Primary Two: Islamic Religion

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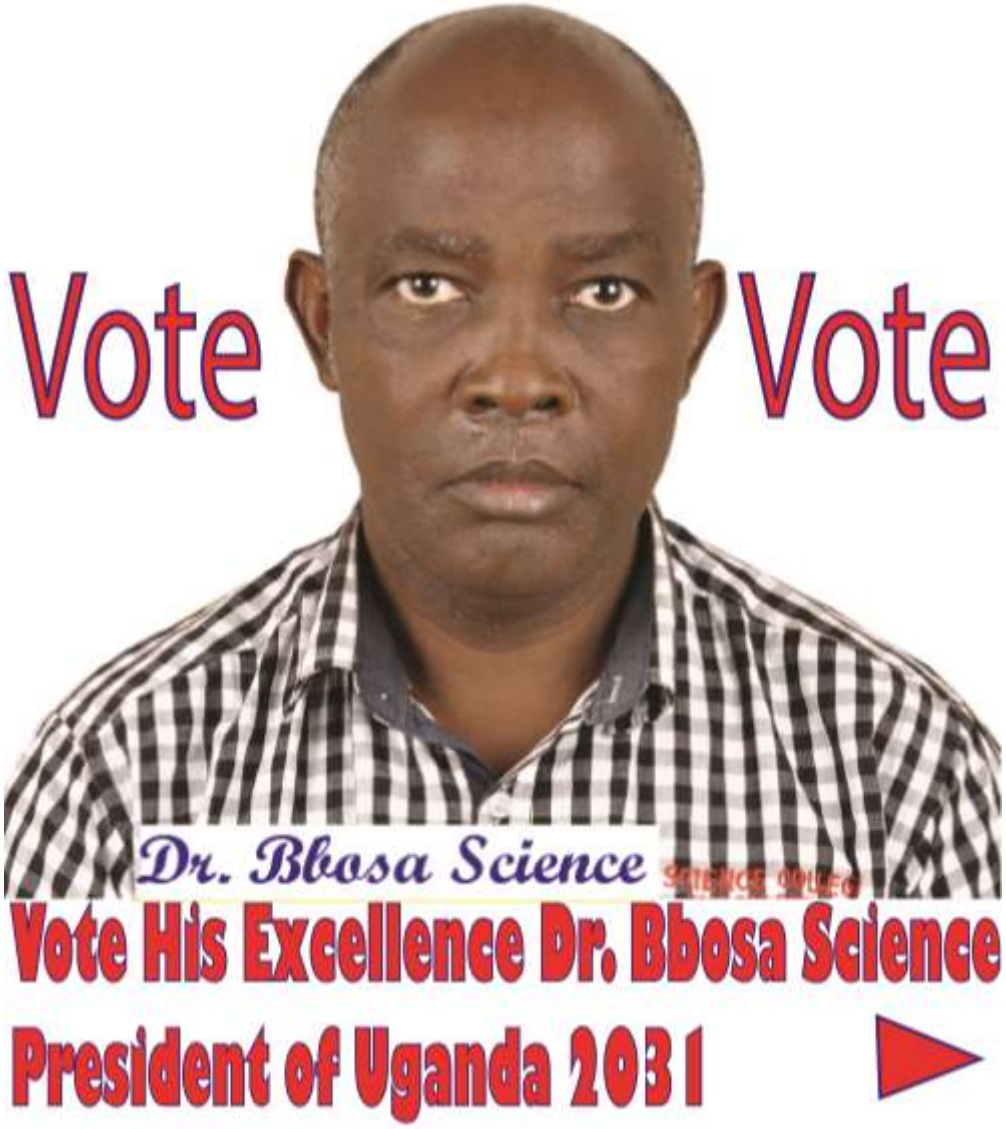

Time, t, is now!!!

PRIMARY TWO

TERM 1

Remember Learning is enhanced by repetition

THEME 1: READING FROM THE QURAN

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to appreciate, and practice the principles and teachings of Islam in order to have total submission to the will and laws of God.

Saying Salaam

Explaining the Meaning of Salaam

The word **Salaam** means **peace**.

When Muslims greet each other, they say: **"Assalaamu Alaikum"** → *Peace be upon you.*

The reply is: **"Wa Alaikum Salaam"** → *And peace be upon you too.*

👉 This greeting shows love, respect, and care for one another.

Importance of Salaam

(i) **Shows peace and friendship** → It makes people feel loved and welcomed.
(ii) **Brings blessings** → Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) taught that spreading Salaam increases love among Muslims.
(iii) **Removes anger** → When you greet someone with Salaam, it helps keep away quarrels.
(iv) **Builds unity** → Everyone feels part of one family.
(v) **Obedience to Allah** → Saying Salaam is a good deed that pleases Allah.

