

Islam and Moral Education

Class Three



National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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Islam and Moral Education

Class Three

(Experimental Edition)

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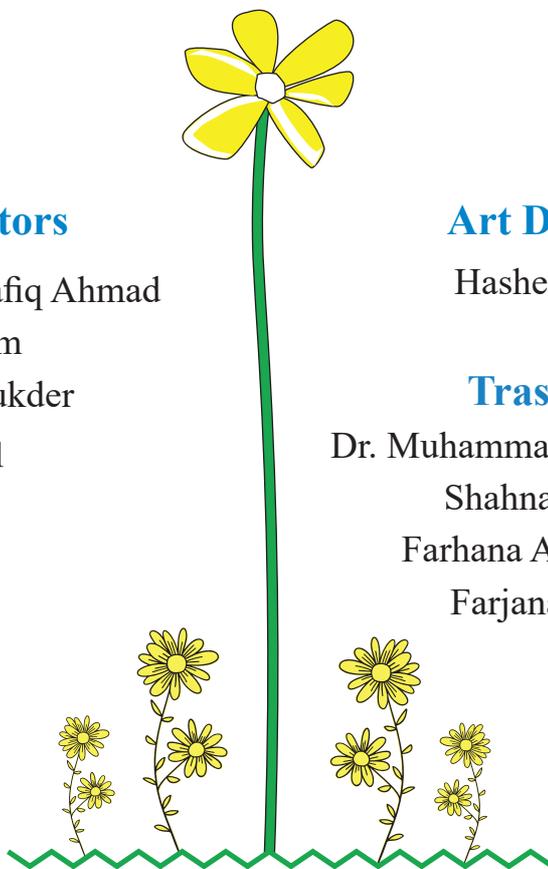
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Preface

Curriculum development and revision is a regular and continuous activities of National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB). The primary education curriculum was last revised in 2012 after formulating the ‘National Education Policy 2010’. In the progression of the era to keep pace with the changing world and to achieve the goal of becoming a developed country by 2041 in the overall global socio-economic context and to build a generation capable of reaching the status of a safe, developed, and innovative country by facing the challenges of the fourth industrial revolution, a competency-based curriculum has been designed according to the direction of Honourable Prime Minister, People’s Republic of Bangladesh. In the light of the National Curriculum Framework 2021 (Primary Level), textbooks have been introduced to make teaching-learning activities active learning and experiential.

The aim of primary education is to inspire children to develop physically, mentally, socially, ethically, humanely, aesthetically, spiritually and emotionally and to encourage them in patriotism, science-mindedness, creativity and dreams of a better life. Religious and moral education, besides other subjects, has been included as essential in the primary education curriculum to reach this goal. Religious education has also been included in the curriculum as a compulsory subject, keeping in mind that the students will be able to apply the religious education in their practical life, the students since their childhood will be able to be compassionate, patriotic, honest, just, tolerant, and generous to all regardless of family, society, caste, and creed; they will be inculcated with the dignity of labour, democratic values and a non-communal spirit by practising religious knowledge.

The textbook, “Islam and Moral Education”, is designed for Class Three following the above-mentioned aim and objectives. The main objective of this text is to develop the knowledge, skills and perspective of the students of tender minds to bring positive changes in their attitudes. This textbook emphasizes the development and spread of the students’ spiritual, social, humanistic, and moral qualities, keeping faith in Almighty Allah and practising the ideals of Islam. Besides the development of the students’ spiritual, social, and moral qualities, this textbook has been introduced to give special emphasis on making them able to live in national and international surroundings.

My sincere acknowledgement and thanks to all who helped in the different stages of composition, rational evaluation, printing and publication of the textbook. Therefore, any constructive and rational suggestions will be highly appreciated for further improvement and enrichment of the book. We deem all our efforts successful if the young learners for whom it is intended find it useful to them.

Professor Md. Farhadul Islam

Chairman

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh



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First Chapter

Creator and Creations

The Existence of Almighty Allah

How beautiful our earth is! There is nature and the biosphere in it. There are different types of trees, flowers-fruits, animals, and birds. Look at the picture below. How beautiful it is to look at! Isn't it? Who has created all these?



Who have sewn the dresses we wear? A tailor. Who have built the houses around us? Builders. Nothing happens automatically. So, how did this vast world come out? Surely, someone has created it.

The earth runs in a fixed order. Days come after nights. Seasons of the earth change in the same order, too. Monsoon comes after the summer, and the spring after the winter. Who is the creator of this order?

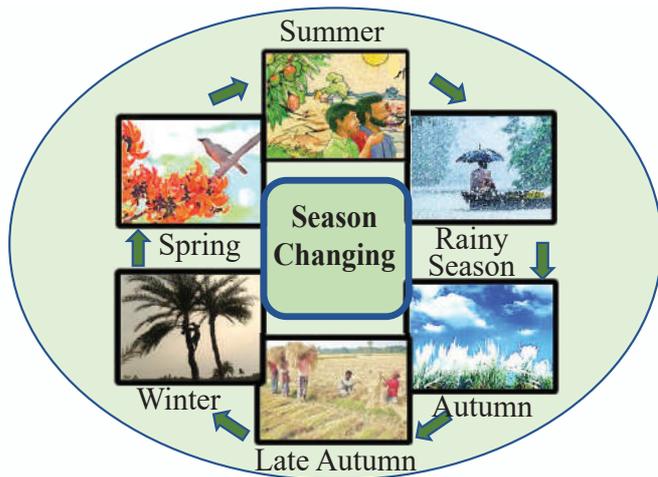


Image: Season changes according to particular order



The earth, we see, is not the only creation. There is a vast universe beyond this. There are the sun, the moon, the stars etc. Those also move in the same order. The moon and the sun rise and set in the same order. Nothing changes in this order. Who controls all these orders?

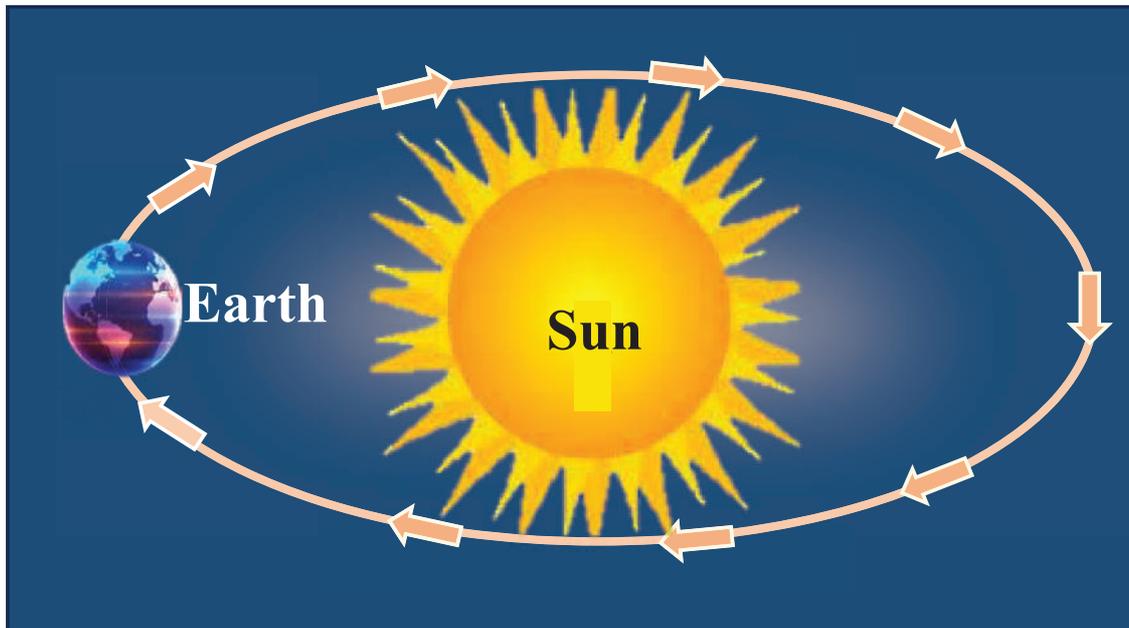


Image: Scenery of rotation of sun, moon, and the earth according to the fixed order



Allah is the creator of our earth and other creations. After creating the whole world, He has also controlled the operation of it. The universe runs in the same order as His decree. In this regard, He says in the Holy Qur'an:

وَالشَّمْسُ تَجْرِي لِمُسْتَقَرٍّ لَهَا ذَلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ

Transliteration: Wash-shamsu tajree limustaqarril laha; zaalika taqdeerul 'Azeezul Aleem

Meaning: “And the sun runs his course for a period determined for him: that is the decrees of (Him), the Exalted in Might, the All-Knowing.” (Sura Yaseen: Verse 38)

We can perceive about the existence of Almighty Allah by observing these orders in the universe. We can strengthen our *Iman* and faith in Him. Loving Almighty Allah, we will practice His *Ibadah* (Worship).

A. Let us read the content and think. Match the information on the right and left sides below drawing line. Let us complete the task individually.

There is a vast universe	in their fixed orbit
Almighty Allah is the	He also commanded the operation of it
The moon, the sun, the planets, the stars move	by the command of Almighty Allah
Almighty Allah created the whole world and	beyond this earth.
Seasons change on the earth	Creator of sky, air, soil and water
Observing the order of the vast universe	we can perceive the existence of Almighty Allah

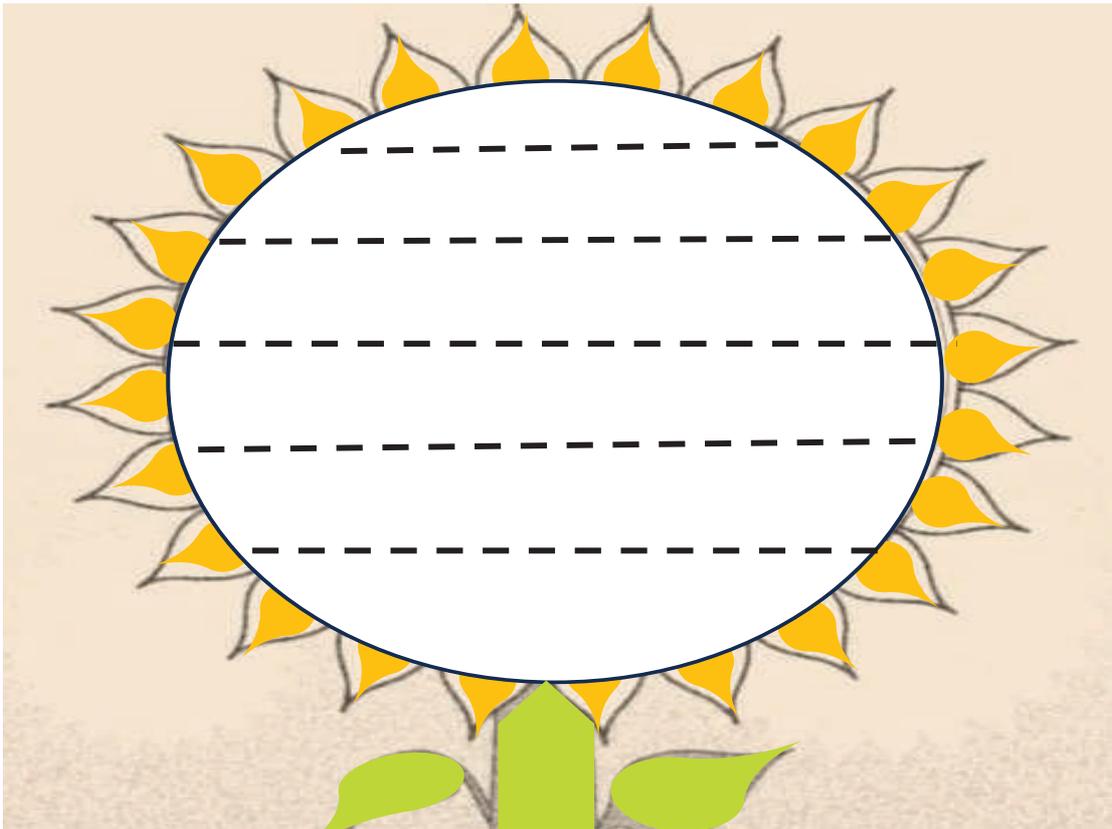




B. Let us put the correct word in the blank. Let us complete the task in pairs.

1. has created the sky-air, moon-sun, and trees.
2. Sky, moon, stars, sun etc. run in the fixed.....
3. By observing the order of the vast universe, we can learn about theof Allah.
4. We canour faith and trust in Almighty Allah.
5. We can practiceof Almighty Allah by loving Him.

C. List five objects in nature which are operated in the same order. Write the names within the flower below. Let us do the work in a group.





Identity of Iman

Iman is an Arabic word. It means having faith. To have faith in Almighty Allah, Angels, Scriptures of Allah (Asmani Kitab), Nabi and Rasul (Messenger), *Akhirat*, the good and bad of destiny and faith in the resurrection is called *Iman*. The fundamental aspects of *Iman* are:

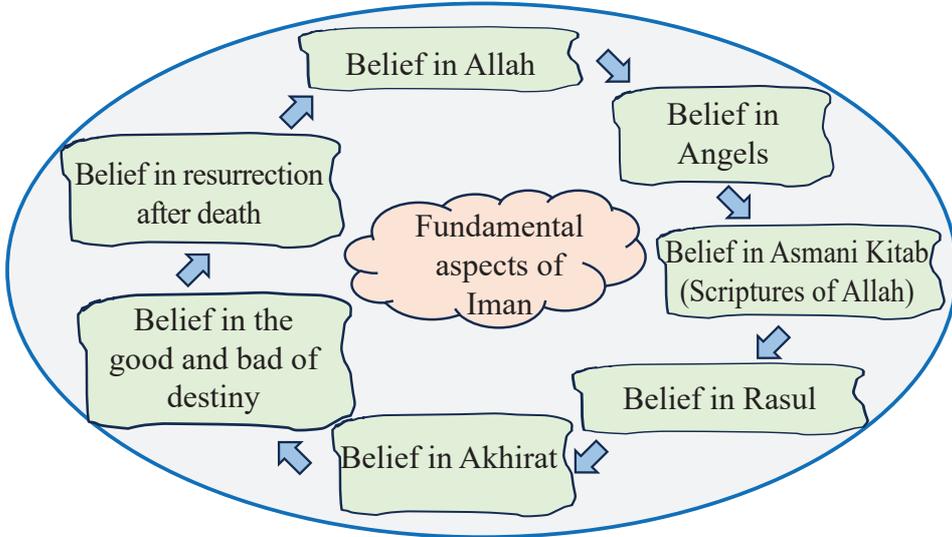


Image: Fundamental aspects of Iman

The person who believes in the above aspects is called Mu'min or believer. A person with *Iman* becomes humble and modest. He keeps himself away from doing bad deeds. Being grateful to Almighty Allah and obeying His commands, he practices *Ibadah* (worship) of Allah.

