

Chapter 05

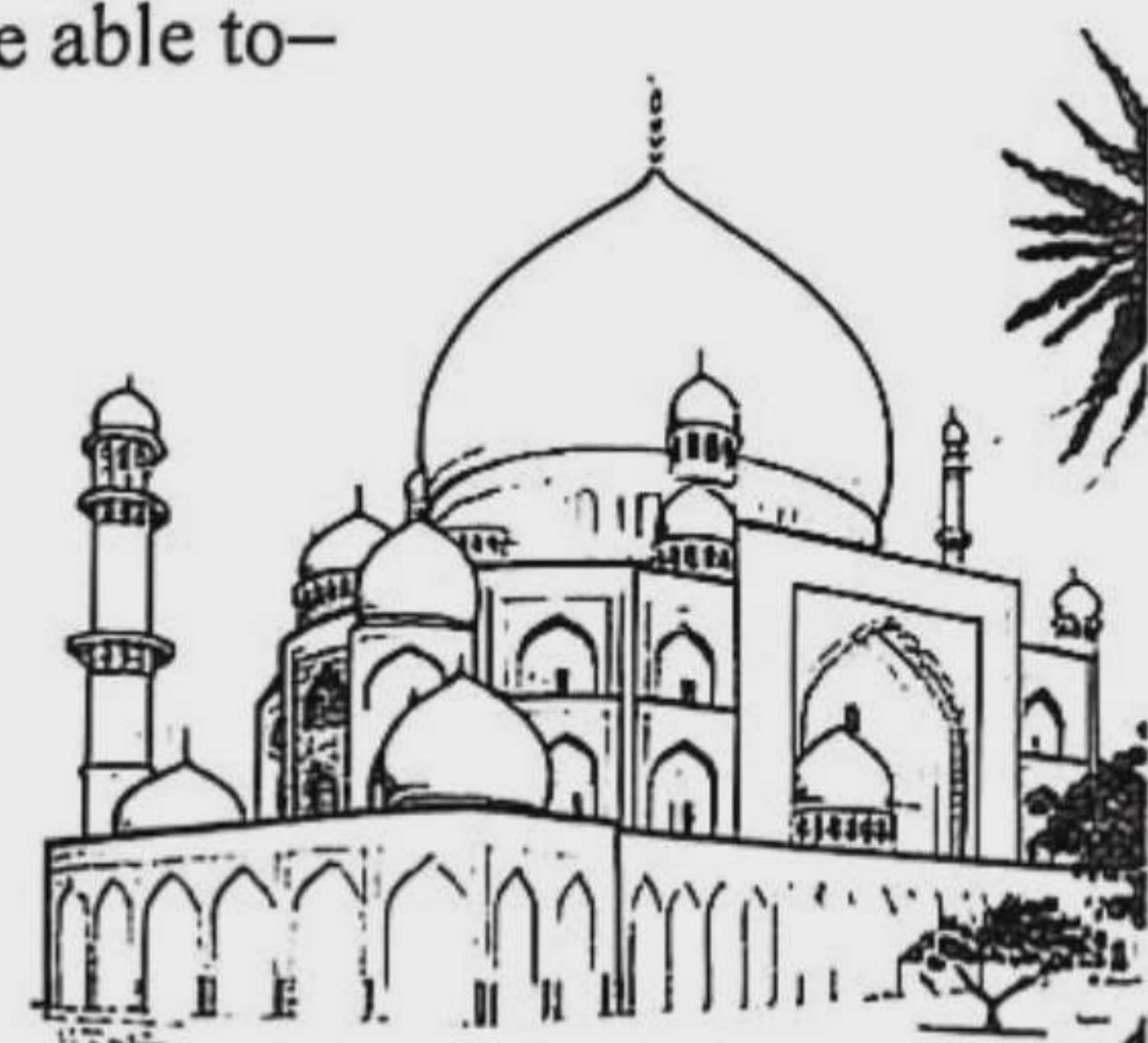
Ideal Lives

Contents for Discussion

- Ideal Lives • Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) • Hazrat Musa (A.) • Hazrat Isa (A.) • The great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) • Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) • Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) • Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.).

Learning Outcomes : After studying this chapter, I will be able to—

- describe the characteristics of an ideal life.
- narrate the lives of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) and Hazrat Musa (A.) and be encouraged to reflect their excellence in our real life.
- explain the background behind the victory over Mecca by Prophet (Sm.), his benevolence, the fraternity between the Mujahirs and the Ansar, the sermon on the occasion of the farewell Hajj and be inspired to replicate the ideals of Prophet (Sm.) in our own life.
- analyze the introduction to Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.), her education, the incident of calumny, her contribution to education, teaching career, her excellence and dignity and be heartened to replicate these in our own lives.
- describe the lives of Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aiz (R.) and Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) and will be encouraged to follow them.
- be motivated to lead a practical life by following the ways of intellectuals.
- preserve democratic values in group work and be interested in exercising leadership as a whole.



Practice



Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A
following 100% accurate format for best prep.

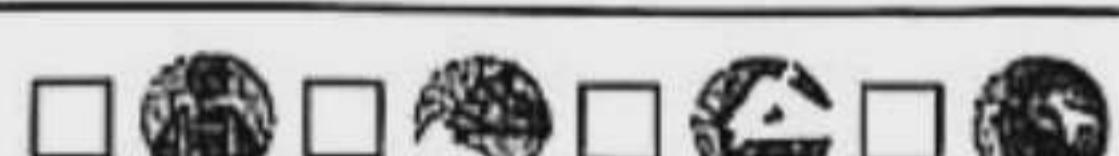
Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.



Textual Q/A



Let's learn the textbook Q/A



Fill in the Blanks



1. The Ancient Egyptian emperors were called —.
 2. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) performed Prophethood for — years.
 3. Hazrat Isha (A.) is Allah's servant and His —.
 4. After revelation of — Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) realized that he was at the end of his life .
- Ans. 1. 'Fir'aun'; 2. 40; 3. Prophet; 4. Sura-An-Nasr.



Matching



Match the words/phrases in column A with those in column B

A	B
1. Many women also	led a simple and easy life.
2. Always Rabiya Basri	have become Allah's 'Oli'.
3. Allah has made usury illegal and	with anyone or anything.

A	B
4. Never equate Allah	don't cross your limit.
5. Regarding religion	business legal.

Ans.

1. Many women also have become Allah's 'Oli'.
2. Always Rabiya Basri led a simple and easy life.
3. Allah has made usury illegal and business legal.
4. Never equate Allah with anyone or anything.
5. Regarding religion don't cross your limit.



Short Questions with Answers



Question 1. Briefly narrate the event of gaining prophethood by Hazrat Musa (A.).

Ans. In 1288 BC Musa (A.) along with his family set off for Egypt from the Midinaites after living some period of time. It fell night when he reached the base of "Tur". To spend the night he camped in

the sacred valley of "Tuwa" near the hill and was bestowed with Prophethood there. Allah, the Benevolent, declares –

"I have chosen you, so continue to listen to whatever divine announcement is made." (Sura: TA-HA: 13)

Allah, the Omnipotent often talked to Hazrat Musa (A.) directly or through the angels. It is for this reason he was called 'Kalimullah'.

Question 2. What was the false faith of the Christians about Hazrat Isha (A.)?

Ans. The Christians consider themselves as to be the disciples of Hazrat Isha (A.). Most of the Christians believe that Hazrat Isha (A.) is Allah's son; Mariam (A.) Allah's wife and Hazrat Isha (A.) have been crucified by the Jews. But a few among the Christians who placed their faith in Allah and helped him are mentioned as 'Hawari' (Helpers) in the holy Quran. And referring to those who take Hazrat Isha (A.) to be the son of Allah, Allah the Almighty confirms –

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ

"Admit - Allah is One, Absolute or second to none. He is bound to none, but all are bound to Him. He has neither given birth to anyone nor been born by anyone." (Sura: Ikhlas, Ayat: 13)

Question 3. Briefly explain the importance of the treaty of Hudaibiyya.

Ans. Through the treaty of Hudaibiyya the Muslims were acknowledged as an individual and powerful notion by the Quraish. It was mentioned in the treaty that all kinds of wars would remain suspended for long ten years. Under the conditions of the treaty of Hudaibiyya, the 'Banu Khuza' of Arab signed a peace agreement with the great Prophet (Sm.) and the 'Banu Bakr' signed a treaty with Quraish.

Broad Questions with Answers □

Question 1. Briefly describe Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) as an ideal human being.

Ans. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) was very humble, friendly, jovial and kind in personal life. His conducts to the rich and poor, the orphan, the helpless, the kings and subjects are exemplary. His kindness and love for the children is also noticeable. He behaved sympathetically with the children and also urged others to do so. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) has said –

لَيْسَ مِنَ الْمُقْتَمِنَ لَمَّا يَرَكُمْ صَدَقَتْكُمْ

Meaning: Who does not show kindness to our children is not included in our group. (Sunan Tirmizi)

He has suggested exercising kindness to the slaves, men-women, relatives, nonrelatives even to the animals. He says, "Be kind to the creations on earth, the heavenly bodies will be kind to you then." (Sunan Tirmizi)

In a word, the Rasul (Sm.) was characterized with many exemplary qualities like forgiveness, bounty, honesty and truthfulness, self-control, justice, democracy, morality, fraternity, patience, humanity, liberality, generosity, helpfulness, patriotism and keeping pledges, etc.

Question 2. Describe the contribution of Hazrat Ayisha (R.) to teaching the Hadith.

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was judicious, intelligent and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. She achieved an extraordinary proficiency in every sector of knowledge. Her knowledge of Tafsir, Hadith, Fiqh, Arabic literature and the events that happened in Arabia was beyond any measure. Her advice was taken in different theological and ethical matters. Indeed, among the women-folk, though she was comparatively young she was the narrator of the great number of Hadith. Many companions and followers of the Prophet (Sm.) retold the Hadith on her authority. She narrated as many as 2210 sayings of the holy Prophet, of which 174 sayings were compiled in the 'Bukhari' and 'Muslim'.

54 Hadiths were compiled in the 'Imam Bukhari' while 69 Hadiths were in the 'Imam Muslims'. She was next to none in explaining the holy book of Allah and Sunnat. Ibne Shihab Juhuri says, "She (Ayisha) was the greatest scholar of all human beings." (Tahzibut Tahzib)

Question 3. Narrate the life of Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) in brief.

Ans. Birth : In Islamic history, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) is one of those who have succeeded in attaining Allah's closeness and pleasure. This great lady was born in the 99th Hijra (717AD) in the city of Basra in Iraq. So, she is called 'Basri'.

Life as a slave : After the death of her parents she was sold as a slave. Her master was very ill-natured. He made her do lots of work. All day long, Rabiya Basri had to work hard. Yet she passed her night worshipping Allah.

Her faith in Allah : In respect of worshipping, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was next to none. Whenever she got time, she became absorbed in devotion to Allah. Most time she performed fasting at day and Nafl salat at night. Always she prayed by saying, "O Allah, engage me in my own job (Ibadat) so that none can distract me from my meditation (Zikir or remembrance) to you."

Mysticism : Once Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was cultivating crops. A swarm of insects dashed down to her corn field. Then she prayed by saying, "O my Lord, this is my living. If you wish, I will give it away to your enemies or friends." Then the swarm of insects fled away flying. Many more miracles on her being an 'Oli' are manifested with her.

Her simple way of life : Always Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) led a simple and easy life. She was not ambitious. She always considered herself ordinary. She prayed more asking for forgiveness and ever sincerely repented (Tawba) of what she had done.

Death : After leading a hard, painful and mystical life, this virtuous woman, a favourite of Allah died in 185 Hijra (801AD) in Basra. She was buried in Basra.

MCQs with Answers

1. In which Hijra was Makka conquered?
 - Ⓐ Third Ⓠ Fifth
 - Ⓑ Seventh Ⓡ Eighth
2. At which age did Hazrat Musa (A.) die?
 - Ⓐ 110 Ⓛ 120 Ⓜ 130 Ⓞ 140
3. 'Fathum Mubin' means—.
 - i. definite victory
 - ii. clear victory
 - iii. treaty of Hudaibiyya.

Which one of the following is correct?

- Ⓐ i and ii Ⓠ i and iii
- Ⓑ ii and iii Ⓡ i, ii and iii

Read the following passage and answer questions 4 and 5 :

Abdul Aziz said to his friend Abdul Hannan, "The freedom of the mankind is ensured if they follow the sermons of the Farewell Hajj." The responsibilities of husband and wife, the equality of everyone irrespective of cast, tribe and community, etc have been attributed significantly on the sermons of the Farewell Hajj.

4. To which Prophet has respect been shown by the statement of Mr. Abdul Aziz?

- Ⓐ Hazrat Isha (A.)
- Ⓑ Hazrat Musa (A.)
- Ⓒ Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)

- Ⓓ Hazrat Dawood (A.)

5. By the practice of the statement of Abdul Aziz, will be established in the society.

- i. peace and discipline
- ii. leadership and responsibility
- iii. brotherhood and values

Which one is right?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Ⓐ i and ii | Ⓑ i and iii |
| Ⓑ ii and iii | Ⓓ i, ii and iii |

Creative Q/A

Ques. 01 Mr. Mahbub was the lecturer in AB College. Some of the lecturers of AB College managed his dismissal from the college through conspiracy. His wife Mrs. Shahida Begum was very efficient in Islamic knowledge. She consoled and encouraged Mr. Mahbub. As per his wife's suggestion, Mr. Mahbub studied and passed in BCS examination; and was appointed a government officer. After a few years, he came to visit AB College as a high official of the Directorate of Education. Then the conspirators against him came to beg for apology. He said them, "I don't have any complain against you. I love to forgive."

- a. Which family was Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz born in? 1
- b. What is meant by Farewell Hajj? Explain. 2
- c. Which characteristic of Hazrat Ayisha (R.) does the advising done to Mr. Mahbub by Mrs. Shahida Begum resemble to? Explain. 3
- d. "Forgiving the conspirators against Mr. Mahbub is a real reflection of the ideals of the Great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)."- Identify the appropriateness of the statement. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

a Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (Ra.) was born in the Ummayyad family.

b The last Hajj Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) performed in his life is called Farewell Hajj. With the revelation of the Sura, An-Nasr, Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) realized that he was near to death. So in 632 AD (10th Hijra) the prophet Muhammad (Sm.), accompanied by his millions of followers, set out for Makkah to perform Hajj. It is called 'Farewell Hajj'.

c The knowledge, wisdom and patience of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) resemble to the advising done to Mr. Mahbub by Mr. Shahida Begum. Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) was judicious, intelligent and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. After the death of Hazrat Khadiza (Ra.), Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) became the companion of Rasulullah (Sm.) like a shadow. When a battle was fought with the 'Banu Mustaliq', Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) accompanied the great prophet (Sm.) in his march against the enemies. When the munafiqs started spreading scandals against her, she had patience and by the name of Allah, she faced firmly. The conspiracy of the Munafiq failed. The grace and purity of Hazrat Ayisha's (Ra.) character spread out.

Mrs. Shahida Begum was very efficient in Islamic knowledge. She consoled and encouraged Mr. Mahbub. As per his wife's suggestion, Mr. Mahbub studied and passed in BCS examination; and was appointed a government officer. So, Mr. Shahida Begum's activity resembles to the knowledge, wisdom and patience of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.).

d "Forgiving the conspirators against Mr Mahbub is a real reflection of the ideals of the Great prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)." — The statement is correct.

Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) forgave all the makkans after the victory over Makkah.

The great Prophet (Sm.) forgave all of them, including Abu Sufian, the most hideous enemy of Islam. It was the Abu Sufian who was the leader of the Quraish (the non-believers) in the battle of 'Uhud'. Under his authority, 70 Muslim soldiers were killed by the kafirs. And the great Prophet (Sm.) sacrificed one of his sacred teeth. Yet he not only forgave them but also proclaimed, "Even, he who will take shelter either in own houses, holy Ka'ba or in the house of Abu Sufian will receive forgiveness and shelter." He also pardoned Abu Sufian's wife Hinda. When Hazrat Hamza (Ra.), the Prophet's (Sm.) dearest uncle, embraced his heroic death, it was Hinda who once, out of hatred and enmity, exhibited her extreme atrocity and ferociousness by cutting away his nose and ears, and then opening up his chest and chewing his liver. The instance to forgive all the Makkahns including her is a rare example in history.

Ques. 02 Mr. Murad is the Chairman of the Union Council. He established many educational institutions in his locality. He created opportunities for scholarships for poor students of the area. He established charitable dispensary for the poor people of the area. His university going son Mubin, when he comes home during winter vacation, becomes very happy watching his father's activities. One morning, he was reading a newspaper sitting at his drawing room. Suddenly, Tariq, living in the same village, came to him and complained that Nayan's cow had destroyed his crops. Mubin, in absence of his father, listened to both the parties and gave the decision that Tariq will look after Nayan's cow and enjoy its milk till Nayan makes the crop field appear as it was before.

- a. Which prophet has been attributed with the capacity of understanding the languages of animals, insects, birds, genes and human beings? 1
- b. What is meant by mu'jija or miracles? Explain. 2
- c. Which ideal of Hazrat Omar bin Abdul Aziz has become apparent in the activities of Mr. Murad? 3
- d. Explain— 'Mubin's prudence is the reflection of the ideals of the life of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)'. 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

a Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) has been attributed with the capacity of understanding the languages of animals, insects, birds, genes and human beings.

b Mujija is an Arabic word. Its synonym is miracle. Some great persons are favoured with special powers by Allah. Specially prophets and Rasuls are given this type of special powers. These powers are called Mujija.

c Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz's (R.) arrangement for training and education has become apparent in the activities of Mr Murad.

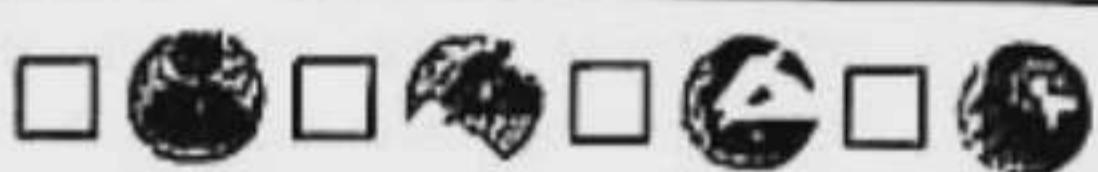
Mr Murad, who was the chairman of a union Parishad, set up many educational institutions and took steps to import higher training and especial allowance for the teachers. He also introduced scholarship for the poor but meritorious students. The ideal of Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) has been reflected in these activities of Mr Murad. Being elected the governor, Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) started working for the public betterment.

Umar Bin Abdul Aziz (R.) believed, "Education is the backbone of the nation." In his letters to the governors he emphasized education and training again and again. He assigned many trainers to spread education. He sanctioned for each of them a monthly allowance of 100 Dinar (gold coins). During his reign, Islam, science and knowledge spread all over Sind, Africa, Spain and many other countries.

d 'Mubin's Prudence is the reflection of the ideals of the life of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)'.

Once there appeared two men at Hazrat Dawood (A.)'s court for justice. One of them was a shepherd and the other was a farmer. The farmer i.e the owner of a com field, complained against the shepherd, the owner of a flock of goats that on account of the negligence of the shepherd, the flock of goats got into his cultivated field at night and caused damage to the corps. After testifying the truth, Hazrat Dawood (A.) gave verdict that the owner of the flock of goats had to handover all his goats to the owner of the corn field. While leaving the court with the order, on their way home, the complainant and the accused happened to meet Hazrat Sulaiman (A.). After hearing all these, he said that he would judge differently and that would be helpful to both. When Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) expressed this to his father, his father asked him, 'What would be better than this?' Then Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) answered, 'You should give all goats to the owner of the com field. Let him be benefited with their milk, wool etc. And let the com field be handed over to the owner of the goats. He will cultivate and produce crops. When the com field will appear as it was before the damage, he will return it to its owner.' Hazrat Dawood (A.) agreed with this verdict and ordered to execute it.

