

Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2020-21 – Virtual Term Adjustment
Islamiat
Grade VIII

Text Book:

Khan, Dr Saqib Muhammad Khan and, Dr Habib ur Rahman. *Cambridge O' level Islamiyat*, Paramount Books.

Reference Book:

Yasmin Malik, *Islam: Belief and Practice*, Stefano Publishers.

Month	Syllabus Breakdown	Page#
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First Year of Hijra. ➤ Second Year of Hijra. ➤ Third Year of Hijra ➤ Fourth Year of Hijra. 	74-89
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fifth Year of Hijra. ➤ Sixth Year of Hijra. ➤ Seventh Year of Hijra 	90-102
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten blessed companions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) ➤ Hazrat Umer (RA) Hazrat Uthman (RA) ➤ Hazrat Ali (RA) ➤ Hazrat Talha (RA) ➤ Hazrat Zubair (RA) • Quranic Passages under the theme: Allah's relationship with the created world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surah Fatiha (1:1-7) ➤ Surah Baqrah (2:21-22) • Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Religion is sincerity. (Hadith No. 1) ➤ Fraternity and Brotherhood. (Hadith No. 2) 	160-164 147-148 9-11 169-170
November	Revision for Mid-Year Examination	
December	Mid-Year Examination	

Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2020-21
Islamiat
Grade VIII

Monthly Course Distribution - original

Month	Syllabus Breakdown	Pages
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quranic Passages under the theme: Allah’s relationship with the created world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surah Fatiha (1:1-7) ➤ Surah Baqrah(2:21-22) • Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Religion is sincerity. (Hadith No. 1) ➤ Fraternity and Brotherhood. (Hadith No. 2) • Ten blessed companions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) ➤ Hazrat Umer (RA) 	9-10 11 169 170 160-161 161-162
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First Year of Hijra ➤ Second Year of Hijra ➤ Third Year of Hijra • Ten blessed companions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hazrat Uthman (RA) ➤ Hazrat Ali (RA) ➤ Hazrat Talha (RA) ➤ Hazrat Zubair (RA) 	74-87 162-164 147-148
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fourth Year of Hijra ➤ Fifth Year of Hijra ➤ Sixth Year of Hijra ➤ Seventh Year of Hijra • Ten blessed companions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hazrat abu Ubaida bin Jarrah (RA) ➤ Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA) ➤ Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (R.A) ➤ Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarah (R.A) 	88-102 148-151
November	Revision for Mid-Year Examination	
December	Mid-Year Examination	

January	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quranic Passages under the theme: Allah’s relationship with the created world<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Surah Zilzal (99)➤ Surah Nas (114)• Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Generosity and hospitality should be the quality of a true Muslim (Hadith No. 3)➤ Reward given to those who perform their obligatory duties. (Hadith No. 4)• The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah• Eight Year of Hijra• Ninth Year of Hijra• Tenth Year of Hijra• Eleventh Year of Hijra	13 14 170 171 103-118
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Important Personalities during the lifetime of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat Hamza (RA)➤ Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)• The behaviour of Holy Prophet (PBUH) towards:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Companions and Strangers➤ Children and Women➤ Poor and Orphan➤ Slaves and Animals➤ Enemies and Non-Believers	157 Handout 125-128
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pillars of Islam<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Shahadah➤ Fasting➤ Zakat	250 278-285 272-277
April	Revision for Final Examination	
May	Final Examination	

