

حَسَنُ الْخَلْقِ

Islamic Character Development

Building faithful, responsible and ethical human beings — 20 chapters of lessons and stories for young learners.

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Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 1: Truthfulness (Ṣidq)

Introduction

Truthfulness (Ṣidq) is one of the most important qualities in Islam. It means speaking the truth, acting honestly, and keeping promises in all situations. Islam teaches that truthfulness is not limited to words alone; it includes actions, intentions, and daily behavior.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that truthfulness leads to righteousness and peace, while lying leads to harm and mistrust. A truthful person earns the pleasure of Allah and gains respect in society. When truthfulness becomes a habit, it builds strong character and creates a safe and trustworthy community.

This chapter helps students understand the value of truthfulness through meaningful examples from the life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Story 1: The Honest Merchant of Makkah

Before Islam, the city of Makkah was famous for trade. Every year, caravans came from distant lands such as Syria and Yemen. They brought cloth, spices, leather, and other valuable goods. Trade was the main way people earned their living, but honesty was not common. Many traders lied about prices, hid defects in their goods, and made false promises to earn more money.

In this busy city lived a young man named Muhammad ibn Abdullah ﷺ. Even before Prophethood, people noticed that he was different from others. He never lied, never cheated, and never broke a promise. When he sold something, he spoke the truth about it. If a cloth had a defect, he mentioned it clearly. If the price was high, he explained the reason.

Some traders laughed at him and said,
“You will never become rich if you are always honest.”

However, something unexpected happened. Customers returned to him again and again. They felt safe dealing with him because they knew he would never deceive them. Over time, his honesty became his greatest strength.

One day, a traveler from Yemen came to the market of Makkah. He was new to the city and did not know whom to trust. People pointed toward Muhammad ﷺ and said, “Go to him. He is As-Ṣādiq, the truthful, and Al-Amīn, the trustworthy.”

After the trade, the traveler realized that Muhammad ﷺ could have taken more money from him, but he did not. When asked why, Muhammad ﷺ replied calmly, “A small lie may bring quick money, but truth brings peace and Allah’s blessings.”

Lesson from the Story

Truthfulness brings trust, peace, and long-term success. An honest person may face difficulty at first, but honesty always brings respect and blessings.

Story 2: Truthfulness That Proved His Character

Years later, when Muhammad ﷺ announced that he was the Messenger of Allah, many people in Makkah opposed his message. However, even those who rejected Islam could not deny his honesty.

They said,
“We have never known him to lie.”

Whenever disputes arose, people remembered his truthful behavior. His past honesty became strong proof of his noble character. People understood that someone who never lied in daily life would never lie about Allah.

Because of his truthfulness, many people began to listen to his message with open hearts. His character spoke louder than words.

Lesson from the Story

Truthfulness builds credibility. A truthful life becomes a powerful example and influences others positively.

Story 3: The Silent Witness of Truth

After the migration to Madinah, the city became a center of learning, justice, and peace. One day, a Bedouin man came to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and spoke harshly in front of others, saying,
“You owe me money.”

Some companions became upset and wanted to stop him. But the Prophet ﷺ said calmly, “Leave him. A person who asks for his right should not be stopped.”

The Prophet ﷺ listened carefully and ordered that the man be paid. He even gave him a little more than what he asked for. The Bedouin was surprised by such honesty and kindness.

He said,

“I have seen many leaders, but I have never seen someone like you.”

He then accepted Islam, realizing that such truth and justice could only come from a true Messenger of Allah.

Lesson from the Story

Truthfulness, patience, and justice soften hearts. Honesty does not need loud words; it shows itself through fair actions.

Exercise Section – Chapter 1

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does Ṣidq (truthfulness) mean in Islam?
 2. How did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ show honesty in business?
 3. Why did people trust him even before Islam?
 4. How did truthfulness help spread the message of Islam?
 5. Why is honesty important in daily life?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use the words: truthfulness, honest, trust, As-Ṣādiq, peace, character)

1. Truthfulness in Islam is called _____.
 2. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was known as _____ because he never lied.
 3. An _____ person always speaks the truth.
 4. Truth builds _____ among people.
 5. Honesty brings inner _____.
 6. Good _____ is shown through truthful actions.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why did customers return to the Prophet ﷺ in business?
 - a) He was rich
 - b) He gave gifts
 - c) He was honest
 - d) He argued well
 2. What did the Prophet ﷺ say brings peace and blessings?
 - a) Wealth
 - b) Power
 - c) Truth
 - d) Fame
 3. How should we respond when someone asks for their right?
 - a) With anger
 - b) By ignoring them
 - c) By listening fairly
 - d) By shouting
-

D. True or False

1. Truthfulness is only about words.
 2. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ never cheated anyone.
 3. Honesty creates trust in society.
 4. Lying brings peace to the heart.
 5. Truthfulness is a sign of strong character.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. Why is it sometimes difficult to tell the truth?
 2. How does honesty help others trust you?
 3. What problems happen when people lie?
-

Key Moral Lesson

**Truthfulness builds trust, peace, and strong character.
A truthful person is loved by Allah and respected by people.**

Islamic Character Development

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Chapter 2: Trustworthiness (Amānah)

Introduction

Trustworthiness (Amānah) is one of the most important qualities of a good Muslim. It means taking care of what Allah and people have trusted us with. Amānah includes returning borrowed items, keeping secrets, doing our duties honestly, and using our time and abilities in the right way.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that a believer is someone who can be trusted. A society becomes safe and peaceful when people protect trusts and fulfill their responsibilities.

This chapter helps students understand the value of trustworthiness through real examples from the life of the Prophet ﷺ.

Story 1: The Black Stone and the Trust of All Tribes

Before Islam, the people of Makkah decided to rebuild the Ka'bah after it was damaged by a flood. All the tribes worked together. When the building was almost finished, a serious problem arose. Each tribe wanted the honor of placing the Black Stone (Ḥajar al-Aswad) in its place.

The argument became intense. Voices were raised, and some people prepared for fighting. For several days, the dispute continued. Finally, the elders agreed that the first person to enter the courtyard of the Ka'bah would judge the matter.

By Allah's will, the first person to enter was Muhammad ibn Abdullah ﷺ. When the people saw him, they felt relief and said, "This is Al-Amīn! We accept his judgment."

The Prophet ﷺ listened carefully. He spread his cloak on the ground, placed the Black Stone in the center, and asked one leader from each tribe to hold the edges. Together, they lifted it. Then the Prophet ﷺ placed the stone in its proper position.

Everyone was satisfied. A great conflict ended peacefully because of trust and wisdom.

Lesson from the Story:

Trustworthiness and wisdom bring peace. When people trust a leader, problems can be solved without fighting.

Story 2: The Borrowed Armor

One day in Madinah, a Muslim man complained that his armor was missing. Later, the armor was found with a Jewish neighbor. The man accused him of stealing it.

The matter was brought before the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ did not judge quickly. He listened to both sides carefully and asked for proof.

When it became clear that the Muslim man had no proof and the armor did not belong to him, the Prophet ﷺ judged fairly in favor of the Jewish man.

The Jewish neighbor was deeply moved by this justice. He said, “This judgment is truly fair.” Later, he accepted Islam.

Lesson from the Story:

Amānah includes honesty and justice. A believer must speak the truth, even when it is against himself.

Story 3: The Responsibility of Small Duties

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that even small responsibilities are important. Once, he reminded people that time is an Amānah from Allah and should not be wasted.

He taught children to return borrowed items, care for books, keep promises, complete their work, and help others. The companions learned that trustworthiness is not only about money or leadership.

Homework, prayer, cleanliness, and kindness are also trusts from Allah.

Lesson from the Story:

Every responsibility, big or small, is an Amānah. A true believer fulfills duties honestly.

Exercise Section – Chapter 2

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does Amānah mean in Islam?
2. Why did the tribes trust Prophet Muhammad ﷺ during the Black Stone dispute?
3. How did the Prophet ﷺ solve the conflict peacefully?
4. What lesson do we learn from the story of the borrowed armor?

5. Why is time considered an Amānah?
 6. Name two ways students can show trustworthiness at school.
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: Amānah, trustworthy, justice, responsibility, Al-Amīn, duty)

1. Trustworthiness in Islam is called _____.
 2. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was known as _____ because people trusted him.
 3. Being fair to everyone is called _____.
 4. Completing homework on time is a _____.
 5. A _____ person keeps promises.
 6. Every small task is a _____ given by Allah.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why did the tribes accept the Prophet ﷺ as the judge?
 - a) He was the strongest
 - b) He was the richest
 - c) He was trustworthy
 - d) He was the oldest
 2. What did the Prophet ﷺ use to solve the Black Stone dispute?
 - a) A rope
 - b) His cloak
 - c) A box
 - d) A sword
 3. Which of the following is an example of Amānah for students?
 - a) Ignoring homework
 - b) Keeping promises
 - c) Lying to friends
 - d) Wasting time
-

D. True or False

1. Amānah is only about money.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ said that time is a trust from Allah.
 3. Small responsibilities are not important in Islam.
 4. Time is a trust from Allah.
 5. Trustworthiness helps build a peaceful society.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. What is one Amānah you have at home or school?
2. How does being trustworthy help others respect you?
3. What problems happen when people break trusts?

Key Moral Lesson

Amānah builds trust, justice, and strong character. A trustworthy person is loved by Allah and respected by people.

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Chapter 3: Patience (Ṣabr)

Introduction

Patience (Ṣabr) is one of the greatest qualities taught in Islam. Ṣabr means staying calm, strong, and hopeful during difficulties. It includes patience in obedience to Allah, patience in avoiding wrong actions, and patience during hardship.

Allah loves those who are patient. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that patience brings reward, strength, and peace to the heart. A patient person does not give up easily and does not react with anger.