Iman-e-Mujmal

We strengthen our *Iman* by reciting kalima (sentence). *Iman-e-Mujmal* is such a type of kalima. It is the gist of *Iman*. The transliteration and meaning of *Iman-e-Mujmal* are given below:

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيعَ اَحْكَامِهِ وَاَرْكَانِهِ

Transliteration: 'Amantu billahi kama hua biasmaihi wa sifatihi wa qabiltu jamy'a 'ahkamihi wa arkanishi



Meaning of Kalima: I believed in Allah as He is in His names and attributes, and I accepted all His provisions and His pillars (of Faith).

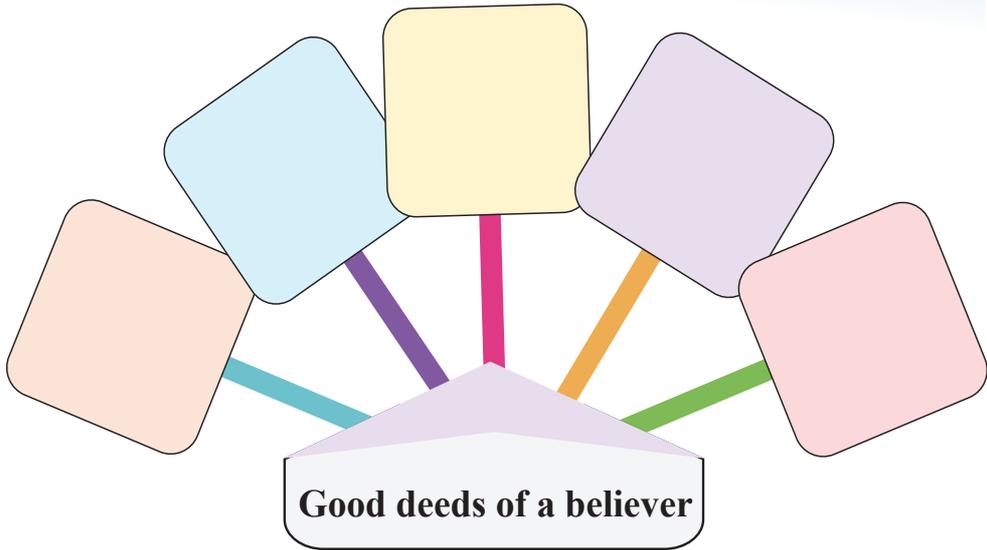
A. Now, we will read the content and arrange sequentially the fundamental aspects of Iman given below. Let us do the task individually.

(1) Faith in good and bad of destiny, (2) Faith in Asmani kitab, (3) Faith in Akhirat, (4) Faith in angels, (5) Faith in Almighty Allah, (6) Faith in Nabi and Rasul, (7) Faith in the resurrection

Faith in Almighty Allah



B. Let us make a list of five good deeds of a believer. Let us do it in pairs.



C. We will read Iman-e- Mujmal and recite. Let us fill in the blanks with correct words.

Amantu----- Kama hua biasmaihi wa----- wa qabiltu jamy‘a -----wa-----.

Meaning: I ----- in Allah as He ----- in His names and -----, and I accepted all His provisions and His ----- . (of Faith).

Identity of Ibadat

Everyday we hear the sweet sound of *Azan* from the mosques around us. We go for *Salat* hearing that *Azan*. We fast throughout the month of Ramadan. We do these all to worship Allah. The Almighty Allah is our Creator. To worship Him with faith is our responsibility.

We pray, fast, respect the elders and love the youngsters. Alongside, we do many other good deeds including helping the destitute. We do these all to worship Allah.

The meaning of the word *Ibadat* is obedience. *Ibadat* means being obedient to Allah through the abidance of His commands and prohibitions in our daily lives. The main objective of *Ibadat* is to attain the satisfaction of Allah. *Ibadat* is to do any activity which is directed by Allah and it is done

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aiming at achieving His satisfaction. Even studying, eating, staying clean, moving and sleeping- these are also *Ibadat*. If we follow the ways directed by Allah and His Prophet, He will be satisfied and will reward us in this world and *Akhirat*.

Five Fundamental Principles of Islam

The five fundamental principles of Islam are *Iman*, *Salat*, *Sawm*, *Hajj* and *Zakat*.

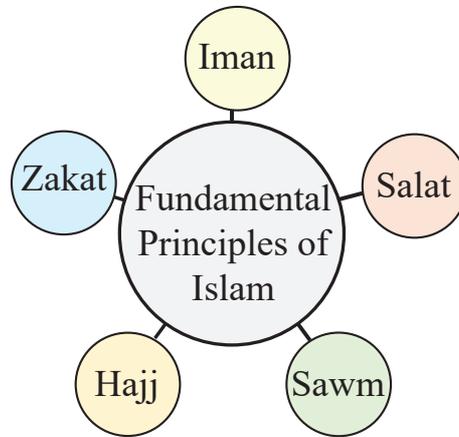


Image: Five fundamental principles of Islam

Iman is one of the five fundamental principles of Islam. After having *Iman*, the most important *Ibadat* for the Muslims is *Salat*. *Salat* means to pray. From the age of seven, it is mandatory for every Muslim to say *Salat* five times every day.

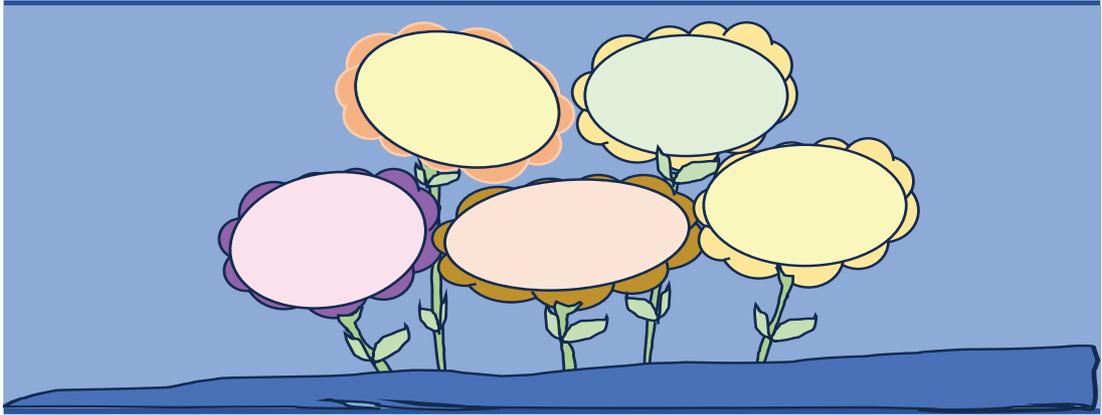
Fasting is called *Sawm* in Arabic. *Sawm* means to abstain from eating and doing anything forbidden from dawn to dusk. It is a fard (obligatory) for every Muslim to perform *Sawm* in the whole month of Ramadan.

Hajj means to wish or to determine. A Muslim has to go to holy Makkah perform *Hajj*. It is fard to perform *Hajj* for every physically and financially capable Muslim man and woman.

The word *Zakat* means to purify. By donating assets through *zakat*, the assets are made purified. *Zakat* is the right of the poor from the rich.



A. Let us read the content. We will fill in the blank boxes below, writing the five fundamental things of Islam sequentially. Let us do the task individually.



B. Let us tell the five fundamental principles of Islam with meaning and find out the meanings from the right side. Let us do the task in pairs.

Iman
<i>Salat</i>
Sawm
Hajj
Zakat

To pray
To purify
To wish or determination
To abstain
To establish faith

C. Which activities besides five fundamental elements are *Ibadat* ? Let us write down five of such *Ibadat*. Let us do the task in groups.





Importance of Purity and Cleanliness

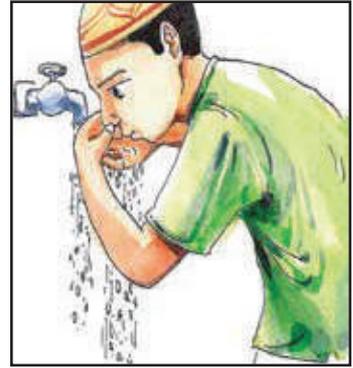
To worship the Almighty Allah we need to be pure and clean. We have to do wadu and take a bath to be pure. We clean certain parts of our body by Wadu and the whole body by taking a bath. The main functions of *Wadu* are washing hands, washing full face, massaging head and washing legs.



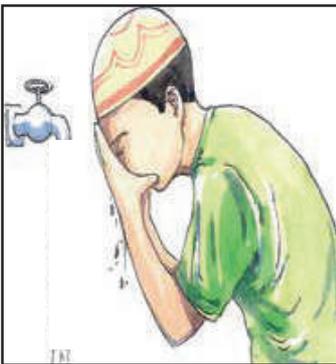
washing hands



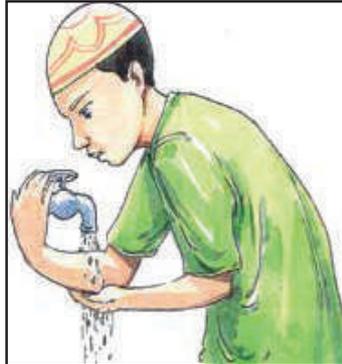
Gargling



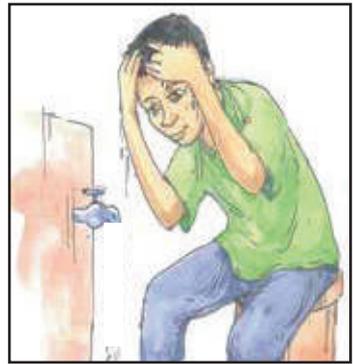
Cleaning the nose



Washing the face



Washing hands including elbow



Massaging head



Washing the feet

Image: Process of wadu

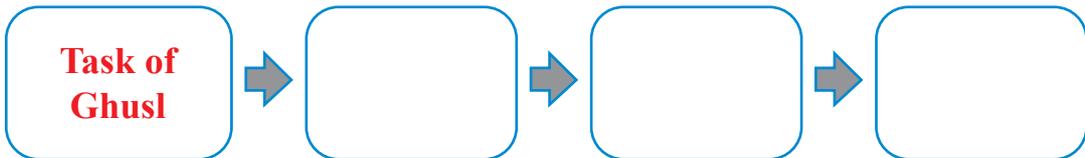
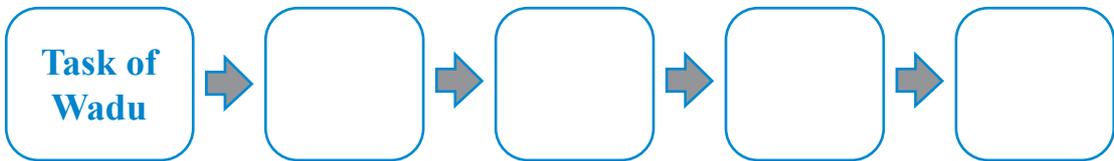


There are three main activities in *Ghosl* (bathing). These are to gargle, to clean the nose and to wash the whole body. Moreover, it is needed to brush the teeth every morning and night, to cut the nails of hand, to cut the hair if gets long, to clean urine and stool, dirt and dust to stay clean. It is also needed to wash the clothes whenever they get dirty. We have to keep our houses and their surroundings, school, playground, roads etc. clean. For our healthy life, it is necessary to stay clean everyday. We can remain clean in many ways.

Purity and cleanliness keep our mind happy. We can remain free from diseases. In al-Qur'an, Allah has appreciated those who remain clean. Prophet (S.) has said "Purity is a part of *Iman*." He also said, "Purity is the key to *Salat*."

A. Let us read the content and separate the activities of *Wadu* and *Ghushl* from the followings. Let us complete the task individually.

(1) washing hands, (2) gargling , (3) reaching water to nostrils , (4) washing face, (5) massaging head, (6) washing legs, (7) washing full body



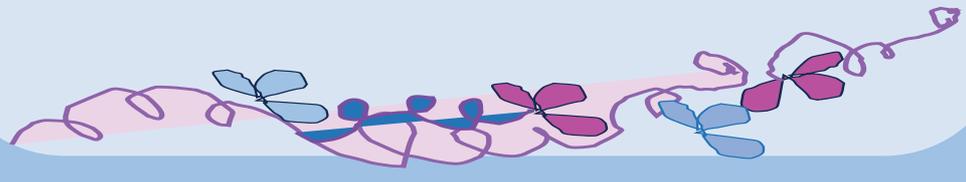


A. We will read the contents. Arrange the main activities of *Wadu* and *Ghsul* in sequence and demonstrate them through role-play. Let us complete the task individually.

Principal works of Wadu			
1	2	3	4

Principal works of Ghsul		
1	2	3

B. Let us discuss the activities we will do to remain clean in daily life in pairs and make a list of them.





The Importance of *Salat*

Let us look at the picture below. What are the boy and girl doing in the picture?



Image: Standing in *Salat*

Muslims pray five times a day. Prayer is called '*Salat*' in Arabic. *Salat* means to pray. *Salat* is the most important act of worship after Iman. There are specific times and rules for *Salat*. *Salat* is obligatory for each healthy Muslim man and woman since the age of seven. *Salat* has to be performed at the appointed time every day. One has to recite Sana in *Salat*. Ruku and Sijdah have to be done by reciting specific Tasbih.

Significance of *Salat* is numerous. *Salat* is performed at specific times and rules every day. And thus we learn discipline and punctuality. We have to do Wudu before *Salat* and thus we remain clean. *Salat* refrains from all kinds of evil deeds. In the holy Qur'an, Almighty Allah says, "Surely prayer forbids indecency and evil." (Sura al-'Ankabut: 45)

The Prophet (S.) said, "If there is a river in front of the house of anyone of you and he took a bath in it five times a day would you notice any dirt on him"? The companions said, "Not a trace of dirt would be left." The Prophet (S.) said, "That is the example of the five prayers with which Allah annuls evil deeds." Thus, if we pray, we will get Jannat in the *Akhirat*.



Names of the Five Daily *Salat*

Salats are to be prayed five times a day. For *Salat*, there are specific waqt (time) to perform. The names of the five times *Salat* are- (1) Fajr ; (2) Zuhr ; (3) Asr ; (4) Maghrib and (5) Isha.

We will practice *Salat* regularly in accordance with the above fixed times.

