



Nasirat Study Guide

Age 10

Term 2

Quran

Memorize Ayatul Kursi

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ ۖ لَا تَأْخُذْهُ سِنَةٌ
وَلَا نَوْمٌ ۖ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ ۖ مَنْ
ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ ۖ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ
وَمَا خَلْفُهُمْ ۖ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ ۖ مَنْ عِلْمَهُ إِلَّا بِمَا
شَاءَ ۖ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ ۖ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ
حِفْظُهُمَا ۖ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ [٢٥٢]

Prayer

Memorize following prayers:

Prayer for Parents

رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْنَا صَغِيرًا

Rabbir hamhuma kama rabbayaani sagheera

My Lord, have mercy on them even as they nourished me in my childhood (17:25)

Prayer Before Sleeping

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَ

Allahumma bismika amutu wa ahya

O Allah, in your name I die (sleep) and I become alive (awake).

Prayer at Awakening

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Alhamdu lillahillazi ahyaanaa bada ma amatanaa wa ilaihin nushur

All praise belongs to Allah who brought us back to life (woke us up), after causing us to die (sleep), and to Him shall we return.

Hadith

Memorize the following hadith:

A Muslim is a Mirror of Another Muslim

Al-muslimu mir'at-ul-muslim

A Muslim is a mirror of another Muslim.

الْمُسْلِمُ مِرْأَةُ الْمُسْلِمِ

ایک مسلمان دوسرے مسلمان کا آئینہ ہے

Learning from Others Mistakes

خوش قسمت وہی ہے جو دوسروں سے نصیحت حاصل کرے۔

A pious person learns from others
(Other's mistakes).

أَلَّا سَعِيدٌ مَنْ وُعِظَ بِغَيْرِهِ

As saeedu mawwu iza bighairih

Poem

Memorize the following poem:

1. Quran Sab Se Acha

قرآن سب سے پیارا
قرآن دل کی قوت
اللہ میاں کا خط ہے
استانی جی پڑھاؤ
پہلے تو ناظرے سے
پھر ترجمہ سکھانا
مطلوب نہ آئے جب تک
بے ترجمے کے ہرگز
یا رب تو رحم کر کے
ہر دکھ کی یہ دوا ہو
دل میں ہو میرے ایمان
بن جاؤ پھر تو سچ پُج
عیسیٰ مسیح آئے
قرآن گم شدہ بھی
اب وقت آگیا ہے
گر تو نہی پسندی
تغیر کن قضا را

قرآن سب سے اچھا
قرآن دل کی قوت
اللہ میاں کا خط ہے
استانی جی پڑھاؤ
پہلے تو ناظرے سے
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اب وقت آگیا ہے
گر تو نہی پسندی
تغیر کن قضا را

Tarana

Revise the following Nasirat Tarana

مری رات دن بس یہی اک صدا ہے کہ اس عالم کون کا اک خدا ہے
اسی نے ہے پیدا کیا اس جہاں کو
وہ مالک ہے سب کا وہ حاکم ہے سب پر
نہ ہے باپ اسکا نہیں کوئی ہمسر
ضرورت نہیں اسکو کچھ ساتھیوں کی
ہر اک کام کی اسکو طاقت ہے حاصل
پہاڑوں کو اس نے ہی پانی دیا ہے
اسی نے تو قدرت سے پیدا کئے ہیں
گھریلو چرندے بنوں کے درندے
ہر اک اپنے مطلب کی شے کھا رہا ہے
خزانے کبھی اس کے ہوتے نہیں کم
وہ زندہ ہے اور زندگی بخشتا ہے

ہر اک چیز پر اسکو قدرت ہے حاصل
پہاڑوں کو اس نے ہی اونجا کیا ہے
یہ دریا جو چاروں طرف بہہ رہے ہیں
سمندر کی مچھلی ہوا کے پرندے
سبھی کو وہی رزق پہنچا رہا ہے
ہر اک شے کو روزی وہ دیتا ہے ہر دم

Etiquettes

Revise the following Etiquettes:

ETIQUETTE OF EATING

- Wash your hands before eating. If a napkin is available, put it on your lap so that your clothes are not spoiled in case of accidental spillage of food.
- Recite the prayer before starting a meal.
- Always eat with your right hand.
- Take small morsels of food. Chew properly and noiselessly. Keep your mouth closed while chewing.
- Do not open your mouth widely when taking a bite.
- While serving yourself, help yourself from the part of the dish which is in front of you.
- Do not attempt to fill your plate first. If the need arises and there is more food available you can always go for seconds.
- Only serve yourself the amount which you can easily consume. There should be no leftovers in your plate.
- If the quantity of the food is insufficient, be considerate to others and serve yourself a smaller portion.
- Do not take a serving that is more than your needs. Eat such that there is room left to breathe. Do not bend over excessively while eating.
- If you are using cutlery such as forks and spoons, keep them from clanging together or with the plate, so as to minimize noise.
- Do not attempt to gulp down large quantities of water. Allow 3 breathing pauses. Do not go “Haaa” after you have finished drinking.
- You should always start your meal or eating with the prayer. And if you remember it during the meal then say: **بسم الله في اوله وآخره**
- I begin with the name of Allah and I end with the name of Allah.
- When done, recite the prayer as well.
- If you have a napkin in your lap, then at the end of the meal use it to clean your hands and mouth. Wash your hands and rinse your mouth.
- Foods with excess of sugar, salt or spices should be avoided.
- Do not eat extremely hot food, nor drink excessively hot beverages.
- Do not drink excessively cold water.

