
Further Reading:

Paper 1
This paper will be 1 ½ hours long. It will contain 5 questions of which candidates must answer Question 1, Question 2 and two other.

1. Major themes of the Quran
2. The history and importance of the Quran.
3. The life and the importance of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
4. First Islamic Community.

The total marks of this paper will be 50

Paper 2
This paper will be 1 ½ hours long. It will contain 5 questions of which candidates must answer Question 1, Question 2 and two other.

1. The major teachings of the Hadiths of the Prophet.
2. The history and importance of the Hadiths.
3. The period of the rule of the Rightly Guided Caliphs and their importance as leaders.
4. The pillars of Islam.
5. Articles of Faith.

The total marks of this paper will be 50.

Syllabus Content: Paper 1
- Passages from the Quran for special study.(under the theme of Allah’s Messengers)
  Surah Al-Baqra (2:30-37)
  Surah Al-Anam (6:75-79)
  Surah Maida (5:110)
  Surah Duha (93)
  Surah Kauser (108)
- The history and importance of the Quran (complete topic)
- Scribes of the Divine Revelation.
- Mothers of the Faithful.
- Ten blessed companions

Syllabus Content: Paper 2
- Ahadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) for special study with the following topics.
  The criterion of faith and the sign of a true believer. No 5
  About earning of one’s livelihood through labour. No 9
  Reward given to those who look after and support widows and orphans. No 10
  About the behaviour of the rulers. No 12
  About the regular recitation of the Quran. No 13
About the reward for those in whose heart there was even the least amount of faith. No 18
About leading the life of check and balance in this world. No 19
About the judgment of Allah on the basis of motives and intention. No 20

- The history and importance of the Hadith (complete topic)
- Pillars of Islam (Shahadat, Prayer, Saum, Zakat, Hajj)

Month wise breakup of topics before mid term

August

- Passages from the Quran for special study. (under the theme of Allah’s Messengers)
  Surah Al-Baqra  (2:30-37)
  Surah Al-Anam  (6:75-79)
  Surah Maida  (5:110)

  Sample questions for practice.
  Write the main theme(s) contained in each passage.
  Write the importance of these themes in a Muslim’s life today.

- History and Importance of the Holy Quran with the following sub topics.
  Introduction
  Quran is the last Divine scripture, revealed to the last Prophet (PBUH)
  Meaning of the Arabic word Wahi (to inform secretly) meaning of Quran (read or recited)
  Revelations mentioned in the Quran include Sahifas of Hazrat Ibrahim and Hazrat Nooh,
  Taurat of Hazrat Musa, Zabur of Hazrat Daud, Injeel of Hazrat Isa and Quran of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
  Besides Quran there are fifty five other names derived from various Quranic verses eg Al-Kitab, Al-Noor, Al-Furqan, Al-Shifa
  It has 114 chapters, seven Manzils, thirty paras. Start its recitation with Tauz and Tausiyya.

  Characteristics
  Actual words of Allah, beyond human imagination to produce anything like it.
  Allah has perfected His religion for all mankind with the revelation of this Book.
  Quran is the complete and comprehensive book.
  Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) only power was the Quranic wisdom through which he attracted people to Islam.
  This unique Book enjoys the distinction of being authentic, pure and original both in its contents and order, a quality which no other book can claim.

  Makki and Madini Surahs.
  The surahs which were revealed in Makkah are called Makki Surahs.
  The surahs which were revealed in Madinah are called Madni Surahs.
  Makki surahs are generally brief.
  They deal with articles of faith.
  Madni surahs are generally lengthy.
  They contain social duties and obligations, permission of Jihad and commands relating to it.

  Revelation between 610 and 632 AH
  Narration of whole incident of first revelation in the cave of Hira.
  From about 610 AD, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) continued to receive revelations throughout the rest of his life.
  Last revelation received by him was in the plain of Arafat after performance of Hajj.
When the revelation came, the Prophet (PBUH) experienced different sensations. He heard ringing sounds, he perspired in the cold; he became so heavy that the companions could feel the weight of his body.

Compilation of the Quran under rightly guided caliphs.
The whole Quran in one arrangement was safely preserved in the memories of the Huffaz. No complete written copy existed because the Prophet (PBUH) was alive and still receiving revelations. The Quran was written on thin flat tablets of stone, wood, branches of Palm trees, bones of camels and goats and on pieces of leather. The necessity of preserving Quran for future generation was thought of by Hazrat Umer (RA). During the reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) the task of compiling the Quran was given to Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabit (RA). Hazrat Uthman brought the Muslims around to a uniform reading of the Quran by making several copies with correct dialect.

