

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



# ISLAMIYAT

For Class Three

Sindh Textbook Board, Jamshoro

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## INDEX

TOPIC

PAGE NO.

### CHAPTER-1: AL-QURAN-AL-KAREEM

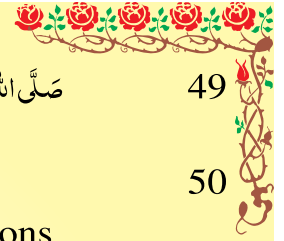
- Introduction 1
- Objectives 1
- (A) Reading Quran – Identification of Arabic Alphabet (Huroof) and Diacritical marks (Harakaat) 2
- Chart of Huroof-e-Hijaa and their names 2
- Different faces of the Arabic alphabet (Huroof-e-hijaa) when they are joined together 4
- Huroof when they are broken apart from words 4
- Words constructed by two and three Arabic Alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) 5
- Diacritical Marks (Harakaat / I'raab) 6
- Jazm ( ْ ) 9
- Tanveen ( َ , ِ , ِ ) 11
- Khara Zabar ( َ ) 12
- Khari Zair ( ِ ) 13
- Ulta Pesh ( ُ ) 13
- Madd ( ِ , ِ ) 15
- Shadd (Tashdeed) ( ّ ) 15
- Huroof-e-Muqata'at 16
- Pronunciation Marks (Rumooz-e-Auqaaf) 16
- (B) Memorization of the Quran (Hifz-e-Quran) 18
- Surah Al-Fatihah 18
- Surah Al-Ikhlās 18
- Surah Al-Nasr 18
- (C) Memorization and Translation (Hifz wa Tarjuma) 19

## CHAPTER-2: BELIEFS AND WORSHIP

- (A) Introduction to Monotheism (Tawhid), Prophethood (Risalat) and Hereafter (Akhirat) 21
- Monotheism (Tawhid) 21
- Prophethood (Risalat) 21
- Hereafter (Akhirat) 22
- (B) Introduction to the Holy Quran and Manners of Recitation 23
- Introduction to the Holy Quran 23
- Manners of Reciting the Holy Quran 24
- (C) Prayer Time, Manners of Prayer, Introduction & Importance of Qiblah and Importance & Respect of Mosque (Masjid) 26
- Timings of Prayer (Namaz) 27
- Manners of Prayer 27
- Introduction and Importance of the Qiblah 29
- Importance and Respect of a Mosque 31

## CHAPTER-3: SEERAT-E-TAYYABA

- Biography of حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ from the demise of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib to the beginning of Revelation 33
- Guardianship of Abu Talib 34
- The Journey to Syria 37
- Hilf-ul-Fudul 39
- Marriage with Hazrat Khadija رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا 41
- Fixing of Hajar-e-Aswad 43
- Isolation in the Cave of Hira 45
- (B) The Truthfulness, Trustworthiness and the Best Practices of حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 47
- The Truthfulness of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 47



- The Trustworthiness (Amanat) of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 49
- The Best Practices (Husn-e-Muaamalaat) of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in Conducting Transactions 50
- (C) Tolerance, Patience and Social excellence of حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 52
- The Tolerance of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 52
- The Patience of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 53
- The Husn-e-Ma'asharat (Social Excellence) of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 54

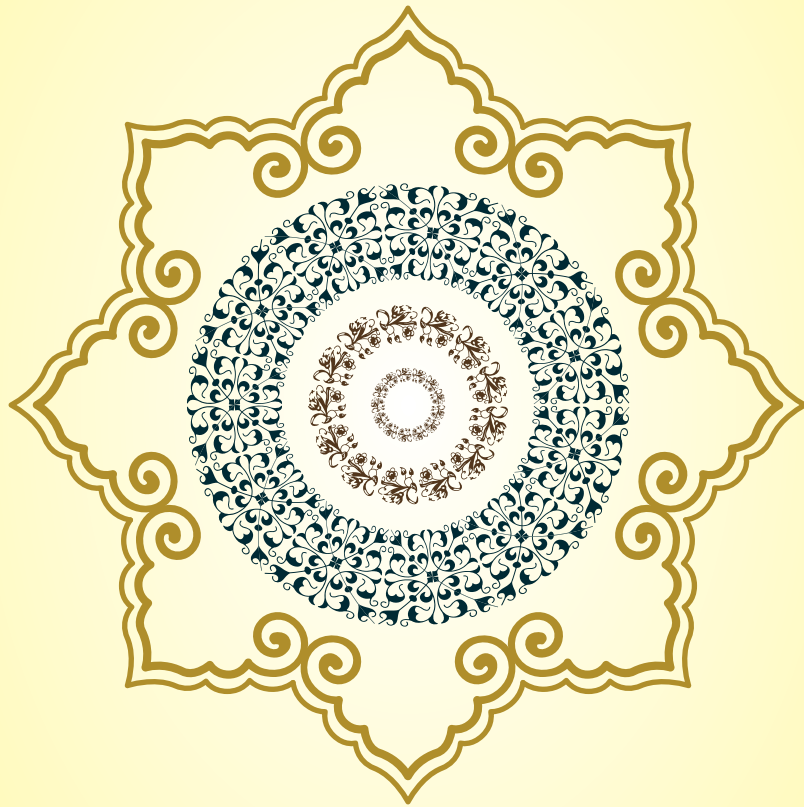
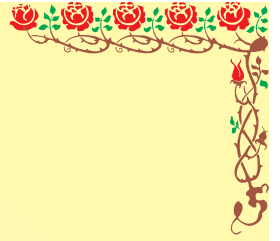
#### CHAPTER-4: MORALS AND MANNERS

- Good Relations with Brothers and Sisters 57
- Good Relations with Relatives 58
- Good Relations with Neighbors and Companions 60
- Avoid Lying 62
- Refraining from Theft 64
- Refraining from Backbiting and Accusation 66
- Manners of Conversation 68

#### CHAPTER-5: BEARERS OF GUIDANCE / FAMOUS PERSONALITIES OF ISLAM

- Hazrat Ibrahim عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام 70
- Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ 73
- Dictionary 76





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## قومی ترانہ

پاک سرزمین شاد باد      کشور حسین شاد باد  
توتشان عزم عالی شان      ارض پاکستان  
مرکز یقین شاد باد  
پاک سرزمین کا نظم      قوت اخوت عوام  
قوم، ملک، سلطنت      پائندہ تابندہ باد  
شاد باد من منزل مراد  
پرچم ستارہ و ہلال      رہبر ترقی و کمال  
ترجمان مہمی شان حال      جان استقبال  
سایہ خدائے ذوالجلال

# ISLAMIYAT

FOR CLASS THREE

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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



## AL-QURAN-AL-KARIM



### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Identify Huroof-e-hijaa (Arabic Alphabets)
- Pronounce Huroof-e-hijaa (Arabic Alphabets) correctly
- Recite the Holy Quran fluently and with the right phonetics.

The Holy Quran is the book which was revealed by Allah Almighty through his Angel Jibreel Ameen عليه السلام (Gabriel the Truthful) upon his beloved Prophet حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ (the Messenger of Allah, the Last of the Prophets, peace be upon him and upon his family and companions), it has thirty (30) parts, one hundred and fourteen (114) chapters (surahs), five hundred and fifty-eight (558) units (ruku) and six thousand two hundred and thirty-six (6236) verses (aayats). The Holy Quran was revealed gradually in around twenty-three (23) years.



On the completion of this chapter, the students will be able to:

1. Recite the Holy Quran in a correct manner after learning and understanding the selected rules related to Arabic huroof (Arabic alphabets), harakaat (diacritical marks), saknat, tanween, khara zabar, khari zair, ultra pesh, madda, shadd, huroof muqata'at, rumooz and auqaf (punctuation).
2. Study the selected syllabus of the Holy Quran, translate it, express the meaning of the translation in his/her own words and apply the teachings in their practical life.
3. Learn the recommended surah (chapter) from the selected syllabus of the Holy Quran, connect this book with their hearts and love it, and try to be truthful and practicing Muslims.



## (A) Reading Quran – Identification of Arabic Alphabets (huroof) and Diacritical marks (harakaat)

The alphabets of Arabic are called 'Huroof-e-Hijaa' or 'Huroof-e-Tahajji'. These alphabets (huroof) are joined together to make words. These are twenty-nine (29) in number.

### Chart of Huroof-e-Hijaa and Their Names

S#	Huroof-e-Hijaa / Tahajji	Name of Huroof	S#	Huroof-e-Hijaa / Tahajji	Name of Huroof
1.	ا	Alif	16.	ط	Taw
2.	ب	Baa	17.	ظ	Dhaw/Zhaw
3.	ت	Taa	18.	ع	'Aien
4.	ث	Tha	19.	غ	Ghaien
5.	ج	Jeem	20.	ف	Faa
6.	ح	Haa	21.	ق	Qawf
7.	خ	Khaw	22.	ك	Kaaf
8.	د	Daal	23.	ل	Laam
9.	ذ	Dhal/Zaal	24.	م	Meem
10.	ر	Raa	25.	ن	Noon
11.	ز	Zaa	26.	و	Wow
12.	س	Seen	27.	ه	Haa
13.	ش	Sheen	28.	ء	Hamza
14.	ص	Suad	29.	ي	Yaa
15.	ض	Duad			

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students learn the Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) with correct pronunciation in such a manner that they are able to read them by heart correctly and recite them in the correct order.
- Make the students write these huroof in class.
- As a class work, make sure that the students create charts of Arabic Alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa), their names and paste them on the walls.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. How many Arabic Alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) are there?
2. What is another name of Arabic Alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa)?
3. Give example of any five Arabic Alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) which do not have any dots (nuqta).

#### 2. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. The name of ث (tha) is:

- (A) ث (A)                      (B) ثا (B)                      (C) ص (C)

2. ‘Suad’ is written correctly as:

- (A) س (A)                      (B) س (B)                      (C) ص (C)

3. The harf (alphabet) which comes before ‘م’ is:

- (A) ن (A)                      (B) ل (B)                      (C) و (C)

#### 3. Fill in the blanks:

رَ	دَ		خَ		جَ	ثَ		بَ	أَ
فَ		عَ	ظَ		صَ		شَ	سَ	
					نَ		لَ		قَ

**Table showing different faces of the Arabic Alphabets (Huroof-e-hijaa) when they are joined together**

Isolated Face	Initial Face	Middle Face	Final Face
ا	-	-	ا
ب	ب	ب	ب
ت	ت	ت	ت
ث	ث	ث	ث
ج	ج	ج	ج
ح	ح	ح	ح
خ	خ	خ	خ
ض	ض	ض	ض
ط	ط	ط	ط
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ع	ع	ع	ع
غ	غ	غ	غ
ف	ف	ف	ف
ق	ق	ق	ق
ك	ك	ك	ك

Isolated Face	Initial Face	Middle Face	Final Face
د	د	د	د
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ر	ر	ر	ر
ز	ز	ز	ز
س	س	س	س
ش	ش	ش	ش
ص	ص	ص	ص
ل	ل	ل	ل
م	م	م	م
ن	ن	ن	ن
و	و	و	و
ه	ه	ه	ه
ء	ء	ء	ء
ي	ي	ي	ي

**Benefit/Note:** Some of these huroof (alphabets) are written in different manner as well, such as (هـ), (ر), (م), (ك).

**Presentation of huroof when they are broken apart from words**

ص ي ح	م ل ك	م ن ع	م د ح	ع ب د
ف ق ر	ر ج ه	د م غ	ش ك ر	غ ل ب
ط ع م	س ف ر	ث ب ن	ك ت ب	ق ب ر
ل ب ن	ع ظ م	ح ب د	ح ل م	ج ب ع

### View of words constructed by two and three Arabic Alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa)

هل	فم	ام	اب	اخ
حر	شر	نم	بل	قل
جمع	علم	جبل	بعد	الم
شرف	عجز	طلب	حسن	زبر
مدح	رسم	ظلم	قلم	قضل

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students practice of writing the four different faces of Arabic Alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa).
- Provide some Arabic words, deconstruct them and make the students write those huroof-e-hijaa separately, then make them join those huroof-e-hijaa and create those Arabic words. For example:

كتاب = كتاب      سبحانه = سبحانه      صغى = صغى      كبرى = كبرى      جمال = جمال      غالب = غالب

- The teachers should provide each student with 5 Arabic words as homework so that they are able to deconstruct those words at home, write them in the form of individual alphabets (huroof) and submit in the next class.

## Diacritical Marks (Harakaat / I'raab)

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know about harakat and sakanat.
- Understand the phonetics and pronunciation of Arabic Alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) and read them with the correct accent.

Harakaat is the plural of harkat (diacritical mark). Literally, harkat refers to movement of motion. In this context, it refers to 'zabar', 'zair' and 'pesh'. These are called harakat or i'raab. In any harkat from the mentioned harakaat is placed on a letter (harf), that harf is said to be mutaharrik. When pronouncing a zabar, zair and pesh, there is a movement in the voice of the speaker, hence each sign (zabar, zair and pesh) is called a harkat. Zabar is also called Fat-ha, Zair as Kasra and Pesh as Dhamma/Zamma.

If an Alif is found to have any harkat or jazm upon it, it is called 'Hamza', such as: أ، إ، ؤ

### Individual letters (huroof) with zabar or fat-ha ( َ )

اَ بَ تَ ثَ جَ حَ خَ دَ ذَ رَ زَ سَ شَ صَ ضَ طَ ظَ  
 عَ غَ فَ قَ كَ لَ مَ نَ وَ هَ ءَ يَ

### Joined letters (huroof) with zabar or fat-ha ( َ )

عَمَلٌ = عَمَلٌ	جَرَبٌ = جَرَبٌ	سَلَمٌ = سَلَمٌ
فَتَحٌ = فَتَحٌ	ضَرَبٌ = ضَرَبٌ	مَرَضٌ = مَرَضٌ
مَنَعٌ = مَنَعٌ	حَمَلٌ = حَمَلٌ	عَبَدٌ = عَبَدٌ

Any letter (harf) which has a fat-ha upon it, is called maftooh.

