

INTRODUCTION TO CLASS 5AB – 11AB QUR'AN:

Teaching a child to read Arabic is a blessing and an honour, as you are equipping them with the ability to read the Holy Qur'an. HADITH about everything in existence prays for the forgiveness of the person who teaches the Qur'an, even the fish in the sea. With this weighty task in front of us, it is important to keep in mind that all success is from Allah.

We are now introducing recitation of Qur'an for all the Students, in the hope of bringing all our Students to one level of recitation.

For those Students who are in the process of learning how to recite Qur'an, a separate Qur'an Manual will also be given.

For those Students who are already reciting Qur'an, some rules included in this Manual will be taught to them to improve their recitation further.

All Students will do the Tafsir part of the syllabus and attempt the Qur'an Coursework which is at the beginning of this Manual.



Recite the Holy Qur'an and Memorise it. Allah (swt) will not punish the heart in which the Qur'an has been placed.

(Imam Ja'far As Sadiq (A))

QUR'AN SYLLABUS CLASS 5 (8 YEARS OLD)

LESSON: TOPIC

**LESSON 1: THE RESPECT OF THE HOLY QUR'AN AND
 THE AKHLAQ OF ITS RECITATION**

LESSON 2: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HOLY QUR'AN

LESSON 3: DIVISIONS IN THE HOLY QUR'AN

LESSON 4: TAFSIR OF SURATUL IKHLAS

LESSON 5: TAFSIR OF SURATUL NAAS

LESSON 6: TAFSIR OF SURATUL KAUTHAR

LEVEL 5: FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN:

- PUNCTUATION
- QALQALA
- RULES OF LAAM
- RULES OF NOON AND MEEM MUSHADDADAH
- WAJIB SAJDAHS IN THE QUR'AN
- ARABIC NUMBERS

LESSON 1: THE RESPECT OF THE HOLY QUR'AN AND THE AKHLAQ OF ITS RECITATION

The Holy Qur'an is a book containing the words of Allah. It should be treated with the respect it deserves. This respect should also extend to any book, such as this manual, wherein there are verses of the Holy Qur'an.

In this lesson we will learn how to respect the Holy Qur'an and how to recite it.

1. The words of the Holy Qur'an should only be touched after doing Wudhu. Allah says: ***None should touch it except the purified.*** (al-Wáqī'áh, 56:79)



2. Always begin the recitation with Ta'awwudh. Allah says:
When you recite the Qur'an, seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan, the accursed
(an-Nahl, 16:98)

Ta'awwudh means to recite **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ**

Which means, "I seek refuge in Allah, from Shaitan, the accursed.

3. After Ta'awwudh, recite **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ** which means,
"I begin in the name of Allah, The Beneficent, The Merciful".

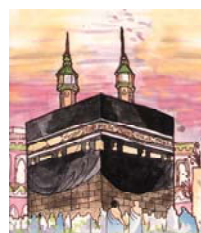
4. Even if you know the verses by heart, it is better to recite while looking at the words, as this increases the rewards many times.



5. It is Mustahab to recite the Holy Qur'an with your head covered and while facing the Qiblah.



Cover the head



Face Qiblah

6. The Holy Qur'an should be recited without rushing, in a clear manner.

Allah says:

وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا ﴿٤﴾

And recite the Qur'an in a regulated tone. (Al-Muzzammil, 73:4)

7. When the Qur'an is being recited, listen attentively and do not eat or talk.

Allah says:

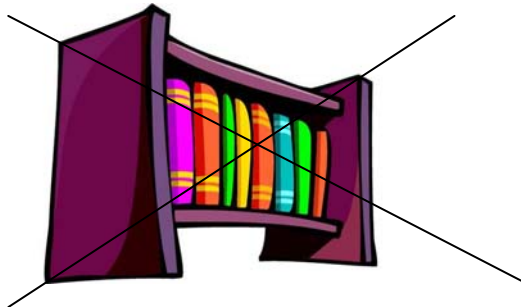
And when the Qur'an is recited, listen to it with (full) attention, so that you may be blessed with mercy. (Al-A`raf, 7:204)



8. Do not leave the Holy Qur'an open and unattended or in a place where it may be disrespected. Recite from it regularly and do not leave it unread on the shelf.

Allah says:

And the Prophet (S) shall say, "O my Lord! Verily my people abandoned this Qur'an." (Al-Furqan, 25:30)



10. Worn-out pages of the Holy Qur'an or paper with verses of the Holy Qur'an must not be thrown in the bin, Instead they should be Re-cycled or buried.



