

TAREEKH SYLLABUS CLASS 3 (6 YEARS OLD)

<u>Lesson</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Date Completed</u>
LESSON 1:	A-IMMAH (A)	[]
LESSON 2:	NAMES OF A-IMMAH	[]
LESSON 3:	IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.)	[]
LESSON 4:	IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.)	[]
LESSON 5:	IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.)	[]
LESSON 6:	IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.)	[]
LESSON 7:	MA'SUMEEN (A)	[]
LESSON 8:	AAMUL FEEL	[]
LESSON 9:	PROPHETHOOD	[]
LESSON 10:	THE 1 ST REVELATION:	[]
LESSON 12:	1 ST HIJRAT - ABYSSINIA	[]
LESSON 13:	2 ND HIJRAT - MADINA	[]
LESSON 14:	PROPHET IBRAHIM	[]

LESSON 3.1: A-IMMAH (a.s.):

A-immah = plural of Imam.

Imam = leader.

The A-immah (a.s.) came after our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), as he was the last of the Prophets.

Just like the Prophets, the A-immah (a.s.) have to:

- be chosen by Allah,
- be Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- be able to perform miracles
- have the best Akhlaq and the most Knowledge.

Why do we need an Imam to guide us when the Prophet (s.a.w.) has taught us the whole of Islam and left behind the Holy Qur'an?

The Imam is there to help us and guide us when we do not understand something or when we forget something.

A STORY TO EXPLAIN WHY WE NEED AN IMAM:

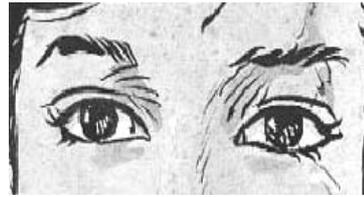
Once in a mosque in Iraq there was a man called Amr bin Ubayd who told people that he did not believe in the need of A-immah

I don't think there is any need for an Imam



A young student of Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a.s.), whose name was Hisham, asked Amr that if he was so sure that there was no need of an Imam, could he please answer some of his questions. Amr agreed.

Hisham: "Do you have eyes?"
Amr: " Yes, of course I have eyes."



Hisham: "What is the use of your eyes?"
Amr: "They are to see with."

Hisham: "Do you have ears?"
Amr: "Yes, I have ears."



Hisham: "What is the use of your ears?"
Amr: "They are to hear with."

Hisham: "What about your nose, your mouth?"
Amr: Thought what foolish questions he was being asked.

Hisham: "Do you have a brain?"
Amr : "yes, I have a brain."



Hisham: "Of what use is the brain to you?"
Amr: "It is with the brain that I am able to understand the information received by all the other organs."

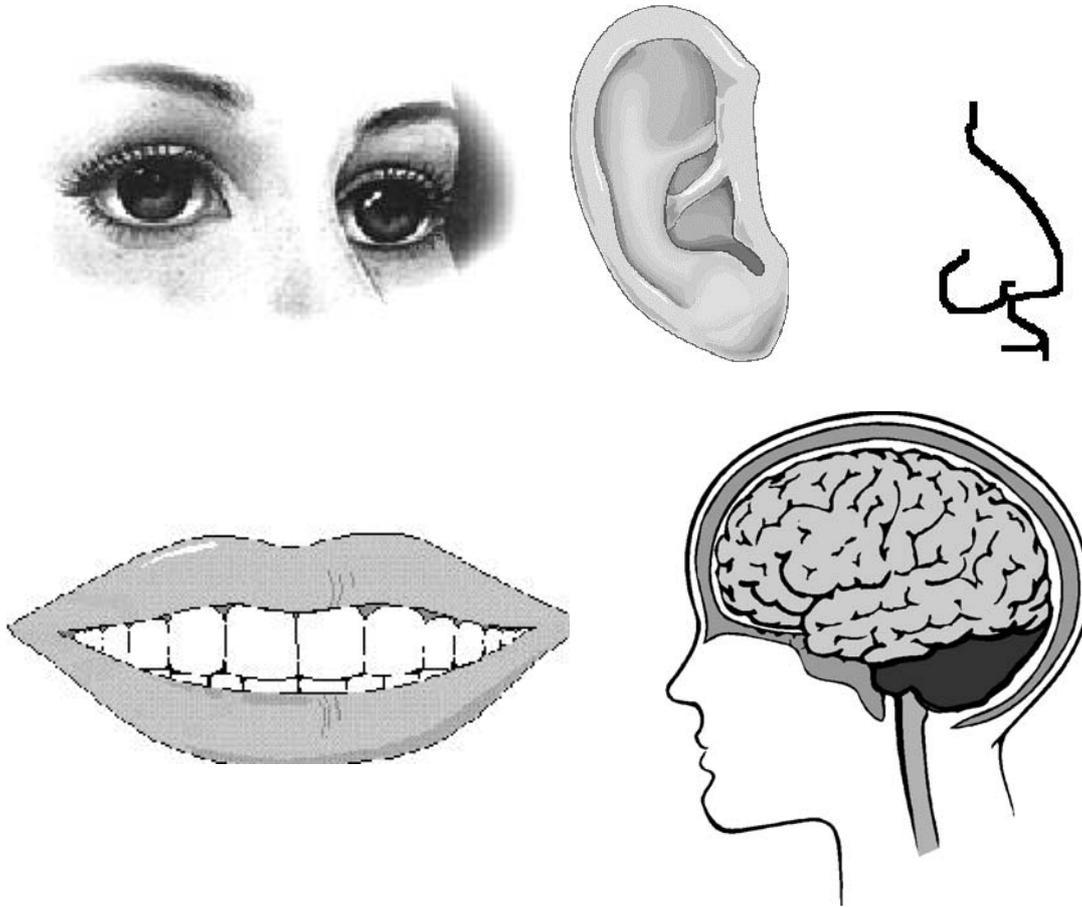
Hisham: " Does that mean that although all the organs that you have(eyes, ears, nose, mouth) are healthy, they still cannot work without the brain."
Amr: "Yes"

Hisham: "So, if Allah has made a brain to guide the organs in the body, **DON'T YOU THINK THAT ALLAH WOULD LEAVE A GUIDE (IMAM) FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD?"**

Amr could not reply!

WORKSHEET 3.1: A-IMMAH (a.s.)

What do you use the following for ?



Why do we need an Imam?

We need an Imam because:

Jameel said he was an Imam, why can this not be true?

