

Islamic Education

Grade 5

Molvi Abdul Aziz

MA. English Literature

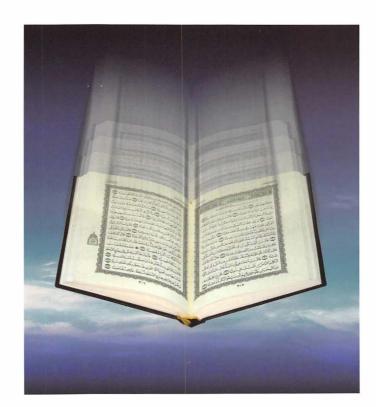
DARUSSALAM

GUODEVALUE SEATOTER EN INCHESTRANTO COTOKIS

5

سُـورَةُ الْقَــدُر Surat al-Qadr (The Decree)





بِنَّهُ الرَّمْوِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ ٱلْقَدْرِ شَ وَمَآ أَدْرَىٰكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ ٱلْقَدْرِ ١

لَيْلَةُ ٱلْقَدْرِخَيْرُ مِّنْ ٱلْفِ شَهْرِ ﴿ لَنَا لَا الْمَكَيِكَةُ وَٱلرُّوحُ

فِيهَا بِإِذْنِرَجِم مِّن كُلِّ أَمْرِ فِي سَلَاهُ هِي حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ ٱلْفَجْرِ فَ

سُــورَةُ الْقَــدُر

Surat al-Qadr (The Decree)



In the name of Allah, Most Kind, Most Merciful.

- 1. Truly, We sent it (the Qur'an) down on the Night of al-Qadr.
- 2. And what will make you understand what the Night of al-Qadr is!
- 3. The Night of al-Qadr is better than a thousand months.
- 4. In it, the angels and the Ruh descend by the permission of their Lord with decrees.
- 5. It is peace until the coming of the dawn.

Allah tells us that He sent down the Qur'an during Laylat al-Qadr (the Night of Decree), which is a blessed night. Laylat al-Qadr occurs during the month of Ramadan. Allah sent down the entire Qur'an from al-Lawh al-Mahfoodh (The Preserved Tablet) to the House of Might (Baitul-'Izzah), which is in the lowest heaven. Then it came down in parts to the Prophet Muhammad (**) according to the incidents that occurred over a period of twenty-three years.

The Prophet () mentioned that the Night of Decree falls on one of the odd-numbered nights of the last third of Ramadan (21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th or 29th). During these last ten days, Allah's Messenger () and his companions used to spend all of their time in the mosque in seclusion (l'tikaaf). They used to pray and recite the Qur'an and waited anxiously for this special night on which the angels come down to the earth with Allah's Commands.

سُورَةُ الْقَدْر

Surat al-Qadr (The Decree)

The angels descend during this night because of its great blessings. They come down with blessings and mercy. The Ruh in the verse means Angel Jibreel (). Some scholars said that during this night, all matters are decided, and the times of death and provisions are also decided during it.



The Prophet () once mentioned that there is a night in Ramadan which is better than a thousand months, and that whoever is deprived of its good he has truly been deprived. He also once said, "Whoever stands (in prayer) during the Night of al-Qadr with faith and expecting reward (from Allah), he will be forgiven for his previous sins." (Muslim)

There is peace on this night because Satan cannot do any evil or harm until the coming of dawn.

سُورَةُ الْقَدْرِ Surat al-Qadr (The Decree)

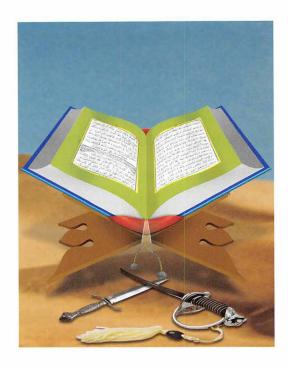


A.	Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
1. 2. 3.	Laylat al-Qadr occurs during the month of It is one of the nights of Ramadan. The Qur'an came down in parts to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) according to the incidents that occurred over a period of years.
4. 5.	The word Ruh in this surah means . The Night of al-Qadr is better than months
В.	Answer these questions.
1.	What is Laylat al Qadr?
2.	What did the Messenger (ﷺ) and his companions do during the last ten nights of Ramadan?
C.	Memorisation

Learn this surah by heart.

