

ISLAM AND MORAL EDUCATION

CLASS THREE



National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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ISLAM AND MORAL EDUCATION

Class Three

Writers and Editors

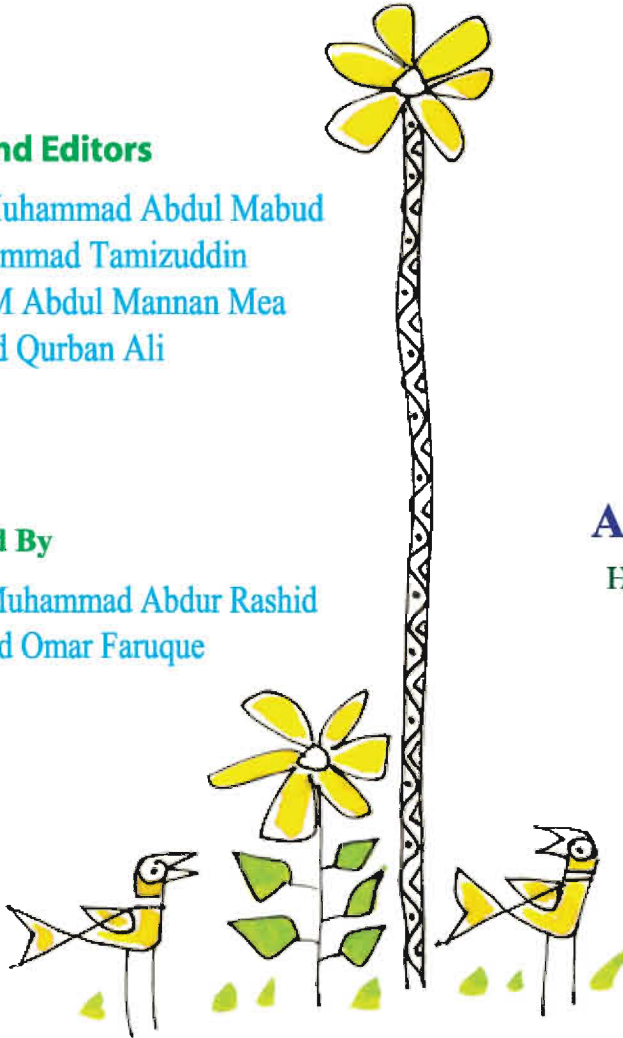
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Abdul Mabud
Prof. Muhammad Tamizuddin
Prof. A.B.M Abdul Mannan Mea
Muhammad Qurban Ali

Translated By

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Abdur Rashid
Muhammad Omar Faruque

Art Editor

Hashem Khan



National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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Md. Ariful Islam

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Preface

A child is a great wonder. There is no end to the thinking about his/her world of wonder. A child is a subject of contemplation for educationists, scientists, philosophers, child specialists and psychologists. The fundamental principles of children education outlined in the National Education Policy 2010 have been defined in the light of these contemplations. The curriculum for primary education has been revised to develop a child on the potentials of his/her innate amazement, unbounded curiosity, endless joy and enthusiasm keeping in view the all-round development of children's potentials. The aims and objectives of primary education were modified in the revised curriculum of 2011.

The aim of primary education is to flourish a child physically, mentally, socially, spiritually and humanely in full fledge. To reach this goal, building firm faith in the Almighty Allah is one of the general objectives which are to be achieved by primary education. Because, this faith acts as the source of inspiration for thoughts and activities of the learners and awaken their intellectual, social and moral values so that they can be able to live with the people of all religions. This textbook has been developed consciously indicating learning outcomes, subject matter and planned work of primary education level of **Islam and Moral Education**.

To make the young learners interested, enthusiastic and dedicated, Bangladesh Awami League Government under the dynamic leadership of the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has taken initiatives to change the textbooks into four colors, and make them interesting, sustainable and distributed free of cost since 2009. The textbooks of Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, Ibtedaie, Dakhil, Dakhil Vocational and SSC Vocational level are being distributed free of cost across the country which is a historical initiative of the present government.

My sincere acknowledgement and thanks to all who had helped in different stages of composition, edition, rational evaluation, printing and publication of the textbook. Though all cares have been taken by those concerned, the book may contain some errors/lapses. Therefore, any constructive and rational suggestions will be highly appreciated for further improvement and enrichment of the book. We will deem all our efforts successful if the young learners for whom it is intended find it useful to them.

Professor Narayan Chandra Saha

Chairman

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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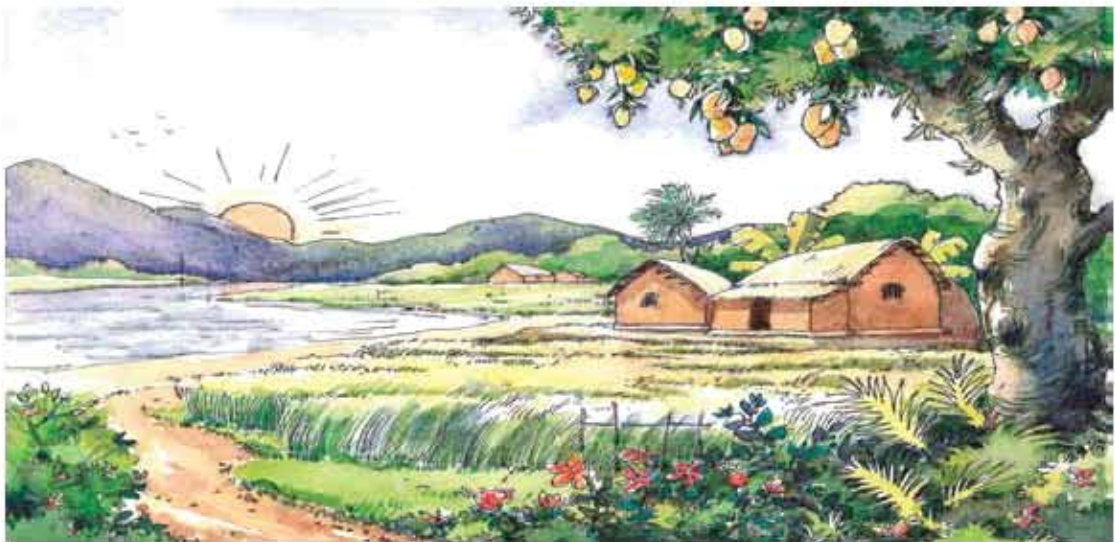
Chapter One

IMAN AND AQAIID

ALLAHU (الله)

Identity of Allah

We live in the earth. How beautiful the earth is! There are so many kinds of trees and plants in it. They are mango trees, blackberry trees, jackfruit trees and coconut trees. Trees bear different types of tasty fruits. There are many kinds of flower trees also. How beautiful the flower is! How fine the smell is! Who has created all these? Allah has created all these.



Natural scenery created by Allah

There are also hills and Mountains, rivers, canals and marshy lands. There are fields of crops. Who has created all these? The Almighty Allah has created these all too.

There is the blue sky above our heads. There are the moon, the stars and the sun in the sky. How beautiful the sky at night is! Who has created all these? All these also have been created by Allah too. We are human being. Who has created us? Allah has created us. He has also created the animals and the birds.

He is keeping everyone alive creating fruits and crops etc. Allah is the Creator, the Provider of Rizq and Rearer of all. He is the most Gracious. The Almighty Allah is one. He has no partner. None is comparable with Him. He knows, hears and sees everything. Only He is our Ma'bud.

Hazrat Muhammad (s) has informed us about the identity of Allah. Muhammad (s) Allah's Rasul. To believe these all with heart and soul is called Iman. This is our Aqida. The plural of Aqida is Aqaid.

We shall believe only in one Allah. Only Him we shall worship. We shall do such deeds as Allah pleases . We shall do good deeds.

Planned work : The learners will write ten sentences about the identity of Allah in their exercise books.

Allah is the Creator (**اللَّهُ خَالِقٌ -Allahu Khaliqun)**

Allahu Khaliqun means- Allah is the Creator. He is the Creator of everything. How beautifully the Almighty Allah has created us! He has created our hands, legs, eyes, faces, noses, ears and everything. If We had no hands, we could not catch. If we had no legs, we could not walk. If we had no eyes, we could not see this beautiful earth. We can not feel the sorrow of those who are physically handicapped.

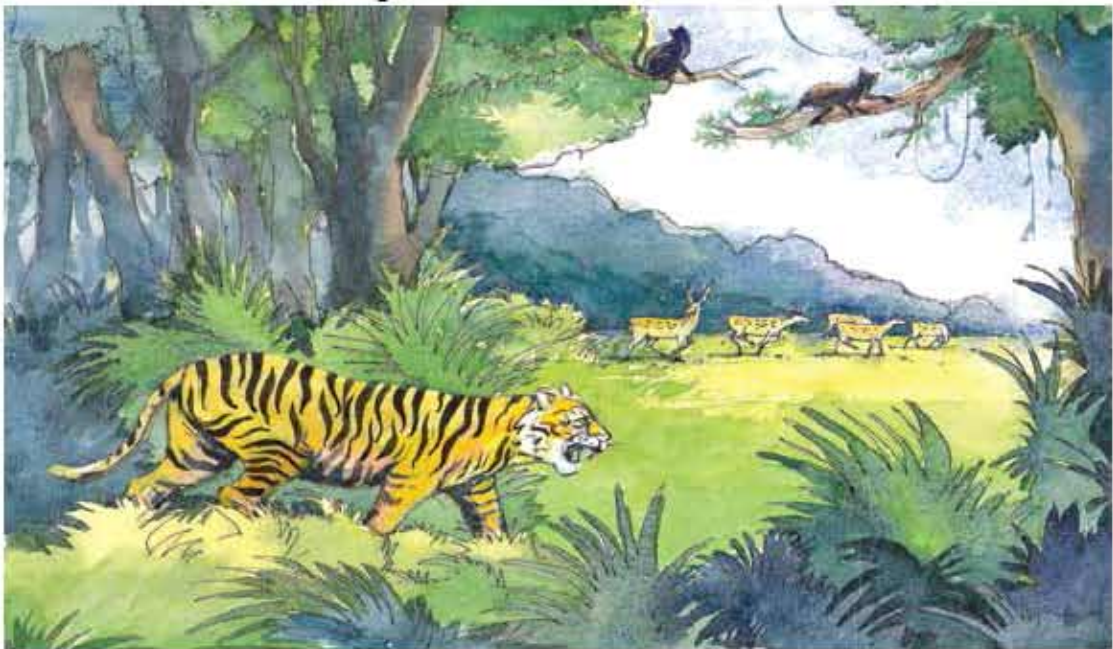


The picture of the nature created by Allah

We shall behave with them kindly. Allah Ta'ala has created the earth for us. There are different Kinds of trees and plants in it. The trees bear sweet fruits like- mangoes, blackberries, jackfruits, guavas etc. These fruits are favourite to all of us. He has given us the field of crops- full of paddy and wheat and so many crops and vegetables. We live on these.

Allah Ta'ala has created animals, birds and forests. There is the Sundarbans in our country. How beautiful this forest is! There are tigers, deer and monkeys in this forest. There are also different kinds of animals and birds in this forest. These are very beautiful too. All these also have been created by Allah.

The Almighty Allah has created hills, mountains, rivers, canals and marshy lands. He has beautified this earth by creating these. He has made it well watered and well productive.



The scenery of the Sundarbans

There is the blue sky above our heads. The sun as well as the moon rises in the sky. The sky glitters with stars at night. Clouds float in the sky. Rain falls from cloud. The trees, plants and crops become green after getting rain. Who has created all these? These have also been created by Allah. Allah has created everything.

Allah is the Creator. We shall believe Allah as the Creator. We shall be grateful to Him. We shall love Him and take care of His creations.

Planned work : Write the ten names of Allah's creations nicely.

Allah is the Cherisher (الله رَبِّ - Allahu Rabbun)

Allahu Rabbun means- Allah is the Cherisher. Allah cherishes us. He is our Rabb. Rabb means the Cherisher.

Allah Ta'ala cherishes us by giving light, air and water. He has given us different kinds of fruits, crops and vegetables. We live on all these.

The Almighty Allah has arranged milk in the breast of a mother before the birth of a child. No food is comparable with mother's milk. Mother's milk needs neither water, sugar nor anything else. There is no trouble of making it too.

Allah has given us cows, goats, ducks, hens and so many animals and birds. We eat their meat. Cows and goats give us milk. The eggs of ducks and hens are favorite food to us.

Allah has created rivers, canals and marshy lands. There are many fishes in these. We eat fish. Allah is our Rabb.

