

THE FOUNDATIONS OF ISLAM

A Detailed Islamic Study Workbook

QUR'AN • AUTHENTIC SUNNAH • UNDERSTANDING OF THE SALAF AS-SALIH

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BEGIN WITH A SUPPLICATION

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

Rabbi zidnee ‘ilmaa.

“My Lord, increase me in knowledge.”

Qur’an 20:114

As you begin studying, ask Allah to increase you in beneficial knowledge, grant you understanding, and help you act upon what you learn.

HOW TO USE THIS WORKBOOK

This workbook is designed to help a student study foundational Islamic subjects through lesson notes, Qur'anic evidence, authentic hadith references, vocabulary, written exercises and review. Read the cited passages in a reliable translation and consult recognized tafsir and qualified teachers for detailed explanations.

Important principles

• The Qur'an and authentic Sunnah are the foundation of the religion.
• The texts are approached in light of the understanding of the earliest generations of Muslims.
• Hadith references are supplied so students can verify the wording and grading. Numbering may vary by edition.
• A citation is a starting point for study, not a substitute for reading the full text and its context.
• Where recognized scholarly differences exist, this workbook says so rather than presenting one view as unanimous.
• Do not issue fatwas, declare individuals disbelievers, or apply complex rulings to people based only on a worksheet.

Source note: Qur'anic references are given by surah and ayah. Hadith references prioritize Sahih al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim where relevant. Some topics require additional specialist references; those are identified in the lesson rather than supplied with an unverified quotation.

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MODULE 1 — TAWHEED (ISLAMIC MONOTHEISM)

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 01

What Is Tawheed?

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Tawheed means singling out Allah alone in what belongs exclusively to Him: His Lordship, His right to be worshipped, and His Names and Attributes. The foundation of the call of every Messenger was that people worship Allah alone and avoid false objects of worship. Tawheed is not merely saying that Allah created the universe; it requires directing worship sincerely to Him.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 21:25; 51:56; 16:36; 2:21–22. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2856 — Allah's right upon His servants is that they worship Him alone and do not associate anything with Him.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

What, Is, Tawheed?; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**

Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Explain why acknowledging Allah as Creator is not, by itself, the whole meaning of Tawheed.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 02

The Three Categories of Tawheed

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Scholars commonly explain Tawheed under three teaching categories: Rububiyyah (Allah's Lordship), Uluhiyyah (worship directed to Allah alone), and al-Asma wa as-Sifat (affirming Allah's Names and Attributes). These categories organize meanings found throughout revelation; they are not three separate gods or three independent forms of religion. The Qur'an teaches that Allah is the Creator and Sustainer, that worship belongs to Him, and that His Names and Attributes are perfect.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 1:2–5; 2:163; 42:11; 59:22–24. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 8a — Hadith of Jibril: the Prophet ■ explained Islam, Iman and Ihsan.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Three, Categories, of, Tawheed; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Name the three categories and give one Qur’anic proof relevant to each.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur’anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 03

Tawheed ar-Rububiyyah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Tawheed ar-Rububiyyah is affirming that Allah alone creates, owns, provides, gives life and death, and governs all affairs. No created being shares Allah's independent Lordship. Belief in this truth should lead a person to rely upon Allah, thank Him, and recognize that created means do not operate independently of His will.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 10:31; 35:3; 39:62; 67:1. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 2364 — The Prophet ■ taught Ibn 'Abbas about asking Allah and seeking His help.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Tawheed, ar-Rububiyyah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

How should belief that Allah alone controls all affairs affect a Muslim's reliance and gratitude?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 04

Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah means directing every act of worship to Allah alone. Worship includes outward and inward acts such as du'a, prayer, sacrifice, vows, reliance, fear, hope and love when these are acts of worship. A deed of worship must be sincerely for Allah and in accordance with the Messenger's guidance.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 1:5; 2:163; 6:162–163; 98:5. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2856; Sahih Muslim 8a.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Tawheed, al-Uluhiyyah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Give three examples of worship that must be directed to Allah alone.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 05

Tawheed al-Asma wa as-Sifat

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

This category concerns affirming the Names and Attributes Allah affirmed for Himself in the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah, in the manner befitting His majesty. Allah is unlike His creation. A Muslim does not deny the revealed Attributes, distort their meanings, ask how they are, or liken Allah to creation. The safe approach is to affirm the revelation while declaring Allah free of imperfection.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 7:180; 20:8; 42:11; 112:1–4. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 2677a — the hadith concerning Allah's ninety-nine Names.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Tawheed, al-Asma, wa, as-Sifat; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What balance does Qur'an 42:11 teach about affirming Allah's Attributes?

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 06

What Is Shirk?

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Shirk is associating partners with Allah in what belongs exclusively to Him. It contradicts Tawheed. It can occur in worship, Lordship, or in matters of Names and Attributes. The seriousness of an act must be judged using revelation and qualified scholarship; do not label a particular person a disbeliever without the required knowledge and conditions.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 4:48; 6:88; 31:13; 39:65. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2856; Sahih Muslim 87a — the gravity of associating partners with Allah.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

What, Is, Shirk?; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Explain the difference between identifying an act as shirk and declaring a specific individual outside Islam.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 07

Major and Minor Shirk

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Major shirk is the type that nullifies a person's Islam when its conditions and rulings apply; minor shirk is described in the texts as shirk but does not automatically take a person outside Islam. Showing off in worship is identified in authentic reports as a danger. The details and application of these categories require careful learning and must not be used to make reckless accusations.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 4:48; 18:110; 107:4–6. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Musnad Ahmad 23630 — the report warning about minor shirk, commonly graded authentic by hadith scholars; verify grading in a specialist edition before quoting.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Major, and, Minor, Shirk; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why must Muslims learn the difference between major and minor shirk without rushing to judge individuals?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 08

The Importance of Worshipping Allah Alone

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Worshipping Allah alone is the purpose for which humans and jinn were created. It is the greatest right of Allah and the foundation upon which deeds are accepted. A Muslim seeks sincerity, follows the Messenger ■, repents from shortcomings, and asks Allah to keep the heart firm upon Tawheed.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 51:56; 16:36; 98:5; 39:2–3. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2856; Sahih Muslim 8a.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Importance, of, Worshipping, Allah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Write a personal plan for strengthening sincerity and learning Tawheed.

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 2 — AQEEDAH (CORRECT BELIEF)

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 09

What Is Aqeedah?

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Aqeedah refers to the matters a Muslim believes with certainty. Sound belief is taken from the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah as understood by the earliest generations. Belief is not built on dreams, feelings, cultural habits, or unsupported stories. Foundational matters should be learned from reliable teachers and sound books.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:285; 4:136; 16:43. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 8a — Hadith of Jibril.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

What, Is, Aqeedah?; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Where should a Muslim take foundational beliefs from?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 10

The Six Pillars of Iman

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The six pillars are belief in Allah, His angels, His revealed Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and divine decree, its good and its difficult aspects. They are stated together in the Hadith of Jibril. Each pillar has details that should be studied from revelation rather than speculation.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:177; 4:136; 54:49. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 8a.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Six, Pillars, of, Iman; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

List the six pillars of Iman in order.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 11

Belief in Allah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Belief in Allah includes affirming His existence, Lordship, exclusive right to worship, and perfect Names and Attributes. It includes worshipping Him with love, fear, hope, sincerity and obedience. Allah is One, without partner, equal or rival.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:163; 112:1–4; 59:22–24. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2856.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Belief, in, Allah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

How does belief in Allah shape worship and everyday choices?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 12

Belief in the Angels

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Angels are a creation of Allah who obey Him and carry out tasks He assigns. Muslims believe in them as described in revelation, including Jibril, who brought revelation. We do not invent details about their appearance or duties beyond authentic evidence.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:97–98; 16:2; 66:6; 35:1. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 3208 — creation of the angels from light.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Belief, in, the, Angels; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What does belief in angels teach a Muslim about obedience and accountability?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 13

Belief in the Books

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Allah revealed Books to His Messengers as guidance. Muslims believe in the revelations Allah sent, including the Torah, Zabur, Injil and Qur'an, while believing the Qur'an is the final revelation and criterion. The Qur'an is preserved by Allah and is the guidance to be followed.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:4; 3:3–4; 5:48; 15:9. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 8a.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Belief, in, the, Books; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What is the relationship between belief in earlier revelations and following the Qur'an?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 14

Belief in the Messengers

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Allah sent Messengers to call people to worship Him alone. Muslims believe in all Messengers named in revelation and do not reject any of them. Muhammad ■ is the final Prophet and Messenger; his Sunnah explains the Qur'an and is binding guidance.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:136; 4:163–165; 33:40. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 8a.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Belief, in, the, Messengers; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why is it necessary to believe in all of Allah's Messengers?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 15

Belief in the Last Day

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Belief in the Last Day includes resurrection, gathering, judgment, the weighing of deeds, the Hereafter, Paradise and Hell, as established by revelation. This belief encourages repentance, justice, patience and preparation rather than heedlessness.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 3:185; 21:47; 99:6–8; 101:6–11. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 6527 — events of the Hereafter.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Belief, in, the, Last, Day; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Name two ways belief in the Last Day should influence conduct.

