Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2016-17
Islamiyat
Class VII

Text Books:

Syllabus Content:
- Quranic Passages; (Under the theme of Allah in Himself)
  - Ayatul Kursi (2:255)
  - Surah Anaam (6:101-103)
  - Surah Fusilat (41:37)
  - Surah Shura (42:4-5)
  - Surah Ikhlas (112)
- Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) about the following topics.
  - Rewards for those who look after and support the orphans. (No: 11)
  - Rules of conducting business. (NO: 14)
  - Mercy is a special attribute of Allah. (NO: 15)
  - Comparing Muslims to a human body. (NO: 16)
- The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Makkah including Mairaj. (Complete topic)
- Important personalities during the Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) lifetime.
  - Hazrat Jaffer (RA), Hazrat Abu Talib (RA), Hazrat Khadija (RA), Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA), Hazrat Umer (RA) Hazrat Hazrat Ali (RA), Hazrat Uthman (RA).
- Caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz
- Articles of faith (including following Articles)
  - Unity or oneness of Allah, Angels, Revealed books, Prophets.
- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) as the last Messenger of Allah (Seal of the Prophet).

Month wise breakup of topics

August

Quranic Passages: (Theme) Allah in Himself.
- Ayatul Kursi: (2:255);
  - Verse of the throne. Symbol of power and authority, Belief in the Oneness and uniqueness of Allah. Deals with His attributes in a comprehensive manner.
- Surah Anaam: (6:101-103)
  - These verses speaks of the absolute unity and authority of Allah over the entire universe, therefore He alone is to be worshipped.

Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) with the following topics.

- Rewards for those who look after and support the orphans. (No: 11)
  - This Hadith encourages people to look after and support the orphans. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was himself an orphan and Allah raised him with His Mercy to the highest status in this world and the next and thus gave the weak and the helpless hope and courage.

- Comparing Muslims to a human body. (NO: 16)
  - This Hadith compares the Muslims to a Human body; Muslims should feel for each other so strongly that if any one of them is in grief, the rest should feel it. The fundamental element in the moral system of Islam is the value of Muslim brotherhood.
  - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) put the concept of brotherhood in practice as is evident from the unique brotherhood that he established between the Muhajirin and Ansar after migrating to Madinah.
Sample Question for practice:

- Explain the attributes of Allah as mentioned in the Ayat ul Kursi.
- What is the importance of Ayat ul kursi in a Muslims life today?
- Allah is unique in His attributes and existence give proof for this statement.

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Makkah. (With reference to the following sub topics)

Ancestors, condition of Arabiya, birth and upbringing, Harb-ul-Fijar, Half-al-Fazul, Al-Sadiq and Al Amin, Marriage to Khadija.

Ancestors

Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the direct descendant of Hazrat Ismail (A.S.)

The prominent ancestors, Fihr, Qussai, Hashim, Abdul Muttalib, Abdullah.

Conditions of Arabia at the time of the birth of the Holy Prophet (PBUH):

Arabia was steeped in the worst form of idolatry. Women were looked upon as a property and had no rights. There was no settled government and no law in the land. This period is known as the Age of Ignorance in the Arab History.

Birth and Upbringing:

Born in Makkah to Bibi Aminah and was brought up by Halima Saadia.

After the death of Bibi Aminah, Hazrat Abdul Muttalib took over the charge of his grandson. After Hazrat Abdul Muttalib, Prophet’s (PBUH) uncle Abu Talib took over the responsibility of bringing him up.

Al Sadiq and Al Amin :

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was truthful and honest. People would entrust their valuables to him for safe keeping. He was given the title of Al- Sadiq and Al-Amin.

Marriage to Khadija (RA)

She was twice widowed and her age was forty, her title was Tahira, and was a wealthy business woman. She was very impressed by the honesty and goodness of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). She requested him to take her merchandise to Syria against a share in the profit. He returned from Syria with good profit. As she needed the support of an honest man so she married the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Hazrat Khadija (RA)

On account of her exceptional character she was known as “Tahira” the pious one.

Hazrat Khadija (R.A.) married Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) she died at the age of 65 in the 10th year of Prophethood.

