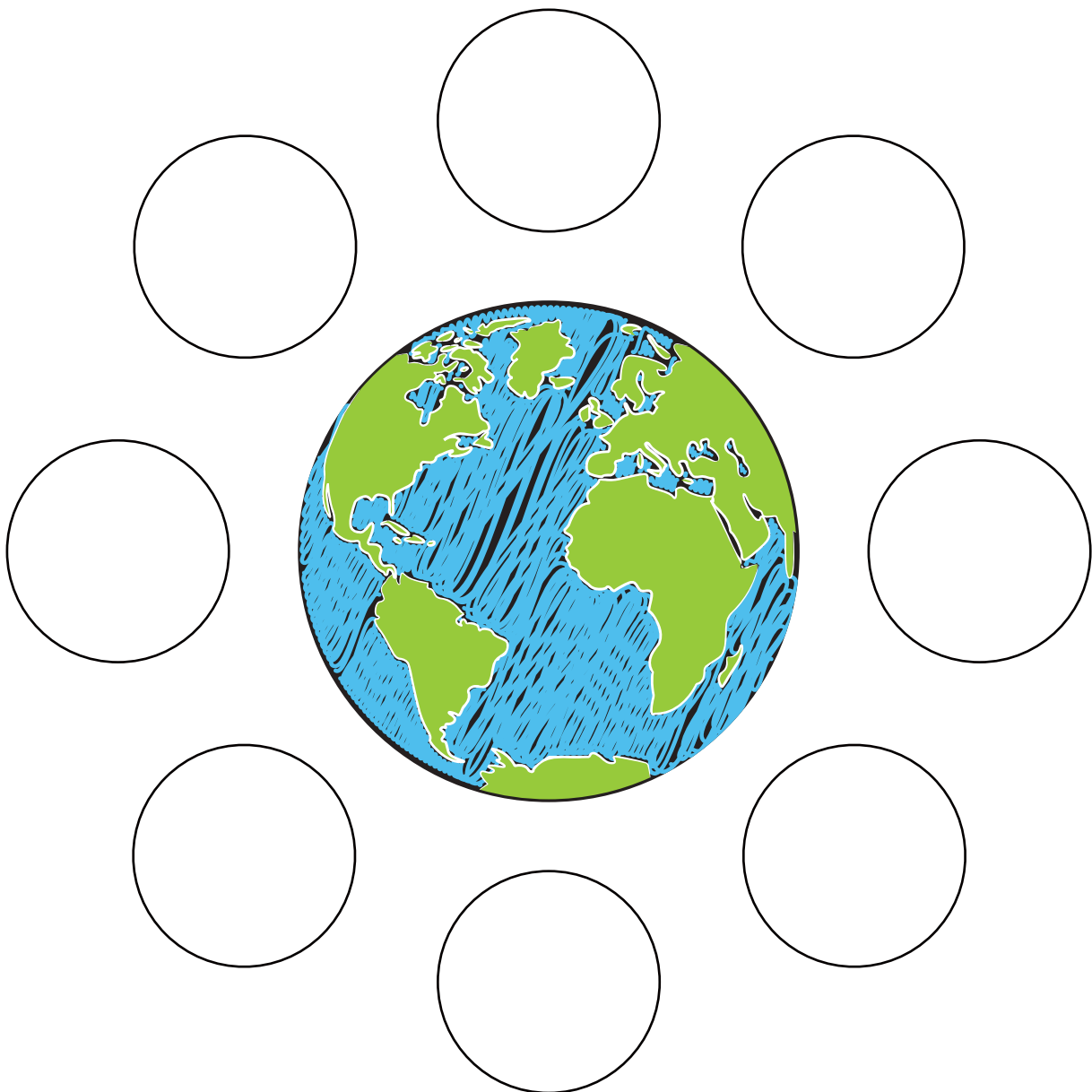
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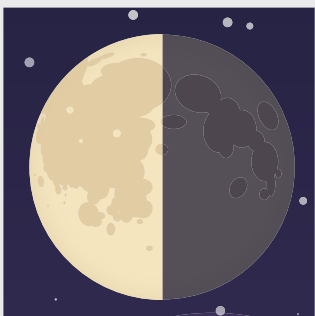
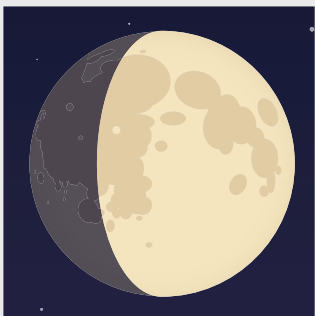
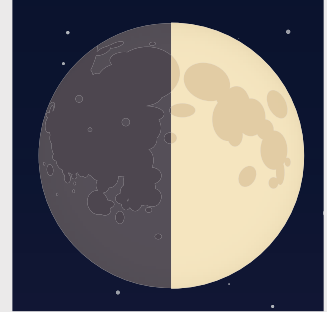
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PHASES OF THE MOON

Label the names of the phases of the moon.



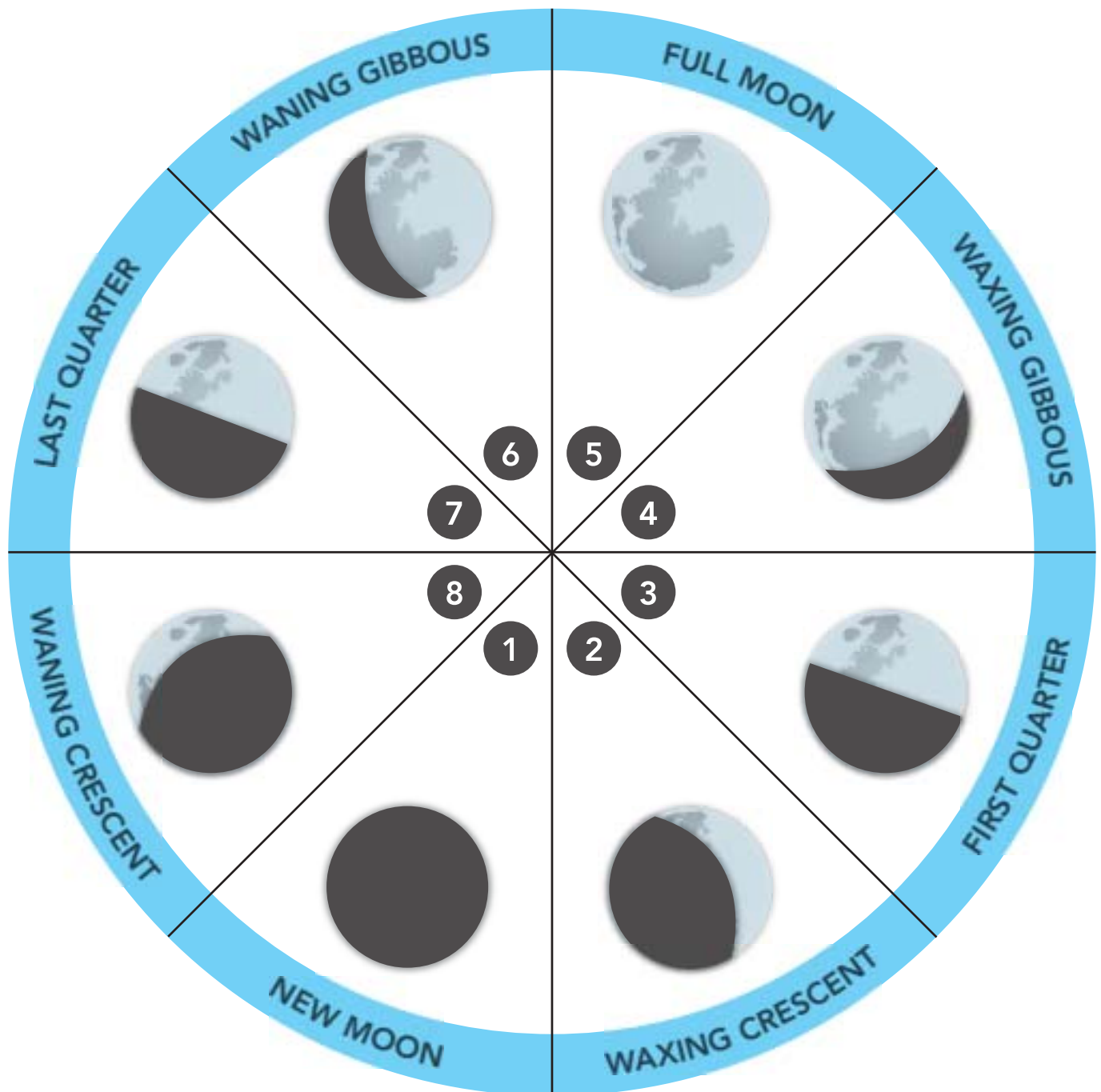
IT'S ORIO COOKIE TIME

Take 4 Orio cookies. Separate them and spread the cream on each side like the phases of the moon. Make sure you don't eat the biscuits before the activity is completed!