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 16

Belief in Divine Decree (Qadar)

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Belief in Qadar includes Allah's knowledge, writing, will and creation of all things. Human beings still make real choices and are accountable for them. A Muslim uses lawful means, asks Allah for help, and does not use decree as an excuse for sin or neglect.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 54:49; 57:22; 76:3; 81:28–29. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 8a; Sahih Muslim 2664 — pursue what benefits you, seek Allah's help, and do not give up.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Belief, in, Divine, Decree, (Qadar); evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

How can a Muslim combine taking responsibility with belief in Qadar?

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 3 — THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 17

The Shahadah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The testimony that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah is the foundation of entering Islam. The first part affirms exclusive worship of Allah; the second requires believing the Messenger, obeying him, accepting his reports and worshipping Allah according to his guidance.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 3:18; 47:19; 48:29. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 16a; Sahih al-Bukhari 25.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Shahadah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Explain both parts of the Shahadah and what each requires.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 18

Salah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The five daily prayers are an obligation and a central pillar of Islam. Prayer has conditions, pillars, required acts and recommended acts. Learn the prayer from the Prophet's authentic practice; do not assume that local custom is proof. The details of some subsidiary matters have recognized scholarly differences.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:43; 4:103; 17:78; 29:45. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 631 — "Pray as you have seen me praying.". Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Salah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why should a Muslim learn the prayer from the Prophet's Sunnah?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 19

Zakah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Zakah is an obligatory act of worship and a right due to eligible recipients when its conditions are met. The rules differ according to the type of wealth, threshold (nisab), ownership and passage of time where applicable. A learner should not calculate complex cases from a short worksheet alone; consult a qualified scholar or reliable zakah guide.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:43; 9:60; 9:103. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 1395 — zakah is obligatory.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Zakah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Who are the categories of zakah recipients mentioned in Qur'an 9:60?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 20

Fasting Ramadan

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Fasting Ramadan is obligatory for eligible Muslims. It involves abstaining from food, drink and marital relations from true dawn until sunset, with intention and according to the rulings of the Shari'ah. Exemptions and make-up rules apply in specified circumstances; details should be learned carefully.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:183–187. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 1901; Sahih Muslim 1151 — virtue and obligation of fasting.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Fasting, Ramadan; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What is the time period of the obligatory daily fast?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 21

Hajj

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Hajj is obligatory once in a lifetime for a Muslim who meets the conditions of ability. It has specific rites, times and locations, and is performed following the guidance of the Prophet ■. Hajj should be learned from reliable step-by-step instruction; the worksheet is not a substitute for a qualified guide.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 3:97; 2:196–203; 22:27–29. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 1521; Sahih Muslim 1350.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Hajj; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What does the condition of ability mean in the obligation of Hajj?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 4 — THE QUR'AN

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 22

Understanding the Importance of the Qur'an

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Qur'an is the speech of Allah, revealed as guidance, mercy and criterion. Muslims recite it, believe it, reflect upon it and act according to it. Reverence for the Qur'an includes learning its meanings from sound tafsir and not speaking about Allah without knowledge.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:2; 17:9; 17:82; 38:29. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 5027 — the best are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Understanding, the, Importance, of, the; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Describe four ways a Muslim should interact with the Qur’an.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur’anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 23

How the Qur’an Was Revealed

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Qur’an was revealed to Muhammad ■ through Jibril over approximately twenty-three years. Its gradual revelation strengthened the Prophet and believers, answered circumstances, and taught the community step by step. The order of revelation is not the same as the order of the mushaf.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 17:106; 25:32; 26:192–195; 96:1–5. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 3 — beginning of revelation.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

How, the, Qur’an, Was, Revealed; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why was the Qur’an revealed gradually?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 24

Makki and Madani Surahs

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The common scholarly definition is that Makki revelation came before the Hijrah and Madani revelation came after it, regardless of the precise place. Makki passages often emphasize Tawheed, resurrection and the stories of earlier peoples; Madani passages often include community legislation and social rulings. These are broad patterns, not rules without exceptions.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 16:101; 17:106; 25:32. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Study this topic through recognized Qur'an sciences texts; no single hadith is needed as proof for the terminology.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Makki, and, Madani, Surahs; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

State the standard definition of Makki and Madani revelation.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 25

Learning Selected Surahs

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Study selected surahs by reading the Arabic carefully, learning a reliable translation, identifying the central themes, and consulting recognized tafsir. Begin with short surahs frequently recited in prayer, such as al-Fatihah, al-Ikhlas, al-Falaq and an-Nas. Do not invent occasions of revelation or meanings.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 15:87; 17:9; 73:4. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 811 — virtue of al-Fatihah and the great verses; Sahih al-Bukhari 5013 — al-Ikhlas.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Learning, Selected, Surahs; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Choose one short surah and record its central message using tafsir.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 26

Understanding Selected Ayat

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

An ayah should be understood in its Qur'anic context and through the explanations of the Prophet ■ and the early generations, as transmitted by reliable scholars. Avoid taking a phrase out of context or using personal feelings as tafsir. Record the surah, verse, translation source and tafsir reference.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 3:7; 16:44; 4:82. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 4547 — the Prophet ■ explained revelation to his Companions.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Understanding, Selected, Ayat; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why is context important when studying an ayah?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 27

Qur’an Vocabulary

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Learning recurring Qur’anic vocabulary helps a student notice themes and understand recitation. A word may have a range of meanings depending on context; use a trusted Arabic dictionary and tafsir rather than assuming an English gloss is complete. Keep a vocabulary notebook with the word, root where known, verse and contextual meaning.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 12:2; 43:3; 47:24. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 5027.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Qur’an, Vocabulary; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Create a vocabulary entry for three words from a surah you are studying.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 28

Reflection on Qur’anic Lessons

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Reflection means considering the meanings and responding with faith and action, not inventing interpretations. Ask what the passage teaches about Allah, worship, character, accountability and the Hereafter. Compare your reflection with recognized tafsir and authentic Sunnah.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 4:82; 38:29; 47:24. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 2699 — the virtue of gathering to recite and study the Book of Allah.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Reflection, on, Qur’anic, Lessons; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Write one lesson from a passage and show how its meaning is supported by tafsir.

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 5 — AUTHENTIC SUNNAH AND HADITH

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 29

What Is the Sunnah?

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Sunnah is the guidance of the Prophet ■, including his sayings, actions, approvals and characteristics as transmitted reliably. It explains the Qur'an and shows how to worship Allah. A Muslim follows the Sunnah with knowledge and avoids attributing practices to the Prophet without evidence.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 4:59; 4:80; 59:7. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 7280 — holding to the Prophet's Sunnah.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

What, Is, the, Sunnah?; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Explain how the Sunnah clarifies and applies Qur’anic commands.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur’anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 30

What Is a Hadith?

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

A hadith is a report describing something attributed to the Prophet ■: a statement, action, approval or description. Hadith scholarship examines chains of narrators and the text. Not every circulating quotation is a hadith, and not every hadith report is authentic.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 49:6; 17:36. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim, Introduction — the importance of verifying reports.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

What, Is, a, Hadith?; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What information should you record when you cite a hadith?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 31

Understanding Authentic Hadith

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

An authentic hadith is one that meets recognized criteria of sound transmission, including connected chain, upright and accurate narrators, and freedom from hidden defects and irregularity. Students should rely on recognized hadith collections and qualified grading, not viral graphics or unattributed quotations.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 49:6; 17:36. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim, Introduction.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Understanding, Authentic, Hadith; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why is checking the source and grading of a hadith necessary?