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students thoroughly practice all the huroof with zabar vocally so that they are able to memorize the sound when a zabar is placed on Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa).
- Write the Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) with zabar in front of the students, then ask them to write them in the same manner.
- Write Surah Al-Ikhlās of the Holy Quran on the board in beautiful script. Then, ask the students to pick the huroof from the surah which have zabar on them and write them in their copies.
- Ask the students to write all the Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) with zabar in their copies to show you.

## Individual letters (huroof) with Zair or Kasra ( ِ )

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ  
ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و ه ء ي

## Joined letters (huroof) with Zair or Kasra ( ِ )

جِرْفِ = جِرْفِ      سِرْفِ = سِرْفِ      اِبِلِ = اِبِلِ  
ثِتْرِ = ثِتْرِ      شِخِرِ = شِخِرِ      تِنْسِ = تِنْسِ  
فِسِقِ = فِسِقِ      مِثْلِ = مِثْلِ      مِرْدِ = مِرْدِ

Any letter (harf) which has a Kasra upon it is called Maksoor.

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students thoroughly practice all the huroof with zair vocally so that they are able to memorize the sound when a zair is placed on Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa)
- Write the Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) with zair in front of the students, then ask them to write them in the same manner.
- Write a small surah of the Holy Quran on the board in beautiful script. Then, ask the students to pick the huroof from the surah which have zair on them and write them in their copies.

## Individual letters (Huroof) with Pesh or Dhamma/Zamma ( ُ )

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ  
ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و ه ء ي

## Joined letters (huroof) with Pesh or Dhamma/Zamma ( ُ )

سُرْفُ = سُرْفُ      جُرْفُ = جُرْفُ      مُرْدُ = مُرْدُ  
مُرْضُ = مُرْضُ      حُلْمُ = حُلْمُ      شُخْدُ = شُخْدُ  
نُصْرُ = نُصْرُ      قُبْلُ = قُبْلُ      ثُمْنُ = ثُمْنُ

The words which have dhamma/zamma on them are called madhmoom/mazmoom.

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students thoroughly practice all the huroof with dhamma/zamma vocally so that they are able to memorize the sound when a dhamma/zamma is placed on Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa).
- Write the Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) with dhamma/zamma in front of the students, then ask them to write them in the same manner.
- Write a small surah of the Holy Quran on the board in beautiful script. Then, ask the students to pick the huroof from the surah which have dhamma on them and write them in their copies.

### Letters (Huroof) with all three Harakat/I'raab (Zabar, Zair and Pesh)

ح ح ح	ج ج ج	ث ث ث	ت ت ت	ب ب ب	أ ا ا
س س س	ز ز ز	ر ر ر	ذ ذ ذ	د د د	خ خ خ
ع ع ع	ظ ظ ظ	ط ط ط	ض ض ض	ص ص ص	ش ش ش
م م م	ل ل ل	ك ك ك	ق ق ق	ف ف ف	غ غ غ
	ي ي ي	ء ء ء	ه ه ه	و و و	ن ن ن

**Benefit/Note:** Teach the students as to how to place Harakat/I'raab and pronounce them as the given below:

أ = Hamza with Zabar above = Hamza Zabar = Aa

إ = Hamza with Zair below = Hamza Zair = Ee

أ = Hamza with Pesh above = Hamza Pesh = Ou

ب = Baa with Zabar above = Baa Zabar = Ba

ب = Baa with Zair below = Baa Zair = Be

ب = Baa with Pesh above = Baa Pesh = Bu

ت = Taa with Zabar above = Taa Zabar = Ta

ت = Taa with Zair below = Taa Zair = Te

ت = Taa with Pesh above = Taa Pesh = Tu

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students recite and write the sounds of all three diacritical marks (Harakaat).
- Write a small surah of the Holy Quran on the board in beautiful script. Then, ask the students to pick the huroof from the surah which have Zabar, Zair and Pesh on them, and write them in their copies.

- Identify the letters (huroof) with their respective diacritical mark (harkat) in the following table. For example: In نَضْرُ, ن has zabar, no harf has zair and ر has pesh.

Words	Huroof with Zabbar	Huroof with Zair	Huroof with Pesh
أَلْفَتْحُ			
كَبُرُ			
أَجْلَمُ			
عَبْرُ			
عَقْدُ			

### Jazm ( ء )

This symbol ( ء ) is known as Jazm. Any letter (harf) which has a Jazm upon it is known as 'majzoom'. Jazm is also known as sukoon. Any letter (harf) which has sukoon upon it is known as 'saakin'. Please remember that jazm or sukoon can never be placed on the first harf of a word.

**Benefit/Note:** The way of spelling 'jazm' in a mutaharik word is as follows:

أَب: Alif with Zabbar above – Baa with Jazm = Hamza Baa Zabbar Ab

إِب: Alif with Zair below – Baa with Jazm = Hamza Baa Zair Ib

أُب: Alif with Pesh above – Baa with Jazm = Hamza Baa Pesh Ub

#### Separate letters (Huroof) with Jazm

هَمْ      غَمْ      رَدْ      وَدْ      مَرَنْ      دَسْ      عَنْ  
كَفْ      سِلْ      حُرْ      خَفْ      تَوْ      أَلْحَمْ      أَلْ

#### Joined letters (Huroof) with Jazm

مَنْ      غَمْ      هَمْ      كَفْ      سِلْ      حُرْ      خَفْ  
تَوْ      جَبْ      أَلْحَمْ      أَعُوذْ      نَعْبُدْ      أَنْصُرْ      قُلْ

#### Separate and joined letters (huroof) with Jazm

مَنْ هَمْ      =      أَنْ تَمْ      مِنْهُمْ      =      مَنْ هَمْ  
مُسْرِفُونَ      =      مَنْ عِشَامٌ      مَسْرِفُونَ      =      مَنْ رِفُونَ  
أَلْ مَنْ شَرَحَ      =      أَنْ زَلَّ إِلَيْكَ      أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ      =      أَنْزَلَ إِلَيْكَ





## Tanveen ( َ , ِ , ُ )

Tanveen refers to double zabar ( َ ), double zair ( ِ ) and double pesh ( ُ ). Tanveen is spelled as: َ double zabar over Taa = Taa do Zabar ‘Tann َ تَ’. ِ double zair below Jeem = Jeem do zair Jinn ِ جِ. ُ double pesh over Qawf = Qawf do pesh Qunn ُ قُن. From these examples you can see that the sound of noon sakin is produced when a tanveen is used.

## Double Zabbar ( َّ )

اَ بَ تَ ثَ جَ حَ خَ دَ ذَ رَ زَ سَ شَ صَ ضَ طَ ظَ  
عَ غَ فَ قَ كَ لَ مَ نَ وَ هَ ءَ يَ

**Benefit/Note 1:** Huroof which have double zabar on them are always joined together with an alif when written, such as أَفْوَاجًا. However, in case of هَ, if double zabar are placed on it, alif is not joined together with it. Such as: حَيَوَةٌ.

**Benefit/Note 2:** If a يَ (Yaa) is placed after double zabar, it is not pronounced. Such as أَذْنٌ = أَذَى (it is pronounced as ‘azan’), مَدَنٌ = مَدَى (It is pronounced as ‘madan’).

**Benefit/Note 3:** Taveen is always placed on the last letter (harf).

## Examples of letters (huroof) with double Zabbar

غَالِبًا شَرْقًا عُسْرًا يُسْرًا خَيْرًا ظُلْمًا غُلْبًا أَبَا  
مَتَاعًا مَحْمُودًا حَامِدًا قُدْرَةً شَهَادَةً عِبَادَةً رِسَالَةً رَغْبَةً

## Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students spell from Alif to Yaa with double Zabbar and make them practice it in their copies.
- Inform the students that a noon sakin sound is produced from a double zabbar i-e tanveen. Such as أَأَنَّ = (an), بَنَّ = (ban), جَنَّ = (Jan). Similarly make them practice with all the Arabic alphabets (huroof-e-hijaa) from اَ to يَ.

## Double Zair ( ً )

اَ بَ تَ ثَ جَ حَ خَ دَ ذَ رَ زَ سَ شَ صَ ضَ طَ ظَ  
عَ غَ فَ قَ كَ لَ مَ نَ وَ هَ ءَ يَ

## Examples of letters (Huroof) with double Zair

فَمٌ شَانٌ نُسْكٌ فَضْلٌ نَفْسٌ قَدْرٌ بَعْضٌ  
عَادٌ كِلَابٌ بَتَائِجٌ كَلْبَجٌ فَكَاهَةٌ

## Double Pesh ( ّ )

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ظ  
ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و ه ء عى

### Examples of letters (huroof) with double pesh

شَمْسٌ قَمَرٌ عَمَى بَكْمٌ حَمٌّ أَحٌ أَبٌ  
شَقَاقٌ كِتَابٌ رَفِيعٌ بَاسِطٌ قُدْرَةٌ حَزَبٌ شَجَرٌ

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students spell from Alif to Yaa with double zair, double pesh and make them practice it in their copies.
- Make the students practice spelling of double zair and double pesh according to the spelling method mentioned before.

Double zair: like ِ double zair below alif = hamza do zair = اِن (in), ِ double zair below baa = baa do zair بِن (bin)

Double pesh: like ُ double pesh over alif = hamza do pesh = اُن (un), ُ double pesh over baa = baa do pesh بُن (bun).

Similarly, make them practice all huroof-e-hijaa till Yaa (ى).

- Inform the students that a noon sakin sound is produced from two zair and two pesh tanveen as well. Example of two zair: Such as اِن (inn), بِن (binn), تِن (tinn), جِن (Jinn). Two pesh: Such as اُن (unn), بُن (bunn), تُن (tunn), جُن (Junn). Similarly make them practice with all the huroof-e-hijaa (Arabic alphabets) till ى.

## Khara Zabar ( َ )

Khara zabar (standing zabar) is a type of zabar. The only difference is that its pronunciation is stretched more than the zabar. Due to this reason, it sounds like an alif when pronounced. In place of a khara zabar, a small symbol of alif is placed. Following is the way to spell a khara zabar: Hamza Khara Zabar Aa ( اَ ), Baa Khara Zabar Ba ( بَ ), Taa Khara Zabar Ta ( تَ )

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ظ  
ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و ه ء عى

### Example of letters (Huroof) with Khara Zabar

قَلِّ أَدَمُ أَمِنُ سُبْحَانَ سَمَوَاتِ كَلِمَاتِ مَارِبِ

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Read all the huroof with khara zabar in front of the students and make the students read it aloud, individually and collectively.
- As a class work, ask the students to take words from surah Quraish and create four new words using khara zabar.

### Khari Zair ( ِ )

Khari zair (standing zair) is a type of a zair. Its pronunciation is stretched, that is why it sounds like a stretched yaa (ي). In this condition, the symbol (ِ) is placed in zair's location.

Following is the way to spell khari zair:

hamza khari zair اِ (eee)    baa khari zair بِ (bee)    taa khari zair تِ (tee)

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ  
ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و ؤ ء ي

### Examples of Khari Zair

وَقِيلَهُ      الْفِيهِمْ      إِبْرَاهِمَ      يُحْيِي      بِهِ  
أَيْتَهُ      قَوْمِهِ      مِيثَاقِهِ      مِثْلَهُ

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Read all the letters (huroof) with khari zair in front of the students and make them read it aloud, individually and collectively.
- As a class work, ask the students to write 5 words with khari zair.

### Ulta Pesh ( ُ )

Ulta pesh (upside down pesh) is a type of pesh. Its pronunciation is stretched due to which it sounds like a stretched waaw (و). Such as تُؤ = تُؤ، بُؤ = بُؤ، هُؤ = هُؤ. Ulta pesh is spelled as:

Hamza Ulta Pesh أُ (Ooo)    Baa Ulta Pesh بُّ (boo)    Taa Ulta Pesh تُ (too)

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ  
ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و ؤ ء ي

### Examples of Ulta Pesh

رَسُولُهُ      سُبْحَانَهُ      كَلِمَاتُهُ      أَنْقَلَهُ      دَاوُدُ      وَلَهُ  
وَجْهَهُ      مَالَهُ      نَبَذَهُ      عَهْدَهُ      رَحْمَتُهُ

### Instructions for the Teachers

The Teachers need to:

- Read as an example the huroof-e-hijaa with ulfa pesh in front of the students and then ask them to find at least ten examples from the Holy Quran.
- Read all the huroof with ulfa pesh in front of the students and make them read it aloud, individually and collectively.
- As a class work, ask the students to find 5 words with ulfa pesh from the Qurani Qaida and write it in their copies.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following Questions

1. What is tanveen?
2. Which harf sound is produced from a tanveen?
3. What is the difference between a zabar and a khara zabar?
4. Which harf sound is produced from ulfa pesh?

#### 2. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. The Sign of tanveen is:

(A)   

(B)   

(C)   

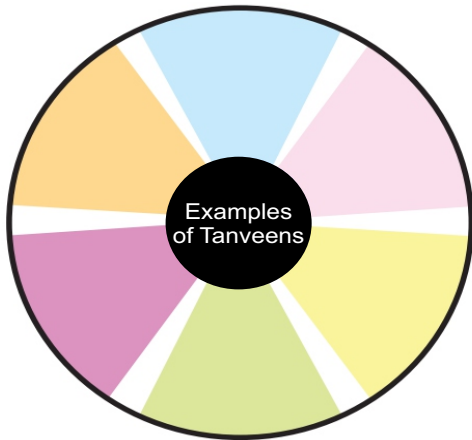
2. ‘Khari zair’ is written correctly as:

(A) اَمِنَ

(B) اَمِنَ

(C) مَالُهُ

#### 3. From the table given below, write examples of huroof with tanveen in the circle given beside it.



مَحْمُودًا	حَامِدًا
نَفْسٍ	بَعْضٍ
كِتَابٍ	بَاسِطٍ

## Madd ( َ , ِ )

Literally, the word madd refers to stretch. It is of two types. One is known as long madd ( َ ) and the other, short madd ( ِ ). The long madd is stretched to the extent of 5 alif and the short madd is extended to the limit of three alif.

### Examples of Long Madd

خُلَفَاءُ صَفْرَاءُ بَلَاءُ جَاءُ وَرَاءُ مَاءُ سَوَاءُ سَمَاءُ

### Examples of Short Madd

مَاذَا أَجَبْتُمْ لَا تَهْوَى أَنْفُسَكُمْ فَلَا إِثْمَ وَمَا أُنزِلَ لِآلِهَ

## Shadd (Tashdeed) ( ّ )

Shadd refers to a sign which looks like three teeth. The harf on which a shadd is placed is called 'mushaddad'. Mushaddad harf is pronounced with strees. Such as: مَدّ (Madda), حَلّ (Halla).

