

Revision Sheet – Level 4

A summary of all topics and the areas learnt this term.
There will be an end of term test.

Notes for Parents & Teachers

- **This sheet is complimentary to the revision lesson already done this Saturday by the teachers**
- The children will be tested from the material in this sheet
- The exam will be in one block of 50 minutes
- They have already learnt all of this (week by week) and are not expected to memorise everything.
- The areas that they must memorise will be highlighted in blue as “to memorise”
- There will be two areas tested; their memorisation and their understanding.
- These two parts will be applied to the general Islamic studies and the hadeeth that they have memorised.
- Please note they will **not be tested on every single thing here** and there are things they have learnt that are not present on this sheet such as ayaat, hadeeth or explanation.
- It is good for you to read through with them, every night to help them revise this
- Sample questions are at the end.

Exam Layout

Islamic Studies & Hadeeth

Written Test

- The child will complete a written test
- This will have a few questions chosen randomly from the following material.
- The younger classes will have multiple choice boxes, as opposed to writing questions, which will also be read out to them by the teacher if needed.

Oral test

- His/her answers marked by the teacher
- They will be asked to recall short things from their memories that they have learnt such as the names of Allah, etc.
- The Hadeeth that they have memorised will be tested in this section.

The child will be:

- Asked to read Hadeeth out in Arabic to the teacher from memory.
- They will read all the hadeeth that they have memorised up to now:
 - They will get higher marks for the **number** of Hadeeth they have memorised
 - They will get a mark on the actual hadeeth they have memorised; their relaying of it correctly, without mistakes, etc.
- The child will be asked if they know the meaning of **one or two** of the hadeeth in English.

Outline of Syllabus

Contents

Notes for Parents & Teachers	1
Exam Layout	1
Islamic Studies & Hadeeth	1
Written Test	1
Oral test	2
Outline of Syllabus	2
Material	4
Umar	4
The Second Caliph of the Muslims – The Leader of the Believers – A Rightly-Guided Caliph.	4
His Family	4
His Life Before Islam	5
His Life as a Muslim	5
The Story of his conversion	5

The Virtues of ‘Umar	5
His Life as the Second Khaleefah	5
His Passing Away.....	6
‘Uthmaan.....	7
The Third Caliph of the Muslims – The Leader of the Believers - A Rightly-Guided Caliph	7
His Family	7
His Life Before Islam	7
His Life as a Muslim	7
His life as the Third Khaleefah.....	8
His Passing Away.....	8
‘Ali.....	8
The Fourth Caliph of the Muslims – The Leader and Commander of the Believers – A Rightly-Guided Caliph	8
His Family	9
His Life Before Islam	9
His life as a Muslim	9
His life as the Fourth Khaleefah.....	9
His Passing Away.....	10
Al-Hasan	10
The Fifth Caliph of the Muslims – A Rightly-Guided Caliph.....	10
His Khilaafa.....	10
The Sahaabah – Part 2.....	10
Some of the people who opposed them.	10
The Shi’ahs	11
The Khawaarij.....	11
Definition for the Khawaarij	12
The Hell fire or Jahannam.....	13
THE SEVEN GATES OF HELL.....	13
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE HELL FIRE	13
Bid’ah & Sects in Islaam	14
Ramadhaan.....	15
Fasting in the Month of Ramdhaan	16
Virtues of Ramadhaan	16
Lailatul-Qadr.....	16
What do we do in Ramadhaan	17

A few mistakes made by Some in Ramadhaan.....	17
Good things to do when Opening the fast.....	17
Optional Acts of Worship	17
Tarawee'	17
Eid.....	18
The Eid Prayer	19
Sunaan Al Eid	19
Conclusion About Eid	20

Material

Umar

The Second Caliph of the Muslims — The Leader of the Believers — A Rightly-Guided Caliph

- His name is: 'Umar ibn Al-Khattaab ibn Nufayl ibn 'Abdul-'Uzzaa ibn Riyaah.
- His kunya was: Abu Hafs
- His nickname (Laqab) was: Al-Farooq (The criterion/Distinction)
- He earned this nickname the day he embraced Islam, people hid the fact that they were Muslims in fear of prosecution by the Polytheist, but 'Umar showed his Islam openly.
- And he was from the clan of Banu 'Adee and from the tribe of Quraysh.

