

## Grade III-2 Seerah Study Guide

### Chapter 1 Teaching of Hijrah

1. What is a migration/ Where did the Prophet Migrate to ?  
Movement from one place to another / he moved from Makkah to Yathrib (Madinah)
2. Why did the Quraish want to kill the Prophet?  
They were scared that Muhammad swt would gain power and come back to Makkah for revenge
3. Who took his place on the bed?

Ali (r.a)

4. What is tawakkul?

Trying your hardest, but trusting Allah swt

5. What are the two types of hijrah?

Spiritual and physical hijrah

6. Example of each  
Physical: moving to a different place to better islam  
Ex. Moving on a plane to Hajj  
Spiritual: moving from bad things to more Islamic things  
Ex. Moving away from idols
7. Name some examples of other Prophets who Performed Hijrah  
Prophet Ibrahim moved from Egypt to Bakkah (Makkah)
8. What marked the beginning of the Islamic Calendar  
Prophet Mohammad moved from Makkah to Medina. (1438)

### Chapter 2: Pre Islamic Arabia

1. Where is Madinah located?

In Saudi Arabia, 210 miles above Mecca

2. What was the main source of income for Makkah and Madinah?
  - Most people earned through trade in Makkah.

- In Madinah, people earned through farming
3. What were the 3 main Jewish tribes of Madinah?
    - a. Banu Qayanuqa
    - b. Banu Nadir
    - c. Banu Qurayzah
  4. What were the two main Arab tribes
    - a. Aws
    - b. Khazraj
  5. How many tribes total in Madinah?
 

11 tribes  
3 = Jewish  
8 = Arab tribes
  6. How did people handle money in Madinah?
 

Currency = coins of gold and dates  
Usurious transactions from the Jewish: high interest rate
  7. What were the top three religions in Madinah?
    - a. Judaism (Jewish)
    - b. Paganism (idol-worshippers)
    - c. Christianity
  8. What was the over all life style in Madinah?
 

Comfortable;  
People traveled far away to get the best water  
Women worked in fields, made clothes, no rights  
Men worked in fields and managed markets

### **Lesson 3: Settlement in Madinah**

1. Why could Muhammad (S) not choose by himself where to stay?

He did not want to favor the side of Aws or Khazraj.

2. How did he choose?

Wherever his camel sat was where he would stay.

3. Who did the land where Muhammad (S) wanted to build a masjid belong to?  
**Sahil and Suhail, two orphan boys**
4. How was the masjid built/ What materials?

**Unburned bricks, palm trees, frames**

5. What was the masjid used for?  
**A place for teaching, learning and meetings**
6. How did Muhammad (S) help the Muhajirins?

**Pair one person from Makkah with one person from Madinah**

### **Chapters 4 &5**

1. What was Muhammad (S) over all goal while drafting this constitution?

**Make laws, and make sure everyone knew their rights and responsibilities**

2. What were his two main goals when he was trying to make good relations between the Muslims and Nonmuslims of Madinah?
  - a. **He had to make sure that the non muslim tribes in Madinah would not partner with the Quraish tribe in Makkah to attack the Muslims**
  - b. **He had to make sure the non muslims did not see Islam as a threat**

3. Who did the constitution target as an audience?

**Arab tribes, Jewish tribes and the Christianity tribes, the non-Muslim Arab tribes**

4. Name the five main key features of the constitution
  - a. **The prophet made sure all problems would be solved without violence**
  - b. **he made sure that people put faith above blood ties**
  - c. **He made sure that everyone was free to practice their religion**
  - d. **He made sure that non-Muslims would not form a treaty with the Quraish**
  - e. **Nobody would be oppressed (nobody would have their rights taken away)**

5. What is the difference between Islamic State and State of Islam?

State of Islam = your relationship with Allah

Islamic State = a country that follows Islamic laws

6. What were the two main reasons Muhammad (S) sent his companions to surveillance missions?

### **Chapter 8 3B**

1. Who were the Munafiqin?
  2. Who won the Battle of Badr?
  3. Why were the three main tribes of Madinah?
  4. Which tribe lived closest to the Muslims?
  5. What was the name of the treaty to establish peace with all the Madinan tribes?
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1. What did the elderly man do when he saw the young Muslims and Jewish men talking civilly?
  2. What happened to the Jewish man who played a prank on the Muslim women?
  3. What happened to the Muslim man who killed the Jewish man?
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1. What happened to the Banu Qaynuqa tribe?
  2. What did the Muslims do to them?
  3. What were Banu Qaynuqa hoping during the blockade?
  4. Which famous Munafiqin talked to the Prophet on their behalf?
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5. What was the final decision?

### **Chapter 6 Battle of Badr**

1. What did the Qiblah being changed from Jerusalem to the Kabah infer for the people of Makkah?
  - a. They realized the Muslims were now focused on the Makkah and the Kabah
2. Why did Muhammad (S) want to intercept the caravans coming back from Syria to Makkah?
  - a. Rasulluah could collect some of the goods and give it to his Makkan followers who had nothing
  - b. He wanted to demonstrate to the Makkans that their trade route was no longer safe
3. How did Abu Sufyan avoid the Muslims with his caravan? Hint: camel poop
4. Why did Abu Jahl want to stay even though the Makkans knew the caravan was safe?
  - a. He wanted to intimidate the Muslims and establish himself as the leader
5. Was the Muslim army strong or weak?
  - a. Only 313 men
6. How did Muhammad (S) calculate the number of men that was present in the Makkan army. Hint: camel for food.
7. Why did one of the companions of the Prophet want to move up from where they were sitting as the Muslim Army?
  - a. The further up they moved, the less wells the Makans had to get water so it would be harder on the Makkans
8. How did rainfall affect each side?
  - a. For the Muslim- it was amazing, very relaxing
  - b. Makkans- heavy, wet, and made everything harder
9. Know actual strength vs Muslims though vs Enemies though for the size of the armies
10. Who won the battle?
  - a. Muslims
11. Which important Muslim enemy died during this battle
  - a. Abu Jahl

Be able to summarize the following events:

1. Battle of Badr
2. Battle of Uhud
3. Missions of Nakhlah