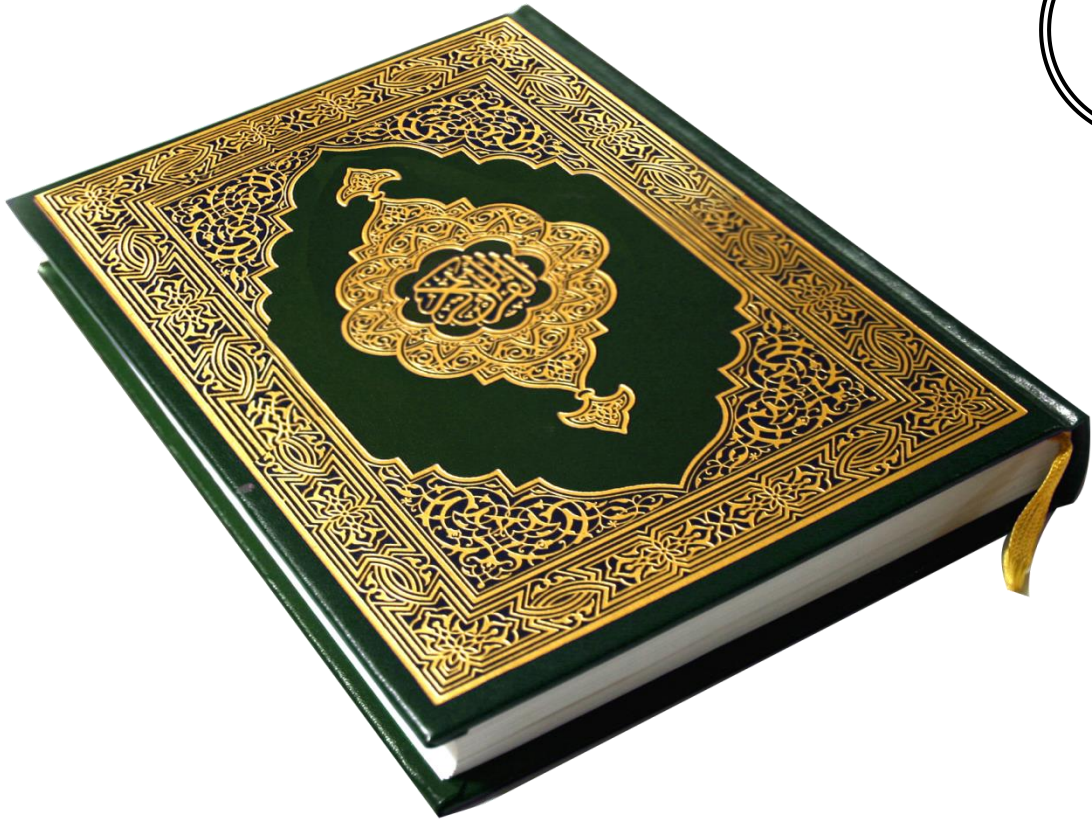


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Teacher's Guide

Qur'anic Studies

For Students

Part 1

Initial draft

(Surah Al-Fatiha, Story of Prophet Adam عليه السلام to Prophet Shu'aib عليه السلام)



THE ILM FOUNDATION

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Surah Al-Fatiha (The Opening)

Teaching Method

Lesson 1: Teach this *Surah's* historical background, introduction, Qur'anic text, and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 2:

- i. Elaborate the section "Points to remember" to the students and help them remember the key points through group discussion.
- ii. Assign the section "Review Exercises" as homework to the students, to evaluate their understanding of the lesson. Later, discuss the answers in the classroom. ("Answer Key", provided after the "Explanatory Points", can be utilized.)
- iii. Make sure that parents take responsibility for children to do "Home Activity". (To conduct extra activities in the classroom, the section "Practical Activities" - provided after "Answer Key"- can be utilized)

Learning Objectives

After completing this *Surah*, students should know:

1. The meaning of *Al-Fatiha*
2. The importance of this *Surah*
3. Different names of this *Surah*
4. The concept of 'Straight Path'
5. Moreover, students ought to have cultivated the following traits:
 - Gratitude towards Allah's ﷻ blessings.
 - Consciousness of accountability in the Hereafter.
 - Being assured and hopeful of Allah's ﷻ Mercy.
 - Turning to Allah ﷻ and calling Him for every need.
 - Importance of guidance and being on the Straight Path.
6. Students should develop correct insight of:
 - i) *Hamd* ii) *Rabb* iii) *Ibaadat* iv) *Hidayat*



Explanatory Points (Ayat by Ayat)

Ayat : 1

Note: It has been ordained that we begin any admissible deed in the name of Allah ﷻ. Before the recitation of the Holy Qur'an, we should also recite “أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ” before “بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ” as the Holy Qur'an says: “So, when you recite the Qur'an, seek refuge with Allah against Satan, the accursed.” (Surah An-Nahl 16 : Ayat 98)

1- With which proclamation does the Holy Qur'an begin?

It begins with “*Alhamdulillah*”; that is, with the recognition and gratification of the blessings of Allah ﷻ.

2- What is the difference between praise and thankfulness?

“*Hamd*” can mean praise as well as thankfulness. Praise is general, while thankfulness is particular. Praise is relevant to admirable traits and actions. For example, Allah ﷻ has created the heavens and the Earth, the Sun and the Moon, the movement of the stars and, hence, a balanced and magnificent universe that inspires the mind. The recognition of such perfection is His praise. Whereas, thankfulness relates to particular blessings on a particular being. For example, thankfulness includes the gratitude towards the blessing that Man has been created in a beautiful posture and someone's appreciation for being blessed with good health and affluence.

Practical Aspect: If someone, among the creation, carries out a praiseworthy deed, then the praise for the creation will actually be the appreciation of the Creator, because the creation's ability of carrying out a praiseworthy deed is itself a grant of the Creator. Therefore, every praise belongs to Allah ﷻ.

3- How does the Holy Qur'an introduce Allah ﷻ?

The first and foremost introduction of Allah ﷻ is that He is our greatest Cherisher.

4- Who is “*Rabb*”?

One Who fulfills the needs and nourishes. The actual *Rabb* is only Allah ﷻ Who fulfills all the needs of His entire creation.

Note: *Rabb* is used for three different meanings in the Arabic language: i) Owner and Lord (ii) Mentor, Cherisher and Protector. (iii) Ruler, Maintainer and Organizer. Allah ﷻ is the *Rabb* of the universe in all three meanings.

5- What is the meaning of “*Rabb ul 'alamin*”?

Rabb of all the worlds and *Rabb* of all the habitants of the worlds.

Ayat : 2

1- Which attributes of Allah ﷻ are mentioned in this Ayat?

“*Ar-Rahman*” and “*Ar-Rahim*”.



2- What is the meaning of "Ar-Rahman"?

One with overwhelming mercy. This attribute of Allah ﷻ is general and for everyone. That is, even the non-believers receive mercy due to this attribute of Allah ﷻ. This is why the commentators (*Muffassireen*) elaborated this attribute as "*Rahman-ud-dunya*", meaning the One Who is merciful towards the creatures of this World.

3- What is the meaning of "Ar-Raheem"?

One with endless mercy. This attribute highlights continuity in the mercy of Allah ﷻ. This is why the commentators (*Muffassireen*) elaborated this attribute as "*Raheem-ul-Aakhira*", meaning the One Who is endlessly merciful in the Hereafter towards His obedient creatures.

Note: It is reported in a saying of the Holy Prophet ﷺ that Allah ﷻ has divided His Mercy in 100 portions, and sent only one portion for the creatures in the world while keeping the 99 pieces for Himself. (*Sahih Bukhari*)

Ayat : 3

1- What is the meaning of the "Day of Judgement"?

The day of *Qiyamah*, meaning the day of retribution.

2- Who is the Owner of the Day of Judgement?

Only Allah ﷻ.

3- Who is the Owner of all the things present in the world today?

The actual Owner of everything is Allah ﷻ. Whatever we possess in this world is actually Allah's ﷻ property of which we have been made trustees.

Note: The Holy Prophet ﷺ said that Allah ﷻ, the Exalted and Glorious, would fold the Heavens on the Day of Judgement and then He would place them on His right hand and say: I am the Lord; where are the haughty and where are the proud (today)? He would fold the earth (placing it) on the left hand and say: I am the Lord; where are the haughty and where are the proud (today)? (*Sahih Muslim*)

Practical Aspect: We should sincerely prepare for the accountability of the Hereafter when none would be able to benefit from his worldly authority and possessions, and everyone shall be held accountable to the one and true King and Owner.

Ayat : 4

1- What is the special importance of this Ayat?

This *Ayat* mentions the direct conversation of the servant with his Master. The servant proclaims that he worships only Allah ﷻ and seeks help from Allah ﷻ in this regard. Moreover, the subject is mentioned in the plural; that is, "We worship only You". This implies that the whole human society ought to worship Allah ﷻ in individual as well as collective matters.



2- What is the meaning of "Ibaadat"?

To love Allah ﷻ and be obedient to Him in all the aspects of life. *Ibaadat* comes from 'abd which means slave, and a slave ought to be obedient to his master in all matters. However, a slave may be compliant only in compulsion. Whereas, *Ibaadat* of Allah ﷻ demands obedience with the endless love for Allah ﷻ. This should actually be a natural attitude of the creature, who is blessed by the innumerable blessings of Allah ﷻ, that he obeys Allah ﷻ with a feeling of gratitude and love.

3. For which of our needs should we ask Allah ﷻ for help?

We should seek Allah's ﷻ help for each and every need, whether it be a need of this world or the Hereafter.

Note: The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: Indeed, if anyone does not ask Allah ﷻ, He gets angry with him. (*Tirmizi*) In another narration, the Holy Prophet ﷺ said: Let one of you ask his Lord for his every need, until he even asks Him for the strap of his sandal when it breaks. (*Tirmizi*)

4. Who is the Provider of all our needs?

Allah ﷻ is the sole Provider of all our needs.

Note: The Holy Qur'an says: "Is Allah not sufficient for (the protection of) His slave?" (*Surah Az-Zumr 39 : Ayat 36*)

Ayat : 5

1. What is the meaning of 'guidance'?

'Guidance' has multiple meanings: to direct towards the right path, to enable walking on the right path, to carry and deliver to the right destination.

2. What is the meaning of the 'Straight Path'?

The Path that brings one closer to Allah ﷻ. That is, the obedience of Allah ﷻ and His Messenger ﷺ that helps attain the pleasure of Allah ﷻ and the blessings of Paradise.

Note: The servant should always ask Allah ﷻ for guidance towards peace and salvation, because Allah ﷻ is the best to guide and the best confidant. We should always ask Him to keep us on the path of those who acquired peace and salvation in this world and the Hereafter.

Note: The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: The Qur'an is the straight path. (*Tirmizi*) Hazrat Aisha ﷺ said that the morals of the Holy Prophet ﷺ were based on the Holy Qur'an. (*Musnad Ahmed*) Thus, obedience to the Holy Qur'an and the example of the Holy Prophet ﷺ constitute the 'Straight Path'.

Practical Aspect: *Surah Al-Fatiha* teaches us to include the whole *Ummah* in our *dua*. Thus, we should make it a practice to include the whole *Ummah* in our other prayers as well.



Ayat : 6

1. Who are the 'favoured' people?

The Prophets ﷺ, the *Siddiqin*, *Shuhada'* and the *Saliheen* (the righteous).

(*Surah An-Nisa* 4 : *Ayat* 69)

Siddiq denotes someone who is utterly honest, someone whose devotion to the truth has reached a very high point.

The term **shahid** (pl. *shuhada'*) means 'witness'. It signifies someone who attests to the truth of his faith with his whole life. He who lays down his life fighting for Allah ﷻ is called a *shahid*.

Salih denotes someone whose belief and thinking, motives and intentions, words and deeds, are based on righteousness.

Ayat : 7

1. Who are "Maghdoob, مَغْضُوبٌ"?

It has been reported from the Holy Prophet ﷺ that it relates to the Jews, who earned Allah's ﷻ wrath due to their disobedience. (*Musnad Ahmed*)

2. Who are "dualleen, ضَالِّينَ"?

2. It relates to Christians who have gone astray in their beliefs and deeds.

(*Musnad Ahmed*)

3. Which proclamation is recommended at the end of *Surah Al-Fatiha*?

Ameen (*Sahih Bukhari*)

4. What is the meaning of Ameen?

O Allah! Let it be so. Thus, it has the same meaning as *istajib* "اِسْتَجِبْ" : that is, O Allah! Accept our prayer. Thus, Ameen is itself a prayer.

