



سورة التين - Surah At Teen

برنامج التربية القرآنية والنبوية - المتدبرة الصغيرة

Qur'anic and Prophetic Nurturing Program - Young Ponderer

دليل المعلم

Teacher's Manual

IACAD/OUT/2018/2162

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله

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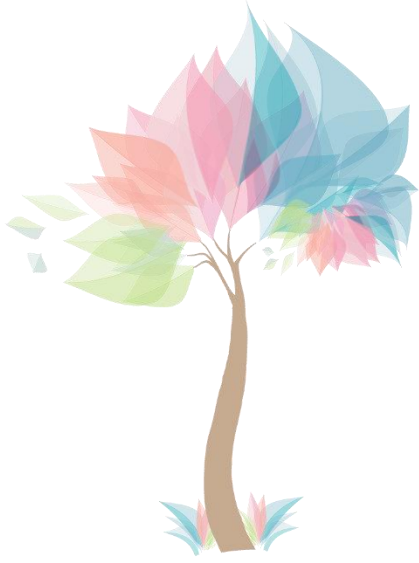
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مركز السلام الإسلامي

Al Salam Islamic Center

مركز السلام الإسلامي

Al Salam Islamic Center

لمحة عن مركز السلام الإسلامي

السلام: اسم من أسماء الله تعالى ومعناه المنزه من النقائص والعيوب وواهب السلام.

الإسلام: دين الله وهو الاستسلام لله وحده والتحرر من عبودية غير الله.

المسلم: من سلم المسلمون من لسانه ويده.

السلام عليكم: تحية الإسلام وهي دعاء للآخر بالسلامة من كل شر ومكروه.

دار السلام: الجنة الدار التي أعدها الله لعباده المؤمنين نعيم دائم أبدي.

Overview of Al Salam Islamic Center

As Salam: is one of the Most Beautiful Names of Allah. He is the One Who is free from all defects and faults and He is the Giver of Peace.

Islam: is to surrender to Allah alone and to free oneself from worshipping other than Allah.

Muslim: the one who others are safe from his tongue and hand.

As Salam Alaykum: this is the greeting of Islam which means "Peace be upon you". It is an invocation for one being greeted to have peace and safety from all evil.

Dar As Salam: the Home of Peace which is the eternal and everlasting paradise Allah has prepared for His believing slaves.

رؤيتنا: والله يدعو إلى دار السلام.

رسالتنا: السعي بإذن الله لنشر السلام في العالم وذلك بغرس معرفة الله ومحبته بين الناس وإعداد القدوة المسلمة الصالحة النافعة وبناء صرح إسلامي لخدمة القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية.

قيمتنا: السلام، الصدق، المحبة، الإحسان.

أهدافنا:

1. تعريف الناس بهدفهم في الحياة وذلك بمعرفة الله ومحبته للوصول إلى السلام.
2. إقامة دروس إيمانية ومحاضرات علمية وبرامج تربوية عن أسماء الله الحسنى لكافة الأعمار وكيف نعيش مع الله ومع كتاب الله وسنة نبيه صلى الله عليه وسلم.
3. تعزيز الآداب الإسلامية والأخلاق الحميدة من خلال أسماء الله الحسنى وتدبر القرآن الكريم.
4. إصدار كتب، ومناهج ومنشورات تُعنى بالعلم الشرعي عن الله وكتاب الله بصورة سهلة وميسرة للمتعلم والمعلم.
5. بناء صرح لخدمة القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية الكترونياً وسهولة الوصول للعلم لكافة المستويات ومختلف اللغات.
6. نشر دين الإسلام وتعاليمه بصورة ميسرة ومحبة للنفوس من خلال وسائل الاتصال بمختلف اللغات.

Our vision: “And Allah invites to the Home of Peace (paradise)”.

Our mission: To strive, by the permission of Allah the spreading of peace globally by knowing Allah and loving Him, to be a good, Islamic example that is beneficial to others, and to build an Islamic platform which serves the Noble Qur'an and the Prophetic Sunnah.

Our values: Peace, Truthfulness, Love, Excellence.

Our Goals:

1. To define to the people their goal in life and that is by knowing Allah and loving Him in order to reach peace.
2. To conduct faith-based classes, academic lectures and nurturing programs about the Most Beautiful Names of Allah for all age groups, and to learn how to live with Allah, the Book of Allah and the Way of His Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be up on him).
3. To instill Islamic manners and praiseworthy qualities through the Most Beautiful Names of Allah and pondering the Noble Qur'an.
4. To produce books, curriculums and publications related to knowledge about Allah and the Book of Allah, displayed in an easy and simple manner for the student and teacher.
5. To build a digital platform which serves the Noble Qur'an and the Prophetic Sunnah by providing easy access of knowledge to all age groups and in different languages.
6. To spread the religion of Islam and its teachings in an easy and loving way to the people through social media and different languages.



برنامج التربية القرآنية والنبوية

Qur'anic and Prophetic Nurturing Program

برنامج التربية القرآنية والنبوية

Qur'anic and Prophetic Nurturing Program

ما فكرة برنامج التربية القرآنية والنبوية؟

- اقتباس فكرة البرنامج من القرآن الكريم مَثَل الشجرة الطيبة أصلها إيمان وفرعها العلم وثمارها الأخلاق الحسنة.
- وهو برنامج يهدف الى ربط الفرد بالقرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية ليكون منهاجا لهم في الحياة ووضع أساس قوي لهم وغرس القيم الاسلامية لبناء مجتمع واثق وفعال.

What is the concept behind the Qur'anic and Prophetic Nurturing Program?

- The concept of the program is to extract nurturing from the Noble Qur'an and Sunnah. Like the good tree, its roots are faith, its branches are knowledge and its fruits are good manners.
- The program aims to connect the individual with the Noble Qur'an and Prophetic Sunnah so that it becomes a way of life for her by placing a strong foundation and instilling Islamic values to build a confident and active society.

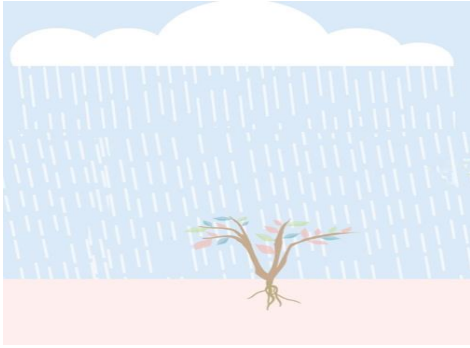
ما هدف البرنامج؟

1. معالجة المشاكل والامراض التي يتعرضون لها في الحياة من خلال تدبر القرآن ودراسة السنة النبوية.
2. تطوير مهارات الأفراد ومساعدتهم في ايجاد أنفسهم وهدفهم السامي في الحياة من خلال ربطهم بالله ووضع محبة الله في قلوبهم.

- 3 . حفظهم من المتغيرات والتحديات التي يتعرضون لها والافكار المتطرفة من خلال إظهار سماحة الاسلام.
- 4 . توفير بيئة جذابة ومتميزة وآمنة وفق معايير الأمن والسلامة في الدولة.
- 5 . استخدام الوسائل الحديثة المبتكرة في التربية والتعليم.
- 6 . خلق جو من الايجابية والمرح والألفة.

What are the goals of the program?

