

# ISLAMIC STUDIES NOTES

## Nisab of Zakat for Animals

### Nisab of Zakat for Camel

5 to 9 grazing camels for one year	1 sheep
10 to 14 grazing camels for one year	2 sheep
15 to 19 grazing camels for one year	3 sheep
20 to 24 grazing camels for one year	4 sheep
25 to 35 grazing camels for one year	2-year-old she-camel
61 to 75 grazing camels for one year	5-year-old she-camel

### Nisab of Zakat for Cattle

30 to 40 heads of cattle	2.5-year-old male or female weaned calf
40 to 60 heads of cattle	3-year-old weaned calf
60 heads of cattle	2 1-year-old calves
more than 60 heads of cattle	1 calf for each 30 heads and 1 weaned calf for each 40 heads.

### Nisab of Zakat for Sheep or Goats

40 to 120 sheep or goats	1 sheep or goat For 40 to 120 it is the same
121 to 200 sheep or goats	2 sheep
201 to 300 sheep or goats	3 sheep
301 to 400 sheep or goats	4 sheep
For every additional sheep or goat, an extra sheep is added	

### Zakat on Gold and Silver

Nisab on Gold and Silver is 2.5% after certain conditions are met. Two important conditions are: Complete ownership of Gold and Silver and lapse of a year on it. In light of Sahih Hadith, the value of Nisab is 52 ½ tolas of silver or 7 ½ tolas of gold.

### Usher on crops

If the agricultural land is irrigated naturally by rain or by natural water bodies such as rivers, streams etc then the usher payable is 10% of the total

agricultural output whereas if the agricultural land is artificially irrigated then the amount of usher to be paid on the total agricultural output is 5% of the total agricultural output value.

### Difference between Usher and Zakat

Zakat is the voluntary alms tax levied on rich muslims, it is aimed to help the poor.

Usher is a tax levied on agricultural produce.

### Recipients of Zakat

1. Fukra- Includes poor people who are devoid of wealth equal for Nisab.
2. Masakeen- Extremely poor people who can't even finance their basic necessities.
3. Al-Alemeen- A person or a body appointed by the Islamic State for the purpose of collection of Zakat. It is not a compulsion that they need to be a needy person.
4. Recent converts to Islam deprived of basic necessities.
5. Al Raqib- Slaves who have agreement with their master for freedom upon payment of a certain amount.
6. Poor people trapped in debt given that the debt is not used for un-islamic purposes.
7. To those who have to fulfill certain obligations but are unable to do so due to lack of wealth.
8. Ibn e Sabeel- Travelers who might be well to do at home but are devoid of basic necessities during their journey.

### Important Islamic Terminologies

- ☞ **Daa'i:** A missionary in Islam.
- ☞ **Dar-al-harb:** A term used for the non-Muslim world and means "House of War."
- ☞ **Dar-al-Islam:** A term that refers to the Islamic world and means "House of Islam."
- ☞ **Da'wah:** Its literal meaning is to invite others to Islam.
- ☞ **Dhimmis:** These are conquered people living under Muslim rule.
- ☞ **Fatwa:** This is an Islamic legal ruling or edict.
- ☞ **Batil:** void
- ☞ **Diyya:** Financial compensation paid to the family of the victim in case of murder of the victim or it is the financial obligation paid to the victim in case of bodily harm or property damage.
- ☞ **Qisas:** is retributive punishment for the offender.

- ☐ **Gunnah e Kabira:** refers to greater sins in Islam.
- ☐ **Kiswah** – the cover of Kaaba – is laid on the Kaaba on the 9th of Dul Hijjah – the day when pilgrims go to the mountain of Arafat
- ☐ **“Namaz”** is an Urdu word hence, it is not mentioned in the Qur’an; instead, the word “Salah” is mentioned. However, the word “Salah” is mentioned only 67 times but the commandments to offer Salah/Namaz occurs 700 times in the Qur’an. Likewise, Salah and Zakat together are mentioned 32 times.

## Names of Islamic Months

No.	Name	Meaning
1	Muḥarram	Forbidden
2	Şafar	Void
3	Rabi-al-Awwal	The first spring
4	Rabi-al-Thani	The second spring
5	Jumada-al-Awwal	The first of parched land
6	Jumada-al-Thani	The second of parched land
7	Rajab	Respect & Honour
8	Shaban	Scattered
9	Ramaḍan	Burning heat
10	Shawwal	Raised
11	Dhū al-Qa’dah	The one of truce
12	Dhū al-Hijjah	The one of pilgrimage

### Sacred Months:

In Islam, four months are sacred. Fighting is forbidden during these months except the self defence.