Prophet Muhammad **(5)**





Omar ibn al-Khattab Accepts Islam

Omar's acceptance of Islam was a turning point in the history of Islam. The Prophet () once prayed to Allah to make Islam strong with either of the two men, 'Amr ibn Hisham or Omar ibn Al- Khattab. When Omar accepted Islam, he added power to Islam and to the Muslims. Muslims were not able to pray before the Ka'bah until Omar () accepted Islam. His acceptance of Islam was a severe blow to the prestige of the Quraysh.

After the conversion of Hamzah, the biggest victory for the Prophet () was the conversion of Omar. Like Hamzah, Omar was a strong man with great courage. He accepted Islam only a few months after the conversion of Hamzah. The Muslims were delighted and the disbelievers were dismayed. Omar () played a great role in the success of Islam. He was called al-Farooq, that is, the one who distinguishes between truth and falsehood.

Prophet Muhammad 🗯 (5)

The Interesting Story of Omar's Acceptance of Islam

One day Omar came to know that his maidservant had embraced Islam. He was a bitter enemy of Islam at that time. He called his maid and asked her about her new faith and started beating her. After a while, when he asked her whether she would leave Islam, the maid refused. The proud Omar could not stand such daring refusal and started to beat her again, but to no avail. Tired and angry, Omar (46) decided to kill the Prophet (46).

As he left his home with a sword, he met a friend who had become a Muslim but had not declared his acceptance of Islam openly. The man asked Omar () about his destination. "I want to kill Muhammad," said Omar. The man replied, "Do you think that Banu Hashim and Banu Zuhrah would leave you in peace if you killed Muhammad?" Omar said, "What! You have also become Muslim and left your forefathers' religion?"

The man said, "Could I tell you something that will surprise you even more? Your brother-in-law and your sister Fatimah have both become Muslims and have left your religion!" Omar () hurried to their house in great agitation and anger. He confronted his sister and her husband. He asked, "What is this humming which I have just heard?" (Omar had actually heard them recite the Qur'an as he approached their house.)

She answered, "Only something that has been talked about between us." Omar said, "Perhaps you have left the religion of your ancestors." "What can be done if the Truth is in something other than your religion?" said Fatimah's husband.

Omar leapt upon him, hitting him and kicking him as hard as he could. Fatimah stepped in between the two men in an attempt to protect her husband. But she was badly hit in the face and bled profusely. She remarked angrily, "I bear witness that there is no god except Allah and that Muhammad (ﷺ) is His Messenger. I have

Prophet Muhammad **(5)**

become a Muslim. Do what you like."

Omar was greatly moved and shaken. His sister's words moved him to pity and love. He said calmly, "May I look into what you were reciting a little while ago?"

"But you are impure, and the Qur'an should only be touched by the pure ones. So go and wash yourself," his sister said.

So Omar washed himself. He then took the sheet to see what was in it. The sheet contained the first part of Surat Ta Ha. He read the verses again and again. When he reached the fourteenth verse, Omar was a different man.

He became convinced that a human being could not write these verses. As a learned man, he realized that a man like Muhammad (ﷺ), who never had any education, could not produce such a beautiful piece of writing. It was something else. It was revelation. Omar's heart was deeply touched.

"I am deeply convinced that Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Allah," declared Omar. He expressed a wish to go to see the Prophet (ﷺ). He wanted to declare himself a Muslim. Tears of joy flowed from the eyes of Fatimah and her husband. Omar (ﷺ) went directly to the place where the Prophet (ﷺ) stayed. He wanted to admit that there is no god except Allah.

When he knocked at the door of the House of al-Arqam, there was a deep silence inside – Omar the enemy of Allah was at the door armed with his sword. But the Prophet () firmly allowed Omar to come in. Omar entered and accepted Islam. Everyone, including the Prophet (), was delighted, and they all exclaimed, 'Allahu Akbar'. Allah had answered the Prophet's prayer. Omar () had become a Muslim.

The days of preaching Islam quietly were now over, and with Umar's acceptance of Islam a new phase began in the history of Islam. This event took place in the sixth year of Prophethood.