1. To treat internal issues and problems which individuals face in their life through pondering the Qur'an and learning the Prophetic Sunnah.
2. To develop the talents of individuals and help them discover themselves and their noble goal in life by connecting them to Allah and placing the love of Allah in their hearts.
3. To protect them from changes and challenges which they face externally, and from extremist views by showing them the tolerance of Islam and its balanced beliefs.
4. To provide an attractive, distinctive, and safe environment.
5. To use modern and innovative methods in nurturing and teaching.
6. To create a positive, enjoyable and comfortable environment.



المتدبر الصغير

The Young Ponderer

المتدبر الصغير

The Young Ponderer

لمحة عن برنامج التربية القرآنية النبوية (المتدبر الصغير):

يطرح مركز السلام الاسلامي برنامج التربية القرآنية والنبوية (المتدبر الصغير) وهو برنامج يهدف الى ربط الجيل الجديد بالقرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية ليكون منهاجا لهم في الحياة.

Overview of the Qur'anic and Prophetic Nurturing Program

(Young Ponderer):

Al Salam Islamic Center offers a unique and distinguished program called the Qur'anic and Prophetic Nurturing Program. It is a program that aims to connect the new generation to the Noble Qur'an and Prophetic Sunnah so that it becomes a way of life for them.

الفئات العمرية:

للأطفال من عمر ست سنوات فما فوق لبناء أساس قوي بغرس القيم الاسلامية و اعداد النشئ المسلم الواثق بدينه و ليكون قدوة حسنة في مجتمعه.

Age group:

Children aged six and older. The goal is to place a strong foundation of Islamic values so the child may be confident of his/her religion and to be a good example in his/her society.

هدف البرنامج:

تربية القدوة الواثقة المتوازنة الفعالة والتي تخدم مجتمعها وبلدها ودينها.

1. اقتباس فكرة البرنامج من القرآن الكريم مَثَل الشجرة الطيبة أصلها إيمان وفرعها العلم وثمارها الأخلاق الحسنة.
2. توفير بيئة جذابة ومتميزة وآمنة وفق معايير الأمن والسلامة في الدولة.
3. استخدام الوسائل الحديثة المبتكرة في التربية والتعليم.
4. خلق جو من الإيجابية والمرح وغرس قيمة التسامح بين الطلاب.
5. تعزيز الاخلاق الاسلامية للجيل الجديد.
6. اشاعة جو من اللفة والترابط بين الطلاب.
7. غرس اهمية التلاحم الاسري من خلال انشطة تساهم في ابراز هذه القيمة.
8. تطوير مهارات الطلاب ومساعدتهم في ايجاد أنفسهم وهدفهم السامي في الحياة من خلال ربطهم بالله ووضع محبة الله في قلوبهم.
9. معالجة المشاكل والامراض التي يتعرض لها الطالب في الحياة من خلال تدبر القرآن ودراسة السنة النبوية.
10. حفظهم من المتغيرات والتحديات التي يتعرضون لها والافكار المتطرفة من خلال اظهار سماحة الاسلام.

Program objectives:

Nurturing confident, balanced and effective role models that serve their society, country, and religion.

1. Extracting the idea of the program from the Noble Qur'an, like the good tree, its roots are faith, its branches are knowledge and its fruits are good manners.
2. Providing an attractive, distinctive and secure environment.
3. Use of innovative, modern means in nurturing and teaching.
4. Creating a positive and fun atmosphere to place and instil the value of tolerance between the students.
5. Instil Islamic manners in the new generation.
6. Bring forth an air of affinity and connection between the youth.
7. Plant the importance of family bonding through activities which support this value.
8. Develop the students' talents and help them discover themselves and their noble goal in life by connecting them to Allah, and placing the love of Allah in their hearts.
9. Treat internal issues and problems which students face in their life through pondering the Qur'an and learning the Prophetic Sunnah.
10. To protect them from changes and challenges which they face externally, and from extremist views by showing them the tolerance of Islam and its balanced beliefs.

‘The Good Tree’ (الشجرة الطيبة)

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا كَلِمَةً طَيِّبَةً كَشَجَرَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ
أَصْلُهَا ثَابِتٌ وَفَرْعُهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ ﴿٢٤﴾

See you not how Allah sets forth a parable? A goodly word as a goodly tree, whose root is firmly fixed, and its branches (reach) to the sky (i.e. very high).

تُؤْتِي أَكْلَهَا كُلَّ حِينٍ بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهَا وَيَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ
لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾

Giving its fruit at all times, by the Leave of its Lord, and Allah sets forth parables for mankind in order that they may remember.

– Surah Ibrahim 24-25



Fruits: Application of the ayat in life and changing for the better. Prevention from sicknesses of the heart and caring with values.



Trunk and Branches: Application of the Qur'an.



Roots: Faith as a result of pondering the Qur'an and knowing Who is Allah.

The Good Tree' (الشجرة الطيبة)

عَنْ جُنْدُبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. وَنَحْنُ فِثْيَانٌ حَزَاوِرَةٌ فَتَعَلَّمْنَا الْإِيمَانَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَتَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ ثُمَّ تَعَلَّمْنَا الْقُرْآنَ فَازْدَدْنَا بِهِ إِيْمَانًا

سنن ابن ماجه كتاب 1، حديث 64

It was narrated that Jundub bin 'Abdullah said: We were with the Prophet (ﷺ) and we were strong youths, so we learned faith before we learned Qur'an. Then we learned Qur'an and our faith increased there

Sunan Ibn Majah Book 1, Hadith 64

Learned Faith (تَعَلَّمْنَا الْإِيمَانَ)

Learned Qur'an (تَعَلَّمْنَا الْقُرْآنَ)

Faith Increased (فَازْدَدْنَا بِهِ إِيْمَانًا)

Good deeds (العمل الصالح)

Good manners (حسن الخلق)

'The Good Tree' (الشجرة الطيبة)



Iman (الإيمان)

Before starting anything, the foundation needs to be correct. Through this program, we hope to interact with the Qur'an from a 'faith' perspective by learning the names of Allah mentioned in the Surah, Pillars of Faith, commands, characteristics of the people, and to live by the ayat being learned. This includes observing, tafseer and taddabur.



Qur'an (القرآن)

After learning, understanding and pondering over the ayat, the student becomes more proficient in reciting and memorizing the ayat. The goal is to have the ayat imprinted in the heart and not the mind.



Manners (الآداب)

The result of a correct foundation of belief (roots) that's acted upon (trunk and branches) will result in beautiful manners and values (fruits). The 'fruits' of the tree is what will be shown and tasted by others. Throughout this program, manners and values will be emphasized. And any types of 'insects' that can spoil the fruits are highlighted as well in order to keep the good tree intact.



