

Teacher's Support Material



Islamiyat

for primary classes

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Exercise 1

a. Why should we have complete faith in Allah? Explain giving reasons

We should have complete faith in Allah because:

1. He created us and everything in this world for our benefit.
2. He has given us life, family, home, and all the other blessings.
3. He is All Powerful and All Merciful.
4. He sent us guidance in the form of Holy Qur'an to understand what is right and wrong.

Supporting Quranic reference:

'He is the One' Who has made the earth a place of settlement for you.' (Surah Al-Baqarah, 22)
'This is the Book (the Quran), whereof there is no doubt, a guidance to those who are Al-Muttaqun (the pious and righteous persons).' (Surah Al-Baqarah, 2)

b. How were Allah's teachings and guidance brought to us?

Allah's teachings and guidance were brought to us through Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ and the Holy Qur'an.

c. How can we show that we obey Allah?

To show that we obey Allah, we must do the following things:

1. Worship Him alone and love Him from our hearts.

Supporting Quranic reference:

This is part of the wisdom which your Lord has revealed to you 'O Prophet'. And do not set up any other god with Allah 'O humanity', or you will be cast into Hell, blameworthy, rejected.' (Surah Al-Isra, 39)

Supporting Hadith reference:

'None of you will have faith till he loves me more than his father, his children and all mankind.' (Sahih Bukhari, Book 2, Hadith 8)

2. Pray five times a day, fast in the holy month of Ramadan, and give Zakat.
3. Spread Allah's message.

Supporting Quranic reference:

Invite (mankind, O Muhammad) to the Way of your Lord (i.e. Islam) with wisdom (i.e. with the Divine Revelation and the Qur'ân) and fair preaching and argue with them in a way that is better. (Surah An-Nahl, 125)

Supporting Hadith reference:

'Convey (my teachings) to the people even if it were a single sentence.' (Sahih Bukhari, Book 56, Number 667)

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Pillars of Islam

Exercise 1

a. Name the five pillars of Islam.

Tauheed, Salat, Zakat, Saum, Hajj

b. Write the meaning of the first *Kalima*.

‘There is no god but Allah, and Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen
 ﷺ is His messenger.’

c. Give two reasons why we must pray to Allah.

1. To remember Allah and thank Him for all His blessings.

Supporting Quranic reference:

‘Establish prayer for My remembrance.’ (Surah Taha, 14)

2. To seek Allah’s help and guidance.

Supporting Quranic reference:

‘And seek help through patience and prayer.’ (Surah Al-Baqarah, 45)

d. What does *Roza* teach us?

Roza (or Saum) teaches us to be patient, to control ourselves and to stay away from bad habits. We also understand how poor people feel when they have nothing to eat or drink, so as a result we also learn to be kind and helpful to poor Muslims.

Supporting Quranic reference:

O believers! Fasting is prescribed for you—as it was for those before you—so perhaps you will become mindful of Allah. (Surah Al-Baqarah, 183)

Supporting Hadith reference:

‘Fasting is a shield. When any one of you is fasting on a day, he should neither indulge in obscene language, nor raise the voice; or if anyone tries to quarrel with him he should say: I am a person fasting.’ (Sahih Bukhari, Book 13, Hadith 212)

e. What is *Zakat*?

Zakat is helping the poor by giving them 2.5 per cent of a person's yearly savings and on the value of gold.

f. How many times is *Hajj* compulsory for Muslims?

Hajj is compulsory only once in a lifetime for Muslims who are physically healthy and can afford it.

Exercise 2

- a. Every Muslim must pray five times a day.
- b. *Namaz* is also known as *Salat*.
- c. Muslims do not eat or drink anything from the call (*azan*) for Fajr to the call for Maghrib in Ramazan.
- d. *Zakat* is a charity from the yearly savings of a Muslim.
- e. Muslims from all over the world come to Makkah for *Hajj*.

Iman, articles of faith

Exercise 1

a. Name the articles of faith.

Iman in Allah,
Iman in the Angels
Iman in Allah's Books
Iman in Allah's *Rasool*
Iman in the Last Day of Judgement
Iman in Life after death
Iman in Destiny or *Qadr*

b. What does having *Iman* in Allah mean?

