

Revision Sheet – Level 4

A summary of all topics and the areas learnt this term.
There will be an end of term test.

Notes for Parents & Teachers

- **This sheet is complimentary to the revision lesson already done this Saturday by the teachers**
- The children will be tested from the material in this sheet
- The exam will be in one block of 50 minutes
- They have already learnt all of this (week by week) and are not expected to memorise everything.
- The areas that they must memorise will be highlighted in blue as “to memorise”
- There will be two areas tested; their memorisation and their understanding.
- These two parts will be applied to the general Islamic studies and the hadeeth that they have memorised.
- Please note they will **not be tested on every single thing here** and there are things they have learnt that are not present on this sheet such as ayaat, hadeeth or explanation.
- It is good for you to read through with them, every night to help them revise this
- Sample questions are at the end.

Exam Layout

Islamic Studies & Hadeeth

Written Test

- The child will complete a written test
- This will have a few questions chosen randomly from the following material.
- The younger classes will have multiple choice boxes, as opposed to writing questions, which will also be read out to them by the teacher if needed.

Oral test

- His/her answers marked by the teacher
- They will be asked to recall short things from their memories that they have learnt such as the names of Allah, etc.
- The Hadeeth that they have memorised will be tested in this section.

The child will be:

- Asked to read Hadeeth out in Arabic to the teacher from memory.
- They will read all the hadeeth that they have memorised up to now:
 - They will get higher marks for the **number** of Hadeeth they have memorised
 - They will get a mark on the actual hadeeth they have memorised; their relaying of it correctly, without mistakes, etc.
- The child will be asked if they know the meaning of **one or two** of the hadeeth in English.

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Material

The Jilbaab and Hijaab of the Muslim women

Importance for boys to learn this topic as well.

It is important for boys to learn this topic:

- Topics of everyday life.
- The boy is a brother and in the future he may be a father and uncle.
- He can look after his family and the ladies in his house.

What is the Jilbaab or Hijaab?

- Long flowing over garments (or clothing) worn by a women over or outside her body from the top of her head to the end of her toes which aim is to cover and conceal her Awrah (her private parts).

- Or we can say it is that which screens the parts of her which must not be displayed, meaning covering that which must be covered.
- The Jilbaab is a cloak or loose garment which envelops the whole body.

Ruling

- Obligatory
- A part of high morals and part of Eemaan
- Greatest act of modesty

Evidence:

Read workbook for ayaat and ahaadeeth. There will be questions about the evidence such as highlighting the evidence.

The Ruling for one who doesn't cover or doesn't cover properly

- It is disobedience to Allah
- A sin for a woman
- To cover was the way of the women among the companions
- If a women reveals herself to non-Mahram men then that will cause fitnah.

For a woman who does not know or realise that Hijaab is compulsory then she should be explained in a good clear manner.

Conditions of those Garments (Jilbaab/Hijaab)

- It has to cover the whole Awrah of the women.
- She cannot uncover part of her hair.
- She cannot wear short sleeves and show her arms.
- She cannot show her neck.
- The hijaab or jilbaab must not have openings in it
- It should not be see-through or transparent and be long and not short to cover feet even if lifted
- It should not be bright and attractive to attract attention.

Impermissible garments:

- Knee-length dresses or shorter is impermissible to wear outside.
- It is impermissible for women to reveal her legs to unrelated men.
- It should be wide and not tight on the body so as the shape of the body is not detectable.
- Wearing tight garments or trousers outside her home is unlawful.

It has been reported from the Prophet that he said: **“there are type (of women) among those who will be the inhabitants of the fire who I have not seen yet:women who are clothed,**

yet naked, astray and leading others astray, with their heads like humps of camels leaning to one side...". [Muslim]

- It should not imitate the clothing of men or the clothing of the non-believing women in their styles.

Who should wear the Jilbaab?

Every woman who has reached the age of puberty

Any younger girl should be encouraged

When is she required to wear it?

- When she leaves her house for one of her needs.
- When she prays her Salaah.
- When she will pass somewhere where there are men who are not her Mahram.
- Some scholars are of the view of when she performs the prostration of Quranic recitation (sajdah At-Tilaawah) she should be covered.
- Some scholars state that she should not reveal her hair to non-believing women.

Who can see her without Hijaab?

- Her husband
- Her father
- Her husband's father
- Her sons
- Her husband's sons from another wife
- Her brothers
- Her brother's sons (nephews)
- Her sister's sons (nephews)
- Young children ect...