His Family

- His father was: Al-Khattaab ibn Nufayl.
- His mother was: Hantamah bint Haashim.
- His Wives and Children:
 - Zaynab bint Madh'oon: Who he married before Islam and she gave him: 'Abdullah , 'Abdur-Rahmaan (the elder) and Hafsah.
 - Maleekah bint Jarwal: Who gave him 'Ubaydullah. He divorced her later.
 - Quraybah bint Abi Umayyah: Who he divorced.
 - Umm Hakeem bint Al-Haarith: She gave him: Faatimah. He divorced her later and it was said he didn't divorce her.
 - Jameelah bint 'Aasim
 - 'Aatiqah bint Zayd: It was said she was the mother of his son 'Iyaad.
 - Umm Kulthoom bint 'Ali ibn Abee Taalib: She gave him: Zayd and Ruqayyah
 - Luhyah: Who was from Yemen, and she gave him 'Abdur-Rahmaan (the younger).

His Life Before Islam

- As a young man he used to tend to the camels and livestock of his father and maternal aunts.
- He had good characteristics, such as forbearance, patience and toughness.
- He also used to excel in wrestling, riding and horsemanship.
- He also used to engage in trade
- Many Arabs would come to him to resolve their disputes.
- An ambassador for Quraysh to speak for them.
- 'Umar lived during the time of ignorance and he used to worship the idols as well.
- When Islam came about he was from those who persecuted the Muslims and tortured the weak ones. He was from those who resisted the religion.
- So when he embraced Islam, he understood its beauty and true nature, and he understood the great difference between guidance and misguidance, disbelief and faith, truth and falsehood.

His Life as a Muslim

- 'Umar became a Muslim because of the Dua of the Messenger of Allah
- The Prophet asked Allah: "O Allah support Islam with the more beloved of these two men to you: Abu Jahl ibn Hishaam or 'Umar ibn Al-Khattaab."

The Story of his conversion

Know the story of 'Umar's conversion. Including the following points:

- Umar resolved to killing the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him)
- He argued with Nu'aym ibn 'Abdullah, who told him his sister and brother in law had become muslim
- His knocking on the door, attacking tem, then feeling regret
- Their reactions and Umar rearing the paper.
- His proclamation of Islam
- Allah strengthened Islam and the Muslims by means of 'Umar's conversion. The polytheist feared him and he preached Islam openly and fought them.
- When the Prophet gave the command to migrate to Madeenah, 'Umar was the only one who did so openly and he travelled to Madeenah before the Prophet did.

The Virtues of 'Umar

- He was given glad tidings of Jannah
- He was a martyr
- He is considered the second best companion after Abu Bakr

His Life as the Second Khaleefah

Some of his accomplishments and tasks as Khaleefah:

- The introduction of the Hijri calendar.
- He made Madeenah a centre for fataawa and Fiqh.

- Expanded the Mosque of the Prophet.
- Mosques were built in the new cities.
- He set aside camels as a means of transportation and food for people travelling between Madeenah and Makkah.
- More roads and its maintenance.
- Founded cities.
- Established a judicial system and appointed judges.
- Organising Hajj.
- Making sure that people receive their stipends.
- Calling to Islam and conquering new lands.
- The second stage of the conquest of Iraq and the east.
- The conquest of Syria, Egypt and Libya. Etc.....

His Passing Away

- 'Umar passed away at 63 years old and he was buried next to the Prophet.
- 'Umar may Allah be pleased with him was stabbed while he led prayer one day by Abu L'ul'uah the slave of Al-Mugheerah, who was a non-Muslim and a non-Arab and a Majoos (fire worshipper)
- Then 'Umar appointed six companions (May Allah be pleased with them all) to decide the next khaleefah:
 1. 'Uthmaan ibn 'Affaan
 2. 'Ali ibn Abee Taalib
 3. 'Abdur-Rahmaan ibn 'Awf
 4. S'ad ibn Abee Waqqaas
 5. Az-Zubayr ibn Al-Awwaam
 6. Talhah ibn 'Ubaydullah

'Uthmaan

The Third Caliph of the Muslims — The Leader of the Believers - A Rightly-Guided Caliph

- His name is: 'Uthmaan ibn 'Affaan ibn Abee Al-'Aas ibn Umayyah ibn 'Abd Shams.
- His Kunya was: Abu 'Amr during Jaahiliyyah.
- Then when Ruqayyah bore him a son, he named him 'Abdullah, so he then took this kunya and was known as Abu 'Abdillah.
- His nickname was: Dhul Noorayn (the possessor of two lights). He was called this because he was the only person who was married to two daughters of the Prophet. When one passed away the Prophet married him his other daughter.
- And he was from the clan of Banu Umayyah and from the tribe of Quraysh.

His Family

His father was: 'Affaan ibn Abee Al-'Aas who died before the time of Islam. His mother was: Arwa bint Kurayz. And she became Muslim.