Classroom Activities

- **Role-play:** Learners greet each other with *Salaam* and respond correctly.
- **Chant:** Together say "Assalaamu Alaikum" and "Wa Alaikum Salaam."
- **Drawing:** Pupils draw two friends greeting each other with Salaam.

Exercise 1.1

1. What does Salaam mean?
   Answer: Salaam means peace.
2. What do Muslims say when greeting?
   Answer: They say "Assalaamu Alaikum."
3. Why is Salaam important?
   Answer: It shows peace, love, and unity.
4. How should we reply to Salaam?
   Answer: We reply "Wa Alaikum Salaam."

Teaching Tip: Begin every Islamic lesson by greeting learners with *Salaam* and encouraging them to reply. This makes the classroom peaceful and joyful.

Recitation of Surat Al-Fatiha

In Arabic

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ
اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

English Translation of Surat Al-Fatiha

1. In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
2. Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.
3. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
4. Master of the Day of Judgment.
5. You alone we worship, and You alone we ask for help.
6. Guide us on the Straight Path,
7. The path of those who have received Your grace; not the path of those who have gone astray.

Meaning

(i) The surah teaches us that Allah is merciful and the Lord of all creation.

(ii) It reminds us that Allah is the Master of the Day of Judgment.

(iii) It shows that Muslims worship only Allah and seek His help.

(iv) It asks Allah to guide us on the straight path of goodness.

Importance of Surat Al-Fatiha

(i) It is the **opening chapter of the Qur'an**.

(ii) It is recited in **every prayer (Salah)**.

(iii) It teaches Muslims about **praising Allah** and **asking for guidance**.

(iv) It brings **peace, blessings, and closeness to Allah**.

(v) It is called the **"Mother of the Book"** because it summarizes the Qur'an's message.

Classroom Activities

- **Recitation practice:** Pupils repeat after the teacher in Arabic and English.
- **Discussion:** Ask learners what it means to ask Allah for guidance.
- **Drawing:** Learners draw a straight path with people walking together, showing unity.

Exercise 1.2

1. What is the name of the first chapter of the Qur'an?
   Answer: The first chapter of the Qur'an is called **Surat Al-Fatiha**.
2. What does *Al-Fatiha* mean?
   Answer: *Al-Fatiha* means **The Opening** because it opens the Qur'an.
3. How many verses are in Surat Al-Fatiha?
   Answer: Surat Al-Fatiha has **seven verses**.
4. What does "Bismillah" mean?
   Answer: "Bismillah" means **In the name of Allah**.
5. What does "Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim" mean?
   Answer: It means **The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful**.
6. What does Surat Al-Fatiha teach Muslims?
   Answer: It teaches Muslims to **praise Allah**, **worship Him alone**, and **ask for guidance**.
7. When do Muslims recite Surat Al-Fatiha?
   Answer: Muslims recite it in **every prayer (Salah)**.

8. What do Muslims ask Allah for in this Surah?

   Answer: Muslims ask Allah to **guide them on the straight path**.

9. Why is Surat Al-Fatiha important?

   Answer: It is important because it **summarizes the message of the Qur'an** and is **recited daily in prayers**.

10. What happens when Muslims recite Surat Al-Fatiha sincerely?

    Answer: They receive **peace, blessings, and closeness to Allah**.

THEME 2: (TAWHIID) FAITH

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to understand the principle of Tawhiid.

Who Am I?

(i) I am a **human being** created by **Allah**.

(ii) Allah made me **special** and gave me a **mind, body, and soul**.

(iii) I am His **servant** and should obey Him.

Where Did I Come From?

(i) I came from **Allah**, who created all people.

(ii) Allah created **Adam and Hawa (Eve)** as the first human beings.

(iii) All people are children of Adam and Hawa.

Why Was I Created?

(i) I was created to **worship Allah** and **do good deeds**.

(ii) Allah says in the Qur'an: *"I created jinn and mankind only to worship Me."* (Surah Adh-Dhariyat 51:56)

(iii) Worship helps me to **thank Allah** and **follow His guidance**.

What Is Worshipping?

(i) Worshipping means **showing love, respect, and obedience to Allah**.

(ii) It includes **praying (Swalah)**, **fasting**, **giving charity (Zakat)**, and **helping others**.

(iii) Even simple acts like **being kind** and **telling the truth** are worship.

Places of Worship

Place	Description
Mosque	Muslims gather here to pray and learn about Allah.
Home	Muslims can also pray at home and remember Allah.

Classroom Activities

- **Role-play:** Pupils act out praying at home and at the mosque.
- **Drawing:** Learners draw a mosque and people praying peacefully.
- **Chant:** "We worship Allah, we pray and obey!"

