



Nasirat Study Guide

Age 10

Term 1

Holy Quran

Memorize Surah Al Asr with Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ [١]

وَالْعَصْرِ [٢]

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ [٣]

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا

بِالْحَقِّ ۖ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ [٤]

1. In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.

2. By the Time,

3. Surely, man is *ever* in a state of loss,

4. Except those who believe and do righteous deeds, and exhort one another to *preach* Truth, and exhort one another to be steadfast.

Ahadith

Memorize the following ahadith:

Importance of Motives

Innamal a`maalu binniyyaati wa innamaa li-kullim-ri-in maa na-waa

Deeds are judged by motives, and everyone is rewarded according to his motives.
(Bukhari-Kitab Fazz'ilul Qur'an)

۷۔ نیت کی اہمیت

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ وَ إِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَّا نَوَىٰ۔

اعمال کا دار و مدار نیتوں پر ہے اور ہر شخص اپنی نیت کے مطابق بدلہ پاتا ہے۔ (بخاری کتاب فضائل القرآن)

Equality

Musnad Al-Imām Ahmad bin Hanbal, Musnad Abdullah bin Abbas

An-nāsu ka-'asnānil-mushṭ

People are like teeth of a comb.

النَّاسُ كَأَسْنَانِ الْمُشْطِ

تمام لوگ کنگھی کے دندانون کی طرح ہیں

Modesty is the best Virtue

Sahih Muslim, Kitābul Īman

Al-ḥayā'u khairun kulluhū

Modesty is the best virtue.

الْحَيَاءُ خَيْرٌ كُلُّهُ

حیاء سراسر بھلائی ہے

Prayer

Revise Prayer before and after eating

. On Starting a Meal

*BismiLlaahi wa `alaa baraka-
tiLlah-i*

In the name of Allah and with
the blessings of Allah (I start
eating)

۴۔ کھانا شروع کرنے کی دُعا
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَ عَلٰی بَرَکَةِ اللّٰهِ۔

اللہ کے نام کے ساتھ اور اللہ کی برکت کے ساتھ میں (کھانا
شروع کرتا / کرتی ہوں)۔

On Finishing a Meal

*Alhamdu liLlah-illadhee at-
`ama-naa wa saqaa-naa wa-
ja`alanaa minal-muslimeen*

All praise belongs to Allah, Who
provided us with food and drink
and enabled us to be Muslims
(submissive to God)(*Tirmidhi
Kitab-ud-Da`awaat*)

۵۔ کھانا کھانے کے بعد کی دُعا
الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَطْعَمَنَا وَ سَقَانَا وَ
جَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ

سب تعریفیں اللہ کے لئے ہیں جس نے ہمیں کھانا کھلایا اور پلایا
اور ہمیں مسلمان (اللہ تعالیٰ کے فرمانبردار) بنایا۔ (ترمذی
کتاب الدعوات)

Attributes of Allah

Memorize following attributes of Allah:

رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ	<i>Rabbul `aalameen</i>	The Lord of all the worlds
الرَّحْمَنُ	<i>ar-Rahmaan</i>	The Gracious
الرَّحِيمُ	<i>ar-Raheem</i>	The Merciful
مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ	<i>Maaliki</i> <i>Yaum-id-Deen</i>	Master of the Day of Judgement
الْغَفَّارُ	<i>al-Ghaffaar</i>	The Great Forgiver
الْعَلِيمُ	<i>al-`Aleem</i>	The All-Knowing
السَّمِيعُ	<i>as-Samee`</i>	The All-Hearing

History

History of Hadhrat Adam

6000 years ago, Allāh sent Ḥazrat Ādam^{as} as the first Prophet (there has been other Ādam). The message of Allāh sent to him was the beginning of Allāh's religion. He built the first house of God, the Ka'bah. Allāh instructed him about where and how to build the Ka'bah. Upon receiving guidance from Allāh, Ḥazrat Ādam^{as} taught his people:

- To believe in one God.
- To believe in the Day of Judgment, when everyone will have to answer for all of their good and bad actions in their lifetime.
- The rulers are responsible for providing food, clothing, shelter, and water to people.