### Examples of Shadd

أَبّ رَبّ قَصّ حَسّ شَرّ فَحّ يَحْضّ يَفِرّ مُدّ

The teacher needs to:

### Instructions for the Teachers

- Read the words with madd in front of the students and make them read it aloud, individually and collectively. Then, ask the students to write 5 words with madd.
- Read the words with shadd in front of the students and make them read it aloud, individually and collectively. Then, ask the students to write 5 words with shadd.

## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is madd?
2. How many types of madd are there?
3. How many long madd are there?
4. What is shadd?
5. What is harf-e-mushaddad?
6. How is harf-e-mushaddad read?

### 2. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. The sign of a small madda is:

(A) ِ

(B) َ

(C) ّ

2. The short madd is stretched as:

(A) One alif

(B) Two alif

(C) Three alif

3. Mushaddad harf in the following is:

(A) اَمَّنْ

(B) كَرِيْمٌ

(C) رَبُّ

### Special request to the teachers

- After making the children learn all the rules mentioned in the chapter, please make sure that more attention is paid to the exercises and practical application of the rules.

## Huroof-e-Muqata'at

There are fourteen (14) surahs in the Holy Quran which start with huroof-e-hijaa (Arabic Alphabets). These huroof are called 'Huroof-e-Muqata'at'. The prescribed way to read is by pronouncing each of the huroof separately. The following table shows the method of its pronouciation:

Serial No.	Huroof-e-Muqata'at	Name	Surah Number	Verse Number
1	ص	Suaad	38	1
2	ق	Qawf	50	1
3	ن	Nooon	68	1
4	ظ	Taahaa	20	1
5	طس	Taaseeen	27	1
6	يس	Yaaseeen	36	1
7	هم	Haameem	40	1
8	آم	Alif Laaam Meeem	2	1
9	آر	Alif Laaam Raaw	10	1
10	آسم	Taa Seen Meeem	26	1
11	عسق	'Aaeen Seen Qaaawf	42	1
12	آص	Alif Laaam Meeem Suaaad	7	1
13	آر	Alif Laaam Meeem Raa	13	1
14	كهيص	Kaaaf Haa Yaa 'Aeen Suaaad	19	1

## Pronunciation Marks (Rumooz-e-Auqaaf)

Rumooz-e-Auqaaf refers to those signs which are written in the Holy Quran and they inform the reader as to where to stop while reciting. Some of the famous signs are mentioned as follows:

Serial No.	Signs	Specific names of signs and complete sentence	Meaning of Signs
1	○	Waqf-e-Taam	The circle is a sign that the verse has finished
2	م	Waqf-e-Lazim	It is necessary to pause here
3	ط	Waqf-e-Mutlaq	Should pause here
4	ج	Waqf-e-Jaiz	It is better to pause here. Not pausing here is also permissible.
5	ز	Waqf-e-Mujawwaz	Not pausing here is better
6	ص	Waqf-e-Murakhas	Pausing here is optional, you can move on as well.
7	ق	Qeela Alaihi Al-Waqf	Not pausing here is better
8	لا	La Waqfa Alaihi	Not pausing here is necessary
9	قف	Yuqaf Alaihi	Pausing here is necessary
10	صل	Qad Yusal	It is better to pause here
11	صلے	Al-Wasl-Aulaa	Reading in continuity is better here
12	•••	Mu'aanaqa	If these three dots come twice before and after a sentence, then it is better to stop at one point and continue reading at another.
13	ك	Kazalika	The sign which was mentioned previously is at this place as well.

**Benefit/Note:** At some places in the Holy Quran, the word 'Al-Sajda' is mentioned at the end of some verses. This means that a person needs to prostrate (perform sajda) after completing the verse.



**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. What are these huroof – (ن. ط. س. ع. س. ق) called?
2. What is the meaning of Rumooz-e-Auqaaf?
3. At some places in the Holy Quran, the word 'Al-Sajda' is mentioned at the end of some verses, what is the meaning of this word?

**2. Match the given signs in column A with the correct description in column B:**

Column A	Column B
○	Pausing here is necessary
م	The circle is a sign that the verse has finished
لا	It is better to pause here. Not pausing here is also permissible.
ج	Not pausing here is better



## (B) Memorization of the Quran (Hifz-e-Quran): Surah Al-Fatiha Surah Al-Ikhlās – Surah Al-Nasr

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Memorize the selected Surahs with correct pronunciation and recite them fluently.
- Recite them in prayer (Namaz) and out of the prayer.

### Surah Al-Fatihah

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ  
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ مُلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ اهْدِنَا  
الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝

### Surah Al-Ikhlās

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

### Surah Al-Nasr

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ  
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۝ وَ رَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ۝ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَ اسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُ  
إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ۝

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Make the students read and re-read each verse of these surahs multiple times, so that they are able to memorize it.

## (C) Memorization and Translation (Hifz wa Tarjuma)

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs):

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

- Memorize the Kalimaat-e-Masnoona with correct pronunciation and recite it.
- Reproduce the translation and meaning of Kalimaat-e-Masnoona

**Ta'awwuz (تَعُوذُ):** أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

**Translation:** I seek refuge in Allah from Satan the cursed.

**Tasmiyah (تَسْبِيْه):** بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

**Translation:** In the name of Allah, the most Compassionate, the most Merciful.

**Takbeer (تَكْبِيْر):** اللهُ أَكْبَرُ

**Translation:** Allah Almighty is the Greatest

**Kalima Tayyaba (كلبه طيبه):** لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

**Translation:** There is none worthy of worship except Allah Almighty and حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is his prophet.

### Durood Shareef (Salutation):

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُّجِيدٌ

**Translation:** O Allah, bestow mercy upon Hazrat Muhammad, (the Messenger of Allah, the Last of the Prophets, peace be upon him and upon his family and companions) and his family as you bestowed mercy upon Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام and his family. Indeed, you are worthy of praise and most Glorious.

### Durood Shareef (Saltutation):

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُّجِيدٌ

**Translation:** O Allah, bless Hazrat Muhammad, (the Messenger of Allah, the Last of the Prophets, peace be upon him and upon his family and companions) and his family as you blessed Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام and his family. Indeed, you are praiseworthy and glorious.

Masnoon Kalimaat	Meaning	Use
Subhan Allah سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ	Allah Almighty is free from every fault.	When you see anything nice, say these words.
Alhumdulillah الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	All types of Praise are for Allah Almighty only.	Recite these words when you think about the gifts given by Allah.
Astaghfirullah أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ	I sincerely apologize to Allah Almighty, for all the sins and mistakes I have committed.	If you see or hear anything bad, then say these words.
Masha Allah مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ	As Allah Almighty wished.	If you see anything nice or if you praise any one, then say these words.
In Sha Allah إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ	If Allah Almighty Wills	If you intend to do some work or make a promise with anyone, then say these words.

### Instructions for the Teachers

- Make the students thoroughly learn the words and meaning of the above mentioned Masnoon Kalimaat.
- Tell the students to make a chart of the Masnoon Kalimaat and Terms, then tell them to revise the Masnoon Kalimaat and Terms by reciting it amongst themselves.
- Make the students use these Masnoon Kalimaat during the class.

### (A) Introduction to Monotheism (Tawhid), Prophethood (Risalat) and Hereafter (Akhirat)

#### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know the meaning and concept of Tawhid (Monotheism)
- Be informed about the meaning and concept of Risalat (Prophethood)
- Get to know about the meaning and concept of Akhir (Hereafter).

There are three of the basic beliefs, which form the foundation of Islam, are as follows:

- Belief in Monotheism (Aqeeda-e-Tawhid)
- Belief in Prophethood (Aqeeda-e-Risalat)
- Belief in Hereafter (Aqeeda-e-Akhir)

These three beliefs are titled as the basic beliefs of Islam.

**Monotheism (Tawhid):** Believing in heart that Allah Almighty is ‘One’ and stating it with the tongue is called ‘Tawhid’. Everything happens due to the order of Allah Almighty and if anyone thinks that anything occur due to the order of a being other than Allah, then the individual neither understood the concept of Monotheism (Tawhid) nor did he accept that Allah Almighty is ‘One’.

Tawhid requires the individual to accept that Allah Almighty is One and he has no partner. All creatures are dependent upon Him for their existence. He is Independent. He does not have any parents nor any children. No one is like Him. He is the One who created humans and other creatures. Everything dies by His order. He is extremely Kind towards His creation and all the gifts are provided by Him only.

**Prophethood (Risalat):** Prophethood (Risalat) means that along with monotheism (Tawhid), a person needs to believe in the fact that Allah Almighty have selected certain people, known as Prophets, to deliver His teaching to the humankind. The Prophets are extremely truthful. They never lie, never indulge in sin and deliver the orders of Allah Almighty to the people. Our beloved Prophet, حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was sent as the last prophet of Allah. Many Prophets عليهم السلام came to this world. Their total number is known to Allah Almighty only. Some of the names of the famous Prophets are as follows:

Hazrat Adam عليه السلام, Hazrat Nooh عليه السلام, Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام, Hazrat Ismail عليه السلام, Hazrat Ishaq عليه السلام, Hazrat Yousuf عليه السلام, Hazrat Moosa عليه السلام, Hazrat Daud عليه السلام, Hazrat Zakariya عليه السلام, Hazrat Yahya عليه السلام, and Hazrat Eesa عليه السلام. Apart from these names, (some) names of other prophets have been mentioned in the Holy Quran as well. In the end, our beloved Prophet, حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was sent as the last prophet.

حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the Chief of all the Prophets. Other Prophets came for the guidance of their people only whereas our Prophet, حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ حضرت was sent as guidance for all the humans of the world. Now, after مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ the task of guiding humanbeing towards Allah Almighty has to be done by the Ummah of مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, therefore, no new Prophet will come.

**Hereafter (Akhirat):** Hereafter (Akhirat) literally refers to a thing which comes at the end. Terminologically it is the day of judgement on which every individual will be accountable for his/her deeds.

The Prophets of Allah told humankind that they will be resurrected after their death and Allah Almighty will hold each individual accountable for the good and bad deeds they had committed in their previous life. Those people, who had done good deeds will live in the gardens of heaven where they will be provided with everything they wish for. Those people, who had committed bad deeds, will be thrown in the hellfire.

Therefore we should avoid bad deeds and do good deed. So that we may go to heaven and get unlimited gifts.

### Remember

- Belief or *Eman* refers to accept Allah Almighty is 'One', whole heartedly and to state it by tongue.
- Tawhid (Monotheism), Risalat (Prophethood) and Akhira (Hereafter) are the three basic beliefs of Islam and it is necessary for every single person to believe in it to become a Muslim.



### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the basic beliefs of Islam?
2. What is meant by Tawhid (Monotheism)?
3. What is meant by Risalat (Prophethood)?
4. Which day is meant by the day of Akhirat (Hereafter) and what will happen on this day?
5. Write the name of four famous Prophets عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام sent by Allah Almighty?

### 2. Fill in the blanks

1. All creatures are dependent upon Him for their \_\_\_\_\_
2. The pious people sent by Allah Almighty for delivering His teachings to humanbeings are called \_\_\_\_\_
3. In the end, our beloved \_\_\_\_\_ was sent as a messenger.
4. Those people, who had done good deeds, will live in the gardens of \_\_\_\_\_

## (B) Introduction to the Holy Quran and Manners of Recitation

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know a brief introduction to the Holy Quran.
- Will be informed about the manners of recitation of the Holy Quran.

**1. Introduction to the Holy Quran:** In order to inform humanbeings about the right and wrong deeds and to provide them with guidance, Allah Almighty revealed books upon his messengers. Among these books, four are considered to be special.

• Toraat (Old Testament)	Revealed on Prophet Moosa عليه السلام
• Zaboor (Pslams)	Revealed on Prophet Daud عليه السلام
• Injeel (New Testament)	Revealed on Prophet Eisa عليه السلام
• Holy Quran	Revealed on our Prophet حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



These books, curtained a message of guidance from Allah for the people. In the end, the Holy Quran was revealed on our beloved Prophet حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Our beloved Prophet حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the last Messenger and the Holy Quran is the last book. After the Prophet حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ neither any other Messenger will come, nor any book will be revealed.

Allah Almighty has taken the responsibility of protecting the Holy Quran Himself. As He states in the Holy Quran:

(Al-Hijr:V-9) **إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ**

**Translation:** Indeed, We Alone have revealed this Glorious Admonition (the Quran), and surely We alone will guard it.

In this book, Allah Almighty has given instruction for the people if they practice them, Allah Almighty will be pleased with them. This includes information that those who pray and do good deeds, treat will parents, relatives, neighbors and other people, and refrain from backbiting and accusation, enjoy a blissful and happy life in this world and in the Akhira (Hereafter). There is a lot of *thawab* (reward) for reciting the Holy Quran. An individual gets ten rewards for every alphabet, he/she recites from the Holy Quran.

We learn a message from these teachings that if we recite the Holy Quran, understand its teachings and apply them to our life, then we can become good humanbeings and Allah Almighty will be pleased with us and grant us gifts in this world and the hereafter.

**2. Manners of Reciting the Holy Quran:** Tilaawat refers to read anything which is written. However, normally this word is used for the recitation of the Holy Quran and not for other books. The Holy Quran is not an ordinary book, but a magnificent book revealed by Allah Almighty. This is why it should not be read as normal books. There are some manners for reading it, which are as follows:

- Since the Holy Quran is a book of Allah Almighty, therefore we need to cleanse ourselves by performing ablution (wudu).
- It is better if the individual faces the direction of the Qibla while reciting the Holy Quran.
- When starting Tilawat, one should start by reciting Aaoozubillah and Bismillah completely.
- The Holy Quran should be respected and it should be kept at a high place, when it is being recited.
- The Holy Quran should be recited slowly.
- Reciting the Holy Quran while laying down is against the manners of recitation.
- When hearing recitation of the Holy Quran, one should be silent and listen attentively.
- While reciting the Holy Quran, the pages of the Quran should be turned with respect.
- During the recitation, it is not right to laugh, do unnecessary work or talk unnecessarily.
- After finishing the recitation, respectfully put the Holy Quran at its rightful place.



