



# Nasirat Study Guide

**Age 7**

**Term 1**



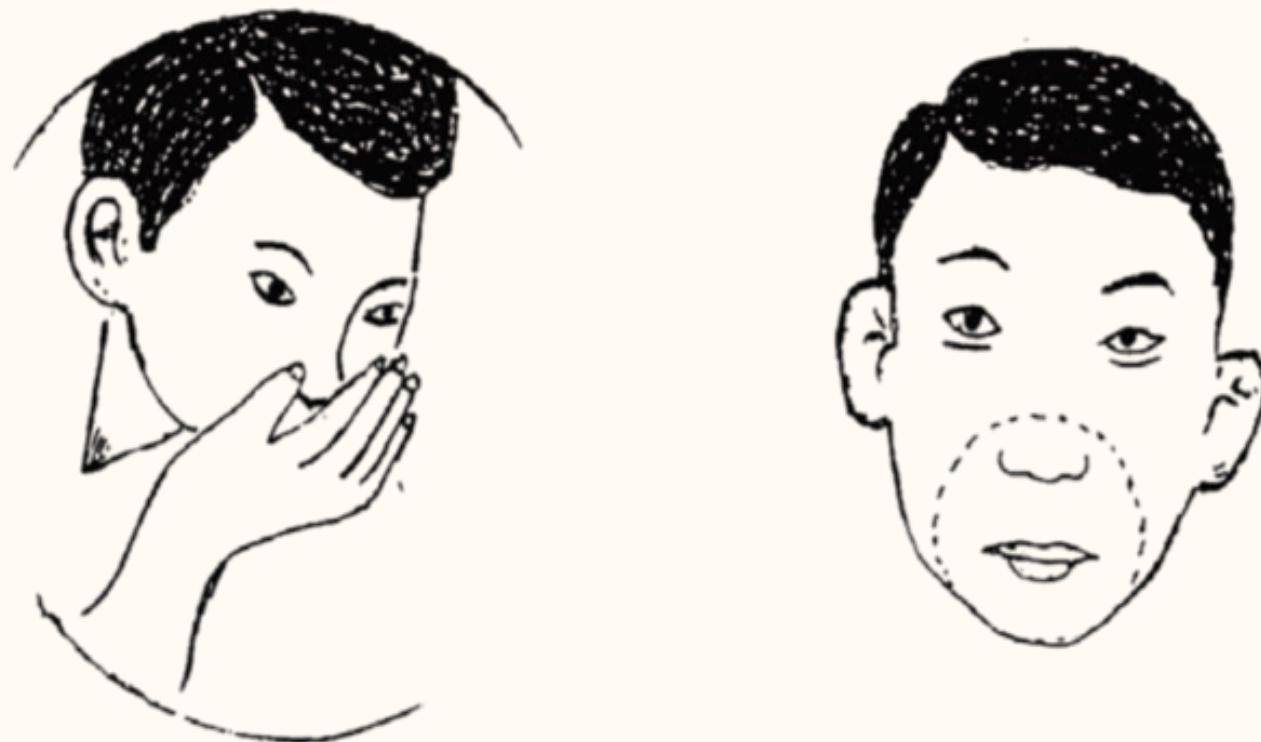
# Salat

## Revise the proper way of Ablution and the prayer after ablution

The word ablution applies to washing some parts of the body preparatory to the performance of Prayer. This is a prerequisite which must be fulfilled, otherwise the Prayer will not be considered valid. The Hadith clearly instructs that one should wash one's hands three times with water and then clean one's mouth by rinsing with water three times.



