

Teacher's Support Material



# Islamiyat

for primary classes

Second Edition

OXFORD  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Published in Pakistan by  
Oxford University Press  
No.38, Sector 15, Korangi Industrial Area,  
PO Box 8214, Karachi-74900, Pakistan

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First Edition published in 2025

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ISBN 9786275223931

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# Pillars of Islam, Namaz

## Exercise 1

**a. What do we ask Allah for when saying our namaz?**

We ask for Allah's guidance, mercy and blessings.

**b. Write at least three things you must do when you pray.**

1. Perform *wuzu* and maintain cleanliness.
2. Face the Khana-e-Kaaba, the house of Allah, in Makkah.
3. Pay attention to what passages you recite from the Quran and seek Allah's guidance, mercy, and blessings.

**c. Who taught us how to pray?**

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ

**d. What has Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ said about namaz?**

'Namaz has been made the coolness of my eyes.'

The saying emphasises the importance and beauty of namaz in Islam.

## Exercise 2

- a. Namaz is the worship of Allah.
- b. Namaz teaches us obedience and punctuality.
- c. Namaz becomes compulsory from the age of ten.
- d. The Khana-e-Ka'aba is the qibla or direction we face for praying.
- e. Namaz offered quite late from its due time is called qaza namaz.

# Pillars of Islam, Zakat

## Exercise 1

### a. What is zakat?

Zakat is the compulsory charity, equivalent to 2½ per cent of one's annual savings, that every well-to-do Muslim must give to poor and needy Muslims. It is an act of worship and expression of obedience to Allah. And it also purifies one's wealth and soul.

### b. In what ways can zakat help the poor and needy? Give two examples

1. It can help people meet their daily expenses, like for food and home to live in.
2. It can also be used to cover up the cost of education and healthcare for a struggling family or individual.

There are other positive effects of Zakat on the society:

1. It develops a sense of community – people feel responsible for their fellow Muslims.
2. Money circulates in society and that promotes economic equality.
3. People also get to practise generosity and kindness.
4. Muslims struggling to earn a living feel supported.

## Exercise 2

- a. Muslims are required to give 2½ percent of their annual savings as zakat.
- b. Zakat is usually paid in the month of Ramazan.
- c. Zakat can also be given to organizations that provide charitable services for the poor.
- d. Banks also deduct zakat from the savings of account holders and deposit it in the government fund for distribution.

# Articles of faith, Akhirat

## Exercise 1

### a. What is the most important article of faith in Islam?

*Tauheed*, or the belief in Oneness in Allah, is the most important article of faith in Islam. This means that Allah is the Only God, has no partners, family or equals. No one can be a Muslim without believing in the Oneness of Allah.

### b. What are the tasks assigned to the four important angels?

**Hazrat Jibraeel** عليه السلام: brings messages from Allah to His Rasool.

**Hazrat Izraeel** عليه السلام: takes away the soul from living things.

**Hazrat Israfeel** عليه السلام: will blow the horn to signal the Day of Judgement.

**Hazrat Mikaeel** عليه السلام: brings rains and provisions for Allah's creatures on His command.

### c. What is Akhirat?

Akhirat, also known as the Day of Judgment or *Qiyamat*, refers to the Last Day when the whole world will come to an end, and only Allah will remain. On this day, individuals will be judged for their actions in this world, and rewarded or punished accordingly.

### d. List some indications of *qiyamat*.

1. There will be frequent earthquakes.
2. People will not treat their parents kindly.
3. Wealthier people will find it difficult to give zakat.
4. Music and dance will become common.
5. Incompetent and unkind people will become leaders.

## Exercise 2

a. The belief in Allah's Oneness is called *Tauheed*.

b. The Day of Judgement is another name of Akhirat.

c. Everyone will be judged on Akhirat.

d. People with good deeds will enter paradise and people with bad deeds will enter hell.



# Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam- an-Nabiyeen Early Life

## Exercise 1

- a. Who looked after Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ after the death of his grandfather?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was looked after by his uncle Abu Talib.