This cannot be true because an Imam has to be:

LESSON 3.2: NAMES OF A-IMMAH:

The A-immah are 12: in number:

- 1st: Imam Ali (a.s.)
- 2nd: Imam Hasan (a.s.)
- 3rd: Imam Husain (a.s.)
- 4th: Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (a.s.)
- 5th: Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.)
- 6th: Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a.s.)
- 7th: Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (a.s.)
- 8th: Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.)
- 9th: Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.)
- 10th: Imam Ali An-Naqi (a.s.)
- 11th: Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.)
- 12th: Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.)

The 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (a.s.):

- **is the Imam of our time**
- **is still alive.**
- **when we hear his name we should stand up and put our right hand on our head and bow our head down, to show our respect for him.**

Our Prophet (s.a.w.) has said that: **“Any Muslim who dies without knowing the Imam of his time dies the death of a non-believer”.**

WORKSHEET 3.2: NAMES OF A-IMMAH (a.s.):

Join the Imam's name with the right number box.

Imam Ali (a.s.)

1

Imam Husain (a.s.)

2

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (a.s.)

3

Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.)

4

Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.)

5

Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (a.s.)

6

Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (a.s.)

7

Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.)

8

Imam Ja'far As-Sadiq (a.s.)

9

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.)

10

Imam Hasan (a.s.)

11

Imam Ali An-Naqi (a.s.)

12

LESSON 3.3: IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.):

When our 9th Imam, Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.) was only 9 years old, his father our 8th Imam, Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (a.s.) was killed by the king Ma'mun.

Ma'mun decided that he would try to buy lots of things and bribe Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.) and make him live the same way of life because Imam (a.s.) was still only a child.

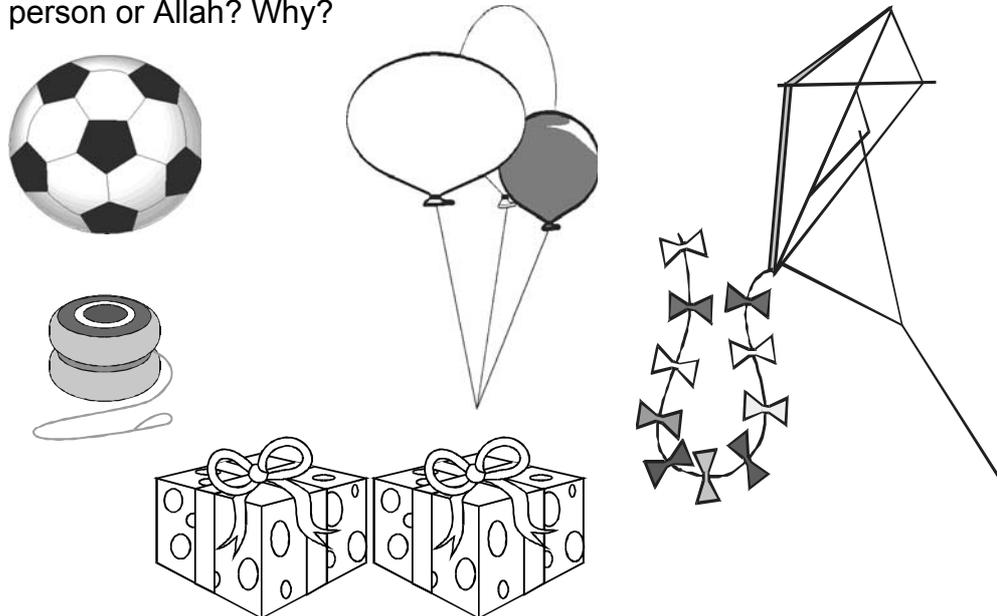
So, Ma'mun took Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.) to his palace and gave him what ever money could buy, but Imam (a.s.) was not interested, because he knew Allah could give him much much more.

No matter how much Ma'mun gave him, Imam (a.s.) did not do anything against Allah's commands as Ma'mun wished.

Moral: **Whatever anyone gives you always remember that Allah can give you so much more but only if you are a good Muslim and do as Allah tells you.**

WORKSHEET 3.3: IMAM MUHAMMAD AT-TAQI (a.s.):

If someone was to give you all the things below would you listen to that person or Allah? Why?



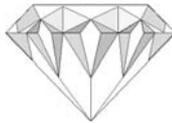
What did our 9th Imam, Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (a.s.) do when Ma'mun tried to buy him everything?

He: _____
_____.

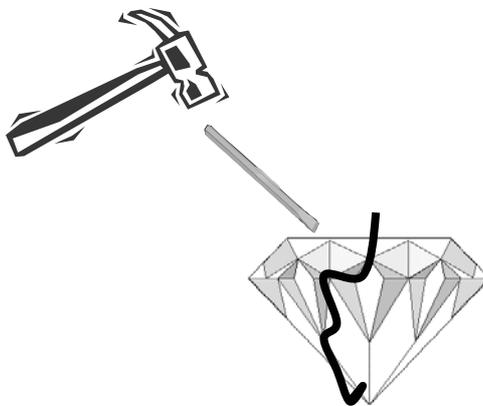
LESSON 3.4: IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.):

Once in the time of our 10th Imam, Imam Ali An-Naqi (a.s.), a man came to Imam (a.s.) and told him that if Imam (a.s.) did not help him, he would be killed.

Imam Ali an-Naqi (A) asked the man to explain.



The man explained that he had been given an expensive stone by the King and told to write something on it.



The man continued that when he went to write on it, the stone broke in half and when the king would find out, he would kill the man.

Imam Ali an-Naqi (A) prayed for the man, then told the man not to worry, and that Allah would look after him.



The next day when the king came to pick up his stone, the man was shaking because he was so scared.

