

# Islam is my Religion



Second Series - The Veil (Hijaab) Syllabus

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## Introduction



Islam concentrated on building all aspects of the individual's personality, be it cultural, social, or intellectual; thereby imparting on it excellent divine prerequisites for acquiring the independent identity commensurate with the divine role assigned to it for this life.

Islam likewise gave great importance to the woman by dedicating special educational plans and programs for her to develop her private and public personality and regulate the framework through which she lives as a woman without conflicting with her beliefs or unique nature. There for islam paves the way for her to play her various roles at home, and in society without any embarrassment or fear.

To compliment this religious series in educating the young generation, and to be aware of their responsibilities this unit about veil (Hijaab) has been issued in a manner that enhances dialogue between the conscience and the mind about the key issues and problems related to each issue.

To achieve the intended goals and objectives, the teaching materials and activities have been designed systematically and in line with modern educational approach, namely, giving the student a bigger portion in the education acquisition process.

This book addresses the various problems confronting a Muslim girl, concerning veil (Hijaab), modesty, behaviour and social relationship in a pleasant, non-complicated style. Thereby this book provides a platform for all girls to acquire Islamic knowledge and awareness easily and smoothly

**Dr. A. Ameer Dhahi Mohammad**







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## Clothes: A Present from Almighty Allah

**Case 1:** it is obligatory for a person to hide specific parts of his body from others. We recognize that a bird has feathers to cover his body; a fox has fur that adorns his body; sheep have wool covering their bodies; then what covers a human being's body?

God Almighty said:

﴿O Children of Adam! We have revealed unto you raiment to conceal your shame, and splendid vesture, but the raiment of restraint from evil, that is best. This is of the revelations of Allah, that they may remember﴾. Translated (Al-Araf, Verse:26)



Words and Meanings:

**Sawaah:** is defined as those specific locations of the body which can be embarrassing if not covered.

**Libaso Al-Taqwa** is the cloak of piety.



### Activity 1: Dress sources

- Bring a small piece of cloth such as (cotton, wool or silk, .....)
- Feel the piece with your hands, and explain where you think it might come from.

### Summary:

- Several sources exist for the materials we use to make clothes, such as silk, cotton, wool.
- We use materials from several creatures to make garments, such as silk worm, cotton wool.



### **Activity 2: How do we obtain our garments?**

Describe the various stages the cotton plant goes through to become a beautiful dress.

#### **Summary:**

The clothes that we wear is a present from Almighty Allah. Think about our obligation towards this present.

### **Activity 3 Garment varieties:**

- Do the annual seasons and changes in the weather influence the types of clothes we wear?
- Do different occasions affect the types of clothes we wear?
- Do different habits and traditions result in different clothes?
- Do varieties in religions result in different clothes?

#### **Summary:**

The types of clothes that people wear are determined by weather, social occasions, cultural habits or religious practices.







**1. Describe the type of cloth produced:**

<b>Example:</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>wool</b>
	Silk worm	.....
	Camel	.....
	Oil	.....
	Fox	.....

**2. Refer to any reliable English Translation of AL- Quraan:**

**a.** An-Nahl Verse 81 and write down the benefits of clothes.

.....

.....

.....

.....

**b.** Al-Araf Verse 26 write down the relation between the cloak and piety.

.....

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.....







### The Dress of Muslim Women

#### Case 2:

The Muslim female is required to wear, the proper dress, for every occasion, approved by the religion.

We have learned that the clothes worn by people change with weather , occasion, habits, culture, traditions and religion. A Muslim woman's dress is distinct and reflects her

clean heart and her prudent mind because she chose to obey Allah, the Almighty and his Messenger (peace be upon him and his family), as per Allah's following guidance:

﴿ O Prophet! Tell thy wives and thy daughters and the women of the believers to draw their cloaks close round them (when they go abroad). That will be better, so that they may be recognised and not annoyed. Allah is ever Forgiving,

Merciful.﴾ Translated (Al-Ahzab, Verse:59)



Words and Meanings:

(Al-Jilbab): The loose dress that covers a woman's entire body.

#### Group Activity 4: The robe (Al-Jilbab)

- Collect pictures showing clothes worn by Muslim women when they leave home.
- Discuss with your classmates the differences in clothes worn by Muslim women and those worn by Non-Muslim women.

#### Summary:

- A Muslim woman is distinguished from other women by the veil (Hijab) she wears.
- The clothes a Muslim woman wears when she leaves home covers her entire body except the face and hands.



#### Note:

The veil ( Hijab): The clothes that cover all of a woman's body except the face and hands.

- Some Muslim women cover also the face and the hands in line with the directions given by the Faqeeh (Muslim Scholar) they follow.

**Case 3:** A Muslim woman covers her body and hair from Non-Maharim men and adult boys.

### Activity 5: Relatives

The family is the nucleus where the girl grows up, until she becomes mature and accountable for her actions. Thereafter, the family expands to become a larger society and then into a bigger locality or even a district where the girl has to live within this larger society and district.

Therefore, a Muslim girl is connected to the society she lives in by various relationships:

- List in your exercise book ten relationships connecting you with your family, such as: your father.
- Think: Does a Muslim woman expose her hair in front of all her relatives?

### Summary:

1. A Muslim girl lives in:

- A family consisting of: father, brother, grandfather, and son.
- A larger family containing: uncles, cousins.
- A village or city containing: neighbors, brothers' friends and strangers.

2. It is permissible for a Muslim girl to sit without veil (Hijaab) or Jilbaab in the presence of some relatives, such as grandfather, father, brother but it is not proper for her to do so in the presence of some relatives such as cousins, the husband of her sister or the neighbor. **Why?**





## Lesson Two Evaluation



1. Put a tick mark (✓) against the correct statement and (✗) mark against the incorrect statement and state the reason for doing so:

a. The clothes of a female Muslim does not change with the circumstance (     ).

