

Dawood Public School
Course Outline Class VIII
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	Passages from the Quran -under the theme: Allah's relationship with the created world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surah Fatiha (1:1-7) • Surah Baqra (2:21-22) 	1
	Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) -on following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion is sincerity. No 1 • Fraternity and Brotherhood No 2 	5
	Ten blessed companions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) • Hazrat Umer (RA) 	4
September	Life in Medina <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Year of Hijra • Second Year of Hijra • Third Year of Hijra 	3
	Ten blessed companions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazrat Uthman (RA) • Hazrat Ali (RA) • Hazrat Talha (RA) • Hazrat Zubair (RA) 	4
October	Life in Madina <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth Year of Hijra • Fifth Year of Hijra • Sixth Year of Hijra • Seventh Year of Hijra 	3
	Ten blessed companions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazrat abu Ubaida bin Jarrah (RA) • Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA) 	4
November	Revision for Mid Year Examination	
December	Mid-Year Examinations	

Month wise breakup of topics

August 2017:

Passages from the Quran.

Surah Fatiha (1:1-7)

- All praise is due only for Allah as He is the sole creator, sustainer and Guardian of the entire universe.

Surah Baqra (2:21-22)

- This passage addresses all mankind to worship Allah. He alone is the creator and He alone must be worshiped.

Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Religion is sincerity No 1

- Sincerity is the core of Islam. Good deeds without sincerity have no importance in Islam.

Fraternity and brotherhood No 2

- The bond of Muslim brotherhood is ordained by Allah. Therefore it is essential for Muslims to be cooperative and kind to each other.

Ten blessed companions.

The ten blessed companions are those close and true followers of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) who were given the good news of entry into paradise, during their lifetime. Due to this blessing, they excelled all their contemporaries in respect and honour.

➤ Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA).

- The unique distinction Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) had among all the companions was the company of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) during his migration journey to Medina and stayed with him in the cave of Thaur for three nights.
- He paid money for the plot of land for Masjid e Nabawi.
- On the Tabuk Expedition he gave everything in the way of Allah.

➤ Hazrat Umer (RA)

- Hazrat Umer (RA) was one of the early converts of Islam.
- On many occasions Allah revealed the verses of the Holy Quran in favour of Hazrat Umer 's (RA) opinion; such as about the captives of Battle of Badr etc.
- Hazrat Umar (RA) was a brave man; he made an open announcement of his faith before the non-believers of Mecca.

Sample questions:

1. Enlist different attributes of Allah from the Surah Fatiha and Surah Baqra (2:21-22).
2. Describe oneness of Allah in Lordship and His exclusive ownership of the earth and heaven.
3. Write biographical notes on the life of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) and Hazrat Umer (RA).

September 2017:

Life in Medina.

First year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

➤ Mosque of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and its construction.

- After the Holy Ka'aba, Masjid e Nabvi is the second most sacred Masjid..
- It was the first religious, socio-political and cultural centre of Muslims.

➤ Azaan – establishing a system for call to prayer.

- Azaan is the symbol of Muslim unity; bringing together believers of various origins.
- Hazrat Bilal was given the title of “First Muazzin of Islam” and “Muazzin of Prophet (PBUH)”.

➤ Brotherhood between emigrants and helpers.

- The emigrants (Muhajireen) from Mecca had arrived in Medina in a state of great helplessness.
- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) established the brotherhood among people who were already living in Medina; these were called Ansar (the helpers).
- A new concept of brothers in faith was practically established for the first time in human history.
- This brotherhood is also known as “Mawakhat”.

➤ Treaty of Medina.

- The treaty of Medina was signed to promote a peaceful and cordial relationship between the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Jews of Medina.

Second year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

➤ Worships which were made obligatory.

- Fasting, zakat, Eid prayers and animal sacrifice was made obligatory in the second year of Hijra.

➤ Change of Qibla.