**Remember:**

- *Eman* or *belief* refers to accept that Allah Almighty is ‘One’ whole heartedly, and state it by tongue.
- Tawhid (Monotheism), Risalat (Prophethood) and Akhira (Hereafter) are the three basic beliefs of Islam and it is necessary for every single person to believe in it to become a Muslim.



**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. On which Messenger Toraat (Old Testament) was revealed?
2. What was the name of the book revealed on Prophet Daud عليه السلام?
3. What is the meaning of Tilaawat (recitation)?
4. State any three manners from the manners of Tilaawat (recitation)?

**2. Fill in the blanks:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was revealed on our beloved Prophet حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ rewards of good deeds are awarded after reciting a single letter (harf) from the Holy Quran.
3. For reciting the Holy Quran, we need to perform \_\_\_\_\_ in order to cleanse ourselves.
4. Injeel (New Testament) was revealed on Prophet \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Match words in column 1 with suitable words in column 2 to complete the sentences:

Column 1	Column 2
On حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ حَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.	Torat (Old Testament) was revealed.
On Prophet Eesa عليه السلام	Zaboor (Psalms) was revealed
On Prophet Moosa عليه السلام	The Holy Quran was revealed.
On Prophet Daud عليه السلام	Injeel (New Testament) was revealed.



## (C) Prayer Time, Manners of Prayer, Introduction & Importance of Qiblah and Importance & Respect of Mosque (Masjid)

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know the reality and importance of prayer.
- Get to know the benefits of prayer.
- Get to know the timings of prayer.
- Get introduced with the manners of prayer.

**Introduction:** The direct connection and relation between humans and Allah Almighty is known as ‘worship’. Among worships, prayer (namaz) is the most important. Namaz is compulsory for every sane Muslim who has attained puberty. It means that all Muslim males and females should offer prayer.

**Importance of Prayer:** The first sign of a Muslim is that he/she prays five times a day. Allah Almighty becomes happy with those who pray and become angry with those who do not pray. In the hereafter (Aakhir), when all the humans will be held accountable for their deeds, first question they will be asked about the pray. A person who offers prayer remains clean and pure, and stays away from dirt and impurities. Hence, he is protected from many diseases.

**Benefits of Prayer:** Praying in congregation yields higher *thawab* (reward) than praying individually at home. When we offer prayer collectively in the mosque, we learn punctuality of time. Similarly, when the rich and poor people offer prayer collectively, while stand shoulder to shoulder in the mosque, all Muslims get a sense of equality and the difference between the rich and poor is eradicated. This act is liked by Allah Almighty as well. Muslims who pray collectively in the mosque, five times a day, become friends and they rejoice with their Muslim brothers in times of happiness and support them in times of sadness. Hence, they develop a sense of compassion for one another.



Jamia Masjid Sukkur

## 1-Timings of Prayer (Namaz)

Allah Almighty has fixed five prayers for the Muslims during the day and night. Before every prayer, an Azaan (call for prayer) is given and after that Iqamat is called. Allah Almighty states in the Holy Quran:

**Translation:** Indeed, it is compulsory for Momins (Muslims) to offer prayer on the prescribed times. (Al-Nisa: V-103)



Given below is a chart which contains the names and the timings of the prayer.

Name of the Prayer	Time of the Prayer
1, Fajr	From the dawn (Subh-e-Sadiq) before the sun rises.
2, Zuhr	After the sun passes its zenith until the time of 'Asr starts.
3, 'Asr	After the time of Zohar ends till the sun sets.
4, Maghrib	Time starts when the sun sets.
5, Isha	When the time for Maghrib prayer finishes after one hour of the sun setting, then the time for Isha prayer starts which continues till dawn.

## 2-Manners of Prayer

When we stand in front of our elders, we stand respectfully. Similarly, in Prayer, we need to stand more respectfully in front of Allah. As Allah Almighty is the most elevated, therefore, we need to purify ourselves before we stand in front of Him. For this, three types of purification are needed:

- Purity of clothes. If the clothes have some impurity on them, they should be washed and purified.
- Purify the body with Ablution (Wudu).
- Prayer should be performed on a pure (clean) surface.
- Prayer should be performed while facing the Qibla.

While offering prayer, one needs to humbly focus his/her attention on Allah Almighty only. During the prayer, the person should look at the place where he/she will lay his/her head during prostration and do not look here and there. During prayer, a person should not talk as well. If a person talks, turns here and there or laughs, his/her prayer will be invalid. We should respectfully stand in prayer, bend in ruku, and prostrate knowing that Allah Almighty is watching over us and will be happy to see us praying.

Prayer should be offered in congregation. Offering prayer collectively has more *thawab* (reward) than praying individually at home. In the mosque, kids need to sit respectfully, like their elders. They should not run, play, make noise or indulge in any mischievous activity in it.

From this chapter, we got to know that prayer (namaz) has a very high status in front of Allah Almighty. Prayer (Namaz) is a way of communication and meeting with Allah Almighty. This is why we need to consistently pray five times a day in congregation, so that we spend our lives with unity and love, and will be rewarded with success in the hereafter (Akhir).

### Remember:

- Azan: It refers to those words consisting of ‘Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar’, through which Muslims are called for prayer towards the mosque.
- Iqamat: It refers to those words consisting of ‘Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar’, after which the Imam (one who leads prayer) starts the prayer (Namaz).

## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. Upon whom the prayer is made compulsory?
2. What question will be asked first, on the day of judgement?
3. Write down the time of the Fajr prayer?

### 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. For prayer, clothes need to be \_\_\_\_\_
2. Prayer should be performed on a \_\_\_\_\_ place.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ in congregation has a more *thawab* (reward) than praying at home.

### 3. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. For prayer, purity is necessary:  
(A) of two types                      (B) of three types                      (C) of four types
2. During prayer, sight should be:  
(A) at any place in front.      (B) at the place of prostration.      (C) at our own chest.

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teacher needs to:

- Take the students to a nearby mosque in or out of the school, make them perform ablution and offer prayer for their learning.
- Make the students prepare a chart in which manners of prayer, names of prayer and timings of prayer are written.

### 3-Introduction and Importance of the Qiblah

#### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know a brief introduction of the Qiblah
- Be informed about the construction of Qiblah and its blessings.

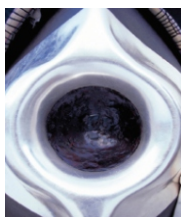
**Introduction:** The direction which the Muslims face for offering the prayer is known as 'The Qiblah'. The Qiblah of Muslims is the 'Khana-e-Kaaba'. The other name for this place is Baitullah. Baitullah means, House of Allah Almighty. All the Muslims face the direction of this house of Allah Almighty, when they offer prayer. Khana-e-Kaaba is located in Masjid Al-Haram, which is in Makkah Mukarramah.

This place is dearer to Allah Almighty than all other places. This place was built by Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام, the beloved Prophet of Allah, along with his son Hazrat Ismaeel عليه السلام. 'Hajar-e-Aswad' is placed in one corner of this house. Hajar-e-Aswad refers to the



Khana-e-Kaba

black stone. This is a stone of heaven. The people who perform 'Hajj' and 'Umrah' kiss this stone as it is the Sunnah of حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



Hajar-e-Aswad

Khana-e-Kaabah is a place of great honor. This place is continuously bestowed upon with blessings of Allah Almighty. Muslims circumambulate (perform tawaf around) the Kaaba, as they are ordered by Allah Almighty. A prayer performed here yields *thawab* (reward) equal to reward of 100,000 (one lac) prayers.

Dear kids! Now you get to know that Khana-e-Kaaba is a place of great honor and is extremely dear to Allah Almighty. This place is full of blessings of Allah Almighty. We should respect the Kaaba. We should not urinate or defecate while facing its direction. We should also ensure that our back is not facing its direction when we are in the washroom. Lastly, we should not point our feet in its direction as well.

#### Activity for the Students

The students should seek help from their teachers and circle the Kaaba in the given picture.



## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is a Qiblah?
2. What is the meaning of Baitullah?
3. Where is Khana-e-Kaaba located?
4. Which Prophet constructed the Khana-e-Kaaba?

### 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. The directions which Muslims face while offering \_\_\_\_\_ is called the Qiblah.
2. Khana-e-Kaaba is located in \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is placed in the corner of the Khana-e-Kaaba
4. The people who perform Hajj or Umrah \_\_\_\_\_ the Kaabah according to the Sunnah  
حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Narrate the story about the construction of Kaaba tullah and educate them about the Maqam-e-Ibrahim.
- Tell the students that we need to follow every action (Sunnah) of our beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- Make the students understand the circumambulation (Tawaf).

## 4-Importance and Respect of a Mosque

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Understand the meaning and concept of a Mosque.
- Get informed about the importance and respect of a Mosque.

**Meaning of Mosque (Masjid):** Masjid (mosque) refers to a place of prostration. Mosque is the place where Muslims get together to pray five times a day collectively, recite the Holy Quran and remain indulged in the remembrance of Allah Almighty.

**Importance of Mosque (Masjid):** Whenever Muslims settle in a town or a village, the first thing they build is the house of Allah Almighty, known as the mosque. When our beloved Prophet ﷺ migrated from ‘Makkah Mukarramah’ to ‘Madinah Munawwarah’, he initially stayed in a village near Madinah, known as ‘Quba’.

Here, he built a mosque, which is famous as ‘Masjid-e-Quba’ today. This mosque has its own virtues and is considered as one of the big centers for Muslims.

When the Holy Prophet ﷺ reached Madinah, he constructed a mosque there too, which is known as 'Masjid-e-Nabawi'. The Holy Prophet ﷺ himself participated in the construction of the mosques at Quba and Madinah. Among all the Mosques (Masajid), Kaaba tullah Mosque, which is also known as 'Masjid Al-Haraam' is the most eminent. After that, is the status of Masjid Nabawi and after that, Masjid Al-Aqsa. Masjid Al-Aqsa is located in Palestine.

Mosques are the houses of Allah. The blessings of Allah Almighty are continuously bestowed upon these places. Our beloved Prophet, ﷺ said: The most beloved places to Allah Almighty are the mosques. This is why constructing mosques yields great *thawab* (reward).

**Respect of Mosque:** Muslims are ordered to respect these sacred places. This is why we should make sure not to make a noise or play inside it. Remain in ablution (wudu) as long as you stay inside the mosque. Remain immersed in reciting the Holy Quran, Durood Shareef (Salutations), pray and do Zikrullah before and after the congregational prayer.

Mosques are sacred places. Muslims are ordered to respect these sacred places, so that the students make sure not to make noise or play inside it. Remain in ablution (wudu) as long as you stay inside the mosque. Remain busy with recitation of the Holy Quran, Durood Shareef (Salutations), pray and do Zikr of Allah before and after the congregational prayer.



Masjid-e-Quba

### Activity for the Students

- The students should try to learn how to perform ablution (wudu), from their parents or teachers.
- The teachers should make the students practically demonstrate the respect for mosques.

## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by Masjid (mosque)?
2. When our beloved Prophet, ﷺ, immigrated from Makkah to Madinah, where did he construct the first mosque? With what name is that mosque famous?
3. In which city is Masjid-e-Nabawi located?
4. In which country is Masjid Al-Aqsa located?

### 2. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. The most beloved places to Allah Almighty are:  
(A) Mosques (Masajid)      (B) Playgrounds      (C) Amusement Parks
2. Masjid Nabawi was constructed:  
(A) before Masjid-e-Quba      (B) after Masjid-e-Quba      (C) together with Masjid-e-Quba
3. The most eminent masjid (Mosque) among all is:  
(A) Masjid Al-Haraam      (B) Masjid-e-Nabawi      (C) Masjid Al-Aqsa

### 3. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mosques are the houses of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. As long as you stay in masjid (mosque), remain in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Prophet ﷺ constructed a mosque in a village named Quba which was located near \_\_\_\_\_.

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers need to:

- Narrate the ahadith to the students which explain the honor of the Masjid (mosque) so that the importance of mosques is established in the minds of the students.
- Emphasize the importance of abiding by the manners related to the respect of the mosques, so that it becomes their habit.

### Biography of حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ from the demise of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib to the beginning of Revelation

The word 'Seerat' refers to habit or way. 'Tayyaba' means pure. 'Seerat-e-Tayyaba' refers to those ways and habits of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ which he adopted during his blessed life. Reading Seerat-e-Tayyaba of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and practicing it in our lives is very important for us.

Allah Almighty said the following in the Holy Quran, regarding Seerat-e-Tayyaba of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

(Al-Ahzab:V-21) لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ

**Translation:** The life of the Messenger of Allah is the best example for you.

All the aspects of the sacred life of the Messenger of Allah's are a guidance for humanbeings to succeed in this world and the hereafter. Aspects of his personal life and character are including truthfulness, trustworthiness, patience, tolerance and best social practices etc. are the great examples which are found in Seerat-e-Tayyaba of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



## (A) Guardianship of Abu Talib, Travel to Syria, Hilf Al-Fudul, Marriage with Hazrat Khadija رضي الله عنه Fixing of Hajar-e-Aswad and Isolation in the Cave of Hira.

### 1-Guardianship of Abu Talib

#### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know the important details of the Holy Prophet's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ early life.
- Be informed about the guardianship of Abu Talib.

#### The blessed birth of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ, صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was born in Makkah Mukarramah, a city of Arabia, where the house of Allah Almighty, Kaaba is located. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ belonged to the family of 'Banu Hashim' which is a branch of the 'Quraish'. The Quraish tribe was seen with a lot of respect among the Arabs. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was born in the early hours of the morning in the month of Rabi Al-Awwal.



The place where the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was born

**Brought up of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ:** The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was still in the womb of his mother, Hazrat Aamina رضي الله عنها when his father Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه passed away. Hence, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came in to this world as an orphan. When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came in to this world, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib took him straight to the Khana-e-Kaaba. There, he prayed for the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and thanked Allah Almighty for this gift. Then, on the seventh day, he arranged a feast for the whole Quraish tribe and named him as مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

At that time it was a norm amongst the Arabs to have child nursed and brought up by the foster mothers. Following this custom, Abdul Muttalib handed his blessed grandchild to a pious woman named Halima رضي الله عنها just after a few days. Hazrat Halima Sadia رضي الله عنها had come to Makkah from her village to search children whom she could nurse. She took Prophet مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ and went back to her village.