Reason: .....

b. The clothes chosen by a female Muslim confirm her affection to God Almighty and to His Messenger (peace be upon him and his family) (     ).

Reason: .....

c. It is not permissible for a female Muslim to remove her veil (Hijaab) in the presence of her relatives (     ).

Reason: .....

d. A female Muslim conceals all her body from strangers including the face and the hands (     ).

Reason: .....

### 2. I explain the

a. Influence of religion on the type of clothes (dress) worn by a Muslim woman.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

b. Reason for the various clothes chosen by a Muslim woman.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



3. Colour and complete your story with the veil:



When I was a child .....

And when I completed the ninth year and entered the tenth, .....

And I shall continue to observe .....



### Nearest of Kin ( Al-Maharim)

**Case 4:** The grown-up female Muslim is not obliged to wear veil (Hijaab) in the presence of her close relatives.

We have learned that it is permissible for a Muslim girl to wear no veil (Hijaab) or robe (Jilbab) in the presence of some of her relatives, known as Mahram.



Words and Meanings:

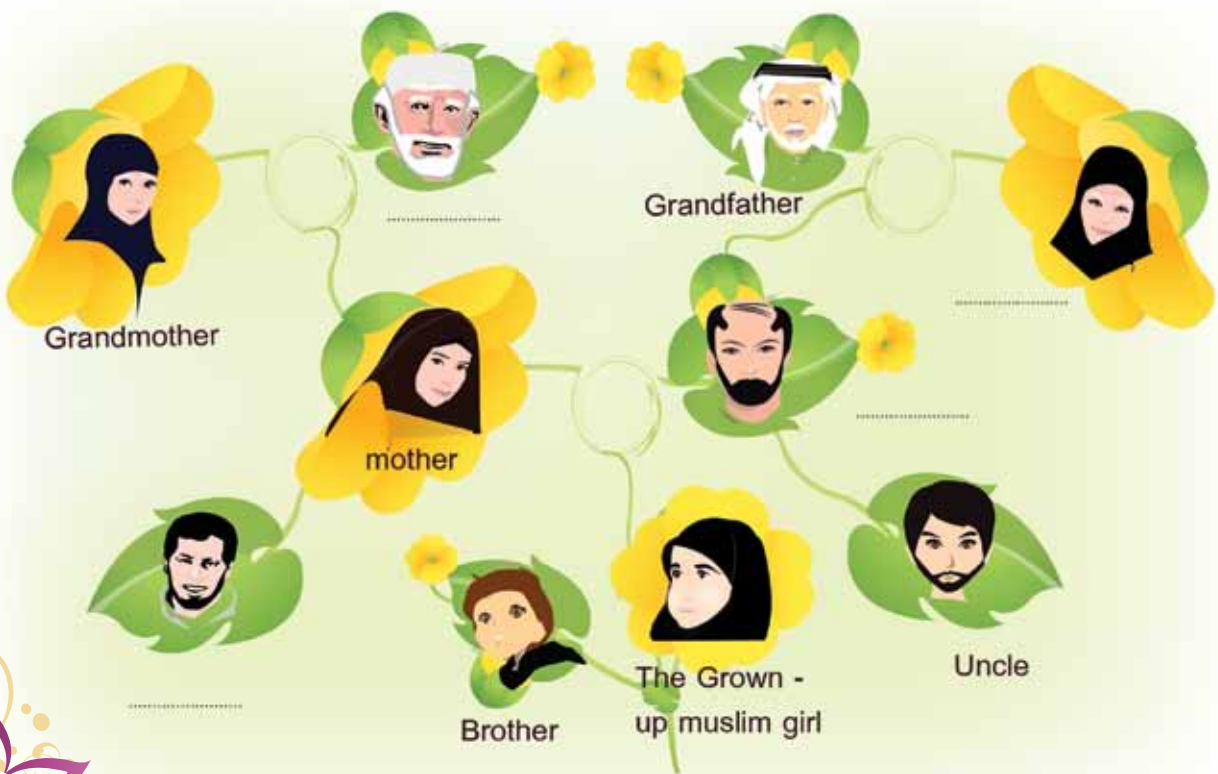
**Maharim:** Plural of Mahram

God Almighty said:

❖ And tell the believing women to lower their gaze and be modest, and not to display of their adornment but which is apparent, and to draw their veils over their bosoms, and not to reveal their adornment save to their own husbands or fathers or husbands' fathers, or their sons or their husbands' sons, or their brothers or their brothers' sons or sisters' sons. ❖ Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)

#### Activity 6: Al-Maharim – (Close relatives)

Below is the family tree: Use it to define in the blank spaces the Maharim in respect of the grown-up Muslim girl.



• Consider the previous verse and list the Maharim not specified by the verse:

- .....
- .....

**Summary:**

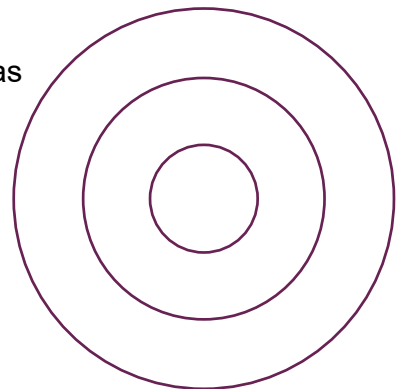
- The nearest -of-kin or close relatives for the grown up female Muslim are:
  - Fathers and grandfathers
  - Sons, grandsons,
  - Nephews
  - Husband
  - Husband's sons
  - Daughter's husband
  - Husband's father
  - Brothers

**Case 5:** Uncles are considered nearest of kin, and so it is permissible for the woman to shake hands with them and it is not necessary to wear veil (Hijaab) in their presence.

**Case 6:** Cousins , sister's husband and husband's brother are not nearest-of-kin and so it is not permissible to shake hands with them nor remove veil (Hijaab) in their presence.