In the stem, we see Mubin also gave similar decision as Hazrat Sulaiman (A.). So, the mentioned statement is undoubtedly correct.

**Introduction**

► Textbook Page 119

1. Allah the Almighty created humans—
 - Ⓐ To manifest His own greatness
 - Ⓑ To manifest the greatness of humans
 - Ⓒ To receive worship from the jinn
 - Ⓓ To receive worship from the Muslim nation
2. The primary purpose of human creation is—
 - Ⓐ To govern the earth Ⓑ To worship Allah
 - Ⓑ Ⓒ To enjoy the world Ⓓ Mere ritual worship
3. To properly follow Allah's commands, a guiding principle is necessary, which we can call—
 - Ⓐ A constitution Ⓑ The science of Fiqh
 - Ⓒ An ideal Ⓒ An ideology

Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)

► Textbook Page 120

4. Who is the father of prophet Sulaiman (A.)?
 - Ⓐ Prophet Dawood (A.) Ⓑ Prophet Musa (A.)
 - Ⓑ Ⓒ Prophet Isha (A.) Ⓓ Prophet Yakub (A.)
5. Whom did Allah bestow the power of flying in air to?
 - Ⓐ Hazrat Dawood (A.) Ⓑ Hazrat Shuaib (A.)
 - Ⓒ Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) Ⓒ Hazrat Isha (A.)
6. Which mosque was built by Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)?
 - Ⓐ Baítul Muqaddas Ⓑ Ka'ba
 - Ⓑ Ⓒ Baitul Sharif Ⓓ Baitul Aman
7. What is the Mehrab?
 - Ⓐ A special kind of room Ⓑ Varendra of Mosque
 - Ⓑ Ⓒ Room of Muazzin Ⓓ Auditorium
8. Sulaiman (A.) ruled over—.
 - i. a vast empire
 - ii. a group of Jinns
 - iii. a very small empire

Which one of the following is correct?

9. Some evil spirits were controlled by Sulaiman (A.) and they were used to—.
 - i. dive into the deep sea and gather pearls for him.
 - ii. build tall buildings.
 - iii. build cups of stone as big as cisterns.
10. The persons who came to Hazrat Dawood (A.) for justice were—.
 - i. two mothers claiming the ownership of a single baby
 - ii. a shepherd, the owner of a flock of goats
 - iii. a farmer, the owner of a corn field

Which one of the following is correct?

- Ⓐ Ⓑ i & ii Ⓒ i & iii Ⓓ i Ⓕ i, ii & iii

Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 11 and 12 :

Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) built 'Baitul Muqaddas'. Before completing the rebuilding of Baitul Muqaddas, Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) father Hazrat Dawood (A.) passed away. Before his death, he prayed to Allah, "Oh Allah! Get it built by my son." Allah the almighty accepted his prayer. When Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) ascended on the throne of Jerusalem, he restarted building Baitul Muqaddas. It is said that the building of the mosque took 7 years for 30 thousand labourers. Actually the Genies (Jinns) rebuilt the mosque.

11. Where is Baitul Muqaddas situated?

- Ⓐ Bagdad Ⓑ Jerusalem
- Ⓑ Ⓒ Mecca Ⓓ Cairo

12. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was—.

- i. the youngest son of Hazrat Dawood (A.)
- ii. able to understand the language of birds
- iii. able to rule over a group of jinns

Which one of the following is correct?

- Ⓓ Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i & iii Ⓕ i, ii & iii

Hazrat Musa (A.)

► Textbook Page 123

13. Who were the followers of the Pharaohs?
 - Ⓐ the Qibti Ⓑ the Bain Israelis
 - Ⓑ Ⓒ the Quraish Ⓓ the Bani Khuraiza
14. Why did Musa's (A.) mother float him in the Niles?
 - Ⓐ Being afraid of Fir'aun Ⓑ For surviving her life
 - Ⓑ Ⓒ Being afraid of Demon Ⓓ Monster
15. Where did the chest happen to stop?
 - Ⓐ By the side of Fir'aun's palace
 - Ⓑ Beside a hill
 - Ⓒ Beside a corn field Ⓓ Beside a pyramid
16. Hazrat Musa (A.) was born in—.
 - Ⓐ 1312 BC Ⓑ 1313 BC
 - Ⓓ Ⓒ 1314 BC Ⓓ 1315 BC
17. When did Hazrat Musa (A.) attain prophethood?
 - Ⓐ in 1287 BC Ⓑ in 1288 BC
 - Ⓑ Ⓒ in 1289 BC Ⓓ in 1290 BC
18. Hazrat Musa (A.) was bestowed with prophethood in the valley of—.
 - Ⓒ Tur Ⓑ Khaibar Ⓒ Tuwa Ⓓ Andij
19. Who was called Kalimullah?
 - Ⓐ Musa (A.) Ⓑ Ibrahim (A.)
 - Ⓑ Ⓒ Isha (A.) Ⓓ Nuh (A.)
20. How many years did Hazrat Musa (A.) spend with Hazrat Shuaib (A.)?
 - Ⓐ 10 years Ⓑ 9 years
 - Ⓓ Ⓒ 8 years Ⓓ 11 years

- 21.** A divine voice came to Hazrat Musa (A.) from —
 i. the valley of 'Tuwa'.
 ii. the foot of Tur mountain.
 iii. the valley of Marwa below the mountain.
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) & (iii) (b) (ii) & (iii) (c) (i) & (ii) (d) (i), (ii) & (iii)
- 22.** The conversation between Allah the Omnipotent and Hazrat Musa (A.) took place —
 i. directly
 ii. through the angels
 iii. without help of the angel
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) & (iii) (b) (i) & (ii) (c) (ii) & (iii) (d) (i)
- 23.** Hearing the explanation of his dream given by oracles, Fir'aun, ordered his soldiers —
 i. to kill male children born in Qibti tribe.
 ii. to kill male children born in Bani Israel tribe.
 iii. to kill female children born in Bani Israel tribe.
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (i) & (iii) (d) (iii)
- 24.** A road across the water of the river Nile vanished away in the river water —
 i. When Musa (A.) safely crossed the river along with his followers.
 ii. When Fir'aun and his soldiers reached the middle point of the river.
 iii. When Fir'aun and his soldier started crossing the river.
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) (b) (i) & (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i) & (iii)
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 25 and 26 :**
 Hazrat Musa (A.) was born in a critical period. The people of Fir'aun did not get the information of his birth. Being afraid of Fir'aun, Musa's mother put little Musa (A.) into a chest and in the name of Allah, sent the chest floating down the river Nile.
- 25.** What was the name of Fir'aun Walid Ibne Mus'ab's wife?
 (a) Asia (b) Safura
 (c) Mariam (d) Robeya
- 26.** With the grace of Almighty Allah, Musa (A.) began to grow up —
 i. Under the care of his own mother.
 ii. in the house of Fir'aun.
 iii. in the house of Hazrat Asia (A.).
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) & (ii) (b) (ii) & (iii) (c) (i) & (iii) (d) (i), (ii) & (iii)
- Hazrat Isha (A.)** ➤ Textbook Page 126
- 27.** How many years will Hazrat Isha (A.) stay on earth when he will come again?
 (a) 40 years (b) 45 years
 (c) 50 years (d) 55 years
- 28.** What did Isha (A.) do when he was in the cradle?
 (a) He could fly (b) He could talk
 (c) He would walk (d) He would cry
- 29.** Allah endowed Isha (A.) with — miracles.
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
- 30.** What was the name of the 1st deputed man who was worse than a beast to kill Isha (A.)?
 (a) Fir'aun (b) Azazel (c) Taitalanus (d) Imran
- 31.** Whom did Allah withdrew to the heaven alive?
 (a) Hazrat Musa (A.) (b) Hazrat Dawood (A.)
 (c) Hazrat Isha (A.) (d) Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
- 32.** Which prophet will again come to earth just before the Doomsday?
 (a) Hazrat Musa (A.) (b) Hazrat Dawood (A.)
 (c) Hazrat Isha (A.) (d) Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
- 33.** In which place was the great Prophet Hazrat Isha (A.) born?
 (a) Baitul Lahn (Bethelhem) (b) Baitul Muqaddas
 (c) Makkah (d) Medina
- 34.** Allah endowed Isha (A.) with miracles by which?
 i. he could offer life to a dead body
 ii. he could heal lepers
 iii. he could give sight to the born blind
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) (b) (i) & (ii) (c) (ii) & (iii) (d) (i), (ii) & (iii)
- 35.** Hazrat Isha (A.) will again come back to earth and he —
 i. will abolish the 'Jizia' system
 ii. Will break the cross down
 iii. Will kill the swine and establish an Islamic state having Islamic laws
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) & (ii) (b) (ii) & (iii) (c) (i) & (iii) (d) (i), (ii) & (iii)
- 36.** The prophets who will again rise from the same spot on the day of Resurrection are —
 i. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
 ii. Hazrat Musa (A.)
 iii. Hazrat Isha (A.)
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) & (ii) (b) (i) & (iii) (c) (ii) & (iii) (d) (i), (ii) & (iii)
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 37 and 38 :**
 The great Prophet Isha (A.) was born in a village called 'Baitul Lahn'. His birth was of a divine plan not usually met with. He was born in the womb of Mariam, the daughter of Imran, without a father. The divine scripture 'Injil' was revealed to him.
- 37.** In which area was the great prophet Isha (A.) born in?
 (a) an urban area (b) a suburb area
 (c) a rural area (d) an isolated area
- 38.** The Jews became rude to Hazrat Isha (A.) because —
 i. Hazrat Isha (A.) Protested against their misconduct
 ii. Hazrat Isha (A.) Protest against their corruption
 iii. Hazrat Isha (A.) never support the Jews
Which one of the following is correct?
 (a) (i) & (ii) (b) (ii) & (iii) (c) (i) & (iii) (d) (i), (ii) & (iii)

The Great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) ▶ Textbook Page 128

39. Where did Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) give his sermon of farewell pilgrimage?
 - (A) at Muzdalifa
 - (B) at Mina
 - (C) at Arafat
 - (D) at the foot of Hera
40. The treaty of Hudaibiyya was concluded in —.
 - (C) @ 8 Hijri
 - (B) 4 Hijri
 - (C) 6 Hijri
 - (D) 3 Hijri
41. After Hijrat where was the Principal Headquarter of Islam?
 - (A) In Medina
 - (B) Makkah
 - (A) Iraq
 - (D) Abisinia
42. Where did Prophet (Sm.) establish an Islamic Republic?
 - (A) In Makkah
 - (B) In Medina
 - (B) In Iraq
 - (D) In Egypt
43. How many clauses are there in the charter of Medina?
 - (A) Forty seven
 - (B) Fifty seven
 - (A) Sixty
 - (D) Eighty
44. How many Muslim soldiers were killed in the battle of Uhud?
 - (C) @ 50
 - (B) 60
 - (C) 70
 - (D) 80
45. In which battle did Prophet (Sm.) sacrifice one of his sacred teeth?
 - (A) In the battle of Badr
 - (B) In the battle of Uhud
 - (B) In the battle of Medina
 - (D) In the battle of Makkah
46. Who was the leader of the Quraish?
 - (A) Abu Lahab
 - (B) Abu Jahel
 - (C) Abu Sufian
 - (D) Hinda
47. Prophet (Sm.) set out for his last Hajj in —.
 - (A) @ 632 AD
 - (B) 633 AD
 - (C) 634 AD
 - (D) 635 AD
48. The foundation of an ideal and happy welfare state was formed through?
 - i. Battle of Bad'r
 - ii. Treaty of Hudaibiyah
 - iii. Charter of Medina

Which one of the following is correct?

 - (C) @ i, iii
 - (B) ii & iii
 - (C) i & ii
 - (D) i, ii & iii
49. In the battle of Uhud —.
 - i. 70 Muslim soldiers were killed
 - ii. Prophet (Sm.) sacrificed one of his sacred teeth
 - iii. Abu Sufian was killed

Which one of the following is correct?

 - (A) @ i & ii
 - (B) ii & iii
 - (C) i & iii
 - (D) i, ii & iii
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 50 and 51 :
 "Today I have no complain against you you are free and are at liberty" Thus the great Prophet (Sm.) forgave all of them even including Abu Sufyan, the leader of the Quraish.
50. Whom did Prophet (Sm.) forgive?
 - (A) People of Makkah
 - (B) People of Medina
 - (A) People of Iran
 - (D) People of Iraq
51. Victory over Makkah was gained by Muslims in the —.
 - (A) 8th year of Hejira
 - (B) 9th year of Hejira
 - (C) 10th year of Hejira
 - (D) 11th year of Hejira

Hazrat Ayisha (R.) ▶ Textbook Page 134

52. How old was Ayisha (R.) when she married Prophet (Sm.)?
 - (A) 6 – 7 years
 - (B) 10 – 12 years
 - (A) 13 years
 - (D) 14 years
53. Which Sura was revealed when the Munafiq's started spreading scandal against Hazrat Ayisha (R.)?
 - (A) Sura- Nisha
 - (B) Sura- Nur
 - (B) Sura Nahl
 - (D) Sura Zilzal
54. How many Hadiths were narrated by Hazrat Ayisha (R.)?
 - (A) @ 2210
 - (B) 2021
 - (C) 2020
 - (D) 2201
55. How many Hadith narrated by Ayisha (R.) were compiled in the Bukhari and Muslim?
 - (D) @ 175
 - (B) 170
 - (C) 172
 - (D) 174
56. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) died in —.
 - (A) 677 AD
 - (B) 678 AD
 - (C) 679 AD
 - (D) 680 AD
57. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) died at the age of —.
 - (C) @ 58
 - (B) 59
 - (C) 64
 - (D) 61
58. After the death of Rasul (Sm.), Hazrat Ayisha (R.) lived for —.
 - (A) 37 years
 - (B) 38 years
 - (C) 39 years
 - (D) 40 years
59. Sarid an Arabian food is a mixture of —.
 - i. bread
 - ii. meat
 - iii. juice

Which one of the following is correct?

 - (D) @ i & ii
 - (B) i & iii
 - (C) ii & iii
 - (D) i, ii & iii
60. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was —.
 - i. Keenly intelligent
 - ii. Obedient to her husband
 - iii. Committed to righteousness

Which one of the following is correct?

 - (D) @ i & ii
 - (B) ii & iii
 - (C) i & iii
 - (D) i, ii & iii
61. The meaning of Ummul Muminin is —.
 - i. repository of chastity
 - ii. repository of faith
 - iii. repository of purity

Which one of the following is correct?

 - (D) @ i & iii
 - (B) i & ii
 - (C) ii & iii
 - (D) i, ii & iii
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 62 and 63 :
 Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was judicious, intelligent and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. Her advice was taken in different theological and ethical matters.
62. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was called —.
 - i. Ummul Muminin
 - ii. Ummul Abdullah
 - iii. Jamiul Quran

Which one of the following is correct?

 - (C) @ i & iii
 - (B) ii & iii
 - (C) i & ii
 - (D) i, ii & iii



63. Ayisha (R.) had deep knowledge in —
 i. Tafsir
 ii. Hadith and Fiqh
 iii. Arabic literature

Which one of the following is correct?

- a** @ i **b** i & ii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii

Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) ▶ Textbook Page 137

64. How many Dirhams would the caliph Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) take from Baitul Mal in a day?

- a** Only 1 dirham **b** 4 dirhams
c 2 dirhams **d** 10 dirham

65. In which year Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) died?

- a** In 200 Hijri **b** In 101 Hijri
c In 520 Hijri **d** In 470 Hijri

66. Where did Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz go with his father in his childhood?

- c** @ Abyssinia **b** Medina **c** Egypt **d** Makka

67. In which country did Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) complete his primary education?

- d** @ Abyssinia **b** Medina **c** Makka **d** Egypt

68. Abdul Aziz (R.) was called —.

- a** Kalimullah **b** Umayyad saint
c Al-Amin **d** Leader of Mumin

69. The subjects on which Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz got higher education in Medina are —.

- i. the holy Quran
 ii. the Hadith
 iii. Tafsir and Arabic literature

Which one of the following is correct?

- c** @ i & ii **b** i & iii **c** i, ii & iii **d** ii & iii

70. The characters belonging to Umar Abul Aziz (R.) was —.

- i. modest
 ii. Allah-fearing
 iii. a devoted follower of Islam

Which one of the following is correct?

- c** @ i & ii **b** ii & iii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii

71. Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) was appointed caliph of the Muslim Empire —.

- i. in the year of 99 Hijra
 ii. Before the death of the caliph Sulaiman Ibn Abdul Malik
 iii. After the death of the caliph Sulaiman Ibn Abdul Malik

Which one of the following is correct?

- b** @ i & ii **b** i & iii **c** ii & iii **d** i, ii & iii

Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 72 and 73 :

Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) went to Egypt with his father when he was a child. He got his primary education there. Then he went to Medina to get higher education on the holy Quran, the Hadith and the other subject. In Medina, he got higher education under the care of the world famous Muhaddith and learned teachers in the Hadith, Tafsir and Arabic literature.

72. Where did Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz complete his elementary education?

- a** in Median **b** in Makka
c in Egypt **d** in Taef

73. The subjects on which Hazrat Umar Abdul Aziz (R.) obtained higher education are —.

- i. the holy Quran
 ii. Tafsir and Arabian literature
 iii. the Hadith

Which one of the following is correct?

- d** @ i & ii **b** ii & iii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii, iii

Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) ▶ Textbook Page 140

74. In which year was Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) born?

- a** in 99 Hijri **b** in 98 Hijri
c in 97 Hijri **d** in 96 Hijri

75. Where was Rabiya Basri (R.) born?

- a** in Iraq **b** in Iran
c in Kuwait **d** in Makka

76. Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) has —.

- a** three sisters **b** four sisters
c five sisters **d** six sister

77. Rabiya Basri (R.) led her life —.

- a** luxuriously **b** simply
c to keep and soul together **d** usually

78. Hazrat Rabiya Basri worked hard at the whole day and at night she —.

- a** only slept **b** only prayed to Allah
c taught in the Moktab **d** worked in other house

79. By whose deception did the followers of Musa (A.) start worshipping cow? [DB '19]

- a** Qibti **b** Sameri
c Howari **d** Taitalanus

80. Whose title is Kalimatullah? [DB '19]

- a** Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) **b** Hazrat Isha (A.)
c Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) **d** Hazrat Musa (A.)

