



**Second Edition**

# Islamic Studies

**ANSWER KEY**

*for Grade*

**5**

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## *Important Note for Teachers*

**Islamic Studies - Answer Key to Exercises** are designed to complement the Students' Books. It is an easy-to-use, practical and authentic guide for teachers. For its maximum usage, these guides are set out in the same format as of textbooks. These will prove to be a vital resource for the teachers having clear and concise answers. Teachers can check their understanding of the questions in the student book with this complete set of answers.

**Notes and Possible Answers** are given for important information, creative approaches and brainstorming activities. It would allow teachers to help students to use higher-order thinking skills to perform certain exercises.



# Precautions for Prayer (Salah)

Page 11

Think  
and

Answer

If a mistake has been committed during prayer and *Sajda-e-Sahw* is not performed, will the prayer be acceptable?

**Possible Answer:**

No, we have to offer prayer again.



Activity

1. Write any 5 Quranic verses about prayer with the help of your parents or teacher.

1. "Seek help through patience and prayer. It is indeed exacting, but not for those who are humble in their hearts." (Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 45)
2. "And during the night, wake up for Salah of tahajjud , an additional prayer for you. It is very likely that your Lord will place you at Praised Station." (Surah Bani Israeel, Verse: 79)
3. "Do not be (too) loud in your Salah, nor be (too) low in it, and seek a way in between." (Surah Bani Israeel, Verse: 110)
4. "Success is really attained by the believer who concentrate their attention in humbleness when offering Salah." (Surah Al-Mominoon, Verses: 1-2)
5. "So, offer Salah (prayer) to your Lord, and sacrifice." (Surah Kausar, Verse: 2)

**Note:** Let the students solve this activity themselves. While, for reference, possible answers are given.

2. The class as a team should jointly make a chart of the acts forbidden and acts detested during prayer and put it up in the classroom.

**Note:** This activity must be performed.



## Exercise

Q.1 Write in detail about the correct timings of prayers.

Ans: **Timings of Prayers**

One should offer prayers at the stated times. As Allah the Almighty says, “Verily, As-Salat (the prayer) is enjoined on the believers at fixed hours.”

(Surah An-Nisaa, Verse: 103)

Hence prayer which is offered before its time will not be accepted; and that which is offered after the time has passed will be termed “Qaza.”

Q.2 What are the times when prayer should not be performed?

Ans: **Forbidden or Detested Timings**

Timings in which performing prayer is forbidden are:

1. When the sun is due to rise.
2. When the sun is setting. After the obligatory prayer of Fair and Asr, any Nafil (supererogatory) or any missed prayer or prostration is forbidden.
3. When the sun is overhead at noon, until it has passed its zenith.

Q.3 What is *Sajda-e-Sahv*? Describe how it should be performed.

Ans: **Sajda-e-Sahv**

Sahv is an Arabic word which means “mistake”. If an action is forgotten or repeated during the prayer, for example, if an obligatory (Farz) act is missed, the prayer has to be offered again but if Wajib act is missed then Sajda-e-Sahv will have to be performed.

### **How to Perform Sajda-e-Sahv**

In the last Rakat, after Tashahud look towards the right to offer Salam, then again prostrate twice followed by Tashahud, Darood and then Dua and offer Salam.

# Fasting (Sawm)

Page 14

Think  
and

Answer

Which festival do Muslims celebrate after the month of fasting?

Possible Answer:

Eid-ul-Fitr



Activity

Make a list of the good deeds which should be done and bad deeds which should be avoided during Ramadan.

Note: Students will make a list according to their understandings.



## Exercise

Q.1 What is fasting? Write about it briefly.

Ans: Fasting is the third pillar of Islam and it is obligatory on all Muslims. In Arabic, the word Sawm is used for fasting. The literal meaning of Sawm is, "to control oneself." Fasting is observed during the month of Ramadan; which may last for 29 or 30 days. In observing the fast, a person does not eat or drink anything from the Azan for Fajr prayer till the Azan for Maghrib prayer. What is extremely important is to keep away from all wrong and evil actions, or else the fast is useless and unacceptable. Allah the Almighty says in the Holy Quran,

"O you who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may (learn) self-restraint."

(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 183)

Q.2 What has Allah commanded for the sick and travellers about fasting?

Ans: Allah the Almighty says,

“So every one of you who is present (at home) during that month should spend it in fasting, but if any one is ill, or on a journey, the prescribed period (should be made up) by days later.”

(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 185)

From this verse it is evident that a sick person, whose health will worsen due to fasting, should not fast. A person who is travelling is also excused; but those fasts which have been missed must be observed later. Thus Allah the Almighty has made things much easier for us.

Q.3 Write the translation of the supplications for beginning and ending the fast.

Ans: **Translation of the supplication for beginning the Fast**

“I intend to keep the fast for tomorrow in the month of Ramadan.”

**Translation of the supplication for ending the Fast**

“O Allah, I have fasted for You, and have faith in You; I depend on You and break my fast with the sustenance and food only You have provided for me.”

Q.4 Write about the *Taraveeh* prayers and *Shab-e-Qadr*.

Ans: In Ramadan special prayers called “*Taraveeh*” are offered after Isha prayer. Allah the Almighty has gifted special odd nights to us during the last 10 days of the holy month of Ramadan. Any one of these nights is the auspicious “*Shab-e-Qadr*”. Muslims keep awake on these sacred nights to worship Allah the Almighty. *Shab-e-Qadr*’s worship is equal to the worship of a thousand months.

**Place a ✓ or ✗ mark in the boxes next to the sentences given below.**

1. Fasting is called *Sawm* in Arabic.
2. The month of Ramadan is the month of the Mercy and Blessings of Allah.
3. Only food and drink is forbidden during Fasting.
4. The prayer offered after *Maghrib* prayer is called *Taraveeh*.

# Eid-ul-Fitr

Page 17

Think  
and

Answer

How will you express your love for our poor Muslim brothers on Eid day?

**Possible Answer:**

We can express our love for our poor Muslim brothers on Eid day by helping them.



What do you do on Eid? Describe how you spend the day.

**Note:** Students will do this activity according to their understandings.



## Exercise

Q.1 Why has Allah given the gift of Eid to Muslims and how do they express their love for each other?

Ans: When we fast for Allah during the month of Ramadan, He is pleased with us and gives us the gift of Eid. On this day, when people meet they greet and embrace each other to express their love for fellow Muslims. They visit relatives and friends and give gifts and sweets to each other.

Q.2 What do people do in the morning on the day of Eid?

Ans: On this day everyone wakes up early, bathes and puts on new clothes and goes to the "Eidgah", a large place where Eid prayer is offered.

Q.3 What is *Fitra*? Write about its amount and benefits.

Ans: *Fitra* is a fixed special amount which is given to our poor brothers in Islam. The amount of *Fitra* is calculated at the current price of approximately two and a quarter kilos of wheat. It has two benefits:

1. The poor can also enjoy Eid just as we do.
2. It becomes a *Kuffara* (atonement) for the minor mistakes which might have been committed by us during Ramadan.

The Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ said in this connection,

“If a person does not pay *Fitra* his fasts remain between Heaven and Earth, till the *Fitra* is paid.”

Q.4 What has our Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ particularly instructed about the Eid prayer?

Ans: Our beloved Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ has instructed us to take different routes for reaching the *Eidgah* and for returning from there, so that we can meet and greet the maximum number of Muslims.

### Fill in the blanks.

1. Eid is celebrated on the first day of the Islamic month of Shawwal.
2. On the way to the *Eidgah* people recite the Takbeer-e-Tashreq.
3. Eid means happiness.
4. *Fitra* is equal to the cost of about two and a quarter kilos of wheat.

# Eid-ul-Azha

Page 21

Think  
and

Answer

Why did Allah the Almighty show the dream to Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام ?

**Possible Answer:**

Because Allah the Almighty wants to test Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام .



Activity

In this chapter, you have already read the names of the animals which can be sacrificed. Now write the names of animals and birds which are *Halal* (permitted), but cannot be offered for sacrifice. (Take help of your parents or teacher).

**Note:** Allow students to solve this activity according to their understanding. Possible answers are also given below.

Animals		Birds			
Deer	Yak	Sparrow	Dove	Duck	Quail
Reindeer	Blue Bull	Pigeon	Parrot	Partridge	Hen



## Exercise

Q.1 Write in your own words about the sacrifice offered by Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام.

Ans: Once Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام dreamt on three consecutive nights that he عليه السلام was slaughtering his beloved son Prophet Ismail عليه السلام. He عليه السلام told his son about his dreams and asked for his opinion. The obedient son replied,

“O my father! Do that which you are commanded, Insha Allah (if Allah wills), you shall find me of the patient.”