Having *Iman* in Allah means acknowledging Allah's unity, power, and authority, and surrendering to His will, guidance, and commandments.

Muslims firmly believe that Allah is the One, All-Powerful Creator of all beings and the vast universe. He Alone can do whatever He wants. He controls life, death, and destiny. As His subjects, we must obey Him, submit to His will, pray to Him, and do what pleases Him. A person who doesn't have *Iman* in Allah is called a *Kafir*.

Supporting Hadith reference:

'Iman means that you should believe in Allah, his angels, his Books, his Apostles and the last day, and that you should believe in the decreeing both of good and evil.' (Sunan Abi Dawud, Book 42, Hadith 100)

Supporting Quranic reference:

Worshipping Allah only: 'And your Lord is One Lord, so worship Him alone.' (Surah Al-Baqarah, 163)

Trusting Allah alone: 'Whoever fully submits themselves to Allah and is a good-doer, they have certainly grasped the firmest hand-hold. And with Allah rests the outcome of 'all' affairs.' (Surah Luqman, 22)

Kafir as losers: 'And whoever rejects the faith, all their good deeds will be void in this life and in the Hereafter they will be among the losers.' (Surah Al-Maidah, 5)

c. What are the names and responsibilities of the four famous angels?

The four famous angels in Islam are:

1. Hazrat Jibrael عليه السلام: Brought Allah's messages to prophets. He brought the Qur'an to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ.
2. Hazrat Mikaeel عليه السلام: Responsible for controlling wind, rain, and provides nourishment to Allah's creatures.
3. Hazrat Izraeel عليه السلام: Responsible for taking away life from Allah's creatures.
4. Hazrat Israfeel عليه السلام: Will blow the *Soor* (trumpet) on the Last Day, signaling the end of the world.

d. Name at least five *rasool* of Allah.

1. Hazrat Adam عليه السلام
2. Hazrat Nooh عليه السلام
3. Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام
4. Hazrat Dawood عليه السلام
5. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ

e. What three things must Muslims believe about the Day of Judgement?

Muslims must believe that:

1. There will be a day when the world will come to an end, and everyone will die, but Allah will bring everyone back to life again for judgement.
2. Everyone will stand before Allah and be accountable for their deeds in this world.
3. After judgement, the righteous will be rewarded with *Jannat* (Paradise), while those who disobeyed Allah will be sent to *Jahannum* (Hell).

Supporting Quranic reference:

Description of the Day of Judgement: The Trumpet will be blown and all those in the heavens and all those on the earth will fall dead, except those Allah wills to spare. Then it will be blown again and they will rise up at once, looking on in anticipation. (Surah Al-Zumar, 68)

Everyone stands accountable on the Day of Judgement: Every soul will be paid in full for its deeds, for Allah knows best what they have done. (Surah Al-Zumar, 70)

Additional Hadith reference:

The Paradise is surrounded by hardships and the Hell-Fire is surrounded by temptations. (Sahih Muslim, Book 53, Hadith 1)

Exercise 2

- a. The two angels who record the good and bad deeds of people are called Kiraman Katibeen.
- b. Allah's rasool preached His messages to His people.
- c. Qayamat is the day when the whole world will come to an end.
- d. Destiny is an article of faith.
- e. In life after death, people with good deeds will go to paradise.

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam- an-Nabiyeen ﷺ: his Life and Risalat

Exercise 1

- a. What did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ not like about his people?

He didn't like the ignorance of Arab people. They were quarrelsome, immoral, deceitful, idol worshippers, and had completely forgotten the teachings of Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام. Along with this, they treated women and slaves cruelly and deprived them of their basic rights.

- b. Why did he go to the cave of Hira?

As he was disturbed by the state of his people, He wanted to spend time alone thinking about how he could improve the condition of his people. He went to the cave of Hira to meditate, pray, and seek solitude.

- c. Relate the incident of the cave of Hira.

One day in Ramazan, Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was praying in the cave of Hira, the angel Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام appeared before him. He was forty years old at that time. Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام asked him to read, Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ replied that he did not know how to read. After this happened three times, Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام embraced him and asked him to repeat the following lines (Surah Al-Alaq 96: 1-5):

'Read, in the Name of your Lord, Who created man from a clot of blood. Read, your Lord is Most Generous, Who taught man by the pen, what he did not know.'

