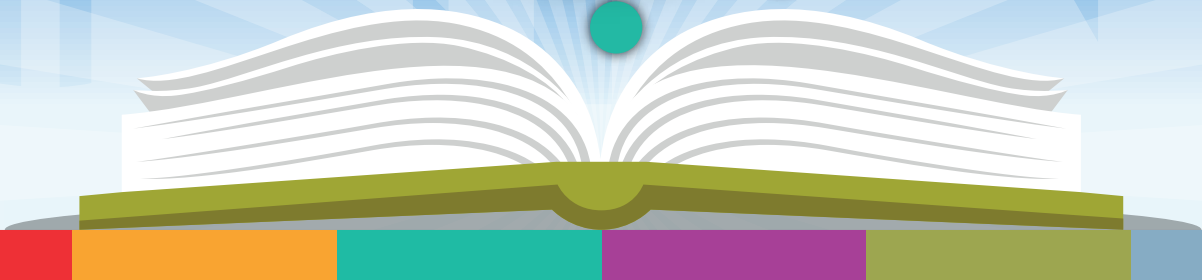


Let us learn about the Month of Ramadham



8-12 years



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THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN

There are 12 months in a year.

As Muslims we follow the Lunar calendar.

The Lunar month is the time between two new moons.

Lunar comes from the Latin word Luna which means moon.

A Lunar month is either 29 or 30 days long.

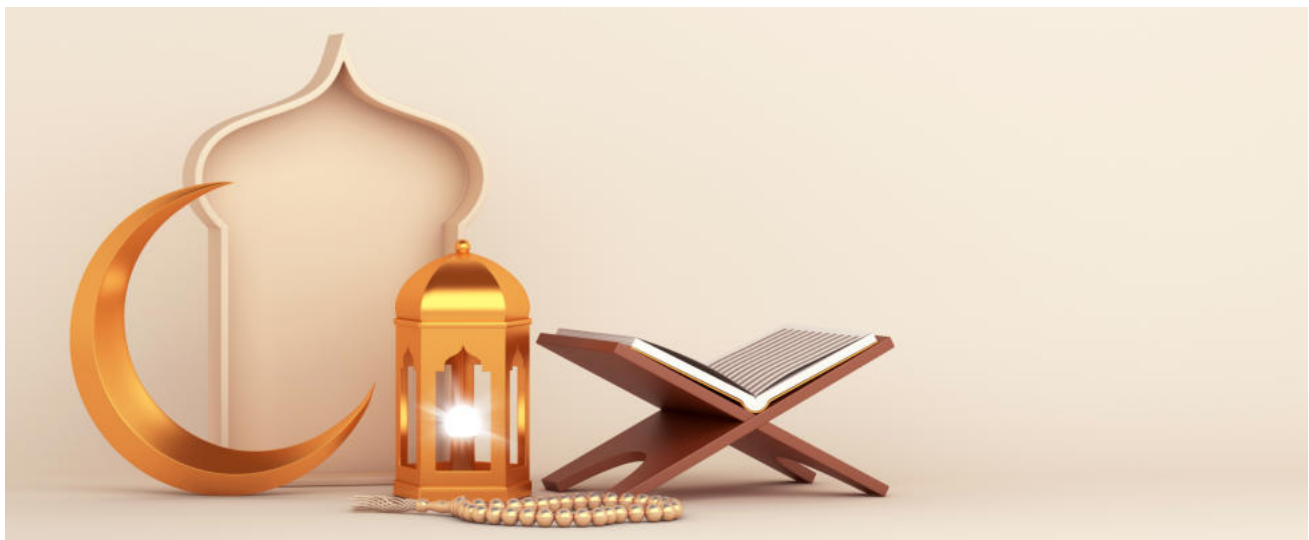
The Lunar year is approximately 11 days shorter than the Solar year (January to December).

The Prophet (pbuh) has said about the month of Ramadhan: "...It is the month which invites you to be the guests of Allah and invites you to be one of those near Him..."

It is the only month mentioned by name in the Qur'an as the month in which the Qur'an was revealed. It is the month in which we fast and try to get closer to Allah.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN

10 th	Death anniversary of Sayyida Khadija (pbuh)
15 th	Birthday of Imam Hasan (pbuh)
17 th	Victory of the battle of Badr
19 th *	One of the possible nights of Qadr; and the night when Imam Ali (pbuh) was struck on the head by a sword in the mosque of Kufa with a poisoned sword.
21 st *	Another possible night of Qadr and the death anniversary of Imam Ali (pbuh)
23 rd *	Most likely night of Qadr according to ahadith - Laylatul Qadr
Last Friday	Jumua'tul Widaa



EXTRACT FROM THE SERMON OF THE PROPHET (PBUH) ABOUT THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN

The Prophet (pbuh) in his sermon about the month of Ramadhan said:

- Ramadhan is the best of months
- We are the guests of Allah in Ramadhan
- Help the poor
- Honour those who are old
- Be kind to those who are little
- Remember all your relatives
- Guard your tongue
- Be kind to orphans
- Do tawba for your sins
- Pray a lot and do lots of sajdas
- Share iftar even if its a drink of water
- Have good akhlaq
- Recite the Qur'an as the reward for reciting one aya is like reading the whole Qur'an
- The doors of Janna are open – Ask Allah to keep them open for you
- The doors of Jahannam are closed – Ask Allah to keep them closed for you
- The best deed in the month is to keep away from that which Allah has forbidden (Haram)



'O people! One who gives iftar to a fasting person during this month will be like one who has freed someone and his/her past sins will be forgiven."

Some of the people who were there then asked the Prophet (pbuh)

"All of us are not able to invite those who are fasting!"

The Prophet (pbuh) replied:

"Allah gives this reward even if the iftar is a drink of water."

The Prophet (pbuh) has also said:

"When Allah wishes to do good to a family He sends them a gift. That gift is a guest who brings his/her sustenance with him/her and carries away with him/her the sins of the family." "A guest is a guide who leads one to the path to Janna."

A father and son were once the guests of Imam Ali (pbuh). Imam made them comfortable and sat opposite them talking to them. It was time for the meal to be served.

After food had been served and eaten, Imam's servant Qambar brought a basin and a jug of water for the guests to wash their hands.

Imam took the jug himself and

asked the father to extend his hands so he could pour the water.

The guest said:

"How can it be that my Imam serves me? It should be the other way!"

Imam Ali (pbuh) replied:

"Here is your brother in Islam, eager to serve his brother and earn the pleasure of Allah. Why do you prevent it?"

The guest extended his hands.

Imam told him:

"Wash your hands thoroughly. Do not hurry thinking that I should be free of this duty quickly."

When it was the son's turn to wash his hands Imam told his son Muhammad Hanafiyya to hold the jug and wash the sons' hands. Imam then told him:

"I washed your fathers' hands. My son washed your hands. If your father had not been my guest today, I would have washed your hands myself. But Allah loves to see that when a father and son are present in a place, the father enjoys a privilege and a priority."

It is easy to share when we feel there is abundance but many of us find it hard to do so when there is little to go round. A Muslim however rises beyond this.



SHARING

The Prophet (pbuh) has said that there are five acts which bring the blessings of Allah on a person:

- Greeting each other with Salaamun 'alaykum. The initiating of Salaam is mustahab yet carries more thawab than the reply which is wajib. It is so important that even if one is praying salaa and is greeted by someone with salaam, he/she must reply likewise.
- Reciting Adhan loudly at home before every salaa. The Prophet (pbuh) has said that the voices of those who recite adhan loudly are carried to the heavens and the angels in the heaven stop to listen.
- Keeping clean and being tahir all the time. It is said that on the day of Qiyama, Jahannam will reject people who are sent to it simply because they were clean and taahir in the world.
- The recitation of Qur'an every day. It increases one's memory and intelligence. Try to recite just 10 ayaat after salaa loudly.
- Inviting a guest to share meals. It is said that Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) never ate alone. He would wait in the streets inviting people to come home and share his meals with him. Let us take this opportunity in the month of Ramadhan, which in itself is a month of blessings where we are the guests of Allah to increase the blessings by sharing what we have with others.



FASTING (SAWM)

Sawm means to keep away from certain things from dawn to sunset only for Allah. Every Muslim who has reached bulugh must fast in the month of Ramadhan. Some of the things which are not allowed in sawm are:

1. Eating intentionally.
2. Drinking intentionally.
3. Vomiting intentionally.
4. Letting dust or smoke enter your throat.
5. Lying about Allah and the Ma'sumeen.

Those things which make a sawm batil are called the 'muftiraat'.



Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) has said, "The sawm is not merely abstaining from eating and drinking..."

Your sawm must be coupled with:

- Keeping your tongue from lying.
- Not being jealous.
- Not backbiting or gossiping.
- Not arguing.
- Not swearing oaths, even if they are true.
- Not quarrelling with one another.
- Not to abuse.
- Not being mean or miserly.
- Not being unjust (unfair)
- Keeping your eyes away from that which is not allowed to look at."



“Indeed Allah loves those who have Taqwa”
Sura Al Tawba 9:4

Taqwa is one of the most important concepts in Islam and is mentioned in the Qur’an many times. It means to unite the body and the nafs, to be able to do all the wajibaats and keep away from all that is haram.

It comes from the root word ‘wa qa ya’ which means a shield or to protect oneself.

It is like a vaccine through which a person is immunised from the germs of sins and evil which weaken one’s nafs.

How is taqwa achieved through the siyaam (pl of sawm) of the month of Ramadhan?

Let’s first look at the origins of the name of the month - Ramadhan.

The root word for Ramadhan is ramadha, of the means to burn due to excessive sun-heat reflected on the desert sands. The ramdha is the burning rock. This is why it was called the month of Ramadhan. It is also said that it was called the month of Ramadhan because people become ramadh due to their suffering from the combination of hunger and thirst during a very hot month. Arab linguists say that to make something ramadh is to squeeze it between two soft rocks then to pound it. A person keeping sawm, by analogy, pounds his own nature between two rocks: hunger and thirst.

The Prophet (pbuh) has said, "The month of Ramadhan was named so because it tends to ramadh the sins, that is, burn them."

During the lifetime of the Prophet (pbuh) the month of Ramadhan also used to be called Al Marzooq - the one full of sustenance, due to the abundance of the blessings of Allah in it.

The siyaam of the month of Ramadhan provide an annual spiritual programme. Whilst keeping siyaam we refrain from 10 things from dawn to sunset for a whole month. Amongst these things are those like eating and drinking which are normally lawful and allowed. Refraining from the things which are normally allowed trains a person to have a control over their nafs so that when during the following 11 months they are tempted in doing something haraam, they have a greater strength to keep away.

We recognise that taqwa provides spiritual strength and brings deeper meaning and peace within our nafs.

To attain taqwa, we must recognise, acknowledge and accept totally that Allah is far higher than our limited selves. Because we as human beings are self-serving by nature, this acknowledgment requires a degree of humility.

Then we must accept that the nafs reaches out to and comes from a much higher spiritual place and to nourish it we need to familiarise ourselves with the wisdom and laws of its Creator. That is to be able to know the day-to-day laws of Sharia’ that relate to our lives. It is not enough just to educate ourselves about these laws, but we must actualise them - that is to put them into practice.



For instance, we are told that salaa is the mi'raj of a mu'min, the ladder which connects the nafs to Allah. Sawm is that which converges the body to the nafs but if the siyaam of the month of Ramadhan does not make one a 'muttaqee' then they are merely days of starvation and thirst.

Spiritual strength can only be obtained from siyaam if we are consciously aware of its purpose and aim - to gain taqwa.

The spiritual programme can be enhanced by simple deeds as mentioned in the sermon of the Prophet (pbuh) about the month of Ramadhan. Deeds like helping a neighbour in need, listening to a stranger in distress, provide food and clothing to someone who

cannot afford it.

So next time you look into the mirror, ask yourself.

What have I before me? I recognise my body, but do I detect the nafs within it? I know my bodily needs and try to keep it away from pain and harm, but do I do the same for my nafs?

We all have the potential to get close to Allah.

In Sura Al Hujurat He says: "...Indeed the most honourable of you with Allah is the one with taqwa...."

We simply need to recognise and harness the potential of our nafs. Like wings to a bird, our nafs can lift us if we learn how to use them, rather than weighing us down.



Salaa is not merely a few minutes of rituals but that which concentrates our attention on the hereafter and Qiyama thus refraining one from evil. It is a cure for anxiety, distress and fear.

It is the support of the whole Muslim Umma (community). Each day on hearing the adhan, Muslims assemble to pray salaa. On Friday, whole communities, villages and towns gather for Salaatul Jumua', likewise during Hajj Muslims from all over the world gather for salaa.

Salaa is the mi'raj (ascension) of the mu'min.

Salaa is like a factory which produces human beings. It draws out the corruption and evil from a nation by working through everyone.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said: "If he/she who offers salaa knew how much grace Allah bestows upon him/her during the salaa, he/she would never lift his head from sajda."

To be able to attain the benefits of salaa it must be recited correctly and with full presence of mind. Just like a watch which is only useful if it shows the correct time. It would still look like a watch if it did not work but would not serve its' purpose.

To gain the true benefits of salaa, it must be recited properly and with complete focus. Similar to a watch that is only helpful if it tells the correct time—a non-working watch may still look the part, but it fails to fulfil its purpose.

All attention must be on salaa and on the zhikr - lines of remembrance that it contains.

When standing for salaa the heart must be free from everything else.

Having placed oneself before Allah, the Lord of the worlds, address Him, praise Him, confide in Him, and implore to Him.

It befits one who prays salaa to be in a state of humility, dignified, in clean and tidy clothes, with scent and having cleaned their teeth and combed their hair.

Remembrance of Allah must be taught to the heart just like when one teaches words to a child stressing each one to get the child to repeat them. When one remembers Allah with the tongue, and is occupied with training the heart, the outside helps the inside just as the heart of a child opens through the tongue.

Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh) has said that one of the signs of a mu'min is that they prays 51 rakaats of salaa daily. This includes the wajib salawaat (17 rakats), the nafila salawaat (23 rakats) and Salatush Shab (11 rakats).



SALATUL LAYL

Salatush Shab is also known as Salatul Layl meaning the prayers of night and Salatut Tahajjud meaning prayers of keeping awake at night.

Salatul Layl holds such significance that the Prophet (pbuh) told Imam Ali (pbuh) three times: 'Alayka Bisalatil Layl,' meaning, 'You must perform the night prayers.' In other words, it is essential for you to observe the night prayers.

The specific timing for praying Salatul Layl starts from midnight up to the time for praying Salatul Fajr. However, the best time to pray is just before Salatul Fajr.

In Sura Bani Israil, aya 79, Allah says, "And (in a part) of the night, pray tahajjud in addition to (what is wajib on you), maybe (through that) your Lord will raise you to a praised position.

A hadith from Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)

lists the benefits of Salatul Layl as told to Imam Ali (pbuh) by the Prophet (pbuh).

Some of them are:

- A means of gaining Allah's pleasure.
- The angels keep friends with one who prays Salatul Layl.
- Shaytan keeps away and it is a safety from enemies.
- One's good deeds and duas are accepted and one's livelihood increased.
- In the grave it provides light, comfortable bedding, companionship, and helps answer the questions of Munkar and Nakeer.
- On the day of Qiyama it will provide shelter and act as a barrier against the fire of Jahannam.
- It is also the key to Janna.



Once upon a time, in a distant land, there was a wise and compassionate king, renowned for his benevolence and deep concern for his people and his country. After many years, the king was blessed with the birth of a son, who, by right, became the prince. The king cherished his son greatly and prayed that the prince would fulfil not only his own expectations but also those of his subjects and, most importantly, of God.

However, this was not to be a fairy tale. As the prince matured, he became everything his father despised, causing shame and dishonour to the royal household. Despite the king's best efforts to guide him, the prince resisted all attempts at reform. The king, for all his wisdom, could only lead his son to the right path but could not compel him to follow it. Eventually, having exhausted all options, the king was forced to banish his son from the kingdom and declared by royal decree that the prince was no longer a prince.

Three days later, the king bid his son a final farewell and turned away. The prince departed, heading towards the borders of the kingdom. Before crossing over, he paused at a river within his father's realm and bent down to drink. In that moment, a feeling of remorse stirred in the prince's heart, for despite everything, he remained his father's son.

"I am sorry," he whispered, "What I did was

wrong!"

Because this is a parable, the king heard these words, rose from his throne, and mounted his horse. The prince, filled with regret, continued, "I am very sorry! Father – I will not repeat these mistakes." On hearing this, the king summoned his soldiers and set out to find his son.

The prince took steps to repair the harm he had caused and sought to atone for his spiritual failings. For every day he had indulged in excess, he fasted; for every night spent in heedless pleasure, he dedicated himself to prayer.

The king caught up with his son just as he was about to leave the kingdom. He told his son that, of all the lessons he had ever imparted, remorse was the most valuable, and it was this lesson that the prince had understood best. The king reinstated his son, restoring him to his former status and allowing him to continue the path set out for him as the future king.

We mistakenly believe asking for forgiveness is tawba, but tawba is not only turning toward God—it also involves God turning toward us. In the story, the prince needed the king, not the other way around, to fulfill his purpose.

Our destiny will be determined in the nights of Laylatul Qadr and very much like the prince we will have to take the first step for a hundred to be taken towards us.



Imam Ali (pbuh) is reported to have said,

"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 Aabideen (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.

The nights of Qadr are said to be any of the odd nights in the last ten days of the month of Ramadhan. Let us use the opportunity to sincerely turn to Allah in tawba and start afresh.



SAYYIDA KHADIJA (PBUH)

Sayyida Khadija's (pbuh) father was a merchant like most of the tribe of Quraysh in Makka. He sent caravans to other cities to trade in the summer and winter. Her mother and father both died within 10 years of each other. Their wealth was divided amongst the children but it was Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) who took over the family business and expanded it. With the profit she made she helped the poor, widows, orphans, sick and the disabled people of Makka.

She had a cousin called Waraqa bin Naufal who was a very learned man and who was not an idol worshipper. Both Waraqa and Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) believed in one God.

Because of her excellent Akhlaq the Arabs (who at that time used to look down upon women) called her Tahira - the pure one. She was also known as the 'princess of Makka' because of her wealth. A lot of Arab nobles and princes wanted to marry her but she refused all of them.

In 595 AD Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) was looking for someone to be in charge of her caravan to Syria. Abu Talib suggested the Prophet to her. She had heard of his trustworthiness and agreed to employ him although he did not have much trading experience.

To help him she sent her slave Maysara. The trading caravan was a great success and when Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) heard

of the Prophet's skills and excellent conduct she became his admirer.

Soon it was arranged for Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) to be married to the Prophet (pbuh) Abu Talib read the Nikah on behalf of the Prophet whilst Waraqa read it for Sayyida Khadija. Abu Talib paid the mehr for his nephew and fed the people of Makka for 3 days in celebration. Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) too fed the people. The marriage was a very happy one and their first child was a son called Qasim. The second was Abdullah. Both died in infancy. Their third and last child was Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh).

When the Prophet used to go to meditate in the cave of Hira on Jabal An-Noor it was Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) herself who would climb up there to give him his food and necessities. Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) was the first person to accept Islam as taught by the Prophet (pbuh)

In 616 AD the Quraysh isolated the Bani Hashim (the family of the Prophet) and they took refuge in a ravine called Shib e' Abu Talib. Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) was there too and it was her wealth (which she had donated for Islam) that sustained the Muslims at that time. The siege lasted for 3 years during which time they experienced hunger, thirst, and the cold and heat of the desert.

In 619 AD Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) died. The Prophet (pbuh) had lost not only his wife and a friend, but a partner in the cause of Islam.



One of the deeds that all of us are certain that we do for the aakhirah is sadaqa or alms giving. We all know that sadaqa is considered a virtue and it has become a fabric of our societies.

The key to sadaqa lies in understanding that it is not only a gift to the receiver but to the giver as well. Sadaqa is one of the simplest yet most profound ways to help refine the material world and unite with other human beings and Allah.