The Almighty Allah is not only our Rabb. He is Rabbul A'lameen. He is the Cherisher of all the creatures. We shall obey Allah as our Cherisher, believe Him and we shall be grateful to Him. We shall worship Him. We shall serve the creatures of Allah. We shall sing in chorus with the poet-

Aei Sundor Ful, Sundor Fol
Mitha Nadir Pani
Khoda Tomar Meherbani

Allah is the Rizq Provider (الله رَزَّاقٌ - Allahu Razzaqun)

Allahu Razzaqun means- Allah is the Rizq Provider. Rizq means food. All that is needed for our living is included in Rizq. We eat rice, fish, egg and we drink milk. We also eat the meat of ducks, hens, cows and goats. We eat vegetables and fruits. And We eat so many kinds of food. These all are Rizq provided by Allah.

Allah Ta'ala is not only our Rizq provider. He also provides Rizq to the animals, the birds and the beasts. Cows and goats eat grasses and leaves. Birds eat insects. Birds go out with empty stomach in the morning from their nest. In the evening they come back with full stomach to their nest. Who gives them Rizq? Allah gives them Rizq too. Trees, vegetables etc. also take food. They take food from light, air and soil. Light, air and soil are the gifts of Allah. All live on the Rizq provided by Allah.



They are expressing gratitude to Allah after eating food

Allah is Razzaq رَزَّاقٌ . One of the names of Allah is Razzaq. Razzaq means Rizq provider. Allah is the Rizq provider of all His creations.

We shall-

obey Allah as Razzaq,

express gratitude to Him after taking Rizq and do good deeds,

help the poor with the Rizq provided by Allah.

Allah is the Gracious (اللهُ رَحِيمٌ - Allahu Rahman)

Allahu Rahman means- Allah is Gracious. Allah is the most Gracious. He is kind to us and to all His creatures. Nobody's mercy is compared with His mercy. Allah Ta'ala is the most Gracious. He has arranged milk in the breast of a mother for the children. He has given fruits, crops and different types of food for us. He has made us alive by giving light, air and water. All these gifts of Allah are for all. None is deprived of these.

The canals and marshy lands dry up for want of water. Trees die. The fields of crops creak. Clouds are made in the sky by Allah's Rahmat (grace). Rains fall down. The canals and marshy lands become filled with water. The fields fulfill with green crops. These are all done by the mercy of Allah.



It is raining by the mercy of Allah, the nature is getting greener

Light, air, water, clouds, rain- none of them can not be made by us. All of these we get for the mercy of Allah.

One of the names of Allah is Rahman. Rahman means- The most Gracious. Allah is kind to all. If we ask Him for forgiveness, He forgives us.

We shall not be hopeless from the mercy of Allah. We shall be kind to man and all others creatures.

Planned Work : The Learners will write the sentence اللهُ رَحِيمٌ nicely and colour it.

Nabi and Rasul (نَبِيٌّ وَ رَسُوْلٌ) – Nabiyyun Wa Rasulun)

The Almighty Allah has created everything for human beings. And He has created human beings for His Ibadat and for obeying His order. From age to age people forget Allah and go astray. Allah has sent Nabi (Prophet) and Rasul to guide the misguided people to the right path and to call them to the path of Allah. Many Nabi and Rasul came in the world. The first Nabi was Hazrat Adam (A) and the last Nabi was Hazrat Muhammad (s). Whenever we utter the name of our Nabi, we have to say Sallallahu Alaïhi Wa Sallam.

Nabi and Rasul used to call the people to the right path and to the path of Allah. They shown the path how to make Him pleased. Nabi and Rasul were the teachers of the people. They were ideal teachers. Obeying the orders of Allah they used to teach the people practically. They taught the people the way how to run in the path of Allah and how to satisfy Him.

The behaviour of Nabi and Rasul were nice. Their character was nice. Always they spoke the truth. They never told a lie. They were humanist.

They made some sacrifice in the path of Allah. Never they were greedy. They did not commit sinful activities and not give pain to anybody.

We shall-

believe in Nabi and Rasul, love them,

run to the path shown by Hazrat Muhammad (s) and follow His teachings.

Asmani Kitab (اَلْكِتَابُ)

The Quran Majid is the message of Allah. The Quran Majid is Asmani Kitab. Allah has sent Asmani Kitab to guide human beings. Kitab means-book or booklet. The collection of Allah's messages is called Asmani Kitab.



Asmani Kitab

Asmani Kitabs are 104 in number. Among them 4 are big in size and 100 are small in size. Small kitabs are called Sahifa.

The four big kitabs.

(1) The Taurat, (2) The Jabur (3) The Injil (4) The Quran Majid.

- * The Taurat was revealed upon Hazrat Musa (A).
- * The Jabur was revealed upon Hazrat Daud (A).
- * The Injil was revealed upon Hazrat Isa (A).
- * The Quran Majid was revealed upon Hazrat Muhammad (s).

The Quran Majid is the last Asmani Kitab. All things how we shall live, which work we shall do and with which work Allah will be satisfied are written in the Quran Majid. The Quran Majid is written in Arabic language. We shall learn Arabic language. We shall learn to read Quran. We shall-

believe in Asmani Kitab. We shall read Quran correctly. We shall know its meaning when we shall grow younger abide by its teachings.

Planned work : The learners will make a list of four Asmani Kitabs with which was revealed upon which Rasul (messenger).

Akhirat (**الْآخِرَةُ**)

We live in the earth. The life of this earth is called worldly life.

Man does not live forever. He dies. One who has life has death. The life after death is called Akhirat. Akhirat means hereafter. Akhirat has beginning. It has no ending.

There are some stages in the life of Akhirat. They are the grave, Qiyamat, Hashar, Judgment, Jannat and Jahannam. After the death upto Qiyamat is the life of the Grave. Human beings will be gathered in the field of Hashar for the Judgment after Qiyamat. And after the Judgment they will be sent to Jannat as their reward and to Jahannam for punishment.

The earth is for doing the work. And Akhirat is for enjoying the result.

The judgment of good and bad deeds will be held in Akhirat. As one does good work in the earth, he will enjoy the result in Akhirat. If he does good deeds, he will get reward. If he does bad deeds, he will get punishment. Good and bad deeds will be measured on a Mizan.



Mizan

Those who abide by the orders of Allah, do good deeds, will get reward in Akhirat. They will

gain Jannat, the place of unbounded peace. There are such rewards in Jannat, none has seen that with his/her eyes, heard with the ears and imagined too.

Those who do not work according to the commands of Allah, do not do good deeds, they will get severe punishment in Akhirat. Jahannam will be their place. There are only sorrows and sufferings in Jahannam.

The man who believes in Akhirat, his character becomes nice. He believes that Allah can see all of his activities. He will have to stand in front of Allah in Akhirat. He will have to be accountable for all of his activities. So he gives up evil deeds in fear of the punishment of Allah.

The person, who does not believe in Akhirat, does not fear to do evil deeds. His character does not become nice.

We shall-

believe in Akhirat, abide by Allah's commands,

do good deeds and keep aloof ourselves from evil deeds.

Planned work : The learners will write the stages of Akhirat nicely in their exercise books.

Kalima Tayyiba (كَلِمَةٌ طَيِّبَةٌ)

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

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - La Ilaha Illallahu Muhammadur Rasullullah. This is known as Kalima Tayyiba by name.

The first part- لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Meaning : There is no Mabud except Allah. We worship only Him. Only He is our Mabud.

The second part- مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Meaning : Muhammad (s) is Allah's Rasul. Rasul means the man sent by Allah. Hazrat Muhammad (s) is our Rasul. We are his Ummat, followers. Rasul (s) has taught us how to perform Allah's Ibadat.

Kalima Tayyiba is the root speech of Iman. Tauhid and the oneness of Allah are declared with the first part of the kalima and the Risalat is declared with the second part of it. Iman to Rasul (s) is declared with this part.

We believe-

There is no Mabud except Allah.

Hazrat Muhammad (s) Allah's Rasul.

Planned work : The learners will write Kalima Tayyiba nicely and colour it.

EXERCISE

1. Put a tick mark (✓) on the correct answer.

a) What is the meaning of the word Khaliq?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Merciful | 2. Creator |
| 3. Sacred | 4. Cherisher |

b) Who is the most merciful?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Mother | 2. Father |
| 3. Allah | 4. Angel |

c) What is the name of the first Prophet?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hazrat Nuh (A) | 2. Hazrat Ibrahim (A) |
| 3. Hazrat Ismail (A) | 4. Hazrat Adam (A) |

d) How many big Asmani Kitabs are there?

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Two | 2. Three |
| 3. Four | 4. Five |

e) Upon which Prophet was the Kitab, Taurat revealed?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hazrat Adam (A) | 2. Hazrat Musa (A) |
| 3. Hazrat Isa (A) | 3. Hazrat Daud (A) |

f) Which is the plural term of Aqida?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Ibadat | 2. Iman |
| 3. Aqaid | 4. Akhirat |

g) What does Kalima Tayyiba mean?

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 1. Message | 2. Amal |
| 3. Ibadat | 4. Sacred message |

h) How many parts are there in Kalima Tayyiba?

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. Two | 2. Three |
| 3. Four | 4. Five |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) is the last _____.
- _____ means Cherisher.
- Akhirat means _____.
- The Quran Majid is Asmani _____.
- _____ has no partner.

3. Match the statements of the left side with those right side.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| a. Rizq means | Most merciful |
| b. Rahman means | Food |
| c. In Akhirat we | Creator |
| d. Rasul means | shall believe |
| c. For everything Allah is | Messenger |

4. Questions for short answer:

- Write the names of four attributes of Allah Ta'ala.
- Write the names of five creations of Allah.
- What is Iman?
- What does 'Allahu Khaliquun' mean?
- What trouble would happen if we had no hands and feet?
- What does the word 'Razzaq' mean?
- What does the word 'Rabb' mean?

5. Questions for descriptive answer:

- a. How does Allah cherish us?
- b. What has arranged Allah Ta'ala for child?
- c. What does 'Rabbul Alamin' mean?
- d. From which do trees and vegetables take food?
- e. Why has Allah Ta'ala created human beings?
- f. What do we say when we utter the name of our prophet?
- g. What is Asmani Kitab?
- h. What is Sahifa?
- i. What is Akhirat?

Chapter Two

Ibadat (عِبَادَةٌ)

Ibadat means to do Amal, to do work and to do slavery. To do the work according to the commands of Allah and Rasul (s) is called Ibadat. For Example-

We talk to the people. We do not tell a lie at the time of talking. Because, Allah Ta'ala has forbidden to tell a lie.

Every work is Ibadat if it is performed according to the commands of Allah and His Rasul. Even studying, eating, walking and sleeping, these all are Ibadat.

Allah Ta'ala has created us for this Ibadat. We are His servant. He is pleased if we abide by His commands and follow the path of Rasul. Allah Ta'ala becomes pleased if we do His Ibadat.

Main Ibadats are four. 1. Salat, 2. Zakat, 3. Saum, 4. Hajj. Salat and saum are Farz on all rich and poor people. Farz means obligatory. Zakat and Hajj are Farz on rich people only. The great prophet (s) has said, There are five pillars of Islam. 1. Iman, 2. Salat, 3. Zakat, 4. Saum, 5. Hajj

Besides these, there are some other Ibadats too. For example, greeting people with salam, obedience to parents, showing mercy to all living beings, taking care of the sick, helping the orphans and the distressed, speaking the truth etc.

To abide by the commands of Allah and to lead life in the path shown by His Rasul is our duty.

Cleanliness and Purity (طَهَارَةٌ)

It is mentioned in the Quran Majid, "Surely Allah loves those who are repentant and who remain clean and pure."

Like this Allah Ta'ala has emphasized in thirty places of the Quran Majid on being clean and pure.

To remain clean from urine and stool, dirt and dust and impurities is called cleanliness and purity.

We need to keep our body and clothes clean and pure. A person does not feel good if his body and clothes are not clean and pure. A man who is not clean and pure suffers from various diseases. Allah Ta'ala loves those who remain clean and pure. All love them. They remain safe from many diseases.

Body and clothes become impure if they are soiled by urine and stool. Body and clothes can be cleaned and made pure by washing them with water. We shall keep ourselves clean and pure.

Wadu (وُضُوءٌ)

The most important Ibadats of Allah is Salat. Before saying Salat one needs to be clean and pure. The foremost way of cleanliness and purity is Wadu.