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 32

Difference Between Sahih, Hasan, and Da‘if

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Sahih and hasan are accepted categories, though they differ in strength of precision and other technical details. Da‘if indicates weakness in a report’s chain or transmission. The use of weak narrations has scholarly detail; this workbook will not use a weak report as proof for a belief or ruling. A report’s grading should be attributed to a named hadith scholar or edition.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 49:6; 17:36. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim, Introduction.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Difference, Between, Sahih,, Hasan,, and; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Define sahih, hasan and da‘if in your own words.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 33

Following the Sunnah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Following the Sunnah means worshipping Allah in the way taught by His Messenger ■, with sincerity and adherence to evidence. Love of the Prophet is shown through obedience, not by inventing acts of worship or placing personal preference above revelation.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 3:31; 4:80; 33:21. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2697; Sahih Muslim 1718a.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Following, the, Sunnah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Give an example of following the Sunnah in worship and in manners.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 34

Avoiding Religious Innovations (Bid‘ah)

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

In matters of worship, Muslims seek evidence from the Qur’an and authentic Sunnah. The Prophet ■ warned against introducing into the religion what does not belong to it. Applying the term bid‘ah to a particular practice can involve scholarly detail, especially where a matter is disputed; learn the evidence and do not use labels carelessly.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 5:3; 42:21. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2697; Sahih Muslim 1718a.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Avoiding, Religious, Innovations, (Bid‘ah); evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What principle does the hadith of ‘A’ishah teach about newly introduced religious practices?

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 6 — THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD ■

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 35

His Life and Seerah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Seerah studies the life of Muhammad ■: his lineage, birth, prophethood, call in Makkah, Hijrah, life in Madinah, major events and final days. Study it from reliable sources and distinguish established reports from weak or disputed details. The purpose is to learn faith, patience, leadership and obedience.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 33:21; 3:144; 9:128. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 3905 — the Hijrah; Sahih Muslim 2276 — the Prophet's rank and message.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

His, Life, and, Seerah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Name three major stages of the Prophet’s mission.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur’anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 36

His Character

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Prophet ■ had the most excellent character. His truthfulness, mercy, humility, patience, generosity and justice are models for believers. His character was guided by revelation, not merely personal preference.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 68:4; 33:21; 9:128. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 746 — his night prayer and character; Sahih al-Bukhari 6035 — gentleness.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

His, Character; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Choose one prophetic quality and describe how to practice it.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 37

His Worship

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Prophet ■ worshipped Allah with sincerity, humility and consistency. He established prayer, fasted, remembered Allah, supplicated and stood in night prayer. He taught that worship must follow his guidance and that a person should avoid excess that leads to abandoning obligations.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 17:79; 33:21; 73:1–4. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 5063 — balance in worship; Sahih al-Bukhari 631.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

His, Worship; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What can we learn from the Prophet's consistency and balance in worship?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 38

His Patience

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Prophet ■ showed patience through rejection, harm, grief, hardship and the responsibilities of conveying the message. Patience does not mean approving wrongdoing; it means remaining obedient to Allah through hardship and responding in a way permitted by revelation.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 3:200; 16:127; 94:5–6. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 5641–5642 — patience in affliction.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

His, Patience; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

How can a Muslim distinguish patience from passively accepting injustice?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 39

His Treatment of Others

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Prophet ■ treated people with justice, mercy and good manners. He was gentle with children, considerate of neighbors, and warned against harming others. His mercy did not mean compromising the truth; he combined firmness upon revelation with excellent conduct.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 3:159; 16:90; 21:107. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 6018 — honoring the neighbor and guest; Sahih Muslim 2594 — gentleness.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

His, Treatment, of, Others; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Describe two ways to follow the Prophet's manners with others.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 40

His Companions

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Companions were the believers who met the Prophet ■, believed in him and died upon Islam. They learned directly from him and conveyed the religion. Muslims speak of them with respect, recognize their virtue, and avoid insulting or inventing stories about them.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 9:100; 48:18; 59:8–10. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 3651 — the virtue of the best generations.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

His, Companions; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why are the Companions important in understanding Islam?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 7 — THE SALAF AS-SALIH

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 41

Who Were the Salaf?

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Salaf refers to the righteous predecessors, especially the earliest generations of Muslims. The term is commonly used for the Companions, the Tabi'een and the Atba' at-Tabi'een. Their virtue is established in authentic hadith, and their understanding is important because they received and transmitted the revelation close to its time.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 9:100; 59:8–10. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2652; Sahih Muslim 2533 — the best generations.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Who, Were, the, Salaf?; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Who are commonly meant by the first three generations?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 42

The Companions

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Companions learned directly from the Messenger ■, witnessed revelation and transmitted the Qur'an and Sunnah. Their status is not a license to claim every individual statement is infallible; rather, their collective transmission and understanding hold a central place in Islamic scholarship.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 9:100; 48:18; 59:8–10. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 3651; Sahih Muslim 2533.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Companions; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

How did the Companions serve the preservation and teaching of Islam?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 43

The Tabi‘een

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Tabi‘een were the generation who met the Companions as Muslims and learned from them. They carried knowledge to the next generation. Their reports and scholarly explanations are studied with attention to authenticity and context.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 9:100; 59:10. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2652; Sahih Muslim 2533.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Tabi‘een; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What was the Tabi‘een’s role in transmitting knowledge?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 44

The Atba‘ at-Tabi‘een

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The Atba‘ at-Tabi‘een were the generation that learned from the Tabi‘een. They helped preserve and transmit knowledge. The hadith praising the best generations establishes the special virtue of the earliest generations, while individual reports still require verification.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 9:100. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2652; Sahih Muslim 2533.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Atba‘, at-Tabi‘een; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why is it important to verify reports attributed to early scholars?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 45

Why Their Understanding Matters

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The earliest generations knew the language, context and circumstances of revelation and learned directly from those before them. Their explanations are therefore essential reference points. This does not mean every later question is answered by a short quotation; scholars use evidence, principles and careful reasoning.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 4:115; 9:100; 59:7. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 2652; Sahih Muslim 2533.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Why, Their, Understanding, Matters; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Give two reasons the understanding of the earliest generations is studied.

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 46

Following Their Way

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Following the way of the Salaf means adhering to the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah upon their understanding, while seeking knowledge with humility and justice. It is not a slogan or a reason to mistreat others. A student should learn foundations, verify quotations and refer difficult matters to qualified scholars.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 4:115; 9:100; 31:15. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 1718a; Sahih al-Bukhari 2697.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Following, Their, Way; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What are practical signs of seeking to follow the Salaf with knowledge and good manners?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 8 — FIQH AND WORSHIP

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 47

How to Make Wudu

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Wudu is a prescribed purification for prayer and other acts. The Qur'an identifies washing the face and arms, wiping the head and washing the feet in the verse of wudu. The Prophet's Sunnah explains the practical method. Details such as order, continuity and some subsidiary issues are discussed by jurists; study a reliable fiqh text and do not confuse recommended actions with pillars.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 5:6. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 159; Sahih Muslim 226 — descriptions of the Prophet's wudu.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

How, to, Make, Wudu; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

List the body parts explicitly mentioned in Qur’an 5:6.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur’anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 48

Conditions of Salah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Prayer has conditions that must be fulfilled for it to be valid, including purification, the arrival of its time, covering the required area, facing the qiblah when able, and intention. The exact classification and details should be learned from a reliable juristic source. Excuses and special circumstances have their own rulings.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:144; 4:103; 5:6; 7:31. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 6251 — prayer and purification; Sahih Muslim 224.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Conditions, of, Salah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why must a student distinguish conditions from pillars and recommended acts?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 49

Pillars of Salah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The pillars are essential parts of the prayer that cannot simply be replaced by a forgetfulness prostration. The exact enumeration differs among scholars. Learn the sequence and actions from the Prophet's description of prayer and from a qualified teacher; this worksheet does not present one disputed list as unanimous.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:238; 22:77. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 757; Sahih Muslim 397 — the person who prayed incorrectly and was taught the prayer.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Pillars, of, Salah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why is it important to learn the pillars from a recognized fiqh source?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 50

Things That Nullify Wudu

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Certain events invalidate wudu, such as urination, defecation and passing wind. Other matters are discussed with differences among scholars, including touching the private parts, bleeding, sleep and touching a person of the opposite sex. Do not present disputed details as unanimous; follow reliable evidence and the scholarly guidance you trust.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 4:43; 5:6. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 135; Sahih Muslim 225 — certainty is not removed by doubt about passing wind.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Things, That, Nullify, Wudu; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What should a person do when merely doubtful whether wudu has been invalidated?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 51

Fasting

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The basic obligation and timing of fasting are taught in Qur'an 2:183–187. Fasting includes abstaining from specified things from dawn to sunset with intention. There are detailed rulings about illness, travel, menstruation, pregnancy, forgetfulness, injections and other cases; seek qualified guidance for personal circumstances.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:183–187. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 1901; Sahih Muslim 1151; Sahih al-Bukhari 1933 — eating or drinking forgetfully.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Fasting; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What should a Muslim do if they eat or drink forgetfully while fasting, according to the cited hadith?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 52

Zakah

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Zakah is not simply voluntary charity; it is an obligation with conditions and defined recipient categories. Different asset classes have different rules. Qur'an 9:60 identifies the eight recipient categories. Accurate calculation may require advice, especially for business assets, debts, investments, livestock and complex savings.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:43; 9:60; 9:103. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 1395; Sahih Muslim 19.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Zakah; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why should a Muslim use reliable guidance when calculating zakah?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 53

Purification

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Purification includes physical cleanliness and the ritual purification required for worship. Islam teaches wudu, ghusl and tayammum in specific circumstances. Cleanliness is important, but ritual purity rulings must be based on evidence rather than cultural assumptions or obsessive doubt.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 5:6; 9:108; 74:4. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 223 — purity is half of faith.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Purification; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Explain the difference between ordinary cleanliness and ritual purification.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 54

Halal and Haram

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The authority to declare something lawful or unlawful belongs to Allah. Muslims seek clear evidence, avoid claiming prohibition without knowledge, and consult qualified scholars about complex matters. Food, earnings, transactions, relationships and conduct all have rulings; not every disliked or culturally discouraged matter is automatically haram.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:168; 5:87; 7:32; 16:116. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 52; Sahih Muslim 1599 — lawful and unlawful are clear, and doubtful matters should be approached carefully.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Halal, and, Haram; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why is it dangerous to declare something haram without knowledge?

