



Quarterly Exam #3

Study Guide

AGE 10 (Months 7-9)



Holy Quran

Memorize the following verse from Sarah Al-Baqarah with translation

☐ Ayatul Kursi Verse 256

Ayatul Kursi

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ ۚ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ ۚ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمُوتِ وَمَا فِي
الْأَرْضِ ۚ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ ۚ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ ۚ وَلَا
يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ ۚ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمُوتِ وَالْأَرْضَ ۚ وَلَا
يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٢٥٦﴾

Allah — there is no God but He, the Living, the Self-Subsisting and All-Sustaining. Slumber seizes Him not, nor sleep. To Him belongs whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is in the earth. Who is he that will intercede with Him except by His permission? He knows what is before them and what is behind them; and they encompass nothing of His knowledge except what He pleases. His knowledge extends over the heavens and the earth; and the care of them burdens Him not; and He is the High, the Great.



Prayers

Memorize the following prayers and their translation

- ☐ Increase in Knowledge
- ☐ Entering the Mosque
- ☐ Exiting the Mosque
- ☐ Funeral Prayer

Increase in Knowledge

Oh my Lord, Increase me in knowledge
(Holy Quran 20:115)

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا ﴿١١٥﴾

Entering the Mosque

In the name of Allah (I enter). All blessings and peace be upon the Prophet of Allah. O Allah! Forgive me my sins and open the doors of Your mercy upon me (Ibni Maja Abwaabul Masaajid wal Ijtimaa`aat)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ. اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي
وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ.

Exiting the Mosque

In the name of Allah (I leave). And all blessings and peace be upon the Prophet of Allah. O Allah! Forgive me my sins and open the doors of Your blessings upon me (Masnad Ahmad Bin Hambal, Vol.6)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ. اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي
وَافْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ فَضْلِكَ.

Prayers

Memorize the Funeral Prayer

O' Allāh! Forgive our living ones and our deceased ones and those of us who are present and those who are absent and our young ones and our old ones and our males and our females. O' Allāh! Those of us who are granted life by You, keep them firm on Islām and those of us whom Thou causest to die, cause them to die in the faith. Deprive us not, O Allāh, of the benefits relating to the deceased and subject us not to trial after him.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا
وَصَغِيْرِنَا وَكَبِيْرِنَا وَذَكَرِنَا وَانْتِنَا
اَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ اَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَاَحْيِهِ عَلٰى الْاِسْلَامِ
وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلٰى الْاِيْمَانِ
اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمُنَا اَجْرَهُ وَلَا تَفْتِنَّا بَعْدَهُ



Ahadith

Memorize the following ahadith with translation

- ☐ Against hearsay
- ☐ A Muslim is a mirror of another Muslim

Against Hearsay

Hearing is not like saying. (Ahmed Bin Hunbal)

لَيْسَ الْخَبَرُ كَالْمُعَايَنَةِ

Muslim is a Mirror of another Muslim

A Muslim is a mirror of another Muslim (Bukhari)

الْمُسْلِمُ مِرْآةُ الْمُسْلِمِ



Poem

Revise poem

☐ Quran Sab Se Acha

Quran Sab Se Acha

Qur'ān sab sai Achhā, Qur'ān sab
sai pyārā

Qur'ān dil ki quwwat,
Qur'ān hai sahāra

Allah Miyan ka khatt hai
Jo mere naam aya

Ustani ji parhao jaldi mujhe sipara

Pehlay tho nazaray se ankhain
karun gi raushan

Phir tarjuma sikhana jab parh
chukun mei saara

Matlab na aye jab tak, kyu kar amal
hai mumkin

Be tarjumay kai hargiz apna nahi
guzara

Ya Rabb tu rahim karaky hum
sikhaday Quran

Har dukh ki ye dawa ho, har dard
ka ho chara

قرآن سب سے اچھا، قرآن سب سے پیارا
قرآن دل کی قوت، قرآن ہے سہارا
اللہ میاں کا خط ہے جو میرے نام آیا
استانی جی پڑھا دو جلدی مجھے سیپارہ
پہلے تو ناظرے سے آنکھیں کرونگی (گا) روشن
پھر ترجمہ سکھانا، جب پڑھ چکوں میں سارا
مطلب نہ آئے جب تک کیونکر عمل ہے ممکن
بے ترجمے کے ہرگز اپنا نہیں گزارا
یارب تو رحم کر کے ہم کو سکھا دے قرآن
ہر دکھ کی یہ دوا ہو، ہر درد کا ہو چارا



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Question and Answer

Topic: Hazrat Ali (ra) Questions 6-20

6. How old was Hazrat 'Alī ra when he embraced Islām?

Hazrat 'Alī ra was ten years old and one of the first few individuals to accept Islām. He was the first child to embrace Islām.

