THE ISLAMIC
EDUCATION SERIES
BOOK ONE
# Chapter of Belief

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# Chapter of Acts of Worship

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Chapter of Belief
I love *Allah*, my Creator.

I love *Muhammad*, my Prophet. \( ^{1} \)

I love the *Qur’an*, my Book.

I love the *Ka’bah*,\(^ {2} \) my *Qiblah*.\(^ {3} \)

I love *Islam*, my Religion.

\[
_{ﺍﷲ}^{١}ﺇِﻻﱠﺇِﻟﹶﻪَ \text{ (Symbol)} \ _{ﺍﷲِ}^{١}ﺭَﺳُﻮﻝﹸﻣُﺤَﻤﱠﺪًﺍ \ _{ﺍﭐ}^{١}ﻱَmondﺀ_
\]

Which means:

I testify\(^ {4} \) that no one is God except *Allah*, and I testify that *Muhammad* is the Messenger of *Allah*.\(^ {1} \)

---

1. (Symbol) or *Sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam* means: “May *Allah* raise his rank and protect his nation from that which he feared for it.”
2. The *Ka’bah* is the structure in the Holy Mosque of Makkah, built first by Prophet *Adam* in obedience to *Allah*.
3. The *Qiblah* is the place we direct ourselves towards during our prayer, which is the *Ka’bah*.
4. Testify means to know, believe, and declare.
... TO KNOW BY HEART$^5$ ... 

Radītu billahi Rabba,

wa bil-Islāmi dīna,

wa bi Muḥammadin-nabiyya.

Which means:

I accept Allah as my Lord,

Islam as my Religion,

and Muhammed as my Prophet.$^1$
Lesson 2  
THE GREATEST MATTERS 
OF ISLAM

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

Which means

The greatest matters of Islam are five:

1- Testifying that no one is God except Allah
   and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah,

2- Performing Salah (Prayer),

3- Giving Zakah

4- Performing Hajj (Pilgrimage),

5-and Fasting Ramadan.

- Related by Imam Muslim
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma ^allimna ma yana^una,

wan fa^na bima ^allamtana,

wa zidna ^ilma.

Which means:

O Allah, help us learn what is beneficial to us,

help us benefit from what You have enabled us to learn,

and increase to our knowledge.
Allah is One, without a partner to Him.

Allah exists without a beginning or an end.

Allah does not have a wife.

Allah does not have a son or a daughter.

Allah does not have a father or a mother.

Allah does not have a brother or a sister.

Allah does not resemble us.
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

La ilaha illallah

wahdahy la sharika lah.

La hawla wa la guwwata 'illa billah.

Which means:

No one is God except Allah, the One without a partner to Him.

Without Allah’s protection, no one can avoid disobeying Him,

and without Allah’s help, no one has the strength to obey Him.
Allah is my Lord and the Lord of my mother and my father.

Allah is the Lord of my brother and my sister.

Allah is the Lord of my teacher and my friends.

Allah is the Lord of the heavens and the Earth.

Allah is the Lord of everything.

I am a Muslim; I love Allah so much.
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahu-Ilahu Rabbi

La ushriku bihi shay’a

Which means:

Allah, Allah is my Lord.

I do not associate anything with Him.
Allah created the first human from soil.

Allah created the angels from light.\footnote{The angels are honorable creations of Allah. They are neither male nor female. They are all Muslim, obeying Allah.}

Allah created the jinn from fire.\footnote{Some jinn are Muslim and others are non-Muslim. The non-Muslim jinn are the devils who incite humans to disobey their Creator. Hence, they are our enemies.}

Allah created the heavens and made them the residence of the angels.

Allah created the Earth and made it a residence for humans, jinn, and animals.\footnote{A lot of angels live in the heavens, while some are with us here on Earth. Humans, jinn, and animals live on Earth.}
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

{ Allahu khaliqu kulli shay’ }

Surat ar-Ra’d, Ayah 16 means.⁹

Allah is the Creator of everything.