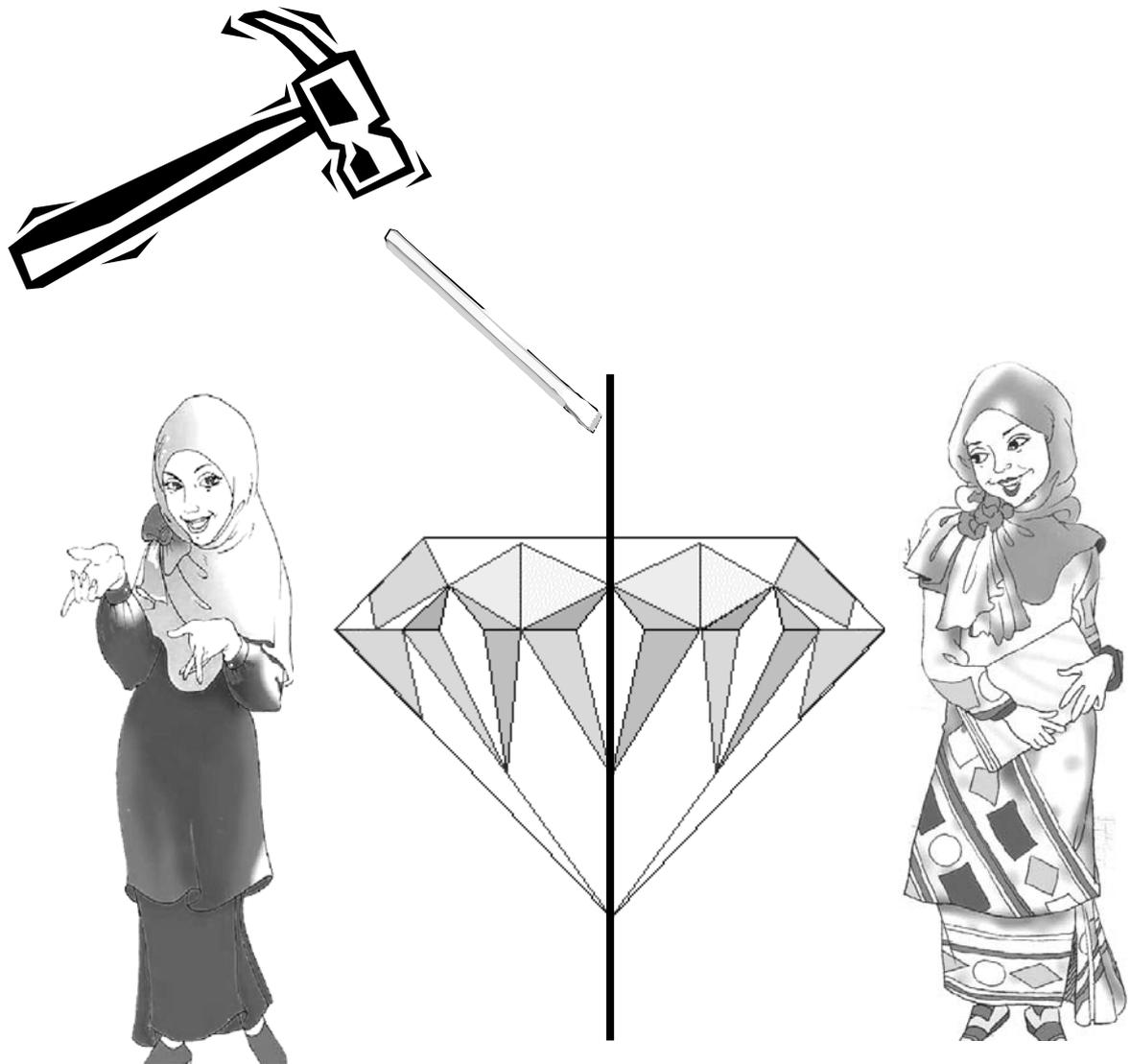
The king told the man that he had changed his mind and now wanted the stone broken in half, one piece for each one of his two daughters, with the writing on each half of the stone.



Moral: No matter what trouble you are faced with always trust in Allah and ask for His help as He can make anything happen.

WORKSHEET 3.4: IMAM ALI AN-NAQI (a.s.):

Tell your parents how our 10th Imam, Imam Ali an-Naqi (A) helped the man who broke the expensive stone.



LESSON 3.5: IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.):

Once in the time of our 11th Imam, Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.), there lived a man who only had a little money left.

Now this man was scared about what he was going to do when even this little bit of money finished, so he decided to hide this money by digging a hole in his garden and putting it there.



The man then went to Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.) and told him that he had no money and needed Imam's help.

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.) gave the man a whole bag of money and told him that the Imams (a.s.) always help anyone that asks them for help, so there had been no need for him to have lied.

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.) continued that the man should be grateful for whatever Allah has given him. Imam (a.s.) then told him that the money that he had hidden would not be there when he would need it.

The man realised what he had done was wrong.

Later when the man needed some more money, he went to dig out the money that he had hidden and found it gone. His son had found out about it and taken it.

Exactly like Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.) had said, that when he would need the money it would not be there.

Moral:

- **You should trust in Allah to look after you.**
- **You should thank Allah for whatever He has given you.**
- **You should never lie, as you will be found out. Even if no-one finds out, Allah knows.**

WORKSHEET 3.5: IMAM HASAN AL-ASKARI (a.s.):

Tell your parents what our 11th Imam, Imam Hasan al-Askari (a.s.), told the man who asked him for money saying he had none, when he did.

Colour the picture and answer the question:



What did our 11th Imam, Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.) say when the man told him he had no money?

Imam Hasan Al-Askari (a.s.) said:

LESSON 3.6: IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.):

As soon as our 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.) was born, he did Sajdah.

Soon after his birth one of the maids went to see Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (a.s.), who was lying in his cradle. The maid said "Salaam" to the Imam (a.s.) and the Imam (a.s.) answered her salaam.

The maid was surprised. The maid then sneezed and Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (A) said from the cradle:

"Yarhamukallah, it is a blessing from Allah and you can be sure to live for the next 3 days."

Moral:

- When anyone says Salaam to you it is Wajib on you to answer and you should try to answer more than what was said to you.
- When anyone else sneezes you should say Yarhamukallah; when you yourself sneeze you should say Alhamdulillah.

WORKSHEET 3.6: IMAM MUHAMMAD AL-MAHDI (a.s.):

When Aabid's Mummy says Salaam to him what should he say?



What should you say when you sneeze and when someone else sneezes:



When I sneeze, I say:

When someone else sneezes, I say:

LESSON 3.7: MA'SUMEEN (a.s.):

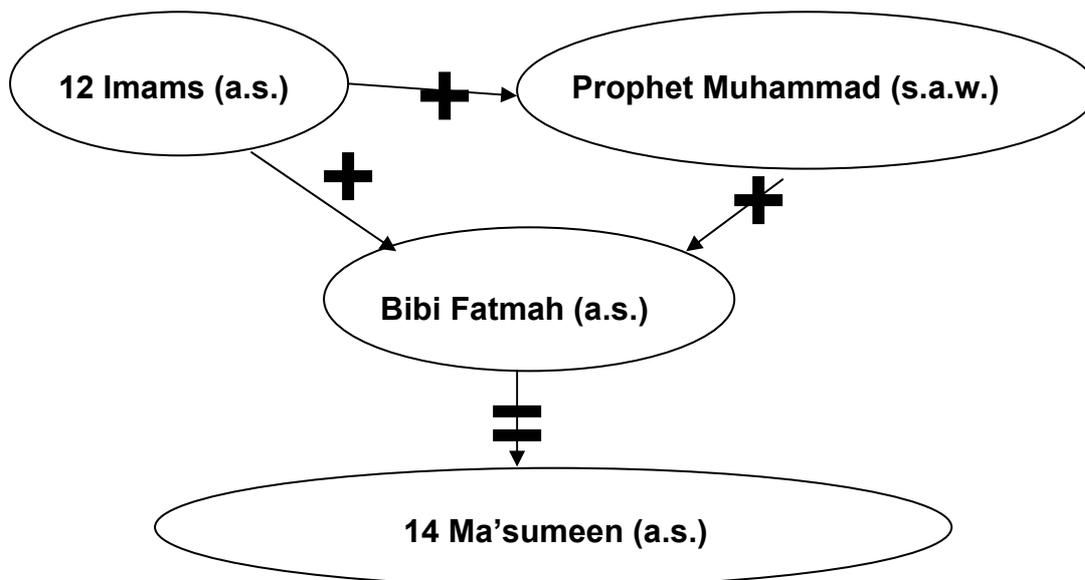
The Ma'sumeen = those protected from sin.

