

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

FORM 4 SIMPLIFIED NOTES

QUICK REVISION NOTES

*An Updated Well-Organized Detailed Revision Notes for the
Current Form 4 Syllabus.*

SERIES 1

THIS IS A FREE SAMPLE OF THE
ORIGINAL NOTES

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Printed in Kenya

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Nairobi

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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE QURAN

A distinctive feature is that which distinguishes one thing from another i.e. distinguish the Quran from other books

Distinctive features of the Quran

1. The theme of the Quran is unique
2. The Quran is the speech of Allah
3. The Quran is protected by Allah from any human interference or corruption
4. Its literal style is different from all other books
5. It's not mixed with any addition either in the form of Hadith or commentaries
6. Its revealed in its precise meaning and wording to the prophet (saw) through the angle Jibril
7. It heals many diseases
8. It doesn't bore when read it
9. It talks about the history of the past, present and future.
10. It fits at any place, any time and any group of people.

Language and style of the Quran

1. The language of the Quran is rhythmic and harmonious
2. The language of the Quran combines both poetry and prose
3. The verses of the Quran are in classic Arabic in dialect of Quraish
4. The language of the Quran is comprehensive
5. The verses expressing wrath of Allah are fear while those expressing the mercy of Allah are soft
6. The language of the Quran contain vocabulary which are difficult to understand and liable to several interpretations
7. There are detached letters from the alphabet like Ha-mim, Kaf which have not been satisfied explained.
8. The language of the Quran is easy to read
9. Allah speaks in the Quran as:
 - a. First person singular

b. First person plural

c. Third person singular

10. Some verses are metaphorical and others are straight forward i.e. Mutashabihat and Baiyyinat

Reasons for revelation of Quran in Arabic

1. The messenger who was to announce the message was an Arab
2. The audiences to whom the messenger was first addressed were Arabs
3. To challenge the eloquent Arabs
4. To avoid complaints and excuse
5. Due to its richness and eloquence
6. To give a clear guidance to the audience
7. To challenge the infidels of Mecca
8. In order to learn wisdom

Importance of similes in the Holy Quran

1. To bring comparison between two similar issues
2. To show the power of Allah
3. To challenge the infidels of Mecca
4. To remove the boredom in reading the Quran
5. So that one can dig deep and reflect

Structure of the Holy Quran

1. The Quran contains 114 surahs (chapters)
2. It contains 30 juzuus (parts)
3. It has 6666 ayaat (verses)
4. The longest chapter is Surat-ul-Baqara with 286 verses
5. The shortest chapters are Surat-ul-Asri, Kauthar and Nasri each has 3 verses
6. The longest verse is in suratul Baqarah i.e. Q2:282
7. Some of the chapters are maky and others are madani
8. The opening chapter is suratul Al-Fatiha and the close chapter is Suratul Nas
9. All chapters start with Bismillahi except chapter 9 (Taubah or Bara'a)
10. Some chapters contain prostrations while others are not.
11. Some verses are repeating itself frequently

12. Some verses start with the word kalla (No) while others with word qul (say)
13. The surahs are not arranged in chronological order in which they were revealed e.g. Suratul Fatiha, the opening chapter of the Quran was revealed in the fourth year of the prophet's mission

Interest features of Ayah and surah

1. The longest Aya is Q:282
2. The shortest is Q:93
3. The aya which comprises all un-doted Letters of Arabic is Muhammad Rasululah (Q48:29)
4. The surah in which name of Allah is mentioned in every Ayah is Al-Mujafillah (Q:58)
5. The scholars have divided the Quran into four groups
 - a. Attiwal- The long ones i.e. these are seven
 - b. Al-Meun- Meaning the hundred ayat or a little more or less
 - c. Al-Mathani-These are surah with much less than Al-Meun.
 - d. Al-Mufassal /Al-Muhkam –They are short ones beginning from suratul Qahf
 - e.

