

# DADABHOY INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

## ISLAMIC STUDIES.

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### *MIDTERM EXAMINATION.*

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**QUES:** Write down a brief history of Quran?

**ANS:** HOLY QURAN.

The Holy Quran is the sacred book of muslims and the pillar of ISLAM. It is the last divine scrip here revealed to the holy prophet (P.B.U.H) owns a period of 23 years through Hazrat Jibrael. It has revealed in Persian. Every Persian being written and come to memory as soon as possible. The Arabic word for revelation is "awha" which means to read and the massage revealed to his message to preach and guide people.

The angel who interested with the revelation to be connected to the messenger is Hazar Jabrael.

The word "Quran" is derived from "Qaraa" to send or recile.

#### NAMES OF HOLY QURAN.

AL-KITAAB	→	The Book.
AL FURQAN	→	The distinction between truth and false.
AL NOOR	→	The light.
AL HUDA	→	The guidance.
AL SHIFA	→	The healing.

#### TWO TYPES OF SURAH.

The Quran is divided into 114 Surah, these are 6666 Ayat.

The revelation of Holy Quran to the holy prophet P.B.U.H started during the month of Ramadan. The first revelation of the first five verses of the 96<sup>th</sup> Surah .i.e. Surah Alaq and Iqra.

There was a gap after which angle Jibrael apealed and recited the first few Ayat of Surah Mudassir to Holy Prophet P.B.U.H.

The Surah of Holy Quran are either Makki or Madni.

The Holy Prophet P.B.U.H lived for the first 13 years of his mission at Makkah during this period all the Surah's are revealed known as Makki thereafter, the migrated to Madina and all Surah's revealed during the 10 years of his life at Madina are known as Madni Surah.

The Makki Surah are generally brief. They deal with belief in Allah, the moral character and contain imitation to virtue. On the other hand the Madni Surahs continued social duties and obligations, permission of Jihad and command relating to it. These surahs are generally lengthy.

• TO BE WELL PROTECTED.

“Verily we have descended the narration (zikr) and it is we who are its protectors” Allah has not accepted the responsibility to protect any other Holy Book hence, these books were attired whereas, Allah has resumed the responsibility to protect Holy Quran.

- **ALIVE LANGUAGE OF HOLY QURAN.**

Quran has been revealed in Arabic language which is existing in the form of national and official language whereas, the languages in which other holy books are revealed are not in use and very few people linguist and scholars of these languages exist in present time.

- **UNIVERSAL BOOK.**

The earlier holy books were meant exclusively for particular natives and for the specific eras whereas, Holy Quran is meant for all the nation for all times. Its merge is universal.

- **COLLECTIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE BOOK.**

The holy Quran deals with all the sectors of life. Precious Holy Books were not so much collective and comprehensive.

- **BOOK OF WISDOM.**

All the commandment and the topics covered by Holy Quran are based on sound and wise principle and none its contents can be contradicted on Quran coers civilized and cultured aspects and command its believer to respect all the earlier prophet.

- **THE CHALLENGE OF QURAN.**

When Quran was revealed it gave a challenge to the people that if they described in its being the word of Allah then let compile a stanza (Swat) on even a verse like the surest of verse of Quran. This was not the timely challenge but it still stands good for the scholars of Arabic of Arabs and non Arabs of the world.

**QUES:** Mention the difficulties of Prophet Muhammad PBUH and his companion in early days of his preaching.

**ANS:** To understand hurdles and difficulties encountered by Hazrat Muhammad PBUH during preaching of Islam, it is preferable to first comprehend the environment and behavior of the people of Makkah before Islam, people were used to worship idols of Makkah. People had belief that their idols were their true God and rightful owner of their soul, wealth and faith.

People used to worship Makkah idols before Islam. People believed that their idols were their true God, and that they were the rightful owners of their soul, wealth, and faith.

In such circumstances, Hazrat Muhammad PBUH had no choice but to preach Islam wisely. As a result, Hazrat Muhammad PBUH began slowly in his first three years of preaching Islam. During this time, Hazrat Muhammad PBUH preached Islam to a small group of family members, friends, and trustworthy people.