For two complete years, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was brought up under the care of Bibi Halima رضي الله عنها. In the third year, she returned this beautiful and pious child back

to his mother, Hazrat Aamina رضى الله عنها, The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was six years old when his mother, Hazrat Aamina رضى الله عنها passed away as well. After the demise of his mother, his grandfather took the responsibility of taking care of him with great love. After two years, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also passed away.

When Abdul Muttalib was about to die, he gave the responsibility of his blessed grandchild to his son Abu Talib. Uncle Abu Talib took care of his lovely nephew. He used to be very pleasant and loving towards the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Abu Talib always used to keep the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ with him and loved him more than his sons. The wife of Abu Talib, Hazrat Fatima bint Asad (may Allah pleased with her) used to love the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ like a mother and she looked after him. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also used to respect her like a mother.

Dear Kids! Now you know that the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to this world as an orphan. As he was brought up by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib, and after his demise, Abu Talib, his uncle, took the responsibility of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ brought up and care. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ always used to take great care of orphans. He has also emphasized the benefits of taking care of orphans in his Ahadith. Therefore, we should try to take great care of orphans and have a loving and caring attitude towards them.

### Activity for the Students

All the students should listen the story of the birth of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and then tell it to their friends, brothers and sisters.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. In which city of Arabia was the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ born?
2. To which family did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ belong to?
3. In which month was the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ born?
4. To whom did Abdul Muttalib handover his grandchild when he was about to pass away?

#### 2. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. The Prophet Hazrat Muhammad's (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) grandfather Abdul Muttalib took his grandson to:
 

(A) His house	(B) Khana-e-Kaaba	(C) To the house of Abu Talib
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2. After the birth of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ Abdul Muttalib handed him over to Hazrat Halima Sadia رضى الله عنها:
 

(A) After few days	(B) After two years	(C) After six years
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3. Hazrat Halima Sadia رضى الله عنها while searching for children to nurse, came to the city of:  
 (A) Makkah (B) Madinah (C) Taif

**3. Connect the words of column 1 with suitable words of column 2 to complete the sentences:**

Column 1	Column 2
Hazrat Abdullah رضى الله عنه	Nursing lady.
Hazrat Aamina رضى الله عنها	Respected paternal aunt.
Hazrat Abdul Muttalib	Respected paternal uncle.
Hazrat Fatima bint Asad	Respected father.
Hazrat Abu Talib	Respected mother.
Hazrat Halima Sadia رضى الله عنها	Respected grand father.

## 2-The Journey to Syria

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know about the event of 'The Journey to Syria' from his biography.

Most of the people of Makkah were businessmen and Hazrat Abu Talib was a businessman as well. In this regard, he used to go to Syria many frequently. When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ became 12 years old, Hazrat Abu Talib decided to visit the country of Syria again for a business trip. Hazrat Abu Talib never used to part with his nephew, but due to the difficulties of the journey, he did not want to take his nephew with him. However, when Hazrat Abu Talib was about to depart, the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ hugged his uncle tightly and did not let him go. Thus, he took his nephew along with him on this journey.

When the caravan reached 'Busra', a place in Syria, a Christian monk named Bahira came out of his church. He looked at the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and said that this child is the leader of the Prophets. When the people asked him that how did he know that? He replied that he had seen those signs in the boy which were mentioned about the leader of the Prophets in the Torat (Old Testament) and Injeel (New Testament). Then he told them not to take this child any further as the Jews could hurt him. After hearing these things from Bahira the monk, Abu Talib sold his goods at that place and returned to Makkah with the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Dear Kids! Now you know that a monk named Bahira looked at the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and said that the child was the leader of the Prophets. The good news regarding the arrival of our beloved Prophet, صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was given in the heavenly books, such as the Torat (Old Testament), Zaboor (Psalms) and Injeel (New Testament), however, due to the jealousy, the Christians and Jews manipulated it. We are extremely lucky that we are the Ummati (follower) of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Hence, we need to follow the teachings of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ who is the most honorable and esteemed, dear and final Prophet of Allah. We should also try to preach his message to other people so that we may succeed in this world and the hereafter.



An Ancient Church in the City of Busra

### Activity for the Students

Write the story of Bahira the monk in your copies and show it to your teacher.

## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the profession of Abu Talib?
2. For the purpose of business, which country did Abu Talib decide to visit?
3. What was the name of the Christian Monk?

### 2. Fill in the Blanks:

1. At the time of departure to Syria, Prophet ﷺ hugged his \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A Christian monk looked at the Holy Prophet ﷺ and said that this child is the leader of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Hazrat Abu Talib took the Holy Prophet ﷺ and returned to \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. Hazrat Abu Talib dealt in:

- (A) Agriculture (B) Business (C) Industry

2. During the journey of Hazrat Abu Talib to Syria, the Holy Prophet ﷺ was aged:

- (A) 6 years (B) 8 years (C) 12 years

3. Bahira the monk said that the Prophet ﷺ should not be taken any further as they would hurt him:

- (A) Polytheists of Makkah (B) Christians (C) Jews

### 3-Hilf-ul-Fudul

#### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Learn about the meaning and concept of Hilf-ul-Fudul.
- Get to know the importance of Hilf-ul-Fudul

**Hilf:** The word 'Hilf' means agreement. 'Al-Fudul' is the plural of Al-Fadl. The people who helped to reach the consensus on this agreement, had the word Fadl in the beginning of their names. That is why this agreement is called as 'Hilf-ul-Fudul'.

Incidentally, a man from the Zubaid tribe came to Makkah with some business goods. 'Aas bin Waail purchased some goods from him but refused to make the payment. Hence, Zubaidi climbed a mountain (mount Abi Qubais) and recited some poetry in a louder voice. The words of the poetry meant that I am a stranger from outside Makkah. I have brought my business goods to Makkah. I also had the intention of performing Umrah which I could not. I am innocent, help me. After hearing his voice, three respectable leaders of Quraish, made an agreement in Abdullah bin Jud'aan's house, who was a pious and philanthropist that they will help the innocent victims against the cruel people. Furthermore, they also agreed that they will not let any unjust person live in Makkah.

**Importance of Hilf-ul-Fudul:** حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ حَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was also a participant in this agreement. Regarding this agreement, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said that even if I was offered crimson camels withdraw agreement. I would have rejected the offer. Even today, if I am asked to participate in an agreement like Hilf-ul-Fudul, I am ready to accept it.

Dear children! From this section, you got to know that our beloved Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also participated in this agreement because the agreement had a great aim. This tells us that no one should be treated cruelly. If any person is cruel towards another, then the victim must be helped against the cruel person. We should follow the Seerat-e-Tayyaba of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and make such agreements against the cruel so that society remain peaceful.

#### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the meaning of Hilf?
2. Why was the agreement named as Hilf-ul-Fudul?
3. What was the aim of the Hilf-ul-Fudul agreement?
4. What did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to say about this agreement?

#### 2. Fill in the blanks:

1. Incidentally, a man from the \_\_\_\_\_ tribe came to Makkah with some business goods.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ purchased some goods from him.
3. In the Hilf-ul-Fudul, it was decided that \_\_\_\_\_ would be helped against the cruel ones.
4. Respectable leaders of the Quraish gathered at \_\_\_\_\_ house.
5. I am a \_\_\_\_\_ help me.

3. Match the words of column 1 with suitable words in column 2 to complete the sentence.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Hilf means	Participated in this agreement
2. 'Aas bin Waail	Agreed upon an agreement in Abdullah ibn Jud'aan's house.
3. Three respectable leaders of the Quraish	An agreement.
4. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also	I am ready to accept it.
5. If there is any agreement of this type today	Refused to make the payment.

## 4-Marriage with Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know about the marriage of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ with Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها.

حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ never lied in his life, nor did he commit any act of dishonesty. This is why he was famous with the titles of 'Sadiq' (The Truthful) and 'Ameen' (The Trustworthy). When his honesty and trustworthiness got famous in Makkah, a pious and wealthy lady of Makkah, known as Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها sent a message to the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and asked him to take her business goods to Syria to trade. She offered him 50% percent share of the profit. Due to his honesty, he earned a lot more profit than other businessmen.

In this business trip to Syria, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was accompanied by a slave of Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها known as 'Maysara'. When they returned, he praised the honesty and character of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. When Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها had heard his praise, she sent a marriage proposal to him, which the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ accepted, after consultation with his uncle Abu Talib, and married her. At the time of the marriage, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was twenty five (25) years old and Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها was forty (40) years old.



An old picture of the grave of the Mother of the Faithful, Sayyadina Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها

All of Prophet مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ children were born of Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها except one son, known as Hazrat Ibrahim رضى الله عنه who was born of Maria Qibtiya رضى الله عنها. Ibrahim رضى الله عنه passed away in his infancy.

Dear children! Now you know that our beloved Prophet, مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ had a great character and morals from his childhood. It was due to his pious character that he became famous everywhere, and excellent character was not only accepted by the Muslims only, but by the polytheists as well, who were his bitter enemies. It was due to his great character and pious habits that Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها who was famous with the title 'Tahira' (the pure lady with respect to character), sent a marriage proposal to the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. We should try to follow the ways and habits of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. In this way, we will be successful in this world and the hereafter.



## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions

1. Which profession did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ adopt after he grew up?
2. With what titles was the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ famous?
3. What message did Hazrat Khadija رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا sent to the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ?
4. Who was the second person, who accompanied the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ on his journey to Syria?

### 2. Mark (✓) in front of the correct sentences and (✗) in front of the wrong sentences.

Sentences	Right	Wrong
1. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ adopted agriculture as a profession as he grew up.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. In business, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ always worked with honesty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent a marriage proposal to Hazrat Khadija رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. At the time of the marriage, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was twenty five years old and Hazrat Khadija رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was forty years old.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 3. Fill in the blanks

1. In business, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ always worked with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Everyone started calling the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ as \_\_\_\_\_ and Sadiq.
3. Hazrat Khadija رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا had asked the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to take her business goods to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When they returned, Maysara the slave praised the honesty and \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

## 5-Fixing of Hajar-e-Aswad

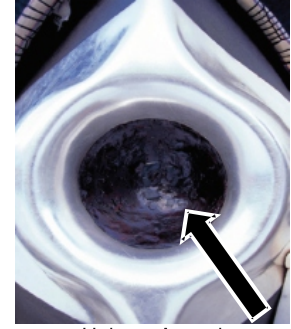
### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know about the conflict which occurred during the fixing of Hajar-e-Aswad.
- Be informed about the strategy and vision of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Once upon a time, it rained a lot and the Khana-e-Kaaba was filled with the rain water which damaged its structure. Hence, after discussing the matter amongst themselves, The Quraish decided to construct the Khana-e-Kaaba.

**Conflict on Fixing the ‘Hajar-e-Aswad’:** The wall in which the sacred stone ‘Hajar-e-Aswad’ was fixed, broke down as well. On fixing the Hajar-e-Aswad back in the wall, there was a fight amongst the tribes. The leader of each tribe wanted the honor of fixing Hajar-e-Aswad for himself. To end the fight, it was decided that whoever came in to the Khana-e-Kaaba first, he would decide how to end this conflict. With the grace of Allah Almighty, it was the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ who entered the Kaaba first. When the people saw the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ they exclaimed: the Ameen (trustworthy) is here. We will be happy with his decision.



Hajar-e-Aswad

**The Strategy and Vision of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ:** The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ decided to place the Hajar-e-Aswad on a blanket, which would be lifted by the leaders of all the tribes. When the Hajar-e-Aswad reached the height where it was to be placed, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ will lift it himself and fix it in its place. All the leaders of the tribes happily accepted this suggestion of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and it was with his vision and strategy that the conflict ended.

Dear children! This event tells us that truthfulness and trustworthiness are the great habits which help the individual reach a high status. You read that the non-Muslims of Makkah agreed to accept the decision of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to fix the Hajar-e-Aswad due to these two qualities of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. We should try to adopt the ways of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ which are the best example for us to receive the best of the both worlds.

### Activity for the Students

Write the story of the fixing of the Hajar-e-Aswad in your copies.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following questions

1. Due to which reason was the building of Kaaba damaged?
2. On which issue did the tribes fight?
3. To end the conflict, what was decided?
4. Who entered the Kaaba first?

**2. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:**

1. Hajar-e-Aswad was fixed in the Kaaba:

- (A) On the roof                      (B) In the wall                      (C) On the door

2. The leader of each tribe wanted:

- (A) This trust should be given to him                      (B) This wealth should be given to him.                      (C) This honour should be given to him

3. All leaders accepted the decision of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

- (A) Happily                      (B) Forcefully                      (C) Begrudgingly

**3. Fill in the blanks:**

1. When the people saw the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ they exclaimed: the \_\_\_\_\_ is here.
2. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ decided to place the \_\_\_\_\_ on a blanket, which would be lifted by the leaders of all the tribes.
3. Due to the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ the \_\_\_\_\_ ended.

**Instructions for the Teachers**

- The teachers should try and educate the students about the intelligence and vision of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ so that it becomes established in their minds that the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is more intelligent than all of human beings and has the best decision-making abilities.

## 6-Isolation in the Cave of Hira

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Be informed about the story of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ isolation in the cave of Hira'.
- Get to know about the First Revelation

Mount Noor (Jabl-e-Noor) is located on the eastern side of Makkah and the left side of Arafat. This mountain is located at a distance of 4 km from Masjid-e-Haraam. There is a cave on its top, which is known as 'The Cave of Hira'. It is at a height of 632 meters. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to go to this cave, and over there, he would ponder upon the greatness and eminence of Allah Almighty. He would remain busy get worried in praising and glorifying of Allah and worry over the bad deeds of the people of his nation.



The Cave of Hira

Once, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was present in The Cave of Hira, when Allah Almighty sent his special Angel, Hazrat Jibrael عليه السلام to him. He delivered the message of Allah Almighty in the form of revelation to the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. At that time, the blessed age of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was 40 years. This revelation was the initial part of the Holy Quran. It was due to the revelation that he was appointed as a Prophet and a Messenger. The chain of revelation continued and the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ taught the people about the concept of 'Tawhid' (Monotheism) and took them out from the depths of misguidance and raised them to the lofty moral character.