**Activity 7:**

- Write your name in the small circle.
- Write in the second circle your relatives considered as nearest-of-kin.
- Write in the third circle your relatives not considered as nearest-of-kin.



**Note:**

- A Muslim girl maintains modesty even in front of nearest of kin, and so she does not expose her sensitive body parts unnecessarily, nor exaggerate in exposing her ornaments or adornments.
- The woman who persistently feeds a child from her milk as to contribute significantly to his body growth is considered like his mother and the other children who fed from the same woman are considered his brothers and sisters from child feeding point of view.
- The girls who breast-fed from the same woman during their childhood are considered nearest of kin (Maharim).







**1. Classify the following in the appropriate lists:**

( cousins, nephews, grandfather, brother's friends, sister's husband, brother with common feeding mother, husband's sons )

**Maharim**

**Non-maharim**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**2. Why:**

- Is it not permissible for a girl to marry a neighbor whose body grew from the milk of her own mother when he was small?

- .....
- .....

- Is it permissible for a Muslim girl to shake hands with her husband's father?

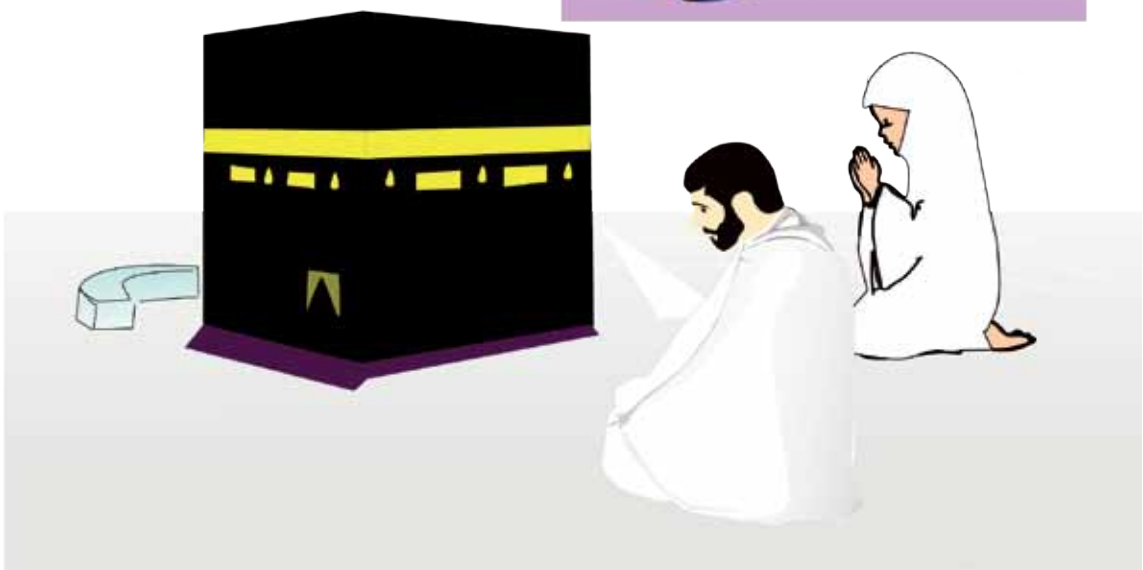
- .....
- .....

- Is it inappropriate for a Muslim girl to expose her hair in front of her sister's husband?

- .....
- .....



3. In front of you are three paintings showing a grown-up Muslim girl in different situations. Show the reasons for exposing her head, then coverage of her entire body and then exposing her face.



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### Adornment (Zeenah)

**Case 7:** It is obligatory for a grown-up girl to conceal her adornment (Zeenah) from males not considered as the nearest-of-kin.

We have learned that a Muslim girl conceals her hair and body from the male strangers, and now we will learn the conditions that govern the Adornment (Zeenah),

God Almighty said: **﴿And tell the believing women to lower their gaze and be modest, and not to display of their adornment only that which is apparent hide﴾**. Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)



Words and Meanings:

**Definition:**

Adornment (Zeenah) is anything which imparts beauty & loveliness onto a woman.



#### Group Activity 8: Adornment (Zeenah)

- Girls are very concerned about their beauty and some girls use several means to impart beauty and loveliness on their appearance.

List some of those means that a girl uses to make her appearance beautiful.

Discuss with your friends the difference in a Muslim and Non-muslim's behaviour towards adornment (Zeenah).

#### Summary:

- A woman uses different things to beautify and adorn herself, like:
  - Gold or silver like jewelry necklaces, rings, earrings.
  - Make-up such as lipstick, nail polish and eyeliner.
  - Face cleansing and removal of abnormal growth of hair.
  - Colourful and embroidered clothes.



• A Muslim woman does not expose her adornments in front of male strangers. However, she may expose adornment in front of reliable females and close relatives.

Find out the opinion of your Marjeaa (Muslim Scholar) concerning exposure of finger rings, bracelets, eyeliner, and write it down in your notebook.



**Case 8:** Muslim Scholars are unanimous on the obligation to cover the hand from Non-maharim, if it is adorned with nail polish or Henna, etc.

**Case 9:** It is not permissible for a grown-up girl to go out in front of Non-mahram men and boys with a decorated Aba'ah or Aba'ah embedded with gold, if such decoration is considered an adornment (Zeenah).

### Activity No 9: Anklet

❖ And let them not stamp their feet so as to reveal what they hide of their adornment ❖ Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)

- Imagine with your classmates what happens when a girl puts on an anklet then she started stamping the ground with her feet?
- What attracts people's attention to the an anklet: its shape or its sound?

Have you come to the conclusion that the holy Quran encourages the women to conceal their adornments that attract the attention of male strangers?



#### Note:

- It is compulsory to remove the nail paint prior to ablution (Wudoo') & religious wash (Ghusl) as it forms a barrier to water from reaching the skin.
- It is desirable for a Muslim girl to avoid using all forms of decorative body paints that are harmful to the health.