Q&A

Review the Q&A of Hadhrat Ali (ra)

- 1. Who was the fourth successor of the Holy Prophet^{sa}?**
 - Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}.
- 2. Who were Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}'s parents and to what family and tribe did he belong?**
 - Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}'s mother was Hazrat Fātimah^{ra} Bint Assad. Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} belonged to the family of Banū Hāshim of Quraish.
- 3. How were Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}'s parents related to the Holy Prophet^{sa} and what part did they play in the upbringing of the Holy Prophet^{sa}?**
 - Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}'s father was the paternal uncle of the Holy Prophet^{sa} and both his uncle and aunt took good care of the Holy Prophet^{sa} in his early childhood. Hazrat Abū Tālib^{ra} always supported the Holy Prophet^{sa}.
- 4. Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was the Holy Prophet's^{sa} cousin. How many years younger was Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} than the Holy Prophet^{sa}?**
 - Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was twenty years younger than the Holy Prophet^{sa}.
- 5. Who became the guardian of Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} and why?**
 - The Holy Prophet^{sa} became Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}'s guardian because Hazrat 'Alī^{ra}'s father's financial position had become very weak.
- 6. How old was Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} when he embraced Islām?**
 - Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was ten years old and one of the first few individuals to accept Islām. He was the first child to embrace Islām.
- 7. Hazrat Abū Bakr^{ra} had the honour of joining the Holy Prophet^{sa} on his migration. What honour did Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} get on the occasion of the migration?**
 - On the night when the Holy Prophet^{sa} left Makkah for Madīnah, he instructed Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} to stay behind and return the possessions of people which they had given to the Holy Prophet^{sa} for safeguarding. He told Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} to sleep in his bed that night. Because of this, the Makkhan leaders kept thinking that the Holy Prophet^{sa} was in bed, which allowed Huzoor^{sa} and Hazrat Abū Bakr^{ra} to safely leave Makkah. In the morning, Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} returned the possessions of people and then migrated to Madīnah.
- 8. When and to whom was Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} married?**
 - After the migration to Madīnah, Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} married the daughter of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, Hazrat Fātimah^{ra}.
- 9. Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} participated in all the battles along with the Holy Prophet^{sa} except for the Battle of Tabūk. What did the Holy Prophet^{sa} say to Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} on that occasion?**
 - The Holy Prophet^{sa} himself asked Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} to stay behind in Madīnah for protecting the women and children. Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} asked the Holy Prophet^{sa} why he was appointing

Q&A

Review the Q&A of Hadhrat Ali (ra)

9. Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} participated in all the battles along with the Holy Prophet^{sa} except for the Battle of Tabūk. What did the Holy Prophet^{sa} say to Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} on that occasion?

- The Holy Prophet^{sa} himself asked Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} to stay behind in Madīnah for protecting the women and children. Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} asked the Holy Prophet^{sa} why he was appointing him Khalīfa over women and children. The Holy Prophet^{sa} said: "Alī, aren't you happy that you are Khalīfa the same way Aaron (Harūn) was Khalīfa after Moses (Mūsā), but the difference is that you are not a prophet after me."

10. When was Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} appointed Khalīfa?

- Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was chosen to be the fourth Khalīfa on June 23, 656 A.D., six days after the martyrdom of Hazrat 'Uthmān^{ra}.

11. Where did Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} move the capital during his Khilāfat and why?

- In those days there was no law and order in Madīnah and chaos prevailed. For this reason Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} moved his capital from Madīnah to Kūfah in Iraq.

12. What difficulties did Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} face soon after becoming the Khalīfa?

- When Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was appointed Khalīfa, he faced the demands of Muslims, including the influential companions of the Holy Prophet^{sa} like Hazrat Ṭalhā^{ra}, Hazrat Zubair^{ra} and Hazrat 'Ā'isha^{ra} who wanted him to immediately punish the murderers of Hazrat 'Uthmān^{ra}. Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} was not in agreement with this course of action as in his opinion the top priority was the restoration of law and order in the state. Then he wanted to bring the assassins of Hazrat 'Uthmān^{ra} to justice. This conflict got out of hand and resulted in a battle between the two forces in Basrah.

13. What is the battle between the two forces in Basrah known as?

- This battle is called the Battle of Jamāl (camel) because Hazrat 'Ā'isha^{ra} rode a camel during the battle. The battle took place between the forces of Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} and the forces of Hazrat Ṭalhā^{ra}, Hazrat Zubair^{ra} and Hazrat 'Ā'isha^{ra}.

14. How many people were killed in the Battle of Jamāl?

- Ten thousand people including Hazrat Ṭalhā^{ra} and Hazrat Zubair^{ra} were killed.

15. What difficulties did Hazrat 'Alī^{ra} face because of the rebellion of Khawārijī (the outsiders)?

- Khawārijī were the people who rebelled against Hazrat 'Alī's^{ra} Khilāfat and fought many battles. They chose another Khalīfa, Amīr Muāwiah, for themselves.