



Second Edition

Islamic Studies

for Lower Secondary

Grade

7

ANSWER KEY

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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.



Funeral Prayers

Page 12

Think
and

Answer

Why are bowing and prostrating forbidden in funeral prayers?

Possible Answers:

1. Because the body of the deceased is placed in front while offering funeral prayers.
2. Because bowing and prostrating is only done in front of Allah.



Activity

Write 3 lines about each of these historical graveyards.

- Jannat-ul-Baqi
- Makli
- Chowkandi

Jannat-ul-Baqi

This is the famous graveyard of Madina Munawwara. It has the graves of many Companions رضي الله عنه. Asad bin Zarara رضي الله عنه is the first Companion who was buried in this graveyard. Ruqayyah رضي الله عنها, daughter of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, is the first daughter of him to be buried here. Apart from this, the graves of almost all the Mothers of the Believers رضي الله عنهن except Khadijah رضي الله عنها are here.

Makli

This is one of the oldest graveyards in the world. It is located in Thatta. It has the graves of thousands of Sufi saints. There are beautiful carvings on these graves. Both Muslim and Indian styles are seen in the craftsmanship.

Chowkandi

It is located 29 km away from Karachi. The graves built in this graveyard are made of stones from the yellow rocks. Beautiful carvings have been done on these graves. The special thing is that most of these graves are double storey. Big stone slabs have been used in their construction. Different styles of carvings were done on the graves. On the graves of women, jewellery and on the graves of men, weapons and cavalry are crafted.



Exercise

Q.1 What conditions should be fulfilled before offering the funeral prayers?

Ans: **Special Conditions for Funeral Prayers**

1. The dead person must be a Muslim.
2. Should not have murdered a parent.
3. If a child, should not have been born dead.
4. The body and shroud, (burial garment), of the dead person must be clean.

Q.2 What are the compulsory and sunnah conditions of funeral prayers. Explain also the method of performing the funeral prayers?

Ans: **The Compulsory Conditions of Funeral Prayers**

1. Four *Takbeers* which will be considered as 4 *Rakaat* of prayer.
2. To observe *Qayam*.

The Sunnah of Funeral Prayers

1. Hail and praise the Greatness and Magnificence of Allah the Almighty.
2. Recite *Darood* for our Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ.
3. Offer supplications (*dua*) for the deceased.

The Method of Performing Funeral Prayers

After *Takbeer* and *Tehreem*, arms are folded. The *Imam* and the congregation recite *Sana* (verses praising and exalting Allah), then without raising their hands, they recite *Takbeer* and then *Darood-e-Ibrahim*. Then again without raising their arms they recite the *Takbeer* and offer supplications for the deceased. Then again they recite the *Takbeer* without raising hands and conclude by turning their heads to the right and left and saying *Salam*.

Q.3 What is the importance of participating in funeral prayers?

Ans: **The Importance of Participating in Funeral Prayers**

Attending this funeral congregational prayers means to pray for a Muslim brother's forgiveness and express sympathy and offer condolences with the bereaved family. The grief and sorrow of the family becomes lighter

and they gain strength and patience more quickly. A hadith of the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ says,
“A person who goes with the funeral procession gets a reward of one carat.”

(Sahih Bukhari)

One more hadith of our Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ,
“A person who accompanies the funeral procession, hoping to get reward from Allah the Almighty, offers the funeral prayer and stays till the burial, will return with double the reward, each being equal to Mount Uhud; the one who offers the funeral prayer and leaves before the burial will get reward equivalent to one carat”.

(Sahih Bukhari)

Q.4 What did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ say about mourning and wailing over the dead body?

Ans: A hadith of the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ emphatically forbids wailing, weeping loudly and screaming over the dead. The Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ said,
“Beware and listen! Allah the Almighty does not forbid the shedding of tears, and the natural grief of the heart, but He will punish or have pity on what the tongue says or does. Certainly, the dead person will suffer when its relatives weep and scream.”

(Sahih Bukhari)

Another hadith of the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ says,
“A person mourning who beats himself, tears his clothes and talks in an ignorant manner, is not one of us.”

(Sahih Bukhari)

The Necessity and Value of Prophethood

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Think
and

Answer

If Allah the Almighty had sent angels and not human beings as Prophets, what would have been the result?

Possible Answers:

1. People might get scared from angels and did not have understood the message of Allah the Almighty.
2. People would have said that angels can't understand the problems of human beings. How would they know our struggle of worship. But when human beings were made Prophets, they did everything.



Activity

With the help of your parents or teacher, make a 2 column chart. In the first column write the names of the Prophets, given below and in the second column write the titles of these Prophets.

- Prophet Adam ﷺ
- Prophet Nooh ﷺ
- Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ
- Prophet Ismail ﷺ
- Prophet Musa ﷺ
- Prophet Isa ﷺ
- Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ

Prophets	Titles
Prophet Adam ﷺ	Safiullah
Prophet Nooh ﷺ	Adam-e-Sani
Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ	Khalilullah
Prophet Ismail ﷺ	Zabihullah
Prophet Musa ﷺ	Kalimullah
Prophet Isa ﷺ	Roohullah
Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ	خاتم النبیین، رحمت للعالمین

 **Exercise**

Q.1 What is prophethood? Explain with reference to the relevant ayaat from the Holy Quran.

Ans: The state of Prophethood is higher than the status of humanity. This is a gift and a blessing, which cannot be attained by trying or searching for it. A person who tries to lead a very good and pure life cannot become worthy of the status of a Messenger of Allah the Almighty by praying intensely and devoutly obeying all the religious commands. As angels are angels and human beings are human beings, not through any personal effort, but because they are so created by Allah the Almighty. In the same way Prophets and Messengers are selected by Allah the Almighty. He states in the Holy Quran,

“Allah knows best where (and how) to carry out His mission.”

(Surah Al-Anaam, Verse: 124)

There is another similar reference in the Holy Quran,

“He is High in station, the Lord of the Throne. He sends the spirits down, under His command, on whosoever He will from among His servants.”

(Surah Al-Momin, Verse: 15)

Q.2 Write a note regarding the need and importance of Prophethood.

Ans: **The Necessity and Importance of *Risaalat***

Every Muslim knows that Allah the Almighty has sent human beings into this world to test them. He gifted this world to mankind and mandated that man must bear two compulsory duties as well. One, that he should make appropriate use of this world and all the things created in it and secondly that in making use of this world he would always bear in mind the commands of Allah the Almighty and not indulge in any action which would go against the Divine commands. In order to fulfill these two obligatory Commands, man needs “Knowledge” and “Guidance”.

Therefore Allah the Almighty has created three things through which he can gain this knowledge. First a human being’s senses (of sight, sound, smell, taste and touch) secondly, his intelligence, and finally Divine

Revelations (*Wahi*). A man gets to know many things through his senses (consciousness) and intelligence. The knowledge that he could not gain from these two faculties, he has been given through the Prophets. This is why in order to guide and lead mankind to the right path, Allah the Almighty has sent His Prophets to every people in every era.

Q.3 What are the prominent attributes of the Prophethood of ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ?

Ans: **The Prominent Attributes of the Prophethood of ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ**

- Universal
- Eternal Teachings (for All Time)
- Complete (perfect)
- Seal of Prophethood

Universal

That is to say that the teachings revealed to Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ are a guidance for all human beings and have the same importance for all; they are not specified for a special race, nation or country.

Eternal Teachings

It means that his teachings are beneficial for all times, for all people right up to the Day of Judgement. The solution for problems of all the ages can be found in the Holy Quran.

Comprehensive

It means that his teachings are totally complete. There is absolutely nothing lacking or incomplete in the teachings of Islam. There is guidance regarding every walk of life in the Holy Quran.

Seal of Prophethood

The line of Prophets ended with ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ, and no other Messenger or Prophet will come after him. The Holy Quran gives testimony,

“Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Apostle of Allah and the Last of the Prophets; and Allah is cognizant of all things.”

(Surah Al-Ahzaab, Verse: 40)

Zakat

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Think
and

Answer

Does any other religion have a system like *Zakat*?

Possible Answer:

No!



Activity

Calculate the amount of *Zakat* from the actual money given below in the table.

Actual Amount	Zakat %	Amount of Zakat
75000.00	2.5%	1875.00
84000.00	2.5%	2100.00
125000.00	2.5%	3125.00
306000.00	2.5%	7650.00
48000.00	2.5%	1200.00



Exercise

Q.1 Define *Zakat* and explain in detail on what it is to be paid.