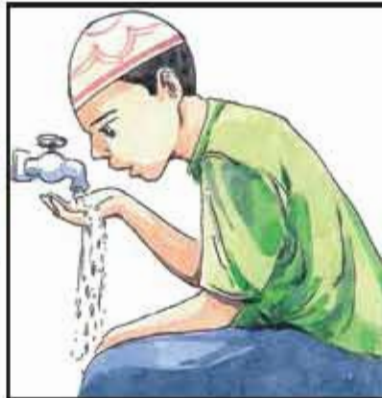
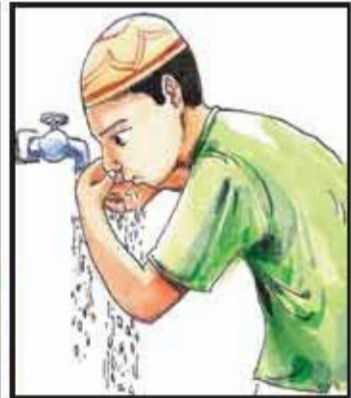
We have to do Wadu at least five times a day. We can protect ourselves from dust and diseases by wadu. Moreover 'Sagirah Gunah' is forgiven through Wadu. 'Sagirah Gunah' means minor sins.

To do wadu is Fard before saying Salat. Allah Ta'ala has ordered in the Quran Majid to do wadu before saying Salat. The great Prophet (s) has said, "Cleanliness is a part of Iman."

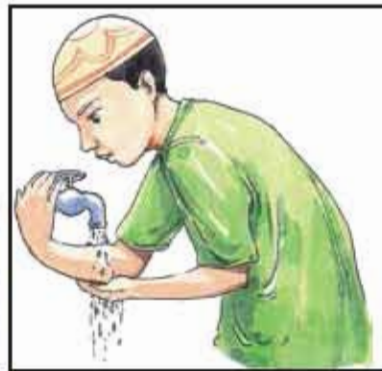
Every work has some rules. There are some rules of performing Wadu.

We should do Wadu according to its rules. We have to follow several works accordingly while performing Wadu. They are:

- (1) To intend, it means to say, I am doing Wadu in order to worship Allah Ta'ala.
- (2) To start Wadu saying Bismillah.
- (3) To wash both the hands up to the wrist three times.
- (4) To gargle three times.
- (5) To brush the teeth or to clean the teeth with fingers.
- (6) To clean the nostrils with water.

*Washing hands**Gargling**Cleaning the nose*

(7) To wash whole the face three times. (8) To wash the hands upto elbow three times. First wash the right hand then the left. (9) To rub the head, ears and neck with two hands once. It means at first, to rub whole the head once, then inside the ears with the forefinger, the outside of the ears with the thumb; then the neck with the back side of the fingers at last.

*Washing face**Washing hands with elbow**Rubbing head*

(10) To wash the feet up to ankle. First wash the right foot and then the left three times.

(11) To read Kalima Shahadat after finishing Wadu.

*The view of washing leg*

Kalima Shahadat

Ashhadu al-la Ilaha Illallahu	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
Wahdahu La Sharika Lahu	وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
Wa Ashhadu Anna Muhammadan	وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
Abduhu Wa Rasuluhu.	عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Meaning : I witness that there is no Mabud except Allah. He is one and alone. He has no partner. I also witness that Hazrat Muhammad (s.) is His servant and His Rasul.

Planned work : Make a list of the activities of Wadu.

Fard in Wadu

There are four important steps of Wadu. If any of these is left out Wadu will be incorrect. These are known as Fard of Wadu. Fard means obligatory. They are:

1. To wash the whole face once.
2. To wash both the hands upto the elbows once.
3. To rub one fourth of the head once.
4. To wash the feet upto ankle once.

To wash three times is sunnat.

We have to be very careful regarding the Fard of Wadu. We have to make sure that all the parts of the body that need to be washed to perform Wadu do not remain dry. If any part of the body remains dry, Wadu will be imperfect.

If Wudu is not correct, Salat will not be performed. Our parents perform Wudu at home. Our teachers and Imams of the mosques perform Wudu properly. We shall learn to perform Wudu properly by following them.

Planned work : The learners will make a list of Fard steps of Wudu.

Cleanliness of Hands and Feet

Sharif is a good boy. He always keeps himself neat and clean. He takes bath everyday. He keeps his clothes pure and clean. He washes his hands properly before and after taking meals.

He does not keep the nails of his fingers and toes long. He clips his nails whenever they become long. He cleans himself with water after going to the toilet. He washes his hands with soap. Everybody loves him.

Kabil is very dirty. He does not keep clothes clean. He does not take a bath and does not take wudu regularly. He keeps the nails of his fingers and toes long. Dirts cling to his long nails. He takes meal with his dirty hands. These dirties enter into his stomach with the meal. These occur diseases in his stomach. He suffers from stomach diseases all the year. Bad smell comes out from his body. Nobody loves him. Remember, the body and the hand of man are houses of diseases.

Our Prophet (s) always used to keep himself neat and clean. He kept his hands and feet clean and pure. He used to clip his nails at least once a week. Allah loves those who keep themselves neat and clean.

We shall keep ourselves neat and clean, cut our nails regularly, keep our hands and feet clean, keep our clothes clean, and Allah will love us.

Planned work : The learners will write the rules of cleanliness of their hands and feet.

Cleanliness of Eyes

The greatest gift of Allah is our two eyes. We see our father and mother, brothers-sisters and all with these eyes. We also see our teachers, class and playmates with these eyes.

We see the beautiful flowers in the garden with our eyes. We see different kinds of trees of fruits like mango, jackfruit, blackberry, lichee, banana, etc. We see the green crop - fields too. We see hills and mountains and many more things with our eyes.

With these eyes we recite the Quran Majid, read books, see the food, we eat and the road we walk on. Those who are blind cannot see anything. They cannot even see their parents, brothers and sisters. How miserable they are!

We will take care of our eyes. We will never touch our eyes with the hands. Because there may have dirt and germ in the hands. It may cause harm in the eyes. The great prophet (s) was very careful about his eyes. We should wash the eyes with water after getting up from sleep. We have to clean the sordes of our eyes properly. In order to keep our eyes healthy we have to eat a lot of green and leafy vegetables. The dust and dirt goes into our eyes during the day. If we do Wadu and perform Salat regularly, our eyes remain clean. No disease occurs in our eyes.

We will do Wadu regularly, eat green and leafy vegetables, and keep our face, mouth and eyes clean.

Planned Work : The learners will make a list of the rules and benefits of cleanliness of the eyes.

Salat (صَلَاةٌ)

Salat is the most important among all the Ibadats of Allah. During a day and a night a person has to perform Salat five times. Five Waqt Salat are-

Fajr	الْفَجْرُ
Zuhr	الظُّهْرُ
Asr	الْعَصْرُ
Maghrib	الْمَغْرِبُ
Isha.	الْعِشَاءُ

Five Waqt Salat are Fard on all the Muslims but not on the mad. It is Wajib on parents to make their children perform Salat when they are seven years old. If the children do not perform Salat at the age of ten, they will be punished in order to perform Salat.

None is free from Salat. It is not given up in any condition. One has to perform Salat in any condition whether he is sick, blind, lame, dumb, deaf etc.

Waqt of Salat (أَوْقَاتُ الصَّلَاةِ)

To perform Salat in time is the command of Allah. Salat is not acceptable if it is not performed in time. Allah Ta'ala says, **“It is Fard or bounded duty of the Mumins to perform Salat in time.”**

The fixed time table of Salat is-

1	Fajr	Fajr begins when light is seen at the end of the night. The time or Waqt ends before sunrise.
2	Zuhr	Zuhr begins when the sun inclines towards the west at noon. It ends when the shadow of a thing becomes double after its original shadow.
3	Asr	Asr begins immediately after Zuhr timing. It ends just before sunset.
4	Maghrib	Maghrib begins with sunset. It ends when the last rays of red colour disappear from the western sky.
5	Isha	Isha begins immediately after Maghrib. It lasts till the beginning of Fajr. It is better to perform Isha Salat before midnight.

We shall-

perform Salat in time.

Rules of Salat

Salat is a great Ibadat of Allah Ta'ala. There are certain rules of performing Salat. Salat is imperfect if it is not performed according to the rules.

The Prophet (s) has said, "Perform Salat as you have seen me to perform Salat."

At first we shall perform Wadu and make ourselves clean and pure. Next we shall stand facing the holy Kaba straightly and politely. Then we shall say the Niyat. Niyat means intention. It is not necessary to say Niyat in Arabic. Men will raise both of their hands up to their earlobe and women up to the shoulder and say- **الله أكبر**

Allahu Akbar, meaning- Allah is The Greatest.

Next to that, Men will place the hands just beneath the navel. Women place the hands on their chest.

The rules of placing the hands is as follow. Men will place the palm of the left hand on the navel and the palm of the right hand on the wrist of the left hand. Saying Allahu Akbar at the beginning of Salat is called Takbeer Tahreema. One cannot speak, look here and there or laugh after Takbeer Tahreema.



A girl is performing Salat to the west



A boy is performing Salat to the west

Salat is not complete or correct without Takbeer Tahreema. To say Takbeer Tahreema is Farz.

Sana - شَاءَ

Sana is to be recited in Salat after Takbeer Tahreema. Sana means praise. During salat, to say Takbeer Tahreema is sunnat. The sana is-

Subhanakallahumma Wabihamdika	سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ
Wa Tabarakasmuka Wa Taala Jadduka	وَ تَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَ تَعَالَى جَدُّكَ
Wa La Ilaha Gairuka	وَ لَا إِلَهَ هَدَيْكَ -

Meaning : O Allah! you are holy. All praises are for you. Your name is holy and blessed. You are the Greatest. There is no Mabud except You.

Aa'uzubillah - أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ

One has to read Aa'uzubillah in Salat after Sana. The complete Aa'uzubillah is-

Aa'uzubillahi Minash Saitanir Rajim - أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

Meaning : I seek shelter to Allah from the Saitan, who has been expelled. We shall learn Aa'uzubillah, and we shall read and say it correctly.

Bismillah - بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

In Salat we have to say Bismillah after Aa'uzubillah. The Complete Bismillah is

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim - بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Meaning : In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the most Merciful.

We have to say Bismillah before starting all the good works. Allah helps those who begin their works with Bismillah. He can gain good result. Allah bestows His mercy upon him.

We-

shall say Bismillah before we start to study, say Bismillah before eating, say Bismillah before going out of the house, say Bismillah before every good work.

Allah ta'ala bestows His blessings if we begin a work with Bismillah. He is pleased and the work becomes easy.

Planned work : The learners will make a list in which works has to be said Bismillah.

Ruku and Sijdah

At the beginning of Salat we have to say Niyat. We have to fix up Tahreema by saying Allahu Akbar. After this we will say Sana, Aa'uzubillah, Bismillah, Sura Al Fatiha and any other Sura or part of a Sura.

Then we have to perform Ruku. We have to stand straight from Ruku saying Samiallahu liman hamida – سَمِعَ اللهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ. Next we have to go to Sijdah. Performing Ruku and Sijda is Fard. Salat is incomplete without performing Ruku and Sijdah correctly.

Rules of Ruku

We shall say Sura Fatiha and any other Sura or Ayat in Salat. After this we shall bend our head. We shall place our two hands on our two knees. We shall place our head, back and waist straightly. We shall place our elbow making gap from the rib. We shall stand straight well from Ruku saying, Samiallahu liman hamida. After this we have to perform Sijdah. One has to say Tasbeeh in Ruku. Tasbih of Ruku is- Subhana Rabbiyal Azeem-

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Meaning : I declare the holiness and purity of my Lord, the Greatest.



We shall stand straight from Ruku saying Samiallahu liman hamida. Then we will say- **Rabbana lakal hamd** – رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ

Meaning : O, Our Lord ! We are praising only for you.

Rules of performing Sijdah

After this we shall go to Sijdah saying Allahu Akbar. Both of our knees will be on the praying mat. Then we shall put our hands apart on the mat. We shall touch the mat with our forehead and nose in between the spread hands. Tasbih is to be said in Sijdah.

The Tasbih of Sijdah is-

Subhana Rabbial Aa'la – سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Meaning : I declare the holiness and purity of my Lord, the Highest.



We see our parents performing Ruku and Sijdah at home. We also see our teachers, Imam of mosques performing Ruku and Sijdah. We shall learn how to perform Ruku and Sijdah by following them. To perform Salat correctly, Ruku and Sijdah have to be correct. We can make our life beautiful by performing Salat properly.

We shall perform Ruku and Sijdah correctly, perform Salat properly.

