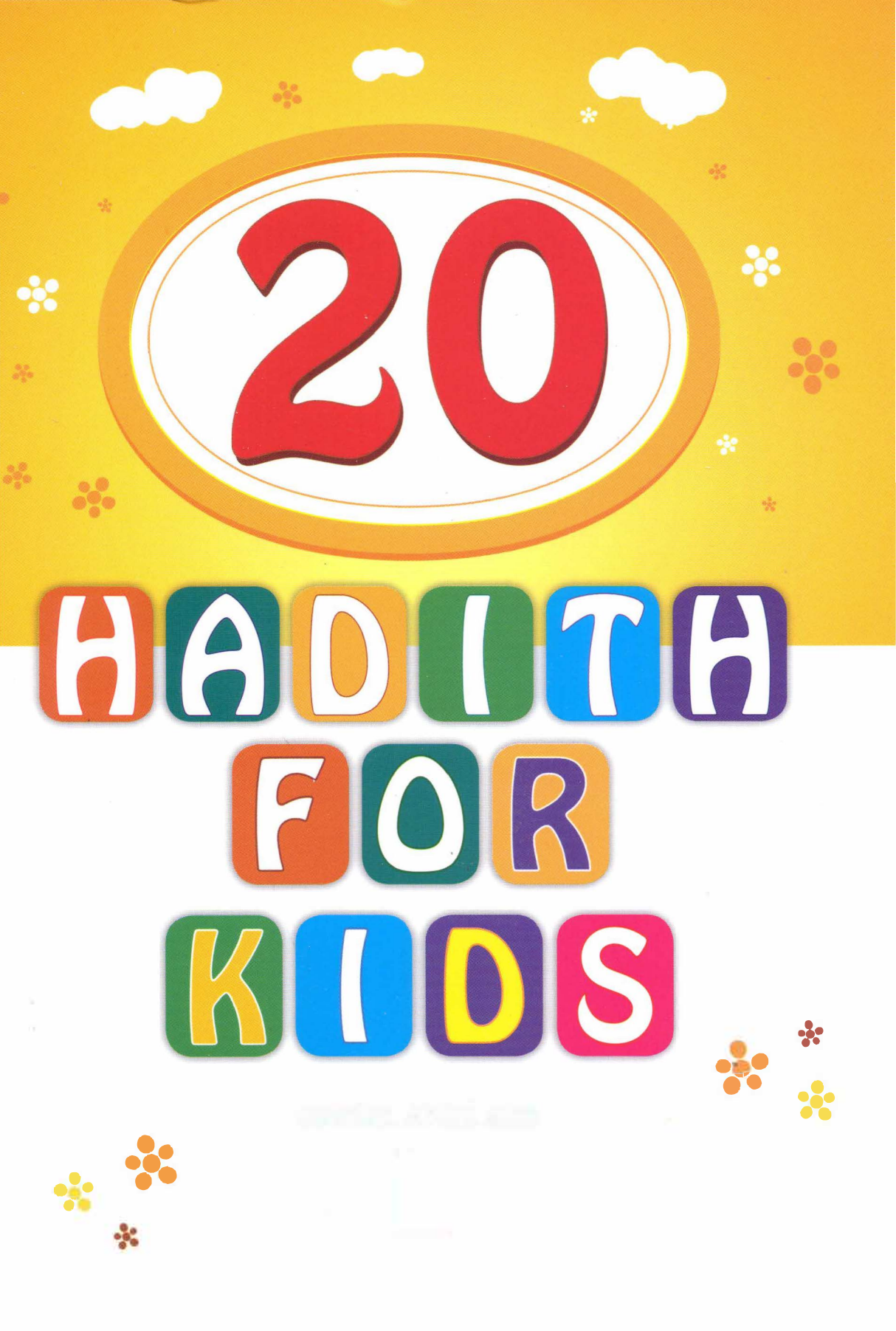
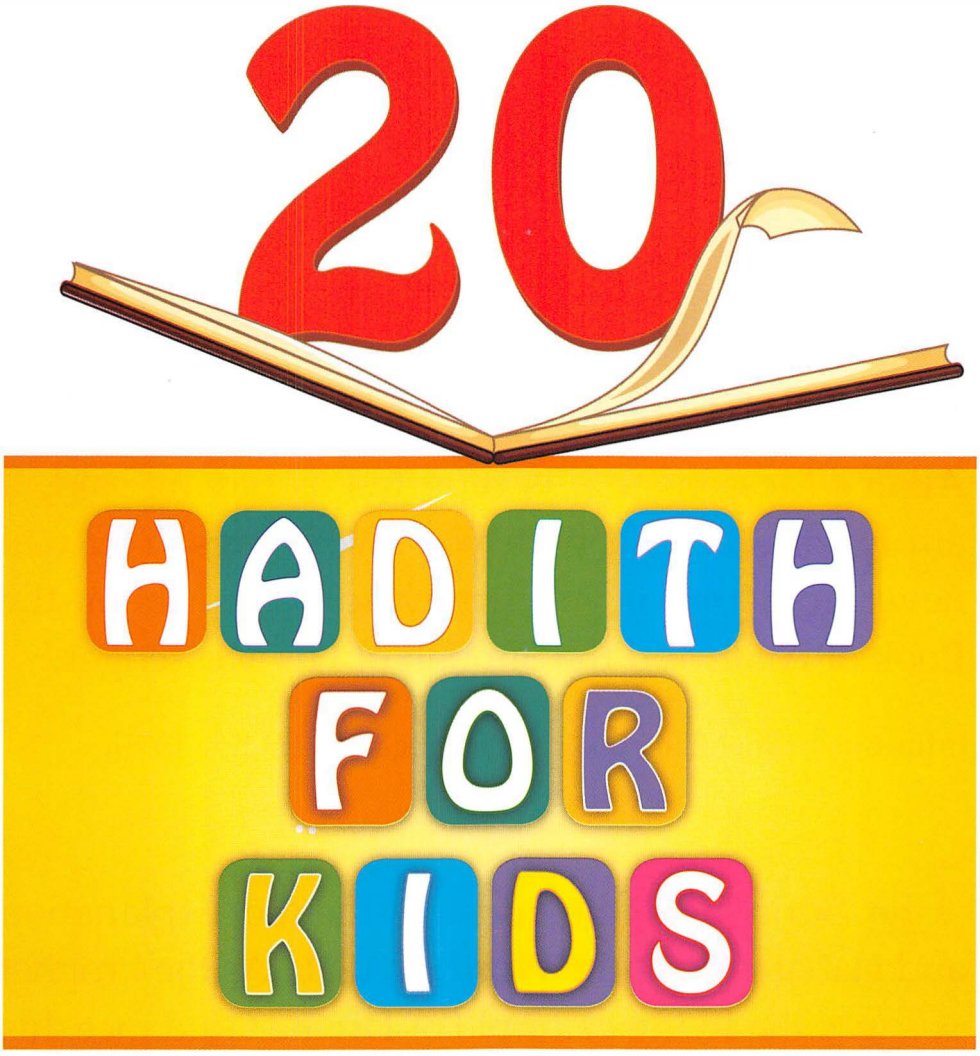

20
HADITH
FOR
KIDS

20 HADITH

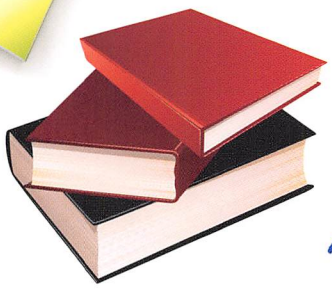


FOR KIDS





Maulvi Abdul Aziz



Publisher's Note

The Greatness of the Prophet's Way

Allah's Messenger ﷺ is reported as having said, 'I am leaving behind with you two things. You will never go astray if you firmly adhere to them: the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger.'

