

Ramadhān Activity Pack 1 & 2 - 2012

Notes for parents and teachers

Activity 1

Explain to the children the meaning of the Aayah as follows:

“O you who believe, fasting has been made obligatory upon you just as it was made obligatory upon the nations which came before you so that you may be people of taqwaa ”.

- i) Obligatory - something that Allaah has told us that we must do (optional extra - if we do this action trying to please Allaah and in the way that He told us to, then He will reward us, and if we do not do this action, then He may punish us)
- ii) nations which came before you - other groups of people who lived in the past
- iii) people of taqwaa - people who fear Allaah and who obey Him

Activity 2

The Pictures indicate the following

1. Intentional Eating
2. Intentional Drinking
3. Intentional Vomiting
4. Taking Medication
5. Intentionally smelling smoke from incense

Evidence for the above

Incense

Question: I applied perfume on myself before the Dthuhr (noon) prayer in Ramadhān and when I entered the mosque, the Imaam rebuked me and said that my fast has been nullified and so has the fast of all those who smelt (the scent) because it is very strong. How far is this statement correct?

Response: There is no problem in applying perfume whilst fasting and this does not affect the prayer except if the perfume is incense-based and one intentionally smells it. This is because the smoke from the incense enters the nose and activates the brain and thereby affects the fast. As for perfumes, then there is no problem for one who is fasting to use them. It is not permissible for this Imaam to give a fatwa (legal ruling) without (sound) knowledge.

Shaykh Ibn Fowzaan

Fataawa Ramadhān - Volume 2, Page 500, Fatwa No. 454;

al-Fatawaa libni-Fowzaan - Volume 1, Fatwa No. 151

<http://www.salafitalk.net/st/viewmessages.cfm?Forum=10&Topic=2726>

Activity 2 continued...

Intentional eating & drinking

Abu Huraira reported that the Prophet (Salallahu Alayhi Wa Salam) said "whoever forgets he is fasting, and eats or drinks is to complete his fast, it is Allah who fed him and gave him something to drink. [Bukhari & Muslim]

"An eat & drink until the white thread (light) of dawn appears to you distinct from the black thread (darkness of night) ,then complete your fast till the nightfall." [Surah Al-Baqarah 2:187]

Intentional vomiting

Malik :: Book 18 : Hadith 18.17.47

Yahya related to me from Malik from Nafi that Abdull aah ibn Umar used to say, "If someone makes himself vomit while he is fasting he has to make up a day, but if he cannot help vomiting he does not have to make up anything."

Activity 4

Talk and discuss about the following Ahadeeth that encourages good deeds during the month of Ramadhāan.

Hadeeth of Aboo Hurayrah (radi Allaahu 'anhu)

Whoever fasts the month of Ramadaan with eemaan (true faith) and hoping for reward (from Allaah), then he shall have all of his sins from the past forgiven for him.

(al Bukhaaree, Muslim and others)

Hadeeth of Sahl ibn Sa'ad (radi Allaahu 'anhu)

In Paradise there is a gate called ar Rayyaan. The people who fast will go through it on the Day of Resurrection and no one else apart from them will enter it.

It will be said "Where are those people who fasted?"

They will stand and no one apart from them shall enter it.

When they all enter it, it will be closed and no one will then enter through it.

(al Bukhaaree, and Muslim, at Tirmidhi and others report it with their wording)

Hadeeth of Aboo Hurayrah (radi Allaahu 'anhu)

When the month of Ramadhāan begins, the gates of the Heaven are opened and the gates of the Hellfire are closed and the devils are chained.

(al Bukhaaree)

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Activity 4 continued...

Specifically about generosity:

Narration of Abdullaah ibn 'Abbaas (radi Allaahu 'anhumaa)

The Prophet (sall Allaahu 'alaihi wa sallam) was the most generous of the people in goodness, and he was the most so in Ramadhān when he would meet with (the angel) Jibreel.

And Jibreel 'alaihissalaam used to meet with him every night in Ramadhān until the month finished.

The Prophet sall Allaahu 'alaihi wa sallam would recite the Qur -aan to him.

So when Jibreel would meet him, he would be more generous in goodness than a (beneficial) fast wind.

(Al Bukhaaree and Muslim)

The child or parent can also write the good deeds that the child did on the tree as a reminder.