Salam

We have to finish any of our Salat with Salam. Salam is the last work of Salat. There are two Rakats in some Salat, some Salats have three Rakats, again some have four Rakats. It is Fard to sit after Sijdah in the last Rakat of Salat. This is called the last sitting.

In this sitting we have to recite Attahiyyat, Darood and Dua Masura. Then we have to turn our face to our right shoulder and say-

Assalamu alaikum wa rahmatullah – **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ**

Meaning : Peace and mercy of Allah be upon you.

Then we have to turn our face to the left shoulder and say Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah. Salat is completed with this Salam.

The person who does not know the Sura, Kalam and Tasbeeh of Salat, how can he perform Salat? Such a person will say Subhanallah or Allahu Akbar in all the steps of Salat. Along with he will be learning Sura, Kalam, Darood, Tasbih etc. of Salat. In this way his Salat will be completed.

Moral benefits of Salat

We shall give up all the works and sports as soon as we hear the Azan of Salat. We shall do Wadu with clean and pure water. We shall go to mosque wearing clean and pure clothes. We shall stand straight in the mosque making row. We all perform Salat with Imam. If we perform Salat like this, fear is made in the heart of man. With this fear men can refrain from the evil deeds. They become men of character.

Going to mosque you-

- will see some people worn the torn clothes,
- can see some of them are worried, some are hungry,
- can see some of them unable, disable and some are blind.

Then those are rich among you can understand the sorrows and sufferings of the poor. Poor and needy people can say their sorrows and sufferings to the rich. The rich will come forward to help them. In this way a peaceful environment will be made.

Planned work: The learners will write what the moral benefits of Salat are and present them in the class.

EXERCISE

1. Put a tick mark (✓) on the right answer.

a. Whose command is to perform Salat in time?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Father | 2. Mother |
| 3. Allah | 4. Teacher |

b. What is to wash the hands up to elbow in Wadu?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. Sunnat | 2. Fard |
| 3. Nafal | 4. Wajib |

c. Where will women place their hands while performing Salat?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. below their chest | 2. on their navel |
| 3. up their navel | 4. on their chest. |

d. When do we have to say Sana?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. At the end of Salat | 2. At the middle of Salat |
| 3. At the beginning of Salat | 4. After fixing Tahreema. |

e. What do we have to say before beginning anything good?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Bismillah | 2. Subhanallah |
| 3. Masha Allah | 4. Inna Lillah |

f. Which one of the following is Tasbih of Sijdah?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Allahu Akbar | 2. Subhanallah |
| 3. Subhana Rabbial A'la | 4. Rabbana lakal hamd. |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Allah Ta'ala has forbidden to tell _____.
- b. To remain clean and pure is a _____ of Iman.
- c. _____ of Wadu is four.
- d. At the beginning of Salat we have to say _____.
- e. Salat is complete with _____.

3. Questions for short answer:

- a. What is the Tasbih of Ruku?
- b. What is the Tasbih of Sijdah?
- c. How many waqt of Salat are there?
- d. How many Fard are there in Wadu?
- e. How many Pillars are there in Islam

4. Questions for descriptive answer:

- a. What is Ibadat? Write with exapmle.
- b. How many pillars are there in Islam? What are they?
- c. What is the benefit of cleanliness and purity?
- d. What is the benefit of cleanliness of the hands and legs?
- e. What is the process of cleaning the eyes?
- f. Write the rules of Wadu.
- g. How many Fard of Wadu are there? What are they?
- h. How many times have to be performed Salat in a night and a day?
write the names of Waqts.
- i. How is Tahreema done?
- j. How is Ruku Performed?
- k. Write the rules of Sijdah.
- l. What is the moral benefits of Salat?

Chapter Three

AKHLAQ

(Character)

Obedience to Parents

Parents are our most dear ones. They love us, look after us, take care of us. They serve us when we become sick. They pray to Allah for us. Without eating they feed us. They suffer much for us. For this we shall follow their commands and we shall obey their words.

We shall honour our parents. We shall give them Salam. We shall abide by their commands. We shall serve them. We shall talk to them politely. We shall answer them saying 'Yes' when they will call us. We shall always behave nicely with them.

Allah has said, **You should behave nicely with your parents.**

We should not make quarrel with our parents. We shall not be angry with them. We shall not rebuke them. We shall not be cause for suffering to them. We shall not grieve them. We shall make them always happy. We shall satisfy them. Then Allah will be pleased. Allah will be satisfied.

The great Prophet (s) has said,

“The satisfaction of Allah is in the satisfaction of father and the dissatisfaction of Allah is in the dissatisfaction of father.”

We shall attain Jannat if Allah remains satisfied with us. Jannat is the place of happiness. There are pleasure and peace in Jannat.

Our great Prophet (s) said, **“A child's heaven is under the feet of his or her mother.”**

A Story :

One day our beloved Prophet (s) was sitting with his companions. An old woman came there. Seeing the old woman the beloved Prophet (s) stand stood. He honoured her and spreaded his own scarf for the woman. He made her seated politely. Being astonished the companions asked

him, "Who is this woman"? The beloved Prophet (s) answered- this is my milk mother Halima(R).

Allah Ta'ala has said to pray for our parents. We shall pray for our parents.

Dua : Rabbirhamhuma Kama Rabbaiyani Sageera.

Meaning : O Allah! Look after our parents as they looked after us when we were younger.

We shall-

listen to our parents,
 abide by their advice,
 honour them.
 We shall not cause their sufferings.
 We shall behave nicely with them
 pray for them to Allah.

Planned work : The learners will write nicely the meaning of Dua regarding parents in English.

Good Behaviour with Classmates

My name is Fuad. I read in class three. Shafi, Hasan and Tareq read with me. Those who read together in same class are called classmates. We are all classmates each other. Classmates means associate of studying.

We shall behave nicely with the classmates. We shall tell them the lesson if they want to know. We shall help each other. We shall come forward in the time of danger. We shall meet them when they become sick. We shall serve them. We shall give them Salam when we meet. We shall play together.

A story:

Hasan goes to school everyday. One day he did not come to school. We all went to his home taking permission from the teacher. He suffered from fever very much. He was trembling with fever. His mother was pouring water on his head. There was none other at their house. I called in a Mr. doctor. Mr. doctor felt Hasan's fever and wrote the name of medicine.

Tareq bought the medicine and made him take the medicine according to the advice of doctor. Hasan's fever decreased very much. He felt comfortable

and peaceful. He felt well much. We remained with him for a while and gossiped with him. We told him at the time of coming back-

'Insha Allah you will be well soon.' You will be fit soon and go to school. Hasan became pleased very much. If any classmate of us becomes sick, we shall give him courage like this. We shall console and nurse him.

We shall not make quarrel with the classmates. We shall not fight with them. We shall not rebuke any one of our classmates and envy them.

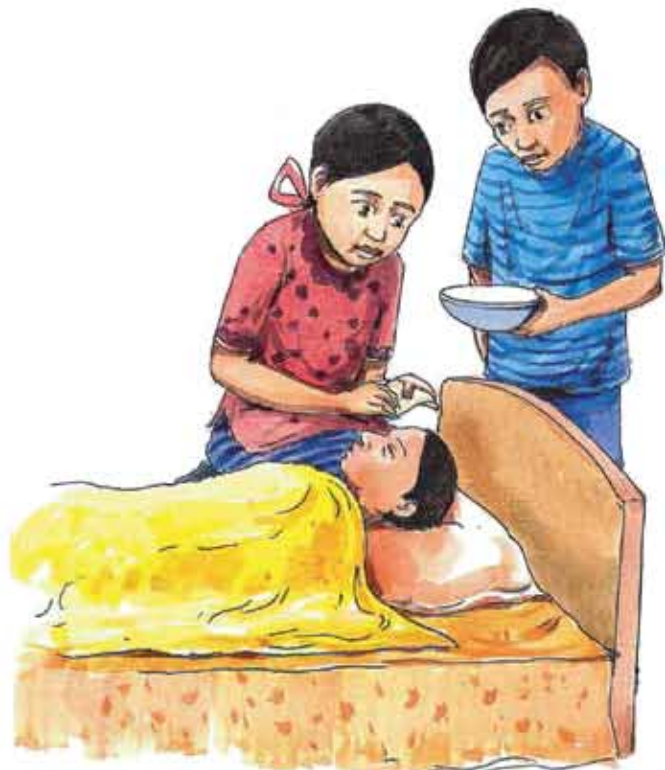
We shall not steal the book, note book and pen of our classmates. Sins are made by these. Allah becomes displeased if we do these. Everybody blames and hates who do these. Nobody loves him. Nobody believes and fondles him.

We all live together and harmoniously. We shall share our joys and sorrows each other. Then our parents will be pleased and our teachers will be pleased too. The environment will be beautiful. Allah will be pleased. Everybody loves and fondles us.

We shall-

- say Salam to our classmates when we meet, help them with studies.
- play together, look after them in sickness.
- help them in danger, always behave nicely with them.

Planned work : The Students will write nicely in their exercise book how they have behaved each other with their classmates and how will they read it out in class room



Nursing the classmate

Exchanging Salam

There are parents at home. Grandfather, grandmother, brothers and sisters are also there. There are teachers and classmates in school.

Besides these, we meet our playmates, relatives, friends and so many people. We will give them Salam when we meet. We have to give Salam when we meet any Muslim. This is a nice rule.

Salam : **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ** – **Assalamu Alaikum**

Meaning : Peace be upon you.

We have to answer to the Salam if we can hear it. We shall say in answer to Salam- **وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامُ** - **Wa alaikumus salam.**

Meaning : Peace be upon you too.

We should give Salam first when we meet anybody. Allah is pleased if we give Salam. He bestows His kindness. Prophet (s) becomes pleased. All who are young and old become pleased if we give them Salam. Peace and happiness are obtained by Salam. Salam means peace. Salam is given for peace.

The person who will give Salam first, will gain more sowab. Prophet (s) gave salam first. The great Prophet (s) has said, “the person who will greet others with a 'Salam' first will gain more Sowab.”

We have to give Salam to all known and unknown. The great Prophet (s) has said, “Greet with Salam to everybody who is known to you and unknown to you.”

We should give Salam to our parents at the time of going to school. We should give Salam to our classmates as soon as we enter into classroom.

We should give Salam to our teachers standing up when they come into the classroom. After the break of the school we should give Salam to all at home. We should give Salam whom we meet on the road. We should give Salam first when the relatives and guests will come to our house.

We should answer to the Salam when we read the Salam written in the letter. We should give Salam first when we talk over the telephone. We should answer to Salam given by other over telephone. We should answer to the salam when we heard salam through Television. To give Salam is Sunnat and to answer to Salam is Wajib.

The older should give Salam to the younger and the younger should also give Salam to the older. The older will give Salam to the younger to teach them how to give Salam. The younger will learn to give Salam by this. Like this the older and the younger will be accustomed to giving and taking Salam.

We shall give Salam to our parents, give Salam to our teachers, give Salam to our playmates and classmates, give Salam to known and unknown persons, and give Salam to all older and younger people. We should be habituated to giving and taking Salam.

Planned work : The learners will give Salam one another. Other people should answer in return to that Salam. In this way all should be habituated to giving and taking Salam.

Good behaviour with Guest

Our grandparents, uncles, aunts and many relatives come to visit our house. The people from far and near come to visit us. Those who come to visit at our house are our guests. And we are their host.

At first we should give Salam to the guests when they come to our house. Then we should give them seat to sit on. We shall look after them and show them honour. We shall talk to them with smiling face. We shall take meal together sitting with them. We shall express joy to see them. We shall behave good. The great Prophet (s) has said-

“He who has faith the Almighty Allah and in Akhirat will respect and honour guests.”

The great Prophet (s) used to behave very nicely with his guests. He himself looked after them. He served them food carefully and honoured them.

An ideal Story

One night a Jew came as a guest to our Prophet's (s) house. He took care of the Jew and served him food. He gave him clean bed to lie down and rest. The man had taken too much food. His stomach was upset and indigested. He spoiled the bed. It was smelling very bad. He was frightened. He fled from the Prophet's (s) house early in the morning. But he forgot to take his sword. In the morning Prophet (s) went to see

his guest. But he could not find him. He saw that the bed was soiled.

He was not angry with the man for this. He thought, the guest had suffered. He was very sad. He cleaned the bed with his own hands. When the Jew remembered that he had left his sword at the Prophet's (s) house, he came to the Prophet's (s) house for his sword.

He saw that the Prophet (s) was cleaning the soiled bed. He was surprised. He thought that the Prophet (s) was angry with him. He will beat him.

