



Al-Ansaar
Welfare & Education
Madrasati Tajweedul Quran

140-142 Garstang Road, Preston, PR2 8NA | 01772 716060
www.alansaar.org.uk | info@alansaar.org.uk | [@mtqmadrasa](https://www.instagram.com/mtqmadrasa)

REVISION BOOKLET
SAFAR ISLAMIC STUDIES
BOOK 5
PAGES 82-160

NAME: _____

FORBIDDEN AND DISLIKED PRAYER TIMES

FORBIDDEN TIMES:

There are 3 times in the day where praying ANY Salah is NOT ALLOWED:

1. **SUNRISE** – during the time that the sun is rising.
2. **MIDDAY** – the time when the sun is at its peak.
3. **SUNSET** – during the time when the sun is setting.

EXCEPTION: If someone has to pray Asr Salah and the sun has started setting, they must still perform Asr, even though this is disliked.

There are 2 Hadith where the Prophet S.A.W mentioned these three times. In one Hadith he mentioned a reason why sunrise is a forbidden time – he said that the sun rises between Shaytaan's horns.

MAKRUH TIMES (DISLIKED):

There are 3 times in the day where praying ANY Salah is DISLIKED:

1. After the fardh of Fajr Salah until sunrise.
2. After the fardh of Asr Salah until sunset.
3. After Dawn, before Fajr Salah (apart from praying Fajr itself).

DAWUD AND JALUT

1. Musa was sent to Banu Israel. After he passed away, the tribe started to forget everything he taught them.
2. Because of this, they used to get attacked, murdered, their land would be taken and they would be imprisoned by tyrants. The tyrants would always win and overpower Banu Israel.
3. Allah sends them another Prophet.
4. Banu Israel asked this Prophet to ask Allah to send another person who would be a King and the people would fight with him in battle.

NOW ALLAH SENT TALUT!

5. Allah blessed Talut with – KNOWLEDGE, POWER AND HONOUR.
6. Banu Israel still did NOT keep their promise of fighting with Talut in battles. They ran away!
7. One day, a group of enemies came to attack Banu Israel so Talut quickly prepared an army. Talut told the people that they would be TESTED by Allah on the way to battle at a RIVER.
8. He told the people one simple rule – “When we reach the river, nobody should drink from it! If you do, you will have to leave the army and if you don’t drink from it, you are staying with me.”
9. He also said that they could drink a handful if they really wanted to, but no more than that.
10. Many people DID NOT listen. Instead, they drank from the river like animals, in an uncivilised manner!
11. Allah mentioned this part of the story (the test of the river) in the Qur’an.

DAWUD AND JALUT

12. The people who didn't listen had to leave the army and the rest continued past the river until they reached the other side and saw the HUGE army of the enemies.

13. The leader of the enemies was JALUT (GOLIATH).

14. Jalut was known for his COURAGE and BRAVERY.

15. When Talut and his army saw Jalut and his army, many of them became scared and started shouting that they have no chance of winning. Some remained calm and knew that Allah would grant them victory. This part is also mentioned in the Qur'an.

17. The patient people went forward to fight and made Du'a, "Oh Allah, shower upon us patience, make our feet firm and give us victory over the disbelieving people."

THE BATTLE STARTS –

18. The first thing Jalut does is challenge someone from Talut's army to come forward and have a duel with him.

19. DAWUD A.S stepped forward to fight him.

20. Everybody saw Dawud and Jalut didn't think he would have any chance of winning because Dawud was skinny, small and very young, he looked like a small boy.

21. Jalut looked down on Dawud and said there was no point even killing him because a young boy couldn't do anything to him.

22. Before he could fight Dawud, Dawud took his sling and placed a pebble in it. He aimed at Jalut and it hit Jalut on his head like a bullet. It made him drop to the ground and it killed him!

DAWUD AND JALUT

23. Everybody was shocked and the enemies saw that the leader was dead so they ran away!

24. Dawud A.S became a great hero! The king made him a CHIEF ADVISOR and later on he was also made a Prophet.

Allah mentions how Dawud killed Jalut in the Qur'an.

LESSONS FROM THE STORY:

1. When we face difficult tests, we should stay patient and strong in our faith.
2. Size or number doesn't mean anything – Allah gives victory to whomever he wants.
3. Do not judge anybody by their appearance. Allah can make anybody powerful and strong and honourable.

