

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

MY LITTLE BOOK OF
CARING AND SHARING

Mohammad Mazhar Hussaini



Markazi Maktaba Islami Publishers
New Delhi-110 025

Table of Contents

	Foreword	6
	Preface	7
	Parent / Teacher Guide	10
1.	Allah is The Creator	11
2.	Allah is The Real Owner	15
3.	Bounties of Allah	19
4.	We All Are Dependent on Allah	23
5.	We Are Related to One Another	26
6.	Sharing is Caring	30
7.	Allah Helps Us Through One Another	33
8.	Giving is Better Than Taking	36
9.	We are Trustees of Allah	40
10.	Allah Tests Us	43
11.	Allah Wants Us to Spend	47
12.	Ways of Spending	52
13.	Spending in the Cause of Allah	57
14.	Sharing With the Needy	61
15.	How Much Should we Spend?	65
16.	Barakah of Allah	69

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالدِّينِ ۚ ① فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدُعُّ الْيَتِيمَ ۚ ② وَلَا
يَحُضُّ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ۚ ③ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ۚ ④ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ
صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ۚ ⑤ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرْءَاؤُونَ ۚ ⑥ وَيَسْعُونَ الْبَاعُونَ ۚ ⑦

“Have you seen the one who doesn’t follow religion? He is the one who doesn’t take care of the **orphans** and needy people. Woe unto worshippers who are careless of their prayers; who would be seen (at worship) yet refuse small **kindnesses**.
(Al-Qur’ān 107:1-7)

TRANSLITERATION

The following standard method for transliteration is followed for ransliterating the Qur'ānic words (in Arabic) into English.

ا	= Ā	ع	= 'E
ب	= B	غ	= Gh
ت	= T	ف	= f
ث	= Th (Thorn)	ق	= Q
ج	= J	ك	= K
ح	= Ḥ	ل	= L
خ	= Kh	م	= M
د	= D	ن	= N
ذ	= Dh	ه	= H
ر	= R	ة	= h (Silent)
ز	= Z	و	= W
س	= S	ي	= Y
ش	= Sh	و	= Ū
ص	= Ṣ	ā	= long a (hat)
ض	= Ḍ	ū	= long o (shoot)
ط	= Ṭ	ī	= long e (feet)
ظ	= Ḍ	Ibn	= son of
		Abū	= father of
		al-	= the
		ؤ	= aw
		ئ	= ay
		ئ	= iyy
		ؤ	= aww

ABBREVIATIONS

- (S) "Sallallahu Alaihi Wa-Sallam" meaning, peace and blessings be upon him; specifically used for Prophet Muḥammad (Ṣ).
- (AS) "Alaihis Salām" meaning, peace be upon him; used for other prophets (AS).

Foreword

A Muslim is defined by his allegiance to and love for Allah. This directly translates into caring for fellow human beings - creatures and servants of one and the same God. As our beloved Prophet (S) has said:

"Human beings are all God's dependents, therefore, the most beloved of people in the eyes of Allah, are those who do good to His dependents."

(Mishkat)

Wealth is for life and life is for Allah. More wealth is good if it makes life better in the eyes of Allah. Helping the needy and contributing to good causes is the way to please Allah. The early generations of Muslims, who took Islam to places far and wide were also successful businessmen and magnificent builders of mosques, hospitals and libraries.

As brother Hussaini has ably argued, each one of us is being tested by Allah. So are the Muslim people as a whole in the present day world. An Islamic attitude to worldly wealth, wealth, which finds a place for others by the side of one's ownself through caring and sharing, may be the right answer to the plight of modern man, who is being destroyed by his own greed. This nicely produced primer is one little step in that direction.

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

September 8, 1992

M. Nijatullah Siddiqui

Preface

In spite of the phenomenal global economic activity, whereby the world is capable of feeding all its population several times over, one out of every five people in the world goes hungry. The dehumanizing and debilitating afflictions of poverty and hunger persist not only in poor countries but in more affluent countries as well. At the root of this human misery is materialism. It is the belief that all actions, thoughts, and feelings are made up of material things and not of ideas. It is the tendency to leave out spiritual orientation. Human nature and action are defined in material terms depriving all human efforts and activities of the spiritual orientation. Human wants are the driving incentives and the satisfaction of all the wants in this world is considered 'success'. Man assumes himself as the owner of the wealth and resources. This assumption entitles him to spend and use the wealth and resources in anyway he likes or to hoard them to the exclusion of others. This material concept of ownership leads to individual selfishness, greed, over consumption, and wastage of resources on the micro level, and unbalanced distribution of land, income, and/or political power at the macro level. It has divided mankind into two groups: the "haves" and the "have-nots".

Selfish attitudes degrade the personal responsibility of the 'haves' to provide for the 'have-nots'. The rapacious desires of 'haves' for food, wealth, or power (more than they need) result in the deprivation of 'have-nots' of their necessities. The extravagant expenditure and wanton spending by the 'haves' contribute to the wastage of resources which could otherwise have been utilized for providing the basic needs and necessities of the 'have-nots'.

Approximately 87-100 million families in the less developed world are non-land owning families that are landless laborers or tenant farmers. Eighty percent of the world's trade and investment, 93% of the world's industry, and almost 100% of the world's research is controlled by the industrial rich. The third world countries command together no more than 12% of the gross world product. This gap is widening further instead of narrowing.

To arrest this trend, or to rather reverse it, people have to resort to the social and economic justice and equitable distribution of resources at a conceptual as well as a practical level. Indeed, only Islam is capable of

providing this framework.

Man is created from matter (Q 15:26) and infused with a part of divine spirit (Q 15:29). This Islamic concept of human nature provides as spiritual orientation to all material efforts. The fulfillment of the basic material of the worldly life is to be realized through spiritual values to attain success (**falah**) in this world as well as in the Hereafter.

Prophet Muhammad (S) said:

"The best of Muslim is he who is concerned about the affairs of this world as well as the affairs of the Hereafter."
(Ibn Majah)

The concepts of absolute ownership belonging to Allah (Q 20:114) and man's trusteeship (Q 6:165) call upon people to use the resources given by Allah responsibly on themselves (Q 2:3) and on others in need; to further mutual cooperation, help, and merciful treatment among fellow human beings.

"Mankind is the family of Allah and the most beloved of them before him is one who is the best to His family".
(Mishkat)

All resources are the gifts of Allah to all human beings (Q 2:29). Therefore all human beings should be guaranteed a humane and respectable standard of living, in harmony with the regard for the dignity of man (Q 2:30). This concept leads to an equitable distribution of resources.

Islam, through its belief system and prescribed practices provides the conceptual as well as practical framework for a balanced life. It aims at the overall welfare of the people. People in general, and children in particular, should therefore be introduced to the Islamic concepts and practices in order to curb selfishness, greed, extravagance, wastage, at the micro level, and economic disparities at the macro level.

