



Nasirat Study Guide

Age 8
Term 3

Attributes of Allah



الْغَفَّارُ

Al-Ghaffaar

The Ever Forgiving

بہت بخشنے والا

الْعَلِيمُ

Al-Aleem

The All Knowing

سب کچھ جاننے والا

السَّمِيعُ

As-Samee

The All Hearing

سب کچھ سننے والا

الشَّافِي

Ash-Shafee

The Healer

شفا دینے والا

التَّوَّابُ

At-Tawwaab

The Ever Returning

توبہ قبول کرنے والا

الْحَكِيمُ

Al-Hakeem

The Wise

حکمت والا

Hadith

12. Modesty is All Virtue

Al-hayaa'u khairun kullu-hoo.

Modesty is all virtue (Chehl Ahadith).

۱۲۔ حیاء بہترین خوبی

الْحَيَاءُ خَيْرُ كُلِّهِ

حیاء سراسر بہتر ہے۔ (چہل احادیث)

Etiquettes

Review the etiquettes of home

- It is recommended that teeth are brushed after meals. At a minimum brush your teeth before going to bed.
- Be decently attired at home.
- If a guest arrives, be as generous and as hospitable as you can be but do not overindulge in formalities.
- When visiting others, do not stand directly in front of the entrance while waiting. Do not peek inside. Take permission to enter while still outside. Do not knock loudly, nor ring the doorbell incessantly.
- If no one answers after three attempts at seeking permission to enter, which is typically done by knocking the door or ringing the bell, then leave without any hard feelings.
- Keep your household, your room and your usable items clean and tidy.
- Do not spoil the beauty of your home. Treat your home with respect even if it is a rental accommodation. Do not scribble on walls.
- Do not spit on the floor.
- Dispose of the rubbish in the rubbish bins, which should be appropriately placed around the house.
- Do not talk when going to the bathroom.
- Children should not be left alone in the house.
- Privacy of all members of the household should be completely respected. For instance, do not read other people's letters, emails or journals.
- Instead of getting into pop music, develop a taste for nazms or recitals from works of quality poets.
- Parents should watch TV with their children and should comment on the positives and negatives of the programs.
- Refrain from such jokes or pranks that may be a source of displeasure to your siblings or friends.
- Do not always be grumpy. Try to be a contented and cheerful person.
- Do not discuss private household matters with outsiders.
- Do not disturb the peace of the neighbours through noise or cause inconvenience to them in any way.
- Try to designate a room or area that is solely dedicated to the worship of Allah.

Etiquettes

Review the etiquettes of home

- Recite the following prayer when entering the house

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْبُؤْلِجِ وَخَيْرَ الْبُخْرِجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبَّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Allah! I supplicate to You to grant me the best of the entry (to my house) and the best of exit. In the name of Allah we enter and in the name of Allah, our Lord, we put our complete trust.

- Recite the following prayer when exiting the house:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ - اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ أَنْ أَزِلَّ أَوْ أُزِلَّ أَوْ أَضِلَّ أَوْ أُضِلَّ أَوْ أَظْلِمَ أَوْ أُظْلِمَ أَوْ أَجْهَلَ أَوْ يُجْهَلَ عَلَيَّ

(I leave my house), in the name of Allah and trust in Allah. Without the help of Allah, one is unable (to protect oneself from sin to do good).

“O Allah, I seek refuge in You from misleading or being misled or oppressing or being oppressed or from being ignorant or bearing the result of ignorance”.

Review the etiquettes of school and study

- Be punctual at school. Always leave at an appropriate time from home so that you are not late.
- Keep a distance of at least one foot between your eyes and your books while reading.
- Try to abstain from reading or writing while lying down or bending down too much. Similarly, do not read while moving around.
- Do not make it a habit to insert a pen, pencil or a coin in your mouth.
- Consult your optometrist if you experience frequent headaches after reading or if you cannot read clearly off the blackboard.
- Do not read a newspaper or a book while walking.
- Do not splash ink by shaking the pen around.