But what a strange it is! He was not angry a bit to see the man. He was happy to see his guest. He said, **“Brother, Forgive me. You have suffered a lot at night.”**

The man was charmed with this nice behaviour of the Prophet (s). He was very pleased, took Iman and became a Muslim.

The guests become pleased if we behave with them nicely. The fame of the host increases. Good relation is made between the host and the guest. And Allah becomes pleased.

We shall greet our guest with a Salam. We shall let them sit. We shall honour them and look after them. We shall seek information about them. We shall serve them and speak to them with smiling face. We shall behave with them nicely.

Planned work: The learners will make a list of how to behave with guests.

Serving Human beings

Human being is the best of all creations of Allah. All men are like brothers. They will help each other at the time of need. They will give money to the poor. If they are sick, they will look after and give them treatment. They will visit them. They will give water to the thirsty and food to the hungry. To serve people is a Ibadat of Allah. Our Prophet (s) has said,



Helping a poor man

“Provide food to the hungry,
look after the sick.
set the prisoner free.”

The great Prophet (s) has also said, Allah will ask the human being on the final Day of the Judgment, "I was hungry, you did not give me food. I was thirsty, you did not give me water. I was suffering from disease, you did not look after me."

At that time the human beings will say, “Oh Allah! you are absolutely free from these. How is it possible?”

Allah will say, “There were many people around you who were hungry, you did not feed them. There were many people who were sick, you did not look after them. If you would have given food to the hungry, water to the thirsty, taken care of the sick, then it would have been like serving Me. I would be pleased. Because human being is created by Me. They are My servant.

The great Prophet (s) always used to serve the people. He used to take information in their weal. He used to help them. He used to serve all the Muslims and non-Muslims. He used to help and serve his ardent foe too.

An incident

An old woman put thorns on the way of our Prophet (s). She laughed and got pleased seeing that Prophet (s) was thorned at his foot. Suddenly one day, the great Prophet (s) was very anxious for not seeing thorns on the way. He thought if the old woman was sick or not. He sought going to her house. And saw that the old woman was really very ill. The beloved Prophet recovered her by taking care. The old woman came round. She was ashamed of her evil deeds. She repented. She never put thorn on the way.

To serve people is Ibadat of Allah. Human beings get pleased if they are served. Both society and environment become beautiful. There remains peace and happiness. Allah becomes pleased and we get Jannat.

We - shall serve food to the hungry,
 shall serve water to the thirsty,
 shall serve to the sick,
 shall help to the endangered,
 love to the poor, wretched and orphans,
 Serve to the all human.

Planned work : The learners will make a list how to serve people in their exercise book.

Mercy to all living beings

Allah is kind. He shows mercy to all living beings. He has told human beings to show mercy to all creatures. Allah is pleased if we show mercy to living beings. Allah's mercy can be gained by this. The great Prophet (s) said, "Show mercy to all that you see in this world, you will be blessed with the mercy of Allah."

We have hens and ducks in our farms, cows and goats in our cow-sheds. There are cats and dogs in our yards. They have weal and woe. They want affection, care, happiness and peace. We should pet them, look after them and love them. We should not beat and hurt them. We should not throw stones or bricks at them. At this they get suffered. Allah becomes angry and dissatisfied at their suffering.

We should not hurt cats, dogs, ducks, hens, frogs, ants, dragon flies and other animals and birds for nothing. We should not beat them. We should not play by tying a string at the dragon fly's leg. It will be in pain. It will be hurt. We should not steal the chicks from the nest. Mother of birds will be hurt at this. The chicks of birds will cry. They will be hurt. We should not load heavily on the cart and on the car driven by buffalo. If we load more on the cart, it will be very difficult for cows to drive. And it will be also very difficult for the buffalo.

We buy chickens and ducks from the market. We bring them home holding their legs. Their legs are up and heads remain hanging down. As a result they are in hurt and they are in severe pain. They become impatient due to pain. They weep because they are in pain. This is very inhuman work. Allah becomes displeased if we hurt them like this and it brings sins.

Therefore, we will not hurt them. We will hold their wings softly when we bring them home. Then they will not be in hurt. The great Prophet (s) said, **“We should not hurt animals and birds.”**

A Story

A woman saw a dog beside a road. The dog was very tired for thirst. It was about to die. The woman felt pity much in her heart. There was a well of water nearby. She brought water from that well and kept it in front of the dog. The dog drank water and it felt comfortable and peaceful by drinking water. It got alive.

The woman showed mercy to the dog. She showed mercy to the living beings. She served the dog. For this Allah Ta'ala became pleased with her. He forgave all her sins. He bestowed her Jannat.

We shall-

give food to the living beings, give them water, shall look after them and pet them,

not beat and hurt them. We should love them and show mercy to them.

Planned work : The learners will make a chart of living beings and a list how to show mercy to them in their exercise book.

Speaking the Truth

We talk to our parents, brothers and sisters. We also talk to our friends, classmates and playmates. We talk to many people. We should speak the truth whenever we speak.

To speak the truth is very nice. He who speaks the truth is loved by all. Everybody fondles and is fond of him. Everybody honours and trusts him. He who speaks the truth is known as a truthful person. A truthful person is dear to Allah. Allah loves him. Every one comes forward in his danger. They help him. He gets released from the danger. And he will attain in Jannat.

To tell a lie is a great sin. Nobody loves who tells a lie. Nobody trusts and fondles him. He is not honoured by anybody. Nobody comes forward in his danger. He is not helped by anybody. Nobody sets him free when he is in trouble. A man who tells a lie is known as a liar. Allah does not love him. He hates him. Everybody hates him. He could not enter in the Jannat. He will go to Jahahnam.

It is said, **“Truthfulness saves a man. Lies destroy a man.”**

The great Prophet (s) has said, **“Truth takes a man to the way of virtue.”**

To speak the truth is a great virtue. The real incident can be known by speaking the truth. We can win in our life if we speak the truth. Our great Prophet (s) used to speak the truth from his childhood. He never told a lie. He was beloved to all. Everyone called him ‘Al-Amin’. ‘Al-Amin’ means, a person who is very trustworthy and truthful. Always he used to speak the truth.

An ideal story about speaking the truth

One day a man came to the Prophet (s). He said, “Listen O Rasul of Allah, I steal things from others. I tell lies. I commit many other sins. Now I do not want to do all these bad things, But which one of these will I stop first?”

Prophet (s) said, **“Stop telling lies first.”**

The man stopped telling lies. He started always speaking the truth. After this he stopped all the sinful deeds gradually. He was saved from unjust actions. He was also free from sins.

We-

- Should always speak the truth,
- Should choose the right path,
- Should not tell a lie,
- Should not go and choose the path of sins.

Planned work: The learners will write the usefulness of speaking the truth. And they will be habituated to speak the truth.

EXERCISE

1. Put a tick mark (✓) on the correct answer.

a. What is under the feet of mother?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Pleasure | 2. Jahannam |
| 3. Jannat | 4. Place |

b. What does classmate mean?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Associate of study | 2. Book |
| 3. Relative | 4. Neighbour |

c. What shall we do when our classmates fall in trouble?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. We shall play | 2. We shall visit |
| 3. We shall tell | 4. We shall help |

d. What shall we do first when we meet any Muslim?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. We shall sit him down | 2. We shall give Salam |
| 3. We shall give breakfast | 4. We shall talk to him. |

e. Who are those come to visit us at our home?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Parents | 2. Grandparents |
| 3. Guests | 4. Hosts |

f. Who is the best among the creations of Allah?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Human beings | 2. Animals |
| 3. Birds | 4. Jinn |

g. What did an old woman put on the way of the great Prophet (s) every day?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Bed | 2. Stone |
| 3. Thorn | 4. Brick |

h. Who shows mercy to all living beings?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. Man | 2. Jinn |
| 3. Angel | 4. Allah |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- We should follow the _____ of parents.
- In father's pleasure is the pleasure of _____.
- He who will give Salam first will get more _____.
- To serve men is to _____ Allah.
- We should not _____ animals and birds.
- Truthfulness _____ a man.

3. Match the statements of the left side with those of right side.

a. With our parents	pleased
b. We are all to one another	brother
c. If a man gives Salam Allah becomes	a great sin
d. Associate of studying	we shall not quarrel
e. To tell a lie is	classmates

4. Questions for short answer:

- What is the benefit if our parents remain pleased?
- What should we do if any classmate is ill?
- Write in Arabic the sentence of exchanging Salam.

- d. What is said to reply to Salam?
- e. What is the benefit if we behave nicely with guests?
- f. What does Allah do if we show mercy to the living beings?
- g. What is the harm of telling lies?

5. Questions for descriptive answer:

- a. How will we behave with our parents?
- b. What are the benefits of good behaviour with the classmates?
- c. Write the rules of giving and taking Salam.
- d. What has the Prophet (s) said about good behaviour with guests?
- e. How shall we show mercy to the living beings?
- f. Write a story of speaking the truth.

CHAPTER FOUR

Learning the Quran Majid



Quran Majid

The Quran Majid is the message of Allah. Quran Majid has the guideline to do our work- how to do and what to do. The work that will bring happiness to us, and the work that is dangerous have also been described in the Quran Majid.

The language of Quran Majid is Arabic. There are twenty nine letters in Arabic. By knowing these letters, we will be able to read the Quran Majid.

The great Prophet (s) said, “The best person among you is he, who learns Quran Majid and teaches it to others.”

We shall-

learn to recite the Quran Majid,
recite the Quran Majid everyday.

Planned Work : Students will write down a saying of the great Prophet (s) about al-Quran in capital alphabet of english in writing book and bring it to the class.

ARABIC ALPHABETS

Bangla is our language. There are fifty letters in Bengali Language. Bengali is read from left side to the right. Arabic is the language of the Quran Majid. There are twenty nine letters in Arabic. Arabic is read from the right side.

In order to recognize Arabic letters easily, pronunciation of each letter has been given in english letter. We shall learn the correct pronunciation of each Arabic letter from our teacher.

Chart-1

ث	ت	ب	ا
Sa	Ta	Ba	Alif

ث	ت	ب	ا
---	---	---	---

Chart-2

د	خ	ح	ج
Dal	Kha	Ha	Jim

د	خ	ح	ج
---	---	---	---

Chart-3

س	ز	ر	ذ
Sin	Za	Ra	Zal

س	ز	ر	ذ
---	---	---	---

Chart-4

ط	ض	ص	ش
Twa	Dwud	Swad	Shin

ط	ض	ص	ش
---	---	---	---

Chart-5

ف	غ	ع	ظ
Fa	Gaain	'Ayin	Jwa

ف	غ	ع	ظ
---	---	---	---

Chart-6

م	ل	ك	ق
Mim	Lam	Kaf	Qaf

م	ل	ك	ق
---	---	---	---

Chart-7

ي	ء	ه	و	ن
Ya	Hamzah	Ha	Wao	Nun

ي	ء	ه	و	ن
---	---	---	---	---

29 Letter of Arabic Language

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
ي	ء	ه	و	ن	

ص	ا	ق	و	ن	ت	م	ث	ع	ج
ط	ح	ل	خ	ب	ش	ض	د	ة	ر
ء	ي	ذ	س	ز	ظ	ف	غ	ك	

Planned work : Students will write down Arabic alphabet in their own writing books properly.

NUQTA

There are one or more dots on or under Arabic letters. These dots are called Nuqta.

There are 15 Nuqtas in 29 letters. Such as-

One Nuqta under the letter	2	ب ج
One Nuqta on the letter	8	خ ذ ز ظ غ ف ض ن
Two Nuqtas under the letter	1	ي
Two Nuqtas on the letter	2	ت ق
Three Nuqtas on the letter	2	ث ش

Planned work: Student will write down and read letters those have dots (Nuqta) properly.

14 Arabic letters have no Nuqta. Such as-

ط	ص	س	ر	د	ح	ا
ء	ه	و	م	ل	ك	ع

DIFFERENT SHAPES OF ARABIC LETTERS

The chart below shows the differences that occur if the letters are placed at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a word.

