

November	<p>Wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). (Mothers of the faithful)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazrat Khadija (RA) • Hazrat Saudah (RA) • Hazrat Ayesha (RA) • Hazrat Hafsa (RA) • Hazrat Zainab Bint-e-Khuzaima (RA) • Hazrat Zainab Bint-e- Jahsh (RA) <p>Revision for Mid Year Examination</p>	4
December	Mid-Year Examination	
January	<p>Passages from the Quran for special studies (under the theme of Allah's Messengers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surah Kauser (108) • Surah Al-Baqra (2:30-37) • Surah Al Anam (6:75-79) <p>History and Importance of the Holy Quran with the following sub topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Quran in legal thinking. • Use of Hadith in legal thinking • Use of Quran and Hadith in all thoughts and actions in Islam • Ijma • Qiyas <p>Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) about the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About the regular recitation of the Quran No:13 • About the rewards of those in whose heart there was even the least amount of faith. No:18 	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>5</p>
February	<p>Rightly guided Caliphs Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His expansions • Administration • Services • Character <p>Wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) (Mothers of the faithful)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) • Hazrat Javeriya bint Harith (RA) • Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) • Hazrat Safiya (RA), • Hazrat Maimoona bint Harith (RA) • Hazrat Mariya Qibtiya (RA) 	<p>7</p> <p>4</p>
March	<p>Rightly guided Caliphs Hazrat Umer (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election • Expansion of Islamic Empire • New Institutions and Reforms • Administration • Martyrdom <p>Pillars of Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer • Hajj 	<p>7</p> <p>8</p>
April	Revision for Final Examination	
May	Final Examination	

August:

Passages from the Quran for special study.

(Under the theme of Allah's Messengers)

- Surah Maida (5:110)
- Surah Duha (93)

Students are required to show both knowledge and understanding of the passages in their comment.

Compulsory questions

1. Write the main theme (s) contained in each passage.
2. Write the importance of these themes in a Muslim's life today.

September:

History and Importance of the Holy Quran with the following sub topics.

Introduction

- Quran is the last Divine scripture, revealed to the last and final prophet (PBUH).
- Meaning of the Arabic word Wahi (to inform secretly) meaning of Quran (he read or recite).
- Revelations mentioned in the Quran include:
 - Sahifas of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) and Hazrat Nooh (AS)
 - Taurat of Hazrat Musa (AS)
 - Zabur of Hazrat Daud (AS)
 - Injeel of Hazrat Isa (AS)
 - 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 Tasmiya.

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.

Makkki 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.
- Makkisurahs are generally brief.
- They deal with articles of faith.
- Madnisurahs 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 cave of Hira.
- Starting from about 610 AD, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) continued to receive revelations throughout his lifetime.
- 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.

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.

Compilation of the Quran under rightly guided caliphs

- The whole Quran in one arrangement was safely preserved in the memories of the Huffaz.
- There was no complete written copy in existence 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 came in the mind of Hazrat Umer (RA).
- So during the reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) the task of compiling 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.

Sample questions for practice

1. 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 under the caliphate of Hazrat Uthman (RA)
2. Discuss the main features of Quran concerning its position as the last, universal and best Divine revelation.

Hadith 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

Compulsory questions

1. Describe their teachings about what Muslims believe
2. Explain how Muslims can put these teachings into action

October:

The history and importance of the Hadith, with the following topics.

Hadith and Sunnah

- Hadith are the sayings of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Sunnahs are the actions of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Structure of Hadith

- Each Hadith consists of two parts:
 - Sanad (chain of its transmitters)
 - Matan (its text)

Compilation of Hadith

- During early years of Prophethood.
- 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 successors)
- Collections of authentic Hadiths (Sahi Muslim and Sahi Bukhari)

Rules to check the authenticity of sanad and matan of a Hadith

- The writer 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.

Types of Hadith

- Hadith-e-Qudsi and Hadith –e-Nabvi
- A Hadith that contains words spoken by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) himself, for example “Pray as you see me offering prayer” is Hadith-e-Nabvi.
- 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’.
- Authentic, Approved, Weak and Fabricated Hadith.