His 8 Wives and Children. They were:

- Ruqayyah bint Muhammad, the daughter of the Messenger of Allah. She gave him: 'Abdullah
- Umm Kulthoom bint Muhammad, the daughter of the Messenger of Allah. She bore no child.
- Faakhitah bint Ghazwaan. She gave him: 'Abdullah (the younger).
- Umm 'Amr bint Jundub. Who gave him: 'Amr, Khaalid, Abaan, 'Umar and Maryam.
- Faatimah bint Al-Waleed. She gave him: Al-Waleed, Sa'eed, Umm Sa'eed.
- Umm Al-Baneen bint 'Uyaynah. She gave him: 'Abdul Maalik.
- Ramlah bint Shaybah. She gave him: 'Aaisha, Umm Abaan and Umm 'Amr.
- Naailah bint Al-Faraafisah. Who gave him: 'Anbasah and Maryam.

His Life Before Islam

- During Jaahiliyyah 'Uthmaan was among the best of his people. He was of high status, very wealthy, very modest and eloquent in speech. His people loved him dearly and respected him.
- He never prostrated to any idols and he never committed any immoral acts, he never looked at any awrah and never committed fornication. He never drank alcohol before Islam.
- He took care of the business he inherited from his father and his wealth increased.
- He possessed numerous good qualities and was loved by Quraysh.

His Life as a Muslim

- 'Uthmaan was one of the earliest Muslims to accept Islam.
- Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq called him to Islam and he responded straight away.

- He was content, forgiving, compassionate and generous, helping the weak and oppressed.
- 'Uthmaan were from those who underwent trials, torture and persecution at the hands of Quraysh.
- He migrated to Abyssinia the first and second time and he was accompanied by his wife Ruqayyah and they found safety, security and freedom of worship.
- 'Uthmaan was deeply attached to the Quraan and very knowledgeable of the deen.
- 'Uthmaan used to be very close to the Prophet and he used to be in his company frequently and he fought alongside him in many
- He was given glad tidings of Jannah
- And he dies as a martyr

His life as the Third Khaleefah

'Uthmaan got chosen to be The Khaleefah.

Achievements and tasks:

- He brought the people together to recite the Quraan in one type of recitation because of fear of the people differing regarding the different recitations.
- His conquest in the east.
- The conquest in Syria, Cyprus and Egypt.
- Appointed governors over provinces of the Muslim lands.
- There were many battle fought.

His Passing Away

The death of 'Uthmaan was one that was a great trial for the Muslims.

You should know the story of the Saba'i rebels, their rebellion, their grievances and confronting Uthmaan, their entering the house and killing Uthmaan.

'Ali

The Fourth Caliph of the Muslims — The Leader and Commander of the Believers — A Rightly-Guided Caliph

- His name is: 'Ali ibn Abee taalib ibn 'Abdul-Muttalib ibn Haashim ibn Abdu-Manaaf.
- He was the paternal cousin of the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him)
- His Kunya is: Abul-Hasan, After his eldest son. He was also called Abu Turaab by the Prophet
- And he was from the tribe of Quraysh.

His Family

- His Father was: Abu Taalib ('Abdu-Manaaf) who didn't accept Islam but defended it.
- His Mother was: Faatimah bint Asad. She accepted Islam and was a Noble Women and Sahaabiyah.

His wives and Children

- Faatimah bint Muhammad, daughter of the Messenger of Allah. She was his first wife and he did not take any other wife until after she died. She gave him: Al-Hasan, Al-Husayn, Zaynab (the elder) and Umm kulthoom (the elder).
- Khawlah bint J'afar: She gave him: Muhammad (the elder).
- Laylah bint Mas'ood: She gave him: 'Ubaydullah and Abu Bakr.
- Umm Al-Baneen bint Hizaam. She gave him: Al-'Abbaas (the elder), 'Uthmaan, J'afar (the elder) and Abdullah.
- Asmaa bint 'Umays. She gave him: Yahya and 'Awn.
- As-Sahba – Umm Habeeb bint Rabee'ah. She gave him: 'Umar (the elder) and Ruqayyah.
- 'Umaamah bint Al-'Aas. Her mother was Zaynab: Daughter of the Messenger of Allah. She gave him: Muhammad (the middle).
- Umm Sa'eed bint 'Urwah. She gave him: Umm Al-Hasan and Ramlah (the elder).
- Umm Walad (this is not her name, she was a slave girl, I didn't come across her name). She gave him: Muhammad (the younger), Umm Haani, Maymoonah, Zaynab (the younger), Ramlah (the younger), Umm Kulthoom (the younger), Faatimah, Umaamah, Khadeejah, Umm Al-Kiraam, Umm Salamah, Umm J'afar, Jumaadah and Nafeesah.
- Mayhaat bint Imrul-Qays. She gave him a daughter who died young.