The best sadaqa is that which is given in secret for the Prophet (pbuh) has said it is that which puts out the flame of Allah's anger.

The Prophet (pbuh) has also said: "On the day of Qiyama everyone will rest under the shadow of their sadaqa until the matters are settled between the people."

He has also said: "Sadaqa reaches the hand of the Creator before it reaches the one you give it to."

Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeen (pbuh) was once walking with his companions when they saw a faqeer. Imam gave him whatever he had and kissed his hand calling the faqeer his muhsin (one who has done ihsaan, in other words one who did him a favour). As they walked away, Imam's companions inquired as to why Imam had kissed his hand and called him his muhsin. "You are his muhsin," they said for you gave. Imam explained, "Was not one who took his money, multiplied it manifold times and deposited it with Allah a muhsin?"

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh) has said: "Beware of refusing to give sadaqa and then spending twice as much in disobeying Allah."

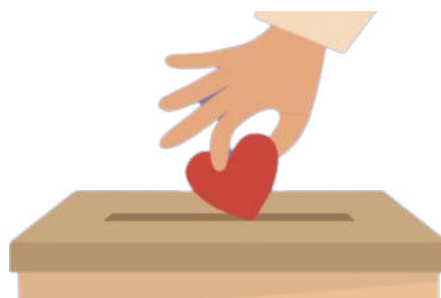
Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) has said that if one gives sadaqa early in the morning they are saved from all the difficulties which descend in the daytime whilst sadaqa given at the end of the day will keep away all difficulties which descend at night.

Sadaqa can be a smile, a good deed, an act of kindness, but of the many forms of sadaqa, the most powerful is monetary. It is because we invest so much time, energy and labour into earning money that it represents the energy of life. Contributing money to sadaqa expresses the deepest form of giving and refining this physical world which is self-orientated by nature.

The power of sadaqa is such that it does not allow one to become immersed in self-interest.

Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh) could not bear to see her two young sons Hasan and Husayn (pbuh) ill. She made a vow with Allah that she will fast for three days.

With her, the whole family fasted.



AHADITH ON THE EXCELLENCE OF RECITING AND MEMORISING THE QUR'AN

Imam Sadiq (pbuh) said: "A believer should not die before learning the Qur'an or trying to learn it." (Usul-e-Kafi, vol.2, Pg.607)

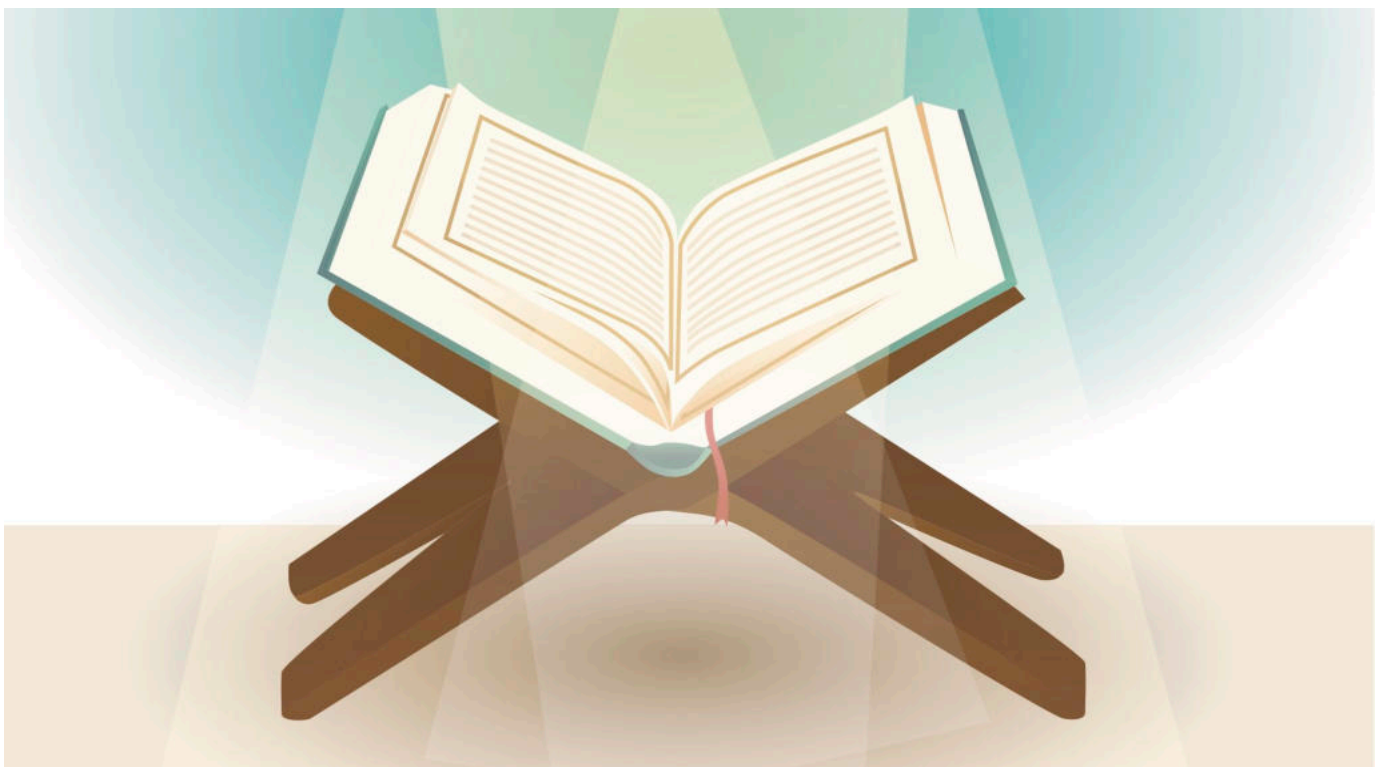
The Prophet (pbuh) said: "Those who recite Qur'an and those who listen to it; deserve equal virtuous reward." (Al-Faqih vol4, p.399, Amali-e-Saduq, Ma'iul-Akhbar, p.177-178, Khesal, vol.1, p.7)

The Prophet (pbuh) said: "Allah will not punish such heart that contains Qur'an". (Amaali-e-Tusi, vol.1, p.5-6)

Imam Sadiq (pbuh) said; "Whoever memorises the Qur'an and in spite of his bad memory works hard to learn it, is entitled to a double reward one for the memorization and the other for the hard work." (Kaafi, vol.2, p.606, Sawaab-ul-Aamaal, p.127)

The Prophet (pbuh) said: "The number of stations in the heaven conforms to the number of verses in the Quran. When a reciter of the Quran will enter the heaven, he will be told: "Ascend and need, for every verse has a station, There is no station above the station of one who knows the whole Quran by heart." (Bihar ul Anwar Vol 92 P.22)

Imam Ali (pbuh) has reported that the Prophet (pbuh) said: "Reciting the Quran in daily prayers is better than reciting it at other times and reciting the Quran at other times is better than other forms of remembering Allah. And remembering Allah is better than giving to charity which again is better than fasting. And fasting is a shield against hellfire". (Bihar ul Anwar Vol 92 P.19)



THE QUR'AN - BASIC DETAILS

The Qur'an is that which was revealed as the Final message of Allah to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) during the last 23 years of his life. Every Prophet is granted the power to perform miracles in order to verify the truth of his message. The Qur'an is a standing and continuous miracle for all times and places - A Living Miracle.

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was amongst the Arabs who were experts in language and literature and the Qur'an challenged them at their own art.

There are over 6000 ayaat in the Qur'an in 114 suwer.

An aya means various things - a sign, miracle, wonder... An aya in the Qur'an varies from being a single letter (38:1), a two lettered word (36:1) to over half a page long (2:282).

The first ayaat that were revealed were the first five of Suratul Alaq and the last aya was the 4th aya of Sura All Maida:

"This day I have perfected your religion for you, completed My favour upon you, and have chosen Islam as your religion."

This was revealed at Ghadeer e Khum on 18th Dhulhijja 10 A.H.

The suwer are of unequal length. The shortest sura is Sura Al Kawthar with only 4 ayaat whilst the longest is Sura Al Baqara with 286 ayaat covering one twelfth of the Qur'an.

All the suwer begin with Bismillah except Sura Al Tawba.

Every sura is given a name derived by following one of the following criteria:

The complete story of the Prophet appears in that sura e.g. Sura Yusuf.

The important event about it can be found in the sura e.g. Sura Al Baqara.

The distinguished word in the sura e.g. Sura Al Hijr.

The opening aya of the sura e.g. Sura Yaseen.

In some cases, the name has very little to do with contents of the suwer. E.g. Sura Al 'Ankabut - In this sura there is nothing about the spider. It only talks of the constitution of the spider's web.

Suwer and ayaat are either Makki or Madani according to their place of revelation - Makka or Madina. Makki suwer mainly describe the basic faith whilst Madani deal with the rules for the code of life like salaa, sawm, zaka and khums...This division is not absolute because a Makkan sura may contain some Madinite ayaat and vice versa. e.g. Sura Al Anfaal revealed in Madina has ayaat 30 - 40 revealed in Makka.

Each sura is also divided into groups of ayaat called a ruku. The ruku is indicated by the sign ^a : The number on the top denotes the n.o. of the ruku in the sura. The central number being the number of ayaat in the ruku and the bottom number being the n.o. of ruku in the juz.



THE QUR'AN - BASIC DETAILS

For convenience of reading the Qur'an has been divided into 30 equal parts - Juz (pl. Ajzaa) without disturbing the original divisions formed by the ayaat and suwer to enable completion of reading in one month. Every juz is further divided into Rub (quarter), Nisf (half) & Thuluth (three quarter). These are written in the margin.

The Qur'an is also divided into seven equal sections - Manzil (pl. Manazil) to enable the reader to complete the recitation on one week if so desired. This is written at the bottom of each page.

There are four wajib sajadaat in the Qur'an (on hearing or reciting the following 4 ayaat one must perform a sajda). It is not necessary to face qibla or be in wudhu.

The sajadaat are in the following ayaat:

32:15 Juz 21

41:38 Juz 24

53:62 Juz 27

96:19 Juz 30



IMAM HASAN (PBUH)

Birth	15th Ramadhan 3 A.H. in Madina
Father	Imam Ali (pbuh)
Mother	Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh)
Death	7th Safar 50 A.H. Buried in Jannatul Baqee, in Madina

He is the first grandchild of the Prophet (pbuh). When the Prophet (pbuh) heard of the birth of Imam Hasan (pbuh) he was very happy.

When Imam Hasan (pbuh) was 7 days old, the Prophet (pbuh) arranged for his hair to be shaved off. The hair was then weighed against silver which was then given to the poor. An animal was also sacrificed. The Prophet (pbuh) also arranged for a feast for all the people of Madina. This ceremony is called 'aqeeqa'.

When Imam Hasan (pbuh) was older, he always went to listen to the lectures of the Prophet (pbuh) in the Masjid. When he came home from the masjid his mother would ask him about the lecture, and he would relate to her whatever the Prophet (pbuh) had said.

Whenever he went to do wudhoo, he used to tremble, and his face went pale. When he

was asked why - he answered: "Do you not know that I am standing in front of Allah?"

A man from Syria came to Madina and started abusing Imam Ali (pbuh) Imam Hasan (pbuh) told him that as he (the man) had just arrived from a long journey he had better first eat and rest. He could talk later..

After that the man told Imam "I arrived in Madina as your worst enemy and now I am the best of your admirers through your character".

A man called Muawiyah used to say bad things about Imam Hasan (pbuh). He also paid people to be the enemies of Imam Hasan (pbuh). He even gave money to Imam Hasan's wife so that she would poison him.

Imam died of the poison that his wife Juhda gave him. He died on the 7th of Safar 50 A.H. and is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.



BATTLE OF BADR - 17 RAMADHAN

The battle of Badr was won by a small band of Muslims against a large army on the 17 Ramadhan. There was both planning of strategies and strength in eiman which gave victory. It was the first of the great battles of Islam.

When the Prophet heard the news that there was a trade caravan going to Syria from Makka under the leadership of Abu Sufyan he sent two men to gather information about it. It was discovered that it was a large caravan in which all the Makkans had shares. The Quraysh had decided to put all their savings into it and use the profits on arms, horses and other items of war to use against the Muslims.

The news was disturbing. The Prophet (pbuh) left Madina with 313 men, 2 horses and 70 camels to go to Badr which was a stopping point for the caravans.

The Quraysh had confiscated all the property of all the Muslims who had left Makka for Madina and the Prophet therefore decided to confiscate the property of the caravan in compensation.

Abu Sufyan feared an attack from the Muslims and sent a messenger to Makka telling them of his fears. On receiving the message, an army of 1000 men, 100 horses and 700 camels under the leadership of Abu Jahl left Makka to go to Badr.

Meanwhile Abu Sufyan took a different route back to Makka avoiding Badr. Once he was back in Makka he called Abu Jahl back, but Abu Jahl was too proud and wanted to crush the Muslims with his large army. The two armies met at Badr on 17 Ramadhan 2 A.H.

In the beginning as per Arab custom, single combat (one to one) took place. The famous Quraysh warriors Utbah, Shayba and Walid came to challenge three 'Ansars' from Madina. The Quraysh refused to fight any of the 'Ansars', demanding their 'equals' and so the Prophet (pbuh) sent Ubayda, Hamza and Imam Ali (pbuh). The three Makkans were killed (Ubayda was hurt). The Quraysh got disturbed and began attacking en masse.

In the thick of the battle the Prophet prayed to Allah. In Sura Al Anfal Allah gave the answer in aya 8 and 9

"When you asked for help from your Lord, He answered you. Indeed I will aid you with a thousand of the angels in rows after rows".

In Sura Aali Imran, aya 22, He says: "And indeed Allah assisted you at Badr when you were weak, so be careful (to your duty) to Allah so that you may be of the thankful ones. When you said to the believers 'Does it not suffice you that your Lord should assist you with three thousand angels sent down...'"

The Makkans got frightened and began to retreat. The sight of so many angels struck terror in their hearts. 70 prisoners were taken by the Muslims. The prisoners were treated with kindness, and some became Muslims.

The prisoners were asked to gain their freedom by teaching 10 Muslims to read and write.

The battle of Badr strengthened the faith of the Muslims.



IMAM ALI (PBUH) - SHAHADAT

Besides being one of the possible nights of Qadr the 19th of Ramadhan is a very sad day for us. It is the anniversary of the day when Imam Ali (pbuh) was fatally wounded by the blow of a poisonous sword by one Abdur Rahmaan Ibn Muljim.

When Imam was leaving home on the morning of the 19th, the household birds began to make a great noise. When the servant came to quieten them, Imam said "Leave them alone for their cries are only lamenting over my coming death".

As he came to the masjid of Kufa for his morning prayers he awoke those who were sleeping including, Abdur Rahmaan bin Muljim who was sleeping on his stomach, hiding the poisoned sword under him. Imam told him that it was unhealthy to sleep on his front and that he had a sword under his clothing which he was going to use for evil intentions.

Imam then gave adhaan and proceeded to lead the prayers. In the first rakat as he was arising from sajda he was struck on the head with the poisoned sword by ibn Muljim, which caused a deep wound. In the confusion ibn Muljim started running.

Imam finished his second sujda and requested Imam Hasan to complete the prayers.

He uttered the words "Fuztu Birabbil Ka'ba" (I have been successful with the lord of the Ka'ba).

The murderer was caught and brought before Imam Ali (pbuh). When Imam saw the ropes that ibn Muljim was tied in, Imam ordered them to be loosened and told the Muslims to treat him humanely.

Ibn Muljim, on hearing this, started crying and Imam told him, "It is too late to repent now. Was I a bad Imam or an unjust ruler?"

He ordered that ibn Muljim should not be tortured.

He was carried to his house and when he saw the bright day he said: "O day! You can bear testimony to the fact that during the lifetime of Ali you never once dawned and found me sleeping".

He also said: "Tomorrow you will look back to my time and my innermost thoughts will be revealed to you. Then you will recognise me after I have left my position and another has taken my place".

Imam Hasan and Husayn (pbuh) gave their father ghusl and kafan and buried him in what is now known as Najaf in Iraq. As they covered the grave, the two orphaned brothers hugged each other and wept.

As they were returning from burying their father, they heard a voice crying out: "O you who used to come and feed me and tend my wounds! Where are you? I have not seen you for three days now!"

The brothers went towards the voice to find a leper who was weeping. He had been fed, washed and looked after by Imam Ali (pbuh) who used to come and sit with him.

When Imam Hasan and Husayn (pbuh) gently broke the news to him that his benefactor was no longer, he asked to be taken to the grave.

On reaching the grave he fell on it sobbing and breathed his last.



EXTRACTS FROM THE OF IMAM ALI (PBUH)

- Yesterday I was your companion, today I am a lesson for you, whilst tomorrow I shall have left you.
- I am just like a night traveller who reaches the spring (in the morning) or like the seeker who secures his aim.
- Fear Allah, put your affairs in order, and maintain good relations amongst yourselves for I have heard the Prophet say, "Improvement of mutual differences is better than general praying and fasting".
- Fear Allah and keep Allah in view when dealing with orphans.
- Do not let them starve and they should not be ruined in your presence.
- Fear Allah and Keep Allah in view in the matter of your neighbours because they were the subject of the Prophet's advice. He went on advising in their favour till we thought he would allow them a share in inheritance.
- Fear Allah and keep Allah in view in the matter of prayers, because it is the pillar of religion.
- Fear Allah and keep Allah in view in the matter of your Lord's house - Ka'ba. Do not forsake it as long as you live.
- Fear Allah and keep Allah in view in the matter of jihad with the help of your property, lives and tongues.



The night is also called:

SAYYIDUL LAYAALIY (The chief of nights)

QALBUSH SHAHR RAMADHAN (Heart of the month of Ramadhan)

AWWALUS SANAA' (Beginning of the spiritual year)

RA'SUS SANAA (Head of the year)

It is the night of the inauguration of the revelation of the Qur'an when a speck of Divinity came down on the earth. The Qur'an was revealed as a whole on Laylatul Qadr to the Prophet (pbuh) and then piecemeal as the occasion demanded and as ordered by Allah to the people.

It is the climax of the month of Ramadhan. As His guests He offers us hunger and thirst in order to reach a state of God-consciousness so we may be more receptive to understand the book which will take us to our full potential. In his hospitality offers us hunger and thirst in order to reach a state of taqwa. The Prophet used to do 'ittikaaf' (stay in the mosque) for the last 10 nights of the month of Ramadhan for in them lies the night of Qadr.

The angelic forces on the night bring limitless opportunities. The heart opens to Divine Light according to its capacity. Each is accorded a measure (decree) which with action leads to one's destiny. It is reported that in the night an announcement is made: "Who is there amongst humankind to seek tonight the grace and forgiveness of the Rabb and receive it?"

It is a night when 'everyone's timetable' for the year is planned.

WHEN IS LAYLATUL QADR

"The month of Ramadhan is that in which the Qur'an was revealed..." 2:185

The night of Qadr is said to be one of the odd nights in the last ten days of the month of Ramadhan out of which the emphasis is on the 23rd of Ramadhan (Laylatul Qadr Al Kubra).

SUPPORTING AHADITH

Hadith Al Juhni

Juhni lived far from Madina and had to bring his family and all his livestock when he came to visit the Prophet (pbuh). He asked the Prophet to tell him which was the most important night of the year so he could come annually. The Prophet whispered into his ear and the companions noticed that after that he would always come on the 23rd night of the month of Ramadhan.

Imam Sadiq (pbuh) has also said: "The twenty-third night of the month of Ramadan is the one when every weighty matter is decided, when trials, tribulations, deaths, and means of sustenance and other matters are determined, and so will whatever Allah decrees to take place for the entire next year; so, congratulations to anyone who remains awake during it bowing, prostrating, contemplating upon his sins, weeping on their account, for if you do all of that, God willing, you Will never be disappointed."

It is recommended to stay awake and reflect even if one does not perform any ibada.



PROPHET MUSA'S CONVERSATION WITH DIVINITY

Prophet Musa (pbuh) once addressed Allah saying: "Lord! I desire to be near to You."