Roots

- Observation (ملاحظة)
- Tafsir (تفسير)
- Taddabur (تدبر)



Trunk & Branches

- Recite (تلاوة)
- Tajweed (تجويد)
- Memorize (حفظ)

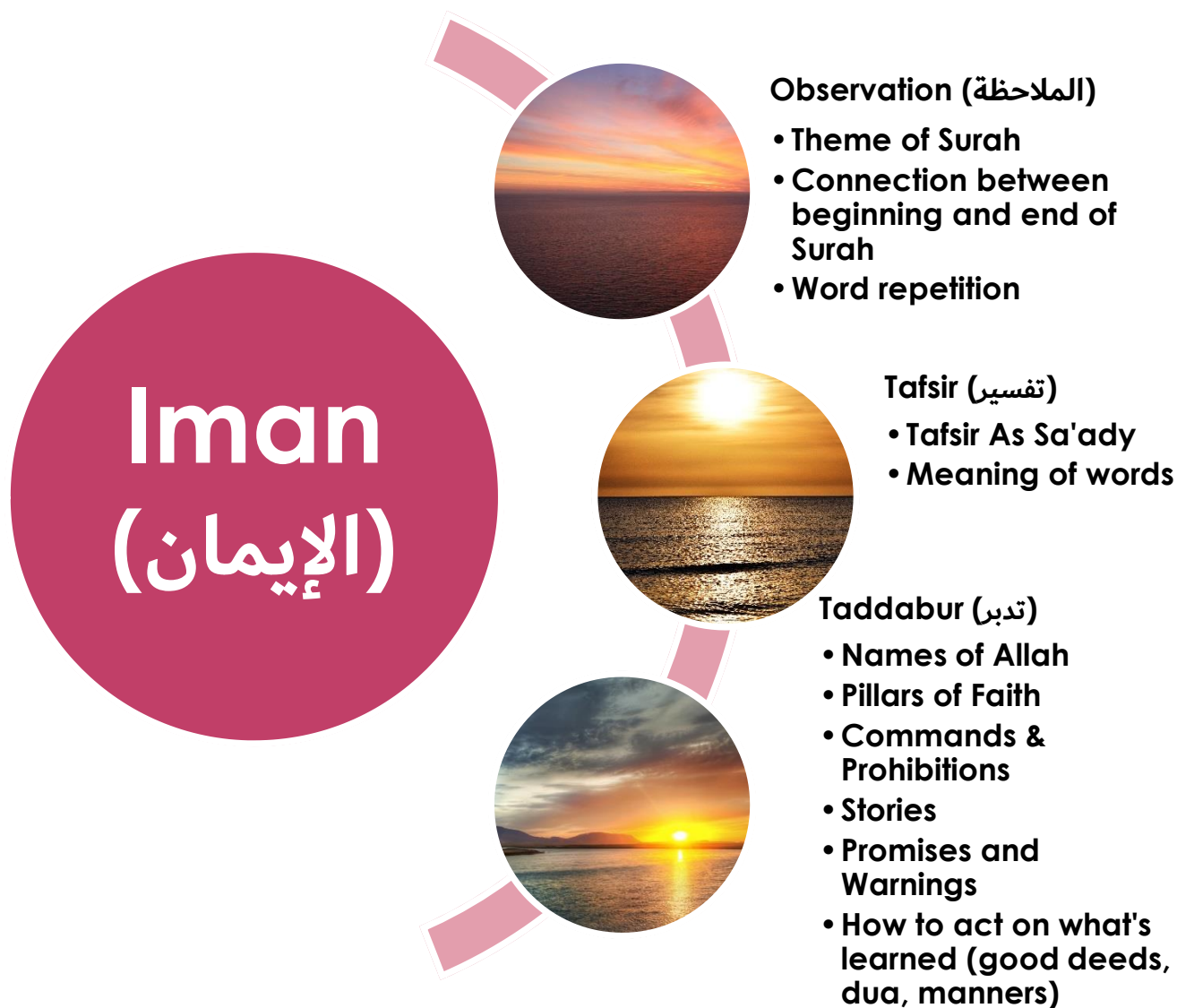


Fruits

- Manners (آداب)
- Values (قِيم)
- Purification (تزكية)



Iman (الإيمان) – Topics Breakdown





Qur'an (القرآن) –Topics Breakdown

Qur'an (القرآن)

Recite (تلاوة)

- Listen and recite
- Improve makharij

Tajweed (تجويد)

- Emphasize important tajweed rules in the Surah

Memorize (حفظ)

- Memorize the ayat after learning about them



Manners (الآداب) – Topics Breakdown

Manners (الآداب)



Manners (الآداب)

- Good manners mentioned in the surah



Values (القيّم)

- Morals mentioned in the Surah



Purification (التزكية)

- Bad manners and morals mentioned in the surah in order to avoid them



توجيهات للمعلمات والصف

Teacher and Classroom Guidelines

توجيهات للمعلمات

Teacher Guidelines

هدفنا رضا الله والجنة.

Our goal is Allah's pleasure and His paradise.

(اللهم أعنا على ذكرك وشكرك وحسن عبادتك)

O Allah help us to remember You, be grateful to You and worship You in excellence (with ihsaan).

Hadith: وعن ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "كلكم راعٍ، وكلكم مسئول (مسؤول عن رعيته، والأمير راعٍ، والرجل راعٍ على أهل بيته؛ والمرأة راعية على بيت زوجها وولده، فكلكم راعٍ، وكلكم مسئول عن رعيته)"

(Ibn 'Umar (May Allah be pleased with them) reported: The Prophet (ﷺ) aid, "All of you are guardians and are responsible for your subjects. The ruler is a guardian of his subjects, the man is a guardian of his family, the woman is a guardian and is responsible for her husband's house and his offspring; and so all of you are guardians and are responsible for your subjects.")

– Riyadh As Saliheen, Al Bukhari & Muslim, Book 1, Hadith 283

تعليم الصغار عن الله ودينه من أعظم أبواب الطاعة الذي فُتح لنا كمعلمات ومتطوعات. فعلينا أن نتذكر أننا محاسبون على كل ما نعلم. هدفنا جميعا يجب أن يكون رضا الله تعالى باتباع منهج السلف الصالح وهو اتباع القرآن والسنة.

Allah has opened a great door of worship to teach children. As a teacher we are accountable for what we teach the children and our goal is to teach what is pleasing to Allah which is according to the Qur'an and the Sunnah.

العلم عن الله ودينه والغيبات أمانة عظيمة. نحن هنا كي نزرع في قلوب هؤلاء الصغار محبة الله وتعظيمه، ومحبة الدين وأركان الإيمان (كالإيمان بالملائكة، والكتب والرسل واليوم الآخر) وتعظيمها.

Teaching about Allah, His religion and the unseen are a great amanah. It is important to teach the children to both love and magnify Allah, and to magnify the pillars of faith such as the angels, books, messengers, Last Day and decree.

لزوم تعظيم الله وكلامه عند استخدام مصادر وطرق التعليم.

When using teaching resources and methods, it is important to maintain the magnification of Allah and His Words, The Qur'an.

(من الأمور المهمة قبل التعليم):

Matters to Consider before Teaching

- استحضار النية لله تعالى.
- Renew the intention and make the heart present that it's being done for Allah.
- احتسب الأجر والمثوبة من الله.
- Hope for the reward from Allah.

Hadith: " مَنْ دَعَا إِلَى هُدًى كَانَ لَهُ مِنَ الْأَجْرِ (مِثْلُ) أَجُورِ مَنْ تَبِعَهُ لَا يَنْقُصُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ أَجُورِهِمْ شَيْئًا

(Abu Huraira reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying: He who called (people) to righteousness, there would be reward (assured) for him like the rewards of those who adhered to it, without their rewards being diminished in any respect. - *Sahih Muslim 2674*

- اطلب التوفيق من الله.
- Ask Allah for the tawfeeq and success in what you're doing.

وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ

**And my guidance cannot come except from Allah, in Him I trust
and unto Him I repent (Surah Hud 88)**

▪ تَحَلَّ بالأخلاق الحميدة فكن عادلاً مع طلابك، متواضعاً، صبوراً، رقيقاً، لا تغضب ولا تنتقم لنفسك، وتَجَمَّل بالسكينة والوقار.