**1. Fill in the circle in front of every correct statement:**

- A Muslim girl should not wear ornate clothes in front of male strangers.
- A Muslim girl should not wear gold.
- A Muslim woman has to cover her face in front of male strangers when she puts on cosmetics.
- A loose scarf is an adequate veil (Hijaab).
- Henna is an adornment that a Muslim woman has to conceal from male Non-maharim men and boys.
- A Muslim woman may expose her entire adornment to her husband.

**2. Discuss: Do you agree with the following concepts and please state reasons.**

a. If a girl wears the veil (Hijaab), she is less likely to buy cosmetics and related accessories.

.....  
.....  
.....

b. When Muslim girls insist on wearing non-decorated embroidery-free Aba'ah (the all-encompassing robes), fewer embroidered and decorated Aba'at will be offered in the market.

.....  
.....  
.....



I am very happy..... today my brother is getting married, and so I put on my most beautiful dress and best adornments. However, how can I reach the wedding hall with all this adornment & ornaments?



3. What advice would you render to this girl to reach the wedding hall without deviating from the Islamic laws & values?

Advise her to:

.....

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### Aba'ah (Top cover, Cloak)

**Case 10:** A Muslim girl has to be modest in front of Non-maharim males by putting on a loose aba'ah to cover of her entire body so as not to reveal her body form details.

We have learned that mature girls conceal their body and adornment from male strangers, and now we will learn the laws governing the specifications for the proper veil (Hijaab)..



Words and Meanings:

**Aba'ah:** lady body cover  
(singular)

**Aba'at:** plural of Aba'ah

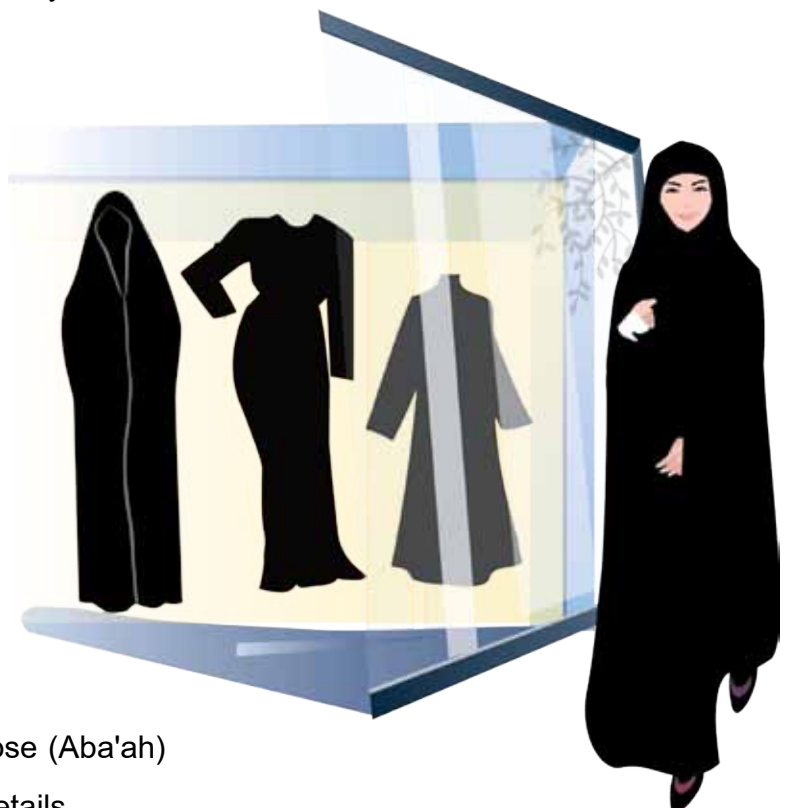


#### Activity 10: Different body covers (Aba'at)

- Collect pictures of different forms of body covers (Aba'at).
- Are all body covers (Aba'at) loose, or are some of them loose and some tight?
- From the pictures collected, indicate your preferred (Aba'ah) and why would you choose this particular body cover (Aba'at)?

#### Summary:

- There are different kinds of body covers (Aba'at).
- Some body covers (Aba'at) are so tight and stick to the body of the woman, thereby exposing both her body profile and her sensitive parts.
- A Muslim woman chooses the loose (Aba'ah) that does not reflect her body details.



**Case 11:** Muslim scholars prefer the (Aba'ah) that hangs from the head rather than (Aba'ah) that hangs from the shoulder (Baltoo).

**Case 12:** Muslim Scholars do not permit the use of the (Aba'ah) that hangs from the shoulder (Baltoo) if it is tight and exposes the body form and creates non-modesty, as it does not meet the modesty criteria set by the religion.

**Activity 11: Wearing School uniform outside school.**



- What is common about picture 1 and picture 2 ?
- What is the difference between the two pictures?
- Which picture meets the Islamic criteria for modesty and why?

**Summary:**

If the school uniform exposes the body shape it is not sufficient as a veil (Hijaab) because Islam ordered us to wear the Jilbab - which is a loose robe worn over all our clothes (Specify a verse from the holy Quran where Jilbab is specifically mentioned.)





1. Put the Quraanic expression number in paragraph A with the appropriate statement in paragraph B:

### Paragraph A

a. ﴿ And let them not stamp their feet so as to reveal what they hide of their adornment ﴾.

Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)

b. ﴿ And to draw their veils over their bosoms ﴾. Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)

c. ﴿ To draw their cloaks close round them ﴾. Translated (Al-Ahzab, Verse:59)

d. ﴿ And make not a dazzling, display, like that of the former times of Ignorance ﴾.

Translated (Al-Ahzab, Verse:33)

### Paragraph B

Allah Almighty orders a Muslim woman not to attract the attention of male strangers through noticeable noise from her jewelry and feet.