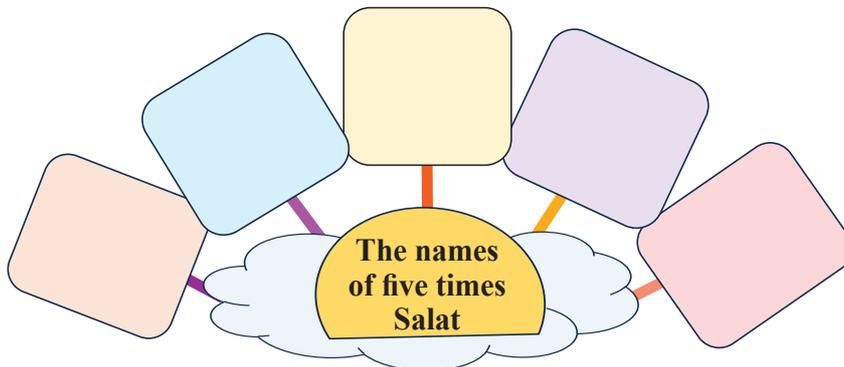
A. We will read the content. Let us put the correct word/words in the blanks. We will complete the task individually.

Muslims praywaqt of *salat* daily. Namaz is called in Arabic. *Salat* means..... . *Salat* is the most important after Iman. There are specific and for *Salat*. *Salat* is for adult and healthy Muslim men and women. has to be prayed at the appointed time every day. One has to recite in *Salat*. One has to do before *Salat*.

B. We will write five sentences describing the importance of *Salat*. Let us complete the task in pairs.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

C. Let us say the names of the *Salat* of five times and arrange them sequentially according to the times. We will do complete the task in group.





Sana and Tasbih

We must learn some *Dua* to perform *Salat*. These include reciting Sana and Tasbih of Ruku and Sijdah. In this lesson, we will learn the reciting of Sana and the Tasbih of Ruku-Sijda.

Reciting Sana

We should start *Salat* by saying Takbir-e-Tahrira. Then, we have to tie our hands (on Belly/Chest) and recite the Sana. Sana means praise. To recite Sana is a Sunnah. Sana is as follows:

Sana	Transliteration	Meaning
سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ	Subahanaka allahumma wa bihamdika	O Allah! Describing and praising Your Holiness.
وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ	Wa tabarakasmuka, wa ta'ala jadduka	Blessed is Your Name and Exalted is Your Majesty.
وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ	Wa la ilaha ghairuka	There is none worthy of worship but You.

Tasbih of Ruku and Sijdah

We are to recite Tasbih in Ruku. The Tasbih of Ruku is-سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Transliteration: Subhana rabbial azeem. Meaning: Glory be to my Rabb (Allah), the Greatest.

We are also to recite Tasbih in Sijdah. Tasbih of Sijdah is-سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Transliteration: Subhanah rabbiyal ala. Meaning: Glory be to my Rabb (Allah), the Exalted.

In the image a boy and a girl are performing Ruku.

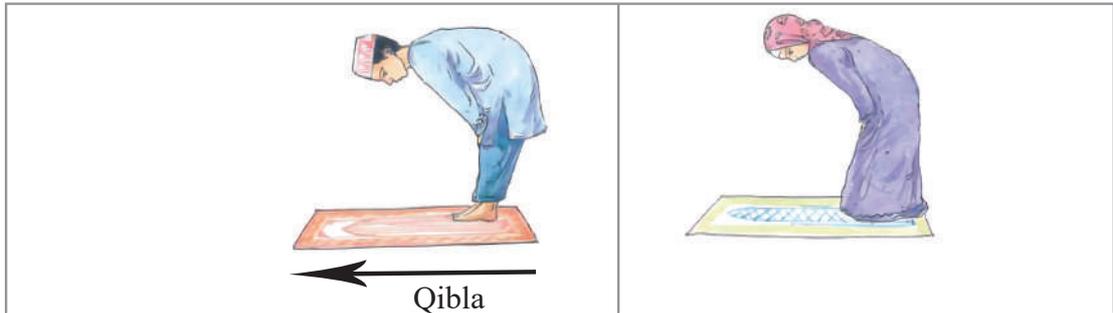


Image: Ruku in Salat



The boy and girl in the picture are performing Sijdah in *Salat*.

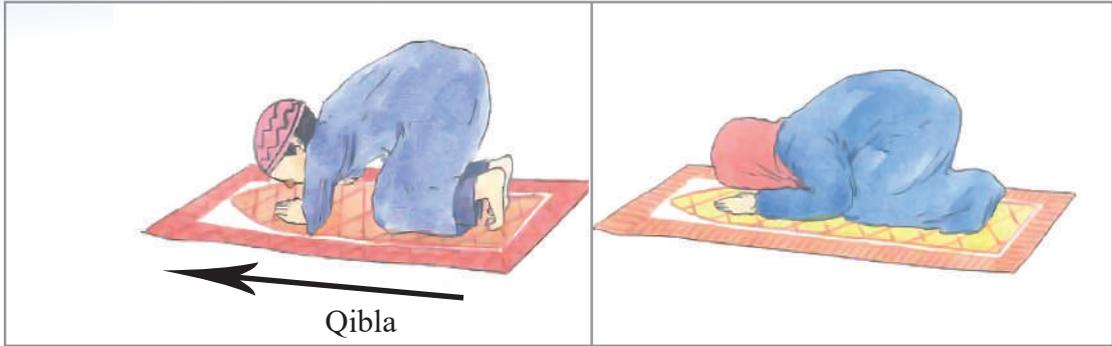


Image: Sijdah in *Salat*

A. Let us recite Sana loudly. We will arrange the following sentences of Sana in order. Let us complete the task individually.

Wa la ilaha ghairuka. Subhanaka allahumma wa bihamdika. Wa tabarakasmuka wa ta'ala jadduka.

B. We will recite Sana. Let us mark the correct meaning and match drawing the lines. We will complete the task in pairs.

Sana
Subhanaka allahumma wa bihamdika
Wa tabarakasmuka wa ta'ala jadduka
Wa la ilaha ghairuka

Meaning
There is none worthy of worship but You.
O Allah! Describing and praising Your Holiness.
Blessed is Your Name and Exalted is Your Majesty.

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C. Let us recite Tasbih of Ruku loudly. We will fill in the blanks with the correct word/words. Let us complete the task individually.

Subhana azeem. Meaning: ... be to my Rabb (Allah), the Greatest.

D. Let us recite the Tasbih of Ruku and Sijdah. We will write the Tasbih of Sijdah picking the correct words from the following box. Let us complete the task individually.

Tasbih of Sijdah: Subhana rabbiyal-----

azeem

ala

Surah

We have known that reciting of Sanaa and Tasbih are necessary to pray *Salat*. Similarly, it is necessary to recite some Surah-Qiraat in *Salat* too. In this lesson, we will learn Surah Al-Falaq with correct transliteration and its meaning. Surah Al-Falaq consists of five verses in total.

Sura Al-Falaq (سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(Bismillahir rahmanir rahim)

(In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

Verse No	Sura Al-Falaq	Pronunciation	Meaning
1	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ	Qul a'oozu birabbil falaq	Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of daybreak,
2	مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ	Min sharri maa khalq	from the evil of that which He created
3	وَ مِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ	Wa min sharri ghaasiqin izaa waqab	and from the evil of the night when it grows dark
4	وَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ	Wa min sharrin naffasaati fil 'uqad	and from the evil of blowers in knots,
5	وَ مِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ	Wa min sharri haasidin izaa hasad	and from the evil of an envier when he envies.



A. Let us recite Surah Al-Falaq Loudly. We will arrange the sentences of Surah Al-Falaq below in order. Let us complete the task individually.

Wa min sharrin naffasaati fil ‘uqad. Qul a’oozubirabbil falaq. Wa min sharri haasidin izaa hasad. Wa min sharri ghaasiqin izaa waqab. Min sharri maa khalq.

A large green rectangular box with five horizontal white lines for writing, used for arranging the sentences of Surah Al-Falaq in order.

B. We will recite Surah Al-Falaq loudly. Let us mark the correct meaning and match drawing the lines. We will complete the task in pairs.

Surah al Falaq	Meaning
Qul a’oozubirabbil falaq	from the evil of that which He created.
Min sharri maa khalq	and from the evil of an envier when he envies.
Wa min sharri ghaasiqin izaa waqab	and from the evil of blowers in knots,
Wa min sharrin naffasaati fil ‘uqad	and from the evil of the right when it grows dark
Wa min sharri haasidin izaa hasad	Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of daybreak,



Sura An-Nas (سُورَةُ النَّاسِ)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(Bismillahir rahmanir rahim)

(In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

Verse No	Sura An-Nas	Transliteration	Meaning
1	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ	Qul a'oozu birabbin naas	Say, "I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind
2	مَلِكِ النَّاسِ	malikinnaas	the Sovereign of mankind
3	إِلَهِ النَّاسِ	ilaahinnaas	the <i>Ilah</i> (God) of mankind
4	مِن شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ	min sharril waswaasil khannaas	from the evil of the retreating whisperer
5	الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ	allazee yuwaswisu fee sudurinnaas	who whispers [evil] into the breasts of mankind
6	مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ	minaljinnati wannaas	from among the jinn and mankind



A. Let us recite Surah An-Nas loudly. We will arrange the sentences of Surah An-Nas below in order. Let us complete the task individually.

Min sharril waswaasil khannaas. Minal jinnati wan naas. malikin naas. allazee yuwaswisu fee sudoorin naas. Qul a'oozu birabbin naas. ilaahin naas.

B. Let us recite Surah An-Nas loudly. We will identify the correct meaning and match drawing the lines. Let us complete the task in pairs.

Surah An-Nas	Meaning
Qul a'oozu birabbin naas	From the evil of the retreating whisperer
malikin naas	From among the jinn and mankind
ilaahin naas	Who whispers [evil] into the breasts of mankind
min sharril waswaasil khan naas	The Sovereign of mankind
Allazee yuwaswisu fee sudoorin naas	Say, "I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind
Minal jinnati wan naas	the <i>Ilah</i> (God) of mankind



Recitation of the Holy Qur'an

The Holy Qur'an is the word of Almighty Allah. It contains instructions for us to live correctly and nicely. Moreover, there are many *Sawabs* (rewards) in its recitation. Ten *Sawabs* (rewards) are attained for reciting one letter of the Qur'an. The Prophet (S.) said, "The best of you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches others." In this lesson, we will learn how to recite the holy Qur'an.

Introduction to the Arabic Alphabet

The language of the Holy Qur'an is Arabic. There are 29 letters in total in Arabic. We will be able to recite the Holy Qur'an if we learn these letters. We read Bangla or English alphabet from left to right. But we have to read the Arabic letters from right to left. We will learn the Arabic letters and their transliteration from the chart below.

Arabic Alphabet Chart

Haraf Number	Haraf	Bangla Transliteration
1	ا	Alif
2	ب	Ba
3	ت	Ta
4	ث	Sa
5	ج	Jim
6	ح	Ha
7	خ	Kha
8	د	Dal
9	ذ	Zal
10	ر	Ra
11	ز	Za
12	س	Sin
13	ش	Shin
14	ص	Swad
15	ض	Dwuad

Haraf Number	Haraf	Bangla Transliteration
16	ط	Twa
17	ظ	Zwa
18	ع	'Ayin
19	غ	Gaain
20	ف	Fa
21	ق	Qaf
22	ك	Kaf
23	ل	Lam
24	م	Mim
25	ن	Nun
26	و	Waw
27	ه	Ha
28	ء	Hamzah
29	ي	Ya





Letters with Nuqta

In Arabic Alphabet, there are 15 letters with nuqta out of 29. Some Arabic letters contain dots below or above. These dots are called Nuqta. The list of letters with nuqta is as follows:

Numbers and Place of Nuqta	Number of Harf	Haraf
One Nuqta below	2	ب ج
One Nuqta above	8	خ ذ ز ظ غ ف ض ن
Two Nuqtas below	1	ي
Two Nuqtas above	2	ت ق
Three Nuqtas above	2	ث ش

Harf without Nuqta

In Arabic Alphabet, there are 14 letters without Nuqta out of 29. The list of letters without nuqta is as follows:

ط	ص	س	ر	د	ح	ا
ء	ه	و	م	ل	ك	ع

A. We will read the content. Let us identify the letters by writing their transliteration in the chart below.

Haraf	English Transliteration
م	
ب	
ج	
ن	
ظ	
غ	
ف	
ض	

Haraf	English Transliteration
ط	
ظ	
م	
ث	
ي	
ق	
ز	
س	
ي	
ش	



B. We will write the correct letter in the blank space. Let us complete the task in pairs.

ح		ث		ب	ا
س		ر	ذ		خ
ه	ظ		ظ		ث
م		ك	ق		غ
ي			ه		ن

C. We will arrange the following random letters in order. Let us complete the task in groups.

ح	س	ه	ص	ز	ك
س	ب	ن	ذ	ع	م
ث	ظ	ف	ظ	ج	ي
ر	خ	ا	ق	ط	غ
ث		د	ع	و	ت

D. We will say the letters with Nuqta and without Nuqta separately and write them in the chart below. Let us complete the task in groups.

letters with Nuqta					letters without Nuqta				





Letters with Harkat

To recite the Holy Qur'an, one has to learn Harkat. Harkat is a sign, if attached to Arabic letters, we will be able to pronounce the words of the Holy Qur'an correctly.

Zabr َ , Zer ِ , Pesh ُ

1. When Zabr (َ) is given on any letter, it is pronounced as 'a'. For example:

اَ	تَ	جَ	دَ	رَ	سَ	صَ	عَ	فَ	قَ	لَ	هَ	مَ	نَ
'a	Ta	Ja	Da	Ra	Sa	Sa	'a	Fa	Qa	La	Ha	Ma	Na

2. When Zer (ِ) is given under any letter, it is pronounced as 'ee'. For example:

اِ	تِ	جِ	دِ	رِ	سِ	صِ	عِ	فِ	قِ	لِ	هِ	مِ	نِ
'ee	Tee	Jee	Dee	Ree	See	Swee	'ee	'Fee	Qee	Lee	Hee	Mee	Nee

3. When Pesh (ُ) is given on any letter, it is pronounced as 'u'. For example:

اُ	تُ	جُ	دُ	رُ	سُ	صُ	عُ	فُ	قُ	لُ	هُ	مُ	نُ
'u	Tu	Ju	Du	Ru	Su	Swu	'u	Fu	Qu	Lu	Hu	Mu	Nu

A. We will read the content and say what the three Harkats are. Let us see the letters with Zabar (َ) at the chart below and write their transliteration in the blank space.