- Adorn yourself with praiseworthy morals such as being fair with the students, humble, patient, gentle, do not get angry, and be tranquil.

▪ اغرس القيم الطيبة كالأمانة والصدق والعدل وحسن الخلق والتعاون والوسطية.

- Plant important concepts such as honesty, truthfulness, being fair, good morals, sharing, and moderation in everything.

• عَزَّزْ كلامك بالكلمة الطيبة، عزز كلامك بالثناء والمدح أحياناً، أو بالدعاء والبسمة وبالمكافأة.

- Make your voice clear, do not scream at the children, and adorn your words with praise at times, or make dua for them, smile and reward them when good.

▪ هَيِّئِ الطالب لاستقبال العلم، أي يَهْدِؤُون تماماً قبل بدء الحصة، حتى يجذب انتباههم للدرس.

- Prepare the student to receive the knowledge by ensuring all are quiet and by making them aware this is 'Qur'an time' for example.

(بعض الأمور المهمة أثناء التدريس):

Matters to Consider while Teaching

▪ تطبق أسماء الله خلال المواقف التي يمرون بها. مثلاً اذا يقول الطفل، 'أنا جائع'، ذكّر الطفل أن أولاً يطلب من الله.

- Names of Allah are to be enforced through situations they go through by reminding them to ask Allah. For example, if a child says, 'I'm hungry'. Tell them, 'ask Allah first to give you food'.

• تكرر السورة خلال الحصة.

- Always repeat the surah that has been taught to the children throughout the day.

• تشجيع الصغار على قول بسم الله عند البدء بالطعام والشراب والحمد لله عند الانتهاء منها، والأكل باليد اليمنى.

- Encourage children to always say 'Bism Allah' (بسم الله) before eating and drinking. To eat and drink with their right hand. To say 'Alhamdulillah' (الحمد لله) after eating and drinking.
- تشجيع الصغار على الصلاة على النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم عند ذكر اسمه في حضورهم.
- Encourage children to say (ﷺ) after the Prophet's name is mentioned.
- تشجيعهم على تحية الإسلام (السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته) عند مقابلة المسلمين وشكرهم بقول جزاكم الله خيرا.
- Encourage children to say 'assalam alaykum' (السلام عليكم) and 'jazaka Allah khair' (جزاك الله خير) to each other.
- تشجيعهم على الاستماع والتنصت وعدم الانشغال عند قراءة القرآن.
- Encourage children to not speak when the Qur'an is recited but to listen carefully.
- تشجيعهم على سنن الأذان ومنها تكرار ما يقوله المؤذن.
- Encourage children to repeat after the muedhin when adhaan is heard.
- عدم تمثيل أفعال الله وصفاته، مثلا عدم الإشارة الى أعضاء الجسد عند شرح عين الله وساق الله. من المهم شرح صفات الله وأفعاله ولكن الله تعالى ليس كمثله شيء، عين الله ليس كعين أحد، سمع الله ليس كسمع أحد. حتى تخيل الله تعالى من الشيطان فعلينا الاستعاذة والاستغفار في حال خُيل لنا ذلك.
- Avoid explaining attributes or actions of Allah with gestures. For example, Allah has Hands and Eyes, do not show your hands or point to your eyes as a way of explanation. It is important to tell the children 'Allah has Hands but it is not like ours, we cannot imagine how'. We cannot imagine how Allah looks, Exalted is He. It's important to push away these thoughts and say (أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم) and (أستغفر الله). These thoughts are from the shaitan.
- من عدم التعظيم استخدام أسماء الله وآيات القرآن في التلوين.
- Avoid using the names of Allah or the ayat of the Qur'an or the angels or prophets as a coloring activity since this shows lack of magnification.
- أركان الإيمان يجب أن تُشرح شفويا ولا نستخدم أي صور أو فيديو هات.

- Avoid books or showing cartoons which show images of the prophets, angels or the Last Day. This will disturb their belief in the unseen when they see it as an image. As a teacher, you can tell them about these matters verbally.
- الموسيقى والغناء بكل أشكالها لا يجب أن تستعمل.
- Avoid music and sing along activities
- مكافأة الأطفال عند القيام بعمل جيد. إذا كان الطفل لا يستمع شجعه على الاستماع. لا تستخدم اسم الله حتى يفعل شيئاً، يجب تعظيم اسم الله.
- When a child listens then reward them by saying 'good job, well done, or sticker'. When a child doesn't listen then encourage them to listen and not put them down. Do not use Allah's name or the Prophet's to make the children do or not so something, such as 'Allah will love you when you eat your food', 'Allah does not like those who don't listen'. The name of Allah is to be magnified and not used to make the children listen to you.

نسأل الله أن يهدينا الى ما يحب ويرضى. آمين

May Allah guide us to what He loves and is pleased with. Ameen.

قوانين الصف

1. احترام المعلم، واحترام الطلاب، واحترام الممتلكات.



2. لا يسمح بتصوير أو تسجيل صوت المعلمة والطالبات.



3. يرجى الحضور بانتظام.



4. لا يسمح حجز مقعد لنفسك أو طالبة أخرى.



5. لا نتحدث بينما المعلم تتحدث.



6. يجب على الطلاب رفع أيديهم قبل التحدث.



Classroom Rules



1. Respect, respect, respect. Respect the teacher, respect the students, respect the property.



2. Students are not allowed to photograph or record the teacher or other students.



3. Please come regularly.



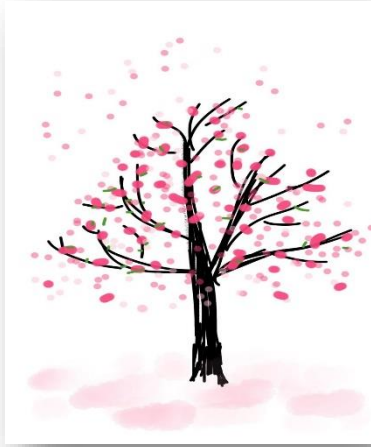
4. No seat reservation is allowed for yourself or another student.



5. No talking while the teacher is speaking.



6. Students should raise their hands and wait to be called on before speaking.



سورة التين

Surah At Teen

جدول الدروس

Lesson Plan

	Lesson الدرس	Ayah آيات
1	Introduction and Observation – Part 1	وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونِ
2	Ayah 2	وَطُورِ سِينِينَ
3	Ayah 3	وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ
4	Ayah 4	لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ
5	Ayah 5	ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ
6	Ayah 6	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ
7	Ayah 7	فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدَ الدِّينِ
8	Ayah 8	أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمِ الْحَاكِمِينَ

Introduction

Note to Teacher: Allow the students to write down the information in their notebook. Write on the board in a very simple way with one-word answers. What's in the manual is explanation for the teacher, but do not write everything for the students.

Name of Surah: سورة التين

Order in the Quran: 95th Surah, there are 114 Surahs in the Quran

Number of ayat: 8 ayat

Revealed in: Makkah

Meaning of (التين): Fig

Name of Surah: mentioned in the first ayah



This is how a fresh fig and dry fig look like.

Observation (الملاحظة)

Note to Teacher: Allow the students to listen to the surah at least three times. Before making them listen, inform them to look out for the below. After each recitation, ask them 'Did you hear Allah's name 'Allah'?'