Allah said: "Whoever desires nearness to Me is one who remains awake during Laylatul Qadr (doing ibada)."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Lord! I wish to earn Your mercy."

Allah replied: "My mercy is granted to anyone who is merciful to the underprivileged during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Lord! I wish to pass on the right path."

Allah replied: "This is granted to anyone who gives sadaqa during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Lord! I wish to enjoy the trees and fruits of Janna!"

Allah replied: "This is granted to anyone who praises Me during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Lord! I wish to achieve salvation from the fire!"

Allah replied: "This is granted to anyone who seeks forgiveness during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Lord! I wish to achieve Your pleasure!"

Allah replied: "I shall be pleased with anyone who prays two (mustahab) rakaat salaa during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) once addressed Allah (SWT) saying: "Ya Rabbi! I desire to be near to You."

Allah said: "Whoever desires nearness to Me is one who remains awake during Laylatul Qadr (doing ibada)."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Ya Rabbi! I wish to earn Your mercy."

Allah replied: "My mercy is granted to anyone who is merciful to the underprivileged during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Ya Rabbi! I wish to pass on the right path."

Allah replied: "This is granted to anyone who gives sadaqa during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Ya Rabbi! I wish to enjoy the trees and fruits of Janna!"

Allah replied: "This is granted to anyone who praises Me during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Ya Rabbi! I wish to achieve salvation from the fire!"

Allah replied: "This is granted to anyone who seeks forgiveness during Laylatul Qadr."

Prophet Musa (pbuh) said: "Ya Rabbi! I wish to achieve Your pleasure!"

Allah replied: "I shall be pleased with anyone who prays two (mustahab) rakats salaa during Laylatul Qadr."



LAYLATUL QADR - PRACTICAL TO DOs

- Have a light iftar.
- Make sure your dua book & Qur'an are ready –
- Make short notes about each of the Ma'sumeen so you can connect with them during the A'maal. They are those who lived the Qur'an – use the night to understand them to find your direction. Aspire to meet the Imam of our time. For the 23rd night mark relevant ayaat in the 3 suwer ('Ankabut, Rum & Dukhan); and the relevant verses in Dua Tawba and Makarimul Akhlaq.
- Sadaqa before tonight with the niyya of Qadr so it gets there in time. It is a practical manifestation of closeness to Divinity...
- Get your thinking, pondering, reflection caps on and make paradigm shifts in your lives, as the Prophet (pbuh) has said, "One hour's reflection is better than 70 years worship"
- Salaa – Use the night to understand its greatness.
- Dua – Rather than a ritualistic recitation – make it a conversation with divinity. Indulge in talking to Him asking for guidance... The Prophet (pbuh) when asked what one should ask Allah for during these nights, said: "Ask for your safety (here and in the hereafter)". Do something extra ordinary for the ones you love; especially your parents and the ones who have captured your soul
- Ask for forgiveness from as many as possible. Forgive those who have hurt you. Release yourself from their prison...
- Say loads of "I LOVE YOU'S" to those you have taken for granted and cherish them.
- Make your life plans – Make resolutions. List micro and macro goals and ask HIM to help execute them. List three things to aim for Physically, Mentally, Emotionally & Spiritually.
- And strive for your full potential so that when the angel of death comes and says "Time Up" – You can say "I DID MY BEST"
- Strive for Janna – do NOT settle for anything less

Extracts from Dua Tawba:

"...O Allah! I do tawba (I turn to you) in this position from my sins, the major and the minor, my evil deeds, the hidden and the open, my errors, past and recent...

And You have said, O my God, in Your established book, that You accept the tawba from your devotees, that You pardon sins, and that You love those who do tawba.

Then accept my tawba, as You have promised, and pardon my evil deeds as You have



LAYLATUL QADR - A'MAAL

An a'maal that is synonymous with Laylatul Qadr is where we place the Qur'an on our heads and recite the names of the Ma'sumeen.

In this a'mal we are following the Prophet (pbuh) who in his sermon at Ghadeer e Khum said, "O my followers! I am leaving behind two heavy (valuable) things as legacies to you and it is to be seen how you behave with these two legacies of mine."

He was asked what these two valuable things were to which he replied: "One of them is the book of Allah...and the other thing is my progeny and my Ahl ul Bayt. Allah has informed me that these two things will not get separated from each other. O people! Do not seek precedence over the Qur'an and over my progeny, and do not be negligent in your behaviour towards them, lest you be destroyed."

We put the Qur'an on our heads demonstrating our acceptance of its authority and utter the names of the Ma'sumeen on our lips. Remember, the book is the quiet Qur'an whilst the Ma'sumeen are the expressive Qur'an.

If possible, on this night we recite the Dua Jawshan Kabeer. Jawshan means armour and it is a unique dua containing Asmaa ul Husna (the most beautiful names of Allah). It is quoted in Mafatihul Jinaan that Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) has said that this dua was brought to the Prophet (pbuh) by Jibrail when in one battle his heavy armour was giving him difficulty. Allah had sent the dua as a means of protection for the Prophet (pbuh) and his Umma.

Extracts from Dua Tawba:

"...O Allah! I do tawba (I turn to you) in this position from my sins, the major and the minor, my evil deeds, the hidden and the open, my errors, past and recent..."

And You have said, O my God, in Your established book, that You accept the tawba from your devotees, that You pardon sins, and that You love those who do tawba.

Then accept my tawba, as You have promised, and pardon my evil deeds as You have guaranteed...."

Extracts from Dua Makarimul Akhlaq:

"O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad.

Raise my eiman to reach the most perfect eiman, and make my certainty the most excellent of certainties,

Make my niyya the best of niyyaat, and my actions the best of actions..."

"...raise me not a single degree with people unless You have lowered me within myself with an equal amount..."

"...O Allah! seal my (life) term with Your pardon..."



SURA AL QADR

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah The Beneficent, The Merciful

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

1. Indeed We sent it (the Qur'an) down on the night of Qadr

وَمَا أَزِيدُكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

2. And what will make you know what the night of Qadr is?

It is the night when the entire Qur'an was revealed. According to one hadith, Sura Al Faatiha was revealed on that night and as the rest of the Qur'an is an explanation of Sura Al Faatiha, it is as though the whole Qur'an was revealed.

Sura Al Fatiha is known as Ummul Kitab - the mother of the book.

Another hadith states that it is the night when the whole of the Qur'an was sent down to Baytul Ma'mur - a place in the heavens directly above the Ka'ba and then revealed piecemeal to the Prophet (pbuh) over 23 years. The Prophet (pbuh) visited Baytul Ma'mur when he went on Mi'raj.

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

3. The night of Qadr is better than a thousand months.

The night of Qadr is better than a thousand months.

Normally when one compares there is a qualitative statement. For example - a particular brand is better than another. Here the comparison is quantitative - £1 in sadaqa is equivalent to £30,000, recitation of 1 aya of Qur'an is equivalent to the recitation of 30,000 ayaat, 2 rakaat salaa equivalent to 60,000 rakats...

تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ

4. Indeed We sent it (the Qur'an) down on the night of Qadr

سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

5. Peace! It is until the break of dawn.

The coming to the earth of the angels and the ruh during the night continues from the time of Prophet Adam (pbuh) until the day of Qiyama. The place of descent is a human heart which must be ma'sum. Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) has said: "Argue against those who deny the continuity of the divine Imam on earth with this sura."

Some mufasssireen have said that ruh is the angel Jibrail.



JUMUA'TUL WIDAA

THE FAREWELL FRIDAY OF RAMADHAN

The last Friday in the month of Ramadhan is known as Jumua'tul Widaa. It is a sad occasion for we bid goodbye to the month in which we are the guests of Allah - a month whose blessings are unmatched. Let us look at some extracts from the duas by Imam Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) and Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) bidding farewell to the month.

"...Salaams to you, O object of hope whose separation causes grief...,

Salaams to you, O friend who became familiar on arrival and delighted us and makes us feel lonely and sad when it leaves...,

Salaams to you, O helper who helped against Shaytan, O companion who made the path to goodness easy,

...Salaams to you, what a great eraser of sins you are...,

Salaams to you, O month with which no other days can compete...,

Salaams to you, how much did we long for you and how intense will be our eagerness for you tomorrow (for you to come again) ...

Ya Allah! whatever sin, great or small, we may have committed...whatever wrong we did in this month deliberately or in error thus doing dhulm to our own nafs, I send salawat on Muhammad and his Ahlul Bayt, ...forgive us with Your pardon...."

The word jumua' means congregation. It is a day for congregational prayers, a weekly demonstration of brotherhood of Islam and the unity of the believers.

Daily prayers are said individually or in the local mosque. On Jumua' Muslims within the radius of about 5 miles attend one congregational prayer. Twice a year on Eid Muslims of a whole area (city) meet and once a year the international assembly of Muslims is at Makka for Hajj.

The first Jumua' prayers were held at Quba - 3.5 miles from Madina. When the Prophet (pbuh) arrived at Quba on his way from Makka during hijra he first arranged for the building of a masjid there. Then he delivered a sermon and offered the Friday prayers before proceeding to Makka.

The Prophet (pbuh) has said: "Indeed the 24 hours of the night and day of Friday belong to Allah, in every hour there are six hundred thousand opportunities of freedom from the fire."

Remember that the night precedes the day and therefore Jumua' begins at maghrib on Thursday.

The Prophet (pbuh) has also said: "The recompense for deeds on Friday is twice as much. So, avoid sins and perform good deeds to gain more thawab."

Imam Muhammad Al Baqir (pbuh) has said: "As soon as the sun sets and Friday begins, Allah orders an angel to announce - Is there any mu'min abd who before the night ends asks for safety in this world and peace in the hereafter so I may grant it to him/her?

Is there any mu'min abd who turns to me in tawba so I may forgive him/her?



JUMUA'TUL WIDAA

THE FAREWELL FRIDAY OF RAMADHAN

Is there any mu'min abd who is in distress, seeks livelihood, who is in distress, or seeks health in illness, or freedom from captivity, or gain in times of loss....I will grant him/her whatever is asked for if I am called upon tonight."

It is highly recommended to do the ghusl of Jumua' preferably between Fajr and Dhuhr (as near to dhuhr as possible). The Prophet (pbuh) is reported to have said to Imam Ali (pbuh):

"Ya Ali! Perform ghusl on Friday even if it means that by purchasing the water you will have to give up a day's food..."

Wearing neat clean clothes, cutting nails, trimming hair and applying scent are all recommended for it is a day of Eid.

Reciting of Ayatul Kursi, Sura Al Jumua', Sura Al Ikhlāas and Salawaat are also recommended.

Jumua' is associated with the Imam of our time, Imam Muhammad Al Mahdi (pbuh). He was born on a Friday, and it is reported that in ahadith that the zhuhur of Imam will be on a Friday. It is highly recommended to give sadaqa for his safety on Jumua' and recite the Dua An-Nudba and Ziyara of Imam Mahdi (pbuh)

It is a day when we should remember our marhumeen and pray for their maghfira, give sadaqa and do good deeds for them especially in the month of Ramadhan. There is no way to replace a loved one who has dies but by doing virtue in their memory we build a living memorial. Dedicate at least Jumu'a to the marhumeen.

Extracts from Dua Nudba:

"...Where is the son of the chosen Prophet? The son of Ali Al-Murtadha, the son of Khadija... the son of Fatima...It breaks my heart when I look at all that has been created and I cannot see you, nor hear a whisper about your whereabouts, nor any secret communication.....I eagerly long for you who is in ghayba....O son of Ahmed! Can you not arrange our meeting... How long shall we keep waiting for you? ...When shall we be happy and see your radiance..."

"O Allah! Let us be with him when he makes peace and frees humankind from fear... spreads virtue and justice, so that we may do our best to promote his cause through Your rahma.... Accept our dua, forgive our sins, fulfil our desires"

It is also recommended to devote Friday in learning about religion.



OVERVIEW OF THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN

Reflect on the month of Ramadhan and consider, in your own way, how much progress you have made in developing taqwa.

Here are some practical pointers:

During this month, many of us know the Islamic date and exact salaa times. A habit maintained for a month can continue if desired. Organizing your day around salaa helps manage time efficiently, allowing you to make each moment count even if you can't add more hours to the day.

Many of us, Insha'Allah, will have developed the habit of reciting the Qur'an, which brings countless benefits and rewards. At a minimum, we can aim to recite at least ten verses each day. Read them aloud, repeating the same ten after every obligatory prayer until they become familiar. Later in the day, when you have some extra time, choose one verse to reflect on its meaning and consider how it connects to your life.

We have also developed the practice of acquiring new knowledge each day. This initiative may be further advanced through regular family reading or listening sessions.

Fasting helps us understand the hunger experienced by those lacking basic needs. While we anticipate iftar, many people worldwide face ongoing hardship. Let's remember this empathy throughout the year and support charitable efforts.

The Prophet (pbuh) taught that the best deed this month is to avoid what is haram. Let us commit to staying away from forbidden actions.

Often, it's the small things we might not even consider sins that actually require the most effort to avoid. The little white lie, the gossiping, the mocking, the odd qadha salaa, the small injustices...

A man wrote to Abu Dharr who was a respected companion of the Prophet (pbuh) for some good advice. Abu Dharr asked him not to do dhulm to the one he loved the most.

When the man received the reply, he was a little disappointed. What was Abu Dharr trying to say? How would anyone do dhulm on the one he loved the most? He decided to write back to Abu Dharr asking for an explanation.

Abu Dharr replied: "The meaning is quite simple. To every living being the most loved one is the self (nafs). To you, your nafs is the most beloved and therefore I meant for you not to do dhulm on your nafs."

"Remember, when one commits a sin and acts against the laws of Allah, one harms oneself."



The observance of Eid is closely associated with charitable giving, particularly towards those who are less fortunate. Throughout the month of Ramadan, individuals experience firsthand the circumstances faced by the impoverished, who endure hunger not by choice but due to a lack of resources. Through fasting, people cultivate an appreciation for the blessings they have received and are encouraged to show generosity towards those in need. To reinforce this principle, Allah has prescribed the obligatory charity of Zakat ul Fitr at the conclusion of Ramadan.

Fitra becomes wajib after the moon of Shawwal is sighted and must be given from that which is the staple food of the giver like wheat, barley, dates, raisins, rice, milk ...etc. The amount is approximately 3kg of the food or its cash value. It is to be given to a needy person.

In Sahifatus Sajjadiyya, Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeen (pbuh) in his dua for Eid says: "O Allah! Bless us in the day of our Eid and our fast breaking and let it be the best day that has passed over us."

Eid is an Arabic word derived from root of a-w-d. Literally it means a recurring event. In Islam it denotes the festivals of Islam. The word Eid occurs in the Qur'an once, meaning a joyous recurring occasion.

In Suratul Maa'ida, aya 114, Allah says: "Isa the son of Maryam said: O Allah, our Lord! send down to us food from heaven which should be to us a Eid (joyous recurring occasion), to the first of us and for last of us, and a sign from You, and grant us means of

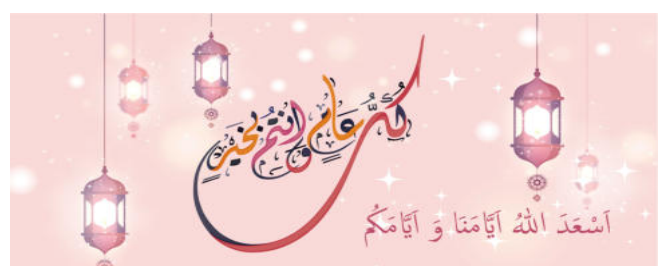
subsistence, and You are the best of Providers."

Human history has known festivals from the earliest days of man on earth. Human beings have celebrated festivals ever since they knew communal life. Ancient Egyptians had one called the day of adornment. It was during one such festival that Prophet Musa (pbuh) defeated the magicians.

Eid ul Fitr is the festival that marks the end of the month of Ramadhan. Fitr means to break and it therefore marks the breaking of the fasting period and of all evil habits. Happiness is observed at attaining spiritual upliftment after a month of fasting.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said that Eid is a day of happiness for those whose fasts and prayers have been accepted by Allah. He has also said that Eid is the day in which one has not committed any sins.

Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeen (pbuh) in his dua for Eid says: "O Allah!...write down for us the reward of those who kept siyaam in the month of Ramadhan and did Your ibada....Indeed we do tawba on this day of fitr which you have made for us an Eid ...of every sin we committed....of evil thoughts we entertained; this is the tawba of one who secretly does not wish to sin....a sincere tawba, therefore accept it from us and be pleased with us..."



SUGGESTED SCHEMES OF WORK - MONTH OF RAMADHAN

DATE	TOPIC	REFERENCE	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES
1	AWESOMENESS OF THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN SAWM	SERMON OF THE PROPHET ON THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN	Doors of Jahannam closed. Doors of Janna open Pray to be able to fast and recite His book.... The best deed to keep away from that which is haraam.	Activity sheet on doors of Janna & Jahannam Worksheets on that which breaks a fast
10	SAYYIDA KHADIJA (PBUH)	SAYYIDA KHADIJA TIMELINE	Her unflinching support to the Prophet Love of the Prophets life Successful businesswoman Humanitarian	Charity drive in her name to support orphans globally
15	WILADAT OF IMAM HASAN (PBUH)	TIMELINE IMAM HASAN (PBUH)	Awesomeness of Imam Hasan (pbuh) He was the first grandchild of Rasulullah, a big protective brother for his family and his akhlaq and generosity	Card to parents to aspire to be their QURRATAL AYN AND THAMARATA FUAADIY like Imam Hasan and Husayn were to be Sayyida Fatima
17	BATTLE OF BADR VICTORY	LET US LEARN ABOUT RAMADHAN	313 Muslims facing 10,000 Makkans Allah sends 3000 angels to help Community unity among the Muslims After the battle joined hands to recite Dua Wahda	Worksheet on the Battle of Badr DUa Wahda
18	LAYLATUL QADR A'MAAL IMAM ALI (PBUH)	LAYLATUL QADR BOOKLET	IMPORTANCE OF LAYLATUL QADR SURATUL QADR	LAYLATUL QADR A'MAAL
19	IMAM ALI (PBUH)	IMAM ALI (PBUH) TIMELINE	Born in the Ka'ba Most perfect student of Rasulullah 23 years with Rasulullah Announced as Successor at Ghadeer 25 years after Rasulullah to preserve unity 5 years as Khalifa to establish social justice Murdered by Abdur Rahman ibn Muljim in the mosque of Kufa	Imam Ali (pbuh)
20	LAYLATUL QADR A'MAAL IMAM ALI (PBUH)	LAYLATUL QADR BOOKLET	IMPORTANCE OF LAYLATUL QADR SURATUL QADR	LAYLATUL QADR A'MAAL



DATE	TOPIC	REFERENCE	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES
21	IMAM ALI (PBUH)	IMAM ALI (PBUH) TIMELINE	Born in the Ka'ba Most perfect student of Rasulullah 23 years with Rasulullah Announced as Successor at Ghadeer 25 years after Rasulullah to preserve unity 5 years as Khalifa to establish social justice Murdered by Abdur Rahman ibn Muljim in the mosque of Kufa	Imam Ali (pbuh)
22	LAYLATUL QADR A'MAAL	LAYLATUL QADR BOOKLET	IMPORTANCE OF LAYLATUL QADR SURATUL QADR	LAYLATUL QADR A'MAAL
23	REFLECTIONS ON LAYLATUL QADR	LET US LEARN ABOUT RAMADHAN	Lessons from Laylatul Qadr	
24	OVERVIEW OF THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN	LET US LEARN ABOUT RAMADHAN	Lessons from the month of Ramadhan	
25	JUMUA'TUL WIDAA	LET US LEARN ABOUT RAMADHAN	Importance of Jumua' and in particular the combination of Friday and Ramadhan	Jumua'
26	OVERVIEW OF THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN	LET US LEARN ABOUT RAMADHAN	Lessons from the month of Ramadhan – relook at the sermon of the Prophet	Worksheets from Sermon of the Prophet
29	EID UL FITR PREPARATION	LET US LEARN ABOUT RAMADHAN	Concept of Eid ul Fitr (the breaking of bad habits)	EID CARDS
30	EID NIGHT A'MAAL	LET US LEARN ABOUT RAMADHAN	Eid night amals focusing on the Asmaul Husna in the dua	Tasbee of Asmaul Husna



SUGGESTED TEACHING SCHEDULE FOR THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN

The lesson plans are for the guidance of teachers and parents. They are in addition to recitation of Qur'an and Dua and any particular topic that you may be the focus of the month.