This chapter helps students understand patience through inspiring stories from the life of the Prophet ﷺ.

Story 1: The Stone Thrown in Ṭā'if

After many years of inviting people to Islam in Makkah, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ faced rejection and hardship. Hoping to find support, he traveled to the nearby city of Ṭā'if to share the message of Islam.

Instead of listening, the leaders of Ṭā'if mocked him. They encouraged children and foolish people to throw stones at him. The Prophet ﷺ was badly hurt. His feet began to bleed, and he felt great pain. Still, he did not curse them or seek revenge.

He moved away from the crowd and made a heartfelt du‘ā’ to Allah. He asked Allah for strength and guidance, not punishment for the people. Allah then sent Angel Jibrīl (عليه السلام), who offered to destroy the city.

The Prophet ﷺ replied with patience and mercy, saying that he hoped their children would one day believe in Allah.

Lesson from the Story:

Patience means controlling anger and trusting Allah, even when treated badly. True strength is shown through forgiveness and hope.

Story 2: Patience Through Hardship in Makkah

In the early days of Islam, Muslims in Makkah faced great hardship. They were insulted, harmed, and treated unfairly. Some were forced to leave their homes. Others were punished simply for believing in Allah.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ remained patient and encouraged his companions to stay strong. He reminded them that Allah sees everything and that relief comes after hardship.

Even when people mocked him or called him names, the Prophet ﷺ stayed calm. He continued to speak the truth with kindness. His patience inspired his companions to remain firm in their faith.

Lesson from the Story:

Patience helps believers remain strong during difficulties. Allah rewards those who stay patient and sincere.

Story 3: The Old Woman Who Threw Trash

An old woman used to throw trash in the path of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ every day. She insulted him and tried to hurt his feelings. The Prophet ﷺ never responded with anger. He continued walking calmly and ignored her bad behavior.

One day, the woman did not come out. The Prophet ﷺ felt concerned and asked about her. When he learned that she was sick, he went to visit her.

The old woman was shocked. She expected anger, not kindness. Seeing his patience and care, her heart softened, and she accepted Islam.

Lesson from the Story:

Patience combined with kindness can change hearts. Good character speaks louder than words.

Exercise Section – Chapter 3

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does Ṣabr mean in Islam?
2. How did the Prophet ﷺ respond to the people of ʿĪlīf?
3. Why is patience important during hardship?
4. How did the Prophet ﷺ treat the old woman who threw trash?

5. What reward does Allah promise for patience?
 6. How can students practice patience in daily life?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: patience, Ṣabr, reward, calm, hardship, kindness)

1. _____ means remaining strong during difficulty.
 2. Allah loves those who show _____.
 3. The Prophet ﷺ stayed _____ even when people insulted him.
 4. Every _____ is followed by ease.
 5. Allah gives great _____ to patient people.
 6. The Prophet ﷺ responded with _____, not anger.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did the Prophet ﷺ do when people hurt him in Ṭā'if?
 - a) Asked for revenge
 - b) Became angry
 - c) Made du'ā' to Allah
 - d) Left Islam
 2. Which quality helped the Prophet ﷺ stay strong in Makkah?
 - a) Wealth
 - b) Power
 - c) Patience
 - d) Fear
 3. What changed the heart of the old woman?
 - a) Anger
 - b) Punishment
 - c) Patience and kindness
 - d) Fear
-

D. True or False

1. Patience means doing nothing.
2. The Prophet ﷺ showed patience in difficult times.
3. Allah rewards those who are patient.
4. The Prophet ﷺ responded to insults with anger.
5. Kindness is part of patience.

E. Think and Reflect

1. When do you find it hard to be patient?
2. How can patience help you at school or home?
3. What happens when people react with anger instead of patience?

Key Moral Lesson

Şabr gives strength, peace, and Allah's reward. A patient person is strong, wise, and respected.

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Chapter 4: Respect and Good Manners (Adab)

Introduction

Respect and good manners (Adab) are essential parts of Islamic character. Adab means behaving politely, speaking kindly, and showing respect to parents, teachers, elders, friends, and even strangers. Islam teaches that good manners are a sign of strong faith.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the best example of Adab. He spoke gently, listened carefully, never insulted anyone, and treated all people with respect. Through his manners, many hearts were touched and guided.

This chapter helps students learn how respect and good manners build strong character and peaceful communities.

Story 1: The Prophet ﷺ and the Young Boy at the Table

One day, a young boy was eating with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. The boy was moving his hand around the plate and did not know proper table manners. Instead of scolding him, the Prophet ﷺ spoke gently.

He smiled and said, “O young boy, say Bismillah, eat with your right hand, and eat from what is in front of you.”

The boy felt respected, not embarrassed. He remembered this advice and followed it for the rest of his life.

Lesson from the Story:

Good manners should be taught with kindness. Respectful advice helps others learn without feeling hurt.

Story 2: Respect for Elders and Care for the Young

The Prophet ﷺ taught that respecting elders and being kind to the young are signs of a true believer. He always welcomed elders warmly and listened to them patiently. When children came to him, he smiled, greeted them, and showed them love.

Once, he said, “He is not one of us who does not show mercy to the young and respect to the elders.”

Through his actions, the companions learned that good manners create love and unity in society.

Lesson from the Story:

Islam teaches balance—respect for elders and kindness toward children. Adab builds strong family and community bonds.

Story 3: Gentle Speech and Forgiveness

People often spoke harshly to the Prophet ﷺ, especially those who did not understand Islam. They used rude words and sometimes behaved badly.

The Prophet ﷺ never replied with insults. He remained calm and chose gentle words. He forgave those who hurt him and prayed for their guidance.

Many people accepted Islam because of his polite speech and forgiving nature.

Lesson from the Story:

Gentle speech and forgiveness are powerful forms of Adab. Kind words can change hearts.

Exercise Section – Chapter 4

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does Adab mean in Islam?
 2. How did the Prophet ﷺ teach the young boy table manners?
 3. Why is respecting elders important?
 4. How did the Prophet ﷺ treat children?
 5. What lesson do we learn from the Prophet ﷺ’s gentle speech?
 6. How can students show good manners at school?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: Adab, respect, kindness, gently, manners, polite)

1. Good manners in Islam are called _____.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ taught children _____, not harshly.
 3. Speaking _____ shows good character.
 4. We should show _____ to elders and teachers.
 5. _____ words can hurt others.
 6. Islam teaches _____ in behavior and speech.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. How did the Prophet ﷺ correct the boy at the table?
 - a) By shouting
 - b) By ignoring him
 - c) By speaking gently
 - d) By punishing him
 2. Who should we respect in Islam?
 - a) Only parents
 - b) Only teachers
 - c) Only elders
 - d) Everyone
 3. What can gentle speech do?
 - a) Create anger
 - b) Hurt feelings
 - c) Change hearts
 - d) Cause fear
-

D. True or False

1. Adab is only about eating manners.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ treated children with kindness.
 3. Respect and good manners strengthen society.
 4. Harsh speech is encouraged in Islam.
 5. Forgiveness is part of good manners.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. How do you show respect to your parents and teachers?
2. Why are good manners important in daily life?
3. What happens when people forget to be polite?

Key Moral Lesson

Adab makes a person gentle, respectful, and loved by others. Good manners are a sign of true faith.

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Chapter 5: Gratitude (Shukr)

Introduction

Gratitude (Shukr) is a beautiful quality in Islam. Shukr means thanking Allah for His countless blessings and appreciating the kindness of people. A grateful person remembers Allah in ease and difficulty and uses blessings in the right way.

Islam teaches that when people are grateful, Allah gives them more blessings. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ showed gratitude to Allah every day through his words, actions, and prayers. This chapter helps students learn how gratitude brings happiness, contentment, and strong faith.

Story 1: The Thankful Prophet ﷺ in All Situations

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ lived a simple life. Sometimes he had little food and faced many difficulties. Even in hardship, he always thanked Allah. When good things happened, he thanked Allah. When things were difficult, he still thanked Allah.

Once, Aishah (رضي الله عنها) asked the Prophet ﷺ why he prayed so much at night when Allah had forgiven his sins. He replied, “Should I not be a thankful servant?”

This showed that gratitude is not only spoken with words. It is also shown through worship and obedience to Allah.

Lesson from the Story:

A grateful believer thanks Allah in all situations. Gratitude strengthens faith and brings closeness to Allah.

Story 2: The Prophet ﷺ and Simple Blessings

One day, the Prophet ﷺ ate a simple meal of bread and dates. After finishing, he raised his hands and thanked Allah sincerely. He reminded his companions that even simple food is a great blessing.

He taught that good health, clean water, food, family, and safety are blessings that many people forget. The Prophet ﷺ warned that people often complain instead of thanking Allah.

The companions learned to say *Alḥamdulillāh* for every small and big blessing.

Lesson from the Story:

Recognizing small blessings helps us become truly grateful. Saying *Alḥamdulillāh* keeps the heart thankful and humble.

Story 3: Gratitude That Changed a Heart

A poor man once came to the Prophet ﷺ and complained about his difficulties. The Prophet ﷺ listened patiently and then gently asked him, “Do you have eyes?” The man said yes. “Do you have hands?” Again, he said yes.

The Prophet ﷺ explained that these are great blessings from Allah. The man became quiet and thoughtful. He realized that he had many blessings even though his life was hard.

His sadness changed into gratitude, and his heart felt lighter.

Lesson from the Story:

Gratitude changes how we see life. When we focus on blessings, our worries become smaller.