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 9 — ISLAMIC MANNERS AND CHARACTER

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 55

Sincerity

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Sincerity means seeking Allah's pleasure through worship, free from showing off and seeking praise. A deed must be sincerely for Allah and in accordance with the Sunnah. Renew intention and ask Allah to protect the heart from hidden motives.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 98:5; 18:110; 39:2–3. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 1; Sahih Muslim 1907 — actions are by intentions.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Sincerity; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

How can you check and renew your intention before an act of worship?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 56

Patience

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Patience includes remaining obedient, avoiding what Allah prohibited, and bearing hardship without responding in a forbidden way. Patience is not denial of pain or refusal to seek lawful help. A believer asks Allah for aid and takes permissible means.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 2:153; 3:200; 16:127. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 1469; Sahih Muslim 1053 — patience and self-restraint.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Patience; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Name the different situations in which a Muslim needs patience.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 57

Gratitude

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Gratitude is shown through the heart, tongue and actions: recognizing blessings are from Allah, praising Him, and using blessings in obedience. Gratitude should not be limited to words; it includes avoiding misuse of what Allah has given.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 14:7; 16:18; 31:12. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 2999 — the believer's response to ease and hardship.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Gratitude; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Write three blessings and one way to use each in obedience to Allah.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 58

Honesty

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Truthfulness is a foundation of Muslim character. A Muslim speaks truthfully, keeps promises and avoids deception in business and relationships. Truthfulness leads to righteousness, while lying leads to wrongdoing.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 9:119; 33:70; 17:34. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 6094; Sahih Muslim 2607.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Honesty; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Describe a situation where honesty may be difficult and how to respond.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 59

Good Character

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Good character includes truthfulness, mercy, humility, patience, fairness, keeping trusts and avoiding harm. Good manners do not replace correct belief and worship; they are part of living Islam. The Prophet ■ was the best example in character.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 16:90; 68:4; 33:21. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 2553; Jami‘ at-Tirmidhi 2003 — excellent character (verify edition and grading when quoting).. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Good, Character; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Choose two qualities of good character to practice this week.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 60

Backbiting and Gossip

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Backbiting is mentioning about a person what they dislike when it is true; if false, it is slander. Revelation prohibits backbiting and warns against suspicion and spying. There are limited scholarly-recognized exceptions for legitimate needs, such as seeking advice or reporting harm, but they are not permission for gossip.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 49:12; 24:15–16. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 2589 — the Prophet ■ explained backbiting.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Backbiting, and, Gossip; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Explain the difference between backbiting and slander.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 61

Guarding the Tongue

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

A Muslim should speak good or remain silent, avoid insults, falsehood, mockery and harmful speech, and use words responsibly. Speech can bring reward or serious sin. Before speaking, consider whether the words are true, beneficial and appropriate.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 17:53; 50:18; 33:70. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 6018; Sahih Muslim 47.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Guarding, the, Tongue; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Create three questions to ask yourself before speaking.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 62

Rights of Parents

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Islam commands excellent treatment of parents, especially in old age, while obedience is not absolute: no created being is obeyed in disobedience to the Creator. A Muslim should speak respectfully, assist parents in what is right, and maintain good conduct even when disagreeing.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 17:23–24; 31:14–15; 29:8. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 5971; Sahih Muslim 2548 — the mother's right and good treatment of parents.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Rights, of, Parents; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

How can a Muslim honor parents while refusing a request that involves disobedience to Allah?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 63

Maintaining Family Ties

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Maintaining kinship ties includes kindness, support, communication and avoiding unjust severing of family relationships. The exact form depends on ability, circumstances and what is customary without violating the religion. Reconciliation should not require accepting abuse or wrongdoing; seek wise guidance in difficult cases.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 4:1; 13:21; 47:22–23. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 5984; Sahih Muslim 2556.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Maintaining, Family, Ties; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

List practical ways to maintain family ties while respecting lawful boundaries.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

MODULE 10 — MUSLIM WOMEN

Module learning goal: Build a sound foundation in this subject by studying the revealed evidence, understanding key terms, and applying what is learned with humility.

LESSON 64

The Status of Women in Islam

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Men and women are both servants of Allah and are accountable for faith and deeds. The Qur'an affirms spiritual reward for believing men and women. Islam assigns rights and responsibilities and prohibits injustice; specific family and legal rulings must be learned from evidence and qualified scholarship rather than stereotypes.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 3:195; 4:1; 16:97; 33:35. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 1; Sahih Muslim 1907 — accountability by intention and deeds.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Status, of, Women, in; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What does Qur’an 33:35 teach about the spiritual standing of believing women and men?

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur’anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 65

Modesty and Hijab

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Modesty is a broad Islamic virtue involving conduct, gaze, speech and dress. The Qur'an addresses believing men and women regarding lowering the gaze and guarding chastity, and gives instructions concerning women's outer garments and adornment. Details of dress and face covering have scholarly discussion; present the position of a particular scholar or school accurately and do not claim consensus where it does not exist.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 24:30–31; 33:59. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih Muslim 2128 — warnings concerning forms of dress; Sahih al-Bukhari 4758 — women's response to the revelation of the verse of jilbab.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Modesty, and, Hijab; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Identify the Qur'anic commands in 24:30–31 that relate to modesty.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 66

Seeking Islamic Knowledge

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Seeking the knowledge needed to worship Allah correctly is an important duty. Women learned directly from the Prophet ■, asked questions and transmitted knowledge. A woman should seek sound knowledge from reliable teachers and sources, while balancing obligations and avoiding unsupported claims.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 9:122; 16:43; 35:28. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 101 — the women requested a day for instruction; Sahih Muslim 2699 — virtue of seeking knowledge.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Seeking, Islamic, Knowledge; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

What does the report in Sahih al-Bukhari 101 show about women seeking knowledge?

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 67

Marriage and Family

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Marriage is a serious covenant with rights and responsibilities. Islamic teachings emphasize kindness, justice, chastity, consultation and fulfilling obligations. The details of guardianship, consent, maintenance, divorce and other matters are fiqh subjects with evidence and scholarly discussion; never use a worksheet as a substitute for case-specific legal or scholarly advice.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 4:19; 30:21; 2:228; 4:4. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 5136; Sahih Muslim 1419 — consent in marriage.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Marriage, and, Family; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why are consent, kindness and fulfilling rights important in marriage?

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 68

Raising Children Upon Islam

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Parents are entrusted with the care and religious upbringing of children. This includes teaching Tawheed, prayer, truthfulness, mercy and good manners through instruction and example. Guidance belongs to Allah; parents are responsible for sincere effort, not controlling every outcome.

Qur'an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur'an 66:6; 20:132; 31:13–19. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 7138; Sahih Muslim 1829 — each person is a shepherd and responsible for their flock.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Raising, Children, Upon, Islam; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur'anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur'an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Create a simple weekly plan for teaching a child one Islamic principle.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 69

The Female Companions

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

The female Companions played important roles in learning, worship, migration, charity, service and transmitting hadith. Examples include Khadijah, ‘Aishah, Umm Salamah, Asma bint Abi Bakr and others. Study their lives through reliable reports and avoid romanticized stories that lack sound evidence.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 9:100; 33:35; 60:12. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 3818 — virtue of Khadijah; Sahih al-Bukhari 3769 — virtue of ‘Aishah.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

The, Female, Companions; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Choose one female Companion and record a verified lesson from her life.

_____

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

LESSON 70

Worship and Women’s Responsibilities

Learning objectives

By the end of this lesson, I should be able to define the subject, identify its main evidence, explain its importance, and recognize where further scholarly study is needed.