Division of the Quran into Mecca and Medina Surahs

Characteristics of Makky surahs

1. They are short
2. They have rhythmic harmony
3. The chapters are addressed to all the people in general
4. They emphasize the unity of Allah
5. They warn people against the Day of judgment
6. They warn people against idol worship and its repercussion
7. They relate story of some earlier prophets and events of their time
8. They are meant to prepare the prophet for the great responsibility entrusted to him

Characteristics of Madina surahs

Differences between makka surah and madina surah

	Mecca surah	Medina surah
1	The phases of Wahyi lasted for about thirteen years	The Medina phase wahyi lasted for about ten years

2	Every surah which has the call “O mankind are mostly Mecca except suratul Al-Hajj	Every surah which has the call “O people of the book” are Medina surah
3	Mecca surah are shorter and have short ayat,	Medina surah are longer except An-Nasr
4	Mecca verses deal with issues of Tawheed, Faith (Iman), Prophets, Angels and last Day	Medina verses give details concerning prayers and other modes of worship
5	Every surah that contains the stories of prophets and that of previous nations	Every surah where hypocrites are mentioned except surah Al-Ankabut
6	All ayat beginning with word “Kalla” are Mecca	Every surah which contains hudud (fixed punishment according to Islamic shariah)
7	Are many in number	Are few in number
8	All surah contains sajidah Al-Tilawat (prostration)	Every surah where Muslims are called for jihad (and not merely mentioning the word Jihad)
9	They are those ones which were revealed before migration	They are those one which were revealed after migration
10	Are those which actually spoke directly to the Meccan community	Are those one which did not directly concern the people of Mecca

Why Medina surahs are long

1. Madinan surah are addressed to a larger community
2. The madinans were enlightened community than Mecans hence asked complex issues or questions.
3. The surahs mainly deal with social matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance etc which needed more explanation.

4. Madina surahs deal with spiritual issues at an advanced Level.
5. The surahs deal with the governance of a state which need more explanations
6. They give explanations on commercial matters in details
7. They explained the regulations of wars, distribution of booty and to deal with captives which needed more explanation
8. The people of Medina were good Muslims, who were interested in the Quran and loved listening to it
9. They explained how to deal with the Jews and hypocrites
10. They talked on knowledge related to science and general Issues that needed further explanation

Miraculous nature of the Quran

- A miracle:-Is an act of happening usually having good result which cannot be explained by the laws of nature. In Arabic means Ijaaz
- Technically: It means the inimitable and unique nature of the Quran which leaves its opponents powerless or incapable of meeting the challenge which the revelation poses to them.
- The Quran is the greatest of miracles bestowed upon the Holy Prophet (saw)
- It doesn't contradict itself
- It has according challenged the word to produce like it

Condition for something to be a miracle

According to Muslims scholars the following conditions must be fulfilled for something to be called a miracle from God.

- a) There must be no one else apart from Allah who can do it
- b) It should break the usual norms
- c) It should differ from the laws of nature.
- d) It should serve as a proof for the truth and claim of the messengers
- e) It should happen in accordance to the claim of the prophet
- f) The event should happen through the Messenger of Allah and no one else

The miraculous nature of the Quran (Quran as a living miracle)

1. Its language and style excels all other text of the Arabic Literature
2. its comprehensive cannot be material
3. It has no contradiction with the most advanced sound discovery of science
4. Its fulfillment of all its prophecies

5. It speaks to the heart as well as to the human faculty of reason at the individual and at the group level
6. It was delivered over 1400 years ago by the messenger who could not read or write.
7. It answers the most important questions in life e.g. who created us what happens after we die, nations before us
8. It correct the current believe among the people of the book.
9. Its teachings are well- measured and balanced approach to all aspect of life
10. It challenges people to produce like it and no one can do it
11. It is the only book which can be memorized easily even by a child
12. It has remained unchanged in its original form

Translation of the Holly Quran

- Translation (Tarjam) of the Quran means: The expression of the meaning of its text in a language different from the language of Quran in order that those not familiar with it may know about it and understand Allah`s guidance.
- There is agreement among Muslim Scholars that it is impossible to transfer the original Quran word by word in identical fashion into another language.
- In recent times translation of the Quran have appeared

Condition for translating of the Quran

1. He/she must be a Muslim with strong believe
2. He/she should be knowledgeable in Arabic and the language to be used for translation
3. He/she must be well acquainted with the related science such as science of the Quran (ulumul-Quran) and science of Hadith (Ulumul Hadith) etc
4. He/she should be thorough versed with the history of the prophet (saw) which will guide him to know the circumstances behind the revelation of the verses of the Quran
5. He/she should keep away from temptation in the sense of favoring sect(madheeb) against others even if this madheheb is wrong or has gone astray
6. He/she should be well known for his knowledge competent and trustworthy
7. He/she should consult the opinion of other scholars