Exercise Section – Chapter 5

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does Shukr mean in Islam?
 2. How did the Prophet ﷺ show gratitude to Allah?
 3. Why should we thank Allah for small blessings?
 4. What words do Muslims say to thank Allah?
 5. How did gratitude help the poor man feel better?
 6. How can students practice gratitude every day?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: Shukr, grateful, blessings, Alḥamdulillāh, thankful, worship)

1. Gratitude in Islam is called _____.

2. Saying _____ means “All praise is for Allah.”
 3. The Prophet ﷺ showed gratitude through _____.
 4. A _____ person is happy with what Allah gives.
 5. Health and food are great _____ from Allah.
 6. Being _____ brings peace to the heart.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did the Prophet ﷺ say when asked why he prayed so much?
 - a) He wanted praise
 - b) He wanted wealth
 - c) He wanted to be thankful
 - d) He was afraid
 2. Which of the following is a blessing we often forget?
 - a) Clean water
 - b) Expensive toys
 - c) Gold
 - d) Fame
 3. What happens when we focus on blessings?
 - a) We complain more
 - b) We feel unhappy
 - c) We become grateful
 - d) We become angry
-

D. True or False

1. Shukr means thanking Allah.
 2. Gratitude is only needed in happy times.
 3. The Prophet ﷺ thanked Allah for simple food.
 4. Complaining increases gratitude.
 5. Gratitude brings peace to the heart.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. Name three blessings you are thankful for today.
 2. How does saying *Alḥamdulillāh* help your heart?
 3. What happens when people forget to be grateful?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Shukr brings happiness, contentment, and more blessings. A grateful heart is always close to Allah.

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Chapter 6: Forgiveness (‘Afw)

Introduction

Forgiveness (‘Afw) is a noble quality in Islam. It means letting go of anger, not seeking revenge, and choosing kindness instead of hatred. Islam teaches that forgiving others brings peace to the heart and earns the pleasure of Allah.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the greatest example of forgiveness. Even when people hurt him deeply, he chose mercy over revenge. This chapter helps students understand how forgiveness makes a person strong, gentle, and respected.

Story 1: Forgiveness at the Conquest of Makkah

After many years of suffering and exile, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ returned to Makkah with a large number of followers. The people of Makkah feared him because they remembered how badly they had treated him and his companions.

They expected punishment. Instead, the Prophet ﷺ stood before them calmly and asked, “What do you think I will do to you today?”

They replied, “You are a noble brother and the son of a noble brother.”

The Prophet ﷺ said, “Go, you are all free.”

He forgave those who had insulted him, harmed him, and forced him to leave his home.

Lesson from the Story:

True forgiveness brings peace and unity. Forgiving others is a sign of strength, not weakness.

Story 2: The Man Who Hurt the Prophet ﷺ

A man once behaved rudely toward the Prophet ﷺ and spoke harsh words. The companions became angry and wanted to respond. But the Prophet ﷺ stopped them.

He spoke gently and showed patience. His calm behavior surprised the man. Seeing such kindness, the man felt ashamed and changed his behavior.

Later, he became respectful and learned about Islam.

Lesson from the Story:

Forgiveness and patience can change hearts. Responding with kindness is better than responding with anger.

Story 3: Forgiving in Daily Life

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that forgiveness is not only for big events. It is also needed in daily life—at home, at school, and among friends.

He taught children to forgive when others make mistakes, to accept apologies, and to keep their hearts clean from hatred. He said that Allah loves those who forgive others.

The companions learned that forgiving brings peace to families and friendships.

Lesson from the Story:

Forgiveness keeps the heart light and relationships strong. A forgiving person lives with peace.

Exercise Section – Chapter 6

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does forgiveness (‘Afw) mean in Islam?
 2. How did the Prophet ﷺ forgive the people of Makkah?
 3. Why is forgiveness considered a strength?
 4. How did the Prophet ﷺ respond to rude behavior?
 5. Where can students practice forgiveness in daily life?
 6. How does forgiveness help the heart?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: forgiveness, mercy, anger, peace, forgive, kindness)

1. Letting go of _____ helps the heart feel calm.
 2. Islam teaches _____ instead of revenge.
 3. The Prophet ﷺ showed _____ to his enemies.
 4. _____ brings peace to families and friends.
 5. Allah loves those who _____ others.
 6. Responding with _____ can change hearts.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did the Prophet ﷺ say to the people of Makkah?
 - a) You will be punished
 - b) You are all free
 - c) Leave the city
 - d) Apologize first
 2. How did the Prophet ﷺ react to rude behavior?
 - a) With anger
 - b) With punishment
 - c) With patience and kindness
 - d) With silence only
 3. Forgiveness helps a person to:
 - a) Feel heavy
 - b) Stay angry
 - c) Live with peace
 - d) Lose respect
-

D. True or False

1. Forgiveness means forgetting Allah's rules.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ forgave even his enemies.
 3. Forgiveness makes a person weak.
 4. Kindness is part of forgiveness.
 5. Forgiving others brings peace to the heart.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. When was the last time you forgave someone?
 2. How does forgiveness help friendships?
 3. What happens when people choose revenge instead of forgiveness?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Forgiveness brings peace, strength, and Allah's mercy. A forgiving heart is a strong heart.

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Chapter 7: Self-Control (Taqwā / Ḍabt al-Nafs)

Introduction

Self-control in Islam means controlling our thoughts, words, and actions. It is closely connected to **Taqwā**, which means being aware of Allah at all times. A person with self-control thinks before speaking, avoids harmful actions, and chooses what pleases Allah.

Islam teaches that true strength is not shown through physical power, but through the ability to control anger, desires, and emotions. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ demonstrated perfect self-control in every situation. This chapter helps students understand how self-control builds strong character, improves behavior, and brings peace to the heart.

Story 1: The Strong One Is the One Who Controls Anger

One day, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was sitting with his companions, discussing strength and bravery. Some companions believed that a strong person is someone who can defeat others in wrestling.

The Prophet ﷺ gently corrected them and said:

“The strong one is not the one who can overpower others, but the one who controls himself when angry.”

The companions realized that controlling anger is more difficult than showing physical strength. A person who can stop himself from saying or doing something wrong during anger is truly strong.

Lesson from the Story

True strength is shown through self-control, especially during anger. Allah loves those who control their emotions.

Story 2: Self-Control During Fasting

During the month of Ramadan, Muslims fast from dawn until sunset. Fasting teaches patience, discipline, and self-control. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ explained that fasting is not only about staying away from food and drink.

He taught that a fasting person should also avoid lying, arguing, and bad behavior. If someone speaks rudely, the fasting person should calmly say, **“I am fasting,”** and walk away.

Through fasting, Muslims learn to control their desires, words, and actions for the sake of Allah.

Lesson from the Story

Fasting trains believers to control their desires and behavior. True fasting includes good manners and self-control.

Story 3: Choosing Right Over Wrong

Once, a young man came to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and asked permission to commit a sinful act. Instead of becoming angry or scolding him, the Prophet ﷺ spoke calmly and wisely.

He asked the young man whether he would like the same action done to his own family. The young man felt ashamed and understood his mistake. He left with a changed heart.

The Prophet ﷺ showed that calm guidance and wise advice help people control their desires and choose what is right.

Lesson from the Story

Self-control grows through awareness, reflection, and guidance. Wise and kind advice helps people make correct choices.

Exercise Section – Chapter 7

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does self-control mean in Islam?
2. How did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ define true strength?
3. What does fasting teach us besides hunger?
4. How should a fasting person respond to rude behavior?

5. Why is thinking before acting important?
 6. How can students practice self-control at school?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: Taqwā, anger, fasting, self-control, calm, choices)

1. Being aware of Allah at all times is called _____.
 2. Controlling _____ is a sign of true strength.
 3. _____ helps Muslims practice patience and discipline.
 4. A person with _____ thinks before acting.
 5. Staying _____ during problems shows good character.
 6. Good _____ lead to a better life.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, who is truly strong?
 - a) The fastest runner
 - b) The best wrestler
 - c) The one who controls anger
 - d) The loudest speaker
 2. What should a fasting person avoid?
 - a) Only food
 - b) Only water
 - c) Bad behavior
 - d) Sleeping
 3. How did the Prophet ﷺ guide the young man?
 - a) By shouting
 - b) By punishment
 - c) By calm advice
 - d) By ignoring him
-

D. True or False

1. Self-control is only needed during fasting.
2. Taqwā helps a person avoid wrong actions.
3. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ encouraged calm thinking.
4. Anger always shows strength.
5. Wise advice helps people change.

E. Think and Reflect

1. When do you find it hardest to control yourself?
2. How can remembering Allah help you make better choices?
3. What can happen when people act without self-control?

Key Moral Lesson

Self-control guided by Taqwā leads to wisdom, peace, and strong character. True strength lies in controlling oneself.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 8: Justice (‘Adl)

Introduction

Justice (‘Adl) is a core value in Islam. It means being fair, honest, and balanced in all matters. Islam teaches Muslims to be just with everyone—family, friends, strangers, and even those they dislike. Justice helps protect people’s rights and keeps society peaceful and safe.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the greatest example of justice. He never showed favoritism and always judged fairly, even when the truth was difficult. This chapter helps students understand how justice builds trust, equality, and strong character.

Story 1: Justice Above Family Ties

One day, a woman from a respected family committed a serious crime. Some people thought she should be forgiven because of her family status. They asked others to speak to the Prophet ﷺ on her behalf.

When the Prophet ﷺ heard this, he became serious and said, “By Allah, if my own daughter Fatimah had done this, I would apply the same law.”

The people understood that Islam does not allow favoritism. Everyone is equal before Allah, no matter who they are.

Lesson from the Story:

Justice means treating everyone equally. Family, wealth, or status should never stop justice.

Story 2: The Dispute Over Land

A man once complained to the Prophet ﷺ that his neighbor had taken part of his land. The Prophet ﷺ listened carefully to both sides and asked for evidence.

He warned that taking someone else's right unjustly would bring punishment from Allah. When the truth became clear, the Prophet ﷺ judged fairly and returned the land to its rightful owner.

The people learned that justice protects rights and prevents wrongdoing.