- END OF YEAR 2021 FIRST EXAM PAPER IS UNTIL THE END OF THIS CHAPTER -

BASICS OF TAYAMMUM

- Allah loves the people who stay clean and pure.
- We know how to stay clean through doing Wudhu and Ghusl. There is also another way called Tayammum.
- Tayammum is not done with water. Instead, we use something dry and natural from the earth.
- Tayammum is also called 'DRY ABLUTION'.
- Whether Tayammum is done for Wudhu or Ghusl, it will be done in exactly the same way.

WHEN CAN YOU DO TAYAMMUM?

1. When you cannot find water to do Wudhu or Ghusl with.
2. If you have water but you are scared that your sickness will worsen or your recovery will take longer if you use the water.
3. If you will miss somebody's Janazah prayer by doing Wudhu, you can quickly do Tayammum instead and go for the Janazah.
4. If doing Wudhu will mean that you will miss Eid prayer and there are no other Eid prayer times, you can do tayammum and go for Eid prayer.

WHAT CAN YOU USE FOR TAYAMMUM?

- Anything natural from the earth – soil, sand, stone or marble.
- Whatever is used for Tayammum must be clean, there shouldn't be any Najasah on it.

BASICS OF TAYAMMUM

FARDH ACTS OF TAYAMMUM:

- 1. INTENTION** : make the intention to perform Tayammum.
- 2. STRIKING THE EARTH AND WIPING THE FACE** : strike the earth once and wipe the entire face with it.
- 3. STRIKING THE EARTH AND WIPING THE FOREARMS** : strike the earth a second time and wipe the arms with it, including the elbows.

WHAT BREAKS TAYAMMUM?

1. Everything that breaks Wudhu – e.g. sleeping, vomiting, using the toilet.
2. If you had already performed Tayammum because water was unavailable and now the water is available again.
3. If you performed Tayammum because you were unable to use water and now you are able to use water.

SUNNAH MU'AKKADAH AND GHAYR MU'AKKADAH

What is Sunnah? – something that the Prophet S.A.W said, did or encouraged.

We should always try our best to do Sunnah acts out of love for our Prophet and for reward.

SUNNAH PRAYERS HAVE 2 TYPES:

1. **Sunnah Mu'akkadah** = emphasised Sunnah.
2. **Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah** = non-emphasised Sunnah.

SUNNAH MU'AKKADAH PRAYERS:

- They were performed by the Prophet regularly but he sometimes missed them so that they wouldn't become Fardh on the Ummah. It was emphasised by the Prophet.
- If you perform these prayers, you will earn lots of reward but if you leave them without a proper reason, you will be sinful.

SUNNAH GHAYR MU'AKKADAH PRAYERS:

- Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah is very similar to Nafl prayers.
- They were performed by the Prophet S.A.W without emphasis, which means he would very often leave them out.
- You should not completely ignore these prayers as they bring a lot of reward.
- The only difference between Ghayr Mu'akkadah and Nafl prayers is that the Prophet performed Ghayr Mu'akkadah more than Nafl.
- There is no sin leaving Nafl out.

SUNNAH MU'AKKADAH AND GHAYR MU'AKKADAH

Which Rak'ahs are Sunnah Mu'akkadah and Ghayr Mu'akkadah in the five daily Salah?

KEY:

Sunnah Mu'akkadah = **BLUE**

Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah = **ORANGE**

Nafil = **GREEN**

	Sunnah Mu'akkadah	Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah	Fardh	Sunnah Mu'akkadah	Nafil	Witr	Nafil	Total
FAJR	2		2					4
ZOHR	4		4	2	2			12
ASR		4	4					8
MAGHRIB			3	2	2			7
ISHA		4	4	2	2	3	2	17

WITR

What is Witr?

- A set of 3 Rak'ahs performed in only Isha Salah.
- It is the same as the 3 Fardh performed in Maghrib but the last Rak'ah has QUNUT which is different.

Method:

1. Make the intention for Witr.
2. Perform the first and second Rak'ah as you normally would.
3. In the third Rak'ah...
 - Pray Surah Fatiha.
 - Pray another Surah.
 - DO NOT go into Ruku yet...
 - Say Allahu Akbar and raise your hands like you do at the beginning of Salah.
 - Fold your arms and recite the Qunut of Witr Du'a.
 - Go into Ruku and complete the rest of the third Rak'ah as normal.

