GRADE 10 NOTES

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK NOTES

Well-organized, simplified learning notes that provide clear, concise information in a logical sequence, making key concepts easily accessible and memorable, enhancing understanding and retention while fostering engagement and facilitating effective study. By providing a clear focus on key ideas, these Mwalimu Consultancy Ltd Notes foster better retention and comprehension, making learning more accessible and enjoyable.

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STRAND 1: STUDY OF THE QURAN AND HADITH

1. Compilation During the Reign of Caliph Abubakar (R.A.)

- ✓ **Circumstances:**
- ✓ The death of many Huffaz (those who memorized the Quran) in the Battle of Yamama. This raised concerns about the potential loss of parts of the Quran.
- ✓ Omar ibn al-Khattab (R.A.) suggested to Abubakar (R.A.) the need to compile the Quran.
- ✓ Initially, Abubakar (R.A.) was hesitant, as the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had not explicitly ordered a complete written compilation. However, he eventually agreed due to the compelling need.
- ✓ **Process:**
- ✓ Abubakar (R.A.) appointed Zayd ibn Thabit (R.A.), a scribe of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), to lead the compilation.
- ✓ Zayd (R.A.) gathered all existing written materials of the Quran, including those written on palm leaves, stones, and animal skins.
- ✓ He also relied on the memorization of numerous companions.
- ✓ Rigorous verification was employed, requiring two witnesses for each verse.
- ✓ The compiled sheets were kept with Hafsa bint Omar (R.A.), a wife of the prophet.
- ✓ Image: depiction of Zayd Ibn Thabit collecting the written verses.

2. Standardisation During the Reign of Caliph Uthman (R.A.)

- ✓ **Circumstances:**
- ✓ The expansion of the Islamic empire led to variations in the recitation of the Quran.
- ✓ Different regions had different dialects and pronunciations, which caused disputes.
- ✓ Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman (R.A.) observed these discrepancies and urged Uthman (R.A.) to address the issue.
- ✓ Uthman(R.A) understood the need to unify the muslims on one version of the Quran.
- ✓ **Process:**
- ✓ Uthman (R.A.) formed a committee, again led by Zayd ibn Thabit (R.A.), to create a standardised version of the Quran.
- ✓ They used the original sheets compiled during Abubakar's (R.A.) reign, which were with Hafsa (R.A.).

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- ✓ They standardized the Arabic script and removed variations in recitation.
- ✓ Copies of the standardised Quran, known as the "Uthmanic Codex," were sent to major Islamic provinces.
- ✓ Other existing copies of the Quran were ordered to be destroyed to ensure uniformity.

- ✓ Image: Old Quranic manuscripts.

3. Significance of Compilation and Standardisation:

- ✓ **Preservation of the Quran:** It ensured that the Quran remained intact and free from alterations.
- ✓ **Unity of the Muslim Ummah:** It eliminated disputes over recitation and unified Muslims worldwide.
- ✓ **Authenticity:** It preserved the original Arabic text as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- ✓ **Accessibility:** It made the Quran accessible to all Muslims, regardless of their location or dialect.
- ✓ **Protection from distortion:** The standardisation protected the holy book from any form of distortion.

4. Qualities of the Compilers:

- ✓ **Trustworthiness (Amanah):** They were trusted with the sacred task of compiling and standardising the Quran.
- ✓ **Record Keeping:** Zayd ibn Thabit (R.A.) and others were meticulous in their record keeping.
- ✓ **Teamwork:** The process involved collaboration and cooperation among numerous companions.
- ✓ **Integrity:** They were committed to preserving the Quran with utmost honesty and accuracy.
- ✓ **Leadership:** Caliphs Abubakar (R.A.) and Uthman (R.A.) provided strong leadership and guidance.

5. Application in Daily Life:

- ✓ Adopting trustworthiness in all dealings.
- ✓ Being meticulous and organized in tasks.
- ✓ Working effectively in teams.

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- ✓ Maintaining integrity and honesty.
- ✓ Respecting and preserving religious and cultural heritage.