5. When is *Surah Al-Fatiha* usually recited?

In every *rak'at* of prayer.

6. List some other names of this *Surah*.

- اَلشَّافِيَه (Ash-Shafiya: The remedy, the medication)
- اُمُّ الْقُرْآنِ (Umm-ul-Qur'an: The mother of the Holy Qur'an)
- اَلْكَافِيَه (Al-Kafiyah: Sufficient)
- سَبْعٌ مِّنَ الْمَثَانِ (Sab'an minal Mathani: The seven oft-repeated Ayaat)
- سُورَةُ الْمُنَاجَاتِ (Surat-ul-Munajaat: Invocation to Allah ﷻ begging deliverance)
- سُورَةُ الصَّلَاةِ (Surat-us-Salah: The *Surah* recited in daily prayer)
- فَاتِحَةُ الْكِتَابِ (Fatihat-ul-Kitab: The opening of the Book)
- سُورَةُ الْكَانِزِ (Surat-ul-Kanz: The *Surah* of treasure)



- i. شِفَا (Ash-Shifa: The cure, the healing)
- j. نُور (Nur: Light)
- k. رُقِيَّة (Ar-Ruqya: The prayer for faith healing)
- l. سُورَةُ الْحَمْد (Surat-ul-Hamd: The Surah of the Praise of Allah ﷻ)
- m. سُورَةُ الدُّعَا (Surat-ud-Dua: The Surah of supplication to Allah ﷻ)
- n. تَعْلِيمُ الْمَسْئَلَةِ (Ta'lim-ul-Mas'alah: Instruction about how to beseech Allah ﷻ)
- o. سُورَةُ التَّفْوِضِ (Surat-ut-Tafwid: The Surah of total trust in Allah ﷻ)
- p. سُورَةُ السُّوَالِ (Surat-us-Su'aal: The Surah of request to Allah ﷻ)
- q. أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ (Umm-ul-Kitab: The mother of the Book)
- r. فَاتِحَةُ الْقُرْآنِ (Fatihat-ul-Quran: The opening of the Holy Qur'an)

7. Who has named the Surahs of the Holy Qur'an?

The Holy Prophet ﷺ. (Some Muffassireen state that some of the Surahs were named by the companions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.)

8. Do the names of the Surahs reflect their topics?

Names of some of the Surahs do reflect their topics, for example Surah Al-Jum'a, and Surah Al-Munafiqun, while other Surahs are named only due to the occurrence of that word in that Surah, for example, Surah Al-Baqarah and Surah Aale Imran.

9. What is the significance of Surah Al-Fatiha?

- i. In Surah Al-Hijr 15 : Ayat 87, Surah Al-Fatiha has been attributed as "We have given you the seven oft-repeated Ayaat and the glorious Qur'an."
- ii. It has been called "Prayer" in a Hadith Al-Qudsi. (Sahih Muslim)
- iii. It is equal to two-thirds of the Qur'an. (Baihaqi)
- iv. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: "By the One in Whose Hand is my soul! The like of it has neither been revealed in the Tawrah, nor the Injil (Bible) nor the Zabur (Psalms), nor in the Furqan (Qur'an). It is the seven oft-repeated, and the Magnificent Qur'an which I was given." (Tirmizi)
- v. It has been reported: When Jibril ؑ was with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), he heard a sound from above like a door opening. Jibril ؑ looked up toward the sky and said: "This is a gate in Heaven that has been opened, but it was never opened before." He said: "An Angel came down from it and came to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and said: 'Receive the glad tidings of two lights that have been given to you and were never given to any Prophet before you: The Opening of the Book (Al-Fatiha) and the last Ayaat of Surah Al-Baqarah. You will never recite a single letter of them but you will be granted it.'" (Sahih Muslim)



Answer Key

Review Exercises

1. Mark the correct answer

1. What is the meaning of the Day of Judgement?
 - a. Day of Eid
 - b. Friday
 - ✓c. Day of Reward
2. Who alone should we worship?
 - a. Idols
 - b. Angels
 - ✓c. Allah ﷻ
3. To whom should we pray for our needs?
 - ✓a. Allah ﷻ
 - b. Angels
 - c. People
4. Who are on the Straight Path?
 - ✓a. Those who are favoured by Allah ﷻ
 - b. Those who earned the anger of Allah ﷻ
 - c. Those who went astray
5. When do we recite *Surah Al-Fatiha*?
 - a. In the *Hajj*
 - b. During fasting
 - ✓c. In the prayer

2. Fill in the blanks

1. All thankfulness and praise are for _____. (Allah ﷻ)
2. Allah ﷻ is the Lord of the _____. (worlds)
3. The meaning of *Rahman* is _____. (the Most Compassionate)
4. Allah ﷻ is also the Master of the Day of _____. (Judgement)
5. We should say _____ after the recitation of *Surah Al-Fatiha*. (*Ameen*)

3. Give short answers to the following questions

1. Why are all thankfulness and praise for Allah ﷻ?
Because Allah ﷻ is the sole Creator, Owner, and Provider of the universe. Every quality that is found in a creation is the blessing of Allah ﷻ.
2. What is the meaning of *Hamd*?
Praise and gratitude to Allah ﷻ.
3. What is the Straight Path?
The Path that brings us closer to Allah ﷻ. The path of those whom Allah ﷻ has favoured.

Practical Activity

1. Explanation of important terms through a chart. For example *Hamd*, *Rabb*, *Rahman*, *Raheem*, *Ibaadat*, *Hidayat*, etc.



The Story of Prophet Adam ﷺ

Teaching Method

Lesson 1: Elaborate the whole story from the textbook in an easy storytelling mode.

Lesson 2: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 11-15:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 3: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 16-22:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 4: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 23-27:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 5:

- i. Elaborate the section "Point to remember" to the students and help them remember the key points through group discussion.
- ii. Assign the section "Review Exercises" as homework to the students, to evaluate their understanding of the lesson. Later, discuss the answers in the classroom. ("Answer Key", provided after "Explanatory Points", can be utilized)
- iii. Make sure that parents take responsibility for children to do "Home Activity". (To conduct extra activities in the classroom, the section "Practical Activities"- provided after "Answer Key"- can be utilized)

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, students should know:

1. Why was man exalted over other creation?
2. What is the status of Prophet Adam ﷺ?
3. Who was Satan? Why was he cast out of Paradise?
4. Why is Satan an enemy of man?
5. What are the plans of Satan?
6. How can one save oneself from the whispers of Satan?
7. How should we behave if we commit any mistake or a sin?



Explanatory Points (Ayat by Ayat)

Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 11-27

Ayat : 11

1. Who has created man?

Allah ﷻ.

2. What was the commandment of Allah ﷻ to the angels?

To prostrate before Prophet Adam ﷺ.

Practical Aspect: The commandment of prostration before Prophet Adam ﷺ was actually to glorify the status of Prophet Adam ﷺ and his progeny. Thus, the whole mankind has been given a special status by Allah ﷻ over other creation. Therefore, we should be very cautious that our behaviour matches our special status. In order to do so, we should be grateful to our Creator and always be obedient to Him.

3. Who was Iblis?

He was a *Jinn* (Surah Al-Kahf 18 : Ayat 50). Due to his extensive worship, Allah ﷻ elevated Satan to the ranks of the angels.

Ayat : 12

1. Why did Iblis refuse to prostrate before Prophet Adam ﷺ?

Iblis was too proud of his own status. He considered himself better than Prophet Adam ﷺ as he was made of fire and Prophet Adam ﷺ was made of clay.

2. What is Satan made of?

Fire.

3. What is Man made of?

Clay.

Practical Aspect: Allah ﷻ does not like arrogance and pride. Whoever is arrogant and proud to obey Allah ﷻ deserves humiliation and degradation.

Ayat : 13

1. How can we characterize 'arrogance'?

The Holy Prophet ﷺ defined arrogance as: i) rejecting the Truth, (ii) considering others inferior. (*Tirmizi*)

2. Where did arrogance lead Satan?

Satan earned the displeasure of Allah ﷻ and was distanced from the mercy of Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: Disobedience of Allah ﷻ results in loss and degradation. Respect for people lies in obeying their Creator.

**Ayat : 14****1. Till what time did Iblis ask for a respite from Allah ﷻ?**

Till the Day of Judgement.

Ayat : 15**1. Was respite was granted to Iblis?**

Yes. Allah ﷻ granted him respite.

Practical Aspect: By granting Satan time to tempt human beings towards sin, Allah ﷻ wishes to test people as to who follows the path of righteousness and who strays to the path of Satan.

Ayat : 16**1. Who did Iblis blame for his own misguidance?**

He blamed Allah ﷻ. مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid)

2. Why does Iblis sit on the Straight Path?

To misguide human beings.

3. What is meant by the Straight Path?

The path that is directed towards Allah ﷻ. It is the path of obedience to Allah ﷻ that earns His pleasure and the blessings of Paradise for a believer. We pray for guidance to the Straight Path in *Surah Al-Fatiha* (إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ). In a narration, the Holy Prophet ﷺ called the Holy Qur'an 'the Straight Path'. (Tirmizi)

Ayat : 17**1. What is the meaning of Iblis's proclamation that he will approach mankind from the front, from behind, from the right, and from the left?**

Iblis is the gravest enemy of man. He is determined to use all the methods at his disposal and leave no stone unturned in order to misguide human beings.

Note: It is also mentioned in *Surah Bani Israel* 17 : *Ayaat* 61-65 that Allah ﷻ has allowed Satan to use any method to misguide man, but Satan's powers are limited. He cannot force or compel human beings to commit sins. Satan can only tempt us. It is then our choice to follow Satan or disregard him.

Practical Aspect: Satan is successful in misguiding only those who are willing to follow him and commit sins. The righteous servants of Allah ﷻ never attend to the whispers of Satan. Thus, we should never disobey Allah ﷻ because of the temptations from Satan.

2. What is the meaning of "Thankfulness"?

Valuing the blessings of Allah ﷻ, expressing our gratitude for these blessings, and using these blessings in a manner that pleases Him.



Practical Aspect: i. We should never forget the blessings of Allah ﷻ that have been blessed upon us. ii. The easiest way to express our gratitude for Allah's ﷻ blessings is to recite the supplications taught by the Holy Prophet ﷺ. iii. Thankfulness also means to earn from *halal* means and spend the earnings on *halal* pursuits, and to obey Him ﷻ in all aspects of life.

Ayat : 18

1. What is meant by "Satan's obedience"?

Disobedience of Allah ﷻ is actually the obedience of Satan. Partial obedience of Allah ﷻ is actually obedience of Satan too. (*Surah Al-Baqarah 2 : Ayat 208*)

2. What is the consequence of Satan's obedience?

One who obeys Satan will be punished in the Hellfire.

Practical Aspect: Satan was cast away from Paradise. This teaches us that Paradise has no place for the arrogant. Those who obey Satan shall accompany Satan in the Hellfire.

Ayat : 19

1. What commandment did Allah ﷻ give to Prophet Adam ﷺ?

Allah ﷻ commanded him to dwell in Paradise with his wife.

2. What was the wisdom behind the dwelling in Paradise?

This dwelling of Prophet Adam ﷺ and his wife in Paradise might have meant to give them a taste of the beauty and the blessings of Paradise, so that they shall not give heed to the attractions of the worldly life and strive hard to get back to their lost homeland. It might also be intended that they experience the systems at the Heavens, and thus manage in a better way when sent as a deputy on the Earth. (And Allah ﷻ knows best.)

3. What did Allah ﷻ prohibit Prophet Adam ﷺ and Hawwa ﷺ from?

Allah ﷻ prohibited them from going near a particular tree.

4. Why were they prohibited from the fruit of that tree?

The prohibition might have been placed to teach Prophet Adam ﷺ and Hawwa ﷺ that there would be many prohibited things available freely in the world and they would need to restrict themselves from them. They were also taught that in case of a mistake, the attitude that Allah ﷻ loves is that of repentance. It was also to demonstrate how far the Satan would go in order to misguide the human beings, so they ought to be careful of him.

Practical Aspect: It is meant to show human beings that Satan is their eternal enemy who will always tempt them towards Allah's ﷻ disobedience. Man will find himself in the same situation in which Prophet Adam ﷺ and Hawwa ﷺ were in Paradise, that is, facing a few prohibitions among the countless blessings in the world. Then he would be tested whether he remains obedient to Allah ﷻ or follows his instincts and Satan.



Ayat : 20

1. What is the meaning of whispers?

Inception of an evil thought in the heart by Satan. "Whisper" means any thought of disobedience of Allah ﷻ.

