



BOOKMARK

6

Islamic Studies

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

Neelma Kanwal
Asia Sahar
Ghazala Amin

Etiquettes of Attending Friday Khutba

- From the time the *Imam* stands up to deliver the *Khutba* till such time as the prayer is over, all conversation, even incantation of the names of Allah the Almighty, reciting the rosary, etc. are totally prohibited.
- While the *Khutba* is being delivered, it is forbidden to eat, drink, greet anyone or even return a greeting.
- It is prohibited to even motivate or urge anyone to do good.
- If anyone is seen talking, they can be rebuked by signalling rather than speaking.
- It is prohibited to raise the palms or voice in supplication between the two *Khutbas*. However, one can pray to Allah the Almighty in one's heart, without raising the palms.

All these rules of etiquettes prove the importance of Friday sermons.

A Special Wazifa for Friday

Just as reciting of the Holy Qur'an is a *Wazifa* (daily duty of worship) for the holy month of Ramadan, according to a Hadith, the reciting of *Darood Sharif* is the *Wazifa* for Fridays. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said:

"On Friday, You people should send Darood on me as much as possible since it is presented to me, and will continue to be presented to me." (Abu Dawood)



Hajj

Objective: To introduce the concept and importance of Hajj, and its procedure.

Hajj literally means "to plan or to intend". It includes the circumambulation of the Ka'aba, presenting oneself at the various sacred spots of Makkah and performing the rites ordained by the Almighty. *Hajj* is the fifth among the 5 pillars of Islam. It is obligatory, once in a lifetime, on every healthy, adult Muslim who can afford to perform it. The Holy Qur'an says:

*"And pilgrimage to the House is a duty unto Allah for mankind, for him who can find a way there."
(Surah Aal-e-Imran, Verse: 97)*

There are 3 obligatory duties (*Faraiz*) of Hajj.

1. Wearing the *Ihram* (special dress prescribed for Hajjis) and reciting *Talbiah*
2. To present oneself at Arafat
3. Circumambulation of the Ka'aba

Ihram

The first duty is to wear the *Ihram* with the intention of performing Hajj. The moment the special dress is worn, with the intention of Hajj or *Umrah*, all comforts, pleasures and means of adornment are forbidden. For men, the *Ihram* consists of 2 unstitched white sheets worn after a bath or after making *Wuzu*. One sheet is tied around the waist and the other is wrapped around the shoulders. Then 2 *Rak'at* of supererogatory prayers (*Nafil*) should be offered and the *Talbiah* is recited. The announcement of Hajj, made by Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام after constructing the Ka'aba is replied with the chanting of *Talbiah*.

Do you know?

Women's *Ihram* is the normal everyday dress they wear, but the hair must be covered completely. After putting on the *Ihram*, it is forbidden to use perfume, cut nails, to quarrel or fight, kill or hunt, and (for men), to wear stitched clothes, cover their head or face, wear socks or shoes that cover the ankles.



Second Compulsory Ritual of Rami

On 10th Zil-Hajj, as soon as the sun rises, *Hajjis* return to Mina again to perform *Rami*, which means to stone *Shaitan*. In the ground of Mina, three huge pillars have been erected; these are named *Jamaraat*. One is named *Jamrat-ul-Oola*, the second, *Jamrat-ul-Wusta* and the third is called *Jamrat-ul-Aqaba*. When Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام set out towards Mina with Hazrat Ismail عليه السلام to sacrifice him on the command of Allah the Almighty, *Shaitan*, in human form, tried to tempt him and lead him astray. However, Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام realised what was happening and by the command of the Almighty, he threw 7 pebbles at him at the spot of *Jamrat-ul-Oola* and *Shaitan* fled. Again, for the second and third time, *Shaitan* tried to tempt him at *Jamrat-ul-Wusta* and *Jamrat-ul-Aqaba*. Each time Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام threw pebbles at him and made him flee. In order to commemorate this event, the *Hajjis* stone these three pillars (*Jamaraat*). However, on 10th Zil-Hajj, only the *Jamrat-ul-Aqaba* has to be stoned.



Third Compulsory Ritual of Sacrifice

After stoning *Shaitan*, *Hajjis* offer sacrifice (*Qurbani*) at Mina. This is the *Sunnah* performed in remembrance of the great sacrifice of Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام. This act is actually a pledge made to oneself, a reminder that our lives belong to the Almighty, and whenever He demands it, we should surrender it to Him, without any hesitation. Regarding the sacrifice, the Holy Qur'an says:



"It is neither their meat nor their blood that reaches Allah, but it is piety from you that reaches Him..." (Surah Al-Hajj, Verse: 37)

Think and Answer

There are glimpses of *Salah*, *Sawm*, *Zakat* and *Jihad* in *Hajj*. Can you tell how?