Then Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was informed that he was chosen as Allah's Messenger. They performed *wuzu* and prayed together outside the cave.

This incident left Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ shivering with cold.

d. How did Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا comfort Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم?

When Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم reached home after the incident of the cave of Hira, Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا covered him with a blanket for comfort since he was shivering with cold. After listening to the incident, she assured him that Allah would never leave him alone and reminded him of all the good things he did for his people.

e. Why did Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا take Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم to her cousin?

To seek verification, Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا took him to her cousin, Warqa-bin-Naufil, a pious Christian and a wise scholar who knew Injeel and Taurait very well.

f. What did he tell the Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم?

Warqa-bin-Naufil confirmed that the angel who appeared to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم was the same one who brought messages to Rasool Moosa

g. Give the translation of the first Wahi.

'Read, in the Name of your Lord, Who created man from a clot of blood. Read, your Lord is Most Generous, Who taught man by the pen, what he did not know.' (Surah Al-Alaq 96:1-5)

The following Hadith can be used for extended reading on the cave of Hira incident.

Additional Hadith reference:

He used to go in seclusion in the cave of Hira where he used to worship (Allah alone) continuously for many days before his desire to see his family. He used to take with him the journey food for the stay and then come back to (his wife) Khadija to take his food likewise again till suddenly the Truth descended upon him while he was in the cave of Hira. The angel came to him and asked him to read. The Prophet replied, "I do not know how to read." The Prophet added, "The angel caught me (forcefully) and pressed me so hard that I could not bear it anymore. He then released me and again asked me to read and I replied, 'I do not know how to read.' Thereupon he caught me again and pressed me a second time till I could not bear it anymore. He then released me and again asked me to read but again I replied, 'I do not know how to read (or what shall I read)?' Thereupon he caught me for the third time and pressed me, and then released me and said, 'Read in the name of your Lord, who has created (all that exists), created man from a clot. Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous.'" Then Allah's Messenger returned with the Inspiration and with his heart beating severely. Then he went to Khadija bint Khuwailid and said, "Cover me! Cover me!" They covered him till his fear was over and after that he told her everything that had happened and said, "I fear that something may happen to me." Khadija replied, "Never! By Allah, Allah will never disgrace you. You keep good relations with your kith and kin, help the poor and the destitute, serve your guests generously and assist the deserving calamity-afflicted ones." Khadija then accompanied him to her cousin Waraqa bin Naufal, who, during the pre-Islamic Period became a Christian and used to write the writing with Hebrew letters. He would write from the Gospel in Hebrew as much as Allah wished him to write. He was an old man and had lost his eyesight. Khadija said to Waraqa, "Listen to

the story of your nephew, O my cousin!" Waraqa asked, "O my nephew! What have you seen?" Allah's Messenger described whatever he had seen. Waraqa said, "This is the same one who keeps the secrets (angel Gabriel) whom Allah had sent to Moses. I wish I were young and could live up to the time when your people would turn you out." Allah's Messenger asked, "Will they drive me out?" Waraqa replied in the affirmative and said, "Anyone (man) who came with something similar to what you have brought was treated with hostility; and if I should remain alive till the day when you will be turned out then I would support you strongly." But after a few days Waraqa died and the Divine Inspiration was also paused for a while.' (Sahih Bukhari, Book 1, Hadith 3)

Exercise 2

- Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام appeared before Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in the cave of Hira and asked him to read.
- Allah had chosen Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to be his messenger.
- The first person to believe him was Hazrat Khadija رضي الله تعالى عنها.
- The name of Hazrat Khadija's رضي الله تعالى عنها cousin was Waraqa-bin-Noufil.

Activity

Find out the names of the surahs from which the first and second *Wahi* are taken.

First *Wahi*: Surah Al-Alaq

Second *Wahi*: Surah Al Muddassir

Preaching Islam

Exercise 1

a. The names of four people who first accepted Islam were:

1. Hazrat Khadijah رضى الله تعالى عنها, his wife.
2. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله تعالى عنه, his closest friend.
3. Hazrat Ali رضى الله تعالى عنه, his young cousin.
4. Hazrat Zaid bin Haris رضى الله تعالى عنه, his slave.

b. How did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ first invite people to Islam?