All the children in the world, and Muslim children in particular, should be introduced to the concept of Absolute Ownership of Allah, man's trusteeship, universal brotherhood, social and economic justice, and equitable distribution of resources. This can guide their thoughts and direct their behavior towards justice (**adl**), mercy (**rahmah**), welfare (**falah**), and wisdom (**hikmah**).

As childhood is a formative stage of an individual's life; the traits formed, the characters built, and the personalities developed in this stage have

life long impact. "My Little Book of Sharing and Caring" is written for children, 6-10 years of age, with the following objectives:

- (1) To introduce the Islamic concept of sharing and caring at the appropriate level of comprehension.
- (2) To provide factual information about the purpose, significance and relevance of sharing with others.
- (3) To inculcate respect for and adherence to the Islamic economic values and teachings.
- (4) To motivate children to practice sharing and caring right from the beginning so that it becomes a lifelong habit.

The author hopes that this book will help children learn and apply the Islamic approach to the welfare (**falah**) of themselves and the people around them. The culmination of righteous living by the children to promote human welfare, will hopefully be a true manifestation of the author's endeavors.

December 9, 1992

Mohammad Mazhar Hussaini

Parent / Teacher Guide

Allhamdullilah, this book is very useful in teaching young children and in helping teachers, school staff and parents to emphasize Islamic attitudes and patterns of behavior. The reader must be changed after reading this book - her or she cannot go on living as before without recalling the main points of focus and with Allah's help, improving in his or her sharing and caring for others.

Parents and teachers will welcome these lessons, which can bring about a change in the home or classroom environment as the children become more conscious of the ideas of real ownership by Allah and the caretakers role of people. The author has tackled these ideas with careful attention to the child's ability as a Muslim reader, and with emphasis on the sources of Islam - the Qur'ān and the Hadith.

As in the other books in the **My Little Book** series, the chapters are organized with the young readers in mind. There is a section to introduce key words and their meaning; a main text which proceeds from known to new material in a gradual, logical manner; a section on applying the newly learned knowledge, which includes references from the Qur'ān and/or the Hadith; and a review/checkup section, which restates main ideas and then checks for understanding with questions, fill in the blank and matching exercises, and culminates in a creative activity, in which the reader is to communicate the content via a language or an art project.

Teachers and parents are encouraged to utilize these sections according to their reader's needs to ensure understanding of the text and to allow the children to see how their actions are affected by their knowledge.

It may be best to proceed slowly so that there is time to give attention to the processing of information and consequential change in attitude and behavior.

Insha'Allah, the lessons of caring for Allah's creatures and creations, of sharing what Allah has temporarily given to us and of our accountability to Allah will extend beyond the completion of these pages and be remembered as we (readers, Parents, teachers) Make our daily decisions, and therefore face our life long test.

Chapter 1

ALLAH IS THE CREATOR**Key Words:**

Allah	-	The proper Name of God.
Creator	-	Made a thing which has not been made before.
Creation	-	The act of making a thing which has not been made before.
Creator	-	The One who creates; one who makes everything from nothing; a name of Allah.
Belong	-	To be the property of; to be owned by someone.
Human Beings	-	People; men, Women and Children.
Obedying	-	Doing what is told; following Instructions.
Universe	-	All thing that exist.
Worship	-	to pay honor to Allah (god); to love, honor and show respect.

ALLAH IS THE CREATOR

Allah is our Creator.

Allah **created** the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars and the whole **universe**.

Allah created men and women, animals and plants, angels and jinns, and all creatures in the universe.

Allah created everything we can see and other things we cannot see.

Allah created all things.

Everything comes from Allah.

Everything returns to Allah.

Everything **belongs** to Allah.

All **human beings** are created by Allah.

Human beings are among the best **creations** of Allah.

Allah created everything in the universe for all human beings.

Human beings are created to **worship** Allah.

Human beings can worship Allah by obeying Him.
Human beings can worship Allah by thanking Him.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'ān:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴿٢١﴾

*Yā Ayyuhannāsu ' Budū Rabbakumulladhi Khalaqakum
Walladhīna Min Qablikum La 'Allakum Tattaqūn*

“O mankind! Worship your Lord, Who Has created
you...”

(Al-Qur'an 2:21)

Allah created everything for all of us. We all are created to worship Allah. Here are some ways to worship Allah: Salaat, Zakaat, Saum, Hajj and so on. Being good to parents, relatives, friends and neighbors are also ways to worship Allah.

We can worship Allah by doing everything He asked us to do. We should be obedient to Allah all the time. Allah created us to obey Him.



CHAPTER 1 REVIEW**Main Ideas:**

1. Allah is our Creator.
2. Allah created everything for all human beings.
3. Human beings are created to worship Allah.
4. We can worship Allah by doing the things He asked us to do.

Chapter Checkup:

1. Who is our Creator?

2. Why did Allah create everything?

3. Why did Allah create us?

4. How can we worship Allah?

5. Give examples of ways to worship Allah

Chapter 2

ALLAH IS THE REAL OWNER

Key Words:

Money	- Coins and paper currency: for example nickels quarters and dollar bills.
Owner	- A person who owns something.
Real	- Actual; true.
Remember	- To call back to mind; recall; keep in carefully.
Temporary	- Lasting for a short time only.
Thankful	- Grateful; feeling or expressing thank.
Transportation	- The action of carrying or moving from one place to another

ALLAH IS THE REAL OWNER

As we learned Allah created the universe and everything in it. So, Allah is the **Real Owner** of the universe and everything in it.

Food, drink, clothing, shelter and so on, all belong to Allah. **Transportation, money, land** and everything else belong to Allah, too.

Everything we have is given to us by Allah.

Allah gives us things to use in this world.

When Allah gives us things, he makes us the owner for a short time.

We are the **temporary** owner of the things.

We should be **thankful** to Allah for everything.

We should always **remember** that the real owner of all these things is Allah.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'an:

وَاللَّهُ مِيرَاثُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ط

Wa Lillahi Mirathus Samawāti Wal Arḍ.

“All that exists in the universe belongs to Allah.”

(Al-Qur'an 3:180)

Allah also says in the Qur'an:

هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا

Huwalladhi Khalaqa Lakum Mā Fil Arḍi Jamī'a.

“He it is Who created for you all that is in the earth...”

(Al-Qur'an 2:29)

Allah is the Real Owner of everything. Everything we own is given to us by Allah. Allah gives things to us so that we can use them. We should be happy for everything Allah has given to us. We should thank Allah for everything we have.

We can thank Allah by saying “Alhamdu-Lil-Laah.” Alhamdu-Lil-Laah means “All praises are for Allah.” We can also thank Allah by using things properly, the way Allah asked us to use them.