Lesson from the Story:

Justice requires truth, fairness, and honesty. Allah loves those who protect the rights of others.

Story 3: Fairness in Daily Life

The Prophet ﷺ taught that justice is not only for courts and leaders. It is also needed in daily life. Parents should be fair to their children. Teachers should be fair to students. Friends should treat each other equally.

He warned against cheating, lying, and favoritism. Even in games, sharing, and classroom activities, Muslims are taught to be fair.

Lesson from the Story:

Justice begins at home and school. Fair behavior builds trust and respect.

Exercise Section – Chapter 8

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does justice (‘Adl) mean in Islam?
 2. Why did the Prophet ﷺ say justice applies even to his own family?
 3. How did the Prophet ﷺ handle the land dispute?
 4. Why is justice important in society?
 5. How can students practice justice at school?
 6. What problems happen when people are unfair?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: justice, fair, rights, equal, favoritism, honesty)

1. _____ means treating everyone fairly.
2. Islam teaches that all people are _____ before Allah.
3. Taking others' _____ is a great wrong.
4. The Prophet ﷺ never showed _____.

5. Being _____ builds trust in society.
 6. _____ helps protect people's rights.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did the Prophet ﷺ say about justice?
 - a) It applies only to poor people
 - b) It applies only to leaders
 - c) It applies to everyone
 - d) It applies only to strangers
 2. Why is favoritism wrong?
 - a) It makes people rich
 - b) It creates injustice
 - c) It saves time
 - d) It helps families
 3. Where should justice begin?
 - a) Only in courts
 - b) Only in government
 - c) At home and school
 - d) Only among adults
-

D. True or False

1. Justice means treating everyone the same way.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ allowed favoritism for family members.
 3. Justice helps build peace in society.
 4. Cheating is a form of injustice.
 5. Children can practice justice in daily life.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. Describe a situation where being fair was difficult for you.
 2. How does fairness help friendships?
 3. What happens when people ignore justice?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Justice brings peace, trust, and balance. A just person is loved by Allah and respected by people.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 9: Responsibility (Mas'ūliyyah)

Introduction

Responsibility (Mas'ūliyyah) in Islam means being answerable for our actions, words, and duties. Every person has responsibilities toward Allah, family, school, and society. Islam teaches that each person will be asked about how he or she fulfilled these responsibilities.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that everyone is a caretaker in some way and is responsible for what has been placed in his or her care. This chapter helps students understand how being responsible builds trust, discipline, and good character.

Story 1: Everyone Is a Caretaker

One day, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught his companions an important lesson. He said that every person is a caretaker and will be asked about their responsibility. Parents are responsible for their children. Leaders are responsible for their people. Even individuals are responsible for themselves.

The companions understood that responsibility is not only for adults or leaders. Even children have duties, such as obeying parents, studying well, and behaving properly.

Lesson from the Story:

Responsibility applies to everyone. Each person must care for what Allah has placed in his or her hands.

Story 2: Fulfilling Duties with Honesty

The Prophet ﷺ always completed his duties with honesty and care. When he was trusted with a task, he did it fully and on time. He never ignored his responsibilities, even when he was tired or busy.

He taught his companions to be punctual, keep promises, and complete their work properly. They learned that leaving work unfinished or careless behavior is a form of dishonesty.

Lesson from the Story:

Being responsible means doing tasks properly and on time. Allah loves those who fulfill their duties sincerely.

Story 3: Responsibility in Daily Life

The Prophet ﷺ taught that daily actions are also responsibilities. Prayer on time, helping parents, caring for belongings, keeping the environment clean, and respecting rules are all responsibilities.

He taught children to look after their books, keep their promises, and admit mistakes. A responsible person does not blame others for his own actions.

Lesson from the Story:

Small responsibilities are as important as big ones. Good habits lead to strong character.

Exercise Section – Chapter 9

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does Mas'ūliyyah mean in Islam?
 2. What did the Prophet ﷺ mean by saying everyone is a caretaker?
 3. Why is honesty important in fulfilling responsibilities?
 4. Name two responsibilities students have at school.
 5. How does responsibility help build trust?
 6. What happens when people ignore their duties?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: responsibility, caretaker, duties, honest, promises, accountable)

1. Every person is _____ for his or her actions.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ said everyone is a _____.
 3. Completing _____ on time shows good character.
 4. Being _____ builds trust among people.
 5. Keeping _____ is part of responsibility.
 6. Islam teaches that we are _____ before Allah.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is responsible according to Islam?
 - a) Only leaders
 - b) Only parents
 - c) Only adults
 - d) Everyone
 2. Which of the following shows responsibility?
 - a) Ignoring homework
 - b) Blaming others
 - c) Completing work on time
 - d) Breaking promises
 3. Responsibility helps a person become:
 - a) Careless
 - b) Trusted
 - c) Lazy
 - d) Angry
-

D. True or False

1. Responsibility is only for adults.
 2. Students have responsibilities at school.
 3. Keeping promises is part of responsibility.
 4. Small duties are not important.
 5. Responsible people admit their mistakes.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. What is one responsibility you have at home?
 2. How does being responsible help your family or school?
 3. What problems happen when people do not fulfill their duties?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Responsibility builds trust, discipline, and strong character. Every believer is answerable to Allah.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 10: Kindness and Mercy (Raḥmah)

Introduction

Kindness and mercy (Raḥmah) are beautiful qualities in Islam. Raḥmah means showing love, care, and compassion to others. Islam teaches Muslims to be kind to parents, family, neighbors, the poor, animals, and even the environment.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was sent as a mercy to all people. His kindness touched hearts and changed lives. This chapter helps students understand how kindness and mercy create peace, friendship, and strong character.

Story 1: Mercy to Children

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ loved children deeply. He greeted them with smiles, spoke gently to them, and showed care and affection. Once, he kissed a child, and a man nearby said that he never kissed his own children.

The Prophet ﷺ replied, “What can I do if mercy has been taken from your heart?”

Through this, he taught that showing love to children is a sign of faith, not weakness.

Lesson from the Story:

Kindness to children softens hearts and strengthens families.

Story 2: Kindness to Animals

The Prophet ﷺ taught that kindness should be shown to animals as well. He warned people not to overwork animals or cause them pain.

Once, he saw a thirsty dog and praised a person who gave it water. He taught that Allah rewards kindness to every living creature.

The companions learned that mercy includes all of Allah's creation.

Lesson from the Story:

Kindness to animals is part of faith. Mercy brings Allah's reward.

Story 3: Mercy Even to Enemies

The Prophet ﷺ showed mercy even to those who opposed him. He prayed for their guidance instead of their destruction. His mercy helped people change and accept Islam.

He taught that responding with kindness is better than responding with anger. Many people accepted Islam because of his gentle and forgiving nature.

Lesson from the Story:

Mercy has the power to change hearts. Kindness is stronger than anger.

Exercise Section – Chapter 10

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does Raḥmah mean in Islam?
 2. How did the Prophet ﷺ show kindness to children?
 3. Why is kindness to animals important in Islam?
 4. How did the Prophet ﷺ treat his enemies?
 5. How can students show mercy in daily life?
 6. What reward does Allah promise for kindness?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: Raḥmah, kindness, mercy, animals, care, reward)

1. Kindness and mercy in Islam are called _____.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ showed _____ to children and elders.
 3. Islam teaches kindness to people and _____.
 4. Showing _____ makes the heart soft.
 5. Allah gives _____ for every act of kindness.
 6. Mercy means showing love and _____ to others.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who should Muslims show kindness to?
 - a) Only family
 - b) Only friends
 - c) Only Muslims
 - d) Everyone
 2. What did the Prophet ﷺ teach about animals?
 - a) Ignore them
 - b) Be kind to them
 - c) Overwork them
 - d) Fear them
 3. What can kindness do?
 - a) Create anger
 - b) Change hearts
 - c) Cause fear
 - d) Bring hatred
-

D. True or False

1. Raḥmah means kindness and mercy.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ was kind only to Muslims.
 3. Allah rewards kindness to animals.
 4. Mercy is a sign of weakness.
 5. Kindness helps build peace.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. Describe one act of kindness you did recently.
 2. How does kindness make others feel?
 3. What happens when people stop showing mercy?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Raḥmah brings love, peace, and Allah's blessings. A kind heart is a strong heart.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 11: Thankfulness and Doing Good (Shukr & Iḥsān)

Introduction

Islam teaches Muslims to be **thankful** and to **do good** to others. Thankfulness (Shukr) means thanking Allah for His blessings and appreciating what we have. Doing good (Iḥsān) means helping others, being kind, and doing our best in every good action.

When thankfulness and good deeds come together, they make a person happy, humble, and close to Allah. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that a believer thanks Allah with words and shows gratitude through good actions.

This chapter helps students learn how thankfulness and doing good make life meaningful and society better.

Story 1: Thankfulness Shown Through Good Actions

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ always thanked Allah, not only with words but also through actions. He prayed regularly, helped the poor, visited the sick, and supported those in need.

He taught that true thankfulness is shown when a person uses Allah's blessings in the right way. If Allah gives knowledge, we should teach others. If Allah gives strength, we should help people.

Lesson from the Story:

True thankfulness is shown through good actions. Using blessings for good pleases Allah.

Story 2: The Smiling Face as Charity

The Prophet ﷺ taught that even small good deeds are important. He said that smiling at others is a form of charity. Helping someone carry a load, guiding a person who is lost, or saying a kind word are all good deeds.

The companions learned that doing good does not always need money. A good intention and kind behavior are enough.

Lesson from the Story:

Every small good deed counts. Even simple kindness is rewarded by Allah.

Story 3: Helping Without Expecting Thanks

The Prophet ﷺ taught his companions to do good without expecting praise or reward from people. He explained that Allah sees every good action, even if no one else notices.