- Scribes of the Divine Revelation: (Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Masaud (RA), Hazrat Ubbay bin Kaab (RA), Hazrat Ameer Muawiya (RA), Hazrat Khalid bn Walid (RA).
- Scribes biography, incident of acceptance of Islam, services to Islam, their friendship with the Prophet (PBUH) will be discussed.

Sample questions for practice.
- Discuss about the process and compilation of the Holy Quran according to three main stages (during the Prophet’s (PBUH) life time, during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) and Hazrat Uthman (RA).
- Discuss the main features of Quran concerning its position as the last, universal and best divine revelation.

September

- Wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) (Mothers of the faithful: Hazrat Khadija (RA), Hazrat Saudah (RA), Hazrat Ayesha (RA), Hazrat Hafsa (RA), Hazrat Zainab Bint e Khuzaima (RA), Hazrat Zainab Bint e Jahsh (RA).
- The four periods of the domestic life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Meaning of Ummahat-ul-Mominin (mothers of the faithful)
- Their complete biography with titles given to them due to their dignity.
- Reasons behind several marriages between 2nd AH and 8th AH (began the series of battles which reduced the number of males among Muslims).
- Majority of his wives were widows and were needy and helpless. Following are two examples

- Hazrat Saudah (R.A)
  She had migrated to Abyssinia along with her husband. Later on her husband died. She was then the only Muslim member of her family, they all turned against her and she needed help and protection. Holy Prophet (PBUH) married her to give her protection as she was an early convert too. Hazrat Sawdah was extremely devoted to the Prophet (PBUH). She led a very simple and pious life. She died in 22nd year of Hijrat towards the end of the caliphate of Hazrat Umer (R.A).
Hazrat Ayesha (R.A)
She was the young daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.), Holy Prophet (PBUH) married her. The Prophet (PBUH) loved her for her piety as well as simplicity and was referred to be the most charitable and generous of his wives. She was a devout person and was very punctual about her hours of prayers. She died on 17th Ramzan 58 AH towards the end of the caliphate of Muawia. She died at the age of 73 and is buried in Jannat ul Baqi in Madina.

Ten Blessed Companions
First five blessed companions (Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA), Hazrat Umer (RA), Hazrat Uthman (RA), Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat Abu Ubaida Bin Jarrah (RA).

Evaluate their services and contribution for the cause and progress of Islam and as a constant support to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in critical times.
Reasons behind earning this title (Ashra e Mubasharra).
First five blessed companion’s biography, incident of acceptance of Islam, services to Islam, their friendship with the Prophet (PBUH).

Sample questions for practice.
Write biographical notes on the life of Hazrat Sawdah (R.A.) and Hazrat Ayesha (R.A).
Identify the four periods of the domestic life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
What were the reasons behind marrying several times?
What examples have the mothers of the faithful set for Muslim women?
Write biographical notes on the life of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA), Hazrat Umer (RA), Hazrat Uthman (RA), Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat Abu Ubaida Bin Jarrah (RA).

October

Ahadith of the Holy Prophet for special study with the following topics.
The criterion of faith and the sign of a true believer. No 5
About earning of one’s livelihood through labour. No 9
Reward given for those who look after and support the widows and orphans. No 10
About the behaviour of the rulers. No 12

Sample questions for practice.
Why should muslims do as much good deeds as they can for their fellow beings?
All kinds of work and hard labour are respected in an Islamic society. Discuss.
Compare the leaders of today with those whom you have read about in Islamic history.
Why does Islam insist upon helping the poor and needy? What qualities should a ruler display?

The history and importance of the Hadith, with reference to the following topics.
Hadith and Sunnah
Hadith are the sayings of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
Sunnahs are the actions of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Hadith-e-Qudsi and Hadith Nabvi
Differentiate between Hadith-e-Qudsi and Hadith Nabvi.
A Hadith that contains words spoken by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) himself for example “Pray as you see me offering prayer”.
A Hadith that contains words from Allah is called Hadith-e-Qudsi for example “Allah says, ‘Fasting is for me and I will certainly compensate it’.
Relationship between Quran and Sunnah.
In the Quran we are commanded to pray and pay Zakat, but there is no explanation about number of Rakats in each prayer or about the percentage of Zakat which has to be paid. This explanation and clarification was provided by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

The Quran frequently commands: ‘Obey Allah and obey the messenger’. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) Sunnah and Hadith along with the Quran, are the foundation head of all Islamic law and thought.