7. Hazrat Abū Bakr ra had the honour of joining the Holy Prophetsa on his migration. What honour did Hazrat 'Alī ra get on the occasion of the migration?

On the night when the Holy Prophetsa left Makkah for Madīnah, he instructed Hazrat 'Alī ra to stay behind and return the possessions of people which they had given to the Holy Prophet sa for safeguarding. He told Hazrat 'Alī ra to sleep in his bed that night. Because of this, the Makkan leaders kept thinking that the Holy Prophet sa was in bed, which allowed Huzoor sa and Hazrat Abū Bakr ra to safely leave Makkah. In the morning, Hazrat 'Alī ra returned the possessions of people and then migrated to Madīnah

8. When and to whom was Hazrat 'Alī ra married?

After the migration to Madīnah, he married the daughter of the Holy Prophetsa, Hazrat Fāṭimah ra.

9. Hazrat 'Alī ra participated in all the battles along with the Holy Prophetsa except for the Battle of Tabūk. What did the Holy Prophetsa say to Hazrat 'Alī ra on that occasion?

The Holy Prophetsa himself asked Hazrat 'Alī ra to stay behind in Madīnah for protecting the women and children. Hazrat 'Alī ra asked the Holy Prophetsa why he was appointing him Khalīfa over women and children. The Holy Prophetsa said: “Alī, aren't you happy that you are Khalīfa the same way Aaron (Harūn) was Khalīfa after Moses (Mūsā), but the difference is that you are not a prophet after me.”



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Question and Answer

Topic: Hazrat Ali (ra) Questions 6-20

10. When was Hazrat 'Alīra appointed Khalīfa? Where did he move the capital after his Khilāfat and why?

Hazrat 'Alī ra was chosen to be the fourth Khalīfa on June 23, 656 A.D., six days after the martyrdom of Hazrat 'Uthmānra . In those days there was no law and order in Madīnah and chaos prevailed. For this reason Hazrat Alī moved his capital from Madīnah to Kūfah in Iraq.

11. What difficulties did Hazrat 'Alīra face soon after becoming the Khalīfa?

When he was appointed Khalīfa, he faced the demands of Muslims, including the influential companions of the Holy Prophe tsa like Hazrat Ṭalḥa ra , Hazrat Zubair ra and Hazrat 'Ā'isha ra who wanted him to immediately punish the murderers of Hazrat 'Uthmānra . Hazrat 'Alī ra was not in agreement with this course of action as in his opinion the top priority was the restoration of law and order in the state. Then he wanted to bring the assassins of Hazrat Uthmān ra to justice. This conflict got out of hand and resulted in a battle between the two forces in Basrah.

12. . What is this battle called and how many people were killed in it?

This battle is called the Battle of Jamāl (camel) because Hazrat 'Ā'isha ra rode a camel during the battle. The battle took place between the forces of Hazrat 'Alī ra and the forces of Hazrat Ṭalḥa ra , Hazrat Zubair ra and Hazrat 'Ā'isha ra . Ten thousand people including Hazrat Ṭalḥa ra and Hazrat Zubair ra were killed.



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Question and Answer

Topic: Hazrat Ali (ra) Questions 6-20

13. What difficulties did Ḥazrat ‘Alī ra face because of the rebellion of Khawārijī (the Outsiders)?

Khawārijī were the people who rebelled against Ḥazrat ‘Alī’s ra Khilāfat and fought many battles. They chose another Khalīfa, Amīr Muāwiah, for themselves

14. What do you know about the Battle of Ṣaffain?

This battle was fought between the forces of Ḥazrat ‘Alī ra and Amīr Muāwiah. Ḥazrat ‘Alī’s ra forces had the upper hand in the battle, but then, on the advice of ‘Amr bin ‘Ās, Amīr Muāwiah’s forces held the Holy Qur’ān on their arrows and Ḥazrat ‘Alī ra ’s forces stopped fighting.