References

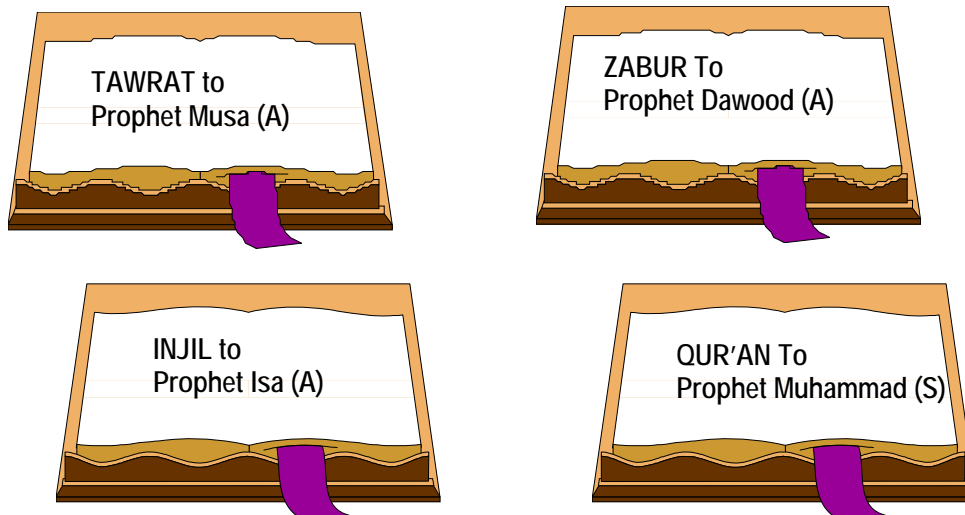
Holy Qur'an, Tafsir of S V Mir Ahmed Ali

The Science of Reciting the Qur'an, M Surty, Pages 30-34

LESSON 2: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE HOLY QUR'AN

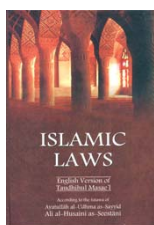
Allah sent 124,000 Prophets for the guidance of mankind. To some of these Prophets, he gave a set of rules and instructions that the prophets left behind in the form of books.

The Divine Books were:



According to many traditions, the revelation of the Holy Qur'an began on the 23rd night of the month of Ramadhan (Laylatul Qadr). They began when the Prophet (S) was 40 years old and continued for the next 23 years.

The Holy Qur'an broadly contains:



1. **Ahkam:** These are verses about the Furu'-e-Din from which the Mujtahidin prepare the various Fatwas to do with Salaat, Sawm, Haj etc.

2. **Tareekh:** These are the verses that narrate the history of people who lived before our Holy Prophet (S).



3. **`Aqa'id:** These are verses that explain the Belief in the Unity of Allah, the Prophet (S) and the Day of Judgement.

TAWHEED

تَوْحِيد

ADAALAT

عَدَالَة

NABUWWAT

نَبُوَّة

IMAAMAT

إِمَامَة

QIYAAMAT

قِيَامَة



4. **Akhlaq:** The verses outline the moral behaviour that Muslims are required to observe.



The Holy Qur'an therefore contains guidance that teaches a man about:

- His duties to himself i.e. how to lead a successful life in this world and the hereafter.
- How to act with other people i.e. how to contribute as an individual towards the betterment of society.
- His duty to his Creator i.e. how to worship Allah.

Merits of Recital of the Holy Qur'an

There are many Ahadith (sayings) of the Holy Prophet (S) and our Aimmah (A) on the reward and blessing of reciting the Holy Qur'an. Only some are quoted here:

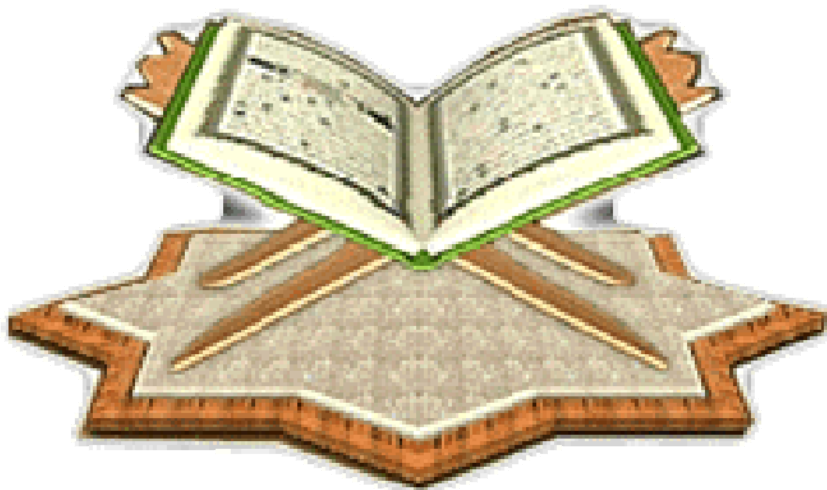
The Prophet (S) has said, ***"The most excellent amongst you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it to others."***

"The more Qur'an is recited in a home, the greater the good for it. The lives of the people in the house are made easier. When the angels view this house from the heavens they see it shining in the same way as stars seen from the earth."