8. He/she seek guidance from the words and explanation of the prophet
9. He/she should refer to the reports of the swahabas (companions of the prophet)
10. He/she should have ability for precise comprehensive

Advantage/Importance of translating of Quran

1. It enable non Arabic speaking people to read and understand the message of the Quran
2. It will help in the spread of Islam, as more people will be able to read and understand the Quran
3. People will be able to make comparisons between the Quran and other religion books
4. It helps to expand the knowledge of the Quran among different scholars and Muslims
5. It can be used as a reference book
6. It will enrich and expand other languages
7. It will create awareness among other people about the good qualities of Islam and its teachings
8. Some translations incorporate the transliteration of the Arabic verses and hence help in the correct pronunciation of the Quran.
9. It represents the universal nature of Islam where the message of the Quran is read in all languages.
10. People (Muslims) can study Quran and write commentary on it

Limitations/Disadvantages of translating the Quran into other Languages

1. Some translation are made to mislead readers
2. It discourage people from learning Arabic since translation is easier
3. It creates a different style and characteristics thus originating style is shunned
4. Since Quran has been revealed in Arabic language, any translation of it would not be the word of Allah.
5. The concept of uniqueness of the Quran (Ijaaz-Quran) which is closely linked to its expression in the Arabic language will be lost in translation.
6. Because of different meaning that words carry in different languages, the translation would never adequately express all the meanings of the Quran carried by the original text.
7. The rule of grammar differs in various languages. While verbs in Arabic are put in masculine and feminine, singular, dual and plural the same is not true in English, Kiswahili and many other languages.

Problems associated with the translation of the Quran by the non-Muslims

1. They have biased approach because they are non-Muslims
2. Their knowledge and ability to translate the Quran is doubtful
3. They normally use foreign philosophical approach
4. Some translation are made to mislead readers
5. Non-Muslims translator disregard the rules applicable to the translation of the Quran

Differences between Tafsir and Translation

	<u>Tafsir</u>	<u>Translation</u>
1	Explain the difficult parts of the Quran	Gives the literal meaning of the Quran
2	It's meant for the learned	It's meant for all
3	It started at the time of the prophet (saw)	It started much later
4	It accommodates personal opinions	It does not change the literal meaning of the Quran
5	It has contributed to the emergency of different sects	It helped in the spread of Islam
6	It helps in understanding of the background of the revelation of particular verses and surah	It gives the literal meaning of the verses and surah

Suratul-Hujurat

i. Introduction

a. Name of the surah

- Hujurat literally means: Inner chamber. The only place in the Quran in which the word Hujurat is mentioned is in the verse number four of this surah and it is used here to refer to the one roomed house of the prophet's wives.
- It's a medina Surah
- Due to uniqueness of the word, it was used as the title for the surah

b. Background of the surah

- After the conquest of Mecca in the ninth year after Hijrah, many Arab tribes began sending delegation to make an oath of allegiance to the prophet (saw) and accept Islam on behalf of their tribes. Because of this phenomena it became to known as “The year of Delegations”
- The subject matter of the surah is the manner to be observed by the members of rapidly growing Muslim community among themselves but more towards its leader (the prophet)
- The Bedouin Arabs were often rude in their dealings with the prophet (saw) due to their harsh desert manners. This displeased Allah, thus the surah was revealed to reprimand and lay down general code of behavior and set of moral ideals for Muslims as well as all mankind.

c. Themes of suratul Hujurat

- 1) Discipline before the prophet
- 2) Qualities of a believer

Discipline before the prophet

1. A believer does not make a decision before Allah or the prophet acknowledgement
2. Believer should not raise their voices above that of the prophet
3. They lower their voices as a respect to the prophet
4. They are not supposed to speak or talk to the prophet loudly
5. They don't call the prophet behind the dwellings