Sample Questions for Practice:

- Describe and explain the main incidents in the life of the Prophet with special reference to his birth, youth and early life in Makkah?
- Why was his relationship with his wife Khadija important for him?

September

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Makkah. (with reference to the following sub topics)

Fixing of black Stone, Call to Prophethood, Preaching by the Holy Prophet (PBUH), Opposition and Persecution by the Quraish, Reason for opposition, Reaction towards Persecution

Call to Prophethood:

First revelation in the month of Ramazan in the cave of Hira. Prophet (PBUH)’S age was 40 years. First Five verses of Surah-Alaq were revealed. Hazrat Khadija comforted the Prophet (PBUH) and took him to Warqa Bin Nawfal. Warqa bin Nawfal confirmed that he is the Prophet of Allah.

Preaching by the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

The second revelation was of the first few verses of Surah Mudassir. It was about preaching. First Holy Prophet (PBUH) invited his friends and relatives. Within a period of three years, 40 righteous and God-fearing people accepted Islam. Soon afterwards the Holy Prophet (PBUH) received the revelation in which he was ordered to expound openly. His efforts were successful and people had started accepting Islam.
Opposition and Persecution by the Quraish

The Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) declaration of his message changed the picture of the whole society. The response of the influential people of Makkah was hostile. The poor and weak people accepted Islam early, they were tortured but they did not give-up worshipping Allah.

Important Personalities during the Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) Lifetime

Ashab, the plural of Sahabi, means the companions or associates of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) or all those people who embraced Islam, saw the Holy Prophet (PBUH), had the privilege of being in his company, even for a short time and died, as believers and his companions. One of the qualities of the companions described in the Quran is their attachment to the faith, they were raised to the rank of being the most religious, spiritual and moral guides for mankind.

- Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (RA)
  Life before caliphate,
  Early life of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)
  His services as a companion of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
  Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was the first, free male adult to accept Islam and was the chosen companion of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the migration of Madina.
  He was the first caliph of Islam and scribe of Divine Revelation. He was the father in law of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

- Hazrat Umer Farooq (RA).
  Life before caliphate,
  Early life of Hazrat Umer Farooq (R.A),
  his services as a companion of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
  Hazrat Umer Farooq (RA) was the second caliph of Islam and scribe of Divine Revelation. He was also the father in law of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
  After his conversion to Islam he became one of the most devoted followers of Prophet (PBUH).
  He was so brave that people started to pray openly in Makkah after his conversion to Islam.

Sample Questions for Practice:

- Explain the Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) first experience of revelation in the cave Hira and his reaction to the holy and noble mission.
- Trace the process of proclamation in its initial stage.
- Give an account of the persecutions faced by the early converts to Islam in Makka.
- Write accounts of Hazrat Umer (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) during Prophet (PBUH)’s lifetime.
- Trace the main characteristics and events in the life of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) and Hazrat Umer (R.A) before Islam and after Islam.

October

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Makkah with the following topics

Migration to Abyssinia and its significance, Boycott, Year of Grief, Marriage with Sawdah and Aisha, Visit to Taif, Pledges of Aqaba.

- Migration to Abyssinia
  The hardships and sufferings of the Muslims increased. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave permission to a group to migrate to Abyssinia.
  Najashi the Christian King of Abyssinia treated Muslims with kindness and respect and the Muslims found a safe place to live.
  Later on, Najashi converted to Islam after listening to the recitation of Surah Mariam.

- Boycott
  The acceptance of Islam by Hazrat Hamza (R.A) and Hazrat Umer (R.A) greatly upset and enraged the pagans. They demanded that the Banu Hashim withdraw their protection from the Holy Prophet (PBUH). The Holy Prophet (PBUH) along with his tribe was forced to live in a secluded valley, known as Shib Abi Talib. Whatever little provisions Muslims had,
eventually finished and then came a time of extreme difficulty. Finally few kind hearted unbelievers took action against the cruel leaders like Abu Jahl. This caused disunity among them.

- **Year of Grief**
  In the 10th year of Prophethood Hazrat Khadija died. Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) uncle Abu Talib too passed away. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was deeply grieved by their deaths and this year is known as Am-ul-Huzn.