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
نَ	رَ	زَ	سَ	شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ
ظَ	عَ	غَ	فَ	قَ	كَ	لَ	مَ
نَ	وَ	هَ	ءَ	يَ			



B. Let us see the letters with Zer (◌ْ) at the chart below and write their transliteration in the blank space.

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ	شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ
ظَ	عَ	غَ	فَ	قَ	كَ	لَ	مَ
نَ	وَ	هَ	عَ	يَ			

C. Let us see the letters with pesh (◌ُ) at the chart below and write their transliteration in the blank space.

أَ	بُ	تُ	ثُ	جُ	حُ	خُ	دُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ	شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
ظُ	عُ	غُ	فُ	قُ	كُ	لُ	مُ
نُ	وُ	هُ	عُ	يُ			





D. Let us practice the transliteration of the same letters with Zer, Zabar and Pesh (َ , ِ , ُ). We will complete the task in groups.

اُبُّ تِ ثِ جِ حِ خِ دِ ذِ رِ زِ سِ شِ صِ ضِ طِ ظِ
عِ غِ فِ قِ كِ لِ مِ نِ وِ هِ اِ يِ

Asmani Kitab

Almighty Allah has sent many Nabi and Rasul (messengers) to the earth throughout the ages. He has also sent down the Asmani Kitab to the messengers. There is guidance in these Kitabs for mankind. Kitab means book. There are 104 Asmani Kitabs. Among those 4 are the main ones.

The main Asmani Kitabs are: 1. The Tawrat; 2. The Jabur; 3. The Injil, and 4. al-Qur'an. The Prophets upon whom these books were sent down are as follows:

- 1) Hazrat Musa (A.). The Tawrat was revealed upon him.
- 2) Hazrat Dawood (A.). The Jabur was revealed upon him.
- 3) Hazrat Isa (A.). The Injil was revealed upon him.
- 4) Hazrat Muhammad (S.). al-Qur'an was revealed upon him.

There are also Asmani Kitabs small in size. They are called *Sahifa*. These are 100 in number and the Prophets upon whom they were revealed are as follows:

- Hazrat Adam (A). 10 Sahifas were revealed upon him.
- Hazrat Shis (A). 50 Sahifas were revealed upon him.
- Hazrat Ibrahim (A). 10 Sahifas were revealed upon him.
- Hazrat Idris (A.). 30 Sahifas were revealed upon him.

The Holy Qur'an was revealed upon Prophet Muhammad (S.). As we believe in The Holy Qur'an, in the same way, we also have to believe in those Asmani Kitabs that were revealed to the previous Prophets. Because those books have been revealed by Allah and they also contain Allah's rules and guidance for the past nations.



A. Let us read the content. We will make a list of 4 main Asmani Kitabs revealed upon the Prophets. Let us complete the task individually.

B. Let us match the Asmani Kitabs with the Prophets revealed upon. We will complete the task in pairs.

Name of the four Prophets		Asmani Kitabs
Hazrat Musa (A.)		al-Qur'an
Hazrat Dawud (A.)		The Injeel
Hazrat Isa (A.)		The Jabur
Hazrat Muhammad (S.)		The Tawrat

C. Let us write the number of Sahifas revealed upon each Prophet respectively. We will complete the task in groups.

Name of the Prophets	Number of Sahifas
Hazrat Adam (A.)	
Hazrat Shees (A.)	
Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)	
Hazrat Idris (A.)	





The Holy Qur'an is a Complete Code of Life

Al-Qur'an is our holy Scripture. It is a complete code of life. It contains all the rules and regulations we need to lead our lives. Almighty Allah says, "We have not neglected in the Kitab (Scripture) a thing." (Surah Al An'am: 38). How we would lead our life, what activities we would do, and how the Almighty Allah would be pleased- everything is written in this holy Book.

How we would perform *Ibadah* had been described in the Holy Qur'an. How we would do good deeds and refrain from evil deeds are also mentioned in the Holy Qur'an. The Qur'an also teaches us how we would treat our parents, siblings, relatives, and neighbours. The Qur'an also teaches us how we would show love, respect, compassion, and tolerance to all people irrespective of religion, or caste. The Qur'an orders us strictly to be respectful to justice and the rights of others. The Qur'an also contains instructions on the responsibilities what we would perform towards biosphere and nature, including this earth. There is necessary *Hedaet* (guidance) in the holy Qur'an as to what activities we would perform to succeed in the life hereafter. As there are commands to do good deeds in the Holy Qur'an, similarly there are commands to refrain from any action that is harmful for society. Such as, hurting others, torturing, killing, fighting, stealing, robbing, consuming alcohol, taking interest and bribery, etc.

Thus, everything is described in the holy Qur'an for our peaceful and successful life. That is why the holy Qur'an is called a complete code of life.

We will follow the rules of the holy Qur'an in all activities of our daily life. We will always speak the truth. We will refrain from evil deeds. We will respect our parents and elders. We will love the younger ones. We will develop friendly relationship with our classmates. We will stay away from envy, vanity, malevolence, and finding fault with others. We will refrain from quarrellings and beating one another. We will be benevolent to others. What we will consider good for us, will also consider good for others. What we will dislike for us, will also dislike for others. We will take care of humans, nature, and biosphere. Above all, we will practice the *Ibadah* (worship) of Almighty Allah.



A. Let us read the content and think about it. We will write five sentences describing the holy Qur'an as a complete code of life. Let us complete the task individually.

B. Let us make a chart of five Dos and Don'ts according to the teachings of the holy Qur'an. We will complete the task in pairs.

	Dos according to the teachings of the holy Qur'an	Don'ts according to the teachings of the holy Qur'an
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Academic year 2024





Second Chapter

To Follow the Ideal Lives of Nabi, Rasul (Messenger) and Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (S.)

A Brief Biography of the Great Prophet Muhammad (S.)

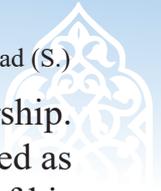
It was almost one thousand four hundred and fifty years ago. A baby was born at Makkah city in Arabia in 570 AD. His grandfather named him Muhammad. His father's name was Abdullah, and his mother's name was Amina. His father died before his birth. His suckling mother, Halima, brought him up after his birth. The child Muhammad came back to his mother at the age of five. But, the child did not stay with his mother for long. His mother died too when he was six years old. Then, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib, brought him up. At the age of eight, his grandfather died as well. Then, his uncle Abu Talib took the responsibility of the child Muhammad (S.).

Muhammad (S.) was modest, calm and quiet in nature since his childhood. He behaved well with all his seniors and juniors. He never showed vanity in his attitude. He never insulted or belittled anyone. He used to stick up for people's happiness and sorrow and help them. At that time, the condition of Arabia was very bad. They were engaged in various mischieves. There were constant fights and conflicts among different tribes. There was no peace in the society at all. So, at his young age, Muhammad (S.) formed an organisation called 'Hilful Fudul' with other Arab youths. He tried to restore peace in the society.

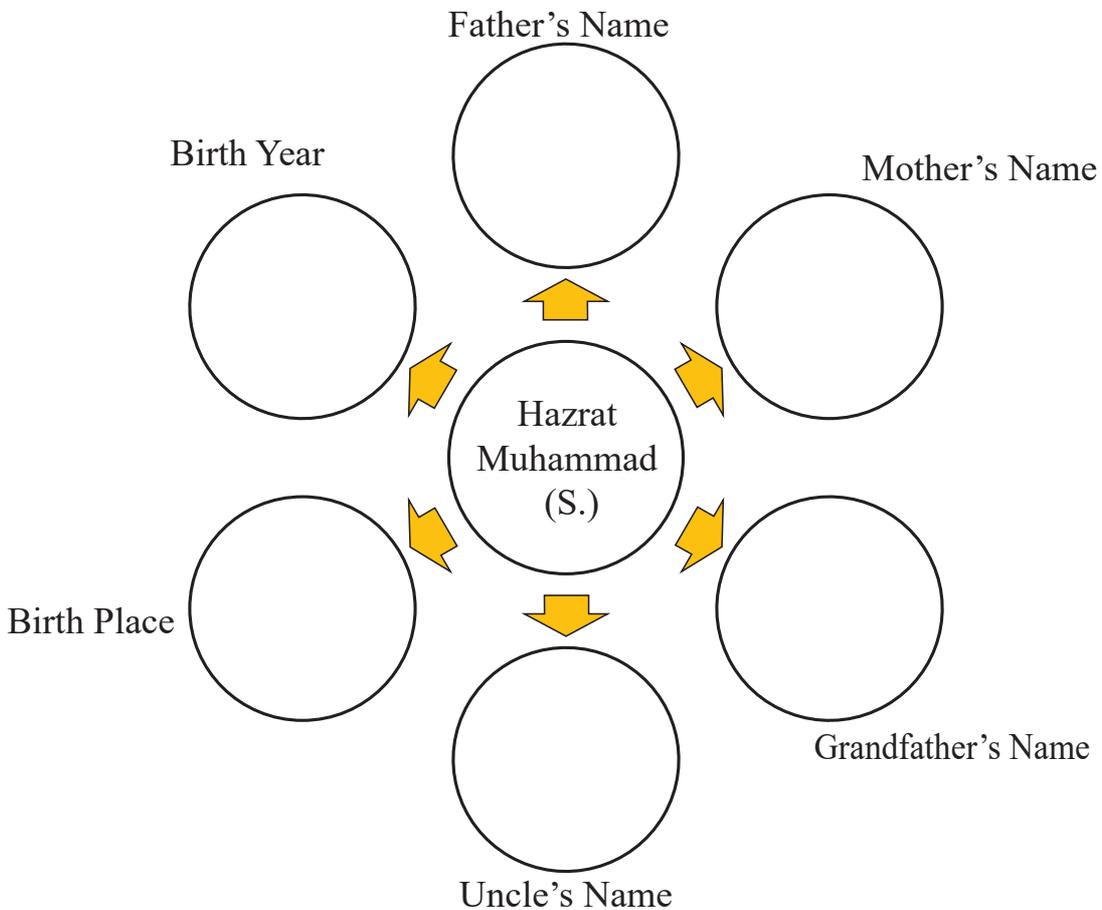
He got married to Hazrat Khadija (R.) at twenty-five years old. He sometimes meditated in a cave of the Mount Hira. He was then a middle-aged man, forty years old. He was bestowed Prophethood in that cave of Mount Hira. He then invited everyone to worship the One Allah. He urged everyone to turn away from lies and the evil deeds. As a result, his opponents began to inflict tyranny and anarchy on him in various ways. The Prophet (S.) continued to work with unbounded patience and mental strength. Gradually, more people started responding to the call of the Great Prophet (S.).

To Follow the Ideal Lives of Nabi, Rasul (Messenger) and Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (S.)

At one time, the dark age of Arabia came to an end under his leadership. The message of Islam spreaded out far and wide. Islam was established as a religion of peace and equality. By that time, he reached at the end of his life. At last, he died in Madina at the age of 63 in 632 AD.



A. We have learnt about the childhood of the Prophet Muhammad (S.). Let us do the following task now. We will fill in the circle below giving information about his childhood. We will complete the task individually.





B. Let us discuss what we have learned about the childhood of the Prophet (S.) in our own words in pairs/groups. We will list the tasks done by him in order below.

A vertical list of five scroll-like boxes for writing, alternating in color (orange, light blue, orange, light blue, yellow) against a background of stars and flowers.

C. The following table shows the different periods of the life of Hazrat Muhammad (S.). Let us discuss in groups and write what he did at what age.

Childhood	Youth
Middle Age	Last Days

To Follow the Ideal Lives of Nabi, Rasul (Messenger) and Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (S.)

Following the Ideals of the Great Prophet Muhammad (S.)

The Prophet Muhammad (S.) was a man of high ideals. His ideals are to be imitated and followed by us. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an, "You have indeed in the Messenger of Allah a beautiful pattern (of conduct)" (Sura Al-Ahzab:21). In the previous lesson, we have learned that the Great Prophet (S.) was modest, calm and quiet in nature from his childhood. He did not show vanity. He used to stand by the side of people's happiness and sorrow and cooperate them. He had extraordinary leadership qualities. He had infinite patience, mental strength, and prudence.

He always spoke the truth. He always kept the promises. So, everyone kept trust on him. That is why everyone in Makkah called him 'Al-Amin'. Everyone relied upon him. Once, during the renovation of *Ka'ba Sharif*, there was a need to reset the Hajr-e-Aswad (Black Stone). There were many tribes in Arabia. The question arose, "Who would reset the stone?" Every tribe wanted to have the honour of resetting it. A quarrel began over that. They decided that everyone would accept the decision of the man who would enter the Ka'ba first in the next early morning. Hazrat Muhammad (S.) entered the Ka'ba first the next morning. Everyone became happy. All of them were hopeful that Al-Amin's decision would be the best one. Muhammad (S.) then placed the stone on his own cloth. Then, one person from each tribe took the edge of the cloth, and Muhammad (S.) asked them to take it to the proper place in the Ka'ba. Thus, the people of Makkah were saved from a conflict. Everyone became very pleased.

Hazrat Muhammad (S.) was very industrious. He did his work of his own. He disliked to waste time in idle. Once, he found a physically able man begging. He bought an axe for the begger. The Great Prophet (S.) asked him to earn by cutting and selling wood instead of begging.