Allah Almighty orders a Muslim woman not to be without veil (Hijaab) through exposing her hair or sensitive parts of her body.

Allah Almighty orders a Muslim woman to wear wide robes that cover all her under clothes.

Allah Almighty orders a Muslim woman to observe veil (Hijaab), by covering the head and the chest in front of non-close relatives.

2. In the following pictures, write the religious opinion on the clothes being worn by a girl going out among male strangers:



### 3. Group Activity: Problem and Solution.

Most girls used to go to school with (Aba'ah) and veil (Hijaab), but some of them started changing the (Aba'ah) style and wore the tight Baltoo. Then they abandoned the tight, decorated Baltoo and restricted themselves to the school uniform which may expose the body shape.

- Where does the problem lie according to Islamic religion when the girl wears only the school uniform without the (Aba'ah)?
- What is the solution you recommend for this problem?

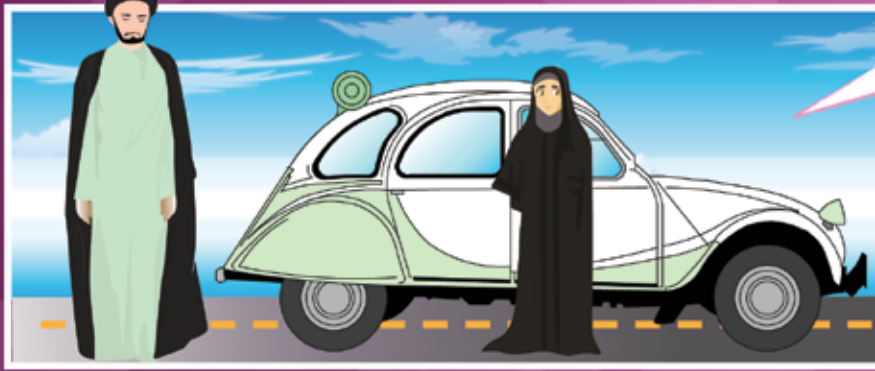
# Who am I?



My father died when I was two years old. My mother, my brothers, Sayed Baqer and Sayed Ismail took the responsibility of bringing me up. My mother taught me reading and writing. I acquired the rest of my knowledge through my brothers Sayed Baqer and Sayed Ismail.



**Who am I?**  
I was born in 1356h, 1937, in Al-Kadimiyah in a well established family; my father's name was Sayed Haider.



When I became 11 years old, I travelled from Baghdad to the holy city of Najaf with my brothers, Sayed Ismail and Sayed Baqer.

I interacted with the scholarly and spiritual environment at the city of Najaf and I decided to defend the Islamic values especially those pertaining to modesty and Hijaab.



I wrote many meaningful stories which printed under the address: The full stories.



I contributed in the establishment of the Zahraa Schools in Baghdad, Kadimiyah and Najaf in 1967 .



I worked with my brother, the high scholar, Sayed Baqer, in the propagation of Islam. I used to receive female guests, take care of their spiritual and religious needs and contributed in solving their family and marriage problems.



I wrote the poem with a noble objective and I led the women in the movement to defend the religion and its values. My life ended along with my brother, Sayed Baqer, as martyrs. Who am I?



## Transparent Dress

**Case 13:** The cloth that exposes the colour of the skin or exposes the adornment is not considered sufficient for modesty neither does it meet the condition of the religious veil (Hijaab).

We have learned that the veil (Hijaab) worn by a Muslim woman has the following fundamental characteristics:

- Should not be an adornment dress that enhances the beauty or shape of the girl.
- Should not be tight as to show the body shape and its dimensions.

The third characteristic that we will learn during this session is that:

- It should not be transparent as to expose what is underneath it.

### Activity 12: Clothing Varieties

- Examine the cloth types in various clothes such as socks, (Aba'ah), shirt, (Mishmar).
- Place your hand under the cloth. Can you see the colour of the skin?
- See through this cloth to other objects: are they clearly visible?

### Summary:

- Some material is made from closely knit cloth as not to be transparent, whereas some other clothes we see objects through them.
- Some socks expose the feet because they are made from very thin cloth, and so is the case with some robes (Mishmar).



**Case 14:** Socks made from very thin material do not provide sufficient cover for the feet as it exposes the colour of the skin, and so a Muslim woman should choose socks made of materials that do not expose the feet.



Words and Meanings:

**Mishmar:** a light over clothes cover, usually used at home



**Case 15:** It is not proper for A Muslim woman to put on a mishmar made from thin material, if it exposes what is underneath it.

### Activity 13: Wedding Party

Describe the various clothes you see when you go to a wedding party and discuss with your friends the following questions:

- Do men attend the party even for a little while?
- What is the opinion of Islam on the veil (Hijaab) during such wedding parties?

**Case 16:** The bride may not expose her body or wear a transparent dress that exposes the hair, the hands in front of strangers or distant relatives such as the photographer, husband's brother and his relatives.

**Case 17:** Muslim women when invited to wedding parties who are Non-Maharim to the bridegroom, should wear clothes that provide sufficient cover and do not show adornment in front of the bridegroom.





## 1. Choose the correct answer:

a. The bride may wear a dress exposing her hair during the wedding party in front of:

- Her husband's father     Her sister's husband     Her husband's brother

b. The girl's headscarf has to be thick so that the following are not exposed:

- Colour of the skin only     Her adornment only  
 Colour of the skin and adornment

c. Socks covering a woman's feet must be:

- Loose as not to touch the skin     Thick as not to expose the colour of the skin  
 Dark like the Aba'ah

d. It is permissible for the bridegroom to look at the following women except:

- His wife     His cousin     His aunt.

## 2. Give reasons why:

a. Transparent cloth cannot be considered adequate veil (Hijaab):

.....  
.....

b. Socks do not provide adequate concealment if they are colourful and contain embroidery that give beauty to the feet.

.....  
.....