Questions:

1- From what did Allah create the first human?

2- From what did Allah create the angels?

3- From what did Allah create the jinn?

⁹ A Surah is a chapter of the Qur’an. An Ayah is a verse of the Qur’an.
Lesson 6

ALLAH DOES NOT RESEMBLE ANYTHING

_____________________________________________

Allah does not resemble the angels.

Allah does not resemble the humans.

Allah does not have a shape.

Allah does not have a color.

Allah does not resemble any of the creations.
Which means:

_Imam Dhun-Nun al-Misriyy_, may _Allah_ raise his rank, said:

“Whatever you imagine in your mind, _Allah_ is different from it.”
Allah is alive and does not die.

Allah has power over everything.

Allah is the Owner of everything.

Allah knows everything.

Nothing is hidden from Allah.
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

\[\text{Hasbiyal\(\text{lah}(u)\)}\]

\[\text{la ilaha il la hu,}\]

\[\text{\textasciitilde{alayhi} tawakkalt(u),}\]

\[\text{wa Huwa Rabbul-\textasciitilde{arshil-adhim}.}\]

Which means:

\textit{Allah’s support suffices me.}^{10}

No one is God but Him.

On Him I rely, and

He is the Lord of the Grand \textasciitilde{Arsh}.\(^{11}\)

10. Every need of the person which is satisfied, is satisfied by \textit{Allah.}

11. The \textasciitilde{Arsh} is a platform with pillars; it is the largest body that \textit{Allah} created. Moreover, it is the ceiling of Paradise.
Lesson 8  *ALLAH IS NOT A BODY*

*Allah* sees without a pupil.

*Allah* hears without an ear.

*Allah* speaks without a tongue or lips.

*Allah* does not have organs.

*Allah* knows without a teacher.

*Allah* does not resemble anything,

and nothing resembles Him.
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Subhanallah wa bi hamdih(i),

La guwwata illa billah

Which means:

I declare that *Allah* is clear of any imperfection.
I praise *Allah* and thank Him.

Without the help of *Allah*,
no one has the strength to obey Him.
Allah exists without a place.

Allah does not resemble anything.

Allah does not need anything.

Allah is not a body.

Allah does not have organs.

Allah does not need a place.

Allah exists without a place.
Our Master ṬAliyy,¹² may Allah raise his rank, said:

*Kanallahu wa la makan,*

*wa Huwal-ana Ṭala ma Ṭalayhi kan.*

Which means:

“Before creating the place, Allah existed without a place, and after He created the place, Allah exists without a place.”

¹² Our Master ṬAliyy is the Companion, cousin, and son-in-law of Prophet Muḥammad.
Lesson 10  

**SURAT AL-’IKHLAS**

1- *Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Rahim.*

2- *Qul Huwallahu Ahad.*

3- *Allahu-Ṣamad.*

4- *Lam yalid wa lam yulad.*

5- *Wa lam yakul-lahu kufuwan aḥad.*

25
EXPLANATION:

In the name of Allah, the One Who is Merciful to the believers and non-believers in this world and the One Who is merciful to the believers only in the Hereafter.

_Ayah #1_ means: _Allah_ is One without partner.

_Ayah #2_ means: _Allah_ does not need anything and everything needs _Allah_.

_Ayah #3_ means: _Allah_ does not have children and _Allah_ does not have a mother or a father.

_Ayah #4_ means: No thing is similar or equal to _Allah_.

Questions:

1- What is the meaning of _Ayah # 1_?

2- What is the meaning of _Ayah # 3_?

3- What is the meaning of _Ayah # 4_?
Imam al-Bukhariyy related that the Messenger of Allah, sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam, said:

Which means:

“The best of the deeds is the belief in Allah and His Messenger.”

