

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ (الحديث)

Translation: The best amongst you is the one who learns the Holy Quran and teaches it to others.

TEST EDITION



ISLAMIAT

For Class Four

Sindh Textbook Board, Jamshoro

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and most Merciful.

CHAPTER-1: AL-QURAN-AL-KARIM

Introduction

The Glorious Quran is the last book of Allah. The main purpose of the revelation of the Quran is to guide and lead the humanity. No any other Holy Book will be revealed so that it is preserved for us in original form and provides us guidance for a successful life. Therefore, it is very important to read it, understand and follow this book



Objectives

The main objectives of this chapter is to enable the students to recite the Holy Quran with the correct pronunciation and by the correct manner and memorize small chapters (*Surahs*). Secondly, to memorize some part with translation.

(A)-Recitation of the Quran (Nazira)

آلَمَ - سَيَقُولُ - تِلْكَ الرُّسُلُ

Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit, the students will be able to

- After learning the recitation of the above mentioned three parts of the Holy Quran, students will be able to develop the ability to read and recite the Holy Quran correctly.
- After reciting and memorizing some of the chapters of the Quran (*Surahs*) and supplications (*duas*), they will be able to recite the Quran and supplications (*duas*) in *Salahs* and daily life, with correct pronunciation and in the accurate manner.
- Students will develop passion for understanding the Quran.



Instructions for the Teachers

- Memorize the name of prescribed parts (*ajzaa/paraas*) of the Holy Quran to the students, one part to be learn in three months, all three parts will be completed in academic year.
- Get to know about diacritical marks *harakat* and way of stop also.
- The recitation of the prescribed three parts (*ajzaa/paraas*) of the Holy Quran must be imparted to the students on a regular basis. Both the sections i.e., the recitation of the Holy Quran (*nazra*) and the memorization of the Quran (*hifz*) should be examined regularly during the academic year and an oral examination should also be conducted during the annual examinations and marks obtained in it should be entered in the mark sheet.
- Out of the total 100 marks in Islamiyat, 40 marks have been allocated for the *Nazra* section and success in *Nazra* Quran is compulsory for success in Islamiyat Subject.

(B)-Memorization of the Quran (Hifz-e-Quran)

Surah Al-Kausar – Surah Al-Asr
Surah Al-Ma'oon – Surah Al-Kafiroon

SURAH AL-KAUSAR

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّا أَنْعَمْنَا عَلَى الْكَافِرِ ۖ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ۗ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ۝

SURAH AL-ASR

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَالْعَصْرِ ۝ إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكْفُورٌ ۝ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَّصُوا بِالصَّبْرِ ۝

SURAH AL-MA'OON

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَرَعَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِيمَانِ ۖ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ۖ وَلَا يَحْصُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْيَسِيرِ ۖ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْبَصِيرِ ۖ
هُم عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ۖ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ۖ وَيَنْعُونَ الْبَاعُونَ ۖ

SURAH AL-KAFIROON

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ۖ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ۖ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ۖ وَلَا آتَاكُمْ مَا عِبَدْتُمْ ۖ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَا
أَعْبُدُ ۖ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ۝

(C)-Memorization and Translation

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
 بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ
 كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝

Translation: O Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ say Allah is the One (1). The Self-Sufficient Master (2). He begets not, nor was He begotten (3). And there is none co-equal or comparable to Him (4).

Memorization of Supplications with Translation

Arabic	Meaning
سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	Glory to my Allah the Exalted.
سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	O! Allah glory be to you, the most high.
سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	Allah listens to him who praises Him.
رَبِّتَنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	O! Our Allah, all praise is to you.
رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا	O! Allah increase my knowledge.
جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا	May Allah best reward you.

Activity for the Students

- Recite above mentioned supplications to each other.

Instructions for the Teachers

- Students should remember the phrase mentioned in the memorization and translation and Surah Al-Ikhlâs well.
- Bow-down 'Ruku' and prostration 'Sajdah' should be explained practically to the students so that the students can understand it easily.
- Students should also be explained the use of 'Tasamee' and 'Tahmeed'.
- The use of the 'جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا' (Thank You) should be common in the class.

CHAPTER-2: BELIEFS AND WORSHIPS

Introduction

A person's strong vision and belief is called 'Faith'. His other name is 'ایمان' (*Emaan*). Believing something with a true heart and confessing it with the tongue is called faith. This is the meaning of faith in Islam:

- Believe with your heart that Allah is One and He has no partners.
- The 'Angels' are creation of Allah Almighty, which is created from light. Angels continue to fulfill the orders given by Allah Almighty. They do not disobey.
- The books revealed by Allah Almighty upon the *Rasool* are true.
- All the *Rasool* sent by Allah Almighty are true.
- Belief in the Hereafter.
- Belief in destiny.
- After death, people will be alive again and they will be rewarded for their deeds.

A person who believes these things with a true heart, confesses them with his tongue and bears witness to them with his actions is called a 'believer' (*Momin*).

Objectives

Accommodating the Islamic beliefs in the minds of the students clearly and firmly is the core purpose of this chapter. The importance and significance of Islamic worships may be explained to them in a manner that produces a love towards the worships in their hearts, may strive to offer worships with a sense of responsibility and attachment. They may understand that what are Allah's rights to us and by fulfilling them become successful in pleasing their cherisher.

The Beliefs

Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit, the students will be able to:

- State the names of all seven components of faith.
- Describe the need and importance of all seven components of beliefs. Also aware the fact that without even any single component of the seven, belief cannot exist.

Believing in following seven components of faith is compulsory for every Muslim.

Faith in Allah Almighty: Allah Almighty is the creator of this entire universe. The whole system of the universe is under His authority. He is alone in His attributes and existence. None is equal to Him. He is the possessor of all attributes. He is free of every flaw and fault. He is the knower of the places and things. He is the possessor of life and death. In short, Allah alone is the supreme

Faith in Angels: Angels are the strong and luminous creatures of Almighty Allah. Allah created them in a way that they do not need of drinking, eating and sleeping. They only obey the command of Allah Almighty and never disobey. Following are four famous angels:

- **Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام:** He has a highest rank among all the angels. He conveyed Allah's Commands to Ambiya عليهم السلام. Conveying Allah's Commands is called (*Wahi*).
- **Hazrat Michael عليه السلام:** he performs the tasks of providing food, showering rain and blowing winds.
- **Hazrat Izrael عليه السلام:** He fulfills the tasks of seizing the souls of all alive creatures.
- **Hazrat Israfeel عليه السلام:** Hazrat Israfeel has a luminous thing called 'صُور' (*Soor-Trumpet*) in which he will blow for the first time and the entire universe will come to an end. Then he will blow the trumpet second time and everything will be restored to life. The day is called 'The Judgment Day'

Faith in Divine Books: Allah Almighty revealed different books. Four famous books among them are:

<i>The Toraat</i> (Old Testament)	Revealed on Hazrat Musa عليه السلام
<i>The Zaboor</i> (Pslams)	Revealed on Hazrat Dawood عليه السلام
<i>The Injeel</i> (New Testament)	Revealed on Hazrat Essa عليه السلام
The Holy Quran	Revealed on حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Holy Quran is the Last of all revealed heavenly books by Allah Almighty preserved in its original form. No divine book will be revealed after it. It has the essence of the teaching of all previous divine books. It is necessary to act upon its teachings for getting success in this world and the hereafter.

Faith in Ambiya عليهم السلام: To obtain success in the life hereafter, Allah Almighty sent more or less one lac twenty four thousand Ambiya عليهم السلام for the guidance of mankind who came in different parts of the world. In the light of (*Wahi*), they



showed the right path to human beings. Hazrat Adam عليه السلام was the first and حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمٌ was the last of all *Nabi*. His teachings are preserved in its true form. Now, No *Nabi/Rasool* will come after him. Allah Almighty protected all *Ambiya* عليهم السلام from the sins so that people accept their guidance and find no fault in them.

Faith in Hereafter: The literal meaning of the word '*Akhirat*'. According to Islamic teachings, the life and death are created for the trial and testing of the human beings' good deeds. For this purpose, the time for every human being is fixed. The person who obeys Allah and His *Nabi*, will get reward in the form of '*Jannat*' (Heaven) and who disobeys will be punished in the form of '*Jahannam*' (Hell) in Hereafter. That day is called '*Youm-e-Akhirat*' (The Judgment Day).

Faith in Fate: Whatever good or bad happens in the world, Allah Almighty knows. No good or bad deeds is out of the knowledge of Allah Almighty. The faith in this reality is called 'Faith in Fate'.

Faith in revival of the life after death: Each and everything will be perished after the first blow of trumpet. Hazrat Israfeel عليه السلام will also die by the order of Almighty Allah. Allah will bring Hazrat Israfeel عليه السلام to life again, after which, he will blow the trumpet second time and the creatures will alive again. After restoration of life the human beings and jinns (Ghosts) will be accounted. That day is called the Judgment Day.

Believing true heartedly in Almighty Allah, in His angels, in His books, in His *Ambiya* عليهم السلام, in the Day of Judgment, in good or bad fate fixed by Almighty Allah and in restoration of the life after death is called 'faith'.

Activity for the Students

Prepare a chart on the names and roles of four famous angels.

Exercise

Answer the following Questions:

1. What are the basic faiths of Islam?
2. Explain the meaning of 'Faith in Allah'.
3. Who are the angels?
4. What is trumpet?

Fill in the blanks:

1. Life and death are in the possession of _____.
2. The Holy Quran is _____ in its pure form.
3. Hazrat _____ fulfills the duty of seizing the souls of all creatures.
4. Allah Almighty created human beings for _____.
5. The *Nabi Karim* مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمٌ is the _____ of all *Ambiya* عليهم السلام.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. There are five famous divine books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The literal meaning of 'Akhirat' is the thing to come quickly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Hazrat Adam عليه السلام is the first of all the Ambiya عليهم السلام	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the last of all Ambiya عليهم السلام	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. The responsibility of Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام is	Showing rain and blowing the winds.
2. The responsibility of Hazrat Michaelael عليه السلام is	Conveying the messages ___ of Allah Almighty to the Ambiya عليهم السلام.
3. The responsibility of Hazrat Izraeel عليه السلام is	Blowing the trumpet
4. The responsibility of Hazrat Israfeel عليه السلام is	Seizing the souls of all creatures.

Instructions for the Teachers

Tell students the names of ten famous Ambiya عليهم السلام and enable them to learn these names by heart especially the names of the Ambiya عليهم السلام mentioned in Holy Quran. Get them make the cart of the names of the Ambiya عليهم السلام.

(A) Pillars of Islam

Brief Introduction to Zakat

Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit the students will be able to:

- Tell the names of pillars of Islam.
- State basic information about 'Zakat' as an important worship.
- Pay 'Zakat' willingly whenever it becomes obligatory on them.

Islam is our religion, therefore we are Muslims. Islam means 'to obey' and to submit one's will. We submit our will to Almighty Allah and His Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. The structure of Islam is based on five pillars. The Arabic word 'اركان' (*Arkaan*) is the plural of the word 'ركن' (*Rukn*) means pillar. The one who fulfills these pillars is called Muslims.

The pillars of Islam are:

- Affirming oneness of Allah and *Risaalat*. We affirm this in the form of *Kalima-e-Tayyiba*.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Translation: There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His *Rasool*.

- Offering *Salah* (*Salah*)
- Paying *Zakat* (Charity)
- *Rozah* (Fasting) in *Ramazan*
- Performing *Hajj* (Pilgrimage)

Brief Introduction to Zakat (Charity):

The literal meaning of 'Zakat' (Charity) is to be purified, increase or growth. In Islam 'Zakat' means giving 2.5 percent of the wealth to the deserving poor by a capable person for pleasing Almighty Allah. The wealthy person is the one who, other than his basic needs has 7 and half tola (75 gram) gold or 52 and half total (520 gram) silver or has a wealth of its equal price and remained with him for a period of one year. Similarly *Zakat* becomes obligatory on specified quantity of cattles as per specified calculation. *Zakat* is also obligatory on the production of land. *Zakat*



A form of paying Zakat

Zakat was made obligatory after the migration of *Madinah Munawwarah*. It was obligated on Muslims by Allah Almighty so that the worries of poor and needy persons may be removed and they may satisfy their basic needs. The poverty will be eliminated from the society in this manner and the wealth becomes purified and blessed. The order of 'Zakat' in the Holy Quran mentioned as under:

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ [Al-Baqarah: 43]

Translation: And be steadfast in *Salah* (*Salah*), and pay *Zakat*.

Hazrat Abu Ayoub Ansari رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ says that a man requested to the Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ for the advice of an action that may place me in paradise. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ answered: Worship Allah Almighty, do not consider a partner of any one, offer *Salah*, pay *Zakat* and be kind to others:

There are many advantages of *Zakat*, few of them are given below:

- The wealth is increased and blessed by paying *Zakat*.
- The poor and needy persons of the society are supported by *Zakat*.
- By paying *Zakat* the love of wealth is reduced in human heart.
- Allah Almighty's love is increased in human heart by paying *Zakat*.
- By paying *Zakat* mutual love and affection is produced between rich and poor.
- *Zakat* is the basic pillar of Islam.
- *Zakat* is obligatory on every wealthy person so that the poor and deserving persons may be supported financially.
- The poverty is eliminated from the society by paying *Zakat*

Activity for the Students

- Write Quranic *Ayat* about *Zakat* with translation. OR
- Make a chart on the advantages of *Zakat* and hang it on classroom wall.
- Prepare a chart of Five pillars.