81. On the bottom of which mountain is the valley 'Tua' located? [DB '19]

- c** @ Safa **b** Marwa **c** Tur **d** Hera

82. Sarid is Arab's best —. [DB '19]

- a** desert **b** food
c dynasty leader **d** high mountain

83. What is the age of Hazrat Ayisha (R.) at the time of her death? [RB '19]

- a** @ 64 **b** 63 **c** 40 **d** 30

84. How many years were taken to build the Baitul Muqaddas for 30 thousand labourers? [RB '19]

- a** @ 7 **b** 9 **c** 11 **d** 12

85. When did the Prophet (Sm.) deliver his sermon on the occasion of the Farewell Hajj? [RB '19]

- a** @ 610 AD **b** 622 AD
c 628 AD **d** 632 AD

86. Hazrat Isha (A.) was born in — [RB '19]
 ① Baitul Lahm ② The mount 'Tur'
a ③ The valley of 'Sinai' ④ Egypt
87. By whose call the Kaba turned into a holy place for the followers of Tawhid? [JB '19]
 ① Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) ② Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
a ③ Hazrat Ismail (A.) ④ Hazrat Musa (A.)
88. 'Humairah' is whose title? [CtgB '19]
 ① Khadiza (R.) ② Ayisha (R.)
b ③ Umme Kulsum (R.) ④ Hafsa (R.)
89. Which tribe is the main to make Makkah a habitable locality? [SB '19]
a ① Zurhain ② Nazir ③ Kuraiza ④ Aus
90. Mr. Baset says, I accept only one character as greatest. Which character he has referred? [SB '19]
 ① Abdul Kader Zilani ② Iman Gazzale
c ③ Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) ④ Hazrat Sulaiman
91. What is the meaning of the word 'Rabya'? [SB '19]
d ① First ② Second ③ Third ④ Fourth
92. Who is the incarnate symbols of patience? [BB '19]
 ① Hazrat Isha (A.) ② Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)
b ③ Hazrat Musa (A.) ④ Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
93. Who is entitled "Kalmullah"? [BB '19]
 ① Hazra Sulaiman (A.) ② Hazra Muhammad (Sm.)
c ③ Hazra Isha (A.) ④ Hazra Musa (A.)
94. What is indicated by "Fathum mubin"? [BB '19]
 ① Farewell Hajj ② Victory over Makka
c ③ Treaty of Hudaibiyya ④ Charter of Medina
95. Where will be buried Hazrat Isha (A.)? [BB '19]
 ① Bethlehem ② Medina
c ③ Egypt ④ Midinaites
96. The bird "Hudhud" was the spy of which Prophet? [BB '19]
 ① Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) ② Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
a ③ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) ④ Hazrat Musa (A.)
97. For which Prophet did Jinns collect pearls from ocean? [DB '19]
 ① Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) ② Hazrat Musa (A.)
a ③ Hazrat Harun (A.) ④ Hazrat Isha (A.)
98. How many Hadith were narrated by Hazrat Ayisha (R.)? [DB '19]
c ① 2190 ② 2200 ③ 2210 ④ 2220
99. How many are the Hadith narrated by Hazrat Ayisha (R.)? [MB '19]
d ① 174 ② 717 ③ 719 ④ 2210
100. Mr Jashim, in his first inaugural speech as a chairman, advised the gathering to maintain trust of others and to abstain from sinful activities. His speech reflects that of— [MB '19]
 ① Hazrat Musa (A.) ② Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
 ③ Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.)
c ④ Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)

101. Whose title is 'Kalmullah'? [DB '18]
 ① Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) ② Hazrat Musa (A.)
b ③ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) ④ Hazrat Isha (A.)
102. What do you mean by "Fathum mubin"? [DB '18]
 ① Victory of Makka ② Treaty of Hudaibiyyah
b ③ Biday Hajj ④ Incident of calumny
103. "Allah saves whom none can kill them"— The proverb refers to whose life? [CB '18]
 ① Sulaiman (A.) ② Isha (A.)
b ③ Ayisha (R.) ④ Rabiya Basri (R.)
104. Which administrator took initiative to preserve the Holy Hadith at first? [CB '18]
 ① Muhammad (Sm.) ② Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
 ③ Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.)
c ④ Hazrat Umar (R.)
105. Allah had given the emperorship to which Prophet? [CtgB '18]
 ① Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
c ③ Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
 ④ Hazrat Isha (A.)
106. In which Sura has been depicted about the character of Hazrat Ayisha (R.)? [CtgB '18]
 ① Sura Al-Maeda ② Al-Ahjab
d ③ Al-Bakara ④ An-Noor
107. Who was well justice? [CtgB '18]
 ① Hazrat Daud (A.) ② Hazrat Musa (A.)
d ③ Hazrat Isha (A.) ④ Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
108. In which country was Rabeya born? [CtgB '18]
b ① Iran ② Iraq ③ Syria ④ Palestine
109. Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) even forgave Hinda who chewed the liver of uncle Hazrat Hamza (R.). What has been expressed by this incident? [SB '18]
 ① Tolerance ② Greatness
b ③ Skills ④ Judiciousness
110. How many ansars were present in the meeting held at the house of Hazrat Anas (Ra.)? [SB '18]
a ① 45 ② 35 ③ 25 ④ 15
111. Since Umr Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) established justice during his rule as Governor scholar Sayeed Ibnul Musayab awarded him the title— [DjB '18]
 ① Omar the second ② Mahdi (Truly guided)
b ③ Fifth Caliph ④ Umaya Sadhu
112. Where did prophet Muhammad (Sm.) address the Farewell Hajj? [DjB '18]
 ① Zabal-e-Nur ② Zabal-e-Rahmat
b ③ Uhud Hill ④ Tayef Ground
113. How many days did Hazrat Musa (A.) stay at Tur Hill? [DjB '18]
b ① Thirty ② Forty ③ Fifty ④ Sixty
114. What were called the emperors of Egypt in ancient time? [DB; SB; BB; DB '17]
a ① Fir'aun ② Saddad ③ Qarun ④ Nomrud

- 115.** "Nothing can be done against the will of God." The theme of the said proverb is reflected in the life of— [DB; SB; BB; DB '17]
 ① Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) ② Hazrat Musa (A.)
a ③ Hazrat Hud (A.) ④ Hazrat Ayisha (R.)
- 116.** Tasnim was watching a documentary where a deadboy of an emperor of the age of Fira'un was being shown. Which Nabi's age emperor was being watched by Tasnim? [DB; SB; BB; DB '17]
 ① Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) ② Hazrat Musa (A.)
b ③ Hazrat Daud (A.) ④ Hazrat Isha (A.)
- 117.** How much Derham was the 'Denmohor' of the marriage of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.)? [DB; SB; BB; DB '17]
b ① 470 ② 480 ③ 490 ④ 500
- 118.** At which age did Hazrat Musa (A.) die? [DB; SB; BB; DB '17]
b ① 110 ② 120 ③ 130 ④ 150
- 119.** At what age Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) died? [RB; JB; CB; CtgB '17]
 ① 50 years ② 51 years
d ③ 52 years ④ 53 years
- 120.** At the base of which Hill is the valley 'Tuwa' situated? [RB; JB; CB; CtgB '17]
b ① Hera ② Tur ③ Marwa ④ Uhud
- 121.** How long will Hazrat Isha (As.) stay coming in the world again? [RB; JB; CB; CtgB '17]
 ① 40 years ② 45 years
b ③ 50 years ④ 55 years
- 122.** How did the Great Prophet (Sm.) conquer Makkah? [RB; JB; CB; CtgB '17]
 ① With the help of Quraish ② With the violent war
c ③ Without any obstacle ④ With the blood of Martyr
- 123.** Which Caliph's ruling principles, did Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz follow in all sectors of administration? [RB; JB; CB; CtgB '17]
 ① Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.) ② Hazrat Umar (R.)
b ③ Hazrat Uthman (R.) ④ Hazrat Ali (R.)
- 124.** Who was empowered with the competence of the language of birds and beasts? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 ① Hazrat Zakaria (A.) ② Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
b ③ Hazrat Musa (A.) ④ Hazrat Isa (A.)
- 125.** To maintain brotherhood the Prophet (Sm) made which mosque 'a meeting place'? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 ① Masjid-i-Nabawi ② Masjid-i-Kuba
a ③ Masjid-i-Haram ④ Masjid-i-Kiblatain
- 126.** Almighty Allah declared the chastity of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) in which sura? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
 ① Sura Baqara ② Sura Nisa
d ③ Sura Shura ④ Sura Nur
- 127.** Who was the eldest daughter of Hazrat Shuaib (A.)? [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]
b ① Anisa ② Safura ③ Naema ④ Tahura
- 128.** When was Umar Ibne Abdul Aziz (R) was appointed as the governor of Medina? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 ① 85th Hizri ② 86th Hizri
c ③ 87th Hizri ④ 88th Hizri
- 129.** When did Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz die? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 ① in 717 AC ② in 718 AC
c ③ in 719 AC ④ in 720 AC
- 130.** What is the meaning of Oli? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 ① house ② Friend
b ③ lantern ④ the 4th
- 131.** The incident of calumny against Hazrat Ayisha was happened in— [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 ① 9th Hijri ② 10th Hijri
d ③ 8th Hijri ④ 6th Hijri
- 132.** Which event is declared as clear victory in the Quran? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 ① Madina Sanad ② Treaty of Hudaibiya
c ③ Farewell Hajj ④ Battle of Badr
- 133.** Hazrat umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (RA) died on — [Iiqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 ① In 95 Hijri ② In 99 Hijri
d ③ In 98 Hijri ④ In 101 Hijri
- 134.** When did Hazrat Rabia Basri (RA) died? [Iiqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 ① Basra in 185 Hijri ② Syria in 101 Hijri
a ③ Kufa in 185 Hijri ④ Sanaa in 185 Hijri
- 135.** When Rabiya Basri became sick, — come to see her?
 i. Abdul Wahid Am'r
 ii. famous Muhibbin Sufian Saori
 iii. Parents of Rabiya Basri
 Which one of the following is correct?
a ① i & ii ② iii ③ i & iii ④ ii & iii
- 136.** Rabiya Basri —.
 i. Prayed when ever she got time
 ii. Kept fast at day light
 iii. Performed Nafl Salat at night
 Which one of the following is correct?
a ① i & ii ② ii & iii
c ③ i, ii & iii ④ None of them
- 137.** Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz is called—. [DB '19]
 i. Faruque
 ii. Second Umar
 iii. 5th caliph of Islam
 Which one of the following is correct?
c ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
- 138.** The Christians believe that Hazrat Isha (A.)—. [JB '19]
 i. Son of Allah
 ii. Rasul of Allah
 iii. relative of Allah
 Which one is correct?
a ① i ② i & ii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii

- 139. Miracles of Hazrat Isha (A.) are — [BB '19]**
- to heal pulmonary Tuberculosis
 - to give life to the dead
 - to give sight to the born blind
- Which one is correct?**
- a** @ i & ii **b** i & iii **c** ii & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 140. The titles of Hazrat Isha (A.) are— [DB '19]**
- Maseh Ibn Mariam
 - Kalimatullah
 - Ruhullah
- Which one is correct?**
- d** @ i **b** ii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 141. Why did 'Ansars' help 'Muhazirs'? [MB '19]**
- To gain the pleasure of Allah
 - For Islamic brotherhood
 - For the kinship with them
- Which one is correct?**
- a** @ i & ii **b** ii & iii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 142. The Mojija of Isha (A.) was — [DB '18]**
- to give life to the dead
 - to give sight to the born blind
 - to cure tuberculosis
- Which one is correct?**
- c** @ i & ii **b** i & iii **c** ii & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 143. Rabiya Basri was — [CB '18]**
- not attracted to the world
 - obliged to Allah's will
 - high ambitious
- Which one is correct of the followings?**
- a** @ i & ii **b** ii & iii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 144. In the Holy Quran Hazrat Isa (A.) is identified as — [Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka]**
- Masih Ibn Mariam
 - Kalimatullah
 - Ruhullah
- Which one is correct?**
- c** @ i & ii **b** i & iii **c** ii & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 145. Hazrat Ayisha (R) was — [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]**
- the daughter of the first Caliph of Islam
 - youngest one of the holy Prophet's (sm) wives
 - engaged in teaching
- Which one is correct?**
- d** @ i **b** i & ii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 146. Hazrat Ayisha (R) — [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]**
- narrated 2210 hadith
 - died in the 58th Hejira
 - was buried in Tabuk
- Which one is correct?**
- b** @ i **b** i & ii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 147. Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R) — [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]**
- died in 801 AD
 - Was buried in Basra
 - died in 100 Hejira
- Which one is correct?**
- c** @ i **b** ii **c** i & ii **d** i, ii & iii

- 148. Ayesha (RA)'s nickname was — [Viqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]**
- Ummul Muminin
 - Ummu Abdullah
 - Umme Kulsum
- Which one is correct?**
- a** @ i & ii **b** ii & iii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- 149. Who attended the impart lessons on the Hadith of Hazrat Ayisha (RA) regularly? [Viqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]**
- Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (RA)
 - Abdullah Ibn Abbas (RA)
 - Amr Ibn'as (RA)
- Which one is correct?**
- d** @ i & ii **b** ii & iii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii
- E** Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 150 and 151 :
- Hazrat Rabiya Basri led simple life. She prayed so much and she did not take any other's help.
- 150. To whom should we pray for getting everything we need?**
- a** @ Allah Almighty **b** Relatives
c Parents **d** Brothers
- 151. When did Rabiya Basri die?**
- 801 B.C.
 - 185 Hijri.
 - 717 B.C.
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- d** @ i **b** ii **c** iii **d** i & ii
- E** Read the following passage and answer the questions 152 and 153 :
- Some stalkers of the society used to spread out bad reputation about Maimuna's character. Later on it has been established that Maimuna does not have any black sport in her character.
- [CtgB '19]
- 152. Which great woman resembles with the character of Maimuna?**
- a** @ Asyesh (R.) **b** Amina (R.)
c Asma (R.) **d** Ayisah (R.)
- 153. Which historic incident leaves its influence on Maimuna's life?**
- a** @ Life of Prophet Muhammad (Sm.)
b Life of Asma (R.)
c Life of Umar (R.)
d Life of Uthman (R.)
- E** Read the 'verse' below and answer the questions no. 154 and 155 :
- "Go thou to Fir'aun, for he has transgressed all bound." [MB '19]
- 154. The incident of which Prophet does the verse indicate to?**
- a** @ Hazrat Isha (A.) **b** Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
c Hazrat Musa (A.) **d** Hazrat Dawood (A.)
- 155. We can realize from this incident between Fir'aun and that Prophet —**
- the consequence of a transgressor is very sad
 - truth and false are ever conflicting
 - none can kill one whom Allah saves
- Which one is correct?**
- d** @ i & ii **b** ii & iii **c** i & iii **d** i, ii & iii

**► Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)**

► Textbook Page 120

Question 1. Write about the birth and background of Prophet Sulaiman (A.).

Ans. Prophet Sulaiman (A.) was a renowned prophet of Allah. He was the youngest son of Prophet Dawud (As.). He was born around 975-970 BCE. Among the four kings who ruled the entire world, Prophet Sulaiman (A.) was one of them.

Question 2. Briefly describe the miraculous powers of Prophet Sulaiman (A.).

Ans. Prophet Sulaiman (A.) had a special status as a prophet. Allah granted him the ability to understand the languages of birds, insects, animals, and both jinn and humans. Allah says :

"And he (Sulaiman) said, 'O ye people! I have been taught the language of birds, and on me have been bestowed (knowledge) everything. This is indeed great manifest (from Allah).'" (Surah An-Naml: 16)

Question 3. Which group of jinn did Allah place under Prophet Sulaiman's (As.) command?

Ans. Allah placed a group of jinn under the command of Prophet Sulaiman (A.). They would dive into the sea to collect pearls for him. Additionally, they performed other tasks such as constructing grand palaces and large basins.

Question 4. What was Prophet Sulaiman (A.) like in his childhood?

Ans. Prophet Sulaiman (A.) was highly intelligent, wise, and perceptive from a young age. Allah granted him the ability to make just and insightful decisions. Even in childhood, he was known for his wisdom and intelligence.

Question 5. How was Baitul Muqaddas rebuilt?

Ans. Prophet Dawud (As.), the father of Prophet Sulaiman (A.), started rebuilding Baitul Muqaddas but passed away before completing it. After assuming power in Jerusalem, Prophet Sulaiman (A.) resumed construction. It is said that 30,000 workers took seven years to build it. The jinn played a major role in reconstructing the mosque.

► Hazrat Musa (A.)

► Textbook Page 123

Question 6. Who was 'Fir'aun' (Pharaoh)?

Ans. In ancient times, Egyptian kings were called "Pharaohs." The Pharaoh contemporary to Prophet Musa (A.) was Walid Ibn Musab, also known as Ramses II.

Question 7. What did Pharaoh see in his dream?

Ans. Pharaoh saw a dream in which a blazing fire from Baitul Muqaddas spread over Egypt, burning the Coptic people but sparing the Bani Israel.

Question 8. Why did Pharaoh kill the sons of Bani Israel?

Ans. After Pharaoh saw a dream where fire from Baitul Muqaddas engulfed Egypt but did not harm the Bani Israel, he sought an interpretation. Upon hearing about his ominous fate, he ordered the killing of all male infants from Bani Israel.

Question 9. When did Prophet Musa (A.) receive prophethood?

Ans. After spending some time in Madyan, Prophet Musa (A.) set out for Egypt with his family. Upon reaching the foothills of Mount Tur at night, he camped in the sacred valley of "Tuwa," where he received prophethood. Allah says : "I have chosen you, so continue to listen to whatever divine announcement is made." (Surah Ta-ha: 13)

Question 10. Briefly describe Prophet Musa's (As.) mission of preaching Islam.

Ans. After receiving prophethood, Prophet Musa (A.) was commanded by Allah to spread His message. Along with Prophet Harun (As.), he went to Pharaoh and invited him to believe in Allah. He demonstrated miracles to Pharaoh, urging him to embrace faith. However, Pharaoh refused and even plotted to kill Musa (A.).

Question 11. Where did Prophet Musa (A.) go to receive the Taurat?

Ans. Allah promised to give Prophet Musa (A.) the Taurat. He traveled to Mount Tur, intending to stay for thirty days, but by Allah's command, he remained there for an additional ten days. During this time, he fasted, secluded himself, and engaged in intense worship.

► Hazrat Isha (A.)

► Textbook Page 126

Question 12. Briefly introduce Prophet Isa (A.).

Ans. Prophet Isa (A.) was one of the prophets and messengers sent by Allah for the guidance of humanity. He was born in the village of Baitul Lahm (Bethlehem), Palestine. His mother was Maryam Binte Hanna Fakhuj. By Allah's command, he was born without a father. The Gregorian calendar is based on his birth year.

Question 13. What miracles did Allah grant Prophet Isa (A.)?

Ans. Allah granted Prophet Isa (A.) many miracles, such as:

- Reviving the dead by Allah's will
- Giving sight to the blind
- Healing leprosy
- Breathing life into clay birds

Question 14. Why did the Jews want to kill Prophet Isa (A.)?

Ans. When Prophet Isa (A.) tried to stop the Jews from their sinful acts, they became furious and tormented him. Eventually, they plotted to kill him.

Question 15. When will Prophet Isa (A.) return to Earth?

Ans. Before the Day of Judgment, Prophet Isa (A.) will return to Earth. He will stay for 40 years and kill Dajjal (the Antichrist).

Question 16. What will Prophet Isa (A.) do upon his return?

Ans. Upon his return, Prophet Isa (A.) will:

- kill Dajjal
- abolish the jizya tax
- break the cross
- kill all pigs
- establish justice

Question 17. Briefly describe the false beliefs of Christians regarding Prophet Isa (A.).

Ans. Christians consider themselves followers of Prophet Isa (A.). However, many of them wrongly believe that:

- Isa (A.) is the son of Allah
- Maryam (As.) is the wife of Allah
- The Jews crucified and killed Isa (A.)

However, the Qur'an mentions a group called the "Hawari" (disciples) who believed in the true teachings of Isa (A.) and opposed these false beliefs.

► **The Great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)** ► Textbook Page 128

Question 18. What was the Treaty of Hudaibiyah?

Ans. In the 6th year of Hijrah, Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) set out with 1,400 companions for the pilgrimage to the Ka'ba. However, they were stopped at Hudaibiyah, near Mecca. A treaty was then signed between the Prophet (Sm.) and the Quraish of Mecca, known As. the Treaty of Hudaibiyah.

Question 19. Mention two reasons for the conquest of Mecca.

Ans.

1. **Violation of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah :** In the 6th year of Hijrah, the Quraish and Muslims signed the Treaty of Hudaibiyah. However, the Quraish broke its terms, prompting the Prophet (Sm.) to take action.
2. **Retaliation against Banu Bakr's aggression :** When the Banu Bakr tribe attacked an ally of the Muslims, the Prophet (Sm.) decided to lead a military campaign against Mecca.