Types of Hadith
Authentic, Approved, Weak and Fabricated Hadith.

Structure of Hadith
Each hadith consist of two parts.
Sanad (chain of its transmitters and Matan (its text)

Rules to check the authenticity of sanad and matan of a Hadith:
The writers of the six authentic books applied a very strict criterion in selecting the tradition for their books. They checked the chain of narrators as well as the text.

Sample questions for practice.
- Differentiate between Hadith Qudsi or Divine Hadith and Hadith Nabvi Prophetic Hadith.
- Define the term Hadith?
  Compare the two categories of Hadih, Hadth Qudsi and Haith Nabvi.
- Write a brief note about the tests or methods used to check the authenticity of Hadiths.
- Describe the features of early collections.

- Pillars of Islam (Shahadat, Zakat)

  - Shahadat
    Declaration of faith (none deserves to be worshipped except Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is His slave and apostle).
    Meaning of true oneness of Allah (Unique in person, action and attributes)
    The second part of the declaration shows that Allah has appointed Muhammad (PBUH) as His messenger and sent the Quran through him.
    Therefore we undertake to follow the law and system shown by him.

  - Zakat
    This topic includes introduction, meaning and importance of Zakat.
    Rate of Zakat or Nisab-e Zakat on gold, silver, cash, animals, agricultural land, articles of trade etc.
    Payees or recipients of Zakat.
    Non recipients of Zakat (unlawful to give Zakat to)
    Difference between obligatory charity and voluntary charity.
    Benefits of Zakat.

Sample questions for practice.
- Explain the first and the second part of the declaration ie Shahadat.
- Enlist the deserving category of Muslims for Zakat.

November
Revision
December
Mid-year Examinations

January

- **Passages from the Quran for special studies.(under the theme of Allah’s Messengers)**
  - Surah Duha (93)
  - Surah Kauser (108)

  Surah Kauser sums up the doctrine of spiritual riches through devotion and sacrifice.
  At the time of revelation of this Surah the enemies thought that Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) had been completely ruined. He was cut off from the community and had become utterly helpless as his male children, who would carry on his name, were dead and the messages he had presented were accepted by only a few people.
  Kauser is the river or fountain in heaven which will be granted to the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
  With reference to the believers Kauser signifies the ability to acquire knowledge, to do good work, to be kind to all beings and thus, to attain inner peace and dignity.
  Allah grants all these blessings we must turn to him in adoration and thanksgiving.
  The sacrifice is symbolic behind it is a deep spiritual meaning. Lastly, there is a curse for non-fulfillment of hopes and evil designs for the opponents of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) for all time to come.

- **History and Importance of the Holy Quran with the following sub topics:**
  - **Use of Quran in legal thinking.**
    All of the Shariah (Islamic laws) is contained in the Quran.
    Quran is the primary, original and fundamental source from which all principles, ordinances and injunctions of Islam are drawn.
    Quran is the fundamental law according to which Allah wants a Muslim to live both in his private and social lives.
  - **Interpretation of the Quran (Tafsir).**
    In the Islamic terminology Tafsir means interpretation of the Holy Quran.
    Explaining difficult words and phrases including grammatical construction of the sentence, purpose of revelation, examples, events, oaths quoted by the Quran, commands relating to the obligatory, permitted and forbidden things and fundamental beliefs.
  - **Ijma.**
    When Muslims face new problems the answer of which could not be found clearly in Quran and Hadith then Muslims resorted to consensus, to reach an agreed solution.
    Ijma is the secondary source of Islamic law.
    Ijma means collecting or gathering or unanimity.
    It is a consensus of majority opinion of Muslim Jurists at a particular time and particular generation.
    If Ijma of the jurists on some point secures full agreement then it becomes binding in character and forms a law.
  - **Qiyas.**
    Qiyas is the fourth source of Islamic law.
    Qiyas means judging by comparing.
    It has four components. Asl-far-illa-hukum.
Sample questions for practice
- Define the word Sharia and Islamic sources of Fiqha.
- Describe the purpose and features of Sunnah as the second primary source of Fiqh and legal thinking.
- Discuss the purpose and feature of ijma and qiyas as the secondary source of Islamic Shariah Law.

- Wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) (Mothers of the faithful Hazrat Umme Salma (RA), Hazrat Javeriya bint Harith (RA), Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA), Hazrat Safiya (RA), Hazr maimoona bint Harith (RA), Hazrat Mariya Qibtiya (RA).