CHAPTER 2 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Allah is the Real Owner of everything.
2. Allah gives us things to use in this world.
3. We should always remember that Allah is the Real Owner of everything we have.

Chapter Checkup:

1. Who is the Real Owner of everything?

2. Why does Allah give us the things in this world?

3. To whom does everything we have belong?

4. Give examples of how can we thank Allah?

5. What is the meaning of 'alhamdu-Lil-Laah'.

Activity:

- a) List the things you have.
- b) List the things your parents have.
- c) List the things your friend has.
- d) Who is the Real Owner?

Things I Have	The Real Owner

Things My Parents Have	The Real Owner

Things My Friend Has	The Real Owner

Chapter 3

BOUNTIES OF ALLAH

Key Words:

Beneficial	- Having a good effect; helpful.
Bounty	- Generous gifts.
Knowledge	- What one knows; facts; information.
Property	- Anything that is owned.
Profession	- A job that needs special education or training.
Useful	- Helpful; serving a good purpose.
Wealth	- A great amount of money, riches.

BOUNTIES OF ALLAH

Air, water, food, clothing, houses, and so on are the **bounties** of Allah.

Toys, gifts, and other good things are the bounties of Allah, too.

Knowledge is the bounty of Allah.

Businesses, Professions, and jobs are the bounties of Allah.

Money and land, **wealth** and **property** are also the bounties of Allah.

Parents, relatives, and friends are the bounties of Allah.

Everything which is **useful** and **beneficial** to us is the bounty of Allah.

All good things given to us are the bounties of Allah.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'an:

فَاتَّقُوا بِرِئَاسَةِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ الْفَضْلَ وَالرِّحْقَابَ
وَاتَّبِعُوا رِضْوَانَ اللَّهِ
وَاللَّهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَظِيمٍ ﴿١٧٤﴾

*"Fanqalabū Bini'matim Minallāhi Wa Fadlil Lamyamsashum Sū'unw
Wattaba 'ū Riḍwānallah Wallāhu Dhū Fadlin 'Azeem*

"...They followed the good pleasure of Allah, and Allah
is of Infinite bounty."
(Al-Qur'an 3:174)

Allah is the Most Bounteous. All the useful things are bounties of Allah. Bounties of Allah are for everyone. We should be thankful to Allah for all the bounties He has given to us. The way to thank Allah is to use His bounties properly.

Prophet Muḥammad (S) taught us how to use the bounties of Allah properly. So, we should study the life of our Prophet Muḥammad (S) to learn the proper use of the things given to us by Allah.



CHAPTER 3 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Everything useful and beneficial to us is the bounty of Allah.
2. Good things given to us are all bounties of Allah.
3. We should be thankful to Allah for the bounties He has given to us.
4. We can thank Allah by using His bounties properly.

Chapter Checkup:

1. What is the meaning of the bounty of Allah?

2. Give examples of bounties of Allah given to us?

Chapter 4

WE ALL ARE DEPENDENT ON ALLAH**Key Words:**

Depend	- To get help from; to rely.
Dependent	- Relying on someone else for what is needed
Education	- The action or process of gaining knowledge.
Need	- To require; or lack.
Provider	- One who provides; gives what is needed.
Sustainer	- One who takes care of everything; one who supplies all we need.

WE ALL ARE DEPENDENT ON ALLAH

We **need** air to breathe, water to drink, and food to eat.

We need clothes to wear, and houses to live in.

We need heat for cooking and keeping ourselves warm.

We need carts, bicycles, cars, and airplanes to go from one place to another.

Allah provides all these things.

He is our **Sustainer**.

We **depend** on Him for all of our needs.

We need **education** to learn.

We need money, wealth, land, and property to take care of our needs.

We need money, wealth, land, and property to take care of our needs.

Allah provides all these things.

He is our **Provider**.

We depend on Him for all these things.

We are **dependent** on Allah all the time.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'an:

وَمَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ رِزْقُهَا وَيَعْلَمُ مُسْتَقَرَّهَا وَمُسْتَوْدَعَهَا

كُلٌّ فِي كِتَابٍ مُبِينٍ ①

*Wamā Min Dābbatin Fil Arđi Illa 'Alallāhi Rizquhā Wa Ya 'lamu
Mustaqarrahā Wa Mustawda 'Ahā. Kullun Fī Kitābim Mubīn.*

“And there is not a beast in the earth but the sustenance
thereof depends on Allah...”
(Al-Qur'an)

Allah knows all our needs. He provides us things that we need. It may look like these things are provided by our parents, friends, or teachers, but the real Provider is Allah. After all, Allah is the Real Owner of everything.

Allah uses people to provide for each other. Allah provides our food, clothes, and home through our parents. Allah provides education through our teachers. We should be thankful to our parents and teachers for providing us with these things. But most of all, we should be thankful to Allah, Because Allah is the Real Provider.



CHAPTER 4 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. We depend on Allah for all the things we need.
2. Allah provides all the things that we need for our life.
3. We are dependent on Allah all the time.

Chapter Checkup:

1. Who provides us all the things we need?

2. Who is not dependent on Allah?

3. Who depends on Allah all the time?

Activity:

- a) List the things you need.
- b) List the names of those who provide these things.
- c) Who is the Real Provider.

Thing I Need	The Person Who Give it to Me	The Real Owner and Provider of These Things
Food	Parents	Allah

Chapter 5

WE ARE RELATED TO ONE ANOTHER

Key Words:

Adam	- The first man created by Allah.
Care	- To protect; to have an interest about; to attend to.
Character	- Moral qualities; what a person really is; inner nature.
Love	- To have a strong liking.
Member	- A person belonging to a group.
Respect	- High regards; honor; admiration.
Servant	- A person working for another.

WE ARE RELATED TO ONE ANOTHER

Allah is our Creator.

We are His creation.

Allah is our Owner.

We are His **servants**.

Allah is our Provider.

We are His dependents.

All human beings are created by Allah.

They all belong to one human family.

All human beings are related to one another.

We all are **members** of one family.

Allah wants all human beings to work together.

He wants us to care about one another.

We should care for others.

When we care for others, Allah **loves** us.

Allah loves those who care for others.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'ān:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَ
بَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي تَسَاءَلُونَ بِهِ وَالْأَرْحَامَ ۗ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيبًا ۝

*Yā Ayyuhannāsut Taqū Rabbakumul Ladhī Khalaqakum Min Nafsinw
Wahīdatinw Wakhalaqa Minha Zaujāhā Wa Baththā Minhumā Rijālan
kathīraunw Wanisā Wanisā'a. Wattaqullāhal Ladhi Tasā'alūna Bihi
Wal Arhām. Innal Lāha Kāna 'Alaikum Raqīb.*

“O mankind! Be careful of your duty to your Lord Who created you from a single soul, from it created its mate, and from them twain has spread abroad a multitude of men and women...”
(*al-Qur'ān 4:1*)

Allah created all of us from **Adam**. Adam is the father of all people. All of us belong to one human family. Allah divided people into different nations, races, colors, and tribes so that we may know each other. We should **respect** every human being. We are all related to one another.

