



Class	Middle Level 1	Term & Month	2016 Term 2 / Jan
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Holy Qur'an	✓ Arabic Pronunciation – long and super long vowels (Revision)
Islamic Studies	✓ Islamic Prayers (Salat)
Contemporary Studies	✓ Representing Islam in America

Homework		
	Jan 24	Feb 14
Holy Qur'an	Homework # 1 & 2 p. 5	Homework # 3 p. 5
Islamic Studies	Homework #1 p. 9	Homework #2 p. 9
Contemporary Studies	Homework # 1 & 2 p. 12	Homework # 3 & 4 p. 12

1 Rules of Recitation and Foundation

1.1 Long Vowels

The letters *Alif* (ا), *waw* (و) and *ya* (ي), when used with short vowels, can lengthen these vowels, thus forming “long vowels” as follows

- ا without sukoon, preceded by fat’hah - َ - lengthens the sound of fat’hah
- و with sukoon, preceded by dhammah - ُ - lengthens the sound of the dhammah
- ي with sukoon, preceded by kasrah - ِ - lengthens the sound of kasrah

The letters are prolonged by 2 Harakaat.

1 harakah (singular of Harakaat) is the amount of time it takes for 1 finger to open from an enclosed fist.

1.2 Exercise – Single consonants

ضِي	يِي	يَا	يُو	شُو	شِي
نِي	رِي	لُو	لَا	ضُو	ضَا
طُو	رَا	رُو	رِي	نُو	نَا
تِي	دُو	دَا	دِي	طِي	طَا



1.3 Exercise – Multi consonants

طُورُ	بِنِي	لَذُو	نَسِي	بِمَا
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غَفُو	مَاتَ	رَحِي	فُوِمِ	تُقَا
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فِيكَ	جَدَا	ذَاقَ	كِرِي	هَاتِ
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جُودُ	عَادَ	دُونَ	طَالُوتُ	جَالُوتَ
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هَارُونَ	بِبَايِلَ	هَارُوتَ	وَمَارُوتَ	
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1.4 Representative Marks for Long Vowels

بَ = با = ا + ب
 جِ = جي = ي + ج
 سِ = سو = و + س

1.5 Additional Exercises

ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
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ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
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فَرَضْنَاهَا	اَمَنْ	اَدَمَ	فِيهِ
faradnāhā	'āmana	'ādama	fihī

سَمَوَاتِ	كِتَابُ	مَا رَبِّ	مَلِكِ
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سُبْحَانَكَ	لِلْكَافِرِينَ	اَذْنِهِمْ	اَيُّنَا
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1.6 Super Long Vowels (Maddāt)

In certain situations, the long vowels get extra lengthening. These are called Super Long Vowels. There are two basis causes for Super Long Vowels.

Situation 1:

Voice of hamzah occurs after a long vowel or its representative mark. There are two cases in this situation as follows.

Madd Al- Munfasil or Separable Madd

In this situation, a word has a long vowel in its end and the following word begins with the voice of hamzah (ء). In this case, the reciter can elongate it for 4 or 5 harakaat.



Madd Al-Muttasil or Contiguous Madd

Madd Al-Muttasil takes place when there appears a Hamza **AFTER** the letter of Madd (that is preceded by the correct vowelling) in the **SAME** word. When this occurs the reciter is obliged to elongate the madd for 4 or 5 Harakaat



1.7 Homework

1. Parents: Please have the child practice the exercise at least 3 times at home.
2. Write the definition of each in your own words:

Long Vowel:

Super long Vowel:

3. In the following Surah, mark long vowels and super long vowels you can find on each line

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ یٰۤاَیُّهَا الَّذِیْنَ کَفَرُوْۤا ①

لَاۤ اَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُوْنَ ②

وَلَاۤ اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَاۤ اَعْبُدُ ③

وَلَاۤ اَنَا عٰبِدُ مَاۤ اَعْبُدُ ④

وَلَاۤ اَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَاۤ اَعْبُدُ ⑤

لَكُمْ دِیْنُكُمْ وِلٰی دِیْنِ ⑥

Teacher Evaluation Comments:

2 Islamic Prayers (ŞALĀT)

Şalāt is the second pillar of Islām. It is obligatory for every Muslim to offer five daily prayers at the appointed times.