On hearing this reply, Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام felt at peace and decided to sacrifice his son for the sake of Allah the Almighty. He عليه السلام was about to slash his son’s neck when he عليه السلام heard a Voice,

“O Ibrahim! You have fulfilled the dream! Verily thus do We reward the good-doers. Verily, that indeed was a manifest trial.”  
Angel Jibraeel (عليه السلام) at the Command of the Almighty immediately, presented a sheep. Prophet Ibrahim (عليه السلام) thanked Allah that he (عليه السلام) had passed this test of obedience and slaughtered the sheep in the name of Allah.

Q.2 Write about the obligatory duties of *Hajj* and Sacrifice (Qurbani).

Ans: **The Obligatory Duty of Hajj and Sacrifice**

Muslims from all corners of the world reach the Kaaba, the House of Allah, where they perform all the rites of the Hajj. On the 9th of Zil Hajj the Hajj is accomplished and in an expression of gratitude to Allah the Almighty on the next day (10th Zil Hajj) Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Azha. On this day an animal acceptable (Halal) to the Almighty is sacrificed; it may be a camel, a sheep, a bull, a ram, a goat or a cow. The sacrifice is an obligatory duty on those who do not perform the Hajj but can well afford to offer it. People start preparing to buy sacrificial animals as soon as the month of Zil Hajj begins and everyone becomes enthusiastic about celebrating Eid-ul-Azha.

Q.3 What are the points which ought to be kept in mind about the sacrificial animal?

Ans: **The Sacrificial Animal**

The sacrifice is a very important duty, so certain points should be kept in mind when purchasing the animal. These are as follows:

1. The animal should not be injured in any way; for example, its horns, ears, tail, teeth or legs should not have been wounded.
2. There should be no wound on its body.
3. It should not be sick or so weak that it cannot walk to the sacrificial place.
4. There should be no grand showing off at the time of purchase. That is, to show off that the biggest or most expensive animal has been bought. This is a sin; the sacrifice must be only for the sake of Allah the Almighty, not to brag or boast to people.
5. Great care should be taken to provide food and water to the animal.
6. A sharp knife should be used for slaughtering the animal, so that it suffers as little as possible.

Place a ✓ or ✗ mark in the boxes next to the sentences given below.

1. Prophet Ismail عليه السلام had the dream.
2. Angel Jibrael عليه السلام presented the sheep to Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام.
3. *Hajj* is performed on 9th Zil Hajj.
4. Sacrifice is offered before Eid Prayer.

# The Life of the Hereafter

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Why has Allah made Heaven beautiful and Hell so terrifying?

**Possible Answer:**

So that people can have their final destinations according to their deeds.



The Quranic verses which are given below are about Heaven and Hell. Make a two-column chart and write their translations.

**Note:** Students will perform this activity themselves. While the possible answers are given below.

Heaven	Hell
<b>Surah al-Waaqia (15-20)</b>	<b>Surah al-Waaqia (41-44)</b>
<p>15. (They will be) on thrones woven with gold and precious stones,</p> <p>16. Reclining there on, face to face.</p> <p>17. They will be served by immortal boys,</p> <p>18. With cups, and jugs, and a glass from the flowing wine,</p> <p>19. Where from they will get neither any aching of the head, nor any intoxication.</p> <p>20. And fruit; that they may choose.</p>	<p>41. And those on the Left Hand-how will be those on the Left Hand?</p> <p>42. In fierce hot wind and boiling water,</p> <p>43. And shadow of black smoke,</p> <p>44. (That shadow) neither cool, nor (even) good,</p>

Heaven	Hell
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surah al-Waaqia (27-34)</b></p> <p>27. And those on the Right Hand, Who will be those on the Right Hand?</p> <p>28. (They will be) among thornless lote-trees,</p> <p>29. Among Talh (banana-trees) with fruits piled one above another,</p> <p>30. In shade long-extended,</p> <p>31. By water flowing constantly,</p> <p>32. And fruit in plenty,</p> <p>33. Whose season is not limited, and their supply will not be cut off,</p> <p>34. And on couches or thrones, raised high.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surah al-Waaqia (51-56)</b></p> <p>51. Then moreover, verily, you the erring-ones, the deniers (of Resurrection)!</p> <p>52. You verily will eat of the trees of Zaqqum.</p> <p>53. Then you will fill your bellies therewith,</p> <p>54. And drink boiling water on top of it,</p> <p>55. So you will drink (that) like thirsty camels!</p> <p>56. That will be their entertainment on the Day of Recompense!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surah al-Kahf (107)</b></p> <p>107. Verily! Those who believe (in the Oneness of Allah Islamic Monotheism) and do righteous deeds, shall have the Gardens of Al - Firdaus (the Paradise) for their entertainment.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surah al-Kahf (105)</b></p> <p>105. They are those who deny the Ayat (proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.) of their Lord and the Meeting with Him (in the Hereafter). So their works are in vain, and on the Day of Resurrection, We shall not give them any weight.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surah Yaseen (57 - 58)</b></p> <p>57. They will have therein fruits (of all kinds) and all that they ask for.</p> <p>58. (It will be said to them): Salamun (peace be on you), a Word from the Lord (Allah), Most Merciful.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surah Yaseen (63)</b></p> <p>63. This is Hell which you were promised.</p>



## Exercise

Q.1 Write the translations of the Quranic verses about the Day of Resurrection.

Ans: “When the Event (i.e. the Day of Resurrection) befalls. And there can be no denial of its befalling. Bringing low (some - those who will enter Hell) Exalting (others - those who will enter Paradise). When the earth will be shaken with a terrible shake. And the mountains will be powdered to dust”. (Surah Al-Waaqia, Verses: 1-5)

Q.2 How will Allah pay back the people for their actions on the Ground of Resurrection?

Ans: All the people will gather in the “Ground of Resurrection.” Here Allah will question everyone about his deeds and all his deeds will be weighed on a very huge scale. The ones whose good deeds are heavier will please Allah the Almighty and He will send them to Heaven. The ones whose good deeds are lighter in weight than their bad deeds will be punished and sent to Hell.

Q.3 Write a few points about Heaven and Hell.

Ans: **Heaven**

1. Allah the Almighty has made everything so beautiful in Heaven that there is nothing in the world to equal it.
2. There will be streams of milk and honey.
3. Fruits so delicious that the tastiest fruit of this world cannot equal it.
4. The people in Heaven will be given beautiful palaces; the walls of the palaces will be made of gold, silver and diamonds.
5. Whatever the person desires in his heart will be immediately fulfilled.

**Hell**

1. Hell will be so horrifying that it cannot even be imagined.
2. The pit of Hell will be so deep that if a stone is thrown into it, it will take 70 years to reach the bottom.

3. The people there will get very severe punishment; their food will consist of thorns, stones, and to drink there will be boiling water which will instantly cut up their intestines. They will scream with pain.
4. They will be enclosed in huge pillars of fire and they will be whipped with rods of fire.
5. Every punishment meted out will be so terrifying that no one can even imagine it.

**Choose the right answer and fill in the blanks.**

1. The day Allah will do the accounting of deeds is called the Day of Resurrection. (morning, grave, Resurrection)
2. The terrifying sound of the Soor will kill all living beings. (piano, drum, Soor)
3. The faces of the people destined for Hell will be extremely terrified. (calm, restless, terrified)

# Modesty and Diffidence

Page 27

Think  
and

Answer

Is it right to wear clothes which the non-Muslims wear or to adopt their customs and rituals?

**Possible Answer:**

No!



Make a 2-column chart and note down what kind of things should not be worn by men and women. Take the help of your parents or teacher.

Prohibited for Men	Prohibited for Women
Clothes with images	Clothes with images
Silk garment or clothes	Sleeveless or half sleeves clothes
Gold	Wearing dress without Scarf (Dupatta)
Tattoo on any part of the body	Wearing dress above ankles
Any type of jewellery	Jewellery that makes noise
Exposing body from neck to belly	Neck length hair or shorter than neck
Thin or see-through clothing	Thin or see-through clothing

 **Exercise**

Q.1 What is meant by modesty and diffidence?

Ans: By modesty and diffidence we mean that a person moulds his or her personality keeping in mind what pleases Allah and is in accordance with His instructions and that of His Holy Prophet ﷺ. This applies not only to the mode or style of dressing but also to speech, way of life, habits and behaviour.

Q.2 Write briefly how one must maintain modesty and diffidence in speech.

Ans: This implies that one's speech should be refined and polite. No vulgar or abusive language or swear words should be used. Cracking crude and indecent jokes, talking loudly is being rude and ill-mannered. A polite, civilised and intelligent sense of humour is welcome, provided it does not hurt anyone's feelings. A Hadith-e-Nabawi ﷺ says, "Allah dislikes the one who uses vulgar, coarse and abusive language." One should speak softly and in such a way so as not to disturb others. Laughing loudly and screaming is not polite or good behaviour. Our Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ would smile but he ﷺ never screamed with laughter. Women too have been commanded not to speak and laugh loudly. In the Holy Quran Allah says, "And be moderate (or show no insolence) in your walking, and lower your voice. Verily, the harshest of all voices is the braying of the asses."  
(Surah Luqman, Verse: 19)

Q.3 According to the rules of modesty and diffidence what kind of dress should be worn?