His Life Before Islam

- 'Ali was the first child to accept Islam.
- He grew up and was raised in the household of the Messenger of Allah before Islam

His life as a Muslim

- When 'Ali became Muslim he concealed his Islam from his father Abu Taalib and his Uncles.
- He was also involved in calling people to Islam.
- Ali took the place of the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) in his bed, when the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) migrated.
- The Prophet married his daughter Faatimah to him after the battle of Badr.
- He supported Abu Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uthmaan during their caliphate.
- He was from the ten Sahaabas who was guaranteed paradise by the Prophet.

His life as the Fourth Khaleefah

- After 'Uthmaan was martyred the companions of the Messenger who were in Madeenah swore allegiance to 'Ali as caliph.

- He had to fight against the rebel Kharijites, whose intentions were based on misguidance and misunderstanding and to protect the Ummah from them as they caused chaos.
- 'Ali also had deal with those who exceeded the bounds regarding his rights, those who had un-Islamic belief regarding him. They were forefathers of the Shias.

His Passing Away

- 'Ali fought the Kharijites in the battle of Nahrawaan many of them were killed.
- This led to them plotting to kill 'Ali in revenge for those who died. Ibn Maljam said: I will take care of 'Ali ibn Abee Taalib for you.
- Al Buruk ibn 'Adullah said: I will take care of Mu'aawiyah for you. 'Amr ibn Abee Bakr said: I will take care of 'Amr ibn Al-'Aas for you. When he came for Dawn prayer Ibn Maljam struck 'Ali and he died from this injuries and the poison may Allah have mercy upon him.
- His son Al-Hasan led his funeral prayer.
- His caliphate lasted for Four Years, Nine Months and three days it has been said.

Al-Hasan

The Fifth Caliph of the Muslims — A Rightly-Guided Caliph

- His name is: Al-Hasan ibn 'Ali ibn Abee Taalib.
- His Kunya was: Abu Muhammad
- His Father was: 'Ali the fourth Khaleefah of the Muslims.
- His Mother was: Faatimah bint Muhammad.
- He was the grandson of the Messenger of Allah.

His Khilaafa

When 'Ali was murdered Al-Hasan became Khaleefah through the pledge of the people of Koofa, and he remained in it for six months and some days. The then he gave the Khilaafah to Mu'aawiyah. Al-Hasan wanted to prevent any more trials to befall the Muslims.

His Khilaafah was pointed out by prophetic evidence when the Prophet said: "Allah will make peace through him between two groups of the Muslims."

Al-Hasan was later murdered.

The Sahaabah — Part 2

Some of the people who opposed them.

From those who went against the companions of our Prophet peace be upon him are:

- The Shi'ah
- The Khawaarij

The Shi'ahs

- The Shiah group of people who claim to be the followers of Ali and his family and his offspring and claim that Ali should have been the Khalifah after the prophet.
- The person who was the root cause of the shi'ah was a jew called Abdullah ibnu saba.
- He spread doubts, which shows we should stay away from those who spread doubts about Islam
- Their main belief to start with was that Ali was better than all of the other companions, and this led them to glorifying Ali.
- The shi'ahs have different groups amongst them with varying levels of belief.
- The shi'as have many beliefs which go against the Qur'aan and the Sunnah.
- Some of their beliefs are as follows:
 - They believe that it was Ali's right to be Khalifah after the Prophet passed away and that the Prophet said so.
 - They believe that some Sahaabas took khilaafah from Ali by force.
 - They believe that Ali was better than the rest of the Sahaabas.
 - Some of them later believed that Ali was a prophet.
 - Then later on some of them believed that Ali was a god.
 - They believe that all the Sahaabas are disbelievers going to hell fire except for a few of them.
 - They allow and encourage speaking ill about the noble Sahaabas and the wives of the Prophet and cursing them.
 - They believe in twelve imaams who does not make mistakes at all For them it is a pillar of faith.
 - They believe that their imaams are infallible and it is not possible for them to make any mistakes. (Indeed the true belief is there is no one on earth that doesn't make errors).
 - They believe that it is ok for their imaams to add new things to the religion and change it.
 - Some of them believe that their major imaams are like gods.
- They hate the Sahaabas and this goes against the Quraan.
- They speak ill and curse the Sahaabas even the wives of the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him)
- They claim those Sahaabas and wives of the prophet are disbelievers and will go to Hell fire.