These are the people of the House (Ahlul Bayt) that Allah refers to in the Holy Qur'an in Sura Al-Ahzab, verse 33:

"Verily Allah intends to keep off from you (every kind of) uncleanness, O you the people of the house, and purify you (with) a thorough purification. (33:33)

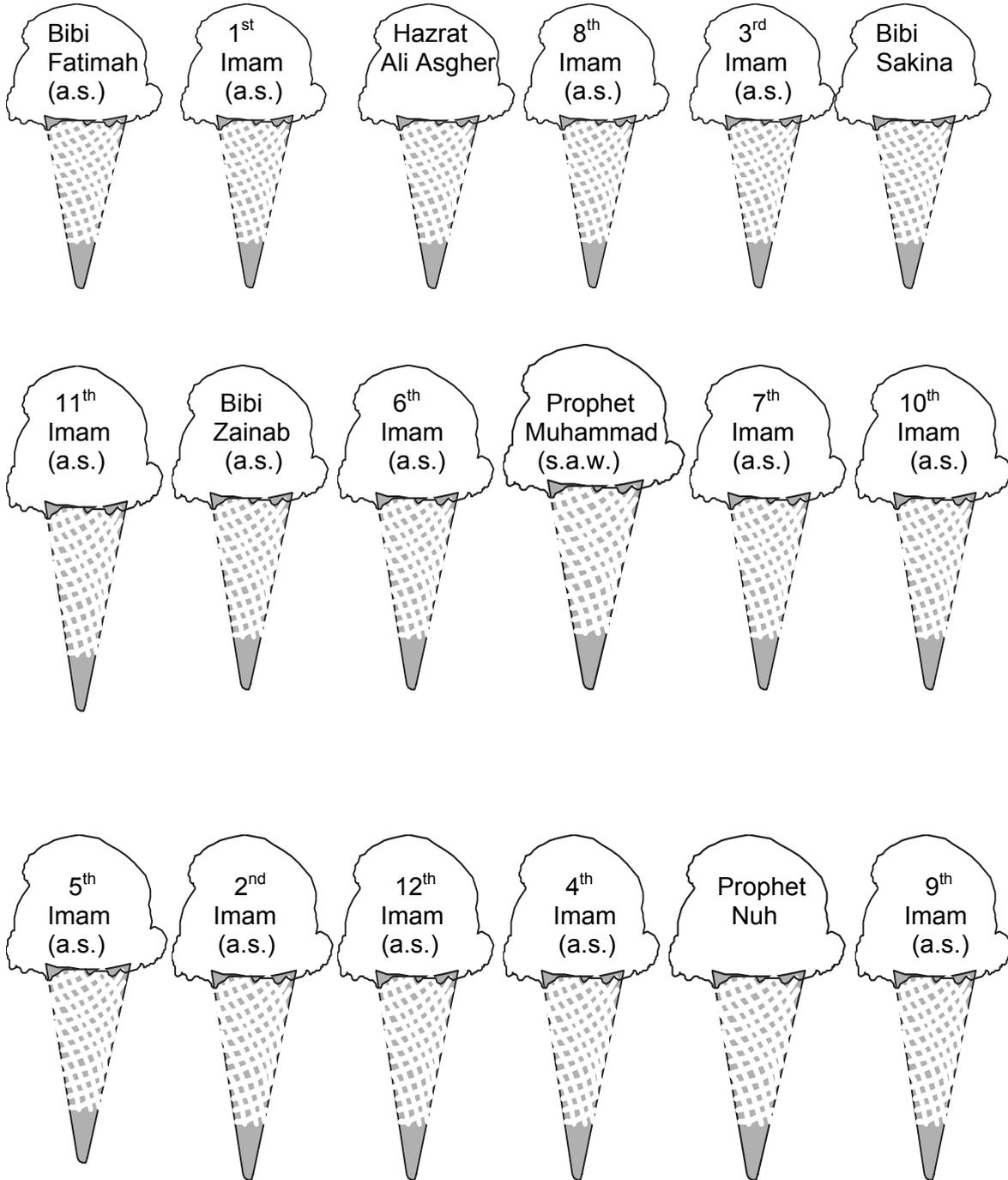
This Ayah was revealed when **Bibi Fatimah** (a.s.), her father, **Prophet Muhammad** (s.a.w.), her husband, **Imam Ali** (a.s.), and her two sons, **Imam Hasan** (a.s.) and **Imam Husain** (a.s.), were under the **Kisa**.

In the Ayah, Allah tells us that the people of the house, and not just those under the blanket, are totally clean and Pak, all uncleanness is kept away from them.



WORKSHEET 3.7: MA'SUMEEN (A.S.):

Only colour in the ice-cream with the name of one of the 14 Ma'sumeen in it.



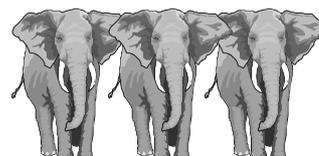
LESSON 3.8: AAMUL FIL: (THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT):

In **570 AD**, the year of the birth of our Holy Prophet (s.a.w.), a Christian governor called **Abraha** marched to **Makka to destroy the Holy Ka'aba**.



He wanted to destroy the Ka'aba, because he wanted people to come and worship at a huge church he had built in Yemen.

Abraha's army also had elephants, which wasn't very common in Arabia. History calls this army "**Ashabul Fil**" or "**The People of the Elephant**".