[Muwatta Imām Mālik, Book of Congregation, Hadith: 1395].

The Sunnah is the most authentic explanation and elaboration of the Word of Allah. As the Prophet ﷺ was the living example of Divine Guidance, his Sunnah shows us how to live in accordance with the Divine Guidance. The Sunnah makes the Guidance revealed in the Book of Allah easy to understand, follow and put into practice. Many worthy collections of Hadith [plural: Ahadith, sayings, and deeds] of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ have been compiled and translated into English. Yet very few, however, have

been compiled specially for children and young people, and this collection is intended to fill that gap.

This collection presents twenty sound Ahadith that will appeal to all ages, but are specially suitable for young people, taking into consideration their needs and interests. In translation and brief commentary that follows each Hadith, an effort has been made to use plain language and explanation for the ordinary mind. Moreover, useful exercises have also been added. In this way, this collection will be greatly beneficial for the young Muslims. This small book has been the collaborative effort of many. We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to Maulvi Abdul Aziz for his help with reviewing the translations and helpful editorial suggestions. We would also like to thank Art Director Muhammad Sift Elahi and Muhammad Naeem for the supervison and lovely layout & design respectively. It is our hope that this collection of Ahadith will serve as a useful introduction to the timeless wisdom of the last Prophet of Islam both at home and the classroom.

Abdul Mālik Mujahid

Dhul Qa'dah 1433 AH

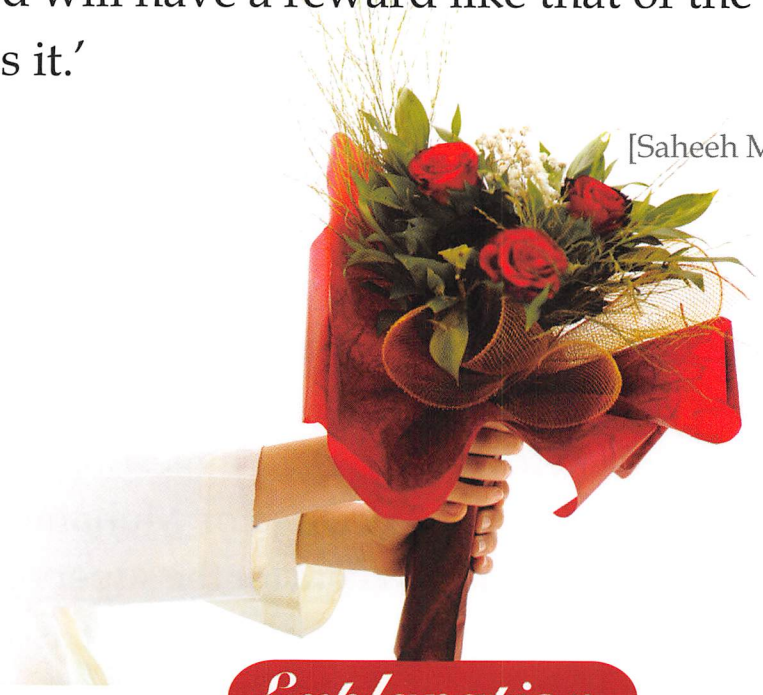
October, 2012

Hadith 1

مَنْ دَلَّ عَلَى خَيْرٍ فَلَهُ مِثْلُ أَجْرِ فَاعِلِهِ

'The one who tells another about something good will have a reward like that of the one who does it.'

[Saheeh Muslim: 1893]



Explanation

Those who call others to do good deeds get reward from Allah for their work. In other words, one who encourages others to do good deeds is like one who performs it. We should, therefore, always invite others to do good deeds.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What does this Hadeeth ask Muslims to do?

ii One should think about one's affairs, and not bother what others are doing. Do you agree with this view? Why?

B Fill in the blanks

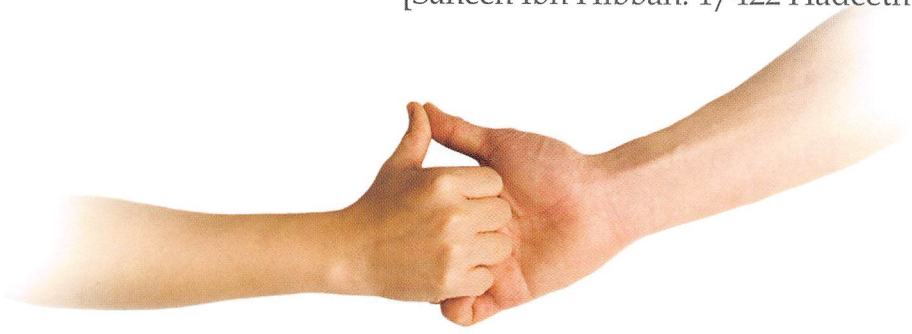
i The one who _____ about something _____ will have _____ like that of the one who does it.

Hadith 2

لَا إِيمَانَ لِمَنْ لَا أَمَانَةَ لَهُ وَلَا دِينَ لِمَنْ لَا عَهْدَ لَهُ

'There is no Faith for one who is not trustworthy and there is no religious commitment for one who does not keep his promise.'

[Saheeh Ibn Hibban: 1/422 Hadeeth 194]



Explanation

Trustworthiness is a great virtue. If someone entrusts you with something, safeguard it. Real Faith means trustworthiness or truthfulness under every condition. The habit of lying creates a distance between the liar and his Faith. Allah wants Muslims to fulfill their promises. A person who does not keep promises is like one who has no Faith in Allah and the Afterlife.

Worksheet



A Answer these Questions

i What is the importance of trustworthiness in one's Faith or Iman?

ii What does trustworthiness stand for?

iii Why is it said that there is no religious commitment for one who does not keep his promise?

B Fill in the Blanks

i Trustworthiness is a _____.

Allah wants _____ to _____ their _____.

ii A person who does not keep promises is

like one who has no Faith in _____ and the _____.



Find and colour these words in the grid below:

Trustworthy **Promise** **Faith**

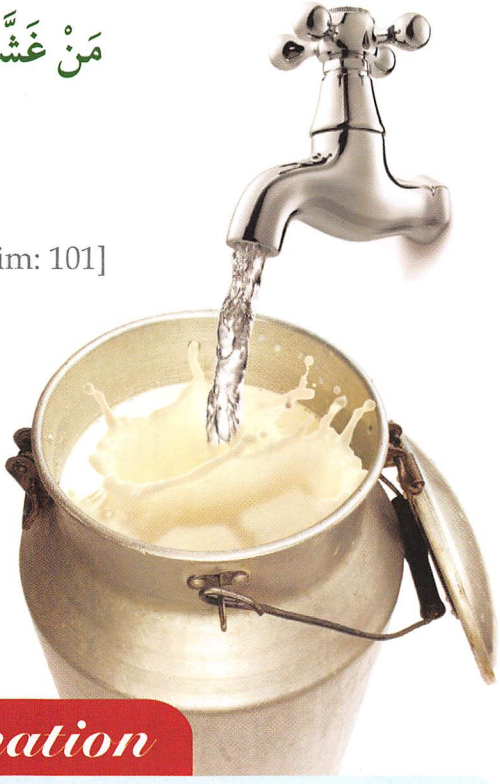
Allah **Afterlife**

T	R	S	T	D	L	P	L	E	W	J
Y	F	A	F	T	E	R	L	I	F	E
T	R	U	S	T	W	O	R	T	H	Y
U	I	L	K	L	R	M	D	A	H	M
R	Q	F	G	F	A	I	T	H	G	B
E	W	T	K	K	A	S	F	A	D	V
A	L	L	A	H	S	E	Z	X	C	C

Hadith 3

مَنْ غَشَّنَا فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

'Whoever deceives us is not of us.' [Saheeh Muslim: 101]



Explanation

This Hadeeth sets a link between Faith and economic behaviour. Economic ethics is an aspect of Faith or Imaan. The cheater or deceiver cannot cheat or deceive and remain a believer. Allah's Messenger thereby denied the deceiver the true Faith. He who deceives is not of us. Think of those who fake medicines, currency notes, perfumes, or mix water into milk. Cheating and telling lies are a sickness, which has no medicine.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i Allah's Messenger ﷺ denied the deceiver the true Faith. Why?

ii What is the importance of honesty in Islam?