The Khawaarij

- They are those who rebel and go against the muslim ruler
- They attack and kill the muslims
- Their ideologies were founded mainly in the time when Ali was the khalifa of the Muslims.
- But they had their start when Othman was the khalifa of the Muslims. There were a group of people who was influenced by Abdullah ibnu saba the jew
- They entered the house of Othman and murdered him whilst he was reading the Qur'aan.

- So they went against their leader and caused such a great crime. When Ali was appointed Caliph they fought against the leader of the Muslims.
- This is how they began, upon falsehood.

Definition for the Khawaarij

- All those who go out against the rightful leader of the Muslims and claim that he is a disbeliever, whether they were in the time of the Sahaabas or after them till the present day.
- Their ideologies are still around with certain people.
- The khawaarij split up into different groups. But they all share similar beliefs regarding some matters.
- They regard Othman, Ali and some other Sahaabas to be disbelievers (make takfir of sahaabah)
- They believe that those who commit a major sin becomes a disbeliever and is not a Muslim.
- They don't believe that eemaan increases and decreases
- They believe that if a Muslim commits a major sin then all of his eemaan goes and he becomes a disbeliever so they then try to kill them.
- They make claims that the Muslim leaders are disbelievers and they go out against them and fight to remove them from leadership.

We Muslims we follow the Quraan which is the perfect speech of Allah, and we follow the Sunnah which is the actions and sayings of our prophet Muhammad, and we follow the understanding of the Sahaabas and the first and pious generation of Muslims who followed the Sahaabas in their knowledge, piety and actions.

- We do not add new things to our religion or try to neglect or take things out from it.
- And we take our beliefs from the Quraan and Sunnah of the messenger. This is what Allah wants from us and we do not invent our beliefs.
- We are pleased with Allah as our lord, and we are pleased with Prophet Muhammad as our Prophet, and we are pleased with our religion Islam. And we hold this dear to our hearts.
- Allah says:

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا

This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islaam as your religion. [Al Maaidah: 3]

- And our Prophet said: Those who add something new to this affair of ours (meaning the religion) it will be rejected.

Revision Sheet – Level 5

The Hell fire or Jahannam.

- Hell exists at the present time and will continue to exist forever.
- It will never die down, and its inhabitants will remain in it forever (those who make Shirk with Allah). No one will come out of Hell except sinful believers
- Polytheists and unbelievers will reside in it forever.

THE SEVEN GATES OF HELL

"The gates of Hell are structured one gate below the other descending, opposite the gates of paradise, which have one gate above the other ascending. The distance between each gate is 500 years prepared for Iblees and all of his followers."

- Learn the names of the gates and what they mean. See workbooks. Here is a brief list.
 - Jahannam – fire scorches the faces
 - Ladha – fire eats away at their parts inside and out
 - Saqar – eats up his flesh and leaves the bones
 - Al Hutamah – shatter the bones and burn the heart and internal organs, starting from the feet up.
 - Jaheem – one big piece of hot coal, bigger than the lowest heaven
 - Sa'eer- constantly kindling and never stopped increasing. It has 300 castles, with 300 houses and each house has 300 punishments.
 - Haawiyah – One who enters via this gate will never come out.
- Allah our lord and our creator, tells us that Hell fire has keepers
- They are nineteen keepers of the Hell Fire
- The main chief Angel guarding over Hell is Malik

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE HELL FIRE

- We know that Hell is huge and immensely deep:
 - Firstly there will be a huge number of people who will enter Hell.
 - Secondly as described in a hadeeth, the molar teeth of an unbeliever who is in the hell fire will be as large as Uhud (which is a mountain in Medina)[1]
 - Thirdly the distance between the shoulders of a person in the hell fire has also been described as being equivalent to three days of walking.[2]
 - Fourthly the Hell fire will have all the unbelievers and sinners from the beginning of time and there will still be room for more. And the evidence for this is in the Qur'aan as Allah says:
 - Fifthly: We know that the angels are really big.... yet so many of them will be needed to bring the hell fire forward on yawm al qiyaamah (the day of resurrection). The Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) said: "Hell will be

brought forth that Day by means of seventy thousand ropes, each of which will be held by seventy thousand angels."