- The direction of Qibla was changed by Allah from Baitul Muqaddas to Holy Ka'aba according to the wish of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- The Holy Ka'aba was set for Muslims as the centre for all their religious and spiritual activities (worship).
- Battle of Badr.
 - Battle of Badr was the first formal battle between Muslims and Quraish of Mecca.
 - Holy Quran has declared this war a criterion between right and wrong.
 - Result of the Battle of Badr helped Muslims to uplift the banner of Islam above all other prevailing religious beliefs, creeds and doctrines.
- Expulsion of Banu Qainuqa.
 - Banu Qainuqa was one of the three prominent Jewish tribes of Medina who did not fulfill their promise during the Battle of Badr, thus were expelled from Medina.

Third year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Battle of Uhad.
 - Battle of Uhad was the second battle between Muslims and Quraish.
 - It was an undecided Battle; no side could claim victory.
 - Muslims had to suffer a great loss because of their disobedience to the instructions of Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Ten blessed companions

- Hazrat Uthman (RA)
 - Hazrat Uthman (RA) was the most generous companion of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 - He purchased the well of Roma (the only sweet water well) and donated it for the use of Muslims.
 - He was twice the son in law of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and therefore was given the title of "Zun Nurain"(the possessor of the two lights).
- Hazrat Ali (RA)
 - Hazrat Ali (RA) was the first child to convert to Islam.
 - He was brought up by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 - He remained on the bed of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as a custodian of people's belongings at the night of migration.
 - He was married to the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA).
- Hazrat Talha (RA)
 - Hazrat Talha (RA) learned to read and write at an early age.
 - He accepted Islam at the age of seventeen, on the invitation of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).
 - He was part of the group of Muslims who suffered the social boycott of Quraish in Sha'ab-e-Abu Talib for three long years.
- Hazrat Zubair (RA)
 - Hazrat Zubair (RA) was the nephew of Hazrat Khadija (RA)
 - He accepted Islam at the age of sixteen years.
 - He willingly joined the Holy Prophet (PBUH) during his social boycott in Sha'ab-e-Abu Talib and faced all hardships.

Sample questions:

1. Write about the events of the first year following the arrival of Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Medina.
2. Write about the interaction of Holy Prophet (PBUH) with non-Muslims in Medina. What can Muslims learn from this?
3. Describe the events of the battles fought by Holy Prophet (PBUH) while he was the leader of the community at Medina.

October 2017:

Life in Medina.

Fourth year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Exile of Banu Nazir.
 - Banu Nazir motivated the non believers to destroy Muslims at Medina once and for all.
 - They tried to kill Holy Prophet (PBUH) by throwing a big stone upon him. Therefore they were exiled.
- The prohibition of Alcohol.

- Alcohol is strictly forbidden by Allah.
- Its use and business is not allowed for Muslims.

Fifth year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Battle of Trench
 - Jews planned to destroy Muslims by Quraish; all prominent Arab tribes gathered to crush the Muslims in Medina.
 - Muslims adopted a strategy advised by Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) to dig a large trench on the unprotected side of Medina.
 - It was the last combined military attack on the Muslims at Medina which could not succeed due to the changed military strategy of Muslims.
- Punishment of Banu Quraiza.
 - Instead of joining hands with Muslims in the Battle of Trench, Banu Quraiza collaborated with the enemies of Islam.
 - The people of Banu Quraiza accepted Hazrat Saad Bin Muaz's judgment which was according to their own book of law - Torah (Old Testament).

Sixth year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Treaty of Hudaibiya.
 - Treaty of Hudaibiya is called 'A Manifest Victory' in the Holy Quran.
 - The Quraish envoy was highly impressed by the extreme love and obedience Companions displayed towards the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 - Treaty of Hudaibiya was a turning point in the relationship between Muslims and Quraish of Mecca; equating them to the same standard of respect and power.

Seventh year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Letters to kings and emperors.
 - The mission of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is to preach the message of Islam to all mankind.
 - As a ruler of Medina, he sends letters of invitation towards Islam to other rulers and kings
 - Some of them accepted the message of truth and some of them did not.
- The Expedition of Khyber.
 - Khyber was the strongest and most protected settlement of the Jews of Arabia, where an estimated 20,000 warriors resided.
 - Holy Prophet (PBUH) led an expedition with his Companions and faced adversity.
 - Marhab, the strongest Jewish warrior was killed at the hands of Hazrat Ali (RA).
- Performance of Umrah.
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed four Umrahs in his life.
 - The performance of Umrah in 7 AH was a compensation for the Umrah delayed in 6 AH due to the Treaty of Hudaibiya.