Exercise 2

1. Who created us?
   Answer: Allah created us.
2. Why did Allah create us?
   Answer: Allah created us to worship Him and do good deeds.
3. What is worshipping?
   Answer: Worshipping means loving, obeying, and thanking Allah.
4. Where do Muslims worship?
   Answer: Muslims worship in mosques and at home.
5. What do we do when we worship Allah?
   Answer: We pray, give charity, fast, and help others.

THEME 3: FIQH (PRACTICES)

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to recognize and understand the rules and regulations of the places of worship and the concept of physical purity.

Meaning of Ablution

(i) Ablution (Wudhu) means **washing certain parts of the body** before prayer.

(ii) It makes a Muslim **clean and pure** to stand before Allah.

Demonstrating How Ablution Is Performed

(i) Wash Hands

Start by cleaning both hands up to the wrists.

- Wash right hand three times
- Wash left hand three times

(ii) Rinse Mouth and Nose

Clean the mouth and nose to remove dirt.

- Rinse mouth three times
- Sniff water into nose and blow out three times

(iii) Wash Face

Ensure the whole face is washed.

- From forehead to chin
- From ear to ear

(iv) Wash Arms

Wash both arms up to the elbows.

- Right arm three times
- Left arm three times

(v) Wipe Head

Pass wet hands over the head.

- Wipe from front to back once

(vi) Clean Ears

Use wet fingers to clean inside and outside of ears.

- Use index finger inside
- Use thumb outside

(vii) Wash Feet

Finish by washing both feet up to the ankles.

- Right foot three times
- Left foot three times

Importance of Ablution

(i) **Purifies the body** before prayer.

(ii) **Prepares the soul** to meet Allah.

(iii) **Makes prayer valid** — without ablution, prayer is not accepted.

(iv) **Shows discipline and cleanliness**.

Things That Spoil Ablution

(i) Using the toilet without cleaning.

(ii) Passing wind.

(iii) Sleeping deeply.

(iv) Bleeding or vomiting a lot.

(v) Touching private parts without covering.

Classroom Activities

- **Demonstration:** Teacher shows step-by-step ablution, pupils copy.
- **Chant:** “Wash, wipe, clean — ready to pray!”
- **Drawing:** Pupils draw a child washing hands and feet.

THEME 4: MORAL AND SPIRITUAL TEACHINGS

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to know and appreciate the life of Prophet Mohammed (PBHU), practices (prayers) for different occasions and show respect for parents, teachers, leaders and elders.

Duas

(i) **Dua** means **supplication** or **prayer**.

(ii) It is when Muslims **ask Allah for help, guidance, or blessings**.

(iii) Duas can be said in **Arabic** or in one's own language.

Common Duas

Before Eating

Arabic: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَةِ اللَّهِ

Meaning: In the name of Allah and with His blessings.

Importance: Reminds us that food is a gift from Allah.

After Eating

Arabic: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

Meaning: Praise be to Allah who fed us, gave us drink, and made us Muslims.

Importance: Shows gratitude to Allah for provision.

Before Sleeping

Arabic: بِاسْمِكَ اللَّهُمَّ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Meaning: In Your name, O Allah, I die and I live.

Importance: Reminds us that life and death are in Allah's hands.

When Waking Up

Arabic: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

Meaning: Praise be to Allah who gave us life after death, and to Him is the return.
Importance: Thanks Allah for giving us another day.

When Traveling

Arabic: سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

Meaning: Glory be to Him who has made this (ride) easy for us, and we could not have done it ourselves. Surely, to our Lord we will return.

Importance: Seeks Allah's protection and safe journey.

Teaching Tip

Encourage learners to **recite these Duas aloud together** in class, then explain the meaning in simple words. Role-play occasions like eating, sleeping, or traveling to make it practical.

Importance of Duas

(i) Duas show **dependence on Allah**.

(ii) They bring **peace and comfort** to the heart.

(iii) They help Muslims to **thank Allah** and **seek forgiveness**.

(iv) They strengthen the **relationship between a Muslim and Allah**.

Occasions for Duas

(i) **Morning and evening** → asking Allah for protection.

(ii) **Before eating** → thanking Allah for food.

(iii) **After eating** → praising Allah for His provision.

(iv) **Before sleeping** → asking Allah for safety through the night.

(v) **When traveling** → asking Allah for safe journey.

(vi) **When sick** → asking Allah for healing.

(vii) **During prayer (Salah)** → asking Allah for guidance and mercy.

Classroom Activities

- **Role-play:** Pupils recite simple Duas before eating and sleeping.
- **Chant:** "We pray to Allah, we ask for His help!"
- **Drawing:** Learners draw a child raising hands in Dua.

Exercise 4.1

1. What is a Dua?

   Answer: A Dua is a prayer or supplication to Allah.