The best among human beings is the one who is the best in **character**. The best in character is the one who takes good care of others. We should try to be the best in character. We should take good care of others.



CHAPTER 5 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. All human beings are members of one family.
2. Allah wants all human beings to work together like a family.
3. Allah wants people to care about one another.
4. Allah loves those who care about others.

Chapter Checkup:

1. How are all human beings related to one another?

2. When does Allah love us?

3. Why did Allah divide human beings into different nations, tribes, and races?

4. Who is the best among the people?

Activity:

- a) List the names of your friends who belong to different nations and races.
- b) Write down their good qualities.

	Name of My Friend	Nationality / Race	Good Qualities
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

Chapter 6

SHARING IS CARING

Key Words:

Favors	- Acts of kindness.
Helpful	- Giving help; useful.
Kindness	- A thoughtful, friendly act.
Live	- To be alive; exist.
Look after	- To attend to; to take care of.
Orphan	- A child whose father is dead.
Please	- To give pleasure to; cause to be happy or glad.
Sharing	- Using with others; dividing and giving to others and self.

SHARING IS CARING

As we know, we all are created by Allah.

We are the members of one family

Allah wants us to **live** like one family.

Members of a family **look after** each other and take care of one another's needs.

When we care about people, we help them.

The best person is the one who is the most **helpful** to others.

We can help others by **sharing** our belongings with them.

Allah is **pleased** when we share.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the **Qur'ān** in Surah al-Mā'un:

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَدِّبُ بِالْإِيمَانِ ۖ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ۖ وَلَا يَحُصُّ عَلَى
 طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ۖ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ۖ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ۖ
 الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرْأَوْنَ ۖ وَيَسْعَوْنَ الْمَاءَ عَوْنَ ۖ

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahīm

*Ara Aytalladhī Yukedhdhibu biddīn. Fadhalikal ladhī Yadu'
 'ul Yatīm. Walā Yahuddu Alā Ta'āmīl Miskīn. Fawailul lil
 Muṣallinal Ladhīna Hum 'An Salātihim Sāhūn Alladhīna
 Hum Yura'ūna Wayamna 'Ūnal Mā'un.*

“Have you seen the one who doesn't follow religion? He is the one who doesn't take care of the **orphans** and needy people. Woe unto worshippers who are careless of their prayers; who would be seen (at worship) yet refuse small **kindnesses**. (Al-Qur'ān 107:1-7)

Allah wants us to help those who are in need. Allah wants us to give food to the needy and take care of the orphans. Allah is the Most Kind. He wants us to be kind to others, too. We can be kind to others by giving them what they need.

We can be kind to others by sharing with them. If our relative, friend, or neighbor needs to borrow something, we should share with them. We can share food, clothing, toys, tools and other things. We should offer small kindnesses like these to others. Allah is pleased when we do even small favors for others.

CHAPTER 6 REVIEW**Main Ideas:**

1. The best person is the one who is the most helpful to others.
2. We can help others by sharing our things with them.
3. When we share, Allah is pleased with us.

Chapter Checkup:

1. How can we help others?

2. Who is the best person?

Activity:

- a) Memorize Surah al-Ma'un.
- b) Think of those persons with whom you shared your things.
- c) How did sharing help them?

Name of Person	Things I Shared	How Did Sharing Help?

Chapter 7

ALLAH HELPS US THROUGH ONE ANOTHER

Key Words:

- Fulfill - To meet or satisfy.
 Resurrection - Coming to life again after death. Allah will bring every one to life after death on the Day of Resurrection and will judge every one.

ALLAH HELPS US THROUGH ONE ANOTHER

Allah helps everybody.

He helps everyone by giving His bounties.

People use Allah's bounties to **fulfill** their needs.

Some people are given more bounties than others.

Allah helps people through one another.

He helps people by asking them to share His bounties with each other.

People who are given more bounties should share them with those who have less.

Allah is pleased with those who share His bounties with others.

Allah is not pleased with those who do not share.

We should share the bounties of Allah with others.

When we share, Allah gives us more of His bounties.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Prophet Muhammad (S) said: Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala will say one the Day of **Resurrection**:

“O son of Adam, I fell ill and you did not visit Me. He will say: O Lord, and how could I visit You when You are the Lord of the world? He will say: Did you not know that My servant in your neighborhood was sick and you did not visit him? Did you not know that had you visited him you would have found Me with him? O son of Adam, I asked you for food and you did not feed Me. He will say: O Lord, and how could feed You when You are the Lord of the worlds? He will say: Did you not know that My servant in your neighborhood asked you for food and you did not feed him? Did you not know that had you fed him you would surely have found Me with him?...” (*Muslim*)

Everyone of us needs help at some time. Allah knows when we are in need of any help. His help comes through our parents, relatives, teachers, friends and neighbors. Allah wants us to help each other. When we help others, others will help us too.

It is our duty to help those who are in need. On the Day of Resurrection, Allah will ask us if we helped the sick, hungry, and thirsty people. Allah will be pleased if we helped others in their needs.

When we need help we should ask for help from Allah. We can ask for the help of Allah by praying to Him. Allah is the Best Helper.



CHAPTER 7 REVIEW**Main Ideas:**

1. Allah helps people through one another.
2. People who have more bounties should share with those who have less.
3. When we share the bounties of Allah with others, Allah gives more of His bounties to us.

Chapter Checkup:

1. How does Allah help us?

2. How can we ask for the help of Allah?

Activity:

- a) List the names of your friends you have helped.
- b) Describe how you helped them.

Name of My Friends	How I Helped

Chapter 8

GIVING IS BETTER THAN TAKING

Key Words:

Duty	- Something that a person is supposed to do.
Earn	- To get as pay for doing work; to do enough work for.
Living	- Having life; being alive.
Livelihood	- Means of staying alive

GIVING IS BETTER THAN TAKING

It is our **duty** to take care of ourselves and our families.

Allah wants us to **earn** our **living**.

We must work hard to earn our **livelihood**.

We should earn enough money to take care of our needs and the needs of our families.

We should avoid taking from others, unless we really need to.

We should not depend on other people for our food, clothes and other needs.

We may lose respect if we ask others for our needs.

Allah asks us to help others.

Prophet Muhammad (S) said that giving is better than taking.

We should always be ready to give to others in need.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Prophet Muḥammad (S) said:

“The upper hand (of the giver) is better than the lower hand (of the receiver).” (*Hadīth*)

Prophet Muḥammad (S) recommended to help others in their needs. It is always better to be able to give to others.