B Match the Following

	A		B
1	Whoever deceives us	1	and remain a believer.
2	This Hadeeth sets a link	2	is not one of us.
3	The deceiver cannot deceive	3	is a sickness.
4	Cheating and telling lies	4	between Faith and economic behaviour.

C Fill in the blanks

i This Hadeeth links _____ and _____ behaviour.

ii A believer never _____ and _____.

iii Cheating and lying are a sickness, which have no _____.

D Colour the following word

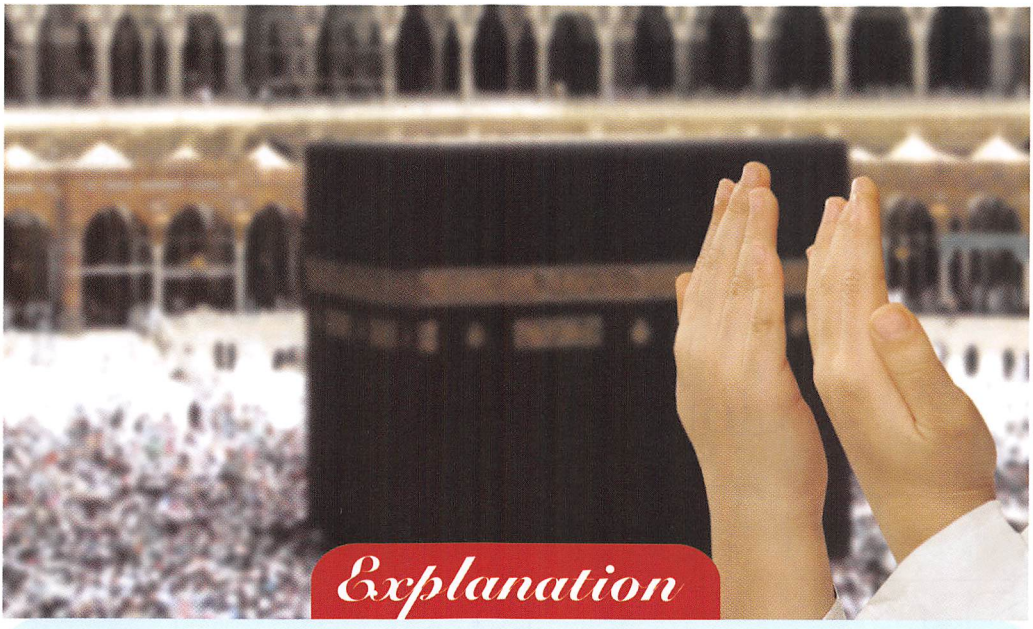
Faith

Hadith 4

لَا يَشْكُرُ اللهَ مَنْ لَا يَشْكُرُ النَّاسَ

'He does not thank Allah who does not thank people.'

[Sunan Abi Dawood: 4811]



Explanation

The Hadeeth gives some idea about the status of thankfulness before Allah. What is thankfulness? Thankfulness is the acknowledgement of the bounties of Allah, with a sense of humility. Being grateful is the cornerstone of our Faith. You should

always thank people for any help they give you. You can thank people with a nod of the head, a gesture of hand, or with a thankful glance. Thank Allah for whatever you have. Thank people for whatever they do for you. The one, who does not thank people, does not sufficiently thank Allah.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What is thankfulness?

ii Why is it necessary to thank people?

iii Being grateful is the cornerstone of Faith. Explain it.

B Fill in the blanks

i You should always _____ people for any help they give you.

ii Being grateful is the cornerstone of our _____.

iii Thankfulness is the acknowledgement of the _____ of Allah.

iv Thank _____ for whatever you have.

v The one who does not thanks _____, does not thank _____.

C Colour the following word

Thank

Hadith 5

إِنَّ الصَّدَقَةَ لَتُطْفِئُ غَضَبَ الرَّبِّ وَتَدْفَعُ مِيتَةَ السُّوءِ

'Indeed charity extinguishes the wrath of the Lord and it protects against the evil death.'

[Jami' at-Tirmidhi: 664]



Explanation

Love for worldly possessions is primarily a disease of the heart; while Sadaqah or charity is its cure! But what is charity? Every act of goodness is an act of charity. Every Tasbeehah is a charity.

Every Tahmeedah is a charitable act. Ordering good is a charity. Forbidding evil is a charity. Spending on those in need is a highly commendable act of charity. It is a form of worship. Your removing a stone, thorn, or bone from the road is a charity. Giving of charity pleases Allah. Allah rewards the giver of charity in many ways. It ends the anger of the Lord. He causes the giver to die a good death.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What is Sadaqah or charity?

ii Sadaqah has many and varied forms. Explain.

iii Does it cost to be kind and helpful? Mention various ways in which we can help one another.

B Fill in the blanks

i Love for _____ is primarily a _____.

ii Sadaqah or _____ is its _____.

iii Every act of _____ is an act of _____.

iv Charity ends the _____ of the _____.

C Match the Following

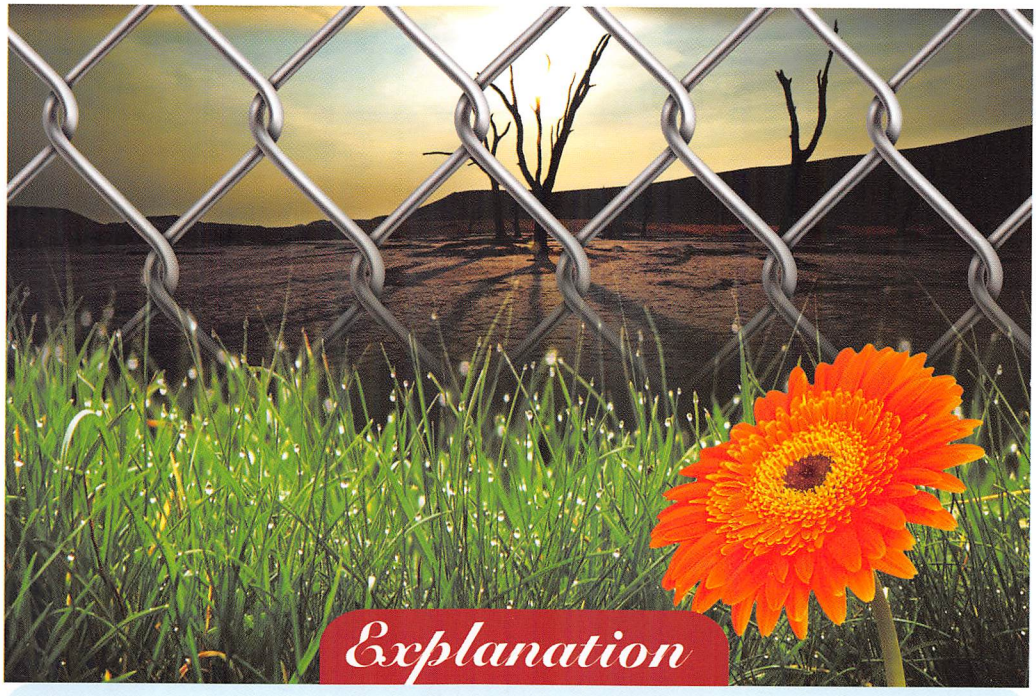
	A		B
1	Forbidding evil	1	form of worship.
2	Allah rewards the	2	is a form of worship.
3	Charity is a	3	to die a good death.
4	Giving of charity	4	is an act of charity.
5	He causes the giver of charity	5	giver of charity in many ways.