Sample questions for practice.
- Write biographical notes on the life of Hazrat Umme Salma (RA), Hazrat Javeriya bint Harith (RA), Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA), Hazrat Safiya (RA), Hazr maimoona bint Harith (RA), Hazrat Mariya Qibtiya (RA).

February

- Ahadiths for special studies regarding following topics.
  - About the regular recitation of the Quran. No 13
  - About the reward of those in whose heart there was even the least amount of faith. No 18
  - About leading the life of check and balance in this world. No 19
  - About the judgment of Allah on the basis of motives and intention. No 20

Sample questions for practice
- Why is regular recitation of the Quran important for those who commit the Quran into their memory?
- Why is a Muslim required to develop the quality of humility and humbleness?

The history and importance of the Hadith with reference to the following topics
- **Compilation of Hadith**
  During early years of Prophet hood.
  - During 1st century hijra (age of companions)
  - During 2nd century hijra (age of successors of the companions)
  - During 3rd century hijra (age of successors of the successor)
  Collections of authentic Hadiths (Sahi Muslim and Sahi Bukhari)

- **Musnad and Musannaf**
  Two techniques were mainly adopted resulting in two types of collections.
  One was by means of sound links traced back without interruption to one of the companions; in this case it is called Musnad.
  Hadiths have been grouped into chapters and sub chapters according to their themes, such collections are called Musannaf.

- **Significance of Hadith in thought and action in Islam and use of Hadith in Legal Thinking.**
  Allah established general principles in the Quran and left their explanation and application to the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
  After Quran the Prophet’s (PBUH) Ahadith and Sunnah are the most precious sources of guidance which Muslims possess.
Sample questions for practice
- Describe the stages in the compilation of Hadith.
- Write down the main features of authentic books of Hadiths.
- What type of Hadith books are Musnad and Musannaf?

Ten blessed companions
Last five blessed companions (Hazrat Talha (RA), Hazrat Zubair (RA), Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA), Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf (RA) and Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA).

Sample questions for practice
- Write biographical notes on the life of blessed companions (Hazrat Talha (RA), Hazrat Zubair (RA), Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA), Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf (RA) and Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA).

March

Pillars of Islam
- Saum
  This topic includes introduction, meaning and importance of Saum.
  The complete method of keeping fast of Ramzan.
  People on whom it is obligatory and those who are exempted from it.
  Acts which break the fast, and which do not break the fast.
  Voluntary fast/days on which fasting is forbidden.
  Method and importance of Tarawih, Itikaaf, worship on Night of power (lailat ul Qadr).
  Physical, social, economical, moral and spiritual benefits of fast.
  Definitions of the terms Sadqatul fitr, fidya, Qaza, Kaffara.

Sample questions for practice.
- Describe the importance of fasting?
- Mention the condition for exemption from fasting.
- Explain the method of the fasting.
- Enlist the moral, physical, mental and scientific benefits of fasting.

Pillars of Islam
- Hajj
  A brief explanation of (Kaabah, Ihram, Arafat, Safa Mrwa).
  Meaning of Haj?
  On whom Hajj is compulsory
  Describe Ihram for both men and women.
  The well of Zam Zam and how it sprang up.
  Description of Tawaf and kinds of Tawaf.
  The faraiz and obligatory acts of Haj.
  The fundamental difference between Hajj and Umrah.
  Moral, Physical, mental and scientific benefits of Hajj.
Pillars of Islam (Salat)

- This topic includes introduction, meaning and importance of Prayer
- Cleanliness-method and conditions
- Bath- method and condition
- Filth (Najasat Ghaleezah)
- Wuzu or Ablution (method and condition)
- Tayammum or dry ablution
- Azan-call to prayer
- Names and times of prayers
- Method of prayer.
- Postures of prayer/delayed prayer-Qaza/shortened prayer-Qasar
- Friday prayer/Eid prayer/private prayer-du’a
- Mosque/congregational prayer.

Sample questions for practice

- Define the real meaning of Ibadat or worship as servant of Allah.
- Describe the purpose, effects and benefits of prayers.
- Explain/practice each component and term used in prayers.
- Write brief comments on the religious and ethical significance of the set verses of the Holy Quran related to prayer.
- Compile a simple project about the method of prayers with pictures.
- Describe the prescribed method of individual prayer.
- Highlight the importance of Mosque as a religious and social centre of brotherhood and equality.

April
Revision of all topics

May
Final-year Examinations