6. Appreciation of the Process:

- ✓ Understanding the immense effort and dedication involved in preserving the Quran.
- ✓ Recognizing the importance of preserving Islamic heritage for future generations.
- ✓ Developing a deeper love and respect for the Quran.

Diacriticalisation of the Quran

Specific Learning Outcomes:

- ✓ Examine the circumstances that led to the diacriticalisation of the Quran (vowelling marks – tashkil and diacritical marks – i'jam).
- ✓ Assess the significance of diacriticalisation of the Quran for ease of reading.
- ✓ Read the Quran with correct articulation.
- ✓ Acknowledge the process of diacriticalisation of the Quran as a way of perfecting recitation.

1. Circumstances Leading to Diacriticalisation:

- **Expansion of Islam:**
- ✓ As Islam spread, many non-Arabs embraced the faith.
- ✓ These new Muslims faced difficulties in reading the Quranic text, which was originally written without vowel markings or distinguishing dots.
- **Variations in Recitation:**
- ✓ The absence of these markings led to variations in pronunciation and recitation, potentially altering the meaning of the verses.
- **Preservation of Accuracy:**
- ✓ Scholars recognized the need to preserve the accurate pronunciation and recitation of the Quran as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- **Need for Clarity:**
- ✓ As the number of non-arabs increased, clarity became a necessity for the correct understanding of the holy book.

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2. The Process of Diacriticalisation:

- **Diacritical Marks (I'jam):**

✓ These are dots placed above or below letters to distinguish between letters with similar shapes (e.g., ب, ت, ث).

✓ Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali is credited with initiating this process.

- **Vowel Marks (Tashkil):**

✓ These are symbols used to indicate short vowels (a, i, u) and other pronunciation features.

✓ Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi further developed the system of vowel markings.

✓ Image: example of Quranic text with and without diacritical marks.

3. Significance of Diacriticalisation:

- **Ease of Reading:**

✓ It made the Quran accessible and easier to read for both native and non-native Arabic speakers.

- **Correct Pronunciation:**

✓ It ensured the accurate pronunciation of words, preserving the intended meaning.

- **Standardization of Recitation:**

✓ It helped standardize the recitation of the Quran, eliminating variations that could lead to misunderstandings.

- **Preservation of Authenticity:**

✓ It played a crucial role in preserving the authenticity of the Quranic text.

- **Facilitating Learning:**

✓ It greatly assisted in the teaching and learning of the Quran.

4. Reading the Quran with Correct Articulation:

- **Tajweed:**

❖ The science of Tajweed provides rules for the correct pronunciation and recitation of the Quran.

❖ It emphasizes the proper articulation of letters, vowel lengths, and other phonetic features.

- **Importance of Teachers:**

❖ Learning from qualified teachers is essential to ensure accurate recitation.

- **Practice and Repetition:**

❖ Consistent practice and repetition are necessary to master the correct articulation.

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5. Acknowledging the Process:

❖ **Appreciation of Scholars' Efforts:**

✓ Recognizing the dedication and scholarly efforts of those who contributed to the diacriticalisation of the Quran.

❖ **Understanding the Divine Wisdom:**

✓ Reflecting on the divine wisdom behind the preservation of the Quran.

❖ **Enhancing Spiritual Connection:**

✓ Appreciating how correct recitation enhances the spiritual connection with the Quran.

TYPES OF VERSES

1. Types of Verses in the Quran:

The Quranic verses are categorized to help understand and interpret them correctly. The main categories are:

- **Muhkamat (Clear and Decisive Verses):**

✓ These verses have clear and unambiguous meanings.

✓ They form the foundation of Islamic law and belief.

✓ They are easily understood and do not require extensive interpretation.

✓ Examples: Verses related to the oneness of Allah, basic principles of worship, and moral commandments.

- **Mutashabihat (Allegorical or Ambiguous Verses):**

✓ These verses have meanings that are not immediately clear and may require deeper understanding.

✓ They often involve metaphorical language or descriptions of unseen realities.

✓ Their interpretation requires knowledge of Arabic language, context, and scholarly understanding.

✓ Examples: Verses describing the attributes of Allah, the nature of the hereafter, or parables.

- **Al-'Am (General Verses):**

✓ These verses have a general meaning that applies to a wide range of situations or people.

