

MONOTHEISM AND PROPHETHOOD

وَتَبْتَغُوا إِلَيْهِ الْوَسِيلَةَ
Get close to the court of Allah
by His means



بِذِكْرِ الصَّالِحِينَ تَنْزِلُ الْبُرْكَهٗ
Shouldn't descend the good fortune
with the narratives of righteous folks

Tendered in English by
Syed Mohiuddin Mir Lateefullah Shah Quadri
MS (ECE), MIETE
Son and Successor of Murshadi wa Waalidi Khaja Abul Khair Mir Momin Ali Shah
Quadri [R.A]

سید محی الدین میر لطیف اللہ شاہ قادری خالدی القدیروی

سابق مہتمم پولیس حیدرآباد



Basic course on Virtuous Ethics

Monotheism & Prophecy (VOL-1)

Q. #	Question	Page
	PART-1	7
	1-Preface	7
Q1-	What emphasis should the parents pay attention to the religious values and ethics in their children?	7
	2-True Faith/Way of Life	9
Q2-	Who are you? Q3- What is your <i>Deen</i> (religion)? Q4- What kind of <i>Deen</i> is Islam?	9
Q5-	What does Islam teach? Q6- Who is a Muslim? Q7- What is the first <i>Kalmahand, and its meaning?</i>	9
	3-Almighty Allah	9
Q8-	Who has created us? Q9- Who has created this entire world?	9
Q10-	How merciful is Almighty Allah on us?	9
	4-Articles of Faith	9
	1. Iman-e-Mujmil 2. Iman-e-Mufassil	
Q11-	Narrate the <i>Iman-e-Mujmil</i> ? Q12- What do you mean by believing in Almighty Allah?	10
Q13-	What do know about obeying the commandments of Almighty Allah?	10
Q14-	Narrate the <i>Iman-e-Mufassil</i> ?	10
Q15-	On what things does the <i>Iman-e-Mufassil</i> mention to have faith on?	10
	5-Messengers or Prophets of Almighty Allah	10
Q16-	With what intention did Almighty Allah send Messengers or Prophets?	10
Q17-	What kind of people are Prophets? Q18- What is <i>Wahi</i> (Revelation)?	11
Q19-	What should one say out of respect when a Messenger's name is spoken out loud?	11
Q20-	What should one say out of respect when a Messenger's name is spoken out loud?	11
Q21-	What is the prominence of our Messenger Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ?	11
Q22	What should one say when our beloved Messenger's name is spoken out loud?	11
	PART-2	
	6-Islamic Creeds about Almighty Allah	12
Q23-	What beliefs should Muslims have about Almighty Allah?	12
Q24-	Describe the epithets and attributes of Allah?	12

	7-Angels	12
Q25-	List the four major angels and outline their duties?	12
Q26-	What beliefs should Muslims have about angels?	12
	8-The Holy Books	13
Q27-	Describe the purpose and the names of Holy Scriptures revealed to the Prophets?	13
Q28-	Will any more books be revealed until the Day of Judgement?	13
Q29-	What beliefs should one maintain about the Holy Qur'an?	13
Q30-	What has been mentioned in the Holy Qur'an and who is safeguarding this?	13
	9-The Day of Judgement	13
Q31-	What beliefs should Muslims maintain about the Day of Judgement?	13
Q32-	Explain how the people will be raised after passing away on the Day of Resurrection?	14
Q33-	What kind of place is <i>Jannat</i> (Heaven)?	14
Q34-	What would be the supreme reward a person may be blessed with in Heaven?	14
Q35-	What kind of place is <i>Dauzakh</i> (Hell)?	14
	10-Fate (Taqdir)	14
Q36-	What do you understand by fate?	14
	PART-3	15
	11-Prominent Prophets	15
Q37-	What characteristics can be found in all Prophets?	15
Q38-	Can you name a few prominent Prophets?	15
	12-Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ	15
Q39-	What state was the Holy Prophet ﷺ born in?	15
Q40-	Can you briefly elucidate the ancestral history of the Prophet ﷺ?	15
Q41-	What qualities of Rasoolullah ﷺ were well-known from his childhood?	16
Q42-	How did Rasoolullah ﷺ solve the issue of fixing the <i>Hajar-e-Aswad</i> on the wall of the Kaba?	16
Q43-	What do you understand about the treaty called <i>Halaf-ul-Fasool</i> (Seasonal Oath)?	16
Q44-	What resolution did Rasoolullah ﷺ suggest to establish and maintain peace and security?	17

Q45	What were the conditions of the abovementioned treaty?	17
Q46-	When was <i>Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa</i> ﷺ declared to be an Apostle?	17
Q47-	When Rasoolullah ﷺ was declared Allah's Prophet, how was the morale of the Arabs?	17
Q48-	What did the Messenger of Allah teach?	17
Q49-	Explain what the <i>Hijrah</i> means and the age of the Prophet ﷺ when he made the <i>Hijrah</i> ?	18
Q50-	Who are the <i>Muhajireen</i> and the <i>Ansaar</i> ?	18
Q51-	When the Makah was won over how did Rasoolullah ﷺ treat the disbelievers in Makah?	18
Q52-	At what age and what year did the Messenger of Allah pass away?	18
	13-Khulafaa-e-Rashideen	19
Q53-	Who is called the <i>Khulafaa-e-Rashidin</i> ?	19
Q54	Describe the magnificence of <i>Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique</i> ؓ?	19
Q55-	Describe the magnificence of <i>Hazrat Umar Farooq</i> ؓ?	19
Q56-	Describe the magnificence of <i>Hazrat Umar Farooq</i> ؓ?	20
Q57-	Describe the magnificence of <i>Hazrat Ali</i> ؓ?	20
	14-Seerat-e-Rasool ﷺ	21
Q58-	Where was the blessed birth of the Holy Prophet ﷺ?	21
Q59-	Elucidate briefly the ancestral history of the Holy Prophet ﷺ?	21
Q60-	How did <i>Hazrat Khadija</i> ؓ become a prominent woman in the history of Islam?	21
Q61-	Exemplify the situations of the people of Arabia before the declaration of Prophet Hood?	21
Q62-	Enlighten situation while <i>Muhammad</i> ﷺ had been declared Messenger of Allah?	22
Q63-	Name the people who had the honor of accepting Islam first?	22
Q64-	Name the people who accepted Islam through <i>Hazrat Syedna Abu Bakr Siddique</i> ؓ?	22
Q65-	Name the companions whose acceptance of Islam greatly strengthened the Muslims?	23
Q66-	What did the Messenger of Allah preach?	23
Q67-	Elucidate the tyranny of the <i>Kuffar</i> of Makah for the followers of Messenger of Allah?	23
Q68-	Enlighten the purpose of visiting the city of Ta'if by Rasoolullah ﷺ?	23
Q69-	Describe briefly the event of <i>Mi'raj</i> (Ascension)?	24

Q 70-	When did the Hijri calendar begin?	24
PART- 4		
15-Battle of Badar		
Q71-	What caused the Battle of Badar to take place?	24
Q72-	What were the outcomes of the battle of Badar?	25
16-Battle of Uhad		
Q73-	Describe the events that took place in the battle of Uhad?	25
17-Truce of Hudaibiyah		
Q74-	Which are the months, the Arabs think waging war is prohibited?	26
Q75-	What do you mean by Bai'at-e-Rizwaan?	26
Q76-	Describe the conditions of the truce of Hudaibiyah between Prophet ﷺ and the Quraish of Makah?	26
Q77-	What rulers did the Prophet ﷺ write letters to?	27
18- Fatah Makah		
Q78-	Describe the events that took place during the victory of Makah?	27
Q79-	Describe the assertions made by Rasoolullah ﷺ for the peace and security of everyone in Makah?	27
19- Hajj al- Vida		
Q80-	What do you mean by "Hajj al- Vida"?	28
Q81-	Elucidate the circumstances about passing away Rasoolullah ﷺ?	28
20-Azwaaj-e-Mut'haraat ﷺ		
Q82-	Describe briefly about the Spouses of the Prophet ﷺ?	28
21-Hadhrat Khadija ul Kubrah ﷺ (خديجة)		
Q83-	Enlighten the state of affairs and excellences of Hadhrat Khadija ul Kubrah ﷺ?	29
22-Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah ﷺ (عائشة)		
Q84-	Enlighten the state of affairs and excellences of Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah ﷺ?	29
Q85-	Exemplify the Islamic services of Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah ﷺ?	30
23-Hadhrat Fatima ﷺ		
Q86-	Exemplify concerning genetic and excellences of Hadhrat Fatima ﷺ?	31
Q87-	Enlighten some events concerning Fatima's ﷺ abstinence and simplicity?	31

	24-Hadhrat Syedna Imam Hassan ؑ	32
Q88-	Enlighten the state of affairs and excellence of Syedna Imam Hassan ؑ?	32
Q89-	Elucidate briefly the etiquettes and habits concerning Hadhrat Imam Hassan?	32
Q90-	Describe briefly how would Imam Hassan ؑ make peace between two factions of Muslims?	32
Q91-	What do you know about the martyrdom of Hadhrat Imam Hassan ؑ?	33
	25-Hadhrat Syedna Imam Hussain ؑ	33
Q92-	Enlighten the state of affairs and excellence of Syedna Imam Hussain ؑ?	33
Q93-	Describe briefly events of the martyrdom of Syedna Imam Hussain ؑ?	34
Q94-	Enlighten the reason for taking up Journey to Kufa by Syedna Imam Hussain ؑ?	34
Q95-	Enlighten the causes concerning the martyrdom of Syedna Muslim ؑ	34
	26-Event of Karbala (واقعه كربلا)	35
Q96-	Elucidate briefly concerning the event of Karbala?	35
Q97-	What lesson would you take from the event of Karbala?	36
	Quatrain (رباعی)	37
	27-First ten Companions of Prophet ﷺ (عشره مبشره)	37
Q98-	Who is called the companion (صحابی)?	37
Q99-	Elucidate the three generations of Sahaba Karam which make up the <i>Salaf</i> of Islam?	37
Q100-	Who are all Ashra Mubshra Sahaba and what belief should we have about them?	38



Basic course on Virtuous Ethic

Monotheism & Prophecy (Vol-1)

1-Preface

All praise be to Allah, salutations, and blessings be on the Holy Prophet Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Q1- What emphasis should the parents pay attention to the religious values and ethics in their children?

Ans- The religious values and ethics; The Holy Prophet ﷺ is reported to have said, “*Talab-ul-Ilmi Fariza-tul-‘alaa kulli Muslim wa Muslima*”, meaning, “*Attaining knowledge is compulsory on every Muslim, man or woman*”.

I would like to start by emphasizing the present situation in the world where parents today are, in the name of ‘modern development’, failing to fulfil their duties in paying proper attention to the religious values and ethics of their children. The same can be observed in all nations and their governments. Therefore today’s children have been prosperous in attaining modern education in schools and colleges, however, a worrying lack of religious education in ethics and values can be found in our children. As a result, students are being victims of either an inferiority complex or a superiority complex and thus lose peace of mind. And often, disappointment in these children results in grave social problems like suicides, corruption, exploitation, and oppression. These conflicts are becoming commonplace and the issue of maintaining peace and security is becoming more complicated and unachievable.

Hence, this basic course on religious values and ethics was felt to not only be important but also necessary. Thus, after keen hard work and diligence, with the blessing of Almighty Allah, these four volumes (~100 pages each) have been compiled with this vision in mind which had also been our long wish and effort. These books have been created with a modern method in a question and answer format, which has been greatly liked by children and appreciated and accepted by adults.