2. Is it true that Satan first tempted only Hawwa ﷺ and she in turn tempted Prophet Adam ﷺ, and thus, Prophet Adam ﷺ committed the sin?

The Holy Qur'an does not accept the narration that Hawwa ﷺ tempted Prophet Adam ﷺ. Rather, the Holy Qur'an clearly mentions that Satan whispered and tempted both of them and both of them committed the mistake.

3. How did Satan whisper to Prophet Adam ﷺ and Hawwa ﷺ?

Satan tried to gain their trust by swearing that he is their well-wisher. "Your Lord has not prohibited this tree for you, but to avoid you becoming angels or you becoming eternal." (Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayat 20)

Practical Aspect: Satan always tempts human beings towards sin and disobedience of Allah ﷻ by glamorizing the bad deeds and depicting sins as noble. And once one commits a sin, Satan acquits himself.

Ayat : 21

1. How does Satan misguide human beings?

- i. Satan first whispers in the heart to incite desires.
- ii. He glamorizes the bad deeds, showing that following his directions will actually benefit man.
- iii. He fabricates arguments in favour of the bad deeds and Allah's ﷻ disobedience, trying to establish himself as the true well-wisher of man.
- iv. Satan's most favourite route towards disobedience is incitement of immodesty. Allah ﷻ has bestowed powerful bonding between men and women and has ordained in both of them modesty that utilizes this attraction fruitfully. Satan exploits this attraction by attacking and weakening the veil of modesty.

2. Why does one swear?

In order to create worth and importance in one's arguments and to gain trust.

3. In whose name should Muslims swear?

Muslims should swear only when essential, and only in the name of Allah ﷻ.

Note: How could Prophet Adam ﷺ and Hawwa ﷺ commit a mistake when Allah ﷻ had prohibited them to go near that particular tree? A reply to this is that Prophet Adam ﷺ and Hawwa ﷺ had been happily living in that Paradise for a very long time without going anywhere near that tree. Gradually, both of them forgot about that tree and about any prohibition regarding it. Satan used this forgetfulness as an opportunity to get them both to eat from that tree. The Holy Qur'an hints towards this



narrative in *Surah Ta-ha* 20 : *Ayat* 115. "We had given a directive to Prophet Adam عليه السلام earlier, then he forgot, and We did not find in him a firm resolve."

Ayat : 22

1. What was the immediate consequence of eating the fruit?

As they ate the fruit, their shame became apparent.

2. What did Prophet Adam عليه السلام and Hawwa سأور عليها do when their shame became apparent?

They immediately started covering themselves with the leaves of the trees in Paradise.

3. Why did they both immediately start to cover themselves?

Because Allah سبحانه has bestowed modesty in the nature of humans and dress is the means to protect modesty.

4. Which one is the gravest temptation that Satan incites in human beings?

Satan tries to undress mankind and render them lose their modesty.

5. Is Satan our friend or enemy?

Satan is our enemy.

Note: The Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said that once you have lost your modesty, then do whatever you like. (*Bukhari*) That is, nothing can prevent human beings from committing gravest of crimes once they have lost their modesty. In another narration, the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: Faith and Modesty are companions; when one leaves, the other leaves as well. (*Tirmizi*)

Ayat : 23

1. After realizing their mistake, what did Prophet Adam عليه السلام and Hawwa سأور عليها do?

They repented to Allah سبحانه.

Note: Prophet Adam عليه السلام realized his mistake and asked Allah سبحانه for forgiveness. Whereas, Satan did not accept that he had done anything wrong (by refusing to prostrate before Prophet Adam عليه السلام). He was stubborn and determined to prove himself right. Consequently, Allah سبحانه forgave Prophet Adam عليه السلام and sent him as His Deputy in the world, whereas Satan was despised and distanced from Allah's سبحانه mercy. (*Surah Al-Baqarah* 2 : *Ayat* 30)

Ayat : 24

1. Why did Allah سبحانه send down Prophet Adam عليه السلام and Hawwa سأور عليها from Paradise?

The sole purpose of the creation of Prophet Adam عليه السلام and Hawwa سأور عليها was to send them to the world as His deputy, so that they earn Allah's سبحانه pleasure through obedience.

2. "Some of you being the enemies of others". What does this mean?

It has two meanings:

- i. Non-believers are enemies of the believers;
- ii. Satan is the enemy of human beings.



3. Is the life of this world temporary or permanent?

The life of this world is temporary. Only the life after death is permanent.

Ayat : 25

1. What will happen after death?

We will be buried in the earth and questioned in the grave. Then on the Day of Judgement, we shall be restored to life and be held accountable for all our deeds.

Ayat : 26

1. What are the merits of garments?

- i. To hide the *satr* (cover-worthy parts of the body)
- ii. Beautification of the human body

2. What is the meaning of the "garment of piety"?

- i. That garment should sufficiently cover the *satr* (shouldn't be delicate and tight-fitting).
- ii. Should not depict arrogance.
- iii. Shouldn't resemble the garment of the opposite gender.
- iv. Shouldn't reflect the symbols of other religions (for example, should not look like the garment of a priest or a pundit).
- v. Shouldn't be overtly expensive.
- vi. As our garment accompanies us, so should our piety accompany us.
- vii. The garment should have been acquired through *halal* means.

3. What does 'Signs of Allah ﷻ' refer to in this verse?

It refers to the garment. The provision of the thread, the manufacture of the garment and the protection of modesty are vital signs of Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 27

1. How should we protect ourselves from Satan's whispers?

Satan's whispers affect only those who are ignorant of Allah's ﷻ remembrance (*Surah Az-Zukhruf* 43 : *Ayat* 36). The Holy Prophet ﷺ said that Satan rests his trunk on man's heart; when he remembers Allah ﷻ the Satan retreats. When the person is ignorant, Satan whispers. (*Mishkat*) Thus, we should keep remembering Allah ﷻ. Moreover, we should protect ourselves from Satan's whispers by seeking Allah's ﷻ protection against him by reciting *Ta'awwuz'* that is "مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ" (Allah forbid) or "أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ".

2. Why doesn't man remain careful and cautious about Satan's attacks?

Because Satan and his allies are invisible to human beings and they attack without being detected.

Note: The Holy Prophet ﷺ said that Satan flows through the son of Prophet Adam ﷻ like blood. (*Bukhari and Muslim*)

3. What kind of people become Satan's allies?

Those who reject Faith.



Answer Key

Review Exercises

1. Self-Judgement

These columns are not filled because this is the self-judgement of children.

2. Word search puzzle

P	R	O	S	T	R	A	T	I	O	N	A	B
A	C	D	E	F	G	H	R	I	J	K	L	M
R	N	O	P	A	N	G	E	L	S	Q	R	S
D	T	U	C	V	W	X	E	Y	A	D	A	M
I	Z	F	L	A	B	C	D	E	T	F	G	H
S	I	I	A	J	K	L	M	H	A	W	W	A
E	N	R	Y	O	P	Q	R	S	N	T	U	V
W	X	E	Y	A	L	L	A	H	Z	A	B	C
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

Words to find in the above maze

	From left to right		From top to bottom
1	Allah ﷻ	6	Satan
2	Angels	7	Fire
3	Adam ﷺ	8	Clay
4	Hawwa ﷺ	9	Tree
5	Prostration	10	Paradise



3. Colour the correct answer

1. Who was Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ ?

a. An angel

b. A *Jinn*

c. A Prophet

2. Who is *Iblis*?

a. Our Enemy

b. Our Friend

c. An angel

3. With what element did Allah عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ create Prophet Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ ?

a. Fire

b. Clay

c. Gold

4. In which *Surah* do we pray for the Straight Path?

a. *Al-Kawthar*

b. *Al-Ikhlās*

c. *Al-Fatiha*

5. Where did Allah عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ place Prophet Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and Hawwa سَلَامٌ عَلَيْهَا after their creation?

a. Paradise

b. Jungle

c. Mountain

4. Match the statements of column A with column B

A	
1	Allah <small>عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ</small> sent Prophets <small>عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ</small>
2	All Prophets <small>عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ</small> were
3	Adam <small>عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ</small> was the first
4	Satan was a
5	Human are created

B	
1	Prophet <small>عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ</small>
2	from clay
3	<i>Jinn</i>
4	to every nation
5	men



5. Identify the speaker in the following statements

No.	Statement	Words of Allah ﷻ	Statement of Prophet Adam ﷺ	Statement of Satan
1	"Indeed We created you, then We gave you shape."	✓		
2	"Our Lord! We have wronged ourselves; and if You do not forgive us and have mercy on us, then surely, we shall be of the losers."		✓	
3	"Indeed Satan is to you both an open enemy."	✓		
4	"You created me from fire whereas You created Adam (ﷺ) from clay."			✓
5	"Do not approach this tree for you both will become of those who transgress."	✓		

Practical Activity

1. Make a chart to list qualities and benefits of dress.



Story of Prophet Nuh ﷺ

Teaching Method

Lesson 1: Elaborate the whole story from the textbook in an easy storytelling mode.

Lesson 2: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 59 to 64:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 3: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 25 to 29:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 4: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 30 to 35:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 5: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 36 to 40:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 6: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 41 to 44:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 7: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 45 to 49:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 8: *Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 105 to 115:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 9: *Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 116 to 122:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 10:

- i. Elaborate the section "Point to remember" to the students and help them remember the key points through group discussion.
- ii. Assign the section "Review Exercises" as homework to the students to evaluate their understanding of the lesson. Later, discuss the answers in the classroom. ("Answer Key", provided after the "Explanatory Points", can be utilized.)
- iii. Make sure that parents take responsibility for children to do "Home Activity". (To conduct extra activities in the classroom, the section "Practical activities" – provided after "Answer Key" – can be utilized.)

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, students should know:

1. How did idol worshipping begin in the world?
2. What is the reality of *shirk*?
3. What is the difference between a Prophet (*Nabi*) and a Messenger (*Rasul*)?
4. What should be the conduct in the propagation of *Deen* under favorable and unfavorable conditions?
5. What is the reality of worldly relationships?
6. How did the human race spread in the world after Prophet Adam ﷺ?



Note: By narrating the stories of the Prophets ﷺ who lived before, Allah ﷻ consoled the Holy Prophet ﷺ that the enmity he is facing from his nation is similar to that faced by all the Prophets ﷺ before him, and that he (the Holy Prophet ﷺ) will be successful against all the enemies just as the earlier Prophets ﷺ were. Those who oppose Allah's ﷻ Messengers are bound to be punished in this life as well as in the Hereafter. Moreover, mentioning of these stories in the Holy Qur'an is the proof that Holy Qur'an is from Allah ﷻ and not a forgery of the Holy Prophet ﷺ because the Holy Prophet ﷺ did not acquire any worldly education through which he might have learnt all the history. Moreover, the Holy Prophet ﷺ was reciting these stories when there were Jewish and Christian scholars present around Makkah, who were always on their toes for any opportunity to highlight any contradictions in the revelations with the stories present in their books and traditions. But we find that Jewish and Christian scholars could not pose any significant objections to these stories as they were revealed by Allah ﷻ Himself.

Explanatory Points (Ayat by Ayat)

Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 59 to 64

Ayat : 59

1. What did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام preach to his people?

That they should worship only Allah ﷻ.

2. What is meant by "worship"?

Obedying all the commandments of Allah ﷻ in all aspects of life with utmost love for Him.

3. What is the meaning of "الله"?

Literal meaning of the word is "One who is worshipped." Implied meaning is "One Who should be loved, Who is the Owner, and Who should be worshipped."

Note: A worshipper is different from a slave, as the latter is obedient out of compulsion while the former is obedient out of love.

4. Who is Allah ﷻ?

Actual God and the Owner, Creator and Provider of all.

5. What is the meaning of "the punishment of the Great Day"?

The day when Allah ﷻ punishes a nation in this world due to their disobedience.

Ayat : 60

1. What did the chiefs of the people reply to Prophet Nuh عليه السلام ?

The chiefs of his people said, "Indeed we see you in clear error مَعَادَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

2. What is meant by "Clear Error"?

In the eyes of his nation, worshipping only One God and preaching his people to give up *shirk* were the signs of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام being in error مَعَادَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

**Ayat : 61****1. How did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام reply to allegations?**

He rejected the allegations and reminded his people that he is merely a Messenger from Allah ﷻ.

2. Who is a Messenger?

People selected by Allah ﷻ to deliver His message to mankind.