Hadith 6

صَنَائِعُ الْـمَعْرُوفِ تَقِي مَصَارِعَ السُّوءِ

'Doing acts of kindness will protect one from calamity and a bad end.'

[al-Mu'jam al-Kabeer by al-Tabarani: 7939]



Explanation

Allah is Merciful and mercy-giving. He is kind. He rewards us when we are kind to others. And keep clearly in mind; it does not cost to be kind. A Muslim's Faith is shown by the way he or she treats

others. A Muslim, therefore, should be known for his kindness, courtesy, and help to others. Kindness brings out many benefits in this world as well as in the Afterlife. Doing acts of kindness protects one from calamity. One of the results of kindness is that it saves the kind from a bad end.

Worksheet

A Answer these questions

i One can show kindness in several ways. Reflect on it and mention some acts of kindness.

ii Does showing kindness cost anything?

iii What good results does kindness bring about?

B Fill in the blanks

i It does not cost to be _____.

ii A Muslim's _____ is shown by the way he treats others.

C Find and colour the below given words in the crossword

merciful kindness

calamity rewards

courtesy

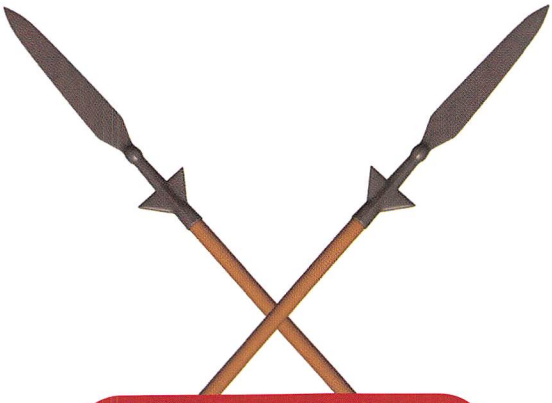
a	y	d	m	t	i	m	r
r	e	w	a	r	d	s	c
k	i	n	d	n	e	s	s
c	a	l	a	m	i	t	y
m	e	r	c	i	f	u	l
s	r	r	i	y	w	m	e
c	o	u	r	t	e	s	y
w	n	y	y	d	n	c	u

Hadith 7

مَنْ حَمَلَ عَلَيْنَا السِّلَاحَ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

'Whoever bears arms against us is not of us.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 7070]



Explanation

Once, a man passed through the mosque. He was carrying arrows, the heads of which were not covered up. Allah's Messenger ﷺ ordered the man to hold the arrows by their iron heads, so that they might not injure any Muslim. Killing a Muslim unjustly is a major sin in Islam. Islam forbids violence. Islam is a completely peaceful religion. Islam teaches peace! Bearing arms here means to have weapons and be ready to fight!

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What does the phrase 'whoever bears arms against us' mean in this Hadeeth?

ii Allah's Messenger ﷺ denied having to do anything with the one who raises arms against Muslims. Why?

B Match the following

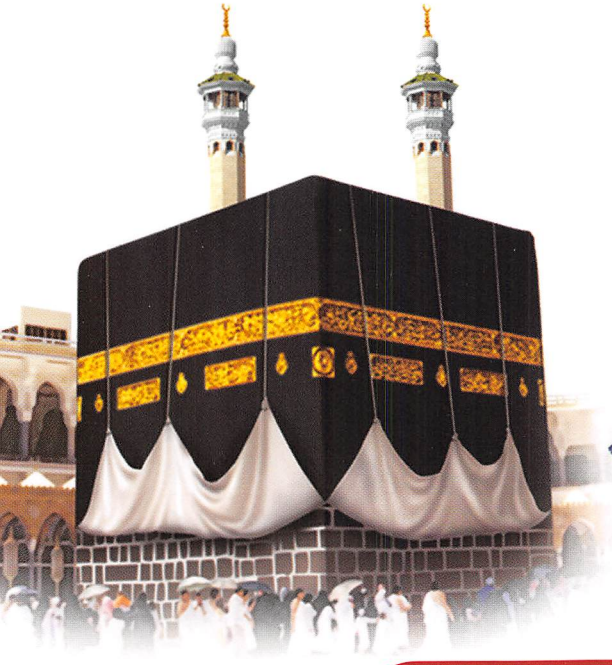
	A		B
1	Bearing arms means	1	violence.
2	Killing a Muslim unjustly	2	peaceful religion.
3	Islam forbids	3	teaches peace.
4	Islam is a completely	4	is a major sin.
5	Islam	5	to have weapons and to be ready to fight.

Hadith 8

مِفْتَاحُ الْـجَنَّةِ الصَّلَاةُ

'The key to Paradise is Prayer.'

[Jami' at-Tirmidhi: 4]





Explanation

Jannah is the Arabic word for Paradise or Garden. The Qur'aan often speaks of Paradise underneath which rivers flow. The delights prepared therein for the believers are hidden and hardly imaginable in man's present state of existence. Fruits of obedience to Allah ripen the unseen. Five daily Prayers are

obligatory upon all adult Muslims. The key to Paradise, according to this Hadeeth, is Prayer or Salah. Salah is a key which opens the locked doors of Paradise to a believer.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What is Jannah or Paradise?

ii Why is the Prayer [Salah] called a key to Paradise?

iii What is the significance of Salah in Islam?

B Fill in the blanks

i _____ is the Arabic word for Paradise.

ii Fruits of obedience to _____ ripen the _____.

iii The Qur'aan often speaks of _____ underneath _____.

C Colour the following word

Prayer

Hadith 9

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

'The best of you are those who learn the Qur'aan and teach it.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 5027]



Explanation

Islam is the bounty of Allah. It is Allah's Mercy that He made us from the people of the Qur'aan. The Qur'aan is the speech of Allah. It is the Book of Allah. It is Allah's guidance for humanity. Life, with the Qur'aan is, in reality, life with Allah. This is why Allah's Messenger ﷺ made a point that should affect the heart of every believer, 'The best of you are those who learn the Qur'aan and teach it.'

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What is the Qur'aan?

ii What is its purpose?

iii What has our Prophet ﷺ said about the virtue of the one who learns the Qur'aan and teaches it to others?

B Fill in the blanks

i _____ is the bounty of Allah.

ii The _____ is the speech of Allah.

iii Salah is the guidance for _____.

iv Life with the Qur'aan is, in reality, _____.

Hadith 10

بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللهِ،
وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجِّ، وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ

'Islam is built upon five [pillars]: the testimony that there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah; establishing regular Prayer [Salah]; paying the Zakah; the Hajj [Pilgrimage] and Fasting Ramadan.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 8]



Explanation

In this Hadeeth, Allah's Messenger ﷺ has given us a parable in which he gives us the picture of Islam like that of a house. The pillars or the foundations of the house are five. If the house is missing these five, then, in fact, it does not exist at all. Hence, whoever brings these five completes his Islam. The basis of the parable is that when one of the Five Pillars of the building is in ruin, then the building itself is incomplete. In particular, if the main pillar [the testimony of Fasting] is missing, the house cannot stand or be said to exist.

