

Dawood Public School
Course Outline Class VII
Session: 2017-18

Text Book: Khan, Dr Saqib Muhammad and Rahman, Dr Habib ur. (2014)
Cambridge O' Level Islamiyat. Karachi: Paramount Book.
 Malik, Yasmin. (2009)*Islam: Belief and Practices.* Islamabad: Stefano Publishers.

Month	Content	Chapter
August	Quranic Passages -under the theme: Allah in Himself <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayatul Kursi (2:255) • Surah Anaam (6:101-103) 	1
	Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). -on following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewards for those who look after and support the orphans.(No: 11) • Rules of conducting business.(No: 14) 	5
	Articles of Faith. -including following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity or Oneness of Allah 	8
September	The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Mecca. -with the following sub topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancestors • Condition of Arabia • Birth and upbringing • Harb-ul-Fijar • Half-al-Fazul • Fixing of Black Stone • Al-Sadiq and Al-Amin • Marriage to Khadija Important Personalities. -during the lifetime of Holy Prophet (PBUH): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazrat Abu Talib (RA) • Hazrat Khadija (RA) Articles of Faith. -including following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angels 	
October	The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Mecca. -with the following sub topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call to Prophethood • Preaching by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) • Opposition and Persecution by the Quraish • Reason for opposition • Reaction towards persecution 	3
November	Revision for Mid Year Examination	
December	Mid-Year Examinations	

January	<p>Quranic Passages. -under the theme: Allah in Himself. Surah Shura (42:4-5) Surah Ikhlas (112)</p> <p>Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). -on following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercy is a special attribute of Allah. (No: 15) • Comparing Muslims to a human body (No: 16) <p>The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Mecca. -with the following sub topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration to Abyssinia and its significance • Boycott • Year of Grief • Marriage with Hazrat Sawdah (RA) and Hazrat Aisha (RA) • Visit to Taif • Mairaj 	<p>1</p> <p>5</p> <p>3</p>
February	<p>The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Mecca. -with the following sub topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pledge of Aqaba • Migration to Yasrib (causes, events and importance) <p>Articles of Faith. -including following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revealed books • Prophets <p>The Holy Prophet (PBUH) as the last Messenger of Allah (Seal of the Prophet).</p>	<p>3</p> <p>8</p> <p>3</p>
March	<p>Life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as the Model of Excellence. -some outstanding qualities of the Holy Prophet (PBUH):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honesty and Truthfulness • Kindness • Humility • Forgiveness • Fulfillment of promises • Sacrifice • Generosity • Justice <p>Important Personalities. -during the lifetime of Holy Prophet (PBUH):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazrat Bilal (RA) • Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RA) 	<p>3</p> <p>4</p>
April	Revision for Final Examination	
May	Final Examination	

Month wise breakup of topics

August 2017:

Quranic Passages.

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 speak of the absolute unity and authority of Allah over the entire universe, and how therefore He alone is to be worshipped.

Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

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.

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.

Articles of Faith.

Sub topic: 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 in the Holy Quran. The opposite of this belief is 'shirk' which means to associate any partner with Allah which is an unpardonable sin.

Sample Questions:

1. Explain the attributes of Allah mentioned in the Ayat ul Kursi.
2. What is the importance of Ayat ul Kursi in a Muslim's life today?
3. Explain the main teachings contained in the Hadith 11 and 14.

September 2017:

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Mecca.

Ancestors:

- Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the direct descendant of Hazrat Ismail (AS). Other prominent ancestors were Fihir, Qussai, Hashim, Abdul Muttalib and Abdullah.

Condition of Arabia:

- Before the birth of 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 Mecca to Bibi Aminah and 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 died, Abu Talib, the uncle of Holy Prophet (PBUH) took over this responsibility.

Harb-ul-Fijar:

- Harb is an Arabic word meaning war and Harb ul Fijar means war fought in the sacred months in which fighting was forbidden. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was about 14 or 15 years old when a "Sac religious war" known as "The battle of Fijar" broke out between the Quraish and Hawazin tribe. As the Quraish were justified in their war, Holy Prophet (PBUH) naturally on the side of Quraish. He did not play any direct role in the war. He only collected arrows thrown by enemies and handed them over to his uncle Abu Talib.