Types of Hadith books, 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 that case it is called Musnad.
- The Hadith have been grouped into chapters and sub chapters according to their themes, such collections are called Musannaf.

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 nor 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.

Sample questions for practice

1. Describe the stages in the compilation of Hadith.
2. Write down the main features of authentic books of Hadiths.
3. What are Musnad and Musannaf types of Hadith books?
4. Differentiate between Hadith-e- Qudsi or Divine Hadith and Hadith-e- Nabvi or Prophetic Hadith.
5. Write a brief note about the tests or methods used to check the authenticity of Hadiths.

Hadith of the Holy Prophet for special study with the following topics.

- Reward given on the basis of looking after and support the widows and orphans. No 10
- About the behaviour of the rulers. No 12

Students are required to study the teachings contained in each, about what Muslims should believe and how they should act.

Compulsory questions

1. Describe their teachings about what Muslims believe
2. Explain how Muslims can put these teachings into action

Rightly Guided Caliphs - Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

He was a constant support for the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in critical times during his life. After the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH), Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) took over the office of Caliphate.

Election as caliph

- Ansar and Muhajirin both surrendered in favour of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).
- He faced several issues.

Expedition to Syria

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) had directed to send this expedition and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) carried on his command.

Problems faced by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) after becoming the caliph

- He confronted those who refused to pay Zakat after the demise of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- He fought those who apostatized Islam after the demise of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- He fought those who arose as false prophets after the demise of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Sample questions for practice

1. Describe Hazrat Abu Bakr's activities against the false Prophets and apostate tribes.
2. He is rightly being called as 'savior of Islam'. Discuss.

November:

Wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) (Following six wives)

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 (RA)

- 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 (RA) 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 (RA).

Hazrat Ayesha (RA)

- She was the young daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA).
- 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.

Sample questions for practice

1. Write biographical notes on the life of Hazrat Sawdah (RA) and Hazrat Ayesha (RA) or the remaining four wives.
2. Identify four periods of the domestic life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
3. What were the reasons behind marrying several times?
4. What examples did the mothers of the faithful set for Muslim women?

Revision of complete syllabus

December

January:

Passages from the Quran for special studies.(under the theme of Allah’s Messengers)

- Surah Kauser (108)
- Surah Al-Baqra (2:30-37)
- Surah Al Anam (6:75-79)

Students are required to show both knowledge and understanding of the passages in their comment.

Compulsory questions

1. Write the main theme (s) contained in each passage.
2. Write the importance of these themes in a Muslim’s life today.

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.

Use of Hadith in Legal Thinking

- Sunnah and Hadith are the second primary source of Islamic law. It explains the brief laws of the Holy Quran.
- Without Sunnah, the Holy Quran and its commandments cannot be understood.
- The Quran itself affirms Sunnah as the source of Shariah law telling us that whatever the Prophet (PBUH) said or did is absolutely based on revelation.

Significance of Quran and Hadith in all thoughts and action in Islam

- Allah established general principles in the Quran and left their explanation and application to Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- After Quran, the Ahadith and Sunnah of Prophet (PBUH) are the most precious sources of guidance which Muslims possess.

Ijma

- When Muslims face new problems the answer of which is not be found clearly in Quran and Ahadith then Muslims may resort 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 for a particular generation.
- If Ijma of the Jurists on some points secures a 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

1. Define word Sharia and Islamic sources of Fiqha
2. How is Quran used as a source of Islamic Legal thinking?

3. Describe the purpose and features of Sunnah as the second primary source of Fiqh and legal thinking.
4. Discuss the purpose and feature of Ijma and Qiyas as the secondary source of Islamic Shariah Law.

Ahadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) about the following topics:

- About the regular recitation of the Quran. No 13
- About the rewards of those in whose heart there was even the least amount of faith. No 18

Students are required to study the teachings contained in each, about what Muslims should believe and how they should act.