Ans: **Modesty in Dress**

Our dress should cover our body fully, so that no part of our body is exposed or seen unnecessarily. Whether it is a man or a woman, one's dress should cover the body decently. Care must also be taken in selecting the material; it should not be so transparent that the body is visible.

Allah the Almighty says,

“O Children of Adam! We have bestowed raiment upon you to cover yourselves (screen your private parts) and as an adornment; and the raiment of righteousness, that is better.” (Surah Al-Araaf, Verse: 26)

Women should dress in such a way that only their face, hands and feet are visible. Similarly, men are also directed to follow the Islamic rules of dress. Men should not wear bright colours. The dress must make others realise that this person is a Muslim.

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Good rewards are always the result of modesty.
2. One should be careful not to choose material which is so transparent that the body is visible.
3. Jokes must not hurt anyone's feeling.
4. Men should not wear bright colours.

# Respect for the Teacher

Page 30

Think  
and

Answer

If you respect your teacher what will be the result?

**Possible Answers:**

1. Allah the Almighty will be happy with us.
2. Our teachers will be happy with us and love us.
3. When we respect our teachers, Allah the Almighty will reward us with more respect.



Activity

Write ten sentences about your favourite teacher.

**Note:** Students will answer this activity on their own.



## Exercise

Q.1 How did the Companions ﷺ show respect for our beloved Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ ?

Ans: Whenever he ﷺ told his Companions ﷺ anything, they would listen to him quietly and respectfully. They ﷺ all loved and respected him so much that they would walk behind him and talk softly in front of him.

Q.2 Narrate the incident about Caliph Maamoon Al-Rasheed and the teacher.

Ans: The famous Caliph, Maamoon Al-Rasheed appointed a tutor to teach his two sons. On one occasion when the teacher got up for some work, they both rushed to get his shoes and began to quarrel among themselves. Finally they resolved that each prince would pick up one shoe. When the Caliph heard about this incident, he sent for the teacher and asked him who was more deserving of respect. The teacher answered, "Maamoon Al-Rasheed." The Caliph replied, "I am not worthy of this respect and esteem; rather it is the teacher; it is to pick up his shoes that the princes quarreled." Saying so, he turned to his courtiers and narrated the whole incident to them. This entire incident shows the value and importance of the teacher and how necessary it is to revere and respect him.

Q.3 What points should be kept in mind about respecting teachers?

Ans: We should keep the following points in mind regarding the respect and esteem a teacher deserves:

1. Always stand up for the teacher.
2. Speak softly to the teacher.
3. Do not argue with the teacher.
4. Always greet all the teachers in your school, whether they teach you or not.
5. Pay close attention to and understand what your teacher says; do the work on time which is assigned to you by your teacher. If you do not do so, you disobey your teacher.

Q.4 What did our beloved Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ say about respecting teachers?

Ans: Our Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ has said about teachers,  
“Respect the one from whom you gain knowledge.” (Tirmizi)

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. It is our duty to respect teachers.
2. Teachers are our spiritual parents.
3. Our beloved Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ taught us the difference between right and wrong.
4. All the Companions ﷺ would walk behind the Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ.

# Etiquette for Gatherings

Page 32

Think  
and

Answer

If we observe proper etiquette in gatherings, how do we benefit?

**Possible Answers:**

1. We will have good relations with other people.
2. We will become good and well-mannered human beings.



Activity

Make a chart for your classroom, noting the etiquette to be observed at a gathering.

**Note:** Ask students to make a chart according to their understandings.



Exercise

Q.1 What should be done when entering and leaving a gathering?

Ans: When joining a gathering greet everyone loudly with “Assalam-o-Alaikum” only once and when leaving, wish the people with “Allah Hafiz” and “Assalam-o-Alaikum.”

Q.2 Narrate Ahadith about polite behaviour at gatherings.

Ans: Ahadith about polite behaviour at gatherings are as follows:

“When three people are gathered together two of them should never whisper in a person’s ear, as this hurts the third person present.”

(Sahih Bukhari)

“Do not sit between two people unless they let you.” (Abu Dawood)

“It is not right to make a person get up from his place; on the other hand, make space for latecomers.” (Sahih Bukhari)

Q.3 Note down any seven rules or etiquettes for gatherings.

Ans: 1. When joining a gathering greet everyone loudly with “Assalam-o-Alaikum” only once. This is addressed to all. If one person replies, it is from all the people gathered there.

2. If you happen to meet someone for the first time, introduce yourself politely; behave in such a way as to make the newcomer feel at home.
3. A cultured person never talks very loudly, so one should always speak in a soft but clear voice which is not too loud.
4. Do not start an argument or debate on a topic. If you have a valid point or reason, express it. If that person does not agree, drop the subject, as otherwise it could lead to a quarrel.
5. Avoid talking crude nonsense and speak in a civilised manner.
6. Do not sit with those older than you, nor sit between two people, without asking permission.
7. It is very rude and uncultured to interrupt others. Have your say after the person finishes speaking. To speak loudly or to interrupt others is very crude and uncivilised behaviour.

**Choose the right answer and fill in the blanks.**

1. Upon entering a gathering greet with Assalam-o-Alaikum in a loud voice.  
(Assalam-o-Alaikum, talk, laugh)
2. Avoid arguing in a social gathering.  
(talking, laughing, arguing)
3. Do not sit between two people in a gathering.  
(between, at the end, at the beginning)
4. If someone is already speaking, do not interrupt.  
(interrupt, laugh, speak at the end)

# Kindness towards Animals

## Page 35

Think  
and

Answer

Do you care for your pet animals?

**Possible Answer:**

Yes, I do.

## Page 36



Activity

In the columns below write the names of some animals and their various benefits.

**Note:** Let the students solve this activity themselves. While for reference, possible answers are given below.

Names of Animals	Benefits
Cow, Bull, Goat, Buffalo	We get milk and meat from them and also leather from their skin. This leather is than used for making shoes, jackets, purse, belt, etc.
Horse and Donkey	These are used for carrying and transporting.
Sheep	We get meat from sheep, wool for making woolen clothes, and leather to make shoes, purse, jackets, belts, etc.
Camel	It is used for carrying and transporting. We also get milk, leather, etc. from camels.
Dog	It is used for protection and security purposes.
Duck and Hen	We get meat and eggs from them.



## Exercise

Q.1 How did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ ask us to treat the creatures of Allah?

Ans: Our beloved Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ said, "Every living being is a creation of Allah and He loves those who treat His creatures gently."

Q.2 How did people treat animals before the advent of Islam?

Ans: Before the advent of Islam the Arabs were very cruel and heartless. They would tie very tight leather straps on the necks of their camels; they would cut the meat off a living animal and cut its hair for their own use. They would use animals for target practice and even branded their faces. Our beloved Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ strictly forbade all these barbaric actions.

Q.3 Quoting Ahadith of the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ, narrate commands given by him about pets and sacrificial animals.

Ans: He ﷺ commanded that animals should be fed well and people should not ride them for too long. Hard leather straps were not to be used and branding on the faces was forbidden. They could mark or brand them on any other part of the body which would not be so painful, for example their ears. So much so that even for the sacrificial animals he ﷺ ordered the use of sharp knives for their slaughter so that minimum pain would be experienced by the animals. Once he ﷺ saw a very weak and thin camel, which was all bones. He ﷺ said to its owner, "Fear Allah the Almighty in the matter of animals as they cannot speak." (Abu Dawood)

**Place a ✓ or ✗ mark in the boxes next to the sentences given below.**

1. The kind-hearted man gave water to the horse.
2. The Prophet ﷺ commanded us to behave kindly towards animals.
3. The Arabs were very kind and merciful in pre-Islamic days.
4. Allah sent the cruel woman to Hell because of her cruelty.
5. Iranians tied hard straps on the necks of their animals.

# The Holy Quran and Etiquette of Recitation

Page 39

Think  
and

Answer

Why is it important to bear the above points in mind when reciting the Holy Quran?

**Possible Answer:**

Because it is the book of Allah and therefore it is necessary to follow certain etiquettes while reciting it.



Activity

Write the names of any 10 Surahs of the Holy Quran and write their meanings.

**Note:** Let students solve this activity themselves. While possible answers are given below.

Name of Surah	Meaning	Name of Surah	Meaning
An Najm	Star	Al Baqarah	Cow
Al Anfal	Spoils of War	Al Ahzab	Combined Forces
An Nahl	Honeybees	Al Kahf	Cave
An Naml	Ants	Ad Dukhan	Smoke
Al Ankabut	Spider	Al Qamar	Moon

## Exercise

Q.1 What is meant by *Qiraa*?

Ans: *Qiraa* means “to read”.