Half-al-Fazul:

- The Hal-al-Fazul was a peace treaty signed by the leaders of Mecca. Holy Prophet (PBUH) participated in it actively. It was drafted to defend the rights of the weak, poor and the orphan.

Fixing of Black Stone:

- Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the most reliable person among Arabs. He resolved the disputed matter of fixing the Black stone in the Kabah with wisdom. In this way, the possibility of an inter clan fight was resolved.

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 titles of Al-Sadiq and Al-Amin.

Marriage to Hazrat Khadija (RA):

- At the time of marriage, she was twice widowed and forty years of age. A wealthy business woman, she was very impressed by the honesty and goodness of Muhammad (PBUH). She requested him to take her merchandise to Syria against a share in the profit. He returned from Syria with good profit and she offered marriage to Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Important Personalities.

Hazrat Khadija (RA):

- On account of her exceptional character Hazrat Khadija (RA) was known as "Tahira" the pious one. Hazrat Khadija (RA) was the first wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). She died at the age of 65 in the tenth year of Prophethood.

Hazrat Abu Talib (RA):

- Hazrat Abu Talib was a paternal uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Abu Talib had brought up Muhammed (PBUH) with kindness and sympathy and treated him like his son. Hazrat Abu Talib protected his nephew against all threats and stood behind him as his strength. He died in the tenth year of Prophethood. After the death of Hazrat Abu Talib, the Quraish started abusing the Holy Prophet (PBUH) verbally and physically.

Articles of Faith.

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.

Sample Questions:

- Describe and explain the main incidents in the life of the Prophet (PBUH) with special reference to his birth, youth and early life in Mecca.
- Write an account of the lives of Hazrat Khadija (RA) and Hazrat Abu Talib (RA) during the lifetime of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

October 2017:

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Mecca.

Call to Prophethood:

- Holy Prophet (PBUH) was 40 years of age at the time of the first revelation in the month of Ramadan. He was in the cave of Hira when Hazrat Jibra'il (AS) revealed the first five verses of Surah-Alaq. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was trembling after the incident and upon reaching home Hazrat Khadija (RA) 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. In light of the commands by Allah, Holy Prophet (PBUH) invited his friends and relatives to Islam. Within a period of three years, forty righteous and God-fearing people accepted Islam. Soon afterwards Holy Prophet (PBUH) received revelation in which he was ordered to spread the word openly. His efforts were successful and people started accepting Islam.

Opposition and Persecution by the Quraish:

- The declaration of the Message by Holy Prophet (PBUH) changed the picture of society. The response of the influential people of Mecca was hostile. The poor and weak people accepted Islam early and although they were tortured, they did not give up worshipping Allah.

Sample Questions:

- Explain Holy Prophet's (PBUH) first experience of revelation in 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 Mecca.

November 2017:

Revision.

December 2017

Mid-Term Examinations

January 2018:

Quranic Passages

Surah Shura: (42:4-5)

- All that is in the heavens 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 begets not nor is he begotten and there is no one similar like unto Him.

Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

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 true believers.

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 (PBUH) established between the Muhajirin and Ansar after migrating to Medina.

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Mecca

Migration to Abyssinia:

- When 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). 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, a few kind hearted unbelievers took action against the cruel leaders like Abu Jahl. This caused disunity among them.

Year of Grief:

- In the tenth year of Prophethood, Hazrat Khadija (RA) died. Holy Prophet's (PBUH) uncle, Abu Talib too passed away. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was deeply grieved by their deaths and the year came to be known as Am-ul-Huzn.

Marriage with Hazrat Sawdah (RA) and Hazrat Aisha (RA):

- The same year Holy Prophet's companions suggested him to marry Hazrat Sauda (RA) who was an elderly Muslim widow. She took great care not only of the children of Holy Prophet (PBUH) but also Hazrat Ayesha (RA) the third wife of the Prophet (PBUH) who was also very young at that time.

Visit to Taif:

- After the death of Abu Talib, the Quraish increased their attacks against the Holy Prophet (PBUH). So accompanied by his adopted son, Zaid bin Haris (R.A), Holy Prophet (PBUH) set out for Taif. Here, he (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 AH, all inhabitants of Taif embraced Islam.

Mairaj:

- 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 Holy Quran as well as in many authentic traditions from the Prophet (PBUH) contained in Sahi Muslim and Bukhari.