Lesson teaching

Women are obligated to worship Allah and fulfill religious duties according to the rulings that apply to them. Some rulings differ due to menstruation, postpartum bleeding, pregnancy, travel and other circumstances. Learn these matters from reliable fiqh sources; do not assume cultural practices are religious obligations or apply rulings without knowledge.

Qur’an proofs

Study these passages in full context: Qur’an 33:35; 2:183; 4:103. Write down the key phrase or meaning from each passage in your own study notes. Use a reliable translation and recognized tafsir; do not rely on isolated snippets.

Authentic Sunnah / hadith evidence

Sahih al-Bukhari 304; Sahih Muslim 79 — the Prophet ■ clarified prayer and fasting rulings during menstruation.. Locate the full narration, read the surrounding chapter where useful, and record the narrator and lesson. Where a reference is identified as requiring grading verification, do not quote it as established until checked in a reliable hadith edition.

Key vocabulary

Worship, and, Women’s, Responsibilities; evidence; revelation; worship; guidance. Define at least three terms in your own words.

Check your understanding

1. Explain the main teaching of this lesson in 3–5 sentences.
2. Identify one Qur’anic proof and explain how it relates to the topic.
3. Identify one hadith proof and state what it teaches.
4. What is one misunderstanding or mistake a student should avoid?

Written response

_____

_____

_____

True or false — correct the false statement

A student may accept a religious claim without checking whether it is supported by the Qur’an or authentic Sunnah. **True / False**
Correction / explanation: _____

Fill in the blank

The two primary sources of Islamic guidance are the _____ and the authentic _____.

Practical application / reflection

Why should women learn the specific rulings that apply to their circumstances?

_____

My study checklist

■ I read the Qur'anic passages. ■ I located the hadith. ■ I checked the meaning in a reliable explanation. ■ I completed the questions.

MODULE REVIEW

1. Summarize the five most important points you learned in this module.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Which Qur'anic passage from this module affected your understanding most? Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

3. What questions should you take to a qualified teacher or scholar?

_____

_____

_____

ANSWER KEY & REVIEW GUIDANCE

The answers below are guidance points, not a replacement for studying the cited proofs. Answers should be checked against the lesson notes and the full Qur'an and hadith texts. For questions involving disputed fiqh or application to a specific person, consult a qualified scholar.

General activity answers

• True/False statement: False. Religious claims should be checked against the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah and understood through reliable scholarship.
• Fill in the blank: Qur'an; Sunnah.
• Short-answer questions: A complete answer should define the lesson accurately, cite at least one relevant Qur'anic passage and hadith, explain the connection, and avoid unsupported claims.

MODULE 1 — TAWHEED (ISLAMIC MONOTHEISM)

What Is Tawheed?

Expected answer points: Tawheed means singling out Allah alone in what belongs exclusively to Him: His Lordship, His right to be worshipped, and His Names and Attributes. The foundation of the call of every Messenger was that people worship Allah alone and avoid false objects of worship. Tawheed is not merely saying that Allah created the universe; it requires directing worship sincerely to Him. Evidence to review: Qur'an 21:25; 51:56; 16:36; 2:21–22; Sahih al-Bukhari 2856 — Allah's right upon His servants is that they worship Him alone and do not associate anything with Him..

The Three Categories of Tawheed

Expected answer points: Scholars commonly explain Tawheed under three teaching categories: Rububiyyah (Allah's Lordship), Uluhiyyah (worship directed to Allah alone), and al-Asma wa as-Sifat (affirming Allah's Names and Attributes). These categories organize meanings found throughout revelation; they are not three separate gods or three independent forms of religion. The Qur'an teaches that Allah is the Creator and Sustainer, that worship belongs to Him, and that His Names and Attributes are perfect. Evidence to review: Qur'an 1:2–5; 2:163; 42:11; 59:22–24; Sahih Muslim 8a — Hadith of Jibril: the Prophet ■ explained Islam, Iman and Ihsan..

Tawheed ar-Rububiyyah

Expected answer points: Tawheed ar-Rububiyyah is affirming that Allah alone creates, owns, provides, gives life and death, and governs all affairs. No created being shares Allah's independent Lordship. Belief in this truth should lead a person to rely upon Allah, thank Him, and recognize that created means do not operate independently of His will. Evidence to review: Qur'an 10:31; 35:3; 39:62; 67:1; Sahih Muslim 2364 — The Prophet ■ taught Ibn 'Abbas about asking Allah and seeking His help..

Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah

Expected answer points: Tawheed al-Uluhiyyah means directing every act of worship to Allah alone. Worship includes outward and inward acts such as du'a, prayer, sacrifice, vows, reliance, fear, hope and love when these are acts of worship. A deed of worship must be sincerely for Allah and in accordance with the Messenger's guidance. Evidence to review: Qur'an 1:5; 2:163; 6:162–163; 98:5; Sahih al-Bukhari 2856; Sahih Muslim 8a..

Tawheed al-Asma wa as-Sifat

Expected answer points: This category concerns affirming the Names and Attributes Allah affirmed for Himself in the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah, in the manner befitting His majesty. Allah is unlike His creation. A Muslim does not deny the revealed Attributes, distort their meanings, ask how they are, or liken Allah to creation. The safe approach is to affirm the revelation while declaring Allah free of imperfection. Evidence to review: Qur'an 7:180; 20:8; 42:11; 112:1–4; Sahih Muslim 2677a — the hadith concerning Allah's ninety-nine Names..

What Is Shirk?

Expected answer points: Shirk is associating partners with Allah in what belongs exclusively to Him. It contradicts Tawheed. It can occur in worship, Lordship, or in matters of Names and Attributes. The seriousness of an act must be judged using revelation and qualified scholarship; do not label a particular person a disbeliever without the required knowledge and conditions. Evidence to review: Qur'an 4:48; 6:88; 31:13; 39:65; Sahih al-Bukhari 2856; Sahih Muslim 87a — the gravity of associating partners with Allah..

Major and Minor Shirk

Expected answer points: Major shirk is the type that nullifies a person's Islam when its conditions and rulings apply; minor shirk is described in the texts as shirk but does not automatically take a person outside Islam. Showing off in worship is identified in authentic reports as a danger. The details and application of these categories require careful learning and must not be used to make reckless accusations. Evidence to review: Qur'an 4:48; 18:110; 107:4–6; Musnad Ahmad 23630 — the report warning about minor shirk, commonly graded authentic by hadith scholars; verify grading in a specialist edition before quoting..

The Importance of Worshipping Allah Alone

Expected answer points: Worshipping Allah alone is the purpose for which humans and jinn were created. It is the greatest right of Allah and the foundation upon which deeds are accepted. A Muslim seeks sincerity, follows the Messenger ■, repents from shortcomings, and asks Allah to keep the heart firm upon Tawheed. Evidence to review: Qur'an 51:56; 16:36; 98:5; 39:2–3; Sahih al-Bukhari 2856; Sahih Muslim 8a..

MODULE 2 — AQEEDAH (CORRECT BELIEF)

What Is Aqeedah?

Expected answer points: Aqeedah refers to the matters a Muslim believes with certainty. Sound belief is taken from the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah as understood by the earliest generations. Belief is not built on dreams, feelings, cultural habits, or unsupported stories. Foundational matters should be learned from reliable teachers and sound books. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:285; 4:136; 16:43; Sahih Muslim 8a — Hadith of Jibril..

The Six Pillars of Iman

Expected answer points: The six pillars are belief in Allah, His angels, His revealed Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and divine decree, its good and its difficult aspects. They are stated together in the Hadith of Jibril. Each pillar has details that should be studied from revelation rather than speculation. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:177; 4:136; 54:49; Sahih Muslim 8a..

Belief in Allah

Expected answer points: Belief in Allah includes affirming His existence, Lordship, exclusive right to worship, and perfect Names and Attributes. It includes worshipping Him with love, fear, hope, sincerity and obedience. Allah is One, without partner, equal or rival. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:163; 112:1–4; 59:22–24; Sahih al-Bukhari 2856..

Belief in the Angels

Expected answer points: Angels are a creation of Allah who obey Him and carry out tasks He assigns. Muslims believe in them as described in revelation, including Jibril, who brought revelation. We do not invent details about their appearance or duties beyond authentic evidence. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:97–98; 16:2; 66:6; 35:1; Sahih al-Bukhari 3208 — creation of the angels from light..

Belief in the Books

Expected answer points: Allah revealed Books to His Messengers as guidance. Muslims believe in the revelations Allah sent, including the Torah, Zabur, Injil and Qur'an, while believing the Qur'an is the final revelation and criterion. The Qur'an is preserved by Allah and is the guidance to be followed. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:4; 3:3–4; 5:48; 15:9; Sahih Muslim 8a..