August 2019

Chapter 1: Quranic Passages: Allah’s relationship with the created world

Pages no: 9 - 11

Chapter 5: Hadith No. 1 and 2

Pages no: 169 - 170

Chapter 4: Four Rightly-guided Caliphs

Pages no: 160 - 162

Content	Learning Outcomes
<p>Quranic Passages</p> <p>Surah Fatihah (1:1-7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">All praise is due only for Allah as He is the sole creator, sustainer and Guardian of the entire universe. <p>Surah Baqrah (2:21-22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This passage addresses all mankind to worship Allah. He alone is the creator and He alone must be worshiped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the main theme of Surah Fatihah.List the attributes of Allah mentioned in Surah Fatihah.Trace the importance and benefits of reciting Surah Fatihah in the life of a Muslim.Identify the main theme of Surah Baqarah (2:21-22).Read and research for the attributes of Allah relevant to the theme of Surah Baqarah(2:21-22).Describe the importance of Surah Baqarah (2:21-22) in the life of a Muslim.
<p>Ahadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)</p> <p>Religion is sincerity (Hadith No 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sincerity is the core of Islam. Good deeds without sincerity have no importance in Islam. <p>Fraternity and brotherhood (Hadith No 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The bond of Muslim brotherhood is ordained by Allah. Therefore it is essential for Muslims to be cooperative and kind to each other.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the main teachings of Hadith no. 1 “Religion is Sincerity”.State the value and importance of sincerity in Islam.Identify the main teachings of Hadith no.2 “Fraternity and Brotherhood”.State the value and importance Fraternity and Brotherhood in Islam.Discuss the ways in which the teachings of both of the ahadith may be applied to daily life.
<p>Ten blessed companions</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. <p>Hazrat Umer (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">List the names of ten blessed companions.Write the biography of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)➤ Hazrat Umer (RA)Describe the contributions of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) for Islam during the life of Holy Prophet PBUH.Describe the role and services of Hazrat Umer (R.A) for Islam during the life of Holy Prophet PBUH.Develop awareness for the value of noble traits followed by the Blessed Companions in their day to day life.Define the term Ashrah-e-Mubassirrah.
<p>Practice Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Explain the attributes of Allah mentioned in the Surah Fatihah.What is the importance of Surah Fatihah in the life of a Muslim?Explain the main theme of Surah Baqrah (2:21-22).	

4. Explain the main teachings contained in the Hadith 1.
5. How a Muslim can put the teachings of given Hadith in his own life?
6. Write biographical notes on the life of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) and HazratUmer (RA) before their Caliphate.

September 2019

Chapter 2: The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah	Pages no: 74 - 87
Chapter 4: Four Rightly-guided Caliphs.	Pages no: 162 - 164
Chapter 4: Ten Blessed Companions.	Pages no: 147 - 148

Content	Learning Outcomes
<p>The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah</p> <p>First year of Hijra</p> <p>The Mosque of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is Masjid e Nabvi; he participated personally in 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.</p> <p>The Azaan was established as 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)”.</p> <p>Brotherhood between emigrants and helpers was created by the Holy Prophet (PBUH). 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”.</p> <p>The treaty of Medina was signed to promote a peaceful and cordial relationship between the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Jews of Medina.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List the important events of first year of Hijra.• Explain the term “Mawakhaat”.• Describe the importance of Masjid-e-Nabvi.• State who was the first ‘muazzin’ of Islam.• Describe the event of ‘migration’.• List some of the reasons which led to the migration.• Describe the establishment of the first universal brotherhood between Muhajreen and Ansaar by Holy Prophet (PBUH).• List the main conditions of Treaty of Madinah.• Describe the impact of Treaty of Madinah in the first year of Hijra.
<p>Second year of Hijra</p> <p>The second year of Hijra made certain worships obligatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• fasting• zakat• Eid prayers• animal sacrifice <p>The second year of Hijra also enforced the change of Qibla from Bait ul 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).</p> <p>The Battle of Badr was the first formal battle between Muslims and Quraish of Mecca.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List the worships which were made compulsory in the second year of Hijra.• Describe how the direction of ‘qibla’ changed.• State the initial direction of ‘qibla’.• Describe the various purposes served by the Holy Ka’aba at the time of early Islam.• Highlight the causes of Battle of Badr.• Narrate the battlefield event of Badr.• Describe the following aspects for the Battle of Badr:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ result of the battle➤ impact of the battle on the morale of Muslims➤ significance of the battle• State who were the Bani Qunaiqah.• Describe what caused the expulsion of Banu Qainuqa from Madinah.