- Zul-Qa’dah
- Zul-Hijjah
- Muharram
- Rajab

### Islamic Occasions:

In Islam, there are two celebrations.

- Eid al-Fitr ( Festival of breaking the Fast ) - it is celebrated on the 1st of Shawwal
- Eid al-Adh’ha ( Festival of Sacrifice ) - it is celebrated on the 10th - 12 of Zul-Hijjah

### Ramazan:

This month is considered as the month of Fasting, in Islam. This is a holy month in islamic culture, as the revelation of the Quran began this month. Moreover, “Laylatul Qadr” ( a sacred night ) is also in Ramazan.

## Islamic Law of Heritage:

### Share of Wife:

If they have children then the wife’s share will be  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the inheritance, otherwise her share will be  $\frac{1}{4}$

### Share of Husband:

If they have children then the husband’s share will be  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the inheritance, otherwise his share will be  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

### Share of son:

Twice of daughter’s share

### Share of daughter:

Half of son’s share

## HAJJ:

### Hajj is of three types:

**Hajj al-Ifrad** – This refers to performing the Hajj alone without Umrah.

**Hajj al-Qiran** – This refers to the one who performs both Hajj and Umrah together while being in the state of Ihram.

**Hajj al-Tamatt’u** – The most common type of Hajj pilgrimage and the one Prophet S.A.W encouraged his companions to perform. It refers to performing Umrah during the Hajj season and then to complete the Hajj between the 8th and 13th day of Dhu al-Hijjah.

### Manasik e Hajj (Hajj Rituals):

#### Day 1:

Pilgrims will walk around the Kaaba seven times. This is called Tawaf e Qudoom ( Welcoming Tawaf ). Then pilgrims head towards Safa and Marwah hills. They will run seven times between the hills. This is called “Sa’ai’i ( The effort )

#### Day 2:

After the morning prayer “Fajr”, pilgrims will go to Mina. They spend the whole day in Mina praying.

#### Day 3:

This is the day Hajj. Pilgrims move to Arafat where they stay the whole day praying and listening to the sermon of Hajj.

After the sunset pilgrims will leave for the Muzdalifah. They offer Maghrib and Eshaa prayer combined, in Muzdalifa. They will spend the night in Muzdalifah.

#### Day 4:

Pilgrims will return to Mina to stone the devil symbolically by throwing seven pebbles at the largest of the three pillars.

After the stoning of the devil, sheep or goat would be slaughtered.

Male pilgrims shave their heads completely and females will clip pieces of the hair.

Pilgrims will do another round of stoning the devil.

Then they can head to the Makkah to do the Tawaaf.

#### **Day 5:**

If pilgrim was not able to return to Makkah, he would do the stoning on the day 5 and 6 also as he had done on the 4th day.

Before leaving Makkah for their home, pilgrim will do another Tawaaf, which is called "Tawaaf e Wada'a" ( Farewell Tawaaf )

#### **Sacred Places:**

##### **First Mosque on Earth:**

First mosque ever on the earth is al-Masjid al-Haraam, built by Hazrat Ibrahim A.S and his son Hazrat Ismail A.S

##### **Offering Prayers in Makkah:**

Muslims used to pray secretly before Hazrat Hamza embraced Islam. Once he embraced Islam, he announced that Muslims can offer the prayers without fear of disbelievers and I would protect Muslims.

##### **Masjid Quba:**

Masjid Quba is the first mosque in Muslim history. It is the first place where the holy prophet S.A.W rested after migration from Makkah to Madinah. When Holy Prophet arrived village of Quba, he stayed at the house of Hazrat Kulthum bin Hadam. After several days, he laid the foundation of Masjid Quba on the land which was owned by Hazrat Kulthum R.A.

##### **Masjid Qiblatain:**

This mosque is located in Madina, and was built by Sawad bin Ghanam al-Ansari in 2 A.H.

##### **Change of Qibla:**

After migration to Madina, Muslims offered their prayers facing al-Aqsa Mosque. The Jews of Madina started claiming that the prophet had to take their sacred city 'Jerusalem' as the Qibla. This arose doubts about validity of Islam. Meanwhile, the Prophet was irritated to hear such rumors, and used to look up to the sky waiting for common from Allah to face the Kaba'ah as Qibla. After 16 months approximately, Allah commanded Muslims to face Kaba'ah as their Qibla. The mosque where the Prophet received the command to change the Qibla, was Masjid Qiblatain.