Exercise

Answer the following Questions:

1. Which are the five basic pillars of Islam?
2. What is the name of *Zakat*, obligated on land production?
3. Who is called a capable person?
4. When was the *Zakat* made obligatory?
5. Write any three advantages of *Zakat*.

Fill in the blanks:

1. The literal meaning of *Zakat* is _____.
2. The *Zakat* payed on _____ production is called 'Ushr'.
3. *Kalima-e-Tayyiba* is the _____ pillar of Islam.
4. _____ is obligated on a specific quantity of cattles.
5. The _____ of the society are supported through *Zakat*.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. Islam means 'to obey'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <i>Zakat</i> is obligatory on every Muslim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Wealth is blessed through <i>Zakat</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. There are seven pillars of <i>Zakat</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The love for wealth is increased through <i>Zakat</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1
1. The responsibility of Hazrat Jibrael عليه السلام is
2. The responsibility of Hazrat Michael عليه السلام is
3. The responsibility of Hazrat Izraeel عليه السلام is
4. The responsibility of Hazrat Israfeel عليه السلام is

Column 2
Showing rain and blowing the winds.
Conveying the messages of Allah Almighty to the Ambiya عليهم السلام.
Blowing the trumpet
Seizing the souls of all creatures.

Instructions for the Teachers

Elucidate further the importance and significance of *Zakat* to the students so that the importance of *Zakat* may have a place in their hearts and they accomplish this obligation easily when become adults.

Allah's Rights

Students Learning Outcomes

- After reading this unit the students will be able to:
- State about the fulfilment of Allah's Rights, their Creator and Allah.
 - Describe the benefits of fulfilling Allah's Rights.

'Rights' means the responsibilities. According to Islamic teachings, 'Rights' means, the responsibilities about Allah Almighty to be fulfilled by us. Being the creator and Allah of human beings, Allah Almighty blessed the human, countless. Air, Water, Light, Grain, Fruit etc. are extremely precious blessings by Allah Almighty and these blessings are countless.

Allah Almighty said:

[Ibrahim: 34] وَإِنْ تَعُدُّوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ لَا تَحْصُوهَا

Translation: If you (try to) count the bounties of Allah, you cannot count them all.



All these blessings demand that human should obey Allah devotedly. Allah Almighty has many rights on us. Few of them are:

- Considering no any partner of Allah in the existence and attributes of Allah.
- Offering pure devotion to Him complying His commands.
- Begging help from Him in every trouble and hardship.
- Love to Him above all.
- Keep on fearing of His anger.
- Praying to Him only.
- Offering thanks on His blessings.

Benefits of Fulfilling Allah's Rights: The person who fulfills Allah's rights with love and delight, Allah approves His prays. He creates satisfaction and calmness in this world and hereafter.

We have learnt from this unit that

Allah Almighty is our Creator and Master. He has blessed us a lot, which demand that we should fulfill the rights. Surrendering ourselves completely to Him is Allah's right.

Activity for the Students

Students will write down the Quranic *Ayat* with translation about Allah's blessings

Exercise

Answer the following Questions:

1. What is the meaning of 'Rights'?
2. What is the meaning of Allah's rights?
3. Describe the benefits of fulfilling Allah's rights.
4. What are Allah's rights on us?
5. Why Allah's rights are essential to be fulfilled by us?

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. 'Rights' means the responsibilities on us about Allah Almighty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. We should be thankful to Allah	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. We should pray to anyone else	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Allah's blessings are countable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The one who fulfills Allah's rights become successful in both the worlds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. 'Rights' means	Obedience to Allah.
2. The human beings should adopt	Rights of Allah on us.
3. There are so many	Allah accepted his <i>Salah</i> .
4. The one who fulfills Allah's rights	Success in the life hereafter.
5. The such person gets	the responsibilities.

Tick '✓' the correct answer of the following:

- 'Rights' means:

(A) Honesty	(B) Integrity
(C) Responsibility	(D) Obedience
- Allah's blessings on human beings are:

(A) Some	(B) Few
(C) More	(D) Countless
- Air, water, fire, light, food etc. are ...:

(A) Worships	(B) Blessings
(C) Attributes	(D) Orders
- ...should be offered on Allah's blessings:

(A) Patience	(B) Thanks
(C) Proud	(D) Jealousy

Instructions for the Teachers

Explain in detail the meaning 'Allah's oneness' in His existence and attributes to the students.

Human Rights

Students Learning Outcomes

- After reading this unit the students will be able to:
- Describe the rights of human beings to on another in the society.
 - Describe the needs and importance of human rights.

The Human Rights means the rights of a person on the other. In the light of Islamic teachings Allah Almighty may forgive His rights but human beings' rights cannot be forgiven until the human himself forgive. Therefore the human beings rights are much stressed. For establishing peace and tranquility in the society, it is necessary to pay the rights of others properly and whole heartedly. Among human rights the first and important right is of parents. In Holy Quran, Allah Almighty, after His obedience, ordered politeness for parents.

وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا [Al-Isra: 23]

Translation: and do good to parents.

The parents have rights on their children that:

- The parents must be obeyed by their children in every permissible matter.
- The parents must be respected.
- Look at them with respect and dignity.
- Behave politely with their friends and relatives.
- Keep on praying for the parents and avoid their curse.

The Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said:

‘Allah’s pleasure is in Father’s pleasure and Father’s anger is Allah’s anger. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also said that the heaven lies under Mother’s feet.

After that, there are children’s rights. They are:

- Taking care of their education and training.
- Providing love and affection to them.
- Avoiding discrimination among them.

After parents and children, the rights of relatives are important. The relative’s rights are:

- We should behave nicely with them.
- Join them in their happy and sad moments.
- Not putting them into sufferings.

The Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said about relatives: “Charity to poor is rewarded once but charity to a needy relative is rewarded twice. One is for charity and other is for treating the relative well. Brothers, sisters, uncles, nephews etc. are included in relatives.”

There are friends’ rights also which are:

Behaving sincerely with them and support them in facing difficulties.

Besides these, behaving politely and supporting miserable, needy, traveler, helpless, distressed, poor and debtors are also included in human rights. The importance of human rights can be valued from this Hadith, the Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: Allah will say on the Day of Judgment:

“O Adam’s sons! I was sick and you did not visit me,” he/she will say “O my Allah! How could I visit you where as you are the Allah of the universe?” Allah will Say “Don’t you know that my servant was sick but you didn’t visit him, had you visited him, you would found me with him. O Adam’s son! I asked you for food but you refused.” He/She will say “O my Allah! How could I give you food, where as you are the Allah of the universe?” Allah Almighty will say “Don’t you know that my servant asked you for food but you didn’t give him the food, had you given him the food you would found me there. O Adam’s son! I asked you for water, but you did not get me drink water” He/She will say “O my Allah! How could I drink you water where as you are the Allah of the universe?” Allah will say “My servant asked you for water but you did not get him water. Don’t you know that if you got him drink water, you would have found me with him.”

We have learnt from this unit that:

For creating peace and tranquility in the society, it is necessary that people should fulfill human rights open heartedly and should avoid any negligence regarding. Allah Almighty will never forgive for human rights violation if the human beings themselves don’t forgive.

Activity for the Students

Students should visit to the patients in their area and offer charity to the poor.

Exercise

Answer the following Questions:

1. Define ‘Human Rights’.
2. Whose rights are most important among all the human rights?
3. Will Allah Almighty forgive human rights?
4. Whose rights are necessary to be fulfilled?
5. What is the reward of the charity made for needy relatives?

Fill in the blanks.

1. There are _____ rights after Allah’s obedience.
2. It is friend’s right to behave him with _____.
3. It is orphan’s right to _____ his wealth.
4. It is neighbour’s right to consider his _____.
5. It is relatives’ right to be a partner in their happy and _____ moments.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Wrong</i>
1. Taking care of the education and training of children is their right.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The home in which the orphan is patronized is not good.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Reward becomes double on making charity to relatives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The friends may not be behaved sincerely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. If Allah wishes	friends of the parents
2. The friends' right is	he may forgive His own rights
3. Polite behavior may be adopted with	the reward becomes double
4. By making charity to needy relatives	and behave politely with parents
5. The meaning of [وَبِأَوْلَادِكُمْ إِحْسَانًا] is	to be sincere with him

Instructions for the Teachers

- Conduct speech competition among students in the classroom on the topic of 'Human Rights'.
- Prepare a list of Human Rights involving students in it.

Chapter-3

SEERAT-E-TAYYABA

حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
The pure life of صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
from divine revelation (*Wahi*) to Migration of *Madinah Munawwarah*.

Introduction

The word 'سیرت' (*Seerat*) means the 'Habit' and 'a way'. 'طیبه' (*Tayyaba*) means 'Pure'. 'سیرتِ طیبه' (*Seerat-e-Tayyaba*) means 'the habits and way that Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ adopted during his pure life'.

Allah Almighty sent His *Ambiya* and *Rasool* عليهم السلام in different periods of time and to different nations for the guidance of mankind. These *Ambiya* and *Rasool* عليهم السلام guided their nations towards the right path. In the end, Allah Almighty sent Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ as the leader of entire humanity. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ provided guidance to human beings in every important matter of life. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the best example and a role model for the human beings of all times.

Objectives

In this chapter, the students will get knowledge about various aspects of the pure life of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. They will make an effort to show practical evidence of true love to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ so that they may change their lives accordingly and get success in this world and the hereafter.

1-Divine Revelation

Students Learning Outcomes

- After reading this unit the students will be able to:
- Know the literal meaning and sense of (Wahi).
 - Understand the initial *Ayat* of the first revelation (Wahi).
 - Describe the situation of divine revelation.

The literal meaning of ‘وحي’ (*Wahi*) is to indicate secretly. According to Islamic teachings ‘*Wahi*’ is the orders of Allah Almighty which He reveals on His *Ambiya* عليهم السلام.

Divine Revelation (*Wahi*) means the first revelation that was revealed on Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

عليه السلام through Hazrat Jibrael عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Hazrat Jibrael عليه السلام brought this first revelation

in the cave Hira (Mountain Noor). Cave Hira is located at the distance of 3 miles from *Makkah Mukarramah*, where Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to reflect on the universe and human beings and used to think about the purpose of this universe and the objective of human life. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to think on these aspects. This lonely sitting in the cave Hira continued for some time.

One night, in the month of Ramazan, while Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was busy in meditation, Hazrat Jibrael عليه السلام came and said.

“Read”. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said

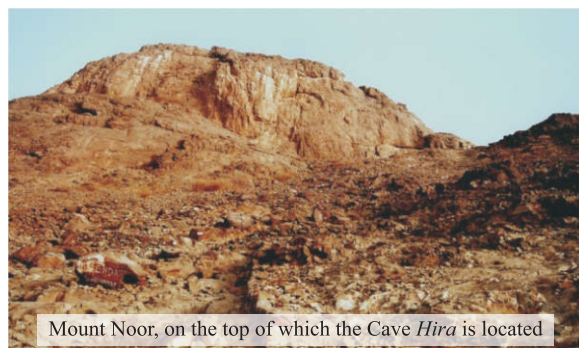
‘I cannot read’ Hazrat Jibrael عليه السلام embraced

Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ tightly and by

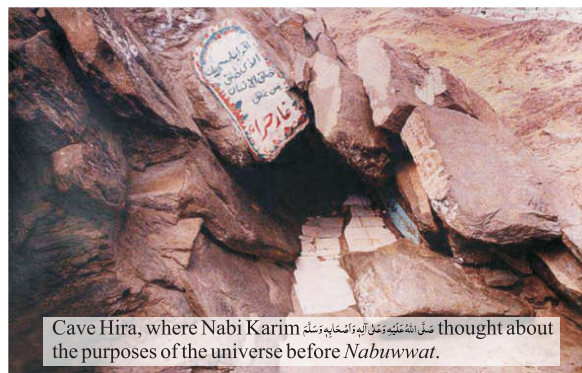
releasing him said ‘Read’. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

عليه السلام again said: ‘I cannot read’. The same was repeated third time. Then Hazrat Jibrael عليه

عليه السلام recited these *Ayat* of Surah-e-Alaq.



Mount Noor, on the top of which the Cave Hira is located



Cave Hira, where Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ thought about the purposes of the universe before *Nabuwwat*.

اِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ اِقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ

[Al-Alaq: 1-5] مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

Translation: Read with the name of your Lord who created (everything) [1], He created man from a clot of blood. [2], Read, and your Lord is the most gracious [3], who imparted knowledge by means of the pen [4]. He taught man what he did not know [5].

On the first revelation (*Wahi*) Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was at the age of forty. This was a new experience for him, therefore he got trembled. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to home straightly and told the whole incident to his wife Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها and said “cover me with blanket” She رضى الله عنها, consoled him and said: “I swear by Allah. He will not let you alone because you connect the relatives with relatives, help the people in difficulties, assist the poor, maintain hospitality with guests, and help the miserable people. That is why, Allah is with you in this important task’.

Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها believed him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ at once. Then she brought him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to her cousin Hazrat Warqa bin Nofil رضى الله عنه, who was the scholar of the *Zaboor* and Gospel. After listening the whole incident, he affirmed it and said to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: “This is the angel who brought revelation (*Wahi*) to Hazrat Moosa عليه السلام. If I were alive when your nation will drive you out of your homeland. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said “Will my people drive me out from here.” He replied: “Yes, people put you in trouble whosoever brought Allah’s message. If I remain alive, I would help you fully.” After this, within a short span of he passed away.