Belief in the Messengers

Expected answer points: Allah sent Messengers to call people to worship Him alone. Muslims believe in all Messengers named in revelation and do not reject any of them. Muhammad ■ is the final Prophet and Messenger; his Sunnah explains the Qur'an and is binding guidance. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:136; 4:163–165; 33:40; Sahih Muslim 8a..

Belief in the Last Day

Expected answer points: Belief in the Last Day includes resurrection, gathering, judgment, the weighing of deeds, the Hereafter, Paradise and Hell, as established by revelation. This belief encourages repentance, justice, patience and preparation rather than heedlessness. Evidence to review: Qur'an 3:185; 21:47; 99:6–8; 101:6–11; Sahih al-Bukhari 6527 — events of the Hereafter..

Belief in Divine Decree (Qadar)

Expected answer points: Belief in Qadar includes Allah's knowledge, writing, will and creation of all things. Human beings still make real choices and are accountable for them. A Muslim uses lawful means, asks Allah for help, and does not use decree as an excuse for sin or neglect. Evidence to review: Qur'an 54:49; 57:22; 76:3; 81:28–29; Sahih Muslim 8a; Sahih Muslim 2664 — pursue what benefits you, seek Allah's help, and do not give up..

MODULE 3 — THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

The Shahadah

Expected answer points: The testimony that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah is the foundation of entering Islam. The first part affirms exclusive worship of Allah; the second requires believing the Messenger, obeying him, accepting his reports and worshipping Allah according to his guidance. Evidence to review: Qur'an 3:18; 47:19; 48:29; Sahih Muslim 16a; Sahih al-Bukhari 25..

Salah

Expected answer points: The five daily prayers are an obligation and a central pillar of Islam. Prayer has conditions, pillars, required acts and recommended acts. Learn the prayer from the Prophet's authentic practice; do not assume that local custom is proof. The details of some subsidiary matters have recognized scholarly differences. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:43; 4:103; 17:78; 29:45; Sahih al-Bukhari 631 — "Pray as you have seen me praying.".

Zakah

Expected answer points: Zakah is an obligatory act of worship and a right due to eligible recipients when its conditions are met. The rules differ according to the type of wealth, threshold (nisab), ownership and passage of time where applicable. A learner should not calculate complex cases from a short worksheet alone; consult a qualified scholar or reliable zakah guide. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:43; 9:60; 9:103; Sahih al-Bukhari 1395 — zakah is obligatory..

Fasting Ramadan

Expected answer points: Fasting Ramadan is obligatory for eligible Muslims. It involves abstaining from food, drink and marital relations from true dawn until sunset, with intention and according to the rulings of the Shari'ah. Exemptions and make-up rules apply in specified circumstances; details should be learned carefully. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:183–187; Sahih al-Bukhari 1901; Sahih Muslim 1151 — virtue and obligation of fasting..

Hajj

Expected answer points: Hajj is obligatory once in a lifetime for a Muslim who meets the conditions of ability. It has specific rites, times and locations, and is performed following the guidance of the Prophet ■. Hajj should be learned from reliable step-by-step instruction; the worksheet is not a substitute for a qualified guide. Evidence to review: Qur'an 3:97; 2:196–203; 22:27–29; Sahih al-Bukhari 1521; Sahih Muslim 1350..

MODULE 4 — THE QUR'AN

Understanding the Importance of the Qur'an

Expected answer points: The Qur'an is the speech of Allah, revealed as guidance, mercy and criterion. Muslims recite it, believe it, reflect upon it and act according to it. Reverence for the Qur'an includes learning its meanings from sound tafsir and not speaking about Allah without knowledge. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:2; 17:9; 17:82; 38:29; Sahih al-Bukhari 5027 — the best are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it..

How the Qur'an Was Revealed

Expected answer points: The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad ■ through Jibril over approximately twenty-three years. Its gradual revelation strengthened the Prophet and believers, answered circumstances, and taught the community step by step. The order of revelation is not the same as the order of the mushaf. Evidence to review: Qur'an 17:106; 25:32; 26:192–195; 96:1–5; Sahih al-Bukhari 3 — beginning of revelation..

Makki and Madani Surahs

Expected answer points: The common scholarly definition is that Makki revelation came before the Hijrah and Madani revelation came after it, regardless of the precise place. Makki passages often emphasize Tawheed, resurrection and the stories of earlier peoples; Madani passages often include community legislation and social rulings. These are broad patterns, not rules without exceptions. Evidence to review: Qur'an 16:101; 17:106; 25:32; Study this topic through recognized Qur'an sciences texts; no single hadith is needed as proof for the terminology..

Learning Selected Surahs

Expected answer points: Study selected surahs by reading the Arabic carefully, learning a reliable translation, identifying the central themes, and consulting recognized tafsir. Begin with short surahs frequently recited in prayer, such as al-Fatihah, al-Ikhlas, al-Falaq and an-Nas. Do not invent occasions of revelation or meanings. Evidence to review: Qur'an 15:87; 17:9; 73:4; Sahih Muslim 811 — virtue of al-Fatihah and the great verses; Sahih al-Bukhari 5013 — al-Ikhlas..

Understanding Selected Ayat

Expected answer points: An ayah should be understood in its Qur'anic context and through the explanations of the Prophet ■ and the early generations, as transmitted by reliable scholars. Avoid taking a phrase out of context or using personal feelings as tafsir. Record the surah, verse, translation source and tafsir reference. Evidence to review: Qur'an 3:7; 16:44; 4:82; Sahih al-Bukhari 4547 — the Prophet ■ explained revelation to his Companions..

Qur'an Vocabulary

Expected answer points: Learning recurring Qur'anic vocabulary helps a student notice themes and understand recitation. A word may have a range of meanings depending on context; use a trusted Arabic dictionary and tafsir rather than assuming an English gloss is complete. Keep a vocabulary notebook with the word, root where known, verse and contextual meaning. Evidence to review: Qur'an 12:2; 43:3; 47:24; Sahih al-Bukhari 5027..

Reflection on Qur'anic Lessons

Expected answer points: Reflection means considering the meanings and responding with faith and action, not inventing interpretations. Ask what the passage teaches about Allah, worship, character, accountability and the Hereafter. Compare your reflection with recognized tafsir and authentic Sunnah. Evidence to review: Qur'an 4:82; 38:29; 47:24; Sahih Muslim 2699 — the virtue of gathering to recite and study the Book of Allah..

MODULE 5 — AUTHENTIC SUNNAH AND HADITH

What Is the Sunnah?

Expected answer points: The Sunnah is the guidance of the Prophet ■, including his sayings, actions, approvals and characteristics as transmitted reliably. It explains the Qur'an and shows how to worship Allah. A Muslim follows the Sunnah with knowledge and avoids attributing practices to the Prophet without evidence. Evidence to review: Qur'an 4:59; 4:80; 59:7; Sahih al-Bukhari 7280 — holding to the Prophet's Sunnah..

What Is a Hadith?

Expected answer points: A hadith is a report describing something attributed to the Prophet ■: a statement, action, approval or description. Hadith scholarship examines chains of narrators and the text. Not every circulating quotation is a hadith, and not every hadith report is authentic. Evidence to review: Qur'an 49:6; 17:36; Sahih Muslim, Introduction — the importance of verifying reports..

Understanding Authentic Hadith

Expected answer points: An authentic hadith is one that meets recognized criteria of sound transmission, including connected chain, upright and accurate narrators, and freedom from hidden defects and irregularity. Students should rely on recognized hadith collections and qualified grading, not viral graphics or unattributed quotations. Evidence to review: Qur'an 49:6; 17:36; Sahih Muslim, Introduction..

Difference Between Sahih, Hasan, and Da'if

Expected answer points: Sahih and hasan are accepted categories, though they differ in strength of precision and other technical details. Da'if indicates weakness in a report's chain or transmission. The use of weak narrations has scholarly detail; this workbook will not use a weak report as proof for a belief or ruling. A report's grading should be attributed to a named hadith scholar or edition. Evidence to review: Qur'an 49:6; 17:36; Sahih Muslim, Introduction..

Following the Sunnah

Expected answer points: Following the Sunnah means worshipping Allah in the way taught by His Messenger ■, with sincerity and adherence to evidence. Love of the Prophet is shown through obedience, not by inventing acts of worship or placing personal preference above revelation. Evidence to review: Qur'an 3:31; 4:80; 33:21; Sahih al-Bukhari 2697; Sahih Muslim 1718a..