مُحَمَّــدٌ رَّسُولُ الله (ﷺ) –ه

18)

3.

Omar's sister.

Prophet Muhammad 🎉 (5)

Omar () said, "That night when I became a Muslim, I went to the house of Abu Jahl, the bitterest enemy of Islam and knocked at his door. When he came out to see me, I told him that I had accepted Islam. He was very unhappy and immediately slammed the door in my face."

The news that Omar (﴿) had become Muslim quickly spread among the Makkans who were very annoyed. They were against him, but Omar (﴿) fought back until the Quraysh decided to leave him alone.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Omar () was a courageous man. He accepted Islam before Hamzah (). Omar () used to be a bitter enemy of Islam. The Quraysh tried not to mess with Omar (). Omar () accepted Islam in the 7th year of Prophethood.
В.	Name the following:
1. 2.	The surah that 'opened' Omar's heart to Islam. The place where Omar (ﷺ) found the Prophet (ﷺ).

Are these statements true or false?

مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ الله (ﷺ) –ه Prophet Muhammad ﷺ (5)

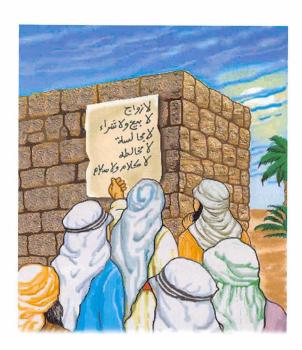


C.	Answer these questions.
1.	Why do you think Omar was called 'al-Farooq'?
2.	Why did Omar () beat his maid? Did beating her make any difference?
3.	Why did Fatimah ask Omar (ﷺ) to wash himself before touching the sheets on which Surat Ta Ha was written?
D. T	hink-up
1.	From the lesson, in what different ways did Omar's acceptance of Islam affect Islam and the Muslims? (You may list them).
2.	Why do you think Omar (🚲) told Abu Jahl of his becoming Muslim?

19

Prophet Muhammad 🇯 (6)





The Boycott of Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib

Islam began to spread among the tribes. The Quraysh saw that the companions of the Prophet () had landed in a country where they found security and stability. The Negus had protected those who took refuge in his country. Omar () and Hamzah () added strength to Islam. The Quraysh saw that Islam continued to spread among the tribes of Arabia.

When the Quraysh realized that Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib were determined to protect the Prophet () and defend him, they met to discuss the situation and reached an unjust decision. They decided not to intermarry with them, trade with them, sit with them, mix with them, enter their houses, speak to them or show them any kindness until they handed the Messenger of Allah over to them so that they could kill him. They wrote this in a document and swore to stick to its terms. Then they hung it inside the Ka'bah in order to give it authenticity.

19

Prophet Muhammad **#** (6)



In the Shi'b Abu Talib

When the Quraysh did that, Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib gathered round him in his quarters in a narrow valley of Makkah.

Both the Muslims and the disbelievers agreed to support their leader, Abu Talib, except Abu Talib's own brother, Abu Lahab who was hostile to Islam from the beginning. He broke off relations with his own clan and joined the boycott. The Quraysh were very happy with his decision to join them. The aim of the Quraysh was to force Abu Talib to hand over his nephew to them. The Quraysh had planned to kill the Prophet (ﷺ).

So the boycott was fully enforced against the Prophet (), his followers and their protectors from Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib. The Shi'b of Abu Talib was a rough valley, full of rocks and enclosed by hills on all sides. It could only be entered from Makkah through a narrow opening. In this barren valley, Allah's Messenger (), his companions and the entire clans of Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib were forced to retire with limited supplies of food and necessities.

The boycott was strictly applied and food was so rare that they often had to eat tree leaves. If they found a dry hide, they would roast it and eat it. Their hungry children's cries could be heard all over the valley. The Quraysh told the merchants not to sell them any goods. Prices were increased to prevent them from buying even the essential things.

Allah's Messenger () was in the same condition, but he continued to call his people to Allah night and day, privately and openly. Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib bore this hardship patiently.