Worksheet

A Answer these questions

i What parable did the Prophet ﷺ make use of in teaching or giving a picture of Islam?

ii Which is the main pillar of Islam?

iii What would happen to the building if

iv any of the other four Pillars is missing?

With the help of this Hadeeth, describe the Five Pillars of Islam.

B Fill in the blanks

i The _____ or the foundations of the house are five.

ii The first or the main Pillar of Islam is _____.

iii _____ is the second Pillar of Islam.

iv Whoever brings these five completes his _____.

C Find and Colour these words in the 'Word search' below

Pillars Five Salah

Zakah Hajj Ramadan

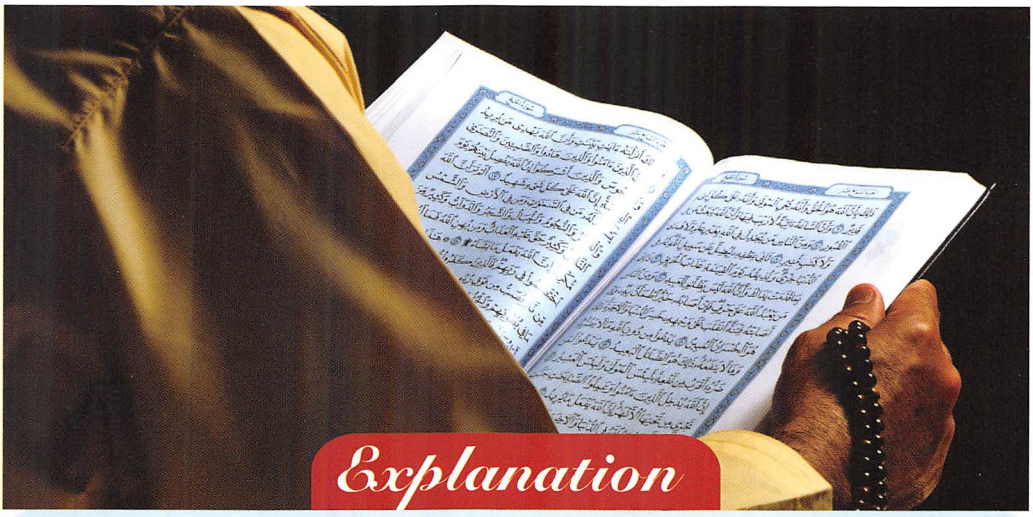
R	E	F	B	H	J	I	O	L	F	O
A	W	X	A	Z	Y	H	N	U	I	P
M	S	C	H	A	J	J	G	Y	V	I
A	D	V	R	K	I	S	C	T	E	D
D	F	J	S	A	L	A	H	F	N	G
A	S	D	F	H	G	J	K	L	B	S
N	H	P	I	L	L	A	R	S	V	A

Hadith 11

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِىءٍ مَانَوَى

'Actions are but by intentions and each man will have but that which he intended.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 1]



Explanation

A discussion of this Hadeeth could fill an entire book. This is one of the most comprehensive Hadeeth of the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ in fact, covered all the affairs of the Hereafter in one sentence, 'Every action is based on its intention.' One scholar says that this Hadeeth is one-half of Islam. Another scholar is of the opinion that this Hadeeth covers one-third of knowledge. This is because the

person earns rewards with his heart, tongue, and body. Thus, intention is involved in one of these three parts. Im□m al-Bukhari begins his collection 'Sahih al-Bukhari' with this Hadeeth. This Hadeeth teaches us that if the intention is sound, then action is sound. If the intention is corrupt, then action is corrupt. Therefore, all actions must be performed to please Allah. Allah rewards a good action if it is done by a good intention.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What is the importance of intention in actions?

ii If someone does something good with a bad intention, will Allah reward him for it?

B Match the following

	A		B
1	Every action is	1	covers one-third of knowledge.
2	A discussion of this	2	to please Allah.
3	This Hadeeth	3	of the Hereafter in one sentence.
4	Allah's Messenger ﷺ covered all the affairs	4	based on its intention.
5	All actions must be performed	5	Hadeeth could fill an entire book.

Hadith 12

مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيَقُلْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ

'Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day let him speak good or else keep silent.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 6138]



Explanation

In this Hadeeth, the Prophet ﷺ mentioned one quality of those who believe in Allah and the Last Day. This act is a part of complete Im□n. This suggests that the one who does not have this quality

is not a true and complete believer. If someone claims to himself that he is a true believer, then he must possess this quality. It is important to realize that Allah's Messenger ﷺ only mentioned belief in Allah and the Last Day. It will be on the Last Day that everyone will be held accountable for his deeds. Those deeds would include whatever the person said. The true believer remains conscious that what he says may either be pleasing or displeasing to Allah. Therefore, he weighs his statement before he utters it. If he finds that it is good, then he says it. If he finds that it is not good, he refrains from saying it.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What care should we take while talking to others?

ii Why did the Messenger of Allah ﷺ only mention belief in Allah and the Last Day in this Hadeeth?

B Fill in the blanks

i A true believer weighs his _____.

ii It will be on the _____ that everyone will be held _____ for his _____.

C Colour the following word

Subhan

Allah

Hadith 13

كُلُّ مَعْرُوفٍ صَدَقَةٌ

'Every act of kindness is a charity.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 6021]



Explanation

Giving money to others is not the only form of charity. Islamic thought of charity is very vast. In Islam charity implies doing good – to others or even to one's own self. Thus every act of kindness or goodness is an act of charity. Teaching about the religion is a charity. Ordering good and preventing

evil is a charity. Removing something harmful from the road is a charity. Your smiling at your brother is a charity. Refraining from harming others is an act of charity. Thus, charity includes all of the good or positive acts one does to others.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

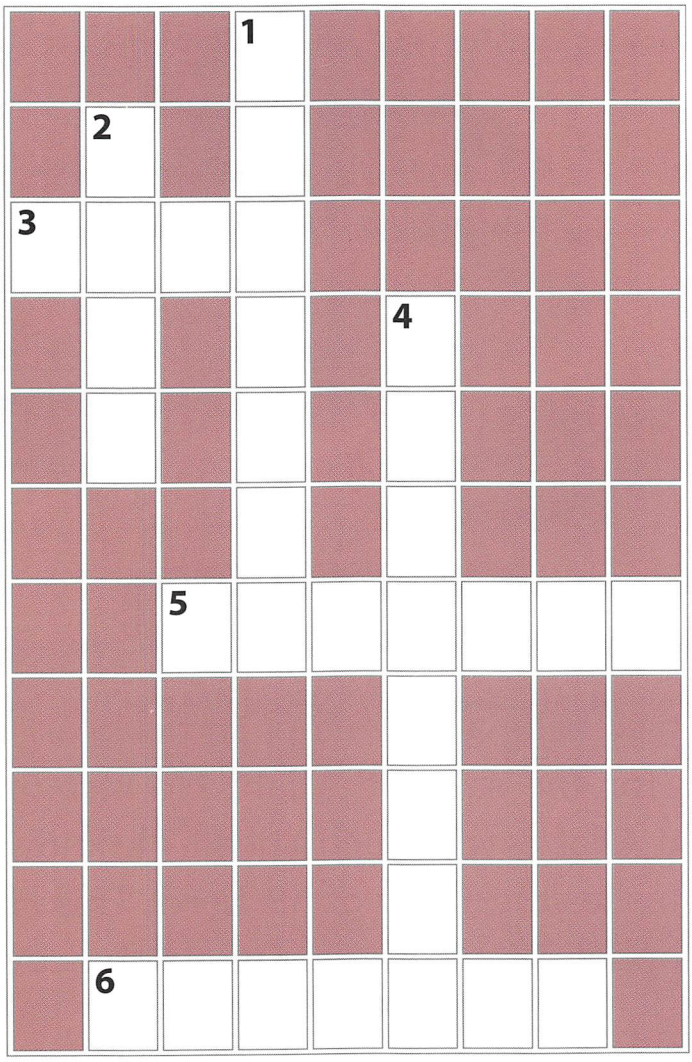
i What is the significance of charity or Sadaqah in Islam?

ii Islamic thought on charity is very vast.

iii Write sentences in support of your argument.

