

Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2020-21
Quran
Grade VIII

Month	Syllabus Breakdown
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 16 and 17 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Huroof e Mustaliya (Heavy Words) ➤ Huroof e Maddah ➤ Huroof e leen • Hifz Surahs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surah Zilzaal to Surah Takasur
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 18 and 19 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rules of (م) (Lam) ➤ Rules of Raa (ر) • Daily Supplications : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dua before sleeping ➤ Dua upon Awakening ➤ Dua before Meal ➤ Dua after Meal ➤ Dua for boarding on Vehicle
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 20,21 and 22 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gunnah in Noon & Meem Mushasddat ➤ Rules of Noon Sakin & Tanveen. • Hifz Surahs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surah Asar to Surah Ma'oon
November	Revision for Mid-Year Examination
December	Mid-Year Examination
January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 23, 24 and 25 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rules of Meem Sakin • Daily Supplications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dua for entering home ➤ Dua for leaving home ➤ Dua for Entering the restroom ➤ Dua at the time of leaving the restroom ➤ Dua for increasing knowledge and power of speech
February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 26, 27 and 28 • Qawaid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Types of Maddat • Hifz Surahs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Surah Kauser to Surah Naas
March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para: 29 and Revision of Para 30 • Revision for Quran External Exam
April	Quran External Exam for Sanad & Aameen Ceremony
May	Final Examination

August

Para: 16 and 17

Qawaid: Huroof e Mustaliya (Heavy Letters), Huroof e Maddah and Huroof Leen

Hifz Surahs: Surah Zilzaal to Surah Takasur

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 16 and 17</p> <p>Surah Al Maryam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The content of this Surah is mostly about matters concerning the Hereafter, the end of the evil-doers, the rewards of the good-doers.Allah has mentioned no woman in the Qur'an directly by her proper name except Hazrat Maryam (A.S) and the name of Hazrat Maryam (A.S) occurs 34 times in the Qur'an. <p>Surah Al Ta'ha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Surah Taha is mostly about 'Origin and End'.This holy Surah is the first Surah of the Qur'an which has explained the Story of Hazrat Mosa (A.S) in detail.Finally, there have been stated some awakening advices for mankind. <p>Surah Al Anabiya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This Surah, as its name indicates, is the Surah of prophets as the names of sixteen divine prophets are mentioned in this Surah.This Surah speaks about the triumph of 'right' upon 'wrong', Monotheism upon polytheism, and the troops of justice over the forces of 'Iblis. <p>Surah Al Hajj</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Many verses of this Surah are about Resurrection and its logical reasoning. They also consist of some warnings upon those people who are negligent of the events of the Hereafter.This surah also discusses about the Hajj pilgrimage and its historical background.The final part of this surah contains some advices upon different fields of life, and some encouragement to prayer, almsgiving, trust, and considering Allah.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Narrate the story of Hazrat Maryam (A.S).Highlight the importance of different events of the life of Hazrat Mosa (A.S) described in Surah Taha.List the names of 16 Prophets whose names are mentioned in Surah Anbiyah.Discuss the historical background of pilgrimage in the light of Surah Hajj.
<p>Qawaid:</p> <p>Huroof e Mustalia/Heavy Letters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There are seven letters that are heavy.These heavy letters are: خ ص ض ط ظ غ قThe collection of these seven heavy letters is خُصَّ صَفِطَ قِظْ <p>Huroof e Maddah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maddah means to lengthen the sound of Harakat.There are three Huroof e Maddah. Alif Maddah: When zabar comes before Alif not before Hamza. Wao Maddah: When paish comes before wao. Yaa Maddah: When zair comes before Yaa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">List the soft letters.Differentiate between soft and hard letters.List Huroof e Mustalia.Give the collection of letters of Huroof e Mustalia.List Huroof e Maddah.Discuss the method to deliver Huroof e Maddah.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maddah should be prolonged equal to the duration of one Alif.• The duration of one Alif is the time required to open a close finger. Huroof-e-Leen (Short Vowel Sound) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are soft vowel sound letters.• They are pronounced quickly in a soft tone.• There are two Huroof e leen• Wao Leen: It is made when zabar comes before Wao.• Yaa Leen: It is made when zabar comes before Yaa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give the meaning of Leen.• List Huroof-e-Leen.• Explain the method to pronounce Huroof e Leen.
Hifz Surah Surah Zilzaal to Surah Takasur	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Memorize the selected part of Holy Quran.• Develop awareness about the translation of memorized part of Holy Quran.