Prophet Muhammad (6)

The End of the Boycott

Some fair-minded people of the Quraysh did not like this boycott. Among them was Hisham ibn Amr ibn Rabee'ah. He hated this unfair boycott. He contacted some men of the Quraysh whom he knew to be kind-hearted. He told them that it was shameful to allow such cruelty to continue. He asked them to abandon the unjust boycott. As a result, a number of people rose in favour of ending the boycott.

In the meantime, the Prophet (ﷺ) told Abu Talib that he was informed by Allah that the document bearing the agreement had been eaten away by white ants except the part bearing the name of Allah.

Their banishment from Makkah took place in the beginning of the seventh year of the Prophet's mission.

Soon the supplies of food and basic necessities began to run short. The dwellers of the Shi'b had to wait for foreign traders who came to Makkah only occasionally to buy fresh supplies.

As the days and the months of their confinement dragged along, the wailing of hungry children and women in the Shi'b could be heard in Makkah. Some of the Quraysh known for their hard-heartedness and cruelty were well satisfied with the effect of the boycott, which they had imposed on the Muslims. Many were moved by pity and sympathy. Many others were impressed by the devotion and courage of the Muslims in the cause of Islam.

The boycott lasted for three years. The Prophet () and those with him could only venture outside their place of confinement during the season of pilgrimage. At those times, which were scarce, they could go out and mingle freely with their oppressors. They would perhaps get some supplies, either as gifts, which some kind people in Makkah gave them in secret, or by buying them from foreign merchants.

مُحَمَّدُ رَّسُولُ الله ﷺ ۔ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ (6)

The Muslims were now allowed to return to their homes. When the Quraysh went to the Ka'bah to take down the boycott agreement, they found it had been completely eaten away by white ants, except for the portion where the name of Allah was written. The Quraysh' determination to enforce the boycott was at last broken.

The end of the boycott marked the tenth year of the Prophet's mission. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) returned to face new trials and difficulties.



A.	Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
1.	The document was eaten away by
2.	Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib were determined to the Prophet (ﷺ).
3.	The Quraysh met to discuss the situation and reached an decision.
В.	Name the following:
1.	The two tribes that were boycotted.
2.	The place where the disbelievers hung the document.
3.	The Prophet's uncle who supported the boycott.
4.	The place where the Prophet (ﷺ) and his companions took refuge



مُحَمَّــدُ رَّسُولُ الله (ﷺ) -٦ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ (6)



Answer these questions.
What was decided in the Quraysh's meeting?
Write down three decisions the Quraysh wrote down in the document
What difficulties did Muslims go through during the boycott?
Describe the Shi'b of Abu Talib.

Prophet Ayyub (Job)





Prophet Ayyub () was a descendant of Prophet Ibraaheem (). He lived in an area in the North-eastern part of Arabia called Huran, near Palestine.

Allah sent him as His Messenger to the area of Huran to teach its people Tawheed and to guide them to the Straight Path. Most of the people of Huran did not believe in Allah. They were very selfish. They did not help the needy or the orphans. They did not feed the hungry. Prophet Ayyub () spent his days and nights calling them to believe in Allah. He warned them of the Day of Judgement.

Ayyub () was a very rich man. He had cattle, slaves, servants and a lot of lands and property. He also had many children and a big family. Allah had blessed Ayyub () with many comforts. His house was on a vast piece of land. There were fruit gardens with rows of towering trees. He possessed fields, which produced many kinds of vegetables. In the fields around his house, Ayyub () and his family kept animals.

أيسوب العَلِيهُ لا

Prophet Ayyub (Job)

The Test

The wealth of Ayyub () was a test from Allah. The life of Prophet Ayyub () was an example for others to follow. Ayyub () had great wealth and comforts, but he knew that they were blessings from Allah. He always remembered and thanked Allah.

Allah tested Ayyub () in a different way. Everything was taken away from him, one after the other, and he suffered different types of diseases. No part of his body was safe or healthy except his heart and tongue, with which he remembered



Allah. His sickness continued for many years that the people around him stayed away from him except his loving wife who carried on looking after him.

She remembered his good treatment of her and his compassion for her. Prophet Ayyub () never lost patience at all. When the sickness had afflicted him for a long time, he said to her, "I have lived for seventy years in a healthy condition, could



I not bear all this patiently for the sake of Allah for another seventy years?"