2. Why are Duas important?

   Answer: Duas are important because they show our dependence on Allah and bring peace.

3. When can Muslims say Duas?

   Answer: Muslims can say Duas in the morning, before and after eating, before sleeping, when traveling, when sick, and during prayer.

4. What do Muslims ask for in Duas?

   Answer: Muslims ask Allah for help, guidance, forgiveness, and blessings.

Teaching Tip: Encourage learners to **recite these Duas aloud together** in class, then explain the meaning in simple words. Role-play occasions like eating, sleeping, or traveling to make it practical.

People Who Should Be Respected

(i) **Parents** → They care for us and guide us.

(ii) **Teachers** → They give us knowledge.

(iii) **Elders** → They have wisdom and experience.

(iv) **Leaders** → They help organize the community.

(v) **Friends and classmates** → They share with us and play together.

(vi) **Neighbors** → They live near us and help in times of need.

Importance of Respecting Such People

(i) **Parents** → Respect brings blessings and love in the family.

(ii) **Teachers** → Respect helps us learn better.

(iii) **Elders** → Respect shows gratitude for their wisdom.

(iv) **Leaders** → Respect creates peace and order in society.

(v) **Friends** → Respect builds strong friendships.

(vi) **Neighbors** → Respect creates harmony in the community.

Consequences of Disrespect

(i) **Parents** → Disobedience causes sadness and punishment.

(ii) **Teachers** → Disrespect leads to poor learning and discipline issues.

(iii) **Elders** → Ignoring them causes loss of guidance.

(iv) **Leaders** → Disrespect brings disorder and conflict.

(v) **Friends** → Disrespect breaks friendships.

(vi) **Neighbors** → Disrespect causes quarrels and hatred.

Classroom Activities

(i) **Role-play:** Pupils act out respecting parents, teachers, and elders.

(ii) **Discussion:** Learners share how they show respect at home and school.

(iii) **Drawing:** Pupils draw a child helping an elder or greeting a teacher.

Exercise 4.2

1. Name three people we should respect.
   Answer: We should respect parents, teachers, and elders.
2. Why should we respect teachers?
   Answer: We should respect teachers because they give us knowledge.
3. What happens if we disrespect our friends?
   Answer: If we disrespect our friends, we lose friendship and cause quarrels.
4. Why is respecting neighbors important?
   Answer: Respecting neighbors is important because it creates peace in the community.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was born in Mecca in the Year of the Elephant (around 570 CE). His father was Abdullah ibn Abd al-Muttalib, his mother was Aminah bint Wahb, his foster mother was Halimah as-Saʿdiyyah, his grandfather was Abdul-Muttalib, and his uncle was Abu Talib. As a child, he was known for honesty, kindness, and being "Al-Amin" (the trustworthy).

Date of Birth

570 CE in Mecca, known as the **Year of the Elephant**.

This year was named after Abraha's failed attempt to destroy the Kaʿbah with elephants, an event mentioned in **Surah Al-Fil (Qur'an 105)**.

Family Members

(i) **Father:** Abdullah ibn Abd al-Muttalib (died before Muhammad's birth).

(ii) **Mother:** Aminah bint Wahb (died when he was six years old).

(iii) **Foster Mother:** Halimah as-Saʿdiyyah (from the Banu Saʿd tribe, cared for him in the desert).

(iv) **Grandfather:** Abdul-Muttalib (chief of Mecca, named him Muhammad).

(v) **Uncle:** Abu Talib (took care of him after his grandfather's death).

Character During Childhood

(i) **Orphaned early:** Lost his father before birth and his mother at age six.

(ii) **Raised with care:** Fostered by Halimah, then cared for by his grandfather and uncle.

(iii) **Honest and trustworthy:** Even as a child, he was known as **Al-Amin** (the trustworthy).

(iv) **Kind and compassionate:** Helped the poor, respected elders, and showed fairness.

(v) **Brave and patient:** Endured hardship and loss with strength.

(vi) **Blessings in foster home:** Halimah's household experienced prosperity after taking him in, seen as a sign of Allah's favor.

Classroom Activities

(i) **Storytelling:** Narrate the Prophet's childhood events (being orphaned, fostered, and cared for).

(ii) **Role-play:** Pupils act out showing honesty and kindness like the Prophet.

(iii) **Drawing:** Learners draw a family tree showing the Prophet's parents, foster mother, grandfather, and uncle.

Exercise 4.3

1. When was Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) born?

   Answer: He was born in Mecca in 570 CE, the Year of the Elephant.

2. Who was his mother?

   Answer: His mother was Aminah bint Wahb.

3. Who was his foster mother?

Answer: His foster mother was Halimah as-Saʿdiyyah.