**4. Home Activity:** Ask about the following Islamic opinions and write the answer:

- Is it permissible for a woman to expose her feet during prayer if she is in the house, or in the mosque on condition that no male stranger sees her?

.....  
.....

- Is it obligatory for a woman going to Mecca (Umrah) to wear socks with her (Ihram) so that male strangers do not see her feet?

.....  
.....

-Is it permissible for a woman to wear socks that impart beauty to her feet?

.....  
.....







### Face and Hands

We learned previously the material specifications for the religious veil (Hijaab) and in this lesson we shall be taught the extent of the veil (Hijaab).

**Case 18:** A woman should not expose any portion of her hair, neck, arms, legs or feet in front of non-close relatives.

#### Hijaab before the advent of Islam

Prior to Islam, the woman used to wear veil (Hijaab) but she used to expose her ears so that her earrings are visible. A woman used to expose her neck and some portion of her chest. So, Allah Almighty clarified the extent of the veil (Hijaab) for the women believers such that they do not expose their hair, ears, neck or chest through the verse: ﴿ To draw their veils over their bosoms, and not to reveal their adornment ﴾.

Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)

#### Activity 14: Where is the defect?

- What is your opinion about the extent of veil (Hijaab) of this girl?
- Where are the mistakes in her veil (Hijaab)?

#### Summary:

A Muslim girl has to be careful about her veil (Hijaab); as it is not permissible for her to expose any of her hair, hands or feet.

**Case 19:** Some scholars permit exposure of the face and the palms whereas others take a conservative (Ihtiyaat)



approach in making it compulsory to cover the face and the palms as well. Therefore, a Muslim girl has to refer to the religious opinion (fatwa) of the scholar she is following and adhere to it. **(Ask the teacher the meaning of Ihtiyaat).**

### Activity 15:

Try wearing the veil (Hijaab) practically.

- Have you covered the sides of the chin?
- Have you covered all your hair?
- Is your face free from any adornment or make-up?

Make sure that you took the conservative steps by covering the essential parts of the face as shown in red in the picture.



### Summary:

If the Muslim scholar you are following is of the opinion that the face may be exposed, it is important to take note of other limitations, such as:

- The limits beyond which the face has to be covered.
- Removing any make-up (if it is there).
- Covering the entire face if there is a male stranger gazing into the face of the girl.

**Case 20:** The girl has to cover her hands if decorated with Henna or any other decorating material. In the same way, she has to conceal her hands if she has nail polish.



### Note:

Muslim Scholars have differing opinions on the need to cover the face if the girl is exceptionally beautiful such as to be the focus of attention.





**1. What does a Muslim woman do in the following situations?**

a. If she is about to perform ablution (wudoo') but she had used nail polish?

.....  
.....

b. She has decorated her hands with henna' and she is about to go out of her house.

.....  
.....

c. She has special wire for straightening her teeth and she is about to go out of the house?

.....  
.....

d. If she is exceptionally beautiful such that she attracts attention and she intends to go out to purchase some items for herself?

.....  
.....

**2. Put a tick next to the correct statement:**

**Opinion**

a. The form or colour of the veil (Hijaab) is not important; what is important is that the girl wears the (Hijaab).  **Correct**  **Incorrect**

b. For the veil (Hijaab) to be adequate, it should meet the religious criteria, and it is necessary to adhere to such criteria.  **Correct**  **Incorrect**

c. If the heart of the girl is pure and clean, it is not important how she covers.  **Correct**  **Incorrect**

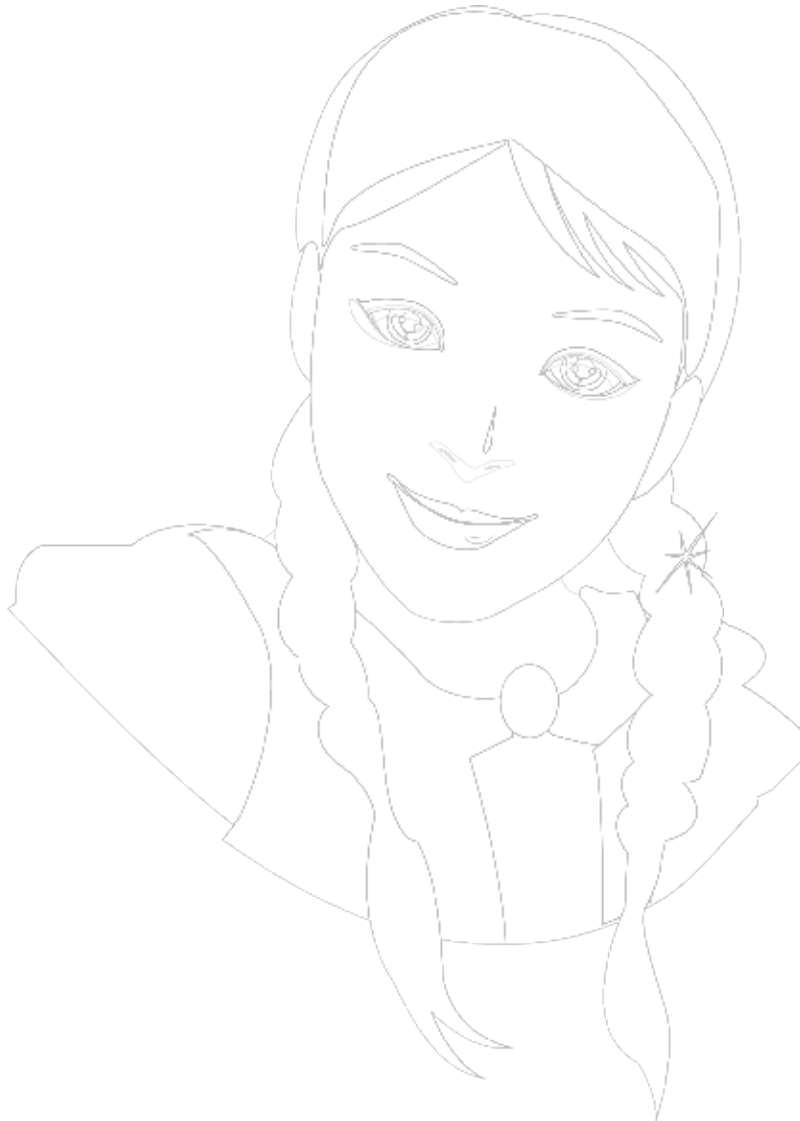
d. Proper and adequate veil (Hijaab) maintains the integrity of a Muslim woman in front of Allah Almighty and society.  **Correct**  **Incorrect**



**3. a. Indicate on the picture:**

- The face limits to be covered.
- The part that should be covered as a precaution.