- The fuel for the hell fire is stones and stubborn unbelievers. Their skins and bodies make the fuel of Hell
- Allah tells us that the dress of the people of Hell will be garments of
- The fire of the hell fire "is as if sixty-nine equal portions were added to fire as we know it.'" (Saheeh Al-Bukhari)
- The food of the people of Hell will neither nourish nor taste good. It will only serve as a punishment to the people of Hell.
- The tree of zaqqum, a special food of Hell. Zaqqum is a repulsive tree, its roots go deep into the bottom of Hell, its branches stretching all over. Its ugly fruit is like the heads of the devils.
- The drink will be boiling puss
- Hell has many horrors. Read the workbook ayaat and make sure you now about them, as you may be asked questions based on them. Learn the ayaat.

Bid'ah & Sects in Islaam

- The worst thing a muslim can do is commit shirk
- Memorise the order of Sins (by severity):
 1. Shirk
 2. Bid'ah
 3. Major Sin
 4. Minor Sin
- Bid'ah is making up new things in aspects of worship in Islam as a way to get closer to Allah And evidences that it is not acceptable are:

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا

This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islâm as your religion. (al Ma'idah 5:3)

As we saw in the hadith before from the companion Irbaad ibn Saairyah, the Prophet (may Allah's peace be upon him) said "be warned of the newly invented matters for verily every newly invented matter is an innovation and every innovation is misguidance." [Sahih Sunan Abi Dawood no. 4607]

- Learn and know the hadeeth about the line in the sand – see workbook for full hadeeth – **"These are (other) paths, upon every one of them there is a devil calling towards it.' Then he recited, 'Verily this is My Straight Path, so follow it and follow not (other) paths, they will separate you away from His Path. This He has ordained for you that you may become pious.' [Quran 6:153]" [Ahmad]**
- Learn and know the hadeeth of Hudayfah bin al Yaman - **Narrated Hudhaifa bin Al-Yaman: The people used to ask Allah's Messenger about good, but I used to ask him about evil for fear that it might overtake me.... To the end.**

- The **Sunnah helps the Muslims to stick together**, unlike **bid'ah which splits them into sects and groups**.
- We stick to the group that is upon what the Prophet and his companions were upon. And we stick to it firmly and to the Sunnah also.
- A Muslim should not respond to, listen to or accept innovation in the religion because:
 - To save ourselves from the hell fire.
 - Because we love Allah and Islam and the Prophet. And so we are happy with the religion as it is revealed by Allah.
- Learn the ayaat about the splitting and sticking firm to the rope of Allah
- The Prophet Saw told us that sects would appear:
"Verily the Children of Israa'eel split up into seventy two sets, and my Ummah will split into seventy three sects, all of them in the hell fire except one." They (his companions) asked "What is that sect, O' Messenger of Allah?" He (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) replied, "That which I and my Companions are upon today"
- What will happen to those who fall into the sects? Answer from Shaykh Fawzaan:
"So whoever remains upon what the Messenger (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) and his companions were upon, is from those who are saved from the fire. And whoever differs from them is threatened with the fire in accordance to his deviation from the truth. If his sect was a sect of kufr (disbelief) and apostasy, then he is from the people of the hell fire, who shall remain eternally in it. And if his sect did not cause him to be expelled from the fold of eemaan, then he is threatened with the severe punishment of the hell fire, which is not eternal."
- The two sects that appeared after the death of the Prophet were the Shiah and the Khawarij.

Ramadhaan

- Ramadhaan is a special Month for Muslims
- It is obligatory for anyone over ten to take part in the fasts
- Ramadhaan is a month in the Islamic calendar
- Islamic Months differ from the Gregorian or English calendar we now
- The Islamic Months have 29 or 30 days, and are based on the sighting of the moon
- Ramadhaan comes after Sha'baan and before Shawaal
- It is easy to find out when it begins by looking to the sky and seeing the moon. No need for calculations or difficulty. The Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) said:

'Start fasting on seeing it (New moon of Ramadhaan)'

So we look for the moon on the 29th day but as mentioned in a hadeeth:

"If the sky is overcast (ie you are not able to see the new moon) complete Shabaan as thirty days."(Al-Bukhari 1909)

Fasting in the Month of Ramdhaan

- Fasting is from the five pillars of islaam – know the hadeeth in the workbook – “**Islaam is built upon five...**”
- Fasting means abstaining or staying away from certain acts. Can anyone list a few of them?
 1. Eating
 2. Drinking
 3. Committing immoralities (doing bad things)
 4. Saying Evil things like lying and swearing
 5. Arguing and Fighting
- Fasting is more than just not eating and drinking. The Prophet has told us to control ourselves and our tongues