Q.2 What is meant by etiquette of Recitation of the Holy Quran?

Ans: The Holy Quran is a Divine Book and it is necessary for every Muslim to act with certain etiquette before reciting it. These are called the etiquettes of reciting the Holy Quran.

Q.3 What has Allah the Almighty said about the Holy Quran?

Ans: Allah the Almighty Himself has said about the Holy Quran, “This is indeed a Quran most honourable, in a Book well-guarded, which none shall touch, but those who are clean.”

(Surah Al-Waaqia, Verses: 77-79)

Q.4 What did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ say about reciting and teaching the Holy Quran?

Ans: Our beloved Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ said,

“Among you the best is the one who learns to recite the Holy Quran and teaches it to others.”

Q.5 Write down any 10 rules of etiquette for reciting the Holy Quran.

Ans: **Etiquette of Recitation of the Holy Quran**

1. Make Wazu before reciting.
2. Read “Tawuz” and “Tasmiya” before starting to read it. Allah says, “When you read the Quran seek Allah’s protection from Satan the rejected one.” (Surah An-Nahal, Verse: 98)
3. Read it at a medium pace to avoid wrong pronunciation.
4. When the Quran is being recited, listen silently; the Almighty says, “When the Quran is read, listen to it with attention,  
(Surah Al-Araaf, Verse: 204)

5. Read the Holy Quran with Qirat, for the Holy Prophet ﷺ said,  
 “When you are reciting the Holy Quran bring beautiful melody into your voice.”
6. While reciting the Holy Quran, when the word Sajda is written next to a verse, stop and prostrate.
7. In a workplace where people are busy do not recite the Holy Quran in a loud voice.
8. If a person is reciting the Holy Quran do not greet him.
9. It is an unpleasant act to recite the Holy Quran in public places or unclean places.
10. If the Azan is heard while reciting the Holy Quran, stop reciting and listen to the Azan.

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Before starting to recite the Holy Quran, recite Tawuz and Tasmiya.
2. When someone is reciting the Holy Quran listen silently.
3. When the word *Sajda* is written next to a verse, stop and prostrate.
4. When a person is reciting the Holy Quran do not greet him.
5. When you hear the sound of the Azan stop reciting the Holy Quran.

# Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام

Page 44

Think  
and

Answer

What was the name of the Divine Book revealed to Prophet Dawood عليه السلام, the father of Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام?

**Possible Answer:**

The Divine Book revealed to Prophet Dawood عليه السلام, the father of Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام was the Zaboor.



Activity

Gems are expensive stones. Write down the names of some precious gems and paste their pictures. (Ask your parents and teacher to help you).

1. Diamond
2. Ruby
3. Emerald
4. Quartz
5. Sapphire
6. Pearl
7. Beryl
8. Turquoise
9. Yellow Sapphire
10. Coral



## Exercise

Q.1 Where was Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام born? What was the name of his parents?

Ans: Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام was the son of the Prophet Dawood عليه السلام. His mother's name was Batsha and he was born in Jerusalem.

Q.2 Write down any five of the special gifts given by Allah to Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام.

Ans: **Some Special Gifts Given by the Almighty to Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام**

1. Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام ruled over human beings; jinns, animals, birds, the wind, the trees and stones; and all these creations of Allah the Almighty obeyed and served him.
2. He عليه السلام knew the language of all the animals and birds.

3. He ﷺ had huge mines of brass and thousands of gigantic pits in which to melt it. Millions of workers were employed there. Allah the Almighty says in the Holy Quran, "And We made a font of molten brass to flow for him." (Surah Saba, Verse: 12)
4. His dining mat (Dastar khoan) was very spacious; there were huge cauldrons as big as ponds in which food was prepared for communal meals. Allah says, "They (Jinns) worked for him as he desired, (making) arches, images, and basins as large as wells, and cooking cauldrons fixed in their places." (Surah Saba, Verse: 13)
5. Allah the Almighty had made the wind obedient and subservient to him. As He says, "And to Solomon (We made the Wind (obedient): its early morning (stride) was a month's (journey), and its evening (stride) was a month's journey." (Surah Saba, Verse: 12)

That is, a journey of two months he could cover in a single day, from morning to evening. This was because Allah the Almighty commanded the wind to blow at such a fast speed so as to carry the throne of Prophet Sulaiman ﷺ. The birds would spread out their wings to give him shade and jinns would run along with him.

**Q.3** Narrate how Queen Bilquis accepted Islam.

**Ans:** Queen Bilquis would be coming to meet Prophet Sulaiman ﷺ in his country. Prophet Sulaiman ﷺ had a beautiful grand palace built by the jinns and human beings. To enter the palace one had to cross a courtyard. He ﷺ had it dug up and filled it with water and laid a clear and transparent glass over it. It looked as if water was flowing in the courtyard. When Queen Bilquis entered the courtyard, she quickly raised up her dress so as to step into the water. When she realised there was no water, she was very embarrassed. Then she entered the palace and was astounded to see her heavy throne had been brought there even before she arrived from thousands of miles away. She was very impressed by Prophet Sulaiman ﷺ and accepted Islam.

Q.4 How did Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام die?

Ans: **The Death of Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام**

Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام ordered his jinns to construct a building and he عليه السلام stood with his staff in his hand to watch the progress of the work. While he عليه السلام was watching he passed away, standing. For a year, no one knew that he عليه السلام had passed away. When a termite ate up his wooden staff and it broke; he عليه السلام fell on the ground. The jinns had made it known to everyone that they had knowledge of the unseen but they had not been aware for a year that Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام had passed away. Thus their lies were exposed and they were ashamed.

The Holy Quran says,

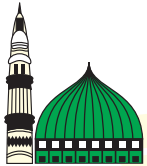
“And then we decreed (Solomon’s) death, nothing showed them (Jinns) his death except a little worm of the earth, which kept (slowly) gnawing away at his staff : so when he fell down, the Jinns saw plainly that if they had known the unseen, they would not have had the humiliating chastisement.” (Surah Saba, Verse: 14)

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام knew the languages of all the animals and birds.
2. The woodpecker gave the news of the country of Saba to Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام.
3. The dining mat of Prophet Sulaiman عليه السلام was very spacious and the cauldrons for cooking food were as big as ponds.
4. The name of the Queen of Saba was Bilquis.

# The Madani Life of Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ

ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ



## 1st Year of Migration

### Page 45

Think and

Answer

What advantage did the Muslims receive from these fraternal (brotherly)ties?

**Possible Answers:**

1. It brought unity among Muslims.
2. The Ansaar and Muhajireen started loving each other.
3. Financial conditions of the Muhajireen got better.

### Page 48

Think and

Answer

What benefit did the Muslims get from this treaty of the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ ?

**Possible Answers:**

1. It brought peace in Madinah Munawwara.
2. It ended the superiority of the Jews in Madinah Munawwara.
3. It established the Islamic governance in Madinah Munawwara.



Activity

Write the antonyms of the following words:

Previous - Penniless - Migrant - Abundance - Flourish - Stable.

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Previous	Next	Abundance	Scarcity
Penniless	Wealthy	Flourish	Wither
Migrant	Indigenous/Native	Stable	Unstable

 **Exercise**

Q.1 Write in your own words what you know about the Brotherhood (Mawakhat).

Ans: **Brotherhood (Mawakhat)**

Mawakhat is an Arabic word meaning “brotherhood”. The Muslims who had migrated from Makkah Mukarrama were absolutely penniless and had no place to stay. So the Holy Prophet ﷺ, called a meeting of the Ansaar (the Muslim residents of Madinah Munawwara) and the migrants (there were 45 of them), at the house of Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه. The Holy Prophet ﷺ established brotherly relations between these two groups, i.e. each Ansaar adopted one Muhajir (migrant) as his brother. The migrant would live in the house of his Ansaar brother and both of them would work together. For example, Caliph Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه became the brother of Kharjiah bin Zaid Ansaari رضي الله عنه, Caliph Umer رضي الله عنه was the brother of Utbaan bin Malik رضي الله عنه, Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه was the brother of Aus bin Saqib رضي الله عنه, Ammaar رضي الله عنه was related to Huzaifa bin Yamaan رضي الله عنه and Abd-ul- Rahman bin Auf رضي الله عنه to Saad bin Rabee رضي الله عنه. On this occasion the following verse was revealed,

“The Believers are but a single brotherhood.”

(Surah Al-Hujraat, Verse: 10)

Q.2 Describe the hospitality of the Ansaar.

Ans: The Ansaar gave an example of hospitality and sacrifice unparalleled in history. Each Ansaari took his Muhajir brother home and divided all his assets and belongings, including wealth, fields, cattle, property in two and presented one share to his Muhajir brother. Some Ansaar had two houses; they gave one to his Muhajir brother. They also gave a half share of their harvested crops and fruit from their orchards to their Muhajir brothers.

Q.3 How did the migrants begin trading and working?