Ans: *Zakat* is the fourth pillar of Islam and an important obligatory duty. *Zakat* is an Arabic word, which means to “purify”. Through *Zakat* we purify our wealth. *Zakat* is a specific amount, which is the share of a poor Muslim brother in the wealth of another rich Muslim. That is to say, if a rich Muslim has 7.5 *Tolas* of gold which is equivalent to 87.48 gm or 52.5 *Tolas* of silver which is equivalent to 612.36 gm or equivalent money he has to give 2.5% in cash to a poor fellow Muslim.

Things on Which *Zakat* Must Be Given

Besides gold, silver, harvests (agricultural produce), cattle and every industrial product and on articles of trade, *Zakat* is compulsory on the following:

- If a person has 40 sheep or cattle, one goat or sheep must be given as *Zakat*.
- On 40 cows or bulls, one calf must be given as *Zakat*.
- One goat or sheep is the *Zakat* on 5 camels.
- If there are mining products, one-fifth is the proportion of *Zakat*.
- One tenth of the produce of agricultural land is the proportion of *Zakat*.
- *Zakat* should be given on trading merchandise worth more than 200 dirhams.

Q.2 Describe the rules to be observed when paying *Zakat*.

Ans: **Etiquettes of *Zakat***

1. It should be paid out from *Halal* income, not that which is earned by illegal means.
2. If some article is being given as *Zakat*, it should be good and new. Allah the Almighty says,
 “O you who believe! Spend of the good things which you have (legally) earned, and of that which We have produced from the earth for you, and do not aim at that which is bad to spend from it, (though) you would not accept it save if you close your eyes and tolerate therein. And know that Allah is Rich (Free of all needs), and Worthy of all praise.”
 (Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 267)
3. There is no reward from Allah the Almighty for *Zakat* which is given for fame or for showing off; it should be given purely with the intention of pleasing Allah and receiving reward from Him.
4. One should remember when giving *Zakat*, that it is not a favour, but one is merely fulfilling his duty.
5. *Zakat* should be given without informing the person it is from *Zakat*; this may hurt the feelings of self-respect of the recipient.

Q.3 What are the benefits of *Zakat*?

Ans: **Benefits of *Zakat***

1. When we give *Zakat* we gain genuine pleasure and we are drawn towards doing good deeds.
2. By amassing wealth man becomes miserly and he gets involved in the love of wealth; *Zakat* is ordained so as to end this inordinate love of money and material things.

3. By giving *Zakat*, a person gets used to giving for the cause of Allah the Almighty.
4. By the act of giving *Zakat* one develops compassion and sympathy for our Islamic brothers. On the other hand the needy recipient also develops feelings of love and empathy; thus fellow-feeling and rapport grows brotherhood in society.
5. Wealth grows as a result of giving *Zakat*; Allah the Almighty says that if you give anything in His way (for him), He will reward you with 70 times the amount.

Q.4 Write the translation of 3 Quranic verses which refer to *Zakat*.

Ans: In the Holy Quran, *Zakat* is mentioned with the duty of prayer.

1. Those who perform As-Salat (Iqamat-as-Salat) and give *Zakat* and they have faith in the Hereafter with certainty.
(Surah Luqman, Verse: 4)
2. And give *Zakat*, and lend to Allah a goodly loan.
(Surah Muzammil, Verse: 20)
3. Are you afraid of spending in charity before your private consultation (with him)? If then you do it not, and Allah has forgiven you, then (at least) perform Salat (Iqamat-as-Salat) and give *Zakat* and obey Allah (i.e. do all that Allah and His Messenger ﷺ order you to do). And Allah is All-Aware of what you do.
(Surah Mujadilah, Verse: 13)



With the help of a dictionary write the meanings of the following words in Urdu and English.

Adorn - Decency - Adoration - Gaudy - Raiment - Introspection - Admonition - Spiritual - Beneficence - Meditation - Awe - Dearth - Slander.

Words	Urdu Meanings	English Meanings
Adorn	سجانا	make more beautiful or attractive
Decency	شائستگی	dignity, behaviour that conforms to accepted standards of respectability
Adoration	عبادت	deep love and respect
Gaudy	غیر معمولی روشنی یا نمایاں	extravagantly bright or showy
Raiment	لباس	clothing
Introspection	دماغ کا علاج	the examination or observation of one's own mental and emotional processes
Admonition	نصیحت	a firm warning or reprimand
Spiritual	روحانی	relating to or affecting the human spirit or soul
Beneficence	مہربان	generous giving
Meditation	غور و فکر	a written or spoken discourse expressing considered thoughts on a subject

Awe	تعجب	an overwhelming feeling of amazement, astonishment
Dearth	قلت کمی	a scarcity or lack of something
Slander	بهتان	the action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation, defamation

Exercise

Q.1 Define *Taqwa* and its various degrees.

Ans: *Taqwa* is an Arabic word which means "to fear", "to save oneself" and "to avoid or abstain". In the present context, the emotional state of the heart in which a person, in accordance with the Commands of Allah the Almighty, is drawn towards righteous deeds and hates evil is called *Taqwa*.

There are 3 stages of *Taqwa* as stated below:

1. Lower Stage 2. Middle Stage 3. Higher Stage

1. Lower Stage

To believe wholeheartedly that evil is evil and to avoid it because of fear of Allah's punishment.

2. Middle Stage

To abstain from all minor and major sins.

3. Higher Stage

To give up all those activities which distract the heart from remembrance of Allah the Almighty.

Q.2 How many forms of Islamic worship are there? Explain in detail.

Ans: **Islamic Forms of Worship**

Taqwa is, actually a form of worship, and is part of Islamic adoration and reverence of Allah. There are three types of Islamic worships.

1. Worship by Wealth: Is the one by using wealth and material possessions, for e.g, *Zakat* and charity.

2. **Physical Worship:** That is by certain bodily postures or activity, such as *Salat* and *Hajj*.
3. **Worship by Heart:** Adoration of the Almighty in a sincere and heartfelt manner with a desire to please Him. *Taqwa* is worship by the heart since it leads to avoidance of evil because of a feeling of awe and dread, and positive good actions done to gain the pleasure of Almighty Allah.

Q.3 What is Almighty Allah's good news given to the believers who adopt *Taqwa*? Write the relevant Quranic Verses with appropriate references.

Ans: Allah the Almighty loves His worshippers deeply and desires that they abstain from evil and do as many good deeds as possible, so that He can bestow His Blessings on them not only in this world but also in the Hereafter. Almighty the Allah has given them this good news in the Quran,

“For the Righteous are Gardens in nearness to their Lord, with rivers flowing beneath; therein is their eternal home; with companions pure (and holy); and the good pleasure of Allah. For in Allah's sight are (all) His servants.”

(Surah Aal-e-Imran, Verse: 15)

Similarly, He says in the Quran,

“As to the Righteous, they will be in the midst of Gardens and Springs.”

(Surah Az-Zariyat, Verse: 15)

Q.4 What are the benefits of adopting *Taqwa*?

Ans: **The Benefits of *Taqwa***

- A person who adopts *Taqwa* gets worldly and spiritual benefits; and he gains in Eternity as well.
- Everyone likes and respects him.
- Due to the Mercy and Beneficence of Allah all his matters become easy and simple.
- He develops the habit of introspection and meditation; thus his actions are righteous.
- His invocations and prayers are intense and devout.

- Allah the Almighty forgives his sins.
- He develops a hatred for things and actions forbidden by Allah the Almighty.
- He gains the love of Almighty Allah.
- There is no dearth in his sustenance.
- He feels safe and secure from enemies.
- Due to his Taqwa he will be admitted into Paradise.

Fill in the blanks.

1. *Taqwa* is worship by heart.
2. The person who adopts *Taqwa* is called a Muttaqi.
3. As to the Righteous, they will be in the midst of Gardens and Springs.
4. A dress should not be showy, but fulfills all the requirements of modesty will be called the dress of *Taqwa*.

The Rights of Fellow Human Beings

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If a non-Muslim neighbour asks for an article of daily use, what will you do?

Possible Answer:

We will give them.



1. Make a 3 column chart and write the noun form of the following words and their meanings.

- Teach
- Narrate
- Own
- Kill
- Pray

Words	Noun	Meanings
Teach	Teacher	a person who teaches
Narrate	Narrator	a person who narrates something
Own	Owner	a person who owns something
Kill	Killer	a person or thing that kills
Pray	Prayer	a solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God

2. Write the antonyms of the following:
Build - Near - Several - Respect.

Words	Antonyms
Build	Demolish
Near	Far
Several	Many
Respect	Disrespect



Exercise

Q.1 Explain the rights of neighbours in the light of Ahadith.