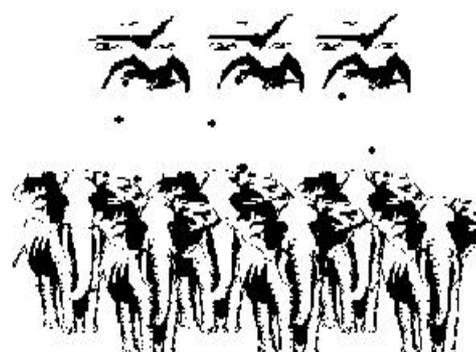
When he reached Makka, he captured some camels belonging to the chief of Makka, Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet (S). When Abdul Muttalib went to see him, Abraha thought he would ask him to spare the Holy Ka'aba. Instead, Abdul Muttalib asked for the camels to be returned.

Abraha laughed and said, "What! I have come to destroy your place of worship, and you are speaking of your camels!" Abdul Muttalib gave a famous reply, "**I am the owner of the camels, so I have come for them. The Ka'aba too has an Owner, Who will look after it**"

On his return, Abdul Muttalib ordered the people to leave Makka and go to the hills for safety. He then prayed to Allah to protect them and the Holy Ka'aba from any harm.

The next morning Abraha prepared to march towards Makka. All of a sudden, a flock of birds appeared from the side of the sea, holding tiny stones in their claws and beaks.

Each bird held three stones and they showered the stones on the army of Abraha in such a way that many men and elephants were soon dead. One of the stones hit Abraha on his head and he was so frightened that he ordered the remaining men in his army to retreat at once.



Many of his men died on the way back and Abraha himself died a painful death. This event is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Feel, Verses 1-5

WORKSHEET 3.8: AAMUL FIL: (THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT):

“I am the owner of the camels.
The House too has a Master who looks after it.”

Who said the above famous saying? _____

Which House was he talking about? _____

Draw this House:



Who is the Master of this House? _____

Now draw what happened to Abraha's army of elephants.



LESSON 3.9: PROPHETHOOD:

Allah sent 124 000 prophets to guide us.

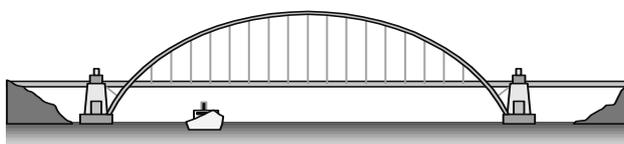
Prophet Adam (A), was the 1st Prophet and also the 1st person Allah created.

The last of the Prophets was Prophet Muhammad (S).

Why do we need Prophets?

Prophets are there to show us how to be good Muslims and to teach us just like teachers. They are humans like us, so that we can copy them, and they can be an example for us.

The Prophets are like a bridge between us and Allah.



Allah talks to the Prophets in one of three ways:

- Directly **E.g.:** Prophet Musa
- Through a dream **E.g.:** Prophet Ibrahim
- Through the Angel Jibrail **E.g.:** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.).

The Prophets then tell us what Allah has told them.

The Prophets have to have the following qualities:

- be chosen by Allah,
- be Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- be able to perform miracles
- have the best Akhlaq and the most Knowledge.

The Arabic word for a Prophet = **Nabi**.

Amongst the Nabi, are a certain few who were given new commands, (set of laws, Shari'ah); for the people to follow; these Prophets are called **Rasul**.

Then there are 5 Prophets who have an even higher rank and these are known as the **Ulul Adhm** Prophets (The special Prophets). They are:

- **Prophet Nuh,**
- **Prophet Ibrahim,**
- **Prophet Isa,**
- **Prophet Musa, AND**
- **Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)**

Islam has been the religion from the time of Prophet Adam but was finally completed at the time of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w).

Each Prophet brought the message of Allah in stages. How much they brought depended on how much their people would be able to understand.

As the people developed and could understand more, Allah revealed more of the message of Islam to them through the Prophet of their time.

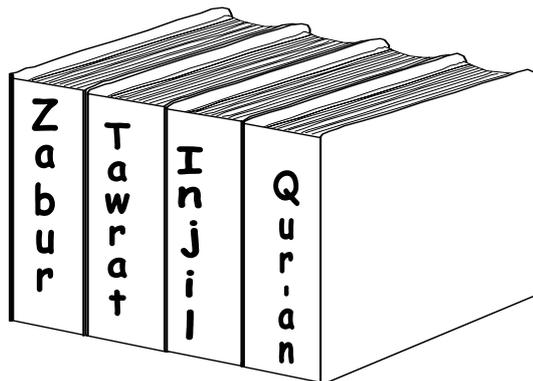
It was not until the time of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), that Allah revealed the whole message of Islam.

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) written into a book.

These books are known as Divine books.

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

The other Divine books that we know of are:



- Taurat was revealed to Prophet Musa
- Zabur was revealed to Prophet Dawood
- Injil was revealed to Prophet Isa
- Qur'an revealed to Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

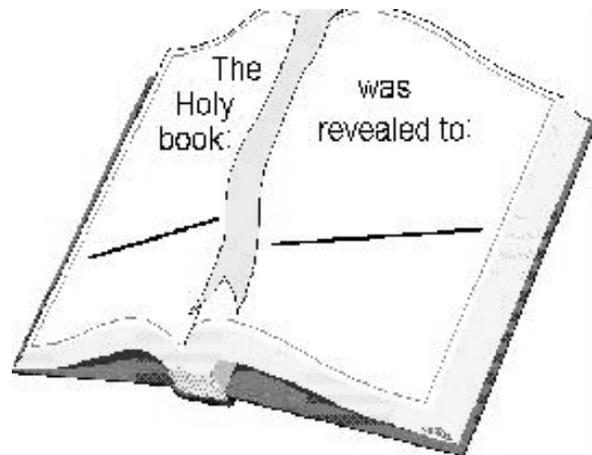
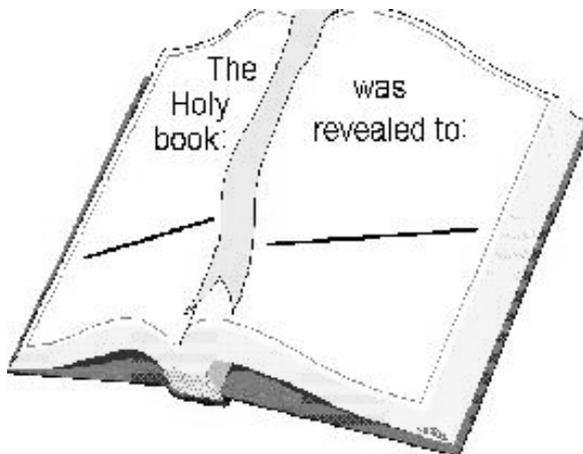
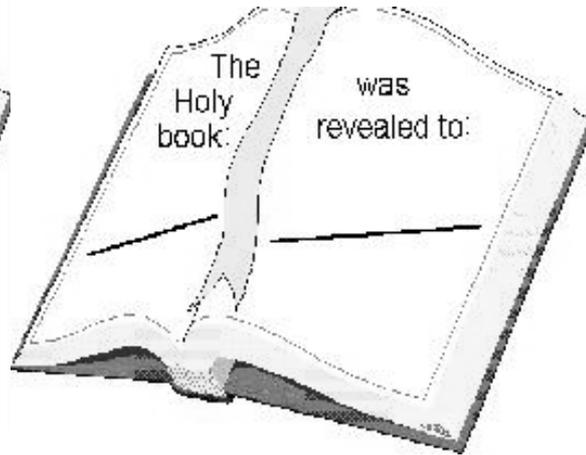
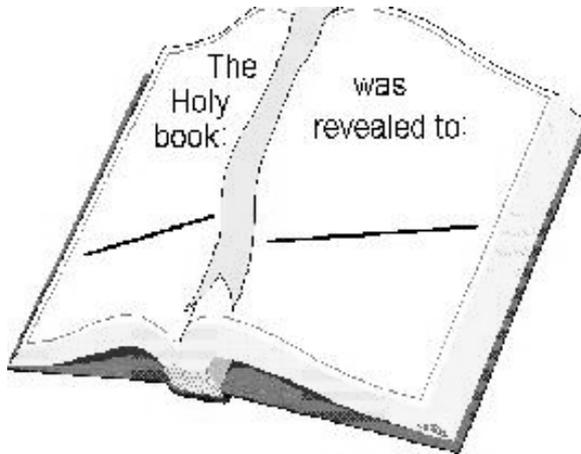
Islam is the only religion taught by all the Prophets.