If we honestly work hard, Allah promised to provide food and the other needs of our life. If we are lazy, we can not earn enough to take care of our needs. This is not what Allah wants.

People may help us once or twice. If we keep asking them for help again and again, they will be annoyed. Then they will try to avoid us.

When we help people in time of their need, they will be happy with us. They will start liking us. They will prefer our company. That is why Prophet Muḥammad (S) has said that giving is better than taking.



CHAPTER 8 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Giving is better than taking.
2. We should try to give others what they need.
3. We should avoid taking things from others, unless we really need to.

Chapter Checkup:

1. Why do we need to earn money?
_____.
2. How can we help others?
_____.
2. Why should we avoid taking things from others?
_____.

Chapter 9

WE ARE TRUSTEES OF ALLAH

Key Words:

Care taker	- A person who takes care of something.
Environment	- All of the surrounding things, for example: air, water soil, plants and so on.
Khala'if	- Trustees; caretakers. (Khalifa-singular).
Responsible	- Having as a duty or job; answerable; accountable.
Reward	- Something good given in return for doing something.
Ummah	- World Muslim community.

WE ARE TRUSTEES OF ALLAH

Allah created the world and everything in it.

Allah made people His **khala'if** on earth.

Khala'if is the Arabic word meaning "Trustees."

Trustee means **care taker**, the one who takes care of things.

Allah made us his khala'if in the world.

We are **responsible** for taking care of all things.

We are responsible for taking care of ourselves, our families, our neighborhoods, our communities our nations, and our **ummah**.

We are responsible for taking care of animals, birds, fish, insects, and other creatures.

We are responsible for taking care of the land, plants, rivers, lakes, oceans, and all of the **environment**.

Allah will ask us if we have taken good care of all these things.

If we have taken good care of all these things, Allah will **reward** us.

If we are careless with these things, Allah will punish us.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'ān:

وَهُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَكُمْ خَلَائِفَ الْأَرْضِ

Wahu Walladhī Ja 'Alakum Khalā 'Ifal Ard.

“He it is Who has placed you as khala'if of the earth...”

(Al-Qur'ān 6:165)

Allah gave us the responsibility of taking care of the world. We should do good things and support all the good things. We are also responsible to avoid bad things, and to stop others from doing bad things.

What are some good things we can do? We can give clothes, food, books, and medicine to the needy. We can help the homeless people find homes. We can treat Allah's creatures with kindness.

What are some bad things we should avoid? We should stay away from drugs, alcohol, cigarette smoking and fighting. We should not litter or pollute the land, air, or water.



CHAPTER 9 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Allah made us the care-takers (khala'if) of this world.
2. We must take good care of ourselves, our families, and our neighborhoods.
3. Allah rewards us when we take good care of everything.

Chapter Checkup:

1. Who are the trustees (khala'if) of allah?

2. Who are responsible for taking care of the things of this world?

3. How can we take care of things nicely?

Activity:

- a) List the things you are responsible for.
- b) Are you taking good care of these things?

Things I am Responsible For	How Do I Take Care of Them?

Chapter 10

ALLAH TESTS US

KEY WORDS:

Akhirah	- The Arabic term for the life after death in Islam the real life of a person begins after his death. This lasts forever.
Harmful	- Causing harm; damaging.
Hasanah	- An arabic word meaning good deed.
Patient	- Able to bear or put up with hardship without getting upset.
SayyT'ah	- An arabic word meaning bad deed.
Test	- An examination or trail; to check or find out about.

ALLAH TESTS US

Allah gives things to us and tests us.

When Allah gives us more things, He tests us to see if we are sharing them with others.

When allah gives us less things, He tests us to see if we are **patient**.

Allah wants us to be thankful to Him and share things with others when we have more.

Allah wants us to be patient when we have less.

We should be happy with whatever Allah gives us.

Sometimes Allah takes away what he gave us.

This may bring a hard time on us.

We should be thankful to Allah in hard times as well as in easy times.

We should be thankful to Allah all the time.

Allah is pleased when we are thankful to Him.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'ān:

وَهُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَكُمْ خَلَائِفَ الْأَرْضِ وَرَفَعَ بَعْضَكُمْ فَوْقَ بَعْضٍ دَرَجَاتٍ
لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ فِي مَا آتَاكُمْ ط

*Wahu Walladhī Ja 'Alakum Khalā 'Ifal Arđi Wa
Rafa 'a Ba 'dakum Fawqa Ba 'din Darajātil
liyabluwakum Fī Mā Atākum.*

“... that Allah may try you by that which He has given you.”

(Al-Qur 'ān 6:165)

Allah tests us by seeing how we use everything that He has given to us. When we use things the way Allah asked us to use them, we may pass the test. When we pass the test of Allah, He may reward us in this world as well as in the **Akhirah**. The reward of Akhirah is **'Paradise'**

When we do not use things the way Allah has asked us to use them, we fail the test. When we fail the test of Allah, He may punish us. The punishment of Allah may bring hardship in this world as well as in the Akhirah. The punishment of Akhirah is **'Hell'**.

When we do a good deed, it is called **'Hasanah'** in arabic. Anything we do which helps people is called **'hasanah'**. When we do **'hasanah'**, we pass the test of Allah. When we do a bad deed, it is called **Sayyī'ah**. in Arabic. Anything we do which is harmful to people is called **'Sayyī'ah'** in Arabic. Anything we do which is **harmful** to people is called **'sayyi'ah'**. When we do **'sayyi'ah'**, we fail Allah's test. We should always try to pass Allah's test.

CHAPTER 10 REVIEW**Main Ideas:**

1. Allah gives things to us and tests us.
2. When Allah gives us more we should share with other.
3. When Allah gives us less we should be patient.
4. We should be happy with whatever Allah gives us.
5. Akhirah is the real life after death which lasts for ever.

Chapter Checkup:

1. What should we do when Allah gives us more things?

2. What should we do when Allah gives us less?

3. What happens when we pass the test of Allah?

4. What happens when we fail the test of Allah?

5. What is the meaning of "Akhirah"?

6. What is the reward of 'Akhirah'?

Chapter 11**ALLAH WANTS US TO SPEND****Key Words:**

Charity	- Generous giving to those who need it.
Encourage	- To give hope, or courage; to urge on.
Greed	- Wanting more than one's share.
Ibadah	- An arabic word for the worship of Allah.
Mercy	- Kindness; compassion.
Needy	- Not having enough to live on; In need of something.
Obligatory	- Duty; required.
Purification	- The act or process of making pure or clean.
Sadaqa	- An arabic term for charity; voluntary spending.
Selfish	- Caring too much for oneself and too little for others.
Sinner	- A person who disobeys Allah's law.
Stinginess	- Not generous; not willing to share or give.
voluntary	- Done of one's own choice; not forced.
Zakaat-ul-mal	- An arabic term for the purification of wealth.
	- One of the five pillars of Islam.