7th Year of Migration

The Battle of Khyber

Khyber is situated at a distance of nearly 180 kilometers to the north of Madinah. At first, there were burnt mountains of lava and seven valleys between them. There were about a hundred streams and many lakes. This was a very fertile green area and many forts had been built there. Khyber in the Hebrew language, means 'fort'.

Causes of the War of Khyber

During the auspicious era of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, the area of Khyber was under the control of the Jews, and their various tribes had established their small principalities in these forts. After the migration of the Holy Prophet ﷺ to Madinah, these people were constantly hatching conspiracies against the Muslims. When the Banu Nazeer tribe was exiled from Madinah, they also came and settled here, and started plotting against the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

When the enemy tribes of Makkah attacked Madinah, these Jewish tribes were the ones that set them up and encouraged them in the Battle of the Trench (*Khandaq*). They were all very wealthy and strong in defense as they resided in their forts. So they had now become the most dangerous enemies of Islam. Madinah was endangered in many ways by Khyber, so it was essential to attack it.

Departure of the Prophet ﷺ and Muslims for Khyber

So, in Muharram 7th Hijri almost one and a half months after returning from Hudaibiya with a troop of 1600 Companions ﷺ, the Holy Prophet ﷺ set out for Khyber. When they reached "Sehba", a place near Khyber, it was time for Asr prayers. The Holy Prophet ﷺ led the Asr prayers. Everyone in the army had only *sattu* (a drink which is made of roasted grain flour). So they drank it. Moving on, they saw the buildings of Khyber. The Holy Prophet ﷺ then stopped to offer the following supplication to Allah the Almighty: "O Allah we plead for the welfare of this city, its inhabitants and all things in it; and we beg of you to protect us from all its evils."



In 6th Hijri, the Holy Prophet ﷺ sent letters to various emperors and rulers. Fill in the boxes with the required information:

	Name of the Ruler	Place/Country	Name of Companion who delivered the letter	Response
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				

The Mothers of Believers

Objective: A brief introduction to the chaste wives of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, their great stature and services.

All the wives of the Holy Prophet ﷺ have been given the honorific title of *Ummahatul Mumineen*, meaning, 'Mothers of the Believers'. They deserve special respect and regard as they are those ladies who were chosen to be the noble wives of the Holy Prophet ﷺ in this life and the Hereafter.

Hazrat Khadija

Hazrat Khadija  was the first wife of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. Her mother's name was Fatima. Her father, Khuwaylid was a noble businessman. She had been married twice before, but when she was widowed for the second time, she started running the business with her father and when he too passed away, she took complete charge of it. Because of her noble character, people gave her the title of *Tahira* (pure).

Do you know? 

Once Hazrat Jibreel  told the Prophet ﷺ: "Please convey the Salams of Allah the Almighty and myself to Hazrat Khadija .

Her Marriage to the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Khadija  used to finance traders, and shared 50% of the profit with them. When she heard that Hazrat Muhammad  also led trade caravans to other countries and that he  was an extremely truthful and honest person, she requested him to take her goods to Syria and offered double profit. He  agreed to do so. She sent her slave, Maisara along with him. Because of the Holy Prophet's  good manners, honesty and integrity, the profit doubled on this trip. When they returned, Maisara described his  excellent qualities to Hazrat Khadija  who was very happy and impressed. She sent a proposal of marriage to him through her friend, Hazrat Nafeesa . Her father's family was related to the Holy Prophet's  family, hence his paternal uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib was very happy and agreed to this proposal.

At the time of the marriage, the Holy Prophet  was 25 and Hazrat Khadija  was 40. This was his  first marriage while Hazrat Khadija  was a widow; yet it proved to be an extremely successful marriage.

They had six children; two sons and four daughters; Hazrat Zainab , Hazrat Ruqaiyya , Hazrat Umm-e-Kulsum  and Hazrat Fatima . The two sons, Qasim and Abdullah (who were also called Tahir and Taiyyab) died in infancy. Out of the four daughters, only Hazrat Fatima  survived till his death.

About the Series

Islamic Studies – International Edition is a series of eight textbooks from Grade 1 till Grade 8. It is a complete research based programme with carefully graded concepts. It aims to acquaint the students with the teachings of Islam in every aspect of life. The contents enriched with authentic and verified Quranic information and Ahadith. Each book covers the major areas of the Islamic studies course i.e. beliefs, Islamic history, Islam & sciences, moral conduct, etc.

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+923363-008-008

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