FARDH ACTS OF SALAH

Certain conditions need to be fulfilled in order for our Salah to be completely perfect.

There are 2 different sets of conditions:

1. **Conditions BEFORE** praying Salah.
2. **Conditions DURING** praying Salah.

CONDITIONS BEFORE PRAYING SALAH:

There are 7 in total...

	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
1	CLEAN BODY	There should be no impurities on the body. E.g. blood and urine.
2	CLEAN CLOTHES	There should be no impurities on the clothes.
3	CLEAN PLACE	The place you pray should be clean, especially where your body parts will touch when going into Sajdah.
4	COVERING YOUR AWRAH* (Look at note on the next page too).	Awrah must be covered. For a male: from the belly button to the knees. For a female: entire body apart from face, hands and feet.
5	PRAYER AT THE RIGHT TIME	If you pray before Salah time has started, Salah is not valid. If you perform it after, it will be called Qadha which means missed prayer.

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FARDH ACTS OF SALAH

6	FACING THE QIBLAH	Face towards the direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah. This is called Qibla. In the UK, this is the Southeast direction.
7	MAYING THE RIGHT NIYYAH (INTENTION).	This is made in the mind. You must have the intention of the correct prayer before you start. E.g. I am praying 2 Sunnah of Fajr.

*Note: if any quarter of a body part becomes uncovered and it is not covered before a person can say Subhana Rabbiyal A'laa three times, then Salah will break. If it is covered before, Salah will be accepted.

CONDITIONS DURING PRAYING SALAH:

There are 6 in total...

They are also called the SIX PILLARS OF SALAH and in Arabic this is ARKAN, the plural of RUKN which means a support or something that is compulsory.

	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
1	TAKBIR TAHRIMAH	Begin by saying Allahu Akbar. Everything that is fine to do outside of Salah like talking and eating now becomes haram. That is why this takbir is called takbir tahrimah.
2	QIYAAM	To stand up. All the Fardh and Wajib prayers must be performed standing unless there is an excuse. E.g. a broken leg.

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FARDH ACTS OF SALAH

3	QIRAA'AH	This means recitation. We must recite the Qur'an in Salah. One verse is Fardh and the words must be said with your tongue and lips, not in your mind. It should also not disturb anybody else.
4	RUKU	To bow down. You have to bow down enough to place your hands on your knees.
5	SAJDAH	<p>To prostrate by placing seven limbs on the ground- both hands, both knees, both feet and the face (forehead and nose).</p> <p>If you only put the forehead down and not the nose = sajdah is complete.</p> <p>If you only put the nose down and not the forehead = sajdah is not complete.</p>
6	QA'DAH AKHIRAH	The last sitting at the end of Salah. You must be sitting until at least having recited Tashahudd.

ISLAMIC DRESS CODE

QUR'ANIC AYAH:

“And the clothing of piety (Taqwa) is the best.”

Guidelines for clothing:

There isn't a specific dress in Islam so we have flexibility to wear different styles of clothing. However, there are certain guidelines.

1. The clothing must cover the Awrah. The Awrah must never be uncovered unless for a medical reason.
2. The clothing must not be see through.
3. The clothing must not be tight fitting.
4. The way we dress and the design should not lead us to arrogance and pride.

HADITH:

“A person with an atoms weight of arrogance in his heart will not enter Paradise.”

A man then said, “What if a person likes his clothes to look good and his shoes to look good?”

The Prophet replied, “Allah is Beautiful and He loves beauty. Arrogance is denying the truth and belittling people.”

- If you have enough money, you should buy nice clothes because that is appreciating Allah's blessings, but never look down on others and show off.

ISLAMIC DRESS CODE

Recommendations for clothing:

1. Our clothing should always be clean and smart. It should not be untidy, unclean or scruffy.
2. Do not copy the dress styles of those people who are immoral and have bad manners. E.g. non-Muslim pop stars and models etc who have bad lifestyles. The reason why is because eventually, you begin to copy them.

HADITH:

“He who copies a group of people is one of them.”