15. Who martyred Ḥazrat ‘Alīra and when?

Ḥazrat ‘Alī ra was attacked and fatally wounded by the attacker Ibn-e-Maljam, while going to the mosque for Fajr prayer. Ḥazrat ‘Alī ra passed away two days after the attack because of the severe wound to the back of his head.

16. How old was Ḥazrat ‘Alī ra when he was martyred and how long did he remain Khalīfa?

He was 58 years old when he was martyred and his Khilāfat lasted for approximately four years and nine months.

17. Where was he buried?

Hazrat Ali ra was buried in Kufah



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Question and Answer

Topic: Hazrat Ali (ra) Questions 6-20

18. What does Khawariji mean and who were they?

They were a large group of people who were against the proposal of arbitration. They separated from Ḥazrat ‘Alī ra and chose an independent Amīr (Amīr Muāwiah); this group was called Khawārijī or “the Outsiders.”

19. How many times did Hazrat Ali ra marry and how many children did he have?

Ḥazrat ‘Alī ra married nine times. Ḥazrat Fāṭimah ra , daughter of the Holy Prophet sa, was his first wife and the mother of his four children. He did not marry in the life of Ḥazrat Fāṭimah, but after her death he remarried.

20. Name the children of Hazrat Ali ra and Hazrat Fatimah ra?

The names of their children are Ḥazrat Ḥasan ra, Ḥazrat Ḥusain ra, Ḥazrat Zainab Kubrā ra, Ḥazrat Umme Kulthūm Kubrā ra.



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Question and Answer

Topic: Life of Hazrat Nuh (as)

Following the right path, which leads towards Allāh, requires a lot of hard work and commitment. On the other hand, following the wrong path, which leads away from Allāh, requires very little effort. In general, humans want to do easy things so that they do not have to work hard. After the death of Hazrat Ādam as, people slowly started to forget about all the good things that he had taught them. They started ignoring the commandments of Allāh. They became idol worshipers and did not believe in God anymore. Therefore, Allāh sent Hazrat Nūḥ as (who is known as Prophet Noah as in English) as His Prophet so that he could once more teach his people to believe in one God. Hazrat Nūḥ as told his people that if they continued their immoral actions, they would surely be punished. In order to bring them closer to Allāh, he reminded them all of the things Allāh had created for them. He asked them: “Who created the sun? Who created the moon? Who created the stars?” The people did not listen to his message about Allāh. Even his wife did not believe his message. His people mocked him and asked him to bring upon them the punishment, which they deserved, by his standards. Hazrat Nūḥ as informed them that only Allāh had the power to bring the punishment upon them, and Allāh does what He pleases. Hazrat Nūḥ as prayed to Allāh for His help. Allāh revealed to him that his people would be punished for their wrong doings in the form of a great flood. He instructed Hazrat Nūḥ as to build an ark. Ark is another name for a ship. Allāh told him that all the good people or the believers should get on the Ark and take with them pair of animal of both gender, and they would be saved while the disbelievers would drown in the flood. Hazrat Nūḥ as built the ark, and all the animals and believers got on the ship, and waited while the disbelievers laughed. Soon, Allāh sent a very heavy and strong storm, and all the disbelievers drowned in the flood. Allāh made this a sign for all the people and for all times to come. Hazrat Nūḥ as is mentioned in the Holy Bible as Noah as.



Basics of Religious Knowledge

Etiquette

Topic: Etiquette of a gathering/meeting

1. One should meet one another by greeting with Asalamoualikum - the salutations of peace.
2. One should try to be the first to greet the other.
3. One should meet with another with the purpose of pleasing God.
4. Permission must always be asked before entering other people's houses.
5. One should tell one's name when asking for permission to enter.
6. If residents are not free at the time, one should go back without feeling bad about it.
7. Shaking hands and embracing is a tradition of the Holy Prophet sa when meeting someone.
8. One should greet elders with respect and also converse respectfully with them.
9. One way of asking permission to meet the respected people or the leaders of state is to send a note or introductory card to ask for permission.
10. In case of visiting someone who is an office bearer, Amīr or a very busy person, an appointment should be taken.
11. When one goes to someone's house and knocks or asks permission to enter, one should not stand in front of the door.
12. When one goes to someone's house, he or she should not peep through the cracks of the doors.
13. One should not go to visit someone at noon.
14. One should not enter a house if the residents are not available.
15. One should avoid sitting at the head of the table or at other prominent places when visiting someone's house unless the owner of the house offers that place themselves.
16. One should not stop talking or break relations or ties of kinship with anyone for more than three days