PHASES OF THE MOON

Cut out the discs and use a split pin to join in the middle.



LESSON 12

TOPIC

PROPHET NUH (PBUH)

REFERENCE

SECTION 2 - Ayaat 9 to 17

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Story of building the ark especially the number of years

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

The ark of Prophet Nuh



SECTION 2 AYAAT 9-17

FATE OF THE PEOPLE WHO REJECTED PROPHET NUH (PBUH)

فَدَعَا رَبَّهُ أَنِّي مَغْلُوبٌ فَانْتَصِرْ

Prophet Nuh's dua - "I am overcome (am drowning) so help me" aya 10
A flood destroyed them.



SURA AL QAMAR - AYAAT 9-17

كَذَّبَتْ قَبْلَهُمْ قَوْمُ نُوحٍ فَكَذَّبُوا عَبْدَنَا وَقَالُوا الْمَجْنُونُ وَازْدُجِرْ

9. Before them the people of Nuh rejected, so they rejected Our servant and called (him) mad, and he was driven away.

فَدَعَا رَبَّهُ أَنِّي مَغْلُوبٌ فَانْتَصِرْ

10. Therefore he called upon his Lord: I am overcome, come You then to help.

فَفَتَحْنَا أَبْوَابَ السَّمَاءِ بِمَاءٍ مُنْهَمِرٍ

11. So We opened the gates of the cloud with water pouring.

وَفَجَّرْنَا الْأَرْضَ عُيُونًا فَالْتَقَى الْمَاءُ عَلَى أَمْرٍ قَدْ قُدِرَ

12. And We made water to flow forth in the land in springs, so the water gathered together according to a measure already ordained.

وَحَمَلْنَاهُ عَلَى ذَاتِ الْأَوَاحِ وَدُسِرَ

13. And We bore him on that which was made of planks and nails.

تَجَرَّيْ بِأَعْيُنِنَا جَزَاءً لِمَنْ كَانَ كُفِرَ

14. Sailing, before Our eyes, a reward for him who was denied.

وَلَقَدْ تَرَكْنَاهَا آيَةً فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَّكِرٍ

15. And certainly We left it (the ark) as a sign, but is there anyone who can put a little bit of effort to remember

فَكَيْفَ كَانَ عَذَابِي وَنُذْرٍ

16. How (great) was then My punishment and My warning!

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَّكِرٍ

17. And certainly We have made the Quran easy for remembrance, but is there anyone who will mind?



PROPHET NUH (PBUH)

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) preached and lived amongst his people for 950 years. Every day he would have a new sermon.

He preached to his people about the oneness of Allah and asked them not to worship other gods, but the people just ignored him, mocked at him and even beat him up. At times Prophet Nuh (pbuh) was buried under piles of stones and Jibrael used to come and remove the stones and tend the wounds.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) after many years of preaching to no avail complained to Allah saying that although he called them night and day, they were getting worse and would not listen. They were putting their finger in their ears and covering their faces so he could not see them, nor could they hear him. Allah stopped rain for them for many years, but the people were so stubborn that they refused to believe and listen.

Finally, his patience was exhausted, and he complained to Allah about the people.

Allah asked Prophet Nuh (pbuh) to build an ark as His punishment would come in the form of a flood. In response to the command of Allah, Prophet Nuh (pbuh) planted saplings and waited for them to grow up into strong trees. Then he cut them down and began to make the ark.

When the people saw him and the believers making an ark, they started laughing at him. The ark was made at a place where now stands Masjid-e-Kufa. It was 1200 yds in length, 800 yds in width and 80 yds in height. It had three stories – the first for the animals, the second for the birds and the third for the believers, Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and his family. It took 80 years to complete the construction of the ark, and during this time the people began teasing him saying that he had given up being a Prophet and become a carpenter.

When the ark was ready Allah asked Prophet Nuh (pbuh), his wife, his three sons, Haam, Saam and Yaafis, the believers and a pair of each kind of animal and bird to board the ark.



Prophet Nuh (pbuh) had another son called Kan'aan who was not a believer and refused to board the ark.

When they had all boarded the ark, they were asked to recite a dua which Allah mentions in Sura Al Mu'minun, Ayaat 28 and 29:

"All praise is for Allah who delivered us from the unjust people." "And say – O my Rabb! Cause me to land a blessed landing, and You are the best to cause to land"

The water started pouring from the sky and gushing out of the land. There is a spot marked in Masjid-e-Kufa where the water first started gushing out

The ark started moving. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) saw his son Kan'aan struggling in the water and tried once more to convince him to have faith and come into the ark. But Kan'aan replied that he would go to top of a mountain and be safe there. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) warned him that there was no shelter from Allah's power, except in the ark. Suddenly, a

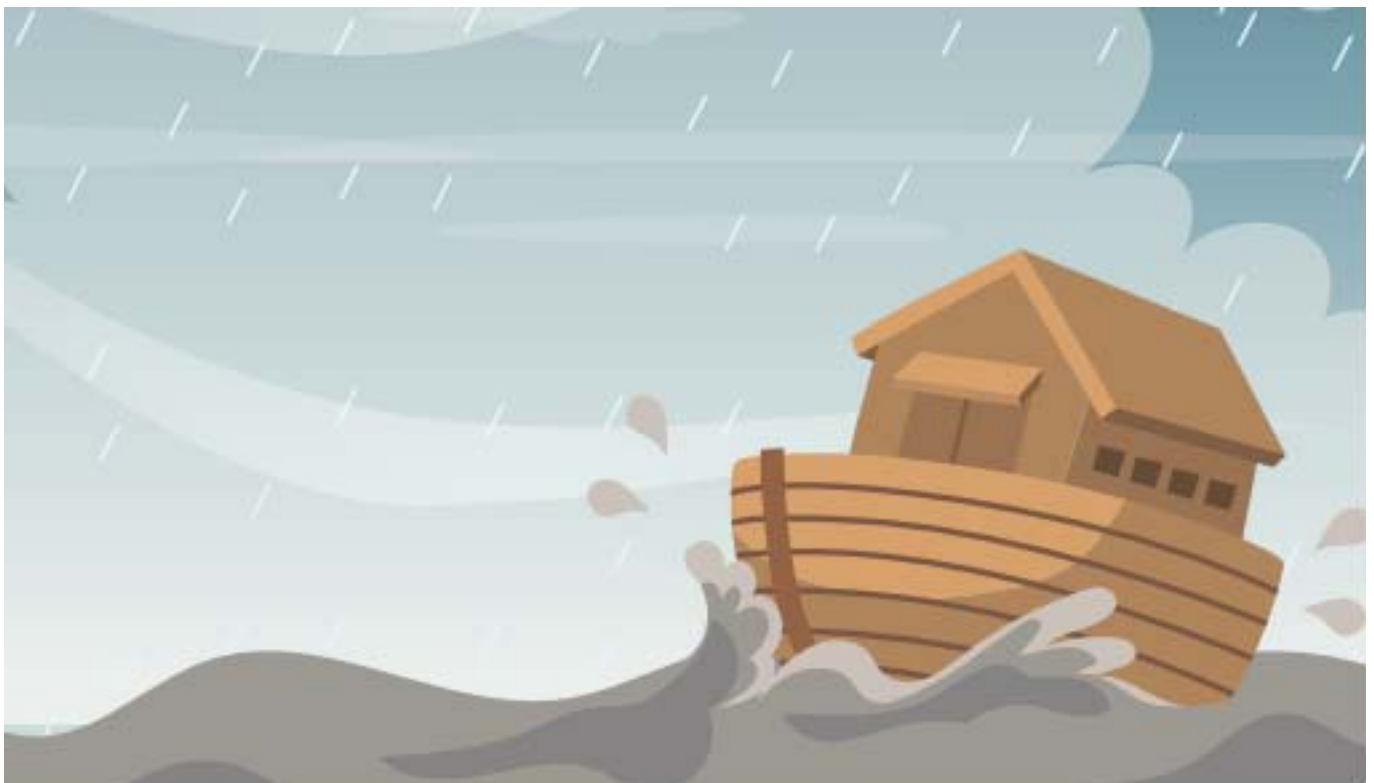
huge wave came and swept Kan'aan off.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) prayed for the safety of his son. Allah told Prophet Nuh (pbuh) that Kan'aan was not really his son because he did not show it by his deeds and did not deserve to be saved.

Soon there was so much water that all that could be seen was the sky and water. There was a solar eclipse. It is related that the ark was pushed by the waves until it reached Makka where it circled the Ka'ba. The whole world was submerged in water except the spot where Ka'ba stood.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) was scared as the ark was tossed in the high waters. He recited "Laa Ilaha Illallah" 1000 times. We too can recite this when we are frightened.

On hearing the duas of Prophet Nuh (pbuh) the earth swallowed in water, the sky stopped raining and the ark came to rest on Mount Judi.



PROPHET NUH (PBUH)

1. How many giraffes are there?
2. Draw a circle round the monkeys.
3. Where is Prophet Nuh (pbuh)?
4. What colour are the Zebra's?