These books are very beneficial for children, containing important issues on beliefs and general Islamic law in addition to the glorious Seerat (biography) of the Holy Prophet ﷺ and also the bountiful events of Prophets, blessed companions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, scholars, and *Awlia*. Besides, these books serve as tools for improving human character and values in children keeping in view the capabilities and standards of these children. Issues deemed not necessary to children have been purposely also been left out.

In the compilation of these books, books on religious ethics and values from the committee of the Department of Education, ex-government of Hyderabad, Deccan have been made use of. My Sheikh, Behr-ul-Uloom Hazrat Mohammad Abdul Qadeer Siddiqui Hasrat (Rahmat Ullah Alaih), former Professor and Head of Department, Theology, Osmania University, had also been a member of this committee. Apart from these, *Tafseer-e-Siddiqui* and other authentic books have also been of great help in the making of this book.

With the blessing of Allah, this basic course on Religious ethics and values for children has been compiled and presented for the valued readers in the following four volumes:

1. *Tauhiid-o-Risalat (Monotheism and Prophethood) – 104 questions and answers*
2. *Deeniat (Religious Ethics) – 56 questions and answers*
3. *Akhlaaqiaat (Morals and Values) – 66 questions and answers*
4. *Arkaan-e-Deen (Pillars of Islam) – 104 questions and answers*
5. *Taj weed-e-Qur'an (Smart Recitation of Qur'an) - *** questions and answers*

To conclude, I would like to reiterate that the brothers and sisters in Islam keep these valuable books in every home and make arrangements to regularly teach them the contents of these books so that they may have an excellent foundation of religious values and ethics developed from their childhood so that they may live prosperous lives as responsible people with ideal behaviour. May Allah, with the Wasilla of Rasoolullah ﷺ, accept this small effort of mine and make this book a source of guidance and help for all students of Islam, adults, and children. Ameen.

Khatim,

Syed Mohiuddin Mir Lateefullah Shah Quadri,
Farzand-o-Jaanashen, Dr. Khwaja Abul Khair Mir Momin Ali Shah Quadri (Rahmat ullah Alaih)

Learning about Islam True Faith/Way of Life (Sachha Deen)

Q2. Who are you?

Ans- We are Muslims.

Q3- What is your *Deen* (religion)?

Ans- Our religion is *Deen-e-Islam*.

Q4- What kind of *Deen* is Islam?

Ans- Islam is the true religion.

Q5- What does Islam teach?

Ans- Islam teaches us all the good things about our religious life and our worldly life.

Islam only is the right path, it does not differentiate between the rich and the poor nor between the white and black complexion. We Muslims are brothers of one and other.

Q6- Who is a Muslim?

Ans- A Muslim is a person who obeys Allah's Prophet's ﷺ commandments and follows his ﷺ teachings.

Q7- What is the first *Kalmah*? Explain its meaning?

Ans- The first *Kalmah* is known as *Kalmah-e-Tayyab*. *Kalmah-e-Tayyab* is the first *Kalmah* of Islam. This is:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Meaning: There is no deity but Allah and Muhammad ﷺ are the Messenger of Allah.

This is also the statement of acknowledging monotheism and Prophethood (of Muhammad ﷺ) (*Tauhiid-o-Risalat*). This is also the statement that purifies one of *Kufr* (Disbelief) and *Shirk* (polytheism). This *Kalmah* or statement is also the one that people read while embracing Islam. The utterance and solemn belief in this true *Kalmah* (statement) encompass what Islam is and this is the only true religion.

2-Almighty Allah (Allah Ta'ala)

Q8- Who has created us?

Ans- Almighty Allah has created us.

Q9- Who has created this entire world?

Ans- Almighty Allah has created it.

Q10- How merciful is Almighty Allah on us and what are the articles of faith?

Ans- Almighty Allah's mercy upon us is greater than that of our parents.

3-Articles of Faith

Two articles of faith are expanded upon as follows:

1. *Iman-e-Mujmil* (Faith in Brief)
2. *Iman-e-Mufassil* (Faith in Detail)

Q11- Narrate the *Iman-e-Mujmil*?

Ans- Faith in Brief (*Iman-e-Mujmil*);

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيعَ وَأَحْكَامِهِ إِفْرَازًا بِالسَّانِ وَتَصْدِيقًا بِالْقَلْبِ
(*Aamantu billahi kamaa hua biasmaa-ihhi wa sifaatihu wa qabiltu jamee'a wa ahkaamihu iqrarum billisani was tasdiqum bilqalb*)

Meaning: I solemnly believe in Allah, with all His names and attributes, and have accepted (to obey) all His commandments (of Shariah) by admitting them with tongue and believing them with heart.

Q12- What do you mean by believing in Almighty Allah?

Ans- Believing in Almighty Allah; having faith in Allah is to acknowledge and believe in His attributes. There are many attributes of Allah, for example, being alive, knowing, seeing, hearing, omnipotent, creating, providing sustenance, causing death, and giving life. All of Allah's divine attributes are unlike no one else's (All His attributes are His own or absolute, whereas, the attributes of others are bestowed by Him or contingent).

Q13- What do know about obeying the commandments of Almighty Allah?

Ans- Obeying Almighty Allah; the first step in obeying the commandments of Allah is to acknowledge and accept His commands. This means committing what Allah has ordered us to do like praying Salah, observing fasts, speaking the truth, etc. This also means to omit what He has prohibited like lying, stealing, teasing others, etc.

Q14- Narrate the *Iman-e-Mufassil*?

Ans- Faith in Detail (*Iman-e-Mufassil*);

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ رُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ
خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

(*Aamano billaah wa malaakeehi wa kutubehi wa rusulehi wal yaul-il-aakhir wal qadre khairihi wa sharrehi minnallaahi t'aala wal b'athe b'adal maut*)

Meaning: I solemnly believe in Allah, His angels, His revealed books, His Messengers or Prophets, the day of resurrection and judgment, predestination and fate (good or bad) from Allah, and life after death.

Q15- On what things does the *Iman-e-Mufassil* mention to have faith on?

Ans- *Iman-e-Mufassil* mentions 7 things that we must have faith on:

1. Faith in Almighty Allah
2. Faith in His angels
3. Faith in His books
4. Faith in His Prophets
5. Faith in doomsday or judgment day
6. Faith in Predestination and Fate
7. Faith in life after death

4-Messengers or Prophets of Almighty Allah

Q16- With what intention did Allah send Messengers or Prophets?

Ans- Almighty Allah sent Messengers to reveal His commandments to all the people.

Q17- What kind of people are Prophets?

Ans- Natures of Prophets; There have been Prophets sent to every nation on Earth. Every Prophet is innocent, trustworthy, and honest. They are Prophets who are contacted by angels that bring Allah's message, also known as *Wahi* (Revelation), to them. Certain signs are obvious in them that serve as proof of their Prophet Hood. Every Prophet has communicated Allah's commandments to their people and taught them to perform good deeds while staying away from those which are prohibited and evil. They guide their people to leave the immoral path whilst encouraging them to adopt the right path and avoid deviation from it. We must respect all these upright Prophets.

Q18- What is *Wahi* (Revelation)?

Ans- *Wahi* (Revelation); Angels descend upon Messengers and communicate the message of Allah which is known as *Wahi* or Revelation. *Wahi* is exclusive to Messengers and its obedience is compulsory on all people.

Q19- What should one say out of respect when a Messenger's name is spoken out loud?

Ans- One should have the utmost respect for every Messenger of Allah in their hearts. When a Messenger's name is spoken out loud, saying *Alaih Salaam* (May peace be upon them) [ﷺ] out of respect is obligatory on the listener.

Q20- Provide examples of some noble Prophets of Allah?

Ans- some noble and exalted Prophets of Allah are:

Hazrat Adam ﷺ Hazrat Nuh ﷺ Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ Hazrat Musa ﷺ
 Hazrat Dawood ﷺ Hazrat Isa ﷺ Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ

The first Prophet of Allah is Hazrat Adam ﷺ and the last Prophet of Allah is Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ.

Q21- What is the prominence of our Messenger Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ?

Ans- Our beloved Messenger Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ; is eminent over entire Prophets and Apostles. He ﷺ will be given the right to intercede for all sinners on the Day of Judgement.

Q22- What should one say when our beloved Messenger's name is spoken out loud?

Ans- When the Messenger's name is taken out loud, one should say *Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam* (May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) [ﷺ].

Part-2

5-Islamic Creeds about Almighty Allah

Q23- What beliefs should Muslims have about Almighty Allah?

Ans- the Beliefs about Almighty Allah; All Muslims must maintain a set of beliefs about Allah, primarily that Allah is one. He is pure from every evil. No one is close to his status. He has existed always and will continue to exist forever. No one is worthy of worship except Allah. He does not eat or sleep, He does not have any parents nor does he have a wife or children.

He is pure from all ties and relationships. No one can match Him nor is there anyone like Him. Allah created angels and appointed them to manage the world and other important affairs. Allah sent Prophets to every nation to teach them to perform good deeds and warn them of the evils in this world.

Q24- Describe the epithets and attributes of Allah?

Ans- The epithets and attributes of Allah have many epithets and attributes. Some of these include *Qadir*, meaning Allah is omnipotent, *Khaaliq*, meaning Allah is the creator and the one to create the two realms, *Raaziq*, meaning Allah is the sole provider of Sustenance. Other attributes include *Rahman*, meaning Allah is the most gracious/kind on his slaves, *Aleem*, meaning Allah is all-knowing, *Baseer*, meaning Allah is all-seeing, *Hayi wa Momeet*, meaning is the only one to cause death and give life. It is important to note that all of Allah's attributes are his own/absolute.

6-Angels

Q25. List the four major angels and outline their duties?

Ans. The major angels and their duties; the following are the names of four major Angels and their duties:

1. *Hazrat Jibrael* عليه السلام (*Gabriel*): He is the one who communicates Allah's commands and messages to the Messengers.
2. *Hazrat Israfil* عليه السلام: He is the one who will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement.
3. *Hazrat Mikael* عليه السلام (*Michael*): He is the one appointed to cause rain and also the conveyance of *Rizq* (sustenance) to the people.
4. *Hazrat 'Izrail* عليه السلام: He is appointed to take the lives of people.

Q26- What beliefs should Muslims have about angels?

Ans- The beliefs about angels; Muslims must maintain the belief that angels have to been created by Allah. They are not normally visible. They are neither male nor female. They are incapable of sinning. They do the work for which Allah has appointed them only, which they perform excellently. The exact number of angels present is only known to Allah. All Muslims must have faith (*Iman*) in the existence of angels.

7-The Holy Books

Q27- Describe the purpose and the names of Holy Scriptures revealed to the Prophets?

Ans- Almighty Allah's holy books were revealed to the Prophets to serve as guidance to the Muslims of different nations.

Ans.

1. *Torah*: Revealed to Hazrat Musa عليه السلام.
2. *Zaboor (Psalms)*: Revealed to Hazrat Dawood عليه السلام.
3. *Injeel (Bible)*: Revealed to Hazrat Isa عليه السلام.
4. *Qur'an-e-Majid (the Holy Qur'an)*: Revealed to our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ which is also the book we read regularly.

Q28. Will any more books be revealed until the Day of Judgement?

Ans- the Holy Qur'an is the final and complete book from Allah. Now there remains no necessity for any other holy scripture to be revealed. Therefore, there will be no more books revealed from Allah until the Day of Judgement.

Q29- What beliefs should one maintain about the Holy Qur'an?