She was impatient with this answer. She served other people for wages to feed Ayyub (), but after sometime, people stopped giving her work because, being Ayyub's wife, they were afraid that she might pass on his diseases to them.

Ayyub's wife was not an ordinary woman. She remained by his side through all the hard times. She would hold his hands and talk to him when everyone else stayed away from him. It was extremely painful for Ayyub () and his wife to go through all of this.

Prophet Ayyub (Job)

The Relief

Ayyub () showed patience and always remembered Allah even under such circumstances. He would call out to his Lord, 'Great harm has afflicted me and You are the Most Merciful of the Merciful.' Allah the Almighty answered his prayer. After this long test which lasted for so many years, Allah relieved Prophet Ayyub () from his suffering. He returned to him his health and the same wealth and children and doubled them for him. Ayyub () had passed the test. He had remained steadfast in the face of hardships.

Allah commanded Ayyub to strike the earth with his foot. He did as he was commanded and Allah caused a spring of fresh and cool water to gush forth.

Allah ordered him to wash in it and drink from it. Allah caused his sickness that had afflicted his body for so long to come to an end.



Allah made him a healthy and handsome person again. He gave him much wealth in the form of gold. When Allah relieved Ayyub, He caused locusts of gold to rain down upon him.

Prophet Ayyub () lived an extremely hard life. The most amazing quality that Ayyub () had was his patience. He remained patient throughout his hard life.

Believers have a great example to follow in the life of Prophet Ayyub ().

أَيُّوب النَّكُ Prophet Ayyub (Job)



Prophet Ayyub (🤐) was a descen	dant of		
(Prophet Ibro	aaheem, Propl	het Nu
Allah sent him to the people of		(Madyan,	Hura
Ayyub's wife was		(pious,	rude
The most amazing quality of Ayyub	(💹) was h	his	
	(thankfulness, po	atience
Answer these questions.			
What were the people of Huran like	∋?		
What are some of the blessings with	n which Alla	h blessed Proph	net Ay
What are some of the blessings with ()?	n which Alla	h blessed Proph	net Ay
	n which Alla	h blessed Proph	net Ay

عَمَّــارُبْنُ يَاسِــرِهِ Ammar ibn Yaasir هِ الْكُوْنُ الْكُوْنُ الْكُوْنُ الْكُوْنُ الْكُوْنُ الْكُوْنُ الْكُوْنُ الْكُوْنُ الْكُوْنُ





Ammar's father, Yaasir al-Ansee, came from Yemen to Makkah with his two brothers in search of a lost brother of theirs. His brothers al-Haarith and Maalik returned, while Yaasir settled in Makkah. He married Sumayyah bint Khubbaat. Sumayyah was a slave-girl of Banu Makhzum, so Ammar was born in bondage. But later he was set free by his master Abu Hudhayfah ibn al-Mugheerah.

Ammar (ⓐ) and his parents were among the early adherents of Islam. They were cruelly tortured because of their faith. They were exposed to a severe test, but they bore this test with great courage and patience. Sumayyah (ⓑ), the mother of Ammar, was the first martyr of Islam. Abu Jahl killed her with a spear in a very cruel way. Yaasir (ॐ), his father, also died because of torture, but Ammar survived. The Prophet (﴿)) said to them once, "Be patient, family of Yasir; your meeting place will be in Paradise."

25)

عَمَّارُبْنُ يَاسِرِهُ Ammar ibn Yaasir ا

The pagans would expose Ammar () to the searing sand of the hot desert, burn him with hot iron in various parts of his body and plunge him into water with his bleeding wounds until he fainted. They would punish him in this way many times so he would leave Islam, but he refused.

Ammar () migrated first to Abyssinia and later to Madinah. He took part in all the battles in the lifetime of the Prophet () and in those during the days of Abu Bakr () and Omar (). He was known for his courage. He also took part in building the Prophet's Mosque. He fell in the battle of Siffeen in the year 37 A.H.