“Verily Prayer is enjoined on the believers to be performed at fixed hours.”(4:104)

Şalāt has many benefits:

- Allāh is pleased with us when we offer Şalāt. It gives us peace of mind when we have fulfilled our duty towards Allāh, and remembered Him.
- Şalāt is a great source of communicating with God. By offering sincere prayers we make Allāh our friend, and He makes us His friend.
- Şalāt makes us believe that Allāh has control over everything, and that He can save us from all kinds of troubles. He listens to our prayers, and we can pray to Him in any language.
- While offering Şalāt we believe that we are facing towards Allāh, and He is watching us. This thought creates fear of Allāh, and helps us in staying away from sins and bad habits. Allāh forgives our sins when we ask His forgiveness and when we are sincere in asking forgiveness.
- Offering Şalāt five times a day actually makes us more organized, and well disciplined. It makes us to do our day-to-day work on time. Therefore, if we become punctual in offering Şalāt regularly and sincerely, we can become successful in our lives.
- Doing Wuḍū’ five times a day before Şalāt keeps us neat, and clean throughout the day. Thus, we develop the habit of keeping ourselves neat and clean all the time.
- Şalāt creates great love in our hearts for Allāh, the Creator of the worlds, and makes it easy for us to speak with Him about anything. It also pleases our parents when they see their children are punctual in Şalāt, and are obedient to Allāh.










2.1 STEPS OF WUḌŪ' (ABLUTION)

The word “ablution” applies to washing some parts of the body in preparation for the performance of Ṣalāt. This is a prerequisite which must be fulfilled, otherwise the Prayer will not be considered valid. The chart shown below further explains how to perform Wuḏū' step by step. It is also essential that the following prescribed prayer be recited for ablution:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

Allāhumaj'alnī minat-tawwābīna waj'alnī minal muṭaṭah-hirīn.

Translation: O Allāh, make me of those who seek forgiveness and make me of those who are cleansed.

<p>1. Wash Both Hands</p>  <p>Before starting, say— Bismillāhir - Raḥmanir - Raḥim Wash both hands, beginning from the fingers to the wrists. Make sure that the nails are free from dirt & filth. Repeat three times</p>	<p>2. Rinse the Mouth</p>  <p>Rinse the mouth, so that it is clean from the food remnants caught between the teeth. Repeat three times</p>	<p>3. Clean the Nostrils</p>  <p>Sniffing water & then blowing it out will clean the nostrils from any dirt Repeat three times</p>
<p>4. Wash the Face</p>  <p>Collect some water with both palms, then wipe it over the whole face area between the forehead & chin, & ear to ear. The area of the face that must be cleaned is shown above. Repeat three times</p>	<p>5. Wash the Arms</p>  <p>Wash the arms. Begin with the right arm & then wash the left arm. The water must cover the area indicated above. Repeat three times on each arm.</p>	<p>6. Wipe the Head</p>  <p>Wet both hands with clean water, then wipe the head in a front to back motion.</p>
<p>7. Wipe Both Ears</p>  <p>After wiping the head use the thumbs & fingers to wipe both ears at the same time in a bottom to top motion. The right and left hands wipe the right and left ear with the back of the fingers, respectively.</p>	<p>8. Wash Both Feet</p>  <p>Finally wash both feet. Begin with the right foot, washing it from the toes up to the ankle. Then do the same with the left foot. Give attention to the fold of the skin.</p>	<p>9. Du'a after Wudu</p>  <p>O Allah make me of those who seek forgiveness and make me of those who are</p>

2.2 In-Class Question:

Why do you think Allāh has made it mandatory for us to perform Wuḍū' before performing Ṣalāt?

2.3 Adhan

Allāhu Akbar Alīhu Akbar (twice)	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allāh is the Greatest.	
Ash-hadua ilā ilāha illa llāh (twice)	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
I bear witness there is no God but Allāh.	
Ash-hadua nna Muḥammada r-Rasūlullāh (twice)	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Muhammad is the Messenger of Allāh.	
Ḥayya 'alaṣ-ṣalāh (twice)	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Come into prayer.	
Ḥayya 'ala-l-falāh (twice)	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Come into prosperity.	
Allāhu Akbar Alīhu Akbar	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allāh is the Greatest.	
La ilāha illa llāh	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
There is no God but Allāh.	