<p>prevailing religious beliefs, creeds and doctrines.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Third year of Hijra</p> <p>The 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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the causes of battle of Uhad.• State the battlefield event of Uhad.• Discuss the importance of Battle for the Muslims of that time.• List the reasons of the failure in the Battle of Uhad.• Compare the attitudes of the Muslim Army during the Battle of Uhad and the Battle of Badr.
<p>Ten blessed companions</p> <p>Hazrat Uthman (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The most generous companion of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).• 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). <p>Hazrat Ali (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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). <p>Hazrat Talha (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He 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. <p>Hazrat Zubair (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write a biography of the following Blessed Companions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat Uthman (RA)➤ Hazrat Ali (RA)➤ Hazrat Talha (RA)➤ Hazrat Zubair (RA)• State the meaning of ‘Zun Nurain’.• State which Companion received this title.• Describe the role and services of the following Companions for Islam during the life of Holy Prophet PBUH:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat Uthman (RA)➤ Hazrat Ali (RA)➤ Hazrat Talha (RA)➤ Hazrat Zubair (RA)• Develop awareness for the value of the noble traits followed by Blessed Companions in their day to day life.
<p>Practice Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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 2019

Chapter 2: The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah

Pages no: 88-102

Chapter 4: Ten Blessed Companions.

Pages no: 148-151

Content	Learning Outcomes
<p>The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah</p> <p>Fourth year of Hijra</p> <p>Exile of Banu Nazir.</p> <p>Banu Nazir motivated the non-believers to destroy Muslims at Madinah once and for all. They tried to kill Holy Prophet (PBUH) by throwing a big stone upon him. Therefore they were exiled.</p> <p>The prohibition of Alcohol.</p> <p>Alcohol is strictly forbidden by Allah. Its use and business is not allowed for Muslims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define 'exile'. Describe the conditions which led to the exile of Banu Nazir. State where the prohibition of Alcohol has been ordained with the Quranic reference.
<p>Fifth year of Hijra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battle of Trench <p>The Jews planned to destroy Muslims through Quraish; all prominent Arab tribes gathered to crush the Muslims in Medina. The Muslims adopted a strategy advised by Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) to dig a large trench on the un protected 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punishment of Banu Quraiza <p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the causes of battle of Trench. Narrate the battlefield event of Trench. Name the companion who's strategy was employed at the battle. Highlight the importance of Battle of Trench for the Muslims. Describe the events which led to the punishment of Banu Quraiza. Compare the behavior of Banu Quraiza and Banu Nazir in their enmity to Islam. State the punishment option offered by the chief of Banu Quraiza. Name the Holy Book which was followed by Banu Quraiza.
<p>Sixth year of Hijra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Hudaibiya <p>The 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).</p> <p>The 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State which two parties signed the Treaty of Hudaibiya. State the name of the Treaty of Hudaibiya as declared in the Holy Quran. Describe the background of Treaty of Hudaibiya. List the terms of Treaty of Hudaibiya. Write the importance of treaty of Hudaibiya for Muslims.
<p>Seventh year of Hijra:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letters to kings and emperors. <p>The mission of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is to preach the message of Islam to all mankind. As a ruler of Medina, he sent letters of invitation towards Islam to other rulers and kings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Expedition of Khyber. <p>Khyber was the strongest and most protected settlement of the Jews of Arabia, where an estimated 20,000 warriors resided. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) led an expedition with his</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest why invitations for embracing Islam were sent to different kings and Emperors beyond the boundaries of Arabia. Describe why Khyber was a promising place to approach for the spread of Islam. Narrate the event of Khyber Expedition. State what circumstances did not allow Holy Prophet (PBUH) to complete Umrah in 6 AH. Describe the rituals of compensatory Umrah.