3. What is the difference between a Messenger (Rasul) and a Prophet (Nabi) عليه السلام?

Allah ﷻ sent Prophets (Anbia) and Messengers (Rusul) for the guidance of the people in every era. Messengers are the people to whom Allah ﷻ revealed a Divine Book or Shariah rulings. Prophets are those who followed the Shariah of the present or the previous Messenger. Each Messenger (Rasul) is a Prophet (Nabi), but every Prophet is not a Messenger.

4. Who is "Rabb"?

One Who fulfills the needs and cherishes. Only Allah ﷻ is the true Rabb of all creation.

Ayat : 62**1. What was the purpose of the appointment of the Messengers?**

1. To deliver the Message of Allah ﷻ to His creation.

2. What is meant by the message of Allah ﷻ?

That people should believe in Allah ﷻ and do good deeds.

3. What is true benevolence?

To save people from Hellfire and to guide them towards Paradise.

Practical Aspect: After improving our own selves, we should become benevolent towards family and friends, and deliver the message to them that the real peace and blessings of this world and the Hereafter lie in the obedience of Allah ﷻ.

4. What was it that Prophet Nuh عليه السلام knew but people of his nation didn't?

Revelation of Allah ﷻ, which elaborates what is the path to success and that disobedient will be punished.

Ayat : 63**1. Why were people surprised that Allah ﷻ sent His message through Prophet Nuh عليه السلام?**

Because people thought that Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was a human being like them and they expected an angel to bring Allah's ﷻ message to them.

2. What is the wisdom behind selecting a human being to deliver the message of Allah ﷻ?

So that the Messengers can be the role models for people in their day-to-day life and hence no excuse shall remain for not following the commandments of Allah ﷻ.

3. What is the other reason of sending the Prophets عليهم السلام?

To warn people about the consequences of disobedience.



4. What is the meaning of “warning”?

To inform people beforehand about the consequence of their current actions.

5. What is meant by “Fear Allah ﷻ”?

Fear of displeasing Allah ﷻ and saving oneself from the disobedience of Allah ﷻ.

6. What is meant by mercy?

Compassion and benevolence.

Ayat : 64

1. How did people react to the preaching of Prophet Nuh ﷺ ?

They rejected him.

2. What is meant by rejection?

Not accepting him as a Prophet ﷺ and rejecting his teachings about oneness of Allah ﷻ.

3. What are the different ways of rejection?

- i. By the tongue (for example, to deny that prayer is obligatory);
- ii. By actions (for example, not praying in spite of accepting that it is obligatory).

4. How did Allah ﷻ reward Prophet Nuh ﷺ and the believers?

Allah ﷻ saved them from the punishment of the flood.

5. What was the consequence of those who rejected Prophet Nuh ﷺ and why?

They were destroyed by the flood because they associated partners with Allah ﷻ (*shirk*).

6. Why were the people of Prophet Nuh ﷺ called blind?

Because they ignored the path to guidance, as if they did not even want to see it.

Practical Aspect: Denying guidance and not adopting the good deeds deliberately is actually a blindness which leads to retribution and punishment. Thus, we should be vigilant and careful about our choices.

Note: The Holy Qur'an mentions this topic in *Surah Al-Hajj 22 : Ayat 46*, “Have they not, then, traveled on earth so that they should have had hearts to understand with, or ears to listen with? The fact is that it is not the eyes that turn blind, but what turns blind is the hearts contained in the chests.”

Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 25-49

Ayat : 25

1. Why was Prophet Nuh ﷺ selected as a Messenger from among his people?

Allah ﷻ always appointed a Messenger from among the same nation towards which the message was directed so that the Messenger could better communicate with the people and set an example through his own life.

2. What did Prophet Nuh ﷺ say to his people?

He said that he was a clear warner to them. They should worship only Allah ﷻ and follow him so that they were saved from punishment.



3. Was the Holy Prophet ﷺ sent to a particular nation?

Unlike all the Prophets before him, the Holy Prophet ﷺ was not sent to any particular nation but to the whole of mankind and till the Day of Judgment. As the Holy Qur'an says in *Surah Saba* 34 : *Ayat* 28, "We did not send you (O Prophet,) but to the entire mankind, as a bearer of good news and as a warner, but most people do not know."

Ayat : 26

1. What was the message of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام for his people?

To worship only Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: Every Messenger had the same basic message for his people; that they should worship only Allah ﷻ and give up associating partners with Allah ﷻ (*shirk*). Thus, preaching this message and calling people towards Allah ﷻ is the way of the Prophets ﷺ (Sunnah) that we should follow.

2. Did the whole nation accept this message?

No, only a minority accepted faith. The majority stuck to their sinful ways.

3. Of what consequence did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام warn those who rejected the message?

Punishment of a harsh and painful day.

4. What is meant by the "Painful Day"?

The day of punishment. It can mean both; the Day of Judgment or the day when the people of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام were flooded.

Ayat : 27

1. What were the criticisms of those who rejected Prophet Nuh عليه السلام ?

- i. Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was a member of their own nation.
- ii. Only the poor and illiterate people accepted his message.
- iii. Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was not a wealthy person.
- iv. Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was a liar مَعَادُ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

That is, people claimed that the message of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was of no value because intellectuals, wealthy and powerful people of the nation had rejected him and only the poor and illiterate people accepted his message.

Note: Every Prophet عليه السلام faced the same criticism. The Holy Prophet ﷺ was also rejected on the basis that he was a human being, to which the Holy Qur'an replied in *Surah Al-Kahf* 18 : *Ayat* 110, "Say, Surely, I am but a human being like you; it is revealed to me that your God is the One God."

Ayat : 28

1. How did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام reply to the criticisms?

I have the clear proof; that is, I am on the guided path. And that Allah ﷻ has granted me the prophethood, and that I call unto Allah ﷻ.



2. What is meant by being on the “clear proof”?

Prophet Nuh عليه السلام spent his whole life among his people. His honesty and righteousness was manifest to everyone in his nation even before his claim to prophethood. And now, by the Mercy of Allah ﷻ, prophethood was a further proof that he was on the guided path as Allah ﷻ chose only those who were righteous. But the people of his nation could not see that.

3. What is meant by the statement that the nation could not see the mercy (prophethood)?

Prophet Nuh عليه السلام said to his people that he was already on the guided path and now Allah ﷻ had bestowed His mercy on him and made him His Messenger but they couldn't see Allah's ﷻ Mercy. That is, the human nature can sense and detect righteousness and piety, but their nature was so polluted by their sins that they couldn't sense the truth when it was presented to them through Prophet Nuh's عليه السلام prophethood.

4. What is meant by forcing people towards guidance?

When people choose not to listen and insist over their sins and are not willing to change, then they cannot be brought to the path of guidance by force.

Practical Aspect: One who himself denies the path to guidance is not forced and brought to guidance.

5. What was the duty of the Prophets ﷺ ?

The duty of the Prophets ﷺ was only to show the guided path, so that people could opt to follow that path. Prophets ﷺ were not responsible to compel and force people towards guidance.

Ayat : 29

1. What did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام say about the rewards of his preaching?

I do not ask any wealth from you for preaching it.

2. What do the Messengers desire in return for their preaching?

They want nothing from people in return for their preaching. Their only desire is the pleasure of Allah ﷻ and His rewards.

3. Which demands of the leaders of his nation did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام reject?

They demanded that Prophet Nuh عليه السلام should drive away the poor and weak people who believed in him. Prophet Nuh عليه السلام rejected this demand.

Note: Leaders of Makkah demanded the same from the Prophet ﷺ, to which Allah ﷻ revealed in the Holy Qur'an, in *Surah Al-An'am* 6 : *Ayat* 52, “Do not expel those who call out to their Lord morning and evening seeking His pleasure.”

4. Why did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام call his people “ignorant”?

Because they considered the believers inferior and demanded Prophet Nuh عليه السلام to drive them away.



Practical Aspect: The real worth of a human being is not his wealth but his faith, virtue, morality and righteousness. Demeaning people on the basis of wealth is ignorance.

Ayat : 30

1. How did Prophet Nuh ﷺ reply to their demand that the poor believers be cast away?

He rejected this demand and said that Allah ﷻ would be displeased if he drove them away because the worth of a human being in the eyes of Allah ﷻ is due to piety.

Practical Aspect: We should not distance ourselves from the believers in order to satisfy the desires of the non-believers. We should find company of those who desire Allah's ﷻ pleasure.

Ayat : 31

1. How did Prophet Nuh ﷺ reply to the criticisms of his people?

He replied:

- i. O my people! I never claimed that I have treasures of Allah ﷻ. Only Allah ﷻ decides whom to bless with wealth.
- ii. I do not claim any knowledge of the unseen. Only Allah ﷻ knows the unseen.
- iii. I am only a Messenger and creation of Allah ﷻ. I cannot become an angel.
- iv. Nor do I say (as you do) about those who are inferior in your eyes that Allah ﷻ will never grant them any good; Allah ﷻ knows best about their faith and intentions. If I were to drive them away as you demand, indeed I would be of the unjust.

2. What is the meaning of the “unseen”?

Entities and things that cannot be seen and understood by senses and intellect, yet we should believe in them. For example, Allah ﷻ, angels, Paradise, Hell, Day of Judgment, and so on.

3. Who are angels and what are they made of?

They are a creation of Allah ﷻ and are made of light (*Noor*). They are never disobedient to Allah ﷻ.

4. According to the people, what demeans or alleviates the rank of people?

Money and fame.

Note: Surely the noblest of you, in Allah's sight, is the one who is most pious of you. (*Surah Al-Hujurat 49 : Ayat 13*)

Ayat : 32

1. How did people react to Prophet Nuh's ﷺ reply?

People said that Prophet Nuh ﷺ had been arguing with them for a long time. Thus, his humble preaching and selfless endeavors were seen merely as a “quarrel”.



2. What was the fundamental disagreement between Prophet Nuh عليه السلام and his people?

Whether people should worship only Allah ﷻ or should they worship other idols as well.

3. How was Prophet Nuh عليه السلام challenged by his nation?

That if he were really a Messenger of Allah ﷻ, he should bring forth the punishment about which he used to threaten them.

Ayat : 33

1. How did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام reply to the challenge of his people that he should bring forth the punishment?

I am only a Messenger of Allah ﷻ. I don't have any power to bring forth the punishment at my will.

2. About what did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام warn his people?

He said, "Surely, Allah ﷻ will bring that punishment upon you if He wills, and you cannot frustrate Him."

Ayat : 34

1. Who are "misguided"?

Those who reject the advice of the Messengers and disobey Allah ﷻ deliberately.

"So, when they adopted deviation, Allah let their hearts become deviate. And Allah does not guide the sinful people." (Surah Saff 61 : Ayat 5)

Ayat : 35

1. Who is being addressed in this Ayat?

The Holy Prophet ﷺ, because he is the one to whom the Holy Qur'an was being revealed.

2. Of what was he ﷺ accused?

That he ﷺ forged the Holy Qur'an himself مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

Ayat : 36

1. What upset Prophet Nuh عليه السلام?

That his people did not accept the faith.

2. About what did Allah ﷻ inform Prophet Nuh عليه السلام?

Verily none of your people will believe, except those who have already believed.

Ayat : 37

1. What does "under Our Eyes" mean?

According to the directions of Allah ﷻ and with His aid.

2. What is meant by "revelation"?

The message of Allah ﷻ that the angels brought to the Holy Prophets ﷺ.



3. Who taught Prophet Nuh عليه السلام how to make a ship?

Allah ﷻ taught him. Every skill and craft is granted by Allah ﷻ to human beings.

4. Whom did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام trust to save him from the disaster?

He trusted Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: We should also trust only Allah ﷻ, rather than rely on material resources and other creation. We should only call on Allah ﷻ for help.

5. What is meant by “ظلم”?

Not granting something its deserved status. For example, elevating creation to the status of the Creator or attributing the Creator with the weaknesses of the creation. In simpler words, considering idols as gods or considering Allah ﷻ as the worldly kings, and so on.

Ayat : 38

1. Why did the chiefs laugh at Prophet Nuh عليه السلام?

They laughed at him because he was building the Ark on land, where there was no sea, lake or river nearby.

2. Are the believers to face humiliation forever?

No. On the Day of Judgment, those who laugh at them today would themselves face humiliation and the believers will laugh at the disbelievers. (Surah Al-Mutaffifin 83 : Ayat 34)

Ayat : 39

1. Why do people face the punishment of Allah ﷻ in this world?

Because they disobey their Creator.

Ayat : 40

1. How did the punishment begin for the people of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام?

Water gushed from out of Earth and at the same time it began to rain from the sky.

2. Who was boarded into the Ark with Prophet Nuh عليه السلام?

- i. A male and female of every species.
- ii. Those from Prophet Nuh's ﷺ family who accepted faith.
- iii. Other believers.