The lesson should be no more than 25 -30 minutes. The detail should be adjusted according to the age of the class.

Every day especially in the first week dedicate the first few minutes to the rules of fasting.

The last five minutes can be dedicated to translations of the various duas recited in the month of Ramadhan.

Activities are important - It is necessary to have a fresh vivid physical association with the lesson using as many senses as possible to comprehend it.

Sample questions have been provided to assist in assessing the understanding of the lessons taught.



1st RAMADHAN

- Introduce the Lunar months.
- Instil that it is to be called the month of Ramadhan rather than just Ramadhan as it is possibly the most important month of the year. Explain that just like an important person - we never talk about them by their name alone but address them with their title. Explain the importance of the month of Ramadhan.
- Discuss concept of being guests.
- Explain sawm (Pl Siyaam) as not merely starvation and thirst but fasting with one's whole body. E.g. How can one fast with one's ears? Besides not listening to music, not eavesdropping, listening to rude things....
- Ask the students why we fast? Do we fast to show off? Or do we fast for our mums and dads? Instil that it must be only for Allah and at this stage introduce the dua for breaking the fast 'Allahumma laka sumna(tu) wa alaa rizqika aftarna fataqabbal minna(niy)'
- Encourage memorisation of the Qur'an.
- Discuss the importance of remembering Allah at all times and the usage of Bismillah, Alhamdulillah, Astaghfirullah.... in our conversations.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Welcome to the Month of Ramadhan
Calendar

2ND RAMADHAN

- Referring to the sermon of the Prophet (pbuh) talk about the doors of Jahannam being closed and the doors of Janna being open in this month and praying to Allah to keep them that way.
- Giving iftaar to even one person with a single date or even a glass of water holds a lot of thawab. However, the best deed during this month is to keep away from haram acts. Explain the terms - Wajib, Haram,
- Continue with the fast and basic rules. Start with not eating and drinking. Also talk of the manners of eating.
- Repeat the dua for breaking the fast.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Sermon of the Prophet
Feeding guest in the month of Ramadhan



3RD RAMADHAN

- Continue with the rules of fasting and introduce how the month of Ramadhan and every other month begin with the sighting of the moon (Luna means moon in Latin). Encourage the use of the Lunar Calendar at all times asking them to find out in which month their birthday is, their family member's birthdays etc.
- Repeat the dua of breaking the fast.
- Introduce the meaning of taqwa as simply to do all the wajibaat and keep away from muharramaat and how Allah says that it is achieved through fasting. If we stop doing that which is allowed normally in the month of Ramadhan, then it is easy to keep away from that which is not allowed - haram in other months. Explain terms - Haram, Halal, Wajib, Mustahab, Makruh and Jaiz.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

The month of Ramadhan.

The New moon

4TH RAMADHAN

- Continue with basic rules of fasting, maybe introducing not breathing in smoke and dust.
- Take another aspect from the sermon of the Prophet (pbuh) and discuss it.
- Repeat the dua for breaking the fast.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Worksheet on what breaks the fast.

Worksheet – A blessed month

5TH RAMADHAN

- Continue with rules of fasting this time introducing the timing of a fast. Discuss when to stop eating and when to break the fast. Talk about the sun and it's rising and setting.
- Talk of the importance of sehri and how the Prophet (pbuh) recommended it even if it be to get up to drink some water.
- Introduce the recitation of Suratul Qadr at sehri. Recite the sura with the students repeatedly.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Worksheet on Ramadhan timings



6TH RAMADHAN

- Take extracts from the sermon of the Prophet (pbuh) and re-iterate the concept that we fast with the whole body.
- Tell the story of the lady who had fasted and was shouting at her servant. The Prophet (pbuh) sent her food and she said that she was fasting. He said it was better for her to eat the food than shout at the servant for her shouting was like eating the flesh of the servant.
- Talk about fasting with each part of the body - invoke the answers from the students e.g. how do we fast with our hands?
- Continue with all the parts especially the mouth - besides not eating and drinking we don't lie, abuse, shout.....
- Repeat the dua for breaking the fast and Suratul Qadr.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

Worksheet on how we fast with our whole body

7TH RAMADHAN

- Re-iterate the concept of Taqwa. How does one know whether someone has taqwa or not?
- Talk of how race, creed and colour do not have any importance. Instead, the emphasis is on whether they have self-control, obedience to Allah, thankfulness and faith in Allah.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on My Aspirations

Worksheet on Taqwa

8TH RAMADHAN

- Go over the rules of fasting
- Stress that it is important also to pray salaa every day. It is not very good if we just fast and neglect our salaa. Go over the daily salaa.
- Introduce Salatut Tahajjud.
- Repeat Dua for breaking the fast and Suratul Qadr.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on Salaa



9TH RAMADHAN

- From the sermon of the Prophet (pbuh) about the month of Ramadhan, talk about doing tawba - saying sorry for all the naughty things we have done.
- Explain that if we have been mean to someone or maybe answered back to our elders just saying sorry to Allah is not enough.
- We must correct the wrong by first genuinely feeling bad about doing it.
- Apologising to the person concerned.
- Promising to try our best not to do it again and then saying sorry to Allah - Astaghfirullah rabbiy wa atubu ilayh.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on Tawba.

10TH RAMADHAN - WAFAT OF SAYYIDA KHADIJA (PBUH)

- An overview of the life of Sayyida Khadija (pbuh).
 - Wife of the Prophet (pbuh) and mother of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh).
 - She was the first Muslima.
 - She was very rich and was called the queen of Arabia.
 - She used to look after and help the poor, the orphans.
- Instil the feeling of wafat. Tell them to imagine how sad Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh) was when her mum died.
- Ask them to give condolences to the Prophet (pbuh) and Fatima Zahra (pbuh).
- Repeat recitation of Dua for breaking the fast and Suratul Qadr.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Ask the students to collect some money in the name of Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) to help Muslim orphans maybe designing and making collection boxes.

11TH RAMADHAN

- A simple explanation of the translation of the Suratul Qadr.
- The Qur'an was sent down in Ramadhan.
- Explain how the Qur'an is what Allah wants to say to us and Dua what we say to Allah.
- Introduce basic details of the Qur'an explaining the terms Sura - pl. suwer, juz- pl. ajza, and how many - (114 suwer and 30 ajza).
- Talk of how the Qur'an contains everything.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on terminology of the Qur'an



15th RAMADHAN - WILADAT OF IMAM HASAN (PBUH).

- Instil the feeling of a joyous occasion. How happy the Prophet (pbuh) was at the birth of his first grandchild. Talk about names and how the name of Imam Hasan (pbuh) came from Allah through Jibrail. The names Hasan & Husayn were the names of the sons of Prophet Harun (pbuh) (In the language of that time it was Shabbar and Shubbayr).
- Because Imam Ali (pbuh) was to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) like Prophet Harun (pbuh) was to Prophet Musa (pbuh) (explain they were brothers and how Prophet Harun (pbuh) used to support Prophet Musa (pbuh) all the time) the names were sent.
- In Hadithe Kisa', Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh) called her sons "Thamaratu Fuaadiy" which means "Delight of my heart". The students too are the delight of their parents' hearts and they should pray for their parents after every salaah.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Make a card for their parents with Khushali Mubarak and maybe using the phrase from Hadithe Kisa' that was used by Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh) for Imam Hasan (pbuh) "Thamaratu Fuadiy - Delight of my heart".

16th RAMADHAN

- At this stage it will be beneficial to have a small quiz on all subjects and stories covered so far.
- Discuss the need to aim high. We too can be close to the Ma'sumeen but we must want to be so.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Quiz.

17th RAMADHAN

- Introduce the name Al Azeez (The Mighty), in relation with the Battle of Badr. Give the students a feeling of victory.
- Tell them the story of Badr emphasising the following points:
- Although the Muslims were few in numbers their faith ensured help from Allah in the form of three thousand angels.
- Stress the unity among the Muslims and how after the Battle of Badr the Muslims joined hands to recite Dua Wahda.
- Recite Dua e Wahda making it a focal point of the lesson.
- Continue with the memorisation of the three ayaat of Suratul Hashr.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on the Battle of Badr
Worksheet on Al Azeez



18TH RAMADHAN

- Introduce Suratul Ankabut and the spider.
- Talk of how intricate and strong a spiders' web is, yet it so frail. If possible, show the students how the web can be brushed away quickly yet takes so long to make for the spider.
- Explain the a'mals which will be done on the next day asking the students to bring a tasbee and practise 'Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh."
- Tell the students that the night of Qadr that was talked about in Suratul Qadr (which should be recited every night as an opening sura) is any odd night from the 19th to the 29th. However, more emphasis has been put on the 23rd and then the 27th of Ramadhan. This is why there are a'mals to be done.
- The students can recite the tasbee of "Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh".

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on the spider's web

19TH RAMADHAN

- Imam Ali (pbuh) was struck on the head by a poisonous sword by Ibn Muljim.
- Instil sadness in the students.
- Imam Ali (pbuh) was praying his Fajr salaa and was in sijda when he was hit on the head. Tell the students how when Ibn Muljim was caught and tied up, Imam asked the people to loosen the ropes on his hand.
- Introduce the concept of Tawalla and Tabarra. Do they love Imam Ali (pbuh)? If so they should be friends with those who are the friends (followers) of Imam Ali (pbuh) (and the other Ma'sumeen). That is called Tawalla. Did they like the person who hurt Imam Ali (pbuh) (and the other Ma'sumeen) like Ibn Muljim? If not, then they should keep away from such people. That is called Tabarra.
- By reciting a tasbee of "Allahummal 'an qatalata Amir al Mu'mineen" they are doing Tabarra,; by saying a tasbee of Salawaat they are doing Tawalla.
- Recite the tasbees with them to familiarise them with the words.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Amaals - tasbee as above.



20TH RAMADHAN

- Instil sadness and make the students realise how Imam Hasan, Imam Husayn, Sayyida Zaynab, Umme Kulthum and Hazrat Abbas must be sad seeing their father hurt.
- Explain how Imam called them and told them all about the importance of the Qur'an, Salaa, the Ka'ba (extracts from his will).
- Discuss extracts of the will in simple terms.
- Re-iterate that the night of Qadr that was talked about in Suratul Qadr (which should be recited every night as an opening sura) is any odd night from the 19th to the 29th. However, more emphasis has been put on the 23rd and then the 27th of Ramadhan. This is why there are a'mals to be done.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Tasbee as above.

21ST RAMADHAN - SHAHADAT OF IMAM ALI (PBUH)

- Go over what happened on the 19th of Ramadhan. The atmosphere must be one of sadness.
- Talk about where Imam is buried.
- Talk of our duties as Muslims towards the those who need our help. Maybe they could start a collection in the name of Imam Ali (pbuh). There is always a need for food, medicine and basic necessities.
- Go over Tawalla and Tabarra - Recite Tasbees as previous two days and a tasbee of Salawat.
- Reiterate that this is an odd night between 21st and 29th and a possible night of Qadr.
- Talk of the A'mals and going over Suratul Qadr. The night is better than a thousand months.
- Recite with the students a tasbee of "Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh"

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Tasbees as above and maybe making a collection box.



22ND RAMADHAN

- Continue with Laylatul Qadr explaining it further. Jibrail and the other angels come down to the earth to Imam Al-Mahdi (pbuh) with every affair. Their year's timetable is determined on the night and so it is a very important night.
- Re-iterate that it is better than a thousand months (lots and lots of days). Their duas are heard. Have a discussion on what their aims are for the next year. Guide them along the right lines e.g. being able to recite Qur'an, knowing how to pray salaah properly.....
- Write down the aims on a chart for them to see and hopefully being able to compare the aims with the achievements next year.
- Explain A'mals briefly and simply. There is a dua read from Sahifa a Sajjadiyya which is a dua asking for the best of Akhlaq. The suwer of the Qur'an read are Ankabut (Spider), Room (Roman empire- show the students how vast that was at that time on a map), & Dukhan (thick smoke - maybe talk of pollution).
- Again, re-iterate the tasbeeh of "Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh". Ask the students to think of all the naughty things done as they recite it stressing that Laylatul Qadr is one of the best nights to ask for forgiveness and start with a clean slate.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on suwer and duas read on Laylatul Qadr.

23RD RAMADHAN

- Discuss the extract from Dua e Makarimul Akhlaq "Allahummakhtim bialfikra ajaliyy". Tell them to make it their bedtime dua. Simply explain that it is asking Allah for forgiveness all the time until we go back to Him. Whenever they recite it they must think of all the naughty things done and promise to try their best not to do them again.
- Ask the students to write a letter to Allah with the wasila of Imam Al Mahdi (pbuh). (Some will not be able to write but tell them it does not matter because Allah & Imam knows what they wish to write even if they move their fingers).
- Guide the students into what to ask for besides their materialistic requests. Always to be good Muslims, increase in knowledge, forgiveness, pray for other Muslims in the world, dhuhur of Imam Al Mahdi (pbuh).
- Recite the tasbeeh of "Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh" and maybe extracts from some of the suwer and duas.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Letter to Imam as explained above.



24TH RAMADHAN*

- Continue with the various aspects of the Qur'an. This time maybe looking at the food and drink mentioned in Qur'an.
- Introduce the pomegranate and the fig. Teach the Arabic name for a "pomegranate" which is "Rumman" and "Teen" for the "fig".
- Eating one pomegranate on Friday morning will enlighten the heart. These are the fruits of Janna.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on the food mentioned in the Qur'an.

25TH RAMADHAN*

- Discuss the Dua of Widaa (Farewell) to Ramadhan and the sadness at seeing the month coming to an end.
- Remember to point out that tonight is also an odd night between the 21st and 29th and to do a tasbeeh of "Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh".

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

The students may draw or write what they will miss of Ramadhan.

26TH RAMADHAN*

- Discuss the excellence of Friday and the sadness of Jumua'tul Widaa (Farewell Friday) in the month of Ramadhan.
- Talk about the benefits of the month of Ramadhan - it helped against Shaytan, it is the month of Qur'an, a month of forgiveness, a month in which there are so many blessings.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on Jumua'.

* ADAPT YOUR LESSONS ACCORDING TO WHEN THE DAY OF JUMUA' FALLS



27TH RAMADHAN

- Remember to point out that tonight is also an odd night between the 21st and 29th and to do a tasbeeh of "Astaghfirullah rabbi wa atubu ilayh".
- Reiterate the importance of Qadr
- Talk of the moon again and remind the students how the beginning of a month is established with the sighting of the moon. Talk of the phases of the moon and explain how thin the new moon is and sometimes very difficult to see. Sometimes it is only visible for a short period of time but they must try to see it. In the middle of the month the moon is round and then it reduces in size again.
- Night of Eid is determined by the sighting of the moon. First ask the students how they view Eid?
- Explain why it is called Eid ul Fitr. Fitr means "to break" and besides celebrating the breaking of the fast it is also celebrating the breaking of bad habits which Ramadhan should have helped us do.
- What bad habits will they leave or try their best not to do? Base the discussion on taqwa reminding the students that the best deed in the month was to refrain from haram.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Worksheet on the phases of the moon, highlighting the new moon.

28TH RAMADHAN

- Talk of Zakat ul Fitr. It becomes wajib after the moon is sighted. Explain how it teaches us, especially on days of celebration, to always first remember those who are worse off than us.
- It goes to poor people. Talk of the concept of zakat not only being zakat ul fitr, but we must give out in the way of Allah from everything we have e.g. time, energy.
- Zakat purifies everything! Try to explain the joy of giving rather than taking!
- Talk about Eid and who they will remember? Make up a list of their relations to make and send cards to! Refer back to the sermon of the Prophet (pbuh) and the importance of Sila Raham. Make a card for parents first!
- Go over all the names learnt in the month.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Eid cards.



29TH & 30TH RAMADHAN

- Talk of Eid and Salat ul Eid. Mention that Dua e Nudba is recited. It is enough for the students to know the name of the Dua and that it is asking the Imam of our time to come quickly!
- Reflect back on the whole month.
- Talk about all the issues. Encourage the students to continue:
 - Keeping track of the Islamic date.
 - Keeping track of salaa time especially for Fajr and Maghrib as they have been doing in the month of Ramadhan.
- Build an imaginary ladder of taqwa in their mind and to chart their progress up the ladder - the aim being nearness to Allah.
- Keep the interest in Qur'an asking their teachers and parents to go over the stories they have learnt ... Ensuring that they recite at least 10 ayaat a day loudly - the same ayaat after every salaa.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Make cards for all the other people in their lives - friends, teachers, the senior citizens of the community.



SAMPLE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. What are the differences between the lunar and solar calendars?

The former is 11 days shorter than the solar calendar. Each month has either 29 or 30 days. The new lunar month commences with the sighting of the new moon. Both calendars have 12 months.

2. Name the first and ninth months of the lunar calendar?

Muharram and the month of Ramadhan are the first and ninth months respectively.

3. According to The Prophet (pbuh) how did the month of Ramadhan get its name?

The Prophet (pbuh) said 'the month of Ramadhan was named so because it tends to ramadh the sins, that is, burn them'.

4. In his sermon on the last day before the month of Ramadhan how did The Prophet (pbuh) describe the month of Ramadhan?

The Prophet (pbuh) said the month of Ramadhan was the best of months. It is a "month of blessings, mercy and forgiveness".

5. In his sermon on the last day before the month of Ramadhan, what acts did The Prophet (pbuh) advise Muslims to do?

The Prophet (pbuh) advised Muslims to fast, show good 'akhlaq' to the elders, family and other Muslims, cover other people's faults, give charity, read Qur'an, read duas, read extra mustahab salaa, feed the poor and needy and feed fellow Muslims iftar, even if only a date or a glass of water.

6. What happens to Janna and Jahannam in the month of Ramadhan?

The doors of Janna are left open and the doors of Jahannam are kept closed in the month of Ramadhan. Shaytan is also locked away in the month of Ramadhan.

7. What did Imam Ali (pbuh) describe as the best act in the month of Ramadhan?

Imam Ali (pbuh) said "the best deed in the month of Ramadhan is to keep away from that which Allah has forbidden (made haram)".

8. Name at least 2 significant events in the month of Ramadhan?

Laylatul Qadr, Wiladat of Imam Hasan (pbuh), Wafat of Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) and Imam Ali (pbuh) and victory in the Battle of Badr all occurred in the month of Ramadhan.

9. What is Sawm?

It is the ritual fast where a baligh Muslim abstains from eating and drinking and from any sinful act performed by any part of the body e.g. lying and backbiting, with a niyya of Qurbatan Ilallah.

There are specific fiqh laws covering fasting.

10. What are "Fidya" and "Kaffara"?

Certain categories of people are permitted not to fast in the month of Ramadhan. They must pay redemption of food to the poor and needy. This is called Fidya.

Anyone who leaves out a fast deliberately in the month of Ramadhan, has to give Kaffara and Qadha.



11. In the Qur'an what does Allah say is the purpose of "sawm"?

Allah says in the Qur'an in aya 183 of Suratul Baqara (2) that "O you who believe, Fasting has been ordained for you as it was on people before you, so that you may have Taqwa".

"Taqwa" is God consciousness or being aware of and performing all the wajibaats and avoiding all the muharramaat.

12. Why is Taqwa so important to develop?

Allah in Suratuh Hujjarat (49) tells us that colour, race or creed is not important. "The most honourable of you with Allah is the one with Taqwa". This tells us that Taqwa is what gets us close to Allah.