We have learnt from this unit that

Revelation (*Wahi*) is a guidance for human beings by Allah Almighty which enables them to obtain a true knowledge about the universe and their own life. This type of guidance was provided to the human beings of every era. Lastly, this was provided in the form of the Holy Quran, revealed on Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ through Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام.

Activity for the Students

Students will learn and write the translation of the first five *Ayat* of Surah-e-Alaq.

Exercise

Answer the following Questions:

1. State the literal meaning of ‘*Wahi*’.
2. When was the first ‘*Wahi*’ revealed?
3. What Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها said to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on the event first revelation?
4. What Warqa bin Nofil said to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ after listening the incident of *Wahi*?
5. State the translation of first revelation (*Wahi*).

Tick ‘✓’ the correct answer of the following:

1. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ remained busy in the cave Hira:

(A) Helping people	(B) Meditation
(C) Guidance	(D) Making discussion

2. The literal meaning of 'Wahi' is:

- (A) To help (B) To love
(C) To indicate (D) To worship

3. The distance of Cave Hira to *Makkah Mukarramah* is:

- (A) 1 mile (B) 2 miles
(C) 3 miles (D) 4 miles

4. Hazrat Warqa bin Nofil was the scholar of:

- (A) Zaboor and Holy Quran (B) Toraat and Injeel
(C) Zaboor and Gospel (D) Toraat and Holy Quran

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. The (<i>Wahi</i>) on Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was revealed through Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The literal meaning of (<i>Wahi</i>) is to talk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Warqa bin Nofil was the great scholar of <i>Zaboor</i> and Holy Quran.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Cave Hira is located at the distance of 3 miles from <i>Madinah Munawwarah</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The age of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was 40 years at the time of ' <i>Wahi</i> '.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1
1. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها
2. Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها consoled that
3. Warqa bin Nofil said that if I remained alive
4. Cave Hira is located 3 miles away
5. Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها believed in

Column 2
Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ at once.
Cover me with blanket.
From <i>Makkah Mukarramah</i> .
Allah will not leave you alone.
I would help you fully.

Instructions for the Teachers

Make the students aware of the first revelation of '*Wahi*' on Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in the light of Hadith.

2-The Preaching of Islam

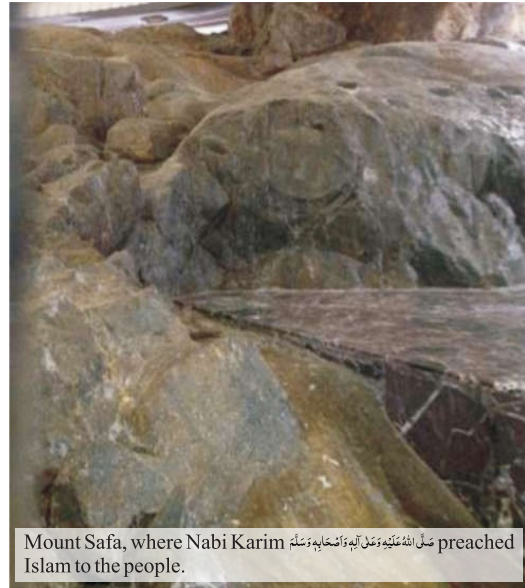
Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit, the students will be able to:

- Describe preaching of Islam and its different stages.
- Describe about preaching of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in *Makkah Mukarramah*.

Preaching Secretly:

Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started preaching Islam to the people secretly for three years. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ preached the people to worship Allah alone not the idols. At this stage, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ preached to his nearest companions رضي الله عنهم only. At this early stage Hazrat Khadija رضي الله عنها from among women, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه from among children, Hazrat Zaid bin Harisa رضي الله عنه from among slaves and Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه from among friends accepted Islam. After that by the efforts of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Uthman Zun Noorain رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Zubair bin Awam رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Abrul Rahman bin Ouf رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Talha رضي الله عنه entered into Islam.



Mount Safa, where Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ preached Islam to the people.

Preaching openly:

After a short time, Allah's command revealed:

[Al-Shu'raa: 214] وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ

Translation: And warn the nearest people of your clan.

[Al-Hijr: 94] فَأَصْدَمْ بِسَاتِمِمْرٍ وَأَخْرِضْ عَنِ الْمَشْرِكِينَ

Translation: Now, proclaim what you are commanded to, and turn away from those who ascribe partners to Allah.

After this order, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started preaching of Islam openly. Early in the morning Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started calling the names of each tribe by climbing on a hill called 'Safa' (located near to *Khana-e-Ka'aba*) according to the tradition and custom of the Arab.

It was Arab's tradition that in case of any threatening situation a person used to call on the people by climbing up the hill 'Safa'. Similarly, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ gathered many people and said: "If I say you that there is an army behind this mountain, ready to attack you, would you believe me"? All said 'Yes, because you never told a lie.'" Then Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

ﷺ preached about oneness of Allah and said: “I am the warner to you about Allah’s punishment”. The *Quraish* became angry especially Abu Lahab talked rudely and said: “have you gathered us for this?” The People went back to their homes and kept on thinking on Nabi Karim ﷺ preaching.

Invitation to meal:

Nabi Karim ﷺ invited his ‘Abdul Muttalib family’ on meal. After having meal, Nabi Karim ﷺ preached Islam to the family members and then asked them that who will support me in accepting Islam? Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه about 10 years of age at that time said: “Though I am a child but I will support you”. Nabi Karim ﷺ embraced him.

After this announcement Nabi Karim ﷺ started to preach Islam openly by motivating people towards Allah’s worship. He continued preaching in the gatherings of annual *Hajj*, in the streets and markets. As a result, the idolaters started teasing Muslims and teased cruelly but Nabi Karim ﷺ and his loyal companions continued preaching Islam and Islam kept on spreading.

We have learnt from this unit that

Preaching Islam means preaching oneness of Allah Almighty. In an idolater society, Rasool-u-Allah ﷺ preached their relatives as per Allah’s command keeping in view the human nature and through effective strategies and kept on going ahead with patience and consistency. Nabi Karim ﷺ on preaching Islam.

Activity for the Students

The Students should write any event of Nabi Karim ﷺ to preaching of Islam.

Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. Who embraced Islam first of all?
2. What method did Nabi Karim ﷺ adopt to invite his close relatives to Islam?
3. Why did Nabi Karim ﷺ climbed up the mountain of *Safa* to preach Islam openly?
4. What did Nabi Karim ﷺ say to people on the mountain of *Safa*?
5. Who opposed Nabi Karim ﷺ harshly from among the people on the mountain of *Safa*?

Fill in the blanks:

1. In the beginning, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ invited his ____ friends to Islam.
2. Having climbed up the mountain of ____ Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started inviting by calling the name of every tribe.
3. The polytheists of *Makkah Mukarramah* and ____ started persecuting the Muslims.
4. From among the women ____ embraced Islam first.

Tick '✓' the correct answer of the following:

1. From among the children, embraced Islam first:
(A) Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه (B) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله عنه
(C) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris رضى الله عنه (D) Hazrat Bilal رضى الله عنه
2. From among the men, embraced Islam first:
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله عنه (B) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas رضى الله عنه
(C) Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه (D) Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه
3. The period of secret preaching in *Makkah Mukarramah* was:
(A) Three years (B) Four years
(C) Five years (D) Six years

Instructions for the Teachers

Tell the Students some events of the preaching of Islam.

3-The Firmness of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ against the opposition of *Quraish*.

Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit the students will be able to:

- Describe the any of the events of firmness of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- Write about the opposition of the *Quraish* in the journey of preaching Islam.

Quraish's opposition:

All know the fact that before the announcement of *Risaalat*, the people of *Makkah Mukarramah* respected Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ greatly and called him 'truthful' and 'trustworthy'. But when Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ called them towards the worship of One Allah and Prohibited from the worship of the idols, they became bitter opponents even became the enemy of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ life. They used every trick against him and even he was called mad and magician. They talked to him indecently, spread thorns in his way, dragged him so harshly covering his neck with a coverlet caused spots on the neck.

Once, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was offering *Salah* in *Khana-e-Ka'aba*, during prostration, under the instigation of Abu Jahal, the guts of camel was thrown on him, even he could not lift his head. When his dear daughter the queen of paradise Hazrat Fatima رضى الله عنها came to know about this, she came and removed the guts.

The unbelievers teased Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ mentally and physically. By seeing the firmness of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ *Quraish* complained to his uncle Hazrat Abu Talib to stop your nephew from preaching. Hazrat Abu Talib called him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and said: "O my nephew, do not overburden me." Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to his uncle: "I Swear by Allah! If these people put the sun on my right hand and the moon on the left, even then I would continue my preaching till spread of Islam or I may pass away in spreading Islam"

The persecution of unbelievers on the Companions رضى الله عنهم of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and their firmness: The unbelievers not only teased Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ but they also treated cruelly to the believers of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Hazrat Bilal-e-Habashi رضى الله عنه was the slave of one of the chiefs of *Makkah Mukarramah* Umayyah bin Khalaf. When Hazrat Bilal رضى الله عنه accepted Islam, Umayyah became very angry, he laid down Hazrat Bilal رضى الله عنه on the hot sand and put a heavy stone on his chest and asked him to reject Islam, but even in the state of huge pain Hazrat Bilal رضى الله عنه chanted the slogan of the oneness of 'Allah Ahad', which means Allah is One!. Eventually Hazrat Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه got him free by purchasing from cruel Umayyah.

Hazrat Musab Bin Umair رضى الله عنه was a wealthy young man. When he accepted Islam, his family imprisoned him and tortured in various ways, that his whole body became full of blood. He was driven out of his home but he remained firm in his belief.

Hazrat Sumayya رضى الله عنها was the mother of Hazrat Ammar Bin Yasir رضى الله عنه. When she accepted Islam, Abu Jahal tortured and martyred her with a spear. She was the first lady martyred in the way of Islam.

Hazrat Khabbab Bin Al-Arat رضى الله عنه was laid down on the burning coals and a man put the feet on his chest. The burning coals damped of his melting grease. This made his whole back spotful.

Despite the persecution of the unbelievers, the male and female Companions رضى الله عنهم remained firm in their belief. If, we find any trouble in the journey of preaching Islam, we should also show the firmness and strength like Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his respected Companions رضى الله عنهم.

We have learnt from this unit that

The troubles and hardships are must in the journey of the truth. The way of the *Ambiya* عليهم السلام and their followers is to tolerate them with courage and patience and mistakes should not be made by becoming emotional and wait for the suitable time.

This unit also told us that Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and the Companions رضى الله عنهم face so many hardship but they remained as firms as mountains.

Activity for the Students

Students will tell the events and incidents of the strength and firmness of Hazrat Bilal رضى الله عنه and Hazrat Musab Bin Umair رضى الله عنه in the form of stories.

Exercise

Answer the following Questions:

1. In what words the people of *Makkah Mukarramah* called Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ before *Risaalat*?
2. Describe the persecution faced by Hazrat Bilal رضى الله عنه and Hazrat Khabbab رضى الله عنه.
3. How did the *Quraish* oppose the preaching of Islam?
4. Write any incident of the firmness of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in the journey of Islam.
5. Who was the first lady martyred in the way of Islam?

Fill in the blanks:

1. The unbeliever's _____ the call of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
2. Hazrat Fatima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا removed the _____ from the neck of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
3. Abu Jahal martyred Hazrat _____ by striking the spear.
4. Hazrat _____ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was laid down on the hot sand.
5. Despite the opposition of the unbelievers, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ continued his _____.

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. The <i>Quraish</i> laid down Hazrat Khabbab bin Al-Arat	A wealthy young person
2. Hazrat Summayya was the mother of	Ummayah bin Khalaf
3. Hazrat Bilal Habshi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was the slave of	To oppose Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
4. They used every trick of	On burning coal
5. Hazrat Masab Bin Umair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was	Hazrat Ammar bin Yasir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Instructions for the Teachers

Prepare students to describe the summary of the unit in their own words.

4-Migration to *Habsha* (Ethiopia)

Students Learning Outcomes

- After reading this unit the students will be able to:
- Understand the meaning and sense of migration.
 - Describe the sacrifices of the Muslims in preaching Islam.
 - Explain the importance and need of migration of Muslims due to huge persecution.

Meaning of Migration:

According to the teachings of Islam, the literal meaning of ‘Migration’ is ‘هجرة’ (*Hijratt*) which means, leaving a place where one cannot follow the religion freely and to leave for a peaceful land where the religion may be followed without any restriction.

First Migration to *Habsha*:

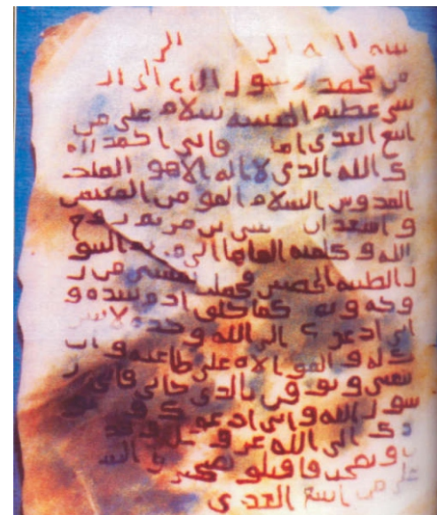
Habsha is an African country, presently called ‘Ethiopia’. The King of *Habsha* was called ‘Negus’ at that time.