He reminded them that doing good quietly builds sincerity and strong faith. Helping others for Allah's sake brings peace to the heart.

Lesson from the Story:

Doing good for Allah alone makes actions pure and meaningful.

Exercise Section – Chapter 11

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does thankfulness (Shukr) mean?
 2. What does doing good (Iḥsān) mean?
 3. How did the Prophet ﷺ show thankfulness through actions?
 4. Why is smiling considered a good deed?
 5. Why should we do good without expecting praise?
 6. How can students practice thankfulness and doing good daily?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: Shukr, Iḥsān, blessings, charity, thankful, sincerity)

1. Thankfulness in Islam is called _____.
2. Doing good with excellence is called _____.
3. Smiling at others is a form of _____.
4. Using Allah's _____ in the right way shows gratitude.
5. A _____ heart remembers Allah often.
6. Doing good quietly shows _____.

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What shows true thankfulness?
 - a) Complaining
 - b) Ignoring others
 - c) Doing good with blessings
 - d) Showing off
 2. Which is an example of a small good deed?
 - a) Being rude
 - b) Smiling kindly
 - c) Lying
 - d) Ignoring people
 3. Why should we do good deeds?
 - a) For praise
 - b) For fame
 - c) For Allah's pleasure
 - d) For reward from people
-

D. True or False

1. Thankfulness is shown only with words.
 2. Small good deeds are important in Islam.
 3. Smiling can be a form of charity.
 4. Doing good should be done for praise.
 5. Allah rewards sincere good actions.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. Name one blessing you can use to help others.
 2. How does doing good make you feel?
 3. What happens when people stop being thankful?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Thankfulness and doing good bring happiness, sincerity, and Allah's pleasure. A thankful heart always spreads goodness.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 12: Respecting Others and Stopping Bullying

Introduction

Islam teaches Muslims to respect every human being and to protect others from harm. Every child has the right to feel safe, valued, and respected at school and in society. Bullying occurs when someone repeatedly hurts another person through words, actions, or online behavior.

Bullying is un-Islamic, morally wrong, and harmful to both the heart and the mind. In many countries around the world, bullying is also treated as a serious offence. Islam strongly forbids oppression and teaches kindness, justice, and mercy.

This chapter helps students understand the deep pain caused by bullying and shows how Islamic character teaches us to stop it and stand up for others.

Story 1: Alone in a New Country (Canada)

Yusuf was a quiet boy who had recently moved to Canada with his family. Everything around him felt new—the language, the school, and the people. At first, Yusuf tried to smile and fit in, but some students laughed at his accent and the clothes he wore.

Every day, Yusuf sat alone during lunch. When group work was assigned, no one chose him. Some students whispered behind his back and called him names. Yusuf pretended not to hear, but his heart felt heavy with sadness.

At night, Yusuf cried silently so his parents would not worry. He began to fear going to school and prayed to Allah for help. Slowly, his grades dropped, and the bright smile on his face disappeared.

One day, a teacher noticed Yusuf sitting alone with tears in his eyes. After listening carefully, the teacher spoke to the class about kindness, empathy, and respect. The students realized the pain they had caused and felt ashamed of their behavior.

With time, Yusuf was accepted, but the pain he experienced taught everyone an important lesson.

Lesson from the Story

Bullying can deeply hurt a person's heart. Kindness and understanding can heal great pain.

Story 2: Hurt Behind the Screen (United Kingdom)

In a school in the United Kingdom, Maryam was known for her gentle nature and love for learning. One day, she was added to a class group chat. At first, the messages seemed friendly, but soon some students began posting hurtful comments about her appearance.

They shared jokes, pictures, and messages that made Maryam feel ashamed and worthless. Even at home, her phone became a source of fear. She stopped eating properly and struggled to sleep at night.

Maryam felt trapped and confused. She wondered why people could be so cruel. She prayed quietly, asking Allah to remove her pain. Finally, with great courage, she told her mother about what was happening.

The school took the matter seriously. The students responsible were disciplined and taught that cyberbullying is harmful and sinful. Maryam received care and support, but the emotional pain remained with her for a long time.

Lesson from the Story

Words shared online can cause deep harm. Allah sees every message and every intention.

Story 3: The Cry No One Heard (Bangladesh)

In a school in Bangladesh, a young boy named Imran was often bullied because he was small and shy. Some older students pushed him, took his lunch, and laughed when he fell.

Imran never complained. He believed no one would help him. Each day, he returned home hungry and silent. His mother noticed his sadness, but when she asked, he simply replied, "I am tired."

One day during recess, Imran was pushed again and fell to the ground. His books scattered, and tears filled his eyes. This time, another student named Rahim saw everything.

Rahim remembered that Islam teaches Muslims to stop injustice. He helped Imran up, collected his books, and immediately informed a teacher. The bullies were stopped and warned strongly.

Imran cried—not because of pain, but because someone finally cared.

Lesson from the Story

Helping the oppressed is a duty. Allah loves those who protect others.

Exercise Section – Chapter 12

A. Short Answer Questions

1. Why did Yusuf feel lonely in his new school?
 2. How did cyberbullying affect Maryam's life?
 3. What pain did Imran suffer silently?
 4. How did Rahim show good Islamic character?
 5. Why is bullying harmful to the heart and mind?
 6. What should students do when they see bullying?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: bullying, kindness, pain, respect, justice, courage)

1. _____ causes deep emotional harm.
 2. Islam teaches _____ toward all people.
 3. Bullying creates sadness and _____.
 4. Standing against wrongdoing requires _____.
 5. Treating others well shows _____.
 6. Islam commands fairness and _____.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. How did Yusuf feel because of bullying?
 - a) Happy
 - b) Proud
 - c) Lonely and sad
 - d) Angry
2. What type of bullying hurt Maryam?
 - a) Physical
 - b) Verbal
 - c) Cyberbullying
 - d) None

3. Which action is best according to Islam?
 - a) Ignoring bullying
 - b) Laughing with bullies
 - c) Helping the victim
 - d) Staying silent
-

D. True or False

1. Bullying only hurts the body, not the heart.
 2. Cyberbullying is a serious problem.
 3. Islam allows hurting others for fun.
 4. Helping the oppressed is encouraged in Islam.
 5. Kindness can change lives.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. How would you feel if you were in Yusuf's place?
 2. Why is it important to speak up against bullying?
 3. What kind action can you do today to help someone?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Bullying is un-Islamic, cruel, and deeply harmful. Islam teaches believers to protect the weak, speak kindly, and stand firmly for justice. True strength is shown through mercy, courage, and compassion.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 13: Cleanliness (Ṭahārah & Nazāfah)

Introduction

Cleanliness is an important part of Islam. It means keeping our body, clothes, home, school, and surroundings clean. Islam teaches both **physical cleanliness** (clean body and environment) and **inner cleanliness** (clean heart and good intentions).

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that cleanliness is part of faith. A clean person feels healthy, confident, and peaceful. This chapter helps students understand how cleanliness builds good habits and strong character.

Story 1: Cleanliness as Part of Faith

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught his companions to care about cleanliness in daily life. He encouraged them to wash their hands, keep their clothes clean, and maintain personal hygiene.

He taught Muslims to perform **wuḍū'** (**ablution**) before prayer, showing that worship is connected to cleanliness. Through his teachings, Muslims learned that being clean helps both the body and the soul.

Lesson from the Story:

Cleanliness prepares us for worship and good living. A clean body helps us worship Allah better.

Story 2: Removing Harm from the Path

Once, the Prophet ﷺ taught that removing something harmful from the road is a form of charity. If a person removes stones, glass, or dirt that could hurt others, Allah rewards that action.

This showed that cleanliness is not only personal. It also includes caring for public places and helping others stay safe.

Lesson from the Story:

Keeping surroundings clean is an act of kindness and charity.

Story 3: Cleanliness in Home and School

The Prophet ﷺ encouraged people to keep their homes clean and pleasant. He taught children to clean their living spaces, take care of their belongings, and respect shared areas.

Students learn that keeping classrooms tidy, throwing garbage in bins, and keeping washrooms clean are all good actions that please Allah.

Lesson from the Story:

Clean habits at home and school build discipline and responsibility.

Exercise Section – Chapter 13

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does cleanliness mean in Islam?
 2. Why is cleanliness connected to faith?
 3. How does wuḍū' teach cleanliness?
 4. Why is removing harm from the path a good deed?
 5. How can students keep their school clean?
 6. How does cleanliness help our health?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: cleanliness, faith, wuḍū', charity, environment, hygiene)

1. _____ is an important part of Islam.
 2. Cleanliness is part of _____.
 3. _____ prepares Muslims for prayer.
 4. Removing harm from the road is a form of _____.
 5. We should protect our _____ by keeping it clean.
 6. Personal _____ keeps the body healthy.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What does Islam teach about cleanliness?
 - a) It is not important
 - b) It is only for prayer
 - c) It is part of faith
 - d) It is only for adults
 2. Which action is a form of charity?
 - a) Littering
 - b) Ignoring dirt
 - c) Removing harmful objects
 - d) Making messes
 3. Where should cleanliness be practiced?
 - a) Only at home
 - b) Only in the mosque
 - c) Everywhere
 - d) Only at school
-

D. True or False

1. Cleanliness is only about the body.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ encouraged clean habits.
 3. Keeping public places clean is a good deed.
 4. Students have no role in cleanliness.
 5. Cleanliness helps both body and mind.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. Name two clean habits you practice every day.
 2. How does a clean environment make you feel?
 3. What happens when people ignore cleanliness?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Cleanliness brings health, discipline, and Allah's pleasure. A clean person reflects strong faith and good character.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 14: Keeping a Trust (Amānah)

Introduction

Keeping a trust means being honest, responsible, and faithful to our promises. When someone gives us a responsibility, a belonging, or a secret, they expect us to protect it carefully. A trustworthy person does not misuse power, money, or information.