Question 20. Briefly describe the conquest of Mecca.

Ans. In the 8th year of Hijrah, during the month of Ramadan, Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) marched towards Mecca with 10,000 companions. They camped at Marruj Jahran, near Mecca. The overwhelming size of the Muslim army stunned Abu Sufyan and the Quraish. Unable to resist, the Makkans surrendered without a fight, and the Prophet (Sm.) peacefully entered Mecca, reclaiming his birthplace.

Question 21. Write briefly about the generosity of the Prophet (Sm.).

Ans. The same people of Mecca who once sought to take the life of the Prophet (Sm.) stood before him As. criminals and beggars for mercy. The Prophet (Sm.) forgave them all and said, "Today, there is no blame upon you; go, you are free."

Question 22. Write briefly about the bond of brotherhood between the Mujahirs and Ansar.

Ans. The Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) established a bond of brotherhood between the Mujahirs (migrants from Mecca) and the Ansar (residents of Madinah). To strengthen this brotherhood, he made Masjid-e-Nabwi a center for their gathering. This was not just a verbal bond; he even made the Mujahirs heirs to the property of the Ansar.

Question 23. When did Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) set out for Mecca to perform the Farewell Hajj?

Ans. After the revelation of Surah An-Nasr, Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) realized that his life was coming to an end. Therefore, in the year 632 CE (10 AH), on February 23, he set out for Mecca with over a hundred thousand companions to perform Hajj.

Question 24. What is the Farewell Hajj? Write briefly.

Ans. In 632 CE (10 AH), on February 23, Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) set out for Mecca with over a hundred thousand companions to perform Hajj. This is known As. the Farewell Hajj.

Question 25. Write briefly about the Farewell Sermon.

Ans. On the 9th of Zilhajj, at the Plain of Arafat, Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) delivered a sermon before a vAs.t gathering. In this sermon, he emphasized responsibilities in personal and state affairs, financial dealings, mutual relations, and rights.

Question 26. What did the Prophet (Sm.) say about religion in his Farewell Sermon?

Ans. The Prophet (Sm.) said, "Do not exaggerate in matters of religion, for many nations before you were destroyed because of this." He also instructed that if a capable slave becomes a leader, he must be obeyed.



Question 27. What did the Prophet (Sm.) say after his Farewell Sermon while looking towards the sky?

Ans. The Prophet (Sm.) raised his gaze towards the sky and repeatedly asked, "O Allah! Have I duly communicated the message to the people?" Millions of voices thundered together: Truly, you have fulfilled it." Then the Prophet (Sm.) said, "O Allah! Bear witness to it."

Question 28. When did the Prophet (Sm.) pass away?

Ans. After returning from the Farewell Hajj, the Prophet (Sm.) fell ill. On Monday, 7th June 632 CE (11 Hijra, Rabiul-Awwal), he passed away at the age of 63.

Question 29. What was Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) like in his personal life?

Ans. Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) was extremely humble, kind-spoken, cheerful, and compassionate. His behavior was exemplary towards both the rich and poor, orphans, the helpless, and rulers and common people alike. He was forgiving, generous, honest, just, patient, and democratic. He upheld humanity, brotherhood, tolerance, charity, and loyalty to promises.

Question 30. What was the family ideal of the Prophet (Sm.)?

Ans. The Prophet (Sm.) possessed all the qualities necessary for leading a harmonious and well-managed family life. He was an ideal husband, father, son, and brother. He always helped his family members and spoke truthfully with them.

Question 31. Write briefly about the economic reforms of the Prophet (Sm.).

Ans. The Prophet (Sm.) prohibited the interest-based financial system that was prevalent in Arab society. Instead, he encouraged trade. He also strictly forbade bribery, declaring, "Both the giver and taker of bribes will go to Hell." He eradicated fraudulent business practices and ensured fair distribution of wealth.

► Hazrat Ayisha (R.) ► Textbook Page 134

Question 32. Write a brief introduction to Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.).

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) was the youngest wife of Prophet Muhammad (Sm.). She was the daughter of the first Caliph, Abu Bakr (RA), and her mother's name was Umm Rumman. She was known as "Siddiqah" (Truthful) and "Humaira" (Reddish complexion). She was born in Mecca in 613/614 CE, before the Hijrah.

Question 33. Describe Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.)'s education.

Ans. In the early Arab society, educational opportunities were limited. Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) primarily received her education from her father. She was well-versed in poetry, literature, and history. She had an exceptional memory and could memorize anything after hearing it once.

Question 34. What was Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.)'s contribution to education?

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) was wise, intelligent, and highly knowledgeable. She had exceptional expertise in Tafsir (Quranic interpretation), Hadith, Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence), and Arab history. She was the most prolific female narrator of Hadith and provided scholarly advice on many religious matters.

Question 35. Write about the qualities of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.).

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) had an exemplary character. She was beautiful, highly intelligent, truthful, an ideal wife, and a devoted worshipper. She was known for her kindness, wisdom, and eloquence.

Question 36. When did Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) pass away?

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) passed away in 678 CE (58 Hijra, 17th Ramadan). She was buried in Jannatul Baqi Cemetery.

► Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) ► Textbook Page 137

Question 37. Write about the introduction of Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.).

Ans. Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) was born in 61 HEJIRA in the Umayyad dynasty. His father was Abdul Aziz, and his mother, Umm Asim Layla, was the granddaughter of Caliph Umar ibn Al-Khattab (RA). He was an Umayyad Caliph, known as "The Second Umar" and "The Fifth Rightly Guided Caliph."

Question 38. When was Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) appointed as a governor?

Ans. In 87 Hijra, Caliph Walid appointed Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) as the Governor of Madina, where he ruled with honesty, dedication, and responsibility.

Question 39. How was Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) as a ruler?

Ans. As a ruler, he was just and fair. He appointed ethical and competent judges to ensure justice. Due to his piety, the scholar Said ibnul Musaib called him "Mahdi" (Truly Guided).



Question 40. When did Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) become Caliph?

Ans. In 717 CE (99 HEJIRA), after the death of Caliph Sulaiman ibn Abdul Malik, Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) became the Caliph of the Muslim world.

Question 41. Why is Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) called the Fifth Rightly Guided Caliph?

Ans. Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) followed the principles of the Quran, Hadith, and the governance model of the Rightly Guided Caliphs. For this reason, he is known As. the "Fifth Rightly Guided Caliph".

Question 42. When did Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) pass away?

Ans. Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) passed away in 719 CE (101 HEJIRA, Rajab month) at the age of 40. His caliphate lasted for about two and a half years.

► **Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.)** ► Textbook Page 140

Question 43. Write about the birth details of Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.).

Ans. Among the women in Islamic history who attained closeness to and satisfaction from Allah, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) is one of the most prominent. This great Ascetic woman was born in the city of Basra, Iraq, in the year 99 Hijri (717 CE).

Question 44. How was Rabiya Basri (R.) in terms of worship?

Ans. Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was unparalleled in her devotion to worship. She spent all her available time in the remembrance of Allah. Most of the time, she would fast during the day and perform voluntary (nafl) prayers at night. She would always supplicate to Allah, saying, "O Lord, keep me occupied in my worship so that nothing can distract me from Your remembrance."

Question 45. Describe the lifestyle of Rabiya Basri (R.).

Ans. Rabiya Basri (R.) led a simple and modest life. She was not ambitious for worldly gains and always considered herself insignificant. She constantly sought Allah's forgiveness and repented sincerely. She was always grateful to Allah, expressing thankfulness in all circumstances—whether in hunger, hardship, or distress.

Question 46. When did Rabiya Basri (R.) pass away?

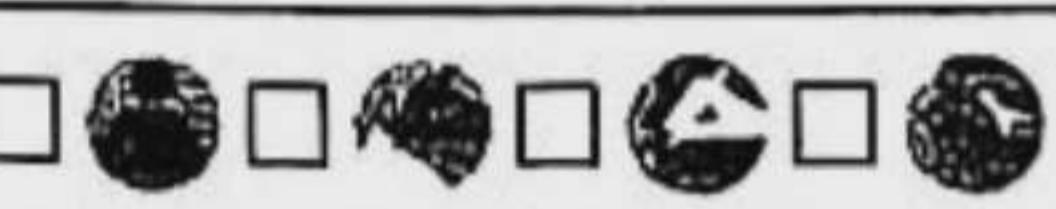
Ans. After living a life of great hardship, devotion, and spirituality, this beloved servant of Allah passed away in the year 185 Hijri (801 CE) in Basra. She was buried in Basra.



Creative Q/A



Designed as per learning outcomes



Ques. 01 The famous Prophet Sulaiman (A.) was the son of Dawood (A.). Hazrat Dawood (A.) died when Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) attained his maturity. After the death of Hazrat Dawood (A.) Allah made Sulaiman his substitute. And instantly Allah conferred on him prophethood and a kingdom. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was favoured with a special dignity.

- a. Who could understand the languages of beasts and birds? 1
- b. When did Allah make Sulaiman (A.) his father's substitute? 2
- c. What do you know about the Baitul Muqaddas?— Discuss. 3
- d. Write about the Sulaiman's (A.) power of judgement? 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

- a Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) could understand the languages of beasts and birds.
- b After the death of Hazrat Dawood (A.) Allah made Sulaiman (A.) his substitute and instantly Allah conferred on him prophethood and kingdom.

c Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) rebuilt 'Baitul Muqaddas'. Before completing the rebuilding of Baitul Muqaddas, Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) father Hazrat Dawood (A.) passed away. Before his death, he prayed to Allah, "Oh Allah! Get it built by my son." Allah the almighty accepted his prayer. When Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) ascended on the throne of Jerusalem, he restarted building Baitul Muqaddas. It is said that the building of the mosque took 7 years for 30 thousand labourers. Actually the Genies (Jinns) rebuilt the mosque.

d Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) knowledge, wisdom, prudence were very keen. He was endowed with the power to judge precisely. He was very intelligent and wise since his childhood.

Once it so happened that two mothers claimed the ownership of a single child. So they came to Hazrat Dawood (A.) for justice. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was there and observed the proceeding. Finally, he (Sulaiman) gave the verdict that since the child was one and the claimers were two, the child should be cut into two pieces and be distributed between the two women. Accordingly, he grasped a dagger and was ready to cut the lying baby into two. Just at that moment one of the women went weeping to him and said —

"For Allah's sake, please don't cut the child; I am giving away my claim. Let the baby live and please surrender it to the other woman." Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) understood that she was the real mother of the child. So he gave it to her and punished the other woman as she resorted to a false claim.

Ques. 02 Hazrat Musa (A.) was born in such critical period. The people of Fir'aun did not get the information of his birth. Being afraid of Fir'aun, Musa's mother put little Musa (A.) into a chest and in the name of Allah, sent the chest floating down the river Nile. The chest, with little Musa inside it, happened to stop from flowing just at a spot by the side of Fir'aun's virtuous wife Asia. Asia, being childless, took him to her lap and began to bring him up. The child Musa would not suck the breast of any woman other than his mother's. So his mother was appointed to act as his nurse. By the grace of Allah, in this way Musa (A.) began to grow up in the house of Fir'aun.

- Who was a very beautiful child to look at? 1
- Why did Fir'aun want to kill child Musa (A.)? 2
- What teaching you get from the life of Musa (A.)?— Describe. 3
- Write about the destruction of Fir'aun briefly. 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

a Hazrat Musa (A.) was a very beautiful child to look at.

b Fir'aun was the king of Egypt. Once he saw in his dream that a flame of fire from 'Baitul Muqaddas' had engulfed Egypt. The flame of fire was burning his followers of 'Qibti' tribe. But the Bani Israelites were not touched even. Fir'aun summoned the oracles of the country and asked them to explain the meaning of his dream. Their explanation was : A son will be born of Israeli parents who will be the cause of your ruin and the destruction of your country. Hearing this explanation, Fir'aun became very much panic-stricken. That's why Fir'aun want to kill the new born baby Musa (A.).

c Hazrat Musa (A.) was born at the panic-stricken situation to Egypt king of Fir'aun. Fir'aun deputed his soldiers to keep watch all over the country and ordered them to kill all the male children born of Israeli parents at once. Being afraid of Fir'aun, Musa's mother put little Musa (A.) into a chest in the name of Allah, sent the chest floating down the river Nile. The chest, happened to stop from flowing just at a spot by the side of Fir'aun's virtuous wife Asia. Asia began to bring him up and his mother was appointed to act as his nurse. By

the grace of Allah, in this way Musa (A.) began to grow up in the house of Fir'aun. One day Musa (A.) found that a Qibti was torturing an Israelite. To save the Israelite Musa (A.) dealt the Qibti a tremendous blow which resulted in his death. Musa (A.) left for the land and he spent ten years with the Prophet Shuaib (A.). Shuaib (A.) was very pleased with his service, craftsmanship in works and also for his pleasing character. On his way back from the land of the Midianites, Hazrat Musa (A.) was called to his mission by Allah. When he reached the sacred valley of 'Tuwa' just below mountain saiwai, the divine voice come to him: "I have chosen thee, listen, then, to inspiration." Musa (A.) gaining his prophethood and Allah was speaking to Musa (A.) often and Allah directly communicate with Musa (A.) without the help of his angel.

Musa (A.) came to learn about the evil design of Fir'aun. So he left Egypt with followers.

We learn from above description that a tyrant must be destroyed with the help of good deeds. A person who has pride and do evil deeds must get his due punishment. We will acquaint ourselves with the ideals of Hazrat Musa (A.). We shall not fear to invite the people to truth and justice.

d Fir'aun was the king of Egypt and he was a tyrant ruler in his kingdom. Musa (A.) came to learn about the evil design of Fir'aun. So he left Egypt with his followers. Islamic studies.

When Fir'aun came to learn of their flee, he followed them with his soldiers. In the meantime Musa (A.) along with his followers reached the bank of the river Nile. Hazrat Musa (A.) found himself in a very critical position. In front of him there was the river Nile and in the backside Fir'aun was coming with his soldiers. But Hazrat Musa (A.) was ordered by Allah to strike the river with his rod. Consequently the water of the river stood divided and was moved to two opposite directions. The twelve groups of the Israelites found twelve roads on the river for each of these groups. Hazrat Musa (A.) safely crossed the river along with his followers. Fir'aun and his soldiers marked that there were dry roads before them. Following these roads they began to proceed ahead. No sooner had they reached the middle point of the river, then the roads vanished in the river water. As a result Fir'aun and his followers were drowned there to die. Fir'aun himself met destruction when he was out to kill Hazrat Musa (A.).

Ques. 03 Since Hazrat Isha (A.) spoke against the bad conduct and corruption of the Jews, they became his enemy. They began to do harm to him in various ways. At last they made a plan to kill him. With this end in view they surrounded his house. They deputed first one man who was worse than a beast.

- Which prophet will come again to this world? 1
- Which divine scripture was revealed to Isha (A.)? 2
- What teaching you get from the life of Isha (A.)?— Describe. 3
- Describe the false faith of the Christians. 4

Answer to Question No. 03 :

- a Hazrat Isha (A.) will come again to this world.
- b A divine scripture was revealed on Hazrat Isha (A.). The name of this divine scripture is Injil.
- c The great Prophet Hazrat Isha (A.) was born in the womb of Mariam, the daughter of Imran, without a father. The divine scripture 'Injil' was revealed to him. Allah endowed him with a few miracles. He could offer life to a dead body and he could heal lepers and he could give sight to the born blind. Hazrat Isha (A.) spoke against the bad conduct and corruption of the Jews, they became his enemy. They began to do harm to him in various ways. At last they made a plan to kill him. With this end in view they surrounded his house. They deputed first one man who was worse than a beast. His name was 'Taitalanus'. But before they could do this murder, Allah withdrew him to heaven alive. By reading about the life of Isha (A.) we will put our complete trust in the prophethood of Hazrat Isha (A.). And we will try to remove the mistaken notions and ideas about Hazrat Isha (A.) from the minds of the people.
- d The Christians consider themselves as to be the disciples of Hazrat Isha (A.). Most of the Christians believe that Hazrat Isha (A.) is Allah's son; Mariam (A.) Allah's wife and Hazrat Isha (A.) have been crucified by the Jews. But a few among the Christians who placed their faith in Allah and helped him are mentioned as 'Hawari' (Helpers) in the holy Quran. And referring to those who take Hazrat Isha (A.) to be the son of Allah, Allah the Almighty confirms —

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهُ إِلَيْهِ شَرِيكٌ وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ

"Admit - Allah is One, Absolute or second to none. He is bound to none, but all are bound to Him. He has neither given birth to anyone nor been born by anyone." (Sura: Ikhlas, Ayat: 1-3)

Hazrat Isha (A.) renounced his home. He did not build any house, nor did he marry. He spent his life preaching the omnipotence of Allah but it is a matter of great regret that his followers are committing a great sin (Shirk) by characterizing him as the son of God, when the clean evidence lies in the creation of Hazrat Adam (A.) without any father and mother. So it is not a difficult job for Allah to create Hazrat Isha (A.) and Adam (A.) without a father. So we will try to remove the mistaken nations and ideas about Hazrat Isha (A.) from the minds of the people.

Ques. 04 By giving the answer of a question of Hasan regarding the victory of Makkah the teacher said, "The people of Makkah thought that Muhammad (Sm.) would punish them for their wrong activities, after the victory of Makkah. But Muhammad (Sm.) didn't do that. He proclaimed, no complaint against you now. Freedom and liberty are yours.

- In which month of Hijri did the victory of Makkah take place? 1
- What is the main cause of victory of Makkah explain. 2
- Which teaching Hasan can get from the victory of Makka?— Explain it. 3
- 'Even, he who will take shelter either in own houses, holy Ka'ba or in the house of Abu Sufian will receive forgiveness and shelter.' — Explain this. 4

Answer to Question No. 04 :

- a In the month of Ramadan.
- b Prophet (Sm.) accompanied by his ten thousand followers set out for Makkah in the month of Ramadan. The great Prophet (Sm.) camped in 'Marruj Jahram', a place very near to Makkah. Seeing such a large army unexpectedly the inhabitants of Makkah including Abu Sufian became demoralized. They lost their sense to block them. Without shedding a drop of blood, the great Prophet (Sm.) conquered his birth place Makkah.
- c Victory of Makkah is an unforgettable event in the life of Prophet (Sm.), i. e. in the history of Muslims. Victory of Makkah is the victory of truth. From the victory of Makkah Hasan can learn how patience and forgiveness bring success. Because our Prophet (Sm.) didn't misbehave with the enemies after the victory of Makkah. Rather he forgave the Quraish Hasan can also learn that greed never lasts. The Makkah dwellers thought that removing Prophet (Sm.) they became victorious. But their greed was broken.

d On the day of winning Makkah Prophet (Sm.) saved the people of Makkah in various ways. Beforehand discussing with Abu Sufian Prophet (Sm.) declared, 'Even, he who will take shelter either in own houses, holy Ka'ba or in the house of Abu Sufian will receive forgiveness and shelter.' The light of sun remain hidden behind darkness. The emancipator of human beings Prophet's (Sm.) life is the light of sun was also hidden behind the winning of Makkah. After words, he forgave them and made an example.

At last it can be said that, victory of Makkah not only brought a new era in Islam but created a new Islamic state. With this victory Makkah was lighted with Tauhid. The whole world was amazed to see this victory.

The people of Makkah who were once firmly determined to kill the great Prophet (Sm.) now stood before the Prophet very humbly.

The Prophet asked them, "What do you expect of me?" They said,

"Thou are our benevolent brother and the son of a benevolent brother. Our expectation of you is generosity." At this, the great Prophet (Sm.) proclaimed, 'Even, he who will take shelter either in own houses, holy Ka'ba or in the house of Abu Sufian will receive forgiveness and shelter.'

Thus the great Prophet (Sm.) forgave all of them even including Abu Sufian, the leader of the Quraish.