PROPHET NUH (PBUH) WORDSEARCH PUZZLE

Find the following words in the puzzle. Words are hidden



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

FLOOD

WATER

NUH

ANIMALS

ANCHOR

LAND

ARK

KUFA

KANAAN

MOUNT JUDI



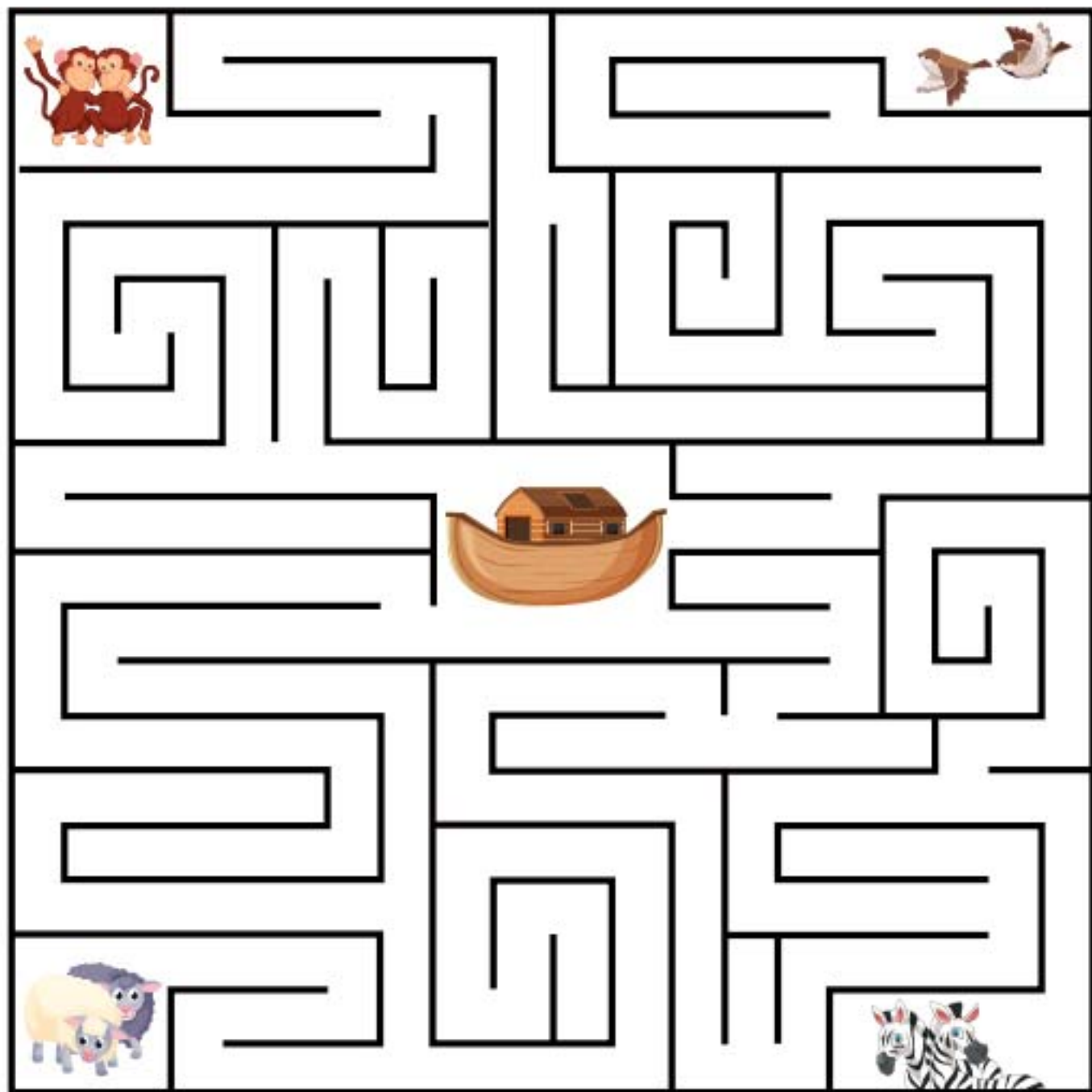
SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

Find 5 differences.



PROPHET NUH'S (PBUH) ARK MAZE

After Prophet Nuh (pbuh) built the ark, Allah caused at least two of each kind of animal to go into the ark. Draw a line from each pair of animals to the ark.



Allah used the ark to take care of Prophet Nuh's (pbuh) family and the animals. Write a list thinking of all the different ways Allah takes care of you.

Who made the ark?
Prophet Nuh (pbuh) made the ark.

In come the animals two by two,
The monkey and the kangaroo.
Who made the ark?

In come the animals four by four,
Two through the window and two through the door.
Who made the ark?

In come the animals eight by eight,
Some come early, some come late.
Who made the ark?

"Close the doors" he says,
"It's pouring outside,
Come inside, God will keep you safe.
Who made the ark?

His ark is like the Ahlulbayt (pbuh),
Hold on tight and you'll be safe.
Who made the ark?



LESSON 13

TOPIC

DUA OF PROPHET NUH (PBUH)

REFERENCE

SECTION 2 - Aya 10

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Prophet Nuh's dua – "Help me" 54.10
Trust in Allah

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Memorise and decorate the dua of Prophet Nuh (pbuh)



SECTION 2 AYA 10

Prophet Nuh's dua - "I am overcome (am drowning) so help me." aya 10
A flood destroyed them.

فَدَعَا رَبَّهُ أَنِّي مَغْلُوبٌ فَانْتَصِرْ

RABBIY ANNIY MAGHLUBUN FANTASIR*.
54:10

I have been overpowered (overcome), so help.

*Intisaar also means to avenge as the people of Nuh were in essence opposing Divinity.



The community of Prophet Nuh constantly belittled and humiliated him. They called him crazy and threatened him.

"They said, 'If you do not stop, O Nuh, you will surely be of those who are stoned.'" 26:116

They would beat him up until he would become unconscious.

But when he recovered, he would pray to Allah, 'O Allah! Forgive my people, for they do not know the truth.'"

Prophet Nuh endured their abuse and continued to talk of being God conscious and reaching their full potential for 950 years. "and We certainly sent Noah to his people, and he remained among them a thousand years minus fifty years, and the flood seized them while they were wrongdoers" 29:14 (remember this next time you want to quit because you haven't seen progress when starting something new).

One generation after the next they waged war against him fighting back against what he taught. Even his own son rejected his call - when the flood came Prophet Nuh cried out, "O my son, come aboard with us and be not with the disbelievers. [But] he said, 'I will take refuge on a mountain to protect me from the water.' [Noah] said, 'There is no protector today from the decree of Allah, except for whom He gives mercy.' And the waves came between them, and he was among the drowned." 11:42,43

Having this context allows us to understand the emotional pain he must have experienced when he recited the du'a,

Rabbi anniy maghlubun fantassir,
"My Rabb, Indeed, I am overpowered, so help."

Focus not on the problem but on Divinity...



THE ANSWER

"Then we opened the gates of the heaven with rain pouring down" 54:11

In life we will all experience being trapped with no way out or the criticism of those who do not appreciate one's capabilities and are constantly belittling them.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) teaches trust in Allah and to rely on Him alone.

Rabbin surnee bimaa kazzaboona,
"My Rabb, support me because they have denied me" and go on to do your work.

In the following ayah,

"So We inspired to him, "Construct the ship under Our observation, and Our inspiration, and when Our command comes and the

oven overflows, put into the ship from each [creature] two mates and your family, except those for whom the decree [of destruction] has proceeded. And do not address Me concerning those who have wronged; indeed, they are to be drowned. And when you have boarded the ship, you and those with you, then say, 'Praise to Allah who has saved us from the wrongdoing people.'" 23:27,28

Allah provided Prophet Nuh (pbuh) with guidance to build the Ark, but he still had to be the one to build it.

As the Hadith goes - 'Tie your camel and trust in Divinity'

Its trust and action - both go hand in hand.



AYA 54:10

Decorate and colour Prophet Nuh's dua.

قَدَعَا رَبَّهُ إِلَىٰ
مَغْرُوبٍ فَهُوَ يَنْصِرُ



LESSON 14

TOPIC

PROPHET HUD (PBUH)

REFERENCE

SECTION 3 - Ayaat 18 to 22

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Prophet Hud and the people of Aad

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Story board of the people of Aad



SECTION 3 AYAAT 18-22**FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF AAD WHO REJECTED PROPHET HUD (PBUH)**

A cold and relentless tornado destroyed them.



