



Second Edition

Islamic Studies

for Grade

5

Neelma Kanwal



Qur'anic Surahs

Objective: Memorisation of the Qur'anic Surahs with translation.

Surah Quraish

(The Quraish)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِذَا يَلَفَ قُرَيْشٍ ۚ الْفَيْهَمُ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ ۚ
فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ۚ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ
وَأَمَّنَّهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ۚ

In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful.

"For the covenants (of security and safeguard enjoyed) by the Quraish. Their covenants (covering) journeys by winter and summer. Let them adore the Lord of this House. Who provides them with food against hunger, and with security against fear (or danger)."

Do you know?

This Surah is also known as Surah Ilaaf, which means "to be familiar with or be used or accustomed to."

Surah Al-Qadr

(Power, Fate)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ۚ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ لَيْلَةٌ
الْقَدْرِ تَحِيرُ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ۚ تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَكِ وَالرُّوحِ فِيهَا
بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ ۚ سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ۚ

In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful.

"We have indeed revealed this (Message) in the Night of Power: and what will make you know what the Night of Power is? The Night of Power is better than a thousand months. Therein come down the angels and the Spirit, by Allah's permission on every errand. Peace! This until the rise of the Morn!"

Do you know?

The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: "The reward for reading Surah Al-Qadr 4 times is equal to that of reading the Holy Qur'an once." (Musnad Ahmad)

Articles of Faith

Objective: To enhance belief in the finality of the Holy Prophet ﷺ and the Last Day.



Dear children, we have already learnt that as Muslims, we have to sincerely believe that Allah the Almighty is the One and only God, and He sent His Divine Books to the Prophets through His angels. These beliefs are some of the articles of Faith. A true Muslim must have a sound and strong belief in all the articles of Faith (*Arkanul Iman*) as it completes our Faith (*Iman*). If one does not believe in even any one of these articles, then his Faith is not complete. In this lesson, we will learn that as Muslims, we have to believe in the finality of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and the Last Day.

Significance of Finality of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

While studying the belief in the Prophets of Allah, we learnt that in order to guide and lead mankind to the Right Path, Allah the Almighty sent His Prophets to every nation, in every era.

It is our belief that Allah sent from the very first man, Hazrat Adam ؑ till our Prophet ﷺ 1,24,000 Prophets into this world. However, as the teachings of all

Although Hazrat Khalid ؓ who was still a nonbeliever at the time of the Battle of Badr, did not participate in it, while his brother Walid bin Walid fought against the Muslims and was made a prisoner. Later, Hazrat Walid bin Walid ؓ accepted Islam, but his brother, Khalid remained an opponent. It has been recorded that the Prophet ﷺ told his brother, Hazrat Walid bin Walid ؓ:

"A man like Khalid cannot keep himself away from Islam for long."

In the Battle of Uhud, his military tactic ensured a victory for the Makkans. He led the cavalry in the Battle of Trench also, but that was his last battle against the Muslims, as in sixth Hijri, he along with Hazrat Amr bin al Aas ؓ and Hazrat Usman bin Talha ؓ, went to Madinah and accepted Islam. Later his friend, Ikramah bin Abi Jahl also accepted Islam.

Since his conversion to Islam, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid ؓ fought over a hundred battles under the leadership of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, and the Caliphs, Hazrat Abu Bakr ؓ and Hazrat Umar ؓ. In the Battle of Mu'ta which was the first battle between the Muslims and Romans, when the first three commanders, Hazrat Zaid bin Haris ؓ, Hazrat Jafar bin Abi Talib ؓ and Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawaha ؓ got martyred, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid ؓ led the small force of 3,000 Muslims against the 200,000 of the Romans army. His tactical withdrawal saved the Muslim army from total annihilation.