Compulsory questions

1. Describe their teachings about what Muslims believe.
2. Explain how Muslims can put these teachings into action.

February:

Rightly Guided Caliph – Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)

Expansions

- Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) united the whole of Arabia under the central command of Caliph.
- After internal victories in Arabia he was the first caliph to start fighting with the external powers.
- Persia and Byzantine, the two super powers, also began to come under the control of Muslims.

Administration

- Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) was the chief executive of the young Islamic state.
- He laid the foundation of a well-organized, integrated Islamic state which worked in the light of the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Services

- Compilation of the Holy Quran begun under the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)
- After the demise of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) it was necessary to compile the Holy Quran in a book form.
- He preserved the word of Allah for the guidance of mankind till eternity.

Noble character

- He was mild and gentle but stern when necessary, diligent, wise, a great statesman, pious and generous.
- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave him the glad tidings of Paradise in these words, “Abu Bakr’s name shall be called out from all the gates of Paradise and he will be the first person of my Ummah to enter into it”.

Sample questions for practice

- Mention the expansion and developments of Islamic empire, under the leadership of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA).
- Discuss all the achievements of Hazrat Abu Bakar’s (RA) caliphate.
- Identify the major and prominent figures in the first Islamic Muslim community.
- Evaluate how the services and contribution of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) for the cause and progress of Islam benefitted Muslims.

Wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) (Mothers of the faithful)

Their complete biography with titles given to them due to their dignity.

- Hazrat Umme Salma (RA)
- Hazrat Javeriya bint Harith (RA)
- Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)

- Hazrat Safiya (RA),
- Hazrat Maimoona bint Harith (RA)
- Hazrat Mariya Qibtiya (RA)

Sample questions for practice

1. Write biographical notes on the life of any two of the mothers of the faithful.
 - a) Hazrat Umme Salma (RA)
 - b) Hazrat Javeriya bint Harith (RA)
 - c) Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA)
 - d) Hazrat Safiya (RA)
 - e) Hazrat Maimoona bint Harith (RA)
 - f) Hazrat Mariya Qibtiya (RA)

March:

Rightly guided Caliphs – Hazrat Umer (RA)

- 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.

Election

- Hazrat Umer (RA) took the charge of Caliphate after the death of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) on 22nd Jamadi us Sani 13 AH.
- All the leading companions took his allegiance and he was given the title of 'Ameer ul Mominin'.

Expansion of Islamic Empire

- Hazrat Umer (RA) expanded the Islamic empire in the East and West.
- The largest ever territorial addition to the Islamic state took place under the caliphate of Hazrat Umer (RA).

New Institutions and Reforms

- Hazrat Umer (RA) was a great administrator and statesman.
- He established a number of political, social and administrative institutions and introduced several religious, political and economic reforms.
- These institutions and reforms became the ideals of an Islamic state to the present day.

Administration

- The golden principle of excellent administration of Hazrat Umer (RA) was justice and fair dealing.
- He punished and rewarded equally without any distinction.

Martyrdom

- It was the 10th year of his glorious Caliphate when a Persian slave named, Feroz stabbed Hazrat Umer (RA) six times with a poisoned dagger while he was leading congregational prayer and knelt for Ruku.
- He passed away on 1st Muharram 23 A.H. (644 AD). He ruled for ten years, 5 months and 21 days.

Pillars of Islam

Prayer (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

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

Hajj

- Meaning of Hajj
- Those on whom Hajj is compulsory
- Ihram for both men and women
- The well of ZamZam
- The faraiz and obligatory acts of Hajj
- Difference between Hajj and Umrah
- Enlist the moral, physical, mental and scientific benefits of Hajj

Sample questions for practice

1. Give a brief explanation of:
 - a) Kaabah
 - b) Ihram
 - c) Arafat
 - d) Safa Marwa
2. Describe Tawaf. How many kinds of Tawaf are there?
3. To whom Hajj is compulsory?
4. Describe Ihram for both men and women?
5. Where is the well of Zam Zam? How was it sprung up?
6. What are the faraiz and obligatory acts of Hajj?
7. What is the fundamental difference between Hajj and Umrah?
8. Enlist the moral, physical, mental and scientific benefits of Hajj.

April

Revision for Final Examination

May

Final Examination