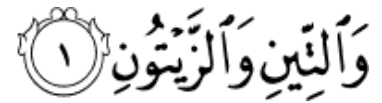


Names of Allah (ﷻ):

الله	Allah (ﷻ)	1 time
------	-----------	--------

Note to Teacher: Tell the students the importance of having the names of Allah mentioned. This means we will understand the Surah better when we see which names of Allah are mentioned. So which name was mentioned? Allah. Don't you want to know the meaning of this name? Yes.

Tafsir (التفسير)



Word	Meaning
وَالَّتَيْنِ	By the fig
وَالزَّيْتُونِ	And the olive
	Allah swears by the fig and olive. When Allah swears by something then there is something important we need to know. Allah can swear by anything He wants, but we can only swear by Allah.

Taddabur (التدبر)

So what do we learn from the ayah?

- The fig is a type of fruit which Allah made. It can be eaten as a fresh fruit or dry fruit. Figs are healthy for us and they help with making our bones strong.
- The Prophet (ﷺ) would recite Surah At Teen in the 'isha prayer.
- Hadith: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقْرَأُ فِي الْعِشَاءِ {وَالَّتَيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُونِ} فَمَا سَمِعْتُ (أَحَدًا أَحْسَنَ صَوْتًا أَوْ قِرَاءَةً مِنْهُ.

I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) reciting Surat at-Tin waz Zaitun (By the Fig and the Olive) in the `Isha' prayer and I have never heard anybody with a better voice or recitation than his. (Sahih al-Bukhari 7546)

- Allah also swears by the olive. What can we do with olives? We can eat olives and we can make olive oil. Olives are healthy for us and they are good for the heart.
- Olive oil can also be used to rub over the skin. Olive oil comes from a blessed tree. What does that mean? Allah is the One Who makes something blessed, meaning good and useful with no harm.
- To swear is a worship and we can only swear by Allah. We cannot say, 'I swear by mother or I swear by the Ka'aba'. We can only say, 'I swear by Allah'.

How do we act on the ayah?

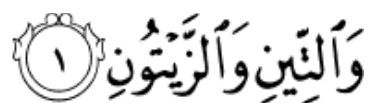
- We can only swear by Allah's name, though we should not swear too much because it is a worship.
- When we see the fig and olive, we should remember this surah and remember how Allah made healthy foods for us.
- When we pray the 'isha, we can read this surah.

Note to Teacher: Go to the 'Quran section' and let the children look at the words of the Quran and feel comfortable with it. Let them repeat it. Then go the 'Manners section' to speak of the manners related to the ayah.

Qur'an Recitation (تلاوة)

Tajweed (تجويد)

Memorization (حفظ)



وعن عبد الله بن عمرو بن العاص رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "يقال لصاحب القرآن: اقرأ وارتقِ ورتل كما كنت ترتل في الدنيا، فإن منزلتك عند آخر آية تقرؤها".

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The one who was devoted to the Qur'an will be told on the Day of Resurrection: 'Recite and ascend (in ranks) as you used to recite when you were in the world. Your rank will be at the last Ayah you recite.'"

Riyadh As Saliheen, Abu Dawud and At- Tirmidhi, Book 9, Hadith 1001

Word	Meaning
وَطُورِ	And by Mount
سَيْنِينَ	Sinai
	This is the mountain where Allah spoke to the Prophet Musa (عليه السلام). Musa (عليه السلام) heard the voice of Allah but he did not see Him. No one can see Allah except in paradise.

Note to Teacher: Emphasize 'Belief in the Messengers' is one of the Six Pillars of Iman.

Taddabur (التدبر)

So what do we learn from the ayah?

- We have to believe in the messengers which Allah sent. A messenger is someone who has a message to deliver. Allah chose messengers from the people such as Musa (عليه السلام), Nuh (عليه السلام), Ibrahim (عليه السلام), Eisa (عليه السلام) and Mohammed (ﷺ). They all had the message of telling the people that there is no one worthy of worship but Allah (لا اله الا الله).

- If we believe in Allah then we need to believe in all the messengers He sent.
- When Allah spoke to Musa (عليه السلام), He told him that He has chosen him to be a messenger and that he needs to speak to Firaoun. Firaoun was telling the people to worship him, he would kill the boys and leave the women, he was doing bad things. Musa (عليه السلام) had to tell him to stop and believe in Allah.
- Allah gave Musa (عليه السلام) miracles, special signs to show he is sent by Allah. When he would put his hand inside his shirt it would come out bright white, and when he would throw his stick it would turn into a big snake. Musa (عليه السلام) had to show these signs to Firaoun so that he would believe. Firaoun didn't believe and he drowned in the sea.

How do we act on the ayah?

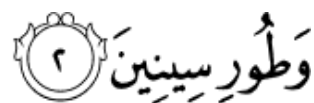
- We should believe in the messengers, respect them and know who they are.
- When we see a mountain, we should remember how strong it is, so we ask Allah to keep us firm and strong on the religion. We don't want to be weak and not strong.

Note to Teacher: Go to the 'Quran section' and let the children look at the words of the Quran and feel comfortable with it. Let them repeat it. Then go the 'Manners section' to speak of the manners related to the ayah.

Qur'an Recitation (تلاوة)

Tajweed (تجويد)

Memorization (حفظ)



وعن عبد الله بن عمرو بن العاص رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "يقال لصاحب القرآن: اقرأ وارتقِ ورتل كما كنت ترتل في الدنيا، فإن منزلتك عند آخر آية تقرؤها".

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Riyadh As Saliheen, Abu Dawud and At- Tirmidhi, Book 9, Hadith 1001

Tafsir (التفسير)

وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ ٢

Word	Meaning
وَهَذَا	and this
الْبَلَدِ	land
الْأَمِينِ	secure

This secure land is Makkah, Allah made it safe. Makkah is always open, people are always going out, even in the middle of the night. People do not feel scared when they go to Makkah. Unlike in some places, a person cannot go out after dark.

Taddabur (التدبر)

So what do we learn from the ayah?

- Allah is the One Who gives us security and safety. If we want to feel safe then we should believe in Allah. The more a person believes, the more he'll be safe and Allah will protect him.
- A Muslim is a person whom others feel safe from his hands and tongue.

- Hadith: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ " الْمُسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ (وَيَدِهِ) .

A Muslim is he from whose hand and tongue the Muslims are safe.

(Sahih Muslim 41)

- What does it mean for others to be safe from our hands and tongue? It means we don't hit people and we don't write bad things about people. We don't say bad things to the people that we hurt their feelings. This is not what Muslims do. Muslims help people and write good things. Muslims say good things and respect others.

How do we act on the ayah?

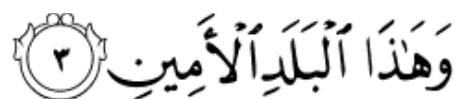
- Be kind and good to others, don't hurt others. The people whom we should be kindest to are our parents. Write a kind letter to your mommy and daddy and then read it to them.
- Anytime we feel scared, we should ask Allah first to make us safe.

Note to Teacher: Go to the 'Quran section' and let the children look at the words of the Quran and feel comfortable with it. Let them repeat it. Then go the 'Manners section' to speak of the manners related to the ayah.

Qur'an Recitation (تلاوة)

Tajweed (تجويد)

Memorization (حفظ)



وعن عبد الله بن عمرو بن العاص رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "يقال لصاحب القرآن: اقرأ وارتيق ورتل كما كنت ترتل في الدنيا، فإن منزلتك عند آخر آية تقرؤها".