ALLAH WANTS US TO SPEND

Allah gives His bounties to us out of His **mercy**.
He wants us to spend from whatever He has given to us.

There are two kinds of spending:

1. **Obligatory** spending,
2. **Voluntary** spending.

Obligatory spending means we have to do this.

Voluntary spending means we can if we want to.

When we have extra things, Allah wants us to give a certain part of these things to the **needy**. This is called **Zakaat-ul-maal**.

Zakaat-ul-maal is an Arabic word meaning “**purification**” of wealth. Paying Zakaat is a form of **Ibadah**, or worship of Allah.

Zakaat-ul-maal is obligatory.

Muslim adults have to pay Zakaat-ul-maal every year to purify their wealth.

Those who do not pay Zakaat-ul-maal, are sinners, or wrong doers. Allah punishes the sinners.

Sadaqa is an Arabic term for ‘**charity**’.

When we have extra things, Allah encourages us to give any part of these extra things to the needy. this is called ‘Sadaqa’.

All kind of charity are called ‘Sadaqa’.

Sadaqa is voluntary spending.

We may give Sadaqa any time of the year, if we want to.

If we do not give sadaqa, there is no sin.

When we give Sadaqa, Allah rewards us.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'an:

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَمَا تُقَدِّمُوا لِأَنفُسِكُمْ مِنْ خَيْرٍ تَجِدُوهُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ
 إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ ﴿١١٠﴾

*Wa Aqimussalāta Wa Ātuzzakah Wa ma tuqaddimū
 Li Anfusikum Min Khayrin tajidūhu Indallāh.
 Innallāha Bima ta 'malūna Baṣīr.*

“Establish worship and pay zakaat; and whatever of good you send before (you) for your sould, you will find it with Allah, Lo! Allah is Seer of what you do.” (Al-Qur'an 2:110)

Greed, stinginess and selfishness are impurities of the heart. When we spend our money on others our hearts are purified. Zakaat is a certain amount of money taken from the rich people and given to the poor and needy people. The purpose of Zakaat is to make sure that everybody's needs are taken care of.

It is very good to give Sadaqa. When we give Sadaqa, Allah gives us many rewards in this world as well as in the Akhirah. The rewards of the Akhirah are far better than the rewards in this world.

Children can give Sadaqa by giving some of their spending money to the needy, or offering some food to the hungry. Even a smile is a form of Sadaqa according to a saying of our Prophet Muhammad (S).



CHAPTER 11 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Zakaat-ul-aal is obligatory spending
2. Muslims must pay Zakaat-ul-maal every year to purify their wealth.
3. Sadaqa is voluntary giving.
4. Muslims may pay Sadaqa anytime to get extra rewards from Allah.

Chapter Checkup:

1. What are the two kinds of spending?

2. What happens when a Muslim does not pay Zakaat-ul-mal?

3. What happens when a Muslim pays Sadaqa?

5. Can children offer Sadaqa?

6. Are children required to pay Zakaat-ul-maal?

Chapter 12

WAYS OF SPENDING

Key Words:

Basic needs	- Important things, for example: food, shelter.
Benefit	- Anything that is for the good of a person.
Cause	- Make something happen.
Harm	- To damage; to hurt.
Necessities	- Urgent needs, something that one needs to have.
Squander	- To spend or use foolishly; waste.
Wantonness	- Luxuriously; without controlling oneself.

WAYS OF SPENDING

There are two ways of spending.

1. Spending to **benefit** people,
2. Spending to **harm** people.

Allah wants us to spend money to benefit people.

When we spend money to take care of our own needs, it benefits us.

This is spending on our own selves.

When we spend money to take care of our family, it benefits our family.

This is spending on our family.

When we spend money to take care of the needs of our relatives, neighbors and friends, it benefits them.

This is spending on our relatives, neighbors and friends.

Allah likes us to spend money to take care of our needs, the needs of our Family, relatives, neighbors, and friends.

Allah does not like us to spend money to harm ourselves.

Allah also says in the **Qur'an**:

وَاتِ ذَا الْقُرْبَىٰ حَقَّهُ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالسَّبِيلَ وَلَا تُبْدِرْ مَالَكَ بُدِيرًا ۝١٦

Wa Āti Dhal Qurbā Haqqahū Wal Miskīna Wabnas Sabīli Wala Tubadhahir tabdhīrā.

“And squander not your wealth in wantonness.”

(Al-Qur'an 17:26)

Food, water, clothes and shelter are the **basic needs** of every one's life. Education, transportation, and medical care are the **necessities** of our lives. When we spend money to take care of these needs and necessities, it benefits us. Allah wants us to spend on our needs and necessities.

Allah does not like it when we spend money on unnecessary things such as alcohol, drugs, lotto, gambling and so on. Allah is going to ask us in the Akhirah about how we spent our money. We should avoid spending money on unnecessary and harmful things. Allah may punish us if we spend money on harmful things.



CHAPTER 12 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

- 1. Allah wants us to spend our money to benefit ourselves and others.
- 2. Allah does not want us to spend our money to harm ourselves or others.

Chapter Checkup:

- 1. What are the two ways of spending?

- 2. How does spending money benefit us?

- 3. How could spending money harm us?

- 4. What are the basic needs of life? (Give examples)

- 5. What are the necessities of life? (Give examples)

Activity:

- a) List the things you will spend your money on.
- b) Explain why you would spend money on these things.

Things I would spend my money on:	I would Spend my money on these things because...

Chapter 13

SPENDING IN THE CAUSE OF ALLAH

Key Words:

Food pantry	-	A place where food is stored.
Homeless	-	Without a home; having no home.
Hungry	-	Needing food
Infaq-fi-sabil Allah	-	An Arabic phrase meaning spending in the cause of Allah.
Jihad-fisabil Allah	-	An Arabic phrase meaning struggle in the path of Allah.
Masjid	-	House of Allah; mosque.
Shelter	-	Something that protects from weather or danger.
Show-off	-	To behave in a way that calls attention to oneself; to act in a proud way.

SPENDING IN THE CAUSE OF ALLAH

As we have learned, people are members of one human family.

We should try to help as many people as we can.

When we spend on things which take care of people's needs, it is spending in the cause of Allah.

The Arabic phrase for spending in the cause of Allah is "**Infaq-fi-sabil Allah.**"

The cause of Allah is anything that fulfills people's needs.

What are some of the causes of Allah?

Here are some examples:

A **Food pantry** for **hungry** people,

A **Shelter** for **homeless** people,

Building a hospital to treat the sick,

Building a **Masjid** for Muslims,

Spending for **Jihad-fi-sabil Allah.**

We should not **show-off** when we spend in the cause of

Allah does not like those who show-off.