Imam Malik, the son of Anas, related that the Messenger of Allah, sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam, said:

Which means:

“The best of what I and the prophets before me said is: ‘No one is God except Allah.’”
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma shrah li sadri,

wa yassir li amri,

wa thabbitni al-al-’iman

Which means:

O Allah, expand my chest

ease my matter, and

keep me firm on faith
Lesson 12  

**ISLAM IS MY RELIGION**

\[
\text{ تعالى} \\
\text{آللہ} \\
\text{قال:} \\
\text{الإسلام} \\
\text{الله} \\
\text{عند} \\
\text{الدين} \\
\text{إنَّ} \\
\text{یامة} \\
\text{عمرة،} \\
\text{السورة} \\
\text{19} \\
\{\text{Innad-Dina ^indallahil-Islam}\}
\]

*Suratu Al ^Imran, Ayah 19* means:

[Certainly, the only religion accepted by *Allah* is *Islam.*]

*Islam* is the correct Religion.

*Islam* is the Religion of *Muhammad*, *Isa* (Jesus), and *Musa* (Moses), may peace be upon them.

*Islam* is the Religion of all the prophets.

The believers will have Paradise, and the blasphemers will have Hellfire.

I am a young Muslim, and I love the Religion of *Islam.*
Allahumma j^alnî min ^ibadikäs-salihin,

wa adkhilnil-jannata ma^al-'awwalën.

Which means:

O Allah, make me among Your pious slaves, and admit me to Paradise with the forerunning Muslims
All the prophets were Muslim.

All the prophets said,

\{La ilaha illallah\}

"No one is God except Allah."

Our Master, \textit{Adam}, may peace be upon him, was a Muslim prophet. He was the first of the prophets.

Our Master, \textit{Nuh} (Noah), may peace be upon him, was a Muslim prophet.

Our Master, \textit{Ibrahim} (Abraham), may peace be upon him, was a Muslim prophet.

Our Master, \textit{Muhammad, sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam}, was a Muslim prophet. He was the last of the prophets.

I love all the prophets.

Questions:

1- Who was the first of the Prophets?

2- Who was the last of the Prophets?
Chapter of
Acts of Worship
The guardians must teach their children how to pray and order them to pray each prayer once they become seven lunar years old.

In the following lessons, an outline of the performance of the five prayers is given, mentioning both the required and some optional parts.

However, only the required (integral) parts of the *wudu'* are outlined. The optional parts (*Sunnah*) are introduced in Book II of this series.
The integrals\textsuperscript{13} of ablution are six:

1- The intention while washing the face.

2- Washing the whole face.

3- Washing the hands and forearms including the elbows.

4- Wet wipe part of the head.

5- Washing the feet to including the anklebones.

6- Performing these acts in the order mentioned.

\textsuperscript{13}The Integrals are those actions that are required for the validity of the \textit{wudu'}. The Sunnah or optional actions are discussed in Book II.
Allahumma j^alnî minat-tawwâbîn

wa j^alnî minal-mutațahhirîn

Which means:

O Allah, make me among those who repent frequently, and make me among those who purify themselves.
There are matters that invalidate ablution (\textit{wudu}), some of which are:

- Urinating, defecating, or passing gas.
- Sleeping on the side, back, or stomach.

If one of the above-mentioned matters occurs to a person, he must renew his ablution (\textit{wudu}) before he prays.
Praise and thanks to Allah who took away the harm from me, and relieved me from it.
After urinating, and when the urine completely stops, the person cleans himself by wiping the eliminatory outlet with tissue or the like. Then he pours water on the outlet. If the *najas*-filth is removed such that no color, taste, or odor remains, then the outlet becomes pure.

Similarly, after defecating, one wipes the eliminatory outlet with tissue or the like. Then he pours water with his right hand on the outlet, rubbing it with his left hand. If the *najas*-filth is removed such that no color, taste, or odor remains, then the outlet becomes pure.

One could use water only, and, in some cases, tissue only to remove *najas*-filth, however using both of them as mentioned before is better.
Lesson 4

THE FIVE PRAYERS

1- The Morning Prayer (Subh).

