

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION TO ADHAN AND IKAMAH

Conditions of Adhan and Ikamah

- It is Mustahab for every person that they should recite Adhan and Ikamah before offering their daily Wajib Salaat.
- They should be recited after the time of Salaat has set in, and not before.
- It is Mustahab that while pronouncing Adhan, a person should be standing facing towards Qiblah, should have performed Wudhu, should place hands on ears and raise his voice.

EXERCISE 1: Adhan & Ikamah

You will be using the Risala a lot more this year. Remember to ask you parents to help you if you find any of the work difficult. Working together is lots of fun!!

Asgharali gave the Adhan for his Fajr Salaat while he was waiting for the time to set in as he wanted to start praying exactly on time. Is this Adhan valid?

Masail No. _____ **Yes** **No**

Alijavad and Mujtaba were arguing about Adhan and Ikamah. Alijavad said it was Mustahab and Mujtaba said it was Wajib. Who is right?

Masail No. _____ **Alijavad** **Mujtaba**

LESSON 1: LEARNING THE ADHAN AND IKAMAH

Adhan - The Call to Salaat

Allah is the Greatest	4 times	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
I bear witness there is no god but Allah.	2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah	2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Ali is the vicegerent of Allah.	2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ
Hasten to prayer	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Hasten to success	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hasten to the best deed	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
Allah is the Greatest	2 times	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
There is no god but Allah	2 times	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Iqamah - The recitation just before Salaat

Allah is the Greatest	2 times	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
I bear witness there is no god but Allah	2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah	2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Ali is the vicegerent of Allah	2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ
Hasten to prayer	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Hasten to success	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hasten to the best deed	2 times	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
Indeed the prayer has begun	2 times	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
Allah is the Greatest	2 times	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
There is no god but Allah	1 times	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

EXERCISE 1: COMPARISON BETWEEN ADHAN & IKAMAH:

General Knowledge – Fun to do as a family:

a. Who was the first Muezzin (person who gives Adhan) in Islam?

b. Who asked him to recite the Adhan?

c. Why do we recite the following in Adhan and Ikamah?

I bear witness Ali is the vicegerent of Allah	2 times	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ عَلِيًّا وَوَلِيُّهُ اللَّهُ
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We mention Imam Ali (A) in our Adhan and Ikamah because:

d. What are the differences between Adhan and Ikamah?

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____

LESSON 2: INTRODUCTION TO WUDHU

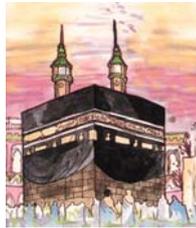
Wudhu is a special way of washing that makes us spiritually clean.
Wudhu is made up of:

- washing the face
- washing the two arms (right first then left),
- wiping (Masah) the front of the head and
- wiping (Masah) the upper part of the two feet (right first then left).

Wudhu is **Wajib** [required] for:



**PERFORMING TAWAF
7 TIMES AROUND THE
KA'ABA DURING HAJ
AND UMRAH**



WRITINGS OF:



**Allah & The
Holy Quran**

Wudhu is **Mustahab** [recommended] for:

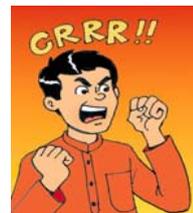
**ENTERING
MOSQUE**



**GOING TO
SLEEP**



**CONTROLLING
YOUR
ANGER!**



**ENTERING THE SHRINES OF OUR
HOLY PROPHET (S) AND AIMMAH (A)**



MASHHAD - IRAN



JANNATUL BAQI - MADINA



NAJAF - IRAQ

LESSON 2: CONDITIONS OF WUDHU

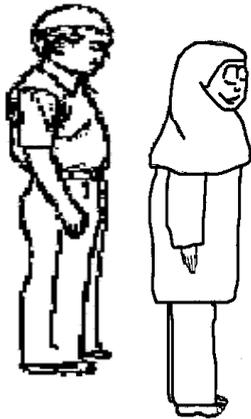


I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan ilallah

NIYYAT



Water must be:
Tahir - Pure (Mutlaq);
Mubah - Taken with permission
Enough for Wudhu and other uses too