13. What does "wajib" mean?

These are the acts that Allah has made compulsory for a Muslim to perform. These deeds must be done and to avoid them is a sin.

14. How do "mustahab" acts differ from "wajib" acts?

"Mustahab" acts are better to be performed, but they are not compulsory, as are "wajib" acts. Performance of "mustahab" acts are rewarded, but avoidance is not a sin.

15. What does "haram" mean?

Something that is "haram" is prohibited for a Muslim. To perform the act is a sin.

16. How does "makruh" differ from "haram"?

Something that is "makruh" is better avoided. To perform a "makruh" act is not a sin, unlike a "haram" act. Performance of a "makruh" act is not acceptable but is not a sin.

17. What is a "jaiz" or "mubah" act?

These acts are allowed. There is no difference whether they are performed or not.

18. Where in the Qur'an does Allah advise Salatut Tahajjud?

In Suratu Bani Israil (17) Allah says "and (in a part) of the night, pray Tahajjud in addition to (what is wajib on you), maybe (through that) your Rabb will raise you to a praised position". This salaa is also called Namaz e Shab and Salatul Layl.

19. What are the benefits of reading Salatut Tahajjud?

There are several ahadith on the benefits of this salaa.

Just to mention a few benefits it is a means of gaining the pleasure of Allah, having the angels as friends, keeping Shaytan and enemies away, providing a light in the grave, a barrier against the fire of Jahannam and a key to Janna.

20. When can Salatut Tahajjud be read?

It can be read anytime from midnight until the time of Salatut Fajr. The best time is just before Salatut Fajr. It can also be read as qadha after Salatut Eisha.



21. How many rakats does Salatut Tahajjud contain?

It consists of 11 rakats in total. This is divided into Nafilah of Shab (8 rakats), Salatut Shafa (2 rakats) and Salatut Witr (1 rakat).

Salatul Tahajjud is so important that even if you cannot recite 11 rakats, at least 1 rakat of Salatut Witr should be read.

22. Who is Sayyida Khadija (pbuh)?

Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) was the wife of The Prophet (pbuh) and mother of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh). She was the first person to accept Islam. She was a wealthy businesswoman who gave all her wealth in the service of Islam.

23. When was Sayyida Khadija's (pbuh) wafat?

Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) passed away on the 10th of the month of Ramadhan in 619 AD in Makka.

24. When was The Prophet's (pbuh) first grandchild born?

Imam Hasan (pbuh) was born on Tuesday the 15th of the month of Ramadhan 3 AH in Madina. He was given his name by The Prophet (pbuh). The name came from Allah via Jibrail (pbuh). His mother Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh) addressed him as "thamarata fuaadiy" in Hadite Kisa, which means "delight of my heart".

25. When did the victory at the Battle of Badr take place?

The armies of The Prophet (pbuh) and Abu Jahl met at Badr on 17th of the month of Ramadhan. The Prophet (pbuh) was victorious against all odds.

26. How did The Prophet's (pbuh) army end up victorious?

The Prophet's (pbuh) army had only 313 men, 2 horses and 70 camels. Abu Jahl's army had 1,000 men, 100 horses and 700 camels. In response to The Prophet's (pbuh) dua for help during the Battle, Allah responded by sending "3,000 angels in rows after rows" to combat on behalf of The Prophet (pbuh). This is revealed in the Qur'an in Suratut Anfal (8) aya 9 and Suratut Ale Imran (3) aya 22.

This shows that what may apparently seem impossible can be achieved with Dua (prayer) and Eiman (faith) in Allah.

27. When is Laylatul Qadr?

It is one of the odd nights in the last ten nights of the month of Ramadhan. In ahadith from our Ma'sumeen greater emphasis has been placed on nights of the 19th, 21st, 23rd, and 27th the month of Ramadhan. The night of the 23th is considered most 'adheem'.

28. Why is it called Laylatul Qadr?

It is on this night that Allah determines what will happen during the entire next year, for each one of His creation. Since this 'measure' or 'Qadr' of what will happen is decided on this night, it is called Laylatul Qadr.

29. What is so special about Laylatul Qadr?

It is special because it is the night in which the Qur'an was revealed. Allah in Suratut Qadr (97) has said it is "better than a thousand nights" when "the angels and ruh descend with the permission of their Rabb with all the commands".



30. Suratul Qadr (97) confirms that the Qur'an was revealed on the night of Qadr. Which sura confirms when the night of Qadr is?

Aya 185 of Suratul Baqara (2) tells us that the Qur'an was sent down as Guidance in the month of Ramadhan.

31. When the angels and Ruh descend with the "amr" of Allah on the night of Qadr, to whom do they pass on this information?

The "amr" is passed on to Imam e Zaman, the Mahdi, Sahib ul Asr (pbuh).

32. Which sura reveals that fasting is obligatory for Muslims?

Aya 183 of Suratul Baqara (2) makes fasting obligatory.

33. How many Ajza are there in the Qur'an?

There are 30 Ajza in the Qur'an and the last one has 37 suwer in it. The second Juz has only 1 sura in it.

34. How many Suwer are there in the Qur'an?

There are 114 Suwer.

35. Which is the longest sura in the Qur'an?

Suratul Baqara (2) is the longest sura. It also has the longest aya (2:282) in the Qur'an.

36. What is a Ruku and how many Rukuaat are there in the Qur'an?

A group of ayaat is called a Ruku. There are 6,000 ayaat in the Qur'an. There are 540 Rukuaat in the Qur'an.

37. Which Sura is known as the Qalb of the Qur'an?

Suratul Ya Seen (36) is known as the Heart of the Qur'an.

38. Which Sura is known as the Bride or "Uroos" of the Qur'an?

Suratur Rahman (55) is known as the "Urus al Qur'an".

39. How many wajib sajadat are there in the Qur'an?

There are 4 wajib sajadat in the Qur'an. There are also 10 mustahab sajadat.

40. What does "wajib sajadat" mean?

When you hear or recite these 4 ayaat it is wajib to perform a sajda.

41. Enumerate the "wajib sajadat" ayaat?

They are ayaat 32:15, 41:38, 53:62 and 96:19.

An easy way of remembering this is using the sentence "Sajdas Are Highly Necessary".

42. Which sura is read in every salaa?

Suratul Fatiha (1) is read in every salaa. This is also called the "seven oft repeated ayaat" because these seven ayaat were revealed twice.



43. To gain the maximum benefit of Laylatul Qadr what should we do on this night?

There are several a'mals recommended for this night. The prime aspects are to give sadaqa, to stay awake all night (if possible), to recite Suratul Qadr as many times as possible, to read extra salaa and duas, to beg for His forgiveness and to contemplate on our life and goals for the next year.

44. Name the 3 suwer of Qur'an and 2 duas from Sahifatus Sajjadiya recommended to be recited on Laylatul Qadr?

These are Suratal Ankabut (29), Suratur Room (30) and Suratud Dukhan (44) from the Qur'an. The 2 duas are Dua Tawba and Dua Makarimul Akhlaq.

45. What is Dua?

Dua is our conversation with Allah. It is our way of calling on Him. Allah in many ayaat of the Qur'an has urged us to do dua to Him. In aya 186 of Suratul Baqara (2), Allah assures us that He is "very near" and He "answers the call of the caller".

46. What is Tawba (Repentance)?

In essence Tawba is doing a 'U Turn' when one realises one has committed a sin. Imam Ali (pbuh) has said that there were 6 conditions for acceptance of tawba.

Tawba is realising that we have done wrong and being remorseful for doing it. We must then make a resolution never to do that sin again.

47. What is Istighfar?

It is asking Allah to forgive our sins. Istighfar and Tawba go hand in hand. On realising that we have committed a sin, we must immediately do tawba and istighfar. Allah has assured us in the Qur'an in Suratuz Zumar (49) in aya 53 that we should "not despair of the Mercy of Allah, indeed Allah forgives sins altogether".

The month of Ramadhan is the season of Forgiveness (Istighfar) and Repentance (Tawba). Dua Tawba is a prime example of how tawba and istighfar should be done.

48. When did Imam Ali (pbuh) become 'shaheed'?

Imam Ali (pbuh) became 'shaheed' on 21st of the month of Ramadhan 40 AH in Najaf. He was buried by his sons Imams Hasan (pbuh) and Husayn (pbuh). He was struck on the head, with a poisonous sword by Abdur Rahman ibn Muljim, during the first sajda of Salatul Fajr on 19th of the month of Ramadhan.

49. What were his instructions for the treatment of his assasain?

He asked that Ibn Muljim be treated humanely and that the ropes with which he was tied tightly to be loosened

50. What was the essence of Imam Ali's (pbuh) Will?

In essence Imam Ali (pbuh) advised that we "fear Allah and keep Allah in mind when dealing with orphans, neighbours, salaa, The Ka'ba and jihad.

51. What is the Last Friday in the month of Ramadhan called?

The last Friday in the month of Ramadhan is called Jumua'tul Widaa. It is a sad occasion because it signifies the impending end of the month of Ramadhan where we have been 'guests' of Allah.



52. What are the recommended acts ('mustahab') to be performed on Jumua'?

It is mustahab to read Dua Kumayl and Suratul Jumua' on Shab e Jumua', read Suratul Jumua' again on Jumua' along with Suratul Ikhlas, Ayatul Kursi and Salawat. The ghusl of Jumua' with wearing clean clothes, perfume, cutting nails and trimming hair are highly recommended.

53. What acts in connection with Imam Mahdi (pbuh) are recommended for Jumua'?

Mahdi (pbuh) was born on Friday 15th Sha'ban. In ahadith it is mentioned that Imam's zhuhur will be on a Friday. Giving of sadaqa in Imam's name, reading of Salaa and Ziyara of Imam Mahdi (pbuh) and Dua Nudba are recommended.

54. What is the significance of Eid ul Fitr?

Eid ul Fitr is a festival marking the end of the month of Ramadhan. Fitr means 'to break' and therefore it marks the breaking of the fasting period and of all evil habits.

Eid has been mentioned in the Qur'an in Suratul Maida (5) aya 114 in relation to Prophet Isa (pbuh). It is a recurring joyous occasion. Imam Ai (pbuh) has said that "Eid is any day when no sins have been committed".

55. What is Zakat ul Fitr and why is it wajib?

Zakat ul Fitr is a compulsory charity to be given at the end of the month of Ramadhan, before dhuhr on 1st Shawwal. It is an extension of the charity encouraged during the month of Ramadhan and is used to re-enforce the idea in our minds.

56. Is Salaa of Eid ul Fitr wajib?

No it is not wajib, except in the presence of the Imam of the time. However, it is mustahab to pray it either in Jama'a or individually



WORKSHEETS



MONTH OF RAMADHAN

Welcome O Month
of Ramadhan

Dear month of Ramadhan, I like you because...



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

From

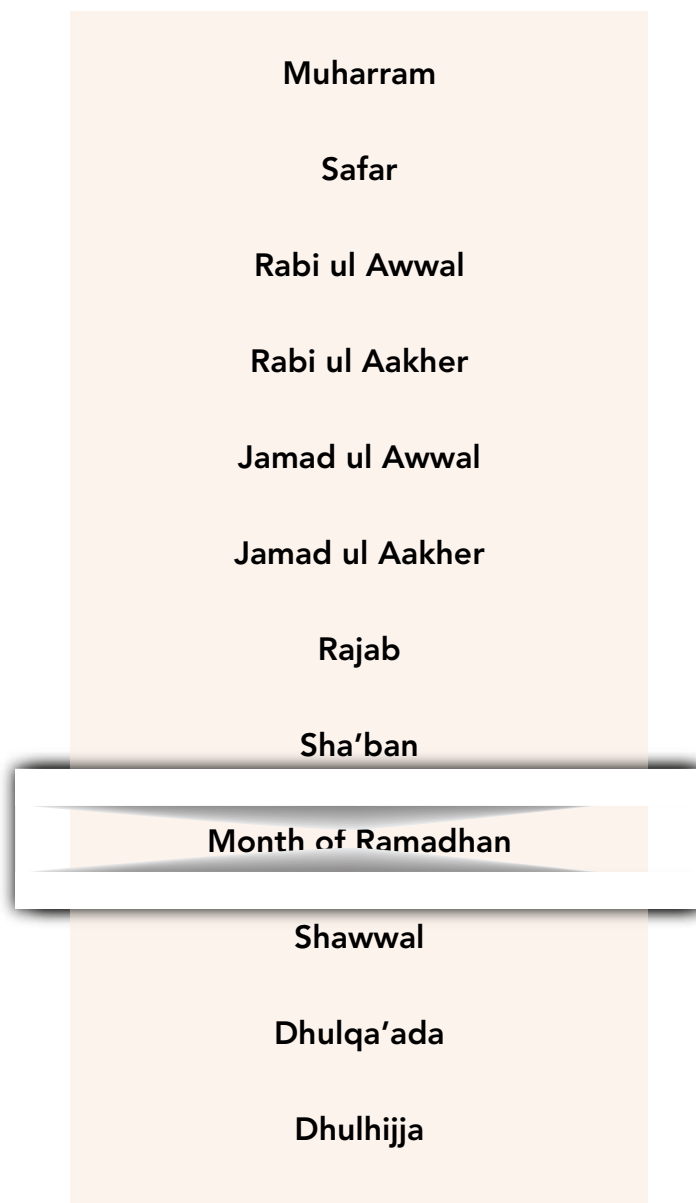


CALENDAR

1. Fold an A4 sheet of paper length wise in half.
2. Mark the ISLAMIC months on the paper and decorate.
3. Cut a piece of card 5" x 2".
4. Make two cuts on the card half an inch from the top and bottom as shown below by the dotted lines.

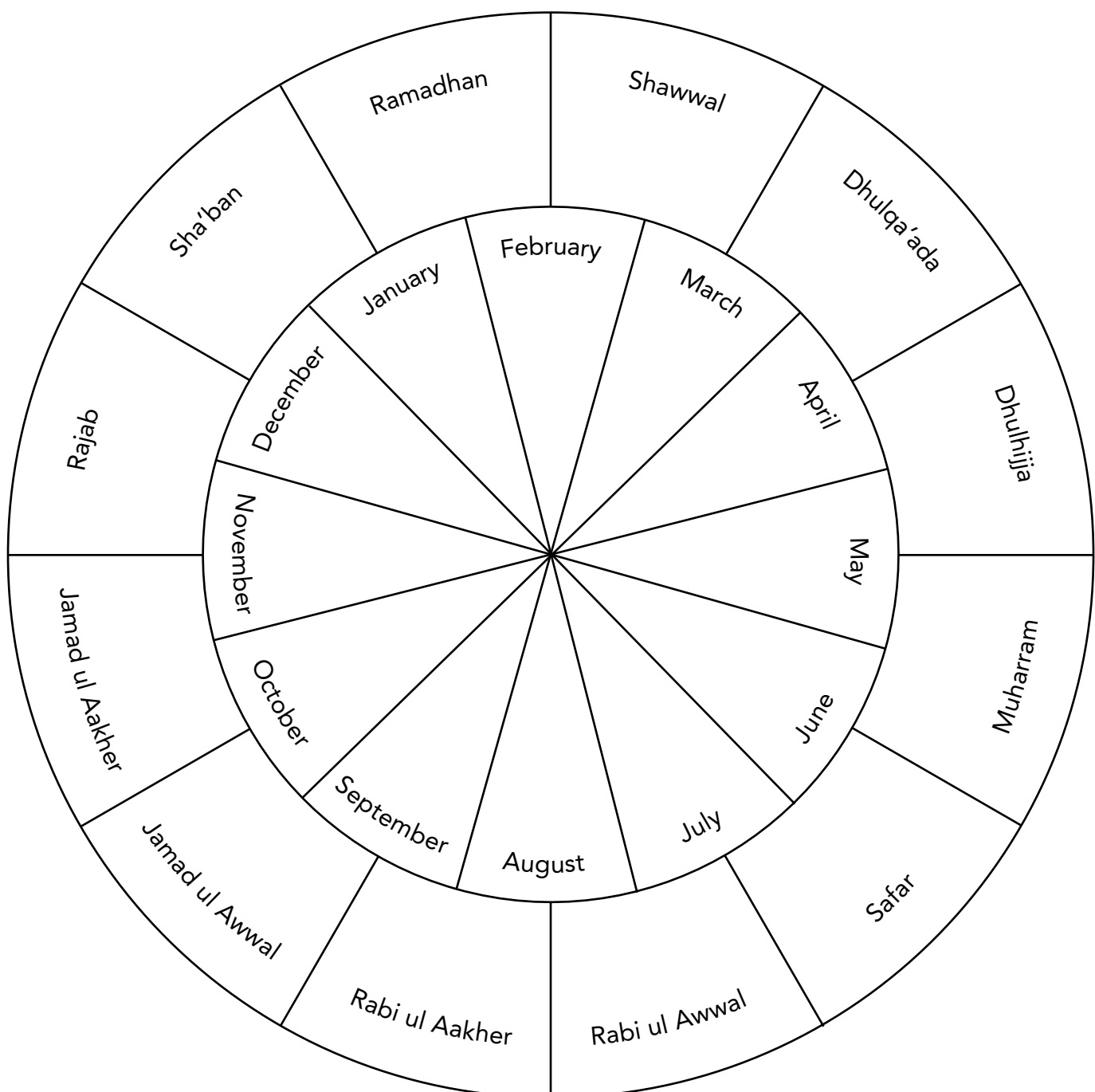


Slide the folded A4 paper with the months through the cuts in the card.



COMPARISON OF LUNAR/SOLAR CALENDAR

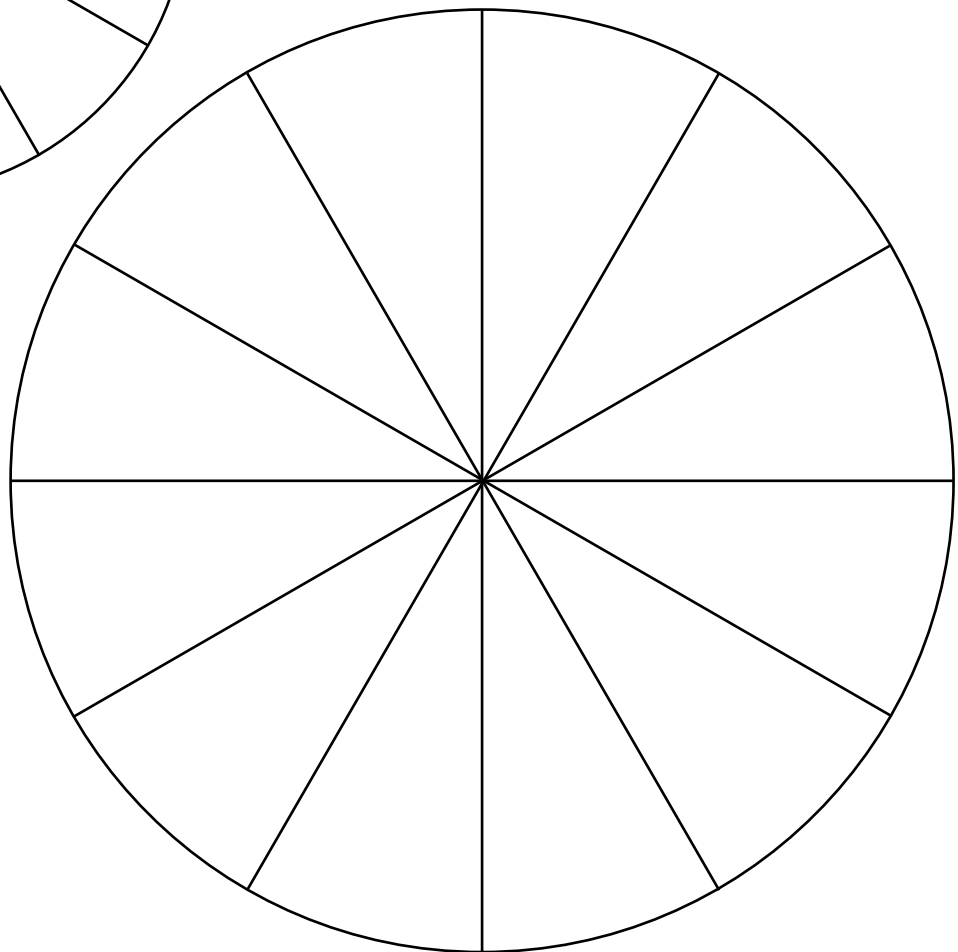
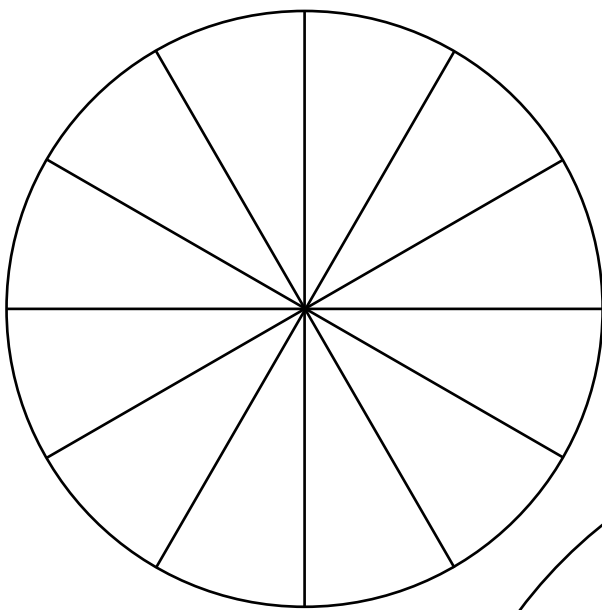
1. Draw two concentric circles.
2. Mark the Lunar (Islamic) months in the outer circle.
3. Mark the Solar (Gregorian) months in the inner circle.
4. in the circle through the middle.