Qualities of a believer

1. They don't decide anything without the prophet's notification
2. They don't raise their voices above that of the prophet
3. They don't call the prophet behind the dwellings
4. They verify any information before taking any action
5. They reconcile disputing parties justly
6. Believers are nothing else than brothers
7. They don't scoff at each other
8. They neither insult one another by nicknames
9. They don't defame each other
10. They avoid suspicious of which suspicious are sins
11. They don't spy or backbite one another
12. They are equal before Allah but honorable are pious people
13. They ask for repentance every time

Teachings of suratul Hujurat

1. Community should show respect to their leaders
2. Quarrels should be avoided
3. Mutual respect and confidence should be upheld
4. People should not ridicule, fault or use biting words against each other
5. Spying other is beneath a Muslim
6. Faith is a matter of practice and not words
7. Islam condemns scandals and slanders of other people
8. Suspicious and curiosity about other people`s affairs is prohibited
9. Islam is a privilege given to Muslims and they should not take it for granted. But strive to live according to its teachings
10. Muslims must live by the teachings of Allah in their manners of behavior

EXERCISE

1. what are distinctive features of the Quran
2. Give reasons why Quran was revealed in Arabic
3. Give characteristics of Mecca surah
4. Give characteristics of Medina surah
5. Highlight disadvantages of translation of the Quran by a non-Muslims
6. Give reasons why Muslims reject the Quran translated by non-Muslims
7. What are the conditions to be adhered for Tafsir Quran to be valid
8. What are the importance of similes in Holy Quran
9. Discuss the structure of the Holy Quran
10. Give the differences between Tafsir and Translation of the Quran
11. List down disadvantages of translating the Quran to other languages
12. Discuss the following themes of suratul Hujurat
 - a. Discipline before the prophet
 - b. Qualities of a believer
13. Identify teachings of Suratul-Hujurat

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CHAPTER: 2 HADITH

Other collections of Hadith

Al-Muwatta

- Al-Muwatta is one of the most famous books of Hadith Literature. It was written by Imam Malik, who was born in Medinah
- The word Muwatta is Arabic word which means: to pave away, to arrange, to prepare or to make easy. Technically it means a book which is arranged according to the topics of Fiqh (Jurisprudance)
- It said that Abu Jaafar Al-Mansur (The second Abbasid caliph) recognized the scholarly status of Imam Malik and requested him to write comprehensive book that would be a reference to all Islamic matters.
- In response to the request of the caliph Imam Malik wrote his book (Al-Muwatta)
- It took Imam Malik forty years (Others say sixty years) planning, writing and editing. He compiled 10,000 Traditions, he exercised great care and finally he selected about 2000 Hadiths
- When he wrote his book he began to doubt his own truthfulness. He put the book into water and say “If the book gets wet, I will not need it” Not a bit of book gets wet.
- He introduced it to Scholars of Medinah who confirmed that it was an authentic work and excellent
- Muwatta contains record of Hadith of the prophet (saw) as well as the legal decisions/says of people of Medinah
- For a Hadith to be accepted by Imam Malik he would first do thorough investigation on the reporters of Hadith, beside comparing it with the verses of the Quran and also the most common practice of sunnah and the practice of the people of Medinah
- The book is divided into sections; each section being referred to as Kitab and each Kitab being further divided into chapters.
- Scholars hold different opinions on Al-Muwatta some consider it to be superior to Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim. Others have placed it third just after Sahih Muslim. Many are of this opinion

number of works had been carried out on the Muwatta apart from the fact that the book had been translated into some major languages, there are no less than twenty commentaries of the book

- Muwatta is one of the most authoritative books on Hadith and Fiqhi. Although it is comparatively small collection of tradition and limited only to the traditions and practices of the people of Medinah, it's mostly accepted among Muslims

Themes of Al-Muwatta

- a. Fundermantal principles of Islam. There are more than four hundred traditions on the rules related to swalat, Zakat, Fasting and Hajj
- b. Family relations. Muwatta contains rich information on marriage, its proposal and dowry, prohibited degree of marriage, divorce, Iddah, breastfeeding, naminga and foster relationship.
- c. Economic system. Sales and purchases of different kinds of Items, loans etc
- d. Penal law and judicial decisions. Under thus, punishment on such criminal acts like forced cohabitation with a woman, adultery, theft, false accusation, alcohol drinking and apostasy are discussed
- e. Miscellaneous Hadith. Under this heading come Hadith on Islamic etiquettes as well as Hadith on hunting and tamed animals and many others.