ALL PARTS OF YOUR
BODY THAT YOU DO
WUDHU ON SHOULD
BE PAK

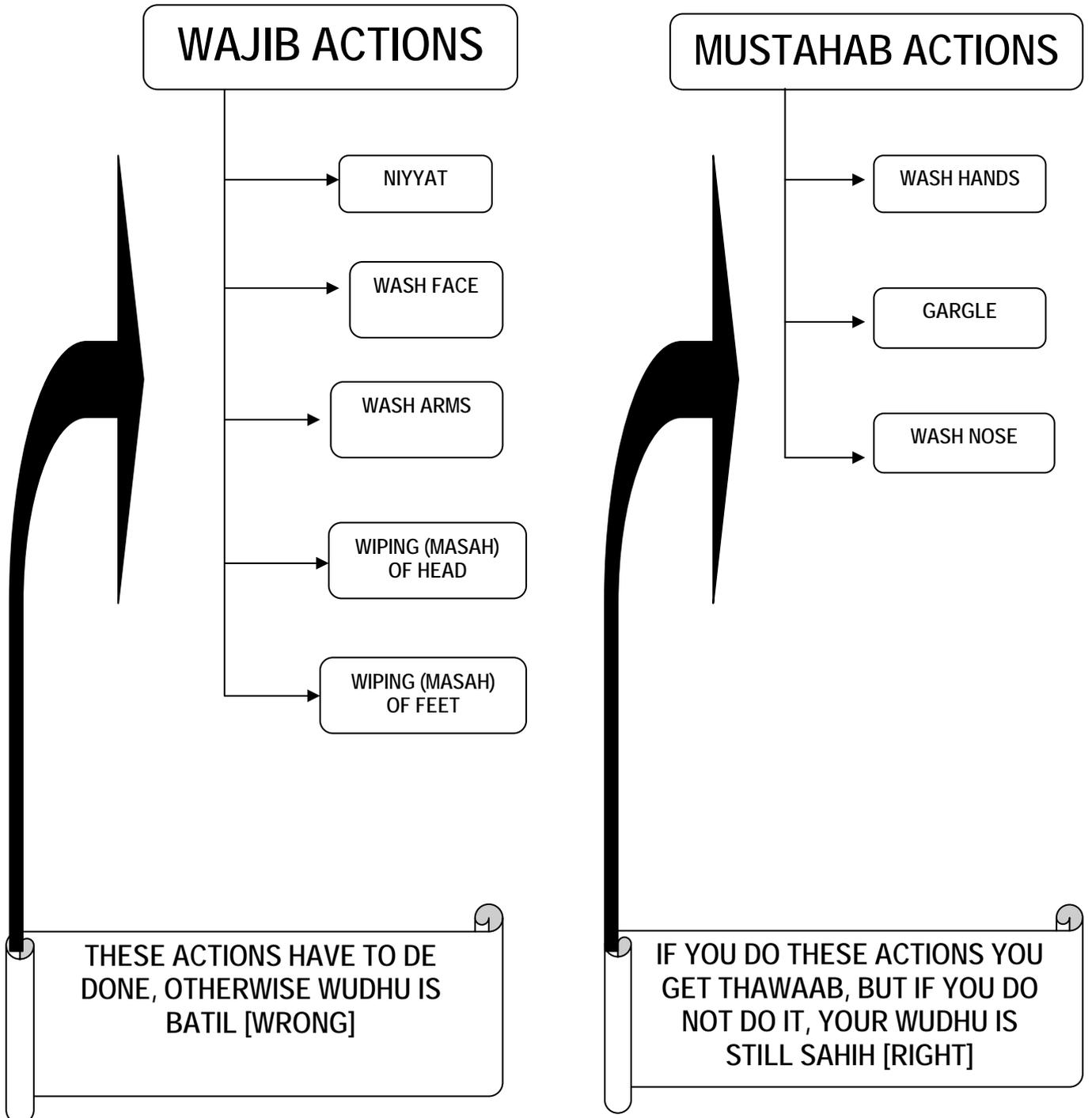


TARTIB & MUWALAT I.E.
STEP BY STEP &
WITHOUT INTERRUPTIONS



LESSON 2: STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHU

Wudhu is divided into



LESSON 2: WUDHU

STEP – BY – STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHU NIYYAT: WAJIB



I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan ilallah

MUSTAHAB ACTIONS:

	<p>1. WASHING YOURS HANDS:</p> 
<p>2. GARGLING 3 TIMES:</p> 	<p>3. WASHING YOUR NOSE 3 TIMES</p> 

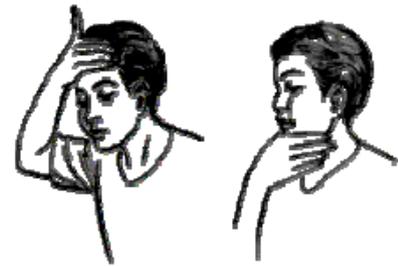
WAJIB ACTIONS:

<p>1. WASHING YOUR FACE:</p> 	<p>2. WASHING YOURS ARMS:</p> 
<p>3. MASAH OF THE HEAD</p> 	<p>4. MASAH OF THE FEET</p> 

STEP – BY – STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHU

First get some water in your right hand and then pour it onto your forehead, where the hair grows.

You have to wash the whole length of your face, beginning from your forehead (where the hair grows) and ending at the bottom of the chin.



You have to wash the whole width of your face. You do this by stretching your hand out (from your thumb to your middle finger). To make sure that the whole width has been washed, you should pass your wet hand on either side of your face.

Washing of the face once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your face twice – washing 3 or more times is Haraam

THE FACE AND HANDS SHOULD BE WASHED FROM ABOVE DOWNWARDS, AND IF YOU WASH IT THE OPPOSITE WAY, WUDHU WILL BE BATIL ۞249

Then you wash your arms from the elbow to the fingertips. First the right arm is washed with the left hand, then the left arm is washed with the right hand.