4. Who cared for him after his mother died?

   Answer: His grandfather Abdul-Muttalib, then his uncle Abu Talib.

5. What was his character as a child?

   Answer: He was honest, kind, trustworthy, and patient.

TERM 2

THEME 5: READING FROM THE QURAN

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to recite Surat Al-Ikhlas and understand the message contained in the Surah.

Reciting Surat Al-Ikhlas (Arabic)

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌۢ

Reciting Surat Al-Ikhlas (English)

1. Say: He is Allah, the One.
2. Allah, the Eternal Refuge.
3. He neither begets nor is born.
4. And there is none equal to Him.

Meaning of the Surah

(i) Allah is **One** and has no partner

(ii) Allah is **Eternal** and does not depend on anyone.

(iii) Allah has **no children** and was not born.

(iv) There is **nothing equal to Allah**.

Importance of the Surah

(i) It teaches the **oneness of Allah (Tawheed)**.

(ii) Reciting it is equal to reading **one-third of the Qur'an** in reward.

(iii) It is often recited in **daily prayers**.

(iv) It protects Muslims from **shirk (associating partners with Allah)**.

Incidents Leading to Revelation

(i) Some people in Mecca asked Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): *"Describe your Lord to us."*

(ii) Allah revealed Surat Al-Ikhlas to explain His **oneness and uniqueness**.

Things to Consider Before Reading the Qur'an

(i) Be in a state of **cleanliness (ablution)**.

(ii) Sit in a **respectful place**.

(iii) Begin with **Bismillah**.

(iv) Read with **respect and humility**.

(v) Try to **understand the meaning**.

(vi) Avoid **laughing or playing** while reciting.

Classroom Activities

(i) **Recitation practice:** Pupils repeat the Surah in Arabic and English.

(ii) **Discussion:** Learners explain why Allah has no equal.

(iii) **Drawing:** Pupils draw a child holding the Qur'an respectfully.

Exercise 5.1

1. What does Surat Al-Ikhlas teach us?

   Answer: It teaches us that Allah is One and has no equal.

2. Why is Surat Al-Ikhlas important?

Answer: It is important because it explains Tawheed and gives great reward when recited.

3. What led to the revelation of Surat Al-Ikhlas?

   Answer: People asked Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to describe Allah, so Allah revealed this Surah.

4. What should we do before reading the Qur'an?
   Answer: We should perform ablution, sit respectfully, begin with Bismillah, and read with humility.

THEME 6: TAWHIID (FAITH)

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to understand the principles of Tawhiid.

Some Attributes of Allah

Attribute (Arabic)	Meaning (English)	Explanation for Learners
Al-Rahman	The Most Merciful	Allah shows mercy to all His creation.
Al-Rahim	The Most Compassionate	Allah gives special kindness to believers.
Al-Khaliq	The Creator	Allah created everything in the universe.
Al-'Aleem	The All-Knowing	Allah knows everything, seen and unseen.
Al-Qadir	The All-Powerful	Allah can do anything; nothing is impossible for Him.
Al-Samad	The Eternal Refuge	Everyone depends on Allah, but He depends on no one.
Al-Hakeem	The All-Wise	Allah's decisions are always full of wisdom.
Al-Ghafur	The Forgiving	Allah forgives those who repent sincerely.
Al-Hayy	The Ever-Living	Allah never dies; He is always alive.
Al-Malik	The King	Allah is the ruler of all creation.

Teaching Points

- These attributes show Allah's **greatness, mercy, and power**.
- They help Muslims understand how to **trust, obey, and worship Allah**.
- Learning them strengthens **faith (Iman)** and encourages **good behavior**.

Classroom Activities

- **Recitation practice:** Pupils repeat the attributes in Arabic and English.
- **Discussion:** Learners share how Allah's mercy helps them in daily life.
- **Drawing:** Pupils draw symbols of creation (sun, trees, people) to show Allah as the Creator.

Exercise 6.1

1. Name three attributes of Allah.
2. What does *Al-Rahman* mean?
3. Why is Allah called *Al-Khaliq*?
4. What does *Al-'Aleem* mean?
5. Why should Muslims learn the attributes of Allah?

✅ **Answers**

1. Three attributes of Allah are *Al-Rahman (Most Merciful)*, *Al-Khaliq (The Creator)*, and *Al-'Aleem (All-Knowing)*.
2. *Al-Rahman* means Allah is the Most Merciful, showing kindness to all His creation.
3. Allah is called *Al-Khaliq* because He created everything in the universe.
4. *Al-'Aleem* means Allah is All-Knowing; He knows everything, seen and unseen.
5. Muslims should learn the attributes of Allah to understand His greatness, worship Him properly, and strengthen their faith.

Imaan

Imaan means **faith or belief in Allah**.