<p>Companions and faced adversity at this venue. During the conflict, Marhab, the strongest Jewish warrior was killed at the hands of Hazrat Ali (RA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Performance of Umrah. <p>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.</p>	
<p>Ten blessed companions</p> <p>Hazrat abu Ubaida bin Jarrah (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He 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). <p>Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He 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. <p>Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (R.A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was the first convert from the clan of Banu Addi.• He proved to be a source of great help to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah.• He contributed a lot for the sake of Islam during the life of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and continued his support for the Caliphs too. <p>Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (R.A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In spite of riches, he led a very simple and pious life.• He proved to be a rock of patience and steadfastness, and never gave up.• He was the trusted advisor of the Caliphs and a sincere member of Majlis e Shura (the Advisory Council).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Write a biography on the following Blessed Companions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat abu Ubaidah (RA)➤ Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)➤ Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA)➤ Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (RA)• Describe the role and services of the following Companions for Islam during the life of Holy Prophet PBUH:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat abu Ubaidah (RA)➤ Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)➤ Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA)➤ Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (RA)• Value the noble traits these blessed ones followed in their day to day life.• State the meaning of ‘Ameen-ul-Ummat’.• State why Hazrat abu Ubaidah was given the title of ‘Ameen-ul-Ummat.• Describe the role of the ‘Majlis-e-Shura’.• Develop awareness regarding the significance of ‘majlis’ to address religious matters.
<p>Practice Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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 the following Blessed Companions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA)➤ Hazrat abu Ubaida bin Jarrah (RA)	

November 2019

Revision for Mid-Year Examination

December 2019

Mid-Year Examination

January 2020

Chapter 1: Quranic Passages: Allah’s relationship with the created world

Pages no: 12 - 14

Chapter 5: Hadith No. 1 and 2

Pages no: 170 - 171

Chapter 2: The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah

Pages no: 103 - 118

Content	Learning Outcomes
<p>Quranic Passages</p> <p>Surah Zilzal (99)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>Surah Nas (114)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This Surah 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the main theme of Surah Zilzal.• Relate the theme of Surah Zilzal with the Day of Judgment.• Discuss the importance of Surah Zilzal in the life of a Muslim to develop the sense of Accountability.• Identify the main theme of Surah Naas.• Discuss the importance of Surah Naas in the life of a Muslim.
<p>Hadith of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)</p> <p>Generosity and hospitality should be the quality of a true Muslim. (Hadith No 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Hadith stresses Muslims to be polite and soft spoken.• Allah has enjoined Muslims to fulfill the needs of neighbours. <p>Reward given to those who perform their obligatory duties. (Hadith No 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the main teachings of Hadith no. 3.• State the value and importance of generosity and hospitality in Islam.• Identify the main teachings of Hadith no. 4.• State the value and importance of performing obligatory duties in Islam.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the ways in which the teachings of both Ahadith may be applied to daily life.
<p>The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah</p> <p>Eighth year of Hijra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Battle of Mautah <p>In the 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.</p> <p>Hazrat Zaid (RA), Hazrat Jaffer (RA) and Hazrat Abdullah Bin Rawaha (RA) were martyred in this battle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conquest of Mecca <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Battle of Hunain <p>Muslims clashed with two very strong tribes of Taif,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Highlight the causes of the following battles:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Battle of Mautah➤ Battle of Hunain➤ Conquest of Mecca• Name the companions who were martyred during the Battle of Mautah.• Name the commanders nominated by Holy Prophet (PBUH) for the Battle of Mautah.• State the titles of each of the nominated commanders.• Describe the religious significance of the conquest of Mecca.• Describe the importance of Conquest of Mecca in spreading Islam beyond Arabia.

<p>Banu Thaqeef and Hawazinin at the Battle of Hunain. The victory of the Muslims was a severe blow to the Hawazin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Siege of Taif. <p>The Siege of Taif compelled BanuHawazin, Banu Thaqeef and all other Non Muslim tribes to surrender to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and accept Islam willingly.</p> <p>Within a year, the number of Muslims was raised to three times or more.</p>	
<p>Ninth year of Hijra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tabuk Expedition <p>The Muslim army in this expedition was 30,000. During this expedition, many Christian tribes entered in alliance with Muslims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the event of Tabuk Expedition.• Highlight the importance of battle for Muslims in the following aspects:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ gaining physical strength➤ regaining spiritual strength
<p>Tenth year of Hijra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Year of Deputation <p>Some prominent tribes of Arabia visited the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah. The purpose of their visit was to accept Islam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farewell Pilgrimage <p>The Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed Hajj once in his lifetime. In this farewell Pilgrimage almost every believer accompanied him. The farewell address of Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the first universal charter of human rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State the purpose of visits made to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) by prominent tribes in Arabia.• Describe the salient features of farewell pilgrimage of Holy Prophet (PBUH).• Develop awareness that the last sermon of Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the first Universal Charter of Human Rights.• List the important points of the last sermon by Holy Prophet (PBUH).
<p>Eleventh Year of Hijra</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sickness and demise of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) <p>Two months after performing the Hajj the Holy Prophet (PBUH) fell ill. On 12th Rabi-ul- Awwal he breathed his last.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State which date of the Islamic Calendar is believed to be the date Holy Prophet (PBUH) breathed his last.• Narrate the incident of Holy Prophet (PBUH) demise.• State where is the final resting place for the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
<p>Practice Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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