To ensure that each elbow is washed thoroughly, you must pour water and begin wiping slightly above the elbow.

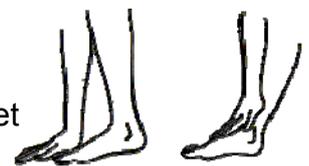
Washing of the arms once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your arms twice, washing 3 or more times is Haraam

After that is done, you do Masah of the head and this is done by wiping the wet three fingers of the right hand from the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair, without touching the forehead.

The water of the face and head should not join.

This is done once only

Finally you do Masah of the feet and this is done by wiping the wet fingers of the right hand over the upper part of the right foot from the tip of the toes to the ankle.



Then the same is done with the left hand for the left foot.

This is done once to each foot



THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU:

Going to the toilet.



**Passing Wind
[Stomach Wind]**



Sleeping



**Becoming
unconscious**



EXERCISE 2: WUDHU

Aasiyah and Fatimah were performing Wudhu when their cousin Zahra came over. They quickly wiped their right hands and went to spend some time with her. After Zahra left 20 minutes later, they continued with their Wudhu. Is their Wudhu valid? Why?

Masail No. _____ Yes No

Because

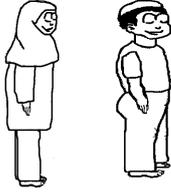
Muhammad was walking to the tap to perform his Wudhu when he stepped on a wet patch on the carpet. His mum confirmed that earlier her friend's baby had made the carpet Najis. He dried his foot with some tissue and said he would wash the bottom of his foot after performing his Wudhu. Is this ok? Why?