Ten blessed companions

- Hazrat abu Ubaida bin Jarrah (RA).
 - Hazrat abu Ubaida (RA) learned the art of fighting at an early age. He led a very pious life even before accepting Islam.
 - He was given the title of Ameen-ul-Ummat (the honest of the nation) by the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)
 - Hazrat Saad (RA) learnt to read and write at an early age. He also mastered the art of archery.
 - He belonged to a rich tribe but left everything for the sake of Islam.

Sample questions:

1. Why is the Battle of Trench known as Battle of Allies?
2. Write an account of the Treaty of Hudaibiya. Explain the effects of this pact.
3. Write biographical notes on the lives of blessed companions; Hazrat Saad bin abi waqas (RA) and Hazrat Abu Ubaida Bin Jarrah (RA).

November 2017:

Revision for Mid-year Examination.

December 2017**Mid-year Examinations****January 2018:**

Passages from the Quran.

Surah Zilzal (99)

- The Surah describes some of the major events of the resurrection.
- The earth will be directed by the Almighty to describe what all has happened and narrate all what man did on its surface so that pious and righteous people may be praised and appreciated while wrong doers put to shame.

Surah Nas (114)

- This Surah like Surah Alaq teaches man to seek refuge in Allah who is the Master and the nourisher of mankind.
- He is the Sovereign who owns and governs and absolutely supervises all affairs.

Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Generosity and hospitality should be the quality of a true Muslim. No 3

- The Hadith stresses Muslims to be polite and soft spoken.
- Allah has enjoined Muslims to fulfill the needs of neighbours.

Reward given to those who perform their obligatory duties. No 4

- This Hadith brings out the importance of performing obligatory duties and avoiding unlawful acts.
- One will surely be blessed in both worlds if only he observes his obligatory services and avoids all unlawful acts.

Life in Medina.

Eighth year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Battle of Mautah.
 - Muslims were surprised to find an army of 200,000 soldiers assembled against them.
 - The enthusiastic and eloquent speech of Hazrat Abdullah Bin Rawaha (RA) motivated the Muslims to meet the challenge.
 - Hazrat Zaid (RA), Hazrat Jaffer (RA) and Hazrat Abdullah Bin Rawaha (RA) were martyred in this battle.
- Conquest of Mecca.
 - Mecca was conquered by means of peace and good will, not by the sword.
 - In this conquest the Prophet (PBUH) conquered the hearts and soul of the people.
 - It is the most peaceful revolution in the history of mankind.
- Battle of Hunain.
 - Muslims clashed with the two very strong tribes of Taif, Banu Thaqeef and Hawazin at the Battle of Hunain.
 - The victory of the Muslims was a severe blow to the Hawazin.
- Siege of Taif.
 - Siege of Taif compelled Banu Hawazin, Banu Thaqeef and all other Non Muslim tribes to surrender to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and accept Islam willingly.
 - Within a year, the number of Muslims was raised to three times or more.

Ninth year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Tabuk Expedition.
 - The Muslim army in this expedition was 30,000.
 - During this expedition, many Christian tribes entered in alliance with Muslims.

Tenth year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Year of Deputation.
 - Some prominent tribes of Arabia visited the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah.
 - The purpose of their visit was to accept Islam.
- Farewell Pilgrimage.
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj once in a lifetime.
 - In this farewell Pilgrimage almost every believer accompanied with him.
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) farewell address is the first universal charter of human rights.

Eleventh Year of Hijra - with the following sub topics:

- Sickness and Demise of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)
 - Two months after performing the Hajj the Holy Prophet (PBUH) fell ill.
 - On 12th Rabi-ul- Awwal he breathed his last.

Sample questions:

1. What lesson can be taken by the Muslim's today from the Prophet's behavior at the time of conquest of Mecca?
2. Quote a few examples of forgiveness from the life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

February 2018:

Important Personalities.