Ans- The beliefs about the Holy Qur'an; One must believe in whatever has been revealed for our guidance to be true. Any acts prohibited by the Qur'an must be avoided. Any lesson encouraging us to perform good deeds must be learned and those deeds must be incorporated into our lives. Those people who believe in the commandments of Allah mentioned in the Qur'an and act upon them earn Allah's blessings. While those who neglect and oppose these commandments would be the subject of Allah's wrath. As the Qur'an contains all the necessary instructions and guidance for mankind, no more holy scriptures would be needed to be revealed until the Day of Judgement. In this way, the Qur'an is the ultimate and comprehensive book of Allah.

Q30. What has been mentioned in the Holy Qur'an and who is safeguarding this?

Ans- The containing's in the Qur'an and its safeguarding; The Holy Qur'an contains everything required for the guidance of mankind. This has been stated clearly. This responsibility for safeguarding the Holy Qur'an has been undertaken by Allah himself. In the period starting with the Messenger of Allah until today, millions of *Hafiz-e-Qur'an* (memorizers of the Qur'an) have learned the entire Qur'an by heart. In this way, the Qur'an has safely reached us and this tradition will continue till the Day of Judgement.

8-The Day of Judgement

Q31. What beliefs should Muslims maintain about the Day of Judgement?

Ans- The beliefs about the Day of Judgement; of the beliefs that Muslims should have about the Day of Judgement, they must believe in the fact that there will come a day when the angel *Israfil* عليه السلام will, with the command of Allah, blow the trumpet. Its terrible sound will be dreadful to

an extent that all of mankind and other living beings will perish due to the shock and fear that it will evoke. Everything will be destroyed and only Allah's *Zaat* (Unity) will remain.

Q32. Explain how the people will be raised after passing away on the Day of Resurrection?

Ans- Accountability of deeds on the Day of Resurrection; After the Day of Resurrection will be established, *Hazrat Israfil* عليه السلام will obey the command of Allah and blow the trumpet twice, causing everything to be reinstated in the same state as they were prior and every person would be given life after their deaths. Every person would be accountable in the court of Almighty Allah over their deeds (good and bad) in their lifetimes. Of those people, Almighty Allah will be pleased with those with good deeds and they will be sent to Heaven. Whereas, Almighty Allah will be displeased with people who had committed wrongdoings and He would send whom he pleases of these people into Hell.

Q33- What kind of place is *Jannat* (Heaven)?

Ans. Briefing about Heaven (*Jannat*); Heaven is a pleasant and beautiful place where many gardens, containing water canals flowing underneath are present. It is a place where every kind of comfort is available to the people of Heaven. They would get anything they desire.

Q34- What would be the supreme reward a person may be blessed with in Heaven?

Ans- The supreme reward in Heaven; the people who gain the pleasure of Almighty Allah will be blessed with the vision of Him (*Deedar-e-Ilahi*). This would be the highest reward a person may be blessed with in *Jannat*.

Q35- What kind of place is *Dauzakh* (Hell)?

Ans. Hell is a very atrocious and punishing place where people will be afflicted with various types of horrific chastisements. They will be scorched in the raging fire.

9-Fate (*Taqdir*)

Q36- What do you understand by fate?

Ans- Understanding about the fate (*Taqdir*); O, Children! You know that everything is created by Allah ﷻ. Let it also be understood that Allah ﷻ is aware of everything He creates (good or bad) beforehand rather than knowledge of its details after its creation. Therefore, everything that is created will be in the knowledge of Allah. So, the awareness of Allah before creating everything and having a plan about their realities is called *Taqdeer* or Fate. For example!

A man will be born at a particular time and will die at a particular time. The facts of man's birth and death were in Allah's divine knowledge before man was even born and way before his passing away. Similarly, whatever occurs in this world (good and bad) happens according to fate. We must have faith (*Iman*) in fate from Allah.

Part - 3

10-Prominent Prophets

(Bade Paigambar)

Q37- What characteristics can be found in all Prophets?

Ans- All Prophets are honest, reliable, and innocent of every sin. They possess certain open signs by which one may be aware of them being true Prophet.

Q38- Can you name a few prominent Prophets?

Ans- The names of a few prominent Prophets in Islam are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hazrat Sheesh ﷺ | 2. Hazrat Idrees ﷺ |
| 3. Hazrat Nuh ﷺ | 4. Hazrat Hood ﷺ |
| 5. Hazrat Saleh ﷺ | 6. Hazrat Ibrahim ﷺ |
| 7. Hazrat Loot ﷺ | 8. Hazrat Isma'il ﷺ |
| 9. Hazrat Is'haq ﷺ | 10. Hazrat Ya'qub ﷺ |
| 11. Hazrat Yusuf ﷺ | 12. Hazrat Suhaib ﷺ |
| 13. Hazrat Musa ﷺ | 14. Hazrat Haroon ﷺ |
| 15. Hazrat Dawood ﷺ | 16. Hazrat Suleiman ﷺ |
| 17. Hazrat Zakria ﷺ | 18. Hazrat Yahyaa ﷺ |
| 19. Hazrat Ilyas ﷺ | 20. Hazrat Yunus ﷺ |
| 21. Hazrat Ayyub ﷺ | 22. Hazrat Isa ﷺ |

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa Ahmad-e-Mujtaba Rasoolullah ﷺ

Hazrat Adam ﷺ is the first Prophet in Islam and our beloved Prophet *Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa* ﷺ is the last Messenger, Prophet, and Apostle of Allah ﷻ and is also the most distinguished amongst all the Prophets.

11-Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ

(Hamare Paigambar ﷺ)

Q39- What state was the Holy Prophet ﷺ born in?

Ans. O, Children! A city in the state of Arabia named Makah is where Muslims make a pilgrimage to perform Hajj. This is the city where our beloved Messenger of Allah *Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa* ﷺ was born on the 12th of Rabi'-ul-Awwal 571 AD on Monday.

Q40- Can you briefly elucidate the ancestral history of the Prophet ﷺ ?

Ans- brief ancestral history of the Prophet ﷺ; The Messenger of Allah ﷺ was born into the tribe of *Banu Hashim*. This tribe was considered to be the most prominent among the different families in the Arab tribe of *Quraish*. The name of Rasoolullah's ﷺ father is Hazrat Abdullah ﷺ, the name of her mother is Hazrat Bibi Amina ﷺ and his ﷺ grandfather was Hazrat Abdul Mutalib ﷺ. This family was also the custodians of the Holy Kaaba in Makah.

Q41- What qualities of Rasoolullah ﷺ were well-known from his childhood?

Ans- Qualities of Rasoolullah ﷺ from his childhood; Rasoolullah's ﷺ politeness, honesty, trustworthiness, impartiality was well-known in the whole of Arabia right from his childhood. Everyone used to call Rasoolullah ﷺ *Sadiq* (Truthful and sincere) and *Ameen* (Trustworthy).

Q42- How did Rasoolullah ﷺ solve the issue about fixing the *Hajar-e-Aswad* on the wall of the Kaba?

Ans- fixing the *Hajar-e-Aswad* on the wall of the Kaba; Rasoolullah ﷺ was in his teens, however, he had been sincere and righteous since the very beginning. The era in Arabia at the time is known as *Jahiliat* (the period of Ignorance). The Arabs used to be violent and quarrelsome. This was the reason why there used to be frequent factious battles lasting for several years. As a result, many women became windowed while thousands of children were left orphaned. There were no signs of peace and security.

Rasoolullah ﷺ had tried from a young age to ensure that these battles and conflicts would not take place and all issues were solved with a peaceful outcome. It so happened that when the *Hajar-e-Aswad* was about to be refixed on the wall of the Kaaba, the leaders of the Quraish disagreed and the matter reached such an extent that the leaders of Quraish took out their swords against each other. At that moment Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ (still young not yet declared as Prophet) gracefully ended their disruptive behaviour. He ﷺ suggested that the *Hajar-e-Aswad* be put on a piece of cloth and asked every leader of Quraish to hold the ends of that piece of cloth and lift it. They then took the *Hajar-e-Aswad* (**the Black Stone**) to the Kaba upon which the Holy Prophet ﷺ himself lifted the *Hajar-e-Aswad* and fixed it on the wall of the Kaba. In this way, the tribes of Quraish were saved from a disastrous tragedy.

Q43- What do you understand about the treaty called *Halaf-ul-Fasool* (Seasonal Oath)?

Ans- The treaty called *Halaf-ul-Fasool* (Seasonal Oath); As soon as the dispute about the *Hajar-e-Aswad* was solved, coincidentally a trader from outside reached Makah along with his goods. The people of Makah took his goods and hoarded them in their homes without any payment of its cost. The trader, depressed and sad, went about Makah crying and requesting help from everyone, all in vain. It pained Rasoolullah ﷺ to see the poor traveller in the state that he was in. In a bid to stop these kinds of oppressions, Rasoolullah ﷺ brought attention to the treaty already made by the righteous people of Arabia formulated to counteract these kinds of cruelties. This treaty was known as ***Halaf-ul-Fasool***. The members of this treaty pledged to help the oppressed together, however, with time the people of Arabia had forgotten this treaty.

Q44- What resolution did Rasoolullah ﷺ suggest to establish and maintain peace and security?

Ans- Rasoolullah ﷺ suggested to maintain peace and security; Although the Prophet ﷺ was still a teenager, he ﷺ brought attention to various problems in the state including but not limited to exploitation, disorder, robbery, unlawful and unruly behaviour with the poor, helpless, and travellers, etc. to the leaders of tribes of Quraish and otherwise people of Makah. As a result, a committee was formed in which the tribes of *Banu Hashim*, *Banu Abdul Mutalib*, *Banu Asad*, *Banu Zahra*, and *Banu Tameem* were involved. A treaty/agreement was agreed upon and established to maintain peace and security.

Q45- What were the conditions of the abovementioned treaty?

Ans. The committee had established the following conditions in the treaty:

1. We shall eradicate disorder in the state.
2. We shall look after the safety of travellers and traders.
3. We shall help the poor and the helpless.
4. We shall not allow the oppression of the weak by the powerful people.

With these precautions, disorderly conduct was eradicated and peace and security were established in Arabia to a great extent. The lives and belongings of people were also greatly protected. Even after the declaration of Prophethood, Rasoolullah ﷺ said, "I still stand firm to implement this agreement".

Q46- When was Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ declared to be an Apostle?

Ans. The Rasoolullah ﷺ sternly hated and was against idolatry and wrongdoings. As a result, there was a time when he ﷺ used to get water and *Sattu* (a kind of dry food) and go to the cave of *Hira* and meditate in remembrance of Allah ﷻ. When the Prophet ﷺ was 40 years old, then Allah ﷻ commanded *Jibraeel* ﷺ to descend upon the Messenger ﷺ and declare him to be His Prophet. It was at that time when the Holy Qur'an had started to be revealed to the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Q47- When Rasoolullah ﷺ was declared Allah's Prophet, how was the morale of the Arabs?

Ans. When the Messenger of Allah was made a Prophet ﷺ, the moral and religious state of affairs of the world was in disarray. In Arabia, the Arabs practiced idolatry, consumed alcohol, practiced gambling, buried alive children if they were girls and there would be bloodshed on every small dispute.

Q48- What did the Messenger of Allah teach?

Ans. Teaching of Rasoolullah ﷺ; Allah ﷻ disliked the evils and wrongdoings of the people in Arabia. This is the reason why the Messenger of Allah was commanded by Allah ﷻ to eradicate all evils and spread the religion of Islam. Therefore, the Messenger of Allah ordered the people to end idolatry, consuming alcohol, gamble, robbery, unruly battles, and all other kinds of vices.

