

Second Edition


BOOKMARK

Islamic Studies

for Lower Secondary



Islamic Studies

Grade 1 – Grade 8

Islamic Studies series is a research-based programme with carefully graded concepts which aims to acquaint the students with the teachings of Islam in every aspect of life, beliefs, practices and moral conduct. It is specially designed for the schools that are following the Cambridge System of Education. The text provides authentic information with meaningful illustrations and colourful layouts. Each lesson is followed by exercises concerning questions of lower as well as higher order of thinking.

11. Reading and Memorizing

Beautiful Supplications (Dua)

When looking into the mirror recite the following supplication:

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ حَسَنَتْ، خَلْقِي وَكَثِيرِي خَيْرِي
 "O Allah, just as You have made my existence, features beautiful, make my character beautiful as well."

When eating the first fruit of the season, recite the following supplication:

اللَّهُمَّ كَمَا أَرَبْنَا أَوْلَادَكَ وَأَنْبِيَاءَكَ وَأَوْلِيَاءَكَ
 "O Allah, just as You have showered us the first (fruit) of this season, shower us the last (fruit) of the season as well."

3. After having a meal hosted at someone's home, recite the following supplication:

اللَّهُمَّ كَلِّمْهُ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ وَأَمِنْ مِنْ سَقَاتِي
 "O Allah, bind him for he has fed me and guard his thirst for he has quenched my thirst."

4. If frightened while sleeping, recite the following supplication:

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَكِّبْ لِيْ اَمْنًا مِنْ اَلْجَانِّ الْبَغِيَّةِ وَرَقِّبْ لِيْ اَمْرًا مِنْ اَلْجَنَّةِ
 "O Allah, put me in a safe vehicle from the treacherous devils and guard my affair from the Hell."

Relevant illustrations we provided to effectively teach Duas.

“What does the teacher say?”

Selection of topics in each grade is really good. Printing, quality of paper and illustrations are remarkable. The ‘Do you know?’ bubbles given with every lesson provide wonderful information on the topic, which is really appreciated.

Samreen Shoib
 Islamiyat Teacher
 Convent of
 Jesus and Mary Junior School,
 Karachi

10.4. Quranic Studies

Ahadith-e-Nabavi ﷺ

Objective: To read some of the Ahadith and give an overview of their teachings.

من نخطى ركبتي يوم الجمعة أخذ حسنة باني حسنته

“Whoever jumps over the feet of the people on Friday, has built a bridge to Hell.”

Explanation

This hadith stresses the importance of the Friday (Jumu'ah) and the discipline to be ensured in a masjid. People who enter the masjid late should not jump over others to find a place in the front. However, they should come into the masjid silently and respectfully, and sit down wherever they find a place. If they jump over people they will be disturbing the people's concentration and the sanctity of the sermon will be affected. Allah the Almighty dislikes this intensely, as this is treated as a sin and will result in severe torments and punishment in Hell.

خير الناس من ينفع الناس

“The best among people is the one who benefits others.”

Explanation

Islam is another name for good intentions and good wishes for all. The performance of good deeds to help other human beings is the message of Islam. The person who benefits others in any way by use of his tongue, hands, wealth or actions is loved by Allah the Almighty and becomes His friend, as he loves his fellow human beings.

Introduction and explanation of Ahadith prepare students for future Cambridge exams.

10.5. Islamic History and Geography

Death

On 16th Zul-Hijj 23 Hiji, he stood up in Masjid-e-Nabawi to lead the congregational prayer when a Zoroastrian slave named Feeroz attacked him with a poisoned dagger. The wound was so deep the he could not recover and gained martyrdom on 1st Muharram 24 Hiji. He was buried in Masjid-e-Nabawi next to the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Graves of Caliph Abu Bakr and Caliph Umar in the right side of the ground of the Holy Mosque in Medina.

Do you know?

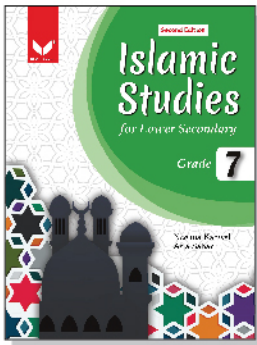
Why was Caliph Umar so curious about the increment in his personal expenses?