Islam teaches that **trust (amānah)** is a sign of strong faith and good character. Keeping a trust builds healthy relationships, earns respect, and helps create a peaceful society. This chapter helps students understand why honesty and responsibility are essential parts of daily life.

Story 1: The Wallet That Tested Honesty

Rahim was a quiet and thoughtful student in Grade Five. Every afternoon, he walked home from school along a narrow road near the market. One day, he noticed something lying beside the footpath.

It was a black wallet.

Rahim picked it up and looked around, but no one seemed to be searching for it. Curious and nervous, he opened the wallet. Inside were some money, an identity card, and important papers. The money was enough to buy books, snacks, and even a small toy he wanted.

For a moment, Rahim felt confused. He thought,
“No one saw me. I could keep it.”

Then another thought came to his mind:
“This wallet belongs to someone. The owner must be worried.”

Rahim remembered what his parents and teachers had taught him—that an honest person never takes what does not belong to him. Using the address on the identity card, Rahim walked to the owner’s house and returned the wallet.

The man was very relieved and thanked Rahim warmly. Rahim returned home feeling proud and peaceful.

Lesson from the Story

Honesty and trust bring inner peace and earn respect from others.

Story 2: A Responsibility in the Classroom

Sabina was known as a kind and responsible student. One morning, the teacher asked her to act as the class monitor while he attended a meeting. He trusted Sabina to keep the class calm and disciplined.

At first, the class was quiet. Later, some students began talking loudly and throwing paper balls. One student said,
“Don’t worry, Sabina. The teacher is not here. Let us have fun.”

Sabina felt uncomfortable. She wanted to be friendly, but she remembered the responsibility given to her. She stood up and said calmly,
“We have been trusted. Let us not break that trust.”

Some students laughed, but Sabina did not lose her temper. She gently reminded them of the rules and asked them to sit down.

When the teacher returned, the class was quiet and organized. He thanked Sabina for performing her duty sincerely.

Sabina learned that keeping a trust is not always easy, but it is always right.

Lesson from the Story

A responsible person remains honest even when no one is watching.

Story 3: The Promise That Strengthened Friendship

Ali and Hasan were close friends. One day, Hasan shared a very personal worry with Ali and said seriously,
“Please promise me you will not tell anyone.”

Ali promised without hesitation.

The next day at school, some classmates pressured Ali to talk. They said,
“We are your friends too. Just tell us.”

Ali felt tempted. He knew he would gain attention if he spoke, but he remembered his promise and stayed silent.

Later, Hasan learned what Ali had done. He felt grateful and trusted Ali even more. Their friendship became stronger because Ali protected the trust placed in him.

Lesson from the Story

Keeping promises builds strong and lasting relationships.

Exercise Section – Chapter 14

A. Short Answer Questions

1. Where did Rahim find the wallet?
 2. Why did Rahim decide to return it?
 3. What responsibility did the teacher give Sabina?
 4. How did Sabina handle the noisy students?
 5. What promise did Ali make to Hasan?
 6. How did keeping the promise affect their friendship?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: trust, honest, responsibility, promise, respected, faithful)

1. Keeping a _____ means being truthful and careful.
 2. Rahim chose to be _____ instead of keeping the wallet.
 3. Sabina showed _____ in the classroom.
 4. Ali kept his _____ even when it was difficult.
 5. A trustworthy person is _____ by others.
 6. Islam teaches us to be _____ to our duties.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why did Rahim return the wallet?
 - a) He was afraid
 - b) He wanted a reward
 - c) He remembered honesty
 - d) He did not like money
2. What shows that Sabina kept the trust?
 - a) She stayed silent
 - b) She left the classroom

- c) She guided the class calmly
 - d) She shouted at students
 - 3. Why did Hasan trust Ali more?
 - a) Ali was popular
 - b) Ali kept his secret
 - c) Ali was funny
 - d) Ali was rich
-

D. True or False

- 1. Keeping a trust means using things for personal gain.
 - 2. Honesty builds respect and confidence.
 - 3. Responsibility is part of trust.
 - 4. Breaking promises strengthens friendships.
 - 5. Islam encourages trustworthiness.
-

E. Think and Reflect

- 1. Why is keeping a trust important in daily life?
 - 2. How can students show trustworthiness at school or at home?
 - 3. Describe a situation where keeping a promise may be difficult but is the right thing to do.
-

Key Moral Lesson

Keeping a trust is a sign of strong faith and noble character.
Honesty, responsibility, and loyalty build respect, peace, and lasting relationships.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 15: Mercy and Kindness (Raḥmah)

Introduction

Mercy and kindness (Raḥmah) are central values in Islam. Raḥmah means showing love, care, gentleness, and compassion to all of Allah’s creation. Islam teaches Muslims to be kind to children, elders, neighbors, animals, and even those who oppose them.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was sent as a mercy to the world. His gentle behavior, kind words, and forgiving nature touched hearts and changed lives. This chapter helps students learn how mercy and kindness build trust, peace, and strong character.

Story 1: The Prophet ﷺ and the Children

One day in Madinah, children were playing near Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Some were shy, some were loud, and others were curious. Many adults were busy, but the Prophet ﷺ noticed the children and smiled warmly.

He called them closer, spoke gently to them, played with them, and even allowed some to sit on his lap. The children felt happy, loved, and safe in his presence.

A companion asked,
“O Messenger of Allah, why do you spend so much time with children?”

The Prophet ﷺ replied,
“Showing mercy and kindness to children is part of faith. Allah loves those who are gentle and merciful.”

The people of Madinah learned that kindness is not only for adults. Children also deserve love, respect, and care.

Lesson from the Story:

Mercy toward children builds love and trust. A gentle heart helps raise good and confident children.

Story 2: Kindness to Animals

One day, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was walking when he saw a camel that looked tired, weak, and thirsty. Many people passed by and did not notice the animal.

The Prophet ﷺ approached the camel gently. He gave it water, patted it softly, and showed care. The people watching were amazed by his kindness.

The Prophet ﷺ then said,
“Whoever is merciful to all living creatures, Allah will be merciful to them.”

After this, people in Madinah began caring more for animals. They fed hungry animals, gave water to birds, and treated animals gently.

Lesson from the Story:

Kindness to animals is part of faith. Allah rewards mercy shown to every living creature.

Story 3: Kindness to Enemies

During difficult times in Madinah, the Prophet ro desoppo dah ohw elpoep tem semitemos ﷺ fought against Muslims. One day, such a man came to him. The companions expected anger or punishment.

Instead, the Prophet ﷺ spoke calmly and said,
“Come, sit with us, and eat. Allah teaches us forgiveness and mercy.”

The man was shocked. He had never seen such kindness from a leader. His heart softened, and he realized the truth of Islam. Soon after, he accepted the faith.

The companions understood a powerful lesson: kindness can change hearts more effectively than anger or force.

Lesson from the Story:

Mercy and forgiveness can turn enemies into friends. True strength lies in kindness, not cruelty.

Exercise Section – Chapter 15

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does mercy and kindness (Raḥmah) mean in Islam?
2. How did the Prophet ﷺ treat children in Madinah?

3. Why were the companions surprised by his kindness to animals?
 4. How did the Prophet ﷺ treat the enemy man?
 5. What effect did kindness have on the enemy's heart?
 6. Why is mercy important for society?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: mercy, kindness, children, animals, forgiveness, faith)

1. Raḥmah means showing _____ and care to others.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ showed love and gentleness to _____.
 3. Islam teaches kindness to humans and _____.
 4. _____ is a sign of strong character.
 5. Being merciful is part of Islamic _____.
 6. _____ can change hearts and build peace.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. How did the Prophet ﷺ behave with children?
 - a) He ignored them
 - b) He was harsh
 - c) He was gentle and kind
 - d) He avoided them
 2. What did the Prophet ﷺ teach about animals?
 - a) Ignore them
 - b) Be kind to them
 - c) Fear them
 - d) Harm them
 3. What can kindness do?
 - a) Create anger
 - b) Show weakness
 - c) Change hearts
 - d) Cause fear
-

D. True or False

1. Mercy is only for family members.
2. The Prophet ﷺ showed kindness to children.
3. Islam teaches care for animals.
4. Forgiveness is a sign of weakness.

5. Kindness helps build peace in society.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. How can you show kindness to younger children?
 2. What is one way you can be kind to animals?
 3. Why is kindness better than anger?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Mercy and kindness reflect true strength. A merciful heart brings peace, love, and Allah's pleasure.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 16: Humility and Simple Living

Introduction

Humility and simple living are beautiful qualities in Islam. Humility means not feeling proud or better than others. Simple living means being content with what Allah has given us and not chasing luxury or showing off.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ lived a very simple life, even though he was a great leader. He taught that true happiness comes from a clean heart, gratitude, and helping others—not from wealth or expensive things. This chapter helps students learn how humility and simple living build strong character and inner peace.

Story 1: The Simple Home of the Prophet ﷺ

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ lived a simple life. He did not keep many possessions. His home in Madinah was small, and he used simple clothes and furniture.

One day, a visitor came and saw the Prophet ﷺ eating a simple meal of dates and barley bread. The visitor asked,
“O Messenger of Allah, why do you live so simply?”

The Prophet ﷺ smiled and said,
“Alḥamdulillāh. Living simply keeps the heart pure. We do not need luxury to be happy. Humility and contentment are blessings from Allah.”

The companions learned that wealth and power are not the most important things in Islam. A humble and thankful heart is far more valuable.

Lesson from the Story:

Simple living helps keep the heart pure. Humility and contentment bring true happiness.

Story 2: The Humble Helper

In a small town lived a boy named Ali. Ali came from a simple family. He did not have many toys or fancy clothes, but he was cheerful and content.