Ans: Muhajireen too did not want to burden their brothers and began trading and working. For example, when his Ansaari brother offered Abdul Rahman bin Auf رضي الله عنه a partnership, he supplicated to the Almighty to bless his brother with abundance and plenty; as for himself he spread out a sheet in the marketplace kept a tray and started selling cheese. Allah blessed him with plenty and a day came when his goods were entering Madinah Munawwara laden on a 100 camels! Caliph Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه started by walking in the market with cloth for sale slung on his arms and shoulders. Ultimately he became the biggest textile trader in Madinah Munawwara. Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه prospered greatly in marketing dates. Caliph Umer's رضي الله عنه trade extended to Iran. Thus, with the Ansaars' agricultural interests and the Muhajir's business activities, Madinah Munawwara flourished and laid the foundation of a strong and stable Islamic society.

Q.4 Write briefly about the group settled in Madinah Munawwara.

Ans: At the time of migration, there were three major groups settled in Madinah Munawwara. They were the Aus, Khazraj and Jews. The majority among the first two groups had accepted Islam. These were the Ansaar who were already linked to the Muhajireen by ties of brotherhood. The only remaining group, the Jews, posed a danger to the Muslims, as they harboured secret feelings of enmity towards them. The Jews were very wealthy and gave money on interest to the Aus and Khazraj who were basically farmers.

Q.5 Write down the conditions of the treaty of Madinah Munawwara.

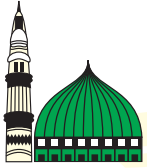
Ans: Considering these factors for the sake of peace and to establish a Muslim state in Madinah Munawwara, the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم signed a treaty with the Jews, known famously as Meesaq-e-Madinah Munawwara. Meesaq in Arabic means "treaty". The conditions of this treaty are as follows:

1. Muslims and Jews would be free to exercise their own religions and neither would interfere in the religious matters of the other.
2. Both parties would cooperate fully to maintain a friendly atmosphere in the city.

3. The old customs and rules for ransom and compensation for murder would remain unaltered.
4. Neither party would give refuge to the nonbelievers (Kuffaar) of Makkah Mukarrama.
5. If Madinah Munawwara was attacked both parties would cooperate with each other to defend the city.
6. If any one party made a peace treaty with an enemy, then that peace treaty would be applicable to all.
7. ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ himself would deliver judgement in every dispute, whatever its nature.

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Caliph Abu Bakr Siddiqueؓ traded in clothes and Caliph Usmanؓ in dates.
2. The Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ called a meeting of the Ansaar and the Muhajireen at the house of Anas bin Malikؓ.
3. Aus bin Saqibؓ was the brother of Caliph Usmanؓ.
4. The Jews were a danger for the Muslims.



## 2nd Year of Migration

### Page 53

Think  
and

Answer

How did the fistful of sand thrown by the Holy Prophet ﷺ get into the eyes of every enemy soldier?

**Possible Answers:**

1. Because it has the power from Allah the Almighty.
2. Because it was all happened with the will of Allah the Almighty.

### Page 55



Activity

With the help of a dictionary write the meanings of the following words and use them in sentences.

**Note:** Let the students make sentences on their own. For reference, possible answers are given.

Words	Meanings	Sentences
Enrage	to make someone very angry	He was enraged at the article about him.
Furious	extremely angry	I was late and mother was furious at me.
Rumour	fake news/a piece of news or a story passed from person to person, which may not be true	We live in a swirling world of rumours.
Plunder	to steal goods violently from a place, especially during a war develop or present something in further detail	After the president fled the country, the palace was plundered by soldiers.

Words	Meanings	Sentences
Elaborate	develop or present something in further detail	He resigned but did not elaborate on his reasons.
Arrogant	proud in an unpleasant way and behaving as if you are better or more important than other people	I never met a more conceited and arrogant young man.
Marshy	waterlogged / soft and wet / boggy	This area was very marshy before the drainage system was installed.
Pebble	a small stone made smooth and round by the action of water or sand	This part of the coast has pebble beaches.
Deliverance	the action of being rescued or set free	We pray for deliverance from our sins.

## Exercise

Q.1 What is the difference between *Ghazwa* and *Sarya*?

Ans: The Ghazwa is a battle in which the Holy Prophet ﷺ himself participated. The Sarya is a battle in which he ﷺ did not take part himself, but appointed a Companion ﷺ as a commander and sent him to war.

Q.2 Write the causes of the Battle of Badr.

Ans: **Causes of the Battle of Badr**

1. Karz bin Jafar Fahri, leader of a nonbelieving tribe from Makkah Mukarrama had looted the cattle of the Ansaar from their grazing fields and fled. The Muslims were enraged by this act.

2. A small trading caravan from Makkah Mukarrama had a dispute with the Muslims and a nonbeliever, Omro bin Al-Hazrmi had been killed. This was an accident, and the Holy Prophet ﷺ disliked it but the nonbelievers were furious.
3. Abu Sufiyan left with a very big caravan for Syria for trade (with goods worth 50,000). Many Makkans had invested a lot of money in this caravan; the plan was to attack the Muslims with the profit from this trip. While they were returning to Makkah Mukarrama from Syria, a rumour spread that the Muslims were coming to plunder this caravan. Abu Sufiyan sent a message asking the Makkans to provide security for them.

Q.3 What military strategy did the Holy Prophet ﷺ draw up in the Battle of Badr?

**Ans: The Military Strategy Drawn up by the Prophet ﷺ**  
Allah the Almighty had already assured the Holy Prophet ﷺ of victory, but he ﷺ also worked out a certain set of principles with his brilliant mind.

They are the following:

1. He ﷺ deployed the army himself.
2. He ﷺ placed his forces on the mountains to the right and left; and the archers were placed in the centre and told to shoot their arrows.
3. Since the Muslim army was short of weapons he ﷺ told the archers to shoot their arrows when the enemy got very close to them.
4. He ﷺ did not start the battle first.

Q.4 How did Allah the Almighty help the Muslims to fight and win this Battle?

**Ans:** The nonbelievers, having reached there first, selected the best strategic place. Since the Muslim army came later, the area they got was soft and sandy, and their feet sank into it. There was no water even for *Wazu* or drinking. The Muslims were worried when they saw the situation. Allah blessed the Muslims with rain that night and their sandy area became firm and easier to walk on. The Muslims dug the earth to make small ponds, so they saved water to drink and for *Wazu*. On the other hand, the area occupied by the nonbelievers became marshy and it was difficult to stand on it. The battle started the next day. There were thousands of soldiers in the army of nonbelievers. Angel Jibraeel ﷺ appeared during

the battle and told the Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ to throw a fistful of sand towards the nonbelievers and also told him that an army of angels sent by the Almighty will support you. The Holy Prophet ﷺ picked up a fistful of sand and pebbles and threw it towards the enemy. The eyes of all the nonbelievers were filled with sand and they panicked and started running around. Thus, Allah the Almighty gave victory to the handful of Muslims.

Q.5 What did the Banu Qanqah do, so that they were exiled from Madinah Munawwara?

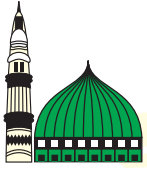
Ans: One day a Muslim woman went to the marketplace of Banu Qanqah. They misbehaved with her. She called to the Muslims to help her. When a Companion ﷺ saw this he killed the man. The Jews got together and killed the Companion ﷺ. When the Holy Prophet ﷺ heard of this, he ﷺ, with the Muslims, besieged their area. The siege lasted for fifteen days and finally the Jews laid down their arms. There were seven hundred of them. The Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ ordered them to leave Madinah Munawwara. They went to the city "Azaraat" in Syria.

**Choose the right answer and fill in the blanks.**

1. The Battle of Badr was fought in 2nd Hijri.  
(6th Hijri, 2nd Hijri, 3rd Hijri)
2. Utba bin Rabeea was the general of the nonbeliever's army.  
(Rabee bin Utba, Utba bin Rabeea, Waleed)
3. The Prophet ﷺ appointed Abu Lababa as governor of Madinah Munawwara. (Abu Lababa ﷺ, Caliph Ali ﷺ, Humza ﷺ)
4. There were three large tribes of the Jews. (two, four, three)

**Place a ✓ or ✗ mark in the boxes next to the sentences given below.**

1. Abu Sufiyan left Makkah Mukarrama with an army of 1000 soldiers.
2. In the Battle of Badr the Muslim army numbered 313.
3. The Holy Prophet ﷺ prayed to Allah the Almighty the whole night.
4. The Holy Prophet ﷺ exiled the Banu Qanqah from Madinah Munawwara.



Think and

Answer

What would have happened if the Muslims had obeyed the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ in the Battle of Uhud?