He ﷺ urged the people to believe in the oneness of Allah ﷻ and obey Him, pray Salah and perform all other deeds that would please Allah ﷻ. Those people whose hearts were alive and were inclined to the truth and righteousness accepted the message of the Messenger of Allah and soon accepted Islam. Whereas, those who were stubborn and engulfed with immoral and corporal desires, did not agree with the Prophet ﷺ and remained disbelievers.

Q49- Explain what the *Hijrah* means and the age of the Prophet ﷺ when he made the *Hijrah*?

Ans. Hijrah of Rasoolullah ﷺ; The *Kuffar-e-Makah* continually oppressed the Prophet ﷺ and those who were accepting Islam. They used to inflict horrible and painful treatment on them, cruelly slaying them and even plotted and attempted to kill the Prophet ﷺ. Allah ﷻ had informed the Holy Prophet ﷺ about the *Kuffar's* ill intentions and commanded him ﷺ to leave the city of Makah to migrate to Medina. This is why the Holy Prophet ﷺ left this nation and people in Makah to travel to Medina. This is known as *Hijrah* or migration. At that time, the Holy Prophet ﷺ was 52 years old.

Q50- Who are the *Muhaajireen* and the *Ansaar*?

Ans. *Muhaajireen* and the *Ansaar*; The Muslims who migrated to Medina from the city of Makah are called *Muhajir*. The Muslims in Medina who helped the *Muhaajireen* are called *Ansaar*.

Q51- When the Makah was won over how did Rasoolullah ﷺ treat the disbelievers in Makah?

Ans. The disbelievers had also attacked the Muslims in Medina, had fought many battles. In the end, Allah ﷻ granted victory to his beloved Prophet ﷺ and made him superior overall. Makah was won over by the Muslims. When the disbelievers apologized for their crimes and oppressions, Rasoolullah ﷺ forgave them all. Seeing the Prophet's ﷺ kindness and compassion, all the disbelievers were ashamed, accepting their guilt and started believing in the Prophet ﷺ and accepted Islam. Thus, Islam spread over the entire Arabian Peninsula.

Q52- At what age and what year did the Messenger of Allah pass away?

Ans- Messenger of Allah passes away; After the Deen-e-Islam had been declared as completed by Allah ﷻ, the Prophet ﷺ subsequently passed away on the 12th of Rabi'-ul-Awwal 11 Hijri which corresponds to the 25th of May 632AD on Monday at the age of 63 years.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ

12-Khulafaa-e-Rashideen

(The Orthodox Caliphs)

Q53- Who is called the *Khulafaa-e-Rashidin*?

Ans. The *Khulafaa-e-Rashidin* are four prominent companions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. They are:

1. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ
2. Hazrat Umar Farooq ؓ
3. Hazrat Othman Ghani ؓ
4. Hazrat Ali Murtudha ؓ

Q54- Describe the magnificence of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ?

Ans. magnificence (فضائل); After the demise of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ was chosen as the first Caliph with the consensus of the companions of the Prophet ﷺ. He ﷺ is a man with many excellent characteristics. During the illness of the Prophet ﷺ, he appointed Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ to be the *Imam* leading the prayers of his ﷺ companions. It is also reported that the Holy Prophet ﷺ said, “If the *Iman* (faith) of all the Muslims in the Ummah spread across the universe and the *Iman* of Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ is weighed on the other side of the balance, then the side with the *Iman* of Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ would be heavier and greater”. There is another Hadith of the Prophet ﷺ that Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ has as many excellences as there are stars in the sky. The demise of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ took place in 13H (two years after the demise of the Holy Prophet ﷺ) when he was at the age of 63 years. He ﷺ was buried by the side of the Holy Prophet ﷺ close to his blessed grave. **إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ**

رَاجِعُونَ (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

O, children! Did you know? Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ had been such a beloved companion of Rasoolullah ﷺ that he shares the same age at demise and place of burial as Rasoolullah ﷺ. By the blessings of Almighty Allah and His Messenger ﷺ.

Q55- Describe the magnificence of Hazrat Umar Farooq ؓ?

Ans. the magnificence (فضائل); After the demise of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ, Umar Farooq ؓ became the 2nd Caliph of Rasoolullah ﷺ with the consensus of the companions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ and as recommended in the ‘will’ of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ. He has many excellent characteristics. The Holy Prophet ﷺ is reported to have said, “Satan (devil) runs away from even the shadow of Hazrat Umar ؓ”. He ﷺ also said, “If there were to be a Prophet after me, it would be Umar ؓ (but there won’t be a Prophet after me)”. The martyrdom of Hazrat Umar Farooq ؓ took place in 24H (12 years after serving as Caliph) when a Kafer (disbeliever) slave attacked him with a dagger while he ؓ was involved in his prayers. Hazrat Umar ؓ too was buried beside Rasoolullah ﷺ very close to his blessed grave near Hazrat Abu Bark Siddique ؓ. **إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ**

During his period of Caliphate, the Islamic territory witnessed great expansions covering many parts of the world besides being very famous for his revolutionary reforms in the rules of discipline with regards to the parliament, military, police, many other social and judiciary

departments, etc. These reformations are still in use all over the world. Hazrat Umar ؓ was a Caliph of such caliber.

Q56- Describe the magnificence of Hazrat Othman Ghani ؓ?

Ans- Hazrat Othman Ghani ؓ; After the demise of Hazrat Umar ؓ, Hazrat Othman Ghani ؓ was appointed as the 3rd Caliph with the consensus of the prominent companions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. Like the other Caliphs, he ؓ has many excellent characteristics. The Holy Prophet's ﷺ two daughters, Hazrat Bibi Ruqayyah ؓ and Hazrat Bibi Umm Kulsum ؓ, one after the other (after the demise of Hazrat Bibi Ruqayyah ؓ, then Hazrat Umm Kulsum ؓ) were married to him. Thus, he is remembered with his appellation as 'Zun-Nurayn'.

He ؓ possessed many excellent qualities, and the attributes of Iman modesty were most unique. He was also a great philanthropist. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Othman ؓ is a person with great modesty, even the angels are shy with him". Hazrat Othman ؓ used to observe fasts in the day and his night would be spent in *Zikr-e-Ilahi* (Ibaadaat).

All the Surah's (chapters) of the Holy Qur'an written during the time of the Holy Prophet ﷺ were present in separate parts. It was compiled into a complete book during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique ؓ and it was published in the form of seven Musahf (books) which were sent to the seven different regions of Arabia, which are still preserved, during the caliphate of Hazrat Othman ؓ. This is his excellent contribution to the Muslim Ummah and is still remembered as *Jami'-ul-Qur'an*.

Hazrat Othman's martyrdom took place in 35H when his age was 88 years serving as the 3rd Caliph. He was reading the Qur'an while some rebels (باغی) attacked and martyred him.

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

Q57- Describe the magnificence of Hazrat Ali ؓ?

Ans. Hazrat Ali ؓ was the 4th Caliph of Rasoolullah ﷺ after the demise of Hazrat Usman ؓ. He too has many excellent (*fazael*) characteristics. He is the cousin (chacha-zad Bhai) besides also being the son-in-law (damaged) of Rasoolullah ﷺ. He was married to the favourite daughter Bibi Fatima ؓ of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ reported having said, "Whoever keeps friendship with Ali ؓ is a friend of mine". It means whoever loves Ali ؓ would certainly love Rasoolullah ﷺ. He ﷺ further said that "I am the city of knowledge and its door is Hazrat Ali ؓ".

Hazrat Ali ؓ during the period of his Caliphate (ruling) used to perform the duties of the Caliphate in the daytime and during the night, he used to be busy in Ibadat-e-Ilahi. People used to ask him "Why do you work so hard that you don't have rest in the day nor have a comfortable night". He ؓ replied that "If I take rest during the daytime then the R'ayath (رعيت) (public) culminate (failing to maintain justice) and if I enjoy comfort during the night, I will be finished (disobedience of Allah)". Hazrat Ali ؓ is a really brave person and also a philanthropist (*Khair Khairat Karne wale*). During the 40th Hijri, a wicked person stabbed him with a dagger while he ؓ was performing Salah. Thus, he was martyred.

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

13-Seerat-e-Rasool ﷺ (Biography of the Prophet ﷺ)

Q58-Where was the blessed birth of the Holy Prophet ﷺ?

Ans. Our beloved Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ was born on the 12th of Rabee'-ul-Awwal on Monday in the blessed city of Makah. This corresponds to the 14th of February 571 AD on Monday.

Q59- Elucidate briefly the ancestral history of the Holy Prophet ﷺ?

Ans. The Holy Prophet ﷺ was born into a tribe of the Quraish into the family of *Banu Hashim*. This family is known to be one of the noblest and venerable tribes in the Arabian Peninsula. The Prophet's ﷺ respected father is *Hazrat Abdullah ﷺ* and his mother is *Hazrat Amina ﷺ*, his ﷺ grandfather is *Abdul Mutalib ﷺ* and his wet nurse's name is *Hazrat Halima Sadia ﷺ*. When the Prophet ﷺ was in the womb of his mother, his father passed away. At the age of 5, his ﷺ mother passed away and at the age of 8 years, his grandfather passed away. Then, the Prophet's ﷺ paternal uncle Abu Talib ﷺ took him under his guardianship and raised him with utmost love and care. When the Prophet ﷺ becomes 25 years old, a rich and upright Arab woman *Hazrat Khadija ﷺ* sent trading goods to the country of Sham (Syria) under the supervision of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. Due to his ﷺ honesty, integrity, decency, and ability, the trading business was very profitable. Observing his ﷺ innocence and his extrinsic and intrinsic qualities, Hazrat Khadija ﷺ married the Prophet, Muhammad ﷺ.

Q60- How did Hazrat Khadija ﷺ become a prominent woman in the history of Islam?

Ans. Hazrat Khadija ﷺ was an extremely noble and trustworthy spouse of the Prophet ﷺ. She was the first and foremost woman to be blessed with the dignity of being a Muslim soon after Rasoolullah ﷺ was declared as Messenger by Allah. In this way, she became a prominent personality in the history of Islam.

Q61- Exemplify the situations of the people of Arabia before the declaration of Prophet Hood?

Ans- the situations of the people of Arabia; before the declaration of Prophet Hood of the Muhammad ﷺ, the religious, moral, and social conditions of the world were extremely bad and unruly. This was also the case in the Arabian Peninsula. Therefore, the blessed city of Makah became the centre of idolatry and all other kinds of misdeeds and wrongdoings like alcohol consumption became commonplace, gambling was no longer considered to be a sin if a girl was born, it was a matter of pride to bury her alive. Furthermore, there used to be serious and violent battles on the simplest of disputes between the Arab tribes. This period in Arabia in Islamic history is known as *Ayaam-e-Jahiliat* (Period of ignorance). The Holy Prophet ﷺ was strictly against the practices of idolatry and immoral ethics and values. This is one of the reasons why before the declaration of Prophet Hood, the Messenger's ﷺ tendency to spend time alone in meditation in Zikr-e-Ilahi increased. Often, the Prophet ﷺ would get water and Sattu (a kind of

dry food) and go to the cave of Hira to busy himself in Zikr-e-Ilahi and would not return home until the water and Sattu were finished.

Q62- Enlighten situation while Muhammad ﷺ had been declared Messenger of Allah?

Ans. When Muhammad ﷺ was 40 years old, Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام descended upon him from the command of Allah ﷻ. At that time, the Prophet ﷺ was meditating in the cave of Hira. Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام said, “Muhammad ﷺ, glad tidings be on you that Almighty Allah ﷻ has made you his Rasool (Messenger). I am Jibraeel (the angel which brings revelations)”. Then Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام embraced Rasoolullah ﷺ thrice and asked him to re (the following revelation) in the name of Allah:

اِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ط خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ط
 اِقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ط عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ط

Meaning: (Read in the name of your Lord who created man with a lump. Read and your Lord is the Most Merciful, who taught you by the pen. Taught man that which he was not aware of.