✓ They provide broad principles and guidelines.

✓ Examples: Verses addressing all believers or humanity in general.

- **Al-Khaas (Specific Verses):**

✓ These verses have a specific meaning that applies to particular situations or people.

✓ They provide detailed instructions or address specific issues.

✓ Examples: Verses related to specific legal rulings or historical events.

2. Significance of Understanding These Verses:

- **Correct Interpretation:**

✓ Understanding these categories helps in interpreting the Quran accurately and avoiding misinterpretations.

- **Avoiding Misguidance:**

✓ It helps in distinguishing between clear commandments and metaphorical expressions, preventing misguidance.

- **Applying the Quran to Life:**

✓ It enables Muslims to apply the teachings of the Quran to their daily lives in a balanced and informed manner.

- **Scholarly Understanding:**

✓ It is vital for the scholars, so that they can derive legal rulings correctly.

- **Unity:**

✓ It creates unity within the Ummah, by having correct understanding of the holy book.

3. Categorizing Verses:

- **Muhkamat:**

✓ "Say, "He is Allah, [who is] One." (112:1)

✓ "And establish prayer and give zakah, and whatever good you put forward for yourselves - you will find it with Allah." (2:110)

✓ "Allah has permitted trading and forbidden usury." (2:275)

- **Mutashabihat:**

✓ "The Hand of Allah is over their hands." (48:10)

✓ "The Most Merciful established Himself upon the Throne." (20:5)

✓ "On the Day when the shin will be uncovered." (68:42)

- **Al-'Am:**

✓ "O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another." (49:13)

✓ "And whoever does righteous deeds, whether male or female, while being a believer - those will enter Paradise and will not be wronged, [even as much as] the speck on a date seed." (4:124)

- **Al-Khaas:**

✓ "And [for] the women who are divorced, a maintenance [should be provided] on reasonable terms. [This is] a duty upon the righteous." (2:241)

✓ "O you who have believed, when [the adhan] is called for the prayer on [the day of] Friday, then proceed to the remembrance of Allah and leave trade. That is better for you, if you only knew." (62:9)

4. Appreciation:

❖ Recognizing the depth and complexity of the Quran.

❖ Appreciating the wisdom of Allah in revealing verses with different levels of clarity.

❖ Respecting the scholarly efforts to understand and interpret the Quran correctly.

❖ Understanding that the Quran is a guide for all of humanity.

Asbabu al-Nuzul (Reasons for Revelation)

1. Definition of Asbabu al-Nuzul:

- Asbabu al-Nuzul refers to the circumstances or events that led to the revelation of specific verses of the Quran.
- It provides the historical context and background that helps in understanding the meaning and application of the verses.
- Understanding Asbabu al-Nuzul is crucial for accurate interpretation and application of the Quranic teachings.

2. Kinds of Asbabu al-Nuzul:

- **Revelation in Response to an Event or General Situation:**

✓ Many verses were revealed in response to specific events that occurred during the Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) lifetime.

- ✓ These verses provide guidance and solutions to the challenges faced by the early Muslim community.
- ✓ Example: Surah al-Mujadila (58) was revealed in response to the incident of Khawla bint Tha'labah, who complained to the Prophet (PBUH) about her husband's unjust treatment.

- **Revelation in Response to a Particular Question:**
- ✓ Some verses were revealed in response to questions asked by the Prophet's (PBUH) companions or by people of other faiths.
- ✓ These verses provide clear answers and clarifications on various issues.
- ✓ Example: Surah al-Kahf (18) contains answers to questions posed by the people of Makkah regarding the story of the Companions of the Cave, Dhul-Qarnayn, and the nature of the soul.
- **Revelation for Other Reasons (Known or Unknown):**
- ✓ Some verses were revealed without a specific event or question, but for general guidance and instruction.
- ✓ The reasons for their revelation may not always be explicitly mentioned, but their wisdom and relevance are evident.
- ✓ Example: Many verses related to the attributes of Allah, moral principles, and stories of past prophets fall into this category.