During these years, these people also began to spread Islam in the same way. After three years, Hazrat Muhammad PBUH had successfully prepared a group of Muslims who were willing to assist Hazrat Muhammad PBUH at any cost. Meanwhile, Allah Subhan Watala instructed Hazrat Muhammad PBUH to preach openly and clearly to all people through divine revelation. So Hazrat Muhammad PBUH gathered 45 members of his tribe, including Abu Lahab and Abdul Mutlib, to preach to them (Uncles of Hazrat Muhammad PBUH). After hearing

Hazrat Muhammad's PBUH narrative, his uncle, Abu Talib, encouraged him to continue preaching and assured him that he would protect Hazrat Muhammad PBUH until his death.

In this meeting, his other uncle, Abu Lahab, openly opposed Hazrat Muhammad's PBUH. Following that meeting, Hazrat Muhammad PBUH began openly preaching Islam. When the Quraish learned that Hazrat Muhammad PBUH was preaching against their idols, they became enraged and decided to stop Hazrat Muhammad PBUH by performing the following acts:

- **SARCASM**: They began to act in a mocking manner. They used sarcasm, mockery, threats, and abuse to discourage others from joining Islam.
- **CHARACTER ASSASSINATION**: They began to criticize Hazrat Muhammad's character. They described him as a prophet because he looks like us, eats like us, and lives a simple life. He must be a regular person like us.
- One of them began distracting Muslims with women. When someone listens to Hazrat Muhammad PBUH and shows some interest in Islam, Ansar assigns a woman to distract him with her tricks.
- **BARGAIN**: They requested that the Holy Prophet PBUH reach an agreement with them. According to this agreement, they will follow the religion of the Prophet PBUH if and only if Hazrat Muhammad PBUH and his followers also worship idols. They claimed that doing so would satisfy the Gods of both parties. Surat-al-Kafirun was revealed at that time. "**Say, O Disbelievers, I do not worship what you worship, nor are you worshipers of what I worship, nor will I worship what you worship, nor will you worship what I worship, FOR YOU IS YOUR RELIGION, AND FOR ME IS MY RELIGION.**"
- They began to tease and injure Hazrat Muhammad PBUH by throwing trash in his house, hurling prickles in his path, and putting offal on his back during prayer. Utaiba, the son of Abu Lahab, once fought hand in hand with Hazrat Muhammad PBUH.
- **PLANNING TO ASSASSIN HAZRAT MUHAMMAD PBUH**: Abu Jahal tried to assassinate Hazrat Muhammad PBUH twice and failed. Hazrat Muhammad PBUH told sahaba that he was on his way to hit a heavy stone on my head while I was praying, but Hazrat Jibraeel stopped him. Uqba Bin Abi Mueet once attempted to assassinate Hazrat Muhammad PBUH.
- Apart from that, Abu Jahal and his companions were teasing and hurting other Muslims continuously. They killed both of Hazrat Ammar's parents, Yasir and Sumayya, after learning that they had accepted Islam. Ladies, Hazrat Sumayya is the first Muslim martyr. Many other Muslims faced extreme cruelty at the hands of tribe members. They were unable to survive in such conditions, so they fled to Habsha.
- Abu Talib (Uncle of Hazrat Muhammad PBUH) convinced two tribes; tribe Hashim and tribe Mutlib to protect Hazrat Muhammad PBUH from Quraish. The Quraish people decided to boycott these tribes. They decided not to trade with them or accept marriage proposals from these tribes until they provided us with Prophet Muhammad PBUH. Muslims faced numerous difficulties as a result of the boycott.

These were major hurdles, Hazrat Muhammad PBUH faced during initial years of preaching Islam.

**QUES:** Write down a summary of Surah Al Furqan.

**ANS:** **AYAT NO. 62 AND 63.**

The remarkable phenomenon of day and night alternation is a sign of Tauhid and His Providence, so that man may be grateful to Him and bow in complete humility before Him. That is, while all human beings are born slaves of the Merciful, before whom you have been called to prostrate yourselves and whom you despise, the actual servants of the Merciful are those who actively choose the path of His obedience and cultivate such good attributes. Then there are the natural consequences of prostration in the lives of believers, as well as the terrible consequences of rejecting the invitation in your own life. Here, the two patterns of character and life are highlighted. The first were those who had embraced and were following the Prophet's (peace be upon him) message, while the second were those who remained in their ignorance.

**AYAT NO. 64, 65 AND 66.**

That is, they do not spend their nights making merry, gossiping, or spinning tall tales, or carrying out evil deeds, because these are the ways of the ignorant. True Allah's servants spend as much time as they can in the evenings praying and remembering Him. "Our Lord!" they pleading. Keep Hell's chastisement from us, because it is a clinging chastisement. That is, their worship has not made them conceited and arrogant enough to believe that they are Allah's chosen ones, exempt from the Fire of Hell. They, on the other hand, are so terrified of the agony of Hell that they pray to their Lord to save them from it, despite their devotion and good works, because they do not rely on their own labor for success in the Hereafter, but rather on Allah's mercy.