In the beginning, the Prophet ﷺ said, “I do not know how to read”, but upon the insistence of Hazrat Jibraeel, عليه السلام he ﷺ repeated the above-mentioned ayahs (verses) of the Qur’an. After that, Hazrat Jibraeel عليه السلام left. After this strange event, the Prophet ﷺ felt a kind of apprehension and due to the intensity of the revealed verses of the Qur’an, he ﷺ felt cold and was spiritually focused towards the celestial world (*Alam-e-Baala*) and returned home shivering. He ﷺ then said to his beloved spouse Hazrat Khadija رضي الله عنها, “Cover me with something! Cover me with something!” After he settled a bit, he described all the events that had occurred with him and also informed her of him being declared as Messenger of Allah ﷻ too. This is how the Messenger of Allah was blessed with the declaration of Prophet Hood.

Q63- Name the people who had the honor of accepting Islam first?

Ans- the honor of accepting Islam first; When the Prophet ﷺ described the events that occurred in the cave of Hira to his beloved spouse Hazrat Khadija رضي الله عنها and informed her of the declaration of his Prophet Hood, Hazrat Khadija رضي الله عنها accepted Islam and thereby had the honor of being the first woman to accept Islam. After that, among the children, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and Sayyiduna Zaid bin Harith رضي الله عنه and the men, Hazrat Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه had the honor of being the first believers.

Q64- Name the people who accepted Islam through Hazrat Syedna Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه?

Ans-Accepting Islam through Hadhrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه; Hazrat Syedna Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه was one of Makah’s richest and prominent businessmen. As such, he had a great influence on other Arabs in the city. As a result of his preaching and diligence, certain chiefs of the tribe of Quraish accepted Islam. These include Hazrat Syedna Othman رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Syedna Talha رضي الله عنه, Hazrat

Syedna Zubair ؓ, Hazrat Syedna Sa'id bin Abi Qaas ؓ and many others. Soon after, the rate of people accepting Islam was observed to be significantly increasing.

Q65- Name the companions whose acceptance of Islam greatly strengthened the Muslims?

Ans- Hazrat Syedna Hamza ؓ, the paternal uncle of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, and Hazrat Syedna Umar ؓ had become Muslims in the city of Makah. The acceptance of Islam by these two prominent individuals brought great strength and vigor to the Muslims and soon after, the Muslims began openly preaching the religion.

Q66- What did the Messenger of Allah preach?

Ans- Preaching of the Messenger of Allah; The Messenger of Allah urged and instructed the following, "Worship Allah only, who is one. Do not worship idols, stones, and trees, etc. Do not kill your daughters. Leave adultery, gambling, and all other immoral acts. Maintain cleanliness and purity and abstain from filth. Protect your tongues from profanity and your hearts from false beliefs. Keep your promises and don't cheat in your transactions. Have firm belief that the ground and skies, the sun and the moon, the angels and the Messengers have all been created by Allah ﷻ. Everyone is dependent on Him. Treating the ill, accepting supplications, and granting wishes is all in Allah's powers. Nothing happens without Allah's command".

Q67- Elucidate the tyranny of the *Kuffar* of Makah for the followers of Messenger of Allah?

Ans- Tyranny of the *Kuffar* of Makah; When the Holy Prophet's ﷺ teachings and instructions were being preached openly, the disbelievers of Makah began harassing the followers of the Messenger of Allah employing different cruel devices. Thus anyone who embraced Islam was subjected to harsh torture and harassment like, flogging, beating, laying them on hot sand with a large rock on their chests. However, these noble people, steadfast in their commitment to the religion of Islam would keep chanting, '*Ahad, Ahad*' (Allah is one, he is alone) and would not turn their faces away from the Messenger of Allah. The Prophet ﷺ himself would be subjected to harassment from the *Kuffar*. They abused the Messenger ﷺ, called him 'magician' and 'insane', made jokes about the Apostle ﷺ, and threw rocks at him when he walked outside. This persecution even extended to the time when the Holy Prophet ﷺ was praying. The Prophet ﷺ tolerated this disrespect and insolence with great courage. He ﷺ would remain busy in his preaching activities and would pray to Allah ﷻ to guide those persecutors to the right path.

Q68- Enlighten the purpose of visiting the city of Ta'if by Rasoolullah ﷺ?

Ans- Purpose of visiting of Ta'if; when the cruelty and tyranny of the disbelievers of Makah reached its limit, many Muslims migrated to the African country of *Habshah* at the command of the Prophet ﷺ. At the same time, Rasoolullah ﷺ visited the city of Ta'if to preach true religion to its inhabitants. Upon reaching there, the arrogant and wretched chiefs of the city severely misbehaved with Rasoolullah ﷺ. Thus, the Prophet ﷺ returned to Makah. His routine would then be to invite all travellers entering the city of Makah to Islam. As this practice continued, some of the people from Medina also accepted Islam.

Q69- Describe briefly the event of *Mi'raj* (Ascension)?

Ans- *Mi'raj* (Ascension); One day, Rasoolullah ﷺ was laying down near the Kaaba when Hazrat Jibraeel ؑ descended upon the Prophet ﷺ and informed him that Allah ﷻ had commanded him ﷺ to come. Hazrat Jibraeel ؑ firstly took the Prophet ﷺ to the Dome of Rock (Bait-ul-Maqdis) where he ﷺ led all the Prophets in prayer (as an Imam). After that, he ﷺ went up in the skies. There, he ﷺ met with some prominent Prophets. Then he ﷺ was given a tour of Heaven and Hell. Then, he ﷺ was honoured with being in such proximity to Allah ﷻ where even the angels cannot reach. This event is known as *Mi'raj* (Ascension).

Q70- When did the Hijri calendar begin?

Ans- Hijri calendar begins; when many people started embracing Islam due to the preaching of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, the disbelievers of Makah plotted to kill the Messenger ﷺ himself. Allah ﷻ informed the Holy Prophet ﷺ of the evil plans of *Kuffar* and commanded him to leave the city of Makah and migrate to Medina. Thus, the Messenger of Allah left his beloved city and people in Makah to travel to Medina. This is called the *Hijrah*. This event took place in 622 AD and it is also the year when the Hijri calendar begins.

Part 4

14-Battle of Badar

(*Jang-e-Badar*)

Q71- What caused the Battle of Badar to take place?

Ans- Causes for the Battle of Badar; The Rasoolullah ﷺ and many of his companions migrated to Medina to evade the brutal persecution by the disbelievers of Quraish in Makah. However, they still did not give their insolence up and began plotting to attack Medina. Firstly, they wrote to Abdullah bin Ubayy (the Hypocrite) and other leaders of Medina to urge them to immediately exile their enemies, the Muslims, from the city, otherwise, they would take revenge by attacking Medina. Then, they conspired with the Jews of Medina to send a message to the Muslims, 'Do not think you're safe after you left Makah, we will soon come to Medina and destroy you'. They then began harassing the Muslims. A leader of the Quraish came to Medina and stole animals belonging to the Muslims, grazing at a field outside the city. Once a leader of Medina, Sayyiduna S'ad Ansari ؓ came to Makah to perform Hajj. When he reached there, Abu Jahl reprimanded him, saying, "Your people have sheltered Muhammad ﷺ in Medina. So, you will not be allowed to perform the Hajj from now on". Hazrat S'ad ؓ replied, "We too will not let your trading caravans pass through our territory (Medina)". After this event, the Quraish sent a large trading caravan under the supervision of Abu Sufyan (not yet embraced Islam) to the country of *Sham* (Syria). As the caravan was on its way back, Abu Sufyan received news near Medina that the Muslims were going to attack the caravan. He sent a fast-paced courier to Makah asking for help and reinforcements. Upon hearing this news, an army of 1000 men excitedly left Makah to

help Abu Sufyan with the commander of this army being Abu Jahl. The caravan they were meant to protect safely reached Makah, however, because of Abu Jahl's malicious aims, the Muslims and the disbelievers engaged in a fierce battle at the place of Badar. This battle is known as the Battle of Badar (*Jung-e-Badar* or *Gazwa-e-Badar*).

In this battle, the Rasoolullah ﷺ only had 313 companions with him, but Allah ﷻ granted the Muslims a clear victory.

72- What were the outcomes of the battle of Badar?

Ans- Outcomes of the battle of Badar; The results of the battle of Badar were that prominent leaders of the Quraish like Abu Jahl, Utba, Sheba, Waleed, and many other disbelievers were killed. Of the companions of the Messenger of Allah, Hazrat Abu Ubaida bin Harith ؓ, the Prophet's ﷺ paternal cousin, and a few other companions were martyred. In the end, the Muslims were victorious. This was also the very first victory of the Muslims.

15-Battle of Uhad (Jang-e-Uhad)

Q73- Describe the events that took place in the battle of Uhad?

Ans- the events of the battle of Uhad; as the disbelievers were defeated in the battle of Badar and their prominent leaders were killed, they assembled an army of 3000 and attacked the city of Medina, waging a battle in the field beneath the mountain of Uhad. Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ positioned 50 archers on the top of the hillock. He ﷺ commanded them, "Be it victory or defeat, you shall not leave your positions." When the battle commenced, the Muslims showed bravery and fought with all their might, which made the Kuffar run back from the battlefield. During these events, despite the command of Rasool ﷺ, 40 out of 50 archers had left their positions from the hillock and went into the battlefield to gather the spoils of war left by the Kuffar. Khalid bin Waleed (who had not yet embraced Islam) had seen the archers leaving their positions. Seeing this opportunity open, he launched an attack from the rear of the Muslims, circling the hill. The Muslims, who were busy looting the spoils, became terrified seeing this sudden attack develop. During this, a Kafer had spread the false rumour that Muhammad ﷺ has martyred. Hearing this, even more, fear engulfed the Muslims. In this battle, the uncle of the Prophet ﷺ, Sayyiduna Hamza ؓ was martyred while still fighting. Due to this, he was given the title of "Syed us Shuhada" (Leader of Martyrs). Rasoolullah ﷺ had lost his blessed teeth in the conflict. Spikes of iron (Kadiyaan/کڑیاں) had pierced through his sacred forehead. Hadhrat Abu Ubaida ibn Al-Jarrah ؓ had pulled those spikes out with his teeth. When one tooth breaks, he used the other teeth to pull the spikes out. Whenever someone tried to attack the Prophet ﷺ, Hadhrat Talha ؓ would put his hand in the way, to make sure the swords didn't hit the Prophet ﷺ, which rendered his hand useless due to the injuries sustained. Sayyiduna S'ad bin Abi Qaas ؓ was standing next to the Prophet ﷺ, firing arrows from his bow on any enemy coming in front of him, thus killing them. Sayyiduna Ali ؓ, like a lion, was going through rows and rows of Kuffar,

killing a lot of them while also scattering their ranks. Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddique ﷺ and Sayyiduna Umar ibn Khattab ﷺ were constantly circling Rasoolullah ﷺ, ensuring his safety from the Kuffar, always. Sayyiduna Ali ﷺ brought water in his cifer (shield) which Bibi Fatima ﷺ used to wash the wounds of Rasoolullah ﷺ. To stop the bleeding, she burned a palm leaf mat and applied it to the wounds.

17. Truce of Hudaibiyah (Suleh Hudaibiyah)

Q74- Which are the months, the Arabs think waging war is prohibited?