Etiquettes

Review the etiquettes of school and study

- Try to abstain from bickering with your schoolmates and do not use abusive language. You should respect your teachers and obey them.
- Work hard in your studies but do not become a book-worm. Try to participate in extra-curricular activities as well.
- During quiet study time, refrain from talking.
- Remember that news journals and magazines are a great resource to gain knowledge. Try to read them often.
- Do not read books, letters or journals that belong to someone else without their permission.
- Keep a personal diary with you at all times in which you can record entries that are useful.
- Listen to lectures and addresses in your class attentively.
- Write clearly and neatly so that it is easily readable and the writing should be in straight lines.
- Do not spoil your notebooks by tracing lines in them.
- For affordable parents, they should provide each child with a shelf where they can neatly place their books and toys. Periodically, they should review the items to make sure that there are no such items that do not belong to their children.
- You should never cheat in an examination, because cheating is like stealing and deceiving
- Do not hesitate in asking your teacher if a concept is unclear to you.
- Try not to be absent from school unless there is a pressing excuse.
- If there is a library in your town, you should become its member.
- If after returning home from school, someone merely completes the homework and studies no more, then he/she is an average student. If someone is able to finish all of his schoolwork and supplement it with extra study, then he/she is a smart student.
- Do not hand over your books to young children. If they insist on playing with books, try to get picture books suitable for their age.
- Be friend with intelligent and well-behaved children.
- In order to prepare for exams, consult your teachers and other experienced people to make a plan for your studies.
- Say Assalamu Alaikum when entering a classroom.
- Keep your uniform clean and tidy.
- Try to cooperate in every effort to keep your classroom clean and beautiful. Do not be the one who destroys the beauty and cleanliness of the classroom.

Salat

Review *Concluding Prayers with Translation*

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

*Rabbana aatinaa fiddunyaa hasanatan wa fil aakhirati hasanatan
wa qina azaban naar.*

*Our Lord, grant us good in this world, as well as good in the world
to come, and protect us from the torment of the Fire.*

رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ-
رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

*Rabbij alni muqeemas salati wa min zurriyati.
Rabbanaa wa taqabbal dua. Rabbanagh firli wa li waali dayya
wa lil mumineena yauma yaqoomul hisaab.*

*My Lord, make me observe Prayer, and make my children too.
Our Lord! Bestow Thy grace on me, and accept my prayer.
Our Lord, grant forgiveness to me, and to my parents,
and to the believers on the day when the reckoning will take place.*

Turn your face to the right and say the following, and then turn your face to the left and say the same:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

Assalam o Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah

Peace be on you, and the Blessings of Allah.

This concludes the Salat.

Salat

Review *Dua-e-Qunoot*

- ❑ There are three rakat in Witr. Dua-e-Qunoot is recited silently in the standing position (Qiyaam) after bowing (rukoo)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَتَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْنَا وَتُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ
الْخَيْرَ وَنُشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنُحَدِّثُكَ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعْبُدُ
وَلَكَ نُصَلِّي وَنَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْعَى وَنَحْفِدُ، وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشَى عَذَابَكَ،
إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُدْحِقٌ

*Allahumma inna nasta eenuka wa nastaghfiruka wa numinu bika
wa natawakkalu alaika wa nuthni alaikal khaira, nashkuruka
wa laa nakfuruka wa nakhla u wa natruku manyafjuruk.
Allahumma iyyaaka nabudu wa laka nusalli wa nasjudu
wa ilaika nas aa wa nahfidu wa narjoo rahmataka
wa nakhsha azaabaka, inna azabaka bil kuffaari mulhiq.*

*O Allah! We beseech Your help and ask Your forgiveness
and believe in You and trust in You and praise You in the best
manner; and we thank You and we are not ungrateful to You,
and we cast off and forsake him who disobeys You.*

*O Allah! You alone do we serve and to You alone do we pray and we
prostrate ourselves; and we rush to You and present ourselves,
and we hope for Your mercy and we fear Your chastisement,
for surely Your chastisement overtakes the disbelievers.*