**AYAT NO. 67 AND 68.**

The true servants of Allah invest in the golden mean between the two extremes. They are frugal and do not spend more than is prudent and necessary, nor do they live in deplorable conditions in order to save and hoard money. This was a distinguishing feature of the Prophet's (peace be upon him) followers that distinguished them from the well-to-do people of Arabia, who were either spendthrifts when it came to satisfying their own lusts or stingy when it came to spending their money on charitable causes. True servants abstain from the three major sins of shirk, murder, and adultery. The Prophet had forewarned them (peace be upon him). When asked about the worst flaws, Abdullah bin Masud replied, "(1) It is to elevate someone to the rank of Allah, Who created you." (2) To murder your own child out of desperation. (3) To have an affair with your next-door neighbor's wife. Muslim Obviously, this is not an all-inclusive list of the heinous crimes. These three examples, however, were chosen because they were the most prevalent in Arab society at the time.

**AYAT NO. 69 TO 70.**

This could suggest one of two things: (1) His punishment will never cease, but it will be meted out incessantly over and over again. (2) The individual who, in addition to the sins of unbelief, shirk, and atheism, commits murders, adultery, or other sins shall be punished separately for rebellion and each other sin. He will be held responsible for all of his major and little offences, and none of them will be forgiven. For example, he will receive a different punishment for each murder and act of adultery he commits, as well as a separate punishment for each sin he commits. This is wonderful news for those who have repented and

rehabilitated, as they will be eligible for the royal pardon contained in the Book. The real servants saw this as a great blessing because few of those who adopted Islam had been free of those vices during their ignorance, and they were scared of the threat it held, but this amnesty not only redeemed them, but also gave them hope.

#### **AYAT NO. 71 AND 72.**

It has two implications: (1) when he truly repents, he will begin a new life of belief and obedience to Allah, and with His grace and help, he will begin doing good actions instead of the wicked deeds he used to commit in his unbelief, and his evil deeds will be replaced by good deeds. (2) Not only will his previous wicked crimes be erased from his record, but it will also be noted in his conduct register that he was the servant who chose the path of His obedience over his Lord's rebellion. Then, as he feels increasingly guilty for his previous transgressions and offers repentance, he will be credited with an increasing number of good deeds. It also has two meanings: (1) They do not present evidence (for example, in a court of law) in support of a falsehood in order to prove it is true, when it is, in fact, a falsehood, or at best a questionable thing. (2) They have no intention of witnessing anything false, evil, or malicious as observers. In this sense, every immorality and indecency, every sham and counterfeit deed is a lie. Even if it is presented in ostensibly attractive forms of art, a true follower of Allah recognizes it as false and rejects it.

#### **AYAT 73 AND 74.**

Sincere servants of Allah do not act like the blind and deaf when Allah's revelations are recited to them for their edification. They do not willfully close their eyes to the signals they are asked to observe, nor do they turn a deaf ear to their lessons and message, but they are emotionally affected by them. They obey and practice what is commanded while abstaining from what is forbidden. The devotion to pray to Allah is the most distinguishing feature of sincere servants. Their request for personal salvation is found in verse 65, and their prayer for their wives and children is found in verse 74: Our Lord, make our wives and children true believers, so that they may practice righteousness and be a source of comfort to us. Their supplication demonstrates that Allah's devoted followers are more concerned with the eternal salvation of their loved ones than with earthly pleasures.

#### **AYAT NO. 75, 76 AND 77.**

The term *sabr* (fortitude) has been used broadly in this context. Despite being persecuted by the truth's opponents, true servants were steadfast in their battle to establish Allah's way in the land. They obeyed Allah's commands with sincerity and without tears, with no regard for worldly gain or loss, and they resisted all Satan's temptations and fleshly lusts. They will spend the rest of their lives there: what a wonderful home and resting place! This warning was given to the disbelievers to contrast with the great rewards promised to Allah's true servants, as if to say: If you do not invoke Allah for help and protection, and do not worship Him, you will have no value or importance in His eyes, and He will not care about you because He does not need your help. He has given you the option to pray to Him in order for Him to show mercy to you for your own sake. Otherwise, you and the rest of creation are indistinguishable.