Chapter 2: Behavior and Treatment of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Pages no: 126 - 128

Chapter 4: Prominent Companions during the lifetime of Holy Prophet (PBUH)

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Content	Learning Outcomes
<p>Prominent Companions during the life time of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)</p> <p>Hazrat Hamza (RA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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’. <p>Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was from Persia.• It was at his suggestion that trenches were dug	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State what earned the title of ‘Chief of the Martyrs’ for Hazrat Hamza (RA).• Name the companion who was governor of Medina during the Khilafat of Hazrat Umer (RA).• List the character traits of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat Hamza (RA)➤ Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)• List the services of the following personalities for Islam:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat Hamza (RA)➤ Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)

<p>at the borders of Medina during the Battle of Trench.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He was very knowledgeable and God fearing.• He was appointed as governor of Medina during the Khilafat of Hazrat Umer (RA).	
<p>The behaviour of Holy Prophet (PBUH) towards others</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Towards companions and strangers:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was not an enemy of any person or nation. However due to his mission of spreading the message of Islam,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List the behaviour characteristics of Holy Prophet (PBUH) with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Enemies and Non- Muslims➤ Women and Children➤ Animals➤ Companions➤ Slaves➤ Poor and Orphans• Describe some attitudes which we can adopt as a reflection from the life of Holy Prophet (PBUH) to improve treatment towards:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ non-Muslims➤ women➤ children➤ family members who may not be of the same economic capability➤ animals➤ domestic help

<p>many people became his enemy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ He considered everyone to be a member of Allah’s family. He was thus a 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.	
<p>Practice Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Write a brief biographical account on the life of any one companion.<ol style="list-style-type: none">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

Chapter 8: Pillars of Islam

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Content	Learning Outcomes
<p>The basis of the Islamic teachings and way of life include obligatory acts of worship that are often referred to as the five pillars of Islam.</p> <p>Shahadah</p> <p>The first part of this declaration is faith – no one deserves to be worshipped except Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is His slave and apostle. The second part of the declaration shows that Allah has appointed Muhammad (PBUH) as His messenger and sent the Holy Quran through him.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Narrate the translation of the Shahadah.• Describe the Islamic meaning of the first part of the declaration of Shahadah.• Explain the meaning for the second part of the declaration of Shahadah.• Discuss the significance of Shahadah in the life of a Muslim.
<p>Fasting</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the process of ‘fasting’.• State the month in which fasting is obligatory on Muslims.• Develop awareness of how fasting is a part of other religions.• List some benefits of fasting for an individual.• List some benefits of fasting for a community.• List the conditions which exempt a person from fasting.• List five factors which benefit make fasting important for individual and community.
<p>Zakat</p> <p>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. Zakat promotes a sense of devotion and sympathy with the poor, needy and destitute. It also promotes a love for fellow beings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the literal and Islamic meaning of Zakat.• Describe how Zakat is the backbone of the Islamic financial system.• List the people who may receive Zakat.• State references of Zakat donors as stated in Surah Tauba verse 60.• Describe the ‘nisab’ and rate of Zakat on different commodities.• Describe the benefits which giving Zakat may have for an individual.• Describe how a community may benefit from the circulation of Zakat.• Differentiate between Zakat and Sadqa-tul-Fitr.• Differentiate between Zakat and ‘khairat’.

Practice 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

Revision for Final Examination

May

Final Examination