SURA AL QAMAR - AYAAT 18-22

كَذَّبَتْ عَادٌ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ عَذَابِي وَنُذُرِ

18. Aad treated (the truth) as a lie, so how (great) was My punishment and My warning!

إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ رِيحًا صَرْصَرًا فِي يَوْمٍ نَحْسٍ مُسْتَمِرٍّ

19. Surely We sent on them a tornado in a day of bitter ill-luck

تَنَزَّعُ النَّاسَ كَأَنَّهُمْ أَعْجَارُ نَخْلٍ مُنْقَعِرٍ

20. Tearing men away as if they were the trunks of palm-trees torn up.

فَكَيْفَ كَانَ عَذَابِي وَنُذُرِ

21. How (great) was then My punishment and My warning!

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ

22. And certainly We have made the Quran easy for remembrance, but is there anyone who will mind?



PROPHET HUD (PBUH)

Prophet Hud (pbuh) was sent to the people of Aad. Aad was situated in Ahqaaf (which is plural of Hoqf means a raised spot in the desert). It is said to have been located in Yemen at the shores of the sea of Oman.

Prophet Hud (pbuh) was born amongst these people who were very strong and very rich. They however worshipped idols.

Prophet Hud (pbuh) spent a long time preaching to them to worship the one and only god - their creator Allah. The people were stubborn and refused to listen to him except very few.

Allah punished the people of Aad by sending a drought (no rain). The people still would not believe and mocked Hud (pbuh) even beating him up. He warned them of a greater punishment, but they just ignored him.

When the hardships became great, they all came to Prophet Hud's house and asked him to pray for rain. He prayed for rain and the people had food again, but they still refused to correct themselves. In fact, they defied Prophet Hud (pbuh) to bring the punishment that he had said Allah would send on them if he was true.

Prophet Hud (pbuh) told them that the knowledge of when was only with Allah.

Soon they saw a cloud coming towards them. Thinking it was rain they gathered underneath it. However, it was a blast of strong violent wind (like a cyclone) and it killed all the people of Aad.

Prophet Hud (pbuh) and a few believers were saved and Prophet Hud (pbuh) moved to Hadrhremaut (Yemen). It is said he died there and is buried there too.



THE PEOPLE OF AAD

Complete the story board.

1. The people of Aad lived in Ahqaaf, in Yemen at the shores of the Sea of Oman.



2. The people of Aad were **strong, powerful** and **arrogant**.

3. They built lofty buildings with tall towers.



4. They were idol worshippers.

5. Prophet Hud (pbuh) spent a long time preaching them about ONE God Allah.

6. People of Aad were stubborn, refused to listen to him. They mocked and beat him.



7. Allah punished the people of Aad by sending them drought. All trees dried up.

8. When hardships became great, they came to Prophet Hud (pbuh)'s house and asked him to pray for rain.



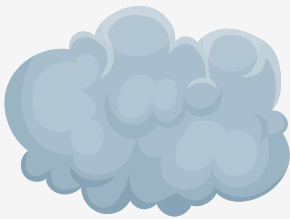
THE PEOPLE OF AAD

Complete the story board.

9. Everything turned lush and green again but the people of Aad did not change in their ways.

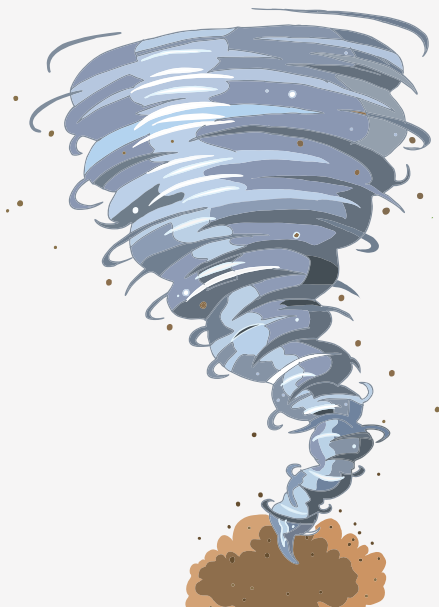
10. The people of Aad defied Prophet Hud (pbuh) to bring the punishment that he had said Allah would send.

11. Soon they saw a cloud coming towards them.



12. Thinking it was rain they gathered underneath it.

13. Rather it was a blast of strong, violent wind and it killed the people of Aad.



14. Prophet Hud (pbuh) and a few believers were saved. It is said Prophet Hud (pbuh) moved to Hadhramaut (YEMEN). It is said that he died there and is buried there too.



LESSON 15

TOPIC

PROPHET SALIH (PBUH)

REFERENCE

SECTION 4 - Ayaat 23 to 32

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Prophet Salih and the people of Thamud

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Story board and the she-camel



SECTION 4 AYAAT 23-32**FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF THAMUD WHO REJECTED PROPHET SALIH (PBUH)**

They killed the she camel sent to them as a sign from Divinity.
A thunderbolt from the sky destroyed them.



SURA AL QAMAR - AYAAT 23-32

كَذَّبَتْ ثَمُودُ بِالنُّذُرِ

23. Thamood rejected the warning.

فَقَالُوا أَبَشَرًا مِثَّنَا وَاحِدًا نَتَّبِعُهُ إِنَّا إِذًا لَفِي ضَلَالٍ وَسُعُرٍ

24. So they said: What! a single mortal from among us! Shall we follow him? Most surely we shall in that case be in sure error and distress:

أَلْقِيَ الذِّكْرُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ بَيْنِنَا بَلْ هُوَ كَذَّابٌ أَشِرُّ

25. Has the reminder been made to light upon him from among us? Nay! he is an insolent liar!

سَيَعْلَمُونَ غَدًا مَنِ الْكَذَّابُ الْاَشِرُّ

26. Tomorrow, shall they know who is the liar, the insolent one.

إِنَّا مُرْسِلُو النَّاقَةِ فِتْنَةً لَهُمْ فَارْتَقِبْهُمْ وَاصْطَبِرْ

27. Surely We are going to send the she-camel as a trial for them; therefore watch them and have patience.

وَنَبِّئُهُمْ أَنَّ الْمَاءَ قِسْمَةٌ بَيْنَهُمْ كُلُّ شَرْبٍ مُخْتَصِرٌ

28. And inform them that the water is shared between them; every share of the water shall be regulated.

فَنَادَوْا صَاحِبَهُمْ فَتَعَاطَى فَعَقَرَ

29. But they called their companion, so he took (the sword) and slew (her).

فَكَيْفَ كَانَ عَذَابِي وَنُذُرِ

30. How (great) was then My punishment and My warning!

إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ صَيْحَةً وَاحِدَةً فَكَانُوا كَهَشِيمِ الْمُخْتَظِرِ

31. Surely We sent upon them a single cry, so they were like the dry fragments of trees which the maker of an enclosure collects.

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ

32. And certainly We have made the Quran easy for remembrance, but is there anyone who will mind?



PROPHET SALIH (PBUH)

Prophet Salih (pbuh) was sent to the people of Thamood. The tribe of Thamood prosperous people who lived in the valley of Hijr between Madina and Syria. They used to carve their homes out of huge rocks in the mountains. The tribe of Thamood is also known as the second Aad. Allah had favoured them with wealth and bounties, but they forgot him and worshipped idols.

Prophet Salih (pbuh) preached to the people for a long time urging them to abandon their idols and to worship Allah. They used to annually worship a piece of the mountain by offering sacrifices to it. They called Prophet Salih (pbuh) to bring to them a sign from Allah if he was one of the truthful ones.

Allah sent to them a she-camel as a sign, and it was commanded by Allah that the she-camel and the people of Thamood would drink all the water of the spring on alternate days.

The people of Thamood had never seen a camel who could drink all the water of the spring on alternate days but still they would not abandon their idols.

Prophet Salih (pbuh) also warned them that if they harmed the she-camel they would be punished by Allah.

Their pride and stubbornness however caused them to kill the she-camel. They then came to Prophet Salih (pbuh) and said "O Salih, bring us what you threatened us with if you are of the messengers" 7:77.

He asked them to repent (do tawba) within three days but they only mocked him.

On the 4th day there was a thunder bolt from the sky and an earthquake which killed the people of Thamood. Prophet Salih (pbuh) and his few followers escaped.



CAMEL WORDSEARCH

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

Find the words below in the above grid and circle them.