When the persecution of the unbelievers exacerbated on the Muslims, Allah commanded to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ say to the Muslims. “It is better for you to migrate towards *Habsha*, where the king is kind hearted and virtuous and not cruel, therefore you should stay their till Allah Almighty remove your trouble.” In the 5th year of the *Nabuwwat*. Eleven (11) males and four (04) females migrated to *Habsha* in the month of Rajab. Hazrat Usman رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and his wife Hazrat Ruqayya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا were included among the migrants. They lived in *Habsha* calmly and peacefully but after a few months the rumour was spread that the *Quraish* of *Makkah Mukarramah* have become Muslims that made the Muslims satisfied. They came back to *Makkah Mukarramah* from *Habsha* but later on they come to know that it was a false news. After returning to *Makkah Mukarramah*, the persecution began again on them.



Second Migration to *Habsha*:

Persecution of the unbelievers on oppressed Muslims increased again, this is why Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ commanded Muslims to migrate *Habsha* according to Allah’s order as *Habsha* proved to be the land of peace and tranquility for the Muslims. This time 83 men and 18 women migrated to *Habsha* in the 6th year of the *Nabuwwat*. At this time also, the king Najashi treated nicely with Muslims. When the unbelievers heard that Muslims are living there peacefully, they again tried very much to drive the Muslims out of *Habsha*. They sent two wise men Abdullah bin Rabeaa and Amr bin Al-Aas to Najashi alongwith precious gifts for him. They misleadingly said to Najashi. “O King! The heads of *Makkah Mukarramah* have sent us to you with the purpose that some of our slaves fled from *Makkah Mukarramah* and they living in your country, they have adopted a new religion, and they are also against our religion so



Picture of blessed letter which was sent to Najashi as invitation for accepting Islam by Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

handover them to us.” Najashi was a just and wise king, he called the Muslims to hear their point of view. Hazrat Ja'far Tayyaar رضى الله عنه, the cousin of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, delivered an impressive speech and said: “O King! We were ignorant, worshiped idols, carrion eaters, the powerful people among us were cruel to weak people. We were in such a condition that Allah Almighty blessed us by sending a Prophet who guided us towards the obedience of Allah and prohibited us from idol-worship. He taught us to speak the truth, not to be cruel to anyone, offer *Salahs*, and making charity. When we acted upon these teachings, our people became our enemy. We left *Makkah Mukarramah* to your country protecting ourselves from their persecution. O’ King! We hope that we will not face any persecution here.”

Najashi asked for the recitation of the revealed Holy Quran. Hazrat Ja’afar رضى الله عنه recited



Blessed grave of Hazrat Ja'far Tayyar رضى الله عنه in Jordan

few *Ayat* from Surah-e-Maryam, in which the detail of Hazrat Eisa عليه السلام and his respected mother mentioned. By listening Allah’s ayahs, Najashi became tearful and asked Hazrat Ja’afar رضى الله عنه as to what is his belief about Hazrat Eisa عليه السلام. He replied that Hazrat Eisa عليه السلام is Allah’s true *Rasool* and *Nabi*.

Najashi said that, it is perfectly true. In the end he reassured the Muslims that they can live in the country peacefully. Najashi accepted Islam and *Quraish* returned unsuccessfully.

We have learnt from this unit that

- Islam is the most important element in the life of a Muslim. He always remains prepared to sacrifice to it even his dearest thing.
- Muslim remains ready to migrate from any place if he faces difficulty there in following the religion.

Activity for the Students

Students will tell each other the events of first and second migrations to *Habsha* in the form of Story.

Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. Describe the meaning and importance of migration
2. Where is *Habsha* located and what is it called nowadays?
3. Why did the Muslims migrate to *Habsha*?
4. Who represented the Muslims in Najashi’s court?
5. What did delegations of *Quraish* say to Najashi?

Fill in the blanks.

1. There were _____ Muslims in first migration to *Habsha*.
2. There were _____ Muslims in second migration to *Habsha*.
3. Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه was accompanied with his wife _____ in first migration to *Habsha*.
4. Hazrat Ja’afar bin Tayyar رضى الله عنه recited few verse from Surah-e-_____.
5. The *Quraish* sent _____ to Najashi for exclusion of the Muslims from *Habsha*.

5-Besiegement in Sh'ib Abi Talib and the year of Sorrow

Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit the students will be able to:

- Describe the period of besiegement in Sh'ib Abi Talib.
- Write the meaning and explanation of 'the year of sorrow'.

Meaning of 'Sh'ib'

'Sh'ib' means the 'narrow land' or 'valley' between two mountains with the name of Abu Talib, this valley belonged to Banu Hashim Family headed by Hazrat Abu Talib, due to which the valley was called 'Sh'ib Abi Talib'. When *Quraish* realized that not only every trick is becoming unsuccessful in making the Muslims away from preaching of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Islam, but people are accepting Islam day by day. Firstly, the poor and common people were entering into Islam but now chiefs of the tribes and influential persons are also accepting Islam.



Shieab-abi-Talib, where Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his family were suffered for three years.

Hazrat Hamza رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hazrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ have become Muslims and Muslims are getting strength, the *Quraish* decided to take an extreme strict action.

Discussion to boycott the Muslims: One day, in the 7th year of *Nabuwwat*, the Chiefs of *Makkah Mukarramah* angrily planned a scheme to stop the spread of Islam. They prepared an agreement jointly and hanged it on the wall of *Khana-e-Ka'aba*. In the agreement, it was pledged that:

- Negotiation with Banu Hashim is no more.
- No one will make any business with them.
- No one will do Marriage contracts with them.
- They will be cut off until they handover Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to us.

Keeping in view this strict action, Hazrat Abu Talib, took oath from Banu Hashim family that they will protect the life of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ more than their own lives. They decided to quit the city to a safe place so that their enemies may not harm them. They decided to live in Sh'ib Abi Talib till the ends danger. All men, women and children of Banu Hashim family went into the valley carrying eating items with them. When the eating item were finished off, they remained hungry for days. They survived by eating tree leaves and leather piece Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his companions remained in this situation for three years.

Allah Almighty helped the Muslims in the way that the agreement hanged on the wall of Ka'aba was eaten by termite. Besides Hisham bin Amr also condemned the chiefs of *Makkah Mukarramah* that the agreement was a cruel act. The agreement was broken off in the 10th year of *Nabuwwat* and Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his associates came out of the besiege.

The year of sorrow:

The 10th year of *Nabuwwat* is called 'the year of sorrow', because the uncle of Nabi Karim رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا Hazrat Abu Talib and his loyal wife Hazrat Khadija رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا were died.

They both not only sacrificed their wealth to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ but also put their lives in danger. They kept on helping and supporting Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Their deaths made him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ helpless apparently.

We have learnt from this unit that

In the path of truth, the enemy will certainly create hurdles, but the righteous people always remain prepared to face all difficulties. After these difficulties, the blessings of Allah Almighty shower and the truth get success in the end.

Activity for the Students

The students will write about the agreement of the *Quraish* in their notebooks.

Exercise

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the meaning of ‘Sh’ib Abi Talib’ and why is it called ‘Sh’ib Abi Talib’
2. Which year is called ‘the year of sorrow’ and why? Write it.
3. What difficulties the family of Banu Hashim faced in Sh’ib Abi Talib?
4. What did the *Quraish* decided in the agreement?
5. How the agreement was ended?

Fill in the blanks:

1. Allah Almighty helped the Muslims in the way that the _____ ate the agreement.
2. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and their companions remained in this condition for _____ years.
3. This agreement was hanged on the wall of _____.
4. This event was occurred in the _____ year of *Nabuwwat*.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (×) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. ‘Sh’ib’ means the narrow way between two jungles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Banu Hashim lived by eating the leaves of trees due to hunger.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ lived in this condition for 3 years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The agreement hanged in Ka’aba was eaten by ants.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The 10 th year of <i>Nabuwwat</i> is called ‘the year of sorrow’	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1
1. For creating hurdles in the way of Islam.
2. This treaty by <i>Quraish</i>
3. Hisham bin Amr said to the chiefs of <i>Quraish</i> that
4. The besiegement in Sh'ib Abi Talib
5. In Sh'ib Abi Talib, the Banu Hashim

Column 2
Hanged on the wall of Ka'aba.
Remained for three years.
Prepared an agreement.
Lived by eating tree-leaves.
This is a cruel treaty.

Instructions for the Teachers

Tell the students about the event of Sh'ib Abi Talib in detail.

6-Journey to Taa'if

Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit the students will be able to:

- Describe the difficulties faced by Nabi Karim ﷺ during Taa'if journey.
- Write about the good behavior of Nabi Karim ﷺ adopted to Taa'if people.

When people of *Makkah Mukarramah* not only refused Nabi Karim ﷺ to accept his invitation to Islam but they also persecuted them, then Nabi Karim ﷺ intended to preach the people of Taa'if.

The city Taa'if is located at the distance of 70 miles from the south of *Makkah Mukarramah*. Taa'if was very famous for its delivering in gardens and meadows. There was a strong tribe 'Banu Saqeef' weather Taa'if which headed by three most famous chiefs, Abd yaleel Masood and Habeeb. They were brothers. Nabi Karim ﷺ



A view of Masjid in current Taa'if city.

brought his freed slave Hazrat Zaid bin Harisa رضى الله عنه in this journey. First of all, Nabi Karim ﷺ preached these three chiefs. They, not only, refused but ridiculed him. One of them said "did God not find anyone else to choose him as a Prophet?" After their refusal Nabi Karim ﷺ started preaching common people chiefs of Taa'if felt danger that the common people might be influenced by the preaching. Therefore they hounded wanderers and mischievous boys after him, who taunted and threw stones on him made seriously injured even his was bleeding even his shoes soaked with blood.

Nabi Karim ﷺ came out of the city and sat in a garden for rest. seeing his condition, the owner of the garden sent a bunch of grapes through his servant. The servant was



A beautiful view of Taa'if's valley

Christian. Nabi Karim ﷺ took the bunch saying 'Bismillah' and preached him. By listening the teachings of Nabi Karim ﷺ he accepted Islam.

When Nabi Karim ﷺ was returning to Taa'if, Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام came and said: "O' Rasool-ul-Allah ﷺ! The angel of mountains is here, if you wish, the angel will destroy the people of Taa'if

grinding them between the two mountains, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “No, I hope that if they do not accept but their offspring will accept and worship Allah.” Then Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered *Salah* for them that “O’ Allah! Guide them because they don’t know.”

Once Harat Ayesha رضى الله عنها asked Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ that “Did you face much difficulty than the war of Ahad?” Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ replied: “your people teased me a lot but I was teased extremely hard in the journey of *Taa’if*.” This journey tells us that how much حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ حَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ loved to his followers and how much hardships he faced for preaching of Islam.



We have learnt from this unit that

The preachers of Islam should move towards other areas if the people of one place do not accept them and they should took forward for new ways.

Activity for the Students

The Students will tell about the journey of *Taa’if* to their family members.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ decide to preach in *Taa’if*?
2. Who was accompanied with Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in *Taa’if*?
3. State the names of the Chiefs of *Taa’if*.
4. Hoe the people of *Taa’if* treated Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ?
5. What *Salah* of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered for the people of *Taa’if*?

Fill in the blanks:

1. *Taa’if* was located at the distance of _____ miles from *Makkah Mukarramah*.
2. There was a strong tribe _____ in *Taa’f*.
3. After knowing the teachings of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ _____ accepted Islam.
4. This event was occurred in the _____ year of prophet.
5. Addas brought _____ to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in the garden.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. <i>Taa'if</i> city is located in the south of <i>Makkah Mukarramah</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Hazrat Usama bin Zaid رضى الله عنه was accompanied with Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in <i>Taa'if</i> journey.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Addas became Muslim by the preaching of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was teased much in <i>Taa'if</i> journey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. I was extremely teased	Whosoever will believe in Allah and worship Him.
2. The people will be arose from the offspring of	Banu Saqeef dwelling
3. The body of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Wounded
4. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Took the bunch of grapes saying "Bismillah"
5. There was a strong tribe	In the journey of <i>Taa'if</i>

Instructions for the Teachers

Make the students aware of the *Salah* of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ that he offered to Allah for the people of *Taa'if*, who tortured him.

7-The Ascension of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit, the students will be able to:

- Get acquainted with the literal meaning and sense of Ascension (Mairaaaj).
- Differentiate between Ascension (Mairaaaj) and 'Isra'.
- Describe the event of Ascension.

The literal meaning of Ascension (*Mairaaaj*) is "Ladder or an instrument to ascend by" According to Islamic teachings 'Ascension' means the blessed journey of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ arranged by Allah Almighty from *Masjid-e-Haraam* to *Masjid-e-Aqsa* (Palestine), from where to '*Sidra-tul-Muntaha*' and to the extent Allah Almighty wished. This journey is also called '*Isra*' with a little difference that the journey from *Masjid-e-Haraam* to *Masjid-e-Aqsa* is called *Isra* whereas the remaining journey is called 'the Ascension (*Mairaaaj*)'



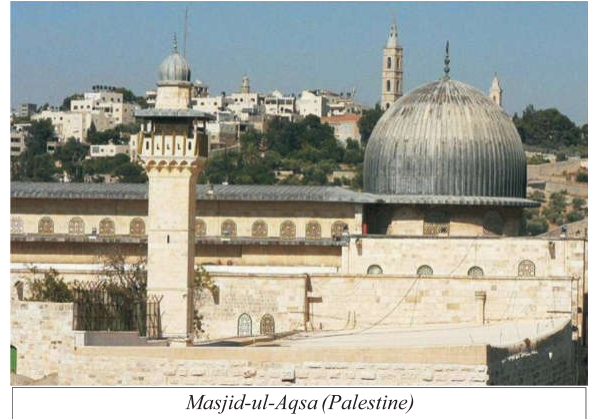
Masjid-ul-Haraam

The first part of journey is mentioned in *Surah-e-Bani Israeel* as follows:

[Bani Israeel: 1] سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى

Translation: Glorious is He Who made his servant travel by night from *Masjid-ul-Haram* to *Masjid-ul-Aqsa*

The event of ascension was occurred in 12th year of *Nabuwwat*. One night when Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was sleeping, Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام came with a white animal having bigger height than a donkey and smaller than a mule called '*Burraq*' for Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ on which Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ rode and came to *Masjid-e-Aqsa* where all the *Ambiya* عليهم السلام have been gathered. Nabi



Masjid-ul-Aqsa (Palestine)

Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ led the congregational *Salah*. After that Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was brought to heavens where he met various Prophets and he was shown the reward and punishment of good and evil acts. Then Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام accompanied with him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to '*Sidra-tul-Muntaha*', from where Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ went himself to the next destination. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ got the blessed nearness of Allah Almighty and had an honoured conversation with Allah Almighty. On this occasion Allah

rewarded him the priceless gift of ‘Salah’. He returned back from heavens to Masjid-e-Aqsa and finally reached to ‘Khan-e-Ka’aba’.