How were the clothes of the Prophet and the Sahabah’s?

= they were simple and practical. They represented their humble lifestyle. They were modest.

3. We should dress in such a manner that if it is time for Salah, we should be able to perform Salah comfortably.
4. We should always try and imitate the Prophet with our clothing. This is why men wear Jubbahs, topis etc.

Rules for MALE clothing:

- Do not wear jewellery, unless it is a silver ring.
- Do not wear gold jewellery etc.
- Do not wear anything made from silk.
- Shorts must cover the knees.
- Trousers should not hang below the ankles because the Prophet S.A.W said, “The portion below one’s ankles that is covered by the garment will be in the fire.”

ISLAMIC DRESS CODE

Rules for FEMALE clothing:

- When she becomes mature, she should wear the hijab which is a loose cloth used to cover the head and upper body. This is fardh, except in front of the men who are closely related by blood.
- Do not wear tight or see-through clothing that reveal the shape of the body or the skin.
- In front of girls, do not uncover any part of the body from the navel to the knees.
- Girls are allowed to wear gold, silver, jewellery and silk etc.
- Girls are allowed to wear makeup as long as it does not prevent water reaching the body during wudhu.

BREAKERS OF SALAH

- There are certain things which make Salah invalid (**FASID**) and they are called the **MUFSIDAAT** of Salah (invalidators).

1	BREAKING WUDHU	This means we are no longer clean for Salah, so we cannot continue praying.
2	TALKING AND LAUGHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowingly or unknowingly. - Greeting someone. - Replying to a sneeze or Du'a. - Replying to someone giving good or bad news. - To make noise because of pain. - To laugh out loud. - Helping someone with his recitation and he is not the Imam.
3	MISTAKES RELATED TO THE QUR'AN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recite the Qur'an while looking at the text. - Making a major mistake in recitation.
4	UNNECESSARY MOVEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doing an action which will make someone else think you are not praying. E.g. scratching your head with both hands. - Walk more than three rows. - Turn your chest away from the Qiblah without an excuse. - Step ahead of the imam during Salah.
5	EATING AND DRINKING	- Eating and drinking whether it is by accident or on purpose.
6	SOME OTHER ACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delay in covering the Awrah. 2. Doing Sajdah at an impure place.

PROPHET DAWUD

This continues from the part where Dawud killed Jalut with his sling...

- The King made Dawud his chief advisor.
- After the king passed away, the full kingdom went to Dawud.
- As a blessing, Allah also made Dawud the Prophet of Banu Israel.
- Dawud A.S never let fame and honour and wealth distract him from remembering Allah.
- Dawud had a beautiful voice. When he received the Zabur, he would recite it and birds and the mountains would join him, it would seem like they are in a spell.
- Dawud A.S's messages are even famous in the Bible – known as the songs of David.
- Dawud A.S could also understand the languages of birds and animals.
- Dawud A.S used to have a habit of fasting on alternate days.
- The most beloved prayer to Allah was Dawud A.S's prayer – he would sleep for the first half, stand in prayer for one third and then sleep for one sixth.
- Dawud A.S had great strength. During the battles of his time, the armour worn in battles was too heavy and uncomfortable. So Allah taught Dawud how to make chain mail which is a better type of armour and Dawud was able to move the iron with his own hands – it became flexible and soft.

Allah tests Dawud

- Dawud A.S used to divide his day into four parts.
 1. Worship
 2. Listen to people's complaints
 3. Deliver his sermons
 4. Earn a living.
- One day when Dawud was worshipping, 2 men climbed the wall and entered the area. Dawud got scared and thought they had come with evil and harmful intentions. But the men said we are only here because we need you to solve a dispute.

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PROPHET DAWUD

The dispute:

FIRST MAN = "He has 99 sheep and I only have one but he wants that one too!"

DAWUD A.S = "He did you wrong by wanting to take your sheep."

- Dawud A.S made a mistake here because he only listened to one man, not both sides of the story. He realised his mistake and asked for forgiveness.
- These 2 men were Angels Allah sent from the skies and they returned.

Dawud A.S's son Sulayman:

- He was intelligent and wise from a young age.
- He was pious like his father.
- He could also understand the birds and animals like Dawud A.S.