September

Para: 18 and 19

Qawaid: Rules of (لا), Rules of Raa (ا)

Daily Supplications: Dua before sleeping, Dua upon Awakening, Dua before Meal, Dua after Meal, Dua for boarding on Vehicle.

Content	Learning Objectives
Para: 18 and 19 Surah Al Al Muminoon <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As the name of this Sura suggests, its content is mostly about the special attributes of the believers and at the end it mentions some statements upon the beliefs and practice that complete these attributes. Surah Al Noor <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This Surah can be considered as the Surah of virginity, chastity, and struggle against sexual defilements, because the main part of its commandments is about removing society from sexual defilements.• To prevent people from engaging in unchaste actions, the commandment of easy and simple marriage is issued, so that unlawfully satisfying sexual instinct will be struggled by its lawful way.• This surah also states some other rules of family life. Surah Al Furqan <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the first verses of this Surah, the Qur’an has rendered it into ‘Furqan’ which means the separator of right from wrong; and that is why this Surah has been called ‘Furqan’.• This Surah discussed about the signs of Unity, the greatness of Allah in nature.• The most important part of the verses of this Surah is about the qualities of ‘Ibad-ur-Rahman (the servants of Allah)’ who are the true servants of Allah. Surah Ash Shu’ara’ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this Surah the biography of Hazrat Mosa (A.S), Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S), Hazrat Noah (A.S), Hazrat Lut (A.S), Hazrat Salih (A.S), Hazrat Hud (A.S) and Hazrat Shu’aib (A.S) to strengthen the believers’ spirits, promoting the insight and convey the message of upholding tolerance in adverse situations.• At the end of this Surah, faithful poets have been admired while the poets who compose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe seven attributes of a true believer mentioned in Surah Al Muminoon.• Discuss the rules of happy family life in the light of surah Noor for the establishment of purified and peaceful society.• List the qualities of true servants of Allah in the light of Surah Furqan.• Extract the main message of Surah Shu’ara’.

<p>some vain poems have been reproached, and that is why this Holy Surah has been entitled Shu‘ara’ (Poets).</p> <p>Surah Al Namal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this Surah the holy phrase “Bismillah-hir-Rahman-nir-Rahim” is repeated two times, one of them is at the beginning of the Surah and the other one is in verse No. 30 at the onset of Hazrat Sulaiman’s (A.S) letter to Sheba, the Queen of Yemen.• The verses of this holy Surah is about Hazrat Sulaiman’s (A.S) speaking with the birds, such as hoopoe and some insects like ants, and the attendance of some Jinns in the army and court of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Narrate the story of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.S).
<p>Qawaid</p> <p>Rules to pronounce Raa</p> <p>➤ The states in which the letter Raa is pronounced deeply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the Raa has a Zabar or a Paish.• When the Raa has two Zabar or two Paish.• When the Raa has a KharaZabar or an UltaPaish.• When the letter before a RaaSakinah has a Zabar or a Paish. <p>➤ The states in which the letter Raa is pronounced lightly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When there is Zer (normal form) or two Zer under the Raa.• When there is an Asli Zer (original Zer) before the Raa Sakinah in the same word. <p>Rules to pronounce Laam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the letter before the Laam of the word Allah Almighty has a Zabar or a Paish, then the Laam will be pronounced with Tafkheem.• If the letter before the Laam of the word Allah Almighty has a Zer, then it will be pronounced with Tarqeeq.• With the exception of the Laam in the word Allah Almighty, pronounce every other Laam lightly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss the rules to pronounce Laam deeply and lightly.• Explain the rule to pronounce Raa deeply and lightly.
<p>Daily Supplications:</p> <p>Dua before sleeping</p> <p>اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا</p> <p>“In Your name O Allah, I live and die.”</p> <p>Dua upon awakening</p> <p>الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ.</p> <p>“Praise is to Allah Who gives us life after He has caused us to die and to Him is the return”</p> <p>Dua before having Meal</p> <p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ</p> <p>“In the name of Allah and with the blessings of Allah I begin (eating)".</p> <p>Dua after Meal:</p> <p>الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ</p> <p>"All praise belongs to Allah, who fed us and quenched our thirst and made us Muslims".</p> <p>Dua for boarding on Vehicle</p> <p>سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ</p> <p>“Glory be to Him who has brought this under our control whereas we were unable to control it. Surely we are to return to Him.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Memorize daily supplications with correct Tajweed.• Develop awareness about the meaning of memorized dua.• Highlight the importance of supplications in one’s daily life.