In the beginning, he preached to his family and friends, who were closest to him. Then he shared the message of Islam secretly with a few people for three years. After Allah's command, he began to preach openly.

Supporting Quranic reference:

If you call them to guidance, they cannot hear. And you 'O Prophet' may see them facing towards you, but they cannot see. (Surah Al-Araf, 198)

c. Did they listen to him? What did they say?

They didn't listen to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ and expressed their anger. They asked him why they were called at Mount Safa for the message they don't agree with. They said they will never leave their gods and left insulting and ridiculing Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ.

d. How did he invite his family to Islam?

He invited his whole family for dinner where he gave Allah's message to them.

Exercise 2

- At first the Muslims offered their namaz secretly.
- After three years Allah ordered Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ to preach Islam openly.
- Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ climbed on the mount of Safa to preach Islam to the Quraish.
- Àbu Lahab insulted the Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ for waking him up early.

Opposition of the Quraish

Exercise 1

a. How did the Quraish stop our Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ from preaching Islam?

The Quraish tried to stop Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ through various tactics:

1. Quraish insulted and mocked him. A *kafir* woman threw garbage at him and spread thorns in his way.
2. He was offered bribes in the form of gold, silver and power to stop preaching.
3. Quraish pressurised his uncle Abu Talib to intervene and discourage him.
4. They spread false rumours about him. He was calling a madman and magician who turned away from his religion.
5. They also harmed his companions.
6. He was once attacked at the Ka'aba while preaching Islam

Supporting Quranic reference:

'When they see you 'O Prophet', they only make fun of you, saying, "Is this the one that Allah has sent as a messenger?" (Surah Al-Furqan, 41)

b. What did the Quraish say to Abu Talib when Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ continued preaching?

Quraish asked Abu Talib to stop Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ from spreading the message of Islam and influencing young people to go against their own gods. They also offered gold, silver and power in return.

c. What answer did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ give his uncle?

His reply was: 'Dear uncle, even if they place the Sun in my right hand, and the Moon in my left, I will not give up preaching Islam until Allah gives me victory, or I die trying to achieve it.'

d. How did they try to stop him from talking to the pilgrims and traders who came to Makkah?

The Quraish tried to stop the pilgrims and traders from listening to him. They called him a madman and a magician who had turned away from his religion.

e. Relate what happened at the Ka'aba when Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was preaching there.

When Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ preached at the Ka'aba, he openly invited people to worship only One Allah and leave their idols. The *kuffar* of Makkah got really annoyed and attacked him from all sides, and in defense, his companion Hazrat Haris bin-Abi Hala رضى الله تعالى عنه was martyred.

Exercise 2

- The Quraish looked upon Islam as an insult to their gods.
- Kafir* women threw garbage on Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ and spread thorns in his way.
- The message of Islam spread through the people who travelled to and from Makkah.
- Hazrat Haris رضى الله تعالى عنه was martyred protecting Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ.

Migration to Abyssinia

Exercise 1

- a. Why did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ tell the Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ told the Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia because life had become extremely difficult for them in Makkah. Just because they accepted Islam, they were being beaten, tortured and thrown out of their homes. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah ﷺ wanted to keep them safe.

- b. What did the Quraish do when the Muslims migrated to Abyssinia?

The Quraish were angry when the Muslims migrated to Abyssinia. At first, they tried to stop them but failed. Then they sent a group of people with expensive gifts to Najashi, the king of Abyssinia, and asked him to send the Muslims back to Makkah.

- c. What did Najashi want to know?

Najashi wanted to know why the Muslims had left their homes and country. He also wanted to learn about Islam.

- d. What did Hazrat Jafar رضي الله تعالى عنه tell Najashi about Islam?

Hazrat Jafar رضي الله تعالى عنه, who was the leader of the Muslim migrants, answered, 'O King, before Islam we were ignorant and cruel; we worshipped stone idols and ate dead flesh. We were immoral and dishonest and unkind to our relatives and neighbours. Our rich and powerful oppressed the weak and the poor.'