Unbeliever’s reaction to the Ascension Journey:

Next morning, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ went to *Khana-e-Ka’aba*, where Abu Jahal met him. When Abu Jahal heard about the journey of the ascension, he made fun of it. This news was spread over the city like fire. Unbelievers said to Hazrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that your friend is talking strangely and saying that he has visited the heavens and Masjid-e-Aqsa in some part of the night. Hazrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ replied that I accept heartily whatever my friend is saying. This is way, he was called ‘Siddique’ (the verifier).

Unbelievers of *Makkah Mukarramah* began to ask questions about Masjid-e-Aqsa. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ every questions and told the signs of Masjid-e-Aqsa. The unbelievers were asked these questions not for understanding but for creating doubts. For this reason, they remained persistent.

We have learnt from this unit that

- Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was rewarded special honour of the ascension.
- Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was shown the signs of the universe before migration.
- It is the requirement of the faith that the sayings of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ must be accepted without argument.

Activity for the Students

The Students will tell the story of the ascension to their family members.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. There are two parts of the ascension. State the names and details of both parts.
2. In which Surah, the event of ‘ascension’ and ‘Isra’ is described?
3. When did this blessed event of the ascension occur?
4. In which country ‘Masjid-e-Aqsa’ is located?

Fill in the blanks:

1. Ascension means _____.
2. Masjid-e-_____ is located in Palestine.
3. Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام went with Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ up to _____.
4. _____ was obligated on the occasion of ascension.
5. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ _____ with Allah Almighty.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. The literal meaning of ascension is ladder or an instrument of ascend by	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The event of ascension was occurred in the 10 th year of the <i>Nabuwwat</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ riding on 'Burraq' came straightly to <i>Masjid-e-Haraam</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ went on ascension by 'Burraq'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ led the congregational <i>Salah</i> of all the <i>Ambiya</i> عليهم السلام.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. The journey from Masjid-e-Haraam to Masjid-e-Aqsa	rewarded priceless gift of <i>Salah</i> to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
2. The event of ascension (<i>Mairaqj</i>) is mentioned	the questions about Masjid-e-Aqsa.
3. On the occasion of ascension (<i>Mairaqj</i>) Allah Almighty	the signs of Masjid-e-Aqsa.
4. The unbelievers asked Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ	is called 'Isra'.
5. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ told the unbelievers	in Surah-e- <i>Bani Israeel</i> .

Instructions for the Teachers

Make the students aware the event of the ascension in detail.

8-Migration to Madinah Munawwarah.

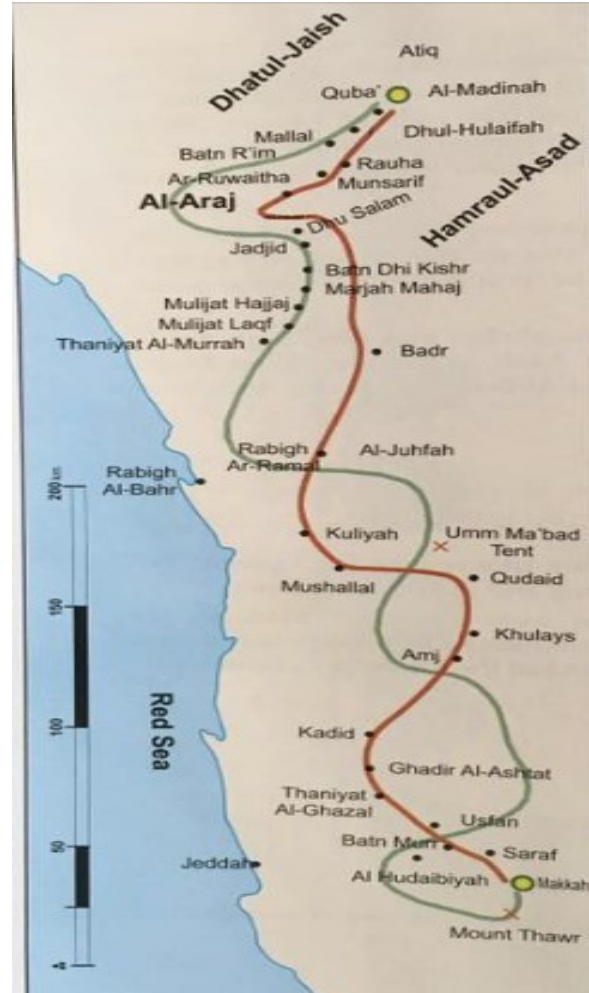
Students Learning Outcomes

After studying this unit, the students will be able to:

- Describe the events of journey of migration to *Madinah Munawwarah* Madinah Munawwarah, made by Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- Write three important tasks Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ performed after reaching at *Madinah Munawwarah* Madinah Munawwarah.

Madinah Munawwarah formerly called 'Yasrib' is the city located at the distance of two hundred seventy five miles (442km) in the North of *Makkah Mukarramah*. When Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ migrated here, Muslims named it '*Madinat-u-Nabi*' (The City of the Prophet). The message of Islam was spread in *Madinah Munawwarah* by the efforts of Hazrat Masab-bin-Umair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ some of the people from there invited Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to migrate from *Makkah Mukarramah* to *Madinah Munawwarah*. They promised to protect him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. In *Makkah Mukarramah*, the persecution of unbelievers crossed the limits. They planned to murder Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Abu Jahal suggested that one person from each tribe remain prepared to attack. No sooner, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came out in the morning murdered him. The reason of involving all the tribes in the scheme of murder is that all may take equal responsibility of doing this and Banu Hashim may not take revenge. Allah Almighty allowed Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to migrate to *Madinah Munawwarah*.

Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ decided to accompany Hazrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ with him in this important journey. Even at this important turning point, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ handed over the trusts of the unbelievers to Hazrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ before migration. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ordered Hazrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to trusts the deposited things to their owners. The unbelievers besieged his



Map of the migration to *Madinah*

- Route from where Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ migrated to *Madinah Munawwarah*.
- Route from where the Quraish of Makkah set out to search for Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

house but by Allah's help Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came out of his house safely and reached to Hazrat Abu Bakr's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ house and then departed to *Madinah Munawwarah* with him رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ as a strategy decided to remain in the cave 'Soar' (Thawr) for three days where Hazrat Abu Bakr's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ slave Hazrat Amir bin Fuhaira رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and his daughter Hazrat Asma رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا brought meal and goat's milk for them.



Cave Soar.

After passing three days in the cave *Soar*, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ departed for *Madinah Munawwarah*. The unbelievers announced the prize of 100 camels for arresting him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Suraqa bin Ju'shum (embraced Islam later on) searched and found out Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and when he moved forward to arrest him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, stumbled and fell down. The same happened again and on the third attempt, the feet of his horse entered into the surface. He was regretful of his act and apologized to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and he forgave him.

Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ reached safely to the town Quba, near to *Madinah Munawwarah* where Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed for 14 days. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ founded here the very first Masjid of Islam, remembered as 'Masjid-e-Quba'.



Masjid-e-Quba

The people of *Madinah Munawwarah* were anxiously waiting for Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ with love. When Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ reached *Madinah Munawwarah*, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was welcomed warmly and little girls sing song of praise in his honour.

During the stay in *Madinah Munawwarah*:

- First of all, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ founded a *Masjid* in *Madinah Munawwarah*. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ participated himself in the construction of this *Masjid*. This *Masjid* is remembered with the name of '*Masjid-e-Nabawi*' counted as one of the biggest *Masjid* of the world.
- Second important task done by Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was that Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمَ associated the migrants of *Makkah Mukarramah* with the residents of *Madinah Munawwarah* as brothers. This relationship is called '*Muwaakhaat*' means 'making

brother to one another'. In this manner, the people of *Madinah Munawwarah (Ansaar)* helped the empty hand Migrants (*Muhajireen*).

- The third task done by Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was that Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ made written treaty with the Jews of *Madinah Munawwarah* to protect the new state of *Madinah Munawwarah* from external threats. The treaty was signed by all the tribes. This treaty is called '*Meesaq-e-Madinah Munawwarah*'. Infact, this was the first written constitution of this newly established Islamic state. In this treaty, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ put a maximum effort that all the residents of *Madinah Munawwarah* may live together with love, affection and peace.



Masjid-e-Nabawi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

We have learnt from this unit that

- The event of migration brought a new dimension in Islamic history.
- Allah Almighty blessed the authority to Muslims that removed the hurdles in the way of Islam and the light of Islam spread over. Therefore, we should always keep ourselves ready if the migration has to be done for the cause of Allah.

Activity for the Students

The Students will paste the pictures of *Masajid* in their note books and write about *Masjid-e-Nabawi*.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the old name of *Madinah Munawwarah*?
2. At what distance *Madinah Munawwarah* is located from *Makkah Mukarramah*?
3. Which is the first *Masjid* of Islam?
4. Narrate the journey from *Makkah Mukarramah* to *Madinah Munawwarah*?
5. What three important tasks were done by Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ after reaching *Madinah Munawwarah*?

Tick '✓' the correct answer of the following:

1. The old name of *Madinat-u-Nabi* was:

(A) <i>Makkah Mukarramah</i>	(B) <i>Bakkar</i>
(C) <i>Yasrib</i>	(D) <i>Quba</i>
2. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed for three day on occasion of migration in:

(A) <i>Cave Soar</i>	(B) Hazrat Abu Bakr's رضی اللہ عنہ Home
(C) <i>Quba</i>	(D) <i>Cave Hira</i>
3. The '*Muaakhaat*' was established by Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ between:

(A) Migrants (<i>Muhajireen</i>) and Jews	(B) <i>Ansaar</i> and Jews
(C) Migrants (<i>Muhajireen</i>) and <i>Ansaar</i>	(D) Christians and Muslims

4. The trusts were handed over by Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ at the time of migration to:

- (A) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله عنه (B) Hazrat Umar Farooque رضى الله عنه
(C) Hazrat Usman Ghani رضى الله عنه (D) Hazrat Ali ul Murtaza رضى الله عنه

5. The first *Masjid* of Islam founded after migration was:

- (A) *Masjid-e-Haram* (B) *Masjid-e-Aqsa*
(C) *Masjid-e-Quba* (D) *Masjid-e-Nabawi*

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (×) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. The old name of <i>Madinah Munawwarah</i> was 'Bakkah'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was the companion in the journey of migration to <i>Madinah Munawwarah</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ handed over the trusts to Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ remained in the cave 'Soar' for four days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The people of <i>Madinah Munawwarah</i> offered a glorious welcome to Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. The unbelievers mad a scheme	for 14 days.
2. At last Allah Almighty	to murder Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
3. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed in a town Quba near to <i>Madinah Munawwarah</i>	Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ founded <i>Masjid-e-Nabawi</i> .
4. First of all, during the stay in <i>Madinah Munawwarah</i>	and migrants like brothers.
5. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ made the people of <i>Madinah Munawwarah</i>	allowed Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to migrate to <i>Madinah Munawwarah</i> .

Instructions for the Teachers

Aware students about the excellence of *Masjid-e-Nabawi* and *Masjid-e-Quba*.

Chapter-4

MORALS & ETIQUETTES

Introduction

Morals: Morals or manners means the ‘Habits’ which become firm. Good habits are called ‘Good Morals’ and bad habits are called ‘Evil Morals’.

Etiquettes: Etiquettes means the good training or means of doing the tasks.

After beliefs and worships the third most important aspect of Islamic teaching is its moral teachings and etiquettes. This is the aspect by which human beings may see and feel the truth and beauty of Islam. This is the aspect of life which differentiate the human beings and animals. Allah Almighty Says:

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ

Translation: There is indeed a good model for you in the *Rasool* of Allah

On another place Allah Almighty says about the praiseworthy morals and manners of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَى خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ

Translation: And you are surely on an excellent standard of character.

Our beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ says:

إِنِّي أُبْعِثُ لَكُمْ مَكَارِمَ الْأَخْلَاقِ

Translation: I was sent to perfect morals.

Objectives

At the end of this chapter, the students will be able to know and understand that how to become a good human being and from this aspect who is the personality for us to be followed? This chapter will produce a hope towards creating moral values and attributes by which not only we live a successful life in this world but may succeed in the hereafter.

1-Honesty

Students Learning Outcomes

After reading this unit the students will be able to:

- Describe the meaning and importance of Honesty.
- Write the advantages of honesty.
- Present examples of honesty from the life of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Honesty:

According to Islamic teachings, honesty means to fulfill any right of anyone property. Generally people consider honesty limited to financial rights but its scope is broader. Honesty is related to all the matters of life:

For Example

- If anyone entrusted his property to anyone and he returned it completely to, it will be called honesty.
- If anyone discloses his secret to anyone keeping this secret intact is also honesty.
- Giving right advice to someone on his request is also honesty.
- Performing the assigned duties truly is also honesty.
- To appoint meritorious people on public posts is also honesty.
- Correct use of time and getting education whole heartedly is honesty with the self and with the nation.