Virtues of Ramadhaan

- Ramadhaan is known as the Month of Mercy
- The Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) told us that Ramadhaan is a blessed month.
- It is obligatory to fast in it
- The gates of Jannah are open... and we all want to go there don't we?
- The gates of Hell Fire are closed... and we know how frightening and sever the punishment is there... so none of us wishes to go there do we? Can anyone remember the punishments, or the gates? (BRIEF RECALL)
- There is a night in it better than a thousand months of worship – meaning that in this one night, if you worship Allah- it is like you have worshipped him for a thousand months!
- THE HELLFIRE IS LOCKED AND THE GATES OF PARADISE ARE OPENED
- Sins are forgiven

Lailatul-Qadr

Another virtue of this blessed month is that in it falls the night that is better than a thousand months:

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

“The night of Al-Qadr (Decree) is better than a thousand months (i.e. worshipping Allâh in that night is better than worshipping Him a thousand months, i.e. 83 years and 4 months)”
(Surah Al-Qadr Verse 3)

- Worship on that night is better than a thousand months
- It is the night when the Quran was revealed
- Whoever stands in prayer sincerely (during that night) for sake of Allah desiring his reward then his previous sins will be for be forgiven
- We seek it in all the last ten nights of Ramadhaan as the month varies. Read notes and understand this.

- The wisdom in its concealment [it not being known on which night it is] is so that the Muslims strive in 'ibaadah in all of the ten nights.

What do we do in Ramadhaan

- 1) We make intention to fast the night before and then in the morning we wake up before fajr and take our Suhoor (pre-dawn meal)

The Messenger of Allah - Peace and blessings upon him - said:

'Take Suhoor (pre-dawn meal) for there is a blessing in Suhoor' 11 (Al-Bukhari 1923)

- 2) We then fast up until Maghrib (Sunset) – and during this time we don't eat any food and we don't drink any drink.
- 3) We break our fast with something small and light and the Sunnah is to have three dates and water.
- 4) Then we should pray Maghrib without delay.

A few mistakes made by Some in Ramadhaan

- Taking Sahur too early
- Missing the fajr prayer
- Delaying the breaking of the fast for too long after Maghrib – learn the evidence: **'The most beloved of My servants to Me are those who hasten to break fasting (as soon as they are sure of the sunset)' 13 (Tirmidhi 699)**
- Eating too much when opening the fast, then missing tarawee and other important acts of ibaadah.

Good things to do when Opening the fast

- Making Dua' – evidence: **'Verily, a fasting person has a supplication, when breaking his fast that is not rejected (by Allah)' 15 Ibn Majah 1753**
- The following is an authentic narration to recite when breaking fast:

ذَهَبَ الظَّمَأُ، وَابْتَلَّتِ الْعُرُوْقُ، وَتَبَّتِ الْأَجْرُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ

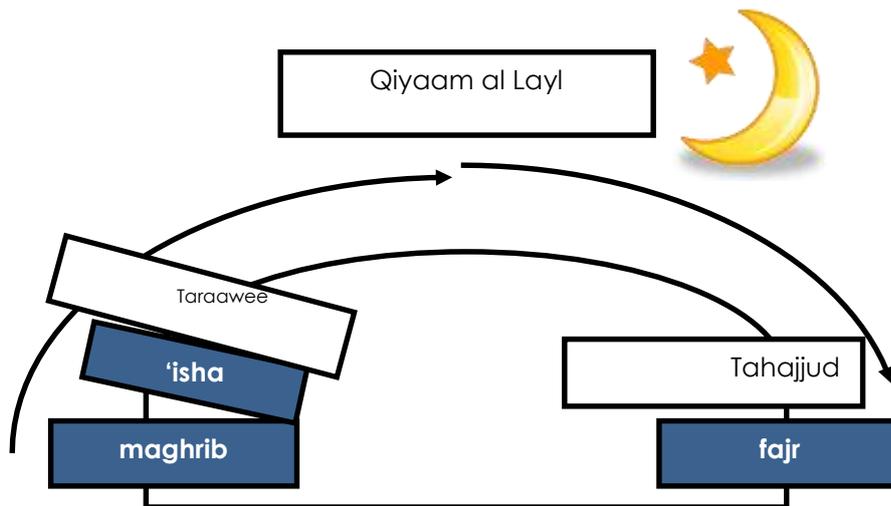
**The thirst is gone and the veins are moist. And the reward has become certain if Allah wills. 16
Abu Dawood 2357 Authenticated by Al-Albaani**

Optional Acts of Worship

- Giving charity
- Praying extra prayers during the day and the night
- Praying Taraweeh in the masjid after the Eesha Prayer

Tarawee'

The difference between Qiyaam al Layl, Tarawee' and Tahajjud.