WORKSHEET 3.9: PROPHEHOOD:

Find the names of the 5 Ulul Adhm Prophets in the Wordsearch below.

A S D O O W A D L P
S M U H A M M A D A
U Q N E R T Y N S I
M M I H A R B I U S
N U H H I S A S T H

In the four books below write the names of the 4 holy books that we know of and who they were revealed to:



LESSON 3.10: THE HOLY PROPHET (s.a.w.):

The Holy Prophet of Islam, Muhammad Mustafa (s.a.w.), was born in Makka, in the Year of the Elephant, when Abraha tried to destroy the Holy Ka'aba.

His father = **Abdullah**

His mother = **Aamina**.

He belonged to the family of **Bani Hashim** from the tribe of **Quraish**.

His father, died two months before he was born. He is buried in Madina.

His mother, died when he was only 6 years old. She is buried in Abwa.

Abdul Muttalib, his grandfather, decided to bring him up.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) was only 8 years old his grandfather died.

After that his uncle, Abu Talib, took care of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.).

When the time came for the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) to announce his Prophethood, Abu Talib was one of his strongest followers.

While he was under the powerful protection of his uncle, the Quraish did not dare to harm the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) personally.

The death of his uncle made the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) very sad.

During the same year he also lost his dear wife, Bibi Khadija.

As both his uncle and his wife died in the same year, the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) called this year "Aamul Huzn".

Aamul Huzn = Year of Grief

Allah says in the Qur'an that the Prophet (s.a.w.) had the best Akhlaq.

- He was always polite and cheerful.
- He never lied, **AND**
- he was always careful when entrusted with other people's things.

This earned him 2 titles:

- As-Sadiq = the Truthful one, **AND**
- Al-Amin = the Trustworthy one

WORKSHEET 3.10: THE HOLY PROPHET (s.a.w.):



Look for the answers to the questions in the Wordsearch:

1. The name of the year when both his wife and uncle died.
2. The grandfather of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
3. The wife of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
4. The tribe of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
5. One of his titles meaning Trustworthy
6. One of his titles meaning the Truthful one
7. The father of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
8. The age of the Prophet's when his mother died
9. The family of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
10. The uncle of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
11. The mother of the Prophet (s.a.w.)
12. The name of the year when the Prophet (s.a.w.) was born

LESSON 3.11: THE 1st REVELATION:

The Prophet (s.a.w), use to spend a lot of his time in the cave, of Mount Hira, which is a mountain near the Holy Ka'aba.

When the Prophet (s.a.w.) was 40 years old, he received his 1st revelation.

He was in the cave of Mount Hira, when heard a voice calling his name and suddenly there was a bright light in the cave.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) sat at his place calmly and saw that a man was approaching him. It was the angel Jibraeel in human form.

Jibraeel came very close to the Prophet (s.a.w.) and asked him to read what was written in a silken scroll that he had in his hands.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) read the words which were the first revelation from Allah, and which later became the first 5 verses of Suratul Alaq.



When the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) returned home, he told his wife Bibi Khadija and his young 12 years old cousin Imam Ali (a.s.) what had happened, and they both believed him.

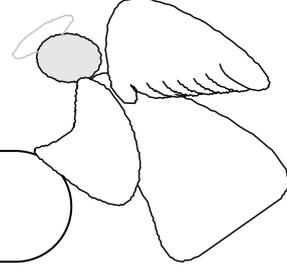
Bibi Khadija = 1st woman to accept Islam
Imam Ali (a.s.) = 1st man to accept Islam

The Prophet (s.a.w.) received more revelations from Allah and he slowly began to spread the religion of Islam.

For the first 3 years, he only told certain special people who he thought were ready to follow the religion of Allah.

Only 30 people became Muslims in the first 3 years.

WORKSHEET 3.11: THE 1st REVELATION:



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

اِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِیْ خَلَقَ

خَلَقَ الْاِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ

اِقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْاَكْرَمُ

الَّذِیْ عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ

عَلَّمَ الْاِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ یَعْلَمْ

What is so special about these verses? _____

What Surah are these verses from? _____

Who were they revealed to? _____

How were they revealed? _____

Where were they revealed? _____

LESSON 3.12: 1ST HIJRAT – ABYSSINIA:

Hijrat = when the Muslims had to leave their hometowns and move to another country because they were in danger.

There were two main Hijra:
Hijra to Abyssinia (Ethiopia).
Hijrat to Madina.

THE HIJRAT TO ABYSSINIA:

The unbelievers of Makka had made life very difficult for the Muslims.

This was the first Hijrat in Islam.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) told some Muslims to move to Abyssinia (Ethiopia), **which was ruled by a kind Christian king whose name was Negus.**



It happened 5 years after the Prophet (s.a.w.) started his mission.

First 10 people went, then 40 followed.

The Muslims were shown much kindness in Abyssinia and found the life there very pleasant and comfortable.

When the chiefs of Makka found out that the Muslims had moved and were living peacefully in Abyssinia, they sent 2 men to the king of Abyssinia, to try to convince him to send the Muslims back to Makka.

