

Teacher's Support Material



Islamiyat

FOR SECONDARY CLASSES

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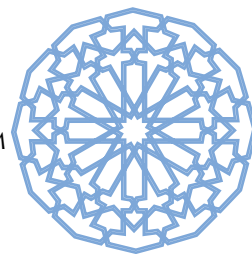
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Chapter Two

FAITH AND PRAYERS

Exercise A

1. Why was there a need for *Azaan*?

Azaan was needed to remind every Muslim to come together to pray five times a day at the exact time. When the Muslims migrated from Makkah to Madina, they used to agree on offering prayers at a fixed time, but it was difficult to remember the timings sometimes, especially when they were busy. Therefore, a need was felt to give out a call for prayers, which eventually became the *Azaan*.

2. Give the meaning of Surah Ikhlas.

Surah Ikhlas explains the concept of *Tauheed*, which is the belief in the oneness of Allah. The Surah emphasises that:

1. Allah is One and unique.
2. Allah is eternal and absolute.
3. Allah does not have children, nor was He born to someone.
4. Allah has no parallel.

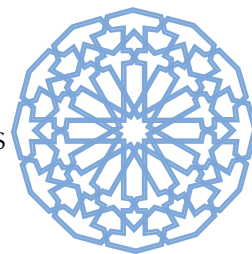
Surah Ikhlas is a key surah that clearly defines the fundamental Islamic belief in the oneness and uniqueness of Allah.

3. Write a note on the importance of *Salat*. When is each *Salat* offered?

The importance of *Salat* is emphasised multiple times in the Quran and Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ referred to *Salat* as "the coolness of my eyes".

On the Day of Judgement, a person will be first questioned about his/her *Salat*.

Salat has numerous benefits, including refreshing one's faith and *iman*, reminding individuals that Allah is always watching, and preventing them from engaging in wrongdoing. Also, *Salat* helps us stay fit as it is a great exercise.



Supporting Hadith Reference

'The first thing for which a person will be brought to account on the Day of Resurrection will be his prayer. If it is complete, then the voluntary (prayers) will also be recorded for him (as an increase). If it is not complete then Allah will say to His angels: "Look and see whether you find any voluntary prayers for My slave, and take them to make up what is lacking from his obligatory prayers." Then all his deeds will be reckoned in like manner.' (Sunan Ibn Majah 1426, Book 5, Hadith 624)

Supporting Quranic Reference

'And seek help through patience and prayer. Indeed, it is a burden except for the humble.' (Surah Al-Baqarah, 2:45)

4. What is the importance of congregational prayers? Write short notes on:

a. The Friday prayer

b. The Eid prayer

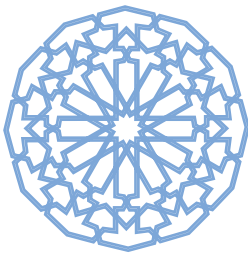
Congregational prayers hold great importance in Islam. The act of praying together after an Imam unites Muslims as an Ummah, a community, and all differences between rich and poor, black and white, master and servant disappear. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ and his companions always made sure to offer all five prayers in the mosque. He disliked it when anyone did not come to the mosque for prayers. He said that offering prayers in congregation is 27 times more beneficial than praying at home. Offering prayers in a congregation promotes social relations, brotherhood, and exchange of news and views.

When people from different socio-economic backgrounds gather at the same place for worship, they develop brotherhood and the community, as a whole, benefits from these gatherings.

a. The Friday prayer

The Friday or *Jum'a* prayer is offered weekly in a congregation in the mosque. Quran emphasises the importance of Friday prayers in Surah *Jum'a* (62:9-10):

'O you who believe (Muslims)! When the call is proclaimed for the Salat on Friday, come to the remembrance of Allah and leave off business (and every other thing). That is better for you if you did but know! Then when the Jum'a prayer is ended, you may disperse through the land, and seek the bounty of Allah, and remember Allah much: that you may be successful.'