Together	At the end	In the middle	At the beginning	Letter
اا=ا	ا=با	ا=باب	ا=اب	ا
ببب	ب=حب	بب=جبب	بب=باب	ب
تتت	ت=بيت	تت=فتت	تت=تت	ت
ثثث	ث=بث	ثث=مث	ثث=ثث	ث
ججج	ج=حج	جج=فج	جج=جبب	ج
ححح	ح=صلح	حح=بث	حح=حبب	ح
خخخ	خ=شيخ	خخ=بخت	خخ=خبب	خ
د د د	د=بعد	د=مدد	د=دار	د
ذ ذ ذ	ذ=لذيد	ذ=هذا	ذ=ذيل	ذ
ر ر ر	ر=قبر	ر=فرق	ر=ريب	ر

Together	At the end	In the middle	At the beginning	Letter
ز ز ز	ز = هز	ز = هزق	ز = زهق	ز
سسس	س = ليس	س = مسح	س = سيل	س
ششش	ش = عطش	ش = مشط	ش = شمس	ش
صصص	ص = نص	ص = بصر	ص = صل	ص
ضضض	ض = بيض	ض = فضل	ض = ضل	ض
ططط	ط = بط	ط = مطر	ط = طب	ط
ظظظ	ظ = حظ	ظ = مظل	ظ = ظل	ظ
ععع	ع = سمع	ع = نعم	ع = عين	ع
غغغ	غ = رسغ	غ = بغير	غ = غير	غ
ففف	ف = صف	ف = سفر	ف = فن	ف

Together	At the end	In the middle	At the beginning	Letter
ققق	ق = حق	ق = لقب	ق = قبر	ق
ككك	ك = شك	ك = بكر	ك = كف	ك
للل	ل = خيل	ل = ملل	ل = ليل	ل
ممم	م = كم	م = قبر	م = من	م
ننن	ن = من	ن = سند	ن = نور	ن
ووو	و = دلو	و = نور	و = ويل	و
ههه	ه = طه	ه = شهر	ه = هم	ه
ءءء	ء = شاء	ء = سئل	ء = أمر	ء
ييي	ي = نبي	ي = خير	ي = يد	ي

HARKAT

To write English we use a, i, u, etc. sign. Such as-

B + a = Ba

B + i = Bi

B + u = Bu

These signs are called vowel.

Arabic language also has some vowels like this. Such as -

Zabor $\overset{/}{\text{—}}$ = بَ = Ba Zabor Baa

Zer $\overset{/}{\text{—}}$ = بِ = Ba Zer Bee

Pesh $\overset{/}{\text{—}}$ = بُ = Ba Pesh Bu

In Arabic language these vowel signs are called Harkat. There are three kinds of Harkat. For example:

Zabor $\overset{/}{\text{—}}$, Zer $\overset{/}{\text{—}}$, Pesh $\overset{/}{\text{—}}$

(1) When Zabor is given on any letter, it is pronounced as 'aa'.

بَ = Ba Zabor Baa

نَ	مَ	هَ	لَ	قَ	فَ	عَ	صَ	سَ	رَ	دَ	جَ	تَ	أَ
Na	Ma	Ha	La	Qa	Fa	'Aa	Sa	Sa	Ra	Da	ja	Ta	Aa

Planned work : Students will write the symbols and names of pronouncing signs (Harkat) in their exercise books.

Read and write the following chart of zabor ۱۰

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ	ذَ
رَ	زَ	سَ	شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ	ظَ	عَ
فَ	قَ	كَ	لَ	مَ	نَ	وَ	هَ	
			ءَ	يَ				

(2) When Zer is given under any letter, it is pronounced as 'ee'.

بِ = Ba zer Bee

اِ	بِ	جِ	دِ	رِ	سِ	صِ	عِ	فِ	قِ	لِ	هِ	مِ	نِ
Ee	See	Jee	Dee	Ree	See	Swee	'Eee	Tee	Qee	Lee	Hee	Mee	Nee

Read and write the following chart of zer ۱۰

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ	ذَ
رَ	زَ	سَ	شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ	ظَ	عَ
فَ	قَ	كَ	لَ	مَ	نَ	وَ	هَ	
			ءَ	يَ				

(3) When Pesh is given on any letter, it is pronounced as 'u'.

بُ = Ba Pesh Bu

اُ	تُ	جُ	دُ	رُ	سُ	صُ	عُ	فُ	قُ	لُ	هُ	مُ	نُ
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Nu	Mu	Hu	Lu	Qu	Fu	'Au	Swu	Su	Ru	Du	Ju	Tu	Eu
----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Read and write the following chart of Pesh ه

اُ	بُ	تُ	ثُ	جُ	حُ	خُ	دُ	ذُ
رُ	زُ	سُ	شُ	صُ	ضُ	ظُ	طُ	عُ
غُ	فُ	قُ	كُ	لُ	مُ	نُ	وُ	هُ
				ءُ	يُ			

Tanwin

Double Zabor, Double Zer and Double Pesh are called Tanwin. For example-

Mim Double Zabor مٌ = Man

Mim double Zer مِ = Min

Mim double Pesh مٍ = Mum

Read and write the following chart of Tanwin having ُ double Zabor

ذٌ	دٌ	ذٌ	حٌ	جٌ	شٌ	تٌ	بٌ	اٌ
مٌ	ظٌ	طٌ	فٌ	هٌ	ثٌ	سٌ	زٌ	رٌ
هٌ	وٌ	نٌ	مٌ	لٌ	كٌ	قٌ	فٌ	عٌ
			يٌ	يٌ				

Read and write the following chart of Tanwin having ِ double Zer

ذِ	دِ	ذِ	حِ	جِ	شِ	تِ	بِ	اِ
مِ	ظِ	طِ	فِ	هِ	ثِ	سِ	زِ	رِ
هِ	وِ	نِ	مِ	لِ	كِ	قِ	فِ	عِ
			يِ	يِ				

Planned work : Students will write Tanwin nicely in the chalkboard and read them.

Read and write the following chart of Tanwin having  double Pesh

أَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ	ذَ
رَ	زَ	سَ	شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ	ظَ	عَ
سَمَ	فَ	قَ	كَ	لَ	مَ	نَ	وَ	هَ
				يَ	ءَ			

Jazam

There are many letters in Arabic that do not have Zabor, Zer or Pesh. But the previous letters have them. A sign is used to pronounce this letter.

This sign ^ is called Jazam. Other sign of Jazam is : ˆ

Another name of Jazam is Sakin. For example-

Mim Nun Zabor مَنَّ = Man

Mim Nun Zer مِئِن = Min

Mim Nun Pesh مَنَّ = Mun

Read the following chart with Jazam.

ثَوْمٌ	صَوْمٌ	قُلْ	كُنْ
ثَوْمٌ	صَوْمٌ	قُلْ	كُنْ
أَكْبَرُ	كُرْسِيٌّ	مَسْجِدٌ	كُنْتُمْ
أَكْبَرُ	كُرْسِيٌّ	مَسْجِدٌ	كُنْتُمْ

Planned Work : Students will write down five words with Jazam nicely in their exercise books.

Tashdid

Generally when we want to pronounce two successive same letters at once in Bengali, we write them attached. For example the word, Allahu. Here the letters L & L are joined together. Look at these words:

- Amma - two M together.
 Makka - two K together
 Munni - two N together

In Arabic language when we want to pronounce any letter situated successively at once a special sign is used on that letter with Harkat.

The sign is as like as (ّ). This sign is called Tashdid. Tashdid looks like the head of the letter س (Sin). A letter with Tashdid is pronounced twice. For example: Alif Mim Zabor Am, Mim Zabor Ma = Amma =

$$\text{أَمْرٌ} = \text{مَر} + \text{أَمْر}$$

Here, a Tashdid is on the letter Mim of Arabic word 'Amma' there is a Tashdid.

Alif Ba Zabor 'Ab', Ba Zabor 'Ba'. = Abba. $أَب = ب + أَب$

Here, a Tashdid is on the letter 'Ba' of Arabic word 'Abba'.

Read and write the following chart with Tashdid.

ظِلٌّ	ظَنَّ	مَنَّ	إِنَّ
عَلَّمَ	سَبَّحَ	كَذَّبَ	صَدَّقَ
تَفَكَّرَ	تَعَلَّمَ	مَزَّقَ	بَلَغَ

Planned work : Students will write down five words nicely with Tashdid in their exercise books.

FORMATION OF WORD

'Book' is a word, There are four letters in this word, B+o+o+k. 'Pen' is a word. There are three letters in this word. P+e+n. 'Makka' is a word. There are five letters in this word, M+a+k+k+a. Thus a word is formed by adding many letters together. Similarly in Arabic language a word is formed by adding letters together. For example:

قَلَمٌ In this word there are three letters $ق + ل + م$

مَكَّةٌ In this word there are four letters. $م + ك + ك + ة$

Read and write the following chart:

تَاب	طَاب	كَادَ	قَادَ	كَانَ	قَالَ
كَرُمَ	بَعُدَ	حَسِبَ	سَعَى	جَلَسَ	أَكَلَ
بَثَّ	عَشَّ	ظَلَّ	مَدَّ	أَنَّ	إِنَّ
زُقُومٌ	فَرِحَ	بَلَغَ	نَظَّمَ	قَدَّمَ	سَبَّحَ
مَنَاظِرٌ	مَكَاتِبٌ	مَسَاجِدُ	مَنْظَرٌ	مَكْتَبٌ	مَسْجِدٌ

Read and write the following chart of Zabor. ˋ

جَلَسَ	هَجَرَ	دَرَسَ	قَتَلَ	ذَهَبَ
فَتَحَ	ضَرَبَ	نَصَرَ	خَلَقَ	طَلَبَ

Read and write the following chart of Zer ˊ

جِبَالٌ	خِصَالٌ	نِظَامٌ	حِسَابٌ	كِتَابٌ
نِثَارٌ	نِصَابٌ	خِيَالٌ	نِضَالٌ	صِيَامٌ

Read and write the following chart of Pesh. ˆ

خَلُقُ	رُسُلُ	سُرُرُ	جُدُدُ	كُتُبُ
ثُنُنُ	ثُلُثُ	سُبُلُ	عُنُقُ	صُحُفُ

HARAFS OF MADD

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

There are three letters for Madd. They are: ا , و , ي

Signs of Madd are used with these three letters. If there is only- ا ('Alif without Zabor, Zer, Pesh etc.) and there is a Zabor on its right hand side, if there is a Pesh on the right hand side of و (Wao Sakin), and a Zer on the right hand side letter of ي (Yea Sakin), Madd is applied.

Sign of Madd are: بَا - بُو - بِي

As for example: شَاءَ - سُوءٌ - يَحْيَاءَ

If the signs of Madd are there on any Arabic letters, it should be read in a long breath.

For Example : قَ - نَ - صَ - المَ - الرَّ - يُسَ -

Planned Work : Students will write 5 words with the symbol of Maad in their own writing books.

Sura Al-Fatiha (سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ)

Verses-7, Ruku-1, Revealed at Makka

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝
 الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝
 مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝
 اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝
 غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Pronunciation : Al-Hamdu Lillahi Rabbil 'Alameen. Ar Rahmanir Rahim. Maliki Yeaw Middin. Yeaakana'budu Wa Yeaaka Nastayeen. Ihdinas Siratal Mustaqeem. Siratallazina An'amta Alaihim. Gairil Magdubi Alaihim Waladdalleen.

Meaning :

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

1. Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds.
2. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
3. Master of the Day of Judgment.
4. It is You we worship, and upon You we call for help.
5. Guide us to the straight path.
6. The path of those whom You have favoured.
7. Not of those who earned your anger, nor of those who went astray.

Sura Al-Falaq (سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ)

Verses- 5, Ruku-1, Revealed at Madina

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝
 قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝
 مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝
 وَ مِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ اِذَا وَقَبَ ۝
 وَ مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ اِذَا حَسَدَ ۝

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Pronunciation : Qul A'uzubi Rabbil Falaq. Min Sharri Maa Khalaq. Wa Min Sharri Gasiqin Iza Waqab. Wa Min Sharrin Naffasaati fil Uqad. Wa Min Sharri Haasidin Iza Hasad.

Meaning :

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

1. (O Muhammad!) Say, "I seek refuge to the Lord of Dawn.
2. From the evil of what He has created.
3. And from the evil of the darkness as it spreads.
4. And from the evil of those who practise sorcery.
5. And from the evil of an envious when he envies."

Sura An-Nas (سُورَةُ النَّاسِ)

Verses- 6, Ruku- 1, Revealed at Madina.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۝ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۝
 مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝
 مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Pronunciation : Qul A'uzu Birabbin Nas. Malikin Nas. Ilahin Nas. Min Sharril Waswasil Khannas. Allazi Yuwasuwisu Fee Sudurin Nas. Minal Jinnati Wan Nas.

Meaning :

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

1. (O Muhammad) Say, "I seek refuge to the Lord of mankind.
2. The King of mankind.
3. The Ilah of mankind.
4. From the evil of the sneaky whisperer.
5. Who whispers into the hearts of mankind.
6. From among jinn and among mankind."