SOLAR AND LUNAR CALENDAR

You will need: a pair of scissors, some colour pencils and a split pin

1. Write the names of the Lunar months and Solar months in each section.
2. Colour each section.
3. Carefully cut round both the circles (you may ask your teacher to help you)
4. Align both the circles together, the smaller one above the larger one and put a split pin in the centre



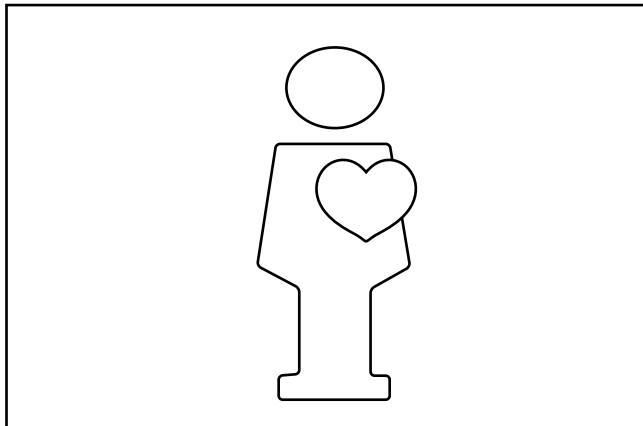
ISLAMIC MONTH

Colour in and decorate.

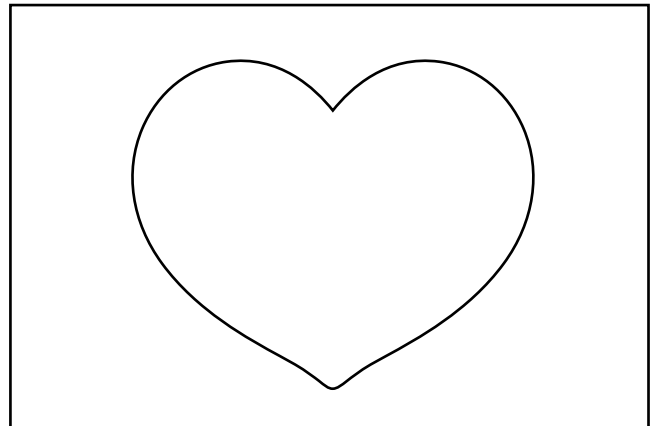
Ramadhan



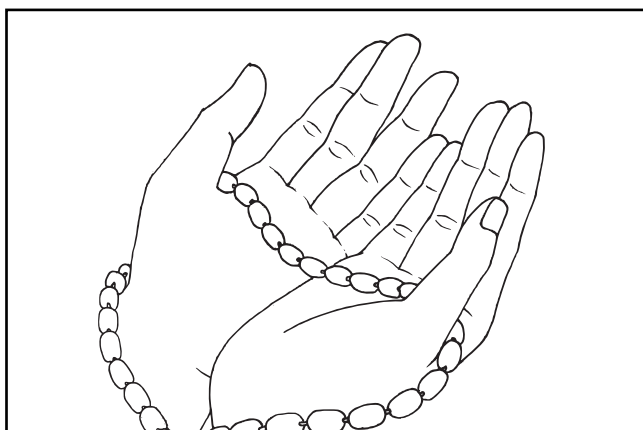
THE SERMON OF THE PROPHET (PBUH)



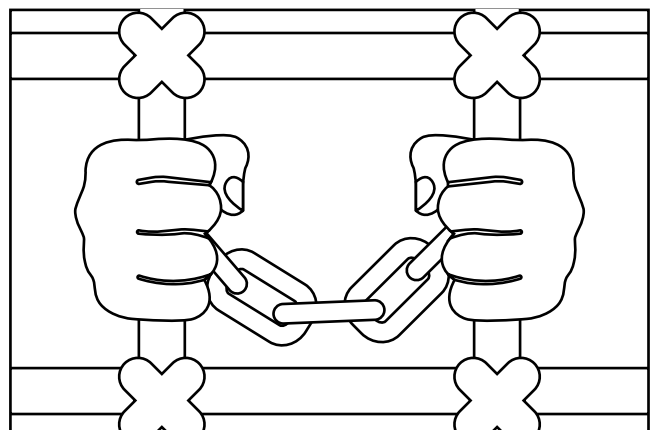
Truthful Niyya



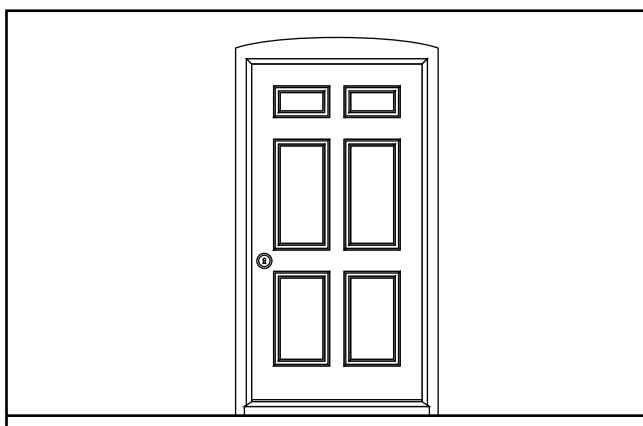
Pure Heart



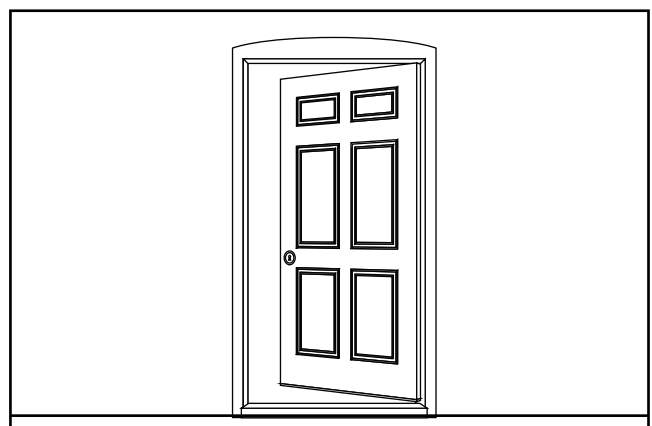
Duas



Shaytan locked up



Jahannam closed

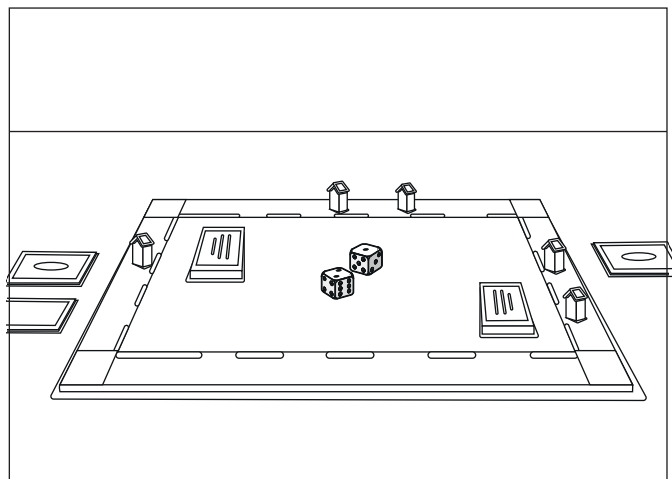
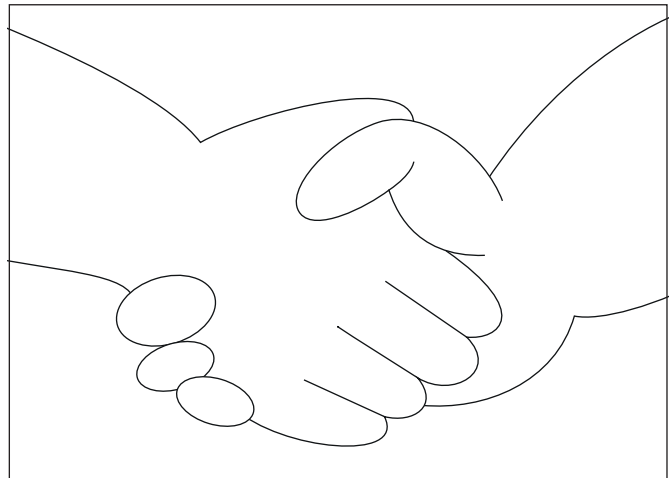
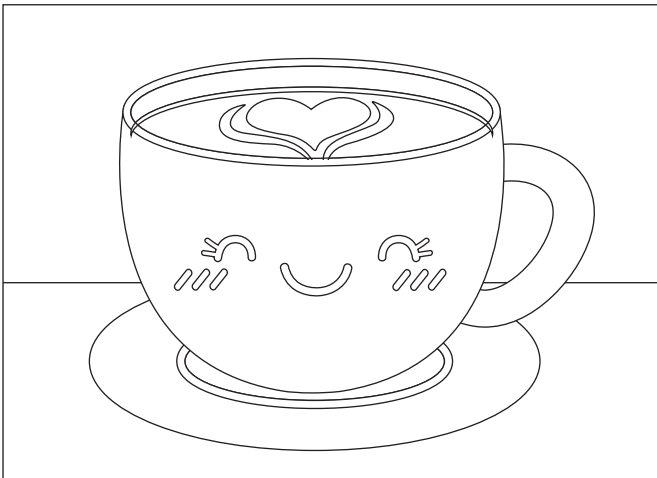
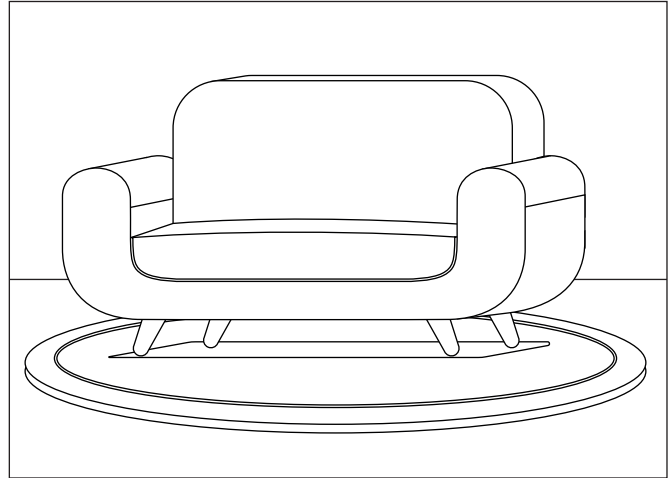
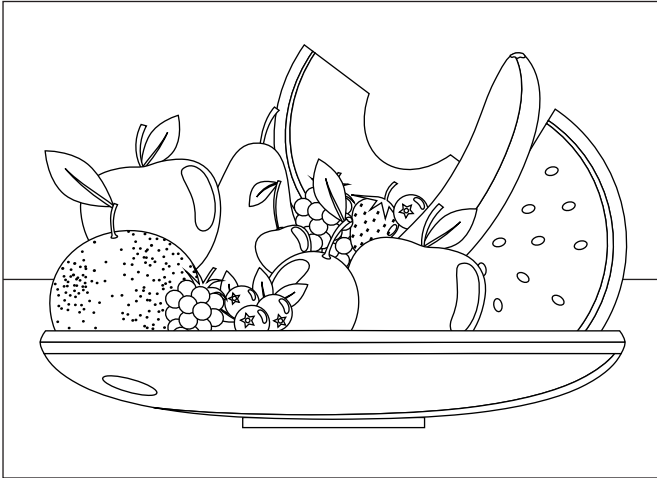


Open Janna



MONTH OF RAMADHAN

Month of Ramadhan invites you to be the guest of Allah.
Imagine that you have invited some guests at your home. Colour the pictures that you would do to make your guests happy and comfortable.



MONTH OF RAMADHAN

"Ramadhan burns sins and faults just as fire burns wood."

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

"Everything has a season,Ramadhan is the season of
QUR'AN." Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

O Allah!

Grant us success to be able to fast and worship You in
Ramadhan;

Guide us to do whatever You like;

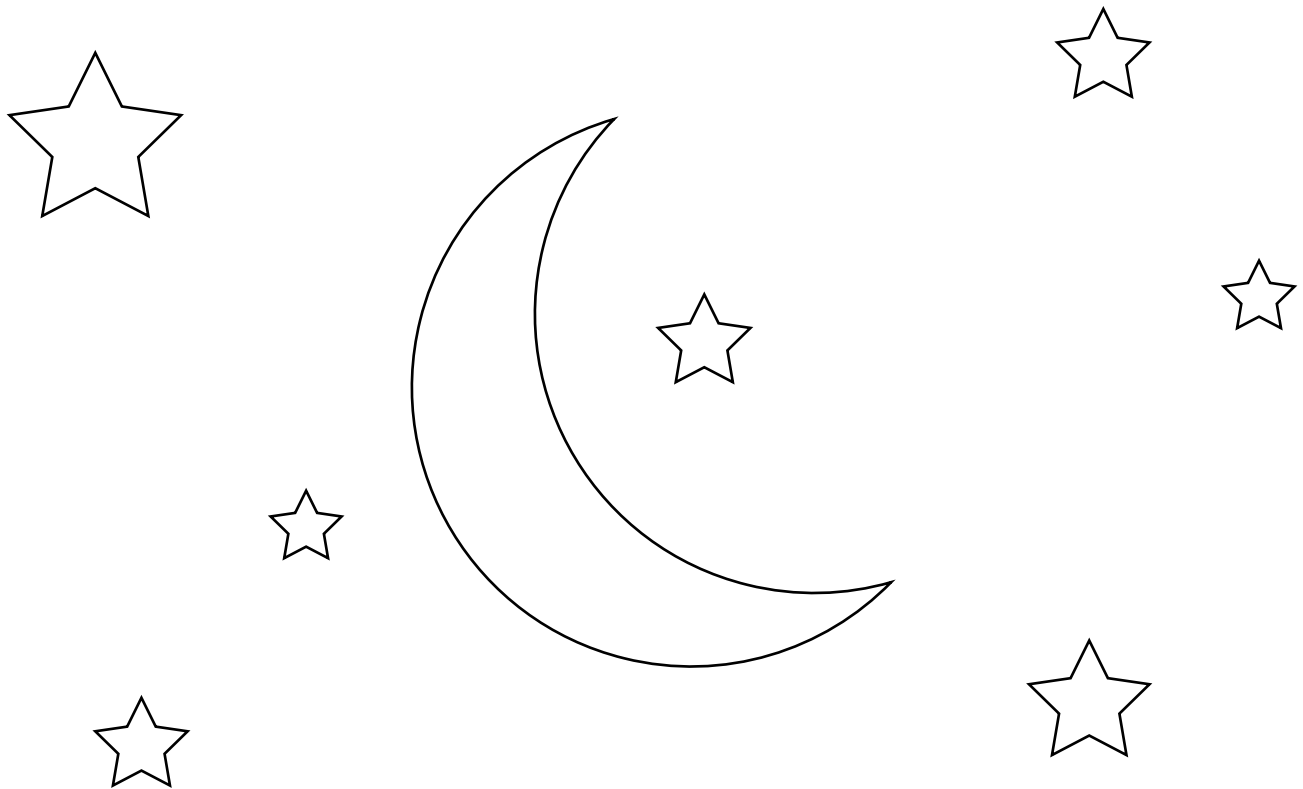
And stop us from doing what You dislike;

Keep our feet steady in Your way;

And help us follow Your Book and Your Prophet and his
AhlulBayt.



THE NEW MOON



The Lunar calendar has or days

The full moon is around the of the month

Ramadhan is the month of the Lunar Calendar

Write your dua in the moon above and colour it in.

FASTING - SAWM

Put a cross on the things NOT allowed when fasting.



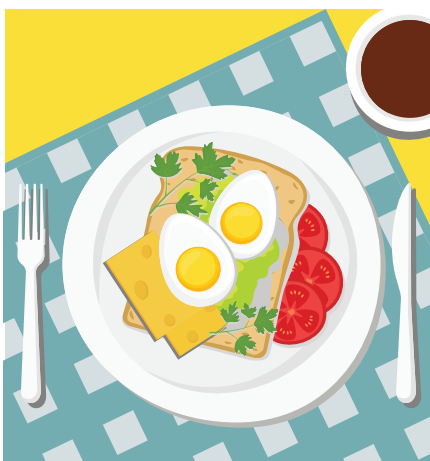
Playing



Taking medication



Breathing in dust or smoke



Eating



Swimming, head in water



Having a shower



Exercising



Drinking



Sleeping



FIQH TERMINOLOGY

Unscramble the following and put them in the correct blank spaces.

J I A W B

H M A R U K

R H M A A

S H A T U M A B

Acts that we **MUST DO** are called

Acts that are **BETTER NO TO DO** are

Acts that we **MUST NOT DO** are called

Acts that are **GOOD TO DO** are called

Mark each box below with the appropriate term.

SALAA

GO TO
MOSQUE

DO GHUSL OF
JUMUA'

WEAR BLACK
SHOES

SLEEP AFTER
FAJR SALAA

CUT YOUR
NAILS ON
FRIDAY

LIE ABOUT YOUR
BEST FRIEND

RECITE TASBEE
AND DUA AFTER
SALAA

BACKBITE
ABOUT OTHERS

FAST IN THE
MONTH OF
RAMADHAN

BRUSH TEETH
BEFORE SALAA

GO FOR
SALATUL
JUMUA'

START FOOD
WITH A PINH
OF SALT

DRINK WATER
WHILST
STANDING AT
NIGHT

GIVE AWAY 1/5
OF MY ANNUAL
SAVINGS

STEAL



THINGS WHICH BREAK A FAST

Below are some acts, some of which when done can break a fast. Put a tick in the correct column. One has been done for you.

ACTION DONE	MAKES THE FAST VOID	DOES NOT MAKE THE FAST VOID
Mohammed forgot that he was fasting and drank half a bottle of ice cold Fanta after his football match.		
Saida is diabetic and has injected herself with insulin whilst fasting.		
Farhan is swimming for his school team and swam an entire length of the pool.		
Fatemah felt sick in school and vomited whilst fasting.		
Jamil intentionally drank only a few sips of water whilst fasting.		
Hur was pushed in the pool whilst he was fasting and his entire head was under the water.		
Mariam intentionally swallowed some food that was stuck between her teeth.		
Sarah put some eye drops in her eyes whilst fasting.		