Dear children! Now you know that before the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was appointed as a prophet, he was inclined to stay away from other people and remain in isolation. That is why the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to stay in the Cave of Hira for weeks. There he would remain busy with the remembrance of Allah Almighty and with pondering upon the condition of his people. We should try to remain safe from the evils of the society and try to eliminate them. This is the way of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

### Activity for the Students

Students should present the story of the Cave of Hira in front of their colleagues in the form of speech and write down the first five verses of Surah Al-Alaq with translation.

## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions:

1. At what distance is Mount Noor located from Makkah?
2. Where is the Cave of Hira located?
3. Why did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ go to the Cave of Hira?

### 2. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. The angel who brought revelation upon the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was:  
 (A) Hazrat Mikail عليه السلام (B) Hazrat Izrail عليه السلام (C) Hazrat Jibrael عليه السلام
2. The first revelation was revealed upon the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ:  
 (A) In the Cave of Hira (B) In the Cave of Thawr (C) In the Cave of Ashab-e-Kahf
3. When the prophet-hood was bestowed upon the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ his age was:  
 (A) 50 years (B) 30 years (C) 40 years
4. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was made a Prophet:  
 (A) Before the arrival of the revelation (B) After the arrival of the revelation (C) After Hilf-ul-Fudul

### 3. Match the words in column 1 with suitable words in column 2 to complete the sentences.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Hazrat Jibrael عليه السلام	Was inclined towards remaining in isolation.
2. As a result of the arrival of the revelation,	The message of Allah reached the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
3. Before the bestowment of prophet-hood,	The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was appointed as a Prophet.

### Instructions for the Teachers

The respected teachers should ask the students to describe the Cave of Hira in a few sentence.

## (B) The Truthfulness, Trustworthiness and the Best Practices of

حضرات مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know about the truthfulness, trustworthiness and best practices of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- Apply the the principles of the truthfulness, trustworthiness and best practices in our lives.

## 1-The Truthfulness of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

The word 'Sadaaqah' (truthfulness) means, the truth. Speaking the truth is one of the best characteristics of the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام. Similarly, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ always spoke the truth as well. He demons treated such a great example of his truthfulness and trustworthiness that the people of Makkah entitled him as 'Al-Sadiq' (the Truthful). Even his bitter enemies and the polytheists referred to him by the title, 'Al-Sadiq' (the Truthful). When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was commanded to invite the people towards Islam, he climbed on the top of mount Safa. From there, he started calling the



Mount Safa

people towards Islam. When the people gathered, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked them that if he told them that a huge army was approaching towards them from behind the mountain, would they believe it? They all said: Yes, why not! We have never experienced a lie on your part. The same way, all the people agreed that the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ never lied in his life.

When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started inviting people towards Tawhid (Monotheism), Abu Jahl become his biggest enemy. He used to say that I do not call you a liar. You always speak the truth; however, we do not accept this message of yours (the invitation towards Tawhid). The other polytheists of Makkah also said the same, that we do not call you a liar, however we refuse to accept the message, which you are trying to convey. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said that: There are three signs of a hypocrite, one of them is that he always lies, when he speaks.

Dear children, the habit of truthfulness protects the individual from many bad things. A truthful person will always try to save himself from bad deeds.

This unit tells us that the habit of speaking the truth protects the human from many bad things. A truthful person will always try to save himself from bad deeds. We should try to adopt the 'Uswa-e-Hasana' of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, practice truthfulness at all times and refrain from lying. In this way, Allah Almighty will be happy with us and we will be honored in the society as well.

### Activity for the Students

Ask the students to narrate / write about the truthfulness of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

## 2-The Trustworthiness (Amanat) of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

The word 'Amanat' means to protect something which is handed over to you as a trust and to return to the owner when he demands.

Like his truthfulness, the trustworthiness of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is also unmatched. Even though the polytheists of Makkah did not accept the prophet-hood of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and strongly opposed him for preaching the Islam, However they called the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 'Al-Ameen' (the Trustworthy). They even used to leave their valueables as trust, in his possession.

Even in the night in which the non-believers besitged the house of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to martyr him, he was worried to return the trusts to their rightful owners. Thus, he gave those trusts to Hazrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and told him to sleep on the Holy Prophet's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ bed after he left and handed over the trusts to their owners in the morning. Hazrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ did as he was told. As a result, the people of Makkah got their trusts back.

Allah Almighty has declared trustworthiness as a quality of the believers. He states: **(Believers are) those who are watchful of their trusts and their pledges. (Al-Mominoon: V-8)**

While emphasizing on the importance of Amanat (trust), the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said:

***The person who has no trust, he is not faithful.***

Dear children, truthfulness and trustworthiness were the two special qualities of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ amongst his innumerable characteristics. Due to the practice of these two qualities, even the polytheists of Makkah, who were his bitter enemies, respected and honored him. In our society, lies and mistrust is normal in conversation and business, that's why our society is declining. Therefore, we should try to be trustworthy and truthful, as they are amongst the Uswa-e-Hasana of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. In this way, we will be able to live peacefully in the society, Allah Almighty will be happy with us and we will success in the hereafter as well.

### Activity for the Students

The students should write the following blessed Hadith of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ beautifully: "The person who has no trust, he is not faithful" and show it to their teachers.



### 3-The Best Practices (Husn-e-Muaamalaat) of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in Conducting Transactions

‘Husn-e-Muaamalaat’ means to adopt the best practices in conducting transactions and all other matters, and doing well for others.

In matters like sale and purchase, financial dealings and all other matters, the character of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was pure and exalted. Once, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ had taken some dates from a person, as a loan. After a few days, that person came to the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to get his loan



Dates a best fruit

amount back. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ordered an Ansari to return those dates. The dates which were returned by the Ansari were not of the same quality as were received by the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ as loan. Hence, the creditor refused to accept these dates as payment. The Ansari asked that person: Are you refusing the dates given to you by the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ? The creditor replied: Yes! If the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ will not do justice, then who will? When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ heard him, his eyes were filled with tears and he said that the person is saying the truth. This act of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is a great example of the Husn-e-Muaamalaat of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Dear children, you have just read a story about 'Good Practices' from the Uswa-e-Hasana. The Seerat-e-Tayyaba of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is full of such incidents. Now you got to know that how exalted, gracious and merciful was the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in conducting his transactions and other matters. We should also try to follow his Uswa-e-Hasana and become good children.

#### Activity for the Students

The students need to ask their parents about any event related to the best practices of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, write it in their copies and show it to their teachers.

#### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following Questions:

1. What is the meaning of 'Al-Sadiq'?
2. Which sign of the hypocrite was mentioned by the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ?
3. What is the name of conducting transactions and other things in the best way?

**2. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:**

1. When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ climbed upon mount Safa and invited the people towards Tawhid (Monotheism), they replied:  
(A) You always speak the truth. (B) You never said anything wrong. (C) You have never told a lie.
2. When the polytheists of Makkah besetged the house of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ nominated him to return the trusts of the people:  
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضى الله عنه (B) Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza رضى الله عنه (C) Hazrat Usman Ghani رضى الله عنه

**3. Fill in the Blanks:**

1. When the people were invited towards Tawhid (Monotheism), Abu Jahl said that I do not call you a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This practice of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is a great example of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
3. The quotation of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is that we should speak the truth, telling lies is a sign of a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Instructions for the Teachers**

Make the students demonstrate the qualities of Sadaqat (truthfulness), Amanat (trustworthiness) and Husn-e-Muaamalaat via a fictional story.

## (C) Tolerance, Patience and Social excellence of

حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Get to know the meaning of tolerance, patience and Husn-e-Ma'asharat (Social Excellence).
- Be informed about the tolerance, patience and social excellence of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- Practice tolerance, patience and social excellence in our daily lives.



## 1-The Tolerance of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



‘Rawadari’ (Tolerance) means that if a person has some difference of opinion on a certain matter or belief, then he/she respects the belief or opinion of the other person. That person should not be forced to leave his/her belief or opinion and accept your belief or opinion.

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ invited the people of Makkah towards Tawhid and Islam, but he never forced this belief upon anyone, rather he tried to convince them with evidence. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ tried to educate the people of Makkah in a very polite manner. He treated the polytheists, non-believers and Jews with extreme grace, to the extent that no other similar example of it can be found in history.

Once, a Muslim slapped a Jew. The Jew complained about it in front of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ became angry with the Muslim and warned him. This is an example of the tolerance of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. At another time, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ hosted a delegation of Christians in the Masjid-e-Nabawi and allowed them to pray as per their religion.

In the Holy Quran, the believers are ordered that there is no compulsion in religion. It means that if any non-Muslim accepts Islam on his/her choice, then Islam will become a source of salvation for him/her. If he/she does not accept the message of Islam, then leave them on their condition, do not force them to accept it.

Dear children, now you have been informed about the tolerant behavior and Husn-e-Sulook of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. We should also try to follow the teachings of the ‘Seerat-e-Tayyaba’ of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and be more tolerant towards the followers of other religions. Convey Islam’s with love. With this good attitude, people belonging to different religions will live with love and will develop a sense of compassion amongst themselves. Thus, the chaos and anarchy due to the intolerant behavior, will be eliminated as well.

### Activity for the Students

Ask your teachers about a Hadith related to tolerance and narrate it to your friends.

## 2-The Patience of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

‘Sabr wa Tahammul’ (Patience) means that if you are hurt by anyone in any way, you do not have to take revenge even if you have the power to do it. Secondly, you never complain about it, not even a little. Patience has a great status. It is mentioned in the Holy Quran that Allah Almighty is with the patient people. (Surah Al-Baqarah: 153). It means that the support of Allah is always with the patient people.

When our beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked the people of Makkah to leave polytheism and bad habits, and worship Allah and do good deeds, some of the people, who were close to him, believed in him and accepted his call. However, the polytheists, who were the leaders of Makkah, opposed him. They also persecuted him in various ways. When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to pray in the Kaaba, he was inflicted pain.

Once, when the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was praying in the Khana-e-Kaaba, he prostrated, then Abu Jahl, who was the biggest enemy of Islam, asked somebody to put the intestines and other guts of the camel between the shoulders of the Holy prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. This was so heavy that the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ could not lift his head from the prostration. When his beloved daughter, Hazrat Fatima رضى الله عنها saw this, she rushed to him and lifted this disgusting stuff off him. Then, he was able to lift his head from prostration. However, he did not say anything to them and acted patiently. The Mother of the Believers, Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa رضى الله عنها narrates that: “The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ never fought with anyone for himself and never took revenge, rather, he remained patient.”

Dear Children, after reading the events related to the patience of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, we get to know that during the preaching of Islam, we face many difficulties and opposition. In certain conditions, we need to act upon the Uswa-e-Hasana of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and be patient, as the result of patience is always sweet.

### Activity for the Students

The students need to learn any other story about patience at home, and narrate it in the class.

### 3-The Husn-e-Ma'asharat (Social Excellence) of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

'Husn-e-Ma'asharat' means to treat a person in a good manner. Our beloved Prophet حضرت صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ had many lofty moral qualities. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to maintain good relations with his relatives, a good host to the guests and helper to the poor and weak people.

Once, a villager came, whom the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ owed some money. He started talking in a harsh manner. Hence the companions of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ scolded him that do you know who you are talking to? He replied that I am only asking for my right. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ told his companions that they should side with the villager as he has the right to speak. Then, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ replied the villager's loan and gave an extra amount as a gift.

It is mentioned in a hadith that the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ never hurt any women or servant or anyone else in any way. Hazrat Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he served the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ for ten years. During this time, I made some mistakes which caused some big as well as small losses to the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ yet the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ never became angry with me.

Prophet حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ kept his younger paternal cousin, Hazrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ with himself and fulfilled his every need. He had a very kind attitude towards his servants. He used to take good care of Hazrat Khadija رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and other 'Azواج-e-Mutahharaat' (The Purified Wives). He was always kind towards them. He did not say anything bad about his opponents and even used to help them out. That is why all the people used to love the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and respect him.

Dear children! Now you got to know about Husn-e-Ma'asharat from the Uswa-e-Hasana of حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Being good and kind towards everyone is an important part of the Seerat-e-Tayyaba of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. We should also try to have a kind attitude towards others so that the internal problems of society may be resolved.

#### Activity for the Students

- The students should tell how to behave with the neighbors while practicing the Husn-e-Ma'asharat.
- The students should act in a play demonstrating Husn-e-Ma'asharat.

## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the meaning of 'Rawadari' (Tolerance)?
2. Where did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ host the Christian delegation?
3. What is the meaning of 'Sabr wa Tahammul' (Patience)?
4. Narrate the story of Hazrat Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ related to Husn-e-Ma'asharat?

### 2. Fill in the blanks.

1. 'Sabr wa Tahammul' (Patience) means, to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain inflicted upon you by someone else.
2. In the example of Husn-e-Ma'asharat, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: you people should \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. Hazrat Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ states that he served the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ for ten years, during which he made some mistakes which caused some big as well as small \_\_\_\_\_ to the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, yet the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ never became angry with him.

### 3. Match the words in column 1 with suitable words in column 2 to complete the sentence.

Column 1	Column 2
1. In religion	Is with the patient people.
2. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.	There is no compulsion.
3. Allah Almighty	Made Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ stay with him.



## MORALS AND MANNERS

**Good Relations with Brothers and Sisters, Relatives, Neighbors and Companions. Avoiding Lie, Theft, Backbiting and Accusation and Manners of Conversation**

### **Morality:**

‘Akhlaq’ (morals) is the plural of ‘Khuluq’ which means habit. Technically, Khuluq refers to a habit which has been consolidated. It can be good or bad. If it is good and commendable then it is called ‘Akhlaq-e-Hasana’ (good manners). If the habit is bad and reprehensible, then it is called ‘Akhlaq-e-Sayyiah’ (bad manners).

### **Manners:**

‘Aadaab’ (Manners) is the plural of ‘Adab’ which means excellent training, rituals and grooming, and way of doing tasks, such as manners of Namaz (prayer) and manners of conversation etc.

## 1- Good Relations with Brothers and Sisters

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After reading this section, students will be able to:

- Know about the mutual rights of brothers and sisters.
- Be aware about the importance of rights of siblings.