Unlike Zuhur prayers that have only four *rakats*, Friday prayers have just two. Before and after these, four Sunnat *rakats* are to be offered, followed by another two. There are two *Azaans* between which the Imam gives a *khutba*—a sermon—and tells the people to do good, avoid evil, and live peacefully with others. The *khutba* is a religious sermon, and attendance is compulsory, as its importance cannot be denied for the Muslim community.

b. The Eid prayers

Islamic celebrations, *Eid-ul-Fitr* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, are incomplete without Eid prayers. The prayers are offered in congregation by men at the Eidgah, while women pray at home. The prayer timing is between sunrise and noon.

The Imam normally explains the prayer method beforehand, and two compulsory *rakats* are offered, followed by a *khutba* and *du'a*.

Muslims on this occasion embrace and greet each other, seek forgiveness, and pray for Allah's mercy and blessings.

5. What does Hajj mean? Who built the House of Allah?

Hajj means a journey towards Allah or a will to visit the House of Allah. Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام and his son Hazrat Isma'il عليه السلام built the House of Allah for the worship of Allah.

Supporting Quranic reference

'And remember when We assigned to Abraham the site of the House, saying, "Do not associate anything with Me (in worship) and purify My House for those who circle the Ka'bah, stand (in prayer), and bow and prostrate themselves."' (Surah Al-Hajj, 22: 26)

Exercise B

Write whether TRUE or FALSE.

1. Hajj takes place in the month of Ziq'ad. **(False: Hajj takes place in the month of Dhu al-Hijjah, not Ziq'ad)**
2. *Eid-ul-Azha* is celebrated on the completion of the Hajj. **(True)**
3. Meeqat is a city in Saudi Arabia. **(False: Meeqat is a designated area or location, not a city, where pilgrims put on their Ihram garments)**
4. The *Khutba* is delivered before the Eid prayer. **(True)**
5. The *Farz* is that part of the *Salat* which one is required to offer at any cost. **(True)**
6. The *muazzin*, while delivering the *azaan*, should turn his face to the left at *Hayya 'alal falah*. **(False)**



Chapter Three

THE LIFE OF HAZRAT MUHAMMAD RASOOL-ALLAH KHATAM-AN-NABIYEEN ﷺ

Exercise A

1. Which three companions of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ led the fight in the Battle of Badr? Who were their opponents?

Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه, Hamza رضي الله تعالى عنه, Abu Ubaida رضي الله تعالى عنه led the fight in the Battle of Badr.

Their opponents were the Makkan Quraish and their allies, led by Abu Jahl.

Supporting Quranic reference:

'O Prophet! Motivate the believers to fight. If there are twenty steadfast among you, they will overcome two hundred. And if there are one hundred of you, they will overcome one thousand of the disbelievers, for they are a people who do not comprehend.' (Surah Al-Bayyinah, 8:65)

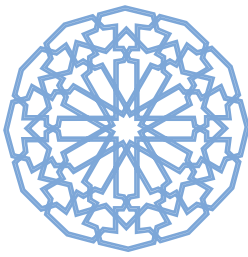
2. How did the Battle of the Trench come to be known as such? Explain briefly.

The Battle of the Trench got its name because the Muslims had to dig a deep trench around the city of Madina to protect it from the enemy's army.

3. What were the main points of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah?

1. Muslims had no war between the Quraish and the Muslims for ten years.
2. If anyone from Makkah came to Madina, they would be returned, but if anyone from Madina went to Makkah, they would not be allowed to return.

4. Name some of the kings and rulers Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ sent his letters to. What was the reason? Discuss its importance.



Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ sent letters to the following rulers, inviting them to Islam:

1. Khusro Parvaiz, the Shah of Persia
2. Negus (Najashi), the King of Abyssinia
3. Muqauqs, the ruler of Egypt
4. Heraclius, the Byzantine Emperor
5. Hauza bin 'Ali, the ruler of Yamama
6. The ruler of Bahrain
7. The ruler of Oman
8. The ruler of the Ghassan tribe

Sending letters to the rulers and kings was an important step in spreading the Islam beyond Arabia. Through his letters he successfully conveyed the message of Islam and invited the rulers to accept the true faith.