- b. Write about the visit of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ to Syria.

At 12 years old, Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ went to a business trip to Syria with his uncle Abu Talib. On the way, they stopped in Bosra, a town in the south of Syria, where they met Christian priest, Bahira. As soon as he saw Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ, he warned Abu Talib to return to Makkah, so that he could be saved from the Jews who could harm him.

- c. What was *Hilf-ul-Fuzool*?

*Hilf-ul-Fuzool* was an agreement among Arab tribes to maintain peace as they were tired of fighting constantly. They agreed to protect travellers and caravans from any harm, and help the weak and needy.

- d. Why did the tribes quarrel when the Khana-e-Ka'aba was rebuilt? How was the dispute solved?

The quarrel was which tribe would place the Hajr-e-Aswad (black stone) in the rebuilt Khana-e-Ka'aba. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ solved

the dispute by asking a member of each tribe to lift the stone together on a sheet, and then he fixed it himself. Everyone was happy and the dispute was resolved peacefully.

**e. Why did Hazrat Khadija رضي الله تعالى عنها choose to marry Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ?**

Hazrat Khadija رضي الله تعالى عنها chose to marry Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ because he was honest, kind and truthful while conducting business for her.

**f. Where did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ go for *ibadat*?**

He went to cave of Hira for *ibadat* (worship and prayer).

## Exercise 2

- Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ worked as a shepherd when he was a young boy.
- In those days, the Khana-e-Ka'aba was full of stone idols.
- Hilf-ul-Fuzool was an agreement to help keep peace among the tribes in Makkah.
- Abu Talib sold all his goods in Bosra and came back to Makkah.
- Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ solved the issue of placing the Hajr-e-Aswad in the Khana-e-Ka'aba.
- Hazrat Khadija رضي الله تعالى عنها was a rich and noble lady of Makkah.
- The first *wahi*, or message from Allah, came to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ in the cave of Hira.



# The character of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam- an-Nabiyeen ﷺ

## Exercise 1

- a. Why was Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ called **As-Sadiq** and **Al-Amin**? Why did his enemies trust him with their valuables?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was called **As-Sadiq** (the Truthful) and **Al-Amin** (the Trustworthy) because he was extremely honest, reliable and trustworthy. The people of Makkah respected him for his character.

He never told lies, not even when he was a child, and he was known for his truthfulness throughout Makkah. That earned him the title, **As-Sadiq**.

And his enemies would trust him with their valuables because they knew they would be safe with him.

- b. What happened when Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ returned from the journey after selling Hazrat Khadija's ﷺ goods?

When Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ returned from the journey, Maisarah, Hazrat Khadija's ﷺ slave, praised him for his honesty and gentle manners. Hazrat Khadija's ﷺ also was impressed by the profitable sale of her goods.

- c. Why did people like to trade with Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ? What did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ tell the people to do when doing business?

People wanted to trade with him because he was fair in his dealings.

When doing business, he discouraged making excessive profit. He told people to weigh and measure goods correctly, and to always inform the customer if something has a fault.

- d. Write about the old woman who used to throw garbage on Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ. How did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ react?

Instead of showing anger or scolding her, he got concerned when one day the old lady didn't throw garbage on him. He visited her home and found she was not well, so he even got her food and necessities.

The lady was so moved by his kindness that she accepted Islam

## Exercise 2

- a. *As-Sadiq* means truthful.
- b. People gave Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ their valuables for safe keeping.
- c. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was called *Al-Amin* because he was very trustworthy.
- d. Everyone likes to do business with an honest person.
- e. In battles, Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ forbade his men to hurt old people, women, and children.

# The life of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen

صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

## Exercise 1

- a. How was Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ as a leader of the new Muslim State in Madina?

As a leader, he was wise and just. He made fair decisions and resolved disputes. He made sure everyone was treated equally. He was humble and always worked alongside other companions, whether it was the construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi or digging of trenches. He led a very simple life; ate simple food and had few belongings.