Ans: The extensive rights of neighbours are proved by the following Ahadith:

- When a neighbour falls sick, visit him.
- If he passes away, attend his funeral.
- If he needs a loan, it should be given.
- If he is so poor as to need clothes, these should be given.
- Visit and congratulate him if a happy occasion arises.
- Condole and sympathise with him in times of trouble.
- Do not build your house higher than his, so that he is not deprived of fresh air.
- The smoke from your kitchen should not trouble your neighbour. (Tibrani)

Q.2 How should one treat one's guests? Prove by quoting Ahadith.

Ans: The host must welcome his guests smilingly, treat them with respect and honour. He should treat them, in accordance with his status. As a hadith of the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ says ,
"Those who have faith in Allah the Almighty and the Day of Resurrection should treat their guests hospitably. The first day it is the right of the guest that he should be looked after and served an excellent meal. This hospitality is his by right for three days. After that whatsoever the host does is a Sadqa for the guest."

(Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim)

Abu Karima رضي الله عنه narrates that the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ said, "Hospitality is a must for the guest, arriving at night."

These Ahadith prove that it is obligatory to treat guests with lavish hospitality, good food and good service for three days. After this period, hospitality will be regarded as *Sadqa*.

Q.3 How should a guest behave with the host according to the instructions in Hadith-e-Nabavi ﷺ?

Ans: The host too has some rights. For example if a person goes as a guest to someone's home he should carry clothes suitable for the climate and

necessary goods and should not stay for long, which will burden or cause inconvenience for the hosts. As the Holy Prophet ﷺ said, "The guest should not stay for so long as to make the host miserly."

(Sahih Bukhari)

Q.4 What is the correct way to visit a sick person? Quote the relevant Ahadith in support of your statements.

Ans: The proper way to visit a sick person is to carry some fruits, or something he likes. Talk in a cheerful manner, and try to make him comfortable and pray for his good health. Do not talk at length or overstay so as to cause discomfort, unless the patient wishes so.

The Holy Prophet ﷺ said,

"When you visit a sick person, give the good news of a long life. Though just your saying so is not going to make the person's life longer, but it will certainly make him happy."

(Tirmizi)

Q.5 What did the Holy Prophet ﷺ say about the rights of animals?

Ans: On several occasions Holy Prophet ﷺ spoke about the rights of animals.

1. Fear Almighty Allah about (how you treat) His dumb creations.
2. Ride on them in a good condition and dismount in a good condition.
3. When you slaughter them do so with a sharpened knife, so as to cause less pain.
4. Do not scar or mark the face of your animal and do not shower it with arrows.
5. Do not slaughter one animal in front of another.
6. If one kills even a bird for no reason, he will be answerable to Almighty Allah.

Humbleness

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Who deserves to be treated in a meek and humble manner after the Almighty?

Possible Answer:

Our parents



1. After a study of Surah Luqman , write down, point-wise the advice given by Luqman رضي الله عنه to his son.
 1. Do not worship anyone except Allah the Almighty. Indeed, association (with Him) is great injustice.
 2. Allah the Almighty watches everything. He is all-knowing and all-seeing. Anything good or bad happens or will happen in this world is already known by Allah and we will be questionable and rewarded for our deeds on the Day of Judgement.
 3. Offer prayer on time and command what is right; forbid what is wrong.
 4. Bear anything that happens to you steadfastly.
 5. Don't be arrogant as Allah the Almighty does not like such arrogant people.
 6. Go at a moderate pace.
 7. Do not talk loudly.
2. Write down the antonyms of the following words:
Humbleness - Self-effacing - Superior - Forbidden - War.

Words	Antonyms
Humbleness	Pride
Self-effacing	Flaunting
Superior	Inferior
Forbidden	Permitted
War	Peace



Exercise

Q.1 What is the meaning of humbleness? Explain clearly the difference between humbleness and flattery.

Ans: Humbleness means not to consider oneself to be superior or greater than others. The only one who is Great is Allah the Almighty, and a human being is only His creation, who is helpless and weak before Him. There is a lot of difference between humbleness and sycophancy and obsequiousness. If one showers false praises for personal gains it is buttering up or flattering. On the other hand, the aim of humbleness is to please the Almighty, and it is an excellent attribute of good people.

Q.2 Write about humbleness with reference to Quranic verses and Ahadith.

Ans: And the (faithful) slaves of the Most Gracious (Allah) are those who walk on the earth in humility and sedateness, and when the foolish address them (with bad words) they reply back with mild words of gentleness.

(Surah Furqan, Verse: 63)

And turn not your face away from men with pride, nor walk in insolence through the earth. Verily, Allah likes not any arrogant boaster. 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: 18-19)

A Hadith-e-Nabavi ﷺ is, "Those who humble themselves for the pleasure of Almighty Allah are raised to high ranks by Him".

(Sahih Muslim)

Q.3 What was the extent of the humbleness of our beloved Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ?

Ans: The Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ himself was so self-effacing and humble, that he would greet everyone on his route, whether young or old with the Islamic greeting, "Salam." If anyone fell ill he would visit to enquire about his health. If any person passed away he ﷺ would attend the funeral prayers. At home he ﷺ would help his wives with the domestic chores; he ﷺ repaired his own shoes and torn clothes, and even swept the floor at times. If anyone wished to speak to him on the street he ﷺ would immediately dismount and accept an invitation if he ﷺ was invited.

Q.4 What does Abdullah Bin Mubarak رضي الله عنه say about humbleness?

Ans: Abdullah Bin Mubarak رضي الله عنه says,

“Many people think flattering the wealthy is humbleness. But real humbleness is to treat those who have fewer worldly blessings in a self-effacing manner, so that they realise clearly that you are not superior to them in any way just because you are richer. And behave indifferently with those better off than yourself in worldly terms so they understand that merely on the basis of worldly possessions they do not have a higher status and excellence.”

Q.5 What is the historical background of the practice of *Ramal*?

Ans: When the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم went for *Umrah* with the Muslims many of his Companions رضي الله عنهم had become weak due to seasonal fever. When the infidels of Makkah Mukarrama saw them they made fun of them, and said صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and his Companions رضي الله عنهم had become so weak that they could not even perform the circumambulation (*Tawaf*) of the Kaaba. The Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم then commanded his Companions رضي الله عنهم to walk the first three rounds of the *Tawaf* in a quick marching style, to impress the nonbelievers and idolators. Walking the first three rounds in this manner has become a tradition of the *Tawaf* and is called *Ramal*.

Avoidance of Dissipation and Miserliness

Page 32

Think
and

Answer

Why is a spendthrift said to be the devil's brother?

Possible Answers:

1. Because a spendthrift spends the money he has and does not have money when he needs it. On which he is ungrateful that Allah has given me less. Even the devil is ungrateful, that is why spendthrifts are called brothers of the devil.
2. Because wasteful spending is an evil act, since it stops spending in the way of Allah the Almighty.

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Activity

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

Dissipation - Squander - Abhorred - Fritter - Entangle - Trait
Astray - Apostate - Moderate

Words	Urdu Meanings	Sentences
Dissipation	فضول خرچی	You will probably lose all of your savings due to your habit of dissipation.
Squander	اسراف کرنا	She squandered her allowance.
Abhorred	ناپسند کرنا، نفرت کرنا	He was a man who abhorred violence and was deeply committed to reconciliation.
Fritter	برباد کر دینا	I do not want to see money frittered away and wasted unnecessarily.
Entangle	مشکلات میں پھنسانا	He became entangled in legal disputes.
Trait	خاصیت	This trait also tells us a lot about politics.
Astray	گمراہ، بھٹکا ہوا	I was led astray by an out-of-date map.

Apostate	خدار	Because he switched from one party to another, his former friends shunned him as an apostate.
Moderate	اعتدال پسند، مناسب	Sikandar was an easygoing man of very moderate views.

Exercise

Q.1 What is meant by dissipation and miserliness?

Ans: To show off and impress others because of a false sense of pride, to spend beyond your limits and squander money on an unnecessary high standard of living, food, clothes and house is dissipation. Miserliness means that a person does not spend even on his own needs and keeps piling on wealth.

Q.2 Write the translation of the Quranic Verse related to dissipation.

Ans: Certainly He (Allah) likes not Al-Musrifun (those who waste by extravagance).

(Surah Airaaf, Verse: 31)

Q.3 Why does a miser not spend money?