**b. Draw a proper veil (Hijaab) for the girl in the picture:**



**Home Activity:**

Search for the opinion of the religious scholar you follow concerning covering the face and the palms and write it down.

.....

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### Fame & Imitating Fashion

We learned previously the criteria for the religious veil (Hijaab), its specifications and limits; therefore in this lesson, we shall learn the criteria that govern the clothes that a Muslim woman wears.

**Case 21:** Is it permissible for a Muslim woman to wear designer clothing?



#### Words and Meanings:

Fame fashion dress is the unconventional dress worn in front of people and which attracts attention and is a source of mockery.



#### Activity 16: Fashionable Dress

Imam Al-Sadeq (p.b.u.h) said: « Allah Almighty hates the abnormal dress that attracts attention ».

Discuss following questions with your friends:

- Describe your feelings when you see a girl from your country wearing such a dress.
- Is it a common dress in your country?
- What makes this dress unusual?

#### Summary:

People wear different kinds and styles of clothes. The style may be normal and acceptable in Africa or Japan, for example, but may be it is unusual in our circles. Nations differ in their tastes, habits and traditions of dress.

- Perhaps the dress is unusual due to the type of cloth, colours, embroidery, or because of its style.
- It is not appropriate for a girl to wear clothes that cause



laughter or attract attention as Islam teaches us moderation and reasonableness in all our behaviours and acts.

**Case 22:** A Muslim woman should not wear men's clothes and should not imitate men in the way they wear, act or dress up.

**Activity 17:** Imitating Male behaviour

Imam Al-Sadeq (p.b.u.h) said: «The holy Prophet (pbuh & hf) used to admonish men from imitating women and bans the woman from imitating the men in her dress».

- Which of the clothes shown are men's clothes and which are women's?
- In your opinion, why do women's clothes differ from those of men's?

**Summary:**

- Boys and girls have their special clothes.
- Girls' clothes differ from boys' clothes because of the differences in their psychological nature and the differences in body form.
- In the same way that it is not proper for boys to wear female's clothes and that their behaviour cannot be like female behaviour, also it is not proper for girls to imitate boys.





### 1. Fill in the circle against the correct statement only

a. Fame fashion is:

- The fashion that attracts attention and is a source of mockery.
- The fashion that is worn by famous people.
- The fashion that is worn by girls during festivities and wedding parties.
- The beautiful and super fashion.

b. What is meant by non-permissible imitation of men is that :

- The girl's clothes resemble boy's clothes.
- The girl's behaviour resembles boys behaviour.
- The girl's dress and behaviour resemble boy's clothes and behaviour.
- The girl follows the example of virtuous men in doing good.

c. Boy's clothes differ from girl's clothes because of their differences in:

- Body form and psychological nature.
- Traditions and habits
- Faith and religion
- Education and culture.

d. Its not-permissible for girls to wear fame clothes or imitating men in their dress if they wear them in front of:

- Male strangers
- Women
- Male strangers and close relatives alike
- Men and women.

## 2. Why?

a. Do some clothes be considered unusual in a country while they are normal clothes in another country?

.....

.....

b. Does not Islam accept a girl to wear a dress that makes a mockery of her?

.....

.....

### Group Activity: Problem and Solution

Previously, the girl was distinguished by her exemplary behaviour which was never like that of boys; however, today, some girls behave as if they are boys.

a. Where does the problem lie?

b. What is the way you suggest to solve this problem?







### Imitating the Nonbelievers (Kuffar)

**Case 23:** A Muslim woman does not imitate nonbelievers in her appearance, dress or behaviour.

We have learned that the dress that is worn by a Muslim woman has basic characteristics, namely:

- Should not be unusual or capturing attention.
- Should not resemble men's clothes

We shall learn during this lesson the third characteristic: it should not be a dress commonly worn by nonbelievers.

#### Activity 18: Clothes unique to Kuffar

In front of you are some cloth types being sold in foreign markets, and you are asked to choose one type that is acceptable for proper Islamic dress so which one do you choose and why?

#### Summary:

- Some types of cloth and clothes carry signs indicating a religious affiliation or Non-islamic ideas. The cross refers to Christian's belief in Prophet Jesus. The crooked cross is the symbol of the Nazi movement in old Germany and the six sided star ( David's star) refers to the Jewish faith.
- A Muslim does not wear clothes bearing Non-islamic signs or symbols.

**Case 24:** It is not permissible either to wear ornaments and other accessories carrying Non-islamic signs.

**Case 25:** Some religions and their followers wear special clothes distinctly different from others such as nuns' dress black cap worn by Jews, Saree



worn by Hindus, and these are not allowed as they represent imitation of nonbelievers.

### Activity 19:

In front of you is a picture of a Non-muslim girl:

- Is it possible to know her religion from her dress?
- Is her dress acceptable?

Therefore in your opinion, why is a Muslim girl not allowed to wear similarly?

### Summary:

A nun's dress is normally respectable, but imitating their style is not allowed, because it is imitating Non-muslim.