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Riyadh As Saliheen, Abu Dawud and At- Tirmidhi, Book 9, Hadith 1001

Tafsir (التفسير)

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ﴿٤﴾

Word	Meaning
لَقَدْ	For sure
خَلَقْنَا	We created ; Allah is The Creator, He is Al Khaliq
الْإِنْسَانَ	the human
فِي	in
أَحْسَنِ	the best
تَقْوِيمٍ	form

الخالق

Al Khaaliq – The Creator

Knowledge (علم)

- Who made you? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made the sky and the land? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made the night and day? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made the sun and moon? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made the mountains and seas? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made the animals and birds? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made the fruits and vegetables? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made everything? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made some things tall, some things short, some things strong and some things weak? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)
- Who made some things red, some things blue, some things orange, some things yellow? **Allah Al Khaaliq** (الله الخالق)

Action (عمل)

- Allah made us in order to do what He tells us.
- Know how great is Allah because He made everything.

Taddabur (التدبر)

So what do we learn from the ayah?

- From all the creations which Allah made – from animals, birds, plants, trees, sun and moon – Allah honored the human.
- The human can walk on two legs, unlike some animals who walk on four legs and some slither on their bellies like snakes.
- Allah gave us two eyes, unlike some insects who have many eyes. Allah made our bodies that it can bend, we can do ruku' and we can down into sujood. We can look up and we can look down. We can turn our head from side to side. Allah made is perfectly in the best way, why? So that we focus on worshipping Him.
- Allah gave us ears so that we hear what's good, not what's bad. For example, it's good to hear the Quran, it's not good to hear bad talk.
- Allah gave us eyes so that we see what's good and not look at what's bad. For example, it's good to look at trees and animals so that we remember how great is Allah, but it's not good to watch bad things.
- Allah gave us hands so that we do what's good and not do what's bad. For example, with our hands we can help others, give people food and water, but not use our hands to hit or hurt others.
- Allah gave us feet so that we go to good places and not to bad places.

How do we act on the ayah?

- Be thankful for all that Allah gave you. How do you show thanks to Allah? By using the ears, eyes, mouth, feet and hands He gave to do good and not to do bad.
- When you see how much good Allah did to us, we should also do good and our best to others. For example, we should be our best with our parents, family and teachers.

Note to Teacher: Go to the 'Quran section' and let the children look at the words of the Quran and feel comfortable with it. Let them repeat it. Then go the 'Manners section' to speak of the manners related to the ayah.

Qur'an Recitation (تلاوة)

Tajweed (تجويد)

Memorization (حفظ)

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ٤

Stretch for 4
counts (مد)

وعن عبد الله بن عمرو بن العاص رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "يقال لصاحب القرآن: اقرأ وارتقِ ورتل كما كنت ترتل في الدنيا، فإن منزلتك عند آخر آية تقرؤها".

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Riyadh As Saliheen, Abu Dawud and At- Tirmidhi, Book 9, Hadith 1001

Tafsir (التفسير)

ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ ﴿٥﴾

Word	Meaning
ثُمَّ	Then
رَدَدْنَاهُ	We returned him
أَسْفَلَ	to the lowest
سَافِلِينَ	of the low

Taddabur (التدبر)

So what do we learn from the ayah?

- Allah created us in the best way so we can do our best. How will we do our best? When we listen and do what Allah tells us. But what will happen to the person is he's not listening to Allah and doing what he says? He will not do his best, he will do less and less until he goes to the lowest. Do we want to be like this? No.
- We all want Allah to be happy with us and go to jannah. But if a person is not doing what he's supposed to do then he will not reach jannah.

- Allah didn't make us so that we forget Him and not ask Him and not say thanks to Him. He made us so that we always do everything for Him.
- When a person forgets Allah, doesn't pray to Him, doesn't listen to Him then he will go lower and lower.

How do we act on the ayah?

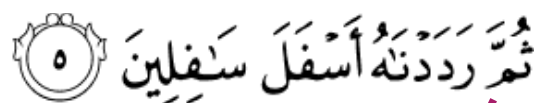
- It's important for us to follow Allah's commands and not disobey Him.
- Just as we don't like to get a bad grade in school, we don't want to do bad in this life. How can we do good? Listen and obey. Do what Allah says.

Note to Teacher: Go to the 'Quran section' and let the children look at the words of the Quran and feel comfortable with it. Let them repeat it. Then go the 'Manners section' to speak of the manners related to the ayah.

Qur'an Recitation (تلاوة)

Tajweed (تجويد)

Memorization (حفظ)



Ghunna
(غنة) 2
counts

وعن عبد الله بن عمرو بن العاص رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "يقال لصاحب القرآن: اقرأ وارتيق ورتل كما كنت ترتل في الدنيا، فإن منزلتك عند آخر آية تقرؤها".

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Riyadh As Saliheen, Abu Dawud and At- Tirmidhi, Book 9, Hadith 1001

Tafsir (التفسير)

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ﴿٦﴾

Word	Meaning
إِلَّا	Except
الَّذِينَ	those
آمَنُوا	who believe
وَعَمِلُوا	and do
الصَّالِحَاتِ	good actions
فَلَهُمْ	then for them
أَجْرٌ	reward
غَيْرُ	without
مَمْنُونٍ	an end (Paradise)

Taddabur (التدبر)

So what do we learn from the ayah?

- If we don't want to be from those who go down and become lower and lower, what should we do?
- We need to believe and do good. What do we need to believe in?

Note to Teacher: Tell the students about the Six Pillars of Iman since this makes up complete belief.

- When a person believes in the heart then he will show it in the outside by doing good. For example, if you believe that Allah hears you all the time then you will say good and not lie to others.
- What is the reward for those who believe and do good? Jennah forever.

Note to Teacher: Tell the students specifically about Belief in the Last Day.

- Paradise is what Allah prepared for those who believe in Him and do good. Paradise has gardens with rivers flowing underneath. The people of paradise have homes made of gold and silver. One tree in paradise takes a rider 100 years to ride under its shade. There are rivers of water, milk and honey. People wear beautiful clothes and jewelry. You will get whatever you want in paradise. And the greatest delight in paradise is to see The Face of Allah. Allah is The Most

Beautiful and nothing is like Him so we can't imagine how He is. If you get a thought in your mind then that's from the shaitan, so say (أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم).

How do we act on the ayah?

- We should believe in Allah and do good so that we go to jannah. The more we believe and do good the higher our level will be in jannah. The highest level is 'firdaous al 'ala'. Ask Allah to make you enter Firdaous Al 'Ala.

Note to Teacher: Ask the students, 'who can give me an example of a good deed?'

- In this life we can't get everything we want, but in jannah we can and there will be something new every time, we will never be bored.

Note to Teacher: Go to the 'Quran section' and let the children look at the words of the Quran and feel comfortable with it. Let them repeat it. Then go the 'Manners section' to speak of the manners related to the ayah.

Teacher's Notes

Qur'an Recitation (تلاوة)

Tajweed (تجويد)

Memorization (حفظ)

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ ﴿٦﴾

وعن عبد الله بن عمرو بن العاص رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "يقال لصاحب القرآن: اقرأ وارتيق ورتل كما كنت ترتل في الدنيا، فإن منزلتك عند آخر آية تقرؤها".

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The one who was devoted to the Qur'an will be told on the Day of Resurrection: 'Recite and ascend (in ranks) as you used to recite when you were in the world. Your rank will be at the last Ayah you recite.'"