Ans: A miser is just being foolish. Leave alone spending on others, he does not spend even on himself, and is always looking for ways to save his money. He is upset if he has to spend on necessities in spite of having a good income. Wearing old clothes, eating stale food, not getting himself treated even when he is sick; the miser thinks by adopting this life style he is being economical. But in reality he is following the teachings of the devil, who is leading him astray by telling him not to spend, but to save. The result is that in spite of being blessed with wealth he leads a beggarly existence and finally dies in this state. The money he had saved so carefully then goes into the hands of others.

Q.4 Explain with translation the Quranic Verses warning misers.

Ans: Such people are warned of severe punishment, by Allah; He says,

“By no means! For it would be the Fire of Hell! Plucking out (his being) right to the skull! Inviting (all) such as turn their backs and turn away their faces (from the Right). And collect (wealth) and hide it (from use).”

(Surah Al-Maarij, Verses: 15-18)

Q.5 How can one avoid miserliness and overspending? Write down the relevant Quranic Verse and Hadith-e-Nabavi ﷺ.

Ans: Miserliness and dissipation both are the signs of extremism. In both cases the loss is that of the person himself. The best path is the path of moderation. It improves and beautifies life, for as the Holy Prophet ﷺ said,

“The one who adopts the moderate way will never become dependent.”

(Sahih Bukhari, Tirmizi)

In other words one should not overspend or waste, but spend in an appropriate manner and spend on one's needs within limits. Allah the Almighty Commands,

“And let not your hand be tied (like a miser) to your neck, nor stretch it forth to its utmost reach (like a spendthrift), so that you become blameworthy and in severe poverty.”

(Surah Bani Israeel, Verse: 29)

The Concept of the Permitted and the Forbidden in Islam

Page 37

Think
and

Answer

What is the major reason of increasing prohibited means of income in the modern age?

Possible Answers:

1. Because people are becoming more greedy.
2. Because people have turned away from Islam.
3. The fear of Allah and the Hereafter has gone.



Activity

1. Write the translation of the following verses from Surah Al-Baqarah. Verses # 173, 188, 219, 278.
 1. He has forbidden you only the Maitah (dead animals), and blood, and the flesh of swine, and that which is slaughtered as a sacrifice for others than Allah (or has been slaughtered for idols, on which Allah's Name has not been mentioned while slaughtering). But if one is forced by necessity without wilful disobedience nor transgressing due limits, then there is no sin on him. Truly, Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.
(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 173)
 2. And eat up not one another's property unjustly (in any illegal way e.g. stealing, robbing, deceiving, etc.), nor give bribery to the rulers (judges before presenting your cases) that you may knowingly eat up a part of the property of others sinfully.
(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 188)
 3. They ask you (O ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ) concerning alcoholic drink and gambling. Say: "In them is a great sin, and (some) benefit for men, but the sin of them is greater than their benefit." And they ask you what they ought to spend. Say: "That which is beyond your needs." Thus Allah makes clear to you His Laws in order that you may give thought.
(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 219)
 4. O you who believe! Be afraid of Allah and give up what remains (due to you) from Riba (usury) (from now onward), if you are (really) believers.
(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 278)

2. Write the names of the occupations of the following in the next column:

Profession	Professional
Working with gold	Goldsmith
Cutting hair	Barber
Investigating	Investigator
Translating	Translator
Mending Shoes	Cobbler
Writing books	Author
Calligraphy	Calligrapher
Making clay pots	Potter
Working with iron	Ironsmith

Exercise

Q.1 Which things are forbidden in the Holy Quran?

Ans: ● Interest (Usury). ● Pork. ● Wine.

- Money/ things stolen or looted.
- Money from gambling or playing dice.
- Income gained through bribery and corruption.
- Money earned by cheating others.
- Profit gained by making false promises to sell goods.
- Money gained by deceiving.
- Astrology and reading the future through tarot cards etc.
- The meat of the animal which has not been slaughtered in the name of Allah the Almighty.
- A salary where the employee has not fulfilled his duties.

Q.2 Write down the Quranic verses relevant to usury.

Ans: About interest Allah has said,

“Those who devour interest will not stand except as stands one whom

the Evil one by his touch hath driven to madness. That is because they say: "Trade is like usury, "but Allah hath permitted trade and forbidden usury. Those who after receiving direction from their Lord, desist, shall be pardoned for the past; their case is for Allah (to judge); but those who repeat (the offence) are companions of the Fire: They will abide therein (for ever)."

(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 275)

Q.3 Narrate the incident of Prophet Isa عليه السلام regarding *Halal* earnings.

Ans: Once Prophet Isa عليه السلام asked a man what his occupation was. He said he fasted during the day and worshipped the whole night. Then he asked him, "What about your worldly expenses?" He said, "I have a brother who works and he supports me as well." Prophet Isa عليه السلام said, "It is not you, but your brother who worships."

Surah Al-Anfal

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Exercise

Q.1 Write an introduction to Surah Al-Anfal.

Ans: **Introduction**

Surah Al-Anfal was revealed in Madinah Munawwara. It has 75 verses and 10 sections (*Ruku*). It was revealed after the Battle of Badr. The word Anfal means “spoils of war.” This Surah is so named since this was the first time that the Almighty gave this gift of the spoils of war to the Muslim ummah. For earlier people of faith, all the spoils would be burnt by heavenly lightening; this was a sign of acceptance from Allah the Almighty.

Q.2 Why was there a dispute about the spoils of war after the Battle of Badr?

Ans: After the Battle of Badr there was a dispute among the Muslims about the distribution of spoils. This was the first ever war fought against the non-believers after accepting Islam; following the old traditions the Muslims, started thinking that all the booty they got was theirs by right. But another group claimed that it was they who had chased the kuffar for a long distance and forced them to flee, otherwise they would have turned around and attacked them again. A third group claimed that they had done the most important job, that of protecting the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ. If they had not done so how would the victory have mattered? They almost got into a fight about their various claims, but just then the Almighty revealed this verse saying that the spoils belonged to Him and His Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ. They should divide the booty as directed by the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ, and live as brothers if they were truly Muslims. The Muslims then handed over the spoils to our beloved Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ and he divided it.

Q.3 What was the strength of the army of the nonbelievers and the Muslims in the Battle of Badr?

Ans: In the Battle of Badr the army of the nonbelievers was almost one thousand, whereas the Muslims numbered only 313.

Q.4 What was the difficulty faced by the Muslims in the Battlefield of Badr? How did the Almighty help them?

Ans: When the Muslims reached the battlefield they found that the nonbeliever's army had already chosen the best spot and encamped themselves; they had taken control of the water resource as well. The area the Muslims got was very bad; the terrain was sandy and their feet were sinking into it. There was no water, neither to drink nor for *Wazu*. They were very upset and worried especially since Satan was filling their hearts with apprehensions and fear: "in spite of being the good devotees of Allah, you are facing problems; there is no water, you could not pray, could not quench your thirst; how could you fight against such a huge army?" But Allah blessed them with drowsiness. When they woke up, they were refreshed as Allah the Almighty sent rain in the night and they collected water to drink and make *Wazu*. The earth became firmer so they could walk easily and all the evil fears inspired by Satan vanished away. Now they were totally free of doubts and fears.

Q.5 Write an explanation of verses # 15-16 with the help of given headings. Each heading should have suitable matter.

- Fleeing from the battlefield is a major sin.

Ans: Here the Almighty warns the Muslims that one is not allowed to flee when fighting with the nonbelievers. This is a major sin and will never be forgiven.

- To deceive the enemy.

If it is a strategy to dupe the enemy - make them believe they were frightened, and then suddenly turn around to fight them.

- To gain help for one's own army.

The second situation is if the soldier is left alone and needs help. He can turn towards his companions to get help and again turn against the enemy. Besides these two situations, if a person turns his back on the battlefield, he will incur the wrath of the Almighty and go to Hell.



Exercise

Q.1 Clearly explain all the above mentioned Ahadith, and at the beginning of each, write its definition and narrate 2 other related Ahadith and one related Quranic Verse.

Note: Let the students explain all Ahadith on their own.

Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام

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Think
and

Answer

Why did Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام ask his sons about worship before his death?

Possible Answer:

Because he was worried that his sons would worship others than Allah after his death.



Activity

Guess the names of the persons from the clues.