Activity 6

While colouring explain about Suhoor.

Suhoor is distinctive of the Ummah of Muhammad salla Allaahu alaihi wa sallam;

`Amr Ibn al-`Aas reported that the Messenger of Allaah, salla Allahu alaihi wa sallam, said: "The distinction between our fasting and the fasting of the people of the book [Jews and Christians] is the taking of Suhoor". [Muslim]

There are blessings in Suhoor ...

Abu Hurairah narrated that the Messenger of All aah (S) said: "Indeed Allaah placed blessing in the Suhoor and in the weighing [of grain]". [Shirazi and al -Khateeb/ al-Jami`us-Sagheer; Hasan]

Anas reported that the Messenger of Allah said: "Eat Suhoor, for there are blessings in it." [al-Bukhari and Muslim]

It is considered best to delay the eating of the suhoor meal (that is, as close to dawn a possible).

Zaid ibn Thabit reported: "We ate Suhoor with the Messenger of All aah and then we got up for the prayer. He was asked: 'What was the amount of time between the two?' He responded: '[The time it would take to recite] fifty ayat.'" [al -Bukhari and Muslim].

Activity 9

Explain to the children that we fast (do not eat or drink) from dawn (from the time of the Athaan of Fajr) till dusk (till the Athaan of Magrib)

The Duaa that is said when breaking the Fast is in Activity 11 with the Ramadhān Tracker . And the evidence for this dua is that it was declared to be hasan by Shaykh al Albaanee in Saheeh Sunan Abee Daawood (no 2357).

Activity 13

We begin the month of Ramadhaan and end the fasting for the month according to the sighting of the moon. Evidence for this is

The Messenger of Allaah sallaaahu alaihi wasallam said:

“Fast (Muslims) when you see the crescent. If it is obscure to you, then complete thirty days in the count of Sha`ban. And break your fast when you see the crescent. If it is obscure to you, then fast thirty days.” [Al-Bukhari and Muslim]

Activity 18

The time for suhoor and Iftaar are kept blank as the times are different for each country. Parents/Teachers can draw the needles accordingly or ask the children to do so as per their local time.

Activity 19

Help the child to fill out information using the internet. Example is provided below.

<http://tj-ramadan.tripod.com/ramadanaroundtheworld.htm>

Activity 20

Help the children to fill in the things that parents do for them. Talk or read a book on Kindness to parents. Discuss and identify the things each parent do for the child before writing.

Activity 26

Go through the rites of Umrah with your child and explain briefly. You can download the authentic e book here <http://abdurrahman.org/hajj/riteshajjumrahalbani.html>

The order of performing Umrah is

1. Ihraam
2. Meeqaat
3. Tawaaf
4. Prayer at Maqaam Ibraaheem
5. Drink Zam Zam water
6. Sae'e
7. Cut hair

Activity 27

Explain the merits of Lailatul Qadr

1. It is the greatest night of the year like the Day of `Arafah is the greatest day of the year. It is a night about which Allah reveled a full Surah, Suratul -Qadr [97:1-5] and the 3rd to the 6th verses of Surat ad-Dukhan [44:3-6]
2. It is better than 1000 months.
3. It is the night when the Qur'an was revealed.
4. It is the night when the Message (the Final and seal of all messages) sent to Mohammad, sallā Allahu alaihi wa sallam, started .
5. It is the night when the light, that would illuminate mankind to the end of life, started.
6. It is the night when every matter of ordainment is decreed .

Talk About Qiyaamul Lail or Taraaweeth.

The Messenger “salAllahu alayhi wa sallam also said:

“Whoever stands the night of decree (Laylatul Qadr) with faith and seeking the reward will have his past sins forgiven, and whoever fasts Ramadan with faith and seeking the reward will have his past sins forgiven.”

(Musnad Ahamed)

Signs of Laylathul Qadr

1. the sun will rise on that day having no rays
2. It is a pleasant night, being neither hot nor cold.
3. The believer’s heart is delighted

Question: What are the signs of Laylatul-Qadr (the night of power)?

Response: From amongst the signs of Laylatul-Qadar is that it is a calm night and the believer’s heart is delighted and at peace with it, and he becomes active in doing good actions, and the sun on the following morning rises clearly without any rays.