We will be invigorated with such an example of forgiveness by our holy Prophet (Sm.). We shall forgive our offender.

Ques. 05 Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was judicious, intelligent, and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. Her advice was taken in different theological and ethical matters. Her knowledge of Tafsir, Hadith, Fiqh, Arabic literature and the events that happened in Arabia was beyond any measure. Among the women-folk, she was the narrator of the greatest number of Hadith.

- How many numbers of Hadith were narrated by Hazrat Ayisha (R.)? 1
- Who was Hazrat Ayisha (R.)? 2
- What do you know about her contribution to education? 3
- Write about the ideology of Hazrat Ayisha's (R.) life. 4

Answer to Question No. 05 :

a Hazrat Ayisha (R.) narrated 2210 sayings of the holy Prophet, of which 174 sayings were complied in the 'Bukhari' and 'Muslim'.

b Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was the youngest one of the holy Prophet's (Sm.) wives. She was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.), the first Caliph of Islam. She was attributed with 'Siddika' and 'Humayra'. Her nickname was 'Ummul Muminin' and 'Ummul Abdullah'.

c Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was judicious, intelligent and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. She achieved an extraordinary proficiency in every sector of knowledge. Her knowledge of Tafsir, Hadith, Fiqh, Arabic literature and the events that happened in Arabia was beyond any measure. Her advice was taken in different theological and ethical matters. Indeed, among the women-folk, though she was comparatively young she was the narrator of the great number of Hadith. Many companions and followers of the Prophet (Sm.) retold the Hadith on her authority. She narrated as many as 2210 sayings of the holy Prophet, of which 174 sayings were compiled in the 'Bukhari' and 'Muslim'.

54 Hadiths were compiled in the 'Imam Bukhari' while 69 Hadiths were in the 'Imam Muslims'. She was next to none in explaining the holy book of Allah and Sunnat. Ibne Shihab Juhuri says, "She (Ayisha) was the greatest scholar of all human beings." (Tahzibut Tahzib)

d Ideology of Life: The character and ideals of Hazrat Ayisha (R.) is incomparable. She was accepted to all for her good characteristics. She was endowed with many virtuous qualities. She was incomparably beautiful, keenly intelligent, committed to righteousness, obedient to husband, knowledgeable and well-behaved. In a word, all the humane qualities were infused in her character. When the Munafiq and the jealous tried to scandalize her, she held her faith in Allah. It was the patience that upheld her unharmed.

She took a long time in meditation at night. She loved and felt pleased to help the poor and helpless. She was endowed with benevolence, frugality, cooperation, kindness, obligation to Allah, etc. Love for her husband was also another quality. Rasul (Sm.), too, gave her accompany in her sports and running race. She strictly maintained 'Abru' after the revelation of the Ayat on it.

Ques. 06 Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz was born in the 6th Hejira in the Umayyad dynasty. His father's name is Abdul Aziz. His mother, Ummu Asim Laila, was the granddaughter of Hazrat Umar Faruq (R.), the second Caliph of Umayyad dynasty.

- Who was the fifth caliph in Islam? 1
- What do you mean by 'Majlis-e-Shura'? 2
- What do you know about Abdul Aziz's (R.) activities for public welfare? 3
- Describe the character of the Caliph Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.). 4



Answer to Question No. 06 :

- a** Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) was the fifth Caliph of Islam.
- b** "Majlis-e-Shura" means a group of advisory council. For effective and efficient administration, Abdul Aziz (R.) formed Majlis-e-Shura consisting of ten members.
- c** Being elected the governor, Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) started working for the public betterment. He repaired and beautified "Masjid-e-Nabwi". He built innumerable dwelling houses, extended drainage system and constructed many roads. To soothe the thirsty people, he dug many wells. In the garden adjacent to the 'Masjid-e-Nabwi', he set up a fountain and a cistern. All over the region, particularly linking Makkah, Medina and Taif, he constructed a network of roads. He not only performed public welfare but also spread out knowledge all around. He had a thirst for knowledge. While being a governor, he both ran the administration and devoted himself to read the Quran, Hadith and other books.
- d** The Caliph Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) was modest, Allah-fearing and a devoted follower of Islam. He feared Allah so much that he often wept in the fear of Allah. Though he became a Caliph, he led a very simple and plain life. From 'Baitul Mal' he would take only two dirhams a day as his allowance. As a ruler on the principles of justice, he showed amicable behaviour with people of other religions. During his regime, the Christian, the Jews, the fire worshippers were allowed to use the Churches and other places of worship under their authority. People of other religions could obey their respective religions. In contrast to racism, he took liberal attitudes to life. He reduced the tax of the Christians of 'Ayila' and 'Saipras'. He allowed the Christians of Nazran to enjoy special advantages. In case of cultivating knowledge, he helped the non-Muslim scholars too. He got few books translated into Arabic by them and then arranged to get it published.

Ques. 07 Zarul is a journalist. He visited his locality and found that birdes' dower are not paid off in the marriages rather pressure is created on the wives for dowry. In order to solve this problem, Zarul united the youth is his locality and read out a historic speech. They were influenced by this speech so intensely that the degree of repression on wives and workers has been reduced. Even, no conflict was noticed regarding religion. People have returned to the Qur'an and Sunnah. Observing this success, a scholar, said that this speech will encourage us forever.

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| <p>a. Which caliph sanctioned a monthly allowance of 100 dinar for each teacher?</p> <p>b. "As Sarid is superior in the food list, so is Ayisha among women." – Explain.</p> <p>c. Which condition of Akhlaq is violated by the problems of Zarul's locality? Explain it.</p> <p>d. Identify the speech for which the problem of the locality was solved and analyze the statement of the scholar.</p> | 1
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4 |
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• Dhaka Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 07 :

- a** Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) sanctioned a monthly allowance of 100 dinar for each teacher.
- b** Hazrat Ayisha (Ra) was endowed with many virtuous qualities. She was incomparably beautiful, keenly intelligent, committed to righteousness, obedient to husband, knowledgeable and well behaved. In a word, all the human qualities were infused in her character. So, Rasulullah (Sm.) says, "Ayisha's superiority rests above all other women as Sarid was superior to other food." (Bukhari and Ibn Majah)

- c** Dignity of woman is violated by the problems Zarul's locality.

Islam is the only religion which, by making no discrimination, has recognized the position of woman to be the same as that of man. In the ancient Arabian society, the condition of women was miserable. If a female baby was born the parents would become upset. Some communities would bury the female babies alive.

In the Holy Quran, it is inscribed- "In that society if anyone is informed of the birth of his daughter, darkness fall down on his face for the whole day. He becomes disappointed and suffer from heartache. At the news out of shame, he hid his face from others. At his failure to endure disgrace, he is in a dilemma whether he will let the girl live or bury her in the ground. Be alert! how cruel and disgusting decision they make!" (Sura: Nahl, Ayat: 58) With the emergence of the great Prophet (Sm.) women got back her own status.

But Zarul found in his locality that pressure is created on the wives for dowry. So dignity of woman is violated there.

- d** The problem of the locality was solved by farewell Hajj address. The scholar remarks that this speech will encourage us forever which is completely correct.

In 632 AD (10th Hijra) the prophet Muhammad (Sm.), accompanied by his millions of followers, set out for Makkah to perform Hajj. It is called 'Farewell Hajj'. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) appeared



at the field of Arafat on the 9th day of 'Zilhajj'. Before a huge crowd he delivered a speech which is known as the sermon of the farewell Hajj. In this celebrated sermon, he emphasized all kinds of responsibilities from personal to national life, transaction, interrelationship and rights etc. Some important parts of the sermon is given below by which the people of Zarul's locality were influenced so intensely that the degree of repression on wives and workers has been reduced –

- i. O believers! Behave gently with your wives. They have got similar rights over you as you have over them.
- ii. Don't cross limit regarding religion. It has destroyed many nations before. Never disobey the slave who has become the leader by his worth; rather be loyal to him.
- iii. Behave decently with both the male and female slaves. Feed and dress them as you feed and dress yourselves.

This Farewell Hajj address is a unique speech in the world ever. Zarul united the youth of his locality and read out this speech. Consequently, all of their problems has been reduced. So the scholar's remark is correct,

Ques. 08 A chairman of Union Parishad, Mr. Mohin does many works for public welfare. For example to establish school and college, to dug wells for the poor, to construct roads and to establish hospital etc. Besides he contributes to renovate the mosques. On the other hand, Mrs. Ariba lost her parents in childhood. Her elder sisters had to go away somewhere else for existence. She was sold as a slave. She performed ibadat over night in spite of torture of her master.

- a. Who are Muhazir? 1
- b. Why is the Farewell Hajj called as Farewell Hajj? Explain. 2
- c. Which ideal man's character is reflected in the activities of Mr. Mohin? Explain. 3
- d. Identifying the character of your study which is similar to the stem's Mrs. Ariba, analyze her mysticism. 4

• Rajshahi Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 08 :

- a The emigrants from Makkah to Madina are called Muhajires.
- b Deah and so, he accompanied by his millions of followers, set out for Makkah to perform Hajj. So, the farewell Hajj is called so and his realization came true.

c Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz's (R.) character is reflected in the activities of Mr. Mohin. In the 87th Hejiri, caliph walid Umar Ibn was appointed as the governor of Madina. Being elected the governor, Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) started working for the public welfare. He repaired and beautified "Masjid-e-Nabwi". He built innumerable dwelling houses, extended drainage system and constructed many roads. To soothe the thirsty people, he dug many wells. In the garden adjacent to the 'Masjid-e-Nabwi', he set up a fountain and a cistern. All over the region, particularly linking Makkah, Medina and Taif, he constructed a network of roads.

He not only performed public welfare but also spread out knowledge all around. He had a thirst for knowledge. While being a governor, he both ran the administration and devoted himself to read the Quran, Hadith and other books.

d Mrs. Ariba, mentioned in the stem is similar to Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) who has succeeded in attaining Allah's closeness and pleasure.

It is not so that only the male has attained nearness to Allah. Many women have become also Allah's 'Oli' (friend/near one). Allah has endowed them with many mystical power. Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) also had lots of mystical power. Once Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was cooking food in a cooking pan, and she needed an onion. But there was no onion in her house. Then a bird brought an onion and dropped it before her with its beak.

Once Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was cultivating crops. A swarm of insects dashed down to her corn field. Then she prayed by saying, "O my Lord, this is my living. If you wish, I will give it away to your enemies or friends." Then the swarm of insects fled away flying. Many more miracles on her being an 'Oli' are manifested with her.

Ques. 09 Md. Ariful Islam described his son about an ideal person by whose birth there exposed many power of Allah. The person could talk even when he was in the cradle. Then Md. Ariful Islam described about another ideal person who was migrated to a city where he established an ideal state by paving a bridge of fraternity among the different communities.

- a. What is 'Mujija'? 1
- b. What is meant by 'Fathum Mobin'? – Explain. 2
- c. Which ideal person is indicated in the first part of the stem? Explain. 3
- d. Identifying the ideal person indicated in the second part of them, prove that he bears the best ideal for human being. 4

• Rajshahi Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 09 :

a Miracles endowed by Allah (SWT) is called Mujija.
b In the 6th year of Hejiri, Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) accompanied by 1400 followers, set out for Macca to visit Baitullah. But they confronted hindrance at Hudaibiyah then a treaty was signed between the Muslims and the non-believers (Kafir). It is mentioned in the Holy Quran as "Fathum Mubin" (remarkable victory)

c Hazrat Isha (A.) has been indicated in the first part of the stem. among the Prohpets and Rasuls sent by Allah to rescue mankind Hazrat Isha (A.) is a renowned one. Allah, the Gracious, endowed him with miracles (Mu'jija). He could talk even when he was in the cradle. As miracles, Allah gifted him power to give life to the dead, sight to the born blind, and to heal lepers. Ordered by Allah, he could make a bird made of earth alive just with a puff.

Hazrat Isha (A.) is a servant to Allah and His Rasul. Allah (SWT) created him out of His miracle without any father.

Therefore, it is out of any reason to consider Hazrat Isha (A.) as Allah's son. Hazrat Isha's (A.) birth is the revelation of Allah's unique supremacy. That is why, everybody should have faith in the perfect Akida about him that he is a servant to Allah and His Rasul. He will die naturally. We will place none with Allah and believe that Hazrat Isha (A.) is Allah's Rasul.

d Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) has been indicated in the second part of the stem. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) established an Islamic republic in Medina.

The great prophet Muhammad (Sm.) paved a bridge of fraternity between the Mujahir coming from Makkah and the Ansars living in Medina. To maintain brotherhood, the great Prophet (Sm.) made the mosque (Masjid-e-Nabwi') a meeting place. This relationship of fraternity did not prevail only outwardly, rather the Mujahir was made heir of the Ansar's property.

The principles of Islam to be followed are the ideals of life. Accordingly, Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the best ideal in our lives. Allah the most powerful confirms-

لَقَدْ كَانَ لِكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أَنْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ

"Definitely the life of Allah's Rasul bears the best ideal for you." (Sura Al-Ahzab: 21)

Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the ideal in all spheres of our personal, family, social, national and economic life.

Ques. 10 Scenario-1 : Shefali is a pious woman. She was late for home to up to the evening because of heavy rain and storm. Seeing this some of the local spread blame by her name. For this she gets hurt. At last she was proved innocent.

Scenario-2 : Mr. Motiob Ali was elected Upazilla Chairman. At the time of exchanging views with people after the election he says, always protect the Amanat of others, treat well with the subordinate, do not be rude to others wrongfully.

- a.** Who are called 'Firaun'? 1
- b.** "Allah declared usury as haram and the business as halal."— Explain the statement. 2
- c.** The incident of which pious woman has a similarity with the incident of Shefali mentioned in scenario-1 in the stem? Explain. 3
- d.** How much similarity do you find between the view exchanging address of the Chairman and an address of your textbook. Give your opinion. 4

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Answer to Question No. 10 :

a In ancient time, the emperors of Egypt were called "Fir'aun" (Pharaoh).

b "Usury as haram and business as halal" – Allah declares. At the time of the advent of holy Prophet (Sm.) it took the shape of a business or trade. In many societies of the world including the Arabians. It had become a custom. As this outcome, the rich would become richer and the poor still poorer if it was another name for exploitation. So, Allah (SWT) declares usury as harm and business as halal.

c The incident of calumny of Hazrat Ayisha (R.) has a similarly with the incident of Shefali mentioned in scenario-1 in the stem. The pious girls, Shafali was late for coming back at her home due to heavy rain and strom. That is why, the local people spread blame by her name.

In the year 6 Hejira when a battle was fought with the 'Banu Mustaliq', Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) accompanied the great Prophet (Sm.) in his march against the enemies. On the way she lost her necklace. In search of this lost necklace she fell behind the companions. When it was late for her return, the Munafiqs (hypocrites) started spreading scandals against her. At this she was very much mortified. Her life became unbearable. But she did not lose her patience and by the name of Allah, she faced firmly. In this circumstance, Rasul (Sm.), too, could not reach any decision. He got worried. Hazrat Ayisha's (Ra.) parents were also in grave apprehension, anxiety and tension. At last, Allah revealed the Ayats; 11-21 of Sura "Nur", declaring the chastity of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.).

So, the incident of Shafali is similar to Hazrat Ayisha (R.)



a The view exchanging address of the chairman mentioned in the stem is partially similar with the Farewell Hajj address of Rasulullah (Sm.) in 632 AD (10th Hijra) the prophet Muhammad (Sm.), accompanied by his millions of followers, set out for Makkah to perform Hajj. It is called 'Farewell Hajj'. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) appeared at the field of Arafat on the 9th day of Zilhajj. Before a huge crowd he delivered a speech which is known as the sermon of the farewell Hajj. In this celebrated sermon, he emphasized all kinds of responsibilities.

Rasulullah (Sm.) told to protect the trusted properly of others, to treat their wives gently, not to cross limit regarding religion, to behave politely with slaves, etc.

Matlab Ali Upazila chairman mentioned in the stem, told at the time of exchanging views with the people to protect Amanat. So, the chairman's address is similar to the Farewell Hajj address of Rasulullah (Sm.).

Ques. 11 Teacher Mahbub told his student in Islamic Studies class that the Muslim can learn a lot from the conquest of Makka. The inhabitants of Makka thought that Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) would take revenge on them after the victory of Makka. Rather he told that no-complain against you. The teacher also said that he established peace and order removing the existing among various groups in the age of Jaheliya.

- Who are Ansar? 1
- Why is the treaty of Hudaybiya called a clean victory? 2
- Which special quality of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) has found its expression in the stem? Explain. 3
- Which ideal of the great Prophet (Sm.) has been manifested in the second statement of the teacher? Explain in the light of your textbook. 4

• Jashore Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 11 :

- Those who helped and offered shelter to Muhajirs of Makkah are called Anser.
- The Quraish of Makkah signed the Hudaibiah treaty with holy Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) and the Muslims in the 6th Hijri year. (628CE) Though some of the terms of this treaty seem apparently to be insulting, the importance and effect of this treaty was truly immense. That is why, Allah (SWT) has called the treaty of Hudaibyah as 'Fathum Mubin' or clear victory.

c Benevolence of the great Prophet (Sm.) has been found its expression in the stem.

The Makkahns who were once determined to kill the great Prophet (Sm.) stood very miserably before the Prophet that day as the accused. The great Prophet (Sm.) asked them, "What do you except of me?" They said:

'You are our benevolent brother and the son of a benevolent brother. So, we expect generosity from you.' At this, the great Prophet (Sm.) proclaimed-Meaning: 'No complaint against you now. Freedom and Liberty are yours.' Thus the great Prophet (Sm.) forgave all of them, including Abu Sufian, the most hideous enemy of Islam. It was the Abu Sufian who was the leader of the Quraish (the non-believers) in the battle of 'Uhud'. He also pardoned Abu Sufian's wife Hinda. When Hazrat Hamza (Ra.), the Prophet's (Sm.) dearest uncle, embraced his heroic death, it was Hinda who once, out of hatred and enmity, exhibited her extreme atrocity and ferociousness by cutting away his nose and ears, and then opening up his chest and chewing his liver. The instance to forgive all the Makkahns including her is a rare example in history.

So, Prophets (Sm.) benevolence has been found its expression in the stem.

d The social ideals of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) have been manifested in the second statement of the teacher. Being the pioneer of world peace, Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) tried to promote peace in every sphere of life. There left nothing in social and national life which he never attempted to reform perfectly and beneficially. He established the highest precepts of the world in the Arabic society afflicted with social oppressions and immoral practices.

In the age of darkness, there occurred battle for trifling matters. Besides, the villagers of the Arabian Desert used to loot. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) brought all to an end and established peace with the abolition of robbery.

Before the era of Islam, the women were objects to be enjoyed only. They were deprived of the rights to be heirs of property. The great Prophet (Sm.) rescued women from this distress. By implanting their religious and social right, he placed them on the best place.

The great Prophet (Sm.) stopped burial of female-baby alive. He attributed giving birth to a female child to an honour instead of curse.

Apart from these, he removed social injustice and discrimination and ensured the rights of the upper and lower. He banned all types of social and moral decadence like usury, bribery, alcoholic drinks, gambling and nakedness etc. Thus he founded social ideals.



Ques. 12 The person who is the best of all creation is cancelled from his motherland. Thirteen years later, he conquered his motherland without any bloodshed and showed an unprecedented example of forgiveness in the world history. He remarked before lacs of people the issues of all necessary things for individual and state life in the year of his departure. Particularly ensured the subject of woman rights and unbar gaining in religion.