Ans- From the ancient period, the Arabs think waging war is prohibited during months of Ziiqad, Zilhajja, Muharram, and Rajab. So in these months, they were not obstructing people from doing hajj be it pal or foe.

Q75- What do you mean by Bai'at-e-Rizwaan?

Ans- Bai'at-e-Rizwaan; Rasoolullah ﷺ had seen the Muslims performing Tawaaf of the Kaaba in his dream. Therefore he along with some devoted companions left for Makah (to perform Hajj/Umrah) putting on Ihram and also taking camels of scarifying so that the Quraish (Kuffar of Makah) would have no misgiving of fighting. However, they still obstructed the Prophet ﷺ and his companions from entering Makah and were prepared to wage war. Hazrat Sayyiduna Othman ﷺ left to Makah to calm the Kuffar. It took Hazrat Othman ﷺ a long time to return. And so, as he was meeting the disbelievers, someone spread a false rumour that Hazrat Othman ﷺ had been martyred. Upon hearing this, the Messenger of Allah took a pledge from the Muslims to fight until their last breaths. This pledge is known as 'Bai'at-e-Rizwaan', this comes from the fact that Allah ﷻ had expressed His pleasure at those people who had pledged at the blessed hand of the Messenger of Allah.

Q76- Describe the conditions of the truce of Hudaibiyah between Prophet ﷺ and the Quraish of Makah?

Ans- Conditions of the truce of Hudaibiyah; when the disbelievers saw the loyalty, courage, and bravery of the Muslims with the Prophet ﷺ at Hudaibiyah, they started negotiating for a truce. Thus, a peace treaty had been established with the following conditions set in place:

1. The Muslims will return this year and will perform Hajj the year after.
2. If a person from the Quraish comes to the Muslims, then they must be returned whereas if a person from the Muslims comes to the Quraish, then the disbelievers are not obliged to return them.
3. The Muslims are free to ally with any Arab tribe and likewise, the Quraish are free to ally with any Arab tribe.
4. This agreement shall remain valid for 10 years.

The Prophet ﷺ and his companions returned to Makah the next year and performed *Tawaaf* of the Ka'bah. In this way, Allah ﷻ had fulfilled the dream of His Prophet ﷺ.

Q77- What rulers did the Prophet ﷺ write letters to?

Ans- The Prophet ﷺ writes letters to rulers; After it had been agreed upon in the treaty of Hudaibiyah to not fight for 10 years, the Prophet ﷺ had invited Hercules, the Ruler of Constantine (now known as Istanbul), the Ruler of Iran, the Ruler of *Misr* (Egypt), Najashi, Ruler of Habshah and other rulers of Arabia to accept Islam by writing letters to them.'

18. Fatah Makah (Victory of Makah)

Q78- Describe the events that took place during the victory of Makah?

Ans- The events Victory of Makah; after the treaty of Hudaibiyah, the *Bani Khuzaa'* tribe allied with the Muslims while *Bani Bakar* allied with the Quraish. Once the two tribes waged war against each other. The disbelievers of Quraish aided their ally, Bani Bakar, and fought against Bani Khuzaa'. As a result, Bani Khuzaa' asked the Prophet ﷺ for help and on the 10th of Ramadan 8H, the Messenger ﷺ assembled an army of 10,000 and silently headed for Makah. An additional 2,000 men joined the Muslims on the journey, with the total coming to 12,000 men.

The disbelievers of Quraish were astonished by the strength of the Muslims. Not being able to assemble their arsenal, they conceded. Thus, the blessed city of Makah was won by the Muslims without much bloodshed. The small faction of soldiers assembled by Karaam bin Abi Jahl of Quraish defeated by the contingent of Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed ؓ was the only opposition present. This resulted in 2 Muslims being martyred and 28 Quraishi disbelievers being killed. On this occasion, the leader of Quraish Abu Sufyan ؓ had also embraced Islam at the hands of Rasoolullah ﷺ. As the Holy Prophet ﷺ was entering the city, he declared open forgiveness for all.

Q79- Describe the assertions made by Rasoolullah ﷺ for the peace and security of everyone in Makah?

Ans- The assertions made by Rasoolullah ﷺ; As the Holy Prophet ﷺ entered the city during *Fatah Makah*, he declared the following:

1. Any person that enters *Masjid-e-Haram* (the Sacred Mosque) in Makah, will be secure.
2. Any person that enters the house of Abu Sufyan ؓ will be secure.
3. Any person that enters the house of Judge Ibn Hizam ؓ will be secure.
4. Any person that remains in their house and closes their doors will be secure.
5. Any person that surrenders their weapons will be secure.
6. The wounded and imprisoned shall remain secured.

Then the Holy Prophet ﷺ on the 20th of Ramadan 8 Hijri entered Makah riding on the camel, and reciting "إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا" (Surah al-Fat'ha) by bowing his blessed head, and cleared the Kaba (بيت الله)

which was made the house of 360 Idols, restored by Rasoolullah ﷺ as a house of Allah ﷻ “وَحَدَّهٗ” “لَا تَثْرِيْبَ عَلَیْكُمْ اَلْیَوْمَ” (now no revenge with you) due to his unique kindness and forgiven to those Makkens disbelievers who had slain several Muslims, persecuted them with various cruel methods, banished them from their homes and didn't leave any stone unturned in their attempts to destroy hundreds of Muslims. He ﷺ then assigned Makah's responsibilities to its inhabitants and returned to Medina along with Muhaajireen (emigrants) and Ansaar (residence). In addition to these important wars and events, there have been minor fights between Rasoolullah ﷺ and the disbelievers of Makah. The Yahuds (یهودیوں) of around Medina, despite having entered a treaty had conspired with disbelievers of Makah and indulged in battles several times against Rasoolullah ﷺ but Almighty Allah has bestowed victory to Rasoolullah ﷺ and Muslims. It must be noted that all these Islamic battles were defensive rather than offensive.

19- Hajj al- Vida

Farewell Hajj

Q80- What do you mean by “Hajj al- Vida”?

Ans- Hajj al- Vida (رخصتی حج); Rasoolullah ﷺ had performed last-time Hajj on 10th Zilhajja along with more than one lakh Sahaba Karam (companions). He ﷺ said a word of advised (نصیحت) and drawn up his Will (وصیت) to the people. This Hajj is known as “Hajj al- Vida Or Farewell Hajj (رخصتی حج)”.

Q81- Elucidate the circumstances about passing away Rasoolullah ﷺ?

Ans- Passing away (وصال مبارک); When Deen-e-Islam perfected (completed), the entire Holy Quran had been reviewed and the Holy Prophet had communicated all of Allah's commands to the Muslims, the Prophet's last had begun. The Rasoolallah ﷺ had become severely ill in the last week of Safar (صفر), finally left on 12th Rabi ul Awwal 11 Hijri (633 AD), on Monday at the age of 63 years, and met with his Exalted Friend (رفیق اعلیٰ) (Allah ﷻ).

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰی سَيِّدِنَا مَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَّ اٰلِهِ وَاَصْحَابِهِ وَاَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ

20-Azwaaj-e-Mut'haraat ﷺ

(Spouses of the Prophet ﷺ)

Q82- Describe briefly about the Spouses of the Prophet ﷺ?

Ans- Spouses of the Prophet ﷺ (ازواج مطہرات); Dear Children! The Spouses of our Prophet Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ became the best model of teaching of Deen and morals for the women of the world because of being in the supreme company (شرف رفاقت) our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. They also played a great role in the general services and spreading of Islam. Allah ﷻ has bestowed them the title (لقب) of Mothers of the believers (اُمَّهَاتُ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ) through the Holy

Quran. Therefore they are the “Mothers of the believers,” and all the Muslims respect them whole-heartedly. Their blessed names are!

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1- Hadhrat Khadija ul Kubrah (ﺧﺪﯨﺠﺔ) | 2- Sawdah (ﺳﻮﺩﻩ) |
| 3- Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah (ﻋﺎﺋﺸﺔ) | 4- Hadhrat Hafsa (ﺣﻔﺴﺔ) |
| 5- Hadhrat Zainab bint Khuzaimah (ﺯﯨﻨﺐ ﺑﻨﺖ ﺧﺰﯨﻤﺔ) | 6- Hadhrat Umm-Salmah (ﺍﻡ ﺳﻠﻤﺔ) |
| 7- Hadhrat Zainab bint Jahsh (ﺯﯨﻨﺐ ﺑﻨﺖ ﺟﺤﺶ) | 8- Hadhrat Juwairiyah (ﺟﻮﯨﺮﯨﻴﺔ) |
| 9- Hadhrat Umm-Habibah (ﺍﻡ ﺣﺒﯿﺒﺔ) | 10- Hadhrat Safiyah (ﺻﻔﯿﺔ) |
| 11- Hadhrat Maimoonah (ﻣﯿﻤﻮﻧﺔ) | |

21-Hadhrat Khadija ul Kubrah (ﺧﺪﯨﺠﺔ)

Q83- Enlighten the state of affairs and excellences of Hadhrat Khadija ul Kubrah (ﺧﺪﯨﺠﺔ)?

Ans- State of affairs and excellences (ﺣﺎﻻﺕ ﻭﻓﻀﺎﺋﻞ); Hadhrat Khadija ul Kubrah (ﺧﺪﯨﺠﺔ) was the daughter of Khuwaylid ibn Asad. Khuwaylid was a renewed and successful able businessman and also was a respected affluent person in the tribe of Quraish. The Prophet's first marriage took place with Hadhrat Khadija-ul-Kubra when she was 40 years widow and the Prophet was 25 years old. She had a perfect married life as the beloved spouse of Rasoolullah for 25 years. During her lifetime he did not marry any woman. Bibi Khadija also had the honour of being the first lady who believed Hadhrat Muhammad (ﷺ) as the messenger of Allah and became Muslim as no woman or no man, had embraced Islam before her. She has been the best supportive spouse to Rasoolullah (ﷺ) for the propagation of Islam. Rasoolullah once said praising her, “she had faith in me when all others doubted. She solemnly believed in me when all others rejected me. She gave me access to her wealth when all others kept me devoid of any earnings. Allah gave me children from her womb while other my wives couldn't any.”

Sons (ﺻﺎﺣﺒﺰﺍﺩﯨﺌﯩ); 1. Hadhrat Qasim (ﻗﺎﺳﯩﻢ). 2. Hadhrat Abdullah (ﺃﺑﺪﯨﻠﻠﻪ), (Their titles are ‘Tayyab and Tahir’). Both the sons passed away in their childhood.

Daughters (ﺻﺎﺣﺒﺰﺍﺩﯨﺎﺕ);

1. Hadhrat Zainab (ﺯﯨﻨﺐ) was married to a maternal cousin (ﺧﺎﻻﺯﺍﺩ ﺑﻬﺎﺋﯩ) Abul Awadhi ibn Rabia.
2. Hadhrat Ruqayyah (ﺭﻗﯿﺎﺋﻪ) was married to Hadhrat Osman (ﺃﻭﺳﻤﺎﻥ)
3. Hadhrat Umm-Kulthum (ﺍﻡ ﻛﯘﻟﺜﯘﻡ) was also married to Hadhrat Osman (ﺃﻭﺳﻤﺎﻥ) after the demise of Hadhrat Ruqayyah (ﺭﻗﯿﺎﺋﻪ)
4. Hadhrat Fatima (ﻓﺎﺗﯩﻤﺎ) was married to Hadhrat Ali (ﺃﻟﯩ). She is the glorious mother (ﻭﺍﻟﺪﻩ ﻣﺎﺟﺪﻩ) of Syedna Imam Hassan (ﺃﯨﻤﺎﻡ ﺣﺴﺎﻥ) and Syedna Imam Hussain (ﺃﯨﻤﺎﻡ ﺣﯘﺳﺎﯨﻦ)

Hadhrat Khadija (ﺧﺪﯨﺠﺔ) passed away in the month of Ramadan in the 10th year of Prophethood (ﻧﺒﻮﺕ) *إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ* (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

22-Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah (ﻋﺎﺋﺸﺔ)

Q84- Enlighten the state of affairs and excellences of Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah (ﻋﺎﺋﺸﺔ)?