- Make 2 charts and complete the information about Caliph Abu Bakr and Caliph Umar with the given hints. (Get help from your parents or teacher.)

• Real name	• Kunyat	• Title	• Profession
• Daughters' names	• Relationship with the Holy Prophet Muhammad	• Caliph in order of succession	• Death
• Duration of Caliphate			

- Write the antonyms of the following words.
 Read - Noble - Spend - Enemy - Opponent - Victory

End of chapter exercises and activities for student assessment.



“What does the teacher say?” What does the teacher say? These books sufficiently cover the curriculum required for grades I to VIII. According to my teachers, the information is quite comprehensive and the concepts are also very clear. Moreover, these books make the students realise the importance of the subject. The language of the book is easy for the students to understand.

Farzana Usman - H.O.D. Islamiyat - Lahore Grammar School, Lahore ”

Humbleness

Objectives: To introduce noble principles and norms of character.

Humbleness means not to consider oneself to be superior or greater than others. The only one who is Great is Allah the Almighty, and a human being is only His creation, who is helped and weakens Him. Almighty Allah likes the one who adopts a humble and modest attitude. That is why He has commanded us to behave with humbleness and gentleness towards our parents. In the Holy Quran, an Arabic word "Khibee-Nasab" is used in place of humbleness which means "wings of a bird." Allah the Almighty says,

"And lower to your parents the wing of humbleness out of mercy." (Surah An-Nisa, Verse: 24)

There is a lot of difference between humbleness and superiority. If one showers his praises for personal gains it is marking up or flattery. On the other hand, the aim of humbleness is to please the Almighty, and it is an excellent attribute of good people. Allah the Almighty says,

"The worshippers of the Merciful are those who walk humbly on the earth, and when the ignorant address them say 'Salam!' (Surah Al-Ra'ad, Verse: 61)

Do you know?
The Holy Prophet ﷺ and his companions were very humble, and in spite of being nobles, they were addressing in a great and respectful manner, will be drawn by Almighty with humility and respect. (Umm-e-Qasim, Al-Madani)

Prophet Yaqub

Objectives: To give a brief introduction to the Prophets, their lives and their teachings.

Prophet Yaqub was the son of Prophet Ishaq and the grandson of Prophet Ibrahim. His mother's name was Raqaal. The Holy Quran says,

"And We blessed him with Ishaaq and Yaqub as gifts, and each one of them We made righteous." (Surah Al-Anbiya, Verse: 73)

The title of Prophet Yaqub was Israel. This word is from Hebrew and is formed by joining "Isra" (Abd) and "Eel" (Allah). So, in Arabic, Israel means "Abdullah". He had a brother whose name was "Isu" and his title was "Adoom". His Descendants who were a very large tribe were known as Bani-Adoom. Prophet Ishaq's name was "his son, Prophet Yaqub", had been chosen by Allah the Almighty as His Messenger to guide people. Prophet Yaqub got more affection and care from the father, than his brother. Both the brothers used to look after their father, since he had lost his eyesight. Isu was a very good hunter, and would roam the meat of the animals and feed him. On one occasion Prophet Ishaq asked for some food and Isu went hunting. Prophet Yaqub made some food at home and set it in front of his father. Prophet Yaqub was very pleased and prayed for his welfare and prosperity.

Introduction some of the Prophets and their life events in an understandable manner.

Detailed chapters on the Khulfa-e-Rashideen explaining their greatness and services to Islam.

The Revered Companions

Objectives: To introduce to the noble qualities, their greatness and contribution to Islam.

Caliph Usman Ghani

Introduction and Early Life
The third Caliph of the Muslims Caliph Umaran was from the Muzayj tribe. His father's name was A'ayan bin Abu Al-As. Before he converted to Islam his family was Abu Qatada after becoming a Muslim he was known as Abu Abdullah. His title was Ghani. He was 6 years younger than the Holy Prophet Muhammad. He was a trader by profession.