A BLESSED MONTH

Fill in the missing words to find the name of a blessed month.

QU_ 'AN

_HLULBAYT

MUHAM_AD

Q_DR

UATAQW

SIYA_M

_UDBA



MONTH OF RAMADHAN TIMINGS

To be able to keep sawm (fast) we need to know the time for Imsaak, Fajr and Iftaar; just as we must know the time for salaa every day.

Draw a clock with the right time for each of the timings for tomorrow's fast.



IMSAAK



FAJR

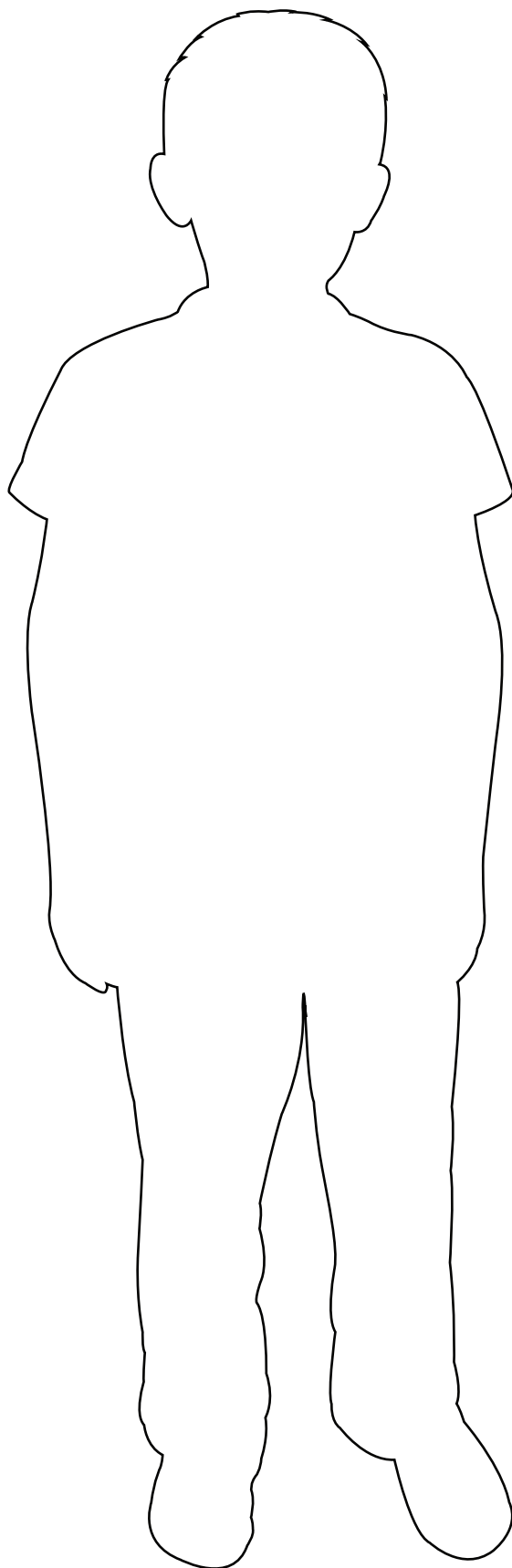


MAGHRIB



FASTING

Draw and /or write how you fast with the different parts of the body.



MY ASPIRATIONS

- Be God conscious
- Put your affairs right.
- Maintain good relations amongst yourselves.
- Be mindful of your prayers.
- Be kind to your neighbours
- Take care of orphans and refugees.



As taught by the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

My Thoughts...

I would like the world to be a better place, I can do this by:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



MY RESOLUTIONS FOR THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN

This month I promise to myself to STOP doing the following bad habits
for the pleasure of Allah. I ask Allah to help me to be successful.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Signed



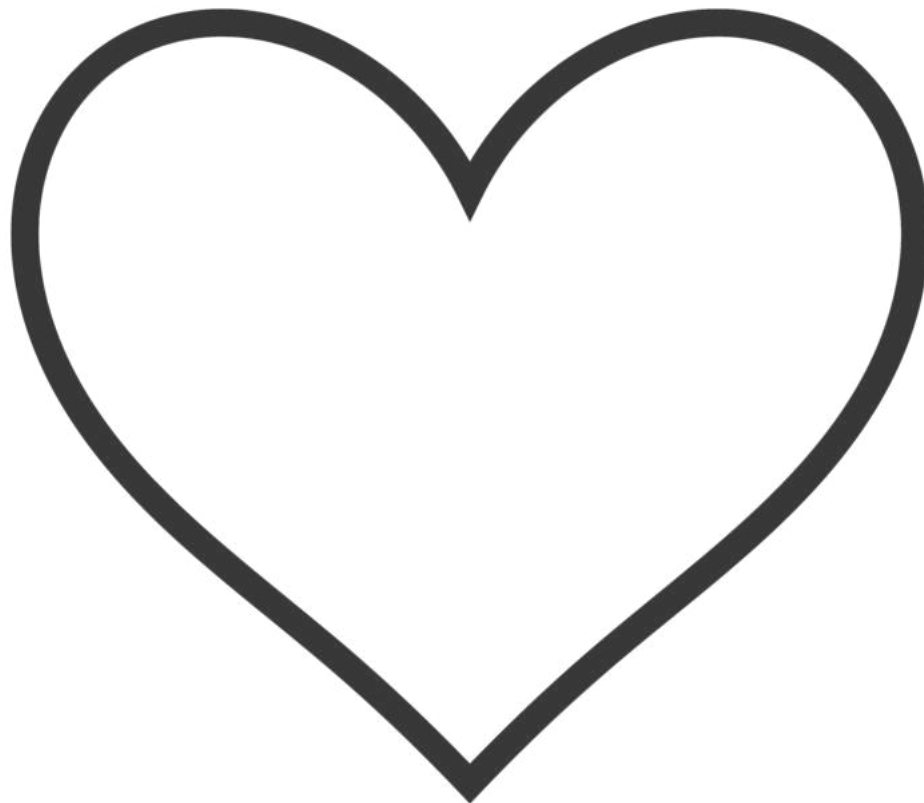
This is your secret, private resolution with Allah. Keep it to yourself and stick to it.



TAQWA

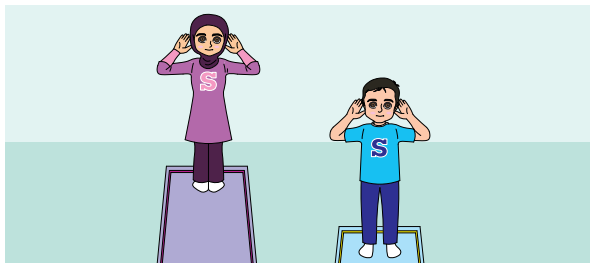
Colour in the deeds in the boxes as below:
Colour in BLUE all the deeds that need to be purified
Colour in RED all the deeds that show we have TAQWA

How much tawqa do you think you have?
Colour in the portion of your heart that has taqwa RED
and the bit that needs to be purified BLUE

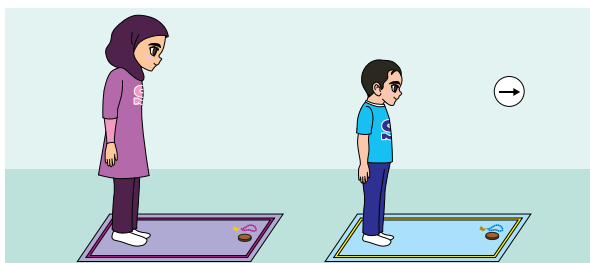


MY ACTIONS OF SALAA

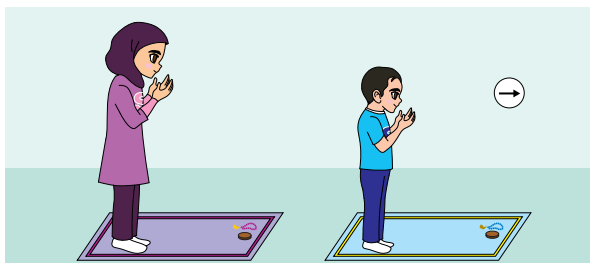
Match the different salaa positions with the correct name.



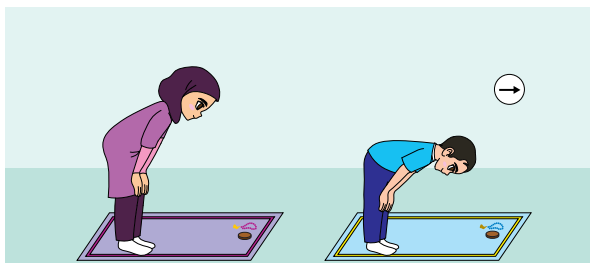
Sajda



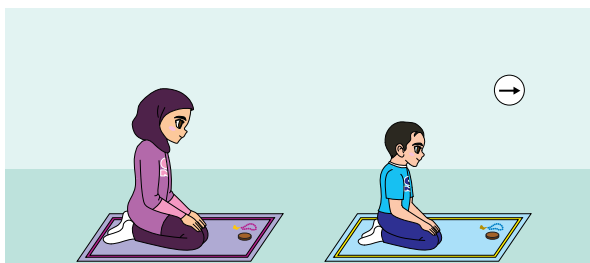
Qunoot



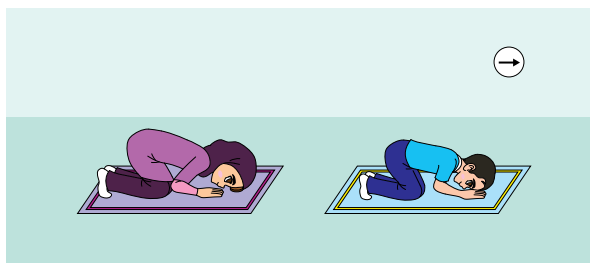
Rukoo



Qiyam



Takbeeratul
Ihram



Juloos



TAWBA

SEEKING FORGIVENESS FROM GOD

- Correct the wrong



- If you've hurt someone, say sorry



- If you've taken something, return it



- Promise to try your best not to do it again



Write down 10 things that you seek forgiveness from God?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

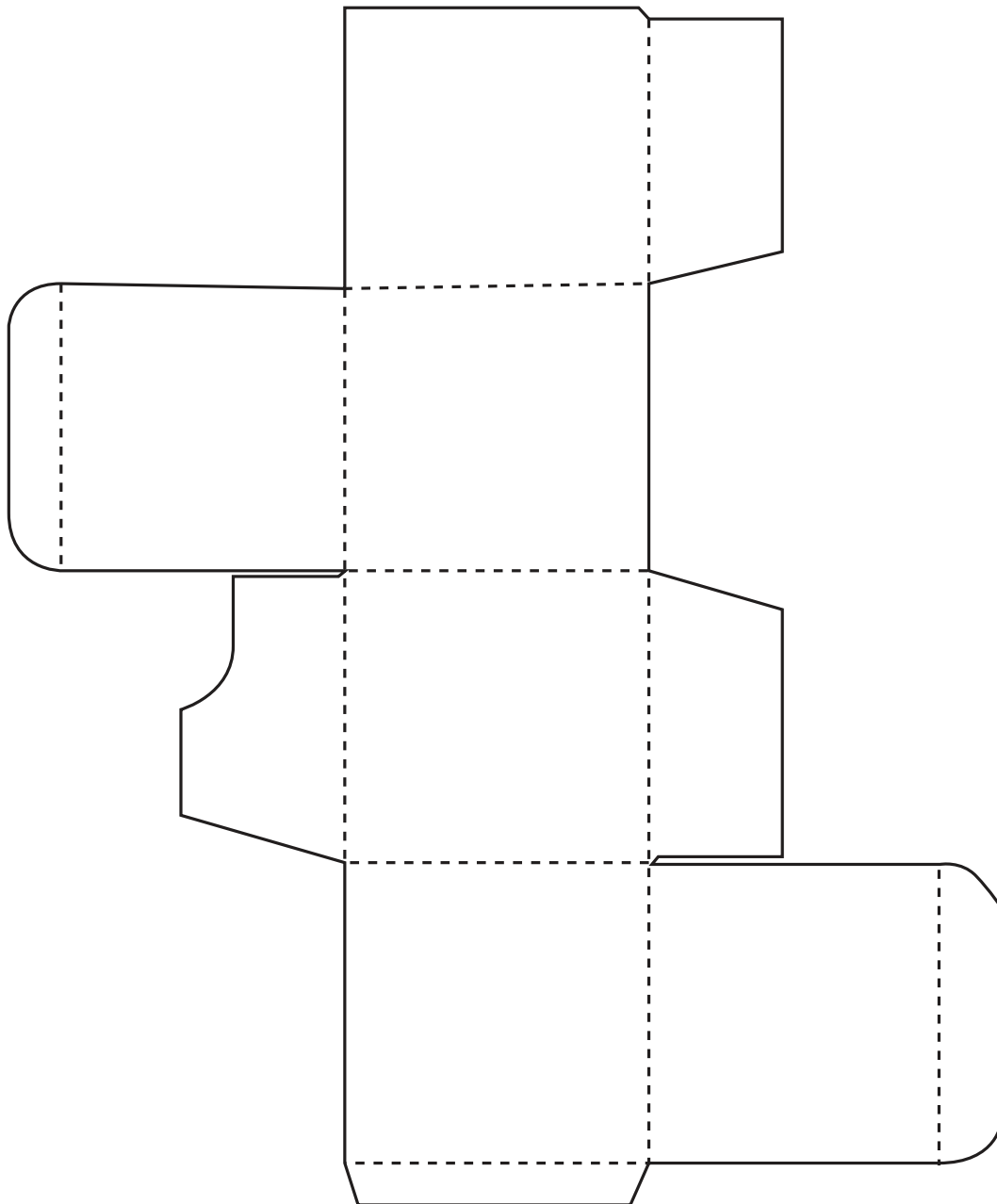
.....

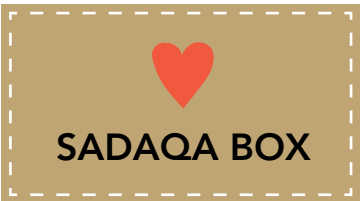
SAYYIDA KHADIJA (PBUH)

How to make a SADQA box.

You will need:

- Card / manilla paper
- A pair of scissors
- Pritt stick / glue
- Colour pencils.





QUR'AN TERMINOLOGY

Match the columns.

1 Sura

Huruf

Aya

Ambiya

1 Juz

114 Suwer

Harf

Manazil

Nabi

Aimma

I Manzil

30 Ajzaa

Imam

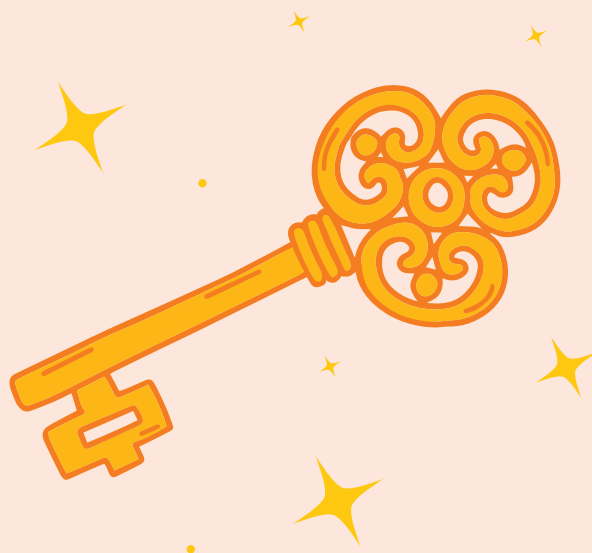
Ayaat



QUR'AN & DUA

You may want to make a frame for the picture below and hang it in your bedroom.

When we want Allah to talk to us we read the Qur'an.
When we want to talk to Allah we recite Dua.



Make Dua the key that opens and closes your every night and day.

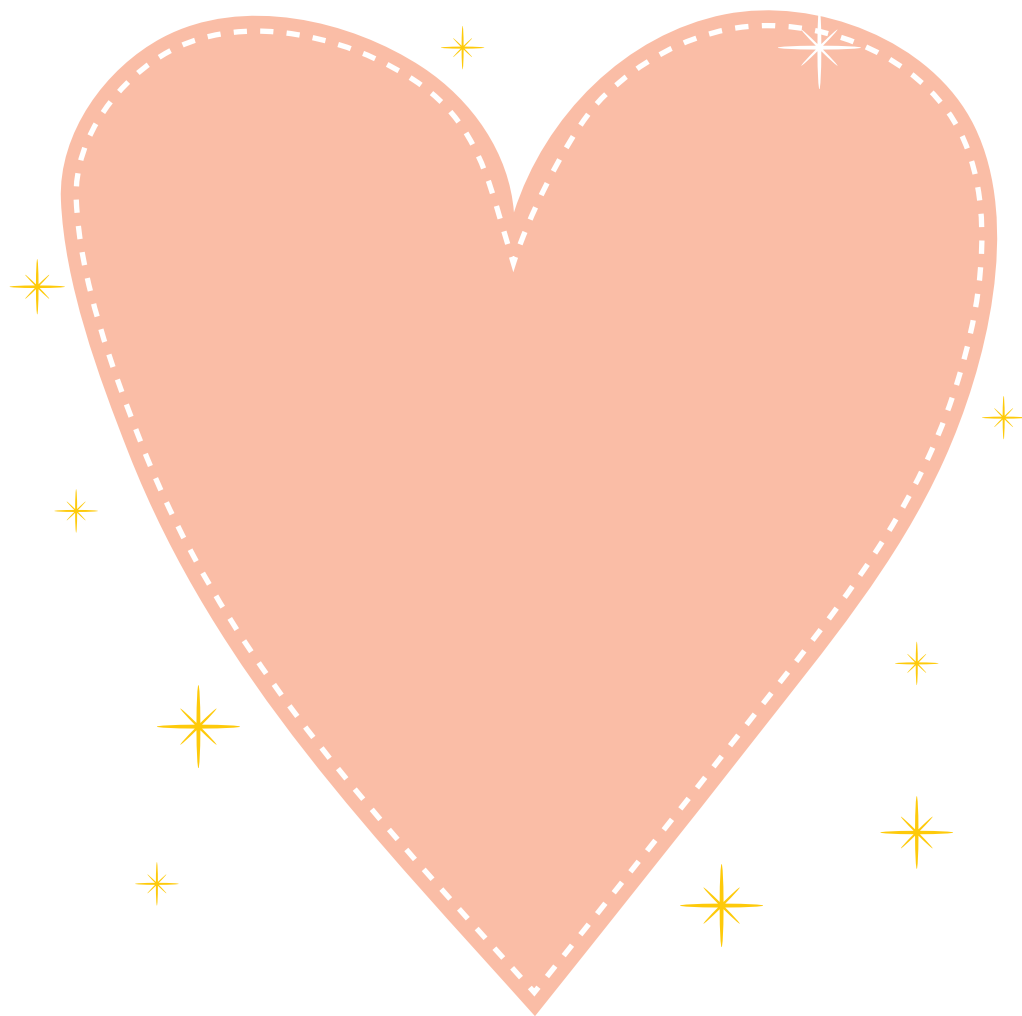
WHY DO WE DO DUA?

We ask Allah (swt) ...