He reported that in that battle, fighting was so intense that he broke nine swords while fighting. This heroic action earned him the title, 'Saifullah' meaning, The Sword of Allah' by the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

In the conquest of Makkah, Hazrat Khalid ؓ commanded one of the Muslim regiments that entered the city from four different directions. It was under his military leadership that Arabia was united under a single entity, the caliphate. Hazrat Khalid ؓ spent all his life fighting in the battlefield and yearned for martyrdom.

Do you know?

While participating in the farewell Hajj with the Holy Prophet ﷺ, Hazrat Khalid ؓ is said to have collected a few of his hair, which he always kept as a holy relic, and wore them under his cap during the battles.

On his death bed, he expressed his grief in these words:

"I have fought so many battles seeking martyrdom, that there is no spot on my body left without a scar or wound made by a spear or sword. And yet here I am, dying on my bed like an old camel."



The Masjid in Homs, Syria where Hazrat Khalid ؓ is said to be buried.

On hearing this, his wife consoled him, saying:

"You were given the title of Saifullah, meaning 'the sword of Allah' and, the sword of Allah is not meant to be broken."

Hazrat Khalid bin Walid ؓ died in 642 C.E. and was buried in Homs, Syria.

Hazrat Salman Farsi ؓ

Hazrat Salman Farsi ؓ was a Companion of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. He was the first Persian who converted to Islam. He was born and raised as a Zoroastrian in the village of Ji'in Persia (Iran) in 550 or 560 C.E.

His father, who was a landlord, loved him so much that he would not let Hazrat Salman ؓ go out of the house lest he might get lost. At the age of 16, Hazrat Salman ؓ joined the temple and became the 'Keeper of the Sacred Fire' which was a very prestigious job. Once, while narrating his story to Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas ؓ, Hazrat Salman Farsi ؓ said:

"My father would hardly let me go anywhere as he cared for me a lot. But one day he told me to go to a certain place, collect the rent and come home immediately. As I was going, I passed by a church, and was so enchanted by listening to their choir that I spent the whole day there. There and then, I decided to convert to Christianity as I found that religion to be better than ours. But on returning home, when I told my father about my decision, he got so frustrated that he tied me with a chain."

Somehow, Salman Farsi ؓ managed to escape and left for Arabia, but during his journey he was betrayed and sold to a Jew in Madinah. Finally he met with the Holy Prophet ﷺ, and accepted Islam. He secured his freedom with the help of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, and became



Masjid Salman al-Farsi ؓ, in the ground of trenches, Madinah.

his Companion ؓ. He could not participate in the Battle of Badr, as he was still a slave. But later, he got the chance to participate in the Battles of Uhud and Ahzaab. In fact, it was Hazrat Salman Farsi ؓ who came up with the idea of digging a great trench around the city. The Holy Prophet ﷺ and his Companions ؓ accepted Hazrat Salman Farsi's ؓ plan and dug the trenches. As a result, with Allah's help, the huge army of the nonbelievers had to face a terrible defeat.

Once when some Muslims were arguing whether Hazrat Salman Farsi ؓ was a Muhajir or an Ansari, the Holy Prophet ﷺ commented:

"Salman is neither a Muhajir nor Ansari. He is one of us. He is one of Ahl al Bait."

Hazrat Salman Farsi ؓ translated the Qur'an into Persian. During the caliphate of Hazrat Usman ؓ, he not only witnessed the defeat of the Persian empire but also fought against them. When he was made the governor of Mada'in, in Persia, his homeland where he was born and brought up, he would arrange the Friday's congregational prayer inside the palace. Due to his efforts, many Zoroastrians accepted Islam.

Do you know?

Hazrat Salman Farsi ؓ is referred to as 'Abu Al Kitabain' which means, 'The father of the two books', i.e. the Bible (Injeel) and the Qur'an.

Hazrat Salman Farsi ؓ died in 655 or 656 C.E. His tomb is located in Mada'in.

About the Series

This Islamiyat series is a research-based set of textbooks starting from Grade 1 up till Grade 8. It is a complete Islamic Studies programme with carefully graded concepts and aims to acquaint the students with the teachings of Islam in every aspect of life, beliefs, practices and moral conduct.

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