2- The Noon Prayer (Dhuhr).

3- The Mid-afternoon Prayer (^Asr).

4- The Sunset Prayer (Maghrib).

5- The Nightfall Prayer (^Isha’).

The Messenger of Allah, sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam,\(^\text{14}\) said:

Which means:

“Allah made five prayers obligatory on the believers.”

(narrated by Imam Ahmad)

\(^{14}\) Sallallahu ^alayhi wa sallam means: May Allah raise the rank of Prophet Muhammad and protect his nation from what he fears for them.
Allahumma ja`alni min alladhi na yuqimuna salah

Which means:

O Allah, make me among those who perform Prayer.
Lesson 5

SUPPLICATION (DU^A’)

Wajjahtu wajhiya liladhi fattaras-samawati wal-arda
hanifam muslima wa ma ana minal-mushrikin.
Inna salati wa nusuki wa mahyaya wa mamati lillahi
Rabbil-alamin, la sharika lah.
Wa bidhalika umirt(u). Wa ana minal-muslimin.
The meaning of the opening supplication:

My worship is to the One Who created the heavens and Earth, avoiding the false religions, being a Muslim, and not among those who associate partners with Allah.

Surely, my prayer, my slaughter\(^{15}\), my life, and my death belong to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, Who has no partner.

With this I was ordered, and I am one of the Muslims.

\(^{15}\) Slaughter in this supplication means the Islamic religious sacrifice performed during the \textit{Hajj}
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma bika asbahna,

wa bika 'amsayna,

wa bika nahya,

wa bika namut.

Which means:

O Allah, with Your Power we lived through to the morning,

and with Your Power we lived through to the evening.

With Your Power we live, and

with your Power we die.
Lesson 6

AL-FATIKAH

۱ ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء
۲ ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء
۳ ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء
۴ ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء
۵ ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء
۶ ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء
۷ ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء ﻲﻠَﻋَـاء
1- Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Rahim.
2- Al-hamdu lillahi Rabbil-^alamin.
3- Ar-Rahmanir-Rahim.
4- Maliki yawmid-din.
5- Iyyaka na^budu wa iyyaka nastain.
6- Ihdinas-siratal-mustagim.
7- Siratal-ladhina an^amta ^alayhim, ghayril-maghdubi ^alayhim, wa lad-dallin
MEANING OF **AL-FATIHAH**

1- I start my recitation with the Name of **Allah**, Who is **ar-Rahman** and **ar-Rahim**.

2- Praise and thanks to **Allah**, the Owner (**Rabb**) of the humans and **jinn**, for the givings He granted without Him being obligated to do so.

3- **Allah** is **ar-Rahman** and **ar-Rahim**.

4- **Allah** is the Owner of the Day of Judgment.

5- To You (**Allah**) only we dedicate worship, and from You (**Allah**) we seek help.

6- Keep us guided (firmly) on the Straight Path (**Islam**),

7- The Path of those upon whom You bestowed guidance--not the path of those whom You willed to punish, or the path of those who went astray.

---

16 **Allah** is the name of the Creator, which means the One Who has the power to create things.
17 **Ar-Rahman** is a name of **Allah** which means the One Who is Merciful to both Muslims and non-Muslims in this life.
18 **Ar-Rahim** is a name of **Allah** which means the One Who is Merciful to Muslims only in the Hereafter.
Lesson 7

THE TASHAHHUD

At-tahiyyatul-mubarakat(u), as-salawatut-tayyibatu lillah.

As-salamu ^alayka ayyohan-Nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh.

As-salamu ^alayna wa ^ala ^ibadillahis-salihin.

Ash-hadu al la ilaha illallah, wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadar-rasylullah.

---

19 This dhikr is called the Tashahhud, because it includes saying the Shahadah.
MEANING OF THE TASHAHHUD

Allah owns all the blessed salutations, prayers, and the good deeds.

O Prophet of Allah, may the safety and the mercy of Allah and His blessing be upon you.