- a. What does Fathum Mubin mean? 1
- b. Give examples of any two miraculous power of Hazrat Isha (A.). 2
- c. Identify the great person mentioned in the stem and analyze the forgiveness of the conquering of his motherland. 3
- d. Describe the role of this great person in the development of religion and status of women and identify the speech delivered by him before lacs of people. 4

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Answer to Question No. 12 :

- a Allah (SWT) addresses Hudaibiah treaty as Fathum Mubin and it's meaning is remarkable victory.
 b Two miraculous power of Hazrat Isha (A.) are—
 i. Giving life to the dead.
 ii. Sight to the born blind.

c The great person mentioned in the stem is Hazra Muhammad (Sm.). Due to the conspiracy of the Kafir, he migrated to Madina from Makkah. The great prophet (Sm.) conquered his birth place Makkah without shedding drop of blood. In the 8th year of Hejira in the month of Ramadan, the great prophet (Sm.) accompanied by his ten thousand followers conqured Makkah.

The Makkahns who were once determined to kill the great Prophet (Sm.) stood very miserably before the Prophet that day as the accused. The great Prophet (Sm.) asked them, "What do you except of me?" They said:

'You are our benevolent brother and the son of a benevolent brother. So, we expect generosity from you.' At this, the great Prophet (Sm.) proclaimed—'No complaint against you now. Freedom and Liberty are yours.' Thus the great Prophet (Sm.) forgave all of them, including Abu Sufian, the most hideous enemy of Islam.

He also pardoned Abu Sufian's wife Hind. When Hazrat Hamza (Ra.), the Prophet's (Sm.) dearest uncle, embraced his heroic death, it was Hinda who once, out of hatred and enmity, exhibited her extreme atrocity and ferociousness by cutting away his nose and ears, and then opening up his chest and chewing his liver. The instance to forgive all the Makkahns including her is a rare example in history.

d The speech delivered before lacs of people is the Farewell Address of prophet Muhammad (Sm.). He mentioned many things including women right in his address.

In 632 AD (10th Hejira) the prophet Muhammad (Sm.), accompanied by his millions of followers, set out for Makkah to perform Hajj. It is called 'Farewell Hajj'. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) appeared at the field of Arafat on the 9th day of Zilhajj. Before a huge crowd he delivered a speech which is known as the sermon of the farewell Hajj. In this celebrated sermon, he emphasized all kinds of responsibilities from personal to national life, transaction, interrelationship and rights etc.

What he told about women and religion are—
 Oh ye believers! Treat your wives gently. As you have rights over them, they have also the same rights over you.

Do not cross limit regarding religion. It has destroyed many nations before. By Prophet's (Sm.) farewell address women got back her own status. Islam has enjoined the right of woman to the property of both father and husband. He also mentioned that the heaven lies underneath the feels of mothers. For these reasons, it can be said that prophet Muhammad (Sm.) played an important role in the development of religion and status of women.

Ques. 13 After being elected as representative, Shamim pays heed to the development of roads and streets of his locality. He manages water supply and lighting in the turnings of the roads. On the other hand, Kamal starts social campaign against addiction, gambling's indecency and rapping for preventing the youth from moral deviation. The peace and order comes back thereby in the locality.

- a. Where Isha (A.) was born? 1
- b. Why did Musa (A.) migrate to Midianites? Explain. 2
- c. Which Khalifa's reflection is found in Shamim's activity? And how can one imitate his benevolent activities? 3
- d. Evaluate the activities of Kamal according to the ideology of Prophet Mohammad (Sm.) 4

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Answer to Question No. 13 :

- a Hazrat Isha (A.) was born in the village named "Baitul Iahm" (Bethlehem) in Palestine.
 b Once it so happened that Hazrat Musa (A.) found a Qibli torturing on Israelite. In order to save the tortured Israelite, he give this oppressor a tremendous blow resulting in his death. Hazrat Musa (A.) became surprised at this, and with a fear of Fir'aun he left Egypt for the land of Midinaites.

c The reflection of Khalifa Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) is found in Shamim's activity. Being elected the governor, Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) started working for the public welfare. He repaired and beautified "Masjid-e-Nabwi". He built innumerable dwelling houses, extended drainage system and constructed many roads. To soothe the thirsty people, he dug many wells. In the garden adjacent to the 'Masjid-e-Nabwi', he set up a fountain and a cistern. All over the region, particularly linking Makkah, Medina and Taif, he constructed a network of roads.

He not only performed public welfare but also spread out knowledge all around. He had a thirst for knowledge. While being a governor, he both ran the administration and devoted himself to read the Quran, Hadith and other books.

To imitate the benevolent activities of Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz, one has to emphasize on people requirement and betterment. Thus is possible to follow him.

d The social ideals of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) have been expressed in the activities of Kamal.

Being the pioneer of world peace, Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) tried to promote peace in every sphere of life. There left nothing in social and national life which he never attempted to reform perfectly and beneficially. He established the highest precepts of the world in the Arabic society afflicted with social oppressions and immoral practices.

In the age of darkness, there prevailed communal conflicts for many reasons. There occurred battle for trifling matters. Besides, the villagers of the Arabian Desert used to loot. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) brought all to an end and established peace with the abolition of robbery.

Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) took several steps to ensure the social rights of women.

The great Prophet (Sm.) stopped burial of female-baby alive. He attributed giving birth to female child to an honour instead of curse. And declared the heaven for those who would bring up their female children. He accepted invitations from the slaves. The depressed people found right directions from his instructions.

Apart from these, he removed social injustice and discrimination and ensured the rights of the upper and lower. He banned all types of social and moral decadence like usury, bribery, alcoholic drinks, gambling and nakedness etc. Thus he founded social ideals.

In the stem, Kamal starts social campaign against addiction, gambling, rapping for preventing youth from moral deviation. So, the social ideals of Rasulullah (Sm.) have been followed in the activities of Kamal.

Ques. 14 Two persons, who have ruled the world are famous in Islamic history. Abdul Malek says, "He possessed miraculous power. Abdul Khaleq said, "His rule was covered with gold."

- a. Where was Baitul Muqudds built? 1
- b. Give an example of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)'s power of judgment. 2
- c. Explain Abdul Malek's statement in the light of your textbook. 3
- d. Justify Abdul Khaleq's statement in terms of reality. 4

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Answer to Question No. 14 :

- a** Baitul Muqudds was built in Jerusalem.
b An example of Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) power of Judgment is –

Once it so happened that two mothers claimed the ownership of a single child. So they came to Hazrat Dawood (A.) for justice. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was there observing the proceeding. Finally, he (Sulaiman) gave the verdict that since the child was one and the claimants were two, the child should be cut into two pieces and be distributed between the two women. Accordingly, he grasped a dagger and was ready to cut the lying baby into two. Just at that moment one of the women went weeping to him and said - "For Allah's sake, please don't cut the child; I am giving away my claim. Let the baby live and please surrender it to the other woman." Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) understood that she was the real mother of the child. So, he gave it to her and punished the other woman as she resorted to a false claim.

- c** Abdul Malek's statement mentioned in the stem has talked about Hazrat Sulaiman (A.). Who possessed miraculous power.

Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was endowed with a special dignity. Allah empowered him with the competence to understand the languages of beasts and birds, worms and insects, and genie (spirit) and human beings. Allah, the Almighty, pronounces-

"He (Sulaiman) said: "O ye people! I have been taught the language of birds and on me has been bestowed (knowledge) everything. This is indeed great manifest (from Allah)". (Sura Nam: 16)

Sulaiman (A.) ruled over a vast empire. To rule properly, precisely he had to travel from place to place in his kingdom. As a means of very swift communication, Allah gave him power to fly through the air. He made the wind subservient to him. Whenever, he needed to go wherever, he ordered the wind and accordingly the wind instantly took him on his huge throne and with his manpower to his described places. Allah the Almighty states –

Meaning: "I subjected the wind to Sulaiman. In the morning he would cover one month's distance and another month's distance in one evening." (Sura : Saba; Ayat: 12)

d: Abdul Khaleq said indicating the kingdom of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.), his rule was covered with gold Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was one of them who ruled the kingdom of the whole world. He ruled the world with his miraculous power given by Allah. Allah also made Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) rule over a group of Genies. They used to dive into the deep sea to fetch pearls for Hazrat Sulaiman (A.). Besides, they were employed in other works. For instance, they used to build high-rise palaces, cups as big as cistern etc.

To spy on his vast kingdom, Allah gave him a bird namely "Hudhud". The bird brought him the affairs of Queen Bilkis and her kingdom. All of these are indications of his mystic and magical power.

Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) knowledge wisdom, prudence enriched his kingdom more. So, Abdul Khaleq said that, his rule was covered with gold.

Ques. 15 Mr. Akmal is a teacher. He described in his class about such a Prophet who was reared in the house of his enemy. Allah nominated him as a Result. A student named Habib told, Sir, I have heard about the named of such a Prophet who is the pioneer of world peace and he established the fountain of peace all over the world.

- a. What is faith in Taqdir? 1
- b. "I am the last Prophet, no other Prophet is to come after me"— Explain the Hadith. 2
- c. The attainment of prophet hood of which Prophet has been reflected in the discussion of Mr. Akmal? Explain. 3
- d. Analyze the exactness of opinion of Habib after identifying his mentioning prophet. 4

• Barishal Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 15 :

a Taqdir means luck determined by Allah. Whatever good or bad happens is done by the will of Allah. So, faith in Taqdir means faith in Allah.

b "I am the last Prophet, and no other prophet is to come after me." Rasulullah (Sm.) says this Hadith. Our beloved Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the greatest and last prophet, the 'Khatamun Nabiyyeen'. Henceforth, no other prophet has come and also will not come up till the doomsday (Qiyamat). The process of sending the prophets and rasuls has ended through him. It is necessary to have faith in 'Khatamun Nubuwat'. No one can be believer without having faith in it.

C The Prophethood of Hazrat Musa (A.) has been reflected in the discussion of Mr. Akmal. Hazrat Musa (A.) was brought up at fira'un's home after birth.

Musa (A.), along with his family set off for Egypt from the Midinaites after living some period of time. It fell upon night when he reached the base of "Tur". To spend the night he camped in the sacred valley of "Tuwa" near the hill and was bestowed with Prophethood there. Allah, the Benevolent, declares - "I have chosen you, so continue to listen to whatever divine announcement is made." (Sura: TA-HA: 13) Mr. Akmal described in his class about prophet who was reared in the house of enemy. Allah nominated him as a Rasul. So, he talked about Hazrat Musa (A.)

d The prophet Habib mentioned is Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) because he is the pioneer of world peace and he established the fountain of peace all over the world.

Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) tried to promote peace in every sphere of life. His whole life was charged with reforming zeal. There left nothing in social and national life which he never attempted to reform perfectly and beneficially. He established the highest precepts of the world in the Arabic society afflicted with social oppressions and immoral practices.

In the age of darkness, there prevailed communal conflicts for many reasons. There occurred battle for trifling matters. Besides, the villagers of the Arabian Desert used to loot. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) brought all to an end and established peace with the abolition of robbery.

Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) implemented women's religious and social right, he placed them on the best place. He banned all types of social and moral decadence. Thus, he established social ideals.

Ques. 16 Saleha is a poor woman. She manages her livelihood by working in other's house. Though she suffers a lot, she does not beg for others help. In spite of hard labour in the day, she remains engaged in Allah's Ibadat without sleeping at night. Her younger sister Rasheda was late to return from her work place, at this some wicked boys spread scandals against her. She became mortified. Her husband consoled her and said, "Depend on the Almighty Allah. He will save your honour."

- a. Who are called 'Muhazirs'? 1
- b. "The victory of Makkah was a wonderful example of Prophet's (Sm.) forgiveness." — Explain. 2
- c. Characteristics of which great lady of Islam has been reflected in the character of Saleha? Explain. 3
- d. Evaluate the speech of Rasheda's husband about Rasheda in the light of a great lady read by you. 4

• Mymensingh Board 2019



Answer to Question No. 16 :

a The emigrants from Makkah to Madinah are called 'Muhazirs'.

b "The victory of Makkah was a wonderful example of Prophet's (Sm.) forgiveness".

The Makkahns who were once determined to kill the great Prophet (Sm.) stood very miserably before the Prophet after the victory of Makkah. Though it was great opportunity for the Prophet (Sm.) to take revenge, he forgave all of them proclaiming— "No complaint against you now. Freedom and Liberty are yours."

Thus the great Prophet (Sm.) forgave all of them and set a wonderful example of forgiveness.

c The characteristics of great lady of Islam, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) has been reflected in the character of Saleha.

In Islamic history, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) is one of those who have succeeded in attaining Allah's closeness and pleasure.

Rabiya Basri (R.) the devotee depended much on Allah. She used to live in a worn out hut. Yet she did not beg for other's help.

In respect of worshipping, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was next to none. Whenever she got time, she became absorbed in devotion to Allah. Most time she performed fasting at day and Natl salat at night. Always she would pray by saying, "O Allah, engage me in my own job (Ibadat) so that none can distract me from my meditation (Zikir or remembrance) to you."

Always Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) led a simple and easy life. She was not ambitious. She always considered herself ordinary. She prayed more asking for forgiveness and ever sincerely repented (Tawba) for what she had done.

Hazrat Rabiya Basri's (R.) life is characterized by mysticism, hardship and self-control. We will lead our life based on her ideals and be happy both on the earth and in the after life.

d In the stem, the speech of Rasheda's husband about Rasheda is very much inspiring and it is a great proof of his belief in Almighty Allah.

The incident of calumny of the life of Hazrat Ayisha (R.) resembles with the incident of Rasheda.

In the year 6 Hejira when a battle was fought with the 'Banu Mustaliq', Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) accompanied the great Prophet (Sm.) in his march against the enemies. On the way she lost her necklace. In search of this lost necklace she fell behind the companions. When it was late for her return, the Munafiqs (hypocrites) started spreading

scandals against her. At this she was very much mortified. Her life became unbearable. But she did not lose her patience and by the name of Allah, she faced firmly. In this circumstance, Rasul (Sm.), too, could not reach any decision. He got worried. Hazrat Ayisha's (Ra.) parents were also in grave apprehension, anxiety and tension. At last, Allah revealed the Ayats; 11-21 of Sura "Nur", declaring the chastity of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.). The conspiracy of the Munafiq failed. Rasul (Sm.) shed his worries. The grace and purity of Hazrat Ayisha's (Ra.) character spread out.

Ques. 17 Mr Tajul has elected a chariman of the union parishad. After being elected a chariman he starts to repairs the house, roads and culverts. He has the thirst of knowledge. So he takes many initiatives to spread the knowledge. His wife Nasima was an extraordinary woman. She has also the thirst of knowledge. She acquires the deep knowledge about the Tafsir, Hadith and Fiqah. She was very beautiful, intelligent and obedient to husband. She keeps her faith in Allah in any pain and danger.

- a. Who is called Firaun? 1
- b. "Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) is the ideal of women folk." — Explain. 2
- c. Whose character is similiar to the activities of Mr Tajul? Explain. 3
- d. Which great woman's character is similar to Nasima? Analyse the character of that woman. 4

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Answer to Question No. 17 :

a In ancient times, the emperor of Egypt was called Firaun (Pharas).

b Always Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) led a simple and easy life. She was not ambitious. She always considered herself ordinary. She prayed more asking for forgiveness and ever sincerely repented (Tawba) for what she had done. She used to say, "It is useless to repent for show, if it is not proved by deeds." She was an ever grateful servant to Allah. At well and woe, she did never bother about her meal, but every time expressed gratitude to Allah. So, "Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) is the ideal of women folk".

c The activities and ideas of Mr Tajul mentioned in the stem are similar to the fifth caliph of Islam, Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.). He was appointed as the governor of Medina.

Being elected the governor, Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) started working for the public welfare. He repaired and beautified 'Masjid-e-Nabwi'. He built innumerable dwelling houses, extended drainage system and constructed many roads. To soothe the



thirsty people, he dug many wells. In the garden adjacent to the 'Masjid-e-Nabwi', he set up a fountain and a cistern. All over the region, particularly linking Makkah, Medina and Taif, he constructed a network of roads.

He not only performed public welfare but also spread out knowledge all around. He had a thirst for knowledge. While being a governor, he both ran the administration and devoted himself to read the Quran, Hadith and other books.

c Nasima's character is similar to the great woman Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.).

Rabiya Basri (R.), the devotee depended much on Allah. She used to live in a worn-out hut. Yet she did not beg for other's help. Once when Hazrat Rabey Basri (R.) fell ill, Abdul Wahid Am'r and the renowned Muhibbin Sufian Saori went to visit her. Sufian Saori said to Rabiya Basri, "If you utter a prayer to Allah, He will make you come round." Rabiya answered, "O ye Abu Sufian, don't you know for whom I have been ill? Isn't He Allah who wishes so?" Sufian said, "Yes." Then Rabiya told, "Why are you then asking me to pray against Allah's will?"

A man namely Malik Ibn Diner was acquainted with Rabiya Basri. Realizing Rabiya's miserable condition, he told her one day, "If you please, I can ask one of my rich friends to help you." Rabiya replied, "O Malik! Doesn't Allah give food to me and your friend?" Malik replied, "Yes!" Again Rabiya said, "Will Allah forget the poor for their poverty and remember the rich for their wealth?" Malik replied, "No!" Then Rabiya affirmed, "Since Allah is aware of my condition, why then should I need to remind Him of?"

In respect of worshipping, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was next to none. Whenever she got time, she became absorbed in devotion to Allah. Most time she performed fasting at day and Nafl salat at night. Always she prayed by saying, "O Allah, engage me in my own job (Ibadat) so that none can distract me from my meditation (Zikir or remembrance) to you."

Ques. 18 Mr. Mansur pets a Myna bird. It speaks like a human being. Once Mowlana Halim says to him, "There was a prophet who easily can understand the languages of beasts and birds". He also added, "Another prophets' mother flows down her won newborn baby for floating in a river due to tyrannous king. Then by the miracle decision of Allah the Almighty it is cherished in the palace.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. What is 'Baitul Mukaddas'? | 1 |
| b. Who was 'Taitalanus'? Explain. | 2 |
| c. Which prophet is indicated in first part of Mowlana Halim's speech? Explain it. | 3 |
| d. Identifying the prophet mentioned in the last part of Mowlana Halim's speech, describe his becoming cherishes. | 4 |

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Answer to Question No. 18 :

a 'Baitul Muqaddas' is a mosque which is rebuilt by Hazrat Sulaiman (A.).

b 'Taitalanus' was a beastly man. He was deputed to kill Hazrat Isha (A.).

But Allah withdrew Hazrat Isha (A.) alive to heaven and changed the appearance of Taitalanus' into the appearance of Hazrat Isha (A.). Being unsuccessful when he came out of the house, the waiting crowd mistook him as Hazrat Isha (A.) and fell upon him and crucified him to death.

c Prophet Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) is indicated in the first part of Mowlana Halim's speech. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was one of the reputed prophets of Allah.

As a Prophet, Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was endowed with a special dignity. Allah empowered him with the competence to understand the languages of beasts and birds, worms and insects, and genie (spirit) and human beings. Allah, the Almighty, pronounces— "He (Sulaiman) said: "O ye people! I have been taught the language of birds and on me has been bestowed (knowledge) everything. This is indeed great manifest (from Allah)". (Sura Naml: 16)

Sulaiman (A.) ruled over a vast empire. To rule properly, precisely he had to travel from place to place in his kingdom. As a means of very swift communication, Allah gave him power to fly through the air. He made the wind subservient to him. Whenever, he needed to go wherever, he ordered the wind and accordingly the wind instantly took him on his huge throne and with his manpower to his described places.

d The prophet mentioned in the last part of Mowlana Halim's speech is Hazrat Musa (A.). Hazrat Musa (A.) was born in a critical period. To save from Fir'aun (the emperor of Egypt).