BACTRIAN

EVEN TOED

LOAD

BEAST

EYELASHES

MILK

BEDOUIN

GOBI

PROUD

BURDEN

HEAVY

SALEH

CARGO

HOOVES

THAMOOD

DROMEDARY

HUMP

WATER

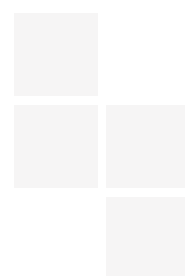
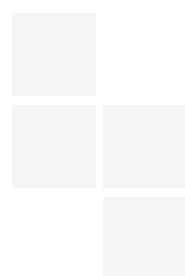
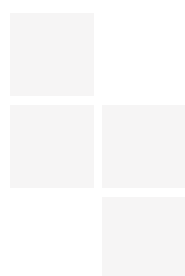
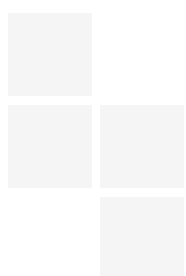
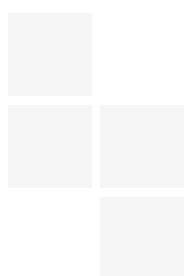
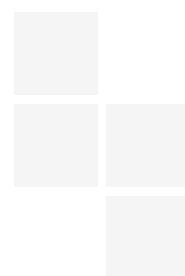
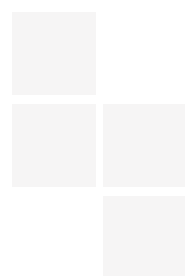
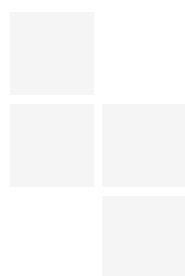
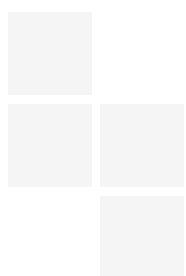
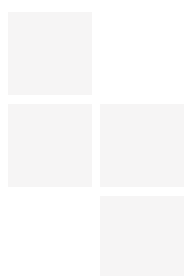
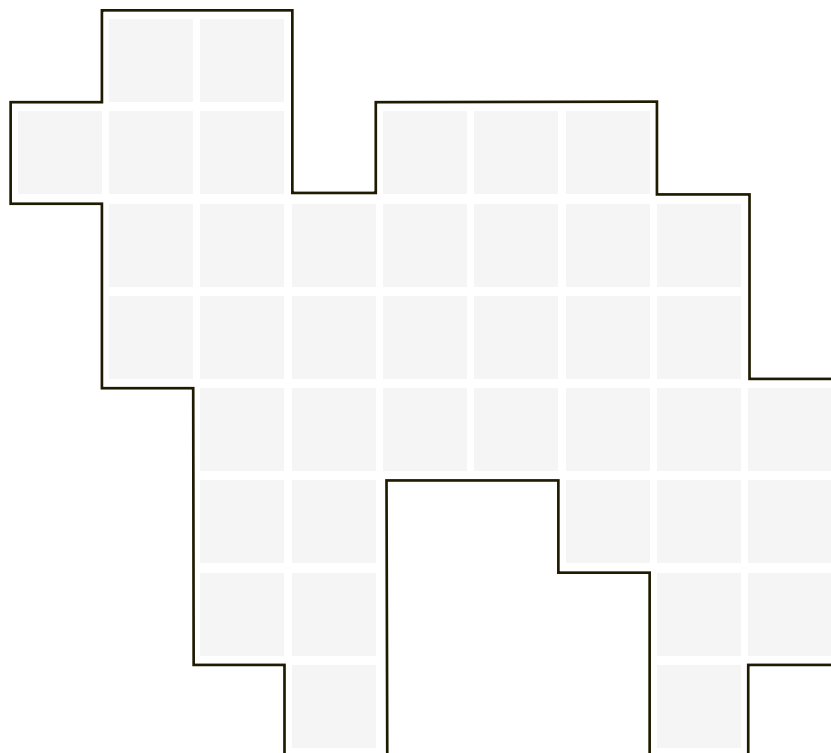
EGYPT

IDOLS



CAMEL PUZZLE

Cover the camel by using the pieces below.



SHARING IS CARING

The people of Thamood had to share the spring with the she camel on every ALTERNATE day which they did not like at all.

Complete the picture below by drawing the people of Thamood on the banks of the stream.

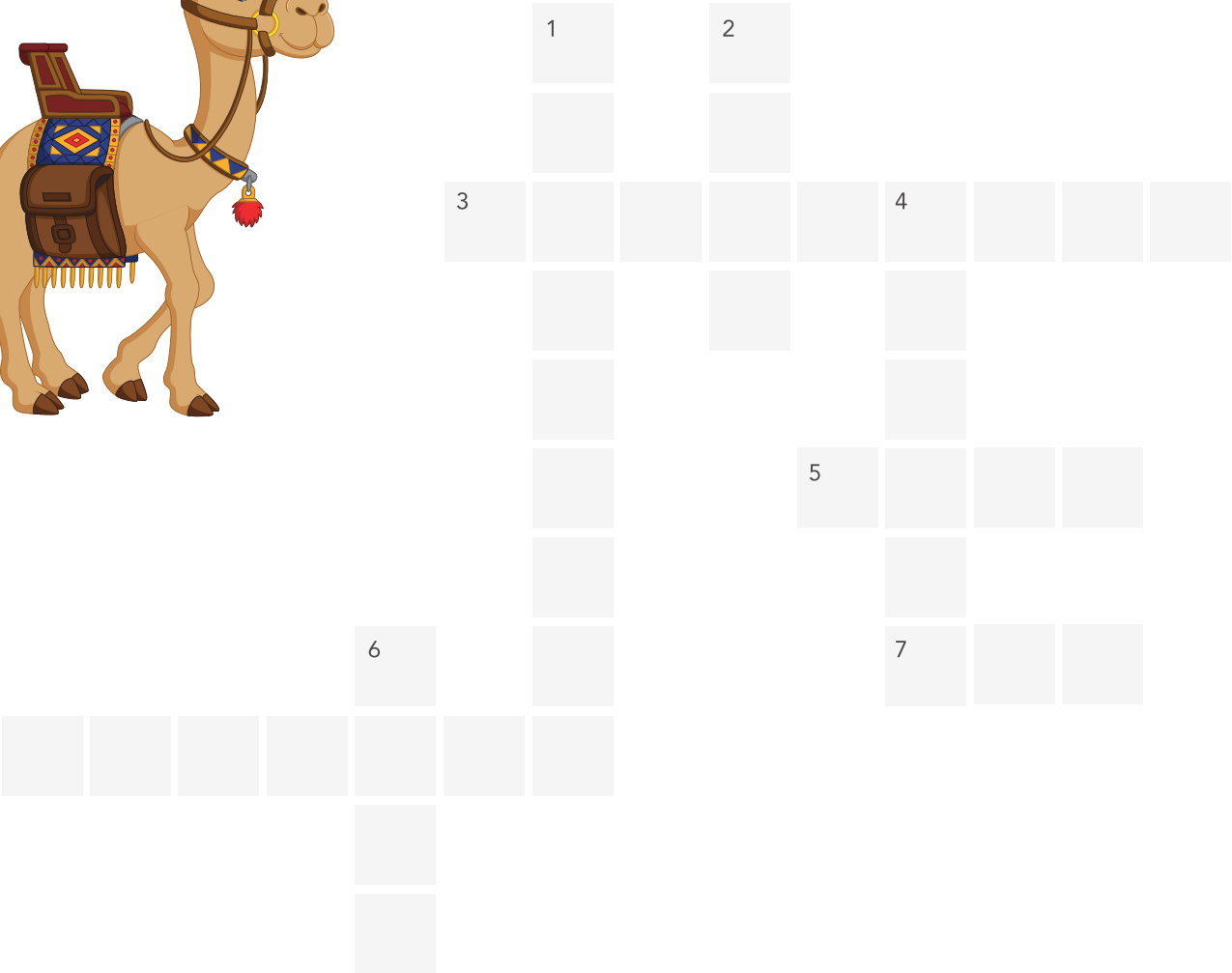


Colour the camel's water day BROWN and the people's water day GREEN.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



CAMEL CROSSWORD



ACROSS	DOWN
<div>3. Most common camel type living in the world today</div> <div>5. Friends and family</div> <div>7. How many pairs of eyelashes do camels have?</div> <div>8. Creatures with hoofs.</div>	<div>1. Camels are not carnivores</div> <div>2. On the back not a backpack</div> <div>4. Sandy, arid areas where camels live.</div> <div>6. What are baby camels called?</div>



STORYBOARD - PROPHET SALIH (PBUH)

Prophet Saleh (pbuh), the she camel and the people of Thamood.

Illustrate the story and write a couple of sentences from the words given next to each part of the story.

	Idol worshipers, Thamood, rocks, mountains, wealth, bounty.

	Prophet Saleh, 1 God, worship, mountain, sacrifice.

	Thamood, Prophet Saleh, sign, she camel.





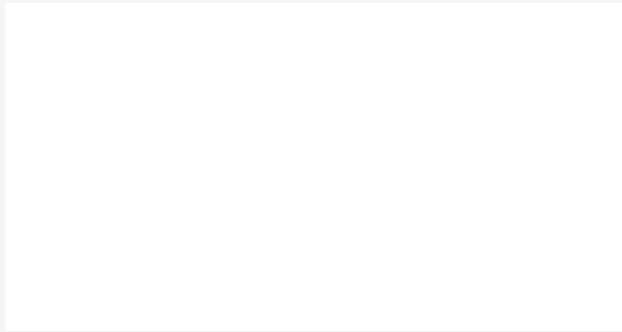
Camel, water, spring, alternate, days.

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Prophet Saleh, harm, camel, God,
punishment.