##### **Masha'ar-e-Haraam:**

Masha'ar-e-Haraam is the title of the valley of Muzdalifa. It means literally "The sacred sign". As the Muzdalifa is the place where the pilgrimage is performed, so it is named "Masha'ar-e-Haraam".

##### **Cave Hira:**

Revelation of Qura'an started in the cave hira, which is located at the Jabal al-Nour ( Mountain of Light), near Makkah.

First revelation was *اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ* , and the last revelation was *وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ*

##### **OTHER INFORMATION:**

Before Makkah was conquered by the Holy Prophet (SAWW), Uthman ibn Talha was the custodian of the key to Kaaba and the Prophet (SAWW) gave it back to him. The Prophet (SAWW) said, "Take it, O Children of Talha, eternally up to the Day of Resurrection, and it will not be taken from you unless by an unjust, oppressive tyrant." Uthman ibn Talha is known as "Sadin of Mecca."

#### **Mujtahid and Mujaddid:**

##### **Imam Abu Hanifa:**

His full name was Numan ibn Sabit. He was born in the city of Kufa, Iraq during the reign of Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan, in 80 AH. He was the founder of Hanafi School of Jurisprudence. His books are "al-Fiqh al-Akbar", "Kitab al-Aasaar". His famous students are "Abu Yousuf al-Qazi", "Muhammad ibn al-Hassan", and "Zufar ibn Huzyal". He passed away in Baghdad in 150 AH.

##### **Imam Malik ibn Anas:**

He was born in the city of Madina in 93 AH and died in 179 AH in Madina. He was titled as "Imam of the Abode of Emigration". His famous book is "al-Muwattaa".

##### **Imam al-Shafi'i:**

He was born in 150 AH, in Gaza and died in 204 AH, in Fustat, Egypt . He was student of Imam Malik bin Anas and Imam Muhammad bin al-Hasan. He wrote several books including "Kitab al-Risala", "Kitab al-Umm", "Musnad al-Shafi'i".

##### **Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal:**

He was born in Baghdad in 164 AH and died in 241 AH in Madina. He was student of Imam Abu Yousuf al-Qazi and Imam al-Shafi'i. His famous book is "Musnad".

##### **Umar bin Abdel Aziz:**

He was born in 61 AH and died in 101 AH. he has been called "the most pious and devout" of the Umayyad caliphs and was described as the first Mujaddid and fifth righteous caliph of Islam. He was also a great-grandson of the second caliph, Umar ibn Al-Khattab.

#### **Books of four Imams:**

Imam Abu Hanifa : "Kitab-ul-Aasaar", "al-Fiqh ul Akbar"

Imam Malik bin Anas: "al-Muattaa"

Imam Shafi'i: "Kitab al-Risala", "Kitab al-Umm", "Musnad al-Shafi'i"

Imam Ahmad bin Hambal: "Musnad Ahmad", "al-Elal", "Usool al-Sunnah", "Kitab al-Zuhd"

#### **Mujaddid Alf Thani:**

Imam Ahmad Sirhindi is called "Mujaddid Alf Thani". He was born on June 26, 1564 in Sirhind and died on December 10, 1624.

He stood against the Mughul heresy introduced by Jalaud Din Akbar. He is called the Mujaddid because he started the movement of purifying Islam and restored its traditional orthodoxy.

#### **Shah Waliullah:**

Shah Waliullah was born on 21 February 1703 to Shah Abdur Rahim Dehlavi, a prominent Islamic scholar of Delhi. His actual name was "Ahmad", but he was known as Shah Waliullah because of his piety.

He had completed the memorization of the Qur'an by the age of seven. By sixteen he had completed the standard curriculum of Hanafi law, theology, geometry, arithmetic and logic.

He travelled to Hijaz for the advance education of Hadith.

His father, Shah Abdur Rahim was the founder of the Madrasah-i Rahimiyah. He was on the committee appointed by Aurangzeb for compilation of the code of law, Fatawa-e-Alamgiri. Shah Waliullah had four sons, "Shah Abdul Aziz", "Shah Rafiuddin", "Shah Abdul Qadir" and "Shah Abdul Ghani".

Shah waliullah wrote a lot of books on several topics of islamic theology. Some of them are "al-Fawz al-Kabir", "Hujjatullah al-Baaligha", "izaalatul Khifa'a".