Masail No. _____ Yes No

Because

**LESSON 3: SALAAT – ARABIC AND TRANSLITERATION
STEP BY STEP ON HOW TO PRAY**

1. NIYYAT:

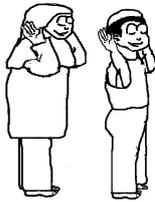


I AM OFFERING
____ PRAYERS,
____ RAKAATS,

قُرْبَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ

QURBATAN ILAL LAH

2. TAKBIRATUL IHRAM



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

ALLAHU AKBAR

3. QIYAM – SURATUL FATIHA



BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHEEN بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ALHAMDULILLAHIL RABBIL A'ALAMEEN الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

AR RAHMAN NIR RAHIM الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

MALIKI YAW MID DIN مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

IYYA KA NA'BUDU WA IYYA KA NASTA'EEN إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

IHDI NAS SIRATAL MUSTAQEEM إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

SIRAATAL LADHINA AN A'MTA A'LAIHIM صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

GHAIRIL MAGHDUBI A'LAIHIM غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

WALADH DHAAAALLEEN وَالَّذِينَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ

4. QIYAM – SURATUL IKHLAS



BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHEEN بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

QUL HU WAL LAH HU AHAD قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

ALLAH HUS SAMAD اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

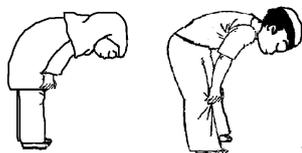
LAM YA LID, WA LAM YU LAD لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ

WA LAM YA KUL LA HU KUFU WAN AHAD وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

LESSON 3: SALAAT – ARABIC AND TRANSLITERATION

STEP BY STEP ON HOW TO PRAY

5. RUKU'

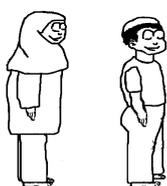


سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

SUBHANA RABBI YAL A'DHIMI WABI HAMDHI
ALLAHUMMA SALLI ALAA MUHAMMADIW
WA AALI MUHAMMED

6. QIYAM AFTER RUKU'



سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ سَامِي

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ALLAHU AKBAR

7. SAJDAH

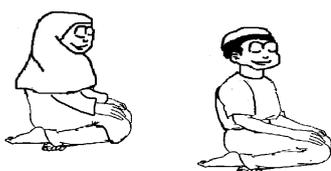


سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

SUB HANA RABBI YAL A'ALA WABI HAMDHI
ALLAH HUMMA SALLI ALAA MUHAMMADIW WA AALI MUHAMMAD

8. JULOOS



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

ALLAHU AKBAR
ASTAGH FIRUL LAAHA RABBI WA ATUBU ILAIHI
ALLAHU AKBAR

9. DHIKR FOR WHEN RISING FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT:

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ □

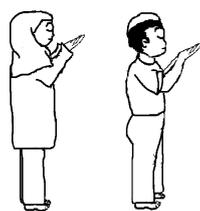
BEHAW LIL LAAHI WA QUW WATIHI AQUMU WA AQ UD

LESSON 3: SALAAT – ARABIC AND TRANSLITERATION

STEP BY STEP ON HOW TO PRAY

IN THE 2ND RAKAAT AFTER THE RECITATION IN QIYAM (QIRAAT) - SURAH AL-FATIHA AND SURAH AL-IKHLAS, AFTER THAT DO QUNOOT:

10. QUNOOT:



رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً

وَّ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

RABBANA AATINA FID DUNYA HASSANAH

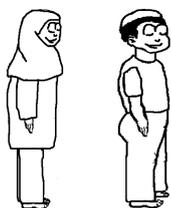
WA FIL AAKHIRATI HASSANATAW WAQINA ADHAABAN NAAR

RUKU, QIYAM, SAJDAH, JULOOS, SAJDAH, JULOOS - ALL JUST LIKE THE 1ST RAKAAT

WHILE STILL IN JULOOS:

- AT THE END OF THE 2ND RAKAAT RECITE TASHAHUD AND SALAAM IF IT IS A 2 RAKAAT SALAAT
- AT THE END OF THE 2ND RAKAAT RECITE ONLY TASHAHUD IF IT IS A 3 OR 4 RAKAAT SALAAT AND RISE FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT.
-

11. TASBIHAT-E-ARBA' 3 TIMES IN THE 3RD AND 4TH RAKAAT IN QIYAM:



سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

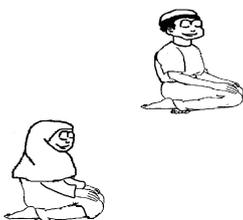
وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

LESSON 3: SALAAT – ARABIC AND TRANSLITERATION

STEP BY STEP ON HOW TO PRAY

12. TASHAHUD



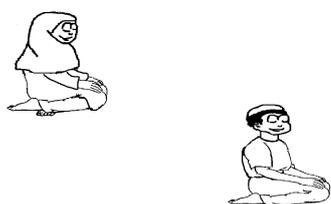
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ

وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

ASH HADU AL LA ILAHA ILLAL LAHU WAHDAHU LA SHARIKA LAH
WA ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN ABDUHU WA RASULUH
ALLA HUMMA SALLI A'LAA MUHAMMADIW WA AALI MUHAMMAD

13. SALAAM



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

AS SALAAMU A'LAIKA AYYUHAN NABIYYU WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKAATUHU
AS SALAAMU A'LAINA WA A'LA I'BAADIL LAAHIS SWALIHEEN
AS SALAAMU ALAIKUM WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKAA TUH

LESSON 4: TA'QIBAAT

TA'QIBAT = Dua's or Tasbih that you recite after Salaat.

It is highly recommended to glorify Allah by reciting the three short phrases on a rosary. The 3 phrases are:

"Allahu akbar" - 34 times;
"Al-hamdu lil lah" - 33 times; and
"Subhan Allah" - 33 times.

This Tasbih is known as "Tasbihuz Zahra", as our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) taught it to his beloved daughter, Fatimah Zahra (a.s.)

There are many Dua's in the Ta'qibat. You should try to learn by heart at least those Dua's that are to be recited after daily prayers.

A SHORT DUA - FROM THE QUR'AN:

RABBANAGH FIR LANA - O' Our Lord! Forgive us,

WAR HAM NA - And have mercy upon us,

WA 'AFINA - And give us peace,

WA' FU ANNA - And forgive our sins

FID DUNYA WAL AKHIRA - In this world and the hereafter.

INNAKA ALA KULLI SHAY IN QADIR - You surely have power over everything

NEVER BE TOO PROUD TO ASK FROM ALLAH

LESSON 4: TA'QIBAAT OF DHOHRAIN SALAAT

It is narrated from Imam Ali (A) that Prophet Muhammad (S) used to recite the following

Dua after Salaatul Dhohr

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ الْحَلِيمُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ
الْكَرِيمِ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ - اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ
مُوجِبًا رَحْمَتِكَ، وَعَزَائِمَ مَغْفِرَتِكَ، وَالْغَنِيمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَرٍّ
وَالسَّلَامَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ إِثْمٍ - اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَدْعُ لِي ذَنْبًا إِلَّا غَفَرْتَهُ
وَلَاهِمًا إِلَّا فَرَجْتَهُ، وَلَا سُقْمًا إِلَّا شَفَيْتَهُ، وَلَا عَيْبًا إِلَّا
سَتَرْتَهُ، وَلَا رِزْقًا إِلَّا بَسَطْتَهُ، وَلَا خَوْفًا إِلَّا أَمَنْتَهُ، وَلَا
سُوءًا إِلَّا صَرَفْتَهُ، وَلَا حَاجَةً هِيَ لَكَ رِضًا وَلِي فِيهَا
صَلَاحٌ إِلَّا قَضَيْتَهَا يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ، آمِينَ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