May the safety be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allah.

I testify that no one is God but Allah, and I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.
A^udhu bi kalimatillahit-tammati min sharri ma khalaq.

Which means:

I seek refuge, with the perfect words of *Allah*,
from the evil of what He (*Allah*) created.
Allahumma salli ^ala Muhammad(iw), wa ^ala ali Muhammad,

Kama sallayta ^ala Ibrahim(a), wa ^ala ali Ibrahim, 'innaka Hamidum Majid.

Allahumma barik ^ala Muhammad(iw), wa ^ala ali Muhammad,

Kama barakta ^ala Ibrahim(a), wa ^ala ali Ibrahim, innaka Hamidum Majid.
O *Allah*, we ask You to raise the rank of *Muhammad* and have mercy upon the *Al*\(^{20}\) of *Muhammad*,

As You raised the rank of *Ibrahim* and had mercy upon the *Al* of *Ibrahim*.

Surely, You are the One Who deserves to be praised and thanked, and the One Who is glorified.

O *Allah*, we ask You to bless *Muhammad*, and the *Al* of *Muhammad*,

As You blessed *Ibrahim* and the *Al* of *Ibrahim*.

Surely, You are the One Who deserves to be praised and thanked, and the One Who is glorified.

\(^{20}\) *Al* here means the pious believers from the nation of Prophet *Muhammad*. 
Allahumma ṣafini fi badani.

Allahumma ṣafini fi sam'ī.

Allahumma ṣafini fi basari.

Which means:

O Allah, strengthen my body.
O Allah, strengthen my hearing.
O Allah, strengthen my sight.
Rabbana atina fid-dunya hasanah,

wa fil-akhirati hasanah,

wa qina ^adhaban-nar.

Rabbana la tuzigh qulubana ba^da idh hadytana,

wa hab lana milladunka rahmah.

Innaka antal-Wahhab.
O our Lord, grant us obeying You in this world, and grant us Paradise in the Hereafter, and protect us from the torture of Hellfire.

O our Lord, do not deviate our hearts after You have guided us, and grant us a mercy from You.

Surely, You are the One Who gives generously without being obligated to do so.
Asbahna wa asbahal-mulku lilah,

\[
\text{ﷲِ،} \text{ﺍﳌﹸﻠﹾﻚُ} \text{ﻭَﺃﹶﺻْＢَﺢَ} \text{ﺃﹶﺻْＢَﺤْﻨَﺎ}
\]

\[
\text{ﻟﹶﻤِﲔ} \text{ﺍﻟﻌﺎ} \text{ﺭَﺏّ} \text{ﷲِ} \text{ﻭَﺍﳊﹶﻤْﺪُ}.
\]

Which means:

We lived through to the morning, and the Worlds remain under the Dominion of \textit{Allah}.

Praise and thanks to \textit{Allah}, the Lord of the Worlds.
I stand up facing the noble Qiblah.

I raise my hands to the level of my ears and say, "Allahu akbar."\(^{21}\)

While I am saying 'Allahu akbar' out loud, I say in my heart, "I now pray the obligatory Fajr Prayer."\(^{22}\)

I recite the opening supplication in a whisper. Then I recite the Fatihah and another Surah (chapter) of the Qur’an, even if it is a short chapter, out loud.

Then I say, "Allahu akbar" then bow (for ruku\(^{23}\)) and say, "Subhāna Rabbiyal-\(^{24}\)Aḥīm," three times.

\[^{21}\] *Allahu akbar* means *Allah* is greater in status and rank than anything else.

\[^{22}\] The *Subh* Prayer is the obligatory Dawn Prayer and is composed of two *rak‘ahs*.

\[^{23}\] *Ruku* is a position in prayer where one bows until the palms could reach the knees.

\[^{24}\] *Subhāna Rabbiyal-\(^{\text{‘}}\)Aḥīm* means: I praise my Lord, the Great One.
Then I straighten up from *ruku*^ (bowing) saying, "Sami^ allahu liman hamidah"^25 and when I am up I say, "Rabbana wa lakal-hamd."^26

I say, "Allahu akbar," then make *sujud*^27 (prostrate) and say, "Subhana Rabbiyal-'A^la"^28 three times.