3. How many people accepted the faith there?

Very few. About 70 to 80.

Ayat : 41

1. With whose command did the ship of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام sail and anchor?

With the command of Allah ﷻ.



Practical Aspect: We should also remember Allah ﷻ while using any transport to travel; we should recite the supplications taught by the Holy Prophet ﷺ, "Pure is the One (Allah) who has subjugated this for us, and We were not able to have control over it, And of course, towards our Lord we have to return." (Surah Az-Zukhruf 43 : Ayaat 13-14)

“سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ”

Ayat : 42

1. Describe the flood that destroyed the people of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام.

Its waves were as tall as mountains.

2. How many sons did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام have?

Four

3. How many sons of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام accepted the faith?

Three, namely Ham, Sam and Yafith.

4. How many of his sons rejected the faith?

One, namely Canaan, or Yam.

5. How did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام advise his son Canaan/Yam?

O my son! Embark with us and be not with the disbelievers.

Ayat : 43

1. How did Canaan/ Yam try to save himself from the flood?

The son said, "I shall take refuge on some mountain which will save me from the water."

2. Who can save us from calamities?

Only Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: Although worldly provisions may be used for worldly needs, we should only trust Allah ﷻ and not rely on our provisions. It is Allah ﷻ Who grants the abilities and characteristics in our worldly provisions to aid us. For example, Allah ﷻ has granted fire the ability to burn. However, the fire can only burn if Allah ﷻ allows it. For example, Allah ﷻ cooled down the fire for Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام and made it safe for him. (Surah Al-Anbiya 21: Ayat 69)

Ayat : 44

1. How did the flood recede?

With the command of Allah ﷻ, the sky halted its rain and the Earth absorbed its water, and thus, the flood dried.

2. Where did the Ark of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام come to rest?

On Mount Al-Judi. It is said that this mountain is in Turkey.

Ayat : 45

1. Why did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام call Allah ﷻ when his son Canaan/Yam drowned?

Because Allah ﷻ had promised Prophet Nuh عليه السلام that He would save his family.

**Ayat : 46****1. How did Allah ﷻ answer Prophet Nuh عليه السلام prayer?**

Allah ﷻ said that Canaan/Yam was not among Prophet Nuh's عليه السلام family because his deeds were not righteous.

2. What is more important in the eyes of Allah ﷻ: faith or blood relations?

Faith is more worthy for Allah ﷻ. Thus, only those who accept faith and do good deeds will be successful.

Note: The Holy Prophet ﷺ said that if anyone is slow-paced in doing good deeds, his (high) descent does not make him go ahead. (*Sahih Muslim*)

3. Will the non-believers be saved from punishment on the basis of close ties with a righteous person?

No. Faith and good deeds are necessary to be saved from the punishment and for salvation. Mere close ties with a righteous person cannot save a non-believer, as the story of Prophet Nuh's عليه السلام son Canaan/Yam illustrates.

Ayat : 47**1. What can save us from loss?**

Mercy and forgiveness of Allah ﷻ.

2. Who should a believer love the most?

Love of Allah ﷻ should surpass all other affections, that is, of wealth, children and relationships. (*Surah Al-Baqarah 2 : Ayat 165*)

Ayat : 48**1. How did Allah ﷻ treat Prophet Nuh عليه السلام and the believers?**

Allah ﷻ blessed them and saved them from the flood.

2. What should be our attitude towards the blessings of Allah ﷻ?

We should value Allah's ﷻ blessings and be grateful for them. Our gratitude should reflect in the utilization of His blessings in His obedience. An ungrateful person deserves Allah's ﷻ punishment.

Ayat : 49**1. Who has Allah ﷻ addressed in this Ayat?**

The Holy Prophet ﷺ. Allah ﷻ consoled him ﷺ that he should not be discouraged by the condemnations of the unbelievers, and that the ultimate victory will be of those who are pious.

2. Who are "pious"?

Those who fear Allah ﷻ and abstain from His disobedience.

3. How did the Holy Prophet ﷺ learn the details of the story of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام ?

Allah ﷻ informed him عليه السلام through His revelation.



Surah Ash-Shu'araa 26 : Ayaat 105-122

Ayat : 105

1. Who were the people of Nuh عليه السلام?

The people to whom Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was sent as a Messenger.

2. Where were they located?

They lived in Iraq.

Ayat : 106

1. Why did the Holy Qur'an mention Prophet Nuh عليه السلام as their "brother"?

Because Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was born and lived among them and spoke their language.

Ayat : 107

1. What is meant by "trustworthy Messenger"?

A Messenger who delivers Allah's ﷻ message to the people without any distortion.

Note: Trustworthiness is one of the essential traits of a believer. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said that the one who is not trustworthy has no faith and the one who does not keep his promise has no *Deen*. (*Baihaqi*)

Ayat : 108

1. What message did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام bring?

Abstain from disobeying Allah ﷻ and follow the Messenger.

Note: Obeying the Messenger is as essential as obeying Allah ﷻ, because the Holy Qur'an declares that, "Whoever obeys the Messenger indeed obeys Allah." (*Surah An-Nisa* 4 : Ayat 80) For example, prayer is a commandment of Allah ﷻ but the method of prayer is ordained through the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.

Ayat : 109

1. What return did the Messengers desire for their preaching?

The Messengers desired only the pleasure of Allah ﷻ and His blessings. They had no desires for worldly fame and wealth.

Practical Aspect: We too must not desire anything other than the pleasure of Allah ﷻ and His blessings when we call others towards *Deen*.

Ayat : 110

1. What did Prophet Nuh عليه السلام call people towards repeatedly?

Towards piety, fear of Allah ﷻ and obedience of him ﷺ.

Ayat : 111

1. What was the objection of the unbelievers to the poor believers?

They said that these poor believers were worthless and disgraceful.

Note: The enemies of *Deen* have mocked the believers like this in all eras.

**Ayat : 112****1. How did Prophet Nuh ﷺ reply to the demand of the unbelievers?**

His first reply was that he did not know the reality of the deeds of the believers, as to whether they were sincere or had other intentions.

Practical Aspect: We can judge people only from their actions. It is not possible for us to judge the condition of people's hearts.

Ayat : 113**1. How did Prophet Nuh ﷺ reply to the demand of the unbelievers?**

His second reply was that only Allah ﷻ knew the condition of people's hearts and their intentions, and that Allah ﷻ would hold everyone accountable.

Ayat : 114**1. How did Prophet Nuh ﷺ reply to the demand of the unbelievers?**

His third reply was that he would never drive away the poor believers

Practical Aspect: We should also honour people on the basis of their piety and good deeds instead of their wealth and worldly status.

Ayat : 115**1. How did Prophet Nuh ﷺ reply to the demand of the unbelievers?**

His fourth answer was that he was merely a Messenger whose duty was only to clarify Allah's ﷻ message to people.

Ayat : 116**1. How was Prophet Nuh ﷺ threatened by his people?**

They threatened to stone him to death مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

Ayat : 117**1. What did Prophet Nuh ﷺ do when his people rejected him?**

Prophet Nuh ﷺ called unto Allah ﷻ and pleaded to Him.

Ayat : 118**1. What was the plea of Prophet Nuh ﷺ to Allah ﷻ?**

He asked Allah ﷻ to judge between him and his people, and save him and believers from the unbelievers.

Ayat : 119**1. How did Allah ﷻ accept the plea of Prophet Nuh ﷺ?**

Allah ﷻ saved him and the believers through the Ark.

Ayat : 120**1. What happened to the disobedient nation?**

Allah ﷻ flooded and drowned those who were disobedient.



Ayat : 121

1. Why did Allah ﷻ narrate the story of Prophet Nuh ﷺ?

This story is narrated in the Holy Qur'an for our admonition and warning. It is an example of the good consequence of believers and bad consequence of unbelievers, thus, it adds to faith and obedience of Allah ﷻ.

Note: Allah ﷻ has made each and every event of this story an admonition:

- i. Firstly, the moral of the story is a clear remembrance and admonition for anyone who listens to it.
- ii. The Ark of Prophet Nuh ﷺ is a remembrance for everyone; Allah ﷻ taught mankind a method to travel through water without drowning. After this event, human beings started building ships. This topic is also discussed in *Surah Yaseen* 36 : *Ayaat* 41-44.
- iii. That massive Ark remained stuck at top of the Mount Al-Judi for many years, reminding people of a flood so huge that it lifted this giant ship to the top of a mountain.
- iv. Allah ﷻ saved Prophet Nuh ﷺ and those who were with him on that Ark, and this itself became a source of admonition for people for the following reasons:
 - a) The ship was constructed before the storm commenced.
 - b) Prophet Nuh ﷺ gathered sufficient food for all people and animals on the Ark.
 - c) The flood water dried up before the food stock drained, whereas the flood water that would reach the mountain peaks never usually dries up that quickly. If the water hadn't dried up that swiftly, no one on the Ark would have survived.
 - d) That Ark remained unharmed by the massive waves, fierce winds and sea animals.

All these were only Allah's ﷻ blessing and mercy. None of these traits can be attributed to either the Ark or the people on the Ark. Allah ﷻ saved and blessed Prophet Nuh ﷺ and the believers and made this event an admonition for generations to come.

Ayat : 121

1. Which two attributes of Allah ﷻ are mentioned in this Ayat?

"*الْعَزِيزُ Al Aziz*" means One Who has complete power and authority. "*الرَّحِيمُ Ar Raheem*" means One Who bestows mercy continuously, in all conditions.

Note: This story is a manifestation of these attributes of Allah ﷻ; He has the authority and power to punish but His mercy even towards the disobedient people delays the punishment so that the people may repent.



Answer Key

Review Exercises

1. Mark the correct answer

1. What was the crime of the people of Prophet Nuh ﷺ?
 - a. Stealing
 - b. Killing
 - ✓ c. Shirk
2. What did Allah ﷻ order Prophet Nuh ﷺ to make?
 - a. Furniture
 - b. House
 - ✓ c. Ark
3. To which country did Prophet Nuh ﷺ belong?
 - a. Pakistan
 - ✓ b. Iraq
 - c. Iran
4. Who could not board the Ark of Prophet Nuh ﷺ?
 - a. Believers
 - ✓ b. Disbelievers
 - c. Pair of animals
5. How many people believed in Prophet Nuh ﷺ?
 - a. Whole nation
 - ✓ b. A few people
 - c. No one

2. Colour the correct answer

1. Who was Prophet Nuh ﷺ?
 - a. First Human
 - b. First Prophet
 - c. First Messenger
2. Who was the disbelieving son of Prophet Nuh ﷺ?
 - a. Ham
 - b. Yam
 - c. Sam
3. On which mountain did the Ark of Prophet Nuh ﷺ stop?
 - a. Tur
 - b. Judi
 - c. Safa
4. What Divine punishment came to the people of Prophet Nuh ﷺ?
 - a. Thunderstorm
 - b. Earthquake
 - c. Heavy winds
5. For how long did Prophet Nuh ﷺ preach?
 - a. 900 years
 - b. 500 years
 - c. 950 years



3. Mark correct (✓) or incorrect (✗) for the following sentences

No.	Sentences	Correct	Incorrect
1.	Allah ﷻ saved all the sons of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام from the Divine punishment.		✗
2.	The people of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام began idol-worshipping in the world.	✓	
3.	Family relationship with a Prophet or Messenger can save non-believer from the Divine punishment.		✗
4.	The people of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام made idols of their five pious personalities.	✓	
5.	Humanity restarted after Prophet Nuh عليه السلام. Therefore, Prophet Nuh عليه السلام is also called Second Adam.	✓	

4. Give short answers to the following questions

- Write down three statements about Prophet Nuh عليه السلام.
 - Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was the first Messenger.
 - Prophet Nuh عليه السلام was a trustworthy Messenger.
 - Prophet Nuh عليه السلام is also called "Second Adam".
 - Prophet Nuh عليه السلام preached among his people for 950 years.
 - The people of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام were located in Iraq.
 - Prophet Nuh عليه السلام built the Ark by the command of Allah ﷻ.
 - The disobedient son of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام, Canaan/Yam, drowned in the flood.
 - Mankind survived through the three sons of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام Ham, Sam and Yafith.
- Who is a Prophet?
Allah ﷻ selects someone from among a nation to deliver His message to that nation. This selected person is called a Prophet, and he receives revelation from Allah ﷻ.
- What is *shirk*?
To associate someone with Allah ﷻ.
- Write down the names of five pious personalities in the offspring of Prophet Adam عليه السلام.
 - Wadd. b) Suwa'. c) Yaghuth. d) Ya'uq. e) Nasr.
- What did the believers do after they were saved from the thunderstorm?
The believers thanked Allah ﷻ and began to live in obedience to Him after they were saved from the thunderstorm.