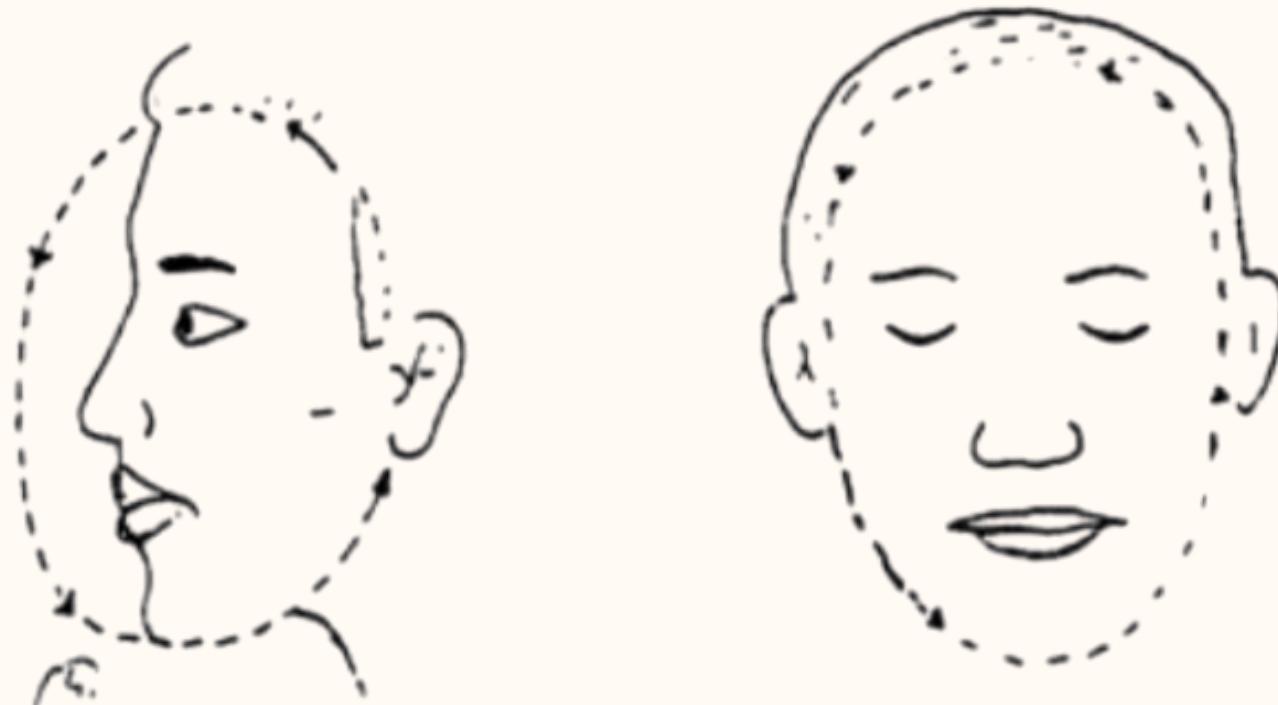
Then, the nose should be internally cleaned by pushing a little water into the nostrils three times.



