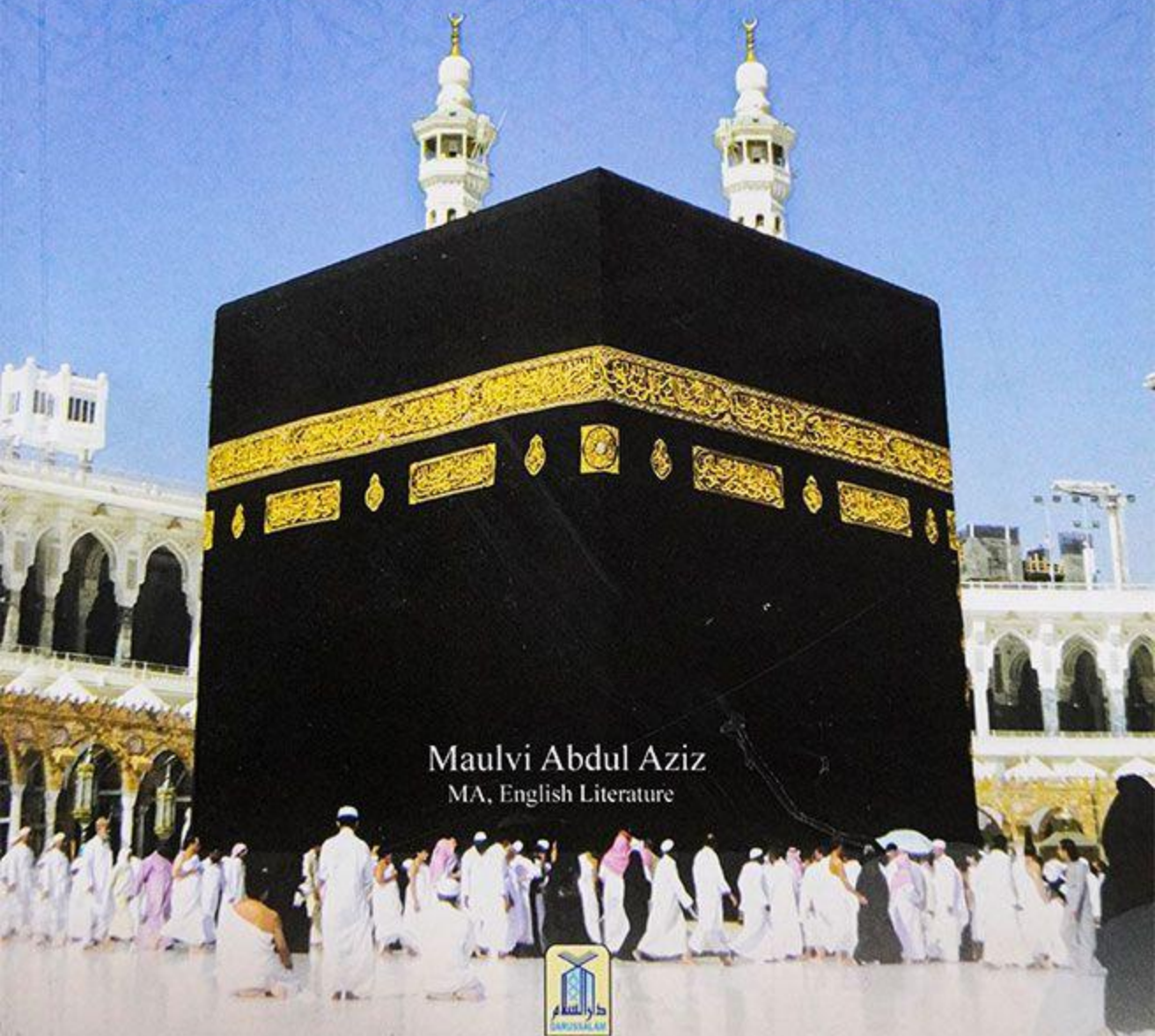


**GRADE 6**

# **ISLAMIC STUDIES**



Maulvi Abdul Aziz  
MA, English Literature



DARUSSALAM YOUR AUTHENTIC SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE



# Publisher's Note

All praise belongs to Allah; we praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil of our own selves and from our sinful deeds. Whomever Allah guides, there is none to misguide him; and whomever He leads astray, none can guide him. We bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah, alone, and we bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger. We pray to Allah the Almighty to bestow His peace and blessings upon Prophet Muhammad, upon his good and pure family, as well as upon all the noble companions and those who follow them in righteousness until the Day of Judgement.



Given the dire need for Islamic studies material in schools incorporating the subject in English, Darussalam has endeavoured to publish an Islamic Studies series covering all the grades, from grade one through grade twelve.

The present series covers all areas of Islamic studies: *tafseer*, *hadeeth*, *tawheed*, *fiqh*, *seerah*, and general etiquette relating to different areas and situations. Given the importance of authentic Islamic knowledge, every effort has been made to ensure that the material presented in the series is authentic. Also, given the importance of Arabic Islamic terms, most of the terms are presented in their original Arabic script, along with the transliteration and the translation of their meanings. This also applies to supplications which have to be memorised in their Arabic version. The



aim here is to help the reader read the original text and understand its meaning. Each lesson is followed by exercises covering questions about the lesson.