We should spend in the cause of Allah to please Allah subhanahu Wa Ta'ala, alone.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'ān:

مَثَلُ الَّذِينَ يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ حَبَّةٍ أَتَتْ سَبْعَ سَابِلٍ فِي
كُلِّ سَبِيلَةٍ مِائَةٌ حَبَّةٌ وَاللَّهُ يُضْعِفُ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٦١﴾

*Mathalul ladhīna Yunfiqūna Amwālahum Fī Sabīlillāhi
kamathali Ḥabbatin ambatat Sab 'A Sanābila Fī kulli
Sumbulatim Mi 'Atū Ḥabbah. Wallāhu Yūdā 'Ifu
Limanyyashā'. Wallāhu Wāsi 'Un 'Alīm.*

“The likeness of those who spend their wealth in Allah’s way (cause of Allah) is as the likeness of a grain which growth seven ears in which are a hundred grain...”
(Al-Qur’ān 2:261)

We can spend money to help one person, two people, or many people. When we spend money to help many people, they all benefit. Allah gives a better reward for helping all those people. Allah keeps rewarding us as long as the people keep getting benefit from our spending. The rewards of Allah are better than any other rewards. The rewards which Allah gives in the Akhirah are the best. We should try for the best rewards of Allah in the Akhirah. We are going to live in the Akhirah for ever. We can keep getting benefits for ever from these rewards given in the Akhirah.

When we spend happily in the cause of Allah, Allah accepts it. We should spend the best and pure things in the cause of Allah. We should not give away bad or rotten things in the cause of Allah. These things we ourselves wouldn’t want to have. We should always want the same things for others that we want for ourselves.

CHAPTER 13 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. The cause of Allah can be anything that fulfills people's needs.
2. We should spend in the cause of Allah to please Allah alone.
3. We should never show-off when we spend in the cause of Allah
4. We should always want the same things for others that we want for ourselves.

Chapter Checkup:

1. What is the cause of Allah?

2. Give examples of spending in the causes of Allah.

3. Why should we spend in the cause of Allah?

4. What is the meaning of 'Jihad-fisabil-Allah'?

5. What is the Arabic-Islamic phrase for spending in the cause of Allah?

Chapter 14

SHARING WITH THE NEEDY

Key Words:

Debt	-	The condition of owing something to another.
Debtor	-	A person who owes something to another.
Fir-riqaab	-	An arabic term meaning prisoner or captive.
Fuqaraa	-	An Arabic term meaning poor.
Gharimeen	-	An arabic word meaning debtors.
Handicapped	-	Having some disability; crippled; disabled.
Ibn-us-sabil	-	An Arabic term meaning wayfarer.
Lend	-	To let another person use for a time.
Masakeen	-	An arabic word meaning needy.
Miserable	-	Very unhappy, uncomfortable.
Traveller	-	A person who travels.
Widow	-	A woman whose husband is dead and has not married again.
Wrongly	-	Without deserving; illegally; unlawfully.

SHARING WITH THE NEEDY

There are many needy people in the world.

We should care about these needy people.

We can take care of their needs by sharing the bounties of Allah with them.

Fuqaraa' is an Arabic word meaning poor people.

Fuqaraa' are those people who have no money to meet all their needs of food, clothing, and shelter.

Who are the Fuqaraa'?

They are:

Disabled people, old people, **handicapped** people, **widows**, orphans, and people without jobs, if they are poor.

Allah wants us to share with 'Fuqaraa'.

Masakeen is an Arabic word meaning needy persons
Masakeen are those miserable people who do not have enough
to meet their needs and necessities.

Allah wants us to share with 'Masakeen'.

Gharimeen is an Arabic word meaning debtors.
gharimeen are those people who are in debt.

These people owe money to others.

Allah wants us to share with 'Gharimeen'.

Ibn-us-sabil is an Arabic term meaning wayfarer.

Ibn-us-sabil is a traveller who is in need of money while
travelling.

Allah wants us to share with 'Ibn-us-sabil'.

Fir-riqaab is an Arabic term meaning prisoner or captive.

This is the money spent to free a prisoner who is wrongly put
in prison.

Allah wants us to spend on 'Fir-riqaab'.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'ān:

قَاتِ ذَا الْقُرْبَىٰ حَقَّهُ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالسَّبِيلَ ۗ ذَٰلِكَ خَيْرٌ لِّلَّذِينَ يُرِيدُونَ وَجْهَ
اللَّهِ ۗ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٣٨﴾

*FaĀti Dhal Qurbā Haqqhū Walmiskīna Wabnassabīl. Dhālika
Khairul Lilladhīna yurīdūna Wajhallāhi. Wa Ulā'ika Humul
Muflihūn.*

“So give to the kinsman his due, and to the needy, and to
the wayfarer. That is the best for those who seek Allah’s
countenance. And such are those who are successful.”

(Al-Qur'ān 30:38)

Allah wants us to share things with our relatives, neighbors and friends. If someone needs anything we should **lend** that thing, or give it away, to him or her. When Allah gives us more things than we need, these extra things actually belong to those who are in need of them. In the Akhirah, Allah will ask us if we gave our extra things to those who were in need. Allah may punish us if we fail to give our extra things to those who needed them.

Whenever we give things to others who are in need we should treat them nicely and respectfully. When we give things to them with respect, Allah rewards us in this world, as well as in the Akhirah.

Allah says in the **Qur'ān**

وَيُطْعَمُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَى حُبِّهِمْ مُسْكِينًا وَيَتِيمًا وَأَسِيرًا ﴿٨﴾ إِنَّمَا نُطْعِمُكُمْ لِوَجْهِ اللَّهِ لَا

نُرِيدُ مِنْكُمْ جَزَاءً وَلَا شُكُورًا ﴿٩﴾

Wa Yut 'Imūnat ta 'Āma 'Alā Hubbihi Miskīnaunw Wa Yatīmaunw Wa Asīra. Innamā Nuṭ 'Imukum Liwajhillāhi La Nurīdu Minkum Jazā Anw Walā Shukūrā

“And feed with food the needy wretch, the orphans, and the prisoners for love of Allah, (saying): We feed you for the sake of Allah only. We wish for no reward, nor thanks from you...” (Al-Qur'ān 76:8-9)



CHAPTER 14 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Allah made us responsible to take care of the needy people
2. We can take care of the needs of the needy people by sharing the bounties of Allah with them.
3. When Allah gives us more things than we need, the extra things actually belong to the needy.
4. We should treat the needy with respect.

Vocabulary Review:

1. How can we take care of the needy people?

2. What does 'Fuqaraa' mean? (Give examples).

3. What does 'Masakeen' mean? (Give examples)

Activity:

- a) List the names of people you know who may be needy.
- b) Think how you can help them.