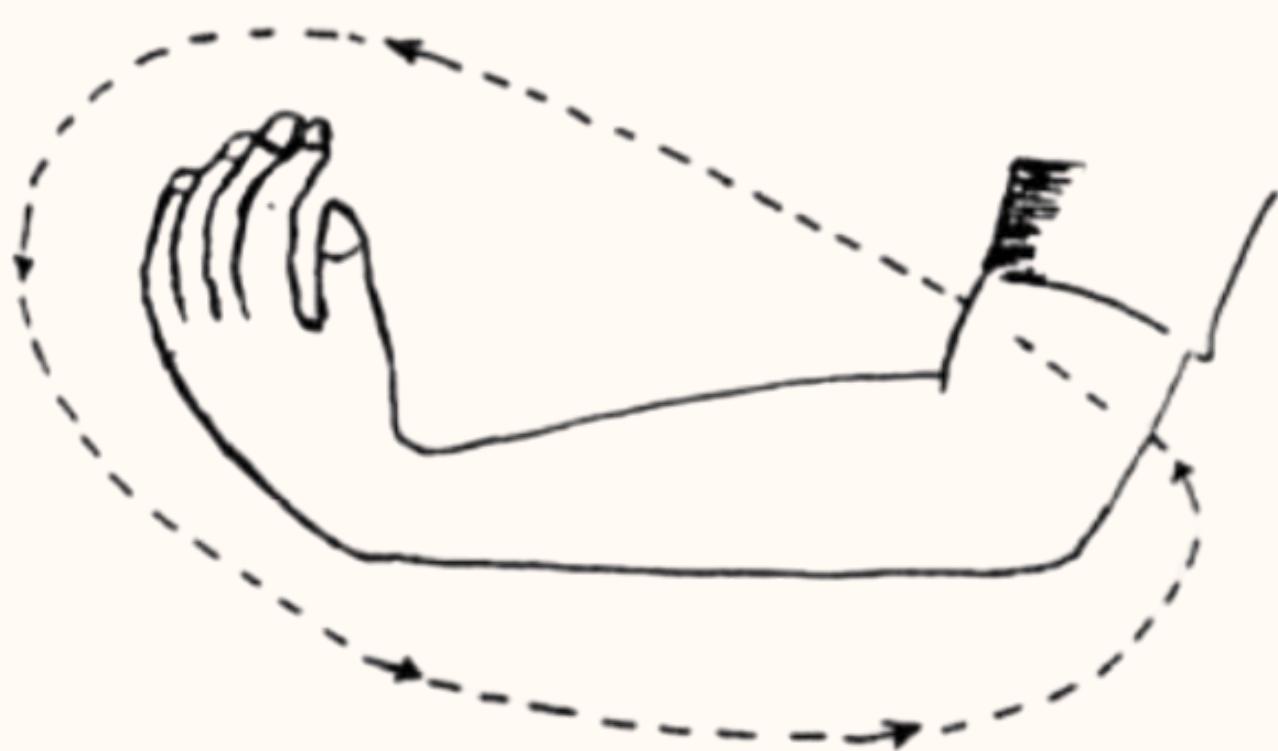
And then the entire face should be washed three times.

# Salat

And then the entire face should be washed three times.



After this, the whole of the forearm up to and including the elbow should be washed three times each, starting with the right.



Then, having wetted the hands with some water again, a pass should be made over the head with both hands, palms downwards with thumbs outstretched so that almost the whole head is covered by this in a passing motion. At the end of this motion, the ears should be cleaned with the tips of the forefingers. The forefinger of the right hand is used for the right ear and the forefinger of the left hand is used for the left ear. The finger tips move along the crevices and grooves of the outside ear and are dipped slightly into the ear holes.