One of the prominent work he had done was the "Persian Translation of Qura'an".

He passed away on 10 August 1762 in Dehli.

#### **Historical Facts:**

##### **Bayt al-Hikmah:**

Bayt al-Hikmah ( House of Wisdom ) is also known as the Grand Library of Baghdad. It refers to a major Abbasid public academy and intellectual center in Baghdad. It was founded by the Abbasid

Caliph Haroon al-Rashid. The famous translation movement was started in that house of wisdom. A large number of books from the Greec, India, and Persia were translated into Arabic. Yaqub ibn Ishaq al-Kindi, and al-Khwarizmi had also worked in the House of Wisdom.

#### **Translations of Quran in different languages**

Latin	Robertus Ketenensis
Spanish	Julio Cortes, Ahmed Abboud and Rafael Castellanos, Kamel Mustafa Hallak, Abdel Ghani Melara Navio
French	Andre du Ryer
English	Alexander Ross, George Sale, Mirza Abul Fazl
Urdu	Shah Abdul Qadir, Ahmed Raza Khan Bareilvi (Kanzul Iman), Molana Ashiq Elahi Merathu
Chinese	Yusuf Ma Dexin, Wang Jingzhai

#### **Types of sentences in Arabic**

- i. Khabaria/Mufeeda – which is subdivided into two kinds:
  - a. Ismia – a sentence in which the first word is a noun
  - b. Failla – a sentence in which the first word is a verb
- ii. Shibh Joomla – Prepositional Phrase

*How many days did Prophet Younus stay in the belly of the whale?*

There are differing views on how long he was inside the belly of the whale – some say 3 days, some say 40 days, while some still say he was swallowed in the morning and thrown out in the evening.

#### **Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed's acceptance of Islam**

Khalid Bin Waleed accepted Islam in 627-629 AD i.e. between 6th to 8th Hijri. However, it is believed that he accepted Islam in 627 AD and joined the Prophet (SAWW) during the conquest of Makkah in 629 AD i.e. 8th Hijri.

#### **Shortest Surah of the Qur'an Surah Kausar**

It is the 108th Surah, has only 3 verses and it was revealed for honoring the daughter of the Prophet (SAWW) – Hazrat Fatima (RA). The Surah talks about abundance. It tells the Prophet (SAWW) to not be upset that he has no sons to continue his lineage because Allah has given him Fatima (RA) to

continue his lineage for him so he should pray to Allah and thank him and sacrifice a camel in celebration.

### Prophet Shu'ayb (AS)

The Prophet Shu'ayb (AS) was appointed by Allah to guide the people of Midian in Arabia. These people were robbers and cheaters who were blessed by Allah but they still stole from others and cheated excessively. This is mentioned in Surah Al A'raf, the 7th Surah of the Qur'an.

### Sunnah:

Sunnah is a 2nd primary source of Syariah. Importance of Sunnah in Quraan: "And we have sent down unto you also the message: that you may explain clearly to men what is sent for them & that they may give thought "(16:44) "obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you". (4:59)

### Importance of Sunnah in Hadith:

The Prophet has reported to have said

- "Undoubtedly, I am given the Al-Quran & the like of it (i.e. Sunnah) with it."
- "I have left 2 things among you. You shall not go astray as long as you hold on to them: The Book of Allah & my Sunnah."

### Types of Sunnah:

The first type of Sunnah is Sunnah Qauliyah which is saying of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to explain about a ruling or to tell the people of what to do and what should not.

The next one is Sunnah Fi'liyah that is all prophet's deeds and actions such as religious, social, administration, family matters and etc.

Lastly, Sunnah Taqririyah is a tacit approval. This is the actions or saying of the companions of Plaintiff which receive tacit approval of Prophet with practice by the people.

Six authentic collections of Hadith:

- **Sahih al-Bukhari**  
Imam Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari.
- **Sahih Muslim**  
Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj ibn Muslim.
- **Sunan Abu Dawood**  
Imam Abu Daud Sulaiman bin Ash'at.
- **Sunan al-Tirmidhi**  
Imam Abu Isa Muhammad bin Isa.
- **Sunan al-Nasa'i**  
Imam Abu Addur Rehaman Ahmad bin Ali al-Nisaiee.
- **Sunan ibn Majah**  
Imam Abu bin Abdullah Muhammad bin Yazid bin Majah al-Kazdini.