There is no god But Allah, the Mighty, the Forbearing: There is no god but Allah, the Lord of the Great Throne; Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds:

O' Allah I seek the causes of Your Mercy and the resolve to earn Your forgiveness and the gaining of every virtue and safety from every sin; O' Allah do not leave any of my sins un-forgiven nor any grief un-removed nor any sickness uncured; nor any fault unhidden nor any livelihood un-increased nor any fear unprotected; nor any evil un-repelled nor any wish - which You are pleased with and which is good for me – unanswered

O' most Merciful, Ameen, O' the Lord of the Worlds.

LESSON 4: TA'QIBAAT OF DHOHRAIN SALAAT

Dua after Asr Salaat:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ نَفْسٍ لَا تَشْبَعُ، وَمِنْ قَلْبٍ لَا يَخْشَعُ
وَمِنْ عِلْمٍ لَا يَنْفَعُ، وَمِنْ صَلَاةٍ لَا تَرْفَعُ، وَمِنْ دُعَاءٍ لَا يُسْمَعُ
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْيُسْرَ بَعْدَ الْعُسْرِ، وَالْفَرَجَ بَعْدَ الْكُرْبِ
وَالرِّخَاءَ بَعْدَ الشَّدَّةِ - اللَّهُمَّ مَا بَنَا مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ فَمِنْكَ،
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ-

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

O' Allah, I seek refuge in You from the soul which is not satisfied; the heart which does not fear; the knowledge which does not benefit; the prayer which does not rise; the Du'a which is not answered; O' Allah I ask You for ease after difficulty; for relief after grief; and comfort after distress; O' Allah we have no blessing but from You; there is no god but You; I seek Your forgiveness and turn to You.

زِيَارَةٌ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا فَاطِمَةَ الزَّهْرَاءِ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَدِجَةَ الْكُبْرَى

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَسَنَ الْمُجْتَبَى

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْحُسَيْنِ

وَ عَلَى تِسْعَةِ الْمَعْسُومِينَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِكَ

عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ وَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ وَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ

وَ مُوسَى بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ وَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُوسَى وَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ

وَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ

وَ الْحُجَّةِ بْنِ الْحَسَنِ عَجَّلَ اللَّهُ فَرَجَهُ

وَ سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ مَخْرَجَهُ وَ ظَهْرَهُ

وَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

LESSON 5: REVISION OF KALIMA WITH TRANSLATION

You learnt your Kalima in Class 1 and now here is your chance to confirm that you still remember it.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no God but Allah

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Prophet Muhammad (S) is the messenger of Allah

عَلِيٌّ وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

Imam Ali (A) is the beloved of Allah.

وَوَصِيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ

And Imam Ali (A) is the successor of the Prophet (S)

وَ خَلِيفَتُهُ بِلاَ فَصْلِ

And Imam Ali (A) is the 1st Khalifah

LESSON 6: ISLAM:

Islam = give in and obey the will of Allah.

Allah had made us and therefore knows what is good and bad for us, and by following Islam totally, we will be at peace with ourselves.

Islam is not like other religions, which are named either by the person who found the religion, or the land where the religion first came about.

E.g.1: Judaism is named after the tribe Judea of the land by the same name.

E.g.2: Christianity is named after Christ (Prophet Isa).

Islam is not named after Prophet Muhammad (S) because we do not believe that he was the founder of Islam. Islam is the religion of Allah. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in: **Sura Ali Imran verse 19:**

"Indeed the religion with Allah is Islam." (3:19)

Islam is the only religion taught by all 124,000 Prophets, from Prophet Adam to Prophet Muhammad (S).

The basic teachings of all of the Prophets were the same, but the laws of religion were different depending on the time of the Prophet and the understanding of the people of that time.

E.g.: First, we had Microsoft Windows '95, and then as the understanding of people increased we got an upgrade to Windows '98, where although the initial idea was the same, there were more functions and in the same way we progressed until now when we have Windows Vista.