It means that carrying out all assigned tasks according to the orders of Allah Almighty and his Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is honesty.

Excellence of Honesty:

The Quran and Hadith tell us that without honesty one's faith has no importance. According to Holy Quran

[Al-Nisa: 58] إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا

Translation: Surely, Allah commands you to deliver trusts to those entitled to them.

Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also stressed on it and said:

لَا إِيمَانَ لِمَنْ لَا أَمَانَةَ لَهُ وَلَا دِينَ لِمَنْ لَا عَهْدَ لَهُ

Translation: There is no faith for the one who has no trust, and there is no religion for the one who has no covenant.

The life of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is a great and excellent example of an honesty. Even the bitter enemies of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ entrust their belongs to him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, this is reason why the people called him 'Ameen' (the trustworthy). When the enemies besieged the house of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, at this critical moment, handed over their trusts to Hazrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ so that he

handover to their owners and then migrate. Once, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ observed that a merchant mixed water with the grain to make it heavier Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said:

مَنْ عَشَّ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

Translation: He who cheats us is none of us.

Benefits of Honesty:

- The human beings will be successful not only in this world but in the hereafter as well by honesty.
- Honesty increases respect and honour of human beings.
- Honest person can be trusted by everyone.
- Everyone takes advice from an honest person.
- The heart of the honest person remains content and satisfied.

We have learnt from this unit that

- Honesty means to fulfill all rights of anyone properly.
- The scope of honesty is so broad that it is related to all the matters of life.
- Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said about honesty that one who does not have honesty is empty of faith.

Activity for the Students

The students will make a chart of 'benefits of honesty'.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Define 'Honesty'.
2. Which is the scope of honesty?
3. Explain the relationship between honesty and education?
4. What did Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ say when he the merchant mixed water with the grain?
5. Give any example of honesty from the life of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Fill in the blanks.

1. One who _____ in not from among us.
2. One who does not fulfill the _____ has not any faith.
3. The correct use of time is also an act of _____.
4. The _____ of honest remains content and satisfied.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. Honesty is related to the rights only.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Getting education whole heartedly is also honesty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The life of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is a glorious example of honesty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The honest man's heart remains dissatisfied.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. Honesty means	Financial rights.
2. Generally, honesty is considered relevant only to	A kind of honesty.
3. Keeping secret infact is also	And respect.
4. The life of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is glorious and excellent example	Fulfilling any right of anyone.
5. Honesty increases human's dignity	of honesty.

Instructions for the Teachers

Make the students aware in detail of the importance of honesty through further example from the Holy Quran and authentic Hadiths.

2-Simplicity

Students Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- Describe the meaning and importance of simplicity.
- Give example of simplicity from the blessed lives of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his Companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ.

Simplicity means a life having neither extravagance nor stringiness. Simplicity is the key attribute of a Muslim, because he gives more importance to the life of hereafter as compared this world. This world is temporary and the life of hereafter is eternal. The sorrows and troubles of this world are to be ended but the ease and comforts of the life of hereafter are permanent. Therefore, a believer keeps only those things with him that are really needed. The Holy Quran states simplicity as one of the attributes of Allah's beloved followers. Allah Almighty says:

[Al-Furqaan: 67] وَالَّذِينَ إِذَا أَنْفَقُوا لَمْ يُسْرِفُوا وَلَمْ يَقْتُرُوا وَكَانَ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ قَوَامًا

Translation: And those who, when they spend, are neither extravagant nor miserly, and it (i.e. their spending) is moderate in between (the two extremes).

Simplicity and Life Style of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

The life of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is an excellent example of simplicity. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ liked simplicity in every matter of life. Advising simplicity to his follower Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: "Simple life is the sign of faith"

Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ never constructed a big house for him. Few belongings were there in his home and a leather bed filled with date's peel, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to the bread of unstrained flour, disliked taking meal in gold and silver crockery like kings, rather Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ prohibited taking meal in such crockery.

He wore simple but clean dress and prohibited from wearing silky dresses, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to patch this dresses himself and Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to dislike the ceremonial food. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used barely juice, avoid finding defects in meals and to take a vinegar used in place of curry, and used cooperate in doing household tasks with family members. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ arranged a very simple marriage of his dear daughter Hazrat Fatima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, Her 'Nikah' was arranged in the Masjid and she رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was given a coverlet, a pillow and a leather bag of water as marriage gift.

Simplicity and the life of the blessed Companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ:

The life of the Companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ was infact the reflection of the life Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ lived a great simple life. When He رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

was elected Caliph of Muslims' kept living in the same house in which he lived before. He رضى الله عنه had simple necessities which are required for living. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه also lived a simple life, wore the patched dresses. He رضى الله عنه strictly instructed his governors not to wear silky and tight dress and not to live luxurious life. Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه, despite being wealthy lived a simple life. The life of Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه was also very simple even he never constructed any building except an ordinary house for living. Hazrat Fatima رضى الله عنها used carryout home tasks herself.

Benefits of Simplicity:

The nation that adopts simplicity makes progress and never be dependent on other nations. Contrary to that the nation that involves in luxurious life avoiding simplicity becomes financially weak and dependent on other nations.

We have learnt from this unit that

Real peace and tranquility lies in simple life and secret of nation's progress and development is also based on simplicity. Therefore we should always adopt simplicity in life.

Activity for the Students

The students will tell to their friends about the Simplicity of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his companions.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Define simplicity.
2. In which things our Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ adopted simplicity?
3. Write the translation of Quranic *Ayat* about simplicity.
4. What is the importance of simplicity in the progress and development of the nations?
5. Enlist the benefits of simplicity.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Our Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ wore simple and clean _____.
2. Simplicity is the sign of _____.
3. The nation that adopts simplicity never becomes _____ to anyone.
4. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه wore the _____ dresses.
5. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ prohibited to take meal in _____ crockery.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. Simplicity means stinginess	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Simplicity is the key attribute of a true Muslim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The nation that avoid simplicity becomes unethical	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Hazrat Fatima رضي الله عنها carried out the household tasks herself.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The people who adopt simplicity become indigent.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. The Holy Quran tells about beloved followers that	liked simplicity.
2. In every matter of life our Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ	they have the attribute of simplicity.
3. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه wore	never constructed a building except an ordinary house.
4. Despite being wealthy Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه	the simple dress.
5. In his life, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه	lived a simple life.

Instructions for the Teachers

- Conduct a speech competition among students on the topic of ‘Simplicity’
- Assign students to find out the examples of simplicity from daily life and to write them.

3-Social Work

Students Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- Describe the meaning of social work, various forms and its benefits.
- Write on the benefits of social work.

Social work means to serve Allah's creature without any discrimination. According to a Hadith 'The creature is Allah's family'. This is why serving people is also a worship. Serving people is the most important and rewarding work after Allah's worship and good treatment with parents. Allah describes one of the attributes of his beloved followers in Quran:

[Al-Dahar: 8] وَيُطْعِمُونَ الطَّامِرَ عَلَىٰ حُبِّهِ مِسْكِينًا وَيَتِيمًا وَأَسِيرًا

Translation: and they give food, out of their love for Him (Allah), to the needy, and the orphan, and the captive

Forms of Social work:

Social work has many forms. Every work that removes trouble of the people and provide peace and comforts to them is a social work. For instance, fulfilling the needs of the needy people, helping the distressed people, offer sympathy to grieved people, cooperate with orphans, widows, poor and travelers, feed up the hungry persons, arranging education and training for the poor, all of these are the best forms of social work. All these works can be done by establishing welfare institutions. These welfare tasks are also called 'continuing charity'. As long as the people get benefit of these institutions, the establishers of these institutions will be rewarded continuously charitable hospitals, *Masajid*, educational institutions and all welfare providing institutions are included in these institutions.

Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and social work:

The life style of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ with reference to social work is the best example not only for us but for the entire humanity whoever Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ maintained good behavior to all without any discrimination. Even whoever the non-Muslims fell ill, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ visited them to enquire their health.

Once a poor man came to him, Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ gave many goats to him for the pleasure of Allah Almighty. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to visit Hazrat Khabab's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ home to milk the goats, because no one in his رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ for milking.

Blessed Companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ and Social Work:

Like Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ his Companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ remained active in social work. Before caliphate, Hazrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ used to feed an old lady the bread by making it soft and even after the caliphate.

Hazrat Umar Farooque رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ often kept patrolling in the streets and towns in the nights to take care of the people. Once a groan came out of a tent, he found that a lady was suffering of labour pain, He رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ came back to home instantly and brought his wife along with necessary things to help the lady.

Hazrat Usman رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ bought a well of drinking water and devoted it for the Muslims and other common people of *Madinah Munawwarah*.

Hazrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ used to break the fast (*Iftaar*) himself with dates and give his share of meal to the poor.

Benefits of the Social Work:

Serving the people sincerely is the most approved and admired act after the worship of Allah Almighty. This makes Allah pleased people get rid of the hardship. It produces sympathetic emotions among the people for one another which leads to a peaceful and satisfied and progressive society.

We have learnt from this unit that

- The prime form of social work is to feed the poor needy and orphans.
- The prominent and great examples of social work from the blessed lives of our beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his Companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ are the role model for us.

Activity for the Students

The Student will write any 'social work' task to do in their note book and tell as to why they want to do it.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Define social work.
2. Describe any example of social work from the blessed life of our beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
3. What are the forms of social work?
4. What are the benefits of social work? Write them.
5. Write the examples of social work from the great lives of the Holy Prophet's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ Companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ.

Fill in the blanks.

1. The creatures are Allah's _____.
2. The welfare institutions are called _____.
3. The society _____ through social work.
4. Establishing educational institution is _____.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. Serving people is also a worship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Hazrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ bought and devoted a well of drinking water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Hazrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ used to feed an old lady by making the bread soft.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The most admired work is to serve the people sincerely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The society gets peace and comfort through social work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instructions for the Teachers

- Ask the students one by one as to what social work they have done.
- This activity will create the spirit of social work among the students.
- Assign student to prepare a list of famous educational and welfare institutions.

4-Social Etiquettes

‘مجلس’ (Social gathering-*Majlis*) means gathering of the people at a place. Allah Almighty created the human beings in way they likes and prefer gatherings. They cannot live in this world alone. This is why, they arrange meetings and gatherings so that new ways of progress and development may be find out, firmness in the knowledge and faith may be obtained, problems may be solved and time with friends may be spent. In our society, all of these forms of gatherings are prevailing.

Gatherings and meetings have great importance and significance but if few necessary rules and manners are not observed then these gatherings become harmful inversely. According to the teachings of Islam following are the manners and etiquettes for the gatherings:

- Saluting and paying compliments and respect to the people around by saying ‘السلام عليكم’ (*Aslam-o-alaikum*).
- The Sitting people should provide a place to the people coming in the gathering.
- Arriving people should sit where, there is a place to sit easily not to strive for sitting in front row by crossing over the sitting people.
- Should not sit in others place by making them stand.
- Providing your place to others is an admired act.
- Should not interrupt others while speaking but to wait for your turn.
- If a gathering is based on secret matters so keeping it infact, it should not be disclosed.
- You should not join the gathering just after eating thing that smelling bad.
- Begin the meeting with the name of Allah so that Allah’s blessings may encompass the gatherings.
- Chewing something in the gathering is not encouraged.
- Elders should be respected in gathering.

Our personality reflects through these manners and etiquettes. The more our etiquettes and manners are good, the more civilized we will be called.

We have learnt from this unit that

- Naturally, the human beings like socialization.
- We should maintain social etiquettes in the gatherings for making the society strong and organized.

Activity for the Students

The students will tell the social etiquettes to each other in pair.

- Demonstrate the social etiquettes in the classroom practically.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a gathering?
2. State the types of gathering.
3. How a meeting / gathering should be started?
4. State any three social etiquettes.
5. Where should we sit in the gathering?

Fill in the blanks.

1. One should not interrupt while people _____.
2. The sitting people in a gathering should provide _____ to the people coming into the gathering.
3. _____ to the sitting people first before having a seat in the gathering.
4. The matters of secret gathering should not be _____.
5. The more our manners and etiquettes are good in the gathering, the more civilized we will be called.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. Gathering means group of people sitting together at a place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. It is better to sit in the front of a row of a gathering crossing over the people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If you want to say something in the gathering you should talk during others talking.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Start the gathering / meeting with the name of Allah.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The elders should be respected in the gatherings.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. People arrange the gatherings so that	should greeting 'Salam'.
2. The sitting people in a gathering should provide	don't try to go to in front.
3. Salute (Salam) to the sitting people before having a seat in the gathering.	seating for the people.
4. Don't make any effort to have a seat in the front of a row	find new ways for growth.
5. People arrange the gatherings so that	

Instructions for the Teachers

Make the students aware of the way Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
Companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ adopted in the meeting with our beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ
عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

4-Time management

Students Learning Outcomes

- At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:
- Describe the importance of time.
 - Scheduling their task.

The time is so precious and very powerful as well. According to an Arabic saying ‘Wasting time is actually wasting yourself’. All the wealth that person earns, is just because of time management. The people who waste their time actually the time wastes them. No one can reverse or return the time passed. It would be asked about time on the Day of Judgment also, especially about the time spent during the period of youth. A good Muslim never waste his time. The Holy Quran told this attribute of the beloved followers of Allah Almighty

وَإِذَا مَرُّوا بِاللَّغْوِ مَرُّوا كِرَامًا [Al-Furqaan: 72]

Translation: and when they pass by the absurd things, pass by them with dignity.