Hazrat Jafar رضي الله تعالى عنه explained to Najashi that before Islam, they were ignorant and worshipped idol. But then Allah had mercy on them and sent Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ as a guide. They were told to worship only One Allah, speak the truth, show kindness to others and keep promises. He also shared how after accepting Islam, they were persecuted by their own people.

e. What surah did he recite and what did Najashi say after listening to him?

Hazrat Jafar رضى الله تعالى عنه recited Surah Maryam, which tells the story of Hazrat Maryam رضى الله تعالى عنها and Hazrat Isa عليه السلام. Najashi was touched and realised that this message and their beliefs came from the same God. So he allowed the Muslims to stay safely in Abyssinia.

Supporting Quranic reference:

'And so We have placed in every society the most wicked to conspire in it. Yet they plot only against themselves, but they fail to perceive it.' (Surah Al-Anam, 123)

Exercise 2

- a. Muslims were outcast by their own families and friends.
- b. Those who had once accepted Islam stood firm and remained loyal to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ.
- c. Abyssinia is also called Habsha.
- d. King Najashi was a kind-hearted and just man.
- e. Hazrat Jafar رضى الله تعالى عنه recited Surah Maryam for Najashi.

Boycott by the Quraish

Exercise 1

- a. What was the result of Hazrat Hamza's رضي الله تعالى عنه and Hazrat Umar's رضي الله تعالى عنه conversion to Islam?

Hazrat Hamza رضي الله تعالى عنه and Hazrat Umar رضي الله تعالى عنه were brave and strong individuals. Their conversion strengthened Islam, giving Muslims courage and protection. Muslims started praying openly at the Ka'aba after Hazrat Umar رضي الله تعالى عنه suggested them to do so.

- b. Why did the Quraish impose a boycott on the family of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

The Quraish were quite upset when Hazrat Hamza رضي الله تعالى عنه and Hazrat Umar رضي الله تعالى عنه accepted Islam and feared that their conversions would make Islam a strong religion. They also wanted Banu Hashim to hand over Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, which didn't happen.

- c. What difficulties did the family and companions of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ have to bear as a result of the boycott by Quraish?

The family and companions had to leave the comforts of their homes and move to Shib-e-Abi Talib, a narrow valley. They faced severe food shortage and had to eat grass and old leather to survive. The children and sick old people were the most affected

- d. Why is the tenth year of *Nabuwat* called *Aam-ul-Huzn*?

The tenth year of *Nabuwat* is called *Aam-ul-Huzn* for the following reasons:

1. The three-year boycott ended.
2. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ uncle Abu Talib and his wife Hazrat Khadija رضي الله تعالى عنها passed away.

Supporting Quranic reference:

So, surely with hardship comes ease. Surely with that hardship comes more ease. (Surah Al-Inshirah, 5)

Exercise 2

- a. The Muslims started praying openly at the Ka'aba in the sixth year of *Nabuwat*.
- b. Bani Hashim were forced to move to Shib-e-Abi Talib, which was a narrow valley belonging to the Bani Hashim family.
- c. The Quraish imposed a total boycott of Bani Hashim, which lasted for three years.
- d. Aam-ul-Huzn means 'the year of sorrow'.

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Journey to Taif

Exercise 1

- a. Why did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ decide to travel to Taif?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ decided to travel to Taif to preach the message of Allah. In Makkah, even after ten years of preaching, not many people embraced Islam due to the increased

The people of Taif treated Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ cruelly. They insulted him, and sent street boys, hooligans, and slaves to stone and harass him through the town.

- b. Where did he seek refuge?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ went to a garden that belonged to his distant relatives, Utaba and Sheba, where he felt safe under the shade of grape vines.

- c. How did he pray for Allah's help?

He acknowledged his weakness and helplessness as he prayed to Allah. He asked Allah to protect him and guide him and that he only sought for Allah's pleasure and power.

- d. What did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ say to Addas when he learned that Addas was from Nineveh?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ told Addas that he was from the same land as Hazrat Yunus bin Matee عليه السلام, who was a rasool of Allah, and declared, "And so am I," which brought Addas to his knees, and convinced him to accept Islam.

Exercise 2

- Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ went to Taif with Hazrat Zaid bin Haris رضي الله تعالى عنه.
- Addas brought Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ a bunch of grapes.
- Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ said Bismillah before eating.
- Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ forgave the people of Taif and prayed that one day their children may become Muslims.