B Complete the puzzle given below

	Across		Down
3	Charity includes all of the	1	The _____ word for charity is Sadaqah
5	Every act of kindness.	2	Removing something from the road is charity.
6	Your smiling at your brother	3	_____ about religion is charity.

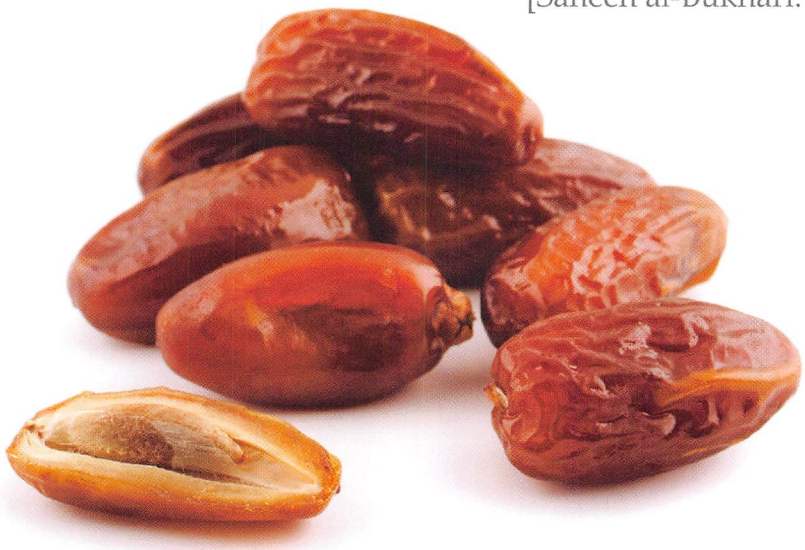


Hadith 14

إِتَّقُوا النَّارَ وَلَوْ بِشِقِّ تَـمْرَةٍ

'Protect yourselves from the Fire, even with half a date.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 1417]



Explanation

The true believer develops in his heart the joy of giving for the sake of Allah. He recognizes how pleased Allah is with such a deed. He knows 'giving' extinguishes the anger of his Lord. This Hadeeth of the Prophet ﷺ encourages us to give, even half a

date, in the way of Allah. It teaches us that every good act, however small it might be, has its value and reward. Thus, one should not feel shy to give even a small present to one's neighbor, even if it is a goat's hoof.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

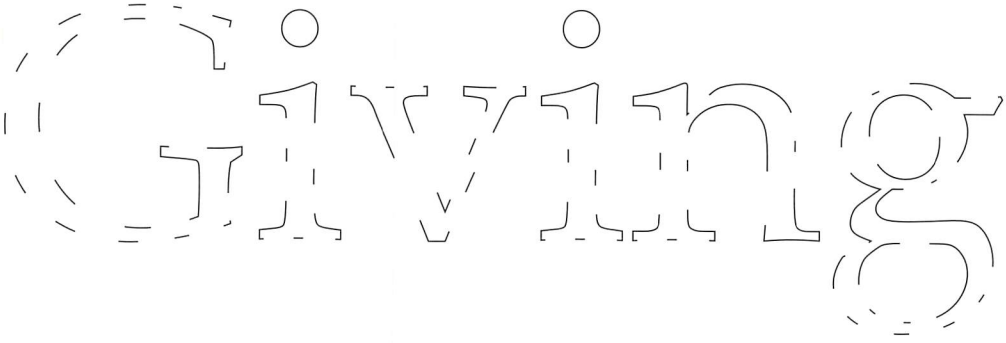
i 'Protect yourself from the fire, even with half a date.' What does this Hadeeth teach the believers?

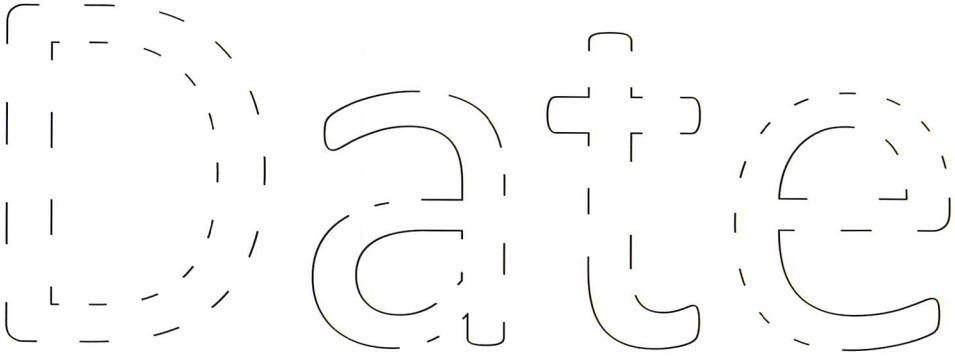
ii What does the term 'fire', in this Hadeeth, stand for?

B Join the following

	A		B
1	The true believer	1	'giving' extinguishes his Lord's anger.
2	Every good act, though small	2	even a small present.
3	The believer knows that	3	'gives' for Allah's sake.
4	Thus one should not feel shy of giving	4	has its value and reward.

C Join the dots and colour the word





Hadith 15

مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ

'Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day, let him honour his guest.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 6138]



Explanation

This is a part of a Hadeeth we have studied earlier: the Hadeeth 12. The previous Hadeeth was about speaking and keeping silent. This part of the Hadeeth talks about honouring a guest. Allah's Messenger ﷺ informs us in it that the believer in Allah and the Last Day is generous to his guests

and visitors. This shows that anywhere a Muslim travels he will feel right at home when he comes across his Muslim brothers. This increases the feeling of brotherhood and love among the Muslim community as a whole.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What does this Hadeeth teach the believers about 'guests'?

ii What would be the result if Muslims begin to act on this Prophet's ﷺ Hadeeth?

B Fill in the blanks

i This Hadeeth talks about _____.

ii Whoever believes in _____ and the _____, let him _____ his guest.