Avoiding Religious Innovations (Bid'ah)

Expected answer points: In matters of worship, Muslims seek evidence from the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah. The Prophet ■ warned against introducing into the religion what does not belong to it. Applying the term bid'ah to a particular practice can involve scholarly detail, especially where a matter is disputed; learn the evidence and do not use labels carelessly. Evidence to review: Qur'an 5:3; 42:21; Sahih al-Bukhari 2697; Sahih Muslim 1718a..

MODULE 6 — THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD ■

His Life and Seerah

Expected answer points: The Seerah studies the life of Muhammad ﷺ: his lineage, birth, prophethood, call in Makkah, Hijrah, life in Madinah, major events and final days. Study it from reliable sources and distinguish established reports from weak or disputed details. The purpose is to learn faith, patience, leadership and obedience. Evidence to review: Qur'an 33:21; 3:144; 9:128; Sahih al-Bukhari 3905 — the Hijrah; Sahih Muslim 2276 — the Prophet's rank and message..

His Character

Expected answer points: The Prophet ﷺ had the most excellent character. His truthfulness, mercy, humility, patience, generosity and justice are models for believers. His character was guided by revelation, not merely personal preference. Evidence to review: Qur'an 68:4; 33:21; 9:128; Sahih Muslim 746 — his night prayer and character; Sahih al-Bukhari 6035 — gentleness..

His Worship

Expected answer points: The Prophet ﷺ worshipped Allah with sincerity, humility and consistency. He established prayer, fasted, remembered Allah, supplicated and stood in night prayer. He taught that worship must follow his guidance and that a person should avoid excess that leads to abandoning obligations. Evidence to review: Qur'an 17:79; 33:21; 73:1–4; Sahih al-Bukhari 5063 — balance in worship; Sahih al-Bukhari 631..

His Patience

Expected answer points: The Prophet ﷺ showed patience through rejection, harm, grief, hardship and the responsibilities of conveying the message. Patience does not mean approving wrongdoing; it means remaining obedient to Allah through hardship and responding in a way permitted by revelation. Evidence to review: Qur'an 3:200; 16:127; 94:5–6; Sahih al-Bukhari 5641–5642 — patience in affliction..

His Treatment of Others

Expected answer points: The Prophet ﷺ treated people with justice, mercy and good manners. He was gentle with children, considerate of neighbors, and warned against harming others. His mercy did not mean compromising the truth; he combined firmness upon revelation with excellent conduct. Evidence to review: Qur'an 3:159; 16:90; 21:107; Sahih al-Bukhari 6018 — honoring the neighbor and guest; Sahih Muslim 2594 — gentleness..

His Companions

Expected answer points: The Companions were the believers who met the Prophet ﷺ, believed in him and died upon Islam. They learned directly from him and conveyed the religion. Muslims speak of them with respect, recognize their virtue, and avoid insulting or inventing stories about them. Evidence to review: Qur'an 9:100; 48:18; 59:8–10; Sahih al-Bukhari 3651 — the virtue of the best generations..

MODULE 7 — THE SALAF AS-SALIH

Who Were the Salaf?

Expected answer points: Salaf refers to the righteous predecessors, especially the earliest generations of Muslims. The term is commonly used for the Companions, the Tabi'een and the Atba' at-Tabi'een. Their virtue is established in authentic hadith, and their understanding is important because they received and transmitted the revelation close to its time. Evidence to review: Qur'an 9:100; 59:8–10; Sahih al-Bukhari 2652; Sahih Muslim 2533 — the best generations..

The Companions

Expected answer points: The Companions learned directly from the Messenger ﷺ, witnessed revelation and transmitted the Qur'an and Sunnah. Their status is not a license to claim every individual statement is infallible; rather, their collective transmission and understanding hold a central place in Islamic scholarship. Evidence to review: Qur'an 9:100; 48:18; 59:8–10; Sahih al-Bukhari 3651; Sahih Muslim 2533..

The Tabi'een

Expected answer points: The Tabi'een were the generation who met the Companions as Muslims and learned from them. They carried knowledge to the next generation. Their reports and scholarly explanations are studied with attention to authenticity and context. Evidence to review: Qur'an 9:100; 59:10; Sahih al-Bukhari 2652; Sahih Muslim 2533..

The Atba' at-Tabi'een

Expected answer points: The Atba' at-Tabi'een were the generation that learned from the Tabi'een. They helped preserve and transmit knowledge. The hadith praising the best generations establishes the special virtue of the earliest generations, while individual reports still require verification. Evidence to review: Qur'an 9:100; Sahih al-Bukhari 2652; Sahih Muslim 2533..

Why Their Understanding Matters

Expected answer points: The earliest generations knew the language, context and circumstances of revelation and learned directly from those before them. Their explanations are therefore essential reference points. This does not mean every later question is answered by a short quotation; scholars use evidence, principles and careful reasoning. Evidence to review: Qur'an 4:115; 9:100; 59:7; Sahih al-Bukhari 2652; Sahih Muslim 2533..

Following Their Way

Expected answer points: Following the way of the Salaf means adhering to the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah upon their understanding, while seeking knowledge with humility and justice. It is not a slogan or a reason to mistreat others. A student should learn foundations, verify quotations and refer difficult matters to qualified scholars. Evidence to review: Qur'an 4:115; 9:100; 31:15; Sahih Muslim 1718a; Sahih al-Bukhari 2697..

MODULE 8 — FIQH AND WORSHIP

How to Make Wudu

Expected answer points: Wudu is a prescribed purification for prayer and other acts. The Qur'an identifies washing the face and arms, wiping the head and washing the feet in the verse of wudu. The Prophet's Sunnah explains the practical method. Details such as order, continuity and some subsidiary issues are discussed by jurists; study a reliable fiqh text and do not confuse recommended actions with pillars. Evidence to review: Qur'an 5:6; Sahih al-Bukhari 159; Sahih Muslim 226 — descriptions of the Prophet's wudu..

Conditions of Salah

Expected answer points: Prayer has conditions that must be fulfilled for it to be valid, including purification, the arrival of its time, covering the required area, facing the qiblah when able, and intention. The exact classification and details should be learned from a reliable juristic source. Excuses and special circumstances have their own rulings. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:144; 4:103; 5:6; 7:31; Sahih al-Bukhari 6251 — prayer and purification; Sahih Muslim 224..

Pillars of Salah

Expected answer points: The pillars are essential parts of the prayer that cannot simply be replaced by a forgetfulness prostration. The exact enumeration differs among scholars. Learn the sequence and actions from the Prophet's description of prayer and from a qualified teacher; this worksheet does not present one disputed list as unanimous. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:238; 22:77; Sahih al-Bukhari 757; Sahih Muslim 397 — the person who prayed incorrectly and was taught the prayer..

Things That Nullify Wudu

Expected answer points: Certain events invalidate wudu, such as urination, defecation and passing wind. Other matters are discussed with differences among scholars, including touching the private parts, bleeding, sleep and touching a person of the opposite sex. Do not present disputed details as unanimous; follow reliable evidence and the scholarly guidance you trust. Evidence to review: Qur'an 4:43; 5:6; Sahih al-Bukhari 135; Sahih Muslim 225 — certainty is not removed by doubt about passing wind..

Fasting

Expected answer points: The basic obligation and timing of fasting are taught in Qur'an 2:183–187. Fasting includes abstaining from specified things from dawn to sunset with intention. There are detailed rulings about illness, travel, menstruation, pregnancy, forgetfulness, injections and other cases; seek qualified guidance for personal circumstances. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:183–187; Sahih al-Bukhari 1901; Sahih Muslim 1151; Sahih al-Bukhari 1933 — eating or drinking forgetfully..

Zakah

Expected answer points: Zakah is not simply voluntary charity; it is an obligation with conditions and defined recipient categories. Different asset classes have different rules. Qur'an 9:60 identifies the eight recipient categories. Accurate calculation may require advice, especially for business assets, debts, investments, livestock and complex savings. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:43; 9:60; 9:103; Sahih al-Bukhari 1395; Sahih Muslim 19..

Purification

Expected answer points: Purification includes physical cleanliness and the ritual purification required for worship. Islam teaches wudu, ghusl and tayammum in specific circumstances. Cleanliness is important, but ritual purity rulings must be based on evidence rather than cultural assumptions or obsessive doubt. Evidence to review: Qur'an 5:6; 9:108; 74:4; Sahih Muslim 223 — purity is half of faith..

Halal and Haram

Expected answer points: The authority to declare something lawful or unlawful belongs to Allah. Muslims seek clear evidence, avoid claiming prohibition without knowledge, and consult qualified scholars about complex matters. Food, earnings, transactions, relationships and

conduct all have rulings; not every disliked or culturally discouraged matter is automatically haram. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:168; 5:87; 7:32; 16:116; Sahih al-Bukhari 52; Sahih Muslim 1599 — lawful and unlawful are clear, and doubtful matters should be approached carefully..