Name of Needy Person	How I Can Help This Person:

Chapter 15

HOW MUCH SHOULD WE SPEND?

Key Words:

Emergency	-	A sudden need for fast action.
Extravagant	-	Spending carelessly; wasteful.
Goods	-	Things that are sold and bought; belongings.
Hoarding	-	To store away; to save.
Invest	-	To buy something that will make more money.
Too little	-	Less than is needed; very little.
Too much	-	More than is needed; very much
Wise	-	Knowing what is good, right, and true.

HOW MUCH SHOULD WE SPEND?

Everyone needs food to eat, clothes to wear, and a house to live in."

Money can buy us food, clothes and a house.

Money can also buy some other things that people need.

People earn and spend money to buy things that they need.

Some people spend **too little** on their needs. They are stingy.

Some people spend **too much** on their needs. They are extravagant.

Allah wants people to spend just enough on their needs - not too little, not too much. This is **wise** spending.

Allah gave less money to some people and more to others.

Those people who have less money are poor and needy.

Those people who are given more money by Allah are rich.

Allah gave rich people more money so that they could take care of the poor.

Allah wants everyone to have food to eat, clothes to wear, and a house to live in.

Rich people are responsible to provide food, clothes, and shelter to the poor.

People should spend a part of their money to take care of the needs of the poor.

They should also spend a part of their money in the cause of Allah.

We should spend our money wisely to take care of our needs and necessities.

The money left, after taking care of our needs and necessities, should also be used wisely.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur'ān:

وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُنْفِقُونَ قُلِ الْبَقِيَّةُ

Wa Yas'Alūnaka Mādhā Yunfiqūn. Qulil 'Afwa

“And they ask you (O Muḥammad) what they ought to spend (in the cause of Allah) say: that which is left after meeting your needs.” (*Al-Qur'ān 2:219*)

We should spend money wisely on our food, clothing, shelter (home), education, transportation, and medical care. These are our own needs and necessities.

We should not spend too much on our own needs and necessities. This would be a waste of money. Allah does not like wasting of money.

We should not spend too little on our own needs and necessities either. Allah does not like stinginess.

We may save some money for an **emergency**, but not too much. Allah does not like **hoarding** of money or things.

We should use our money wisely. Here are some examples of the wise use of our money: We can spend some money on our needs. We can save some money for the future. We can **invest** our money in good businesses. Good businesses give jobs to people and increase money and **goods**.

CHAPTER 15 REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. We should spend just enough money to take care of our needs and necessities.
2. We should spend a part of our money to take care of the needs of the poor.
3. We should also spend a part of our money in the cause of Allah.
4. We should use our money wisely.

Chapter Checkup:

1. How much money should we spend?

2. What should we do with the money left, after taking care of our needs

3. Why does Allah give more money to the rich people?

4. How can you use your money wisely?

Activity:

- a) List the things you need every day.
- b) Find out the cost of these things.
- c) Find out the total cost of all the things that you need.

Things I need	Cost of Things
	Total=

- d) What would you do if you had less money than the total cost of these things?

- e) What would you do if you had more money than the total cost of these things?

Chapter 16

BARAKAH OF ALLAH

Key Words:

Attract	- To be pleasing; to gain attention.
Barakah	- An Arabic term meaning blessing.
Foolishly	- Unwisely; without good judgement.
Halal	- An Arabic word meaning allowed or lawful.
Haram	- An arabic word meaning prohibited or unlawful.
Increase	- To grow in numbers; to become larger.
Maal	- An arabic word for goods.
Produce	- To make.
Profit	- Extra money after paying all costs.
Results	- That which happens because of something.

BARAKAH OF ALLAH

Food, water, clothes, house, car, bicycle, toys, ... all are the goods given to us by Allah.

Money, wealth, land and property are also the goods given by Allah.

These goods are bounties given to us by Allah.

Money and wealth are called "**Maal**" in the Arabic language.

'Maal' is the Arabic word meaning, "things which **attract** people", or "things that may benefit people."

'Maal' benefits us.

Allah gives 'Maal' to anyone He wants.

Allah gives more 'Maal' to some and less to others.

When we use or spend 'Maal' wisely, it gives **benefit and profit** to us.

When we use or spend 'Maal' **foolishly**, it may harm us.

The benefit and profit from 'Maal' is **increased** when we use it as Allah asked us to use it.

When the benefit and profit from ‘Maal’ is **increased** when we use it as Allah asked us to use it.

When the benefit and profit from ‘Maal’ is increased and good **results are produced**, the ‘Maal’ is considered to have the **barakah** of Allah in it.

Barakah is an Arabic word meaning “blessing”.

When we use or spend ‘Maal’ as Allah has asked us to, it brings the blessing of Allah.

APPLYING KNOWLEDGE

Allah says in the Qur’ān:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُلُوا مِن طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا لِلَّهِ
إِن كُنتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿١٧٢﴾

*Yā ayyuhal ladhīna Āmanū Kulū Min Tayyibāti Ma
Razaqnākum washkurū Lillāhi In Kuntum Iyyāhu Ta ‘budūn.*

“O you who believe, eat of good things that We have provided for you and be grateful to Allah...”

(Al-Qur’ān 2: 172)

We should earn, use and spend our things according to the way Allah has ordered us. This is the **Halal** way. Allah gives barakah in Halal things. When we earn, use, or spend our belongings in any other manner, the barakah of Allah goes away.

Prophet Muḥammad (S) did every thing the way Allah asked him. The barakah of Allah (presence of Allah) was in the thing our Prophet (S) did. We should follow our Prophet Muḥammad (S) so that we can get the barakah of Allah in everything we do. When we have the barakah of Allah, we will be successful.

When someone does something which is forbidden by Allah, it is considered **Haram**. We should stay away from all the haram things. Haram things harm us. Allah punishes those who do haram things. There is no barakah of Allah in Haram things.

CHAPTER 16 REVIEW**Main Ideas:**

1. 'Maal' is the bounty of Allah.
2. When we use or spend 'Maal' wisely, it gives benefit and profit to us.
3. When we use and spend 'Maal' as Allah asked us, the benefit and profit from this 'Maal' are increased. This is the 'Barakah' of Allah.
4. Halal things always have the barakah of Allah in them.

Chapter Checkup:

1. What is the meaning of 'Maal'?

2. What happens when we use or spend the 'Maal' Wisely?

3. What happens when we use or spend the 'Maal' foolishly?

2. What is 'Barakah' of Allah?

Activity:

- a) Imagine you are in a new town and you have twenty dollars in your pocket to spend.
- b) Think of how you could spend this money wisely. Write it down in the following box:

- c) Think of how someone could spend this money foolishly. Write it down in the following box:

- d) Which spending has the Barakah of Allah in it? Write your answer in the following box. Explain why.