The Prophet said: "A man may not be secluded with a woman." [Muslim]

What can a women see of another women?

Not permissible for a woman to look at another woman's 'awrah.

As for medical treatment or child birth then those parts can be exposed to another women because of the great necessity for it.

Covering the Face

The scholars have a difference of opinion about covering the face

→ Some say that a woman **must cover her face** by wearing a veil or covering.

Those who say that it isn't compulsory base their evidence about a woman coming to the Messenger of Allah, and she had no covering at all. He ordered her to cover up to but not including her hands, and **up to and round the face**, but not the face.

→ Others say that a woman **doesn't have to cover her face** but it is much better for her if she does cover her face.

The scholars that say a woman must cover her face say:

'that the face is the most beautiful part of a person and that if the woman has to cover her feet then it is even more important that she covers her face as it is more beautiful.'

The Sahaabah

The Companions of our Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasalam are known as the **Sahaabah**.

- The sahaabah are the companions of our Prophet Muhammad.
- They lived with him and believed that he was the Messenger of Allah.
- They believed in Allah and in Islam and those that loved him and helped him in the cause of Islam.
- They were the best of people after the Prophets.
- They were the best of people of this Ummah.

The three conditions that qualify a person to be a Sahaabah:

- The person must have met the Prophet or at least seen him.
- When he or she saw or met the Prophet, they must have believed in him that he was the Messenger of Allah. They must also have believed in Allah and in Islam.
- This person must have died whilst he or she was still a Muslim, still believing in Allah, the Prophet and in Islam.

Sahaabah and Sahaabiyyah

- A companion who is a man is called a Sahaabah.
- A companion who is a woman is called a Sahaabiyyah.
- A person must fulfil all three conditions to be a sahaabah, even if one is not met, then he or she cannot be considered a sahaabah.

The Status and Virtue of the Sahaabah

- The Sahaabah have a high and lofty status in Islam.
- They were the best and best generation of this Ummah.
- The sahaabah were the best people in their understanding and knowledge of the deen.

- They were the most pious and the best in their practice of the religion.

The Muhaajirun and Ansaar

- ❖ The Muhaajirun are those Sahaabah who migrated from Makkah to Al-Madinah when they were being persecuted by the mushrikeen [idol worshippers].
- ❖ The Ansaar are the Sahaabah who were living in Al-Madinah and who helped and gave aid to the Prophet and the Muhaajirun.
- The Muhaajirun and Ansaar were the first of this Ummah.
- Allah praises the Muhaajirun and Ansaar and this is the greatest of praise.
- Allah is pleased with them, with their practice of the religion, their knowledge, their actions of worship, their sincerity to Him and with their helping of His deen.
- The Sahaabah were pleased with Allah as their Lord; as the only One that they should worship, with their Prophet Muhammad and with Islam as their religion.
- They were pleased with the blessing of Allah.
- Allah has promised them and prepared for them Gardens under which rivers flow: Paradise, they will live therein forever.

The Lives of the Sahaabah

- The Muhaajirun from the Sahaabah may Allah be pleased with them had tough lives in Makkah because of the mushrikeen.
- The mushrikeen persecuted the Sahaabah and prevented them from food and drink and even tortured some of them to make them leave Islam.
- The Sahaabah were strong in belief about Allah and His Messenger and they remained firm and never desired to go back to idol worship.
- A lot of the Sahaabah lost their wealth and property because the mushrikun took it from them.
- At this time the Sahaabah were few in number and weak, but their eemaan was very strong.
- Then Allah guided strong and brave men from the tribe of Quraysh to Islam. Men like Umar and Hamzah, now Muslims were able to perform tawaf around the K'abah and have more freedom. More people entered into Islam now.
- Some of the people of Al-Madinah accepted Islam and their number grew, then Allah commanded the Prophet and the Sahaabah to migrate to Al-Madinah.
- The Sahaabah migrated to Madinah the last people to leave were the Prophet and Abu Bakr.
- The Sahaabah who migrated to Madinah were known as the Muhaajirun; they left their houses and wealth in Makkah and the mushrikun took their possessions.
- The people that had accepted Islam from the people of Madinah accepted the Muhaajirun when they migrated to them.
- They helped them, took care of them, gave them shelter and food and they loved them as brothers – they were known as the Ansaar.

After the Migration

- After the migration, Madinah became a place where Islam was practiced openly and the number of Muslims grew.