Sample Questions:

- How can a person conduct business not only with honesty and justice but also with kindness?
- Write an account of first migration (hijra) of the Muslims to Abyssinia. Why did the people of Mecca pursue these Muslims?
- Describe the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) experience of Mairaj.

February 2018:

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Mecca.

Pledges of Aqaba:

- On his return to Mecca from Taif, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) resumed his preaching concentrating more on strangers who came to Mecca for pilgrimage. In the 11th year of Prophethood, six pilgrims from the Khazraj tribe came to Mecca and embraced Islam after hearing the teachings of Islam. In this way, the message of Islam reached Yasrib. In the 12th year of Prophethood, twelve persons from Yasrib met 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 Prophet hood, a deputation consisting of seventy-five persons 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. After this, Islam began to spread rapidly in Yasrib.

Migration to Yasrib (causes, event and importance):

- After the second pledge of Aqaba Muslims started to migrate to Yasrib in large numbers. Holy Prophet (PBUH) was informed by Allah about the evil planning of the Qureish and was ordered to migrate to Yasrib. Holy Prophet (PBUH) stayed three days and nights in cave of Thaur with Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) during their migration journey.
- Masjid e Quba is the first ever built Masjid by the Holy Prophet and his followers.
- Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari (RA) was the first host of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah.
- Due to the migration journey, the name of this city was changed to Madinah tul Munawwara. Migration of the Holy prophet (PBUH) was the turning point in the history of Islam. It helped Islam establish firmly and protected Muslims from all evils.

Articles of Faith

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 how Allah conveys 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 which make a model human being. He is absolutely truthful, free of all sins, 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 (Seal of the Prophets):

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the last messenger of Allah's apostles. He is termed as Khatam-un-Nabiyyin (Seal of the Prophets).

Sample Questions:

- Explain the importance of the pledges of Aqaba in the period leading up to migration.
- Outline the main events of the Prophet's journey from Mecca to Medina.
- Write about Muslim beliefs in Prophets. Give at least three references either from Quran or Hadith which prove that Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the last messenger of Allah.

March 2018:

Life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as the Model of Excellence.

Some Outstanding Qualities of the Prophet (PBUH):

Honesty and Truthfulness:

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) proved by his example that he was the most honest and truthful person, and all people in Mecca acknowledged this fact. He was a poor orphan who started trading and within a very short time due to his honest and fair dealings with people, he came to be known as Al-Sadiq (the truthful) and Al-Amin (the trustworthy).

Mercy and Kindness:

- The Holy Prophet's (PBUH) mercy, kindness and concern for his companions was widely known. He took interest in their welfare as well as personal problems. It was due to his kindness that he was always surrounded by his devoted followers who would not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for him.

Humility:

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a very humble person. He lived humbly all his life and never boasted of his social or political status even after his success at Medina. There are many incidents of his humility reported by his companions and recorded in history books.

Forgiveness:

- A great quality of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was that he never took revenge from anyone and always forgave even his most bitter enemies. Hazrat Aisha (RA) said that Allah's Messenger (PBUH) never returned evil for evil, but would always forgive and pardon.

Fulfillment of Promises:

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) always fulfilled his promises. He was always held in such trust that people left their valuables with him for safe keeping.

Sacrifice:

- The spirit of sacrifice is most prominent in the character of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). If he possessed anything that someone else needed, he would part with it at once, although he might himself have real need of it.

Generosity:

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was himself a very generous person, never shying away from giving to others. His example has encouraged Muslims to show a generous attitude towards every needy person.

Justice:

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was so famous for his justice that even non believers would always wish for him to settle their disputes.

Important Personalities.

Hazrat Bilal (RA):

- Hazrat Bilal (RA) was the first slave and the seventh convert to Islam. He bore several tortures at the hand of his cruel master Umayya Bin Khalaf. After the migration to Medina he became the first Muezzin of Islam.

Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RA):

- He was one of the chief of Banu Umayyah tribe. A very rich merchant of Mecca, his daughter Umme Habiba is amongst the mother of the faithful. He converted to Islam after conquest of Mecca.

Sample Questions:

- Explain why the Prophet (PBUH) was entitled as Al-Sadiq and Al-Amin.
- Write an account on the lives of Hazrat Bilal (RA) and Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RA) during the lifetime of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

April 2018:

Revision

May 2018:

FINAL EXAMINATIONS