After Accepting Islam
He converted to Islam as a result of the preaching of Caliph Abu Bakr. He always used to avoid the social evils prevalent in pre-Islamic days. He was a noble person and was very wealthy. After accepting Islam he spent his wealth generously on spreading Islam. At the time of the Battle of Tabuk, he was the one who contributed the most. After migration, the Holy Prophet Muhammad had constructed Masjid-e-Nabawi. This mosque was sufficient for the needs of the Muslims, but as their numbers increased the space was not enough. In his Caliphate, he consulted the other Companions about sufficient space; they all agreed that the Masjid should be expanded, so he informed everyone about it and rebuilt the Masjid.

Title of Ghani
Caliph Umaran's title was "Ghani", which means "to own wealth". He was very rich, and he spent his money abundantly on the Muslims. Because of his generosity and liberality people started to call him Ghani, so much so that it became a part of his name.

Self-Sacrifice at the time of Hijrat (Migration)
When he migrated to Ethiopia there was no news of him for a long time. The Holy Prophet Muhammad was very restless and used to make inquiries about him often. One day, one day a woman told him that she had seen his daughter and son in the...

Do you know?
The first Islamic flag was established in the caliphate of Caliph Umaran when he was present at the Battle of Tabuk.

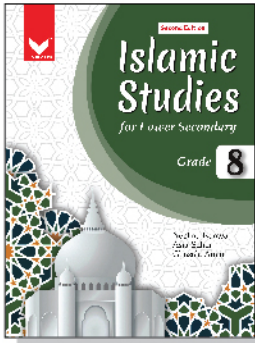
The Battle of Mouta 8 Hijri

Objectives: To read about the battles and to describe in the passion of Muslims for Jihad.

Background
The Holy Prophet Muhammad sent an invitation through Hani bin Uthman Azadi to Shumabizil bin Himeyri (governor of Syria from the government of Rome) to embrace Islam, but Shumabizil killed him. He was the only one among the whole group of envoys to get martyred for this. When the Holy Prophet Muhammad heard the news, he was deeply distressed. It was not an ordinary event that his envoy, and his Companion should be martyred. The Holy Prophet Muhammad decided to give a better reply.

Command for Jihad
He informed about the companions about this tragedy and started organizing the army. The Companion Zaid bin Haris and Ghanader (Anas) and said that if he were to be martyred, then his paternal cousin, later would take over, and if he were martyred, then Abdullah bin Rawzab would take over from him. If he were also martyred, then the Muslims should consult among themselves and appoint a Commander. This was an extraordinary step to appoint three Commanders, at once. However, it was also an indication that these Companions would go a martyrdom. He then gave the flag to Zaid bin Haris and an army of 3000 Companions departed from Madinah Munawwarah.

Islamic History is presented and explained in easy to understand language.



Islamic concepts are presented clearly and well-explained to highlight the importance and significance deeply.

Unit 1: Purity and Worship

Prayer (Salah) and its Significance in Islam

Objective: To highlight the importance of Salah and create awareness regarding its performance.

Prayer (Salah) is one of the five Pillars of Islam and the most stressed upon act after Faith (Iman). Offering of the five daily prayers at their prescribed time is an obligatory religious duty on every Muslim whether male or female, free or bonded, sick. Prayer is a religious observance that the believers are commanded throughout the course of their lives.

The importance of Prayer is obvious from the opening verses of Surah, where, while defining the three conditions of a true believer, Allah is immediately followed by the keeping up of Prayer (Salah), and Allah defines the God-fearing people as:

"Who believe in the Unseen (Allah, the Angels, the Divine scriptures, the Day of Resurrection and Al-Qadr) and perform As-Salat and spend We have provided for them" (Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 177)

Human beings are prone to forgetfulness and heedlessness. They forget that Allah enfolds them in every way and that they will be accountable



Why is your history

them about the proceedings of the Makkah. During the day, Caliph Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) and Caliph Umar bin al-Khattab (رضي الله عنه) went to the mosque to find out what was going on. They found that the Makkah search party was.