On the day of the Battle of Siffeen, Ammar said, "Bring me a drink of milk." When it was brought to him, he drank it and said, "The Prophet () said [to me], 'Your last drink in this world will be a drink of milk." He then went forward and fought until he was martyred. He was ninety-three years old at the time, and was buried at Siffeen.



A.	Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
1. 2. 3.	Sumayyah () was the first in Islam. Yaasir () was martyred under . Ammar () was martyred in the battle of .
В.	Answer these questions.
1.	Who were Ammar's parents?
2.	How were Ammar's parents tortured? Did they survive the torture?
3.	What did the Prophet (🎉) say would be Ammar's last drink? Was the Prophet's prophecy fulfilled?

بِــرُّ الْوَالِدَيْــن Kindness to Parents





Allah commands us to treat our parents with honour and respect. Allah says,

"And be good to your parents. If one or both of them reach old age in your life, do not say to them a word of disrespect, nor shout at them, but speak to them in gracious words." (17:23)

"Give thanks to Me and to your parents." (31:14)

"Behave with them in this world kindly." (31:15)

A man once came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and asked his permission to take part in jihad. The Prophet (ﷺ) asked him, "Are your parents still alive?" The man answered, "Yes." The Prophet (ﷺ) then said, "Well then, consider their service as jihad." (Muslim)

بِــرُّانُوَالِدَيْــن Kindness to Parents

The nature of honour and respect for our parents is such that it requires many things including the following:

- 1. That we keep them out of harm's way;
- 2. That we treat them with kindness:
- 3. That we do not get irritated with them or with their needs;
- 4. That we regard service to them as an act of worship;
- 5. That we pray to Allah to forgive them and have mercy on them;
- 6. That we do not raise our voice above theirs:
- 7. That we do not go against their wishes, as long as this does not entail any violation of Allah's Commands;
- 8. If our temper should even flare up in anger towards them, we must remember how they brought us up, how they spent many sleepless nights doing so, how they cared for us and wore themselves out. We must also remember the words of Allah:

"Speak to them in gracious words." (17:23)

They went hungry themselves to keep us satisfied. They stayed awake at night so we could enjoy our sleep.

Of course, it costs to obey. But young people should not think that they are the only ones in this world who should obey! Every one of us has to obey. Working people obey their employers. Teachers obey school authorities. Soldiers obey commanding officers. Young people should above all keep clearly in mind that Allah commands them to love, respect and obey their parents.

So we should love them from our hearts. We should always try hard to make them happy. We must show them our love and satisfy their needs. We should look after them if they are sick and whenever they need our help.

Kindness to Parents

Parents receive authority over their children from Allah, so children must obey them in all things, with the exception of a command to sin.

If you told your mother you would be back home at, say, 5:00 p.m., be home on time! If you offered to clean the garden for your father, do the job and keep working until you finish it.

A man once came to the Prophet () and said, "O Allah's Messenger, Who is more entitled to my best companionship?" The Prophet () said, "Your mother." The man then asked, "Who is next?" He answered, "Your mother." The man further asked, "Who is next?" He answered, "Your mother." The man then asked, "Who is next?" He answered, "Your father." (Al-Bukhaaree and Muslim)

The Prophet (\gg) said that Allah has forbidden us from disobeying our parents. He also said that disobeying parents is one of the major sins.



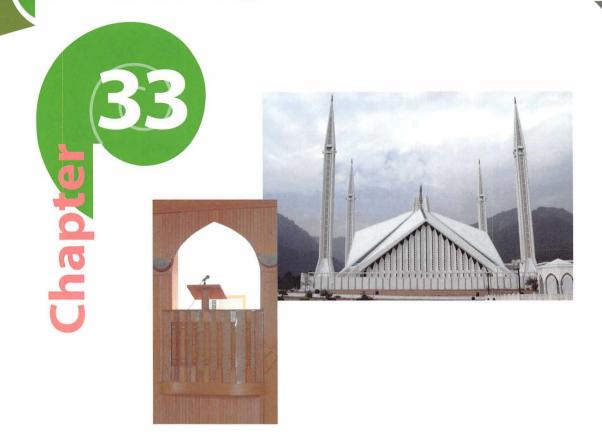
A. Are these statements true or false?