MODULE 9 — ISLAMIC MANNERS AND CHARACTER

Sincerity

Expected answer points: Sincerity means seeking Allah's pleasure through worship, free from showing off and seeking praise. A deed must be sincerely for Allah and in accordance with the Sunnah. Renew intention and ask Allah to protect the heart from hidden motives. Evidence to review: Qur'an 98:5; 18:110; 39:2–3; Sahih al-Bukhari 1; Sahih Muslim 1907 — actions are by intentions..

Patience

Expected answer points: Patience includes remaining obedient, avoiding what Allah prohibited, and bearing hardship without responding in a forbidden way. Patience is not denial of pain or refusal to seek lawful help. A believer asks Allah for aid and takes permissible means. Evidence to review: Qur'an 2:153; 3:200; 16:127; Sahih al-Bukhari 1469; Sahih Muslim 1053 — patience and self-restraint..

Gratitude

Expected answer points: Gratitude is shown through the heart, tongue and actions: recognizing blessings are from Allah, praising Him, and using blessings in obedience. Gratitude should not be limited to words; it includes avoiding misuse of what Allah has given. Evidence to review: Qur'an 14:7; 16:18; 31:12; Sahih Muslim 2999 — the believer's response to ease and hardship..

Honesty

Expected answer points: Truthfulness is a foundation of Muslim character. A Muslim speaks truthfully, keeps promises and avoids deception in business and relationships. Truthfulness leads to righteousness, while lying leads to wrongdoing. Evidence to review: Qur'an 9:119; 33:70; 17:34; Sahih al-Bukhari 6094; Sahih Muslim 2607..

Good Character

Expected answer points: Good character includes truthfulness, mercy, humility, patience, fairness, keeping trusts and avoiding harm. Good manners do not replace correct belief and worship; they are part of living Islam. The Prophet ■ was the best example in character. Evidence to review: Qur'an 16:90; 68:4; 33:21; Sahih Muslim 2553; Jami' at-Tirmidhi 2003 — excellent character (verify edition and grading when quoting)..

Backbiting and Gossip

Expected answer points: Backbiting is mentioning about a person what they dislike when it is true; if false, it is slander. Revelation prohibits backbiting and warns against suspicion and spying. There are limited scholarly-recognized exceptions for legitimate needs, such as seeking advice or reporting harm, but they are not permission for gossip. Evidence to review: Qur'an 49:12; 24:15–16; Sahih Muslim 2589 — the Prophet ■ explained backbiting..

Guarding the Tongue

Expected answer points: A Muslim should speak good or remain silent, avoid insults, falsehood, mockery and harmful speech, and use words responsibly. Speech can bring reward or serious sin. Before speaking, consider whether the words are true, beneficial and appropriate. Evidence to review: Qur'an 17:53; 50:18; 33:70; Sahih al-Bukhari 6018; Sahih Muslim 47..

Rights of Parents

Expected answer points: Islam commands excellent treatment of parents, especially in old age, while obedience is not absolute: no created being is obeyed in disobedience to the Creator. A Muslim should speak respectfully, assist parents in what is right, and maintain good conduct even when disagreeing. Evidence to review: Qur'an 17:23–24; 31:14–15; 29:8; Sahih al-Bukhari 5971; Sahih Muslim 2548 — the mother's right and good treatment of parents..

Maintaining Family Ties

Expected answer points: Maintaining kinship ties includes kindness, support, communication and avoiding unjust severing of family relationships. The exact form depends on ability, circumstances and what is customary without violating the religion. Reconciliation should not require accepting abuse or wrongdoing; seek wise guidance in difficult cases. Evidence to review: Qur'an 4:1; 13:21; 47:22–23; Sahih al-Bukhari 5984; Sahih Muslim 2556..

MODULE 10 — MUSLIM WOMEN

The Status of Women in Islam

Expected answer points: Men and women are both servants of Allah and are accountable for faith and deeds. The Qur’an affirms spiritual reward for believing men and women. Islam assigns rights and responsibilities and prohibits injustice; specific family and legal rulings must be learned from evidence and qualified scholarship rather than stereotypes. Evidence to review: Qur’an 3:195; 4:1; 16:97; 33:35; Sahih al-Bukhari 1; Sahih Muslim 1907 — accountability by intention and deeds..

Modesty and Hijab

Expected answer points: Modesty is a broad Islamic virtue involving conduct, gaze, speech and dress. The Qur’an addresses believing men and women regarding lowering the gaze and guarding chastity, and gives instructions concerning women’s outer garments and adornment. Details of dress and face covering have scholarly discussion; present the position of a particular scholar or school accurately and do not claim consensus where it does not exist. Evidence to review: Qur’an 24:30–31; 33:59; Sahih Muslim 2128 — warnings concerning forms of dress; Sahih al-Bukhari 4758 — women’s response to the revelation of the verse of jilbab..

Seeking Islamic Knowledge

Expected answer points: Seeking the knowledge needed to worship Allah correctly is an important duty. Women learned directly from the Prophet ■, asked questions and transmitted knowledge. A woman should seek sound knowledge from reliable teachers and sources, while balancing obligations and avoiding unsupported claims. Evidence to review: Qur’an 9:122; 16:43; 35:28; Sahih al-Bukhari 101 — the women requested a day for instruction; Sahih Muslim 2699 — virtue of seeking knowledge..

Marriage and Family

Expected answer points: Marriage is a serious covenant with rights and responsibilities. Islamic teachings emphasize kindness, justice, chastity, consultation and fulfilling obligations. The details of guardianship, consent, maintenance, divorce and other matters are fiqh subjects with evidence and scholarly discussion; never use a worksheet as a substitute for case-specific legal or scholarly advice. Evidence to review: Qur’an 4:19; 30:21; 2:228; 4:4; Sahih al-Bukhari 5136; Sahih Muslim 1419 — consent in marriage..

Raising Children Upon Islam

Expected answer points: Parents are entrusted with the care and religious upbringing of children. This includes teaching Tawheed, prayer, truthfulness, mercy and good manners through instruction and example. Guidance belongs to Allah; parents are responsible for sincere effort, not controlling every outcome. Evidence to review: Qur’an 66:6; 20:132; 31:13–19; Sahih al-Bukhari 7138; Sahih Muslim 1829 — each person is a shepherd and responsible for their flock..

The Female Companions

Expected answer points: The female Companions played important roles in learning, worship, migration, charity, service and transmitting hadith. Examples include Khadijah, ‘Aishah, Umm Salamah, Asma bint Abi Bakr and others. Study their lives through reliable reports and avoid romanticized stories that lack sound evidence. Evidence to review: Qur’an 9:100; 33:35; 60:12; Sahih al-Bukhari 3818 — virtue of Khadijah; Sahih al-Bukhari 3769 — virtue of ‘Aishah..

Worship and Women’s Responsibilities

Expected answer points: Women are obligated to worship Allah and fulfill religious duties according to the rulings that apply to them. Some rulings differ due to menstruation, postpartum bleeding, pregnancy, travel and other circumstances. Learn these matters from reliable fiqh sources; do not assume cultural practices are religious obligations or apply rulings without knowledge. Evidence to review: Qur’an 33:35; 2:183; 4:103; Sahih al-Bukhari 304; Sahih Muslim 79 — the Prophet ■ clarified prayer and fasting rulings during menstruation..

SOURCE & VERIFICATION GUIDE

Primary sources for this workbook are the Qur’an and the authentic Sunnah. Hadith references should be checked in the named collections. For introductory study, use reliable translations and recognized tafsir, and study fiqh from a qualified teacher or a dependable work that clearly identifies its evidence and scholarly differences.

Core references cited in lessons include Sahih al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim. Hadith numbering can differ between printings and digital databases. The student should verify the collection, narrator, wording and grading before reproducing a narration in teaching material.

This workbook is a detailed study aid, not a fatwa collection or an exhaustive scholarly textbook. It has been structured to support learning and revision. Before public distribution as formal religious instruction, have the content reviewed by a qualified teacher of Islamic knowledge.

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A SUPPLICATION TO CLOSE

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَرِزْقًا طَيِّبًا وَعَمَلًا مُتَقَبَّلًا

Allahumma inni as'aluka 'ilman naafi'an, wa rizqan tayyiban, wa 'amalan mutaqabbalan.

"O Allah, I ask You for beneficial knowledge, good provision, and accepted deeds."

Reported from Umm Salamah — Sunan Ibn Majah 925. Graded sahih by al-Albani; other hadith scholars have differed over its grading.

May Allah grant us knowledge that benefits, hearts that are sincere, and the ability to act upon the truth.

Compiled by Shanell Mosley

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