

### **Lesson # 1**

1. Allah has blessed the city of Makkah and Madinah.
2. Prophet Ibrahim (AS) and Prophet Isma'il (AS) built Ka'bah.
3. Prophet Muhammad (S) was born in the city Makkah
4. Prophet Muhammad (S) received first Wahi of the Qur'an in Makkah.
5. Before Prophet Muhammad (S) migrated to Madinah, it used to be known as Yathrib.
6. The sacred Masjid un\_Nabawi is in Madinah.

### **Lesson # 2**

1. The kuffar decided to kill Prophet Muhammad (S) to stop the message of Islam.
2. Angel Jibril told Prophet Muhammad (S) about kuffar's plan to kill him and that he has to migrate to Madinah.
3. Prophet Muhammad (S)'s cousin Ali stayed behind in the house when Prophet Muhammad (S) migrated to Madinah.
4. Prophet Muhammad (S) and Abu Bakr (RA) stayed in Cave Thawr for 3 days as Kuffar were searching for them after they found out that Prophet Muhammad (S) left Makkah.

### **Lesson # 3**

1. The meaning of the word Hijrah is migration.
2. Prophet Muhammad (S) and Abu Bakr (RA) arrived in Madinah after 2 weeks.
3. Prophet Muhammad (S) camel's name was Qaswa.
4. Prophet Muhammad (S) stayed at the house of Abu Ayyub when he arrived in Madinah.
5. The tribes of Aws and Khazraj used to fight before accepting Islam. Prophet Muhammad (S) asked them to stop fighting and live in peace.
6. The people who migrated from Makkah were known as Muhajirun.
7. The people of Madinah were known as Ansars.

### **Lesson #4**

1. Prophet Muhammad (S) said "Whoever builds a Masjid on earth, Allah (SWT) will build a house for him in Jannah"
2. Masjid ul-Quba is the first masjid build by Prophet Muhammad (S) and his Sahabah.
3. The companions of the Prophet Muhammad (S) are called Sahabah.
4. Prophet Muhammad (S) said that the reward of praying at Masjid ul-Quba is equal to making an Umrah.
5. Prophet Muhammad (S) built a Masjid in Mandina which came to be known as Masjid an-Nabawi.
6. The bench at the corner of the courtyard of the Masjid an-Nabawi is called as-Suffah.

7. The people who slept at the bench at Masjid an-Nabawi were called Ashab as-Suffah.

#### **Lesson #5**

1. The meaning of the word Ansar is “Helpers”
2. Each Ansar adopted a Muhajir as his brother.
3. The bond of brotherhood between Muhajirun and Ansar is known as “Muwwakhat”
4. Allah (SWT) says in Quran that all believers are brothers and sisters.

#### **Lesson #6**

1. Prophet Muhammad (S) taught us to live in harmony with others.
2. Prophet Muhammad (S) visited leaders of different communities in Madinah and made them feel safe.
3. Prophet Muhammad (S) signed an agreement with Jews in Madinah, that agreement is called “Charter of Madinah”
4. Prophet Muhammad (S) advised us to solve our problems with mutual discussions and that process is called “Shura”

#### **Lesson #7**

1. A group of people in Madinah pretended to be Muslims but in their hearts they did not like Muslims. Allah (SWT) called them “Munafiqun”
2. A Munafiq is one who says something and does something else.
3. The Jews follow Prophet Musa (AS).
4. Allah (SWT) sent a book called “Tawrat” to Prophet Musa (AS).

#### **Lesson # 8**

1. The people of Makkah would travel to Syria and Yemen for trade and business.
2. A Caravan is a group of people travelling together.
3. The first battle between Muslims and Kuffar was fought at a place called Badr.
4. The battle of Badr was fought in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year after Hijrah.
5. The Kuffar army had 1000 men.
6. The Muslim army had 313 men.
7. Allah (SWT) sent angels to help Muslims during the battle of Badr.
8. Muslims treated their prisoners with kindness. They shared their food with them too.

9. Prophet Muhammad (S) said about the prisoners of battle of Badr, that anyone of them who would teach 10 Muslims to read and write would be set free.

### **Lesson #9**

1. Obeying Prophet Muhammad (S) will give us happiness in this world and the next.
2. The battle of Uhud teaches us a good lesson as to why we need to obey Prophet Muhammad (S)
3. Quran teaches us to obey Allah (SWT) and Prophet Muhammad (S)
4. The Kuffar gathered an army of 3000 men to attack Muslims to get revenge for the defeat of the battle of Badr.
5. The battle of Uhud was fought in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year after Hijrah.
6. The leader of Kuffar was Abu Sufian.
7. Muslim army met Kuffar army near mount Uhud.
8. Before the battle of Uhud started Prophet Muhammad (S) ordered some men to guard a small hill.
9. When Kuffar began to lose to the battle of Uhud, the Muslim men guarding the hill came down to collect supplies left behind by Kuffar.
10. When Kuffar saw that nobody was guarding the hill, they attacked Muslims from behind which caused many believers to be killed.
11. The believers who died in the battle against Kuffar are called "Shahid"
12. Prophet Muhammad (S)'s uncle Hamzah (RA) was killed in the battle of Uhud.

### **Lesson #10**

1. The battle of ditch was fought in the 5<sup>th</sup> year after Hijrah.
2. Salman al-Farsi was the companion of Prophet Muhammad (S)
3. Salman al-Farsi suggested Muslims to dig deep ditches around the city of Madinah to prevent Kuffar's army to enter Madinah.
4. The word Khandaq means deep ditch.
5. Due to the Khandaq that was dug around Madinah, the Kuffar were not able to enter the city so they decided to camp outside Madinah so nobody can enter or come out of the city.
6. The Kuffar stayed outside of Madinah for about one month.
7. Allah (SWT) sent strong windstorm one night that blew away kuffar's tents and supplies. The Kuffar were scared and tired so they decided to leave.
8. The Muslims thanked Allah (SWT) for the victory He provided in the battle of Ditch.
9. The first lesson learnt from the battle of Ditch is that we should consult others before making a big decision, this is called Shura.
10. The second lesson learnt that after doing our best efforts, we must rely on Allah (SWT) for his help and seek Allah (SWT)'s help with patience.

## **Lesson #11**

1. After the battle of Ditch Prophet Muhammad (S) decided to go to Makkah to perform Umrah.
2. The Muslims stayed at a place called Hudaibiyah before reaching Makkah to get permission to enter Makkah to perform Umrah.
3. Prophet Muhammad (S) sent Uthman ibn 'Affan (RA) to go to the leaders of Kuffar to let them know that Muslims wants peace and they came with intention to perform Umrah.
4. The Muslims and Kuffar made a peace treaty which is called "Treaty of Hudaibiyah".
5. The Muslims did not like the terms of the treaty of Hudaibiyah but they accepted it because they trusted Prophet Muhammad (S).
6. Allah (SWT) sent Wahi to Prophet Muhammad (S) and called Treaty of Hudaibiyah as a victory for Muslims.