October

Para: 20, 21 and 22

Qawaid: Gunnah in Noon & Meem Mushasddat, Rules of Noon Sakin & Tanveen.

Hifz Surahs: Surah Asar to Surah Ma’oon

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 20, 21 and22</p> <p>Surah Qasas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This is 28 surah of Holy Quan with 88 verses, describes in detail the struggle of Hazrat Mosa (A.S) against the wrongdoers such as Firon and Qaron. <p>Surah Ankaboot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Overall this surah is meant to strengthen believers in their dedication to the right path. <p>Surah Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This Surah begins with the Prophecy about the victory of Romans against Iranians in the war, and for this reason this Surah has been called Ar-Room.A great part of the verses of this Surah is about the Divine bounties in the heaven and in the earth, the conjugality system in plants and animals, creation of man from dust, the relation between man and woman, effort in the day and sleep at night, the fall of rain, the winds, and the earth being revived after its death. <p>Surah Luqman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The content of Surah Luqman can be summarized briefly in the following instances:The statement of the greatness and the guidance of humankind.The advice and wise teachings of Luqman to his son.The reasons for the Faith in Origin and Resurrection. <p>Surah Sajdah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">In this surah detail explanation about Origin and Resurrection is given.The end of the disbelievers is also mentioned in it, in order that the faith of the believers and their steadfastness against the pressure of the enemies would be strengthened. <p>Surah Ahzaab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">In the fifth year of Hijrah the Jews of Medina, pagans of Mecca, and the hypocrites hidden amongst the Muslims united to fight against the Muslims. Then the Prophet (PBUH) and his followers dug a deep ditch around Medina to defend against their attack.This battle was designed by different groups and thus it was called ‘The Battle of Clans’, and since the Muslims dug a ditch in order to defend themselves, this battle became known as ‘The Battle of Trench’. <p>Surah Saba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This Surah has been revealed at Mecca, like other Meccan surahs, most expressions of it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the struggle of Hazrat Moosa (A.S) against the wrong doers.State the example of Ankaboot (The Spider) given in Surah.Explain the different phases of life mentioned in Surah.List the wise advices of Hazrat Luqman to his son.Narrate the event of Battle of Trench.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Idgham means to merge the “n” sound of the Noon Sakin or Tanveen with any of the six letters of يرملون• There are six Huroof-e-yarmaloon (ي ر م ل و ن). <p>Qaida of Iqlaab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If “ب” (Baa) appears after the Noon Saakin or Tanveen, Iqlaab will take place. Iqlaab means to change the sound of “n” of Noon Saakin or tanveen into a hidden meem. <p>Qaida of Ikhfa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ikfah is going to hide “n” sound if any of fifteen letters of Huroof e Ikhfa appears after Noon Saakin or Tanveen. <p>Fifteen letters of Ikhfa are (ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك).</p>	
<p>Hifz Surahs Surah Asar to Surah Maoon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Memorize the selected part of Holy Quran.• Develop awareness about the translation of memorized part of Holy Quran.