Dawud and Sulayman solve a dispute together:

- One day, 2 groups of people came to Dawud.
- One group were people who owned a field of crops.
- One group were shepherds who looked after sheep.
- The group who owned the field complained that before they could harvest the crops, the sheep came and they ate all the food at night.
- Dawud A.S's decision was that the sheep should be given to the owners of the field.
- Sulayman A.S gave the opinion of the two groups swapping jobs until the field's crops grew again. So the sheep owners would look after the field and the field owners would look after the sheep and use their milk and wool etc until the crops grew and they could be harvested again.

Everybody was happy with this decision!

PROPHET DAWUD

LESSONS FROM THE STORY:

1. Remain punctual and disciplined. Plan your day and get the most out of it.
2. When Allah gives you power, don't be arrogant and forget Allah. Dawud was a King and a Prophet but he always made time to worship Allah.
3. Always listen to both sides of the story before passing a judgement. Don't feel sorry for someone straight away after listening to one person.
4. If someone younger than you gives a good suggestion, don't ignore it and disregard them. Younger people should speak up if they have a good idea.

DISLIKED ACTS OF SALAH

- Allah loves perfection and concentration in our worship.
- Makruh means disliked. These are some acts we should avoid when praying even though it is not haram.
- If you do a Makruh act, you lose all the reward of Salah.

MAKRUH ACTS:

1. Wearing pyjamas etc which you don't normally wear outside.
2. Wearing clothes with pictures of living things.
3. Keeping a scarf or gown etc hanging off you.
4. Praying where there are pictures around you.
5. Praying when you need the toilet.
6. Praying when you are hungry and food is on the table.
7. Playing with your clothes or body.
8. Sweeping the ground to prevent clothes getting dirty.
Don't neaten clothes either when standing up from Sajdah etc.
9. Men performing Sajdah with both arms on the ground.
10. Chewing gum or something else.
11. To crack your fingers.
12. Turn your face away from the Qiblah and look around.
13. Yawning or stretching without need.
14. Closing your eyes too much. If it is to concentrate then it's fine.

MAKING SALAH PART OF DAILY LIFE

What does Salah do?

- Removes all minor sins from the body like a person who takes a bath five times a day in a running stream.
- Prevents you from shameful actions and evil deeds.
- Allah promises Paradise to those who pray on time.
- It will be a shining light for you on the Day of Judgement.
- When you perform Wudhu and Salah in the correct manner, Allah will forgive all your sins from that day.
- At a time of difficulty, you should turn to Salah at once.
- If prayer is missed, that person will be with the enemies of Allah on the Day of Judgement. These will be people like Qarun, Firawn, Haman and Ubayy bin Khalaf. These people used to miss prayer due to neglect, being busy with properties and business etc.

- We should always ask for permission to pray at school and never miss our Salah.
- We should always encourage our family to pray if they do not pray, but never harshly. We should always speak nicely.
- We should always perform our Salah on time – Shaytaan wants us to miss our prayers and go to Jahannam.

GOOD CHARACTER AND SINS

HADITH:

“Nothing is weightier on the scale of deeds than one’s manners.”

“What is most likely to send people to Paradise? Being conscious of Allah and having good manners.”

Apart from always trying to make our actions a means of reward, we should learn good manners, speak with kindness and avoid certain actions.

Avoid:

1. **LIES** = Being truthful as a Muslim is very important. Lying is Haram and it leads a person to Hell. If you are truthful, you will be written as truthful in your book of deeds. If you lie, you will be written in the book of deeds as a liar.

2. **BEING UNTRUSTWORTHY AND STEALING** = If you find something that belongs to someone else, always return it. Be trustworthy so people trust you with their items etc. Never take anybody’s property without their permission.

HADITH:

“When somebody steals, he is not a believer during the time he is stealing.”

3. **NAME CALLING** = It is not permissible to call people names. Always call people with names they love. Do not find faults in other people,

(Allah tells us this in the Qur’an).

4. **BULLYING** = Hurting someone whether it is physically or verbally is called bullying. Never make fun of someone’s clothes, skin colour and appearance etc.

HADITH:

“A believer is not a fault finder, and is not abusive, shameless or rude.”

GOOD CHARACTER AND SINS

HADITH:

“Allah will help a servant of His as long as the servant helps his brother.”