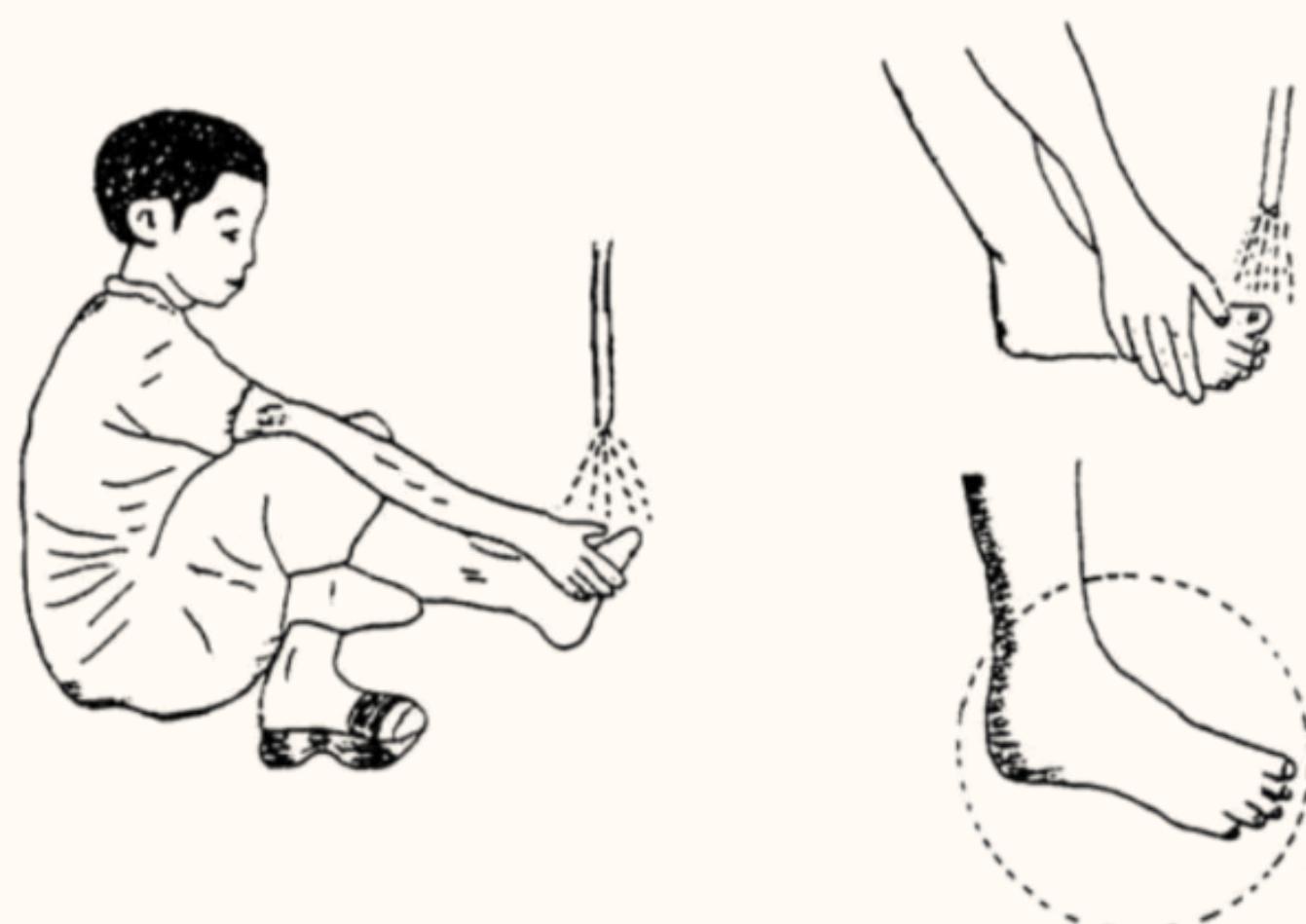


# Salat

After passing the finger tips around the grooves of the external ear and dipping them into the ear holes, all fingers are joined together and the hands are inverted so that the palms now are facing outwards. With the back of the hands, a pass is made from the nape of the neck to the front of the neck.



Lastly the feet should be washed up to the ankles inclusive, three times each, again beginning with the right. If for some reason, the limbs are washed just once, or twice, during the ablution, the ablution is still complete, even though the best form of ablution is that which we find in the established *Sunnah* of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>(sa)</sup> which is to wash the limbs three times. Thus the ablution is completed.



# Prayer

Prayer after ablution:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

*Alaahumaj`alnee minat-tawwaabeena waj`alnee minal mutatah-hireen (Kauzul A'mal, Vol-9)*

O Allah! Make me from among those who repent of their sins and from among those who keep themselves pure and clean.