Importance of Muwatta

1. It was the first highly organized book of Hadith
2. It was arranged according to the topics of Fiqh (Jurisprudance)
3. It contains tradition of the people of Meddinah
4. The book contains only sound traditions
5. The Scholars of Medinah confirmed that it is an authentic work and excellent

The forty Hadith of Imam An-Nawawi

- His name was Imam Muhyi Din Abu Zakaria bin Sharaf al-Nawawi.
- He was born in the Village of Nawa south of Damascuss in 631 AH (1233 AD) where he grew up
- At the age of nineteen he went to study Hadith in Damascuss which was considered as the centre of learning and scholars

- he studied from more than twenty celebrated teachers. He studied Islamic Jurisprudence and principles, Syntax (Qawaid :linguistics) and Etymology (swarf: the study of the original and development of words)
- he used to read twelve lessons daily and wrote commentaries on every lesson
- His intelligence, hard work, devotion and absorption in the studies amazed his teachers and they became fond of him and began to praise and admire him
- He led a life of singular piety, righteousness and simplicity. After 20 years he returned to his hometown. Sooner after his arrival at Nawa, he felt ill and died in 676 AH (1278 AD) at the age of 45 years old.
- He had a very short life but during this short period, he had written a large number of books on different subjects. Every work has been recognized as a valuable treasure of knowledge.
- The collection of forty Hadiths of Imam al-Nawawi has been known, accepted and appreciated by many scholars for the last seven centuries.
- Its significance lay in the fact that these selected forty Hadith comprise of the main essential and fundamental concept of Islam.
- The topics of Hadith covered various matters pertaining to morals, devotional acts, Iman (faith), Taqwa, Lawful and a host of others
- It's very important to have a good understanding of these Hadith based on scholarly interpretation.
- These Hadiths had been translated into some major languages

Study of some selected Hadith

a. Anger

Quotations

- a) Anger is from Satan and Satan was made of fire and the fire is extinguished by water. So one should perform ablution when he is angry.
- b) The strong man is not the good wrestler, the strong man is only he is angry
 - Anger is an extremely powerful emotion and if allowed to build up in a person, it could be like pleasure building up in a pot of boiling water with a lid on it.
 - Anger is a great force. If you control it, it can be transmuted into power.

Effects of Anger

- i. It leads to quarreling and using unbecoming language
- ii. It causes ending relationships including divorce
- iii. It may lead to fighting, injuries, damages and even death through intentional or unintentional murder
- iv. It widens the circle of enemies
 - i. It give room to your opponents to rejoice
 - ii. It leads to hatred by the people

Control measures for Anger

- i. Avoiding talking completely. This is because one may say something only to regret later on when it will be too late.
- ii. Pause to reflect before taking any action
- iii. Say Audhubillahi to drive away Satan, recite also some dua
- iv. Change posture or position of standing and if sitting lie down
- v. Take ablution, with cold water or drink cold water as per the instructions of the prophet (saw)
 - i. Remember Allah by acknowledging His power over humans: Allah`s power is far much stronger in punishing or avenging the one who has wronged the other.
- ii. practicing self control

Envy and Jealousy

Quotation

The prophet (saw) said: ‘Do not envy one another, nor dispute with one another, nor hate one another, do not turn away from one another, one of you should not enter into a transaction when another one has already entered into it; and be brothers and servants of Allah’

- Envy and Jealousy is an act of being unhappy with what someone has wishing that, the person looses what he has so that one may have it for himself or both of them not have it.
- Envy and Jealousy are among the most destructive emotions or feelings which a person may have.

Effects of Envy and Jealousy

- i. It leads person in times of weakness to take the property of others unjustly or refuse to help.
- ii. It cause one to wish evil on others and to be happy when misfortune befalls them

- iii. It may also drive one to go beyond the means and squander their wealth in order to live like wealthy.
- iv. It also involves kufr (disbelief in Allah) to a certain degree, because it causes the individual to feel that Allah has not been fair with him
- v. It leads somebody to be hated by people
- vi. it leads to wrath of Allah and punishment during the day of Judgment