Planned Work : The learners will memorize Sura Al-Fatiha, Sura Al-Falaq, Sura An-Nas and will write in English.

EXERCISE

1. Put a tick mark (✓) on the correct answer.

a. What is the language of Quran Majid?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Bangla | 2. Hebrew. |
| 3. English | 4. Arabic. |

b. How many letters are there in Arabic?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. 25 | 2. 29 |
| 3. 30 | 4. 50 |

c. How many letters are there without Nuqta in Arabic language?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. 12 | 2. 14 |
| 3. 17 | 4. 18 |

d. Which one of the following is the sign of Jer?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.  | 2.  |
| 3.  | 4.  |

e. How many Harkats are there?

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

f. How many letters (Harf) of Madd are there?

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

2. Fill in the blanks:

- a. There are _____ letters in Arabic language.
- b. Arabic is read from _____ side.

- c. There is no Nuqta (any dot) in ___ Arabic letters.
- d. Symbol of vowel is called ___ in Arabic language.
- e. To read a letter of Arabic word in long breath is called ___.
- f. The _____ among you is he, who ___ Quran Majid and teaches it to others.

3. Questions for Short Answer :

- a. How many Arabic alphabets are there?
- b. What is Harkat?
- c. What is Nuqta?
- d. What is Tanwin?
- e. What is the language of the Quran Majid?

4. Questions for descriptive answer:

- a. How many letters are there in Arabic? and what are they?
Write them.
- b. What is Nuqta? Write five letters with Nuqta.
- c. What is Harkat? How many Harkats are there? Give examples.
- d. What did Prophet (s) say about reading of Quran Majid?
- e. What is Jazam? Give example.
- f. What is Tanwin? Give example.
- g. What is Tashdid? Give example.
- h. What is word? Describe with example how a word is formed.
- i. Recite Sura-al-Fatiha from your memory.
- j. Recite Sura an-Nas from your memory.
- k. What is Madd? write the letters of Madd.
- l. Recite Sura al-Falaq from your memory.

Chapter Five

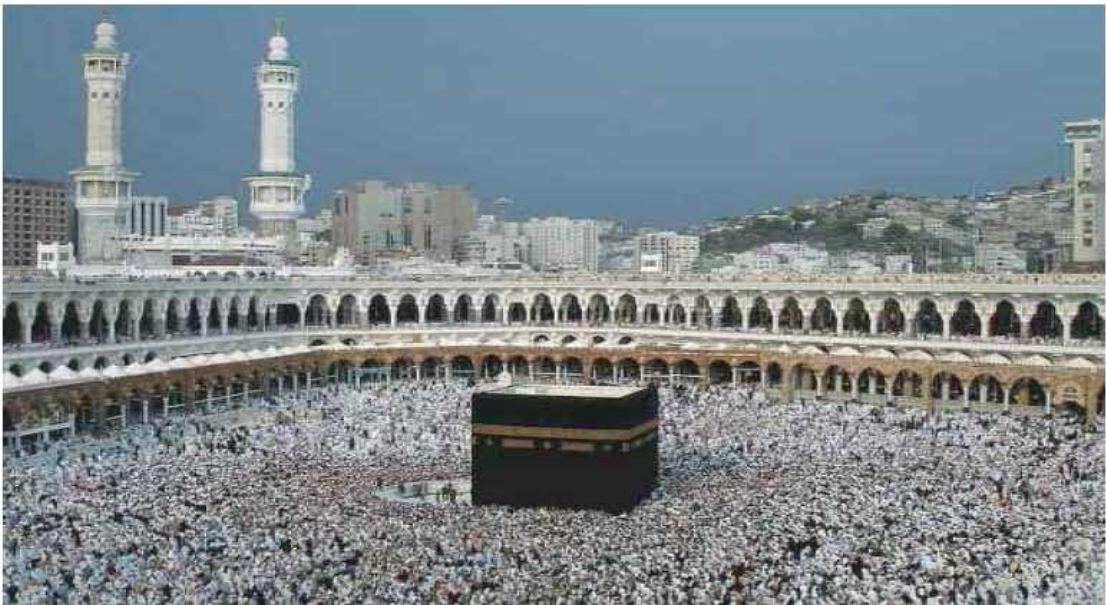
Prophets and Messengers

Allah Ta'ala has sent many Prophets and Messengers in this earth. They gave instruction to the mankind to perform good deeds and prohibited us from evil deeds. To whom the sacred books were revealed are called Rasul (Messengers) and who did not get any revealed book is called Nabi (Prophet). The first man on this earth was Hazrat Adam (A). Indeed he was the first prophet. And the last Prophet and Messenger was our beloved great Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam).

The Great Prophet (s)

The great Prophet (s) is the most favourite to Allah. He is the best man in this world. Do you know what is his name?

His name is Muhammad (s). He was born in Quraish family. His father's name was Abdullah and Mother's name was Amina. His grandfather's name was Abdul Muttalib. Have you ever heard the name of Arab? The country of Arabia is situated to our west. It is far away from our country. It is a country of deserts. You can see sands and dunes all over the land. One of the famous cities of that country is Makkah Muazzama. The holy Kaba is situated in this city. All pilgrims go there to perform Hajj.



Holy Kaba

Our beloved Prophet (s) was born on Rabiul Awal 12, 570 A.D. on Monday in this city. His father died before his birth. After his birth a midwife mother suckled him. Besides his mother, she did upbringing him.

Do you know what the name of midwife mother was? She was Halima from tribe of Banu Sa'd. She loved him very much and suckled cordially. So that she is suckling mother of our great Prophet.

His mother died when the great Prophet was only six years old. In this time his grandfather Abdul Muttalib nurtured him. At the age of 8, his grandfather died. Then his uncle Abu Talib nurtured him very affectionately. Great Prophet (s) was very gentle and well behaved from his childhood. He never fought with others. He never called others by name. Everybody loved him. He also loved everyone. He used to help people in their miseries. He was truthful and never told a lie. He always kept his promise. So that everybody trust him and used to call him Al-Amin. Al-Amin means very trustworthy. He was very much truthful to everyone.

The people of Arabia were very bad at that time. They used to fight one another. They used to steal and rob others. They used to rob pedestrian's money and wealth. They used to hurt the orphans and poor people. They had no faith in oneness of Allah. They used to make partners with Allah. They used to worship idols.

The great Prophet (s) felt painful seeing this kind of inhuman behaviour. He asked them to be good people. He told them to believe in one Allah. He asked them not to make partners with the Almighty Allah. He prohibited doing worship of idols. Somebody obeyed his sayings. They became good people. But the bad people became angry with him. They did not listen to him. They tortured him very much. But he never took revenge to anyone.

The leader of the bad and evil people was Abu Jahal. These people made plot to kill our Prophet (s). Then the Prophet went to Madina being commanded by Allah Ta'ala. This migration of Prophet (s) from Makka to Madina is known as 'Hijrat'. 'Hijrat' means to leave ones country in order to please Allah.

Most of the citizens of Madina were very good people. They listened to the Prophet (s). They came forward to help him. The people of Makka who obeyed the prophet (s) came to Madina. The people of Madina helped them too. For this reason they are called 'Ansar'. 'Ansar' means helper.

The people who went to Madina from Makkah are called 'Muhajir'. Muhajir' Means a person who performs 'Hijrat' for the sake of Allah's satisfaction.



Mosque of the Prophet (s) [Masjid-e-Nabawi]

The great Prophet (s), along with the Ansars and Muhajirs formed an Islamic society. In that society there was no stealing or robbing. Many men converted into Muslim. The bad and evil people were defeated. The weak and the poor were no more tortured. Allah was pleased with the Mumins (believers).

The great Prophet (s) died in 632 A.D. at Madina. The day was also Monday, the 12th of Rabiul Awal.

Our Prophet had three sons and four daughters. All the sons of the great Prophet (s) died in their childhood.

Name of Sons

Qasim (R)
 Abdullah (R)
 Ibrahim (R)

Name of Daughters

Jainab (R)
 Ruqaiya (R)
 Umme Qulsum (R)
 Fatima (R)

We are the Ummat of the great Prophet. 'Ummat' means followers. we will follow him.

Planned work : Students will write the father's and mother's name of Muhammad (s) with decoration. They will also write the 'Dua' which have to be recited after reading or listening the name of Muhammad (s).

Getting Nabuwat of the great Prophet (s) and Preaching Islam

The Almighty Allah has not created us without any purpose. He has created us to worship Him. We should obey only the guidance and prohibitions of Allah. We should lead our lives as Allah guides us. But many people forget the Almighty Allah and do evil deeds. So, He sends prophets and messengers to guide them to the right path.

Once the people of Arabia forgot One Allah. They began to worship different sculptures. They used to quarrel and fight all the time. They would get into wars for a few reasons. They also killed and murdered other people. They were used to stealing, robbing and looting. There was no peace in the society. There was no practice of learning education among them.

The Prophet (s) was born at such a crucial time of Arab society. He was grown up in that circumstances. When he became adult and sensitive, he used to feel painful very much in his heart seeing the terrible condition of the society. He always thought how to overcome this situation.

He not only thought but also worked hard to establish peace. When He was young, the Quraishes renovated the Ka'ba as a new deployment. But they felt in trouble to set holy Hajre Aswad in the wall of Ka'ba. Hajre Aswad means black stone. Quraishes were divided into various groups.

Each group claimed to set the Hajre Aswad by their own. All groups were being firm in their demand. The matter was mostly directed into fighting and murder. Finally they came to the Al-Amin, Muhammad (s) to settle the matter. Muhammad (s) put down a cloth sheet. He kept the Haj re Aswad on the cloth by his own hand. He said all of the leaders to hold the cloth sheet and bring it to the wall of Ka'ba. They did it and the Great Prophet kept it on the wall. Thus the quarrel came to an end in a peaceful conclusion.

He took efforts to establish peace in the society. He served helpless people. He did it along with others. To serve the helpless people he formed a union of peace and service. Its name was Hil-ful-Fuzul.

At the age of forty, Prophet (s) became very worried. During this period he used to go to the cave of Hera in Jabal-e-Noor. He used to remain in deep meditation in the thoughts of Allah. When he came out in any necessity, he would go far away from locality. While he was passing any stone or tree, the stone or tree gave him Salam. He looked around and found nothing to see.



Cave Hera : Where Muhammad (s) used to do meditation.

At last in a day of Ramadan he was remaining meditation in the cave Hera. The Almighty Allah sent first five verses of surah al-alaq from Quran Majid to him through Hazrat Jibrael (A).

إِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ إِقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

Pronunciation : (1) Iqra Bismi Rabbikallazi Khalaq, (2) Khalaqal Insana Min Alaq, (3) Iqra Wa Rabbukal Akram (4) Allazi Allama Bil Qalam, (5) Allamal Insana Ma Lam Yalam.

This is the incident of attaining the prophethood of the great Prophet (s). At that time He was forty years old.

He told people, “take Islam as your religion. Believe in oneness of Allah. Do not worship sculpture. Accept me as the prophet (s) and messenger of Allah. Believe in the hereafter. You will be accountable for all deeds you do in this world.”

People, who listen to the prophet will attain Jannat. But, those who do not lead their lives according to the guidance of Rasul will go to Jahannam in the hereafter.

Many people responded at the prophet's invitation. They accepted Islam as their religion. They gave up worship of idols. They became Mumin, Muslim.

But there were many bad people. They did not listen to him. They wanted to kill him. In spite of all the threats, He did not stop calling people to the path of Islam.

We will obey the sayings of the Great Prophet (s)

Planned Work : Students will write down first five verses of surah al-alaq from Quran Majid nicely in English.

The kindness of Great Prophet (s)

Our Prophet (s) was ‘Rahmatullil Alamin’. ‘Rahmatullil Alamin’ means having kindness to the world or kind for the whole world.

Almighty Allah has said, “Oh my Prophet! I have sent you as the symbol of kindness to the entire world.”

Great Prophet (s) was very kind. He felt very much sympathy in his heart for needy, the poor, helpless and orphans.

Once, Prophet (s) was going to a place. On his way he saw an old man. He was watering the plants in a garden. The source of water was far off from the garden. The old man was very tired. He bent under the weight of the bucket of water. He had no time to sit and rest for a while. Because he was a servant only. He would be severely punished if he worked a little less.

Seeing his suffering Prophet (s) went to the old man. He took the bucket from his hand and watered all the plants. He said to the old man, “Brother, please rest a while. If you ever feel the need of my help please call me. I will come and help you.”