November

Revision for Mid-Year Examination

December

Mid-Year Examination

January

Para: 23, 24 and 25

Qawaid: Rules of Meem Sakin

Daily Supplications:Dua for entering home, Dua for leaving home, Dua for Entering the restroom, Dua on leaving the restroom, Dua for increasing knowledge and power of speech.

Content	Learning Objectives
<p>Para: 23,24 and 25 Surah Yaseen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In a part of this Surah, some verses of the greatness of Allah in the world of existence as the sign of Unity have been pointed out.• In another part of it, the matters concerning to Resurrection, questions and answers in the Court of hereafter, and some specialties of Paradise and Hell are mentioned. <p>Surah Sa’faat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This Surah is the first Surah of the Holy Qur’an which begins with an oath. Like most of other Meccan Surahs, many of the verses of this Surah are also about Origin and Resurrection accompanied with some warnings and admonitions. <p>Surah Su’ad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The verses of this Surah are about the continuation of the current of prophethood during the length of history and the opposition of the polytheists and pagans against the belief of Unity and Resurrection.• In Surah As-Saffat, the names of some Divine prophets such as: Hazrat Noah (A.S), Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S), Hazrat Lut (A.S), Hazrat Mosa (A.S), Hazrat Haroon (A.S), Hazrat Ilyas (A.S) and Hazrat Yunus (A.S) are mentioned.• The ending part of this holy Surah refers to the event of the creation of man, the angels’ prostration unto Adam and the disobedience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State the spiritual benefits of reciting surah Yasin.• List the oaths which are taken in the beginning of the surah.• Narrate the event of creation of man along with the dialogues of Allah and Iblees (Satan).

<p>usefulness of creation; and the creation of the heavens and the earth.</p> <p>Surah Jasiyah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Allah Almighty is described as the Omnipotent (al-'Aziz) and the Wise (al-Hakim) in the opening and closing Verses of the Chapter.The subject matter of the Chapter includes the Greatness of the Qur'an, arguments substantiating Divine Unity, refutation of materialistic views, history of some ancient peoples, warning to the astray, encouragement to forgiveness, and allusions to the depictions of resurrection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Elaborate Allah's attributes Al Aziz and Al Hakim.
<p>Qawaid:</p> <p>Rules of Meem Saakin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There are two rules related to Meem Saakin. <p>1) Ikhfa Shafawi</p> <p>Whenever there is a Meem Saakin followed by a Baa, ikhfa will be done. The sound of the meem will not be completely pronounced, and the sound will be lengthened.</p> <p>2) Izhar Shafawi</p> <p>If there is any other letter other than meem appear after Meem Sakin, the meem will be pronounced completely, and the sound of Meem will not be lengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State Ikhfa shafawi and Izhar Shafawi.List the letters of Izhar e Shafawi.Find different examples of Izhar e Shafawi and Ikhfa e Shafavi from the Holy Quran.
<p>Daily Supplications:</p> <p>Dua before Leaving Home</p> <p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ</p> <p>"I depart with Allah's name, relying on Him. It is Allah who saves us from sins with His guidance (the ability to do so)."</p> <p>Dua for Entering Home</p> <p>اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوَلِجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلِجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبَّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا</p> <p>"O Allah, I seek a good entry and a good exit. We take Allah's name to enter and to exit and rely on Him who is our Lord."</p> <p>Dua for Entering in the Rest Room</p> <p>اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخُبَائِثِ</p> <p>"O Allah I seek refuge in You from the male female evil and Jinns".</p> <p>Dua on Leaving the Rest Room.</p> <p>غُفْرَانِكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي</p> <p>(O Allah) I seek forgiveness and pardon from You. All Praise be to Allah, who removed the difficulty from me and gave me ease (relief)."</p> <p>Dua to ask for increase in Knowledge and Power of Speech:</p> <p>رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِنْ لِسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا</p> <p>"O my Lord! Expand for me my breast [with assurance] and ease for me my task and untie the knot from my tongue that they may understand my speech. O my Lord! increase me in Knowledge."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Memorize daily supplications with correct Tajweed.Develop awareness about the meaning of memorized dua.Highlight the importance of supplications in one's daily life.