5. Give a short account of the Battle of Khaiber.

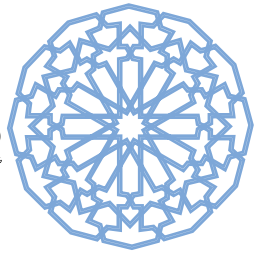
In the seventh year of *Hijrat* (629 CE), Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ led a force of 1400 men to Khaiber, a Jewish stronghold. The Jews had been plotting against the Muslims and had broken their treaty of peace. The Muslims surrounded the Jewish forts, and after a 14-day siege, the Jews surrendered.

Hazrat 'Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه played a major role in the battle by killing the Jewish chief Marhab, the strongest warrior and leading the Muslims to victory. Ninety-three Jews were killed, and twenty Muslims were martyred.

Supporting Quranic reference

'And He brought down those from the People of the Book (Jews) who supported the enemy alliance from their own strongholds, and cast horror into their hearts. You (believers) killed some, and took others captive.

'He has also caused you to take over their lands, homes, and wealth, as well as lands you have not yet set foot on. And Allah is Most Capable of everything.' (Surah Al-Ahzab, 33:26-27)



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks.

1. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ set out with 313 followers to fight the Quraish at Badr.
2. It was Hazrat Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه, Hazrat Hamza رضي الله تعالى عنه and Hazrat Ubaida رضي الله تعالى عنه who faced the strongest from the Quraish in the Battle of Badr.
3. The Battle of Ahzab took place in 5th Hijri.
4. The trench that was dug up during the Battle of Ahzab was very wide and deep.
5. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ sent Hazrat 'Usman' رضي الله تعالى عنه as his messenger to the Quraish of Makkah in the sixth year of the *hijrat*.
6. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ signed the Treaty of Hudaibiyah with the Quraish.

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Chapter Four

GOOD CONDUCT AND CHARACTER

Exercise A

1. **Why should we remain clean at all times? What are the different ways of keeping ourselves clean?**

We should always remain clean because Allah loves pure and clean people.

It is also stated in the Quran in these words: 'And Allah loves those who purify themselves.' (Surah At-Tawbah, 9:108)

Here are some ways we can keep ourselves clean:

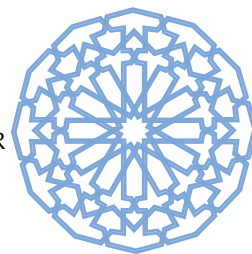
1. Performing *wuzu* (ablution) before prayer
2. Taking a bath (*ghusl*) to cleanse oneself of major impurities
3. Washing hands before meals
4. Brushing teeth with miswak
5. Keeping clothes and body clean
6. Using fragrance (*itar*)

Supporting Hadith reference:

'Cleanliness is half of faith.' (Sahih Muslim, Book 2, Hadith 1)

2. **What example of cleanliness did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ set for the people?**

1. He always wore clean and simple clothes, usually white.
2. His hair and beard were clean and well-combed.
3. He used *itar* (fragrance).
4. He washed his hands before eating anything.
5. He brushed his teeth with miswak several times a day, especially during *Wuzu*.
6. He made special preparations for Jum'a (Friday) prayer, including bathing and changing into clean clothes.
7. He always encouraged people to keep their nails clean and hair tidy.
8. He advised people not to eat onion and garlic before coming to the mosque to avoid unpleasant smells.



3. What did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ say about truthfulness?

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ said, 'A Muslim may have other vices but he is not dishonest or untruthful.' And 'A person's faith is not complete until he stops telling lies.'