One striking feature in the series is the colourful artwork used in it that certainly appeals to children. This is certainly bound to attract the young readers' attention, stimulate them, amuse them as well as educate them.

The series aims to acquaint the student with the teachings of Islam in every aspect: beliefs, practices and moral conduct. The series, with its unique features, certainly fills a gap in this area which has long been partially neglected.

The present breathtaking work was initiated by an expert in the field of education, Maulvi Abdul Aziz, MA. English literature, who held different posts in the field including that of Senior Administrative Officer in the Department of Private Education, Ministry of Education, Dubai, UAE, from 1982 to 2002.

The current project also owes its existence in its present form to a number of people who made informative suggestions, particularly Al-Arabee Ben Razzouq, College of Languages and Translation, Imam Muhammad ibn Saud University, Riyadh, who undertook the painstaking task of checking the authenticity of the material presented in the series, proofreading the text as well as adding references to certain quotations from the Qur'an and the hadeeth. Special thanks also go to Sheikh Abdul-Qawiy Luqman, Al-Madeenah University graduate, for his interesting suggestions and to Mr. Zulfiqar Mahmood who conscientiously applied his expertise in the field of graphic design to produce the series in a superb shape.

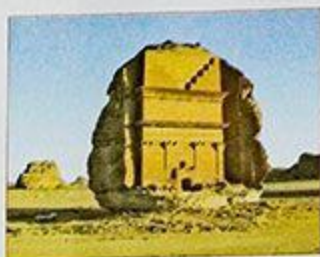
We pray to Almighty Allah to reward our endeavours and to make the present series abundantly beneficial to students in all stages of education as well as to any one who reads them.

**Abdul Malik Mujahid**  
**Jumaada al-Ukhra, 1430 AH.**  
**June 2009.**



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# The Ka'bah:

The First House of Worship

الْكَعْبَةُ أَوَّلُ بَيْتٍ لِعِبَادَةِ اللَّهِ

## The Ka'bah: The First House of Worship

The Ka'bah is the oldest house of worship on earth. Every year more than two and a half million Muslim pilgrims from all over the world come to Makkah to perform the rites of Hajj. They do tawaaf around the Ka'bah with devotion and hope of Allah's mercy. During the month of Ramadan, more than a million Muslims journey to Makkah's Grand Mosque for Umrah. In fact, people go to Makkah for Umrah all year round.

## The Building of the Ka'bah

Some scholars believe that it was Adam عليه السلام who first built the Ka'bah in Makkah. Later, Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام came to Makkah with his wife Haajar and their son Isma'eel عليه السلام, recovered the foundation of the Ka'bah



and rebuilt it, at Allah's Command. The Ka'bah in its present form owes its origin to him.

### Haajar and Isma'eel ﷺ

Leaving his wife Haajar and their son Isma'eel ﷺ, Ibraheem ﷺ left Makkah, on Allah's Command. During those days, Makkah was barren. Nobody lived there. There was no source of water in it. Prophet Ibraheem ﷺ

left them there with a bag containing dates and a water-skin filled with water. When Ibraheem ﷺ prepared to leave, Haajar followed him and asked impatiently, "To whom are you leaving us in this barren valley?" She repeated the question but Ibraheem ﷺ did not answer. She then asked, "Has Allah commanded you to do this?" He replied, "Yes." She said, "Then surely Allah will not neglect us!" Prophet Ibraheem ﷺ left, and Haajar looked after her son, suckled him and drank the remaining water. Soon, however, both suffered great thirst and the child began to cry. She looked at him suffering from thirst and could not bear to see him in that condition. She ascended the nearby mount, as-Safa, hoping to find someone around, but she found no one. When she came back down





into the valley, she raised the hem of her garment and began to run. She feared for the life of her son. She ran and climbed mount al-Marwah on the other side. She looked anxiously if there was someone to help her. She ran seven times back and forth between the two hillocks. This is why pilgrims walk between these two hillocks during the Hajj and the Umrah.

Haajar walked back and forth in desperation until Angel Jibreel عليه السلام appeared, struck the ground with one of his wings, and the spring of Zamzam gushed forth. Henceforth Makkah was blessed with a source of water, which has continued to this day. It was because of the Zamzam that the Jurhum tribe from northern Yemen came to settle in Makkah. Isma'eel عليه السلام learnt Arabic from them and, when he grew up and reached the age of puberty, he married a woman from amongst them.

## Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام Rebuilt the Ka'bah

When the time came, Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام called upon his son Isma'eel عليه السلام to help him in the construction of the Ka'bah. Allah revealed to them the foundations of the Ka'bah, and so they started rebuilding the House. Isma'eel عليه السلام handed him the stones.

Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام stood on a stone while building the Ka'bah. This stone is called 'Maqaam Ibraheem' (the Station of Ibraheem).