2.4 Homework

1. Memorize steps of Wudhu and Prayer after Wudhu (Arabic)
2. Memorize Adhan (Arabic)

Teacher Evaluation Comments

3 Representing Islam in America

3.1 Learning and practicing the true teachings of Islam

True Islam is about service to humanity in peace, with patience, and through prayer.

3.1.1 *Essence of Islam is peace*

There are 1.2 billion Muslims in the world, and Islam is the world's fastest-growing major religion in the world. The very word Islam, which means "surrender," is related to the Arabic salam, or peace.

The Holy Prophet had to fight a deadly war in order to survive, but as soon as he felt his people were probably safe, he devoted his attention to building up a peaceful coalition of tribes and achieved victory by an ingenious and inspiring campaign of nonviolence. When he passed away in 632, he had almost single-handedly brought peace to war-torn Arabia.

3.1.2 *The meaning of Jihad*

The primary meaning of the word jihad is not "holy war" but "struggle." It refers to the difficult effort that is needed to put God's will into practice at every level--personal and social as well as political. A very important and much quoted tradition has Prophet Muhammad (SAW) telling his companions as they go home after a battle, "We are returning from the lesser jihad [the battle] to the greater jihad," the far more urgent and momentous task of getting rid of wrongdoing from one's own society and one's own heart.

3.1.3 *Service to Mankind*

The verse of the Holy Quran, which so comprehensively covers this concept of service to humanity, reads:

O people of Islam, "You are the best people ever raised for the good of mankind because you have been raised to serve others; you enjoin what is good and forbid evil and believe in Allah." (3:111)

You will remain the best as long as you are service-minded, promote good and promote the welfare of society. If you fail to do this, you no longer have a right to boast of the superiority of Islam and the Muslim Ummah.

The fundamental qualities that we must all acquire to serve mankind or to develop a passion to serve mankind are: love for humanity, kindness in our hearts for others, a charitable nature, humility, honesty, a thirst for knowledge, a desire to share knowledge with others and a constant desire to strive in the cause of Allah by doing good. We must be a people from whom goodness flows towards others. Most Ahmadi Muslims possess these characteristics.

The Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) emphasized love, sympathy, and kindness towards all. He also emphasized that we must show each other great appreciation. He said, "One who is not grateful to mankind is not grateful to Allah." (Tirmidhi)

The Promised Messiah (peace be on him) had a great compassion for mankind. He said, "Sympathy for all mankind is a moral obligation and a duty (Arbaeen)...that religion is no religion which does



not promote sympathy, nor does that man deserve to be called a man who does not have sympathy in him (message of peace)."

The Promised Messiah (peace be on him) said, "The teachings of the Holy Quran can be divided into two major categories. The first being unity of God, love and obedience to Him. The second is to treat kindly your brothers and fellow beings... be kind and merciful to humanity...always work for the good of mankind."

To honor the victims of 9/11 and emphasize Islam's essential teaching regarding the sanctity of life, the Ahmadiyya Muslims Community, USA began organizing blood drives all across the nation in 2011. The "Muslims for Life" Campaign has now become a Nationwide Annual Event.

In 2014, 168 one-day blood drives were registered by 54 of our local Jama'ats [Chapters] that helped collect some 6,127 pints. Over the four years since inception the Muslims for Life campaigns have thus helped to arrange some 1,074 blood drives which collected 39,477 pints - enough to have helped save as many as 118,431 lives.

In four years 1074 blood drives were organized and 39,477 pints collected potentially helping to save more than 118,000 lives!

Homework

1. Imagine if your friend in school asked you about Islam. What would you say Islam is about or what is important to you as a Muslim? (Be ready to share your answers with the class)

2. How can Muslims remain the best of people, according to the Holy Quran?

3. What are two ways you can serve mankind and be a good example of Islam?

4. The teachings of the Holy Quran can be divided into which 2 groups?