He even mentioned the three signs of *munafiq* (hypocrite):

1. When he speaks, he does not speak the truth;
2. When he promises, he does not keep his promise;
3. And when he is trusted with something, he breaks that trust. (Sahih Bukhari)

Supporting Hadith reference:

Truthfulness leads to righteousness, and righteousness leads to Paradise.
(Sahih Bukhari, Book 78, Hadith 121)

4. Why did the man come to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ? What vices did the man have? What did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ advise him to do and how did it help?

The man came to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ to seek guidance on how to become a better person. He would steal, lie, drink alcohol, and was into immoral activities.

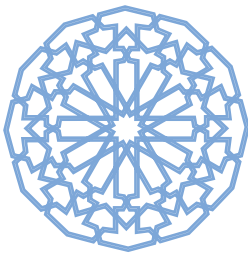
Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ advised the man to stop doing only one thing and that was telling lies. This helped the man stay away from other sins as well, as he couldn't lie to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ and was too ashamed to tell the truth about his actions.

5. What is trustworthiness?

Trustworthiness means honesty and reliability. It means that a person should be truthful in one's words and actions, and should be responsible for his/her duties and obligations.

6. How did the people of Makkah trust Hazrat Muhammad Rasool Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ?

The people of Makkah trusted Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ completely. They would give him their valuable belongings for safekeeping because they knew he was extremely honest and trustworthy. Even his worst enemies trusted him and gave him their valuables for safekeeping.



7. What is *ihsan*? What is the best way to do *ihsan*?

Ihsan is an act of kindness meant to benefit others. You can practise *ihsan* by doing good, forgiving, and helping a person in times of need without expecting anything in return.

The best way to do *ihsan* is by forgiving someone who has hurt you or by showing extra kindness towards a person who has been kind to you.

8. Why did the woman who threw litter on Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen, ﷺ become a Muslim?

She became a Muslim because Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen, ﷺ forgave her and showed kindness to her when she was sick, which really impressed her.

9. How should we behave towards our parents?

1. First thing is obedience. We should always obey our parents.
2. Their comfort and happiness should be our priority, and we should do everything to make them feel comfortable.
3. Speak to them with respect and kindness. Especially when they are old, we need to be very patient with them.
4. We should take care of their needs.
5. After their death, we should pray for their forgiveness and seek Allah's mercy for them.
6. We should treat our parents' friends and relatives with kindness, too.

10. How should we preserve our independence?

To preserve our independence, we need to be loyal and willing to sacrifice for our country. We should always be concerned about its development and should put our country's interest before our own.

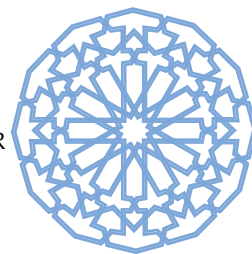
Along with this, we should always contribute generously to national causes, such as education and healthcare.

11. Describe our duties towards Allah.

We should always be grateful for all His benevolence and gifts. We must pray five times a day and observe Islam's principles as our way of life. We should follow the teachings of Holy Quran. These are Huquq-ul-Allah or Allah's rights on us.

Supporting Quranic reference

'Remember Me; I will remember you. And thank Me, and never be ungrateful.'
(Surah Al-Baqarah, 2:152)



12. Explain what is meant by *Huquq-ul-'Ibad*.

Huquq-ul-'Ibad refers to the rights of people or the duties we owe to others. It covers the moral and social obligations we have towards our fellow human beings, including our relatives, friends, neighbours, and community members.

Here are some examples of *Huquq-ul-'Ibad*:

1. Show kindness and respect to our parents and elders.
2. Be compassionate and empathise with people in need.
3. When dealing with others, honesty should be practised.
4. Treat all individuals with respect and dignity.
5. We should all work to promote justice and equality in our communities.

When we all make sure that our fellow humans are taken care of, we build a stronger community where Islam flourishes.

13. What should the children do for their parents? What prayer does the Qur'an teach us for our parents?

Children should obey their parents and do everything to make them feel comfortable. They should be kind to them, especially when they are old.