Pledge of Aqaba

Exercise 1

a. What was the pledge of Aqaba and what were its results?

The pledge of Aqaba was an agreement between Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ and the people of Madina. The people promised to show loyalty and obedience to Islam. As a result, Islam spread in Madina. And then, they invited Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ and his followers to Madina, where they eventually established the Islamic community.

b. Why did the Muslims migrate from Makkah to Madina?

The Muslims decided to migrate from Makkah to Madina because the persecution from *kuffar* had become unbearable.

c. What was the incident of *M'airaj* or *Isra*?

In the twelfth year of *Nabuwat*, *M'airaj* or *Isra* was a miraculous 'night journey' took place. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was made to travel from Makkah to Jerusalem, where he led prayers at Masjid-e-Aqsa with other prophets and received guidance from Allah. Then, Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام took him across the seven skies up to its last limit, called *Sidrat-ul-Muntaha*. After this Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام could not go further and left Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ alone to communicate with Allah.

d. Write about any two messages that Allah gave Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ during the *M'airaj*.

1. The obligation of five daily prayers for all Muslims.
2. The good news of better times ahead, as mentioned in the last two verses of Surah Baqarah.

e. What did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ say while looking at Makkah for the last time?

He said, 'By Allah, yours is the best land and the most beloved of Allah. I would never have left, if I were not forced out of here.'

Exercise 2

- a. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ sent Hazrat Musaab bin-Umair رضي الله تعالى عنه to preach Islam to the people of Yasrab.
- b. Jerusalem is about 1200 km away from Makkah.
- c. The last limit of the skies is called Sidrat-ul-Muntaha.
- d. When leaving for Madina, Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was accompanied by Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله تعالى عنه.
- e. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ camel sat down in front of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari's رضي الله تعالى عنه house in Madina.

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The Islamic State

Exercise 1

a. Where did the first Islamic State come into being and who was its head?

The first Islamic State was set up in Madina, and Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was its head.

b. Who were the Ansar and why were they given this name?

Ansar were the Muslims of Madina. And they got this name because they helped Muhajirs. They were from the tribes of Aus and Khazraj.

c. What was the first task done by Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ in Madina?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ started building a masjid in Madina. He himself took part in its construction along with his companions. This mosque is called Masjid-e-Nabvi.

d. Explain what is meant by *mawakhat*.

Mawakhat means brotherhood that was developed between the Muhajirs and the Ansar.

e. What was the *Meesaq-e-Madina*?

The *Meesaq-e-Madina* was an agreement made by Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ with the Jews of Madina to ensure that they all live in peace. According to the agreement:

1. Jews were free to practise their own religion.
2. Jews were to defend Madina along with the Muslims.
3. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ would have the authority to take the final decision to settle any disagreement.
4. Protection of life and property for all citizens was ensured.

Exercise 2

- a. The Hijri calendar begins from the year of Hijrat.
- b. The Muslims who migrated from Makkah to Madina were known as Muhajirs.
- c. The Ansar were from the tribes of Aus and Khazraj.
- d. The Ansar shared all their belongings with the Muhajirs.
- e. Besides Muslims, there were Jews also living in Madina.

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Personalities of Islam

Hazrat Usman رضي الله تعالى عنه

Exercise 1

- a. Discuss the life of Hazrat Usman رضي الله تعالى عنه from his conversion to Islam to migration to Madina.

Hazrat Usman رضي الله تعالى عنه belonged to a powerful Quraish family and was known for his generosity, earning the title 'Usman Ghani' – Usman the Generous.

He got married to Hazrat Ruqayya رضي الله تعالى عنها, daughter of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلَّى الله عليه وآله وصحبه وسلم. He also along with his wife migrated to Abyssinia due to the persecution in Makkah, then returned to Makkah after two years.

Later in 622 CE, he migrated again to Madina in 622 CE, where he established himself as a successful businessman and became one of the wealthiest men in Madina.

After Hazrat Ruqayya's رضي الله تعالى عنها death, he married Hazrat Umme Kulsum رضي الله تعالى عنها, another daughter of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلَّى الله عليه وآله وصحبه وسلم.