Clues

1. Grand Father of Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام
2. Expert hunter
3. Mother of Prophet Ishaq عليه السلام
4. King of Egypt
5. Husband of Rafqa عليه السلام

Persons

- Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام
- Isu Adoom
- Sarah عليه السلام
- Prophet Yusuf عليه السلام
- Prophet Ishaq عليه السلام



Exercise

Q.1 What do you know about the life of Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام? Write in your own words.

Ans: Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام was the son of Prophet Ishaq عليه السلام and the grandson of Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام, His mother's name was Rafqah. The title of Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام was Israeel. This word is from Hebrew and is formed by joining "Isra" (Abd) and "Eel" (Allah). So, in Arabic, Israel means "Abdullah". He had a brother whose name was "Isu" and his title was "Adoom". His descendants who were a very large tribe were known as Banu Adoom.

Q.2 How is the last speech of Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام described in the Holy Quran?

Ans: The last speech of Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام to his sons in the Holy Quran is described as:

Or were you witnesses when death approached Yaqub, and he said to his sons: "What will you worship after me? They said: We will worship your God and the God of your fathers, Ibrahim and Ismail and Ishaq, the One God, and to Him we submit ourselves."

(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse: 133)

Q.3 Write briefly about Prophet Yusuf عليه السلام, the son of Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام.

Ans: Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام had 12 sons, but his favourite was Prophet Yusuf عليه السلام. The others resented this and were envious of the youngest step-brother. One day they persuaded their father to send Prophet Yusuf عليه السلام with them to the jungle. There they pushed him into a dry well and took his shirt, stained with the blood of an animal, to their father, saying that a wolf had eaten him up. Prophet Yaqub عليه السلام bore this terrible news patiently. On the other hand, a trading caravan found Prophet Yusuf عليه السلام, took him out of the well and sold him in the slave market in Egypt. There the chief minister of the King Pharaoh bought him and took him home. Prophet Yusuf عليه السلام grew up into a handsome young man in his house, and finally became the King of Egypt.

Prophet Musa عليه السلام

Page 55

Think
and

Answer

Why was Prophet Musa عليه السلام brought up in the Pharaoh's palace?

Possible Answer:

Because Allah the Almighty wanted to show Pharaoh that to save his reign, he ordered to kill Prophet Musa عليه السلام but Allah the Almighty saved him by making him reached to Pharaoh's palace.



Activity

1. Refer to the given verses of the Holy Quran and with the help of a *Tafseer*, write about the following incident:
Prophet Musa عليه السلام and the search for a murderer.
(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verses 72-73)

There was a rich orphan boy in Bani Israeel. His cousins killed him due to greed of his wealth. They threw the dead body at the city's gate and made noise themselves, and also they claimed to avenge his murder. People began to doubt each other and came out against each other with swords. Seeing this, some people said that we should go to Prophet Musa عليه السلام. He claims that he speaks to Allah the Almighty. If he reveals the identity of the killer, the problem will be solved. So all of them together went to Prophet Musa عليه السلام and explained the problem. Prophet Musa عليه السلام went to the Mount of Toor. After coming back, he asked them to slaughter a cow and put a piece of its meat on the body of the victim. He will sit up and tell the name of the murderer. Upon hearing this, they said, "Musa! Are you kidding us?" We are asking you for the killer's address and you are advising us to slaughter a cow. Prophet Musa عليه السلام said, God forbid, that I should joke like the ignorant in explaining the commands of Allah the Almighty. At that time they remained silent. The problem was that they worshiped cow and did not want to slaughter. So they decided to ask many questions to Prophet Musa عليه السلام so that he would ask to slaughter some other animal. Therefore, they started asking questions like what should be the colour of the cow, how would it look like? etc. Prophet Musa عليه السلام went to the mountain every time and brought the answers to those questions. Because of this, Bani Israeel got stuck

in the cycle of these questions and finding a cow with such special signs became difficult for them. At last, they found it in a place, and unfortunately had to buy it at the demanded price. Then after slaughtering, applied it to the body of the deceased. The victim got up, named the killer and then died again.

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

Descendants - Interpretation - Reign - Placate - Flee - Tolerate - Pitchers - Brutally - Persuade - Adamant - Miracle - Authenticity - Prostrated - Furious - Rebelliousness - Vanish - Tyrannous - Turbulent- Penitence - Deny.

Words	Urdu Meanings
Descendants	اولاد، نسل
Interpretation	تشریح
Reign	دور حکومت
Placate	تسلی دینا
Flee	بھاگنا، فرار ہونا
Tolerate	برداشت کرنا
Pitchers	مٹی کا گھڑا
Brutally	بے دردی سے
Persuade	قائل کرنا
Adamant	اٹل، سختی سے قائم، ثابت قدم
Miracle	معجزہ
Authenticity	صداقت
Prostrated	سجدہ کرنا
Furious	غضبناک
Rebelliousness	باغی، سرکش
Vanish	غائب ہونا
Tyrannous	جابرانہ، ظالمانہ
Turbulent	افرا تفری سے بھرپور، ہنگامہ خیز
Penitence	توبہ، استغفار، پشیمانی، بچھتاوا، ندامت
Deny	انکار کرنا



Exercise

Q.1 How was it made possible to protect Prophet Musa عليه السلام after his birth?

Ans: Prophet Musa's father, Imran, and his mother were very worried by this brutal order; for three months they managed to keep him hidden. Then Allah the Almighty inspired his mother to place the infant in a wicker case and set him afloat on the River Nile. So she did this. The case floated towards the Pharaoh's palace and entered a lake in the palace gardens. The Pharaoh's wife Aasiya عليها السلام was from the Bani Israel and a very pious woman; she saw the case and picked it up and opened it. Since she had no children she requested her husband to allow her to adopt the boy. At first he objected, then he relented when he saw the beautiful innocent face of the baby.

Q.2 Why did Prophet Musa عليه السلام leave Egypt?

Ans: Once Prophet Musa عليه السلام saw an Israeli and a Qibti quarreling; the latter was being unreasonable and he tried to placate him; but the man would not listen. Prophet Musa عليه السلام knocked him down with his fist; he was so strong that the man died on the spot. When the Pharaoh heard about this he ordered Prophet Musa عليه السلام to be arrested. A well-wisher suggested him to leave the country. He left immediately for Madyan.

Q.3 Describe the miracles of Prophet Musa عليه السلام.

Ans: Allah the Almighty had given two miracles to Prophet Musa عليه السلام:

1. His stick (Asa) would turn into a python.
2. And when he put his hand under his armpit, it came out glowing white.

Q.4 What happened in the competition between Prophet Musa عليه السلام and the Pharaoh's magicians?

Ans: The magicians threw their ropes and they became snakes. Prophet Musa عليه السلام threw his stick and it became a python which swallowed all the other snakes. The magicians realized the authenticity and validity of the claims of Prophet Musa عليه السلام and prostrated themselves, saying they believed and accepted the Lord of Prophet Musa عليه السلام and Prophet Haroon عليه السلام. The Pharaoh was furious and in his mad rage cut off the hands and feet of his magicians and ordered them to be hanged.

Q.5 What was the end of the Pharaoh? Quote the relevant verse from the Holy Quran.

Ans: Allah the Almighty ordered Prophet Musa عليه السلام to migrate with the Bani Israeel. Prophet Musa عليه السلام and his brother Prophet Haroon عليه السلام left with their people; the Pharaoh followed them with his huge army. In front of Prophet Musa عليه السلام was the turbulent Red Sea and behind him was Pharaoh's army. Allah the Almighty then commanded Prophet Musa عليه السلام to strike the sea with his staff. As soon as he beat his stick in the water, twelve pathways opened in the sea. Since there were twelve tribes of the Bani Israeel, a separate path was made for each tribe. Prophet Musa عليه السلام, Prophet Haroon عليه السلام and their people moved on the paths and crossed the sea to safety. Behind them the Pharaoh stepped into the water with his troops, but as they reached the middle of the sea, the waters closed in on them. Now they could not move forward or retreat. Looking death in the face, the Pharaoh was petrified with fear, and as he started to drown, screamed "I believe in Allah the Almighty." But his penitence was not acceptable to the Almighty because he was saying this just to save his life. The Holy Quran says,

"What! Now! And indeed you disobeyed before and you were of the mischief-makers. But We will this day deliver you with your body that you may be a sign to those after you, and most surely the majority of the people are heedless to Our communications."

(Surah Yunus, Verses: 91-92)

Qaroon

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Is Allah the Almighty always displeased with every wealthy man?

Possible Answer:

No!



Write down the name of the currency of the following Muslim countries.