"The heart gathers rust just like iron; remove this rust by reciting the Qur'an."

Imam `Ali (A) has said,

"Whosoever recites 100 verses daily from the Book (Holy Qur'an) in the order it is in, Alláh writes for him the reward equal to all the good actions of every one on this earth."



LESSON 3: DIVISIONS IN THE HOLY QUR'AN

The text of the Holy Qur'an has been divided in various ways. These are:

1. Ayah pl. Ayat (آية ، آيات)

In `Arabic, Ayah means sign, and in the Holy Qur'an, it means a verse. Thus, each and every verse of the Holy Qur'an is a sign of Allah. There are various numbers given for the total Ayat in the Holy Qur'an. Syed Akhtar Rizvi mentions 6236 in his book "Qur'an and Hadith".

2. Súrah pl. Suwar (سورة ، سور)

In `Arabic, Surah means an enclosure and in the Holy Qur'an, it means a chapter. There are 114 Suwar in the Holy Qur'an. The longest of them is al-Baqarah with 286 Ayat, and the shortest is al-Kauthar with only 4 Ayat.

3. Manzil pl. Manázil (منزل ، منازل)

In `Arabic, Manzil means a phase. The Holy Qur'an has been divided into seven Manázil, for convenience of recitation. So a person wishing to recite the entire Qur'an in one week may do so by reciting one Manzil a day. Each such position in the Holy Qur'an is marked by the word Manzil.

4. Juz' pl. Ajza' (جزء ، اجزاء)

The Muslims have divided the Holy Qur'an into 30 equal parts (Juz' in `Arabic or Pára in Urdu). This division is just for convenience. So a person who wishes to recite the whole Qur'an in one month (as in the month of Ramadhan) may do so by reciting one Juz' every day. In the Holy Qur'an, the beginning of the Juz' is usually marked by a blacked line.

5. Rub`, Nisf, Thalathah (ربع ، نصف ، اثلاثة)

Each Juz' is divided into quarters, again for the convenience of recitation into Rub` (quarter), Nisf (half) and Thalathah (three-quarter, shortened to three).

6. Ruku`, pl. Rukuat (ركوع ، ركوعات)

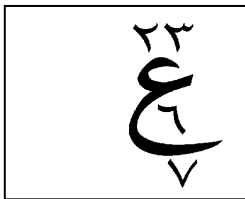
These are like paragraphs or sections, containing 7-12 Ayat. For example, al-Fatihah (1st Surah) has 7 Ayat, grouped in one Ruku`, while al-Baqarah (2nd Surah) has 286 Ayat, grouped into 40 Rukuat.

The place of Ruku` is denoted by the letter ع. The letter has three numbers, one at the top, one in its middle and one below it.

The number at the top signifies the number that this Ruku` is in the Surah.

The number in the middle signifies the number of Ayat between the last Ruku` and the present one.

The number at the bottom signifies the number that this Ruku` is in the Juz'.



So, in this example from Súrah al-Baqarah, This is the 23rd Ruku` in the Surah, there are 6 Ayat between Ruku` number 22 and 23, and this is the 7th Ruku' in this Juz' and this is the 7th Ruku` in this Juz'.

LESSON 4: SURATUL IKHLAS

Introduction

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has four verses. It is Surah number 112 in the Holy Qur'an. It is one of the most important Surahs of the Holy Qur'an.

When the Jews asked our Holy Prophet (S) to describe Allah, this Surah was revealed in reply.

Al-Ikhlās means "The Unity". The name of the Surah refers to the fact that this Surah describes the qualities of Allah very well. That is why the Súrah is sometimes called Tawhid.

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent the Merciful.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾

Say, "He, Allah is ONE"

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾

He needs nothing, but everything else needs Him.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾

He does not have children, nor has He a parent

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾

And there is none other equal to Him.

Tafsir

Ayah 1. The word “Ahad” used for “one” in the verse is quite different from the usual word for “one” which is “Wahid”.

Ahad means “one” which has no plural, no divisions and no second or third after it. It is a unique “one” and is used for Allah only.

Ayah 2. “Samad” means independent - it means Allah does not need anyone or anything, He is needed by everything.

Ayah 3. He does not have children or parents. He is not like us, who have a beginning and an end.

Ayah 4. He is different from anything or anyone you can imagine. There is none who can equal Him.