Ans- State of affairs and excellences (ﺣﺎﻻﺕ ﻭﻓﻀﺎﺋﻞ); Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah (ﻋﺎﺋﺸﺔ) was the daughter of Syedna Abu Bakar Siddique (ﺃﺑﻮ ﺑﻜﺮ ﺳﯩﺪﯨﻘﯩﻖ). She was married to Rasoolullah (ﷺ) in Makah Moa-

Zama. She was 6 years old at her marriage and 9 years to her khasti (joining) to the Prophet ﷺ. Rasoolullah ﷺ had mentioned the following describing her excellence, "Aisha's (عائشة) ﷺ has the same seniority (فضيلت) over all women as 'Thuriid (ثريد)' (Mutton broth with bread mix) has on all dishes." Aisha Siddiquah ﷺ was 18 years old at the time of passing away (وصال مبارك) of Rasoolullah ﷺ. She ﷺ expired in 58 AH (هـ) at the age of 67 years in Medina and was laid to rest in Jannat ul Baqi. *إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ* (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

Q85- Exemplify the Islamic services of Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah ﷺ?

Ans- the Islamic services (اسلامی خدمات); Hadhrat Aisha Siddiquah's excellence and knowledge (علم و فضل) is acknowledged even by the most prominent scholars (*Aalim*). For instance! An eminent Taba'i Hadhrat Urwah bin Zubair ﷺ said, "I have never seen someone more knowledgeable in the understanding of the meaning of Holy Quran better in rules (احكام) of Halal and Haram, Arabic poetry (اشعار) and Arab genealogy (قبائلی تاریخ) than Aisha Siddiquah ﷺ.

This is the reason that generally Sahaba (companions) used to ask for Hadhrat Aisha's ﷺ counsel on any issue that would arise. Hadhrat Aisha ﷺ has narrated several Hadiths. This is a great favour on all the Muslims by her. Hadhrat Aisha ﷺ was unequally and imminently generous. (سخاوت). For instance!

1. Once Aisha ﷺ gave 70,000 dirhams in a single day in the way of Allah, although she was putting on a patchy simple cloth.
2. One day, Abdullah bin Zubair ﷺ sent one lakh dirham to Hadhrat Aisha ﷺ. She gave away all of it in the way of Allah on the same day. Incidentally, She ﷺ was fasting (روزه) on that day. In the evening, (لونڈی) put plain-bread said, "that if you had saved some dinars be for the curry, I would have also prepared that. She ﷺ replied, "I didn't pay attention to that, you should've reminded me!"

Hadhrat Aisha ﷺ joined in many battles alongside Rasoolullah ﷺ. For instance! In the battles of Uhad (غذوه احد), She ﷺ carried water-skin (پانی کا مشک) on her shoulder and went around the battlefield dripping drops of water to the injured.

Some quotations of Hadhrat Aisha ﷺ; Following are a couple of the sayings!

1. Hadhrat Aisha ﷺ said, "Knock (کھٹکھٹاؤ) the doors of Heaven (جنت), they will open. She was asked, "How should we knock it." Replied, "by enduring thrust (پياس) and hunger (بھوک).
2. Hadhrat Aisha ﷺ was once asked by someone, "when should I consider myself to be righteous (نيک)." She ﷺ said, "When you think of yourself as a sinner (برا)." He then asked that, "When should I consider myself to be a sinner." She replied, "When you think yourself o be righteous."

23-Hadhrat Fatima (حضرت فاطمہ)

Q86- Exemplify concerning genetic and excellences of Hadhrat Fatima?

Ans- Genetic and Excellences (ولادت و فضائل); Hadhrat Bibi Fatima was born by Hadhrat Khadijah and is the youngest lovely daughter of Rasoolullah. So, a companion (صحابی) asked Hadhrat Aisha, “who is dearest to Rasoolullah?” Hadhrat Aisha replied, “Bibi Fatima.” This was the routine of Rasoolullah that when he returns from the tour, goes first to the mosque, perform two Rak’at (رکعت) nafl Salah, and soon visits Bibi Fatima’s home. Hadhrat Fatima is the leader (سردار) of all Heavenly women. Fatima was married to Syedna Ali after the battle of Badar (بدر) and before the battle of Uhad (احد). Fatima passed away on the night of Tuesday (سه شنبه) 3rd Ramadan 11 AH (هـ), a few months after the demise of Rasoolullah *إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ* (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

Q87- Enlighten some events concerning Fatima’s abstinence and simplicity?

Ans- Abstinence and simplicity of Bibi Fatima (زید و سادگی); For instance!

1. Once Rasoolullah visited the house of Bibi Fatima. She was showing her girl-friend (سہلی) gold necklace (سونے کا ہار) by taking out from her neck and was saying that Syedna Ali brought and gave her. Rasoolullah saw the gold necklace in the hands of his daughter he left. Hadhrat Fatima understood what that meant. She sold the necklace, bought a slave, and set him free in the way of Allah. Rasoolullah when informed of this. He became happiness and said Alhamdu Lilah (الحمد لله).
2. One day Syedna Ali told his friend ibn, Abdul Wahid, “I shall narrate something about Rasoolullah’s daughter Hadhrat Fatima the dearest among family (کنیہ) that she grounded so much flour (چکی پیستے) that she has blisters her hands (گھٹے). She got marks on her neck due to carrying water-skin (پانی کا مشک) and her clothes were stained after cleaning the house. During those days, some maid (f slave/ لوندی غلام) brought to Rasoolullah, and I told Fatima to visit her beloved father (Rasoolullah) and ask for a female-servant. She went but couldn’t meet him due to the crowd, so she returned. The next day, Rasoolullah came and inquired about her need. Fatima remained silent, but I informed the Prophet, “about her problems (as mentioned above) and asked Fatima to go to Rasoolullah and get a servant.” Rasoolullah said, “O Fatima! Have Taqwaa (تقوی), fulfill the rights of Allah (فرائض الہی) on you, and follow the way of your ancestors and before you sleep, recite سبحان الله (33 times), الحمد لله (33 times), الله اكبر (34 times). These act (عمل) are more beneficial for you than a servant (خادم). Hadhrat Fatima said, “I am content with Allah and His Rasool in this state”. Hadhrat Syedna Ali stated that in the end, Fatima didn’t get maid (خادمہ).”

3. Dear Children! We all must learn from Hadhrat Fatima's ﷺ abstinence (زید) and spiritual practice (ریاضت), acceptance (رضا), and admission (تسلیم), hard work (محنت پسندی), and simplicity (سادہ زندگی). We must also strive to make our lives as similar to theirs as possible. Be content and happy in every state' live a simple way of life and do all work in our home by ourselves.

24-Hadhrat Syedna Imam Hassan ﷺ

(حضرت سیدنا امام حسنؑ)

Q88- Enlighten the state of affairs and excellence of Syedna Imam Hassan ﷺ?

Ans- the state of affairs and excellence (حالات و فضائل); Syedna Imam Hassan's ﷺ father is Syedna Ali ﷺ, the mother Hadhrat Fatima ﷺ the daughter Rasoolullah ﷺ. Imam Hassan ﷺ was born in the month of 15 Ramadan 3 AH (هـ), 1 December 624 CE in Medina. On the seventh day of birth of Imam Hassan ﷺ, Rasoolullah ﷺ gave away two goats for his 'Haqiqah' (حقیقہ) and silver equal to the weight of his hair. Rasoolullah ﷺ used to deeply love Syedna Hassan ﷺ. For instance!

1. Once Rasoolullah ﷺ held Syedna Hassan ﷺ on his shoulders and said, "O Lord (خدا)! I think of him as my friend, so You too consider him Your friend."
2. On another occasion, he ﷺ was again carrying Imam Hassan ﷺ on his shoulders **when a person walking past by them said**, "O son (صاحبزادے)! What a wonderful ride (سواری)." Rasoolullah ﷺ replied, "what a pre-eminent rider (سوار) too."
3. He ﷺ also said, "Hassan ﷺ and Hussain ﷺ are the leaders of the youth of heaven (جنت) and also supplicated for them saying, "O Lord (خدا)! These two are my beloved (محبوب), so You also consider them Your beloved and those who consider these two to be their beloved You too consider those people as beloved, your beloved."

Q89- Elucidate briefly the etiquettes and habits concerning Hadhrat Imam Hassan?

Ans- The moral and etiquettes (اخلاق و عادات); Imam Hassan ﷺ used spent the major part of the time in divine devotions and invocations (عبادات و ذکر الہی). He ﷺ was also distinct in charitable person (سخی). On two occasions he ﷺ had given away his entire wealth (مال) in the way of Allah ﷻ to the extent that he didn't even have a single penny (حبہ) left for him. On Three occasions, he ﷺ gave away half of his entire wealth in charity (due to poor). Imam Hassan ﷺ performed about 20 times the Hajj (حج) pilgrimage just on foot.

Q90- Describe briefly how would Imam Hassan ﷺ make peace between two factions of Muslims?

Ans- After the martyrdom of Syedna Ali ﷺ, more than 40000 Muslims had pledged their allegiance (بیعت) on the hand of Imam Hassan ﷺ. He ﷺ remained Khalifah (caliph) of Iraq, Arab, and Khurasan for four months. After that, a battle began between Syedna Imam Hassan ﷺ and

Amir Mu'awiya ؓ. When the two armies started fighting each other, Hadhrat Imam Hassan ؓ withdrew from the post of Khilafat leaving it to Mu'awiya ؓ to save the blood-shed between Muslims from on either side in the month of Jamadi-al-Awwal 41 AH. This way, the Prediction (پیشین گوئی) of Rasoolullah ﷺ came true, he ﷺ "Soon Almighty Allah will cause this son of mine (Hassan ؓ) to reconcile (صلح) making peace between two major factions (گروہوں) of Muslims."

Q91- What do you know about the martyrdom of Hadhrat Imam Hassan ؓ?

Ans- Martyrdom of Hadhrat Imam Hassan ؓ (شہادت امام حسن); the enemies had tried to poison Hadhrat Syedna, Imam Hassan, ؓ many times. In their last try, when he has poisoned him, he ؓ said, "I have been poisoned many times before but this time, it is so strong that have severe pain in my liver."

Hadhrat Imam Hussain ؓ (younger brother) asked, "dear brother (بھائی جان), who have poisoned you?" Imam Hassan ؓ replied, "Why does that matter now, would you kill him?" He said, "Yes." Imam Hassan ؓ informed, "If the one who poisoned me is the one whom I suspect, then Allah ﷻ will avenge me. And if it is not him, I wouldn't want an innocent person to be hurt because of me." At last, due to the effect of the poison, Syedna Imam Hassan ؓ passed away in the month of Rabi Awwal 49 AH at the age of 46 and laid to rest near the feet of his glorious mother (والده ماجده) Bibi Fatima ؓ in Jannat ul Baqi, at Medina.

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

25-Hadhrat Syedna Imam Hussain ؓ

(حضرت سیدنا امام حسینؓ)

Q92- Enlighten the state of affairs and excellence of Syedna Imam Hussain ؓ?