Q&A

Q&A about Hadhrat Uthman

1. **Who was the third successor of the Holy Prophet^{sa} and to which family did he belong?**
 - Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} was the third successor of the Holy Prophet^{sa} and he belonged to the well known family Banū Umaiyyah of the Quraish.
2. **What was his number with regards to embracing Islām and how old was he at that time?**
 - He was the fourth person to embrace Islām and he was thirty years old at that time.
3. **Why is Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} called Ghanī?**
 - He used to take care of the poor and his generosity for them earned him the title of Ghanī.
4. **Who convinced Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} to embrace Islām?**
 - Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} embraced Islām due to the preaching of his close friend Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq^{ra}.
5. **Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} is included in ‘Asharah Mubashshirah. Who were these people?**
 - ‘Asharah Mubashshirah means the 10 Bearers of the Glad Tidings of Paradise.’ Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} was one of those ten people to whom the Holy Prophet^{sa} gave the good news that they would go to Paradise.
6. **What hardships did Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} face after accepting Islām?**
 - He faced severe hardships after he became a Muslim. His uncle used to persecute him and once he tied Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} with ropes and beat him. When the persecution became intolerable, he migrated to Abyssinia with his family, but after some years he returned to Makkah. He migrated again to Madīnah along with other Muslims.
7. **What does Dhun-Nūrain mean and to whom does this title belong?**
 - Dhun-Nūrain means ‘the Possessor of Two Lights’ and Ḥazrat ‘Uthmān^{ra} was called with this name because two daughters of the Holy Prophet^{sa} were married to him.

Q&A

Q&A about Hadhrat Uthman

8. **What were the names of the two daughters of the Holy Prophet^{sa} who were married to him, one after the other?**
 - The Holy Prophet^{sa} gave the hand of his daughter Ruqayyah^{ra} in marriage to him. After she passed away, he was married to the Holy Prophet's^{sa} second daughter, Ummi Kulthūm^{ra}.
9. **What did the Holy Prophet^{sa} say at the death of Ḥazrat Ummi Kulthūm^{ra}?**
 - The Holy Prophet^{sa} said: "If I had another daughter, I would have given her hand in marriage to 'Uthmān^{ra}." This was because of Ḥazrat 'Uthmān's^{ra} qualities that the Holy Prophet^{sa} held him in such great esteem.
10. **Muslims had difficulty in getting drinking water in Madīnah. What did Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra} do to relieve this?**
 - Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra} bought a well from a Jew for twenty thousand dirham and dedicated it to the Muslims.
11. **What sacrifice did Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra} offer during the preparation of the Battle of Tabūk?**
 - Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra} generously participated by donating his wealth. He helped by donating one thousand camels, seventy horses with necessities and ten thousand dirhams.
12. **What did the Holy Prophet^{sa} predict about the Khilāfat of Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra}?**
 - The Holy Prophet^{sa} said: "'Uthmān^{ra}, Allāh will make you a Khalīfa and the rebels will try to make you give up Khilāfat, but you should not yield to them."

Q&A

Q&A about Hadhrat Uthman

13. What work was done regarding the order of the chapters of the Holy Qur'ān?

- The Holy Qur'ān was compiled in a book form before his era of Khilāfat, but the Surāhs were not in any particular sequence in the manuscripts that people of different areas had. Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra} took the manuscript that was compiled by Ḥazrat Abū Bakr^{ra}, in which the Holy Prophet^{sa} had himself arranged the sequence of the Surāhs, and prepared standard copies of the Holy Qur'ān to be distributed in all the provinces of the state. It is because of this service that the Holy Qur'ān has been preserved in the same order as established by the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

14. What areas were conquered in Ḥazrat 'Uthmān's^{ra} Khilāfat?

- Armenia, Qauqas, Qabras, Western areas and all the cities of Persia, that had not been conquered until then.

15. What conspiracies did the hypocrites (Munafiqīn) and rebels plot to weaken Islām during the Khilāfat of Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra}?

- Many Christians and Jews pretended to join Islām with the purpose of weakening the Islāmic state. They did not dare to start a rebellion during the Khilāfat of Ḥazrat 'Umar^{ra} because of fear of him, but due to the kind and gentle character of Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra}, these rebellious people increased in their mischief during his era. They started laying unjustified charges against Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra}, demanding that he step down as Khalīfa, but Ḥazrat 'Uthmān^{ra} refused to step down, thus fulfilling the Holy Prophet's^{sa} prophecy.