- The Muslims had to defend themselves from the attacks of the mushrikun from Makkah.
- They had to fight against the mushrikun and Allah gave made them victorious because they practiced the religion the way Allah was pleased with.
- The Muslims had the best of understanding and were sincere to Allah, after some years they conquered Makkah.
- After the Prophet passed away, the Sahaabah taught the religion the same way they had heard it from the Prophet. Many more people accepted Islam and the Muslims grew in number.

The Correct attitude of the Muslims towards the Sahaabah

- We must love all the Sahaabah: we are not allowed to hate or dislike any of them.
- We must not speak badly about them.
- We should make d'ua for them and ask Allah to be pleased with them.
- We should speak about their status and virtue with the people.
- We hold the Sahaabah to be better than us.

Muslims believe that the Sahaabah are:

- The companions of our Prophet Muhammad.
- The best people of this Ummah.
- The ones who learnt the religion directly from the Prophet Muhammad; they memorized his sayings and actions the same way that they heard them. They then taught the people after them and spread the religion.
- They were the most trustworthy people of their time and preached the religion with complete trust. All the Sahaabah are trustworthy with regards to what they related and said about the Prophet and the religion.
- They were truthful people.
- To speak about the Sahaabah is to speak about the religion.
- We love all the Sahaabah.
- We make d'ua for them.
- We support them.
- We believe that they are better than the people who came after them and that they are better than us.
- We speak about their status and virtues.

Abu Bakr — The First Caliph and Successor of the Messenger of Allah

Abu Bakr was the first of the Rightly Guided Caliph

His name and lineage

- His actual name is: Abdullah ibn Uthmaan ibn 'Aamir ibn Ka'ab. [ibn means (son of)]
- His kunya is: Abu Bakr, this is not his actual name. A kunya is a title by which someone is recognized to someone or something
- His nickname (laqab): As-Siddeeq, he was named this by the Prophet peace be upon him. As-Siddeeq comes from the word 'sidq' which means truthfulness.
- As-Siddeeq means someone who is always truthful and also believes in the truthfulness of someone or something.
- Abu Bakr always believed in the truthfulness of the Prophet peace be upon him. He never doubted in him or hesitated for a moment about the Prophet and Islam. He entered Islam without any hesitation.
- Abu Bakr was from the clan of Banu Teem and from the tribe of Quraysh.

Abu Bakr's Family

His Father	His Mother
<p>Abu Bakr's father was: 'Uthmaan ibn 'Aamir ibn 'Amr.</p> <p>He was known as Abu Quhaafah.</p> <p>He embraced Islam on the Day of the Conquest of Makkah: he was an old man by this time.</p> <p>Abu Bakr took his father to the Messenger Of Allah and announced his father's entry into Islam.</p> <p>Abu Quhaafah made a pledge to follow the Messenger of Allah and Islam.</p>	<p>Abu Bakr's mother was: Salmah bint Sakhr ibn 'Amr ibn Ka'ab.</p> <p>Her kunya was: Umm Al-Khayr.</p> <p>She embraced Islam during the early stages of the Prophet's d'awah.</p>

Abu Bakr's wives and children

His Wives	His Children
Qateelah bint 'Abdul 'Uzzah	'Abdullah and Asmaa
Umm Roomaan bint 'Aamir	'Abdur-Rahmaan and 'Aaisha
Asmaa bint 'Umays	Muhammad
Habeebah bint Khaarijah	Umm Kulthoom

Abu Bakr' s Life Before Islam

- He was born after the Year of the Elephant and was younger than The Prophet peace be upon him.
- He was born and raised in a house of noble lineage and was blessed with a respectful upbringing. His people honoured and respected him.
- He was from the tribe of Quraysh: this tribe had high nobility amongst other tribes.
- Abu Bakr ranked highly in the Quraysh tribe and was given important and high status positions.
- Even before Islam, Abu Bakr had a noble character and an honest nature; these traits helped him in society as a business man and as a genealogist. [basically the study of your family tree or lineage]
- The Prophet said: "Abu Bakr is the most knowledgeable person among the Quraysh about the lineages of the Quraysh" [Reported by Muslim]
- Abu Bakr had a reputation of being fair and honest in all his affairs. In his business dealings profit would come to him and he didn't have to run after profits.
- Before embracing Islam he would spend generously on the poor and needy. He was also very generous when it came to inviting people to his home to share his meals with him.
- Just by being born into a noble family does not necessarily mean that you will be loved and respected, rather love and respect have to be earned. Abu Bakr was loved by all: the noblemen, businessmen, scholars, and by the poor and weak.
- He exemplified wonderful characteristics in everything.
- Abu Bakr shared similar qualities and values with the Prophet, so it is not surprising that they were such close friends before Islam and after the advent of Islam.
- Like the Prophet, Abu Bakr never drank alcohol even before Islam, he knew that drinking alcohol had ill-effects and wanted to protect his dignity and honour.
- Also like the Prophet Abu Bakr never once performed prostration to an idol and understood that idol worship was a senseless and irrational thing to do as idols can never cause benefit or harm to anyone.
- Considering Abu Bakr's noble and virtuous characteristics prior to Islam, it is not surprising that he later became the best out of all of the Prophets' companions.