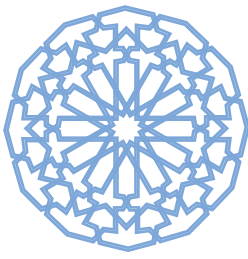
Qur'an teaches us to pray for our parents. Here is one prayer mentioned in Surah Al-Isra (Verse 24):

'O, Allah be kind and merciful to them just as they were kind to me when I was a child.'

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 Isra, 17:23)



Exercise B

Fill in the blanks.

1. *Taharat* means purity and cleanliness.
2. Wuzu and Ghusl are ways of keeping ourselves clean.
3. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ used a miswak to clean his teeth.
4. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ told people not to eat garlic and onion before coming to the masjid.
5. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was called Ameen because he always spoke the truth.
6. Speaking the truth leads the way to a good and righteous life.
7. Doing good to others without expecting a reward is also virtuous.
8. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ forgave the people of Taif without taking any revenge.
9. Allah promises not to waste any act of kindness and ihسان.
10. Life is a gift of Allah and it is our duty to cherish it.

Exercise C

Write whether TRUE or FALSE.

1. Trustworthiness means honesty and reliability. **(True)**
2. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was called *Ameen* by the people of Makkah. **(True)**
3. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ asked Hazrat 'Usman رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ to return the valuables to their owners. **(True)**
4. Giving honest advice is not considered *amanat*. **(False)**
5. Islam teaches us to treat our parents with respect and affection. **(True)**
6. Teachers are like our parents at school. **(True)**



Chapter Five

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES OF ISLAM

Exercise A

1. Describe some of Hazrat Khadija's رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا unique qualities.

She had noble character, which earned her the title of 'Tahira' (virtuous).

She was extremely generous and kind to the poor and orphans. She was also called 'Ummul yatama wal masakeen' (The mother of the orphans and the poor).

Her intelligence and business skills made her a successful trader and entrepreneur.

She always had faith and trust in Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen, صَلَّى اللہ علیہ وَاٰلِہٖ وَسَلَّم and that made her accept Islam as soon she was introduced to it.

She was supportive and comforting, which made her a pillar of strength for Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللہ علیہ وَاٰلِہٖ وَسَلَّم during difficult times.

2. Why did Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا entrust Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللہ علیہ وَاٰلِہٖ وَسَلَّم with her goods of trade?

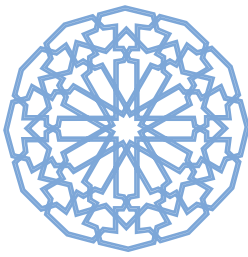
Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا was impressed by his honesty and fair dealings, and she had heard that he was known as 'Ameen' (trustworthy) amongst the people.

She would send him to various destinations with her caravans, and he would always return with good profits, which made her trust him even more.

3. How did Hazrat Khadija رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا comfort Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللہ علیہ وَاٰلِہٖ وَسَلَّم after the first revelation?

As soon as Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللہ علیہ وَاٰلِہٖ وَسَلَّم returned home from Cave Hira, she covered him with a blanket and reassured him that Allah would never humiliate him.

She built her confidence by reminding him of how kind he has been to everyone.



She later took him to her cousin Warqa bin Naufil, a learned scholar, who convinced Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ that the revelation was genuine and that he was chosen by Allah to be His messenger.

4. How did Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ regard Hazrat ‘Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه ?

Describe briefly.

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ regarded Hazrat ‘Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه as a son and had great love and respect for him. He married his daughter Hazrat Fatima رضي الله تعالى عنها to Hazrat ‘Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه and held him close as one of the most trusted companions.

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ praised Hazrat ‘Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه wisdom, bravery, and judgment, and gave him the title ‘Asadullah’ (Lion of Allah). He fought and lead from the front in all the battles fought during the lifetime of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ.

He also entrusted Hazrat ‘Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه with important responsibilities, such as returning the belongings of the people who had given them to Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ to keep safe during the *Hijrat* to Madina.