One day, Ali saw his elderly neighbor struggling to carry heavy buckets of water. Without hesitation, Ali ran to help her. He carefully carried the buckets and said, “Alḥamdulillāh, I am happy to help you.”

The neighbor smiled and said,
“Ali, you may not have much, but your heart is rich. You are kind and humble.”

Ali learned an important lesson: humility is not about wealth or status. It is about helping others and being thankful for what we have.

Lesson from the Story:

True humility is shown through helpfulness and kindness, not through wealth or pride.

Story 3: The Simple Gift

One day, a poor boy named Youssef wanted to give a gift to his teacher. He had very little money, but he wanted to show respect and gratitude.

Youssef collected some fresh dates from his small garden and wrapped them neatly in a clean cloth. He said,
“Alḥamdulillāh, it is simple, but I hope my teacher will like it.”

When the teacher received the gift, he smiled warmly and said,
“SubḥānAllāh! Your gift shows humility and a pure heart. It is not the price of the gift, but the love behind it that matters.”

Youssef felt happy. He understood that sincere actions, even small ones, are very valuable in Islam.

Lesson from the Story:

Simple actions done with sincerity are more valuable than expensive things given without care.

Exercise Section – Chapter 16

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does humility mean in Islam?
2. How did the Prophet ﷺ live his daily life?

3. Why did Ali help his elderly neighbor?
 4. What made Youssef's gift special?
 5. Why is simple living important for a believer?
 6. How can students practice humility in daily life?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: humility, simple, contentment, proud, help, sincere)

1. _____ means not feeling better than others.
 2. The Prophet ﷺ lived a _____ life.
 3. Being _____ with what Allah gives brings peace.
 4. We should not feel _____ of our wealth or status.
 5. Helping others shows _____ character.
 6. Allah loves actions that are _____.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why did the Prophet ﷺ live simply?
 - a) He had no choice
 - b) To keep his heart pure
 - c) To impress people
 - d) To be famous
 2. What did Ali show by helping his neighbor?
 - a) Pride
 - b) Laziness
 - c) Humility
 - d) Anger
 3. Why did the teacher like Youssef's gift?
 - a) It was expensive
 - b) It was large
 - c) It was sincere
 - d) It was colorful
-

D. True or False

1. Humility means thinking you are better than others.
2. Simple living helps a person focus on what is important.
3. Helping others is a sign of humility.
4. Expensive gifts are always better.

5. Sincere actions please Allah.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. Name one way you can live simply at home or school.
 2. How does humility help build good friendships?
 3. Why is being content better than always wanting more?
-

Key Moral Lesson

Humility and simple living bring peace, gratitude, and Allah's blessings. A humble heart is a rich heart.

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 17: Forgiveness and Reconciliation

Introduction

Forgiveness and reconciliation are important values in Islam. **Forgiveness** means letting go of anger and not holding grudges. **Reconciliation** means making peace and restoring good relationships after a problem or disagreement.

Islam teaches that forgiving others brings peace to the heart and strength to society. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ understood how forgiving others and making peace build good character, strong friendships, and a peaceful community.

Story 1: The Forgiving Friend

In a small town, two boys named Ahmed and Bilal were best friends. One day, while they were playing, they had an argument. Ahmed accidentally broke Bilal's toy. Bilal became very angry and shouted at Ahmed.

Ahmed felt sad and said,
"I am sorry, Bilal. I did not mean to break it."

At first, Bilal did not forgive him.

Later, Bilal remembered that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught people to forgive others and make peace with their friends. He thought,
"Keeping anger makes me unhappy, but forgiving will make my heart peaceful."

Bilal went to Ahmed and said,
"I forgive you. Let us be friends again."

Ahmed smiled and hugged him.

The other children watched and learned an important lesson: **forgiveness brings peace and makes friendships stronger**. In Islam, forgiving those who make mistakes is a sign of a strong and noble character.

Lesson from the Story

Forgiveness removes anger from the heart and strengthens friendship.

Story 2: The Neighbors' Dispute

In a village, two neighbors named Hassan and Kareem had a disagreement about a piece of land. They argued loudly, and the whole street became tense. People were worried that the anger would grow and cause more problems.

One day, an elder came and reminded them of the teachings of Islam. He said, "Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught us to forgive and reconcile. Holding grudges harms hearts and communities."

Hassan thought carefully and said, "You are right. I forgive you, Kareem."

Kareem replied, "And I forgive you too. Let us live in peace and help each other."

The neighbors hugged and promised to respect each other's rights. The street became calm again. People said, "Alhamdulillah! Forgiveness has brought peace back to our village."

This story teaches that letting go of anger, forgiving mistakes, and solving problems peacefully help communities stay strong and united.

Lesson from the Story

Reconciliation brings peace to families, neighbors, and communities.

Story 3: The Enemy Who Became a Friend

During the time of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, some people fought against the Muslims in battles. After the war, some enemies came to the Prophet ﷺ, afraid of punishment. Many companions expected anger or revenge.

But the Prophet ﷺ welcomed them kindly and said,
“Go in peace. You are safe. Allah teaches us to forgive and make peace.”

One man, who had been an enemy, felt amazed. He said,
“No leader has ever treated me like this before. Your kindness is true. I want to follow your faith and live in peace.”

The companions learned an important lesson: **forgiveness and mercy can change hearts more than fear or punishment.** True strength is shown by forgiving others and building trust.

This story teaches that Islam encourages forgiving enemies, reconciling differences, and spreading peace in society.

Lesson from the Story

Mercy and forgiveness have the power to change hearts and build peace.

Exercise Section – Chapter 17

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does forgiveness mean in Islam?
 2. Why did Bilal forgive Ahmed?
 3. What problem did Hassan and Kareem have?
 4. How did the neighbors solve their dispute?
 5. How did the Prophet ﷺ treat his enemies?
 6. Why is reconciliation important in society?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: forgiveness, anger, peace, forgive, reconcile, mercy)

1. _____ means letting go of anger.
 2. Holding _____ makes the heart unhappy.
 3. Islam teaches us to _____ others.
 4. The Prophet ﷺ showed great _____.
 5. Forgiveness brings _____ to society.
 6. We should _____ after disagreements.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why did Bilal forgive Ahmed?
 - a) He was afraid
 - b) He remembered Islamic teachings
 - c) He wanted a new toy
 - d) He was forced
 2. What happened after Hassan and Kareem forgave each other?
 - a) The problem grew bigger
 - b) The street became peaceful
 - c) They stopped talking
 - d) People became angry
 3. What did the Prophet ﷺ teach about enemies?
 - a) Take revenge
 - b) Avoid them
 - c) Forgive and make peace
 - d) Punish them
-

D. True or False

1. Forgiveness makes the heart peaceful.
 2. Holding grudges helps build strong communities.
 3. Reconciliation means making peace again.
 4. The Prophet ﷺ encouraged revenge.
 5. Mercy and forgiveness can change people's hearts.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. How can you forgive a friend who hurts you?
 2. Why is making peace better than fighting?
 3. How does forgiveness help build strong friendships?
-

Key Moral Lesson

**Forgiveness and reconciliation bring peace, unity, and Allah's blessings.
A forgiving heart is a strong heart.**

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 18: Courage and Standing for Truth

Introduction

Courage and standing for truth are important values in Islam. **Courage** means doing what is right, even when it is difficult or when others are afraid. **Standing for truth** means speaking honestly and supporting justice, even if it is not easy.

Islam teaches that true courage is not about physical strength. It is about having a strong heart and good character. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ always stood for truth and honesty. This chapter helps students learn how courage and truthfulness build respect, trust, and Allah's blessings.

Story 1: The Brave Boy Who Spoke the Truth

In a small town, a boy named Hamid noticed that his friend had taken a pencil without asking. Many children were afraid to say anything because the other children were older and stronger.

But Hamid remembered that Islam teaches us to speak the truth, even when it is difficult. He said,
"Please return the pencil. It is not yours."

His friend felt embarrassed and returned the pencil. The teacher praised Hamid and said,
"Alhamdulillah! You showed courage and honesty. Standing for truth is always the right choice."

Hamid realized that courage is not about being strong in body, but strong in character. Speaking the truth and standing for what is right brings respect and blessings from Allah.

Lesson from the Story

True courage means speaking the truth and doing what is right.

Story 2: The Honest Merchant

In Madinah, a merchant named Saif sold fruits in the market. One day, he noticed that one of his scales was slightly incorrect. Using it could have given him more profit, but he knew it would be dishonest.

Saif remembered the teaching of Islam: always be honest, even if it is difficult. He fixed the scale and told his customers the truth. Some people laughed at him and said, “Why give up profit?”

Saif calmly replied,
“Truthfulness is more valuable than money. Allah loves those who are honest.”

Over time, more people trusted Saif. They preferred to buy from him because they knew he was fair and truthful. His courage to stand for truth brought him respect, loyal customers, and blessings from Allah.

Lesson from the Story

Honesty and courage build trust and bring success in this life and reward from Allah.

Story 3: The Brave Girl Who Spoke Up

In a school, a girl named Sara noticed that some older students were bullying a younger child. Many students were scared to speak up, but Sara remembered that Islam teaches courage and standing for what is right.

She went to the teacher and calmly said,
“Please help. The younger children are being hurt.”

The teacher immediately took action and spoke to the older students. The bullies apologized, and the younger child felt safe again.

The teacher praised Sara and said,
“Alhamdulillah! You showed courage and stood for truth. Allah loves those who protect the weak and speak honestly.”

Sara felt proud and understood that courage means standing for what is right, even when it is hard. Her brave action helped others and taught everyone an important lesson.

Lesson from the Story

Standing for truth protects others and makes society safer and fairer.