In the name of Allah his mother locked Hazrat Musa (A.) into a chest and let the chest flow down the Nile River. How Graceful Allah is! The floating chest happened to stop just by the side of Fir'aun's palace. Fir'aun's virtuous wife, Hazrat Asia (A.) opened the chest. At the sight of such a beautiful child she took him to her lap. Being childless, Hazrat Asia (A.) continued to bring up the child. As the child Musa refused to drink the



breast-milk of any other woman, his own mother was assigned to act as his milk-mother and nurse. With the grace of Almighty Allah Musa (A.) began to grow up under the care of his own mother in the house of Fir'aun. Allah the Omniscient affirms - "Then I have returned you (Musa) to your mother so that she soothes her eyes and does not feel sad." (Sura: Ta-ha, Ayat: 40).

One day Fir'aun took the child Musa (A.) to his lap. Then the child Musa (A.) slapped on Fir'aun's face by grabbing his beard. As a result, Fir'aun being wrathful wanted to kill him and said, "This child will destroy my kingdom." Then Hazrat Asia (A.) came forward to protect the child Musa through a deadly ordeal from the wrath of Fir'aun. As he held fire into his mouth, his voice was stammered afterwards.

Ques. 19 The chairman of Ukhia Union Parishad Mr. 'M' built a well-decorated mosque for the people of his locality. He set up a deep tubewell for the Rohingyas who came from the neighboring country. For the smooth transportation of Rohingyas living in the camps he built a bamboo bridge. His friend's daughter 'H' recently graduating from the University of Chattogram, set up an Islamic centre for women at Cox's Bazar. In her centre she teaches Hadith and Fiqh and many other Islamic subjects. She gives answers of different life related questions of women in the light of Al-Quran and Al-Hadith. Hundreds of women and female students come to her centre.

- Who could speak when he was in the cradle? 1
- What is meant by 'victory over Mecca'? 2
- Whose attributes have been related in the character of Mr. 'M'? Explain. 3
- Analyze the activity of 'H' in the light of the relevant character of your textbook. 4

• Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka

Answer to Question No. 19 :

a Hazrat Isa (A) could speak when he was in the cradle.

b Prophet (Sm.) accompanied by his ten thousand followers set out for Makkah in the month of Ramadan. The great Prophet (Sm.) camped in 'Maruj Jahram', a place very near to Makkah. Seeing such a large army unexpectedly the inhabitants of Makkah including Abu Sufian became demoralized. They lost their sense to block them. Without shedding a drop of blood, the great Prophet (Sm.) conquered his birth place Makkah.

c The character of Mr. M expresses the ideals of Hazrat Umar Ibn-Abdul Aziz (R).

Being elected the governor, Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) started working for the public betterment. He

repaired and beautified "Masjid-e-Nabwi". He built innumerable dwelling houses, extended drainage system and constructed many roads. To soothe the thirsty people, he dug many wells. In the garden adjacent to the 'Masjid-e-Nabwi', he set up a fountain and a cistern. All over the region, particularly linking Makkah, Medina and Taif, he constructed a network of roads.

He not only performed public welfare but also spread out knowledge all around. He had a thirst for knowledge. While being a governor, he both ran the administration and devoted himself to read the Quran, Hadith and other books.

The chairman of Ukhia Union Parishad, Mr. M also works for the welfare of his locality.

So, his characteristics shows the nobility of Abdul Aziz (R.).

d The attributes of Hazrat Ayisha (R) have been related in the character of H.

Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was judicious, intelligent and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. She achieved an extraordinary proficiency in every sector of knowledge. Her knowledge of Tafsir, Hadith, Fiqh, Arabic literature and the events that happened in Arabia was beyond any measure. Her advice was taken in different theological and ethical matters. Indeed, among the women-folk, though she was comparatively young she was the narrator of the great number of Hadith. Many companions and followers of the Prophet (Sm.) retold the Hadith on her authority. She narrated as many as 2210 sayings of the holy Prophet, of which 174 sayings were compiled in the 'Bukhari' and 'Muslim'.

54 Hadiths were compiled in the 'Imam Bukhari' while 69 Hadiths were in the 'Imam Muslims'. She was next to none in explaining the holy book of Allah and Sunnat. Ibne Shihab Juhuri says, "She (Ayisha) was the greatest scholar of all human beings." (Tahzibut Tahzib)

Ques. 20 Step-1 : She was born in the 99th Hejira 717 AC in Iraq. She was the youngest of four sisters.

Step-2 : He was born in the 6th Hejira in the Umayyad dynasty. He was called 5th Caliph of Islam.

- What is the meaning of 'Mahdi'? 1
- Write a short note about the contribution of Hazrat Ayisha (R) in Hadith. 2
- Who is mentioned person in the step-2? Write his contribution to the compilation of Hadith. 3
- Justify the Mysticism of the person who is mentioned in the step-1. 4

• Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka

Answer to Question No. 20 :

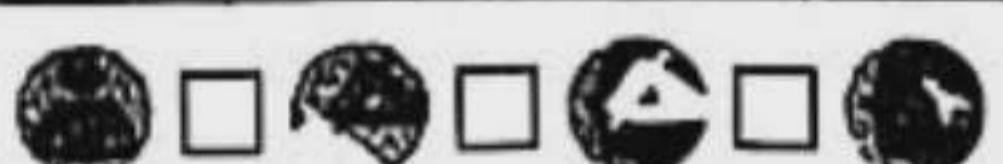
- a** The meaning of Mahdi is truly guided.
- b** The contribution of Hazrat Ayisha (R) is immense in Islam. She was the narration of a great number of Hadith. She narrated as many as 2210 sayings of the holy Prophet (Sm) of which 174 sayings were compiled in the Bukhari and Muslim. 54 Hadiths were compiled in the Imam Bukhari while 69 Hadiths were in the Imam Muslims.
- c** In the step-2, the mentioned person is Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R). His contribution to the compilation of Hadith is boundless. The Hadith is the second source of Islamic code of life. Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) became very worried when he found Rasul's (Sm.) Hadiths at the point of disappearance. He instructed the provincial governors to preserve and protect the Hadiths. He wrote to them, "Pay attention to the sayings of the holy Rasul (Sm.). Then collect those and arrange to compile them." It was his earnest efforts that confirmed the collection and compilation of the Hadiths throughout the Muslim world, and the volumes of the Hadiths like Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawood, Tirmizi, Ibn Majah and other Hadiths were collected carefully, compiled flawlessly and preserved accordingly.

d The person mentioned in the step-1 is Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R).

In respect of worshipping, Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was next to none. Whenever she got time, she became absorbed in devotion to Allah. Most time she performed fasting at day and Nafl Salat at night. Always she would pray by saying, "O Allah, engage me in my own job (Ibadat) so that none can distract me from my meditation (Zikir or remembrance) to you."

It is not so that only the male has attained nearness to Allah. Many women have become also Allah's 'Oli' (friend/near one). Allah has endowed them with many mystical power. Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) also had lots of mystical power. Once Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) was cooking food in a cooking pan, and she needed an onion. But there was no onion in her house. Then a bird brought an onion and dropped it before her with its beak.

Once Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R) was cultivating crops. A swarm of insects dashed down to her com field. Then she prayed by saying, "O my Lord, this is my living. If you wish, I will give it away to your enemies or friends." Then the swarm of insects fled away flying. Many more miracles on her being an 'Oli' are manifested with her.

**Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A****Designed as per topic****Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A**

Question 1. Who could understand the languages of beasts and birds?

Ans. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) could understand the languages of beasts and birds.

Question 2. Who was a very beautiful child to look at?

Ans. Hazrat Musa (A.) was a very beautiful child to look at.

Question 3. Which prophet will come again to this world?

Ans. Hazrat Isha (A.) will come again to this world.

Question 4. In which month of Hijri did the victory of Makkah take place?

Ans. In the month of Ramadan.

Question 5. How many numbers of Hadith were narrated by Hazrat Ayisha (R.)?

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) narrated 2210 sayings of the holy Prophet, of which 174 sayings were complied in the 'Bukhari' and 'Muslim'.

Question 6. Who was the fifth caliph in Islam?

Ans. Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) was the fifth Caliph of Islam.

Question 7. Who is Mujtahid?

Ans. Mujtahid is the one who is highly knowledge about the secrets is the Quran, is capable of ijtihad, and it is the scholar of fiqh (Islamic Jurisprudence) who is the authority on all the Islamic sciences.

Question 8. Which caliph sanctioned a monthly allowance of 100 dinar for each teacher?

Ans. Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) sanctioned a monthly allowance of 100 dinar for each teacher.

Question 9. Who mix with the Muslim and the Kafir (Non-believers)?

Ans. The Munafiq mixed with Muslim and the Kafir (Non believers).

Question 10. Who are Muhazir?

Ans. The emigrants from Makkah to Madina are called Muhajires.

Question 11. What is 'Mujija'?

Ans. Miracles endowed by Allah (SWT) is called Mujija.

Question 12. Who are called 'Firaun'?

Ans. In ancient time, the emperors of Egypt were called "Fir'aun" (Pharaoh).



Question 13. Who are Ansar?

Ans. Those who helped and offered shelter to Muhajirs of Makkah are called Ansar.

Question 14. Whose title is Siddiqah?

Ans. Hazrat Ayesha's (R.) title is Siddiqah.

Question 15. What does Fathum Mubin mean?

Ans. Allah (SWT) addresses Hudaibiah treaty as Fathum Mubin and its meaning is remarkable victory.

Question 16. Who is Umayya saint?

Ans. Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) is Umayya saint.

Question 17. Where Isha (A.) was born?

Ans. Hazrat Isha (A.) was born in the village named "Baitul Iahm" (Bethlehem) in Palestine.

Question 18. Where was Baitul Muqudds built?

Ans. Baitul Muqudds was built in Jerujalem.

Question 19. What is Barzakh?

Ans. The time between moral death and the Qiyamat or resurrection is called Barzakh.

Question 20. What is faith in Taqdir?

Ans. Taqdir means luck determined by Allah. Whatever good or bad happens is done by the will of Allah. So, faith in Taqdir means faith in Allah.

Question 21. Who was called 'Ramses II'?

Ans. In ancient times, the emperors of Egypt was called Firaun. One of Hazrat Musa's (A.) contemporary Firauns was Walid Ibne Mus'ab. He is also known as Ramses II.

Question 22. Who are called 'Muhazirs'?

Ans. The emigrants from Makkah to Madinah are called 'Muhazirs'.

Question 23. What is farewell Hajj?

Ans. In 632 AD (10th Hijra), the prophet Muhammad (Sm.) accompanied by his millions of followers set out for Makkah to perform Hajj. It is called 'Farewell Hajj'.

Question 24. Who is called Firaun?

Ans. In ancient times, the emperor of Egypt was called Firaun (Pharas).

Question 25. What is 'Baitul Mukaddas'?

Ans. 'Baitul Muqaddas' is a mosque which is rebuilt by Hazrat Sulaiman (A.).

Question 26. What is meant by 'Nazira Tilawat'?

Ans. 'Nazira Tilawat' means the recitation of the Quran Majid by beholding it before eyes.

Question 27. Who could speak when he was in the cradle?

Ans. Hazrat Isa (A) could speak when he was in the cradle.

Question 28. What is the meaning of 'Mahdi'?

Ans. The meaning of Mahdi is truly guided.

Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 1. When did Allah make Sulaiman (A.) his father's substitute?

Ans. After the death of Hazrat Dawood (A.) Allah made Sulaiman (A.) his substitute and instantly Allah conferred on him prophethood and kingdom.

Question 2. Why did Fir'aun want to kill child Musa (A.)?

Ans. Fir'aun was the king of Egypt. Once he saw in his dream that a flame of fire from 'Baitul Muqaddas' had engulfed Egypt. The flame of fire was burning his followers of 'Qibti' tribe. But the Bani Israelites were not touched even. Fir'aun summoned the oracles of the country and asked them to explain the meaning of his dream. Their explanation was : A son will be born of Israeli parents who will be the cause of your ruin and the destruction of your country. Hearing this explanation, Fir'aun became very much panic-stricken. That's why Fir'aun wanted to kill the new born baby Musa (A.).

Question 3. Which divine scripture was revealed to Isha (A.)?

Ans. A divine scripture was revealed on Hazrat Isha (A.). The name of this divine scripture is Injil.

Question 4. What is the main cause of victory of Makkah explain.

Ans. Prophet (Sm.) accompanied by his ten thousand followers set out for Makkah in the month of Ramadan. The great Prophet (Sm.) camped in 'Marruj Jahram', a place very near to Makkah. Seeing such a large army unexpectedly the inhabitants of Makkah including Abu Sufian became demoralized. They lost their sense to block them. Without shedding a drop of blood, the great Prophet (Sm.) conquered his birth place Makkah.

Question 5. Who was Hazrat Ayisha (R.)?

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was the youngest one of the holy Prophet's (Sm.) wives. She was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.), the first Caliph of Islam. She was attributed with 'Siddika' and 'Humayra'. Her nickname was 'Ummul Muminin' and 'Ummul Abdullah'.

Question 6. What do you mean by 'Majlis-e-Shura'?

Ans. "Majlis-e-Shura" means a group of advisory council. For effective and efficient administration, Abdul Aziz (R.) formed Majlis-e-Shura consisting of ten members.

Question 7. "Modesty helps a man attain beauty"— Explain it.

Ans. The obscenity of a person makes him imperfect. He who has the sense of modesty attains beauty and grace modesty helps make a man decent. Therefore, it is essential to be modest in movement, dress, conduct, manners. Modesty protects man's honour and brings peace and order in society.

Question 8. "As Sarid is superior in the food list, so is Ayisha among women." — Explain.

Ans. Hazrat Ayisha (Ra) was endowed with many virtuous qualities. She was incomparably beautiful, keenly intelligent, committed to righteousness, obedient to husband, knowledgeable and well behaved. In a word, all the human qualities were infused in her character. So, Rasulullah (Sm.) says, "Ayisha's superiority rests above all other women as Sarid was superior to other food." (Bukhari and Ibn Majah)

Question 9. "The wealth of the poor is deposited to the rich."— Explain.

Ans. Zakat is, in fact, a right given by Allah for the poor. It is not kind-ness or mercy of the rich who must take it as 'Farz' or obligatory. In this context, Allah asserts :

"The poor and the deprived, of course, have the right over their wealth." (Az-Zariyat: 19)

That is why, it has been said, "The wealth of the poor is deposited to the rich."

Question 10. Why is the Farewell Hajj called as Farewell Hajj? Explain.

Ans. Deah and so, he accompanied by his millions of followers, set out for Makkah to perform Hajj. So, the farewell Hajj is called so and his realization came true.

Question 11. What is meant by 'Fathum Mobin'? — Explain.

Ans. In the 6th year of Hijri, Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) accompanied by 1400 followers, set out for Macca to visit Baitullah. But they confronted hindrance at Hudaibiyah then a treaty was signed between the Muslims and the non-believers (Kafir). It is mentioned in the Holy Quran as "Fathum Mobin" (remarkable victory)

Question 12. "Allah declared usury as haram and the business as halal."— Explain the statement.

Ans. "Usury as haram and business as halal" — Allah declares. At the time of the advent of holy Prophet (Sm.) it took the shape of a business or trade. In many societies of the world including the Arabians. It had become a custom. As this outcome, the rich would become richer and the poor still poorer it was another name for exploitation. So, Allah (SWT) declares usury as harm and business as halal.

Question 13. Why is the treaty of Hudaibiyah called a clean victory?

Ans. The Quraish of Makkah signed the Hudaibiyah treaty with holy Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) and the Muslims in the 6th Hijri year. (628CE) Though same of the terms of this treaty seem apparently to be insulting, the importance and effect of this treaty was truly immense. That is why, Allah (SWT) has called the treaty of Hudaibya as 'Fathum Mobin' or clear victory.

Question 14. Solely the necklace of Hazrat Ayesha (R.) cause her mental disaster. — Explain.

Ans. On returning from the battle 'Banu Mustaliq', Hazrat Ayisha (R.) lost her necklace. In search of this lost necklace she fell behind the companions. When it was late for her return, the Munafiqs started spreading scandals against her. At this she was very much mortified as a wife of Rasulullah (Sm.). At last, Allah (SWT) declared her chastity.

Question 15. Give examples of any two miraculous power of Hazrat Isha (A.).

Ans. Two miraculous power of Hazrat Isha (A.) are—

- Giving life to the dead.
- Sight to the born blind.

Question 16. Why the Madina Charter formulated? Illustrate.

Ans. By establishing a complete Islamic Republic, the great prophet (Sm.) has set up an extraordinary instance of Political leadership, which is known as the Madina Charter.

He removed all the discrimination among rich, poor, educated, uneducated, race, tribe etc. He established equity and basic rights for all. He gave security to the non-Muslims and gave them their national rights. By enacting laws he implemented the principles of equality i.e. 'All is equal in the eye of law'.

Question 17. Why did Musa (A.) migrate to Midianites? Explain.

Ans. Once it so happened that Hazrat Musa (A.) found a Qibli torturing on Israelite.

In order to save the tortured Israelite, he gave this oppressor a tremendous blow resulting in his death. Hazrat Musa (A.) became surprised at this, and with a fear of Fir'aun he left Egypt for the land of Midinaites.

Question 18. Give an example of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)'s power of judgment.

Ans. An example of Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) power of Judgment is —

Once it so happened that two mothers claimed the ownership of a single child. So they came to Hazrat

Dawood (A.) for justice. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was there observing the proceeding. Finally, he (Sulaiman) gave the verdict that since the child was one and the claimers were two, the child should be cut into two pieces and be distributed between the two women. Accordingly, he grasped a dagger and was ready to cut the lying baby into two. Just at that moment one of the women went weeping to him and said - "For Allah's sake, please don't cut the child; I am giving away my claim. Let the baby live and please surrender it to the other woman." Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) understood that she was the real mother of the child. So, he gave it to her and punished the other woman as she resorted to a false claim.

Question 19. "Pride is my ornament"— Explain the Hadith.

Ans. "Pride is my ornament." Allah has declared the Hadith. Everyone is subjected to some wants or imperfections. So, to boast does not suit him. He, who has no wants, can only take vanity.

Question 20. "I am the last Prophet, no other Prophet is to come after me"— Explain the Hadith.

Ans. "I am the last Prophet, and no other prophet is to come after me." Rasulullah (Sm.) says this Hadith. Our beloved Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) is the greatest and last prophet, the 'Khatamun Nabiyeen'. Henceforth, no other prophet has come and also will not come up till the doomsday (Qiyamat). The process of sending the prophets and rasuls has ended through him. It is necessary to have faith in 'Khatamun Nubuwat'. No one can be believer without having faith in it.

Question 21. Why did Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) compare Hazrat Ayesha (R.) with 'Sarid'?

Ans. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) compared Hazrat Ayesha (R.) with 'Sarid' because he declared Ayesha's superiority above all other women. Same way Sarid was superior to other food. So, Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) compared Ayesha (R.) with 'Sarid'.

Question 22. "The victory of Makkah was a wonderful example of Prophet's (Sm.) forgiveness." — Explain.

Ans. "The victory of Makkah was a wonderful example of Prophet's (Sm.) forgiveness".

The Makkahns who were once determined to kill the great Prophet (Sm.) stood very miserably before the Prophet after the victory of Makkah. Though it was great opportunity for the Prophet (Sm.) to take revenge, he forgave all of them proclaiming— "No complaint against you now. Freedom and Liberty are yours."

Thus the great Prophet (Sm.) forgave all of them and set a wonderful example of forgiveness.

Question 23. Why is it important to know the life style of prophet? Explain.

Ans. Allah has sent many prophets throughout the ages to guide mankind. They showed people the ways towards Allah.

They used to teach right and wrong, good and bad sides of life. They were the noble teachers of mankind specially nominated by Allah. They are our ideals. The praise worthy traits of those virtuous souls who have become glorified by following the prophets and Rasuls epitome should be taken as our ideals. That's why it is important to know the life style of prophet.