- Amr ibnul A's said, “I am amazed at one who spots some dirt in the eye of another but is unable to detect it in his own eye, or who attempts to remove a grudge from another's heart while making no attempt to remove grudges from his own heart.”

5. VANDALISM AND GRAFFITI = If you damage anyone's property, this is vandalism. It doesn't matter whether the property is private or public. If we ruin something, we are responsible for compensating for the damage by replacing the item or paying the value. If we do something wrong and think we have got away with it, don't forget that we will still have to answer to Allah on the Day of Judgement.

6. FRIENDSHIP AND GANGS = We should always choose our friends wisely and make sure they are those people who bring us closer to Allah. Being part of a gang may seem like fun but we need to be very careful about our actions. We should never harm anybody, even as a joke.

HADITH:

1. “Whoever hurts others, Allah harms them, and whoever is unkind to people, Allah is unkind towards them.”
2. “None of you truly believe until they love for their brother and sister what they love for themselves.”

QURANIC AYAH:

“Friends on the Day of Judgement will be enemies to one another except those who have Taqwa.”

LETTER TO HERACLIUS

- The treaty of Hudaibiyah had happened which meant that Muslims had the freedom to spread Islam far and wide.
- The Prophet S.A.W used to send letters to different Kings in different places. For e.g. in Abyssinia, Egypt, Persia and Rome.

The Prophet sends a letter to the King in Jerusalem:

- Heraclius was a Roman emperor, in Eliya (Jerusalem).
- Abu Sufyan and Heraclius were doing business together and one day, Heraclius called Abu Sufyan with his traders into his court.
- Heraclius wanted to know who was close to the man who was at that time, claiming he was a Prophet. The closest was Abu Sufyan. He knew the Prophet very well, even though he was not a Muslim.
- Heraclius wanted to ask Abu Sufyan some questions. Abu Sufyan didn't want to say nice things about the Prophet but he had to tell the truth, otherwise all his friends and business partners would see him as a liar and this would ruin his reputation.

The conversation:

HERACLIUS: "What is his family status?"

ABU SUFYAN: "He belongs to a noble family."

HERACLIUS: "Has anyone claimed prophethood before him?"

ABU SUFYAN: "No."

HERACLIUS: "Was anyone from his ancestors a King?"

ABU SUFYAN: "No."

HERACLIUS: "Do noble or weak people follow him?"

ABU SUFYAN: "The weak."

LETTER TO HERACLIUS

HERACLIUS: “Are his followers increasing or decreasing?”

ABU SUFYAN: “Increasing.”

HERACLIUS: “Has anyone left Islam after becoming a Muslim?”

ABU SUFYAN: “No.”

HERACLIUS: “Has anyone ever accused him of being a liar?”

ABU SUFYAN: “No.”

HERACLIUS: “Does he deceive people?”

ABU SUFYAN: “No, we currently have a truce with him but we don’t know what he will do.”

HERACLIUS: “Have you fought battles with him?”

ABU SUFYAN: “Yes.”

HERACLIUS: “What were the outcomes of the battles?”

ABU SUFYAN: “Sometimes they win, sometimes we win.”

HERACLIUS: “What does he order you to do?”

ABU SUFYAN: “Worship Allah alone, pray, give Zakat, speak the truth, be pure and keep good relations with family.”

LETTER TO HERACLIUS

Reasons for each question:

Question 1 (noble family):

The reason for this is that Prophets are always from noble families.

Question 2 (claims of prophethood):

The reason for this is that if this claim had been made before, then Heraclius would have just thought the Prophet is copying someone before him.

Question 3 (ancestors kings):

The reason for this is that if he did have ancestors as Kings, I would think he just wants more power and kingdomship.

Question 4 (accused of being a liar):

The reason for this is that if we was a liar, it would not be believable that he is a Prophet.

Question 5 (noble or weak followers):

The reason for this is that the weak people are always the first followers of Prophets.

Question 6 (followers increasing or decreasing):

The reason for this is that if they are increasing, this means they have true faith.

Question 7 (leaving Islam after accepting):

The reason for this is that if people had left, this means Islam is not the correct religion, but if they stay, it means it is true faith and they are happy.

LETTER TO HERACLIUS

Reasons for each question:

Question 8 (does he deceive):

The reason for this is that Prophets never deceive people.