I say, "Allahu akbar," sit up, and say, "Allahummaghfir li warhamni."^29

I say, "Allahu akbar," make *sujud* (prostrate) a second time, and say, "Subhana Rabbiyal-'A^la" three times.

---

25 *Sami'allahu liman hamidah* means: *Allah* accepts the praises and thanks from the believer to Him.

26 *Rabbana wa lakal-hamd* means: O our Lord, the praise and thanks are due to You.

27 *Sujud* is a position in the prayer performed by putting part of one’s forehead, knees, bottom of toes, and palms on the ground.

28 *Subhana Rabbiyal-'A^la* means: Praise to my Lord, the highest in status and rank.

29 *Allahummaghfir li warhamni* means: O *Allah*, forgive me and have mercy upon me.
I say, "Allahu akbar" and stand up for the second rak`ah.\(^{30}\) I do the second rak`ah like the first one, from the Fatiha until the second sujud (prostration).

After the second sujud (prostration), I sit and recite the Tashahhud and the Salatul-Ibrahimiyyah.

I turn my head towards the right and say, 
"As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah."\(^{31}\)

Then I turn my head towards the left and say, 
"As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah."

---

\(^{30}\) A rak`ah is a cycle of sayings and actions. Each prayer is composed of a certain number of rak`ahs.

\(^{31}\) As-Salamu ^alaykum wa rahmatullah means: May the peace and mercy of Allâh be upon you.
Lesson 11
NOON PRAYER (DHUHR)

I stand up facing the noble Qiblah.

I raise my hands to the level of my ears and say, "Allahu akbar."\(^{32}\)

\[\text{أَلْلَهُ أَكْبَرُ} \]

While I am saying "Allahu akbar" out loud, I say in my heart, “I now pray the obligatory Dhuhr Prayer."\(^{33}\)

I recite the opening supplication in a whisper. Then I recite the Fatihah and another Surah (chapter) of the Qur’an, even if short, in a whisper.

Then I say, "Allahu akbar" then bow (for ruku\(^{34}\)) and say, “Subhāna Rabbiyal-\(^{35}\)Adhim,” three times.

\[\text{سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي الْعَظِيمِ} \]

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\(^{32}\) Allahu akbar means Allah is greater in status and rank than anything else.

\(^{33}\) The Dhuhr Prayer is the obligatory Noon Prayer and is composed of four rak‘ahs.

\(^{34}\) Ruku\(^{\wedge}\) is a position in prayer where one bows until the palms could reach the knees.

\(^{35}\) Subhāna Rabbiyal-\(^{\wedge}\)Adhim means: I praise my Lord, the Great One.
Then I straighten up from *ruku* (bowing) saying, "*Sami'allahu liman hamidah*" and when I am up I say, "*Rabbana wa lakal-hamd.*"

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" then make *sujud* (prostrate) and say, “*Subhanna Rabbiyal-'A^la*” three times.

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" sit up, and say, "*Allahumma ghfir li wa rhamni.*”

I say, "*Allahu akbar,*" make *sujud* (prostrate) a second time, and say, “*Subhanna Rabbiyal-'A^la*” three times.

I say, "*Allahu akbar*” and stand up for the second *rak^ah.* I do the second *rak^ah* like the first one, from the *Fatihah* until the second *sujud* (prostration).

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36 *Sami'allahu liman hamidah* means: *Allah* accepts the praises and thanks from the believer to Him.

37 *Rabbana wa lakal-hamd* means: O our Lord, the praise and thanks are due to You.

38 *Sujud* is a position in the prayer performed by putting part of one’s forehead, knees, bottom of toes, and palms on the ground.