Riyadh As Saliheen, Abu Dawud and At- Tirmidhi, Book 9, Hadith 1001

Tafsir (التفسير)

فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿٧﴾

Word	Meaning
فَمَا	so what
يُكَذِّبُكَ	makes you not accept
بَعْدُ	yet
بِالدِّينِ	the Day of Recompense (Day of Judgement)

Note to Teacher: Tell the students specifically about Belief in the Last Day and recompense.

Taddabur (التدبر)

So what do we learn from the ayah?

- Allah is telling us how He made us perfect, gave us good food, made us safe and sent messengers to us so that believe in Him, do good, and know for sure we will return back to Him so that He judges us.
- We should believe in what Allah tells us because everything Allah tells us in the Quran is the truth.

How do we act on the ayah?

- Always say the truth just as Allah always says the truth. Don't be from the people who lie. One lie leads to another lie.

Note to Teacher: Go to the 'Quran section' and let the children look at the words of the Quran and feel comfortable with it. Let them repeat it. Then go the 'Manners section' to speak of the manners related to the ayah.

Qur'an Recitation (تلاوة)

Tajweed (تجويد)

Memorization (حفظ)

فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالدِّينِ ﴿٧﴾

وعن عبد الله بن عمرو بن العاص رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "يقال لصاحب القرآن: اقرأ وارتيق ورتل كما كنت ترتل في الدنيا، فإن منزلتك عند آخر آية تقرؤها".

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Tafsir (التفسير)

أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمِ الْحَاكِمِينَ ﴿٨﴾

Word	Meaning
أَلَيْسَ	is not
اللَّهُ	Allah
بِأَحْكَمِ	the most just (fair)
الْحَاكِمِينَ	of judges

الله Allah

Knowledge (علم)

- Who is Allah? Allah is One, Allah is Kind, Allah made everything, Allah sees everything, Allah hears everything, Allah knows everything, Allah gives us everything.
- NO ONE IS LIKE ALLAH (لا اله الا الله)
- All has the most beautiful names and greatest name is Allah.
- It is mentioned more than 2000 times in the Quran.
- Many of the dhikr have the name 'Allah'. For example,
الحمد لله ، سبحان الله، الله أكبر، لا اله الا الله، لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله، جزاك الله خير
- Allah is the One we attach to and turn to out of love and respect. We love Allah and we respect Him at the same time.

Action (عمل)

- We should love and respect Allah and do what He tells us.
- If we want anything then we should ask Allah.
- Always remember Allah. The best dhikr is (لا اله الا الله)

Taddabur (التدبر)

So what do we learn from the ayah?

- Allah didn't make us as a joke or as a game. Allah made us for a reason which is to do everything for Him. We ask Allah, we give thanks to Allah, we hope from Allah, we fear Allah, we love Allah, we respect Allah, we trust Allah, we pray to Allah, we fast for Allah, we do good to our parents for Allah.
- Allah is wise and fair in everything He does. Why is there a jannah and naar? Because there are people who believe in Allah and those who don't. Is it fair to make someone who doesn't believe in Allah to go to jannah? No. That's why there is a jannah for the people who believe in Him.
- Only Allah can judge the people, we cannot judge others because we don't know what's inside the people's hearts; only Allah knows.

How do we act on the ayah?

- Be fair with others. For example, if you have a box of cookies with four cookies inside and you have three friends. Give each one a cookie, don't give more to one and less to another because that will make others feel bad.
- Don't judge the people because only Allah knows.

Note to Teacher: Go to the 'Quran section' and let the children look at the words of the Quran and feel comfortable with it. Let them repeat it. Then go the 'Manners section' to speak of the manners related to the ayah.

Qur'an Recitation (تلاوة)

Tajweed (تجويد)

Memorization (حفظ)

أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمِ الْحَاكِمِينَ ﴿٨﴾

وعن عبد الله بن عمرو بن العاص رضي الله عنهما عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "يقال لصاحب القرآن: اقرأ وارتقِ ورتل كما كنت ترتل في الدنيا، فإن منزلتك عند آخر آية تقرؤها".

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Riyadh As Saliheen, Abu Dawud and At- Tirmidhi, Book 9, Hadith 1001

Note to teacher:

- For the following section, points are mentioned about the goodness of certain manners, and the bad points of their opposites.
- This is to show distinction between good and bad for the student and to provide a label to the student in order to know how to identify good and bad manners.
- The points mentioned are concise with images depicting the message of the point. This is to facilitate understanding these concepts for the children.
- As a teacher, please provide real-life examples when explaining the points and linking it back to the 'GOOD TREE'.

Lesson 1: Duas related to food (أدعية الطعام)

Dua before eating

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

What it means:
When you are about to eat, say:
"In the name of Allah."

Transliteration:

Bismillaah

Abu Dawud & At-Tirmithi

Dua after eating

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

What it means:

All praise is for Allah who fed me this and provided it for me without any might nor power from myself.

Transliteration:

alhamdu lillaahil-ladhee
at'amanee haadhaa wa
razaqaneehi min ghayri
hawlin minnee wa laa
quwwah

Abu Dawud, At-Tirmithi & Ibn Majah

This is a really amazing way to end a meal. Did you know that the Hadith says Whoever says this supplication, his sins shall be forgiven as mentioned in the hadith.

The Sunnah etiquettes of eating:

- 1) Eat while seated
- 2) Eat with the right hand
- 3) Eat what's in front of you
- 4) Do not make fun of the food
- 5) Do not waste any food
- 6) If some food falls, pick it up and eat it
- 7) Eat together

Lesson 2: Strong and Weak (القوة والضعف)

The mountains remind of us of being strong and firm, not shaking.

It's important we ask Allah to keep us firm and strong on the deen. The opposite of being firm is weak, not strong.

Good things about being strong:

1. The one who's strong is not the one who hurts people, but the one who holds himself when angry and doesn't hurt others.

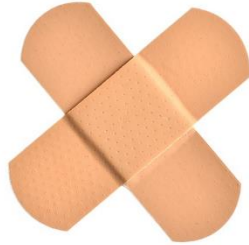


2. The one who's strong can help those in need



Opposite of being strong is being weak:

1. It's weakness when a person hurts others.



2. It's important that we take care of our bodies by eating healthy food so that we don't fall sick.



3. Cannot do much when weak



Lesson 3: Trustworthy and Cheater

(الأمانة والخيانة)

To be trustworthy means being honest and taking care of things which do not belong to you. For example, if your mommy says 'look after my bag until I return', then someone who's trustworthy will take care of it and not open. But someone who isn't will open the bag and even take things from it.