## Prophets:

### Surah in the Names of the Prophets

The Following six Surahs in the Holy Quran are in the name of the prophets.

1. Surah Yousaf
2. Surah Hood
3. Surah Younus
4. Surah Ibrahim
5. Surah Noah
6. Surah Muhammad

### Prophets mentioned in Quran:

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Adam      | 2. Idris     |
| 3. Nuh       | 4. Hud       |
| 5. Salih     | 6. Lut       |
| 7. Ibrahim   | 8. Ismail    |
| 9. Ishaq     | 10. Yaqub    |
| 11. Yusuf    | 12. Shu'aib  |
| 13. Ayyub    | 14. Dhulkifl |
| 15. Musa     | 16. Harun    |
| 17. Dawud    | 18. Sulayman |
| 19. Ilias    | 20. Alyasa   |
| 21. Yunus    | 22. Zakariya |
| 23. Yahya    | 24. Isa      |
| 25. Muhammad |              |
- S.A.W

### Titles of Prophets:

Adam A.S – Safiullah  
 Ibrahim A.S – Khalilullah  
 Musa A.S – Kaleemullah  
 Shoaib A.S - Khateeb ul Anbiaa  
 Essa A.S - Messih, Roohullah  
 Younus - Sahibul Hoot, Zul-Noon  
 Muhammad S.A.W - Khatam al-Nabiyeen

### Relationships of Prophets:

- Hazrat Ismail was the son of Hazrat Ibrahim A.S
- Hazrat Musa and Hazrat Haroon A.S were brothers • Hazrat Lut was nephew of Hazrat Ibrahim
- Hazrat Shees was son of Hazrat Adam
- Hazrat Yousuf was son of Hazrat Yaqub A.S
- Hazrat Yaqub was son of Hazrat Ishaq A.S
- Hazrat Ishaq was son of Hazrat Ibrahim A.S

### Qiyas:

Literal meaning is Comparison i.e. comparing something with another.

### Technical meaning:

"Applying a case whose rule is not found by the text to a case whose rule is found in the text on account of equation of both cases in respect of effective cause of the rule."

#### 4 Conditions of Qiyas:

- The original case is not a parallel case. This means that the new case shall not be the original case.
- The legal ruling should be one which is based on effective cause that can be rationally understood. In case if legal ruling based on effective cause that cannot be understood, qiyas is not allowed.
- There is no explicit legal ruling mentioned by the text on parallel case. There shall be no qiyas in case where there is legal ruling mentioned by the text.
- Effective cause must be an apparent attribute.
- It can easily be perceived by sense.

#### Justification of Qiyas as a source of Islamic law:

- The majority of Muslim jurists are of the view that Qiyas is a source of Islamic law. It is relied upon in deriving legal rules.
- Muslims are obliged to follow the legal ruling which is validly derived from qiyas.

#### The justification of Qiyas as a source of Islamic law is established by the Qur'an and Sunnah. The Qur'an

"O ye who believe! Obey Allah and Obey the Messenger and those charged with authority among you. If ye differ in anything among yourselves, refer it to Allah and His Messenger..." (al-Nisa'(4):59)

#### The Sunnah

There are many cases in which the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) in response to queries of the Companions tried to give answers in a form that was supposed to train them in legal thinking and in many such cases the method is quite similar to analogy.

#### Angels

##### Angel Jibril

Angel Jibril always brings good news. He is mentioned in both the Qur'an and the Hadith. He revealed Allah's words (the Qur'an) to Muhammad on the Night of Power so he is known as the **ANGEL OF REVELATION**. He played a vital role in communicating the final version of Islam to humanity.

##### Angel Mika'il

The **ANGEL MIKA'IL** is a friend to humanity and known as the giver of rain and food. He is believed to reward people who do good deeds.

#### Other angels

There are other angels in Islam, such as **IZRAIL**, the **ANGEL OF DEATH**, who takes the souls from bodies when people die so they can enter the afterlife.

**ISRAFIL** is another angel. It is believed that he will blow a trumpet to announce the Day of Judgement.

#### Muslim Spain:

During the caliphate of the Caliph Al-Walid Ibn Abdel Malik, Islamic forces led by Tariq ibn Ziyad disembarked in early 711 in Gibraltar. After defeating the king Roderick at the Battle of Guadalete, Tariq was reinforced by an Arab force led by his superior wali Musa ibn Nusayr and continued northward. By 717, the combined Arab-Berber force had crossed the Pyrenees into Septimania.