5. Self-Judgement

These columns are not filled because this is the self-judgement of children.

Practical Activity

- Write down on a chart any five admonitions from the Ark of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام.
- Mention any three methods of calling others to Islam.
- Show the research video of the Ark of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام (<http://playit.pk/watch?v=jyi4xSOAizY>)



The Story of Prophet Hud ﷺ

Teaching Method

Lesson 1: Elaborate the whole story from the textbook in an easy storytelling mode.

Lesson 2: *Surah Al-A'raf 7: Ayaat 65-69:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 3: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 70-72:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 4: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 50-55:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 5: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 56-60:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 6: *Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 123-131:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 7: *Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 132-140:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 8

- iv. Elaborate the section "Points to remember" to the students and help them remember the key points through group discussion.
- v. Assign the section "Review Exercises" as homework to the students, to evaluate their understanding of the lesson. Later, discuss the answers in the classroom. ("Answer Key", provided after "Explanatory Points", can be utilized.)
- vi. Make sure that parents take responsibility for the children to do "Home Activity". (To conduct extra activities in the classroom, the section "Practical Activities"- provided after "Answer Key"- can be utilized.)

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, students should know:

1. Who was 'Aad?
2. Where was this nation located?
3. What special traits did Allah ﷻ bless this nation with?
4. What is the basic and common message towards which every Prophet ﷺ called?
5. How did 'Aad react to the call of their Messenger?
6. How did the chiefs of every nation usually react to their Messenger's call?
7. What is Allah's ﷻ principle regarding the worldly punishment of nations?
8. Which calamity befell 'Aad and why?
9. Who does Allah ﷻ save from worldly punishments?
10. What can we learn from the consequence of 'Aad?



Explanatory Points (Ayat by Ayat)

Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 65-72

Ayat : 65

1. Who were 'Aad?

After the flood that destroyed the people of Prophet Nuh عليه السلام, Prophet Nuh عليه السلام and his sons, who were saved by Allah ﷻ, settled in different lands. One of such settlements became the nation known as 'Aad, also known as 'Aad the First. They were located near the sandy hills of Yemen, near Hadramawt, in 2,000 B.C.E. The people of 'Aad were famous for their strong bodies and their art of stone carving. With the passage of time, they carved stone idols for worship and became arrogant over their wealth and strength. Their settlement was known as Ahqaf, which is located in the middle of Hijaz, Yemen and Yamama, south-western area of Ar-Rub'al Khali. They emerged from this area and conquered the western coast as well as the areas of Oman and Hadramawt, reaching Iraq.

2. Why was Prophet Hud عليه السلام sent towards 'Aad?

In order to eradicate their polytheistic beliefs and practices, and bring them back to the true faith.

3. Why did the Holy Qur'an mention Prophet Hud عليه السلام as the "brother" of 'Aad?

Prophet Hud عليه السلام was born in 'Aad and shared their national characteristics.

Note: Messengers were brothers of their nations because they were born in that nation and shared their lineage. If the nation accepted the faith, then the Messengers became their brothers in faith as well.

4. Why were the Messengers appointed from the same nation towards which they were sent?

The Messengers could guide people with more ease if they shared a common language and lineage with the nation, such that the life and conduct of the Messenger became a model for their people. It is mentioned in Surah Ibrahim Ayat 4: "We did not send any Messenger but (speaking) in the language of his people, so that he might clearly convey the message to them."

5. What did Prophet Hud عليه السلام preach to his nation?

He called them towards the Oneness of Allah ﷻ – *Tauheed* – fear of Allah ﷻ, and abstinence from sins.

Ayat : 66

1. What allegations did the nation make against Prophet Hud عليه السلام?

Prophet Hud عليه السلام was a fool and a liar. مَعَادَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid)



2 Why did his nation consider him a fool?

This was because he discarded the beliefs and idols of his ancestors, and broke his family ties for the sake of calling people to the worship of Allah ﷻ only. They believed that their ancestors could not be ignorant and naïve.

3. Why did the nation call Prophet Hud ﷺ a liar?

They thought that, as every king needs assistants and advisers, Allah ﷻ could not operate the universe alone. Contrary to their belief, Prophet Hud ﷺ proclaimed that Allah ﷻ alone had all the power. The nation felt that it was too ridiculous for Allah ﷻ to make such a claim. Thus, they declared that Prophet Hud ﷺ was either a fool or a liar. مَعَادُ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid)

Practical Aspect: Prophet Hud ﷺ sincerely called people towards guidance, but had to face harsh allegations from the chiefs of the nation. Prophet Hud ﷺ, like Prophet Nuh ﷺ, continued his advice and remained a well-wisher of his people despite their hostility and bitterness. These are the beautiful traits of those who are on the guided path.

Ayat : 67

1. How did Prophet Hud ﷺ reply to the allegations of his nation?

He said that he was not a fool but a Messenger of Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: We should refute the wrong allegations made against us. Otherwise, others may start believing in them.

Ayat : 68

1. Which of his duties did Prophet Hud ﷺ mention in this Ayat?

- i. I convey to you the messages of my Lord.
- ii. I am a trustworthy adviser for you.

2. Why did Prophet Hud ﷺ mention his trustworthiness and that he is an adviser?

Prophet Hud ﷺ reminded his people that he had spent his whole life in their midst and had been a trustworthy man, always intending good for his nation. He asked them why, despite this, they doubted his character and intentions.

Note: People of high character should remind people of their status when needed. However, they should address the nation humbly and politely.

Practical Aspect: The Prophets ﷺ of Allah ﷻ have always been well-wishers of humankind. They cared for us, advised us selflessly, and delivered Allah's ﷻ message with utter sincerity. Yet the wrong-doers always mocked and degraded them. Our salvation and success lies in sincerely obeying the message they brought for humanity.



Ayat : 69

1. Why were the people of 'Aad surprised at the prophethood of Prophet Hud ﷺ ?

Prophet Hud ﷺ was a human being like them. They expected an angel or some other creature higher than human beings to be a Messenger of Allah ﷻ.

2. What were the blessings with which Allah ﷻ blessed 'Aad?

(i) They were made successors of the people of Prophet Nuh ﷺ. (ii) They possessed strong bodies and extraordinary height.

Note: 'Aad were granted worldly affluence and great physical health. It is narrated in *Ahadith* that their height reached 60 to 100 hands. Shaddad – who had built the 'Paradise on Earth' – was from this nation. The Holy Qur'an says about them that the like of whom were never created in the lands (*Surah Al-Fajr* 89: Ayat 8). However, their condition in the aftermath of their worldly punishment is also mentioned: "You could see them thrown on the ground, as if they were trunks of hollow palm-trees" (*Surah Al-Haaqqa* 69: Ayat 7).

Practical Aspect: We should employ a conduct that reflects our gratitude and thankfulness towards the blessings of Allah ﷻ rather than being arrogant and boastful about them.

Ayat : 70

1. Why did the people of 'Aad refuse to worship only one God?

They didn't want to leave or change the beliefs and practices of their ancestors who worshipped many false gods.

Note: This same tendency of the people of 'Aad is narrated in another place in the Holy Qur'an: "They said, "O Hud, you did not bring to us any proof, and we are not to leave our gods on your statement, and we are not to believe in you" (*Surah Hud* 11: Ayat 53).

2. What did the people of 'Aad demand from Prophet Hud ﷺ?

They challenged him to bring forth the punishment of which he warned them.

Practical Aspect: Whenever the downfall of a nation began, their beliefs got distorted. They started ignoring the guidance of the Messenger and indulging in *shirk* (to associate someone with Allah ﷻ) and sins, In these circumstances, whenever a Messenger forbade his people from worshipping idols, the nation rejected him, saying that they cannot cast away their other gods for the sake of only one God. Thus, it is a warning for all generations that they should purify their beliefs. In this respect we should take guidance from the Holy Qur'an and the teachings of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Ayat : 71

1. How did Prophet Hud ﷺ respond to the demand of his nation?

He informed them that Allah ﷻ had already decreed the dawning of the punishment over them.



Note: رَجَسَ means filth. However, this word is replaced here with the word رَجَزَ that means punishment. It is used to mean displeasure and anger, implying that they made themselves deserving of the punishment of Allah ﷻ by accumulating a mountain of the filth of their sins.

2. What did Prophet Hud ﷺ say regarding the reality of the idols?

Prophet Hud ﷺ said that those idols were nothing other than mere names that they and their ancestors had invented.

Note: The people of 'Aad had named their idols, for example Sada, Samud, Heba etc. It was similar to the names of the idols of the nation of Prophet Nuh ﷺ, like Wadd, Suwa', Yaghuth, Ya'uq and Nasr. The people of Makkah also had names for their idols; Al-Lat, Al-Uzza, Manat, Hubal etc.

3. Was any proof ever mentioned for idol worship in any of the revealed books?

No. All the revealed books and every Messenger refused idol worshipping and *shirk* (to associate someone with Allah ﷻ).

4. What consequence did Prophet Hud ﷺ ask his nation to wait for?

He told them to wait for the decree of Allah ﷻ; that is, for their punishment. He told them that it was just a matter of time before Allah ﷻ would take away His mercy and send His punishment.

Practical Aspect: Duration of life is granted for deeds. This duration can end any time with our death. We should utilize this duration in Allah's ﷻ obedience to earn His pleasure.

Ayat : 72

1. What was the ultimate consequence of 'Aad?

Allah ﷻ destroyed 'Aad through a storm due to their disobedience and saved Prophet Hud ﷺ and those who accepted the faith.

Practical Aspect: When a nation transgresses all the limits and arrogantly disobeys Allah ﷻ, then they are bound to be punished fiercely in this world.

Surah Hud 11: Ayaat 50-60

Ayat : 50

1. Why was Prophet Hud ﷺ mentioned as the "brother" of 'Aad?

Prophet Hud ﷺ was born in 'Aad and shared their national characteristics.

Note: Messengers were brothers of their nations because they were born in that nation and shared their lineage. If the nation accepted the faith, then the Messengers became their brothers in faith as well.



2. What is the wisdom for calling him their brother?

Allah ﷻ appointed a Messenger from the same nation towards which the message was directed, so that the Messenger could guide people in their own language and was able to be a role model for that nation before the claim of prophethood.

3. What was the call of Prophet Hud ﷺ ?

People should worship Allah ﷻ : obey and love their Creator.

4. What falsehood did the nation of 'Aad forge?

They created false gods for worship with Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 51

1. From whom did Prophet Hud ﷺ expect a return for his endeavors of preaching?

From Allah ﷻ, Who is the Creator and Provider of each and every thing.

Note: The Holy Qur'an has mentioned that no Messenger ever asked for any return for their endeavors from anyone except Allah ﷻ. This selfless preaching and advice is the proof of their prophethood and one of the most effective aspects of their mission.

Practical Aspect: We can learn many lessons from this Ayat:

- i. Worldly return and benefit for religious preaching undermine the effectiveness of preaching. It is often seen that those who accept rewards for their preaching are unable to change people's hearts.
- ii. If someone calls us towards the success of this life and the Hereafter without demanding or accepting any return for his preaching, we should listen to him rather than seeing that person with hostility and prejudice.
- iii. We ourselves should never demand any return for our efforts in religious preaching.

Ayat : 52

1. What is meant by "istighfar, اِسْتِغْفَار"?

Asking forgiveness from Allah ﷻ for our sins.

2. What is meant by "Repentance"?

To return. In other words, turning back from a life of sins and disobedience towards obedience of Allah ﷻ.

3. What benefits did Prophet Hud ﷺ mention that his people will receive for asking forgiveness from Allah ﷻ and repentance?

(i) Rain that will bring abundance (ii) Increase in wealth and strength.

Note: The people of 'Aad relied heavily on rain for agriculture and had been facing fierce drought for three years. Prophet Hud ﷺ told them that Allah ﷻ will resolve their problem and will send rain if they repented and turned towards His obedience. This is also indicated in another part of the Holy Qur'an: "If the people of the towns



believed and feared Allah ﷻ, We would have opened for them blessings from the heavens and the earth, but they disbelieved. So, We seized them because of what they used to earn for themselves.” (Surah Al-A'raf 7: Ayat 96)

Practical Aspect: Abundance in wealth and wellbeing is the worldly benefit of repentance and turning towards Allah ﷻ. However, the most essential benefit is the pleasure of Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 53

1. What was the excuse of the people of 'Aad for not accepting Prophet Hud ﷺ as Allah's ﷻ Messenger?

They said that Prophet Hud ﷺ didn't bring any clear evidence for his prophethood.