### Supporting Quranic reference:

*It is out of Allah's mercy that you have been lenient with them. Had you been cruel or hard-hearted, they would have certainly abandoned you. (Surah Ali 'Imran:159)*

- b. How did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ resolve the dispute between Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه and Hazrat Umar رضي الله تعالى عنه?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ listened to both the parties. He acknowledged Hazrat Abu Bakr's رضي الله تعالى عنه apology and emphasized how Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه supported him in spreading the message of Islam. He also encouraged them to stay united. This really impressed Hazrat Umar رضي الله تعالى عنه and he realised how important Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه was.

## Supporting Hadith reference:

*Abu Huraira narrated that Allah's Messenger said,*

*'The strong is not the one who overcomes the people by his strength, but the strong is the one who controls himself while in anger.'* (Sahih Bukhari, Book 78, Hadith 141)

### c. What do you learn from the qualities of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool- Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ؟

#### We learn:

1. To live a simple life and be thankful for the blessings you have.
2. To forgive our fellow Muslims and to treat them with kindness.
3. To always stand with what is right and support justice.
4. To strive towards developing a great moral character.

## Supporting Qur'anic reference:

*And you are truly 'a man' of outstanding character. (Surah Al-Qalam, 68: 4)*

# Personalities of Islam - Hazrat Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq رضي الله تعالى عنه

## Exercise 1

- a. What does 'Abu Bakr' mean? Why did Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه came to be known by this name?

'Abu Bakr' literally means 'Father of the Camel'. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه got this name for his love of camels.

- b. What title did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم give Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه and why?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم gave him the title 'Al-Siddiq' – the truthful because Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه accepted Islam without any hesitation and remained extremely faithful to the cause of Islam.

- c. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه was a rich businessman. Discuss how he helped the cause of Islam with his wealth.

Here is how Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه used his wealth to help the cause of Islam:

1. He freed slaves and invested in educating them.
2. He established the Bait-ul-Maal (public treasury) to take care of the poor.
3. He donated all his household goods and property for Allah's cause.
4. He funded expeditions and battles to spread Islam.

- d. List a few things Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه did after becoming the Khalifa.

As Khalifa, Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه:

1. Helped compile the Qur'an.
2. Established the Bait-ul-Maal (public treasury) to take care of the poor.
3. Emphasized obedience to Allah and Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم.

## Exercise 2

- a. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه was born in 572 CE.
- b. Hazrat Ayesha رضى الله تعالى عنها was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه.
- c. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه was with Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ, in the cave of Saur.
- d. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه freed seven slaves.
- e. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه is buried next to the Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ.

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# Hazrat Umar Farooq

رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

## Exercise 1

### a. Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was an exceptional person. Discuss.

Coming from an educated and influential family, Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ knew how to read and write, which was rare in Arabia at that time. He was also very intelligent, courageous and physically strong.

He was a skilled marksman, rider, poet and speaker. Hazrat Umar's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ conversion gave support and strength to the new Muslims in Makkah who were under the pressure of Quraish.

And after embracing Islam, he spent all his life serving the cause of Allah.

### b. Discuss some leadership qualities of Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ as a Khalifa.

1. He was always kind towards his people. During his rule, he made sure no one slept hungry.
2. He took complete responsibility for his people's welfare. He would walk among his people at night to find out what people needed.
3. Despite his position, he lived a simple life.
4. He started an allowance for the poor and underprivileged citizens.
5. He conquered many cities and castles, expanding the Islamic empire.

## Exercise 2

- a. After Hazrat Umar's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ conversion to Islam, Muslims prayed openly at the Masjid-e-Haram for the first time.
- b. Hazrat Umar's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ rule lasted for ten years.
- c. Hazrat Umar's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ built 1400 mosques in the lands he conquered.
- d. Under Hazrat Umar's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ leadership, the Islamic empire expanded at a very fast rate.



# Kinship

## Exercise 1

### a. What is meant by kinship?

Kinship means the relationship between family members and relatives. This relationship requires us to show love and affection and to help each other when in need.