Before his Prophethood, the baby girls in Arabia would be buried alive. He prevented the killing of baby girls. He urged to establish

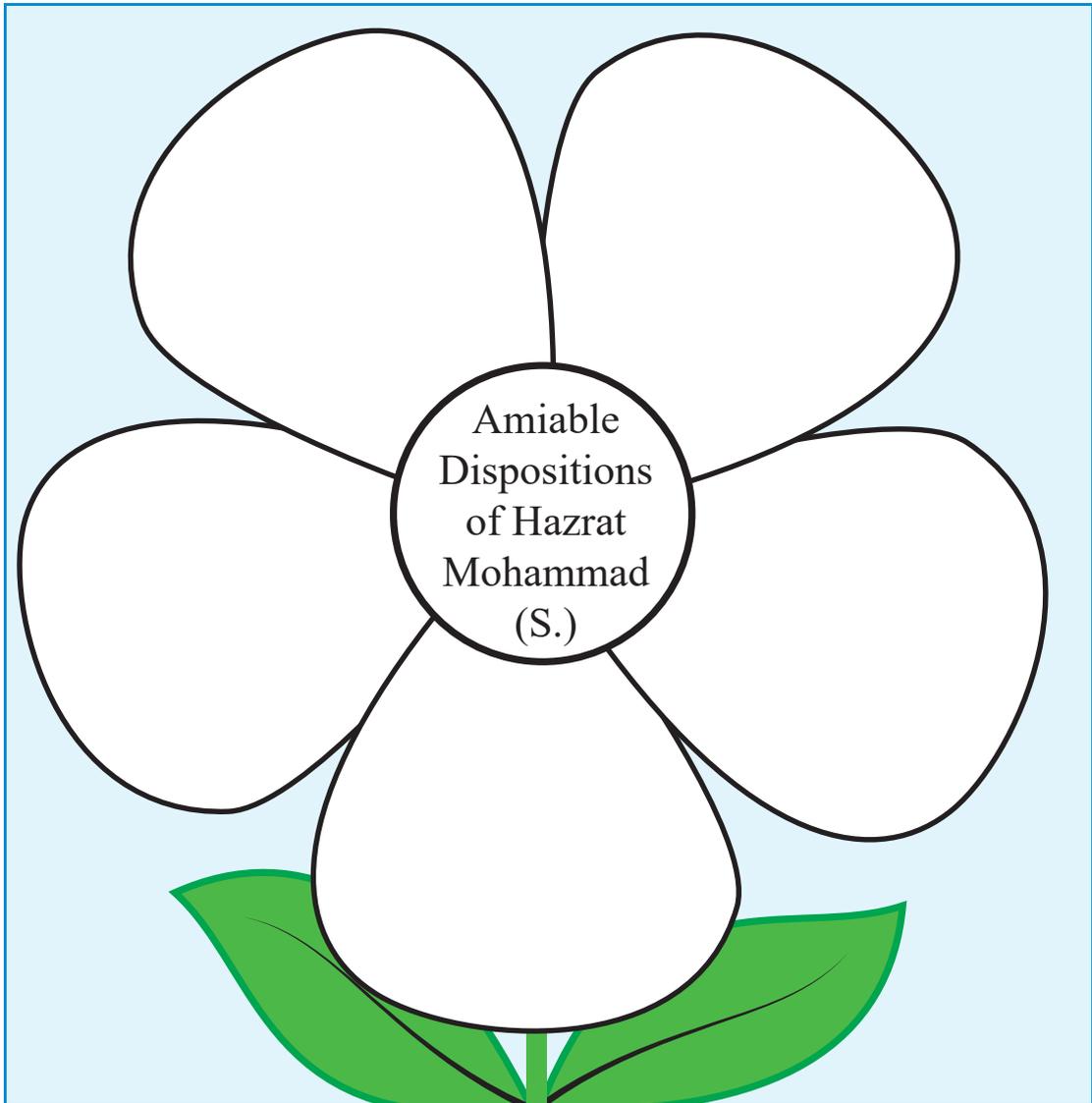


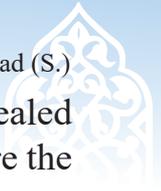
Image: Hajr-e-Aswad



the rights and dignity of women. He declared, “Heaven lies beneath the feet of your mother.” His suckling mother, Hazrat Halima (R.), visited him occasionally. As soon as he saw her, the great Prophet (S.) used to stand up to pay respect to her. He used to let Hazrat Halima (R.) sit on spreading his turban or wrapper.

A. Let us discuss in groups the qualities and works of the great Prophet (S.). Then, arrange them serially to make a flower of qualities.





To Follow the Ideal Lives of Nabi, Rasul (Messenger) and Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (S.)
We have learnt that a number of amiable dispositions have been revealed through the life and works of the great Prophet (S.). These qualities are the ideals for us. We should follow these ideals to conduct our lives.

The Ideals of Hazrat Muhammad (S.) that can be Followed:

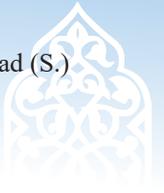
- ❖ We should be modest in behaviour. We will not show vanity. We will not disgrace or belittle anyone. We will behave well with all seniors and juniors.
- ❖ We will help people. We will stick up for their happiness and sorrow. We will support the needy. We will inquire of the neighbours.
- ❖ We will always speak the truth. We will not tell a lie. We will try to keep the promises given to others.
- ❖ We will try to maintain peace and order in our surroundings. We will take the initiative to make others maintain peace. We will try to resolve conflict if there is any.
- ❖ We will work hard. We will not be lazy by any means. We will do our work ourselves. We will participate spontaneously in different work at home or in school.
- ❖ We will respect our mothers, sisters, other women including classmates. We will help them in work.
- ❖ We will do different activities at home, school or in the neighbourhood. Taking all the people together, we will accomplish the work properly. We will be involved with all that work with patience and mental strength.





B. Let us list the ideals of Hazrat Muhammad(S.) that we practice according to his lifestyle. We will complete the task individually.

The ideals that I practice following the ideals of the Great Prophet(S.)



Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.)

Identity

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) was the first Khalifah of Islam. He was born in 573 AD at Makkah in Arabia. He had, since his childhood, an intimate friendship with Hazrat Muhammad (S.). Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) was the first among the adult men to accept Islam. He stayed with the great Prophet (S.) in all situations of happiness and sorrow. He trusted and loved the great Prophet (S.).

He was elected as the first Khalifah of Islam after the death of Hazrat Muhammad (S.). Several problems arose after the death of great Prophet (S.). Some people claimed themselves as prophets, some left Islam as a religion, and others refused to pay Zakat. The Khalifah's efforts brought order back to Islam. Besides, he was the first to take the initiative to compile the Holy Qur'an and publish it in a book form.



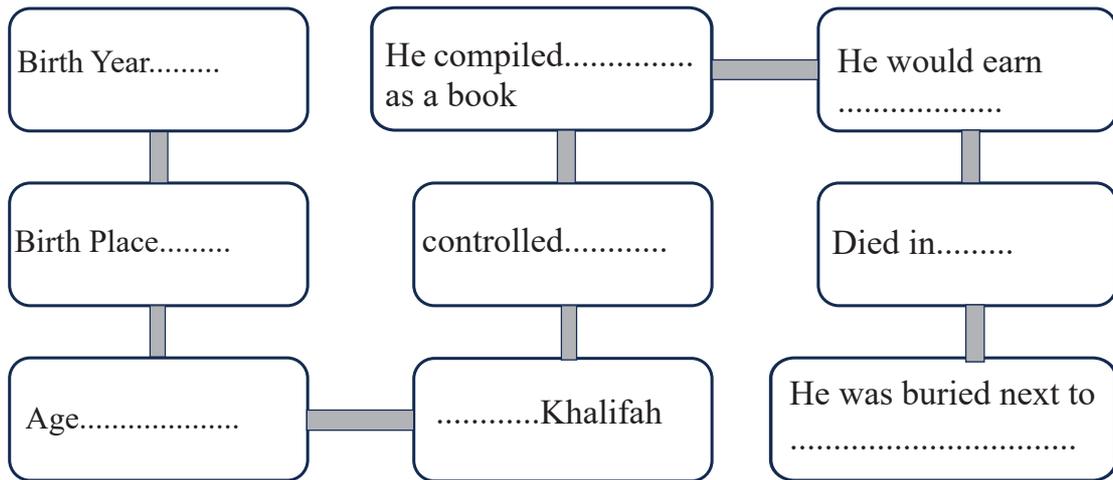
Image: The Holy Qur'an as a Book.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) used to earn by doing business. However, after becoming Khalifah, he gave up business as people advised. He then fully concentrated on running the state affairs. He used to receive a small allowance from the state treasury to maintain his family. He died in 634 AD at the age of 61. He was buried next to the great Prophet (S.) in Madina.





A. We have learnt about Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.). In the light of this, let us fill up the flow chart below.



B. We have learnt about Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.). Let us write orderly the work he did. Let us do the task in pairs.

The works done by Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)



To Follow the Ideals of Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.)



Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.) was a man of ideals to follow. As a person, he was charitable, kind, and benevolent. He used to stick up for the great Prophet (S.) and other companions in all dangers. During the War of Tabuk, he placed all his wealth in front of the great Prophet (S.) so that he could spend those in the service of Islam.

He used to help the poor and helpless people around him. During his Khilafat, there was a helpless old woman in Madina. She was blind. She had no relative to look after her. Khalifah Umar (R.) started looking after her. One day, he found someone who had come to the old lady's house, cared for her, and left before he arrived. The same thing happened on the following day as well. He asked the old lady about the person. But he could not know his name. The next day, he had arrived and kept himself hidden before the person came. Then, he saw that Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.) came and cared for the old lady.

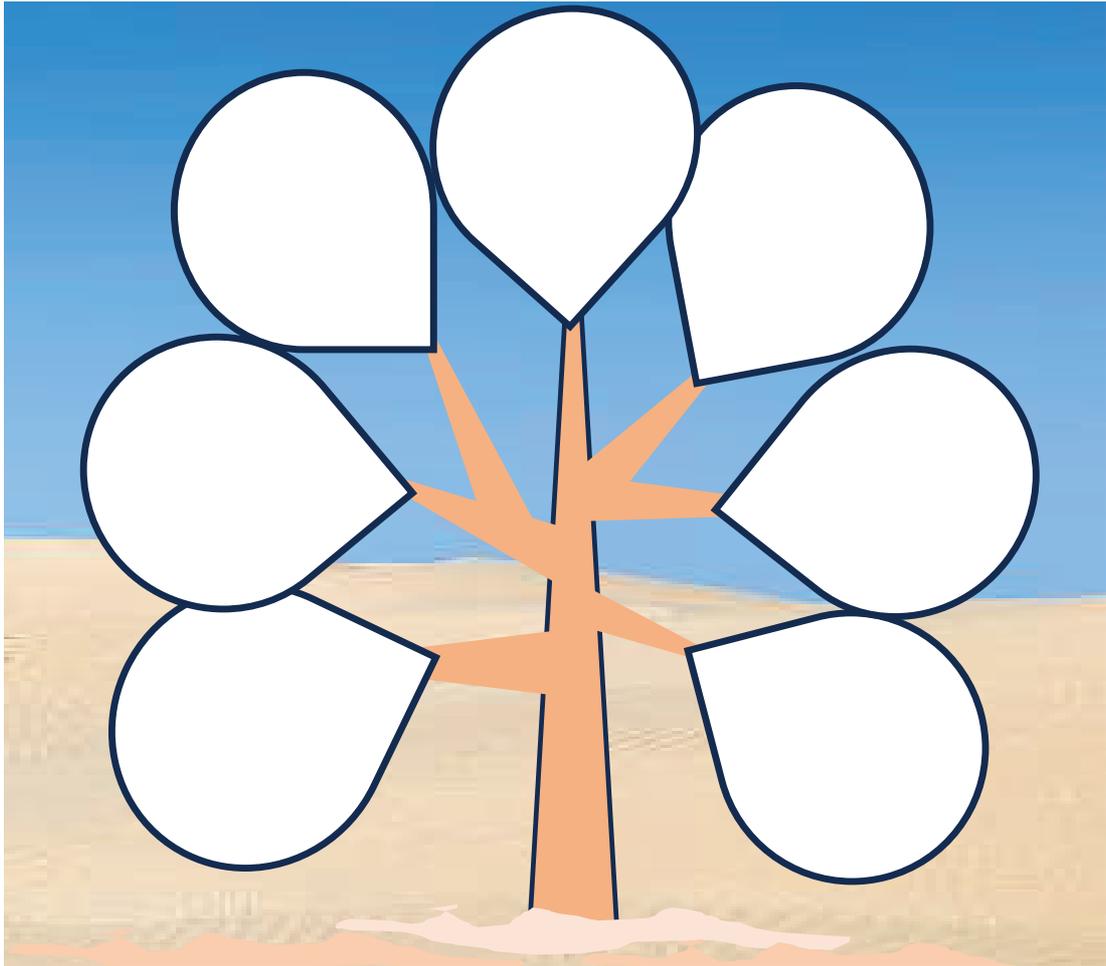
The most significant characteristics of Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.) were his performing duty properly and accountability. After being elected as Khalifah, he told the people present there, "If you find that I am leading in the right direction, cooperate with me. If you find, I am leading in the wrong direction, warn me." He always tried to accomplish his duties in a rightful manner.

He was a patient and prudent man. He steered the wheels of Islam during the crucial time with patience and determination. As a result of his efficient leadership, the problems that arose after the death of Hazrat Muhammad (S.) were solved. The Islamic State grew stronger and began to expand beyond Arabia. That is why he is called "The Saviour of Islam" too. The name of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) will shine brightly in the history of Islam because of all these qualities.



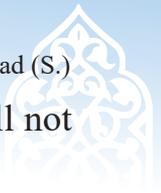


A. Let us discuss in groups the qualities and work of Abu Bakr (R.). Then, make an 'Ideal Tree' by arranging them.



The ideals that we can practice according to the lifestyle of Abu Bakr (R.) are as follows:

- We will be kind to others and try to do good to others. We will try to stick up for the needy people as much as possible.
- We will provide necessary assistance to poor, helpless and old people. We must donate as per our ability. We will try to maintain the confidentiality of our donations.



To Follow the Ideal Lives of Nabi, Rasul (Messenger) and Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (S.)

- We will perform our duties properly at home or school. We will not show any negligence in performing our duty.
- We will be patient while facing any problem. We will face the problems with patience and mental strength. We will try to deal the problems and keep everyone united.

B. Let us decide in groups what we will do to practice the ideals of Khalifah Abu Bakr (R.) and write them in the chart below.

A large rectangular area with a gold border and a silver clip at the top, containing ten horizontal blue lines for writing.





Third Chapter

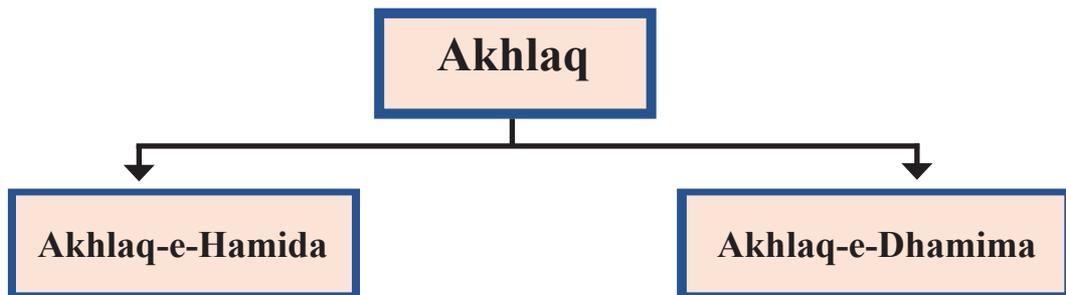
To Acquire Moral and Humane Qualities according to the Ideals of Religion

Identity of Moral and Humane Qualities

We live in a society. To live in the society, we must follow specific rules and regulations. As a result, our good relationships with other people are established. To follow these principles means moral quality. Because of having these qualities, we respect our elders. It makes them happy, and they become affectionate to us.