Question 9 (what does he ask you to do):

If this is true that he asks you to worship etc, then this man is definitely going to rule everyone and if I could reach him and meet him, I would wash his feet.

What did the letter from the Prophet to Heraclius say?

- Peace be upon him who follows the right path.
- I invite you to Islam.
- If you become a Muslim, you are safe.
- Allah will double your reward.
- If you reject, there will be sin on you of all the common people.
- A Quranic ayah talking about the oneness of Allah.

After the letter was read:

- There was unrest in the court.
- Everyone was panicking.
- The people were pushed out of the court.

The story of circumcision (this also confirmed that the Prophet was truthful):

Heraclius was the leader of the Christians. One day he got up worried as some of his priests told him they found his state discomfoting. Heraclius was an astrologer. One night he looked to the stars and he saw that the leader of the people who practice circumcision had appeared. At first they thought it was only the Jews who practiced this so the plan was to kill all the Jews and then there would be no leader. However, a messenger from the Arabs later appeared and told them that Arabs also practice circumcision. The Prophet was from the Arabs and he was truthful and had power.

LETTER TO HERACLIUS

Heraclius invites his people to the court:

One day, Heraclius invited his people to his court to test them. He had all the doors locked and then he gathered them and said,
“If you want success and guidance and you want your empire to remain, go and pledge your allegiance to Prophet Muhammad.”

The people were shocked that Heraclius basically just invited them to Islam!

They ran to the doors like wild donkeys.

Heraclius called them back and told them he just wanted to test whether or not they were true Christians. He was pleased that their belief was strong.

The people prostrated to Heraclius and were happy.

This was the end of the matter of Heraclius!

CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

- The conquest of Makkah took place 8 years after Hijrah, which was 2 years after the treaty of Hudaibiyyah.
- It was a huge blessing of Allah as the Muslims went back to Makkah and became the rulers!
- This would now mean that many more people would also come to Islam.
- Islam now had a permanent place in Arabia.

Before the conquest:

- The tribes of Arabia became allies with either the Quraysh or the Muslims. Even if they were / were not Muslim, they would support each other and help in fights etc.
- BANU BAKR joined QURAYSH.
- BANU KHUZAA'AH joined MUSLIMS.
- Banu Khuzaa'ah and Banu Bakr had many problems and enmity with each other. They ignored this for a while but one day, it got out of hand.
- One night Banu Bakr attacked Banu Khuzaa'ah. The Quraysh helped them by supplying weapons etc. Many men from Banu Khuzaa'ah were killed. They were even attacked around the Ka'bah which was meant to be a safe place but Banu Khuzaa'ah did not care.
- Banu Khuzaa'ah asked their allies, the Muslims for help. The Prophet S.A.W assured them that he would get justice for what had happened.
- The Prophet told the Quraysh that they would have to compensate by paying money for the people who died, or end their alliance with Banu Bakr or consider the treaty of Hudaibiyyah invalid.

CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

- The Quraysh knew that this was all their fault and they were worried about the consequences.
- They sent Abu Sufyan to the Muslims to see if he get them to agree to another treaty but nobody listened to Abu Sufyan. First he went to the Prophet Muhammad S.A.W, then to Umar, then to Ali and even Fatima. Abu Sufyan came back to Makkah and knew this was serious.

March to Makkah:

- The Muslims prepared to do a march from Madinah to Makkah. They kept it a secret so that Quraysh would be surprised.
- The march took place in the 8th year after Hijrah, on the 20th of Ramadhan and there were 10,000 Muslims in the march.
- The Quraysh knew that they were in big trouble and they were scared. They could not compete with the Muslims now.

Abu Sufyan accepts Islam:

- One night, Abu Sufyan went to the Muslims to see if he could get any information but he saw how many Muslims there were and got scared. Instead of trying to plan to fight them, he asked them for protection and safety.
- The Prophet asked Abu Sufyan if it was time for him to become Muslim yet. Abu Sufyan finally decided that he wanted to accept Islam!
- After Abu Sufyan became Muslim, the Prophet made an announcement that whoever would take refuge with Abu Sufyan, he would be safe, and whoever stays inside their homes or in the Masjid, will also be safe.
- Abu Sufyan later became known for his piety and respect for the Prophet S.A.W. He took part in many battles.