### b. Who amongst our family and relatives deserves the most of our respect and affection?

Our parents, especially our mothers, deserve the most respect and affection. Then comes our grandparents, siblings, and other relatives.

### Supporting Quranic reference

*For your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him. And honour your parents. If one or both of them reach old age in your care, never say to them 'even' 'ugh,' nor yell at them. Rather, address them respectfully. (Surah Al-Asra 17:23)*

### c. Women relatives are more likely to need our help. Please discuss why this is so.

Women relatives are more likely to need help because sometimes they are dependent on other family members for social and financial support.

### d. What are the rights of neighbours?

We should treat them with kindness and respect. We should always help them in times of need. We should make sure that our activities at home don't cause them any discomfort.

### Supporting Hadith reference

*Ibn 'Umar and 'Aishah reported:*

*Messenger of Allah said, 'Jibril kept recommending treating neighbours with kindness until I thought he would assign a share of inheritance'. (Riyad as-Salihin, Hadith 303)*

## Exercise 2

- a. A sister is more likely to need our help than the brother.
- b. Teachers are in place of your parents in school.
- c. You must be nice to your friends in school.
- d. Exchanging gifts fosters love and affection.
- e. Our neighbours have almost the same rights as our relatives.

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# Helping others

## Exercise 1

### a. What does Islam teach us about brotherhood?

It teaches us to be kind and helpful to our fellow Muslims and to share our blessings with the ones who are less fortunate than us.

### b. What did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ say about helping others?

He said, 'Allah will help them who help others.'

### c. How did the Ansar help the Muhajirs from Makkah?

Ansars happily shared their belongings with the Muhajirs and helped them settle in the new city.

### d. What did Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ do to serve others?

Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ bought slaves and set them free. He bought a fresh water well for everyone and also more land for the Masjid-e-Nabvi.

### e. How can we help others? Give some examples.

We can help others in a lot of different ways:

1. We can visit the sick and take care of the needs of our elderly.
2. If there are homeless people around us, we can provide them with food, clothing and even shelter.
3. We can assist differently abled people, or maybe help someone cross the road.
4. Just by listening attentively to someone can be a great way to comfort someone. Speak kindly and uplift people with encouraging words.
5. Donate to authentic charity organization. And also volunteer at educational and healthcare institutions.

6. We can engage in community service as well as, such as contributing to the building of mosques, hospitals, schools and orphanages. We can build public gardens and community centres for people to interact with each other.

In Pakistan, Abdul Sattar Edhi, the founder of the Edhi Centre, provided food, shelter, and medical care to thousands of children and adults. Edhi Centre is still a source of life for millions of needy and poor people.

## Supporting Quranic reference

*'Whatever you (believers) spend in charity, it is for your own good—as long as you do so seeking the pleasure of Allah. Whatever you donate will be paid back to you in full, and you will not be wronged.'* (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:272)

## Supporting Hadith references

*Ibn Umar reported:*

*'Whoever fulfills the needs of his brother, Allah will fulfill his needs; whoever removes the troubles of his brother, Allah will remove one of his troubles on the Day of Judgement.'* (Riyad as-Salihin, 233)

## Exercise 2

- a. The Ansar shared all their wealth with the Muhajirs.
- b. Feeding a hungry person is the biggest sadqa.
- c. Helping someone to cross the road is also an act of kindness.
- d. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ taught us to be charitable and helpful to the needy.
- e. Setting up schools, hospitals, and mosques is called Sadqa-e-jaria.
- f. One person of our times who served others in a very big way was Abdul Sattar Edhi.

# Good manners

## Exercise 1

### a. What is gossiping?

Gossiping is talking about other people when they aren't around. It could be about their personal lives, habits and spreading false information about them.

### b. What does the Qur'an say about backbiting?

The Qur'an says that a person who speaks bad others behind their backs is like someone who eats his own dead brother's flesh.