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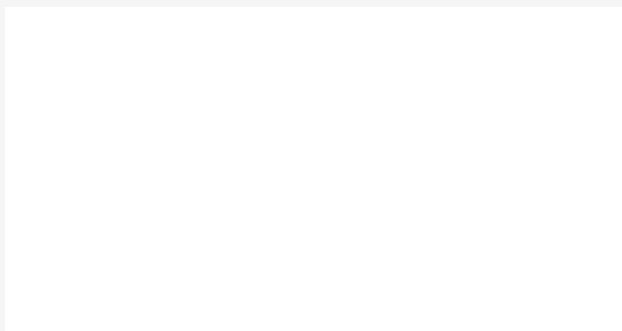


Thamood, proud, stubborn, killed, camel.

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Thamood, threaten, punishment, Prophet
Saleh.

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P. Saleh, 3 days, mocked, Thamood,
forgiveness.

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4th day, thunderbolt, sky, earthquake,
death.

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Moral of the story:

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LESSON 16

TOPIC

PROPHET LUT (PBUH)

REFERENCE

SECTION 5 - Ayaat 33 to 40

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Prophet Lut and the people who were highway robbers and kidnappers

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Wordsearch



SECTION 5 AYAAT 33-40**FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF PROPHET LUT**

Strong winds destroyed them.



SURA AL QAMAR - AYAAT 33-40

كَذَّبَتْ قَوْمُ لُوطٍ بِالَّذِي

33. The people of Lut treated the warning. as a lie.

إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ حَاصِبًا إِلَّا آلَ لُوطٍ نَّجَّيْنَاهُمْ بِسَحَرٍ

34. Surely We sent upon them a stone storm, except Lut's followers; We saved them a little before daybreak,

نِعْمَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِنَا كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي مَنْ شَكَرَ

35. A favour from Us; thus do We reward him who gives thanks.

وَلَقَدْ أَنْذَرَهُمْ بَطْشَتَنَا فَتَمَارَوْا بِالَّذِي

36. And certainly he warned them of Our violent seizure, but they obstinately disputed the warning.

وَلَقَدْ رَاوَدُوهُ عَن ضَيْفِهِ فَطَمَسْنَا أَعْيُنَهُمْ فَذُوقُوا عَذَابِي وَذُكُرِي

37. And certainly they endeavoured to turn him from his guests, but We blinded their eyes; so taste My chastisement and My warning.

وَلَقَدْ صَبَّحَهُم بُكْرَةً عَذَابٌ مُّسْتَقَرٌّ

38. And certainly a lasting chastisement overtook them in the morning.

فَذُوقُوا عَذَابِي وَذُكُرِي

39. So taste My chastisement and My warning.

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُّدَكِّرٍ

40. And certainly We have made the Quran easy for remembrance, but is there anyone who will mind?



PROPHET LUT (PBUH)

Prophet Lut (pbuh) was the cousin of Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh). Their mothers were sisters and Prophet Lut's (pbuh) own sister, Sarah, was Prophet Ibraheem's (pbuh) first wife. The two Prophets (pbuh) migrated together to Palestine, but later Prophet Lut (pbuh) settled in the district of Sodom in Jordan.

The people of Sodom were unsociable and treated strangers disgracefully. Anybody who passed through their area would be robbed of all his possessions. Their life was full of singing, merry-making, and gambling. But by far the worst vice in their community was homosexuality, which was openly practised. The word sodomy is in fact a reference to the people of Sodom, who were the first to commit this act. Allah sent Prophet Lut (pbuh) to guide these people.

Prophet Lut (pbuh) tried his best to refrain the people from the evil of their ways. He preached to them the message of Allah and begged them to give up their customs.

However, after 30 years of guidance, only a handful of people had accepted his teaching while the rest remained engrossed in their sinful habits.

While Prophet Lut (pbuh) increased his efforts to try and guide the people, they wanted to expel him and his followers from the town.

When he warned the people to fear the anger of Allah for their indecent behaviour, they laughed and said that they did not care about it.

Eventually, Prophet Lut (pbuh) despaired of ever guiding the people. He was deeply ashamed when they forced travellers passing through the town to indulge in their vile acts and prayed to Allah to deliver him and his family from the people of Sodom.

Allah's punishment descended on these

people. He sent down angels in the form of handsome young men who travelled towards Sodom. When they reached the town, they knocked at the door of Prophet Lut (pbuh). Prophet Lut (pbuh) was very worried when he saw that he had guests who were handsome youths, because he knew very well what the habits of his people were. However, he could not turn them away and so he welcomed them to his house.

No sooner had the guests arrived than Prophet Lut's (pbuh) immoral wife signalled to the people that there were young men in her house.

As the people surged towards the house, determined to satisfy their evil desires, Jibraeel (pbuh) waved his arm at them and turned them blind. He then asked Prophet Lut (pbuh) to leave in the night with his family and the few virtuous people, but to leave his wife behind. As soon as they were safe, the angels brought the punishment of Allah on the town.



PROPHET LUT (PBUH) WORD SEARCH

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

Find the words below in the above grid and circle them.

Angels

Robbers

Jibrael

Hebron

Drought

Winds

Lut

Kidnapping

Ibraheem

Blindness

Sadum

Punishment

Kiwaab

Guests

Caravans

Sarah



LESSON 17

TOPIC

PROPHET MUSA (PBUH)

REFERENCE

SECTION 6 - Ayaat 41 to 42

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Prophet Musa (pbuh) and Firawn

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

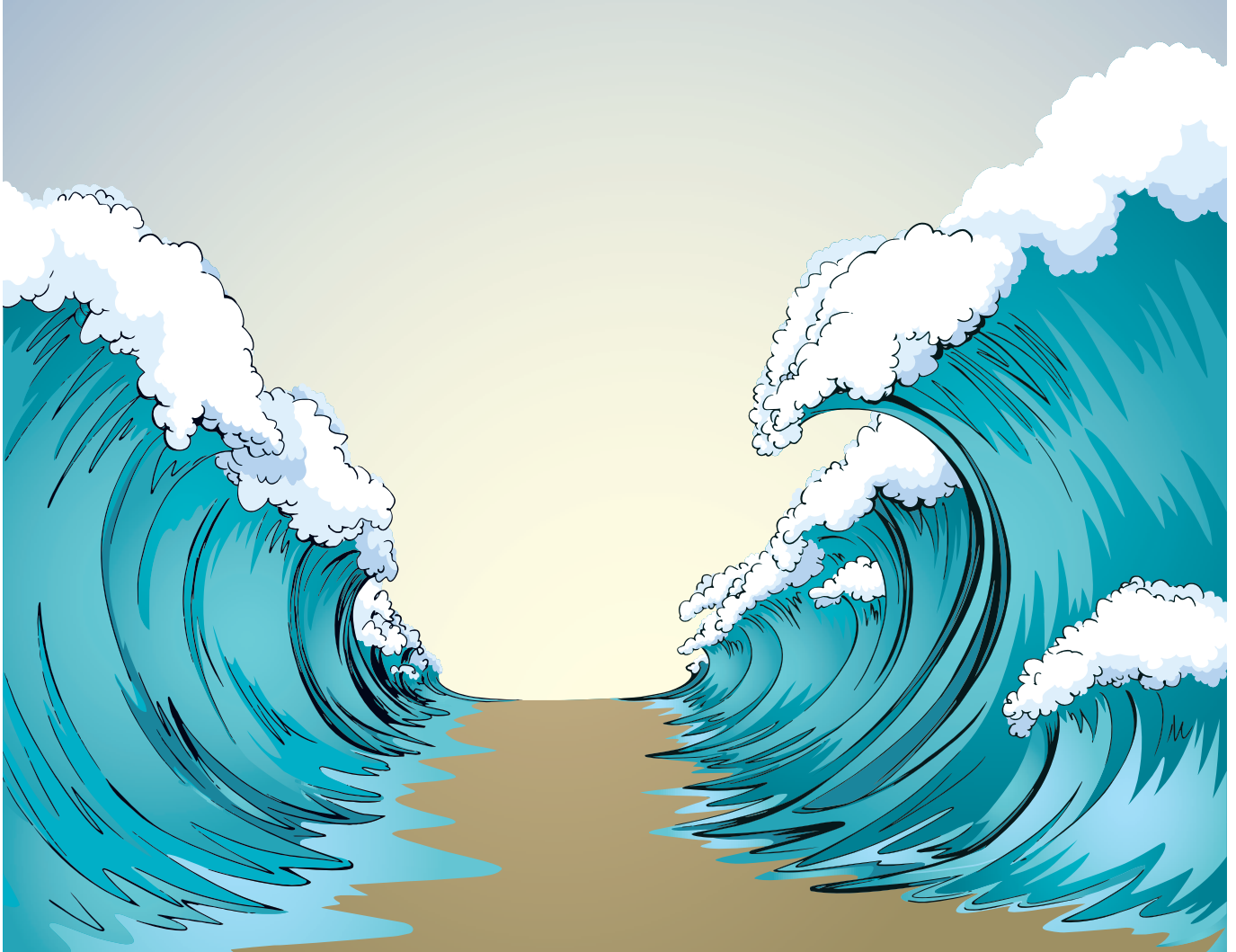
Rejection of 9 signs



SECTION 6 AYAAT 41-42**FATE OF THE PEOPLE OF PHARAOH WHO REJECTED PROPHET MUSA**

Rejected the 9 signs.