He played a significant role in some of the major events, such as the Treaty of Hudaibiyah and the Expedition to Tabuk. He contributed generously to the Expedition to Tabuk, which was really appreciated by Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلَّى الله عليه وآله وصحبه وسلم.

- b. How was Hazrat Usman رضي الله تعالى عنه as a *Khalifa*?

Hazrat Usman رضي الله تعالى عنه was less strict with his people, unlike his predecessor, Hazrat Umar رضي الله تعالى عنه. Though people enjoyed more political freedom under Hazrat Umar's رضي الله تعالى عنه Khilafat, Islamic tribal jealousies developed. People started taking advantage of his lenient policies, which eventually led to his assassination.

Exercise 2

- Hazrat Usman رضي الله تعالى عنه was the third *khalifa* of Islam.
- Hazrat Ruqayya رضي الله تعالى عنها was a daughter of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلَّى الله عليه وآله وصحبه وسلم.
- In 6 Hijri, Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلَّى الله عليه وآله وصحبه وسلم set out for Makkah to perform Umrah.
- Hazrat Usman رضي الله تعالى عنه contributed very generously for the expedition to Tabuk.

Hazrat Ali Murtaza

رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ

Exercise 1

a. List the important events in Hazrat Ali's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ life.

1. Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ embraced Islam at the age of 11, becoming the youngest Muslim.
2. He got married to Hazrat Fatima Zehra رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا, daughter of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ.
3. He was a fearless fighter who participated in all battles alongside Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ. For his bravery, he was given the titles of 'Al-Murtaza' and 'Asadullah'.
4. He became the fourth *Khalifa* after Hazrat Usman's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ martyrdom. He had to face numerous revolts and challenges during his five-year rule. At the age of 63, he was martyred while praying in mosque.

b. What were the challenges that Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ faced in his *Khilafat*? Find out from different sources and write.

Exercise 2

- a. Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was married to Hazrat Fatima Zehra رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا the daughter of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ.
- b. Asadullah means the lion of Allah.
- c. Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was the fourth *Khalifa* of the Muslims.
- d. Ibn-e-Muljim killed Hazrat Ali رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ.

Honesty

Exercise 1

a. What is honesty?

Honesty means being fair in everything we do in life.

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

He said, 'A person who has no honesty, has no *Iman*.'

c. How can we be honest to Allah?

We can display honesty by obeying Allah' commands.

Supporting Quranic reference

'Even though they were only commanded to worship Allah alone with sincere devotion to Him in all uprightness, establish prayer, and pay alms-tax. That is the upright Way.' (Surah Al-Bayyinah, 5)

d. How can we be honest to ourselves?

By doing what is right and avoid what is wrong. By spending our time doing good things, giving importance to our work and studies, and keeping our promises.

e. In what ways can we be honest to others?

We must deal with others in a fair and truthful way. We can conduct business honestly with other people; we can keep secrets, give sound advice and use our power correctly.

Exercise 2

a. To be honest to Allah means to obey His commands.

b. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was called Al-Amin because he was very trustworthy.

c. Keeping our firm Iman is also honesty to ourselves.

d. We must make good use of our time.

e. Giving correct advice and using our power fairly is also honesty.

Rights of People

Activity

Answer will be based on students' experience.

Exercise 1

a. What is our duty to our parents?

We must treat our parents with kindness and love. It is our duty to obey and do our best to please them. And if someone's parents have passed away, he/she must pray for their *maghfirat* (forgiveness) and do good so that their parents get the reward, too.

b. What should we do for our neighbours?

We must never make them uncomfortable with our actions. For example, we must not throw our garbage near their door or disturb them by loud noise or music. We should always be ready to help them in need, and if possible, share our delicious meals with them.

c. How should we treat our servants?

Servants should always be treated with kindness and respect. We should make sure that they aren't overburdened with household work or given any task that is difficult for them. No matter what, we must not abuse them verbally.

d. Why is it important to choose good friends?

We spend a lot of time with our friends at school and outside and as a result we learn a lot from them. Choosing a good friend means we get to learn and improve ourselves.

Supporting Quranic reference:

And beware of the Day the wrongdoer will bite his nails in regret and say, 'Oh! I wish I had followed the Way along with the Messenger!'