39 *Subhanna Rabbiyal-'A^la* means: Praise to my Lord, the highest in status and rank.

40 *Allahumma ghfir li wa rhamni* means: O *Allah*, forgive me and have mercy upon me.
After the second *sujud* (prostration), I sit and recite the *Tashahhud,* then say "*Allahumma salli ^ala Muhammad.*"

I stand up for the third *rak*^ah^ and I recite the *Fatihah.* Then I do as I did in the first *rak*^ah^ from *ruku*^ (bowing) to the second *sujud* (prostration).

Then I stand up for the fourth *rak*^ah^ and I do as I did in the third *rak*^ah^ from the *Fatihah* to the second *sujud* (prostration).

Then I sit and recite the *Tashahhud,* the *Salatul-Ibrahimiyyah,* and the supplication at the end of the prayer.

I turn my head towards the right and say,  

"*As-Salama ^alaykum wa rahmatullah.*"^42

Then I turn my head towards the left and say,  

"*As-Salama ^alaykum wa rahmatullah.*"

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^41 A *rak*^ah^ is a cycle of sayings and actions. Each prayer is composed of a certain number of them.

^42 *As-Salama ^alaykum wa rahmatullah* means: May the peace and mercy of *Allah* be upon you.
Lesson 12

HOW I PRAY THE MID-AFTERNOON PRAYER (\(^{\text{\text{Asr}}}\))

I pray the \(^{\text{Asr}}\) (Mid-Afternoon) Prayer exactly like the \(\text{Dhuhr}\) (Noon) Prayer except for the intention, which is: “I now pray the obligatory \(^{\text{Asr}}\) Prayer.”\(^{43}\)

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\(^{43}\) The \(^{\text{Asr}}\) Prayer is the obligatory Mid-Afternoon Prayer and is composed of four \(\text{rak'ahs}\).
I stand up facing the noble Qiblah.

I raise my hands to the level of my ears and say, "Allahu akbar."

\[\text{ﺍﹶﻛﹾﺒَﺮْﺍﹶﷲُ}\]

While I am saying "Allahu akbar" out loud, I say in my heart, "I now pray the obligatory Maghrib Prayer."

I do the first and second rak\(^\text{ahs}\) like the first and second rak\(^\text{ahs}\) of the Subh (morning) Prayer.

However, after the second suj\(\text{ud}\) (prostration) of the second rak\(^\text{ah}\), I sit and recite the Tashahhud, then say, "Allahumma salli \(^\text{alla}\) Mu\(\text{hammad}\)."

I say, "Allahu akbar" and stand up for the third rak\(^\text{ah}\), which I do like the other rak\(^\text{ahs}\), except while standing I only recite the Fatihah in a whisper, and continue the rest until the second suj\(\text{ud}\).

\[\text{٤٤ The Maghrib Prayer is the obligatory Sunset Prayer and is composed of three rak\(^\text{ahs}.}\]
After the second *sujud* (prostration) in the third rak^ah, I sit and recite the *Tashahhud*, the *Salatul-Ibrahimiyyah* and the supplication at the end of the prayer.

I turn my head towards the right and say,

"*As-Salāmu ʿalaykum wa rahmatullāh.*"\(^{45}\)

Then I turn my head towards the left and say,

"*As-Salāmu ʿalaykum wa rahmatullāh.*"

\(^{45}\) *As-Salāmu ʿalaykum wa rahmatullāh* means: May the peace and mercy of *Allāh* be upon you.
I pray the ^Isha’ (Nightfall) Prayer like the Dhuhr (Noon) Prayer, except I say in my intention:

“I now pray the obligatory ^Isha’ Prayer.”\(^{46}\)

Then, I recite the Fatihah and the Surah (chapter) of the Qur’an out loud in the first and second rak^ahs.

However, in the third and fourth rak^ahs, I recite the Fatihah in a whisper, just like in the Dhuhr Prayer.