### Supporting Quranic reference

*O believers! Do not let some 'men' ridicule others, they may be better than them, nor let 'some' women ridicule other 'women' they may be better than them. Do not defame one another, nor call each other by offensive nicknames. (Surah Al-Hujurat 49:11)*

### c. What we must do to stop backbiting and gossiping?

1. Try to be mindful of your words.
2. The best thing to do is to stay away from discussing others' faults or mistakes.
3. If someone starts to gossip, try changing the topic or look for some distraction.
4. In case someone is really into gossiping and backbiting, speak up and discourage them from doing so.
5. Always make it an agenda to have positive and meaningful conversations.

## Exercise 2

### a. List four things that you should remember when you speak.

1. Be polite and clear.
2. Don't waste time on useless conversations.
3. Don't interrupt when other people are talking. Be an attentive listener.
4. Show respect to the person you are talking to Say kind words. Make sure their feelings are not hurt.

### Exercise 3

**a. In your own words, write a few lines about stealing.**

Stealing is taking away other people's things without letting them know. In Islam, stealing is strictly forbidden. This creates a sense of fear among people who are always worried about keeping their belongings safe. They also lose trust in each other.

**b. What should we do if we want to use someone else's things?**

First, seek permission of the owner. If you borrow something, then return the things safely and show gratitude.

### Exercise 4

- a. Everyone trusts a person who speaks the truth.
- b. We must ask for permission before taking something belonging to another person.
- c. We must not mumble or chew our words when we are talking.
- d. Backbiting and gossip can hurt someone's feelings.

### Exercise 5

- a. We must be unkind to our neighbours. (X)
- b. Stealing is strictly forbidden in Islam. (✓)
- c. When you say something good about people behind their back, it is called backbiting. (✓)
- d. We must not talk when someone else is talking. (✓)
- e. Lying is the root cause of all bad habits. (✓)

# Stories from the Qur'an

## Exercise 1

### Hazrat Hud عليه السلام and the people of Aad

- a. Who were the followers of Hazrat Nooh عليه السلام as given in this story? Describe their appearance.

People of Aad were the followers of Hazrat Nooh عليه السلام. They were tall, fair and strong.

- b. Why did Hazrat Hud عليه السلام warn his people?

Hazrat Hud عليه السلام warned his people to stop worshiping stone idols and to return to the worship of one God, Allah. He told them if they continued being disobedient to Allah, they would have to face punishment.

- c. Describe the *azaab* that befell the Aad for not listening to Hazrat Hud عليه السلام.

The *azaab* that befell the Aad was a strong wind that blew for eight days and seven nights. The wind was so strong that it turned everything into dust. It destroyed their cities and killed everyone.



## Exercise 2

### a. Who was Qaroon?

Qaroon was an extremely wealthy and arrogant man who lived during the time when Hazrat Moosa عليه السلام preached in Egypt. He had countless treasures.

### Supporting Quranic reference

*Indeed, Qaroon was from the people of Moses, but he behaved arrogantly towards them. We had granted him such treasures that even their keys would burden a group of strong men. 'Some of' his people advised him, 'Do not be prideful! Surely Allah does not like the prideful.'* (Surah Al-Qasas 28:76)

### b. What was Qaroon's reply to Hazrat Moosa's عليه السلام advice?

Qaroon said, 'It is my wealth which I got through my skill and wisdom. Your God didn't bestow (give) it on me.' (Surah Al-Qasas, 28: 78)

This clearly showed that Qaroon was arrogant and was not ready to acknowledge whatever wealth he had was Allah's blessings

### c. How did Allah punish Qaroon for his proud ways?

Qaroon sank and perished in the ground with his wealth. The event is also mentioned in the Quran for the people to understand how Allah dislikes those who are arrogant and choose the path of disobedience to Allah.

### Supporting Quranic reference

*'Then We caused the earth to swallow him up, along with his home. There was no one to help him against Allah, nor could he even help himself.'* (Surah Al-Qasas, 81)