February

Para: 26, 27 and 28

Qawaid:Types of Maddat

Hifz Surahs: Surah Kauser to Surah Naas

Content	Learning Objectives
Para: 26, 27 and 28	

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The blessed Chapter opens and closes with the glorification of God Almighty by all the world of existence.• The blessed Chapter mainly treats of hypocrites' collaboration with Medinan Jews against the Muslims, though the Holy Qur'an says that their stratagems lead to nothing but their humiliation and defeat. <p>Surah Mumtahninah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The blessed Chapter treats of love for Allah Almighty and forbidding believers from befriending His enemies. Muslims are also enjoined to regard Prophet Ibrahim (AS) as a model. <p>Surah Saf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The blessed Chapter mainly treats of the superiority of the Islamic faith over other Divine religions and the obligation of jihad in Allah's Cause and supporting Allah's Messengers. <p>Surah Jumuah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One of the fundamental goals of the Chapter is to encourage the Muslims to congregate for the weekly establishment of the Friday prayer.• The Chapter opens with the glorification of Allah and the Prophetic Call and proceeds to suggests that the Muslims are not supposed to be like the Jews to whom the Torah was granted but they failed to act upon it.• The Muslims are suggested to leave everything aside upon hearing the call to the prayers and hasten toward the remembrance of Allah. <p>Surah Munafiqoon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The hypocrites' characteristics are not only treated in this Chapter, but also make references to their psychological and behavioral qualities. <p>Surah Tagabun</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Arabic word Tagabun denotes mutual defraud and gaining personal benefits. The point is that on the Day of Resurrection, everyone aims to save oneself and put the blame on others.• The blessed Chapter opens with Divine Unity and proceeds with warning people against watching their deeds and according attention to the Day of Resurrection and closes with urging people to expend in Allah's Cause and turn away from mundane attachments. <p>Surah Talaq</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first seven Verses treat of divorce and the related rulings.• The second section deals with the fate of those who disobeyed Divine Command and thereby suffered the consequence of their disobedient as well as that of those who obeyed the Prophets and did righteous good deeds and were thereby reward by Divine Bounties. <p>Surah Tahrim</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the spiritual and social benefits of the congregation for Friday Prayers.• List the character traits of Munafiqeen.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The opening Verses treat of the Noble Prophet’s mistreatment by some of his wives and the following Verses, addressed to the believers, enjoin them to take precaution as to treating and fostering their families so that Hellfire may not be in store for them.• The blessed Chapter proceeds to make references to women’s merits and demerits and thereby depicts the women possessing such traits. The wives of Hazrat Noah (AS) and Hazrat Lot (AS) are presented as possessing demerits and that of the Pharaoh and Mary (as) are suggested as those possessing merits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare and contrast the character traits of wife of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Hazrat Noah (AS) and Hazrat Lot (AS)➤ Wife of Pharaoh and Hazrat Marium (AS).
Qawaid Types of Maddat <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The meaning of Madd is to stretch.• There are three types of Maddat which are:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Madd e Muttasil (Connected): This type of Madd is held when the Hamza comes just after the Long Vowels (Huroof e Maddah) in the same word. This Madd is stretched equal to four or five Alif (الف).➤ Madd e Munfasil (Split): This type of Madd is held when the the Long Vowels (Huroof e Maddah) comes at the end of first word and Hamza comes just after the long vowel in the beginning of succeeding word. This Madd is stretched equal to five Harakat or 2 to 3 Alif (الف).➤ Madd e Lazim (Obligatory Madd): This type of Madd is held when the Sukoon comes just after the Long Vowels (Huroof e Maddah) in the same word. This Madd is stretched equal to five Alif (الف).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give the meaning of Maddah• Explain the cause of Maddat.• Develop awareness to read letters with Madd.• Identify different types of Maddat.• Find the different examples of three types of Maddat from the Holy Quran.
Hifz Surah Surah Kauser to Surah Naas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Memorize the selected part of Holy Quran.• Develop awareness about the translation of memorized part of Holy Quran.