Among the people with whom Islam has commanded us to establish good relations, are siblings, relatives, neighbors and companions. After the relations of parents come the relations of siblings (brothers and sisters). Brothers and sisters have mutual rights.

The Elder brothers and sisters have the following rights on younger brothers and sisters: younger brothers and sisters should respect elder brothers and sisters. Obey their orders. Respect them like parents. Sit in front of them with respect. All these points come under good manners.

Our beloved Prophet, ﷺ, emphasized on good relations with elder brothers and sisters and said: “Elder brothers have the same rights on younger brothers like the father has rights on his son.”

Similarly, younger brothers and sisters have rights on elder brothers and sisters. It is important for elder brothers and sisters to:

- Behave with younger siblings with compassion and love like father.
- Take care of their needs at all times.
- After parents, take care of their education and upbringing.
- From father's property elder brothers and sisters should give them their part by accurately dividing the property.

Our beloved Prophet, ﷺ, said: “He is not one of us who does not have mercy on young children and does not respect the elders.”

Dear kids! you get to know that how much rights elder siblings have on younger siblings and the rights of younger siblings have on elder siblings. Therefore, we should exercise all these rights and establish good relations, so that we may become a good Ummati (follower) of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.



## 2- Good Relations with Relatives

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After reading this chapter students will be capable enough to:

- Know about the respect and rights of parents.
- Establish good relations with the relatives at all times.

Islam has emphasized to establish good relations with relatives. Among the relatives, the closest relation is of parents. In the Holy Quran, Allah Almighty has given so much importance to good behavior with the parents that Allah has mentioned it next to the command of his worship. Allah Almighty states: “And your Lord has commanded you not to worship anyone other than Allah, and treat parents with benevolence.” (Al-Isra: V-23).

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has emphasized upon good behavior with parents. Once, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “May he be humiliated, may he be humiliated, may he be humiliated. The companions رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ asked, who? O the Prophet of Allah! The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: he who found both of his parents, or one of them in old age and didn't earn heaven by serving them.” The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “Heaven lies under the feet of mother.” On another occasion, He صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “the happiness of Allah Almighty lies in the happiness of father.”

### Some Points for Good Relations with Parents

- Always obey the parents.
- Sit respectfully before your parents and speak to them softly.
- While walking, walk behind them.
- Always try to fulfil the valid needs of your parents.
- In old age, serve them by yourself.

Other relatives include paternal and maternal uncles, paternal and maternal aunts, paternal and maternal niece, nephew and cousins. Islam has emphasized to establish good relations with all of them. It is an Islamic duty to be polite and respectful with the elders and treat young ones with compassion and love. Allah Almighty says in the Holy Quran: “Fulfil the rights of the relatives.” It means always be good to them, treat them in such a manner that keeps strengthening your relations with them. If they need anything, fulfil it.

If you want to spend anything in the way of Allah, first spend it on your relatives. Our beloved Prophet, حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ حَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “paternal uncle and father are two branches of the same tree. The paternal uncle is like the father. His rights are similar to the right of father.” The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “Having good relations with relatives have three benefits: 1-Wealth increases. 2-Mutual love grows. 3-Age increases.”

Dear children! You know that relatives have a lot of rights, which include love and compassion for them, respecting them and fulfilling their needs. If we maintain good relations with our relatives and continue to strive to fulfill their rights, we will be honored and dignified in this world, and our power will increase as well. Similarly, we will be honored before Allah Almighty in the Hereafter as well.

### Activity for the Students

Students need to write five additional points on having good relations with their parents on their notebooks.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following questions.

1. In terms of rights, which relation is comes after the relation of parents?
2. What are the rights of elder brothers and sisters on younger brothers and sisters?
3. In which words did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ describe the rights of younger brothers and sisters on elder brothers and sisters?

#### 2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Islam has ordered good to keep \_\_\_\_\_ with people.
2. Brothers and sisters have \_\_\_\_\_ on each other.
3. Younger brothers and sisters should \_\_\_\_\_ elder brothers and sisters.
4. Our Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “he who doesn’t show mercy on \_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t belong to us.”

#### 3. Mark the true sentence with (✓) and false with (✗).

Sentence	True	False
1. Only paternal uncle and aunt are included in relatives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. If the relative has a valid need, fulfill it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If you want to spend anything in the way of Allah, first spend it on your relatives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ declared that uncle and father are two branches of the same tree.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teacher should keep reminding the students that they keep good relations with their elders and keep respecting them. Secondly, ask the students to work together and write points on the board.

### 3- Good Relations with Neighbors and Companions

#### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Know about the good relations with neighbors and companions.
- Practice the teachings about good relations in their daily life.

Neighbors are the people who live close to each other. Islam has ordered us to establish good relations with neighbors and companions. In the Quran and Hadith-e-Nabawi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, many rights for neighbors and companions are mentioned. By giving them their rights, love and brotherhood will be established between people and they will spend their life with peace and tranquility. The reason for this is that in human relations, after family members, we mostly get in touch with neighbors and companions. If neighbors and companions live with love and affection like brothers, many difficulties and worries are eliminated by helping each other. If there are fighting and quarrels between them, their life will be miserable and they will not be able to live close to each other.

Although companions stay together for a while however they are considered as neighbors and their rights are similar to the rights of neighbors. Allah Almighty has stated three types of neighbors in the Holy Quran and has ordered to give them their rights and establish good relations with them. 1-Neighbors who are relatives. 2-Neighbors who are not relatives. 3-People who stay together for a while. Students studying in a class or a school or people having same profession are included in them. The Holy Quran has included those people who stay together for a while as neighbors as well and has mentioned their rights as neighbors. Non-Muslim people are also included in the category of neighbors. They have the same rights as of Muslim neighbors. If they are financially distressed, then they should be helped. If they become sick, then the neighbor should go and enquire about their health. They should also be supported in times of happiness and sadness, like a Muslim would do for another Muslim.

Hazrat Anas bin Maalik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: The person is not a believer (and he does not belong to Muslim community) who fills his belly completely and sleeps (carefree) at night whilst his neighbor remains hungry and that man knows that his neighbor is hungry. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: "When you prepare a broth, put plenty of water in it". In a gathering, a woman was mentioned in front of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ who fasted every day and prayed all night, but misbehaved her neighbor. Regarding her, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: she will go to hell.

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: The person will not go to the heaven, from whose misconduct and persecution, his neighbors are not safe.

Dear children! From this lesson, we got to know that all humans should be treated in a nice manner, especially the neighbors and companions, with whom good relations need to be kept. In this way, there will be mutual love and sympathy in this world and Allah will be pleased as well.

#### Activity for the Students

In the classroom, the students need to write five points on good relations with neighbors and companions.

## Exercise

### 1. Answer the following questions

1. In human society, which people do we mostly get in touch with, after the family members?
2. The rights of the people who stay with us temporarily are similar to the rights of which people?
3. How many types of neighbors are stated in the Holy Quran?
4. About which woman did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ say that she will go to hell?

### 2. Fill in the blanks.

1. In Quran and Hadith-e-Nabawi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, rights of \_\_\_\_\_ are mentioned.
2. If there is \_\_\_\_\_ between them, their life will be miserable for them.
3. Because companions \_\_\_\_\_ with us for a while, they are also neighbors.
4. The man has no right to be called a \_\_\_\_\_ who fills his belly while his neighbor remain hungry.

### 3. Mark the true sentence with (✓) and false with (\*).

Sentence	True	False
1. In human relations, after family members, we mostly get in touch with relatives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Students and people in the same profession are also neighbors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said that when you prepare a broth, put plenty of water in it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Allah Almighty has mentioned four types of neighbors in Holy Quran.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers should always ask students for having good relations with elders and encourage them to respect their elders at all times. And write points regarding good relations on the board and tell the students to write them in their copies.

## 4- Avoid Lying

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After reading this chapter, students will be able to:

- Know about the condemnation of telling a lie.
- Try to avoid lies after knowing its social harms.

According to Islam, the worst habit among all the bad habits of human beings is telling a lie. Lying is the root of all evils. That is why Islam has included lying in extremely bad habits. Truthfulness is the opposite of lying. Telling the truth is the best habit among all the good habits and truthfulness is one of the primary qualities of every Prophet. No Prophet told ever a lie.

Allah Almighty states the following about the liars in the Holy Quran: The curse of Allah be on the liars.

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has emphasized to refrain from lying and practicing the quality of truthfulness. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “Lying is one of the signs of hypocrites.” The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also said that: “A believer has no relation with lying.” This mean that a believer can never tell a lie. Lying is a bad habit and a sin.

In a hadith, it is stated that you are bound to speak the truth because speaking the truth shows the way to goodness and truth and good lead to Jannah. And protect yourself from lying because lying shows the path to evil and lying and evil lead to hell.

### Disadvantages of lies:

- Because of lying, people stop trusting the liar.
- He loses his status in the worldly affairs.
- No one trusts him.

Similarly, if a student lies, then he has no honor in the eyes of his classmates. Teachers also don't treat him with affection and respect. He also becomes a sinner before Allah Almighty.

Dear children! We should try to refrain from lying and always try to speak the truth. Telling the truth can lead to short term difficulties, but the end result is always good and sweet. Let us pledge that we will never lie and will never stop speaking the truth.

### Activity for the Students

Find out the disadvantages of lying from your experience.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following questions

1. What is antoayn of a lie?
2. What has Allah Almighty said about lying?
3. What are the disadvantages of lying?
4. Lying is a sign of which type of people?

**2. Fill in the blanks**

1. Islam has included lying in the worst \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Speaking the truth leads to a path of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A believer has nothing to do with \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ also don't treat with respect and affection.

**Instructions for the Teachers**

In the school, narrate true stories regarding the disadvantages of lying to the students so that the habit of refraining from lying is established in the students. Secondly, write three proverbs about truthfulness on the board.

## 5-Refraining from Theft

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

After reading this chapter, students will be able to:

- Know about the concept of Theft
- To avoid theft after knowing its social harms.

‘Theft’ is a bad habit amongst other bad habits. It is a very bad deed. Theft means, to take or use a protected item, without the permission of its owner. In every society and religion, theft is considered to be a bad deed. Islam has fixed a severe punishment for this bad deed.

**Negative Consequences of Theft:** Theft itself is a bad deed, but in reality, many other bad things are also hidden in this evil act. It can be explained as: a person works hard and earns something, but the thief gets the benefit by stealing it and not doing any hard work. The second bad thing is entering the property and house of the owner without his/her permission. Entering the home of a person without their permission is an extremely bad thing.

Our beloved Prophet, حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, has tried to eradicate the wickedness of theft, in a same way as he tried to eliminate the other evils of the society.

While explaining about the evils and bad effects of theft, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “When a thief steals, his faith leaves him at that time.”

Dear children! From this unit we knew that theft is an extremely bad habit, due to which the thief gets insulted in the whole society. Everyone calls him/her with the title of 'thief'. This is a very bad title. That is why we need to save ourselves from this bad habit and also instruct others to stay away from it, so that our society becomes a place of peace and serenity. Thus, everybody will live in peace as well.

### Activity for the Students

The students should write three other negative consequences of theft at their home and bring it to the class.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following Questions.

1. What is meant by theft?
2. What did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ say regarding theft?
3. How can our society become a place of peace and serenity?

#### 2. Fill in the Blanks

1. Theft itself is a bad deed, but in reality, many other \_\_\_\_\_ are also hidden in this evil deed.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the home of a person without their permission is an extremely bad thing.
3. In every society and religion, \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be a bad deed.

3. Match the words in column 1 with suitable words in column 2 to complete the sentence.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Theft is a	fixed a severe punishment.
2. When a thief steals,	bad deed.
3. For a thief, Islam has	his faith leaves him at that time.

**Instructions for the Teachers**

Explain the negative consequences of theft by quoting 2-3 true examples of theft from the society so the children establish the habit of staying away from theft.



## 6-Refraining from Backbiting and Accusation

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Know about the meaning and concept of backbiting and accusation.
- Try to refrain from backbiting and accusation in their daily lives.

**Gheebat (Backbiting):** Many bad habits are found among the people of the society, amongst them two are backbiting and accusation. Gheebat or backbiting means, to state to others the bad things or habits of a person in his/her absence.

**Buhtan (Accusation):** Accusation means, to accuse a person for the things which he/she did not commit.

Islam considers these two habits to be extremely bad. However, accusation anyone is considered to be worst and more dangerous than backbiting. The feelings of other people are hurt due to these two bad habits.

Hurting the feelings of other people and insulting them is considered to be an unforgivable sin in front of Allah (unless the victim forgives). That is why Islam has declared backbiting to be a major sin. If a person involves in backbiting, or blames others, then, his sin is not forgiven unless the victim, whose feelings are hurt, or who has been insulted, forgives the person who did it.

Allah Almighty states in the Holy Quran: Backbiting is as if the backbiter has eaten the flesh of his dead brother. (Al-Hujuraat: V-12).

From this statement of the Holy Quran, we get to know how bad the act of backbiting is:

- Backbiting is not merely limited to saying bad things about others, but also refers to revealing the faults of other people, pointing with the eyes and making gestures with hand as well.
- Accusation others and insulting them in front of other people invokes the wrath of Allah, as it hurts the feelings of the one who is blamed.

Dear children, from this unit we knew that backbiting and accusation are two habits which invoke the anger of Allah Almighty. Many of our gatherings are not free from backbiting and accusation. People backbite their classmates, and friends, and even blame them as well. We should try to stay away from these bad habits and involve ourselves with which Allah Almighty and his Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ becomes happy with us.



### 1. Answer the following Questions.

1. What is the meaning of Gheebat (Backbiting)?
2. What is the meaning of Buhtan (Accusation)?
3. What is the difference between Gheebat (Backbiting) and Buhtan (Accusation)?