Ans- The state of affairs and excellence (حالات و فضائل); Syedna Imam Husain's ؓ father is Syedna Ali ؓ, the mother Hadhrat Fatima ؓ the daughter Rasoolullah ﷺ. Imam Hussain ؓ was born on the 5th of Sha'ban 4 AH (هـ), 10 January 626 AD in Medina. Imam Hussain ؓ is the younger brother of Imam Hassan ؓ. Like his elder brother, Imam Hussain ؓ also resembled a great extent with Rasoolullah ﷺ in terms of prettiness, elegance (حسن و جمال), appearance and character (صورت و شکل).

Few Qualities (چند اوصاف); Syedna Imam Husain's ؓ had the exceptional qualities like generosity (غریب پروری), patience and gratitude (صبر و شکر), tolerance and modesty (حلم و حیاء) in great abundance. Syedna Imam Hussain ؓ was fond of divine devotions (عبادات الہی). And thus He ؓ performed 25 Hajj pilgrimages only on foot.

Rasoolullah ﷺ used to extremely love Syedna Hassan ؓ. For instance! Hadhrat Abu Hurairah ؓ a Sahabi (companion) narrates, "I saw and heard that Syedna Imam Hussain ؓ was still of tender years (کمسن), Rasoolullah ﷺ held both Imam Husain's ؓ wrists (کلائیاں) and Imam Husain's ؓ feet

were on the blessed feet of Rasoolullah's ﷺ, He ﷺ said, “ come on, climb (چڑھو شڑھو), Imam Hussain ﷺ kept on climbing until he reached the blessed chest of Rasoolullah ﷺ and finally his mouth (منه) came closed the blessed mouth of Rasoolullah ﷺ, then he ﷺ asked him to open his mouth, he ﷺ opened his mouth and Rasoolullah ﷺ kissed his mouth.”

Q93- Describe briefly events of the martyrdom of Syedna Imam Hussain ﷺ?

Ans- The events of martyrdom (شہادت); Alas (افسوس)! It is indeed very unfortunate that the oppressors martyred the beloved grandson of the Prophet ﷺ a person of great caliber. This is one of the gloomiest events in the history of Islam. After the demise (انتقال) of Hadhrat Amir Mu'awiya ﷺ, his son Yazid has proclaimed himself the ruler (بادشاہت) of Damishq (of Syria). He pressed to pledge the allegiance (بیعت) by Imam Hussain ﷺ. Imam Hussain ﷺ refused to pledge his allegiance (اطاعت/بیعت) to sinful and debauched (فاسق و فاجر) Yazid and moved from Medina to Makah in hope of finding peace.

Q94- Enlighten the reason for taking up Journey to Kufa by Syedna Imam Hussain ﷺ?

Ans- Journey to Kufa (کوفہ); In Makah, the people of Kufa (کوفیوں) wrote letters repeatedly to Syedna Imam Hussain ﷺ stating, “We are ready to pledge allegiance on your hand and to sacrifice our life and effects on the family of Nabi ﷺ (اہل بیت نبی). You may kindly come soon and save the Muslims from the malice (شر) of sinful and debauched (فاسق و فاجر) Yazid.” Further, it was also mentioned in those letters that he ﷺ wouldn't come and save from the malice (شر) of that tyrant (ظالم) Yazid, we would complain against (دامنگیر) you, tomorrow in the resurrection day (قیامت).

Q95- Enlighten the causes concerning the martyrdom of Syedna Muslim ﷺ?

Ans- Syedna Muslim's ﷺ martyrdom (سیدنا مسلم شہادت); Syedna Imam Hussain ﷺ has preferred keeping up conviction (ایمان) over the safety of life after seeing the letters from people of Kufa. He ﷺ directed his paternal cousin (چچازاد بھائی) Hadhrat Syedna Muslim bin 'Aqeel ﷺ to Kufa (in Iraq) to find out the situation over there. When Hadhrat Syedna Muslim ﷺ reached Kufa, thousands of the people of Kufa started pledging allegiance (بیعت) on his hand. Looking at this situation, Syedna Muslims ﷺ send a letter to Syedna Imam Hussain ﷺ informing them that here in Kufa maximum gatherings of your devoted people were available.

Yazid somehow got this news and sent Abdullah bin Ziyad to Kufa. He had reached Kufa, and upon arriving at Kufa he brought everyone in his control by threatening some people, and bribing some, and made them his personals. As a result, the people of Kufa (کوفیوں) betrayed Syedna Muslim ﷺ. Thus Syedna Muslim ﷺ was martyred by the command of Abdullah bin Ziyad.

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

26-Event of Karbala (واقعه کربلا)

Q96- Elucidate briefly concerning the event of Karbala?

Ans- Event of Karbala (واقعه کربلا); Syedna Imam Hussain عليه السلام left for Kuf from Makah upon receiving the letter of Syedna Muslim عليه السلام. When he عليه السلام reached Karbala's ground (کربلا میدان) on 3rd Muharram where Umar bin S'ad bin Waqqas the commander of Yazid's army obstructed the way (راسته روکا) and stopped him. On 7th Muharram, the water from river Farath (دریائے فرات) was stopped for Syedna Imam Hussain عليه السلام and his family members (اہلبیت و متعلقین).

Syedna Imam Hussain عليه السلام tried his best to persuaded the oppressors to embrace the true faith (حق پرستی), however, those cruel tyrannical people didn't listen to anything of eminent Imam عليه السلام and preferred the world (دنیا) over Deen (آخرت). Two or three days passed talking on a salutary discussion between the two parties. Finally, on 10th Muharram, the battlefield (میدان کارزار) be enraged (گرم ہوا). On one side 4000 army soldiers of Ibn Sa'yeed, another side only 72 denoted personal along with Syedna Imam Hussain عليه السلام were present who were on the right path (ثابت قدم) on true faith (حق پرستی). They preferred to give lives up rather than pledge allegiance and obedience to the sinner and debauched (فاسق و فاجر) Yazid against Sariah (شرع). Imam (high ranking/عالی مقام) Syedna Hussain عليه السلام and his righteous followers displayed great bravery (داد) and courage on battlefield racking up piles of killed enemies (مار کر ڈیر کردئے). Finally being steadfast (ثابت قدم) on truth sincerity martyred themselves (شہید ہو گئے). This unfortunate event took place on 10th Muharram, 61 AH.

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ (we were sent forth by Allah and to Him is our return)

Among fellow-travelers (ہمراہوں) of Syedna Imam Hussain عليه السلام, only his son Hadhrat Zain-ul-'Aabidin (Syedna Sajjad Imam Ali bin Hussain عليه السلام) survived.

Q97- What lesson would you take from the event of Karbala?

Ans- Dear children! Observed and learn from the Patience and perseverance (صبر و استقلال) of Syedna Imam Hussain عليه السلام, that he عليه السلام gave up his life steadfast (ثابت قدم) on the path of True faith and justice (حق و صداقت) rather than pledging his allegiance (بیعت) and obedience to sinful and debauched (فاسق و فاجر) and tyrant Yazid. This is great favour and contribution to the Ummah Muslima, that now onwards no conceited and arrogant person (فاسق و فاجر) person may become the leader or Imam (امام) of the Muslims. In the same way, you should also always be steadfast on the path of True faith and justice (حق و صداقت). If you counter similar problems in erasing evil and falsifying (بدی و باطل) from the world, you should face and combat them with Patience and perseverance (صبر و استقلال).

Quatrain (رباعی)

مشکل ہے بہت صاحب ایمان ہونا + کچھ کھیل نہیں ہے حق پہ قربان ہونا

It is so hard to have true faith + so is no joke to be a true devote

یہاں مثل حسینؑ سر قلم ہوتا ہے + امجد آساں نہیں مسلمان ہونا

Here the head is slain like Hussain (ؑ) + Amjad! Is not easy to be Muslim

27-First ten Companions of Prophet ﷺ

صحابہ کرام (عشرہ مبشرہ)

Q98- Who is called the companion (صحابی)?

Ans- The companion (صحابی); The companion of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is someone who saw and met the Prophet ﷺ in his lifetime and physically in his presence to believes in him as well as passed away as a Muslim. The Arabic translation of the word companion is *Sahabi*, Thus Companions (*plural*) become *Sahaba*. Rasoolullah's ﷺ *Sahaba* are several, all are righteous (نیک), pious (پرہیزگار) and upright (عادل) people. Rasoolullah ﷺ said, "My *Sahaba* are like stars (تارون). Whichever one you follow you will be on the right path and truly guided (افتدا)." We must have deep respect in our hearts for the companions (Sahaba) of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Q99- Elucidate the three generations of Sahaba Karam which are known as 'Salaf, of Islam?

Ans- the 'Salaf' of Islam (سلف); Also often refer to al-Salaf and are taken to be the first three-generation of Muslim, is considered to be companions of Muhammad and are known as Sahabah. The second generation of Muslims who come after the Sahaba, born after Muhammad's ﷺ lifetime but knew at least one Sahaba, are called *Tabi'un* (also "the successor of Sahabah"). The third generation of Muslims coming after the *Tabi'un*, who knew at least one *Tabi'i*, are called *Taba-Tabi'in* (the successors of *Tabi'un*). The Three generations make up the *Salaf* (سلف) of Islam.

Later, scholars (علماء) accepted their (*Salaf's*) testimony of words and deeds of Muhammad ﷺ, the occasions on which the Quran was revealed, and other various important matters of Islamic history and practice. The testimony of the companions, as it was passed down through the trusted chain of narrations (*isnads*), was the basis of the developing Islamic tradition. From the tradition (*hadith*) of the life of Muhammad ﷺ and his companions ﷺ are drawn to the Muslim way of life (*Sunnah*), the code of conduct (*sharia*) it requires, and the jurisprudence (*fiqh*) by which Muslims communities should be regulated.

100- Who are all Ashra Mubshra Sahaba and what belief should we have about them?

Ans- Ten Jannati Sahaba (Ashra Mubshra/عشره مبشره); Following are the blessed names of ten Ashra Mubshra (عشره مبشره) Sahaba about whom Rasoolullah ﷺ had given glad tidings of paradise (جنتي). They are!

<u>Names</u>	<u>Born- Died</u>
1. Hadhrat Abu Bakr Siddique ﷺ	(573-634) AD
2. Hadhrat Omar Farooq ibn Khattab ﷺ	(584-644) AD
3. Hadhrat Othman Ghani ibn Affan ﷺ	(576-656) AD
4. Hadhrat Ali Murtudha ibn Abi Talib ﷺ	(601-661) AD

(These four Hadhraat called Khulfah-e-Rashidin who are the most prominent ranking among all Sahaba)

5. Hadhrat Talha ibn Ubaidullah ﷺ	(594-656) AD
6. Hadhrat Zubair ibn al-Awan ﷺ	(594-656) AD
7. Hadhrat S'ad ibn Abi Waqqas ﷺ	(595-674) AD
8. Hadhrat 'Abd ur-Rahman bin 'Awf ﷺ	(581-654) AD
9. Hadhrat S'ad ibn Zayd ﷺ	(593-671) AD
10. Hadhrat Abu Ubaida ibn al-Jarah ﷺ	(583-639) AD

وَإِخْرَدَعُونَآ أَن لِّحَمْدُ اللَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَي خَيْرِ خَلْقِهِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ

بجاه اشرف الانبياء والمرسلين سيدنا محمد الرؤف الامين صلى الله عليه و على اله الطاهرين و اصحابه
الراشدين والحمد لله رب العلمين