Possible Answers:

1. They would have win.
2. Majority of them would not martyred.
3. The nonbelievers would have suffered alot.



Activity

Write the antonyms of the following words:

Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
Specific	General	Restless	Relaxed / Peaceful
Expert	Inexpert/Unskillful	Profit	Loss
Encourage	Discourage	Victory	Defeat
Fierce	Gentle/Mild	Above	Below
Excitement	Unexcited/Boredom	Reduce	Increase / Enlarge
Divine	Mortal/Dreadful		


**Exercise**

Q.1 Who was Abdullah bin Ubi and what did he do?

Ans: Abdullah bin Ubi, was hypocrite. He was also a leader of hypocrites of Madinah Munawwara, who used to plot against Muslims. When the Prophet ﷺ set out from Madinah Munawwara with his army, Abdullah bin Ubi exposed his hypocrisy by taking back his three hundred men to Madinah Munawwara on the pretext that his advice had been rejected. Thus the Muslim army was reduced from 1000 to 700.

Q.2 Write about the little soldiers of the Battle of Uhud.

Ans: **The Little Soldiers (Mujahideen)**

Two young boys, Rafay ﷺ and Samra ﷺ were determined to take part in the war. When Rafay ﷺ was told to return he just would not listen and stood on tiptoe to show how big and tall he really was. Since he was an expert archer he was allowed to join. Samra ﷺ challenged that he could defeat Rafay ﷺ in a wrestling match and he displayed his skills so he too was included.

Q.3 What did the archers on *Jabal-e-Ramah* do and what was the result?

Ans: When the archers, posted on *Jabal-e-Ramah*, saw the enemy running away they thought the war was won and the danger overcome. Raising excited cries of victory they started climbing down, to collect the booty of war. Abdullah bin Jubair ﷺ reminded them about the specific command of the Prophet ﷺ, that even if the war was won they should not abandon their position. But they had forgotten everything in the excitement of having won the war. Only ten archers were left on *Jabal-e-Ramah*. A regiment of the nonbelievers under Khalid bin Waleed ﷺ (who had not yet accepted Islam) went around the mountain and fiercely attacked them from the rear and martyred all the archers. Meanwhile the nonbelievers army who had been fleeing, turned round and attacked the Muslim army. The Muslims, thus had no chance to regroup and many great Companions ﷺ were martyred.

Q.4 Write about the sacrifice of Abu Dajanaؓ, Ziyadؓ and Talhaؓ in the Battle of Uhud.

Ans: In the battle of Uhad, the nonbelievers were aiming only at Prophet ﷺ, the Companionsؓ encircled him. Abu Dajanaؓ bent over the Prophet ﷺ to shield him; so that any arrow that came, landed on his back. Ziyadؓ was injured so badly that he fell face down at the feet of the Prophet ﷺ and died. When Talhaؓ tried to block an attack with his hands, he lost one arm.

Q.5 What was the wisdom of the Almighty in making the Muslims lose the Battle of Uhud?

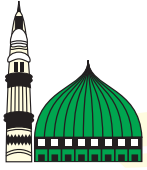
Ans: After the Battle of Uhud, Allah the Almighty consoled the loss of war and said to the Muslims in Surah Aal-e-Imran, not to grieve about the lose they faced in this Battle; if they have faith they will win. And the Muslims won every war after that.

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. The Battle of Uhud happened in 3rd Hijri.
2. Abbasؓ gave the news to the Prophet ﷺ through a letter.
3. After performing Juma prayers, the Prophet ﷺ left Madinah Munawwara with his army.
4. Fifty archers were posted on Jabal-e-Ramah and their leader was Abdullah bin Jubairؓ.
5. Wahshi martyred Humzaؓ.

**Place a ✓ or ✗ mark in the boxes next to the sentences given below.**

1. The Battle of Uhud was proclaimed by the beating of the drum.
2. Ziyadؓ was the commander of the Muslim army.
3. The teeth of the Prophet ﷺ were martyred in the Battle of Uhud.
4. Hinda chewed the liver of Humzaؓ.
5. Muslims mistook the martyrdom of Musab bin Umairؓ to be the martyrdom of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.



## 4th Year of Migration

Page 64

Think  
and

Answer

Why did the Prophet ﷺ order the Banu Nazeer to leave their arms behind?

**Possible Answers:**

1. So that they become weak and do not participate.
2. Do not harm Muslims.



Activity

With the help of a dictionary find the meanings of the following words and use them in your sentences.

**Note:** Let the students make sentences on their own. For reference, possible answers are given.

Words	Meanings	Sentences
Exile	expel and bar (someone) from their native country	After he was removed from power, Napoleon lived in exile on the island of Elba.
Ransom	a sum of money demanded or paid for the release of a captive.	The kidnapers demanded a huge ransom.
Motive	a reason for doing something	Their motive in running away was to avoid being punished.
Ulterior	existing beyond what is obvious or admitted/ intentionally hidden	The struggle to be carried out must be collective, loyal and free from ulterior motives.
Plead	make an emotional appeal	He pleaded guilty to charges of misappropriation of bank funds.
Revelation	divine guidance/a surprising piece of information	The Holy Quran came as a complete revelation to Prophet ﷺ.
Ally	a country that has agreed officially to give help and support to another one, especially during a war	During the First World War, Turkey and Germany were allies.



## Exercise

Q.1 How did the Banu Nazeer break the Treaty?

Ans: One of the terms of the Treaty of Madinah Munawwara was that the old system of paying ransom (Fidya) would continue in the same way as before. The Banu Nazeer tribe had to pay compensation for the murder of two people. The Holy Prophet ﷺ accordingly went to them with some of his Companions . They agreed to the Holy Prophet's ﷺ demand, but they had some ulterior motive. Their plan was to drop a very heavy stone on ﷺ through the roof of the house where he ﷺ was staying and نعوذ بالله martyr him. But Allah warned him through a Revelation and he ﷺ immediately moved from there and left for Madinah Munawwara.

Q.2 What did the Prophet ﷺ decide when the Banu Nazeer broke their word?

Ans: Since the Banu Nazeer had broken the Treaty, the Holy Prophet ﷺ ordered the Muslims to attack them.

Q.3 What did the Prophet ﷺ command the Banu Nazeer?

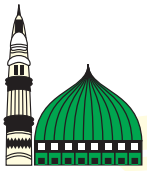
Ans: The Holy Prophet ﷺ commanded Banu Nazeer to leave Madinah Munawwara with whatever goods they could carry but they had to leave their arms behind.

Q.4 What arms did the Banu Nazeer leave behind?

Ans: Among their arms were 50 pieces of armour, 50 helmets and 340 swords.

Q.5 When were the Banu Nazeer exiled from Madinah Munawwara and where did they go?

Ans: The Banu Nazeer exiled from Madinah Munawwara in 4th Hijri and left for Syria.



## 5th Year of Migration

### Page 66

Think  
and

Answer

If the Muslims had not fought steadily against the huge army of the enemy what would have happened?

**Possible Answer:**

The nonbelievers would have defeated them badly.

### Page 70

Think  
and

Answer

Why did Saad  give judgement in accordance with the Torah?

**Possible Answer:**

Because the Banu Quraiza was a Jewish tribe therefore, Saad  gave judgement in accordance with their Divine book, Torah.



Activity

With the help of a dictionary write the meanings of the following words:

Words	Meanings
Glorious	wonderful / magnificent
Emerge	become visible or prominent
Enmity	a feeling of hate / hostility
Revenge	the action of hurting or harming someone in return for an injury or wrong suffered at their hands
Persuade	to make someone agree to do something by giving them good reasons for doing it
Trench	a narrow channel dug into the ground
Booty	valuable stolen goods especially those seized in war

## Exercise

Q.1 Write the causes of the Battle of Ahzaab.

Ans: **Causes of the Battle of Ahzaab**

- Ansaar (the tribes of Aus and Khazraj) had become stronger after the Brotherhood pact; the Jews therefore failed to create disputes or wars between them.
- The Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ had now the status of Ruler of Madinah Munawwara. The Jew's supremacy had declined and they could not tolerate their inferior position.
- The Jewish tribes of Banu Qanqah and Banu Nazeer had been exiled from Madinah Munawwara as they had broken the Treaty of Madinah Munawwara. They were restless to take their revenge.

Q.2 Who gave the suggestion to dig a trench? What was the strength of the attacking army?

Ans: The suggestion to dig a trench was from Salman Farsi رضي الله عنه and the strength of the attacking army in the Battle of Ahzaab was ten thousand.

Q.3 Write in detail about the digging of the trenches.

Ans: **The Digging of the Trenches**

On 8th Ziqad 5th Hijri, the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ started the task of digging. He رضي الله عنه allotted ten yards of land to each of his ten Companions رضي الله عنهم. For twenty days his hands and those of his three thousand Companions رضي الله عنهم, worked day and night at this tough task. The nights of winter were extremely cold. There was a lack of tools and they could get no food for three days at times and they had to work at night too. But the Respected Companions رضي الله عنهم kept on working enthusiastically, reciting martial verses. They were continually carrying the earth from the trenches on their backs and throwing it. During the digging a huge rock came out, which the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ broke with his spade.