- The Tarawee prayer is done in Ramadhaan, after the Isha prayer, with a small sitting between every 4 raka'aat
- The tarawee prayer lasts for 8 rak'aat and then there are three more rak'aat for witr prayed after it – which equals 11 raka'aat. This is reported in the hadeeth of A'isha.
- And in the hadeeth of ibn Abbas it is reported that the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) prayed 13 raka'aat (Sahih Bukharee – Book of Tahajjud – 1138)
- However there is a difference of opinion amongst the scholars, some of whom do not restrict it to those two numbers. They say you can pray more two by two (as mentioned in a narration in ih Bukharee – Book of Witr – 990).
- From the hadeeth of the Messenger of Allah (may Allah's peace be upon him) we can see that if we pray witr (those last three raka'aat) with the Imaam, then we gain the reward as if we prayed the whole night.
- So Alhamdulillah, a good thing to do is to pray with the Imaam and finish the prayer with him. Then it is as if you have prayed the whole night anyway! Alhamdulillah...
The Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) said “Whoever performs prayer during the nights of Ramadhaan faithfully out of sincere faith and hoping for Divine reward, all of his past sins will be forgiven” (Bukhari 1169 and Muslim 1683)

Eid

Muslims have two celebrations and they are the two Eids.

Eid al-Fitr	Eid al-Adha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This comes after Ramadhaan • This comes after fasting • This is to show our thanks after fasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This comes during shul hijjah • This is for those who are not in Arafat making the hajj • This is part of the event of Ibrahim

- It is authentically narrated that when the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) came to Madinah and there were two days that people there used to celebrate. So he (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) said 'Allah has given you instead of them what is better, they are: Eidul Adha and Eidul Fitr.' (Ahmad 11945, An-Nasaa'i 1555)

This shows that it is therefore not permissible to:

- Celebrate things other than these two Eids. Muslims have their own celebrations and don't celebrate the celebrations of the kuffaar. Can anyone give me examples?
 - Divali – which the hindus celebrate
 - Christmas or Easter, which is a Christian event.
 - Passover – which is a Jewish celebration.
- The Muslims should not exceed these two Eids, by inventing other Eids or celebrations. Can anyone give me an example of this?
 - Birthdays
 - The birthday of the Prophet, and the like.
- Make up new celebrations as this is a bid'ah in the religion. It is viewed as exceeding what is ordained by Allah. Such acts are viewed contradicting the Prophets Sunnah and imitating the disbelievers. The Prophet (May Allah's Peace be Upon Him) said: **'Whoever imitates a people then he is (considered) from them.'** (Ahmad 5115, Abu Dawood 4031)

The Eid Prayer

- Muslim men and women should pray the Eid prayer/ and the Sunnah for the Eid Prayer is to pray it outside in an open area.
- However if it is very cold or raining, and windy, or you cannot find a place to pray. Then you can pray in a masjid. An example is this country, where we cannot always get somewhere to pray. In which case the Muslims may pray in the masjid

Sunaan Al Eid

- Bathe
- Walking to the Prayer Ground
- Eat before Going
- Dress in Best clothes
- Compulsory to Attend
- Eat dates before leaving
- Say the takbeer loudly –

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar, Laa ilaaha ilallaah

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar, wa lillaahil-Hamd

- No Adhaan/Iqaamah
- Perform Salah first then Khutbha
- Take different routes to get home

Conclusion About Eid

It is good when we get to enjoy our Eid day with our families and friends. Sometimes you may visit relatives, and play outside with your friends.

We must remember though, that celebrating Eid is **not an excuse to do things which are haram**. Many people make a mistake on Eid day, and commit sins. You may see them going out in large groups and causing problems, at restaurants. **Others have Eid parties that involve haram**, such as singing and music, as well as free mixing between the boys and girls. Some girl's on Eid day dress up very nicely, and this is ok, when it is within your home, and in front of your family. However many go out like this, and take off their hijabs. **This is something that is displeasing to Allah** and the woman should always guard her beauty and modesty like a precious diamond.

Therefore we must remember that we can have a lot of fun on Eid day, **without the need to fall into any of this haram**. We may receive gifts, or give gifts to others, or eat wonderful and delicious foods, and cakes. We may play football, and sports, or go out to the countryside or cycling or enjoy our day with our friends. You may be invited to a dinner, or to a party with games that don't involve haram.

All of this is good and clean fun, free from sinning and bad speech.

Allah has given us this celebration of Eid day, and we hope to see it this year insha'allah and we hope we all enjoy it.