We are human beings. We feel unhappy when someone around us is in danger. We move forward to help him/her. This is our humane quality. As human beings, we do much better by standing beside other people's happiness and sorrow. For example, we help the helpless and poor people. We do this because of our humane quality.

The word Akhlaq appears in the Hadith. This word means character. *Akhlaq* is of two types – *Akhlaq-e-Hamida* and *Akhlaq-e-Dhamima*. *Akhlaq-e-Hamida* means admirable character, and *Akhlaq-e-Dhamima* means disgraceful character. *Akhlaq-e-Hamida* are our moral and humane qualities.



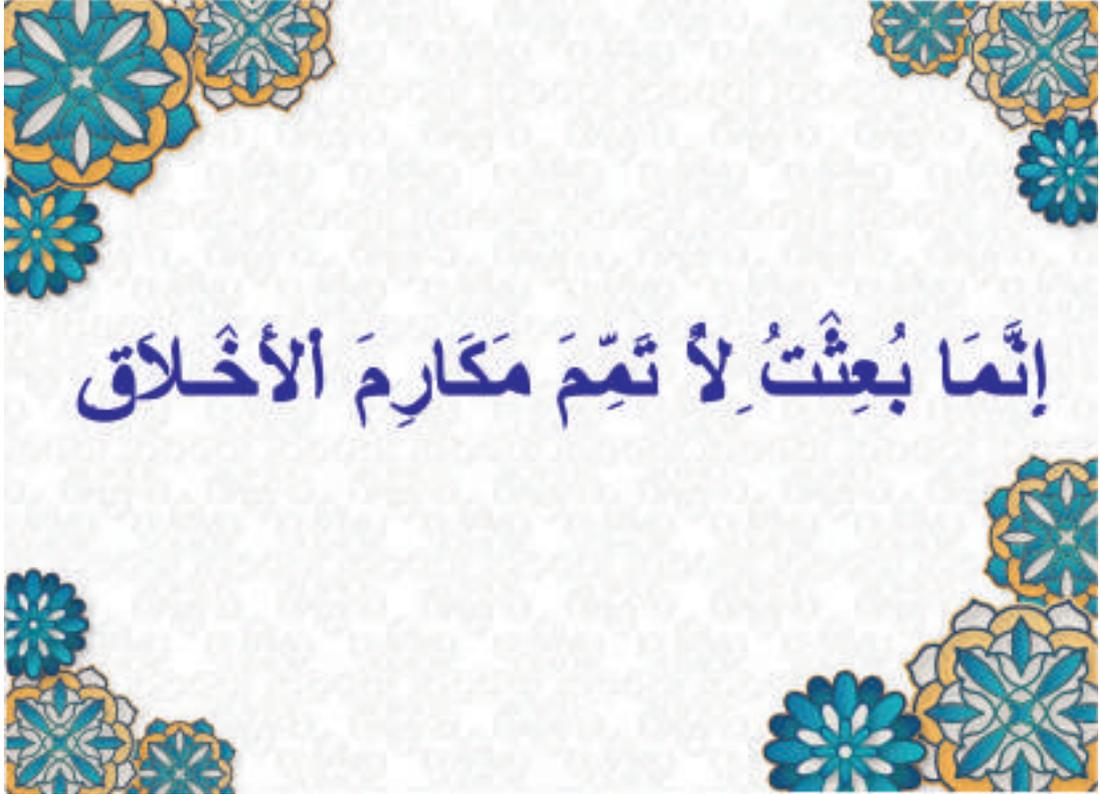
The examples of *Akhlaq-e-Hamida* are compassion, generosity, patriotism, truthfulness, honesty, reverence, mutual respect, benevolence, sacrificing attitude, etc. We will always follow these qualities.



Acquiring Moral and Humane Qualities according to the Ideals of Religion

Akhlaq-e-Dhamima are harmful. The examples of *Akhlaq-e-Dhamima* are lying, backbiting, quarrelling, vilifying, stealing, not returning other's lost items, etc. We will always refrain from doing these actions.

The Prophet (S.) said,



Pronunciation: Innama buithtu liutammaima makarimal akhlaq

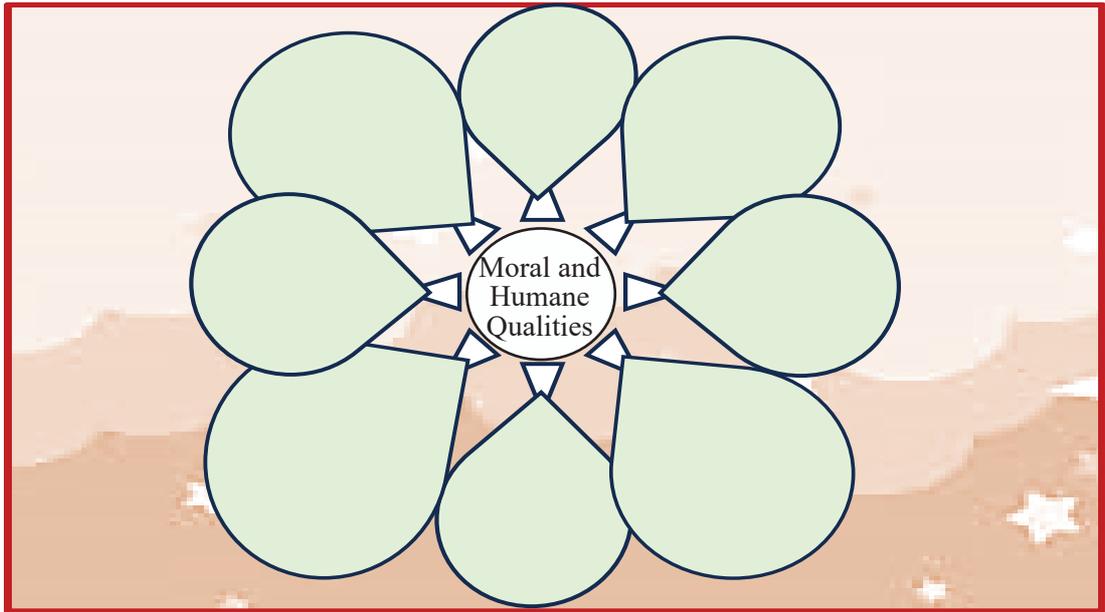
Meaning: "I have been sent to perfect good manners."

So, we will always try to build good character. We will internalize the ideals of Prophet Muhammad (S.). We will listen to our parents. We will help our classmates. We will behave well with the guests. We will serve people. We will show kindness to all living beings. We will always speak the truth. We will follow the right path. We will not tell a lie. We will not commit sin. We will give Salam (Greetings) to all.

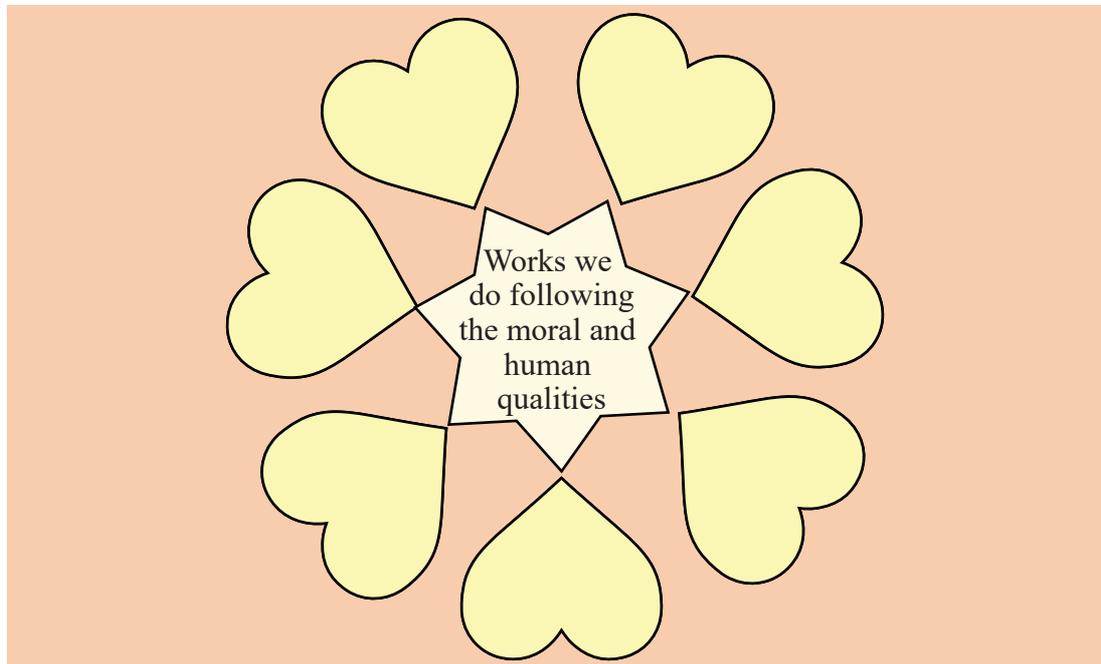




A. We will tell what the moral and humane qualities are and make a list of them. Let us complete the task in pairs.



B. We will write in the flower's petals what we do at our homes following the moral and humane qualities. Let us complete the task individually.





Empathy

We feel unhappy when our near and dear ones are in danger. We feel empathy with them and come forward to help them. Many of them sometimes get mentally broken when they fall into hardships, dangers and monetary problems. Feeling their pains and being sympathetic with them is called empathy. So, the purpose of empathy is to be kind to people's sufferings, feel them and help them in times of danger.

Through empathy, the problems of helpless people are solved, and good relationships are established among all people in society. Therefore, there are instructions in Islam regarding empathy.

The Prophet (S.) said:

ارْحَمُوا مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَرْحَمَكُم مَّن فِي السَّمَاءِ

Transliteration: Irhamu man fil ardi yarhamukum man fissamai

Meaning: Be merciful to those who are on the earth and the one who is on the heaven will do mercy upon you.

The Prophet (S.) was an orphan. He was empathetic towards orphans and loved them as his children. Once, he was returning home after Eid prayer. At that time, he saw a child crying in a corner of the field. The Prophet (S.) went to the boy and asked him why he was crying. The child said, "I don't have parents." The great Prophet (S.) took him home with great affection. Afterwards, Muhammad (S.) called his wife Hazrat 'Ayesha (R.) and said, "O 'Ayesha! I have brought you a present on this Eid day. Here's your gift." Hazrat 'Ayesha (R.) was very pleased having the boy. Without delay, she immediately bathed and dressed him. Then, let him eat to his satisfaction. The Prophet (S.) told the boy, "We are your parents from today." The boy was happy to hear the words of the great Prophet (S.).





One night the Khalifah Hazrat Umar (R.) went to Madina to inquire about the subjects. While roaming he saw a starving family. The hungry children of the family were crying. Their mother was boiling water in an empty pot. The Khalifah wanted to know why the children were crying. The children's mother said that there was no food in their house. They were crying because of hunger. The mother said, "I am boiling the water in the empty pot so that they may think that I am cooking food. In this way, they would fall asleep after waiting for food." The Khaifah became very hurt. He brought food from the government storehouse and gave it to that family.

We will be empathetic to the distressed people too. We will come forward to help them. We will help those who are in need among our classmates. We will behave well with our classmates as well. We will help them in any problem. We will always keep them happy and behave with them like brothers and sisters. Thus, we will express empathy towards them in this way through various activities.

A. Let us match the information from the left to the right sides drawing lines below. We will complete the task individually.

Left Side
1. If someone is in danger
2. People sometimes get mentally broken
3. Through empathy
4. Being empathetic to feel other's pain
5. Be empathetic to the people of the world

Right Side
when they fall into hardships, dangers and monetary problems.
the problems of helpless people are solved.
means the empathy.
He who is in heaven will be empathetic to you.
we feel unhappy.

Acquiring Moral and Humane Qualities according to the Ideals of Religion



B. Let us read the content. We will discuss the stories of Muhammad (S.) and Hazrat Umar (R.) regarding empathy and write in our own words. Let us complete the task in pairs.

Introduction

Middle Part

Conclusion

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C. Let us write in the specific space of the ‘Tree of Empathy’ below what work of empathy we will do for the needy.

Tree of Empathy



Generosity

Generosity is a humane quality of human beings. A person possessing this quality is called generous. Generosity means being tolerant to others' words, actions and thoughts. Forgiving people and being benevolent to others is also called generosity.

The great Prophet (S.) was generous in words, actions and behaviour. He always mixed with others in an open mind. He used to talk to people with a smiling face. Everyone was impressed by his sweet words. His companion Hazrat Anas (R.) said, "I had served the Prophet (S.) for ten years. Objecting to any of my work, he never said to me, why you did so or why you did not do so."

The great Prophet (S.) also showed generosity to people of other religions. He gave them the freedom to practice their religion freely. Once, when a non-Muslim urinated in the Masjid-e-Nabawi some of his companions got angry. The great Prophet (S.) told the companions, "Let the man urinate and pour a bucket of water over his urine."

The companions of Muhammad (S.) were also generous and benevolent. Once, a man gave a goat's head to a companion as a gift. He saw that his neighbour was more needy. So, he gave the head to that neighbour. The neighbour did not keep the head and gave it to someone more needy than him. Thus, the goat's head returned to the house of the first companion again.

We will follow the quality of generosity in our daily lives. If someone borrows money from us and does not repay it on time, we will give him time without getting angry with him. It is also a kind of generosity. We will encourage others to be brave in danger, give food to the hungry, give clothes to the homeless, help the blind to cross the road, talk to others with a smiling face, help the elderly people or the weak, be charitable, show politeness and generosity in words and deeds and treat everyone with tolerance.





A. Let us write down what we have learnt from the story of generosity of the Prophet (S.) and the companions. We will complete the task individually.



B. Let us make a list of what we will do by practicing the quality of generosity. We will complete the task in groups.



C. Let us collect the list of generosity based activities completed by friends. Now, we will perform role-play practicing these tasks. We will complete the task in groups.



Patriotism

Patriotism means to love one's own country. It means to perform one's own duties and responsibilities properly loving one's own country for her development.

Prophet Muhammad (S.) used to love his native land. He migrated from his native land Makkah to Madina. While leaving Makkah, his tears rolled down from his eyes. He was repeatedly looking back at Makkah saying, "O Makkah! I love you. How dear you are to me! I would never have left you if my people had not forced me out."

After *Hijrat*, he accepted Madina as his country. He used to love Madina. He tried his best to establish peace in Madina and for her development. He enacted the Madina Charter to restore peace in the turmoiled Madina.



Image: Respecting the national flag is a symbol of patriotism.