Good things about being trustworthy:

1. Allah loves the one who's trustworthy and people love him too.



2. Being trustworthy protects the self, people, money and body.



3. Believers are trustworthy people who keep their promises.

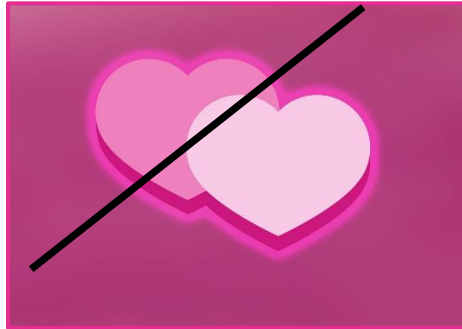


4. A community with trustworthy people will have much goodness.



Opposite of being trustworthy is cheating:

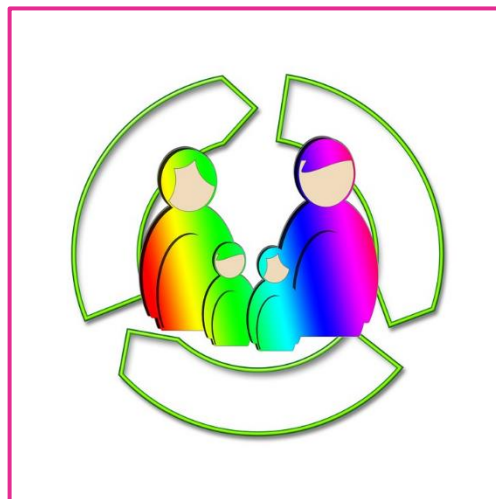
1. Allah and the people don't like cheaters



2. Cheating hurts a person, people and their money



3. Cheating breaks up a community



Lesson 4: Ihsan (Goodness) and Doing Bad (الاحسان والاساءة)

To do ihsan is to do things in an excellent manner. We should do ihsan with Allah when we worship Him, ihsan to our parents, ihsan to our teachers, ihsan to ourselves, and ihsan to the people. Ihsan can be done with anything.

The opposite of ihsan is doing things in a bad way.

Good things about ihsan:

1. Allah loves the muhsineen (good-doers).



2. Great reward in the duniya and akhira for the muhsineen.



3. Doing good to others keeps people together.



Opposite of doing ihsan is doing bad:

1. The one who does bad is hurting himself and the people, but he can never hurt Allah.



2. The one who does bad is far away from Allah and the people.



3. Doing bad shows bad manners.



4. The one who does bad will not enjoy the faith.



Lesson 5: Worship and Disobedience

(العبادة والعصيان)

Allah made us in order to worship Him which is to do everything for Him. If a person is not doing what Allah made him for then he will waste his time and not become better.

Good things about worship:

1. Allah made us to worship Him.



2. Real happiness when we worship Allah.



3. Sign of thanks to Allah.



Opposite of worship is disobedience (not doing what Allah wants):

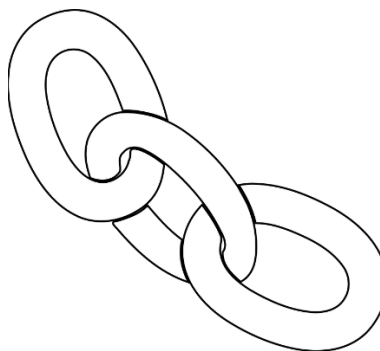
1. Will not gain knowledge



2. Makes the heart and body careless



3. Doing one bad thing leads to another



Lesson 6: Belief and Disbelief (الإيمان والكفر)

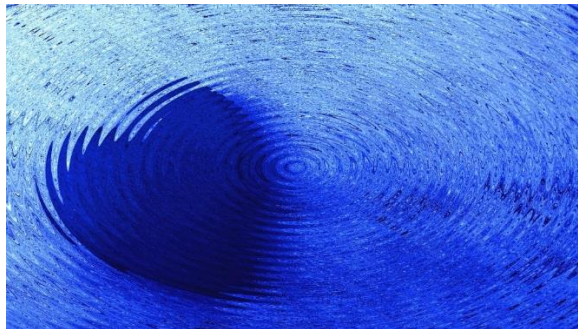
Those who believe in all the pillars of faith and do good will enter paradise.

Good things about belief:

1. When good happens, the believer is thankful, when bad happens, the believer is patient.



2. Belief makes the heart clean and good.



3. Belief makes a person's goal is Allah.



Opposite of belief is disbelief:

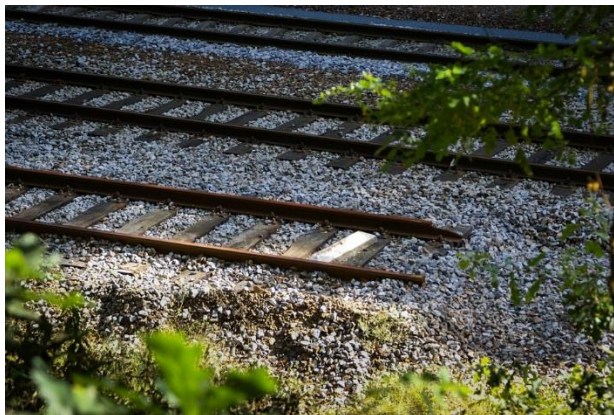
1. Makes a person far away from Allah



2. Bad end in the duniya and akhira



3. Off the Straight Path



Lesson 7: Good and bad to parents

(بر وعقوق الوالدين)

Those who believe in all the pillars of faith and do good will enter paradise. A great way of doing good is being kind to our parents.

Good things about kind to the parents:

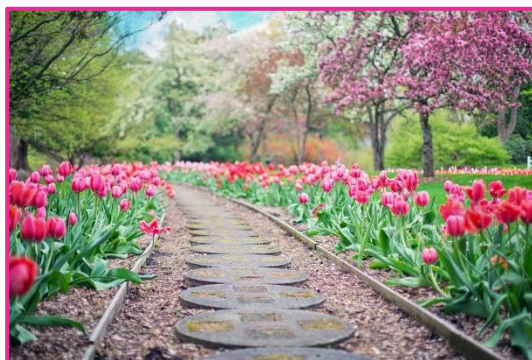
1. Way to Allah's pleasure



2. From the best worships one can do



3. A way that leads to paradise



Opposite of being good to the parents is being bad to them:

1. Away from Allah's pleasure



2. Punishment in duniya before the akhira



3. The one who's not good to his parents will not be good to others



Lesson 8: Truth and Lies (الصدق والكذب)

It's important we always say the truth and follow the truth.

Good things about being truthful:

1. Truth leads to good which leads to paradise



4. Allah and the people love the truthful ones

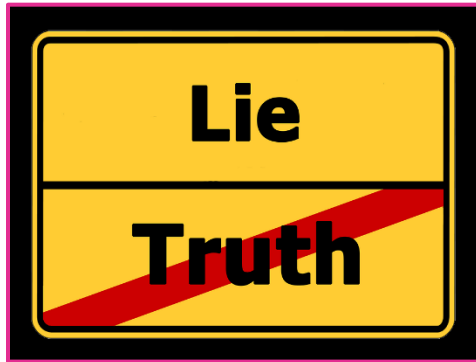


2. Being truthful is a sign of strength



Opposite of being truthful is telling lies:

1. Lies lead to doing bad things



2. People will not trust or listen to a liar after getting caught



3. Lying is a sign of weakness



Lesson 9: Fair and Unfair (العدل والظلم)

It's important that we are fair to ourselves and the people.

Good things about being fair:

1. People are safe with the one who treats others fairly



2. Allah loves those who are fair



3. Stands for the truth



Opposite of fair is being unfair:

1. People are not safe with the one who treats others unfairly



2. Allah does not love those who are unfair



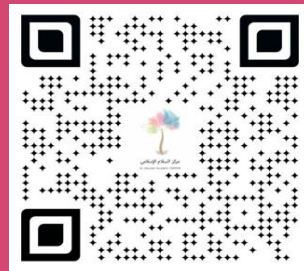
3. To worship someone with Allah (shirk) is being unfair to yourself



تم بحمد الله



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