- Pakistan
- Iran
- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Saudi Arabia
- Kuwait

Country	Currency
Pakistan	Rupees
Iran	Rial
Afghanistan	Afghan Afghani
Bangladesh	Taka
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal
Kuwait	Kuwaiti Dinar

Exercise

Q.1 Who was Qaroon and how did he become so rich?

Ans: Qaroon (Korah) was the son of Prophet Musa's ﷺ paternal uncle and the great grandson of Prophet Yaqub ﷺ. He was a spy in the court of the Pharaoh. He received countless piles of treasure in return for his services.

Q.2 What was Qaroon's response to the advice of Prophet Musa عليه السلام?

Ans: Qaroon answered Prophet Musa عليه السلام contemptuously that his wealth was not given to him by his Allah, and that he had earned it by his own skill and intelligence. He said he could not destroy and ruin it in the way Prophet Musa عليه السلام wanted him to.

Q.3 How did Qaroon react to the repeated advice of Prophet Musa عليه السلام? Answer with reference to Quranic verses.

Ans: When Qaroon saw that Prophet Musa عليه السلام was not going to stop, he set out in all his pomp and glory to impress him. At that time Prophet Musa عليه السلام was standing amidst a crowd of people explaining and passing on the Message of Allah the Almighty. Qaroon passed by with a big entourage; his slaves carrying his riches. The idea was that if Prophet Musa عليه السلام continued with his speech to the crowd, he would also display his power, the people with him, his jewels and wealth. With these articles he planned to defeat Prophet Musa عليه السلام. When the people of Bani Israel saw this show of splendor they were impressed, wishing they too could have such wealth. But the wiser ones among them warned that the end result would not be good. The Quran says,
"So he went forth before his people in his pomp. Those who were desirous of the life of the world, said: "Ah, would that we had the like of what Qaroon has been given! Verily he is the owner of a great fortune. But those who had been given (religious) knowledge said: "Woe to you! The Reward of Allah (in the Hereafter) is better for those who believe and do righteous good deeds, and this none shall attain except those who are As-Sabirun (the patient in following the truth)."

(Surah Al-Qasas, Verses: 79-80)

Q.4 What was the end of Qaroon? Refer to the Quranic verses with translation.

Ans: The arrogance and headstrong attitude of Qaroon grew to such an extent that he accused Prophet Musa عليه السلام of a heinous crime and spread the rumour among all the people. Finally, Prophet Musa عليه السلام cursed Qaroon and Almighty Allah heard his appeal and the earth started swallowing up Qaroon. First, he went in up to his ankles, then up to his legs, and thus he continued sinking. He screamed and yelled and started begging

to be forgiven; but the time for forgiveness had passed. Even at such a moment he did not hesitate to make one more false accusation against Prophet Musa عليه السلام; he said, "O Musa! you always had an eye on my wealth and to gain it you are making me sink into the earth." On hearing this Prophet Musa عليه السلام commanded Angel Jibraeel عليه السلام to bring forth all of Qaroon's wealth; he brought it and piled it up. Prophet Musa عليه السلام ordered the earth to swallow it up with Qaroon. The earth devoured all his wealth, throne, diamonds, precious gems, gold, silver and palace were all taken down into the bottom of the earth. The Holy Quran says, "Then We caused the earth to swallow up him and his house; and he had not (the least little) party to help him against Allah, nor could he defend himself."

(Surah Al-Qasas, Verse: 81)

Fill in the blanks.

1. Qaroon was the cousin brother of Prophet Musa عليه السلام.
2. At first Qaroon had committed to memorise the Torah.
3. Do good as Allah the Almighty has done good to you.

The Mothers of Believers



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Think
and

Answer

What is meant by Ummahat-ul-Momineen?

Possible Answer:

Ummahat-ul-Momineen means Mothers of Believers.

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Activity

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

Pious - Martyrdom - Injured - Abstinent - Charity - Labour.

Words	Urdu Meanings	Sentences
Pious	متقی	She is a pious follower of the faith, never missing her prayers.
Martyrdom	شہادت	Martyrdom is not merely in death, but a lifestyle.
Injured	زخمی	Ahmed injured his leg in a riding accident.
Abstinent	پرہیزگار	The patient should practice total abstinence from smoking.
Charity	صدقہ ، خیرات	The family refused to accept charity.
Labour	مزدور	The farmer continued his labour.

2. Now make the Kuniyat from the given hints.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Son of Mariam | 5. Son of Haris |
| 2. Daughter of Bahadurshah | 6. Daughter of Muhammad |
| 3. Mother of Habiba | 7. Mother of Kulsoum |
| 4. Father of Qasim | 8. Father of Jehl |

Kuniyat	Meaning
Son of Mariam	Ibn-e-Mariam
Daughter of Bahadurshah	Bint-e-Bahadurshah
Mother of Habiba	Umm-e-Habiba
Father of Qasim	Abu Qasim
Son of Haris	Ibn-e-Haris
Daughter of Muhammad	Bint-e-Muhammad
Mother of Kulsoum	Umm-e-Kulsoum
Father of Jehl	Abu Jehl

Exercise

Q.1 What was the nature of Ayesha رضي الله عنها like?

Ans: Ayesha رضي الله عنها was extremely pious, intelligent, exceedingly generous, had great self-respect and lived a simple frugal life. She never missed the *Chasht* Prayer (A Nafil Prayer). She fasted regularly, performed *Hajj* every year and freed 67 slaves in her life.

Q.2 Write a few lines about Hafsa رضي الله عنها.

Ans: Hafsa رضي الله عنها was the daughter of Caliph Umer رضي الله عنه. Her mother's name was Zainab Bint-e-Mazoon. She was born when the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم got his Prophethood. At first she was married to Khanees رضي الله عنه, and migrated with him to Madinah Munawwara. In the Battle of Badr her husband was wounded fatally and embraced martyrdom. After his death, in 3 Hijri, she married the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Q.3 What titles were given to Zainab bint-e-Jahash رضي الله عنها and Zainab bint-e-Khuzaima رضي الله عنها?

Ans: Zainab bint-e-Khuzaima رضي الله عنها was given the title of "Umm-ul-Masakeen" (Mother of the Poor) and Zainab bint-e-Jahash رضي الله عنها was called "Mawa-ul-Masakeen" (Sanctuary of the Poor).

Q.4 Describe the events in the life of Umm-e-Salma رضي الله عنها before her marriage to the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Ans: Her real name was Hind and her kunyat was Umm-e-Salma. Her father was Abu Umaiyya and her mother's name was Aatika. She was married to Abdullah Bin Abdul Asad رضي الله عنه, who was the foster brother of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. She converted to Islam together with her husband. She migrated with him to Abyssinia (Ethiopia), where her son, Salma was born. Her husband was seriously injured in the Battle of Uhud and died soon after. Some time later in 4 Hijri, she married the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Q.5 What was the name of the first husband of Zainab bint-e-Jahash رضي الله عنها and how was he related to the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم?

Ans: Zaid bin Haris رضي الله عنه was the first husband of Zainab bint-e-Jahash رضي الله عنها who was the adopted son of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

The Revered Companions

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Think
and

Answer

Why did the Khulfa-e-Rashideen pass their reigns in very harsh circumstances?


Possible Answers:









1. Because they believed that they have been given the responsibility of taking care of Muslims and Muslims have the right to wealth. Therefore, they used to spend very little money.
2. Because they were afraid to answer before Allah.

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Activity

Make a 2 Column chart and complete the information about Caliph Ali  with the help of the following clues.

Name	Caliph Ali Bin Abi Talib
Title	Asadullah
Relationship with the Holy Prophet  Muhammad 	Cousin Brother, Son in Law
Wife's name	Fatima 
Children's names	Hasan  , Hussain  , Syeda Umm-e-Kulsoom  , Zainab  and Mohsin 
No. of years he ruled	4 years and few months
His position in the line of Caliphs	Fourth
Martyrdom	21st Ramadan 40 Hijri



Exercise

Q.1 What services did Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه render for Islam after embracing Islam?

Ans: After accepting Islam he spent his wealth generously on spreading Islam. At the time of the Battle of Tabuk, he was the one who contributed the most. After migration, the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad ﷺ had constructed Masjid-e-Nabawi ﷺ; at first it was sufficient for the needs of the Muslims, but as their numbers increased the space was not enough. In his Caliphate, he consulted the other Companions about insufficient space; they all agreed that the Masjid should be expanded, so he informed everyone about it and rebuilt the Masjid.

Q.2 What kind of personality did Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه have?