### CITIES OF MUSLIM SPAIN

- Cordoba
- Granada • Madinat al-zahra • Valladolid • Guadalajara
- Toledo

#### SPANISH MUSLIM SCHOLARS:

- Ibn e Hazm
- Ibn e Hisham
- Mundhir ibn Sa'īd al-Ballūṭī
- Abu Ghalib Tammam ibn Alkama
- Ibn Hayyan
- Ibn al-Qūṭīyya
- al-Khwarizmi
- Ibn al-Saffar
- Al-Zahravi
- Ibn al-Kattani
- al-Mutatabbib
- Ibn Abd Rabbih
- Muhammad ibn Hani al-Andalusi al-Azdi

### Islamic Learning Centers

#### Jamia al-Azhar (al-Azhar University):

Al-Azhar University was the chief centre of Islamic and Arabic learning in the world. It was founded by the Fāṭimids in 970 CE and was formally organized by 988. It is considered to be the oldest university in the world.

#### Famous Grand Imams of al-Azhar:

- Mustafa Al-Maraghi
- Muhammad al-Khadi Husayn
- Mahmud Shaltut
- Abdel Halim Mahmoud
- Ahmed El-Tayeb

### University of al-Qarawiyyin:

It was founded as a mosque by Fatima al-Fihri in 857–859 in Fez, Morocco and subsequently became one of the leading spiritual and educational centers of the historic Muslim world. Scholars consider that the Qarawiyyin was effectively run as a madrasa until after World War II.

The Qarawiyyin is considered as the oldest continually operating higher learning institution in the world.

## Islamic Places

### Jabal al-Noor:

Jabal an-Nour 'Mountain of the Light' is a mountain near Mecca in the Hejaz region of Saudi Arabia. The mountain houses cave of 'Hira' which holds tremendous significance for Muslims throughout the world, as the Islamic prophet Muhammad S.A.W is said to have spent time in this cave meditating, and it is widely believed that it was here that he received his first revelation. First revelation consisted of the first five verses of Surah Al-Alaq.

### Jabal Uhud:

Mount Uhud is a mountain in north of Medina, Saudi Arabia. It was the site of the second battle of Uhud between Muslim and unbelievers. The Battle of Uhud was fought on 19 March, 625 CE, between a force from the small Muslim community of Medina and a force from Mecca.

### Jabal Thawr:

Jabal Thawr (Mount Bull) is a mountain in Saudi Arabia, located in the lower part of Mecca to the south of the district of Misfalah. Holy Prophet S.A.W stayed here as a refugee with his companion Hazrat Abu Bakr R.A.

### Jabal Arafat:

Mount Arafat is also called by its other Arabic name, Jabal ar-Rahmah is a granodiorite hill. According to Islamic traditions, the hill is the place where the Prophet Muhammad stood and delivered the Farewell Sermon, also known as the Khutbat al-Wada', to his Sahabah (Companions) who had accompanied him for the Hajj towards the end of his life.

The mountain is especially important during the Hajj, with the 9th day of the Islamic month of Dhu al-Hijjah, also known as the Day of 'Arafah after the mountain itself, being the day when Hajj pilgrims leave Mina for Arafat; this day is

considered to be the most important day of the Hajj.

### Mosque Quba:

The Quba Mosque is a mosque located on the outskirts of Medina, Saudi Arabia. Initially, the mosque was built 6 kilometres off Medina in the village of Quba, before Medina expanded to include this village. It may be the first mosque in the world that dates to the lifetime of The Islamic Prophet Muhammad in the 7th century CE, (1st Hijri ).

### Mosque Qiblatain:

It Built by Sawad bin Ghanam bin Kaab during the second year of Hijra, it is historically important to Muslims because it is where the Qur'anic revelation for Prophet Muhammad to change the direction of the qibla took place.

### Mosque al-Aqsa:

Masjid Al-Aqsa was the first Qibla for muslims. Historians believe that Prophet Ibrahim, peace and blessings be upon him, was the one who built or ordered Al-Aqsa to be built. It was demolished during the conquests of Jerusalem. `Umar Ibn AlKhattab, may Allah be pleased with him, is the first one then who restored Al-Aqsa. He recognized the sight but nothing was built. When Abdul-Malik Ibn Marwan held the office in the year 66 A.H., he rebuilt Al-Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock.

Al-Aqsa is one of the largest and most important mosques in the Muslim world, and the earliest in Palestine.