**Case 26:** A Muslim may not comb her hair or cut it in a way that resembles Non-muslim in their hair style.



### Note:

When a girl goes to the hair saloon for her hair arrangement, it is important to note the following:

1. Securing permission from her father or husband to go to the hair saloon.
2. Note should be taken whether the hair dresser is a Muslim, person of the Book (Kitabiyah) or follows no heavenly religion.
3. Is it the habit of the hair dresser to describe women in front of men?

This is because:

1. Muslim scholars differ as to whether hair after it is styled or cut is Taher or not if the hair dresser is a Kitabiyah if she uses water at any stage of the hair styling/cutting operation. In this case a Muslim woman should wash her hair for prayer.
2. Some Muslim scholars permit a Kitabiyah to look at the hair of a Muslim woman, whereas others do not permit it.
3. Muslim scholars do not authorize women to expose their hair or other sensitive body parts in front of other women who describe their beauty in front of men.

• **Kitabi:** Means people who receive a religious book from heaven (Allah) by a prophet such as Christian or Jew.





## Lesson Nine Evaluation



### 1. Write the reason

a. Why is a Muslim girl not allowed to imitate the style of Nuns even though their style is respectable?

.....  
.....

b. Why is a Muslim woman not allowed to use earrings bearing the sign of David's Star?

.....  
.....

c. Why does a Muslim woman have to get permission from her father before going to the beauty saloon?

.....  
.....

### 2. Write a religious advice with the help of the picture in front of you:

Advise a Muslim girl:

a. When she goes to the hair saloon to:

- .....  
- .....  
- .....

b. When she likes to wear ornaments or other beauty accessories to:

- .....  
- .....  
- .....



**Group Activity:**

The teacher splits the students into two groups:

Discuss with your group the following question and write down your conclusions.

Girls go to different tailoring shops to make their clothes to measure and some religious deviations may occur.

**Group A**

The girls choose the cloth that they like which contains various shapes and pictures.

- What is the problem from the religious point of view?

The Problem is: .....

.....

- What is the solution you recommend?

The solution I suggest is as follows: .....

.....

**Group B**

The girl selects the tailoring shop she likes, and the tailor could be a man or a woman.

- What is the problem from the religious point of view:?

The Problem is: .....

.....

- What is the solution you suggest?

The solution I suggest is as follows: .....

.....

.....





### Talking and Looking

**Case 27:** In the same way that a Muslim man is not allowed to look at the sensitive parts of the Non-mahram female's body the woman also should not look at the arms or chest of strange men, or other body parts not normally exposed.

**Case 28:** A woman is not denied from casually looking at the body parts of a man which are not normally covered such as the head and the feet.

God Almighty said: ﴿ And tell the believing women to lower their gaze and be modest ﴾. Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)

It is reported that the Holy Prophet said: «Who fills up his eyesight through Haraam looks, Allah Almighty fills up his eye with hellfire in the hereafter, unless he repents and straighten up again.»

#### Group Activity 20: Proper Answer

Most girls carry on their lives in a normal way; they go to school for education; they go with their parents to the market to make their purchases; and the girl may need to get medical treatment in the hospital.

Choose, with your colleagues in the group, the proper wording to answer the deviations shown in the following pictures:



### Summary:

- Some circumstances require women and men to interact.
- When a girl needs medical treatment, she chooses a female doctor.
- A Muslim girl is not easily drawn into conversation or messaging with Non-maharim relatives.

**Case 29:** Boys and girls are not permitted to have conversation through the telephone or computer messenger and (Pal talk) systems as these may lead to religious deviations.

**Case 30:** When a girl requires urgent medical treatment and there is no female doctor: consulting a male doctor is permitted.

**Case 31:** A woman may not alter or soften her voice when she talks to non-relative men.

### Activity 21:

God Almighty said; ﴿ And when ye ask of them (the wives of the Prophet) anything, ask it of them from behind a curtain. That is purer for your hearts and for their hearts ﴾. Translated (Al-Ahzab, Verse:53) And He disciplined women thus:

﴿Then be not soft of speech, lest he in whose heart is a disease aspire (to you), but utter customary speech ﴾. Translated (Al-Ahzab, Verse:32)

In the light of the two verses, what do you advise a Muslim girl to do when a man knocks on her door and she is forced to talk to him?

### Summary:

- A Muslim girl prefers not to talk to male strangers.
- When she is obliged to talk to a male stranger, she avoids beautifying her voice or softening it .





### 1. Indicate (acceptable) and (unacceptable):

- Talking to anybody through the computer messenger system.

Acceptable

unacceptable

- In the absence of a female doctor, getting urgent medical treatment from a male doctor.

Acceptable

unacceptable

- Talking to her brother's friend through the telephone in a soft beautiful voice.

Acceptable

unacceptable

- Looking at wrestling competition on the TV.

Acceptable

unacceptable

### 2. Write the number of the verse in Paragraph (A) that corresponds with the meaning in paragraph (B).

#### (A)

a. ﴿And tell the believing women to lower their gaze﴾. Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)

b. ﴿And let them not stamp their feet so as to reveal what they hide of their adornment﴾. Translated (Al-Noor, Verse:31)

c. ﴿Then be not soft in your speech, lest he in whose heart is a disease yearn and speak a good word﴾. Translated (Al-Ahzab, Verse:32)

#### (B)

A Muslim woman should not create noticeable sound with her feet such as to attract attention to the adornment she is wearing on her feet such as Khalkhal.

If it becomes absolutely necessary for a woman to talk to men, she is required to use her normal tone and is not allowed to beautify her speech or to soften her voice.

A Muslim girl is required to refrain from looking at male strangers.







**This** book addresses the various problems confronting the Muslim girl, concerning Hijaab, modesty, behavior and social relationship in a pleasant, non-complicated style, thereby providing a platform for all girls to acquire Islamic knowledge and awareness easily and smoothly.

Dr. A. Ameer Dhahi Mohammad