Woe to me! I wish I had never taken so-and-so as a close friend'. (Surah Al-Furqan, 27-28)

e. Why should we help travellers?

We should offer the best food, help them in all possible ways, and guide them if they are lost.

f. Why should we help orphans?

We should show our affection to the orphans, especially because they don't have the love and protection of a parent.

Exercise 2

- a. The closest to us are our parents and family members.
- b. In school, our teachers are like our parents.
- c. Muslims consider guests a blessing from Allah.
- d. The poor, the sick, and the needy all have rights on us.

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Good manners

Exercise 1

- a. How did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ speak in a gathering?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ would speak wisely, clearly, and slowly so that people could understand him. His voice was neither too loud nor too low.

- b. What is the importance of the rules given for gatherings?

Rules help us stay punctual, gentle and respectful at gatherings and this way people understand our perspective in a better way. Also, we don't indulge in useless conversations.

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. How evil it is to act rebelliously after having faith! And whoever does not repent, it is they who are the 'true' wrongdoers. (Surah Al-Hujrat, 11)

- c. What kind of a life did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ lead?

He led a very simple life and preached to his companions and all Muslims to do the same. Though he was the head of the State in Madina, he lived modestly. He never built a house for his personal use and his wives had rooms next to the Masjid-e-Nabvi.

His food and clothes were very simple, too. His food usually consisted of dates and barley, and sometimes goat milk. He slept on a mattress filled with date bark.

- d. Why is it good to adopt simplicity in our lives?

Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ and his companions lived a simple life, which serves as an example for us to follow. There is nobility and dignity in simplicity. By removing useless and showy things, we can spend our time and money on good causes and charity.

Supporting Hadith reference

Charity does not decrease wealth. (Sahih Bukhari, Book 45, Hadith 90)

e. How does Islam teach us to be punctual?

Islam teaches punctuality through:

1. Five daily prayers that are offered at specific times.
2. Fasting during Ramazan, which begins and ends at set times of the year .
3. *Zakat* is given on an annual basis.
4. *Hajj* is performed at an exact time of the lunar year.
5. The whole order of nature teaches us to be punctual. Night always comes after day, seasons follow the same order, the Earth moves at a certain speed around the Sun and so on.

f. What are the benefits of punctuality?

Punctuality helps us to discipline our lives and allows us to work in a systematic way. If all the tasks are managed at the same time, we are able to achieve our goals efficiently within a set amount of time.

g. What did Hazrat Umar رضي الله تعالى عنه say about being punctual?

He said, 'Remember, punctuality increases ability. Tasks left undone come in heaps and those tasks eat into the vitality of man and at last make the doer weak.'

Exercise 2

- a. Listen attentively if someone is speaking.
- b. Do not laugh or make fun of others in a gathering.
- c. Even as the head of the State in Madina, Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, lived modestly.
- d. Time is precious.
- e. Punctuality increases ability.

Stories from the Qur'an

Hazrat Saleh and the people of Samood

Exercise 1

a. Describe the people of Samood and the place where they lived.

The people of Samood were fair, tall, and handsome. They were skilled at carving magnificent houses from mountains and making beautiful palaces on the plains. But they were ungrateful and disobedient to Allah.

And their place was blessed with gardens, springs and meadows.

b. What miracle took place in this story? Describe it in a few lines.

Miraculously, a she-camel, Naqatullah, and her baby emerged from a mountain, right in front of the people of Samood. It all happened with Allah's power.

Supporting Quranic reference

And to the people of Samood We sent their brother Saleh. He said, 'O my people! Worship Allah—you have no other god except Him. A clear proof has come to you from your Lord: this is Allah's she-camel as a sign to you. So leave her to graze 'freely' on Allah's land and do not harm her, or else you will be overcome by a painful punishment. (Surah Al-Araf, 73)

Hazrat Yunus and the fish

Exercise 1

a. What message did Hazrat Yunus عليه السلام give the people of Nineveh?

His message was to worship Only Allah, obey His commands and ask for His forgiveness.

b. What did Hazrat Yunus عليه السلام think when his name was drawn out three times by the people present on the boat?

He thought he had displeased Allah by not waiting for His order and leaving Nineveh and his people in anger.