CONQUEST OF MAKKAH

Humility of the Prophet S.A.W:

- The victory of conquering Makkah took place on the 20th Ramadhan, 8AH.
- He rode into Makkah reciting Surah Fath.
- He did not enter arrogantly, or with pride and the intention to take revenge from anyone.
- He was humble.
- He entered with his companions and performed Salah.
- He then performed Tawaaf.
- He broke all the 360 idols inside and around the Ka'bah whilst reciting the following Ayah, "Say the truth has come, and falsehood has vanished, indeed, falsehood is about to vanish."
- The Prophet could now take revenge if he wanted to, everybody in Makkah was scared but the Prophet did no such thing.

The Prophet S.A.W's speech:

- There is no God but Allah.
- Allah has fulfilled His promise.
- Allah has ended the pride in you Quraysh, don't forget that all men came from Adam. Nobody is different and all the pride in you has gone.
- Allah is the All Aware and All Knowing.
- What do you think I will do to you now? (The people asked the Prophet to show goodness to them).
- You are all free to go and free of blame!

Lessons from the story:

1. Even if people hurt or harm us, we should choose to forgive and show kindness.
2. You should work with others to keep society peaceful and safe. The Prophet even made alliances with non-Muslims.
3. Sometimes it is better to ignore someone that harms you rather than engage and respond.
4. Patience always bears its fruit. Remain strong and don't be hasty.
5. Be patient when inviting people to Islam, they may accept later on.

RULES AND REWARDS OF FASTING

- Fasting is a special act of worship in the month of Ramadhan.
- In this month we focus on spiritual development and our relationship with Allah.
- It is one of the five pillars of Islam and fardh on every male and female who is mature.
- Fasting means to stay away from eating and drinking from dawn until sunset with the INTENTION of fasting.
- Fasting is compulsory so that we may become PIOUS.
- If a person does not fast deliberately, there is severe punishment from Allah.
- Fasting has many spiritual, moral and physical benefits.

HADITH:

“By the One in whose hand my life is, the breath from the mouth of a fasting person is more fragrant to Allah than the scent of musk.”

Allah says:

“He has left his food, drink and desires for my sake. Fasting is for Me, so I Myself will reward it and the reward of good deeds is multiplied 10 times.”

Certain necessary things whilst fasting:

1. INTENTION = intention in Ramadhan is necessary. The fast doesn't need to be expressed verbally, it can be done in the mind, but without the intention, the fast is not valid.

Intention can be made from Maghrib of the night before.

RULES AND REWARDS OF FASTING

2. STAY AWAY FROM DISLIKED ACTIONS = don't argue, use bad words, be rude or angry. If anyone insults you, tell them you are fasting and walk away. Do not argue or fight back.

HADITH:

"Fasting is a shield and Allah is not in need of anyone leaving his food and drink who does not leave false statements and acting on them when fasting."

3. DO NOT COMPLAIN OF HUNGER = don't complain all day that you are hungry, don't chew things like chewing gum, plastic items or pens. Try not to taste food and spit it out.

4. DON'T COLLECT SALIVA AND SWALLOW = don't do this to prevent you getting thirsty.

5. DON'T GARGLE AND TAKE TOO MUCH WATER INTO MOUTH AND NOSTRILS.

6. TRY NOT TO BRUSH YOUR TEETH USING TOOTHPASTE = use a Miswak instead.

LAYLATUL QADR:

- In this night the Qur'an was revealed.
- It is better than one thousand months.
- The Angels and Angel Jibrail (THE RUH) come down to the earth in this night.
- There is peace until the arrival of Dawn.
- The Prophet told us that whoever worships sincerely on this night will have all their previous sins forgiven.
- Whoever is deprived of this night is deprived of all good.

RULES AND REWARDS OF FASTING

When is the night?

- In the odd numbered nights of the last ten days of Ramadhan.
- The Prophet would perform I'tikaaf in these nights.
- Worship on all 10 nights to ensure you have gained the reward.
- Don't only seek Laylatul Qadr on the 27th night. This is a common practice of some people and should be avoided.

END OF TEXTBOOK REVISION!

**- DON'T FORGET TO SEE THE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 156 FOR KEYWORDS THAT
NEED TO BE LEARNT-**