C Colour the following word

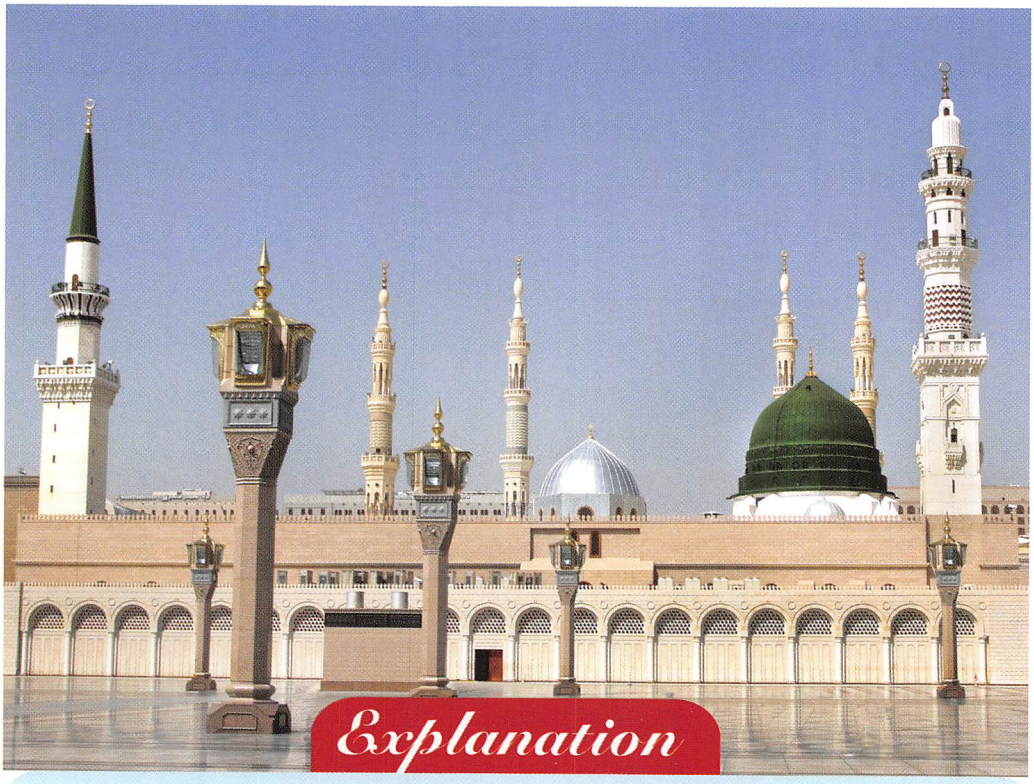
Guest

Hadith 16

اَلْـمَرْءُ مَعَ مَنْ أَحَبَّ

'A man will be with those whom he loves.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 6168]



Explanation

Allah's Messenger ﷺ declares in this Hadeeth that 'everyone will be with those who he loves.' Once a man came to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and asked, 'O Allah's Messenger! What do you say about

a man who loves some people, but cannot catch up with their good deeds?' Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Everyone will be with those whom he loves.' This means in Paradise, in spite of the fact that his good deeds will be less than theirs.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i Which place did the Prophet ﷺ mean when he said 'Everyone will be with those whom he loves?'

ii What does this Hadeeth speak of?

iii A man loves some people deeply. What would be its result in the Hereafter?

iv One loves the Messenger of Allah ﷺ truly. He follows him in every way. What result would this love bring about?

B Match the following

	A		B
1	A man will be with	1	obedience to Allah and His Messenger.
2	What do you say about	2	is to reject the Faith.
3	True Faith is total	3	those whom he loves.
4	To disobey Allah's Messenger [s]	4	he may claim to love Allah.
5	Allah does not love an unbeliever, even though	5	a man who loves some people, but cannot catch up with their good deeds.

Hadith 17

قَالَ اللهُ: أَنْفِقْ يَاابْنَ آدَمَ! أُنْفِقْ عَلَيْكَ

Allah says, 'Spend, O son of Adam, so I will spend on you.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 5352]



Explanation

Wealth is a bounty and blessing from Allah. In fact, wealth is a true trial and test. A Muslim should realize that wealth comes from Allah. He should, therefore, try his best to use it in a way that is a form of thanksgiving, gratitude and worship of Allah. The true believer cultivates in his heart the joy of

giving for the sake of Allah. However, until someone gives up some of his wealth and spends for the sake of Allah, he may never realize this fact. This Hadeeth encourages Muslims to spend in the way of Allah. One should not fear decrease. Spending in the way of Allah does not in any way decrease wealth. Allah has promised in this Hadeeth that He would spend on the spender.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

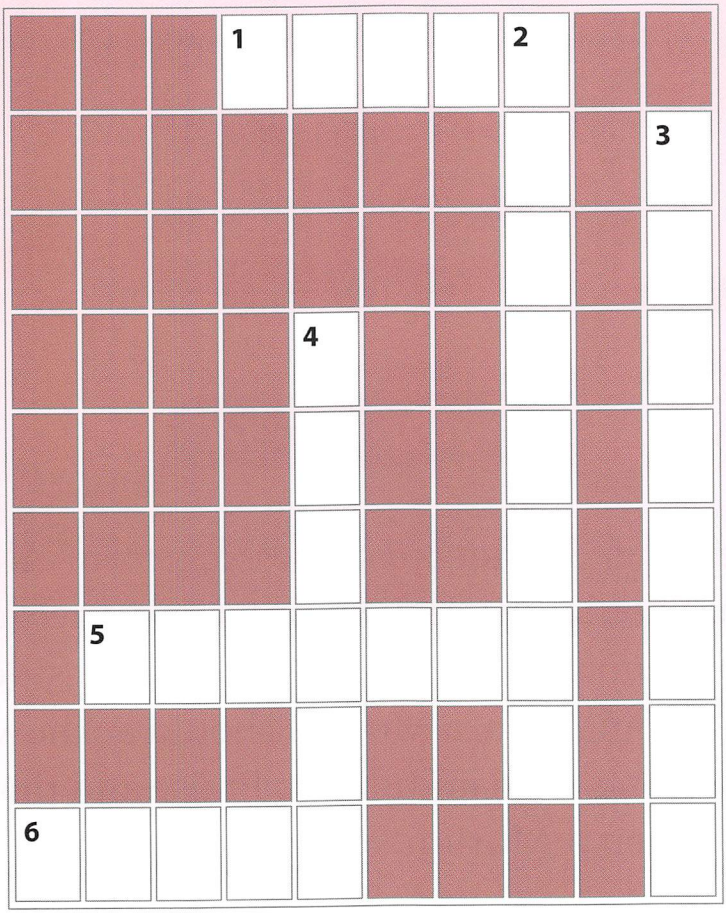
i What does Allah instruct humankind through this Hadeeth?

ii What does the phrase 'O son of Adam!' stand for in this Hadeeth?

iii What is the promise of Allah Most High to the one who spends in good cause?

B Solve the crossword

	Across		Down
1	Allah will _____ on the spender.	2	Spending in the way of Allah does not _____ wealth.
5	This Hadeeth encourages _____ to spend in the way of Allah.	3	wealth is a bounty and _____ from Allah.
6	All wealth comes from _____.	4	_____ is a true trial and test.



Hadith 18

إِذَا عَطَسَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَحَمِدَ اللهَ فَشَمِّتُوهُ، فَإِنْ لَّمْ يَحْمَدِ اللهَ، فَلَا تُشَمِّتُوهُ

'When one of you sneezes and praises Allah, then say *Yarhamukallah* [May Allah have mercy on you] to him, but if he does not praise Allah, then do not say it to him.'

[Saheeh Muslim: 2992]

يَرْحَمُكَ اللهُ

Explanation

Sneezing is considered a blessing from Allah. A Muslim should not seek to prevent a sneeze. It is a natural function. Since sneezing is considered a blessing from Allah, a Muslim should acknowledge this by saying, 'Alhamdulillah: Praise and thanks to Allah.' When a Muslim sneezes and praises Allah,

others should invoke a blessing on him by saying, 'Yarhmukallah: May Allah have mercy on you.' If a Muslim sneezes and does not praise Allah or forgets to do so, invoking a blessing on him is not required. This is because the sneezer himself did not praise Allah.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What is the Prophet's guidance to the one who sneezes?

ii When a Muslim sneezes and praises Allah, what should one who hears him praise Allah, do?

iii It is not necessary to invoke the mercy of Allah on one who does not praise Him on sneezing? Why?