Control measures for Envy and Jealousy

- i. Be satisfied on what Allah has bestowed on you
- ii. Always look to those below you and not those above you
- vii. Appreciate what Allah has given to you
- viii. To seek protection from Allah from envious people
- ix. Acknowledge fair distribution of Allah's favour to his creatures
- x. practicing self control

Treatment of orphans

Quotation

The prophet (saw) said: One who takes care of an orphan and I will be in paradise He raised his fore finger and middle finger by way of illustration”

Islamic teachings on treatment of orphans

- i. We have to sympathize with orphans and help them where necessary
- ii. We have to care of their daily needs e.g. educating them, feeding them, clothing them and taking care of their health.
- iii. We must show them love and guard them to the right ways
- iv. If the guardian is well off let him claim no remuneration but if he is poor, let him have for himself what is reasonable
- v. When you release their property to them, take witness in their presence.
- vi. The one who takes care of an orphan will have privilege of being in paradise with prophet (saw)

Care for animals and plants

Quotation

- Prophet said “A woman was punished (after death) because of a cat which she had locked until it died and because of this she entered the fire. She had neither give it food nor drink when confining it, nor had she left it free to eat the creatures of earth”
- He said “A prostitute once saw a dog panting and eating mud because of thirst. She went down to well and drew some water for it using her shoe, caught hold of it with her teeth and climbed up and watered the dog. Allah thanked her for her good deed and forgave her.

The benefits of animals

1. They provide food for man and plants. Their dung and bodies enrich the soil
2. They are used as a mean of transport
3. They help in farming
4. They protect as at home
5. They entertain us in sports e.g. horse and donkey racing
6. They provide us with fur for making clothes

The benefits of plants

1. It give us shelter
2. It provide food for man and animals
3. It give out oxygen
4. It provide timber
5. it used as medicine
6. it used as a fuel

Islamic teachings on caring for animals

6. They should not be starved
7. They should not be overloaded or overworked
8. They should give them protection
9. Hunting of animals should not be done for leisure or sport
10. The slaughtering of animals should be done fast and once
11. During slaughtering the tool should be sharp

12. Animals should be given water before slaughtering
13. The animals should be given medical attention
14. They should not be incited to fight one another
15. They should not be frightening, branding or cutting off any part from their bodies before death

Islamic teachings on caring for animals

1. Plants should be valued
2. We should not cut down plants unnecessarily
3. We should watering our plants
4. We should acquainted our self with farming skills
5. We should practice farming
6. We should enrich our soil
7. We should protect the trees

Islamic teachings on preservation of environment

1. The environment should be clean
 2. Plants should be valued
 3. Environment should be protected
 4. Environment should be not be polluted
 5. utilize environment properly
 6. Resources should not be wasted
- b. **Work is a form of Ibadah**

Quotation

- The prophet (saw) said “Seeking for lawful earning is an act next to obligatory of worship”
- Working is obedience to the command of Allah. It is serving Allah. Therefore it is Ibadah since it is for the good of humanity. In other words any activity that is done to please Allah is Ibadah.

Conditions for work to be Ibadah

1. If it is carried out in order to provide subsistence to one's family, relatives or oneself
2. If it is done by lawful means without using unfair means or working in unlawful places like casinos, breweries, selling of drugs etc
3. If it is carried in order to avoid begging

Islamic teachings on significance of work to Muslims

1. A man has to work to earn his living and in order to be respected
2. In order for the economic condition to change for the good or for the better labour must be determined to do so.
3. God created man to work “verily we have created man into toil and struggle” (90:4)
4. Every conquest of man over nature will be the result of suffering, path of hardship and perseverance on his part.
5. The description of life in paradise is a reminder to man that his happiness and comfort on earth also depend on labour.
6. A life of ease and comfort is promised to those who work and not waste their time in idleness.
7. Anyone who has worked hard for his livelihood will enjoy a peaceful and prosperous life. While one who had wasted his time in idleness will be thrown into life of misery, hunger and degradation.
8. No one will earn a better living than the one who has earned it with his own hands (labour)
“(Bukhari)”
9. The prophet encouraged the sahabahs to work to avoid begging from others.
10. Prophet Musa offered physical labour to Prophet Shuaib for eight years in order to marry his daughter.