It is the strong belief in Allah, His angels, His books, His prophets, the Day of Judgment, and His will (Qadar).

Imaan guides Muslims to live a good and obedient life.

The Pillars of Imaan

The pillars of Imaan are the **six articles of faith** in Islam. They show what every Muslim must believe in:

(i) **Belief in Allah** → Allah is One, the Creator and Sustainer.

(ii) **Belief in Angels** → Angels are Allah's servants who carry out His commands.

(iii) **Belief in Holy Books** → Allah revealed books like the Qur'an, Torah, Psalms, and Gospel.

(iv) **Belief in Prophets** → Allah sent prophets to guide people, from Adam to Muhammad (PBUH).

(v) **Belief in the Day of Judgment** → All people will be judged for their deeds.

(vi) **Belief in Qadar (Predestination)** → Everything happens by Allah's will and knowledge.

Numbers and Names of Imaan

There are **six pillars of Imaan**.

Their names are:

1. Belief in Allah
2. Belief in Angels
3. Belief in Holy Books
4. Belief in Prophets
5. Belief in the Day of Judgment
6. Belief in Qadar (Predestination)

Classroom Activities

(i) **Recitation practice:** Pupils repeat the six pillars aloud.

(ii) **Discussion:** Learners share how belief in Allah guides their daily life.

(iii) **Drawing:** Pupils draw six boxes and write one pillar in each.

Exercise 6.2

1. What is Imaan?

   Answer: Imaan is faith or belief in Allah and His teachings.

2. How many pillars of Imaan are there?

   Answer: There are six pillars of Imaan.

3. Name three pillars of Imaan.

   Answer: Belief in Allah, belief in angels, and belief in prophets.

4. Why is belief in the Day of Judgment important?

   Answer: It is important because it reminds us that we will be judged for our deeds.

5. What does belief in Qadar mean?

   Answer: It means everything happens by Allah's will and knowledge.

THEME 7: MORAL AND SPIRITUAL TEACHING (HADITH)

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to understand and appreciate the value of respect.

How People Show Respect in Society

(i) **Kneeling** → shows humility and honor to elders.

(ii) **Bowing** → shows politeness and recognition.

(iii) **Helping** → shows care and concern for others.

(iv) **Greeting politely** → shows respect to parents, teachers, and elders.

(v) **Listening carefully** → shows respect to leaders and teachers.

(vi) **Sharing and caring** → shows respect to friends and neighbors.

Categories of People Respected in Society

(i) **Parents (mothers and fathers)** → They care for us and guide us.

(ii) **Teachers** → They give us knowledge.

(iii) **Elders** → They have wisdom and experience.

(iv) **Leaders** → They organize and protect the community.

(v) **Friends and classmates** → They share with us and play together.

(vi) **Neighbors** → They live near us and help in times of need.

Exercise 7.1

1. Name three ways people show respect in society.

   Answer: People show respect by kneeling, bowing, and helping others.

2. Who should be respected in society?

   Answer: Parents, teachers, elders, leaders, friends, and neighbors should be respected.

3. Why should we respect our parents?

   Answer: We should respect our parents because they care for us and guide us.

4. What happens when we respect our teachers?

   A4nswer: When we respect our teachers, we learn better and live in discipline.

5. Why is helping neighbors important?

   Answer: Helping neighbors is important because it creates peace and harmony in the community.

Teaching Tip: Encourage pupils to role-play greeting elders, helping neighbors, and listening to teachers. This makes the lesson practical and memorable.

THEME 8: THE HISTORY OF ISLAM

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to know and appreciate the life of Prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H).

Tribe and Clan of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

Prophet Muhammad belonged to the **Quraysh tribe**.

His clan was the **Banu Hashim**, a respected family in Mecca.

Character of the Prophet

(i) **Honest (Al-Amin)** → He was known as "the trustworthy."

(ii) **Kind and compassionate** → Helped the poor, orphans, and widows.

(iii) **Respectful** → Honored elders and treated people fairly.

(iv) **Hard-working** → Worked as a shepherd and later as a trader.

(v) **Patient** → Endured hardship without complaining.

Characters to Emulate

(i) **Honesty** → Always tell the truth.

(ii) **Kindness** → Help those in need.

(iii) **Respect** → Show respect to parents, teachers, and elders.

(iv) **Hard work** → Work diligently in school and at home.

(v) **Trustworthiness** → Keep promises and be reliable.

Character That Made Khadijah Propose Marriage

Khadijah was impressed by Muhammad's **honesty, trustworthiness, and fairness in trade**.

He never cheated and always dealt with people truthfully.

His good reputation as "Al-Amin" made her respect him and propose marriage.