Prominent companions were those true followers of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) who remained at the forefront when accepting Islam, and sacrificed a lot for the sake of Allah. They were of immense help to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and his mission.

- Hazrat Hamza (RA)
 - He was the uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). His conversion strengthened Islam to a great extent.
 - He was ever ready to serve the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave him the title "Chief of the Martyrs".
- Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA).
 - Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) was from Persia.
 - It was at his suggestion that trenches were dug at the borders of Medina during the Battle of Trench.
 - He was very knowledgeable and God fearing.
 - Hazrat Umer (RA) made him the governor of Medina.

The behaviour of Holy Prophet (PBUH).

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was very polite and gentle towards others. He treated people with kindness and tenderness and never showed harshness even to his enemies. His kind and gentle character endeared him to all, young and old, rich and poor, man and woman.

- Towards companions and strangers:
 - The mercy, kindness and concern which Holy Prophet (PBUH) had for his companions had no comparison.
 - He used to enquire about the welfare of each one of his companions.
 - Islam declares the whole humankind a single family on the basis of common parentage.
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) taught Muslims to protect the lives and belongings of strangers and wayfarers.
- Towards children and women:
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) has declared that the criterion of receiving Divine mercy is to have mercy towards children.
 - His love and kindness was not confined to Muslim children only but with the non-Muslim children too.
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) granted women a dignified status as mother, daughter, sister and wife.
 - He repeatedly instructed the believers to be kind to their wives.
- Towards the poor and orphans:
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) always showed utmost kindness and sympathy to the poor.
 - He issued instructions that Zakat should be collected from the rich of every tribe and spent on the poor of the same tribe.
 - He himself was kind to orphans and asked his companions to be gentle to them.
- Towards slaves and animals:
 - Animals are the creation of Allah. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was very kind to animals.
 - All the cruel practices were stopped at the order of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was particularly kind to slaves. He used to say: 'They are your brothers; give them to eat what you eat and to wear what you wear'.
- Towards enemies and non-believers:
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was not an enemy of any person or nation. However due to his mission of spreading the message of Islam, many people became his enemy.
 - He considered everyone to be a member of Allah's family. He was thus well wisher of every human being.
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) taught that non Muslims have equal rights as Muslims in the Islamic state. They are the most protected citizens of Islamic state.

Sample questions.

1. Write a brief biographical account on the life of **any one** companion.
 - a. Hazrat Hamza (RA)
 - b. Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)
2. Briefly describe the events which involved Prophet (PBUH) with Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA).
3. Describe **two** events from the life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) that illustrate the way he treated non-Muslims. How can these examples help Muslims today in their relationship with non-Muslims?

March 2018:**Five Pillars of Islam.**

The basis of the Islamic teachings and way of life are various obligatory acts of worship, ibadat that are often referred to as the five pillars of Islam.

- Shahada
 - The first part of declaration is faith – no one deserves to be worshipped except Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is His slave and apostle.
 - Meaning of true oneness of Allah (unique in action and attributes).
 - The second part of declaration shows that Allah has appointed Muhammad (PBUH) as His messenger and sent the Quran through him.
- Fasting
 - Fasting is the month long abstinence from all permitted things from dawn to sunset.
 - It is only next in importance to obligatory prayers.
 - The month of Ramadan is assigned for this act of worship. It serves as an opportunity to develop qualities of endurance and self-restraint.
- Zakat
 - Zakat is an obligatory worship due upon a Muslim's annual saving at the rate of 2.5%.
 - It is the backbone of Islamic financial and economic system and ensures circulation of wealth to all classes of society.
 - It promotes a sense of devotion and sympathy with the poor, needy and destitute. It also promotes a love for fellow beings.

Sample questions.

1. Explain the first and the second part of the declaration of Shahadat.
2. Enlist the deserving category of Muslims for Zakat.
3. Mention the conditions which exempt a person from fasting.
4. Explain the Qaza, Kaffara, Fiidya and Sadqa-e- Fitr.
5. Enlist the moral, physical, mental and scientific benefits of fasting.

April 2018:**Revision for Final Examinations****May 2018:****FINAL EXAMINATIONS**