To be close
to him

For
forgiveness

For our
needs

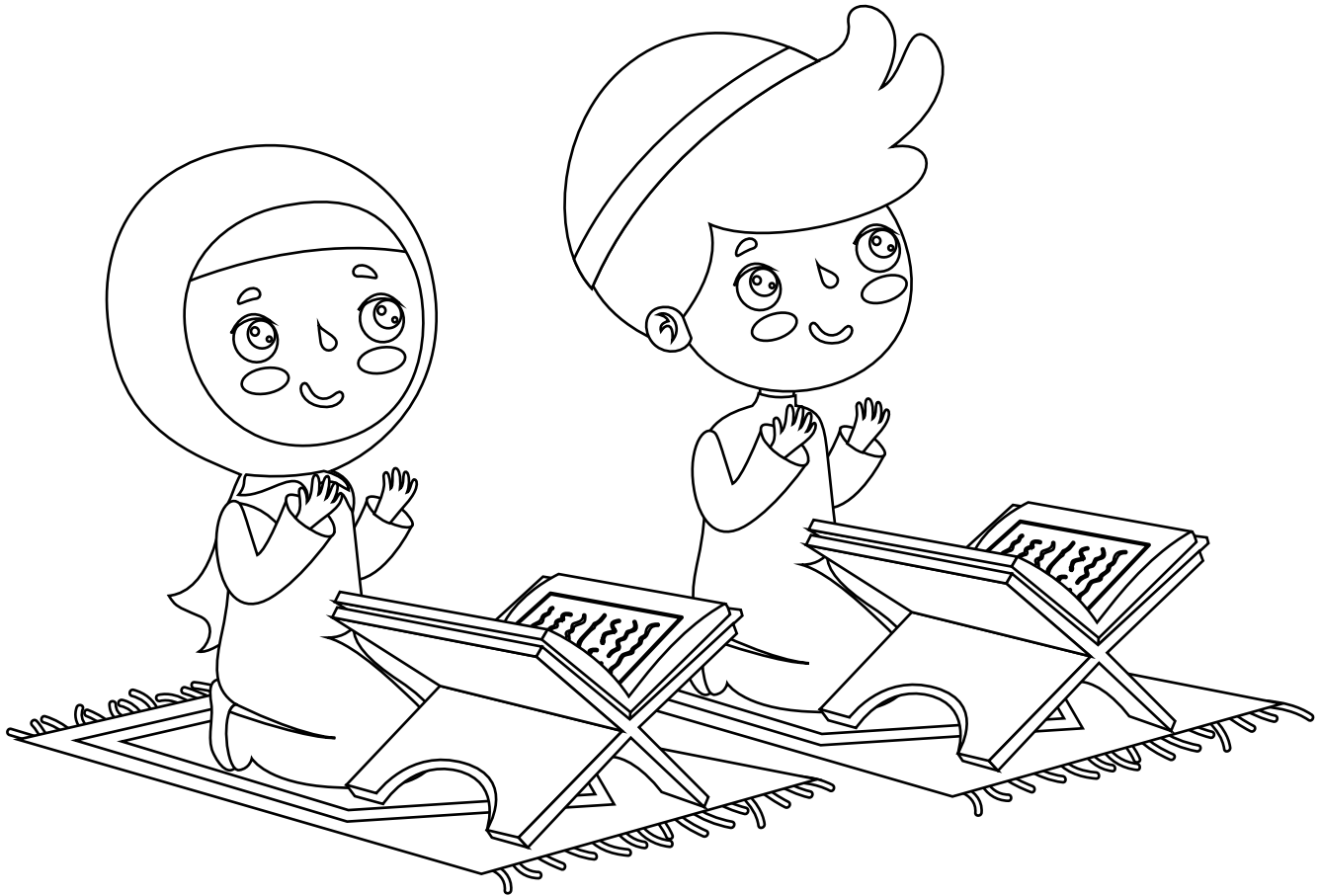


WE ASK ALLAH (SWT) FOR A BRIGHT HEART



QUR'AN IN MY LIFE

Qur'an is not there only to be read but also to be applied in our life.
Colour the picture below of children reading the Qur'an.



Ask your parents if they can help you find a verse of a Surah that you know or recite often which you can act upon. Ask them to help you write the meaning of that verse in the box below.



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 Sura Al Jumua'.

5. Sur is recommended to be recited on Thursday Night and on Friday.

6. The shortest sura in the Qur'an is made up of ayaat.

7. The longest sura is of ayaat.

8. The only surah that does not start with Bismillah.... is sura

9. Name at least 5 prophets mentioned in the Qur'an,
.....,

10. The plural of sura

11. The Qur'an was revealed in which 2 places?

a. Makka b. Syria c. Kufa d. Madina e. Kербala

12. The Qur'an has been divided into 30 equal parts called So that Qur'an can be completed over a month (30 days).



THE HOLY QUR'AN

Fold a piece of card and draw a heart on the front cover.
Write Imam Hasan (pbuh) on it. Colour and decorate the heart.



Write a greeting inside the card. e.g.

In Hadithe Kisaa, Sayyida
Fatima Zahra (pbuh)
addressed her son Imam
Hasan (pbuh) as "Thamarata
fuaadiy" - Dlight of my heart

To,
My dearest Mummy & Papa,

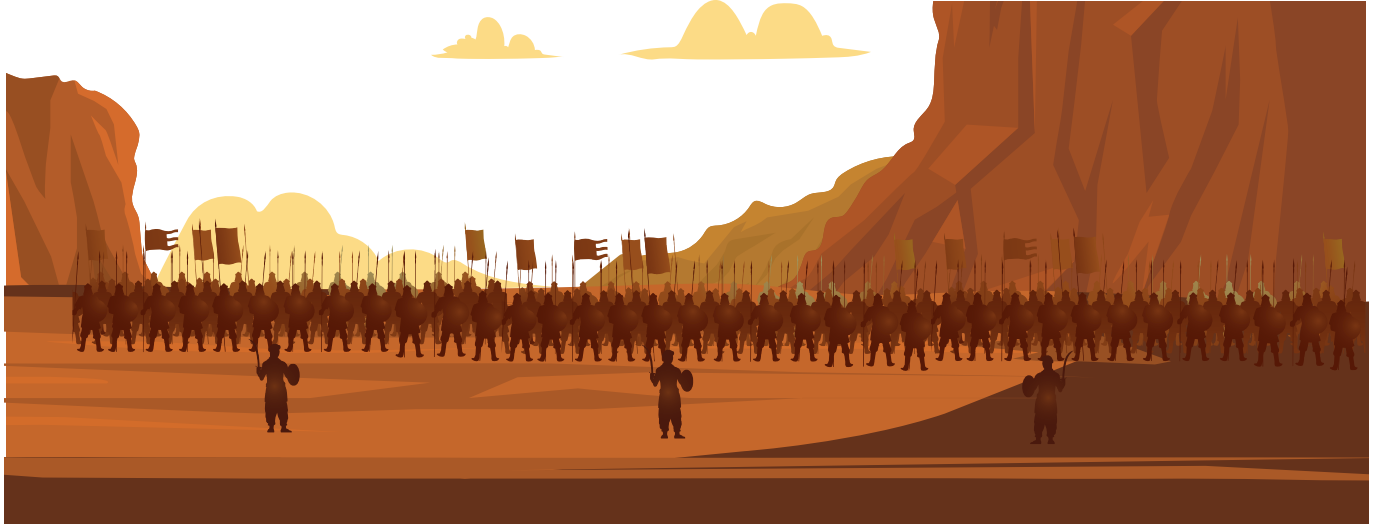
On this day I promise that I
Will try my best to follow the
teachings of my Imam and I
hope always to remain your
thamarata fuaadiy.

Lots & Lots of Love & Duas



BATTLE OF BADR

A scene from The Message Showing the Makkans at the beginning of the battle of Badr.



1. Who was the leader of the caravan that was travelling from Makka to Syria?

.....

.....

2. When did the Battle of Badr happen?

.....

.....

3. How many men were there in the army of the Makkans? And how many were there in the army of the Prophet (pbuh)?

.....

.....

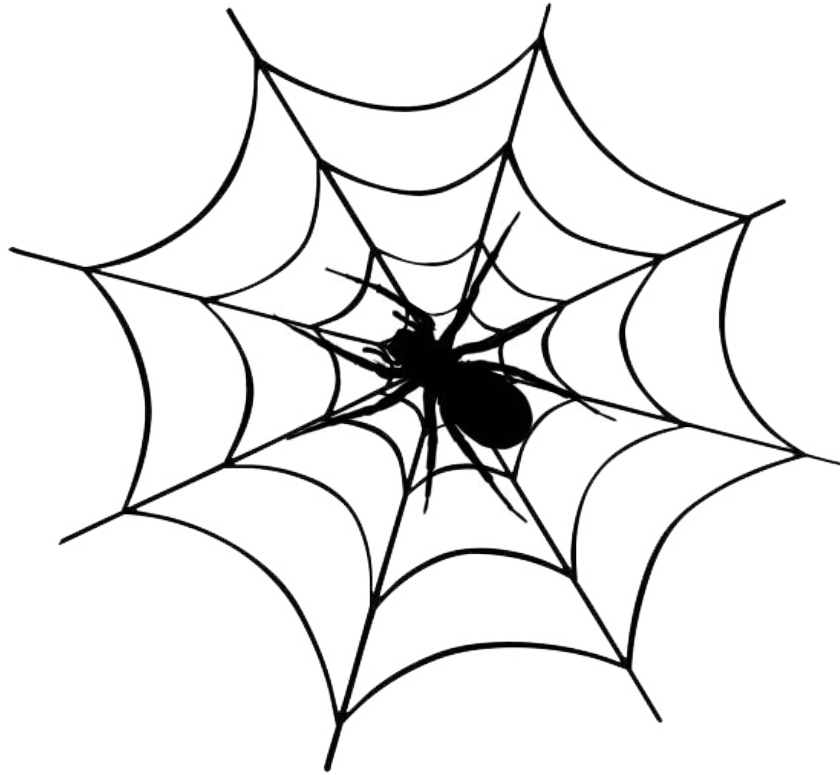
AL AZEEZ

" IZZ " means might , power , strength and victory. In order to be victorious we have to undergo a process in order to over come our weaknesses and be successful. Try and complete the table below, some have been done for you.

	WEAKNESS	PROCESS TO UNDERGO	VICTORIOUS
 <p>Typical student</p>	Is distracted whilst studying		 <p>A graduate</p>
 <p>Sports player</p>	Eats a lot of unhealthy food		Winner
<p>A Muslim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who does not pray on time - is sometimes naughty - bullies others - tells lies - upsets their parents 		<p>- Try to set an alarm for salaa</p> 	 <p>To have the love for salaa and pray with a clean heart</p>

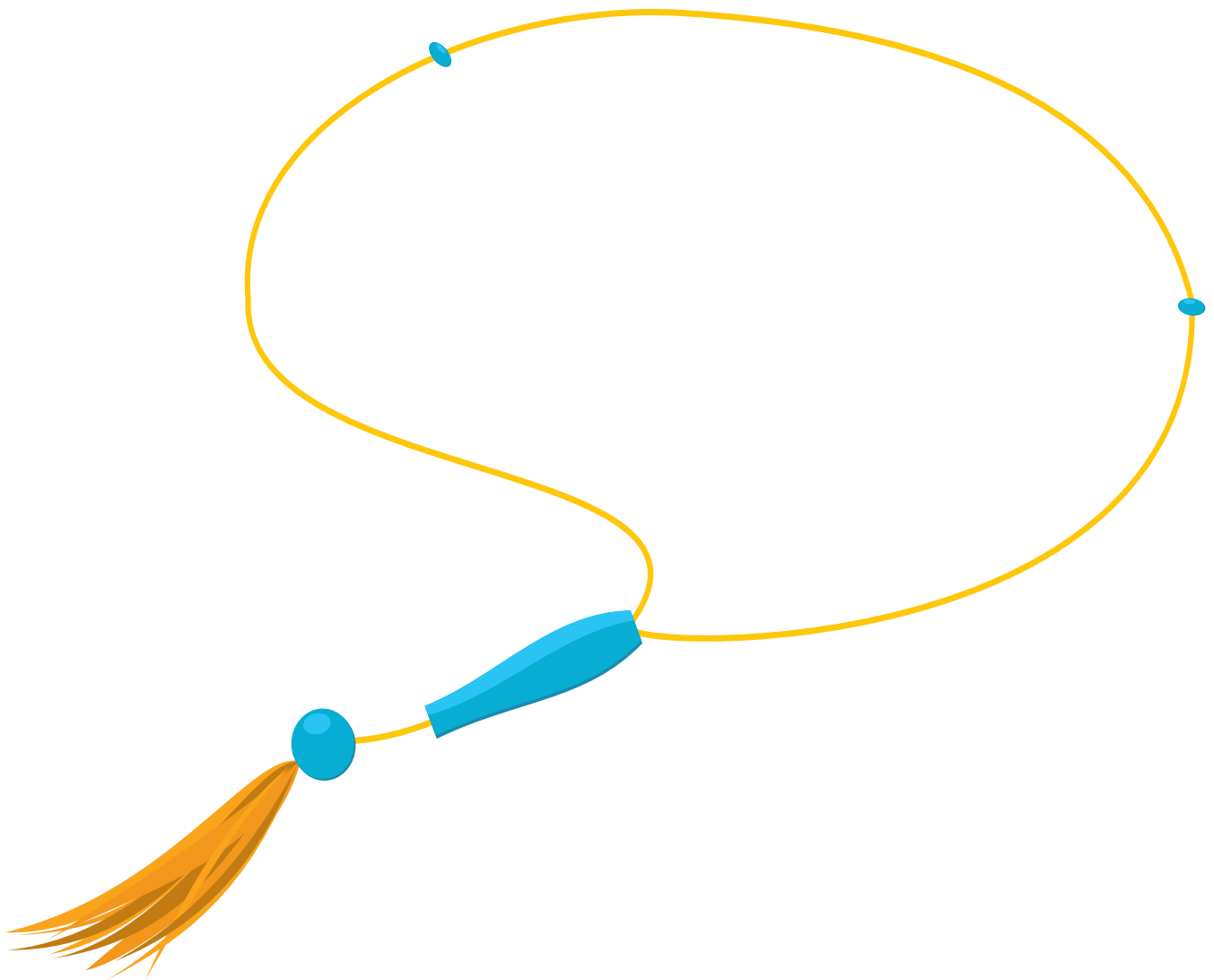
THE SPIDER'S WEB

Draw the cave around the spider's web which protected the Prophet (pbuh) during Hijra (First journey from Makka to Madina).



TASBEE

Tasbee of Bibi Fatima Zahra (pbuh)
Draw 34 beads for 'Allahu Akber'
33 beads for 'Alhamdulillah'
33 beads for 'Subhanallah'



LAYLATUL QADR

Draw the web.

Sura Al-Ankabut



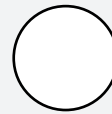
Colour in the smoke (dukhan).

Sura Ad-Dukhan



Write 'R' for the Romans in the circle.

Sura Ar-Rum



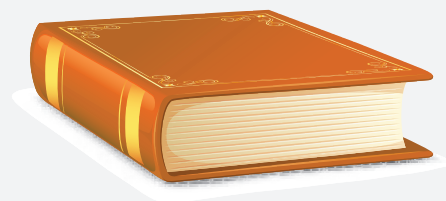
Who wrote the Duas in Sahifa As-Sajjadiyya?

.....

.....

.....

Dua Makarimul Akhlaq



What will you do Tawba for?

.....

.....

.....

Dua e Tawba



MA'SUMEEN

Write the names of the 12 Aemma

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

SAYYIDA FATIMA ZAHRA (PBUH)



LETTER TO IMAM MAHDI (PBUH)

Complete the letter below to Imam Mahdi (pbuh).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem

My dearest Imam, Salaam Alaikum

All my love and duas

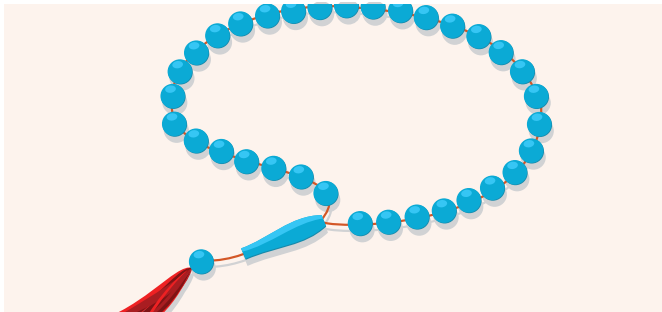
OUR CHECKLIST FOR LAYLATUL QADR

☐

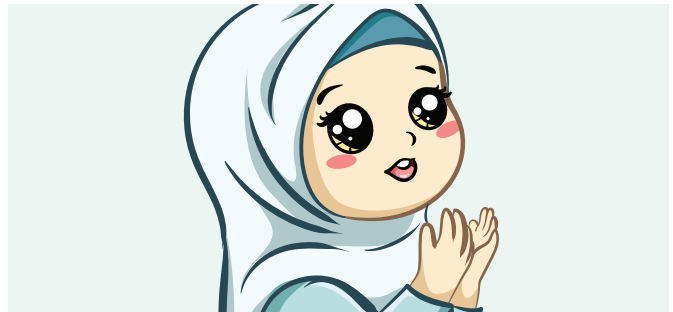
GHUSL

☐

GIVE SADAQA

☐

RECITE TASBEEH OF SAYYIDA
FATIMA (PBUH)

☐

MAKE DUA

☐

DO ISTIGHFAR

☐

PRAY 2 RAKAAT SALAA

☐

RECITE LOTS AND LOTS
SURATUL QADR



SAYING GOODBYE TO THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN

Write why you will miss the month of Ramadhan.

FAREWELL O RAMADHAN

I will miss the month of Ramadhan because:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



DAY OF FRIDAY - YAWMUL JUMUA'

Circle the things recommended to do on Jumua'.



Learn about religion



Play computer games



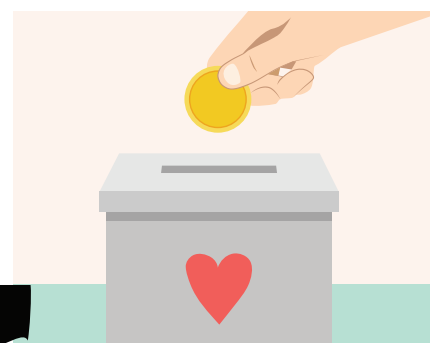
Wear neat clean clothes



Play g



Have a long relaxing bath



Give sadaqa



Do ghusl of



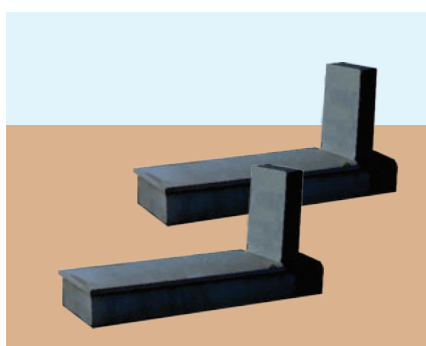
Relax



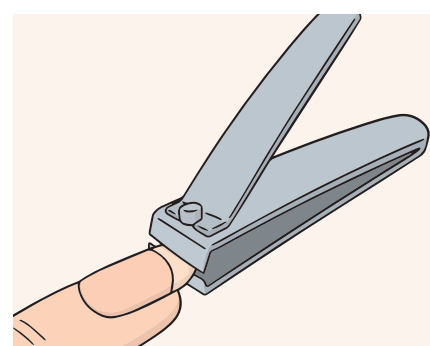
Recite salawat



Go shopping



Visit graves of mu'mineen

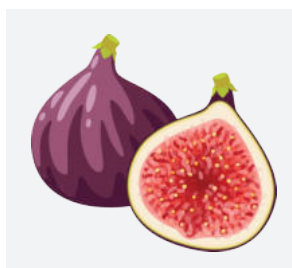


Cut nails



FOOD IN THE QUR'AN

Match the pictures with their names.



عَنْبٌ

A'nab

Grapes



زَيْتُونٌ

Zaytoon

Olives



بَصَلٌ

Basal

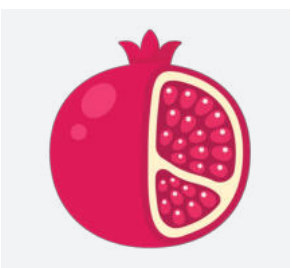
Onions



قِثَّاءٌ

Qiththaa'

Cucumber



تَيْنٌ

Teen

Figs



رُمَّانٌ

Rummaan

Pomegranate

PHASES OF THE MOON

Mark the NEW MOON with the letter 'C' and the FULL MOON with the letter 'O'