Exercise Section – Chapter 18

A. Short Answer Questions

1. What does courage mean in Islam?
 2. How did Hamid show courage?
 3. What problem did Saif face in his shop?
 4. How did Saif stand for truth?
 5. What problem did Sara notice at school?
 6. Why is standing for truth important in daily life?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: courage, truth, honest, afraid, justice, respect)

1. _____ means doing what is right, even when it is difficult.
 2. Islam teaches us to speak the _____ at all times.
 3. Hamid was not _____ to speak the truth.
 4. Allah loves those who are _____.
 5. Standing for _____ makes society fair.
 6. Courage and honesty earn _____ from others.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why did Hamid speak up?
 - a) He wanted praise
 - b) He was angry
 - c) He remembered Islamic teachings
 - d) He wanted to argue
2. What did Saif do when he found the scale was incorrect?
 - a) He ignored it
 - b) He used it for profit
 - c) He fixed it and told the truth
 - d) He closed his shop
3. What did Sara do when she saw bullying?
 - a) She ran away
 - b) She joined the bullies
 - c) She told the teacher
 - d) She stayed silent

D. True or False

1. Courage means being physically strong only.
 2. Standing for truth may sometimes be difficult.
 3. Honesty brings trust and respect.
 4. Islam encourages silence in the face of injustice.
 5. Protecting the weak is a sign of courage.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. When was a time you spoke the truth even though it was hard?
 2. How can courage help you at school or at home?
 3. Why does Allah reward those who stand for truth?
-

Key Moral Lesson

**Courage and standing for truth make a person strong in character.
Speaking the truth brings respect, trust, and Allah's blessings.**

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 19: Modesty, Dignity, and Respect

Introduction

Modesty, dignity, and respect are important qualities in Islam. **Modesty** means not showing off or being proud of our achievements. **Dignity** means behaving in a noble and honorable way. **Respect** means treating others kindly, politely, and fairly.

Islam teaches that a person is not judged by success or talent alone, but by good character. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught Muslims to be humble, polite, and respectful to everyone. This chapter helps students learn how modesty, dignity, and respect make a person honorable and loved by Allah and people.

Story 1: The Humble Student

In a school, there was a boy named Imran. He was very intelligent and often got top marks in his class. Some students felt jealous and tried to show that they were better than him.

But Imran was humble. He never bragged about his achievements. When classmates asked for help, he quietly explained lessons and shared his knowledge.

One day, the teacher said,
“Imran, your behavior teaches everyone an important lesson. Intelligence is valuable, but humility, dignity, and respect are even more important.”

Imran realized that modesty and respect make a person loved by others. People admire those who are humble, polite, and caring more than those who only show talent.

Lesson from the Story

Modesty and respect make a person honorable and loved by others.

Story 2: The Respectful Neighbor

In a village, a girl named Aisha noticed that her elderly neighbor was struggling to carry groceries from the market. Some children walked past without helping, but Aisha remembered that Islam teaches respect for elders and kindness to everyone.

She went to the woman and said,
“Let me help you, please.”

Aisha carefully carried the groceries to the woman’s house. The elderly neighbor smiled and said,
“Alhamdulillah! You showed respect and care. May Allah bless you.”

Aisha understood that dignity and respect are shown through actions, not just words. Being polite, helpful, and humble brings happiness to others and honor to ourselves.

Lesson from the Story

Respect and dignity are shown through kind actions and good manners.

Story 3: The Modest Athlete

In a school, there was a boy named Zaid. He was very good at sports and often won races and football matches. While some students boasted about their victories, Zaid behaved differently.

After each game, he thanked his teammates and his teacher. He said quietly,
“Alhamdulillah, I could do this because of teamwork and practice.”

Zaid never mocked others or showed pride in his success.

One day, the principal said,
“Zaid, your modesty and respect make you a true role model. Winning is good, but being humble and polite is even better.”

Zaid learned that modesty and dignity are shown when we succeed without pride and treat others with respect.

Lesson from the Story

True success is shown through humility, dignity, and respect for others.

Exercise Section – Chapter 19

A. Short Answer Questions

1. How did Imran behave with his classmates?
 2. Why did the teacher praise Imran?
 3. How did Aisha help her neighbor?
 4. What did the elderly woman say to Aisha?
 5. How did Zaid behave after winning games?
 6. Why are modesty and respect important in daily life?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: modesty, respect, dignity, humble, polite, honor)

1. _____ means not showing off or being proud.
 2. Treating others kindly shows _____.
 3. Good behavior gives a person _____.
 4. Imran remained _____ despite his success.
 5. Being _____ and helpful makes others happy.
 6. Allah loves people who act with _____.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why was Imran admired by his teacher?
 - a) He was the strongest student
 - b) He was very rich
 - c) He was intelligent and humble
 - d) He was very famous
 2. What did Aisha do when she saw her elderly neighbor?
 - a) Walked away
 - b) Laughed
 - c) Helped her carry groceries
 - d) Ignored her
 3. Why did the principal praise Zaid?
 - a) He won many games
 - b) He was popular
 - c) He showed modesty and respect
 - d) He was very fast
-

D. True or False

1. Modesty means showing off achievements.
 2. Respect is shown through actions and manners.
 3. Dignity means behaving honorably.
 4. Islam encourages pride and arrogance.
 5. Humble people are admired by others.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. How can you show respect to your teachers and parents?
 2. Why is being humble better than showing off?
 3. How does modesty help build good friendships?
-

Key Moral Lesson

**Modesty, dignity, and respect make a person honorable and loved.
Good character is greater than talent or success.**

Islamic Character Development

Building Faithful, Responsible, and Ethical Human Beings

Chapter 20: Brotherhood, Unity, and Social Harmony

Introduction

Brotherhood, unity, and social harmony are important values in Islam. **Brotherhood** means caring for others as brothers and sisters. **Unity** means standing together and helping one another. **Social harmony** means living peacefully without hatred or conflict.

Islam teaches that Muslims are one community. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught that when people forgive, cooperate, and care for each other, society becomes strong and peaceful. This chapter helps students understand how unity and brotherhood build happiness, strength, and Allah's blessings in communities.

Story 1: The Two Friends Make Peace

In a small village, two boys named Omar and Yusuf were best friends. One day, they had an argument over a game. They stopped speaking to each other, and their friends felt sad because of the tension.

Their teacher noticed this and reminded them of the teachings of Islam. He said, "Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught us that brotherhood and unity are very important. Fighting with friends makes everyone unhappy."

Omar and Yusuf thought about his words. The next day, they met and apologized to each other. They hugged and promised to be friends again.

The other children watched and learned an important lesson: forgiveness, kindness, and understanding keep friendships strong. Brotherhood means caring, helping, and staying united.

Lesson from the Story

Forgiveness and understanding help maintain unity and strong friendships.

Story 2: The Village That Helped Each Other

In a small village, people from different families and backgrounds lived together. Sometimes misunderstandings caused small arguments and tension.

One year, a heavy flood damaged many homes. People realized that if they continued to fight, everyone would suffer. A young man named Tariq said,
“Let us help each other. Together, we can rebuild the village.”

Everyone agreed. They worked day and night, helping neighbors, sharing food, and repairing homes. Old disagreements were forgotten. People prayed, worked, and laughed together.

By the end of the flood, the village looked even better than before. The villagers understood that unity, cooperation, and brotherhood bring strength and happiness.

Lesson from the Story

Working together and helping others create social harmony and a strong community.

Story 3: The Village That Learned to Share

In a village called Noorabad, people lived close to one another, but they rarely spoke. Each family cared only about their own needs, and small arguments often turned into bigger conflicts.

One year, a terrible flood struck the village. Crops were destroyed, houses were damaged, and many people were left hungry and afraid. At first, each family tried to survive alone, but soon they realized that they could not manage without helping one another.

A wise old man named Abu Bakr called the villagers together and said,
“My brothers and sisters, Allah has made us one community. If we do not help each other now, we will all suffer. Let us share what we have and rebuild together.”

At first, some people hesitated. But slowly, hearts changed. Families shared food, offered shelter, and helped rebuild homes. Even children helped by carrying water and food.

Soon, trust and friendship grew among the villagers. People who once argued became close friends. The village became peaceful and united.

Years later, Noorabad became known as a village of unity and harmony. The people learned that helping, sharing, and forgiving make a community strong.

Lesson from the Story

Sharing, cooperation, and forgiveness strengthen brotherhood and social harmony.

Exercise Section – Chapter 20

A. Short Answer Questions

1. Why did Omar and Yusuf stop speaking to each other?
 2. How did they solve their problem?
 3. What problem did the village face in Story 2?
 4. How did the villagers help each other?
 5. What lesson did the people of Noorabad learn?
 6. Why are brotherhood and unity important in Islam?
-

B. Fill in the Blanks

(Use: brotherhood, unity, harmony, forgive, help, cooperate)

1. _____ means caring for others like family.
 2. _____ helps people stay strong together.
 3. Social _____ means living peacefully.
 4. Islam teaches us to _____ others.
 5. Villagers must _____ during hard times.
 6. When people _____, communities become strong.
-

C. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why did the teacher advise Omar and Yusuf?
 - a) To punish them
 - b) To remind them about unity
 - c) To separate them
 - d) To choose sides
2. What helped the village recover from the flood?
 - a) Fighting
 - b) Ignoring each other
 - c) Working together
 - d) Complaining

3. What changed the people of Noorabad?
 - a) Fear
 - b) Pride
 - c) Sharing and helping
 - d) Wealth
-

D. True or False

1. Brotherhood means caring only about yourself.
 2. Unity helps communities during difficult times.
 3. Forgiveness strengthens social harmony.
 4. Islam encourages selfishness.
 5. Helping neighbors brings peace and happiness.
-

E. Think and Reflect

1. How can you show brotherhood at school or home?
 2. Why is helping others important during hard times?
 3. How does unity make a community strong?
-

Key Moral Lesson

**Brotherhood, unity, and social harmony bring peace and strength.
A united community earns Allah's blessings and lives in happiness.**