Bangladesh is our native land. Our beloved motherland was not independent before. Loving the country about 3 million people sacrificed their lives for the sake of her freedom. We will pray for those who were martyred. Freedom fighters risked their lives to fight for the independence of the country. We will respect them. We will love the people of our country. We will work for the welfare of our country. We will perform our responsibilities properly for the development of our country. We are students. Studying is our prime responsibility. We must study well. Then, we will be able to contribute to the development of the country. We will teach those at our home who are not educated. We will help them in all good deeds. We will help if someone is in danger. We will also love the nature and animal world of the country.



We will take care of them. We will plant trees. We will garden flowers and vegetables. We will take part with the elders in the clean-up campaign.

A. Let us read the content thoroughly and put the correct words in the blanks below. We will complete the task individually.

- 1) Patriotism is to one's own country.
- 2) The great Prophet Muhammad (S.) loved his.....
- 3) people sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country.
- 4) Studying is our main.....
- 5) We will also nature and the animal world.

B. Let us discuss the event of the Prophet (S.) and others' patriotism. We will write a paragraph on “Patriotism in Islam.” We will complete the task in pairs.

C. Let us write what kind of work we will do for the country by following the ideals of Islam in the table below. We will complete the task in groups.

D) Let us do the role-play of the work, we will do loving the country being inspired by the ideals of Islam. We will complete the task in groups.



Fourth Chapter

Religious Harmony

Good Relationship with the Followers of Other Religions

Religious harmony means staying together with people of all religions, not to harm anyone and to help each other. Religious harmony is necessary for the peace and prosperity of society. Religious harmony makes people of all religions tolerant and compassionate.

We are Muslims. Our religion is Islam. There are also the followers of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity and other religions who live around us. They are our classmates, neighbours, friends and teachers. We must develop a good relationship with the followers of other religions. Thus, it will maintain religious harmony among us.

We can build good relationship with the people of other religions through various activities. For example, helping each other, inviting and participating in various social festivals, staying together, taking care of neighbours who belong to other religions, helping them in times of danger etc.

The great Prophet (S.) established good relationship among the followers of other religions in Madina. He formulated the Charter of Madina or Madina Sanad. It is a written contract among the followers of different religions aimed at establishing peace in Madina. The followers of other religions participated in this Sanad. After that, people of different religions practiced their respective religions in Madina freely. They lived in harmony. They helped each other.



Image: Calligraphy of Madina Sanad

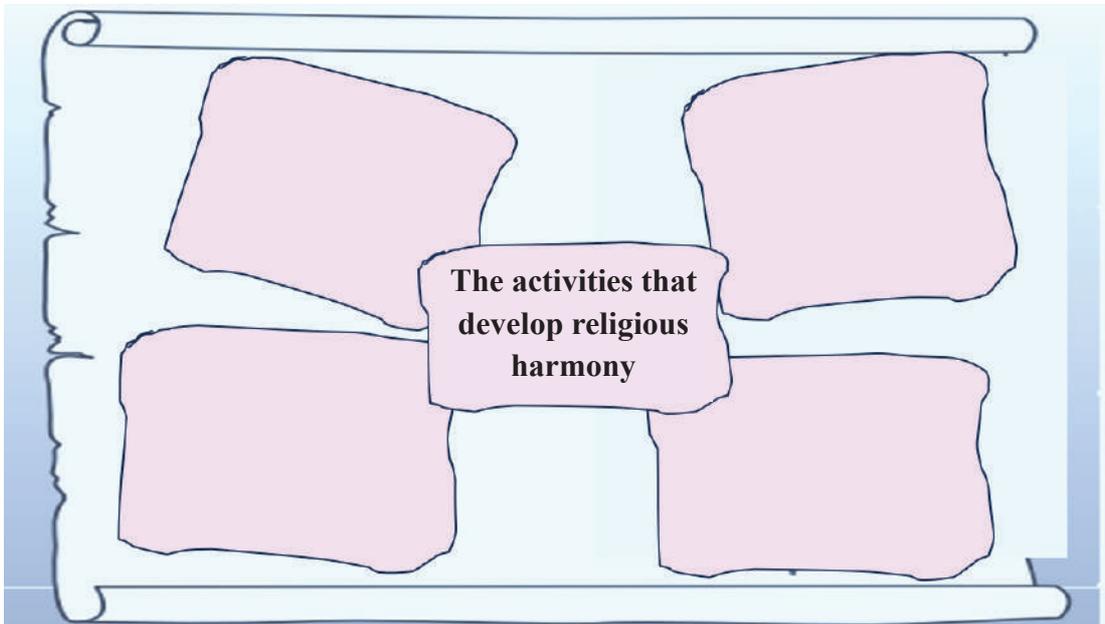


We will maintain religious harmony with the followers of other religions. We will build up a good relationship with them. We should be benevolent to them. We will help and cooperate with them. We will stay together with them peacefully.

A. Let us read the text and check whether the sentences in the content below are right or wrong. We will do the task individually.

Serial No.	Contents	Right/Wrong
1	Religious harmony means staying together with the followers of all religions peacefully.	
2	Only the followers of Islam live in our country.	
3	The Prophet (S.) established religious harmony in Madina	
4	Religious harmony is not needed for peace and prosperity of society.	
5	The name of the Sanad establishing religious harmony in Madina is Madina Sanad.	

B. Now we will describe what activities we can do to develop a good relationship with the followers of other religions. Let us complete the task in groups.





Tolerant Behaviour towards the Followers of Other Religions

Followers of different religions including Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, etc. live around us. We should behave tolerantly with them. Tolerant behaviour can be maintained by doing a number of good deeds with the followers of other religions. For example, allowing them to practice their own religion, not interrupting them to celebrate their respective festivals and events, being benevolent to them, never taking away their wealth, maintaining good relationship with them, cooperating with them etc.

Forbidding to revile the Gods of the followers of other religions, Almighty Allah says in the Holy Qur'an,

وَلَا تَسُبُّوا الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ

Transliteration: Wala tasubulladheena yad'uuna min dunillahi.

Meaning: "Revile not you those whom they call upon besides Allah." Surah Al-Anaam: 108)

The great Prophet (S.) used to treat people of different religions well. He also used to command his companions to treat peoples of different religions well. The great Prophet (S.) said, "Whoever tortures a covenanted non-Muslim, I will seek judgment against him (the oppressor) on the day of *Akhirah*."

We will treat people of all religions nicely. We will not obstruct anyone from practicing his/her religion. We will not speak ill words to any religion. We will not torture anyone. We will establish good relationship with everyone.

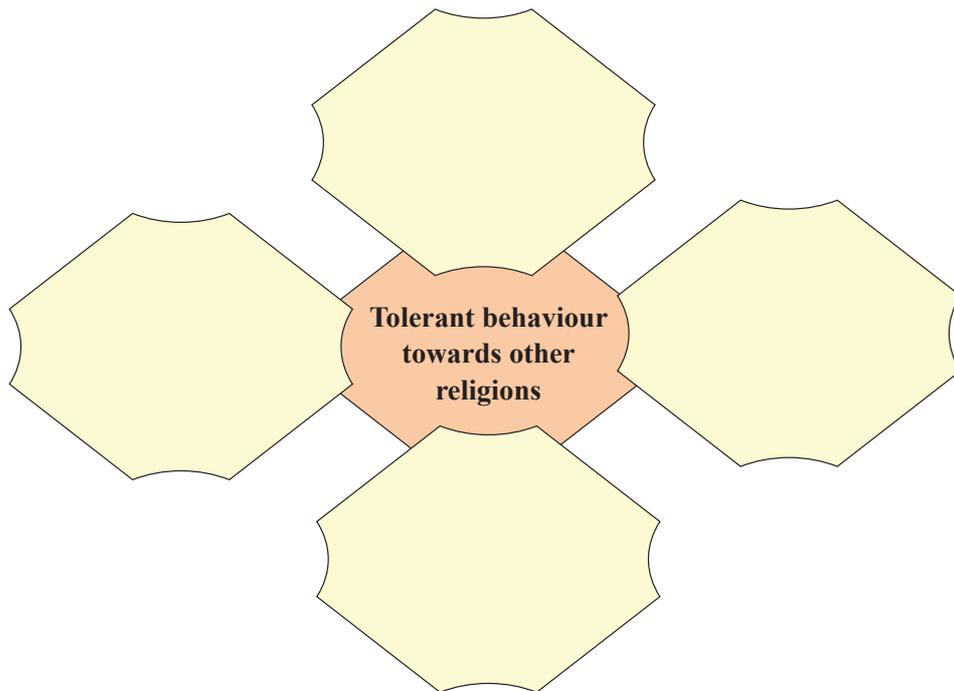
A. Now we will read the text, think and fill in the blanks below. Let us do the task individually.

1. We will behave ----- with people of other religions.
2. Tolerant behaviour is allowing people of other religions to practice -----freely.
3. The Holy Qur'an forbids speaking ----- to the Gods of people of different religions.
4. Our great Prophet (S.) behaved --- ---- with people of different religions.
5. Our great Prophet (S.) forbade to do ----- on the contracted non-Muslims.





B. Now, we will discuss what tolerant behaviour we will do towards other religions in the light of Islam and make a list of them. Let us do the task in groups.



C. Now we will write the meaning and teaching of verse 108 of Surah al-An‘am and display them on a poster. Let us do the work individually.

Meaning of the verse:

Teaching of the verse:

D. Now we will play the role of tolerant behaviour towards other religions by watching pictures/videos. Let us complete the task in pairs.

Respectful Behaviour towards People of Other Religions

People of other religions including Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity live around us. They are also respected in the society. We must do respectful behaviour to them.

People of all religions are dignified as human beings. Almighty Allah has declared all people as honorable. He said in the Holy Qur'an,

وَلَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ

Tranliteration: Walaqad karramna bani Adama

Meaning: “Indeed, We have dignified the children of Adam.” (Surah Bani Israil: 70)

The great Prophet (S.) was respectful to the followers of other religions. Once a dead body was being passed beside him. He saw it and stood up. The companions present there said, “This is the body of a Jew.” The Prophet (S.) asked them, “Is he not a human being?” Thus, he showed respect to the followers of other religions as human beings.

Once when it was time for *Salat*, a man said, “O Messenger of Allah! It’s time for *Salat*. But there are a group of non-Muslims in the mosque.” The great Prophet (S.) said, “The earth does not become impure due to the presence of non-Muslims.”

We will always respect the followers of all religions. We will greet them. We will show dignity to them. We will pay importance to their opinion. We will sympathize with them. We will participate with them in various activities of the society. We will not do anything that harms them.

A. Let us read the content and think about it. We will answer in one word. Let us complete the task in pairs.

1. We have given dignity to the children of Adam. ----- Whose saying is this?
2. The land is not defiled due to the presence of non-Muslims. ----- Who said this?
3. Showing respect to the dead body of a Jew, who said, “Is he not a human”?



4. What kind of behaviour will we do with other religions according to the teachings of Islam?

B. Now we will read the content and write a summary of our own. Let us do the task individually.

Write the summary



C. Now we will discuss the behaviour of the great Prophet Muhammad (S.) towards the followers of other religions and describe what activities we will do according to that. Let us complete the task in groups.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

C. Now we will demonstrate respectful behaviour towards the followers of other religions by role-playing. Let us do the task in pairs.



Cooperative Behaviour towards People of Other Religions

There are people of different religions around us. They are our neighbours. It is our duty to help our neighbours whatever religions they belong to.

People who are needy, hungry, thirsty or in danger are to be helped whatever their religions are. The Prophet (S.) used to visit and serve non-Muslim patients. Once a Jewish guest visited the house of the Prophet (S.) at night, excreted there and left the house. The Prophet (S.) cleaned it. He rushed to guest's house and inquired about him.

Seeing an old Jewish man begging, Hazrat Umar (R.) helped him. Whenever food was cooked in Hazrat Abdullah's house, he used to send it to his Jewish neighbours.

We will develop good relationship with our neighbors of other religions. We will inquire if they are ill. We will help them in danger. We will donate if they become destitute. If good food is cooked, we will offer them to eat.

We will send gifts in their festivals. We will invite them to our social events. We will support them in their studies and other work.

A. We will read the text and think about it. We will answer in one word. Let us do the task individually.

- 1) How did the Prophet (S.) treat the Jewish guest?
- 2) How did Hazrat Umar (R.) help a Jewish old man begging?
- 3) What would Hazrat Abdullah do if food was cooked in his house?
- 4) How will we behave with the people of other religions?
- 5) What will we do if a neighbour of another religion is ill?





B. Now we will read the content and think. We will match the left part with the right part in the table below. Let us complete the task individually.

	Left Part	Right Part
1	The great Prophet (S.) used to	with our neighbours of other religions.
2	Seeing an old Jewish man begging, Hazrat Umar (R.)	whatever their religions are.
3	If good food was cooked at the house of Hazrat Abdullah (R.), he	visit the non-Muslim patients and serve them.
4	It is our duty to help our neighbours	would send food to their Jewish neighbours.
5	We will develop good relationship	helped him.

C. Let us make a list of the duties we will perform towards classmates, neighbours or acquaintant people of other religions in the light of the teachings of Islam. Let us complete the task in pairs.

A large green scroll graphic with six horizontal colored boxes (white, orange, light blue, light purple, yellow, white) for writing a list of duties.



D. Let us conduct a project of financial support for the poor people of other religions according to the teachings of Islam. We will do a plan for it in the chart below. Let us do the task in groups.

What tasks we want to do	How we want to do the tasks

Who will take which responsibility





Fifth Chapter

Love for Human Beings, Animate World, Nature and the Earth

Identity of Nature and Biosphere

Nature consists of everything surrounding us. There are the moon, the sun, the earth, oceans, mountains, rivers, air, water, soil etc in nature. Everything in nature, environment and biosphere is created by Almighty Allah and is governed by His order. All these things are the bestowings of Almighty Allah for us.

Almighty Allah has created the inanimate and animate things in nature. This animate and inanimate world are the elements of the earth. Some of them we eat to survive and some we use. For example, we get fruits from plants. We get a variety of food from animals.



Image: Image of nature, environment and biosphere

We are dependant on nature, environment and biosphere to be alive. We need water to survive. Another name of water is life. Without oxygen we cannot breathe. We get oxygen from plants. Besides, the sun gives us light. Without the light and heat of the sun, the earth would be dark and icy.



Love for Human Beings, Animate World, Nature and the Earth

Almighty Allah has created mountains, seas and many other things for our benefit.