The king asked if the Muslims had committed any crimes in Makka. When he was told that their only crime was inventing a new religion, the King asked to speak to the leader of the Muslims, who was Imam Ali's brother, Ja'far.

The king turned to Ja'far and asked, **"Why have you given up the beliefs of your forefathers and started a new religion?"**

LESSON 3.13: 2ND HIJRAT: MADINA:

When the Quraish realised that the Muslims had more support, they were very angry and started bullying and troubling the Muslims even more.



The Prophet (s.a.w.) advised all the Muslims to migrate to Madina secretly, and await his arrival there.



The Quraish realised that the Muslims were all leaving Makka. They managed to stop a few, but by that time most people had already escaped and were on their way to Madina.

Only the Prophet (s.a.w.), his family, Imam Ali (a.s.) and a few old and ill Muslims were left. These last few Muslims were also about to leave.

The Quraish were very angry because they knew that the Muslims would now become a danger to them, so, they decided that the only action that would stop the spread of Islam would be to kill the Prophet (s.a.w.).

The only problem was the revenge that the Bani Hashim, the family of the Prophet (s.a.w.), would take on the killer.

Finally, they decided that instead of sending one man to kill the Prophet (s.a.w.), they would send one young man from each tribe. That way, it would be impossible to lay the blame on any one person. This plan was approved and 40 young men were selected to carry out this cowardly deed.

On the same night that the Quraish planned to kill the Prophet (s.a.w.), he was ordered by Allah to leave Makka for Madina, through Angel Jibraeel.

The Prophet (s.a.w.) turned to Imam Ali (a.s.) and said, **"Sleep in my bed tonight and cover yourself with the green sheet that I use when I sleep."**

He then told Imam Ali (a.s.) to follow him to Madina after he had returned the property that certain people of Makka had left with the Prophet (s.a.w.).

Imam Ali (a.s.) was quite happy to obey the orders he had been given because he knew that his actions would mean the safety of the Prophet (s.a.w.).

That night the house of the Prophet (s.a.w.), was surrounded by the 40 men of Quraish. They decided to wait till the morning before killing the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.).

When half the night was over, the Prophet (s.a.w.) left his house to begin his journey.

As he came out of the house he threw some sand towards the men who were waiting to kill him and recited the following verse: Suratul Yasiin: Verse 9:

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ
خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَعْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ

In the morning the men burst into his house and rushed to the bed making a great noise as each tried to be first to strike a blow. On hearing the noise, Imam Ali (a.s.) calmly raised his head from the pillow and threw the green sheet aside.



The sight of Imam Ali (a.s.) stopped the would-be killers. **"Where is Muhammad?"**, they asked.

Imam Ali (a.s.) replied, **"Did you hand him to me, so that I may deliver him back to you? Anyway, he is not in the house at present."**

The Quraish were angry, because they failed but they left Imam Ali (a.s.) unharmed because they had no quarrel with him. They left the house, sorry that they had waited till the morning.

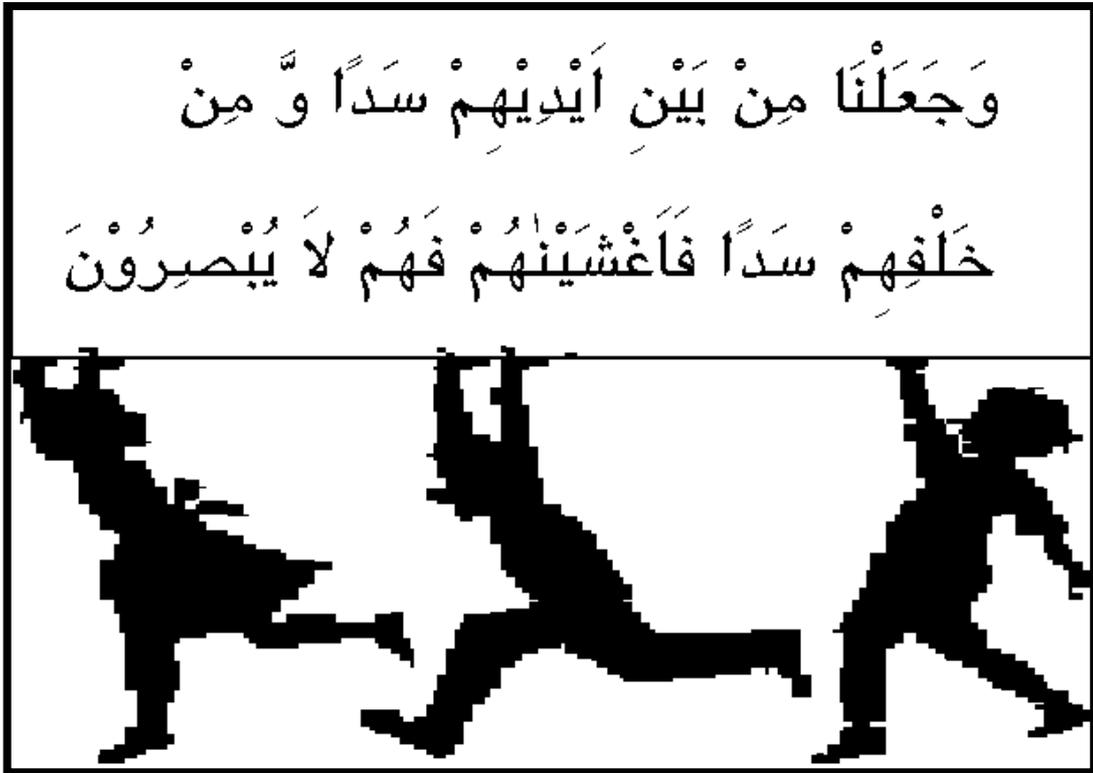
MUHARRAM 1 A.H.						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S

It is from this year that Muslims mark the beginning of the Islamic Calendar.

This is the year 1425 A.H. That means it is now 1425 years after the Hijrat to Madina took place.

WORKSHEET 3.13: 2ND HIJRAT: MADINA:

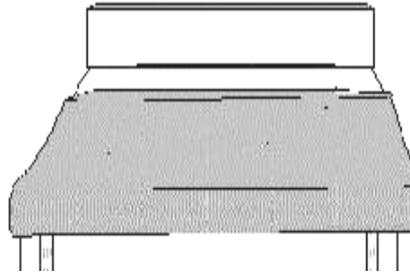
Learn Verse 9, Suratul Yasiin on the board:



What happened when the Prophet (s.a.w.) recited this verse on the night of Hijrat?

When the Prophet (s.a.w.) recited this verse:

In the bed below write the name of the person who slept in the Prophet's bed on the night of Hijrat.