Exercise 8.1

1. Which tribe did Prophet Muhammad belong to?
   Answer: He belonged to the Quraysh tribe.
2. Which clan was he from?
   Answer: He was from the Banu Hashim clan.
3. What was Prophet Muhammad known as because of his honesty?
   Answer: He was known as "Al-Amin," meaning the trustworthy.
4. Name two characters of the Prophet that we should emulate.
   Answer: Honesty and kindness.
5. Why did Khadijah propose marriage to Prophet Muhammad?
   Answer: Because of his honesty, trustworthiness, and fairness in trade.

Teaching Tip: Pupils can role-play honesty in a classroom trade activity (e.g., exchanging pencils fairly) to practice the Prophet's character.

TERM 3

THEME 9: READING FROM THE QURAN

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to recite Surat Annas and understand the message contained in the Surah.

Reciting Surat An-Nas (Arabic)

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ
مَلِكِ النَّاسِ
إِلَٰهِ النَّاسِ
مِن شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ
الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

Reciting Surat An-Nas (English)

1. Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind,
2. The King of mankind,
3. The God of mankind,
4. From the evil of the whisperer who withdraws,
5. Who whispers in the hearts of mankind,
6. From among jinn and mankind.

Importance of the Surah

(i) Teaches Muslims to **seek protection from Allah** against evil whispers.

(ii) Protects from **Shaytan (Satan)** and harmful thoughts.

(iii) Reciting it brings **peace and safety**.

(iv) Islamic teaching: It is used as a **spiritual cure** against diseases, evil spirits, and jinn.

Incidents Leading to Revelation

(i) Surat An-Nas was revealed in **Medina**.

(ii) It was revealed together with **Surat Al-Falaq** as protection Surahs.

(iii) They are called **Al-Mu'awwidhatayn** (the two protectors).

(iv) The Prophet (PBUH) used them for **seeking Allah's protection** from harm, sickness, and evil whispers.

Exercise 9.1

1. What does Surat An-Nas teach us?
   Answer: It teaches us to seek refuge in Allah from evil whispers.
2. Why is Surat An-Nas important?
   Answer: It is important because it protects Muslims from Shaytan, evil thoughts, and diseases caused by jinn.
3. What are Surat An-Nas and Surat Al-Falaq called together?
   Answer: They are called Al-Mu'awwidhatayn (the two protectors).
4. Who whispers evil into people's hearts?
   Answer: Shaytan (Satan), jinn, and evil people whisper evil into people's hearts.
5. What should Muslims do before reading the Qur'an?
   Answer: Muslims should perform ablution, sit respectfully, begin with Bismillah, and read with humility.

Teaching Tip: Pupils can recite Surat An-Nas together, then role-play "seeking protection" by raising their hands in Dua.

THEME 10: TAWHIID (FAITH)

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to understand the principle of Tawhiid.

Existence of Allah

(i) Allah is the **Creator of everything** in the universe.

(ii) He made the **sun, moon, stars, animals, plants, and people**.

(iii) Nothing exists without Allah's will.

Meaning of Oneness of Allah

Oneness of Allah means **Allah is One**.

He has **no partner, no children, no equal**.

Muslims worship only Allah and depend on Him alone.

Reciting the Shahada

Arabic: أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللهِ

English: I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

Importance of the Shahada

(i) It is the **first pillar of Islam**.

(ii) Saying it makes one a **Muslim**.

(iii) It guides Muslims to **worship Allah alone**.

(iv) It reminds Muslims to **follow Prophet Muhammad's teachings**.

(v) It is a **lifelong commitment** to faith and obedience.

Exercise 10

1. What does the Shahada mean?
   Answer: It means there is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His Messenger.
2. Why is the Shahada important?
   Answer: It is important because it is the first pillar of Islam and makes one a Muslim.
3. What does oneness of Allah mean?
   Answer: It means Allah is One, with no partner, no children, and no equal.
4. What happens when someone sincerely says the Shahada?
   Answer: They become a Muslim and commit to worshipping Allah alone.
5. Who is the Messenger mentioned in the Shahada?
   Answer: Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Teaching Tip: Pupils can practice reciting the Shahada in both Arabic and English, then role-play living by it (e.g., praying, being honest, helping others).

THEME 11: FIQH (PRACTICE)

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to recognize, understand the rules and regulations of the places of worship and the concept of physical purity.

Types of Water Used for Ablution

(i) **Rain water** → Pure and natural.

(ii) **River water** → Flowing and clean.

(iii) **Well water** → Fresh and pure.

(iv) **Spring water** → Natural and clean.

(v) **Sea water** → Allowed even though salty.

(vi) **Tap water** → Clean and suitable if pure.

Demonstrating How Tayammum Is Done

Tayammum is **dry ablution** performed when water is not available or harmful to use.

(i) Find Clean Earth

Tayammum requires clean soil, sand, or stone.