Q&A

Review the Q&A of The Holy Prophet (pbuh)

9. **How old was the Holy Prophet^{sa} when his grandfather Ḥazrat ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib^{ra} passed away?**
 - He was eight years old when his grandfather passed away.
10. **Who took care of the Holy Prophet^{sa} after his grandfather passed away?**
 - His uncle Ḥazrat Abū Ṭālib^{ra} took care of him.
 - (The girls should be made aware that Ḥazrat Abū Ṭālib^{ra} was his father’s brother)
11. **What was the name of the nurse who looked after the Holy Prophet^{sa}?**
 - Ḥazrat Ḥalīmah^{ra}.
12. **To which tribe did the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} belong?**
 - He belonged to the tribe of Quraish.
14. **What was his great-grandfather’s name?**
 - His great-grandfather’s name was Hāshim.
15. **Who named him Muhammad?**
 - According to Allāh’s Will, his grandfather Ḥazrat ‘Abdul Muṭṭalib^{ra} named him Muhammad.
16. **What does the name ‘Muhammad’ mean?**
 - Muhammad means ‘the one who is praised.’
17. **What was the name his mother Ḥazrat Āminah^{ra} had given him?**
 - Ḥazrat Āminah^{ra} had named him Aḥmad.
18. **What does Aḥmad mean?**
 - Aḥmad means ‘the one who praises very much.’
19. **What was the favourite colour of the Holy Prophet^{sa}?**
 - His favourite colour was green.
20. **Where did the Holy Prophet^{sa} use to retire for meditation?**
 - He used to retire in a cave on Mount Ḥirā.

Q&A

Review the Q&A of 'The Holy Prophet (pbuh)

21. What was the name of the first wife of the Holy Prophet^{sa}?

- Ḥazrat Khadījah^{ra}.

22. How old was the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} when he married Ḥazrat Khadījah^{ra} and how old was she?

- At the time of their marriage the Holy Prophet^{sa} was 25 years old and Ḥazrat Khadījah^{ra} was 40.

23. How many children did the Holy Prophet^{sa} have?

- He had 4 sons and 4 daughters.

24. How many Khulafā' came after the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}?

- There were four Khulafā' who came after the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}

25. Who are referred to as 'Khulafā'-e-Rāshidīn'?

- The four Khulafā' that came after the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} are known as the 'Khulafā'-e-Rāshidīn.'

Q&A

Review the Q&A of Salat

3. When is it forbidden to perform Ṣalāt?

- It is forbidden to perform Ṣalāt at the following times:
- When the sun is rising, setting or at its zenith (i.e. mid-day)
- After ‘Aṣr Prayer till sunset and after Fajr Prayer till sunrise

4. What is the person who leads the Prayer in congregation called?

- He is called an Imām.

5. What is ‘Adhān’?

- ‘Adhān’ is the call to prayer.

6. What was the name of the companion who saw the Adhān in a dream?

- Hazrat ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid^{ra} dreamt about the Adhān.

7. What did Hazrat ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid^{ra} do after he saw this dream?

- He went to the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} and told him of his dream.

8. What happened as Hazrat ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid^{ra} was telling the Holy Prophet^{sa} his dream?

- As Hazrat ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid^{ra} was telling the Holy Prophet^{sa} about his dream, Hazrat ‘Umar^{ra} came along and said that he also had seen the same dream. On this, the Holy Prophet^{sa} also said that he had seen the same dream. This is how the tradition of the Adhān started.

9. What is the person who calls out the Adhān called?

- He is called a Mu’adhdhin.

10. Who was the first companion of the Holy Prophet^{sa} to deliver the Adhān?

- Hazrat Bilal^{ra} was the first person to deliver the Adhān and thus became the first Mu’adhdhin.

11. What does the common phrase in the Adhān “Allāhu-Akbar” mean?

- It means “Allāh is the Greatest.”

12. Towards which direction do the Muslims face when calling the Adhān and for Ṣalāt?

- They face towards the Holy Ka’bah in Makkah.