Merits of Recitation of Suratul Ikhlas

1. In Salaat, if you make an intention to recite it and start with its Bismillah, then you have to finish it. It is Mustahab to recite this Surah at least once in every daily prayer. In fact, to recite the same Surah in both Raka'ats of the prayer is Makruh, except for Suratul Ikhlas.
2. The Thawab of reciting this Surah three times is the same as that for finishing the recital of the whole Qur'an.
3. When Suratul Ikhlas is recited once, Allah's blessings are showered on the reciter; twice, on his family; and thrice, on his neighbours also.
4. While performing the funeral ceremonies of Sa'd bin Ma'ad, the Prophet (S) remarked that Jibrael and other angels were with him because Sa'd was in the habit of reciting Suratul Ikhlas all the time. Therefore Allah had rewarded him with this dignity.

References

Holy Qur'an, Tafsir by S V Mir Ahmed Ali
Ramadhan, Ahkam and Philosophy, Yasin T. al Jibouri

LESSON 5: SURATUN NAS

Introduction

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has six verses. It is the last Surah (number 114) in the Holy Qur'an.

An-Nas means "The People". This Surah deals with asking for the help of Alláh against the mischief of jinn and people.

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Alláh, the Beneficent the Merciful.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾

Say, "I seek refuge in the Lord of the people!"

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾

The King of the people!

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾

The God of the people!

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾

From the evil of the slinking whisperer

الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾

Who whispers into the minds of the people

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

(Be he) from among the Jinn or the Men."

Tafsir

Ayah 1-3. Here we are seeking refuge in Allah by calling Him by different names. We ask him as the Lord, Who looks after our individual needs. Then we ask him as the King, Who looks after all his creation. Finally, we ask him as God, Whose will is always done.

Ayah 4-5. The “Slinking Whisperer” here is Shaitan and his helpers, who lead us to evil by suggesting bad things to us and then leaving us to suffer the consequences of our wrong-doing.

Ayah 6. Those who suggest these bad things are from mankind as well as jinn. We ask Allāh to protect us from them all.

Merits of reciting Suratun Nas:

1. It is recommended to recite this Surah daily before sleeping to keep away the evil of jinn and man.
2. The Prophet (S) has said that one who recites both this Surah and the previous one (al-Falaq) will be as though he recited all the Books which Allah Almighty has revealed.
3. The Prophet (S) also ordered his companions to recite the two Surahs upon waking up and upon going to bed.

References:

Holy Qur'an, Tafsir by S V Mir Ahmed Ali
Ramadhan, Ahkam and Philosophy, Yasin T. Al Jibouri

LESSON 6: SURAH AL-KAUTHAR

Introduction

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has four verses. It is Surah number 108, and the shortest Súrah in the Holy Qur'an.

When the Muslims asked the Holy Prophet (S) what the word Kauthar meant, he said it was the name of a stream of great excellence in heaven. From this stream, the righteous believers will drink. Thereafter the Holy Prophet (S) turned to Imám `Alí (A) and said, "You will be the one who distributes the water of Kauthar"

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾

Verily (O Muhammad) We have given you The Kauthar (Abundance)

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحِرْ ﴿٢﴾

So pray unto your Lord, and offer sacrifice

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

Verily your enemy shall be the one cut off (in his progeny)

Tafsir

Ayah 1. “Kauthar” also means abundance and refers to the abundant good given to the Prophet (S) in this world and the hereafter.

Ayah 2. Although addressed to the Prophet (S), the instruction is for everyone who has been abundantly blessed by Allah.

The one who wishes to get closer to Allah should do so by prayer and sacrifice. Sacrifice here would mean to sacrifice your time, money and even your life in the way of Allah.

Ayah 3. The male sons of the Prophet (S) all died in their infancy. When his son Qasim died, some of the Quraish began to taunt him, calling him “Abtar”, a word for an animal whose tail has been cut off. They meant that the Prophet (S) would have no descendants.

In this verse Allah promises him that it would be his enemies and not he, who would be “Abtar”. We can see the truth of that promise today; there are thousands of descendants of the Prophet (S) today - we call them Sayyids. On the other hand, no descendant of the early enemies of Islam can be found.

Merits of Reciting Súrah al-Kauthar

1. The Prophet (S) has said that Allah will let everyone who recites this Surah drink from the rivers of Paradise and will give him of the rewards the equivalent to the number of all sacrifices offered by the servants of Allah on the Day of Sacrifice (Eid al-Adha) or any other sacrifice intended to seek His Pleasure.
2. Imam Ja`far as-Sadiq (A) has said that one who recites this Surah in his Wajib and Mustahab prayers will be allowed to drink at the Pool of Kauthar, where he will meet and talk with the Holy Prophet (S).

References

Holy Qur'an, Tafsir of S V Mir Ahmed Ali
Ramadhan, Ahkam and Philosophy, Yasin T. Al Jibouri