- 1. We do not have to treat our parents well.
- 2. Disobeying parents is a major sin.
- 3. Young people are the only ones who should obey others.



er these questions.
does the Qur'an command us to do regarding our parents?
least four things we should do to honour our parents.
are some of the hardships our parents went through while ng us up?
up
should you obey your parents? Give two examples.
do you think mothers deserve more love and respect than the

صَـــلَاةُ الْجُمُعَــة The Friday Prayer



Salaatul Jumu'ah (the Friday prayer) is a special prayer which is offered in place of Salaat adh-Dhuhr on Friday. It consists of two rak'ahs and is preceded by a sermon – the khutbah.

Salaatul Jumu'ah brings together a large number of people from different places. This increases the sense of togetherness.

Salaatul Jumu'ah is an obligation. Allah says,

"O you who believe! When the call is proclaimed for the prayer on Friday, come to the remembrance of Allah and leave off business. That is better for you if you only knew." (62-9)

33

Salatul Jumu'ah is obligatory on every free, adult, non-travelling men who do not have a valid excuse, such as illness, for not attending. It is optional for women. If a woman decides to pray at home, or if anyone is prevented from attending Salatul Jumu'ah, he or she must pray the four rak'ahs of the Dhuhr prayer in the usual manner.

The Merits of Jumu'ah

Friday is a noble and virtuous day. In fact, it is the best day of the week. The Prophet () said, "The sun has not risen on a day better than Friday. On it Adam was created; on it he was admitted into Paradise, and on it he was expelled from it. The hour will not occur except on Friday." (Muslim)

Etiquette and Duties on Friday

The following are some of them:

- 1. Taking a bath (ghusl)
 - The Prophet () said, "Taking a bath on Friday is obligatory for every [male] adult." (Al-Bukhaaree and Muslim)
- 2. Wearing clean clothes and fragrance
- 3. Leaving early to arrive before its time
- 4. Not to separate between two people who are sitting
- Praying two rak'ahs before sitting down
 When one enters while the imam is delivering the sermon, he should perform two raka'hs briefly.

33)

6. Listening attentively when the imam is giving the khutbah Muslims should listen attentively to the Friday sermon and remain silent throughout. Even telling others to be quiet is not allowed. The Prophet () said, "If one of you tells his [Muslim] brother to be quiet while the imam is giving the sermon, he is quilty of idle talk." (Al-Bukhaaree and Muslim)

7. Reciting Surat al-Kahf

It is recommended to recite Surat al-Kahf (18th surah of the Qur'an) on Friday. The Prophet () said, "Whoever recites Surat al-Kahf on Friday, what is between the two Fridays will be illuminated for him by light." (Al-Haakim)

8. Invoking Allah's peace and blessings on the Prophet (🎉)

The Khutbah and Salaatul Jumu'ah

When the imam comes into the mosque, he greets the people with salaam and ascends the minbar. Then the mu'adh-dhin calls the adhan.

After the adhan, the imam stands up facing the worshippers and delivers the khutbah. He glorifies Allah and invokes Allah's peace and blessings on the Prophet (). He then reminds the assembly of their duties towards Allah. He reminds them to follow what Allah has commanded and avoid what He has prohibited. He urges them to do good deeds and abandon evil ones. Then he sits down for a brief pause. He then stands up again to resume the khutbah. Finally, he prays for the congregation and for the entire Muslim community.

The mu'adh-dhin calls the iqaamah, and the imam then leads the congregation in salah. He recites the Qur'an in the two rak'ahs aloud.

x ercises

A.	Name the following:
1. 2. 3. 4.	The place where the imam stands to give the khutbah: The person who calls the adhan: The Arabic word for Friday: The name of the surah which is recommended to be recited on Friday:
В.	Fill in the blanks with suitable words.
1. 2. 3.	Muslims shouldattentively while the imam is giving the The imam gives the khutbah after the is called. Salaatul Jumu'ah consists of two
C.	Answer these questions.
1.	Who is obliged to attend Salatul Jumu'ah?
2.	What should a person do if he is prevented from offering Salatul Jumu'ah?
3.	What are the benefits of reciting Surat al-Kahf?
4.	What should a person do when he enters the mosque while the imam is delivering the sermon?