3. Benefits of Asbabu al-Nuzul:

- **Accurate Interpretation:**
- ✓ It helps in understanding the context and meaning of the verses, preventing misinterpretations.
- **Application to Real-Life Situations:**
- ✓ It provides guidance on how to apply the Quranic teachings to various situations and circumstances.
- **Understanding the Wisdom of Allah:**
- ✓ It reveals the wisdom and relevance of the Quranic verses in addressing specific issues and challenges.
- **Appreciating the Prophet's (PBUH) Role:**
- ✓ It highlights the Prophet's (PBUH) role as a guide and teacher, providing solutions to the problems faced by the Muslim community.

- **Clarification of Ambiguities:**

✓ Some verses may seem general, but the Asbab al-Nuzul clarify the specific situation that the verse was revealed in.

4. Role of Asbabu al-Nuzul in Interpretation:

1. **Contextual Understanding:**

✓ It provides the necessary context for understanding the verses within their historical and social setting.

2. **Legal Rulings (Ahkam):**

✓ It helps in deriving accurate legal rulings and applying them to contemporary issues.

3. **Linguistic Nuances:**

✓ It sheds light on the linguistic nuances and rhetorical devices used in the Quran.

4. **Resolving Apparent Contradictions:**

✓ It helps in resolving apparent contradictions between verses by understanding their specific contexts.

5. Importance to a Muslim:

- **Enhanced Understanding:**
  - Knowledge of Asbabu al-Nuzul enhances a Muslim's understanding of the Quran.
- **Informed Application:**
  - It enables Muslims to apply the Quranic teachings in a more informed and meaningful way.
- **Spiritual Connection:**
  - It deepens a Muslim's spiritual connection with the Quran by understanding its historical and divine context.
- **Guidance in Daily Life:**
  - It provides practical guidance for navigating the challenges of daily life in accordance with Islamic principles.

Selected Surah al-Furqan Verses (Q. 25:61-77)

1. Meaning of Surah al-Furqan (Q. 25:61-77):

These verses describe the qualities of "Ibad ar-Rahman" (the servants of the Most Merciful), highlighting their piety, humility, and righteous conduct.

- ✓ **Verse 61:** Allah is the One who placed constellations in the sky and set therein a lamp (the sun) and a moon giving light.
- ✓ **Verse 62:** And it is He who has made the night and the day in succession for whoever desires to remember or desires gratitude.
- ✓ **Verse 63:** And the servants of the Most Merciful are those who walk upon the earth easily, and when the ignorant address them [harshly], they say [words of] peace.
- ✓ **Verse 64:** And those who spend [part of] the night to their Lord prostrating and standing [in prayer].
- ✓ **Verse 65:** And those who say, "Our Lord, avert from us the punishment of Hell, indeed, its punishment is ever adhering."
- ✓ **Verse 66:** Indeed, it is evil as a settlement and residence.
- ✓ **Verse 67:** And those who, when they spend, do so not excessively or sparingly but are ever, between that, [justly] moderate.
- ✓ **Verse 68:** And those who do not invoke with Allah another deity or kill the soul which Allah has forbidden [to be killed], except by [legal] right, and do not commit unlawful sexual intercourse. And whoever should do that will meet a penalty.
- ✓ **Verse 69:** Multiplied for him is the punishment on the Day of Resurrection, and he will abide therein eternally, disgraced.
- ✓ **Verse 70:** Except for those who repent, believe and do righteous work. For those will Allah substitute their evil deeds with good [deeds], and ever is Allah Forgiving and Merciful.
- ✓ **Verse 71:** And whoever repents and does righteousness - indeed, he repents to Allah with [accepted] repentance.
- ✓ **Verse 72:** And those who do not testify to falsehood, and when they pass near ill speech, they pass by with dignity.
- ✓ **Verse 73:** And those who, when reminded of the verses of their Lord, do not fall upon them deaf and blind.
- ✓ **Verse 74:** And those who say, "Our Lord, grant us from among our wives and offspring comfort to our eyes and make us an example for the righteous."
- ✓ **Verse 75:** Those will be awarded the Chamber [in Paradise] for what they patiently endured, and they will be received therein with greetings and salutations.
- ✓ **Verse 76:** Abiding therein eternally; excellent it is as a settlement and residence.
- ✓ **Verse 77:** Say, "My Lord would not have cared for you if not for your supplication, for you [disbelievers] have denied, so its penalty is inevitable."