Islamic teachings on care for aged and disabled

A. Care for disabled

Quotation

- The prophet (saw) said “Show mercy to those on earth, and God will show mercy to you.” (At-Tirmithi and Abu Dawud)
- “If one removes a hardship of a Muslim in this life, Allah will relieve a hardship from him on the Day of Judgment.” (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

Islamic teachings on care of disabled

1. Muslims should often look at people with disabilities and pity them.
2. They desire and deserve the support to achieve their goals, and when we empathize, we realize the struggles they face.
3. It is the Qadar of Allah that they are as they are, and it is also the Qadar of Allah that we are given the blessed opportunity to advocate for them in any way we can.

4. Allah gives and takes from each of us and just because someone seems to be at a loss, doesn't mean they are a hopeless case without the ability to succeed to his or her potential level of independence, strength, or capability. Allah created each of us in uniqueness
5. It should be realized that as we are able to help people with disabilities, we too may be able to benefit from them.
6. When you see a child or adult in a wheelchair, bend down, look at them in the eyes and just say 'asalaamalaiakum' with a smile.
7. We must keep in mind that a Harsh Day is expected for many who neglect and refrain from assisting others when they are given the chance to; likewise, Allah Promises great rewards who strive to help a person in need.
8. The prophet (saw) was so compassionate to those without disabilities, that when it came to people with cognitive, social, or physical impairments he became even more sensitive towards their needs.
9. Advocating for the rights of people with special needs through counseling, rehabilitation, and education
10. They are never to be excluded in Islam, so they should always be highlighted as extraordinary individuals of our Ummah.
11. People with disabilities might have weaknesses in certain areas, but Allah compensates them by giving them stronger talents in other areas ensuring that Mercy and Compassion of Allah is still a gift upon them, upon their souls.
12. Allah judges us according to our piety and righteousness, not according to the skills and abilities He has given us.

Quotation

Care for aged

- When the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) entered Makkah in Ramadan AH 8 (January 630) and entered the Sacred Mosque, Abu Bakr brought his father, Abu Quhafah, to the Prophet to embrace Islam. When the Prophet saw him, he said to Abu Bakr, "Why didn't you leave the old man at his house and I would've gone to him there?" Abu Bakr said, "You are more deserving of him coming to you than he is of you going to him." The Prophet seated Abu Quhafah in front of him and honored him. Then he passed his hand on Abu Quhafah's chest and asked him to embrace Islam and Abu Quhafah did. The Prophet, noticing that Abu Quhafah's hair was white, directed that his hair be dyed.

➤ The Prophet said, "Let the eldest (among you) speak first" (Al-Bukhari)

Islamic teachings on care for aged

1. If a young man honors an elderly on account of his age, Allah appoints someone to honor him in his old age.
2. The Prophet considered respecting the elderly a way to show reverence for the Almighty.
3. the Prophet disavows those who do not venerate the elderly and considers them alien to the Muslim society:
4. The Prophet said "He is not one of us who does not show mercy to our young ones and esteem to our elderly".
5. The young should take the initiative toward the aged in greeting and also helping, showing kindness, visiting, advising, phoning etc
6. The Prophet also ordered Muslims to "start with the elderly" when serving a drink or the like
7. The Prophet ordered that priority be given to the old concerning leading prayers:
8. According to Prophetic guidance, the elder are worthier to start conversation. The Prophet said, "Let the eldest (among you) speak first" (Al-Bukhari)
9. Concerning obligations, Islam exempt the elderly who cannot bear fasting the month of Ramadan from observing it. Also Who cannot pray standing up are allowed to pray sitting down; if they cannot pray sitting down, they are allowed to pray lying on a side. Who cannot perform Hajj to delegate another person to perform it on their behalf
10. Seeking to release an elderly captive. The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) released the son of Abu Sufian without a ransom and then sent him to his father who, consequently, released the old man.
11. Care for the elderly is in line with the Islamic principle of the dignity of the human being

Assignment

1. Explain the teachings of Islam on the preservation of environment
2. The prophet said "As fire destroys fuel, so envy destroys virtues" Explain why Muslims should guard against habits of envy
3. Identify causes of envy in our society
4. Discuss the teachings of Islam on the significance of Labour to Muslims
5. Give a brief history of Imam an- Nawawi
6. Explain the Islamic teachings on kindness to animals

CHAPTER 4 DEVOTIONAL ACTS

NOTE!

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