March

Para: 29, Revision of Para 30
Revision for Quran External Exam

Content	Learning Objectives
Para: 29 and 30 Surah Mulk <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The blessed Chapter generally treats of the following:• Topics regarding the Origin of existence, Divine Attributes, the marvelous system of the Creation of the world of existence and man, and man’s means of gaining knowledge;• Topics concerning the Hereafter, torments of the Hell, and the conversations of the people of the Hell on the Day of Resurrection;	

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Warning the disbelievers and wrong doers against being afflicted with torments in this world and the Hereafter. <p>Surah Qalam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">All in all, the topics discussed in the Chapter may be epitomized as follows:The blessed Chapter opens with some of the excellences peculiar to the Messenger of Allah, particularly his nobilities, and proceeds to lay emphasis on them.The Noble Prophet of the Islamic faith is enjoined to persevere and exercise patience against obdurate foes.Warnings against polytheists.Finally, the blessed Chapter in question closes with the glory of the Holy Qur'an and different conspiracies of enemies against the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). <p>Surah Haq'qah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The blessed Chapter mainly treats of Resurrection, and those of the Hell, the Paradise, and the people of the Hell. <p>Surah Ma'arij</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The blessed Chapter mainly treats of Resurrection and warning to the polytheists and opponents.It also deals with the states of the disbelievers on the Day of Resurrection and the characteristics of the peoples of Paradise and Hell. <p>Surah Nouh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The blessed Chapter depicts the ongoing struggle of the Truth against Falsehood and treats of the stratagems to be employed by the followers of Truth. <p>Surah Jinn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The blessed Chapter mainly treats of invisible creatures, the jinn, their belief in the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), the Holy Qur'an, and Resurrection, and the groups of believers and disbelievers amongst them.The closing Verses concern the knowledge of the unseen unknown to all beings besides God Almighty. <p>Surah Muzammil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The majority of the blessed Verses of the Chapter in question indicate that when the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had declared his Prophetic call, his opponents rose to confront and belie him. Thus, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was divinely commanded to show tolerance to them. <p>Surah Mudassir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This Chapter mainly focuses on calling people to turn toward the origin and the return, confrontation with polytheism, and warning the beliers against Divine torment. <p>Surah Qiyamah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The blessed Chapter opens with an enumeration of the harsh and frightening incidents to occur at the end of the world and proceeds to make mention of the	
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<p>happy and sad appearances of the good and evil doers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further, it deals with the states of mankind in the throes of death, the creation of man from a drop of semen as a token of Divine Omnipotence in recreating him.• It is noteworthy that four Verses in the middle of the Chapter treat of the manner of Revelation and recitation of the Holy Qur'an. <p>Surah Dahr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This Surah presents a deep, varied and comprehensive theme which can be divided into five sections:• Man's creation from a drop of mingled sperm; his guidance and his free-will.• The reward offered to the Righteous.• The merits which cause one to deserve the rewards.• The importance of The Qur'an, the manner of conducting its principles and the demanding road of self-perfection.• The dominance of Allah's Will (even though man has limited free-will). <p>Surah Mursalat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The text of this Surah refers to the horrors of the Hereafter for those who reject the Truth.• In the second stage, we learn about the woeful story of the sinners of past generations.• In the third stage, it lets us know a little about the creation's specialties.• In the fourth stage, we are informed of some divine Blessings on the Earth.• In the fifth stage, there are some messages in which the rejecters are warned of their painful penalty. <p>Revision of Para 30.</p>	
Revision for the Quran External Exam	

April

Quran External Exam & Aameen Ceremony

May

Final Examination