2. Qualities of the Servants of Allah (S.W.T.):

- ✓ **Humility (Verse 63):** They walk upon the earth with humility and gentleness.
- ✓ **Tolerance (Verse 63):** They respond to ignorance with peace and kindness.
- ✓ **Devotion (Verse 64):** They spend their nights in prayer and worship.
- ✓ **Fear of Allah (Verses 65-66):** They are mindful of the punishment of Hell.
- ✓ **Moderation (Verse 67):** They are balanced in their spending, avoiding extravagance and stinginess.
- ✓ **Avoiding Major Sins (Verse 68):** They abstain from shirk (associating partners with Allah), murder, and adultery.
- ✓ **Repentance (Verses 70-71):** They are quick to repent and seek forgiveness.
- ✓ **Truthfulness (Verse 72):** They avoid false testimony and vain talk.
- ✓ **Mindfulness (Verse 73):** They reflect on the verses of Allah with understanding.
- ✓ **Concern for Family (Verse 74):** They pray for the righteousness of their families.
- ✓ **Patience (Verse 75):** they are patient and steadfast.

3. Teachings for Character Building:

- ✓ **Humility:** To cultivate humility in all aspects of life.
- ✓ **Patience:** To exercise patience in dealing with others.
- ✓ **Moderation:** To maintain balance in spending and all affairs.
- ✓ **Piety:** To be devoted to Allah and avoid major sins.
- ✓ **Truthfulness:** To be honest and truthful in speech and actions.
- ✓ **Family Values:** To prioritize the well-being and righteousness of family.
- ✓ **Spiritual Awareness:** To be mindful of Allah and the hereafter.

4. Application in Daily Life:

- ✓ **Humility in Interactions:** Treat others with respect and humility.
- ✓ **Control Anger:** Respond to provocation with patience and peace.
- ✓ **Balanced Spending:** Avoid extravagance and be generous within means.
- ✓ **Regular Prayer:** Maintain regular prayers and night vigils.
- ✓ **Avoid Sins:** Stay away from major sins and seek forgiveness for shortcomings.
- ✓ **Honest Speech:** Speak truthfully and avoid gossip or false witness.
- ✓ **Family Prayers:** Pray for the guidance and well-being of family members.

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5. Role in Character Formation:

- ✓ **Moral Guidance:** These verses provide a clear moral compass for believers.
- ✓ **Spiritual Growth:** They encourage spiritual growth and closeness to Allah.
- ✓ **Social Harmony:** They promote harmonious relationships and social responsibility.
- ✓ **Personal Development:** They guide individuals towards self-improvement and righteous conduct.

Ulum al-Hadith (Isnad and Matn)

1. Qualities of a Muhaddith (Hadith Scholar):

A Muhaddith is a scholar specializing in the study and transmission of Hadith. Their reliability is crucial for the authenticity of Hadith. Key qualities include:

- **Adalah (Integrity):**
- ✓ The Muhaddith must be known for their honesty, trustworthiness, and upright character.
- ✓ They should avoid major sins and maintain good moral conduct.
- **Dabt (Precision):**
- ✓ They must possess a strong memory and accurately recall the Hadith they transmit.
- ✓ They should be meticulous in their record-keeping and avoid errors.
- **Knowledge of Hadith:**
- ✓ They must have extensive knowledge of Hadith, including its various categories, narrators, and terminology.
- ✓ They should be familiar with the science of Hadith criticism.
- **Scholarly Expertise:**
- ✓ They should be knowledgeable in the Arabic language, history, and other relevant disciplines.
- ✓ They should possess the ability to analyze and evaluate Hadith critically.
- **Reliability:**
- ✓ They must be reliable in their transmission of information, and to have consistant chains of narration.

2. Criteria for Determining Authenticity (Isnad and Matn):

To determine the authenticity of a Hadith, scholars examine both its Isnad (chain of narrators) and Matn (text).