Q.4 How did Allah the Almighty help in the Battle of Ahzaab?


Ans: **Divine Help of Allah the Almighty**

The siege was long drawn out and as the days passed by the problems of the attackers multiplied. It was not easy to get supplies for such a huge army. During the siege, differences arose between the Quraish and the Jews; some of the tribes decided to go back. One day a fierce storm broke out by the Command of the Almighty. The tents were uprooted, and the cauldrons of food overturned, sand went into the eyes of the soldiers. The camels and the cattle broke their ropes and started to run. The Holy Quran says,

“O you who believe! Remember the Grace of Allah, (bestowed) on you, when there came down upon you hosts (to overwhelm you) but We sent against them a hurricane and forces that you saw not: But Allah sees (clearly) all that you do.” (Surah Ahzaab, Verse: 9)

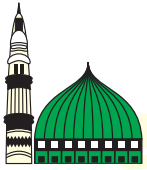
The attackers panicked and fled away; after almost a month of this terrible siege, the war ended. In this battle five Muslim soldiers were martyred and four nonbelievers killed.

Q.5 What did the Banu Quraiza do when they became helpless during the siege?

Ans: Banu Quraiza laid down their arms and surrendered. However they put up the condition that Saad  should pass judgement on them; only then would they accept it.

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. Hizb means group.
2. The Battle of Ahzaab is also known as Battle of Trenches.
3. Amro bin Abdood, one of the nonbelievers, was considered to be equal to 1000 horsemen.



## 6th Year of Migration

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Think  
and

Answer

Makkah Mukarrama was conquered because of the Treaty of Hudaibiya. Explain how and after how long?

**Possible Answer:**

One of the terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiya was that there would be no war between the two sides for ten years. But after two years, the Quraish breached the contract. Upon violation of the treaty by the Quraish, Prophet ﷺ gave instructions to the Muslims to prepare for Jihaad (battle). Therefore, when Prophet ﷺ reached Makkah Mukarrama with an army of 10,000 Muslims, the Quraish accepted their defeat. Thus, the Makkah Mukarrama was conquered after two years.



Activity

Make a 2-column chart and fill in the following information about Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه. Ask your parents/teacher to help you.

Caliph Usman <small>رضي الله عنه</small>	
His relationship with the Prophet ﷺ	Friend, Son-in-Law
His title	Zunnurain (The Possessor of Two Lights)
His profession	Trading
The Treaty which includes his name	Treaty of Hudaibiya

 **Exercise**

Q.1 What did Urwah bin Masood tell the chieftains of the Quraish after talking to the Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ ?

Ans: Urwah bin Masood told the chieftains of the Quraish after talking to the Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ that “O people of my tribe! By god! I have met kings such as Caesar, Kaiser and Najashi but I have not seen any king or emperor get more respect from his people than the Holy Prophet ﷺ. By god, if he gives a command all of them run forward to obey him. When he made Wazu, it looked as if they would fight amongst themselves to get their hands on the water. And when he speaks all of them lower their voices. I think his suggestion is a good one and should be accepted.”

Q.2 Write about the Bait-e-Rizwan.

Ans: **Bait-e-Rizwan**

Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه was imprisoned, but the rumour spread among the Muslims that he had been killed. The Muslims took an oath on the hand of the Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ that they would avenge the martyrdom of Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه. This oath was taken under a tree and is called “Bait-e-Rizwan.” Allah the Almighty refers to it in the Holy Quran, “Allah’s Good Pleasure was on the Believers when they swore Fealty to thee under the Tree.” (Surah Al-Fath, Verse: 18)

Q.3 Write the terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiya.

Ans: The Treaty of Hudaibiya, named after the place where it was signed. The terms of the Treaty were as follows:

1. Muslims would leave without performing Umrah this year.
2. They would return the next year and stay for three days.
3. According to the custom, the Muslims would carry only their swords and these would be sheathed.
4. For ten years there would be no war between the two sides.
5. If any other Arab tribe wished to join either one of the parties to the Treaty, it could do so. The tribe joining the side of the Quraish or the side of the Muslims would be considered their ally. If this tribe was abused in any way, it would be as good as abusing its partner.

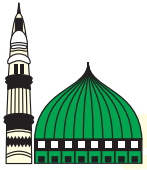
6. If any person from among the nonbelievers of Makkah Mukarrama went to visit the Holy Prophet ﷺ without the permission of his leader, he would have to return him. But if any Muslim ran away to the Quraish, they would not return him to the Prophet ﷺ.

Q.4 What happened with Abu Jandal ؓ after the signing of the Treaty of Hudaibiya?

Ans: This Treaty was just being written when the son of Sohail, Abu Jandal ؓ entered dragging his chains. He had run away from Makkah Mukarrama, where his father had violently abused and ill-treated him for accepting Islam. Abu Jandal ؓ showed his wounds to the Prophet ﷺ; but the Treaty and its terms had been agreed upon, though it was not yet signed. The Holy Prophet ﷺ told him, "Be patient Abu Jandal! Be patient! We have made peace and I have given the oath of the Almighty. So we cannot break or violate this oath." Sohail slapped his son and dragged him away.

**Choose the right answer and fill in the blanks.**

1. Hudaibiya is 9 miles from Makkah Mukarrama.  
(7 miles, 8 miles, 9 miles)
2. The Prophet ﷺ sent Caliph Usman ؓ to talk to the Quraish. (Ali ؓ , Abu Bakr ؓ , Usman ؓ)
3. Sohail bin Omro's son Abu Jandal ؓ had become a Muslim.  
(Abu Ubaida ؓ , Caliph Abu Bakr ؓ , Abu Jandal ؓ )
4. Allah the Almighty gave the good news of victory to the Prophet ﷺ in Surah Al-Fath.  
(Al-Mulk, Jinn, Al-Fath)



## 7th Year of Migration

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Think  
and

Answer

Why did Baazan accept Islam?

**Possible Answer:**

Baazan immediately converted to Islam and accepted ﷺ Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah because he saw that the Prophet ﷺ has already informed his men some days earlier from so far about the end of Khusro Pervez.



Activity

With the help of the following hints complete the information about Iran, using an Atlas.

Iran	
Capital	Tehran
National language	Persian
Religion	Islam
Currency	Iranian Riyal

 **Exercise**

Q.1 Which country was ruled by Khusro Pervez? What was he known as?

Ans: Khusro Pervez was the king of Iran and he was called “Khusro”.

Q.2 What was the religion of the Iranians?

Ans: The religion of the Iranians was fire-worshippers.

Q.3 What did Khusro Pervez do after reading the letter of the Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ ?

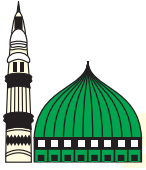
Ans: When he read the letter of the Prophet ﷺ he became furious; the Iranian custom was to write the name of the king first but the Prophet ﷺ wrote the name of Allah the Almighty first and then his own name. In his arrogance, Khusro Pervez, tore the letter into shreds. He told Baazan, his governor in Yemen to send someone to get this new prophet and bring him to his presence. So Baazan sent two men to Madinah Munawwara for that purpose.

Q.4 What did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ tell Baazan’s men?

Ans: The Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ told Baazan’s men, “Give the news to Baazan that his lord (Pervez) has been killed by my Lord (Allah the Almighty) and the Rule of Islam will reach Iran.”

Q.5 What happened to Khusro Pervez and how did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ get news of it?

Ans: On the night of 10th Jamadi-ul -Awwal, 7th Hijri, his son, Sherwiya murdered him; this news was conveyed to the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ by means of a Divine Revelation.



Think and

Answer

If the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ had not forgiven the nonbelievers what would have happened?

**Possible Answer:**

So a very large amount of nonbelievers would not have converted to Islam.



Activity

1. Paste a picture of the Kaaba in your notebook.

**Note: Students must perform this activity.**

2. With the help of a dictionary write the meanings of the following words.

Words	Meanings
Hindrance	obstacle / barrier
Conquest	the act or process of conquering
Embarrass	cause (someone) to feel awkward or ashamed
Emissary	a person sent as a diplomatic representative on a special mission / ambassador
Stun	to shock or surprise someone very much
Compel	To force someone to do something



## Exercise

Q.1 When the chieftain of the Banu Khizaa came to him, what did the Holy Prophet ﷺ do?

Ans: Omro bin Saalim, the chief of the Banu Khizaa complained against this cruelty to the Prophet ﷺ. He ﷺ was very upset at what had happened and said, "O Omro! You will be helped." The Holy Prophet ﷺ sent a messenger to the Quraish and offered them three options, of which they could choose any one.

1. As per tradition ransom should be given for those killed.
2. The Quraish should stop supporting the Banu Bakr.
3. It should be proclaimed that the Treaty of Hudaibiya was null and void as it had been broken.

