# Text Book

**Text Book:** Islamiyat for Grade 5 by Neelma Kanwal; Bookmark Publishing

## Yearly Syllabus

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Month wise breakup of topics:

August

Etiquette for Gatherings Unit 2 (3) Page # 29

We all live in the form of societies. We all have to interact with each other in one way or the other. As Muslims, we should learn the etiquettes that our religion, Islam has taught us so that we can attain the pleasure of Allah and His Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in this life and in the life hereafter. The following etiquettes will be taught to the students in detail, elaborated with the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

- Greeting each other
- Importance of politeness
- Ask about each other’s welfare
- Avoid arguments
- Never whisper
- Avoid talking nonsense
- Do not interrupt
- Wishing Allah Hafiz while leaving

Key Words:

- **Crude**: Rough
- **Interrupt**: To interfere
- **Uncivilized**: Uneducated

Sample Questions:

Q) What should we do when entering and leaving a gathering?

Q) Narrate the Hadith about polite behaviour at gatherings.

The Rightly Guided Caliphs - Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A) (Handout)

- Hazrat Usman (R.A) was famous for his modesty, courtesy, piety, hospitality and generosity. He was a virtuous, affectionate, rightful, just and benevolent Caliph. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) also admired his many attributes. Hazrat Usman (R.A) served Islam and Muslims well with his wealth, deeds, competence and commitment. He is reckoned among Ashra e Mubashra.

Key Words:

- **Negotiate**: Discuss
- **Benevolent**: Kind
- **Nuptial**: Marriage

Sample Questions:

Q) What services did Hazrat Usman (R.A) render for the growth and prosperity of Muslims during his Caliphate?

Q) How did the generosity of Hazrat Usman (R.A) benefit Muslims?

Q) Describe the role of Hazrat Usman (R.A) in your own words.
September

Respect for the Teacher Unit 2 (2) Page # 26

- Teachers play a very vital role in one’s life. They should be given respect and regard as equal to parents. They provide us with knowledge and teach us good manners. Allah sent prophets as teachers to teach His mankind. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the best teacher of mankind, who taught the difference between right and wrong to his followers.

- Islamic teachings about the respect of teachers will be taught to the students in this lesson, elaborated further with the sayings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Moreover, examples from Islamic history will also be discussed regarding the treatment of teachers. Few incidents will also be included, like the incident of the famous caliph, Mamoon Al Rasheed and his sons. Etiquettes will also be taught about respecting teachers.

Example:
- Always stand up for the teacher
- Speak softly to the teacher
- Do not argue with teacher
- Always greet teachers
- Give importance and pay attention to what your teacher says

Key Words:
- **Esteem**: Regard-Value
- **Fosters**: Promote-Encourage
- **Revere**: Admire-Respect

Sample Questions:
Q) How did our beloved Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)’s companions respect him?
Q) What did Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) say about respecting teachers?

Activity:
- Students will be asked to perform a play of Mamoon Al Rasheed and his sons in the assembly and represent the role of a teacher.

Modesty and Diffidence Unit 2 (1) Page # 23

- Modesty and diffidence are two very important character traits that are supposed to be adopted by every human being and especially by Muslims.

- Modesty refers to how a person moulds his/her personality according to the teachings of Allah and His Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). A Muslim’s way of life, dressing, speech and habits should portray to everyone that he/she is a Muslim.

- Particularly, modesty in dress and modesty in speech will be explained to the students in detail elaborated with the sayings of our Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Allah Almighty.

Key Words:
- **Diffidence**: Shyness
- **Radiance**: Happiness
- **Traits**: Features
- **Vulgar**: Offensive
- **Coarse**: Rude
- **Insolence**: Disrespect
- **Incur**: Gain
Sample Questions:

Q) What is meant by shyness and modesty?
Q) Write briefly how one must maintain modesty and shyness in speech.
Q) According to the rules of modesty and shyness what kind of dress should be worn?