Shakyh Ibn al-’Uthaymeen

Fataawa Ramadhāan – Volume 2, Page 852, Fatwa No. 841;

Fataawa ash-Shaykh Muhammad as-Saalih al-Uthaymeen – Volume 1, Page 56

Activity 28

Explain why we give Zakatul Fitr at the end of Ramadhaan.

It is a purification for those who fasted from vain speech and sins .

<http://abdurrahman.org/ramadhan/rulings-sadaqatul-fitr.html>

Involve the children in measuring. Further explanation for this could be found here

<http://www.salafitalk.net/st/viewmessages.cfm?Forum=24&Topic=9559>

Activity 29

The evidence for the Sunnah on the day of Eid

SUNAN AL-'EID

1. It is established from the Companion Ibn 'Umar (radiallaahu 'anhumma) that he used to bathe on the morning of 'Eid. The tabi'ee Sa'eed ibn al Musayyib (rahimahullaah) said:

quote:

The sunnah of the fitr is three: walking to the Prayer -ground, eating before going out and taking a bath.

[Saheeh - Al Firyabee & al-Irwaa (2/104)]

2. It is known that the companion Ibn 'Umar would also dressed in his best clothes for the two 'Eids as reported by Ibn Hajr (rahimahullaah) in his Fathul -Baaree (2/439).

3. It is compulsory on all adult sane Muslims to pray the 'Eid pray er. The Prophet - sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam - and his Companions never ceased doing it and he - sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam - commanded everyone including women, children and the elderly to attend. Even menstruating women should go to the place of congregation so that they may partake in the blessings .[Bukharee and Muslim]

4. It is Sunnah to eat dates before we leave for Al -'Eid prayer to show openly that we are not fasting on this day. The Prophet - sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam - used not to leave for Al-Eid [al-Fitr] prayer except after eating some dates. [Reported by Anas bin Maalik (radiallaahu 'anhu), collected in Saheeh al-Bukhaaree (Eng. trans. vol.2 p.40 no.73) and Ahmad.]

5. It is Sunnah to say takbeer loudly when leaving our homes to go to 'Eid prayer and repeat these till the prayer starts. [Silsilatal -Ahaadeeth-Saheehah (no 171).]

Activity 29 continued...

6. It is preferable to pray the 'Eid prayer on open ground and not at the masjid if possible. [Bukharee and Muslim]

7. Neither Adhaan nor Iqaamah are said for 'Eid prayer. [Reported by Ibn 'Abbaas and Jaabir ibn 'Abdullah (radiallaahu 'anhum) and collected in Saheeh al-Bukhaaree (Eng. trans. vol.2 p.40)]

8. It is Sunnah to say the extra takbeers i.e. say 'Allaahu Akbar' seven times in the first rak'ah and five times in the second. [Aboo Daawood, Ahmad & others.] It is preferable to only raise the hands to the shoulders after the first takbeer and then fold them upon

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8. It is Sunnah to say the extra takbeers i.e. say 'Allaahu Akbar' seven times in the first rak'ah and five times in the second. [Aboo Daawood, Ahmad & others.] It is preferable to only raise the hands to the shoulders after the first takbeer and then fold them upon the chest. However, it is authentically reported from Ibn 'Umar (radhiAllaahu 'anhumma) that he would raise his hands with every takbeer.
9. It is Sunnah to take different routes to and from the prayer ground, preferably walking if possible. Jaabir reported that the Prophet - sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam - used to come back from the 'Eid prayer on a path other than the one used in going to it. [Bukharee]

WHAT TO SAY ON THE DAY OF 'EID

The Prophet - sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam - would say takbeer loudly when travelling to go to the 'Eid prayer. Ahadeeth have not reached us telling us exactly what he used to say, but Ibn Abee Shayhah narrated that Ibn Mas'ood (radhiAllaahu 'anhu) used to say the following:

quote:

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar, Laa ilaahaa ilallaah

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar, wa lillaahil -Hamd

(Allaah is Great, Allaah is Great, there is none worthy of worship except He. Allaah is Great, Allaah is Great, and to Him belongs all Praise.)

Source: Taken from Ad-Dawah illallaah Magazine

Posted on West London Da'wah by Umm Rumaysa Maarya Mustafa