The life of the great people of past time tells us that they were very punctual towards their tasks, they truly valued the time. Therefore, time management is essential for a peaceful and successful life. Time management means to do the tasks exactly at the time for which it was set. One should not leave today’s tasks for tomorrow but carry out the task with proper planning. This planning is more important for the students. A good student always makes a time management plan for his sleeping, awakening, study, playing and household tasks and implementing the time plan for each task timely. The people who waste their time, become failed at every point of their life.

The Universe and Time Management Principle:

This entire universe beautifully created by Allah Almighty is based on the principle of time management. The Sun, the Moon, the earth, all are moving in their orbits at set timing. Similarly Allah Almighty has set the time for His worship also. One of wisdoms behind this is to teach Muslims to adopt this principle on their lives. Allah Almighty says:

إِنَّ السَّلَاةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَّوَدُّعًا [Al-Nisa: 103]

Translation: Surely, Salah is an obligation on the believers that is tied up with time.

Like this, *Azaan* (the call to *Salah*), *Roza* (Fast), *Hajj* (Pilgrimage), *Zakaat* (Charity) are the obligations, also based on time management. These all teach us to value time in our lives and to make the habit of time management.

Time wasting works:

The work that does not provide any religious, mental and Physical benefit to human being is time wasting work. Everyone can enlist such affairs himself that what are those time wasting works. The person who maintains the time management of time can live a successful life.



We have learnt from this unit that

- Time management of time has a great importance in human life.
- No one can live a peaceful and successful life without time management.
- One who wastes time actually the time is wasting him.

Activity for the Students

The Students will make a 'to do' list in sequence along with timings and hang it at home or note it down in the note book.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. What is time management?
2. What is the advantage of time management?
3. What is disadvantage of time management?
4. State the verse (Ayat) of the Holy Quran about the importance of time.
5. What is the wisdom behind setting time for worship?

Fill in the blanks.

1. Time is very _____ thing.
2. The universe is moving on based on the principle of _____.
3. One who wastes time, the time _____ him.
4. It would be asked about _____ on Day of Judgment.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Wrong</i>
1. The time that is passed cannot be reversed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The people who waste times the time actually waste them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A good human being does not waste his time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Every task should be done on its time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instructions for the Teachers

- Work hard to produce time management of time among student enabling them to live a successful life in future.
- Make the students to find out the examples of time management of time from daily life.

5-Love the Country and the Fellow Countrymen

Students Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- Understand the concept of country and fellow countrymen.
- Describe the pure emotion of love to country and fellow-countrymen.
- Describe the importance of sacrificing for country and fellow-countrymen.

‘Country’ is an area of land having territorial boundaries whereas the people in the country are called ‘Countrymen’. We should think and act positively for the people living in our country as it is the requirement of love to our fellow countrymen and avoid every act that is harmful for our country and its inhabitants.

Our well-being and progress is well-connected with our country. Our safety lies in the security of our country. If our country is developed we should be developed as well. The country and its fellow-countrymen are our strength and splendor. This is the reason that people sacrifice even their lives for the honour and safety of their country and fellow-countrymen. The love to country and fellow-countrymen

is a natural spirit and it exists in every human being without any discrimination. When our beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was migrating from his native city *Makkah Mukarramah*, he said good-bye with tearful eyes. At departure time Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to *Makkah Mukarramah*: “O’ *Makkah*! I love you, but your residents have made it hard for me to live here.”

The way of loving the country and the fellow countrymen:

To love the country and the fellow-countrymen, it is necessary to forget mutual differences. We should think above religious, linguistic and regional differences. We should be proud of being Muslims and Pakistanis.

We should work hard day and night in our respective places and we should serve our country and fellow-countrymen with integrity and purity. We should respect each other without discrimination, we should use and save country’s resources keeping their value and worth. Especially we use the electricity, water and gas appropriately. We should make the justice our habit, not to make any injustice to anyone. Whenever our country’s safety and security is threatened, we should defend it with loyalty. This is an act of extreme prestige and honour.

We have learnt from this unit that

- Love to country and fellow-countrymen is a natural spirit.
- The spirit of patriotism motivates the people to sacrifice everything for the country and fellow-countrymen.



Activity for the Students

- The Student will draw Pakistan's flag in their note books.
- The Students will demonstrate various forms of Patriotism in front of the class.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Define 'Country'.
2. What is the meaning of 'country-men'?
3. State any three ways of love to country and fellow-countrymen.
4. Give any example of our beloved Nabi Karim's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ Patriotism.
5. What is essential for the love to country and fellow-countrymen?

Fill in the blanks.

1. To love the country and fellow-countrymen is a _____ spirit.
2. Our _____ lies in the security of our country.
3. We should avoid of every act that is _____ for our country.
4. We should proud of being a _____.
5. We should serve our country with _____.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. The people living in a country are called countrymen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The love with country and fellow-countrymen is a natural spirit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. We should adopt justice and fairness in our personalities and avoid injustice to anyone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Our safety and progress is not connected with the country.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. We should defend our country in the threatening situation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. We should think above	Justice and fairness
2. We should be proud of	We are secured as well
3. The country and fellow-countrymen are	The religious, linguistic and regional differences
4. If our country is secure	Our strength and stability
5. We should adopt	Being Muslims and Pakistanis

Instructions for the Teachers

- Create patriotic spirit and love to fellow-countrymen among the students.
- The students should be instructed to avoid the people harmful to the country.
- The students should be instructed to avoid the people responsible of making differences among the Muslims.

BEARERS OF GUIDANCE GREAT PERSONALITIES OF ISLAM

Introduction

Allah Almighty created human being for His worship. Out of His kindness and grace, He send the *Ambiya* عليهم السلام to save them from going astray. The chain of the *Ambiya* عليهم السلام continued from Hazrat Adam عليه السلام to the last of the Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. All prophets were sent for the guidance of their own specified nations but the *Nabuwat* of our beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ will be continued commonly for all nations of the world till the Day of Judgment.

One of the high ranked *Nabi* and *Rasool* of Almighty Allah was Hazrat Musa عليه السلام. He belonged to Bani Israil family. Allah Almighty blessed him with great miracles. The miracles of a ‘Staff’ (Asaa) and ‘the miraculous bright hand’ are mentionable among them. All the prophets worked hard for preaching the true faith and they tolerated many troubles from their respective nations.

Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the last of all the *Ambiya* عليهم السلام. No *Nabi* or *Rasool* will come after him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Therefore, the task of guidance and preaching was handed over to the Companions رضى الله عنهم of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ who are the preferred persons for doing this task they earned blessings directly from beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and remained with him صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in among the blessed Companions رضى الله عنهم the name of dignified companion and second caliph Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه is the most popular in Islamic history. His achievements are the guiding principles for all nations of the world of all time. The students will know the facts about Hazrat Musa عليه السلام and second caliph Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه in this chapter.

Objectives

It is hoped that by this chapter, the students will be able to know and understand the hard work and efforts of Hazrat Musa عليه السلام which he made to bring the arrogant king Pharaoh (*Firoun*) to the right path. The students will be made aware of Hazrat Musa’s عليه السلام efforts that he made to guide *Bani Israeel*. Similarly, they will be introduced to the endeavors of the second caliph Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه that he made in the form of fight against the persecution and exploitation of polytheists and unbelievers and about the golden principles that He رضى الله عنه introduced for Muslim Ummah in his period of caliphate. The students will be able to make efforts to act according to the teachings of these great and respectable personalities.

1-Hazrat Musa عليه السلام

Students Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- Describe the situation before the birth of Hazrat Musa عليه السلام
- Describe the event of the deliverance of *Bani Israeel* from the persecution of Pharaoh (*Firoun*) and about the drowning of Pharaoh and his army into the sea.

Hazrat Musa عليه السلام is one of the dignified *Ambiya* عليهم السلام of Allah Almighty, through whom Allah liberated the *Bani Israeel* from Pharaoh. The name of Hazrat Musa's father was Imran who belonged to *Bani Israeel* tribe. 'Israeel' is the title of Hazrat Yaqoob عليه السلام means 'the offspring of Hazrat Yaqoob عليه السلام. Hazrat Yaqoob عليه السلام migrated from Palestine to Egypt in the reign of his son Hazrat Yousuf عليه السلام and settled there. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام



River Nile (Egypt)

was born about three thousand and five hundred years before Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

In that period the rulers of Egypt were called Pharaoh (*Firoun*). The Pharaoh of the period of Hazrat Musa عليه السلام was very cruel, tyrant and arrogant. He belonged to 'Qibti' nation. He claimed of being God. He was proud of his rule, power and Palaces. Out of his arrogance, he compelled people to worship him. *Bani Israeel* refused to prostrate and worship Pharaoh (*Firoun*) because they had the faith in Allah Almighty and His *Ambiya* عليهم السلام.

A *Qibti* astrologer told Pharaoh (*Firoun*) that a child in Banu Israeel will be born and become the cause of the fall of your government. Pharaoh ordered his official servants to kill each and every newly born boy in *Bani Israeel* and keep the girls alive. Due to the Pharaoh's order, the children were killed every day, thousands of children were killed.

Whatever Allah wishes, it happens, after a little time, a beautiful child was named as 'Musa'. He was kept hidden after birth for three months. When felt danger, Allah Almighty created a way in the heart of the mother of Hazrat Musa عليه السلام that she should put the beautiful child in a box and float it in the River Nile. So the mother, trusting Allah put the child in the box and floated it in the river Nile, said her daughter to go after it vigilantly to see where was it going.

The box floating on water reached to Pharaoh's palace. By opening the box a beautiful smiling child was found. Pharaoh (*Firoun*) intended to kill the child, but when her wife Bibi Asiya saw the child, Allah created love in her heart for the child. She embraced the child and expressed love to the child and said to Pharaoh not to kill him. She decided to adapt the child with the thinking that he will be proved beneficial for them in future.

The Pharaoh accepting Bibi Asiya's request adopted Hazrat Musa عليه السلام as son and deputed maids to feed him milk but by the orders of Allah Almighty Hazrat Musa عليه السلام did not take milk of any nurse. On that occasion Hazrat Musa's sister told in the palace that she knows a

woman who could take care of this child. In this manner, Allah Almighty brought back Hazrat Musa عليه السلام to her mother.

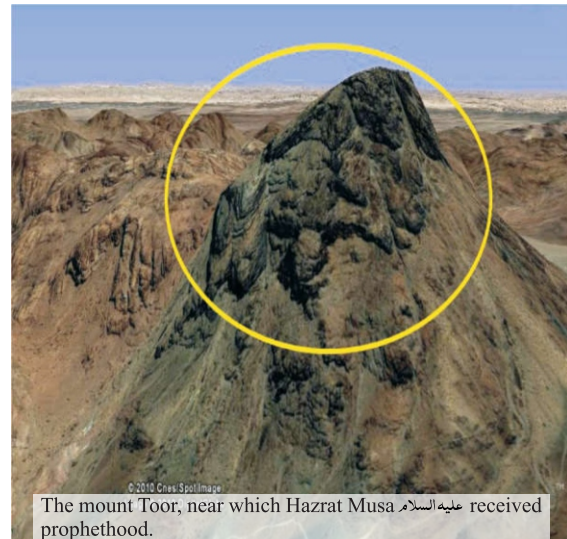
Hazrat Musa عليه السلام grown up in Pharaoh's home and after a while went to *Madyan*, after staying at *Madyan* for few years, intended for coming back to Egypt. When he was returning back to Egypt he was blessed with '*Nabuwwat*' by Allah Almighty on 'Mountain Toor' (*Koh-e-Toor*). Allah ordered him to go to Egypt for making Pharaoh understand not to claim to be God and not to spread mischief in the land. Allah Almighty also granted two miracles to Hazrat Musa عليه السلام. The first was the miraculous staff, which when thrown on the surface it became a serpent. The second miracle was the 'bright hand' when he put his hand under the arm and the brought it out, it became luminous. By the request of Hazrat Musa عليه السلام his elder brother Hazrat Haroon عليه السلام was also rewarded the '*Nabuwwat*'.



The route map where Hazrat Musa عليه السلام goto Madyan from Egypt.

By the orders of Allah Almighty, these both brothers came to tyrant Pharaoh and tried to motivate him towards the right path and said that we have been sent by the owner of all worlds and our purpose here is to persuade you for allowing *Bani Israeel* to go with us. Pharaoh became angry on their braveness and said rudely that who are you to advise me in my court? He boasting his favours said that I have grown you up, you have passed a big part of your life with us. Then Pharaoh (*Firoun*) asked 'well, tell me what signs Allah has granted you and sent you to me? Hazrat Musa عليه السلام threw his staff (*Asaa*) which became horrible a serpent. Then, he put his hand under the arm that became luminous. After watching Hazrat Musa's عليه السلام miracles, the Pharaoh said that he is a great magician who wants to grab your country through magical tricks. He consulted with his courtiers who advised him to compete the magic with magic.