B Fill in the blanks

i Sneezing is considered a _____ from Allah.

ii A Muslim should not seek to prevent a _____.

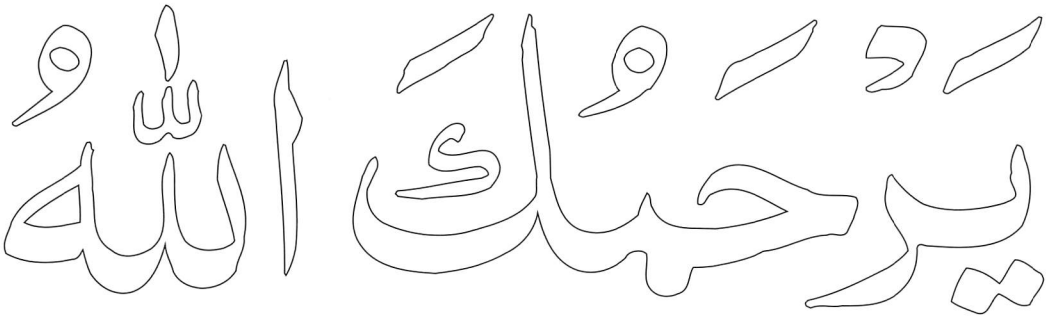
iii When a Muslim sneezes, he should thank _____.

iv He should say _____.

v If a Muslim sneezes and does not praise Allah; invoking a _____ on him is not required.

C Colour the word

‘Yarhamu-kallah’

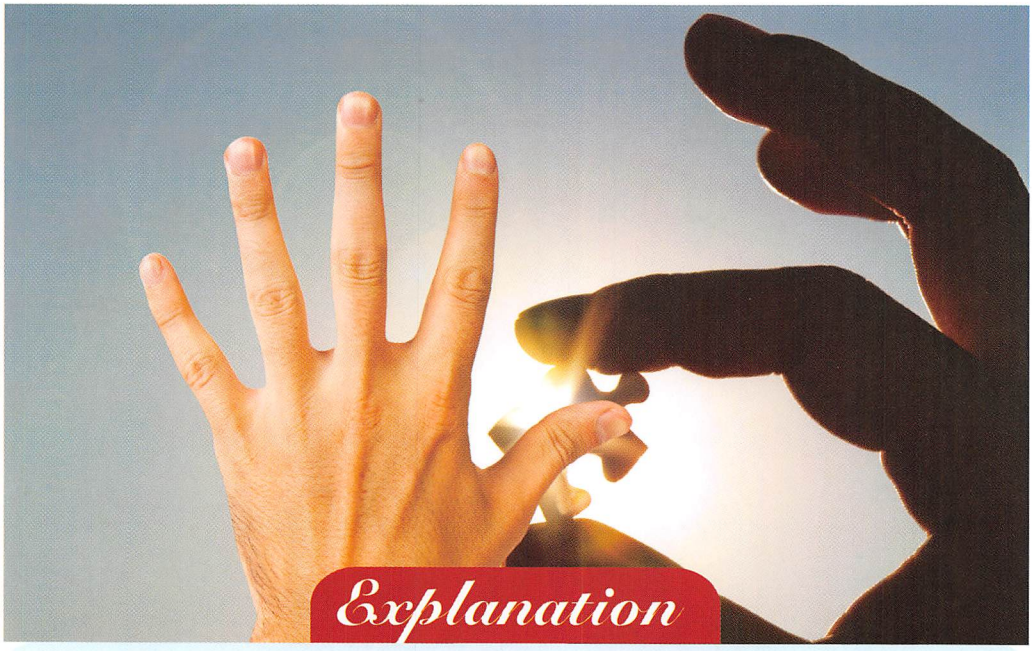


Hadith 19

مَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِي أَمْرِنَا هَذَا مَا لَيْسَ فِيهِ فَهُوَ رَدٌّ

'Whoever introduces into this matter of ours anything that is not part of it will have it rejected.'

[Saheeh al-Bukhari: 2697]



Explanation

This hadeeth is also one of the foundations of Islam itself. From the Hadeeth 11, one can understand that every act that is not done for the sake of Allah is rejected. From this Hadeeth, one can also understand that every act that is

not done in accordance with the Shar'iah is also rejected by Allah. Every act that does not form part of the Prophet's [ﷺ] religion in reality cannot be considered part of the religion of Islam. This Hadeeth is related to the concept of the introduction of new things, ideas or ways in Islam; not taught by the Qur'aan or the Messenger of Allah [ﷺ]. Imām an-Nawawi [d. 676 H/ 1277 CE], stated that this Hadeeth should be memorized by all Muslims.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i To which concept or thought is this Hadeeth related?

ii What is the message of this Hadeeth?

iii Why is this Hadeeth considered as one of the foundations of Islam itself?

iv Imām an-Nawawi used to say that this Hadeeth should be memorized by all Muslims. Do you agree?

B Fill in the blanks

i Every act that is not done in accordance with _____ is also rejected by _____.

ii This Hadeeth is also one of the _____ of _____ itself.

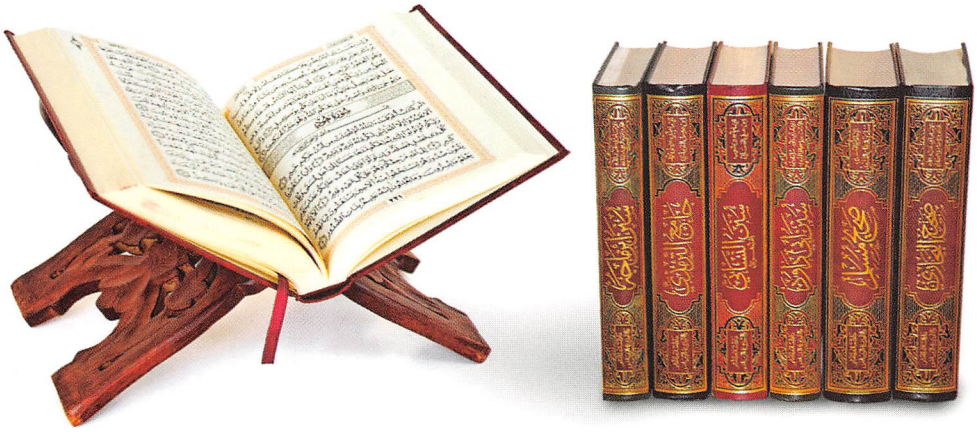
iii Every _____ that is not done for the sake of _____ is rejected.

Hadith 20

طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ

'Seeking knowledge is a duty upon every Muslim.'

[Sunan Ibn M□jah: 224]



Explanation

Seeking knowledge or the quest for knowledge is a duty upon every Muslim. Knowledge [Ilm] in this Hadeeth refers to the knowledge of our creator, Allah Most High. This Hadeeth primarily relates to

the Islamic field of knowledge. The Hadeeth and the Qur'aan are full of statements about the merits of knowledge and the learned. Hence, every Muslim, man and woman, must seek knowledge.

Worksheet



A Answer these questions

i What is the importance of knowledge in Islam?

ii Islam consists firstly of gaining knowledge, and secondly, of putting this knowledge into practice. Discuss.

iii What are the different kinds of knowledge?

B Match the following

	A		B
1	The Hadeeth and the Qur'aan	1	Upon every Muslim.
2	Every Muslim, man and woman	2	Refers to the knowledge of our Creator.
3	Knowledge in this Hadeeth	3	Primarily to the Islamic field of knowledge.
4	Seeking knowledge is a duty	4	Must seek knowledge.
5	This Hadeeth refers	5	Are full of statements about the merits of knowledge.