Abu Bakr's life as a Muslim

- Generally people would hesitate when the Prophet would invite them to Islam. They would hesitate before making up their mind to accept Islam, except Abu Bakr. He was the first free man to embrace Islam.
- Abu Bakr never hesitated or wavered, instead he immediately embraced Islam and believed in the Messenger of Allah and pledged to help and support the Prophet. He continued to keep this pledge till the end of his life.
- From the time he embraced Islam he began to call people to Islam, he especially called the scholars and the noblemen and he was very successful.

From those who accepted Islam at his hands:

- Az-Zubayr ibn Al-'Awwaam
- 'Uthmaan ibn 'Affaan

- Talhah ibn 'Ubaydullah
- S'ad ibn Abee waqqaas
- 'Uthmaan ibn Madhoon
- Abu 'Ubaydah ibn al-Jarraah
- 'Abdur-rahmaan ibn 'Awf
- Abu Salamah ibn 'Abdul-Asad
- Al-Arqam ibn Abee Al-Arqam

Each of them became eminent companions and went on to preach the message of Islam to others.

- Abu Bakr was the most knowledgeable amongst the companions regarding the teachings of Islam. He was also the most excellent of companions and had the utmost care and concern for the Prophets' well-being.
- The polytheist would persecute the Muslims in Makkah until when Allah commanded His Messenger and the Muslims to migrate to Madinah.
- The Muslims migrated group by group and Abu Bakr was the only companion of the Prophet during his migration to Madinah.

Abu Bakr' s Life as the First Khaleefah

- When the Prophet passed away, the Muslims were in a state of shock and confusion. Some of them couldn't speak, whilst others were in complete denial that the Prophet had passed away.
- When Abu Bakr heard about the Prophets' passing away, he went to the masjid and entered the house of his daughter 'Aaisha. He went to where the Messenger of Allah was lying; he kissed him and began to cry.
- On the same day the Sahaabah gathered in the courtyard of Banu Saa'idah to decide on who would be the first Caliph of the Muslims.
- After consultation they agreed that Abu Bakr should be the Khaleefah.
- The Sahaabah gave their pledge of allegiance to Abu Bakr and thus he became the leader of the Muslims.

Some of Abu Bakr' s achievements and tasks

1. He sent an army to fight those clans who apostated and left Islam after the Prophet passed away.
2. He sent an army to fight those who refused to pay the zakat after the Prophet passed away.
3. He ordered that the Qur'an be compiled into one Book.
4. He put into effect plans of the foreign conquest of Iraq. Much of Iraq was conquered as one of the main commanders of the army who fought against the Persians was Khaalid ibn Al-Waleed.
5. He sent conquests in Ash-Shaam [Syria and the surrounding areas] and his armies fought against the Romans and some Arabs who were loyal to them.

Abu Bakr's Passing Away

- Abu Bakr became ill after bathing on a cold day. He suffered from a fever for fifteen days and he did not come out for prayer and ordered 'Umar to lead the people in prayer.
- He was convinced that he was going to die because of his illness and therefore gathered the people to choose a new Khaleefah.
- He consulted with the Sahaabah and decided that he himself should appoint the new Khaleefah as this would be better for the people.
- Abu Bakr decided to appoint 'Umar ibn Al-Khattaab as the new Khaleefah and asked the people if they agreed with his decision.
- The Sahaabah agreed and gave their pledge of allegiance to 'Umar.
- Then Abu Bakr gave his last instructions regarding what little wealth he had, even though Abu Bakr was the Khaleefah, he had very little wealth.
- Abu Bakr died from his short illness at the age of 63; this was the exact same age that the Prophet Muhammad passed away.
- His wife Asmaa bint 'Umays bathed him as he had instructed this in his lifetime. He was buried alongside the Messenger of Allah.
- Abu Bakr's funeral prayer was led by his successor 'Umar.