Q.2 What did the Holy Prophet ﷺ announce after reaching Makkah Mukarrama?

Ans: On reaching Makkah Mukarrama he ﷺ flew the flag of the Muslim army at Hajoon and announced on this day every person was safe who:-

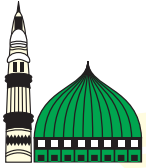
1. Laid down his weapons.
2. Took refuge in the house of Abu Sufiyan.
3. Stayed in and closed the doors of his house.
4. Took refuge in the Kaaba.

Q.3 What did the Holy Prophet ﷺ ask the nonbelievers after the Conquest of Makkah Mukarrama? What did he ﷺ say after that?

Ans: ﷺ answered, "Today I will tell you what Yousuf عليه السلام said to his brothers, 'Today there is no revenge, all of you are free to go!'".

**Place a ✓ or ✗ mark in the boxes next to the sentences given below.**

1. The tribe of Banu Bakr allied with the Holy Prophet ﷺ.
2. The Holy Prophet ﷺ left for Makkah Mukarrama with 10,000 Muslims.
3. When it was time for prayer Talha رضي الله عنه gave the Azan.



Write antonyms of the following words.

Words	Antonyms
Curse	Blessing
False	Truthful / Correct
Accept	Reject
Opponent	Ally / Accomplice / Supporter
Guilty	Innocent
Courage	Fear

### Exercise

Q.1 Who lived in Najran and what had they made there?

Ans: Christian Arabs lived in Najran. There was a big church which they called Kaaba.

Q.2 Write the translation of the Verse revealed in reply to the Christians.

Ans: "The similitude of Isa عليه السلام before Allah is as that of Adam; He created him from dust, then said to him: 'Be' and he was. The Truth (comes) from your Lord alone; So be not of those who doubt. If anyone disputed in this matter with you, now after this (full) knowledge has come to you, say, Come let us gather together, - our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves: then let us earnestly pray and invoke the curse of Allah on those who lie!"

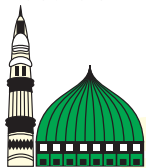
(Surah Aal-e-Imran, Verses: 59-61)

Q.3 What is the meaning of Mubahila?

Ans: Mubahila means “to invoke the curses of Allah the Almighty when two parties argue, having opposing views of what is true or false and a resolution cannot be reached.”

Q.4 When the Holy Prophet ﷺ invited the Christians for a Mubahila what did they do?

Ans: The Holy Prophet ﷺ invited the Christians to a Mubahila ; he ﷺ took along Fatima ؓ , Hassan ؓ and Hussain ؓ and told the Christians to bring along their wives and children so that they could both call upon Allah the Almighty to curse the opponent. The Christians got worried and being guilty, they asked for time to consult with each other. But none of them had the courage to come forward and accept his challenge. Eventually, they made peace with the Prophet ﷺ and agreed to pay Jizya.



## 10th Year of Migration

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Think  
and

Answer

How many times did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ perform Hajj?

**Possible Answer:**

Only one



Activity

- Write a sentence about each of the following with the help of your parents or teacher. For example

**Jamraat:** The pillars where the devil is stoned.

**Possible Answers:**

**Hajr-e-Aswad** - the sacred stone of the Kaaba

**Tawaf** - taking rounds or encircling the Kaaba seven times

**Arafat** - the ground where all the pilgrims are gathered

**Hajr-e-Aswad** - the holy water fountain or spring which began by kicking of the Prophet Ismail عليه السلام little feet on the ground

**Sae** - ritual of walking back and forth seven times between two small hills of Safa and Marwa

- Write the antonyms of the following words:

Words	Antonyms
Voluntary	Compulsory / Obligatory
Regularly	Occasionally
Several	Counted / Limited / Few
Present	Past / Absent
Ask	Answer / Reply
Reveal	Hide / Conceal



## Exercise

Q.1 Write any four points that the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ mentioned in his Last Sermon at *Hajja-tul-Wida*.

Ans: Some of the important points of the Sermon are mentioned below:

1. O people! Listen to me attentively, as I do not know if I will ever meet you at this spot ever again. People! Your Allah is One and your father is one (Prophet Adam عليه السلام). You have been divided into tribes, only so that you may be recognised.
2. No Arab is superior to a non-Arab, nor is a non-Arab superior to an Arab; no black person is superior to a white person, nor is a white person superior to a black person. The touchstone of superiority lies only in the fear of the Almighty and in abstaining from wrong-doing.
3. Every Muslim is the brother of every other Muslim.
4. Look after your slaves; feed them with the food you eat, dress them in the same way as you do and fear Allah the Almighty in the matter of women and how you treat them. I am leaving behind two things for you; the Holy Quran and my Sunnah. If you hold on to this firmly, you will never go astray.

Q.2 Write the translation of the Verse revealed on the occasion of *Hajjat- tul-Wida*.

Ans: The translation of the Verse revealed on the occasion of *Hajjat- tul-Wida* is as follows:

“This day have I perfected your religion for you, completed My favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion.”

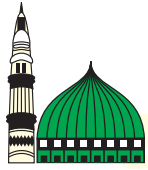
(Surah Maidah, Verse: 3)

Q.3 What did the Holy Prophet ﷺ ask the people after his Sermon and what was their answer.

Ans: The Holy Prophet ﷺ explained certain points several times in greater detail. At the end he ﷺ asked, "When you are asked about me what will you answer?" The people said loudly, "We will say that you conveyed Allah the Almighty's Message to us and fulfilled your duty." He ﷺ then raised his forefinger, looked up towards the sky and repeated thrice, "O Allah! Bear witness!"

**Fill in the blanks.**

1. On the occasion of *Hajja-tul-Wida* there were 1,24,000 Muslims with the Holy Prophet ﷺ.
2. Muslims! Usury is forbidden for you.
3. People! Your blood , wealth and honour are *Haram* (forbidden) for each other.
4. I am leaving behind two things for you; the Holy Quran and Sunnah.
5. The she camel of the Holy Prophet ﷺ was named Qaswa.



## 11th Year of Migration

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Think  
and

Answer

The last words of the Holy Prophet ﷺ were “prayer” and “slave”. What did he ﷺ mean?

**Possible Answers:**

1. It means that He ﷺ was very worried about them.
2. It means that Allah the Almighty will question about them on the Day of Judgement.



Activity

Make a 2-column chart. Write the names given below in one column and their relationship with the Holy Prophet ﷺ in the next.

Names	Relationship with Prophet ﷺ	Names	Relationship with Prophet ﷺ
Fatima ﷺ	Daughter	Abu Talib	Uncle (Chacha)
Ayesha ﷺ	Wife	Safia ﷺ	Aunt (Phophi)
Caliph Usman ﷺ	Friend / Son-in-law	Hassan ﷺ	Grandson
Abbas ﷺ	Uncle (Chacha)	Hussain ﷺ	Grandson
Humza ﷺ	Uncle (Chacha)	Caliph Abu Bakr ﷺ	Friend/Father-in-law
Caliph Ali ﷺ	Cousin / Son-in-law	Caliph Umer ﷺ	Friend/Father-in-law



With the help of a dictionary write the meanings of the following words and use them in your sentences.

Note: Let the students make sentences on their own. For reference, possible answers are given.

Words	Meanings	Sentences
Imminent	about to happen	A rainstorm was imminent.
Prostration	the action of lying stretched out on the ground	Muslims prostrate in front of the Almighty Allah only.
Guineas	old British money unit or gold coin	It was also common for them to share the guineas from a single boat's cargo.
Consign	assign / put someone or something in (a place) in order to be rid of it or them	She consigned the letter to the waste-paper basket.

## Exercise

Q.1 What did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ say about the Jews and the Christians in his sermon in his last days?

Ans: The Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ said, "Allah will punish the Jews and the Christians because they have made the graves of their Prophets places of prostration. Do not do this with my grave."

Q.2 What was the last thing the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ did on the last day of his life?

Ans: He ﷺ had kept some guineas with Ayesha ؓ ; he ﷺ remembered those and gave them away in charity in the name of Allah the Almighty.

Q.3 Who gave his sacred body the funeral bath and who made his grave and where?

Ans: His ﷺ sacred body was bathed for the last rites by Caliph Ali ؓ , his uncle Abbas ؓ , his son Fazal ؓ and Usama ؓ . Talha ؓ moved his bedding and dug his grave right there.

Q.4 How was his funeral prayer offered and at what time was the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ buried?

Ans: The Companions ؓ came into the Hujra by turns, in groups of ten and offered the funeral prayers and left. His body was consigned to his grave in the middle of the night.

#### Fill in the blanks.

1. The Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ led the last congregational prayer for Maghrib.
2. He ﷺ gave the news of his passing away to Fatima ؓ.
3. He ﷺ passed away on 12th Rabi-ul Awwal at the age of 63.

## About the Series

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