Question 24. "Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) is the ideal of women folk." — Explain.

Ans. Always Hazrat-Rabiya Basri (R.) led a simple and easy life. She was not ambitious. She always considered herself ordinary. She prayed more asking for forgiveness and ever sincerely repented (Tawba) for what she had done. She used to say, "It is useless to repent for show, if it is not proved by deeds." She was an ever grateful servant to Allah. At well and woe, she did never bother about her meal, but every time expressed gratitude to Allah.

So, "Hazrat Rabiya Basri (R.) is the ideal of women folk".

Question 25. Who was 'Taitalanus'? Explain.

Ans. 'Taitalanus' was a beastly man. He was deputed to kill Hazrat Isha (A.).

But Allah withdrew Hazrat Isha (A.) alive to heaven and changed the appearance of 'Taitalanus' into the appearance of Hazrat Isha (A.). Being unsuccessful when he came out of the house, the waiting crowd mistook him as Hazrat Isha (A.) and fell upon him and crucified him to death.

Question 26. What do you understand by 'Nisab'?

Ans. Nisab is an Arabic word that means a fixed amount. In accordance with Islamic shariat, the fixed amount of wealth is called Nisab when Zakat is made Farj. At the end of the year, the surplus amount of wealth (Nisab) after someone meets his necessary expenditure is called the Sahibi Nisab or the owner of Nisab. And the Zakat is obligatory on the Sahibi Nisab. The amount of Nisab is at least

$\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of gold or $52 \frac{1}{2}$ tolas of Silver or the

wealth worth of its value. If that amount of wealth is possessed by someone for a year whole, one fortieth of the value of gold, silver or wealth becomes obligatory to be given as Zakat.

Question 27. What is meant by 'victory over Mecca'?

Ans. Prophet (Sm.) accompanied by his ten thousand followers set out for Makkah in the month of Ramadan. The great Prophet (Sm.) camped in 'Marruj Jahram', a place very near to Makkah. Seeing such a large army unexpectedly the inhabitants of Makkah including Abu Sufian became demoralized. They lost their sense to block them. Without shedding a drop of blood, the great Prophet (Sm.) conquered his birth place Makkah.



Along with textual reference

Lesson 1 ◦ Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)

Task 01 The learners will write an article on Hazrat Sulaiman's (A.) keen sense of judgment and submit to their teacher. ► Textbook Page 123

Solution :

A Subtle Judgment by Hazrat Sulaiman (As.)
During the reign of Prophet Dawud (As.), two women came to his court, both claiming to be the mother of the same child. At that time, Prophet Sulaiman (As.) was also present. He said, "The child is one, but there are two claimants. Therefore, let the child be cut in half and given to both." Saying this, he took a knife in his hand, laid the child on the ground, and prepared to divide it. Immediately, one of the women started crying and pleaded, "For the sake of Allah! Do not cut the child. I give up my claim. Let the child live and be given to the other woman." Prophet Sulaiman (As.) understood that this woman was the true mother of the child. He handed the child over to her and punished the other woman for lying.

Lesson 2 ◦ Hazrat Musa (A.)

Task 02 In the class the learners will prepare a list on 'Mu'jija' of Hazrat Musa (A.) and will show the teacher. ► Textbook Page 125

Solution : The Miracles of Hazrat Musa (As.)

1. When Prophet Musa (As..) threw his staff on the ground, it turned into a giant serpent. He used this miracle to defeat Pharaoh's magicians.
2. When he placed his hand under his armpit, by Allah's special favor, it shone with bright light, allowing him to see in darkness.
3. When he struck the Nile River with his staff, twelve pathways emerged.
4. He was the only person who spoke directly with Allah.
5. Apart from these, many other miracles were revealed through him at different times.

Question 28. Write a short note about the contribution of Hazrat Ayisha (R) in Hadith.

Ans. The contribution of Hazrat Ayisha (R) is immense in Islam. She was the narration of a great number of Hadith. She narrated as many as 2210 sayings of the holy Prophet (Sm) of which 174 sayings were compiled in the Bukhari and Muslim. 54 Hadiths were compiled in the Imam Bukhari while 69 Hadiths were in the Imam Muslims.

Lesson 3 ◦ Hazrat Isa (A.)

Task 03 In the classroom, the learners in groups will make a list of miracles (Mu'jija) of Hazrat I'sa (A.) and present it. ► Textbook Page 127
Solution :

The Remarkable Miracles of Hazrat Isa (As.)

1. He gained the ability to speak while still in the cradle, where he declared his mother's purity and his own prophethood.
2. By Allah's command, he revived the dead and restored sight to the blind.
3. He cured leprosy (a severe skin disease).
4. By Allah's will, he breathed life into a bird made of clay, and it became a living bird.

Lesson 5 ◦ Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.)

Task 04 Learners will write an article on the noble character of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) and show it to their teacher. ► Textbook Page 137

Solution :

The Virtuous Character of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.)
Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.) was the wife of Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) and the beloved daughter of the first Caliph, Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.). Her character and ideals were unparalleled. She was extraordinarily beautiful, highly intelligent, a seeker of truth, a devoted wife, a scholar, and an eloquent speaker.

Her purity was affirmed in the Holy Quran following the incident of false accusations. She spent most of her nights in worship and loved giving charity to the poor and needy. She was known for her generosity, simplicity, kindness, selflessness, and piety.

One of her remarkable qualities was her deep love for her husband, the Prophet (Sm.). The Prophet (Sm.) would often play and race with her. After the revelation of the verses on modesty, she strictly adhered to the practice of veiling. Due to her exceptional character, numerous hadith scholars have narrated a vast number of hadiths from her.



Lesson 6 ◉ Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.)

Task 05 The learners will write about Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz's (R.) religiosity and liberal views as their homework and submit it to the teacher.

► Textbook Page 140

Solution :

The Piety of Umar bin Abdul Aziz (R.)

Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (R.), recognized As. the fifth Caliph in Islamic history, was extremely pious. He was devoted to obeying Allah's commands, humble, and gentle by nature. His fear of Allah was so great that he would often weep out of reverence. Despite being a Caliph, he lived a very simple and modest life, accepting only two dirhams per day from the state treasury As. his allowance.

His Broad-Mindedness : Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (R.A.) was known for his broad-mindedness. He treated people of other religions with kindness and fairness. During his rule, Christians, Jews, and fire-worshippers were allowed to maintain their churches and places of worship under their own authority. People of all faiths had the freedom to practice their religion.

He opposed sectarianism and promoted a tolerant mindset. He reduced taxes for Christians in Aila and Cyprus and granted special privileges to the Christians of Najran. He even sought the help of non-Muslim scholars in knowledge and had several books translated into Arabic.

**Super Suggestions**

Super Suggestions with 100% preparatory questions selected by the Master Trainer Panel

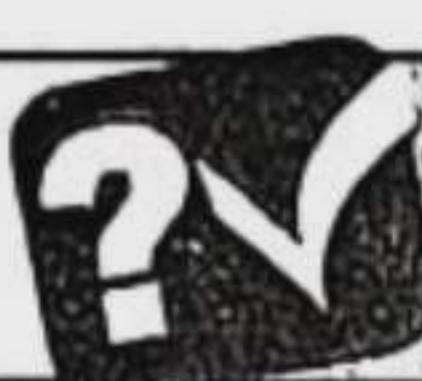
Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7x	5x
● MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
● Short Q/A	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 37, 40, 43, 45	2, 5, 8, 10, 14, 16, 20, 22, 26, 29, 34, 41
● Creative Q/A	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 21, 27	4, 6, 10, 12, 16, 23, 24
● Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 27	2, 8, 9, 10, 20, 25, 26
● Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 27	3, 6, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 25

Exclusive Tips ► Master the solutions to all the activities in this chapter along with exercise and other Q/A to develop the creative thinking and assess your talent.



Assessment & Evaluation



A question bank presented in the form
of a class test to assess the preparation



Class Test

Time : 3 hours

Islamic Studies Class : Eight

Full marks : 100

Multiple Choice Questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

1 × 30 = 30

[N.B. : Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. Block fully, with a ball-point pen, the circle of the letter that stands for the correct/best answer in the "Answer Sheet" for Multiple Choice Question Type Examination.]

1. The primary purpose of human creation is—
 A To govern the earth B To worship Allah
 C To enjoy the world D Mere ritual worship
2. Who is the father of prophet Sulaiman (A.)?
 A Prophet Dawood (A.) B Prophet Musa (A.)
 C Prophet Isha (A.) D Prophet Yakub (A.)
3. What is the Mehrab?
 A A special kind of room B Varenda of Mosque
 C Room of Muazzin D Auditorium
4. Why did Musa's (A.) mother float him in the Niles?
 A Being afraid of Fir'aun B For scrviving her life
 C Being afraid of Demon D Monster
5. Hazrat Musa (A.) was born in—
 A 1312 BC B 1313 BC C 1314 BC D 1315 BC
6. How many years did Hazrat Musa (A.) spend with Hazrat Shuaib (A.)?
 A 10 years B 9 years
 C 8 years D 11 years
7. How many years will Hazrat Isha (A.) stay on earth when he will come again?
 A 40 years B 45 years C 50 years D 55 years
8. Allah endowed Isha (A.) with—miracles.
 A One B Two C Three D Four
9. The treaty of Hudaibiyya was concluded in—
 A 8 Hijri B 4 Hijri C 6 Hijri D 3 Hijri
10. Where did Prophet (Sm.) establish an Islamic Republic?
 A In Makkah B In Medina
 C In Iraq D In Egypt
11. Who was the leader of the Quraish?
 A Abu Lahab B Abu Jahel
 C Abu Sufian D Hind
12. In the battle of Uhud—
 i. 70 Muslim soldiers were killed
 ii. Prophet (Sm.) sacrificed one of his sacred teeth
 iii. Abu Sufian was killed
 Which one of the following is correct?
 A i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii
13. Which Sura was revealed when the Munafiq's started spreading scandal against Hazrat Ayisha (R.)?
 A Sura- Nisha B Sura- Nur
 C Sura Nahl D Sura Zilzal
14. How many Hadith narrated by Ayisha (R.) were compiled in the Bukhari and Muslim?
 A 175 B 170 C 172 D 174
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 15 and 16 :
 Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was judicious, intelligent and possessor of an uncommon knowledge and scholarship. Her advice was taken in different theological and ethical matters.
15. Hazrat Ayisha (R.) was called—
 i. Ummul Muminin
 ii. Ummul Abdullah
 iii. Jamiul Quran
 Which one of the following is correct?
 A i & iii B ii & iii C i & ii D i, ii & iii

16. Ayisha (R.) had deep knowledge in—
 i. Tafsir ii. Hadith and Fiqh
 iii. Arabic literature
 Which one of the following is correct?
 A i B i & ii C i & iii D i, ii & iii
17. In which year Hazrat Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz (R.) died?
 A In 200 Hijri B In 101 Hijri C In 520 Hijri D In 470 Hijri
18. Abdul Aziz (R.) was called—
 A Kalimullah B Umayyad saint
 C Al-Amin D Leader of Mumin
19. Where was Rabiya Basri (R.) born?
 A in Iraq B in Iran C in Kuwait D in Makka
20. Hazrat Rabiya Basri worked hard at the whole day and at night she—
 A only slept B only prayed to Allah
 C taught in the Moktab D worked in other house
21. When did the Prophet (Sm.) deliver his sermon on the occasion of the Farewell Hajj? /RB '19/
 A 610 AD B 622 AD C 628 AD D 632 AD
22. Which tribe is the main to make Makkah a habitable locality? /SB '19/
 A Zurhain B Nazir C Kuraiza D Aus
23. Who is entitled "Kalimullah"? /BB '19/
 A Hazra Sulaiman (A.) B Hazra Muhammad (Sm.)
 C Hazra Isha (A.) D Hazra Musa (A.)
24. Who was well justice? /CigB '18/
 A Hazrat Daud (A.) B Hazrat Musa (A.)
 C Hazrat Isha (A.) D Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)
25. How much Derham was the 'Denmohor' of the marriage of Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.)?
 A 470 B 480 C 490 D 500
26. How did the Great Prophet (Sm.) conquer Makkah?
 A With the help of Quraish B With the violent war
 C Without any obstacle D With the blood of Martyr
27. Which event is declared as clear victory in the Quran?
 A Madina Sanad B Treaty of Hudaibiya
 C Farewell Hajj D Battle of Badr
28. Rabiya Basri—
 i. Prayed when ever she got time
 ii. Kept fast at day light
 iii. Performed Nafl Salat at night
 Which one of the following is correct?
 A i & ii B ii & iii C i, ii & iii D None of them
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 29 and 30 :
 Hazrat Rabiya Basri led simple life. She prayed so much and she did not take any other's help.
29. To whom should we pray for getting everything we need?
 A Allah Almighty B Relatives
 C Parents D Brothers
30. When did Rabiya Basri die?
 i. 801 B.C. ii. 185 Hijri.
 iii. 717 B.C.
- Which one of the following is correct?
 A i B ii C iii D i & ii

Answer Sheet ► Multiple Choice Questions

1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>	4	<input type="radio"/>	5	<input type="radio"/>	6	<input type="radio"/>	7	<input type="radio"/>	8	<input type="radio"/>	9	<input type="radio"/>	10	<input type="radio"/>	11	<input type="radio"/>	12	<input type="radio"/>	13	<input type="radio"/>	14	<input type="radio"/>	15	<input type="radio"/>
16	<input type="radio"/>	17	<input type="radio"/>	18	<input type="radio"/>	19	<input type="radio"/>	20	<input type="radio"/>	21	<input type="radio"/>	22	<input type="radio"/>	23	<input type="radio"/>	24	<input type="radio"/>	25	<input type="radio"/>	26	<input type="radio"/>	27	<input type="radio"/>	28	<input type="radio"/>	29	<input type="radio"/>	30	<input type="radio"/>

Short-Answer Question (Each question carries 2 marks) $2 \times 10 = 20$ **Answer any 10 of the following questions :**

1. Briefly describe the miraculous powers of Prophet Sulaiman (A.).
2. How was Baitul Muqaddas rebuilt?
3. Who was 'Fir'aun' (Pharaoh)?
4. When did Prophet Musa (A.) receive prophethood?
5. Where did Prophet Musa (A.) go to receive the Taurat?
6. Briefly introduce Prophet Isa (A.).
7. What will Prophet Isa (A.) do upon his return?
8. Mention two reasons for the conquest of Mecca.

9. Write briefly about the generosity of the Prophet (Sm.).
10. Write briefly about the Farewell Sermon.
11. Write briefly about the economic reforms of the Prophet (Sm.).
12. What was Hazrat Ayisha (Ra.)'s contribution to education?
13. Write about the introduction of Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.).
14. When did Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.) become Caliph?
15. How was Rabiya Basri (R.) in terms of worship?

Creative Question (Each question carries 10 marks) $10 \times 5 = 50$ **Answer any 5 of the following questions :**

1. The famous Prophet Sulaiman (A.) was the son of Dawood (A.). Hazrat Dawood (A.) died when Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) attained his maturity. After the death of Hazrat Dawood (A.) Allah made Sulaiman his substitute. And instantly Allah conferred on him prophethood and a kingdom. Hazrat Sulaiman (A.) was favoured with a special dignity.
 - a. Who could understand the languages of beasts and birds? 1
 - b. When did Allah make Sulaiman (A.) his father's substitute? 2
 - c. What do you know about the Baitul Muqaddas?— Discuss. 3
 - d. Write about the Sulaiman's (A.) power of judgement? 4
2. Since Hazrat Isha (A.) spoke against the bad conduct and corruption of the Jews, they became his enemy. They began to do harm to him in various ways. At last they made a plan to kill him. With this end in view they surrounded his house. They deputed first one man who was worse than a beast.
 - a. Which prophet will come again to this world? 1
 - b. Which divine scripture was revealed to Isha (A.)? 2
 - c. What teaching you get from the life of Isha (A.)?— Describe. 3
 - d. Describe the false faith of the Christians. 4
3. By giving the answer of a question of Hasan regarding the victory of Makkah the teacher said, "The people of Makkah thought that Muhammad (Sm.) would punish them for their wrong activities, after the victory of Makkah. But Muhammad (Sm.) didn't do that. He proclaimed, no complaint against you now. Freedom and liberty are yours.
 - a. In which month of Hijri did the victory of Makkah take place? 1
 - b. What is the main cause of victory of Makkah explain. 2
 - c. Which teaching Hasan can get from the victory of Makka?— Explain it. 3
 - d. 'Even, he who will take shelter either in own houses, holy Ka'ba or in the house of Abu Sufian will receive forgiveness and shelter.'— Explain this. 4
4. Hazrat Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz was born in the 6th Hejira in the Umayyad dynasty. His father's name is Abdul Aziz. His mother, Ummu Asim Laila, was the granddaughter of Hazrat Umar Faruq (R.), the second Caliph of Umayyad dynasty.
 - a. Who was the fifth caliph in Islam? 1
 - b. What do you mean by 'Majlis-e-Shura'? 2
 - c. What do you know about Abdul Aziz's (R.) activities for public welfare? 3
 - d. Describe the character of the Caliph Umar Ibnu Abdul Aziz (R.). 4

5. Md. Ariful Islam described his son about an ideal person by whose birth there exposed many power of Allah. The person could talk even when he was in the cradle. Then Md. Ariful Islam described about another ideal person who was migrated to a city where he established an ideal state by paving a bridge of fraternity among the different communities.
 - a. What is 'Mujija'? 1
 - b. What is meant by 'Fathum Mobin'? — Explain. 2
 - c. Which ideal person is indicated in the first part of the stem? Explain. 3
 - d. Identifying the ideal person indicated in the second part of them, prove that he bears the best ideal for human being. 4
6. The person who is the best of all creation is cancelled from his motherland. Thirteen years later, he conquered his motherland without any bloodshed and showed an unprecedented example of forgiveness in the world history. He remarked before lacs of people the issues of all necessary things for individual and state life in the year of his departure. Particularly ensured the subject of woman rights and unbar gaining in religion.
 - a. What does Fathum Mubin mean? 1
 - b. Give examples of any two miraculous power of Hazrat Isha (A.). 2
 - c. Identify the great person mentioned in the stem and analyze the forgiveness of the conquering of his motherland. 3
 - d. Describe the role of this great person in the development of religion and status of women and identify the speech delivered by him before lacs of people. 4
7. Two person, who have ruled the world are famous in Islamic history. Abdul Malek says, "He possessed miraculous power. Abdul Khaleq said, "His rule was covered with gold.
 - a. Where was Baitul Muquddas built? 1
 - b. Give an example of Hazrat Sulaiman (A.)'s power of judgment. 2
 - c. Explain Abdul Malek's statement in the light of your textbook. 3
 - d. Justify Abdul Khaleq's statement in terms of reality. 4

Step-1 : She was born in the 99th Hejira 717 AC in Iraq. She was the youngest of four sisters.

Step-2 : He was born in the 6th Hejira in the Umayyad dynasty. He was called 5th Caliph of Islam.

 - a. What is the meaning of 'Mahdi'? 1
 - b. Write a short note about the contribution of Hazrat Ayisha (R) in Hadith. 2
 - c. Who is mentioned person in the step-2? Write his contribution to the compilation of Hadith. 3
 - d. Justify the Mysticism of the person who is mentioned in the step-1. 4
8. See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 11 | 9 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 21 | 13 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 37
 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 10 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 25 | 14 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 40
 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 16 | 11 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 31 | 15 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 44
 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 19 | 12 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 34 |

Answering Reference ► Short-Answer Questions

- 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 11 | 9 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 21 | 13 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 37
- 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 10 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 25 | 14 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 40
- 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 16 | 11 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 31 | 15 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 44
- 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 19 | 12 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 34 |

Answering Reference ► Creative Questions

- 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 14
- 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 03 | 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 20