- **Visit to Taif**
  After the death of Abu Talib, the Quraish increased their attacks against the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Accompanied by his adopted son, Zaid bin Haris (R.A), Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) set out for Taif. In Taif the Holy Prophet (PBUH) approached the chiefs calling upon them to believe in Allah and to support him in his efforts to establish Islam. But in return the Prophet (PBUH) was opposed and the chiefs of Taif set upon him a crowd of teenagers to follow him and shout abuses at him. The mob followed them until they were driven to the outskirts of the city. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) prayed to Allah to show the people of Taif the right path. In 9 A.H., the whole of Taif embraced Islam.

- **Pledges of Aqaba**
  On his return to Makkah from Taif, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) resumed his preaching concentrating more on strangers, who came to Makkah for pilgrimage. In the 11th year of prophethood, six pilgrims from the Khazraj tribe came to Makkah and embraced Islam after hearing the teachings of Islam. In this way, the message of Islam reached Yasrib. In the 12th year of prophethood 12 persons from Yasrib met the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at Aqabah, accepted faith and agreed to abstain from idol worship, cruelty and falsehood. This is called the first Pledge of Aqabah. In 13th year of the prophethood, a deputation consisting of seventy-five people came from Yasrib to take the same pledge. This is called the Second Pledge of Aqabah. These people pledged full support to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and his followers and Islam began to spread rapidly in Yasrib.

**Important Personalities during the Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) Lifetime**

- **Hazrat Jaffer (RA)**
  Hazrat Jafar (R.A.) was the son of Abu Talib and elder brother of Hazrat Ali (R.A). He along with his wife embraced Islam in early stages. He was among the second group of emigrants to Abyssinia. Hazrat Jafar (R.A) delivered a speech in the court of Najashi and recited a portion of Surah Mariam and Najashi returned the gifts of Makkan leaders. Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave him a piece of land near Masjid-e-Nabwi and kept him close to himself. Hazrat Jafar (R.A.) was martyred in the battle of Muta. He took great care of the poor and needy. He was known as Abul Masakeen.

- **Hazrat Abu Talib (RA)**
  Hazrat Abu Talib was a paternal uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). He died in the tenth year of prophethood. Abu Talib had brought him up, treated him like his son, with kindness and sympathy. Hazrat Abu Talib protected his nephew against all threats and let everyone know of his readiness to fight for him. After the death of Hazrat Abu Talib, the Quraish started abusing the Holy Prophet (PBUH) verbally and physically.

**Sample Questions for Practice**

- Explain the importance of the pledges of Aqaba to the Prophet (PBUH).
- Write an account of first migration (hijra) of the Muslims to Abyssinia. Why did the people of Makkah pursue these Muslims?
- Write accounts of Hazrat Jaffer (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Talib (RZ) during Prophet (PBUH)’s lifetime.
Jan

Quranic Passage: (Theme) Allah in Himself.

- Surah Fusilat (41:37)
  The verses of Surah Fusilat speak of the sun, moon, day and night as signs of Allah to signify His wisdom and power. It is repeatedly been told in the Quran that natural objects on earth and sky are creations of Allah with no power or authority of their own. We cannot set any of His own creations equal to Him. Allah alone should be worshipped and not the things which He has created which are equally subservient to His commands.

- Surah Shura (42:4-5)
  All that is in the heaven and on earth is the exclusive property of Allah. He has full authority and control to deal with the universe in any manner. The angels who are noble and pure beings celebrate the glory of Allah.

- Surah Ikhlas (112)
  Belief in the Oneness and Uniqueness of Allah. Allah is Eternal and immortal. He begots not nor is he begotten and there is no one similar like unto Him.

Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) with the following topics

- Rules of conducting business. (NO: 14)
  Business should be conducted with honesty and justice, tempered with human kindness. The debtor should try to give loan back in time and creditor should not be strict in taking the loan back.

- Mercy is a special attribute of Allah. (NO: 15)
  Most deserving of the special mercy of Allah are kind hearted people. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) taught others through his personal example to be kind. Mercy is one of the outstanding qualities of the true believers.