Ans: Caliph Usman Ghani رضي الله عنه was a very pious, generous and patient man. He used to fast during the day and pray at nights. He always spent his money for the welfare of Muslims and to gain the pleasure of Allah the Almighty but never on himself. He was a very modest man; the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad ﷺ used to say, "Among my ummah the most modest, honourable and generous man is Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه." He always wore ordinary clothes. He would serve delicious food to others, but he himself ate vinegar and olives. He was so terrified of the grave that he wept bitterly whenever he went to the graveyard; so much so that his beard would get wet. He always took care to be just; once he told his slave, "Once I had twisted your ear, so you can take revenge on me." When the slave did so, he told him, "Pull it hard; it is good to give a chance for revenge here; now I do not need to give you the chance to avenge on the Day of Judgement."

Q.3 Describe the incident of the martyrdom of Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه.

Ans: During his Caliphate rebels took advantage of his mild and gentle nature and the situation became so critical that they besieged his house to get him to accept their demands. After a relentless siege of 40 days, they entered his house, at that moment, Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه was reading the Holy Quran. When his wife, Naila رضي الله عنها saw the rebels attacking

him, she tried to protect him, her three fingers got cut and fell off yet she could not save her husband. One of the rebels, Aswad Tajibi stabbed him in the back with a dagger; drops of blood fell on the Holy Quran and he was martyred. This terrible event took place at the time of Asr prayers on Friday, 18th Zilhajj 35 Hijri, when he was 82 years old.

Q.4 What were the unique honours of Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه ?

Ans: **Unique Honours of Caliph Usman رضي الله عنه**

The greatest honour went to him for the coming into force of Bayt-e Rizwan on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Hudaibiya. This is mentioned in the Holy Quran. Another honour is his title of “Zun-An Noorain” (one with two “noor” - double radiance); this is because two daughters of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad ﷺ were married to him, one after another. He made copies of that Quran which was compiled in the reign of Caliph Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه (and was in the custody of Hafsa رضي الله عنها) and distributed them throughout the country. In this way he gathered all the Muslim community at one Quran so that no conflicts could rise. For that reason, he got the title of “Jama-al-Quran.”

Q.5 Describe the personality of Caliph Ali رضي الله عنه .

Ans: There was a certain simplicity, sincerity and piety in his personality. It was well known in Arabia that among the tribe of Bani Hashim there was no one as pious and devout as Caliph Ali رضي الله عنه. On one occasion Ameer Muawiyah رضي الله عنه asked Zarrar Bin Zamrah رضي الله عنه to describe Caliph Ali's رضي الله عنه qualities. He replied, “He was a man of great superiority and pre-eminence and had a very strong mind. He spoke frankly and openly; he always passed just judgements, and as for learning and wisdom, he was unrivalled. He avoided duplicity and double talk. He always preferred simple clothes and simple food. He respected religious people and loved the poor and needy.”

Q.6 What were the unique honours of Caliph Ali رضي الله عنه?

Ans: **Unique Honours of Caliph Ali رضي الله عنه**

His first great honour was that he was the first among children to accept

Islam. The second great honour was that the Holy Prophet ﷺ gave his beloved favourite daughter Fatima (رضي الله عنها), to him in marriage. Thus, he was honoured by being a cousin as well as son-in-law of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. In those days the skills of reading and writing, were not very common, but Caliph Ali (رضي الله عنه) was very competent and proficient in these. He had the honour of writing the commands of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. It was he who wrote down the terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiya.

Q.7 How was Caliph Ali (رضي الله عنه) martyred?

Ans: During the Battle of Siffin, a group had separated from him; they were against Caliph Ali (رضي الله عنه), Muawiya (رضي الله عنه), Umro Bin Al Aas (رضي الله عنه). These people planned to kill Caliph Ali (رضي الله عنه). One of them, a man named Abdul Rahman Ibn Maljam offered to do this deed. He went to Kufah, and hid himself in the masjid there. As soon as Caliph Ali (رضي الله عنه) entered and stood to offer the *Fajr* prayers, he attacked him fiercely with a sword from behind. Caliph Ali (رضي الله عنه) was seriously injured and was carried home. The wounds were very deep; for two days he struggled between life and death. On the 21st of Ramadan 40 Hijri, he passed into Eternal life to meet his Creator. He ruled for 4 years and few months.

Q.8 How did Caliph Usman Ghani (رضي الله عنه) and Caliph Ali (رضي الله عنه) rule during their Caliphates?

Ans: **The Caliphate of Caliph Usman (رضي الله عنه)**

On 1st Muharram 24 Hijri, he became the third Caliph of the Muslims. In the earlier caliphates of Caliph Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) and Caliph Umer (رضي الله عنه) he was an important member of the government. Even after becoming the Caliph he remained a simple man like the previous two Caliphs. Abdul Malik (رضي الله عنه) says that he once saw him wrapped in a simple sheet, costing about dirhams 4-5. Hasan (رضي الله عنه) says that he once saw him having a siesta in the masjid. When he got up there were marks of pebbles on his body, even though he was Ameer-ul-Momineen.

The Caliphate of Caliph Ali عليه السلام

Once during the time of Caliph Ali عليه السلام a lot of wealth was brought to the treasury (*Baitul Maal*). He immediately sent for all the needy Muslims and started distributing it. When all of that was distributed, he swept the floor, sprinkled water on the ground and then offered two *Rakaat* of extra prayer (*Nafil*) of gratitude to the Almighty. On another occasion, he told the people that he had kept from their spoils, nothing but a pot for dates, and that too was given to his slave by a farmer. Zaid Wahab عليه السلام says that one day he saw Caliph Ali عليه السلام, wearing a sheet with patches on it. Ali Bin Arqam's father said, "Once I saw him in the market selling his sword. When he saw me, he said, If I had four Dirhams to buy a sheet, I would never have sold this sword."

Abdullah bin Zubair عليه السلام said that once he visited him on Eid-Al- Azha and saw him eating chaff and some Harira (type of an ordinary curry).



Activity

Write antonyms of the following words:

Below - Famous - First - Paternal - Noble - Generosity - Real - Spend.

Words	Antonyms
Below	Above
Famous	Unknown
First	Last
Paternal	Maternal
Noble	Dishonourable
Generosity	Meanness
Real	Fake
Spend	Save

Exercise

Q.1 What is meant by *Ashra-e-Mubashshira*?

Ans: In Arabic the word *Ashra* means "Ten", and *Mubashshira* means "those to whom good news has been given". So the title, *Ashra-e-Mubashshira* means those 10 fortunate Companions رضي الله عنهم who were given the glad tidings by the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم in their lifetime that they would go to Heaven.

Q.2 Write the names of the fortunate *Ashra-e-Mubashshira* and write short notes on any five.

Ans: The names of the fortunate *Ashra-e-Mubashshira* are as follows:

1. Caliph Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه
2. Caliph Umer Farooq رضي الله عنه
3. Caliph Usman Ghani رضي الله عنه
4. Caliph Ali رضي الله عنه

5. Talha رضي الله عنه
6. Zubair bin Awwam
7. Saad bin Abi Waqas رضي الله عنه
8. Abdul Rahman bin Auf رضي الله عنه
9. Saeed bin Zaid رضي الله عنه
10. Abu Ubaida bin Jarah رضي الله عنه

Talha رضي الله عنه

He was from a noble family of the Quraish and a nephew of Caliph Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه. His kunyat was Abu Muhammad. His father's name was Abdullah, and his mother's name was Sabaa. He fought bravely in every war. He saved the Holy Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم life in the Battle of Uhud at the risk of his life. Due to his kindheartedness and generosity, he was known as "Fayyaz".

Zubair bin Awwam رضي الله عنه

He was the Holy Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم cousin (his paternal aunt Safia's رضي الله عنها son). He embraced Islam in the very early days; he was very brave and took part in all the battles. He was martyred during the caliphate of Caliph Ali رضي الله عنه.

Saad bin Abi Waqas رضي الله عنه

He was born in Makkah Mukarrama and was from the tribe of Abu Waqas. His father's name was Malik. He embraced Islam at the age of seventeen. He was a great warrior and took part in all the battles. He was a general of the Islamic forces during the caliphate of Caliph Umer Farooq رضي الله عنه.

Abdul Rahman bin Auf رضي الله عنه

He was born in the 10th year of the Elephants. His real name was Abd Amro, after embracing Islam he became Abdul Rahman. His father Auf was a trader and his mother's name was Shifa. He accepted Islam due to the preaching of Caliph Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and he spent his wealth liberally for the propagation and spread of Islam. He passed away in 32 Hijri.