### 2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Allah Almighty states: Who amongst you, will like to eat the flesh of his dead \_\_\_\_\_?
2. From this statement of the Holy Quran, we get to know how bad the act of \_\_\_\_\_ is.
3. To narration the bad things or habits of a person in his/her absence is \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:**

1. Backbiting and accusation has the following affect upon others:  
(A) Their feelings are hurt (B) They become worried (C) They hate
2. When a person accuses others, Allah Almighty becomes with that person:  
(A) Angry (B) Merciful (C) Happy
3. Making of gesture of others and acting to walk like a handicapped person is:  
(A) Blamming (B) Backbiting (C) Complaining
4. Hurting the feelings of other people and insulting them is considered to be in front of Allah:  
(A) Forgivable (B) Unforgivable (C) Minor sin

**4. Mark the true sentence with (✓) and false with (✗):**

Statements	True	False
1. It is more dangerous to backbite than to blame others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Allah does not forgive both sins, unless the victim, whose feelings are hurt, or who has been insulted, forgives the person who did it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Backbiting is only done by the tongue.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. An example of backbiting is given by Allah as eating the flesh of a dead brother.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Instructions for the Teachers**

Inform the students about the effects of backbiting and accusation on society.

## 7-Manners of Conversation

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Know the important manners of speaking.
- Abide by the manners while speaking in their daily lives.

Islam has provided guidance to Muslims in each and every aspect of their daily lives. Whether it is related to sitting, standing, eating, drinking, issues related to joyful and sad events or social rituals, in each and every aspect, examples from the Seerat-e-Tayyaba are provided. Islam has given us teachings related to eating, drinking, sitting, standing and manners related to gatherings, similarly, it has also provided us with the manners of speaking.

While teaching us the way of making a conversation, Allah Almighty states in the Holy Quran: وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا (Al-Baqarah: V-83) Translation: “And talk to the people in the best manner.” It means that one should speak softly and with love as it is a great source for cajoling others to be nice and soft towards you as well. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to talk slowly and in a very soft voice, to the extent that if a person wanted, he could count the words in his statements. In order to emphasize and make others understand, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would repeat his words three times. The conversation of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to be so clear that it could be easily understood by the people who were listening.

### Manners of Conversation:

- Conversation should be done in a soft manner. There should be no harshness in it. Talking in a harsh manner is against the good manners.
- In our conversation, care should be taken to ensure that no individual is taunted upon or insulted in a hidden manner.
- The talk should be nice and lovely externally and internally.
- The talk should be just and correct.
- Conversation should be according to the situation and context. The individual should refrain from futile or uncivilized talks. If a person talks in this manner, then he is considered to be uncivilized and immoral.
- While conversing, one should think that is my talk suitable for the gathering or not, so that he/she is not ashamed by it later on.
- Conversation should be according to the need only, extending the conversation for no reason is considered to be against the manners.
- If you are having a conversation with an elder, then talk to them with respect, while abiding by the manners of conversation.
- When a person is talking to you, you should listen to their talk with complete focus and attention.

Dear children! After reading about the manners related to conversation, you should reflect upon your way of talking. If it is not according to the manners given above, then you need to practice these manners in your way of talking. If you do not do so, then you will be regarded as a child who has no respect or a mannerless child. It is indeed a very bad title.

### Activity for the Students

Arrange an event in the class with the help of the teacher, which should be titled as 'Manners of Conversation'. In this event, one child should play the role of a father and another child should play the role of a son, and the son should talk to his role-playing father while abiding by the manners of the conversation so that everyone can benefit from it.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following Questions.

1. What did Allah Almighty say in the Holy Quran while teaching about the way of conversation?
2. How did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ speak?
3. Speaking softly and with love is a source of what?
4. If you are making conversation with your elders, how should you do it?

#### 2. Fill in the Blanks

1. Conversation should not have \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The individual should refrain from futile or \_\_\_\_\_ talks.
3. Conversation should be according to the \_\_\_\_\_ only.

#### 3. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:

1. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to talk:  
(A) Slowly (B) Quickly (C) At time quickly, at time slowly
2. When needed, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would repeat a thing:  
(A) 2 times (B) 3 times (C) 4 times

### Instructions for the Teachers

The teachers should remind the students of the class to abide by the manners while speaking to their classmates at all times.

## BEARERS OF GUIDANCE FAMOUS PERSONALITIES OF ISLAM

### 1-Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام

#### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Be informed about the biography of Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام.
- Get to know how Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام strived to preach the message of Allah, and the trials he went through.

Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام has a special status amongst the prophets which Allah Almighty sent for the guidance of His people. He was born in the small city of 'Ur' in Iraq. The name of his father was Aazar. Aazar was a polytheist. He used to make the statues and was the chief priest of the temple.

Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام used to think that how could the statue, which was made by the hands of Aazar, be their god? The people of his city used to worship these statues. Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام tried to make the people understand about the Oneness of Allah Almighty. He said to his father: O my father! why do you consider these statues to be your god, whereas they cannot even speak or listen? Instead of listening to him, his father started scolding him and said: O Ibrahim! If you go against my religion, I will punish you.

Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام always wished to make the people understand that the statues had no authority or power of any kind. Allah Almighty provided him with an opportunity to do it. What happened was that the people of the city went to attend a festival which was taking place outside the city. When all the people had gone to the festival, Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام went in to the temple. There was one big statue and many small statues in that temple. Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام picked an axe, broke the small statues to pieces and hanged the axe on the hand of the big statue.

When the people saw the broken statues in the temple after returning from the festival, they became extremely angry. When they realized that this was done by Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام, they called him and asked as to who had broken these statues? He replied, ask the big statue. They said that you know well that statues do not talk. Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام said: What has happened to you? Why do you not worship Allah Almighty and worship these futile statues instead? The people were ashamed to hear this, however, they remained steadfast on polytheism and decided to collect a lot of wood, which would be ignited, and Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام would be thrown in that fire. Hence, Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام was thrown in that fire, but as he was thrown in to that fire, the burning fire became cold for Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام and did not hurt him. Allah Almighty secured



The City in which Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام was born

him. After coming out of the fire, Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام continued preaching the message of Tawhid (Monotheism).

When his opposition increased further, and became unbearable for him to live there, Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام along with his wife Sarah عليه السلام and his paternal nephew Hazrat Loot عليه السلام, went migrated to Syria and got settled in Canaan (presently Palestine). Over there, he was blessed by Allah Almighty and became wealthy. He had thousands of animals. Of his offspring, Hazrat Ishaq عليه السلام belongs to that area whereas the second son of Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام, Hazrat Ismael عليه السلام got settled in Makkah. Our beloved Prophet, حضرت مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, belonged to his offspring. The sacrifice which we perform on the day of 'Eid Al-Adha' is also a remembrance of the Sunnah of Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام.



Maqam-e-Ibrahim: Those foot prints of Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام which are located near the blessed Kaabatullah.

Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام was ordered by Allah Almighty to construct the Khana-e-Kaaba. He constructed Khana-e-Kaaba with the help of his son, Hazrat Ismael عليه السلام.

Dear children! Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام endured many hardships and difficulties while preaching the message of the Oneness of Allah. To the extent that he was thrown in the fire. He endured those hardships and remained patient. We should also try to remain patient if we face any hardship for Islam, so that Allah Almighty becomes happy with us.

### Activity for the Students

The students should narrate the story of Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام to each other in the class.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following Questions.

1. What was the profession of Hazrat Ibrahim's father?
2. What did Hazrat Ibrahim used to think?
3. What did Hazrat Ibrahim do when everyone had gone to the festival?

#### 2. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hazrat Ibrahim tried to make the people understand about the \_\_\_\_\_ of Allah Almighty.
2. Hazrat Ibrahim picked an axe and broke the small \_\_\_\_\_ to pieces.
3. The people were ashamed after hearing Hazrat Ibrahim, however, they remained steadfast on \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:**

1. The name of Hazrat Ibrahim's عليه السلام father was:

- (A) Aazar                      (B) Abdul Uzza                      (C) Abdul Kaaba

2. After the people went to the festival, Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام:

- (A) Only broke the big statue.                      (B) Broke all the statues.                      (C) Only broke the small statues.

3. Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام hung the axe after breaking the small statues:

- (A) On the hand of the big statue.                      (B) In front of the big statue.                      (C) On the neck of the small statue.

**Instructions for the Teachers**

Provide further details regarding the life of Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام to the students.

## 2-Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ

### Students Learning Outcomes (SLOs)

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

- Be informed about the biography of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ.
- Get to know about the services of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ for Islam.

The name of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ was Abdullah. His father's name was Usman who was famous with the kunniyat of Abu Qahafa. Abu Bakr رضی اللہ عنہ was born around 50 years before the migration (Hijra). Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ had a great personality. He was a great example of piousness and good character. People used to respect him due to his piousness.

When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started to invite people towards Islam, Abu Bakr رضی اللہ عنہ was the one who accepted it immediately. He was the closest companion of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ was the one who believed and confirmed the incident of Mairaj (the ascension), and it was due to this reason that the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ entitled him 'Siddiq'. The word 'Siddiq' means, the one who always confirms. He used to remain with the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



Cave of Thaur, in which the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ stayed for three days and three nights.

used to take care of him. When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ married Hazrat Aisha Siddiqah رضی اللہ عنہا, the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ, then Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ became a closer relative of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to keep Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ with him most of the time, to the extent that when he migrated to Madinah, with the permission of Allah, he took Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ with him. He spent three days and three nights with the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, in the cave of Thaur.

In the last days of his life, when the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ became extremely ill, he ordered Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ to lead the prayer in his place, which he did.

After the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ departed from this world, the companions رضی اللہ عنہم chose Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ as the next ruler and Caliph (Khalifa). Most of the time, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضی اللہ عنہ used to serve the poor people. There were two orphan girls in Madinah. Every morning, he would go to their house and milk their goats. Even after becoming the Caliph (Khalifa), he would go there daily, to milk their goats.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضی اللہ عنہ was a businessman dealing in garments, however, when he became the Caliph (Khalifa), he left the business. He fixed his salary, which was equal to the



amount earned by a normal man in Madinah.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه tried his best to rule like the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and consolidate the foundation of Islam. After remaining the caliph for 2.25 years, he passed away on 22<sup>nd</sup> Jamadi Al-Aakhir, 13 Hijri, at the age of 63. He was buried in Hazrat Aisha Siddiqah's رضى الله عنه apartment, beside the blessed grave of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ once said that I have returned the favor of every individual who had given me any favor, except Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه. The reward for his favor will be given by Allah Almighty in the hereafter.

Dear children! Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه served the poor a lot, before and during his Caliphate (Khilafat). We should also try to follow the footsteps of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and the famous personalities of Islam. This is the secret of our success.

### Activity for the Students

The students need to narrate a brief story about Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه in their own words.

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the Following Questions.

1. When did Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه accept Islam?
2. Name the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه, who became the wife of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ?
3. During which journey did the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ take Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه with him?
4. After the demise of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, which companion was chosen as the caliph and ruler by the other companions رضى الله عنهم?

#### 2. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ used to keep Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه with him most of the time.
2. When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ became extremely ill, he ordered Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه to lead the \_\_\_\_\_ in his place.
3. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه was a businessman dealing in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضى الله عنه passed away at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Tick “✓” the correct answer of following:**

1. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq's رضي الله عنه name was:  
(A) Abdullah رضي الله عنه (B) Saad رضي الله عنه (C) Talha رضي الله عنه
2. The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ entitled Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضي الله عنه :  
(A) Hawari (B) Ameen (C) Siddiq
3. When the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ invited Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضي الله عنه towards Islam, he accepted it:  
(A) After a month (B) After two weeks (C) Immediately

**Instructions for the Teachers**

Arrange a speech competition among the students, in which the students will make a speech on the topic of Hazrat Bakr Siddiq رضي الله عنه.

## DICTIONARY

### Chapter 1: Al-Quran Al-Karim

Words	Meanings
Introduction	Definitaion, Discription
Muqarrab	Dear, close
Aim/Aims	Purpose
Makhraj, Plural: Makharij	Place of articulation
Muqata'at	Detached
Ramz, Plural: Rumooz	Mark
Meaning	Connotation
Mujawwaza	Proposal
Muntakhab	Chosen, selected
Halaq	Throat
Karwat	On the side
Mufrad	Individual, Single word
Murakkab	Two or more words
Hanging	Suspended in the space
Implement	Apply, execute
Pronounce	Articulation of a word
Memorize	Learn by heart
Tayyaba	Pure

### Chapter 2: Beliefs and Prayers

Words	Meanings
Tawhid	Believing that Allah is One
Amal, Plural: A'amaal	Deeds
Waaqif	Knowing, informed
Raasikh	Established
Awareness	Realization, familiarity
Harshness	Bitterness, enmity
Neighbor	Person next door
Refrain	Abstain, avoid
Muqaddas	Sacred
Respect	Esteem, regard
Prayer, Plural: prayers	Worship
Exalted	Very high
Serenity	Calmness
Humbleness	Humility
Success	Victory
Beloved	Dear, cherished
Back	Rear (Behind)
Obedient	Submissive
Construct	Develop

Low morals	Bad character
Uswa-e-Hasana	Role Model
Mutahhir	Pure, Clean

### Chapter 3: Seerat-e-Tayyaba

Words	Meanings
Adopt	Practice
Flame of guidance	The light which illuminates the way
Kafalat	Gaurdianship
Die	Pass away, depart from this world
Handover	Entrust
Caring	Kind hearted
Hadith, Plural: Ahadith	The Sayings of the Holy Prophet
Business	Financial Activity
Agreement	Contract
Fame	Popularity
Fixing/to fix	To place
Wisdom	Insight
Vision	Sight
Inclined	Prone
Mutual	Eath others
Societal	Living together in a group
Salvation	Freedom
Pain	Suffering
Zawja, Plural: Azwaj	Wife, Spouse
Hinderance	Barrier
Isolation	Being alone
Demise	Die

### Chapter 4: Manners and Morals

Words	Meanings
Accomplish	Complete
Remind	To repeat again and again, to establish
Fulfilling the need	Providing what is needed
Honored	Respected
Hurting the feeling of others	Causing suffering to the heart of others
Poke	Push
Repeat	Replicate
Hidden	Secret
Civilized	Mannered, cleanliness
To extend	To elongate
Organize	To arrange
Contemplated	Considered

### Chapter 5: Bearers of Guidance/Famous Personalities of Islam

<b>Words</b>	<b>Meanings</b>
The source of guidance	The place from which we can get guidance
Apartment	Small room
Famous	Popular
Effort	Try
Endure	Tolerate, bear
Oneness	Accepting Allah Almighty as One
Speaker	The one who says
Hashr	To collect
Oblige	To follow a command