After spending three consecutive nights in the cave of Saur, the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and Caliph Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) finally set out for Yathrib on their camel's back, with their guide, Abul-A'aliyah (رضي الله عنه).

Instead of following a straight path, Abdullah took a zigzag route so as to avoid any encounter with the cravens patrolling, and to dodge any pursuers. However, a Makkian Suraga bin Malik, who had been out in search of the two, spotted them and started following them. However, as he came close to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Muhammad (ﷺ) and Caliph Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) made a sudden turn, as Allah would make it stumble and fall down. This made Suraga realize that he should not follow them, so he called out to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and Muhammad (ﷺ) and surrendered before him.



The migration of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) to Madinah Munawwarah along with Caliph Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه)

Detailed study on the life of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) discussing his life events, childhood and migration to Madinah Munawwarah.

Surah and verses from the Holy Quran with translation, main theme and historical background of revelation according to the Cambridge curriculum.

Unit 2: Reading and Comprehension

Themes and Importance of Qur'anic Surahs

Objective: To highlight the themes of the passages and the lessons derived from them.

Ayat-Al Kursi

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لِمَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ
 وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ
 وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ
 وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

Translation

In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful
 "Allah! There is no god but He - the Living, the Self-subsisting, Eternal. No slumber can seize Him, nor sleep. His are all things in the heavens and on the earth. Who is there can intercede in His presence, except as He permits? He knows what appears to His creatures as before or after or behind them. No shall they comprehend His Knowledge, except as He wills. His Throne extends (preserving

Unit 3: Manners and Etiquettes

Generosity and Sacrifice

Objective: To inculcate noble and moral ethical values.

When one comes to give something for charity voluntarily, then it is said to be generosity. There are many ways of showing generosity. For example, help by giving money, or getting something for the needy or help others by using one's ability or skill. Such a person who gives freely of himself is called a generous person. Allah the Almighty is the greatest benefactor, or the Most Merciful one. It is because of this that He has granted us so many blessings and favors on things. No one who besides Him returns empty-handed. When this great quality is adopted by a person and he is generous towards his fellow human beings, the Almighty is pleased with him and blesses him with abundance in wealth, property and means of subsistence. This is a mighty asset:

"And the likeness of those who spend their wealth in search of Allah's pleasure, and for the attainment of their souls, is as the likeness of a gusher of a fountain, which never runs dry, so it brings forth its fresh output but if heavy rain does not fall upon it, then light rain (is sufficient), and Allah sees what you do." (Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 261)

Generosity is that noble and lofty quality which prevents excessive love of the world from building up in the heart. The one who is open-handed and liberal is never overpowered by anyone when his wealth is reduced. People respect such a person sincerely, admire and love him. Allah the Almighty too shows His love and mercy on him in every way in this world, but he is prepared even greater rewards for him which he will receive in the Hereafter. Our beloved Prophet (ﷺ) Muhammad (ﷺ) was more generous than all others. In spite of being the leader of the two worlds he (ﷺ) lived an extremely simple life. He (ﷺ) said that it never happened that a person asked the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) Muhammad (ﷺ) for something, and he (ﷺ) refused that person.

Do you know?

On the occasion of the battle, the Prophet (ﷺ) was struck by a spear. He (ﷺ) was injured and he (ﷺ) was brought to a person. She gave the reference of her father in the Holy Quran (ﷺ). Because of his generosity, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) Muhammad (ﷺ) returned her (ﷺ) and she (ﷺ) was so impressed by the nobility and kindness of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) Muhammad (ﷺ) that she converted to Islam.

verse of "Throne", in the inimitable it highlights the Omnipotent (the is not dependent verse, and feels

Islamic etiquettes and virtues are introduced at each level to aid in character building.

Helpline
 +923363-008-008

For your suggestions and feedback, write us at: info@bookmark.com.pk

Follow us on:

- [/BookmarkPublishing](#)
- [/bookmarkpublishingpak](#)
- [/infobookmark](#)
- [/bookmarkpublishing](#)
- [/bookmarkpublishing](#)
- www.bookmark.com.pk

More titles are included in this series.