Sample Question for practice:

1. What does these passages tell us about the theme of Allah in Himself?
2. How can a person conduct business not only with honesty and justice but also with kindness?

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Makkah with the following topics

Mairaj, Migration to Yasrib (causes, event and importance).
In the tenth year of prophethood on 27th Rajab, the Prophet (PBUH) was taken for Isra and Mairaj. The journey concerning Isra and Mairaj is described in the Quarn as well as in many authentic traditions from the Prophet (PBUH) contained in Sahi Muslim and Bukhari. Migration to Yasrib (causes, event and importance).
The whole event of migration to Madina with causes and its importance should be explained. At Madina, the prophet was made the head of the state, a religious teacher and politician and proved equally capable.

Sample Questions for Practice:

1. Describe the Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) experience of Mairaj.
2. Analyze the situation and process which led up to Hijra/migration.
3. Outline the main events of the Prophet’s journey from Makka to Madina.
4. What is the significance of this journey for the Muslims?
Personalities during the Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) Lifetime

- Hazrat Uthman (RA)

Hazrat Uthman (RA) belonged to Umayya tribe branch of the Quraish and was a cousin of Abu Sufyan, the leader of Makkah. He had been married successively to two of the Prophet’s (PBUH) daughters for which he came to be known as Zun Nurain, ‘the possessor of two lights’

- Hazrat Ali (RA)

Hazrat Ali was the first cousin of Holy Prophet (PBUH) who was brought up in his household and was later married to his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA). He was an exceptionally brave and fierce warrior and showed great valour in all the battles.

Caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz (biography, character and reforms)

Umar was born around 2nd November 682 in Medina. In the year 86 Hijrah Umar bin Abdul Aziz was the Wali of Al-Madinah and he ruled it until the year 93 Hijrah. He was known for his justice.

Character:
He was just, dutiful kind and a trustworthy leader. He was able to embody the role of a true Muslim Khalifa, one who takes responsibility of the administrative and ruling affairs of the state and also responsible for the knowledge and righteousness of the people (a role which had become restricted to the scholars of the time).

Reforms:
He continued the welfare programs of the last few Umayyad caliphs, expanding them and including special programs for orphans and the destitute. He also abolished the tax of converts to Islam, who were former zimmis, who used to be taxed even after they had converted under other Umayyad rulers.

Sample Questions for practice:
- Write accounts of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Ali (RZ) during Prophet’s (PBUH) lifetime.
- Write a note on Caliph Umer Bin Abdul Aziz.

Articles of faith (including following Articles)

- Unity or oneness of Allah

Belief in the unity and oneness of Allah is the first and the main principle of the Islamic faith. The Quran has laid the greatest emphasis on Allah’s absolute Unity and Oneness. The concept has been summed up in Surah Ikhlas of the Holy Quran. Shirk means to associate any partner with Allah which is an unpardonable sin.

- Angels

Belief in the existence of angels is the second article of Islamic faith. Angels act as Allah’s agents. They are absolutely obedient to Allah’s commands and are engaged in worship and service to Him. They are sent to protect men, to carry His messages and to perform various other functions.

- Revealed books

Belief in the reality of Allah’s guidance to mankind in the form of revealed books is another basic Article of faith in Islam. Revelation is the name given to the means of communication employed by Allah for conveying His commands and messages.

- Prophets
Belief in Allah’s messengers and prophets is an article of faith in Islam. Islam holds that a prophet possesses the important characteristics like he is absolutely truthful, free of all sins, he delivers the message of Allah without any omission and he has the highest order of intelligence and mental ability.

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) as the last Messenger of Allah

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the last messenger of Allah’s apostles. He is termed as Khatam-an- Nabiyin Seal of the Prophets.

Sample Questions for practice:

- Write about Muslim beliefs in prophets. Explain how this belief influences the daily living of Muslims.
- Give a descriptive account of the Muslim belief in angels and revealed books. Discuss the importance of Jibra’il in comparison to other angels.
- Give at least three references either from Quran or Hadith which prove that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the last messenger of Allah.
- Why is obedience to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) necessary as a last Prophet of Allah?

April
Revision

May
Final Examinations