LESSON 3.14: PROPHET IBRAHIM:



Prophet Ibrahim was born at the time of king Namrud, who forced his people to believe in him and the idols as their gods.

A short while before Prophet Ibrahim was born, Namrud was told that a special child would soon be born, who would stand against him and tell the people to stop worshipping him and the idols.

Namrud ordered that all new born babies should be examined carefully to see if they showed any signs or miracles.

Prophet Ibrahim's mother had shown no signs of pregnancy when she carried him, so she knew that her baby was special.

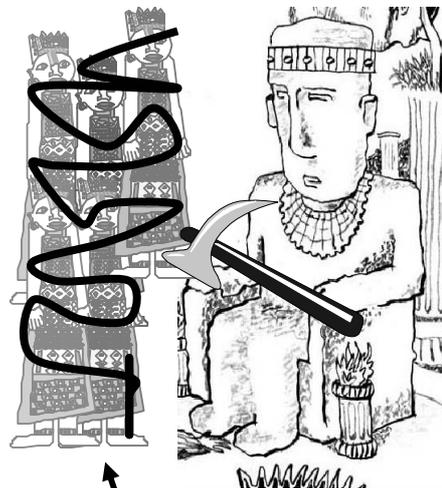
To protect him from Namrud's men, she hid the baby in a cave and returned to the town. Allah caused milk to flow from the fingers of Prophet Ibrahim and so he didn't go hungry.

Prophet Ibrahim grew up outside the town for 13 years before his mother brought him to her home secretly.

Prophet Ibrahim believed in Allah and he hated idols. He wanted to show the people how useless their idols were.

So on the day of a special festival, when all the people, young and old, had left the town. Prophet Ibrahim went to the main temple where all the important idols were kept. He took an axe and broke all the idols except the largest one. He then put the axe in the hands of the largest, unbroken, idol.

When the people returned and found what had happened to their gods, they were shocked and said, "**Who has done this cruel thing to our lords?**" One of them said, "**It must be Ibrahim. He has always hated idol worshipping.**"



broken



Prophet Ibrahim was brought to court to face trial for damaging the idols. When he was asked whether he was guilty he replied, **"It must have been done by the biggest idol. Ask him about it."** But the people said, **"Our idols do not talk or answer questions."**

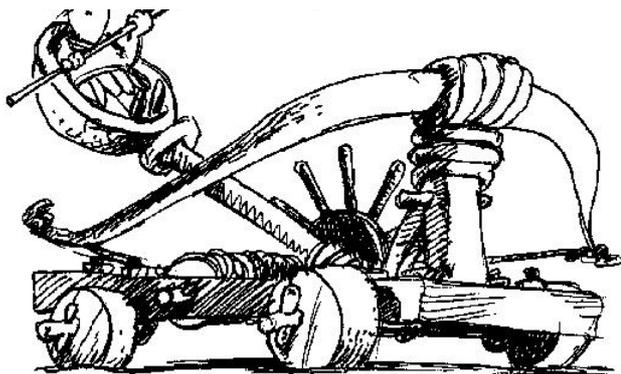
Now Prophet Ibrahim took the opportunity to make the people understand how useless their idols were. He said, **"Shame on you! How can you worship pieces of wood and stone? They do not know anything and can neither harm nor benefit you."**

However, nobody was willing to listen to his words and he was declared guilty.

Namrud decided to burn Prophet Ibrahim alive to please his idols.

He ordered that wood be collected to make a huge bonfire. So much wood was brought that when the fire was lit, no one could get close enough to throw Prophet Ibrahim into it.

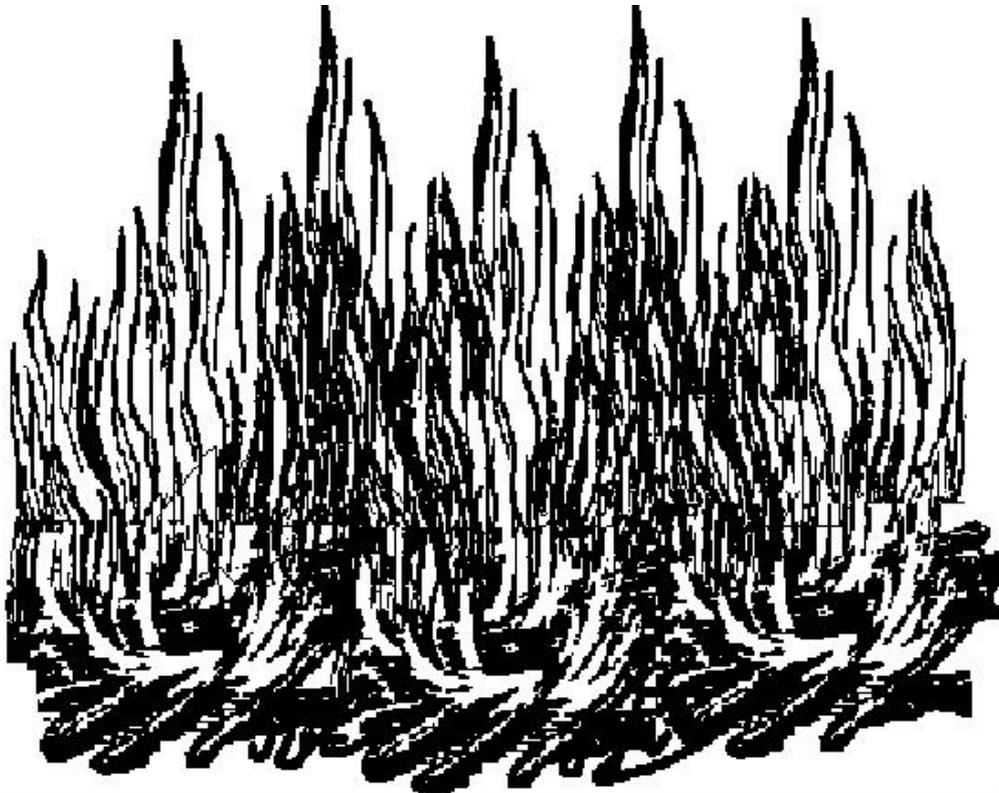
Namrud decided to build a large catapult and Prophet Ibrahim was thrown into the fire using this catapult.



When Prophet Ibrahim landed in the fire he prayed to Allah to protect him. By Allah's command, the fire became cool and harmless.

WORKSHEET 3.14: PROPHET IBRAHIM:

Draw below the fire how Namrud threw Prophet Ibrahim (A) into the fire as no one could get close to the hot fire.



What happened to Prophet Ibrahim when he was thrown in the fire?