- ✓ **Isnad (Chain of Narrators):**

- This refers to the chain of individuals who transmitted the Hadith from the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to the collector.
- Criteria for evaluating the Isnad:
  - **Continuity:** The chain must be unbroken, with each narrator having received the Hadith from the previous one.
  - **Reliability of Narrators:** Each narrator must possess the qualities of Adalah and Dabt.
  - **Connection:** It must be proven that each narrator met and interacted with the person they narrate from.
  - **Absence of Hidden Defects:** The chain should be free from any hidden defects that could compromise its authenticity.

✓ **Matn (Text):**

- This refers to the actual content of the Hadith.
- Criteria for evaluating the Matn:
  - **Consistency with the Quran:** The text should not contradict the clear teachings of the Quran.
  - **Consistency with Authentic Hadith:** It should not contradict other authentic Hadith.
  - **Reasonable Content:** The text should be logically sound and consistent with general Islamic principles.
  - **Linguistic Analysis:** The language and style should be consistent with the Prophet's (PBUH) known speech patterns.
  - **Historical Context:** The content should align with the known historical context of the Prophet's (PBUH) time.

3. Appreciation of Hadith Classification:

The classification of Hadith helps in determining their reliability and applicability. The main categories include:

✓ **Sahih (Authentic):**

- Hadith with a strong Isnad and Matn, meeting all the criteria for authenticity.
- Considered the most reliable source of Hadith.

✓ **Hasan (Good):**

- Hadith with a reliable Isnad but may have some minor weaknesses in the narrators' precision.
- Accepted as a valid source of Hadith.

✓ **Da'if (Weak):**

- Hadith with significant weaknesses in the Isnad or Matn.

- Not considered reliable for legal rulings but may be used for moral exhortations.

✓ **Mawdu' (Fabricated):**

- Hadith that are known to be fabricated, and are rejected.

✓ **Muttawatir (Continuous):**

- Hadith that have been transmitted by such a large number of narrators in each generation that it is impossible for them to have conspired to fabricate it.

Understanding these classifications helps Muslims:

✓ Apply Hadith appropriately in their daily lives.

✓ Avoid relying on unreliable sources.

✓ Appreciate the scholarly efforts to preserve the Prophet's (PBUH) teachings.

Selected Hadith (Environment, Kinship, Brotherhood)

1. Hadith on Environment (Muslim):

- **Hadith:** Abu Said al-Khudri (R.A.) reported that the Prophet (S.A.W.) said, "The world is sweet and green and verily Allah (S.W.) is going to install you as vicegerents in it in order to see how you act..." (Muslim)
- **Teachings:**

✓ The world is a beautiful and bountiful creation of Allah.

✓ Humans are entrusted as vicegerents (khalifahs) to care for and manage the earth responsibly.

✓ Our actions towards the environment are a test of our faith and obedience to Allah.

- **Application:**

✓ **Responsible Resource Use:** Avoid waste and excessive consumption.

✓ **Conservation:** Protect natural resources, plant trees, and reduce pollution.

✓ **Respect for Creation:** Treat animals and plants with kindness and respect.

✓ **Sustainable Practices:** Adopt eco-friendly habits and support sustainable initiatives.

✓ **Awareness:** Educate others on the importance of environmental stewardship.

2. Hadith on Kinship (Bukhari and Muslim):

- **Hadith:** Anas Ibn Malik (R.A.) said, I heard Allah (S.W.)'s Messenger (S.A.W.) saying, "Whoever would like his provision in this world to be increased and his life span to be extended let him uphold the ties of kinship." (Bukhari and Muslim)
- **Teachings:**

✓ Maintaining strong family ties is highly valued in Islam.

- ✓ Upholding kinship brings blessings in this world and the hereafter.
- ✓ Strengthening family bonds promotes social cohesion and support.

- **Application:**
- ✓ **Regular Communication:** Stay in touch with relatives through visits, calls, and messages.
- ✓ **Support and Assistance:** Offer help and support to family members in need.
- ✓ **Forgiveness and Reconciliation:** Resolve conflicts and maintain harmonious relationships.
- ✓ **Respect for Elders:** Honor and respect older family members.
- ✓ **Family Gatherings:** Organize and participate in family events and celebrations.