The Great Prophet became unstable for other people’s trouble. Once there was marriage ceremony at a neighbor’s home. But there was no food at his home. There was no food at Prophet’s (s) home also but some flour. He sent the flour to the neighbor. All the family members of the Prophet’s home passed the night without taking any meal.

Whenever Prophet (s) got some money and food, he would give it to the poor people. He left his house empty of money and food at the time of death.

The Prophet has said, **The servants who work for you are your brothers and sisters. Never hurt them. Never insult them. Feed them whatever you eat. Give them the same dress as you wear. Help them with their work.**

One of the famous Sahabis (companions) of the Prophet (s) was Hazrat Anas (R). He said, “I have been serving the Prophet for 10 years. He has never scolded me for my work. He has never expressed annoyance to me.” The Prophet (s) used to help his servants with their work. We should also help our servants.

The Great Prophet (s) : Protesting Oppression

Our Prophet (s) always used to tell people to do virtuous deeds. He used to tell them not to do bad or evil task. He would try to stop a man from torturing others even if the man was powerful leader. He protested torture. He always opposed all kinds of torture and cruelty. In the Quran Majid it has been said, **“Of course Allah does not like the oppression.”**

Here is an interesting event. A person from tribe of Irash came to Makka with a camel. Abu Jahal bought the camel from him. But he did not pay the price of the camel. And even he did not want to give it. Without getting any way the person came to a meeting of Quraish. He told all who were present, “Can any one of you collect my money from Abu jahal and give it to me? For my weakness he does not want to give my money.”

At this time the great Prophet (s) was sitting in a corner of Masjid. All Quraish were present in that meeting, said him to go to the Prophet (s). They suggested that to make jokes. They had already known about the bad relation between the Prophet (s) and Abu Jahal. Because, he (Abu Jahal) was an evil or bad person.

The man came to the Prophet (s). He said to him, “Abu Jahal does not want to give my due money. I am an outsider of Makka. Would you please, collect my money from him ?”

Prophet (s) said, “come with me.” He, along with the man, came to the house of Abu Jahal and called him.

Abu Jahal was inside the house. He replied, ‘Who is there?’ Prophet (s) said, “I am Muhammad, come out for a moment.” He came out worriedly. The great Prophet told him, “Give the person his due money.” He said, “Stay here for a moment, I do pay the dues.” He went into the house and returned all the money to the seller of the camel.

The Prophet (s) returned. The man came to the meeting and said, “May Allah give Muhammad(s) the best reward. He has collected my due money.”

After sometime Abu Jahal came there. All of the presence told him, “What happened to you? Today you did such a work we have never seen you do the same.”

Abu Jahal said, “It is true that, Muhammad did nothing but just called me. I got afraid hearing his sound. When I came out, I saw a terrible shape of a camel on his head. I never see the back, neck, teeth of a camel as like that. By the oath of Allah, If I do not return the money, It must killed me.”

Abu Jahal was a man of bad sense. He was very much cruel. Nobody wanted to talk to him. On the other hand, our Prophet (s) was the best friend of the tortured. He was very firm to the oppressor. So He was not afraid of Abu Jahal. The followers of the truth are always like this.

The great Prophet (s) said, “The greatest Jihad is to speak the truth in front of an oppressor.’

Names of Some Prophets

Hazrat Adam (A) was the first man and the Prophet of the world. He is the forefather of all human beings. All people are his children. Many more Prophets and Rasuls have come to the world.

Hazrat Muhammad (s) was the last Prophet and Rasul. He was the greatest Prophet and Rasul in he whole world. There will be no Prophet or Rasul after him. Many Prophets and Rasuls have come before him. Heavenly books were revealed to those Prophets and Rasuls. Among the Prophets and Rasuls the most well known are:

Hazrat Nuh (A), Hazrat Ibrahim (A), Hazrat Ismail (A), Hazrat Sulaiman (A), Hazrat Yahiya (A), Hazrat Yusuf (A).

All of them are Prophets. We have to believe this fact. They were very dear to Allah. All of them had invited people to the path of Islam.

They said, Almighty Allah is One and Only. He has no parents. If you follow the path of Allah, you will attain peace in this world as well as in the hereafter. You will enter into Jannat. There is only peace and happiness in Jannat.

If you do not follow the path of Allah, you will surely suffer in this world and in the hereafter. You will go to Jahannam. There are only pain and sufferings in Jahannam.

We all want to enter into the Jannat.

EXERCISE

1. Put a tick mark (✓) on the correct answer.

a. Who was the first Prophet of the earth?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Isa (A) | 2. Musa (A) |
| 3. Nuh (A) | 4. Adam (A) |

b. What is the grandfather's name of the great Prophet (s)?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Abu Talib | 2. Hashim |
| 3. Abdul Muttalib | 4. Hamja |

c. In which tribe was the great prophet (s) born?

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Tamim | 2. Qilab |
| 3. Quraish | 4. Aos |

d. What is the meaning of Ansar?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Departure from country | 2. Indicator of fears |
| 3. Helper | 4. Torturer |

e. What is the meaning of Hajre Aswad?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. White stone | 2. Red brick |
| 3. Green stone | 3. Black stone |

f. How many verses of the Quran Majid did the great Prophet received at the time of meditation in the cave of Hera?

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. Four | 2. Six |
| 3. Five | 4. Ten |

g. What does Rahmatullil Alamin mean?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Having kindness to the worlds | 2. Having help to this world |
| 3. Having happiness to this world | 4. Having festival to this world |

h. 'Great Prophet (s) helps an old man doing his job' – what job was the old man doing?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Grazing Camel | 2. Giving food to cows |
| 3. Watering the plant in a garden | 4. Bearing load on his head. |

i. 'Great Prophet (s) has never scolded me for my work' –who said this?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Anas (R) | 2. Abu Bakar (R) |
| 3. Ali (R) | 4. Talha (R) |

j. Who did not want to give the price of camel?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Abu Lahab | 2. Abu Sufiayn |
| 3. Abu Jahal | 4. Haris |

k. The greatest Jihad is to speak the truth in front of _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a Teller of Lie | 2. Thieves & Robbers |
| 3. An oppressor | 4. Cruel person |

l. Where remains only happiness?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. In Jannat | 2. In Jahannam |
| 3. In Barjakh | 4. In Hashr. |

2. Fill in the blanks:

Have you ever heard the name of _____? The country of Arabia is situated _____. It is _____ from our country. It is a country of desert. You can see _____ all over the land. One of the famous cities of that country is _____. The holy _____ is situated in this city. All pilgrims go there to perform _____.

3. Questions for short answer:

- a. Who has sent Prophets (s) and Messengers?
- b. Who was the first man in this world?
- c. Who was the last Prophet (s) and Messengers?
- d. Who was the most beloved man of Allah?
- e. What is the name of our great Prophet (s)?
- f. In which year, month and date was our great Prophet (s) born?
- g. What is the name of our great Prophet's father and mother?
- h. What is the midwife mother's name of our Prophet (s)?
- i. What is the meaning of Al-Amin?
- j. What is called the migration of our Prophet (s) from Makka to Madina?
- k. What does Hizrat Mean?
- l. What is the meaning of Ansar?
- m. In which year, month and date was our great Prophet (s) died?
- n. How many sons and daughters did our great Prophet (s) have?
- o. The Prophet (s) established a peace and service union - what was its name?
- p. What is the name of the cave where the Prophet (s) gained his prophethood?

- q. In which age did our Prophet (s) gain prophethood?
- r. What is the name of Prophet's famous Sahabi and Khadim?
- s. Who is the greatest among Prophets and Messengers?
- t. A person came to Makka with a camel- from which tribe did he come?

4. Questions for descriptive answer:

- a. How was the character and behaviour of the great Prophet (s) in his childhood ?
- b. How was the nature of the people of Arab when the Prophet (s) was born?
- c. How did Prophet (s) set the Hajre Aswad in the wall of Ka'aba?
- d. Write down the history of collecting the price of camel from Abu Jahal.
- e. Write down the name of five Prophets and Messengers of Allah.

Naat-E-Rasul

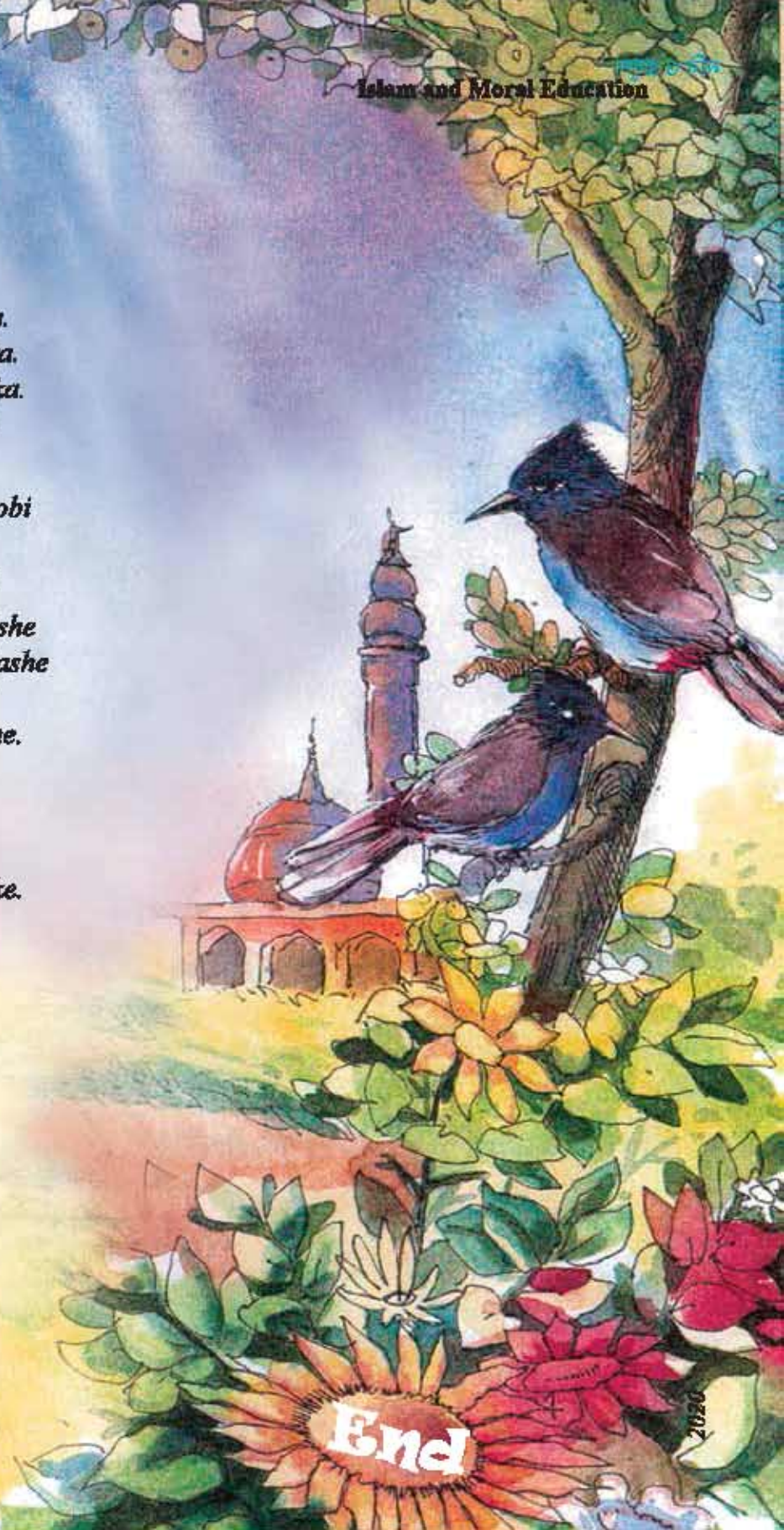
Golam Mustafa

*Ya Nabi Salamu Alaika.
Ya Rasul Salamu Alaika.
Ya Habib Salamu Alaika.
Salawa Tullahi Alaika.*

*Tumi Je Nurer Robi
Nikhiler Dhyaner Chhobi
Tumi Na Ale Duniay
Andhare Dubito Shobi.*

*Chand Suruj Akashe Ashe
She Aloy Hridoy Na Hashe
Ale Tai He Nobo Robi
Manaber Moner Akashe.*

*Tomare Nurer Alope
Jagoron Alo Bhuloke
Gahia Uthilo Bulbul
Hashilo Kushum Puloke.*



End

2020

Academic year 2020, **Islam-3**



Strive together towards all that is good

– Al Quran



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