Practical Aspect: Those who are stubborn and adamant will never accept the truth even if they are presented with all the evidence. Such people always find excuses for not accepting their faults. We too, when presented with the teachings of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah, should abstain from useless arguments and only try to seek our own salvation.

Ayat : 54

1. What did the people allege about Prophet Hud ﷺ when he called them to worship only Allah ﷻ?

They said that some of our gods have severely stricken you. مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid)

2. What did Prophet Hud ﷺ openly distance himself from?

Idol worshipping.

Practical Aspect: Misguided people always reject the call towards faith and the straight path using threats and allegations. We should endure such threats and allegations, and remain steadfast in our preaching.

Ayat : 55

1. How did Prophet Hud ﷺ challenge the people of his nation?

He challenged them to plot and plan whatever strategy they could, together with their false gods, against him.

Note: This is the courage that Allah ﷻ had given to Prophet Hud ﷺ that he challenged the people who were far too strong than him in worldly material conditions, and yet he remained unharmed.

2. Why did Prophet Hud ﷺ challenge his nation?

Prophet Hud ﷺ trusted that Allah ﷻ is more powerful than all the chiefs of his people combined and that Allah ﷻ would not let Prophet Hud ﷺ be harmed.

Practical Aspect: i) Lack of inner strength of faith and righteousness makes human beings cowards.

ii) Misguided people and their false gods cannot harm those who are on the right path.



iii) We should only trust Allah ﷻ as only He controls our benefits and losses.

Ayat : 56

1. Whom did Prophet Hud ﷺ trust?

Allah ﷻ only.

Practical Aspect: We should trust only Allah ﷻ in our day-to-day matters.

2. What is meant by “holds it by its forelock”?

It is a figure of speech, which means being subjugated to someone, being a servant of someone. That is, Allah ﷻ has every creature subjugated to Him and He has complete control over His creations.

3. Which path does Allah ﷻ prefer for His creations?

The Straight Path.

4. What is meant by the “Straight Path”?

4. The path which leads human beings to the pleasure of Allah ﷻ: the path of obedience of Allah ﷻ.

5. In which Surah do we pray for guidance towards the Straight Path?

In Surah Al-Fatiha

Ayat : 57

1. How did Prophet Hud ﷺ warn his people against disobedience?

He warned them that Allah ﷻ would destroy them and would bring forth their successors.

2. Who is the Protector of all things?

Allah ﷻ.

3. Why did Prophet Hud ﷺ mention the attribute حَفِظَ of Allah ﷻ?

Prophet Hud ﷺ said that Allah ﷻ is حَفِظَ, meaning Guardian over all things, warning his people that although they were a powerful nation, Allah ﷻ is All-Powerful. Their power and wealth could not save them from the wrath of Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect:

- i. Prophets ﷺ are not accountable for the sins of their people.
- ii. Prophets ﷺ are responsible to merely deliver Allah's ﷻ message.
- iii. Allah ﷻ can exterminate a nation and substitute them with successors whenever He wishes.
- iv. No one can harm Allah ﷻ.
- v. Only Allah ﷻ is the One Who is the Guardian over all things.

Note: The Holy Prophet ﷺ often used to recite the following du'a after obligatory prayers:



لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ
None has the right to be worshipped but Allah ﷻ, and He has no partner, and for Him is the Kingdom and all the praises are for Him and He is omnipotent. O Allah! Nobody can hold back what you give and nobody can give what You hold back. Hard efforts by anyone for anything cannot benefit one against Your Will. (Sahih Muslim)

Ayat : 58

1. What consequence did the unbelievers of the nation of 'Aad face?

Allah ﷻ sent a fierce windstorm that destroyed them.

2. What was the reward for the obedient among them?

Allah ﷻ saved them by His Mercy.

Note: In other Ayaat of the Holy Qur'an, the curse of Prophet Hud عليه السلام for his transgressing people and Allah's ﷻ punishment has been reported in the following words:

- i. He said: "My Lord, help me, for they have rejected me." (Al-Muminoon 23: Ayat 39)
- ii. "That He imposed on them for seven nights and eight consecutive days; so you could see them thrown on the ground, as if they were trunks of hollow palm-trees." (Surah Al-Haaqqa 69: Ayat 7)
- iii. "A wind in which there is a painful punishment." (Surah Al-Ahqaf 46: Ayat 24)
- iv. "It spared nothing it came upon, but rendered it like a stuff smashed by decay." (Surah Az-Zariat 51 : Ayat 42)
- v. "So, We let loose a wild wind on them in unlucky days to make them taste the humiliating punishment in the present life. And of course, the punishment of the Hereafter will be much more humiliating, and they will not be helped." (Surah Ha-Meem As-Sajdah 41 : Ayat 16)
- vi. "We eradicated those who rejected Our signs." (Surah Al- A'raf 7 : Ayat 72)
- vii. "We saved Hud and those who believed along with him." (Surah Hud 11: Ayat 58)

Ayat : 59

1. What were the crimes of the people of 'Aad?

- i. They rejected the signs of Allah ﷻ.
- ii. They disobeyed the Messenger عليه السلام .
- iii. They obeyed their sinful chiefs.

2. Why is it mentioned that "they disobeyed the Messengers" when actually only one Messenger, Prophet Hud عليه السلام , was sent to them?

The teachings of all the Messengers were the same. Rejecting the teachings of Prophet Hud عليه السلام was as if they rejected the teachings of all the Messengers of Allah ﷻ. Moreover, rejecting someone sent by Allah ﷻ means rejecting the authority of Allah ﷻ, and thus, rejecting all the Messengers.



Practical Aspect: It teaches us that disobeying Prophets and refusing to follow the *Deen* results in disaster. The only way to success is to become obedient and true followers of the Prophets ﷺ.

Ayat : 60

1. What was the fate of 'Aad'?

A curse was made to follow them in this world and the Hereafter.

2. What is meant by "curse"?

Cursed is anyone who is distanced from the Mercy of Allah ﷻ.

Note: Curse from Allah ﷻ implies punishment in the Hereafter and deprivation of His mercy in this world.

3. What is meant by "curse in this life and the Hereafter"?

That they would be remembered in a demeaning way by their successors in this world; and on the Day of Judgment, they would face fierce punishment.

4. What is meant by phrase that 'Aad are far away (from mercy)?'

This nation was destroyed and demeaned in this world and would face fierce punishment in the Hereafter.

Surah Ash-Shu'araa 26 : Ayaat 123-140

Ayat : 123

1. Who did 'Aad deny?

All the Messengers. Denying Prophet Hud ﷺ meant that they actually denied all the Messengers.

2. Why was this nation named "Aad"?

The person whose descendants constituted this nation was named 'Aad.

3. What are the distinct characteristics of this nation that the Holy Qur'an mentions?

- i. Their ancestors were among those who survived the flood of Prophet Nuh ﷺ. (Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayat 69)
- ii. They were extremely strong physically. (Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayat 69)
- iii. No nation was created similar to them by Allah ﷻ. (Surah Al-Fajr 89 : Ayat 8)
- iv. They were a very developed nation, and became famous for constructing tall buildings. (Surah Al-Fajr 89 : Ayaat 6,7)
- v. They were very proud of their physical strength and material development. (Surah Haa-Meem As-Sajdah 41 : Ayat 15)
- vi. Their chiefs were very wicked and strong people who controlled the nation. (Surah Hud 11 : Ayat 59)
- vii. They did believe in Allah ﷻ, but had forged other smaller gods with Him. (Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayat 70)



4. What is meant by “Denial”?

Denial means disobedience. It is of two types:

- i. Verbal rejection (for instance, denying that prayer is obligatory).
- ii. Practical rejection (for instance, not praying despite accepting it as an obligation).

Ayat : 124

1. What was the advice of Prophet Hud to his nation?

That they should become pious.

2. What is meant by “*taqwa*, تقوى”?

To fear Allah, to abstain from His disobedience, and to fulfill His commands.

3. Why was Prophet Hud called the “brother of ‘Aad”?

Prophet Hud was born in ‘Aad and shared their national characteristics.

Ayat : 125

1. What did Prophet Hud tell the people about himself?

That he was a trustworthy Messenger.

2. What is meant by “trustworthy Messenger”?

One who delivers Allah’s message without any distortion in it.

3. Why did Prophet Hud mention his trustworthiness?

Prophet Hud reminded his nation of his moral character that he had demonstrated while he was amongst them before the advent of Prophethood and they had admitted his honesty and integrity. The Holy Prophet said the same to the people of Quraish: “I have lived among you for years before it. Have you, then, no sense?” (*Surah Yunus 10 : Ayat 16*)

Practical Aspect: Trustworthiness is an essential characteristic of a believer. The Holy Prophet is reported to have said that it is one of the traits of a hypocrite that whenever he is trusted with something, he betrays the trust. (*Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim*)

Ayat : 126

1. What did Prophet Hud call people towards?

Abstain from disobeying Allah and follow him.

Practical Aspect: Obedience of the Messenger is also necessary with the obedience of Allah, as the Holy Qur’an says: “Whoever obeys the Messenger, obeys Allah” (*Surah An-Nisa 4: Ayat 80*). For example, offering of prayer is a commandment of Allah but the method of prayer was taught by the Holy Prophet.

Ayat : 127

1. What did the Messengers desire as return for their preaching?

The Messengers desired only Allah’s pleasure and His reward. They did not have any worldly demands from the people.



Practical Aspect: We should call people towards Allah ﷻ, only for Allah's ﷻ pleasure and the rewards of the Hereafter. Worldly returns and benefits for religious preaching undermine the effectiveness of the message.

Ayat : 128

1. What did Prophet Hud ﷺ advise his nation to abstain from?

Constructing buildings unnecessarily, as that is a sign of ungratefulness toward Allah's ﷻ blessings.

Practical Aspect: Construction of buildings is not condemnable if it is necessary. However, when a nation resorts to such activities to boast and show-off then it is an invitation to punishment. That is because such activities waste resources that are blessed by Allah ﷻ and distract the nation from the remembrance of life after death.

Ayat : 129

1. What did Prophet Hud ﷺ advise his nation to abstain from?

Constructing palaces and buildings as if they would live in them forever.

Note: The Holy Prophet ﷺ said that whosoever will construct buildings unnecessarily will face its retribution on the Day of Judgment. (*Baihaqi*) In another narration the Holy Prophet ﷺ said that every nation has a test, and the test of his nation is wealth. (*Tirmizi*)

Practical Aspect: Preference of the worldly life is surprising because the life of this world is only temporary, while the life in the Hereafter is forever, as repeatedly stated in the Holy Qur'an and Ahadith.

Ayat : 130

1. What did Prophet Hud ﷺ advise his nation to abstain from?

They used to treat the poor harshly. Prophet Hud ﷺ advised them to abstain from this. He pointed out to them that on one hand, you spend unreasonably on buildings, and on the other hand you cannot tolerate if a poor person commits a negligible mistake.

Practical Aspect: Allah ﷻ mentioned this in the Holy Qur'an so that we may abstain from preferring the wealth of this world over the Hereafter. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said that a Muslim is the brother of a fellow Muslim. He should neither oppress him nor ruin him; if anyone meets the need of a brother, Allah ﷻ would meet his major needs; if anyone relieves a Muslim from hardship, Allah ﷻ would relieve him from the hardships to which he would be put on the Day of Resurrection; if anyone does not expose (the follies of a Muslim), Allah ﷻ would conceal his follies on the Day of Resurrection. (*Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim*)

Ayat : 131

1. How did Prophet Hud ﷺ summarize his teachings?

He asked his nation to fear Allah ﷻ and obey him.



2. Why did the Messengers ask people to obey them?

- i. Obedience of the Messenger is the obedience of Allah ﷻ. (Surah An-Nisa 4 : Ayat 80)
- ii. The Messengers represent Allah ﷻ.

Actual obedience is of Allah ﷻ but practical obedience is of the Messenger. For example, we pray for Allah ﷻ but according to the teachings of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Ayat : 132

1. Which blessings of Allah ﷻ did Prophet Hud ﷺ remind people of?

Children, wealth, land, and so on. They were well aware of these blessings.

Ayat : 133

1. Which blessings of Allah ﷻ did Prophet Hud ﷺ remind people of?

Cattle and children.

Ayat : 134

1. Which other blessings of Allah ﷻ did Prophet Hud ﷺ remind people of?

Gardens and water-springs, which are the means of development for any nation.