- Look for clean ground, sand, or stone
- Ensure it is free from dirt or impurities

(ii) Make Intention (Niyyah)

Intend in your heart to perform Tayammum for prayer.

- Say in your heart: *I intend to purify myself for prayer*

(iii) Strike Hands on Earth

Place both palms lightly on clean soil or stone.

- Strike both hands once
- Do not dig or gather dust

(iv) Wipe the Face

Use your hands to wipe the entire face.

- Spread hands over the face
- Cover forehead, cheeks, and chin

(v) Wipe the Hands

Wipe both hands up to the wrists.

- Use left hand to wipe right hand
- Use right hand to wipe left hand
- Cover palms and back of hands

Key Point

Tayammum shows that **Islam is flexible**: when water is not available, Muslims can still purify themselves and pray.

Exercise 11

1. Name three types of water used for ablution.

   Answer: Rain water, river water, and well water.

2. What is Tayammum?

   Answer: Tayammum is dry ablution using clean soil or stone when water is not available.

3. What is the first step in Tayammum?

   Answer: Find clean earth (soil, sand, or stone).

4. Why is Tayammum important?

   Answer: It allows Muslims to remain pure and pray even without water.

5. Which part of the body is wiped after striking the soil?

   Answer: The face and the hands up to the wrists.

THEME 12: MORAL AND SPIRITUAL TEACHING

Learning Outcome: The learner is able to understand the importance of cleanliness of the environment of prayer and uphold it.

Importance of Cleanliness

(i) **Body** → Prevents sickness, removes bad smell, keeps us healthy.

(ii) **Clothes** → Makes us neat, smart, and presentable.

(iii) **Places (home, school, mosque)** → Prevents spread of germs, creates peace and comfort.

(iv) **Utensils and surroundings** → Ensures safe food and water.

Demonstrating Cleanliness

(i) **Body:** Bathing regularly, brushing teeth, washing hands before eating and after toilet.

(ii) **Clothes:** Washing with soap and water, wearing clean clothes daily.

(iii) **Places:** Sweeping, mopping, disposing of waste properly, keeping toilets clean.

(iv) **Utensils:** Washing plates and cups after use.

Dangers of Being Unclean

(i) **Diseases:** Cholera, flu, skin infections.

(ii) **Bad smell:** Causes shame and rejection.

(iii) **Poor health:** Weak body, low energy.

(iv) **Social problems:** People avoid those who are dirty.

(v) **Spiritual neglect:** Islam teaches cleanliness as part of faith.

Exercise 12.1

1. Why should we keep our bodies clean?
   Answer: To avoid sickness, remove bad smell, and stay healthy.
2. How do we keep our clothes clean?
   Answer: By washing them with soap and water and wearing them neatly.
3. What happens if we do not clean our places?
   Answer: Germs will spread, causing diseases and discomfort.
4. Name two dangers of being unclean.
   Answer: Sickness and bad smell.
5. What does Islam teach about cleanliness?
   Answer: Islam teaches that cleanliness is part of faith.

Teaching Tip: Pupils can chant together: *"Clean body, clean clothes, clean place — healthy life!"* while miming bathing, sweeping, and washing clothes.

Muhammad's Trip to Syria

As a young boy, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) traveled with his uncle **Abu Talib** in a caravan to **Syria**.

He went as part of the Quraysh traders who carried goods to sell.

This was one of his earliest journeys outside Mecca.

The Story of the Monk

On the way, the caravan stopped near **Busra** in Syria.

A Christian monk named **Bahira** saw signs of prophethood in Muhammad.

He noticed a **cloud shading him** and a **seal of prophethood** between his shoulders.

Bahira advised Abu Talib to protect Muhammad from harm because he was destined to be a prophet.

Importance of the Trip to Syria

It showed Muhammad's **honesty and trustworthiness** in trade.

It was the first time he was recognized by others as special.

It prepared him for his future role as a prophet.

It strengthened his experience in **business and travel**.

It showed Allah's protection over him even as a child.

Exercise 12.2

1. Who did Muhammad travel with to Syria?
   Answer: He traveled with his uncle Abu Talib.
2. Who was the monk that saw signs of prophethood in Muhammad?
   Answer: The monk was Bahira.
3. What did Bahira advise Abu Talib?
   Answer: He advised Abu Talib to protect Muhammad because he was destined to be a prophet.
4. Why was the trip to Syria important?
   Answer: It showed Muhammad's honesty, prepared him for prophethood, and gave him business experience.
5. What sign did Bahira see that proved Muhammad was special?
   Answer: He saw a cloud shading him and the seal of prophethood between his shoulders.

Teaching Tip: Pupils can role-play the caravan journey, with one child acting as Muhammad, another as Abu Talib, and another as Bahira, to make the story memorable.

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