Abu Ubaida bin Jarah رضي الله عنه


He was ready to sacrifice his life for the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. His father's name was Abdullah and his grand-father was Jarah. His real name was Aamir but he was known by his kunyat "Abu Ubaida". He too accepted Islam at a very young age. As a result he became the target of cruelty by the nonbelievers of Makkah Mukarrama. The Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم gave him the title of "Amin al Ummah". He is famous as "Fateh Shaam" in history.

The Battle of Mouta 8 Hijri

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Think
and

Answer

Jafar  had no wound on his back. What does it mean?

Possible Answer:

It means that he fought with bravery in the war and didn't show his back to the enemy.



Activity

1. Complete the information about modern Rome with the help of an atlas.

- National language
- Total population
- Religion
- Currency
- National game

National language	Italian
Total population	2.873 million (2017)
Religion	Catholicism
Currency	Euro
National game	Football

2. With the help of a dictionary write down the meanings of the following words in Urdu and English.

Envoy - Befitting - Indication - Passionate - Zeal - Spears - Starve
Fiercely - Wound - Indulge - Triumph.

Words	Urdu Meanings	English Meanings
Envoy	ایچی، نمائندہ، قاصد	a messenger or representative
Befitting	موزوں ہونا، زیب دینا	appropriate to the occasion or purpose; suitable
Indication	اشارہ	a sign or piece of information that indicates something

Passionate	پر جوش	having, showing, or caused by strong feelings or beliefs
Zeal	لگن، شوق	great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective
Spears	نیزے	a weapon with a pointed tip, typically of steel, and a long shaft
Starve	بھوکا رہنا	suffer from hunger
Fiercely	سختی سے	in a savagely violent or aggressive manner
Wound	زخم	an injury caused by a cut
Indulge	مرعوب کرنا	allow oneself to enjoy the pleasure of
Triumph	کامیابی، جیت	victory

Exercise

Q.1 Why was the Battle of Mouta fought? Write its background and causes.

Ans: The Holy Prophet ﷺ sent an invitation through Haris bin Umair Azdi ؓ to Shurahabeel bin Umro Ghassani (Governor of Syria from the government of Rome) to embrace Islam, but Shurahabeel killed him. He was the only one among the whole group of envoys to get martyred like this. When the Holy Prophet ﷺ heard this news, he was deeply distressed. It was not an ordinary event that his envoy, and his Companion ؓ should be martyred. The Holy Prophet ﷺ decided to give a befitting reply.

Q.2 What did the Prophet ﷺ say while appointing the Commander for the war?

Ans: He ﷺ informed all the companions about this tragedy and started organising the army. He ﷺ appointed Zaid bin Haris ؓ as Commander (Ameer) and said that if he were to be martyred, then his paternal cousin, Jafar ؓ would take over, and if he were martyred then Abdullah bin Rawaha ؓ would take over from him. If he were also martyred then the Muslims should consult among themselves and appoint a Commander.

Q.3 What did Abdullah Bin Rawaha رضي الله عنه say in his revolutionary speech to the Muslims?

Ans: Abdullah Bin Rawaha رضي الله عنه addressed the Muslim Army and said, "O people! You are nervous today of the very aim you had set for yourself, exactly the goal for which you set out from your homes, martyrdom. Remember whenever we fought wars, it was never on the basis of superiority of numbers, arms or horses. We fought only for our religion, which is an honour bestowed on us by the Almighty. Go Ahead! Either you will overpower the enemy or gain martyrdom and enter Heaven."

Q.4 Relate the incident of the martyrdom of Jafar Tayyar رضي الله عنه.

Ans: During the battle Zaid bin Haris رضي الله عنه was martyred, then Jafar رضي الله عنه became the flag-bearer. In the shower of spears and arrows it became extremely difficult for him to remain seated on his steed. So he got down and holding the flag in his right hand pushed into the ranks of the enemy. When the enemy struck down his right arm, he immediately picked up the flag in his left hand. When he lost that arm as well, he tried to hold it with his cut off arms, but the third attack martyred him. Abdullah bin Umer رضي الله عنه said there were more than 90 wounds on the body of Jafar رضي الله عنه, made by spears and swords. However, there was not a single wound on his back!

The Battle of Hunain 8 Hijri

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Think
and

Answer

Why did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ give a larger share to the newly converted Muslims of Makkah Mukarrama?

Possible Answer:

So that their heart can be happy.



Activity

Collect information about modern Makkah Mukarrama and Taif and write it in your own words.

Makkah Mukarrama

Makkah Mukarrama is the ancient and holy city of Saudi Arabia. There is the Kaaba here, due to which the worship continues here all the time. ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ was born here. A library has now been built at this place. Here is the famous “Jannat-ul- Maula” graveyard. It is where Khadijah رضي الله عنها, the wife of ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ, and his son, Ibrahim رضي الله عنه, are buried. There is also the Mosque of Jinn. The interesting thing about Makkah Mukarrama is that there is sea water and the government provides it to the people after making it useful for consumption.

Taif

Taif is one of the largest cities in Saudi Arabia with a population (as of 2020) 688,693. It is primarily an agricultural city and is famous for honey, grapes and roses. In the month of April, Taif's rose gardens are filled with roses. Perfume and oil are prepared from these roses. Among the famous places here are Turki Fort, Ruzaf Park and Shubra Palace.



Exercise

Q.1 Who decided first to wage war and why?

Ans: One of the leaders of the tribe of Hawazan, Malik Bin Auf Nasri, a passionate young man of thirty, was the first who decided to wage war. The glorious victory of Makkah Mukarrama had shattered the arrogance and pride of the Quraish. In fact, even some of the other tribes could not

put up with this, especially those tribes whose ancestral strength, huge numbers and skill in warfare had given them great importance. Those worth mentioning were the Hawazan and Saqeef, who felt that if this new power of Islam were to become ruler of Makkah Mukarrama their importance would be totally lost. So they started visiting the various tribes and began to incite them against the Muslims.

Q.2 In the light of Verse 25 of Surah At-Tauba describe the events of the Battle of Hunain.

Ans: The enemy learnt that the Muslim army was beginning to advance and they had made small posts on either side of the route and archers were stationed there. It was still dark, the sun had not risen yet, and suddenly arrows started raining down upon the Muslims from all sides. This route was on a downward slope, and as the Muslim army moved down they were right in the eye of the attack, as it were. There was total confusion and chaos in their ranks. The new young converts were completely nonplused and fled. The whole army was uprooted. The Holy Quran describes the situation thus,
“Assuredly Allah did help you in many battle-fields and on the day of Hunain: Behold! Your great numbers elated you, but they availed you naught: the land, for all that it is wide, did constrain you, and ye turned back in retreat.”

(Surah At-Tauba, Verse: 25)

Q.3 What happened with the prisoners in the Battle of Hunain? Write in your own words.

Ans: When the Holy Prophet ﷺ reached Jiranah from Taif, he waited for ten days for the Hawazan tribe, thinking they would come to get their relatives released. But when no one came, he distributed the spoils of war. After this a deputation of the Hawazan tribe came to the Holy Prophet ﷺ and accepted Islam. The Holy Prophet's ﷺ foster mother, Halima Saadia ؓ was from the Hawazan tribe. Citing this connection, the deputation said that the women prisoners of their tribe were his ﷺ aunts. They said that if a woman of their tribe had

nourished an Arab king they would have had some hopes from him but they had far higher expectations from the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ. He replied he had control over his family, but he ﷺ could only appeal and recommend the case of the women to the people. So, on his request all the prisoners were released.

Q.4 What was the rumour which spread among the Ansaar, and what did the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ say on this occasion?

Ans: At the time of the distribution of the spoils, the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ gave an extra share to the newly converted Muslims of Makkah Mukarrama. Some got a 100 camels, some 200 and some even 300. Seeing this, some Ansaari youths objected, saying that the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ had given to the Quraish and neglected them. When this news reached the Holy Prophet ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ, he gathered all the Ansaar in a tent and said to them,

“In the battles these new converts’ fathers and brothers, had either died or were injured, and they went through a lot of trials and tribulations and they had suffered terribly. On the other hand, Almighty Allah protected you from all these ordeals. It is reasonable to give to such people. O Ansaar! Don’t you like it that other people are taking camels and goats with them, but you are taking ﷺ Muhammad ﷺ home with you?” On hearing this the Ansaar broke into tears and said, “O Rasulullah ﷺ! We need you!”

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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