اے اللہ مجھے گناہوں سے توبہ کرنے والوں میں سے بنا  
اور مجھے پاکیزگی اختیار کرنے والوں میں سے بنا

# Ahadith

Memorize the Ahadith about abuse with translation

## Abuse is a Sin

۲۔ گالی دینا گناہ ہے

*Sibaab-ul muslimi fusooqun*

سِبَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ فُسُوقٌ

Abuse by (or of) a Muslim is an evil (Bukhari)

مسلمان کا گالی دینا بہت بڑا گناہ ہے۔ (بخاری)

# Azaan

Memorize and revise Azaan

*Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar*

الله أَكْبَرُ

*Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar*

الله أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

*Ash-hadu allaa ilaaha ill-Allah*

أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

*Ash-hadu allaa ilaaha ill-Allah*

أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

# Azaan

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah

*Ash-hadu anna Muhammad-arr-rasool-uLlah*

*Ash-hadu anna Muhammad-arr-rasool-uLlah*

I bear witness that Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is the Messenger of Allah

I bear witness that Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is the Messenger of Allah

*Hayya `al-as-Salaah*

*Hayya `al-as-Salaah*

Come to Prayer

Come to Prayer

*Hayya `al-al-Falaah*

*Hayya `al-al-Falaah*

Come to Prosperity

Come to Prosperity

*Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar*

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest

*Laa ilaaha illa-Llah*

There is none worthy of worship except Allah

میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے سوا اور کوئی ہستی عبادت کے لائق نہیں

میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے سوا اور کوئی ہستی عبادت کے لائق نہیں

أَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

أَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) اللہ کے رسول ہیں

میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ محمد (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) اللہ کے رسول ہیں

حَىَ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

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نماز کے لئے آؤ

نماز کے لئے آؤ

حَىَ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

حَىَ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

کامیابی کی طرف آؤ

کامیابی کی طرف آؤ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

اللہ سب سے بڑا ہے۔ اللہ سب سے بڑا ہے

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

اللہ کے سوا اور کوئی ہستی عبادت کے لائق نہیں

# Azaan

The following phrases are added in the *Adhaan* for the *Fajr* Prayer after *Hayya `alal falaah*:

*As-salaatu khairum-minan-naum*

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ النَّوْمِ

*As-salaatu khairum-minan-naum*

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ النَّوْمِ

Prayer is better than sleep

نماز نیند سے بہتر ہے

Prayer is better than sleep

نماز نیند سے بہتر ہے

## Nazam

قرآن سب سے اچھا، قرآن سب سے پیارا

قرآن دل کی قوت، قرآن ہے سہارا

Qur'ān sab sai Achhā, Qur'ān sab sai pyārā

Qur'ān dil ki quwwat, Qur'ān hai sahārā

اللہ میاں کا خط ہے جو میرے نام آیا

استانی جی پڑھا دو جلدی مجھے سیپارہ

Allāh Miyān ka khatt hai, jo mairai nām ayā

Ustānī jī parhā'o jaldī mujhay sipārā

# Nazam

پہلے تو ناظرے سے آنکھیں کروں گی (گا) روشن

پھر ترجمہ سکھانا، جب پڑھ چکوں میں سارا

Pehlay to nāzaray sai ānkhain karūn gā/gī raushan

Phir tarjumā sikhāna jab parh chukūn main sārā

مطلب نہ آئے جب تک کیونکر عمل ہے ممکن

بے ترجمے کے ہرگز اپنا نہیں گزارا

Matlab nah ā-ai jab tak, kiyūn kar amal hai mumkin

Bai tarjamai kai hargiz apnā nahīn guzāra

یارب تو رحم کر کے ہم کو سکھا دے قرآن

ہر دُکھ کی یہ دوا ہو، ہر درد کا ہو چارا

Yā Rabb Tu raihm karkai hum ko sikhādai Qur'ān

Har dukh ki yaih dawā ho, har dard kā ho chārā

دل میں ہو میرے ایماں سینے میں نورِ فرقان

بن جاؤں پھر تو سچ مُج میں آسمان کا تارا

Dil main ho mairay īmān, Sīnay main nūr-i-Furaqān

Ban jā'ūn phir to sach much main āsmān ka tārā

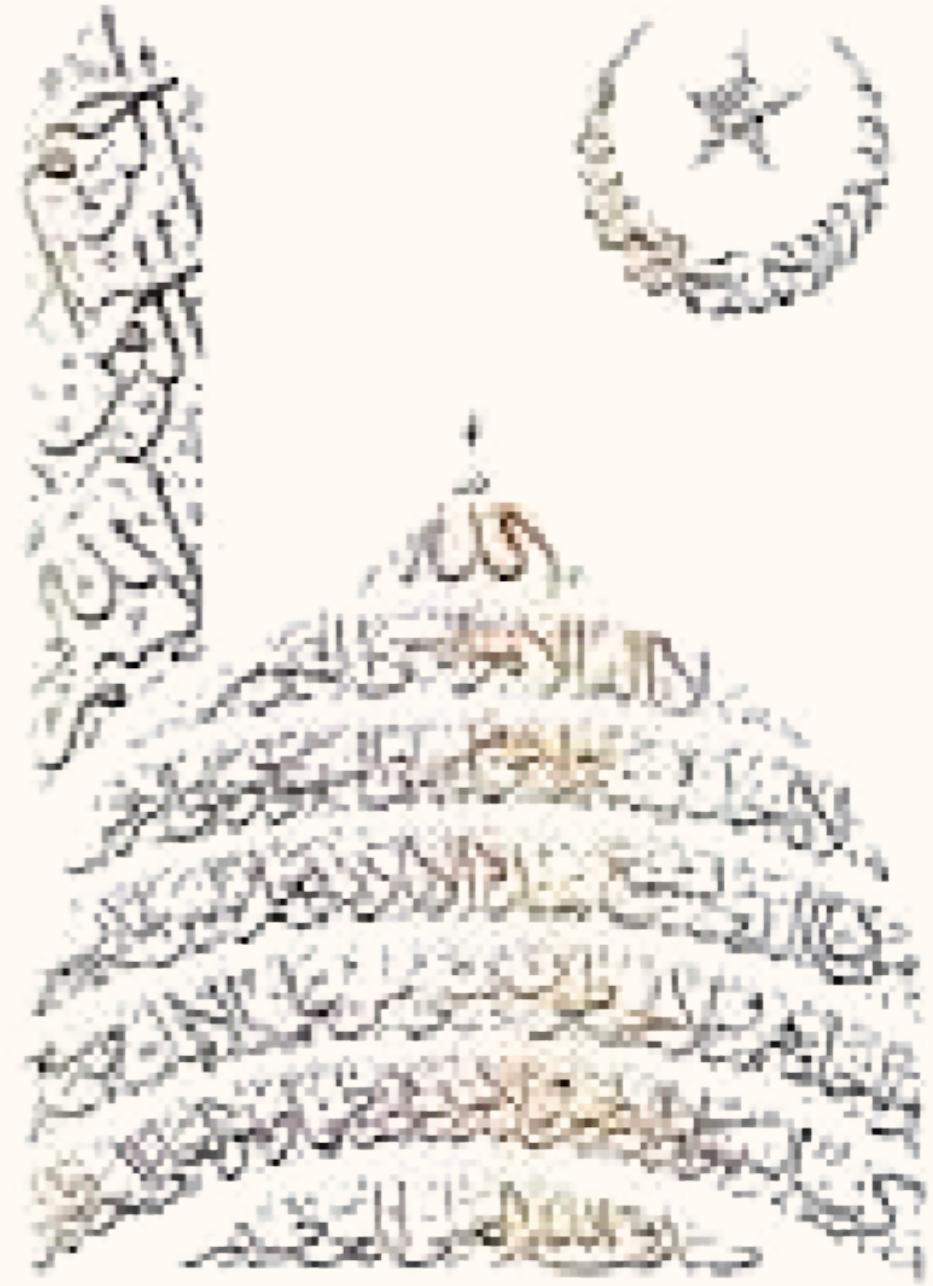
# Q&A

## Review the Q&A of Islam

### 1. Name the five pillars of Islām.

The five pillars of Islām are:

1. Kalimah - To declare that there is none worthy of worship but Allāh, and that Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> is His Messenger.
2. Ṣalāt - To offer the five daily Prayers at their appointed times
3. Zakāt - To contribute a certain percentage of wealth for the relief of those not capable of looking after themselves
4. Ṣaum - To fast each day during the month of Ramaḍān
5. Ḥajj - To go for pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in one's lifetime if physically and financially possible, and if the journey to Makkah is safe.