It was announced in the entire Egypt that all magicians gather to Pharaoh. The day for the competition was fixed on national festival. On the fixed day all the magicians from the surroundings of the country gathered there. Pharaoh promised to award them big prizes. The people were also gathered present there with his officials. When the magicians thrown their sticks and ropes, all became the snakes. The ground became full of snakes. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام thrown his miraculous staff that gulped all the snakes in a moment. Magicians who knew the reality of the magic came to know that this is not magic, surely Hazrat Musa عليه السلام is Allah's Prophet and whatever appeared from the hand of Hazrat Musa عليه السلام is rewarded miracle from Allah Almighty. All magicians believed in them and prostrated. Pharaoh angrily said to the magician that they believed in them without his permission. He



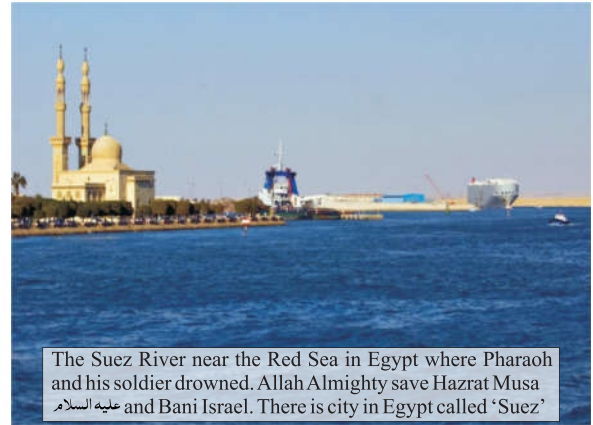
The mount Toor, near which Hazrat Musa عليه السلام received prophethood.

threatened of hanging them on gibbet but they did not care of Pharaoh's threat and kept on themselves on the faith firmly.

Hazrat Musa عليه السلام kept on preaching 'Oneness of Allah' to Pharaoh and his *Qibti* people and put their effort to motivate them, but their enmity increased instead of realizing the fact. At last Allah Almighty ordered Hazrat Musa عليه السلام to bring *Bani Israeel* from Egypt to their actual homeland Bait-ul-Muqaddas. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام bringing *Bani Israeel* reached at the bank of the Red Sea. When Pharaoh heard this news he went after Banu Israeel with his huge army and reached very near to them. *Bani Israeel* became afraid of seeing Pharaoh's huge army and cried for help to Hazrat Musa عليه السلام. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام hit his stick on the sea by the order of Allah. Allah's divine power created twelve tracks in the water from which *Bani Israeel* crossed the sea safely. When Pharaoh's army reached in the middle of the sea, the water became mixed again and Pharaoh with his army drowned in it. In this manner *Bani Israeel* got rid of Pharaoh's exploitation.



The staff of Hazrat Musa عليه السلام is kept in Topkapi museum in Istanbul, Turkey.



The Suez River near the Red Sea in Egypt where Pharaoh and his soldier drowned. Allah Almighty save Hazrat Musa عليه السلام and Bani Israel. There is city in Egypt called 'Suez'.

We have learnt from this unit that

- Hazrat Musa عليه السلام grown up in the Pharaoh's palace. Pharaoh's wife Bibi Asiya brought up Hazrat Musa عليه السلام like mother and got faith in him.
- When Hazrat Musa عليه السلام grown up, he migrated from Egypt to *Madyan*.
- Hazrat Musa عليه السلام and his brother Hazrat Haroon عليه السلام with Allah's direction kept on preaching faith to Pharaoh, but he remained firm on his exploitation and became more rebellious.
- At last, Allah Almighty liberated *Bani Israeel* from the exploitation of Pharaoh and drowned Pharaoh and his army in the sea.

Activity for the Students

- The Student will write the summary of this unit and get it checked by the teacher.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the name of Hazrat Musa's father?
2. To which nation Hazrat Musa عليه السلام belonged?
3. What were the two miracles Allah Almighty granted to Hazrat Musa عليه السلام?

Fill in the blanks.

1. *Bani Israeel* means _____.
2. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام was born about _____ years before Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
3. Pharaoh, out his arrogance, compelled people to worship and _____ him.
4. Pharaoh ordered that every child born in *Bani Israeel*, must be _____.
5. When Hazrat Musa عليه السلام was born, his mother put him in a box and float it in the _____.

Tick (✓) the right answer and cross (✗) the wrong answer:

Sentence	Right	Wrong
1. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام was bestowed with <i>Nabuwwat</i> on returning from Madyan.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Allah Almighty bestowed <i>Nabuwwat</i> to Hazrat Musa عليه السلام at <i>Koh-e-Uhad</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Hazrat Haroon عليه السلام was also bestowed <i>Nabuwwat</i> by the <i>Salah</i> of Hazrat Musa عليه السلام.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Hazrat Musa عليه السلام brought <i>Bani Israeel</i> to their original homeland (<i>Kanaan</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Instructions for the Teachers

- Make the students aware of the countless blessings of Allah Almighty.
- Make the students aware of the continuous disobedience of *Bani Israeel* and wrath on them from Allah Almighty.

Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه

Students Learning Outcomes

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- Describe the pray that Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered about Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه.
- Write the glorious events of the caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه.

The title of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was 'Farooque' and surname name was 'Abu Hafs'. His father's name was 'Khattab' and He رضى الله عنه belonged to the noble branch of Bani Addi tribe. His genealogy meets up with our beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in the eight generation. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was regarded respectable and prominent in Pre-Islamic times.

The commander of the faithful, Hazrat Umar Farooque رضى الله عنه was born forty years before Hijrat. In childhood, he was used to graze camels. During his youth, He (RA) attained excellence in genealogy, military profession, horse-riding and wrestling. He was expert in speaking skill. He رضى الله عنه adopted 'trade' as a profession like majority of the Arabs. For this he رضى الله عنه travelled through many regions which he got great experience. This also has created problem solving skill, high courage and experience in his personality. On the basis of these qualities the Quraish handed over embassy to him. Whenever any complex issue occurred, Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه used to solve it with great intelligence and wisdom as an ambassador.

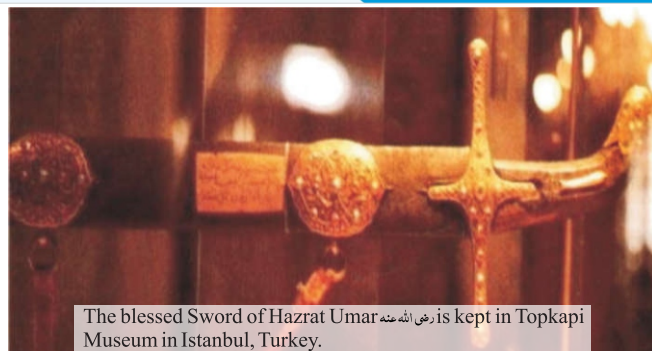
Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه had great intelligence and demisting personality. This is why Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ had the desire of bringing him to Islam. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ especially pray that:

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِزِّ الْأِسْلَامَ بِأَحَدِ الرَّجُلَيْنِ إِمَّا بِابْنِ هِشَامٍ وَإِمَّا بِابْنِ الْخَطَّابِ

Translation: O Allah, honor Islam with one of the two men, either by ibn Hasham or by ibn Al-Khattab.

The event of acceptance of Islam by Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه in 6th year of the Nabuwat tells us that when Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه despite his efforts of curbing Islam, he could not stop any one from accepting of Islam. Eventually he intended to murder Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ himself. He armed with the sword went straightly toward Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He found Naeem bin Abdullah رضى الله عنه who asked Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه his intention. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه said that he has come out for making decision about Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Naeem Bin Abdullah رضى الله عنه said "first, beware of your home where your sister (Fatima bint-e-Khattab) and her husband (Saeed bin Zaid رضى الله عنه) have accepted Islam'. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه immediately returned to his sister's house, who was reciting Holy Quran at that moment. She became silent to hear the sound of his رضى الله عنه footsteps, but the voice of Holy Quran's recitation

had reached to his ears. He رضى الله عنه asked his sister about the voice she told nothing. He رضى الله عنه said “I have come to know that you both have reneged your faith.” Having said this, he started beating them till they started bleeding. His sister said “O’ Umar do whatever you want but you cannot take out the love for Islam from our hearts. These words



The blessed Sword of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه is kept in Topkapi Museum in Istanbul, Turkey.

impressed Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه so he wished to his brother-in-law for reciting the Holy Quran. When he recited few *Ayat*, Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه spontaneously said “لا اله الا الله”.

Hazrat Abn-e-Abbas narrates that when Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه became Muslim, Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام came and said that all in the heaven are pleased and happy on accepting Islam by Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه.

Till that time nearly forty people had become Muslims, but they had not courage to worship openly. The situation became changed rapidly after Hazrat Umar’s رضى الله عنه entry into Islam. Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was not afraid of anyone. He offered *Salah* in ‘*Khana-e-Kaaba*’.

Islam got strength by Hazrat Umar’s رضى الله عنه conversion to Islam. He openly expressed Islam that resulted in the beginning of preaching Islam and the difference between right and wrong became clear to the people. This is why, the beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ rewarded him the title ‘*Farooque*’ means the one who distinguishes between right and wrong.

After *Hijratt* (Migration) Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه participated in all the battles. In the battle of ‘*Badr*’ killed his relatives with his own hands. On occasion of Battle of ‘*Tabuk*’ He رضى الله عنه sacrificed half of his wealth in the way of Allah In short, after accepting Islam he always remained as devoted and loyal to Allah’s Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. His daughter Hazrat Hafsa رضى الله عنها was the wife of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ that shows his close relationship with Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

After the death of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله عنه the responsibility of Caliphate was assigned to him. He remained caliph for ten years and few months and governed the state very skillfully. In his period of caliphate grand victories were obtained. In the matter of justice and fairness, the caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه is regarded as model not only in Muslims but also in non-Muslim nations.

He رضى الله عنه used to take rounds of *Madinah Munawwarah* and its surroundings for taking care of the people. He had a great attachment with the people, he used to say that, “If even a goat dies at river Euphrates, Umar would be held accountable for it.”

Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه had great humbleness and submissiveness. Once, he picked up of straw and said would that I were a piece of straw or would that I was not born, so that I would not be accountable.

After governing matchlessly for ten year and few months, Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was martyred in an attack by a Persian slave Ferouz Abu lo’lo. Abu Lo’Lo’ attacked and injured him

by stabbing the dragger six times, when he was preparing himself for leading Fajr *Salah*. The wound of the dragger was so deep that he lost his hope for the survival. He sent his son Hazrat Abdullah رضى الله عنه to Hazrat Ayesha رضى الله عنه for obtaining permission to be buried near the Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ grave. When Hazrat Ayesha رضى الله عنه granted permission, he gladly said: “This was my biggest desire”, so he Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was buried by the side of beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Few Major Achievements of Farooqi Period:

- Establishment of advisory council (*Shura*)
- Establishment of Irrigation department.
- Promoting public treasury system.
- Establishing Army as institution.
- Appointment of salaried teachers in education department.
- Construction of *Masajid* abundantly ordering the governor of each province to construct *Masjid* in all cities.
- The conquests of Iran, *Bait-ul-Muqaddas* and Iraq.

We have learnt from this unit that

- Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه belonged to a noble family ‘*Addi*’ a branch of *Quraish* tribe.
- Hazrat Umar’s رضى الله عنه source of income was trade.
- After the entrance of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه in Islam, Muslims got the courage of worship and preaching openly. On this courage Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ rewarded him the title of ‘*Farooque*’
- After *Hijrat*, Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه took part in all battles with Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- In his period of caliphate Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه accomplished in comparable achievement for the progress of Islam and obtained great victories.
- The period of Hazrat Umar’s رضى الله عنه caliphate remained for ten years and few months. A Persian slave Ferouz Abu Lo’Lo martyred him.
- To be buried near to the grave of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه great wish. Therefore after Hazrat Ayesha’s رضى الله عنها permission, he was buried by the side of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Activity for the Students

- The Student will organize a speech competition in the classroom about Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه.

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the title of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه?
2. What is the meaning of ‘*Farooque*’?
3. Which *Salah* Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ sought for Hazrat Umar’s رضى الله عنه entrance into Islam?
4. What courage Muslims showed after Hazrat Umar’s رضى الله عنه acceptance of Islam?

Fill in the blanks.

1. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه adopted the profession of _____.
2. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه had great intelligence and _____.
3. When Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه heard Quranic *Ayat* he spontaneously said _____.
4. After accepting Islam, Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه remained devoted and _____ to beloved Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
5. The daughter of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه Hazrat _____ was the honourable wife of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Match the words in column 1 with appropriate words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
1. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was born before	Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was assigned the task of caliphate
2. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه attained excellence in military profession	Ferouz Abu Lo'Lo.
3. After the demise of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله عنه	Horse riding and wrestling
4. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was martyred by a Persian Slave	Forty years of Nabi Karim's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ migration
5. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was born before	Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was assigned the task of caliphate

Tick '✓' the correct answer of the following:

1. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was born years before migration to *Madinah Munawwarah*:
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 40
2. Hazrat Umar Farooque's رضى الله عنه genealogy meet up with Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in generation:
(A) Seventh (B) Eighth
(C) Ninth (D) Tenth
3. The title of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was '*Farooque*' which means:
(A) Worshipper (B) Distinguisher
(C) Fighter for the rights of Islam (D) Respectable to Islam
4. The period of Hazrat Umar's رضى الله عنه caliphate remained for:
(A) Three years and few months (B) Five years and few months
(C) Seven years and few months (D) Ten years and few months

5. The caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه started:

- (A) After the demise of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
- (B) After the demise of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضى الله عنه
الله عنه
- (C) After the martyrdom of Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه
رضى الله عنه Ghani
- (D) After the martyrdom of Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه
رضى الله عنه

Instructions for the Teachers

State the Hadith of Nabi Karim صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to students about the excellence of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه so that the greatness of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه be produced firmly in their personalities.