### Qisaas

Qisas is an Islamic term meaning retaliation. In the case of murder, it means the right of the heirs of a murder victim to demand execution of the murderer.

Allah says in Qura'an :

"O you who believe, equivalence is the law decreed for you when dealing with murder - the free for the free, the slave for the slave, the female for the female. If one is pardoned by the victim's kin, an appreciative response is in order, and an equitable compensation shall be paid. This is an alleviation from your Lord and mercy. Anyone who transgresses beyond this incurs a painful retribution" (Al-Baqarah- 178)

### Diya

Diyya - compensation paid to the heirs of a victim. In Arabic the word means both blood money and ransom. Diyaa is part of private rights due to the victim(s), and could not be waived by the sovereign. For a free Muslim, the diyah value of their life was traditionally set as the value of 100 camels. This was valued at 1000 dinars or 12000

dirhams, corresponding to 4.25 kilograms of gold, or 29.7 to 35.64 kilograms of silver.

### Tazir

Tazir means "to punish", sometimes spelled as taazir. It is the third category of punishments

according to Islamic Law, and refers to offense mentioned in the Quran or the Hadiths, but where neither the Quran nor the Hadiths specify a punishment. In Tazir, the punishment is at the discretion of the ruler, or a Qaadi ( Judge ).

## SPREAD OF ISLAM IN INDO-PAK REGION

### Umayyad Era - Muhammad bin Qasim

The very first expansion of Islam into the Indo-Pak subcontinent came about through Muhammad bin Qasim.

Arab trading ships on their way to Sindh had been pillaged and attacked by pirate ships, and to deal with this problem, the then-ruler of the Umayyad dynasty, Hajjaj bin Yousuf, decided to send a small military expedition.

In 712 AD, a 17 year old general Muhammad bin Qasim was given the responsibility of leading the Umayyad forces to deal with the pirates and extend their control into the Sindh region.

Muhammad bin Qasim led an army of about 6000 soldiers far into the Makran. His expedition was what led Islam into the Indo-Pak region through Sindh.

Bin Qasim faced little resistance while on his expedition. In most of the cases, cities willingly came under Islamic rule without any violence.

Even though many among the population were very willingly entering the fold of Islam, the then ruler of Sindh, Raja Dahir, opposed the Muslim expansion and sent his army to deal with the expanding influence of Islam in the region.

The two armies met in the field of battle in the year 712 AD, resulting in a decisive victory for the Umayyad forces. And with this victory, all of Sindh came under Muslim control.

### Successive Rulers

The successive Muslim rulers that came to India, such as Mahmud Ghaznavi or Muhammad Tughlaq, followed the same pattern of expansion as employed by bin Qasim – the Muslim political domains were expanded, while the people were not forced to convert to Islam.

The religious or social fabric of the society was not altered forcefully. Instead, the population was left to convert of their own free will.

Since the society of pre-Islamic India was broken into castes, sometimes entire castes would convert to Islam. This provided people who had belonged to castes which were deemed 'socially

inferior', with the opportunity to move up in society.

### Role of the Scholars

It is alleged that Islam spread in South Asia by force. However, if that were true, Islam would be limited to a small number of areas today. The existence of small Muslim communities in far reaching areas of countries such as modern-day Myanmar, Sri Lanka etc. clearly suggests that Islam spread organically throughout the region.

Thus, Islam spread through the region due to political expansion along with people willingly accepting Islam. This second aspect i.e. people willingly accepting Islam, was greatly influenced by the Sufi scholars and mystics of the time.

These Sufi scholars, (the 'Auliya', as they are popularly known) served as wandering teachers, spreading the message of Islam. They preached ideas of peace and compassion which greatly appealed to the masses and were thus highly influential in spreading Islam throughout the people of the region.

### Islamic Reformers and their Eminent Work in Indo-Pak History (1564-1898):

#### Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani (1564-1624):

- His real name was Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi. He was born in East Punjab on 26 June 1564. He was a disciple of Khwaja Baqi Billa.
- He strongly opposed the Din-i-Ilahi proposed by Emperor Akbar.
- He wrote letters to nobles of Royal courts. These letters are known as Muktunat-i-Islam Rabani.
- Sheikh Ahmed was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior by Mughal Emperor Jahangir because Sheikh Ahmed forbade to perform sajda to Jahangir however he was released after two years.
- Later Sheikh Ahmed became a guide to Jahangir on religious matters and Jahangir built a mosque on his advice.