### 2. Name the Muslim Festivals.

There are two main Muslim Festivals.

1. 'Īdul-Fiṭr (festival at the end of fasting - the month of Ramaḍān)
2. 'Īdul-Adḥiyya (festival of sacrifices)

### 3. Who is a prophet?

- A prophet is a person chosen by Allāh for the reformation and guidance of mankind.

### 4. What kind of food is forbidden for a Muslim?

A Muslim should eat food which is "Halāl" and "Tayyab". He should not eat/drink the following:

- Blood
- The flesh of an animal that dies of itself and has not been slaughtered
- The flesh of pig or swine
- The flesh of an animal on which the name of any other deity other than Allāh has been invoked
- Liquor and all intoxicants.

### 5. What is meant by "Tayyab" food?

- "Tayyab" means good, pure, wholesome and agreeable food, which is not harmful to one's health or morals.

# Q&A

## Review the Q&A of Islam

### 6. What is meant by ‘ḥadīth’?

- ‘ḥadīth’ means the sayings of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> of Islām.

### 7. Who related majority of the Ahādīth of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> among the men?

- Among the men, Ḥazrat Abū Hurairah<sup>ra</sup> related most of the Ahādīth.

### 8. Who related most of the Ahādīth of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> among the women?

- Among the women, Ḥazrat ‘Ā’isha<sup>ra</sup> related most of the Ahādīth.

## Review the Q&A of Holy Quran

### 1. What does the word “Qur’ān” mean?

- The word “Qur’ān” means something that is often “read” or “recited.”

### 2. In which language was the Holy Qur’ān revealed?

- The Holy Qur’ān has been revealed in Arabic, which is referred to as *Ummul-Alsinah* (the mother of all languages).



### 3. Who was the Holy Qur’ān revealed to?

- Allāh revealed the Holy Qur’ān to the Chief of the prophets, Ḥazrat Muhammad Mustafa<sup>sa</sup>.

### 4. How was the Holy Qur’ān revealed?

- The Holy Qur’ān was revealed through verbal revelations.

### 5. What is a revelation?

- A revelation is a communication from God to His creatures. It can be in the form of visions, dreams or verbally.

### 6. Where was the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> when the first verses of the Holy Qur’ān were revealed to him (i.e. the first revelation)?

- He was meditating in the cave of Ḥirā when he received the revelation.

### 7. How old was the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> when he received his first revelation?

- The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was 40 years old when he received the first revelation.

### 8. What is the name of the angel who brought Allāh’s revelation to Muhammad<sup>sa</sup>?

- Ḥazrat Jibrā’īl, who is the Chief of the Angels.

# Ettiquettes

## Ettiquettes of Mosque

- When you go to the Mosque make sure you are wearing clean clothes and you have performed Wudū.
- When entering or leaving the mosque, read the prayers for entering and leaving the mosque.
- Two rak'āt of voluntary Prayer should be offered on entering the mosque, if there is time.
- In Mosques, you should engage in the remembrance of Allāh and the recitation of the Holy Qur'ān.
- Mosques should be kept clean.
- Rows should be kept straight while standing for Prayer.
- The first row should be filled first, and then the other rows consecutively.
- Mosques should be built with the purpose of promoting righteousness.
- A person who builds a mosque for the sake of God; Allāh prepares a house for him in Paradise.