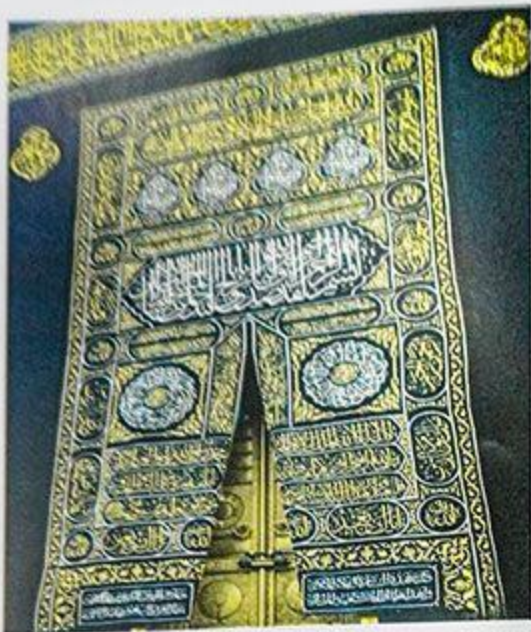


'Maqaam Ibraheem'

## The Kiswah: The Cover of the Ka'bah

The black cloth, which covers the Ka'bah is called Kiswah. It is woven from a mixture of silk and cotton and is embroidered with verses from the





Qur'an in gold thread in bands around the top.

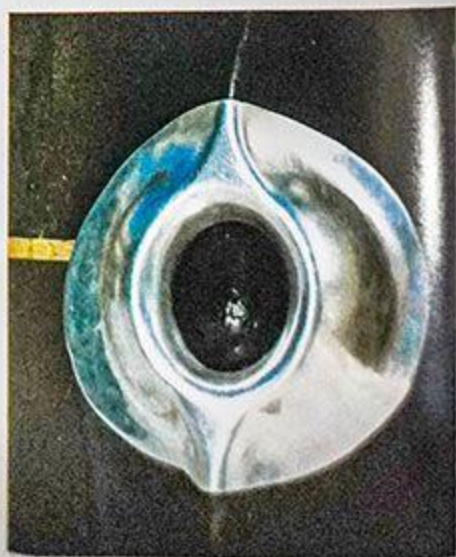
The Kiswah, which is changed every year, used to be woven in Cairo, but now it is made in Makkah, in a factory located in Umm aj-Joud, a suburb of Makkah.

The Kiswah consists of 450 kilograms of pure silk, which is dyed black and embroidered with gold and silver threads. The Kiswah is tied to the ground

with copper rings. These days the Ka'bah is washed twice a year with perfumed water, once in Ramadan, and once before the Hajj season.

## The Black Stone: Al-Hajar al-Aswad

The Black Stone is set in the southeast corner of the Ka'bah about 1.5 meters from the ground. It is black with reddish tones and yellow particles. It is 28 cm wide and 38 cm high. It is set in a silver casing. During the tawaaf of the Ka'bah, pilgrims kiss the stone or make a gesture in its direction and say "*Allahu Akbar*". A hadeeth of the Prophet ﷺ says that it came down from heaven. Once Umar ibn al-Khattab ؓ said during Tawaaf, "I know that you are only a stone, which does not have power to do good or evil. If I had not seen the Prophet ﷺ kissing you, I would not





have kissed you."

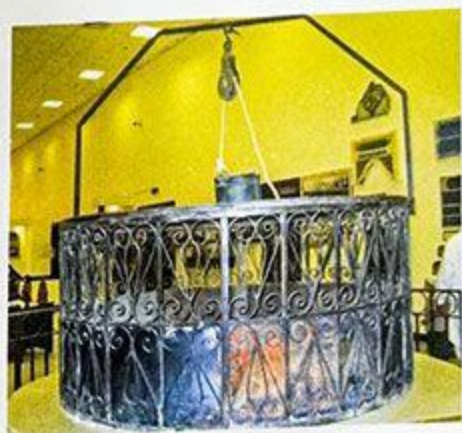
## Al-Hateem

The area adjacent to the Ka'bah on its west side enclosed by a low semicircular wall is called al-Hateem or al-Hijr. Following the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ, the pilgrim may offer Sunnah prayers and supplicate to Allah in this area. However, this is not a part of the prescribed rites of Hajj.



## The Well of Zamzam

The well of Zamzam is located about 20 meters southeast of the Black Stone corner of the Ka'bah, near the Station of Ibraheem ؑ. To drink the water of Zamzam is a rite for both Hajj and Umrah. The well is closed at the surface. Earlier, one could reach the area of the well of Zamzam by a flight of steps, where numerous taps supplied water to scores of pilgrims at a time. Today, however, the steps are covered and access to the well's surroundings is totally closed. Numerous taps situated around the mosque now satisfy the thirst of the Pilgrims' thirst.



## Zamzam: A Healing from Sickness

The Prophet ﷺ said, *"The water of Zamzam serves the purpose for which it is drunk."* (Ibn Maajah)





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