Pharaoh and his army were drowned.



SURA AL QAMAR - AYAAT 41-42

وَلَقَدْ جَاءَ آلَ فِرْعَوْنَ النَّذِيرُ

41. And certainly the warning came to Firawn's people.

كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا كُلِّهَا فَأَخَذْنَاهُمْ أَخَذَ عَزِيزٌ مُقْتَدِرٌ

42. They rejected all Our communications, so We overtook them after the manner of a Mighty, Powerful One.



PROPHET MUSA CONFRONTS FIRAWN

After living in Madain for many years, Prophet Musa (pbuh) returned to Egypt on instructions from Allah. With his brother Harun (pbuh) he went to the court of Firawn to tell him that he (Musa) was a messenger from the one God. Firawn rejected Musa (pbuh) and Harun (pbuh) saying:

"He (Firawn) said, "If you take a Rabb besides me, I will most certainly imprison you". He (Musa) said, "What! even if I bring to you something manifest". He said, "Bring it then if you are one of the truthful ones". So he cast down his staff and lo! it suddenly become an obvious snake. And he drew forth his hand, and lo! it appeared dazzling white to the onlookers."

Allah mentions this conversation in Sura Al Shuara, ayaat 29 to 33.

Firawn was taken back but decided that they were just magicians and called all the greatest magicians in the land to contest with Prophet Musa (pbuh).

On the appointed day, everyone was gathered in Firawn's court to watch. The magicians threw some rope on the ground which started wriggling like snakes. Prophet Musa (pbuh) threw down his staff which became a snake that ate up all the bits of rope thrown by the magicians. The magicians realised that they had witnessed a miracle and immediately went into sajda saying:

"We believe in the Rabb of Harun and Musa."

Firawn was furious and he retorted:

"You believe in him without my permission while he is only your chief who taught you this magic, therefore I will cut off your feet and hands and I will certainly crucify you on the trunks of palm trees..."

The magicians were not scared. Firawn felt that his authority was being threatened and he decided to kill Musa (pbuh). His advisors were terrified and persuaded him not to.



In the meantime, Allah asked Prophet Musa (pbuh) to warn Firawn that His punishment would come if Firawn did not change his ways. Firawn ignored the warning despite the signs sent down by Allah:

- A severe famine.
- Swarms of locusts ate away the crops.
- The river Nile flooded its banks causing great destruction.
- The people were afflicted with lice and boils on their skin.

The people rushed to Prophet Musa (pbuh) asking him to pray for their relief and promised that they would believe in Allah. But when they were cured and the situation improved, they returned to their old ways.

Finally, Allah ordered Prophet Musa (pbuh) to leave Egypt. He got the Bani Israil together and by cover of night they left to go to Palestine. As soon as Firawn found out, he followed them with a large army. When Musa (pbuh) reached the Red Sea, Allah asked him to strike the waters of the sea with his staff. Suddenly, the waters parted, and twelve

paths appeared, one for each of the tribes of Bani Israil.

Firawn and his army caught up with them just as they were crossing the Red Sea. As the army charged up the paths, the waters closed in on them and they were all drowned. In the final moments of his life Firawn realised the greatness of Allah and he cried out that he believed in the God the Bani Israail and submitted to Him.

Allah answers in the Qur'an, in Suratu Yunus, Ayaat 91 and 92:

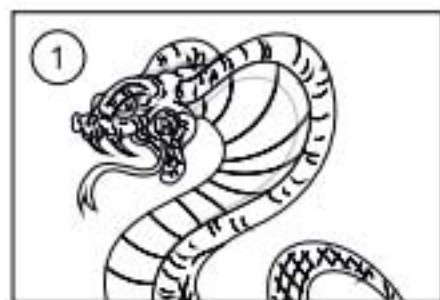
"What now? And indeed, you disobeyed before and you were one of the mischief makers. But We will deliver you with your body that you may be a sign to those after you...."

Firawn's body was thrown on to the shore and can be seen in the museum of Cairo today as Allah promised as a lasting lesson for mankind.



9 CLEAR SIGNS GIVEN TO PROPHET MUSA (PBUH)

Colour in and label the 9 signs.



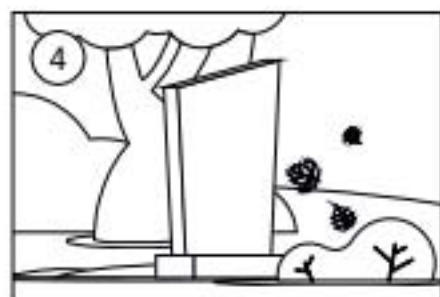
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WORDSEARCH PUZZLE – PROPHET MUSA AND FIRAWN

Find the following words in the puzzle. Words are hidden.

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

AASIYA

AWTAD

BANI ISRAIL

BOX

BURNING BUSH

CALF

DROWN

EGYPT

FIRAWN

FIRE

FORTY

GOLD

HARUN

LOCUSTS

MADAIN

MAGICIANS

MOUNT SINAI

MUSA

NILE

PALESTINE

PLAGUE

POWERFUL

PROPHET

SAFURA

SAMIRI

SHEPHERD

SHUAYB

SNAKE

STAFF

TAWRAT

TYRANT

YUSHA



LESSON 18

TOPIC

ACCOUNTABILITY

REFERENCE

SECTION 7 - Ayaat 43 to 53

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Everything is recorded whether small or big.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Weekly diary of Accountability



SECTION 7 AYAAT 43-53**WARNING TO THE MAKKANS ABOUT THE CERTAINTY OF ACCOUNTABILITY**

Everything is recorded and documented.



SURA AL QAMAR - AYAAT 43-53

أَكْفَأُكُمْ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أُولَئِكُمْ أَمْ لَكُمْ بَرَاءَةٌ فِي الدُّبُرِ

43. Are the unbelievers of yours better than these, or is there an exemption for you in the scriptures?

أَمْ يَقُولُونَ نَحْنُ جَمِيعٌ مُنْتَصِرٌ

44. Or do they say: We are a host allied together to help each other?

سَيُهْزَمُ الْجَمْعُ وَيُوَلُّونَ الدُّبُرَ

45. Soon shall the hosts be routed, and they shall turn (their) backs.

بَلِ السَّاعَةُ مَوْعِدُهُمْ وَالسَّاعَةُ أَذَى وَأَمْرٌ

46. Nay, the hour is their promised time, and the hour shall be most grievous and bitter.

إِنَّ الْمُجْرِمِينَ فِي ضَلَالٍ وَسُعُرٍ

47. Surely the guilty are in error and distress.

يَوْمَ يُسْحَبُونَ فِي النَّارِ عَلَى وُجُوهِهِمْ ذُوقُوا مَسَّ سَقَرَ

48. On the day when they shall be dragged upon their faces into the fire; taste the touch of hell.

إِنَّا كُلَّ شَيْءٍ خَلَقْنَاهُ بِقَدَرٍ

49. Surely We have created everything according to a measure.

وَمَا أَمْرُنَا إِلَّا وَاحِدَةٌ كَلَمْحٍ بِالْبَصَرِ

50. And Our command is but one, as the twinkling of an eye.

وَلَقَدْ أَهْلَكْنَا أَشْيَاءَكُمْ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَّاكِرٍ

51. And certainly We have already destroyed the likes of you, but is there anyone who will mind?

وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ فَعَلُوهُ فِي الدُّبُرِ

52. And everything they have done is in the writings.

وَكُلُّ صَغِيرٍ وَكَبِيرٍ مُسْتَطَرٌ

53. And everything small and great is written down.



ACCOUNTABILITY

One of the main beliefs of Islam is the Day of Judgement. All human beings are accountable and answerable. A large part of the Qur'an is devoted to the subject with graphic depictions of the day of Judgement.

Deeds are a combination of intention and action. Therefore a fair judgement is only possible when the intentions behind the action as well as the circumstances which led to the action are taken into account. The only judge is Allah.

On the Day of Judgment, every individual will be resurrected to account for their lives. "On that Day, people will come forward in separate groups to be shown their deeds: whoever has done an atom's weight of good will see it, but whoever has done an atom's weight of evil will see that" 99:6-8.

"He who brought one good deed, for him are ten like it; and he who brought one evil deed, he will not be paid but only its equal." 6:160

Allah will weigh everyone's good and bad actions according to His Mercy and His Justice, forgiving many sins and multiplying the reward for many good deeds. One who excels in goodness will be rewarded generously, but one whose evils and wrongs outweigh his virtues will be punished.

Imam Ali (pbuh) once passed near a person who was talking nonsense; He said 'O man! Verily, you are dictating a book to your angels which will be taken to your Lord; therefore, talk only what is useful to you, and leave useless talks.'

"And the two angels write everything, even blowing into ash. (As Allah says: "And on you are the guards, noble writers, they know whatever you do." 82:10-12

This written record of our whole life will be given to us on the Day of Judgement.