Those who upgrade get the full benefit of the program but those who remain with Windows '95, get the initial benefit only.

In this same way the Prophets all taught that there is one God and that they were His Prophets. However, the rules of the religion came as and when Allah thought the people were ready understand.

Finally, the complete religion of Islam was sent to the world, through Prophet Muhammad (S); And those who followed are getting the full benefit of the religion.

LESSON 6: USOOL-E-DIN:

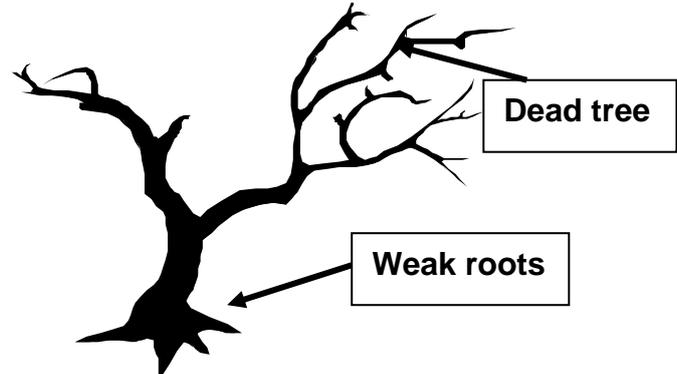
Just as a tree is made up of roots and branches so is the religion of Islam.

Usool-e-din = the roots of the religion

Furoo-e-din = the branches of the religion

Just as in a tree the roots are more important to the tree than the branches, so in Islam the Usool is more important for our Faith than Furoo.

If in a tree the branches of the tree were to be chopped off the tree would still live and the branches would grow back slowly, but if the roots of the tree were to be chopped off, the tree would die.



In the same way if one does not fully understand the Furoo (branches) but does them anyway, the religion (Islam) would still live and the understanding would come slowly.

Yet if a person does not understand the Usool (roots) then his Faith would die because these are basic beliefs of Islam.

Every Muslim has to understand Usool to the best of their ability.

Usool-e-din (roots of religion) are 5:

- Tawheed** - Allah is One.
- Adaalat** - Allah is Just.
- Nabuwwat** - Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.
- Imamat** - Allah sent 12 Imams to guide us.
- Qiyaamat** - The Day of Judgement.

EXERCISE 6: - USOOL-E-DIN:

Answer the following:

Why are the Usools more important to our Faith than the Furoos?

Which Usool teaches us that there is only One God?

Which Usool talks about the Day when we will be rewarded for all the good things we do in our lives?

LESSON 7: TAWHEED:

Tawheed = there is only One God.

Allah explains Tawheed in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Ikhlas:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the most Kind, the most Merciful.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say that He is one

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

He needs nothing, but everything else needs Him.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ

He has no children, nor does He have parents

وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

And there is none other equal to Him.

When you believe in Tawheed it means that you believe:

- There is only One God whom you Worship
- That He is the only One on Whom you rely for everything **AND**
- He is the one that you do everything for.

When you truly rely on Allah for everything, you will not need anyone else or be afraid of anyone else.

LESSON 7: A STORY ABOUT THE PROVING THE EXISTENCE OF ALLAH:

One day man went to a barber shop to have his hair and his beard cut as always. He began to have a good conversation with the barber who attended him. They talked about so many things and various subjects.

Suddenly, they touched on the subject of God.

The barber said: "Look man, I don't believe that God exists."
"Why do you say that?" asked the customer.

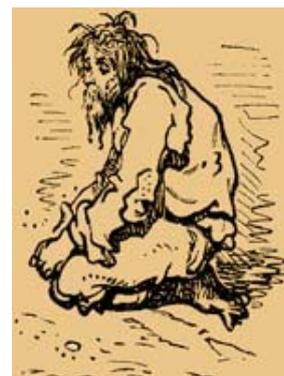
Well, it's so easy, you just have to go out in the street to realize that God does not exist. Oh, tell me, if God exists, would there be so many sick people? Would there be abandoned children? If God exists, there would be no suffering or pain. I can't think of loving a God who permits all of these things."