3. Hadith on Brotherhood (Bukhari):

- **Hadith:** An-Nu'man ibn Bashir reported that the Prophet (S.A.W.) said, "The parable of the believers in their affection, mercy, and compassion for each other is that of a body. When any limb aches, the whole body reacts with sleeplessness and fever." (Bukhari)
- **Teachings:**
- ✓ Believers are like one body, sharing mutual affection, mercy, and compassion.
- ✓ Unity and solidarity among Muslims are essential.
- ✓ We should feel the pain and suffering of our fellow Muslims and support them.
- **Application:**
- ✓ **Empathy and Compassion:** Show kindness and understanding towards others.
- ✓ **Mutual Support:** Help and support fellow Muslims in times of need.
- ✓ **Unity and Solidarity:** Promote unity and avoid division within the Muslim community.
- ✓ **Charity and Generosity:** Give to those in need and support charitable causes.
- ✓ **Prayers for Others:** Make dua (supplications) for the well-being of fellow Muslims.

4. Role in Character Formation:

- ➢ **Environmental Responsibility:** These Hadith instill a sense of responsibility towards the environment.
- ➢ **Social Cohesion:** They promote strong family ties and social harmony.
- ➢ **Compassion and Empathy:** They cultivate empathy and compassion towards fellow Muslims.
- ➢ **Unity and Solidarity:** They foster a sense of unity and brotherhood within the Muslim community.

- **Spiritual Growth:** They encourage actions that lead to spiritual growth and closeness to Allah.

Suggested Learning Experiences:

- ✓ **Reading and Discussion:** Read and discuss the selected Hadith in detail.
- ✓ **Brainstorming:** Brainstorm ways to apply the teachings of the Hadith in daily life.
- ✓ **Qasida/Poem Composition:** Compose and recite poems on the themes of environment, kinship, and brotherhood.
- ✓ **Video Clips:** Watch and discuss video clips on environmental conservation.
- ✓ **Role-Playing:** Role-play scenarios that demonstrate the application of the Hadith.
- ✓ **Dramatization:** Dramatize ways to promote kinship and brotherhood.
- ✓ **Presentations:** Present findings and reflections to the class.

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STRAND 2.0: FIQH AND MUAMALAT

(JURISPRUDENCE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS)

Sub-strand 2.1: Prayers on Special Occasions (Swalatul Jum'a and Swalatul Idd)

1. Swalatul Jum'a (Friday Prayer):

- **Conditions for Validity:**

✓ **Time:** Performed during the time of Dhuhr prayer on Friday.

✓ **Congregation:** Must be performed in congregation, preferably in a mosque.

✓ **Khutbah (Sermon):** Two sermons before the prayer are essential.

✓ **Location:** Performed in a city or a designated area.

✓ **Imam:** Led by a qualified Imam.

- **Significance:**

✓ **Social Gathering:** Fosters unity and brotherhood among Muslims.

✓ **Spiritual Renewal:** Provides an opportunity for reflection and spiritual guidance.

✓ **Community Building:** Strengthens community bonds and addresses social issues.

✓ **Seeking Blessings:** Performing Jum'a prayer is a means of seeking Allah's blessings.

- **Performance:**

✓ **Khutbah:** Two sermons delivered by the Imam.

✓ **Prayer:** Two rak'ahs (units) led by the Imam.

✓ **Sunnah Acts:** Performing sunnah prayers before and after Jum'a.

- **Preparation:**

✓ **Ghusl (Full Bath):** Recommended to take a bath before the prayer.

✓ **Clean Clothes:** Wearing clean and presentable clothes.

✓ **Perfume:** Applying perfume.

- ✓ **Early Arrival:** Arriving early to the mosque.
- ✓ **Listening to Khutbah:** Paying attention to the sermon.

POLITE NOTE!

Take note that this is a free Sample of the Well Organized Detailed Simplified Notes. THE SAMPLE IS FREE OF CHARGE!

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- ✓ TOP SCHOOLS PREMOCKS
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END OF NOTES!