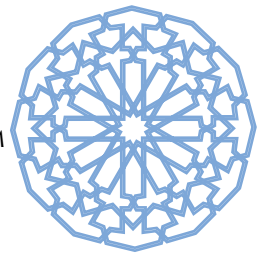
Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ also included Hazrat ‘Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه along with his wife Hazrat Fatima رضي الله تعالى عنها and their children Hazrat Hasan رضي الله تعالى عنه and Hazrat Husain رضي الله تعالى عنه in the group he referred to as his ‘family’ when invoking the curse of Allah upon those who lie (as mentioned in verse 3:61 of the Quran).

Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ had a very high opinion of Hazrat ‘Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه and considered him to be one of the most important and trustworthy people in his life.

5. Why was Tariq bin Ziyad sent to Spain? What can you tell me about his character?

Tariq bin Ziyad was sent to Spain by Musa bin Nusair, the Muslim viceroy of Africa, to conquer the country and liberate it from the cruel rule of the Gothic ruler, Roderick. Tariq was a brave and strong leader who was willing to take risks and make sacrifices for the sake of his mission. He was a skilled military commander who was able to defeat a much larger army and conquer the entire country in a short period of time.

Character: Tariq bin Ziyad was a courageous and determined individual who had a strong sense of justice and a desire to help those in need. He was a powerful leader who was able to inspire his troops and



motivate them to fight for a common cause. He always showed generosity and compassion by treating people in conquered lands with kindness and respect and was able to impress them.

6. Describe briefly the important events in the life of Data Ganj Baksh Syed 'Ali Hajveri رحمۃ اللہ علیہ.

Born in 1010 CE in Ghazni, Afghanistan, Syed 'Ali Hajveri رحمۃ اللہ علیہ received his early education, memorized the Quran and studied Arabic, Persian, Hadith, Fiqh, and philosophy in his country.

Travelling for spiritual education: He travelled to several places, including Syria, in search of spiritual education and guidance, where he became a student of Hazrat Abul Fazal Muhammad in the Junaidiya Sufi order.

Meditation: He spent his days and nights in sincere meditation, often going without food or sleep, and travelled to many places, including Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Arabia, and Azerbaijan, to meet Sufi saints and *dervishes*.

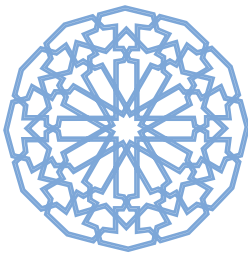
He also felt confident in his mission and purpose when he saw a dream in which he fell at the feet of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and received his blessings.

Mission to Lahore: He was asked by his teacher, Hazrat Abul Fazal, to go to Lahore to preach the teachings of Islam, where he arrived in 1041 CE and started preaching and building a mosque.

He lived and preached Islam in Lahore for 21 years. He guided many people who got inspired by his spirituality and accepted Islam.

Fruits of his struggle: He met Rai Raja, the Hindu governor of Lahore, who was inspired by 'Ali Hajveri's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ mystical powers and embraced Islam, changing his name to Sheikh Ahmed Hindi.

Legacy: People called him Data Ganj Baksh, and today his shrine in Lahore is visited by hundreds of people every day, who remember him for his great service to Islam.



Exercise B

Write whether TRUE or FALSE.

1. Hazrat 'Ali رضي الله تعالى عنه was a skilled, strong, and fearless fighter. **(True)**
2. Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ was 25 years old when he married Hazrat Khadija رضي الله تعالى عنها. **(True)**
3. Tariq bin Ziyad died in Toledo. **(False, He died in Damascus)**
4. The city of Ghazni is in Iran. **(False, the city of Ghazni is in Afghanistan)**
5. Hazrat 'Ali's رضي الله تعالى عنه tenure lasted eight years. **(False, it lasted for 5 years)**
6. Hazrat Khadija رضي الله تعالى عنها bore six children of Hazrat Muhammad Rasool-Allah Khatam-an-Nabiyeen ﷺ. **(True)**