As Allah says: "And the bird (i.e., deed) of every man have We bound around his neck, and We shall produce unto him, on the Day of Resurrection, a book which he will find open; (It will be said to him) Read thy book, you will be a sufficient witness against yourself. 17:13-14

Imam Sadiq (pbuh) said: "On the Day of Judgement, a man will be given his scroll, to read..... then Allah will make him remember there will be not a single look, or a single word, or a single step, or anything which he had done but that he will remember as though he had done it that very moment. It is for this reason that they will say: "O Woe to me! What is about this book: it had not left any small or big thing without recording it thoroughly." 17



ACCOUNTABILITY MY WEEKLY DIARY

MY DAY	When I get out of my bed	Morning	Afternoon	Just before bedtime	My Salaat
	Say salaam to my Imam 3 things I want to thank Allah for			How many people I have hurt? How many wrongs done today? Say Sorry	S. Z. A. M. I.
MONDAY	Salaam to Imam A good sleep A new day Giving me mum	Online school Drawing Make lunch Read Quran	Homework Play with siblings	Clear table Sorry SMS to friend. Hug mum	S. Z. A. M. I.
TUESDAY	Salaam to Imam				S. Z. A. M. I.
WEDNESDAY	Salaam to Imam				S. Z. A. M. I.
THURSDAY	Salaam to Imam				S. Z. A. M. I.
FRIDAY	Salaam to Imam				S. Z. A. M. I.
SATURDAY	Salaam to Imam				S. Z. A. M. I.
SUNDAY	Salaam to Imam				S. Z. A. M. I.



MAN IS ACCOUNTABLE FOR HIMSELF

When you choose a thought & a behaviour you choose the consequences.

SITUATION	REACTION	RESULT
When Habil & Qabil had to present a sacrifice Allah accepted Habil's sacrifice.	How did Qabil feel?	What did Qabil do?
Firawn was very proud and considered himself to be god.	How did Firawn react with everybody?	What was the outcome?
The Ahlulbayt (pbuh) were fasting for 3 days & on each day @ iftar a needy came to their door.	What did the Ahlulbayt (pbuh) do?	What did Allah do?
Your friend is doing better than you in school in everything.	How did you react?	What was the outcome?



LESSON 19

TOPIC

JANNA FOR THE GOD-CONSCIOUS

REFERENCE

SECTION 8 - Ayaat 54 to 55

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Those on the righteous path will be enjoying

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Worksheet on Taqwa



SECTION 8 AYAAT 54-55**JANNA FOR THE GOD CONSCIOUS**

A permanent seat of honour with the Most Powerful King.



SURA AL QAMAR - AYAAT 54-55

إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي جَنَّاتٍ وَنَهَرٍ

54. Surely those who guard (against evil) shall be in gardens and rivers,

فِي مَقْعَدٍ صِدْقٍ عِنْدَ مَلِكٍ مُّقْتَدِرٍ

55. In the seat of honour with a most Powerful King.



BEING GOD-CONSCIOUS – HAVING TAQWA

“Indeed, the most honorable of you with Allah is the one with taqwa.....”

Taqwa is defined in most translations in English as ‘piety’ or ‘God fearing’. The basis of taqwa is the obedience of Allah with Ikhlas (sincerity). Imam Ali (pbuh) says:

Do not pretend to obey Allah; but obey him sincerely and faithfully. Let this desire of obedience be engraved in your mind and be deep rooted in your hearts. Let it rule over your words and deeds.” Sermon 203-Nahjul Balagha

“Do your duty towards mankind and towards your Creator before death and before serious illness makes it impossible to do so. Be prepared to face death with your good deeds. Be ready to depart before the order reaches you. Remember that the ultimate goal for a human being is the day of Qiyama and this fact is a lesson for a wise person and a warning for one who is unwise.” Sermon 195-Nahjul Balagha

Fear of Allah

There are two types of fears. One is fear through ignorance and the other is fear through knowledge.

e.g. When a child is afraid of going into a dark room alone his fear is through ignorance for it is his imagination which is False Evidence Appearing Real.

When a toddler reaches out towards a snake slithering in front of him, and his mother rushes to save him for fear of him being bit, her fear is that of knowledge.

Taqwa is fear of Allah through knowledge. The more we understand the Greatness of Allah and the more we observe and realise that there is none like Him; the greater the awe (respect, fear). It is only then that we will await adhan in the morning for salaa rather than the adhaan waking us up.

However, this fear must be accompanied by hope.

Hazrat Luqman, the wise told his son: “O my

son! Have such fear of Allah, that when you come to Him with the good deeds of both the worlds, He would still punish you; and have such hope in Allah, that if you came to Him with the sins of both the worlds, He would still have mercy for you.”

Imam Muhammad Baqir (pbuh) has said:

“There is no mu’min who does not have two lights (beliefs) in his heart. The light of fear and the light of hope. Were one of these to be measured it would not exceed the other...”

“...Lead your life as a muttaqi. Make taqwa a habit of your life. Wipe out your sins with its help. It will cure your moral diseases. Make it a means to provide for you His Grace and blessings. Take a lesson from those who have disregarded it and let not your life be a warning to those who want to understand how people without taqwa have fared in this world.” Sermon 196 -Nahjul Balagha



QUALITIES OF ONE WITH TAQWA

Sermon 193 of Nahjul Balagha (extracts)

1. Their speech is to the point and indecent speech is far from them. Their words are lenient, and they do not call anyone bad names.
2. Their dress is moderate
3. Their walk is humble.
4. They keep their eyes closed to what Allah has made unlawful for them,
5. They put their ears to that knowledge which is beneficial to them.
6. Their attitude in trial and comfort is the same – dignified during calamities, patient in distress and thankful in ease.
7. They are prepared for death.
8. Their needs are few.
9. Their meals are small and simple.
10. At night they recite Qur'an seeking through it a cure for their ailments – if they come across an aya of Janna they incline towards it as though they see it and when they come across an aya of Jahannam it is as though they are hearing the cries of those in it and they go into sajda to seek deliverance from it.
11. During the day they are hardworking, learned, and virtuous.
12. They are not satisfied with their meagre good acts, and do not regard their major acts as great. They always blame themselves and are afraid of their deeds.
13. When anyone of them is spoken of highly, he says: "I know myself better than others, and my Lord knows me better than I know. O' Allah do not deal with me according to what they say and make me better than they think of me and forgive me (those shortcomings) which they do not know."
14. They forgive those who are unjust to them – they behave well with those who have behaved badly with them and give to those who deprive them.
15. The coolness of their eyes lies with that which will last forever, whilst they keep aloof of the temporal (worldly things).
16. Their anger is suppressed.
17. You only expect good from them.
18. They do not commit excess over those whom they do not like, nor do they commit sins for the sake of those whom they loves.
19. He admits truth before evidence is brought against him.
20. He does not misappropriate what is placed in his custody and does not forget what he is required to remember.
21. He does not cause harm to his neighbour,
22. They do not feel happy at others' misfortunes,
23. If he is silent his silence does not grieve him, if he laughs, he does not raise his voice,
24. His own self is in distress because of him, while the people are in ease from him. He puts himself in hardship for the sake of his next life, and makes people feel safe from himself.
25. His keeping away from others is by way of asceticism and purification, and his nearness to those to whom he is near is by way of leniency and mercifulness. His keeping away is not by way of vanity or feeling of greatness, nor his nearness by way of deceit and cheating.

It is related that Hammam collapsed and died and Imam said that he feared this would happen.



TAQWA CONNECT FOUR – FIQH TERMINOLOGIES

Play this game in pairs. Players take a set of 15 coloured counters (of the same colour) each. Player one chooses a space, answers the question and covers the space with his/ her counter. Player two does the same. Play continues until one player has four counters in a row.

You can make counters by using coloured card/ paper cut in squares or circles. You can also use buttons a set of each colour.

Name a 3 unit salaa	Terminology of acts that must be done	2 acts done On Fridays	Refraining from Food & drink	Sura read normally on Thursday night	Good to recite before every salaah
To keep away from the enemies of Allah & M14	Done once a year on savings	Terminology for acts better not to do	Prayer that has 10 ruku and 4 sajda	Special bath done on a Friday	Tax paid on Coins, Crops & Cattle
We pray facing the	A wajib act-running between 2 hills	The 1st Takbeer in salaa	Dua normally read on Thursday night	A mustahab act done before going to bed	Recited in a baby's ear when he/she is born
Do good and Encourage others to do good	This act is like eating the flesh of one's dead brother.	We address our areedha to him	Terminology for acts that should not be done	A blessed house built by father & son	Our present Imam
We follow the calendar	Process for a cow to be halal to eat	Night prayer has 11 units	A chapter read in every salaa	Chapter read in Friday salaa	Total number of units of wajib salaa in a day
The only wajib salaat in salaa	Jihad means	Name 2 makrooh acts	The Lunar calendar has months	Arabic terminology for fasting	Plural of salaa