October

Great Muslim Women (Handout)
Hazrat Khadija (R.A):

- Hazrat Khadija (R.A) was the first wife of our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). She is also known as 'Tahira' which means pure. She led a very pious life even before her marriage with Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). She proved to be an honest wife and was famous for trustworthiness and truthfulness.
- The qualities of her personality and piousness of her life will be explained briefly.

Hazrat Ayesha (R.A):

- Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) was married to our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) ten years after he received the first revelation. She was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) who was the closest companion of our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). When he died, Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) was 25 years old. After his death, Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) was given special honour and respect. She used to lead decisions on religious matters. She was a very pious and God-fearing lady.
- Her personality traits and her life’s piousness will be discussed.

Key Words:

- Integrity: Honesty
- Noble: Honourable
- Deprive: Away
- Everlasting: Eternal-Endless

Sample Questions:

Q) How was Hazrat Khadija (R.A) as a wife?
Q) What did our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) say about Hazrat Khadija (R.A) to his other wives?
Q) What kind of a lady was Hazrat Ayesha (R.A)?

November
Revision for Mid-Year Examinations

December
Mid-Year Examination
January

The Madni Life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Unit 4 (2)
Brotherhood and Hospitality of Ansaars Page # 43

- The people who lived in Madina were given the title of Ansaar. They were very hospitable and welcomed the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) whole heartedly. They shared all their assets equally with the Muslim migrants like, their property, crops, cattle, wealth etc.
- The Muhajireens too had their self-respect and did not want to burden the Ansaars and they started to work with the cooperation of Ansaars.
- Allah blessed them with plenty and made them self-sufficient.
- Students will learn the importance of brotherhood, reward for hospitality in this lesson with the help of the Islamic history.

Key Words:
- Immigrant: Settler
- Hospitality: Welcome-Kindness
- Slung: Hanged-Suspended
- Flourish: Grow, prosper

Sample Questions:
Q) Describe the hospitality of the Ansaars.
Q) How did the immigrants began trading and working?

February

Conquest of Makkah Page # 76

- In the tenth year of migration the conquest of Makkah took place. It was the greatest wish of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to cleanse and purify Kaaba from the idols and establish the worship of only Allah Almighty there.
- But there was great hindrance created by the Quraish and the conquest seemed next to impossible. But with the help of Allah Almighty, persistent untiring effort of our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his followers and after several battles, this dream of our Prophet came true.

Key Words:
- Conquest: Takeover
- Proclaim: Announce
- Null and Void: Invalid
- Hindrance: Interruption

Sample Questions:
Q) What did the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) announced after reaching Makkah?
Q) What did Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) ask the non-believers after the conquest of Makkah?
March

Hajj-tul-Wida Page # 82

- Hajj was made obligatory for Muslims by Allah Almighty in 9th Hijri, therefore the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) performed Hajj in the 10th Hijri. Arabs from all parts of the country began to gather at Madina then they all left for Makkah.
- On the auspicious occasion of Hajj, our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) delivered a tremendous and memorable sermon. This Hajj is known as Hajja-tul-Wida.
- The details of this occasion and important points of the sermon will be discussed.

Key Words:

- Obligatory: Compulsory
- Abolish: End
- Tremendous: Wonderful
- Eliminate: Remove
- Usury: Interest

Sample Questions:

Q) Write the translation of the verse revealed on the occasion of Hajja-tul-Wida.
Q) What did the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) ask the people after his sermon and what did they answer?

The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) leaves this earthly life Page # 85

- In the eleventh year of migration our beloved Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) left this earthly life. Some signs are mentioned in the lesson which made the companions realize that his departure towards his Sustainer was near, like: that year Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sat in a two-day state for 20 days which was unusual.
- Students will be explained how his illness began, who were the people near him at that time, his last conversation, his last day and last moments.

Key Words:

- Earthly: Worldly
- Imminent: Pending
- Congregation: Gathering
- Console: Comfort
- Fortitude: Strength

Sample Questions:

Q) What was the last thing the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) did on the last day of his life?
Q) How was Prophet Muhammad’s funeral prayer offered and at what time was he buried?

April
Revision for Final Year Examination

May
Final Year Examination