The customer thought for a moment, but he didn't respond because he did not want to start an argument.

The barber finished his job and the customer left the shop.

Just after he left the barber shop, he saw a man in the street with long hair and a beard. It was very long, and a long time since he had his hair cut. He looked dirty and unkempt.



The customer entered the barber shop again and he said to the barber: "You know what? Barbers do not exist."

"How can you say they don't exist?" asked the surprised barber. "I am here and I am a barber. Why I just worked on you!"

"No!" the customer exclaimed. "Barbers don't exist, because if they did there would be no people with long hair and beard like that man who is outside."

"Ah, barbers do exist, what happens is that people do not come to me."

"Exactly!"- affirmed the customer. "That's the point!"

God does exist. What happens is people don't go to Him and do not look for Him. That's why there's so much pain and suffering in the world."

LESSON 8: ADAALAT:

Adaalat = Allah is Just.

**Allah's Justice does not mean that Allah is equal to everyone.
Equal and just are not the same thing.**

When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means **that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

Adaalat is actually part of Tawheed which is the belief that Allah is Just. He will reward or punish us according to our deeds and so the belief that all decisions are Allah's and not any one else's in one's deeds does not exist.

It is absolutely forbidden in Islam to believe that the Almighty, Merciful Allah planned our destiny and that the good and the bad deeds that we perform are just His Will and there is no choice for us between them.

Those who say such lies do so because they want to blame their bad deeds on Allah and claim the good for themselves!

If Allah made us do all our actions because He had decided exactly how we were going to live our lives then Allah must be rewarded and punished on the Day of Judgement – which we know isn't true.

If Allah made us do some of the actions and some were up to us than we must share our rewards and punishments with Allah on the Day of Judgement – again which we know isn't true.

Therefore, the only option left is that we are responsible for all our actions and that is why we alone will be rewarded and punished for our deeds on the Day of Judgement.



LESSON 9: NABUWWAT:

Nabuwat = Prophet-hood.

Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.

**The first Prophet was Prophet Adam.
The last Prophet was Prophet Muhammad (S)**

Allah talks to the Prophets in one of three ways:

1. Directly, **E.g.** Prophet Musa
2. Through a dream, **E.g.** Prophet Ibrahim
3. Through the angel Jibrail, **E.g.** Prophet Muhammad (S)

All Prophets have to be:

- chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- able to perform miracles
- the person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most knowledge

There are 5 Special Prophets called the Ulul Azm Prophets: They are:

- Prophet Nuh
- Prophet Ibrahim
- Prophet Musa
- Prophet Isa
- Prophet Muhammad (S)



The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) made into a book. These are known as Divine books:

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

The other Divine books that we know of are:

- **Zabur** was revealed to: **Prophet Dawood**
- **Tawrat** was revealed to: **Prophet Musa**
- **Injil** was revealed to: **Prophet Isa**
- **Qur'an** was revealed to: **Prophet Muhammad (S)**

LESSON 10: IMAMAT:

Imamat = belief in the need for guides after the Holy Prophet (S).

There are 12 such guides (Aimmah).

Aimmah = plural of Imam.

Imam = guide or leader.

Just like the Prophets, the Aimmah have to be:

- chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not commit any sin, not even by mistake.
- able to perform miracles
- the person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most Knowledge

The 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (A) is the Imam of our time and is still alive.

When we hear his name we should:

- stand up
- put our right hand on our head **AND**
- bow our head down, to show our respect for him.

Our Holy Prophet (S) has said that any Muslim who dies without knowing the Imam of his time dies the death of a non-believer.

The Aimmah (A) are there to help and guide us when we do not understand something, or when we forget something, and to pray on our behalf to Allah.