He says in the Holy Qur'an about this,

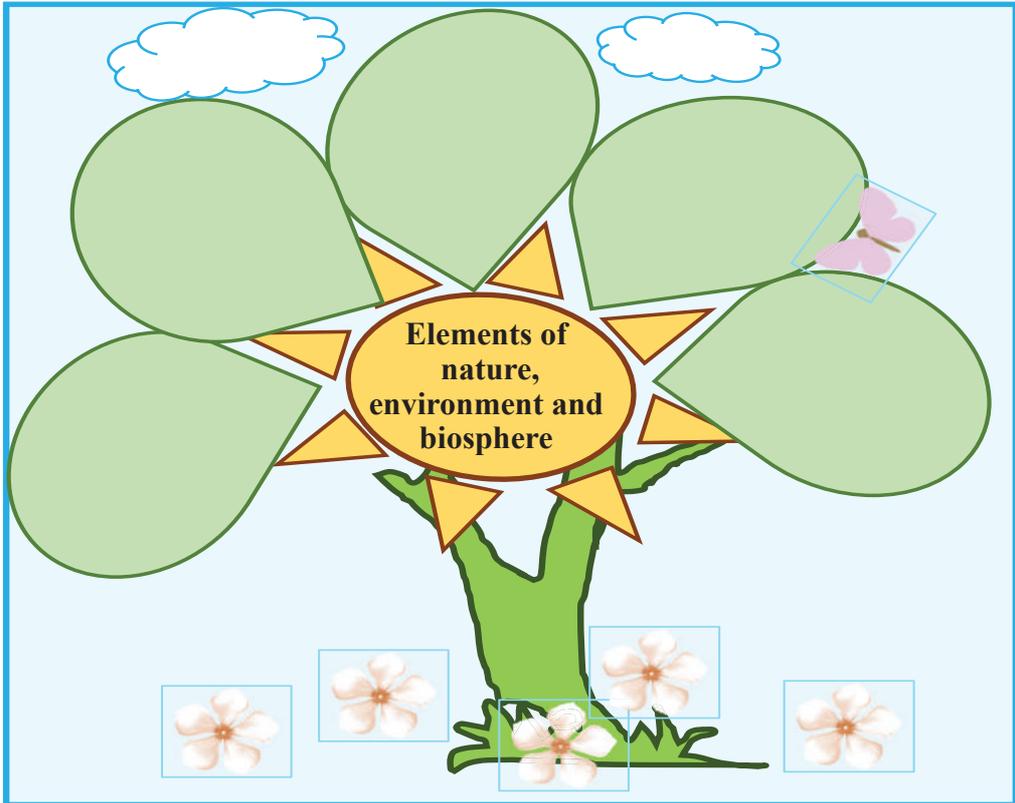
هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا

Transliteration: Hualladhi khalaqa lakum ma fil ardi Jamia.

Meaning: “ It is He who has created for you all things that are on Earth.”
(Surah Baqarah: 29)

Almighty Allah created everything in this world and has given us the responsibility of its maintenance. So we should know nature, biosphere and environment and be careful towards them.

A. Now we will read the content and think about it. We will name five beneficial elements from nature, environment and biosphere around us. Let us complete the task individually.



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B. We will match the information by drawing line from the left side to the right side below. Let us do the task in pairs.

Almighty Allah
Nature consists of
From plants we
From animals we
Another name of water
We should

know and be caring to nature, wildlife and environment.
is life.
everything surrounding us.
has created hills, mountains, oceans and many other things.
get oxygen.
get a variety of food.

C. We will write four sentences describing the contribution of nature and biosphere in our life. Let us complete the task in pairs.

Bounties of Nature

Contribution of Animate World



Mutual Relationship among Humans, Nature and Biosphere

We depend on nature, environment and biosphere. We see light in the house. This light comes from the sun. Without the sun, the world would be dark. When there is no sun in the winter season, everything gets cold. Similarly, if there was no sunlight, the earth would be frozen. No creature on earth could survive. It rains from clouds. As a result we feel peace. If there was no rain, there would be drought, there would be no crops. We see rivers and canals around us. We travel through the river. Besides, we get fish to eat. Moreover, numerous aquatic plants and animals live in the rivers. Without river water our crops would not grow.



Image: Humans, rivers, canals, and plants

We get fruits, vegetables and other food items from plants. Besides, we get wood and furniture from trees. Wood is also used as fuel. The oxygen we need to breathe also comes from plants.





Image: Human, nature and biosphere

We have many domestic birds and animals. Cows give us milk. Various sweets are prepared from cow's milk. We eat beef, buffalo and goat meat. The land is cultivated by cows and buffaloes. We get meat and eggs from poultry. All kinds of fruits, flowers and crops grow in the soil. For example, everything including rice, wheat, corn, potatoes, onions, peppers, turmeric, garlic, vegetables, fruits grows in the soil. In a word, we live depending on nature and biosphere. As human beings cannot live without breath, similarly, leading normal life is impossible without nature, environment and biosphere.

So, we have a close relationship with nature and biosphere. There are instructions in Islam to take care of them. It is description in the Hadith

مَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يَغْرِسُ غَرْسًا، أَوْ يَزْرَعُ زَرْعًا، فَيَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ طَيْرٌ أَوْ إِنْسَانٌ أَوْ بَهِيمَةٌ؛
إِلَّا كَانَ لَهُ بِهِ صَدَقَةٌ

Transliteration: Ma min muslimin yaghrisu ghasan aw yazrau zaran fayakulu minhu tayrun aw insanun aw bahimatun illa kana lahu bihi sadakatun.

Meaning: “If any Muslim plants a tree or sows seeds from which a man, a bird or a beast eats, it counts as Sadaqah (charity) for the producer”.

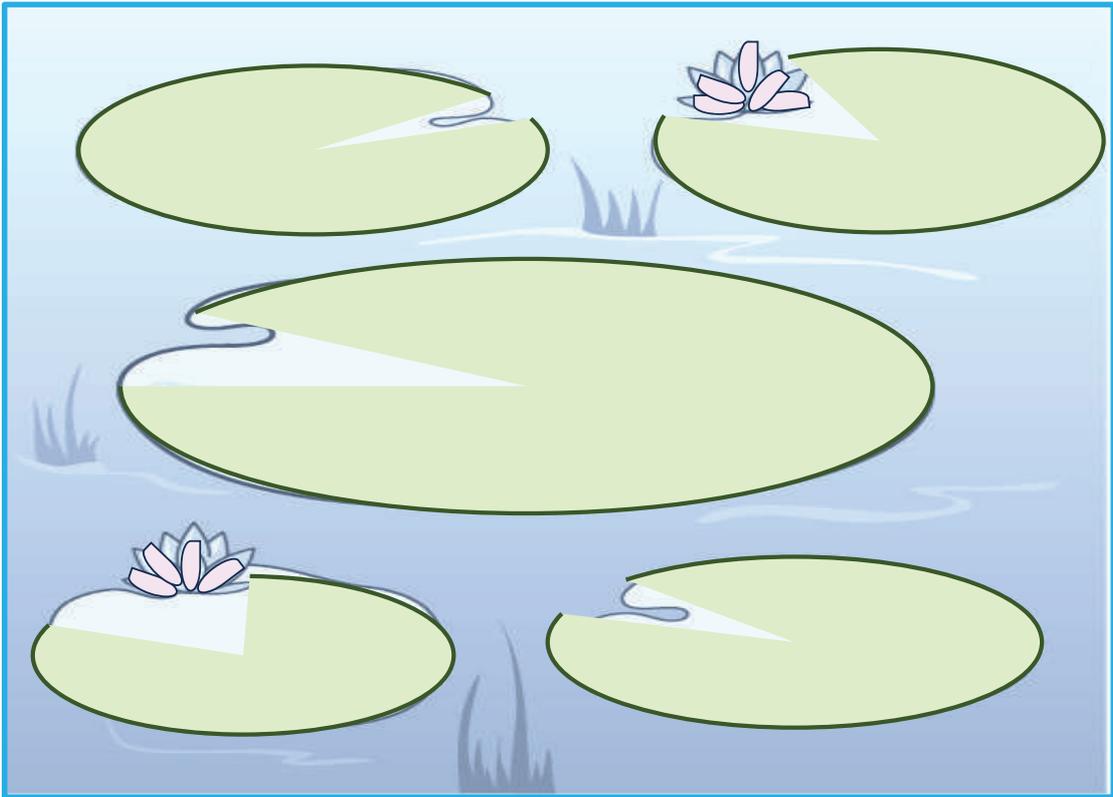
So we will try to be caring towards nature and living world through loving behaviour.



A. We will answer the questions orally in one word. We will do the task individually.

- 1) Who is the Creator of man, nature and the living world?
- 2) What do we get from the sun?
- 3) Where does oxygen come from?
- 4) Where do we get wood and furniture from?
- 5) What type of behaviour will we do towards nature and biosphere?

B. We will read the content and think about it. We will write five sentences describing the mutual relationship among humans, nature and biosphere. Let us complete the task individually.



C. Let us draw a picture depicting our dependence on nature and biosphere.





Love and Care towards Animals and Nature

Look at the picture below. Let us say how a girl and a boy are taking care of nature. We grow up in the family with the love, affection and care of our parents. Creatures and nature also have families. There they also grow up with care. We can also take care of them. They remain fine with that. If a tree is taken care of regularly, it will produce flowers and fruits well. Similarly, if a cow is cared for regularly, it will give milk and meat more. Trees, forests, mountains and rivers are part of nature. Damage to these causes natural disasters. Then our existence is threatened. So there is a need to take care of them. Every creation of Allah must be loved and cared for. If we would be kind to the creations of Allah, Allah would be kind to us.



Image: Taking care of animals and nature

Regarding showing kindness and love to creations as well as nature, the great Prophet (S.) said,

ارْحَمُوا أَهْلَ الْأَرْضِ يَرْحَمَكُم مِّنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ

Transliteration: Irhamu ahlal ardi yarhamukum man fis samai.

Meaning: “Be merciful to the people of the earth and the One who is on the heaven will do mercy upon you.”

Almighty Allah has created us as the most rational creature. So it is our duty to be careful towards nature and biosphere. Nature and biosphere provide us with everything we need for living. If we plant trees, the earth becomes greener. We get more flowers and oxygen. And if the trees are cut,



Love for Human Beings, Animate World, Nature and the Earth

the earth will be damaged. We will not get fruits for food and oxygen to live. So we will plant more and more trees. Emphasising the importance of planting trees, the Prophet (S.) said, “If you know for sure that *Qiyamat* is coming, then if you have a sapling to plant, plant that sapling.”

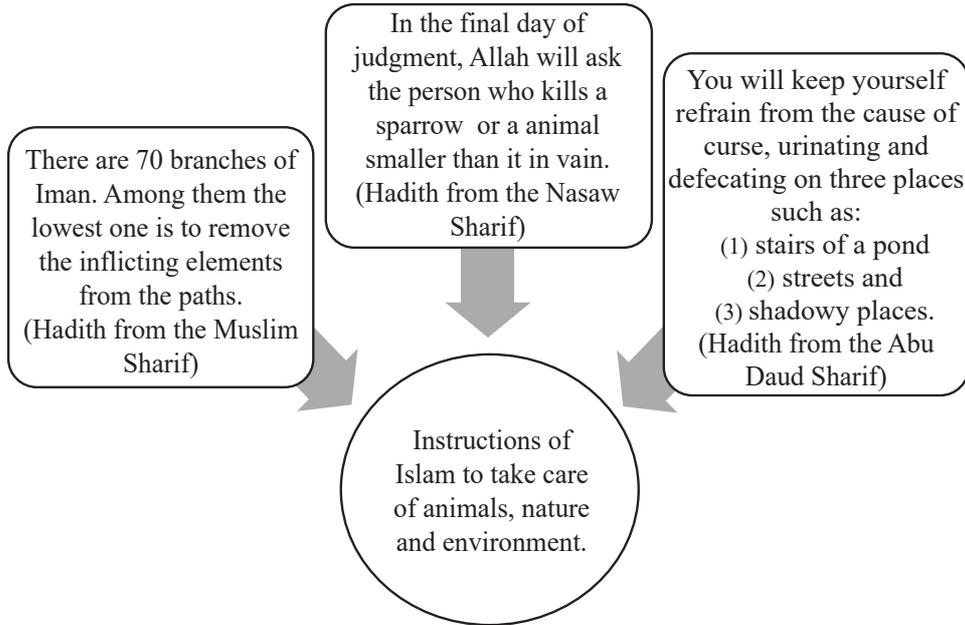


Image: Hadith about taking care of animals and nature

We will keep our surroundings clean. We will not throw garbage and spit cough anywhere. Because it spreads germs and pollutes the air. Plastic, polythene, chemical waste etc. spoil the environment. Dumping of garbage in ponds, canals and rivers pollutes water. If the blood of the slaughtered animal is not properly cleaned during the Qurbani (sacrifice), it harms the environment. So we will refrain us from doing these things.

Any act that harms the soil, air, water and environment is prohibited in Islam. Therefore, we will not do any work that harms the environment. We will not leave the carcasses or leftovers of the animals anywhere rather bury them in a hole in the ground. Household garbage and leftovers should be left in the designated place. If necessary, these garbage will be buried in the ground. Smoking causes air pollution. So we will create awareness to prevent smoking. In this way, we will show caring behaviour towards animals and nature by loving them through our various activities.





A. Now, we will read the content again and think about it. Let us mark Right/Wrong answers. We will complete the task individually.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1) Animals and nature have families. | Right/Wrong |
| 2) Damage to plants and forests does not cause natural disasters. | Right/Wrong |
| 3) Spitting and coughing anywhere spread germs. | Right/Wrong |
| 4) Smoking does not cause air pollution. | Right/Wrong |
| 5) Any activity that harms the environment is prohibited in Islam. | Right/Wrong |
| 6) In the Qur'an and the Hadith, there are instructions to take care of animals and nature. | Right/Wrong |
| 7) There is no need of love and caring behaviour for animals and nature. | Right/Wrong |

B. We will write what activities we will do to take care of animals and nature in the spaces below. Let us complete the task in pairs.

What we shall do to take care of soil:

What we shall do to take care of water:

What we shall do to take care of animals:

What we shall do to take care of air:

What we shall do to take care of plants:



C. We will play the role of taking care of life and nature in the light of Islam. Let us do the task individually.

D. We will make a list of practical exercise of taking care of animals and nature around school and home. Let us complete the task in groups.

We shall keep the garbage in a certain place without leaving it anywhere.

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)



Academic Year 2024, Islam– 3



Heaven lies beneath the feet of your mother.

Call **333** (Call Centre) for information, services and remedy of social problems.

Call **109** (Toll free, 24 hours) National Help Centre to redress and prevent violence against women and children.



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