### Shah Wali Ullah (1703-1762):

- He was born on 21 February 1703 in Delhi. He is also entitled to Imam ul Hind. • His father's name was Abd-ur-Rahim who established Maderessah e Rahimya.
- He translated the Holy Quran in the Persian language.
- To counter sectarianism he introduced the concepts of Izalat-al-Khafa and Khilafat-ul-Khulfa. He also wrote a book Qurat-ul-Ain in this context.
- In his book Hujjat-Ullah-il-Bilagah he identified reasons for the socio-eco deterioration of Muslims.
- Shah Walli Ullah called upon Ahmad Shah Abdali. Ahmad Shah Abdali responded to his call and defeated Marathas in 1761.
- He introduced the concept of Fak-ul-Nizam which aimed at the Islamic Revolution.
- His notable books include Tafhim and Sarat-i-Mustaqem.

### Syed Ahmed Shaheed (1786-1831):

- He was born on 29 November 1786 in Rai Bareilvi.
- He is well known for his struggle against Sikhs in Punjab and NWFP.
- He is the forerunner of the Mujahideen Movement aimed at the religious and political revival of Muslims.
- Owing to his struggles he became the founder of Tariqah-e-Muhammadiyah (The Way of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) )
- He is credited for making efforts to collect Usher (Islamic agricultural tax).
- He launched his Jihad against Sikhs from NWFP.
- The first battle between Sikhs and forces of Syed Ahmed was fought near Akora on 21 December 1826 in which Muslims defeated the Sikhs. Sikh forces were led by Budh Singh.
- towards Muslims taking part in politics as it would have agitated the British.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the forerunner of the Aligarh Movement, an educational movement. Due to the prominent leaders that the Aligarh Institute contributed to the Muslim League and the independence struggle, it is known as the "Ammunition of Muslim League."
- His famous writings include: 'Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind' (Causes of Indian Revolt) in which he explained that instead of laying the blame on the Muslims for the War of Independence of 1857 (which was the common notion at the time), it was the suppressive policies of the British and

- Peshawar was captured in 1830.
- Syed Ahmed was martyred in Balakot (1831) when forces led by Sikh commander Sher Singh occupied a strategic position at hilltop known as Mitti Kot to attack Syed Ahmed in the valley of Balakot.

### Haji Shariat Ullah (1781-1840):

- He is well known for his Faraizi movement initiated from Bengal.
- It was aimed at a religious revival. The Faraizi movement tried to uplift the most depressed class of Muslims by asking them to abandon un-Islamic practices and emphasis was laid on performing obligatory religious duties.
- He encouraged Muslims to denounce some traditional practices that were known as Riway. Such as praying at shrines of Saints and adoption of certain Hindu traditions.
- Moshin al-Din Ahmed (Dudu Miyan) was the only son of Haji Shariat Ullah.
- Dudu Miyan organized the Faraizi movement in a way that he divided Bengal into units and appointed a Khalifa for each unit who would inform him about the particular units.
- Dudu Miyan strongly rejected the ban on cow slaughter and taxes imposed on poor Muslim farmers by their landlords.

### Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898):

- He is known as the Father of the Two-Nation Theory. It was after the Hindi-Urdu controversy in United Provinces when Sir Syed realized that the gulf of differences between Hindus and Muslims can't be bridged.
- He is well known for laying stress on western education for Muslims and opposition

their total ignorance regarding the local culture which are to be blamed. Another important work was 'Loyal Muhammadans of India' in which he explained loyal services rendered by Muslims in India. Tehzib ul Ikhlaq is another famous work of Sir Syed, aimed at the social uplifting of Muslims. He wrote Tabeen-ul-Kalam and Risala-e-Ahkam to reduce discrepancies between Muslims and Christians.

- He established Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh in June 1875 and it was raised to the status of University in 1920.
- Lord Lytton inaugurated Aligarh college in 1875. It was an attempt by Sir Syed to

engage the British in his educational reforms for Muslims.

- Sir Syed established a Scientific society in 1864.
- Sir Syed established the Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886 aimed at enhancing the scope of the Aligarh Movement.
- Sir Syed played an eminent role in preventing Britishers from replacing Urdu with Hindi as an official court language in UP in 1867.

## **Related Information from exam perspective:**

- Darul Uloom Deoband was established on 31 May 1866 in Chatta Mosque.
- Maulana Qasim Nanotvi is the founder of this movement.

Under this movement the Ulemas of Dar ul Uloom established Dar ul Ifta, they acted as a center for social, economic, religious guidance for Muslims