\(^{46}\) The ^Isha’ Prayer is the obligatory Nightfall Prayer and is composed of four rak^ahs.
... TO KNOW BY HEART ...

Allahumma j'\^al awwala hadhan-nahari salahā,

Wa awsātahū najahā,

wa akhirahū faลahā,

ya arhamar-raḥimin.

Which means:

O Allah, make the beginning of this day good,

its middle successful,

and its end prosperous,

O the Most Merciful.
Chapter of
Islamic Manners
The Muslim recites the *Qur’an*.

The Muslim loves his Muslim parents and respects them.

The Muslim treats well those who treat him well and those who do not.

The Muslim helps the poor and the orphans.

The Muslim honors his guest and treats his neighbor with kindness.

The Muslim does not steal.

The Muslim does not hit a Muslim unjustly.

The Muslim does not insult a Muslim unjustly.

The Muslim does not drink alcohol.

The Muslim does not use drugs.
Lesson 2

When I wake up in the morning I say:

\textit{Asbahna wa asbahal-mulku lillahi, wal-hamdu lillahi Rabbil-^alamin.}

“We lived through to the morning and the Worlds remain under the Dominion of \textit{Allah}. Praise and thanks to \textit{Allah}, the Lord of the Worlds.”

Before sleeping I say:

\textit{Amsayna wa amsal-mulku lillahi, wal-hamdu lillahi Rabbil-^alamin.}

“We lived through to the evening and the Worlds remain under the Dominion of \textit{Allah}. Praise and thanks to \textit{Allah}, the Lord of the Worlds.”
Before starting to eat and drink I say:

*Bismillah.*

! ﺍﷲ ﺑﺴَﻤَٔ

"I eat and drink with the Name of *Allah.*"

After finishing eating and drinking I say:

*Al-hamdu lillahilladhi at^ama wa saqa wa sawwaghahuy wa ja^ala lahu makhraja.*

managed, it became easy for them.

“Praise and thanks to *Allah*, who gave me food and drink, made them easy to swallow, and created an exit for them.”
Lesson 3  OBEEDIENCE TO PARENTS

Allah, ta^ala, said:

 sûrat al-Baqarah, Ayah 83 means:
[And be benevolent to the parents.]

Allah, ta^ala, said:

 sûrat al-'Isra', Ayah 23 means:

[Do not say “uff”47 to them and do not talk harshly to them, but instead speak to them in a good and gentle manner.]

The Muslim deals with his parents politely and respectfully.

The Muslim does not raise his voice in the face of his mother and father. The Muslim does not lie to his parents.

47 Saying “uff” expresses being fed up.
ASKING ALLAH

Rabbi ghfir li wa li wālidayya, wa rhamhumā kama rabbayāni saghira

Which means:

O, my Lord forgive me and my Muslim parents and have mercy upon them, as they raised me when I was young.
The Muslim loves the Muslims.

When the Muslim meets his Muslim brother, he says to him:

"As-salamu ^alaykum"

The Muslim brother responds with:

"Wa ^alaykumu s-salamu wa rahmatullah."

The Muslim treats the Muslims gently and politely. If his Muslim brother treated him well, he says, "May Allah bless you", or

"Barakallahu fik."

or "May Allah give you good things,"

"Ahsanallahu 'ilayk."
or “May Allah reward you with good things, “Jazakallahu khayra.”
The excellence of the mosques

The Messenger of Allah, ﷺ said:


<<The best of the places on Earth are the mosques.>>

Related by Imam Muslim.

Muslims pray the five prayers in the mosques.

Muslims become acquainted with each other in the mosques and thereby love each other.

Allah loves the mosques, as do the prophets and the righteous Muslims.
NOTES:

It was decided to put the condensed Arabic “symbol” that says “sallallhu ^alayhi wa sallam” after every appearance of the name of the Prophet. But after the first such insertion, we will put a footnote that includes the transliteration and the English translation of what it means. Then every time the symbol appears thereafter, we will put a footnote refer back to the original footnote for the explanation.