Practical Aspect: We should not mourn over lesser wealth. Our conduct should be as the Holy Prophet ﷺ outlined. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said that if anyone possesses two characteristics, Allah records him among the grateful and the patient. And, if anyone does not possess them, then Allah ﷻ does not record him as grateful or patient. If anyone looks at one who is superior to him in *Deen* and follows him, and looks at one who is inferior to him in worldly matters and thanks Allah ﷻ and praises Him for giving him excellence over him, then Allah ﷻ writes him down as grateful and patient. And if anyone looks at one who is inferior to him in matters of *Deen* and one who is superior to him in worldly affairs, and rues over what he undergoes, then Allah ﷻ does not write him down as grateful or patient. (Tirmizi)

Ayat : 135

1. How did Prophet Hud ﷺ know that his people were about to be punished?

This was because he was a Messenger of Allah ﷻ. The Messengers knew that the disobedient are punished by Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: Being ungrateful for the blessings of Allah ﷻ enrages Him and brings forth His punishment, as happened to those before us.

2. What are the two ways of preaching?

- i. Warning people against disobedience.
- ii. Giving glad tidings to the obedient.

Note: Every Messenger warned his people against disobedience and gave glad tidings of paradise to the obedient. (Surah An-Nisa 4: Ayat 165)

**Ayat : 136****1. How did the people respond to Prophet Hud عليه السلام ?**

Whether you advise us or not, we would not listen.

Practical Aspect: This is the lowest downfall for a nation that it refuses to pay heed to admonitions and persecutes its well-wishers. The disbelievers of the Makkah were warned through these stories that their transgression would have similar consequences.

2. What is meant by “waaz, وعظ”?

Waaz: an admonition that softens the hearts.

Ayat : 137**1. How did the people respond to Prophet Hud عليه السلام ?**

They said that his claims were merely the stories of previous nations and that they would not be moved by these.

2. What is meant by “khuluq, خُلُق”?

Khuluq means habits, methods, and morals.

Note: Imam Bukhari has taken خُلُق to mean *Deen* in “*Khuluquul Awaleen, خُلُق الاولين*”. (*Sahih Bukhari*) This meaning will imply that the *Ayat* is referring to the claim that this is merely a religion of the previous nations. People in the past used to make such claims. In our times too, those who stick to the ways of the Holy Prophet ﷺ and abstain from inventions in *Deen* are labeled as fundamentalists.

Ayat : 138**1. How did the people respond to Prophet Hud عليه السلام ?**

They were confident that they would not be punished for their deeds.

Ayat : 139**1. What was the end of 'Aad and why?**

They were destroyed due to their disobedience of Prophet Hud عليه السلام.

2. How were they punished?

With a windstorm that persisted for 7 nights and 8 days. (*Surah Al-Haaqqa 69: Ayat 7*)

3. What is meant by “sign”?

A sign of admonition for later generations.

4. What was the condition of the majority of the people?

Their majority did not believe.

5. Who is a “mumin, مومن”?

One who believes in the Messenger and follows his teachings.

**Ayat : 140****1. Which attributes of Allah ﷻ are mentioned in this Ayat?**

الْعَزِيزُ, The Almighty and الرَّحِيمِ, The Most Merciful.

2. To which type of people does Allah's ﷻ attribute *Al Aziz* الْعَزِيزُ address?

The disobedient. That Allah ﷻ has power over them and that they cannot escape His punishment.

3. To which type of people does Allah's ﷻ attribute *Ar-Raheem* الرَّحِيمِ address?

The obedient. Only they deserve the continuous mercy of Allah ﷻ.

Review Exercises

1. Match the statements of column A with column B

A			B	
1.	Prophet Hud هُدّ		1.	came after the people of Prophet Nuh نُوحٍ.
2.	The people of 'Aad		2.	was <i>shirk</i> .
3.	Punishment on the people of 'Aad		3.	was Ahqaf.
4.	The offence of the people of 'Aad		4.	was sent to the people of 'Aad.
5.	The township of 'Aad		5.	came in the form of a thunderstorm.

2. Identify the speaker in the following statements

No.	Statements	Allah ﷻ	Prophet Hud هُدّ	People of 'Aad
1.	I convey to you the messages of my Lord.		✓	
2.	Who is more powerful than us?			✓
3.	When Our command (of punishment) came, We saved the believers.	✓		
4.	Fear (to disobey) Allah ﷻ and obey me.		✓	
5.	Some of our gods have severely stricken you.			✓



3. Give short answers to the following questions.

1. What did Prophet Hud teach his people?

1. Prophet Hud called people to worship only Allah and to abstain from disobedience and idol worshipping.

2. How did the chiefs of the nation respond to the preaching of Prophet Hud?

2. You are foolish. We do not accept you as Allah's Messenger. (Allah forbid)

3. Why are the people of 'Aad also known as the people of Iram?

3. They used to build palaces with high pillars.

4. Write any three statements about Prophet Hud.

- Prophet Hud was sent as a Messenger to 'Aad.
- Prophet Hud was a member of the people of 'Aad.
- Prophet Hud was among the descendants of Sam, the son of Prophet Nuh.
- Prophet Hud was a trustworthy Messenger.
- His people are also known as the "People of Iram".
- His people were located in the area of Ahqaf.

5. Where did the people of 'Aad, who survived, settle?

5. Those who survived, settled in the midst of Madyan and Syria.

4. Word search puzzle

C	A	A	H	Q	A	F	B	S	C	D
L	E	F	B	G	H	I	R	U	M	I
O	J	K	O	L	W	M	N	C	O	P
U	H	U	D	O	E	P	Q	C	R	A
D	S	T	Y	U	A	A	D	E	V	L
W	V	X	Y	Z	L	A	B	S	C	A
D	E	F	G	H	T	I	J	S	K	C
L	M	N	O	P	H	Q	R	O	S	E
T	W	I	N	D	S	T	O	R	M	U



Words to find in the above maze

From left to right		From top to bottom	
1.	Hud ﷺ	5.	Successor
2.	'Aad	7.	Cloud
3.	Ahqaf	8.	Palace
4.	Windstorm	9.	Wealth
5.	Iram	10.	Body

5. Self-Judgement

These columns are not filled because this is the self-judgement of children.

Practical Activity

1. Find the *Ayaat* in which the people of 'Aad are addressed as the people of Iram, except the *Ayaat* mentioned in this story.
2. Health, wealth, children, and houses are Allah's ﷻ blessings. How can we use these blessings to please Allah ﷻ? Make separate lists for each blessing and their usage.
3. Considering the *Ayaat* given for the Story of Prophet Hud ﷺ, list the common attributes with references. For example:

Common attribute	Surah	Ayat
Trustworthiness	Al-A'raf	68
	Ash-Shu'ara	125



The Story of Prophet Salih ﷺ

Teaching Method

Lesson 1: Elaborate the whole story from the textbook in an easy storytelling mode.

Lesson 2: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 73-74:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 3: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 75-79:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 4: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 61-63:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 5: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 64-68:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 6: *Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 141-150:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 7: *Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 151-159:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 8:

- I. Elaborate the section "Points to remember" to the students and help them remember the key points through group discussion.
- II. Assign the section "Review Exercises" as homework to the students, to evaluate their understanding of the lesson. Later, discuss the answers in the classroom. ("Answer Key", provided after "Explanatory Points", can be utilized.)
- III. Make sure that parents take responsibility for children to do "Home Activity". (To conduct extra activities in the classroom, the section "Practical Activities" - provided after "Answer Key" - can be utilized.)

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, students should know:

1. Who were the people of Thamud?
2. Where was this nation located?
3. What special traits did Allah ﷻ bless this nation with?
4. What was the crime of the people of Thamud?
5. What were the teachings of Prophet Salih ﷺ?
6. How did Thamud treat the miracle that was granted by Allah ﷻ?
7. What was the consequence of Thamud?
8. What can we learn from the consequence of Thamud?
9. What should be our attitude towards social evils?
10. How should we utilize our capabilities?
11. How should we treat those who mock religion and the truth?
12. What can we learn from the models of the Messengers of Allah ﷻ regarding trustworthiness and honesty?



Explanatory Points (Ayat by Ayat)

Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 73 to 79

Ayat : 73

1. Who were the people of Thamud?

They were the descendants of the believers from the nation of 'Aad, whom Allah ﷻ saved from the punishment. Thamud was one of the tribes of the Arabs and they were direct descendants of Thamud bin 'Amir bin Iram bin Sam bin Prophet Nuh ﷺ.

2. Where were the people of Thamud located?

They were located in the north-west Arab. Now it is called Al-Hijr. Today, the Hijaz Railway between Madina and Tabuk has a station called Mada'in Salih. This was the bustling central town of Thamud and was known as Al-Hijr. Even today, wonderful relics of Thamud's constructions are found over the mountains. They are also called the people of Al-Hijr in the Holy Qur'an.

3. Why was Prophet Salih ﷺ called a "brother" of Thamud?

Prophet Salih ﷺ was born in Thamud and shared their national characteristics.

Note: Messengers were brothers of their nations because they were born in that nation and shared their lineage. If the nation accepted the faith, then the Messengers became their brothers in faith as well.

4. Why was Prophet Salih ﷺ sent to Thamud?

To admonish them, as with time Thamud had gone astray from the true path of Allah ﷻ to idol worship.

5. What was the message that Prophet Salih ﷺ brought?

That they should worship only Allah ﷻ and not the idols and that they should fear Allah ﷻ.

6. What is meant by "bayyinah, بَيِّنَات"?

The sign and the miracle of Allah ﷻ; that is, the she-camel.

7. Why was it called the she-camel of Allah ﷻ?

Because this she-camel emerged out of a mountain by the commandment of Allah ﷻ and that Allah ﷻ declared it as one of His signs.

8. What did Prophet Salih ﷺ advise his people regarding the she-camel?

That this is the she-camel of Allah ﷻ so they should not harm her. If they harmed the she-camel, Allah ﷻ would punish them.

**Ayat : 74****1. Whose descendants were Thamud?**

They were the descendants of 'Aad.

Note: The period of Thamud was before Prophet Ibrahim ؑ and after the people of 'Aad. Thus, they lived 6000 years before us. 'Aad lived around 7000 years before us.

2. What special traits did Allah ﷻ bless Thamud with?

They used to carve out mountains and build houses on them, and they would also construct splendid castles in the land.

3. What did Prophet Salih ؑ ask his nation to abstain from?

Prophet Salih ؑ asked them not to spread mischief in the world. Mischief means disobeying Allah ﷻ, creating anarchy and chaos.

Ayat : 75**1. Who opposed Prophet Salih ؑ?**

The arrogant chiefs of the nation.

Practical Aspect: It is always the chiefs and the rich people who oppose the teachings of the Messengers because accepting the supremacy of Allah ﷻ means surrendering their chieftainship and haughtiness.

2. What is the ultimate consequence of arrogance?

The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: "Anyone who has in his heart even the weight of a mustard seed of pride will not enter Paradise." (Sahih Muslim)

3. Whom did the arrogant chiefs ask about the prophethood of Prophet Salih ؑ?

They asked the weak and the poor of the society.

4. Who was considered "weak"?

The believers who were poor and did not have any power and authority.

5. How did the weak people reply to the sarcastic questions of the arrogant chiefs?

They said that they accepted Prophet Salih ؑ as a Messenger and believed that his message was the truth from Allah ﷻ.

Note: True guidance is only what has been conveyed to humankind through the Messengers of Allah ﷻ.

6. Which group of people is usually first to accept faith?

The poor and weak people welcome the faith readily and are willing to sacrifice for it.

7. Why do the poor accept true faith first?

This is because the poor of the society are burdened with the barbarity of the arrogant and rich of the nation. They feel that the call of a prophet is a call towards justice.



Practical Aspect: Faith is a blessing from Allah ﷻ that opens up the path to guidance for a believer. It blesses one's heart and mind and grants wisdom. May Allah ﷻ keep us steadfast on the Straight Path. *Ameen.*

Ayat : 76

1. How did the chiefs of the nation react?

They showed arrogance and deliberately rejected the prophethood of Prophet Salih ﷺ.

Practical Aspect: Jealousy and arrogance blinds a person from the truth even if it is evident to him.

Ayat : 77

1. What did Thamud do with the she-camel of Allah ﷻ?

They killed her by hamstringing her.

Note: Even though a small group of people actually killed the she-camel, the whole nation was blamed for this grave sin, as it involved the consensus of all.

2. How did Thamud proclaim its transgression?

They challenged Prophet Salih ﷺ to bring the punishment about which he used to warn them.

Practical Aspect: When people are complacent about Allah's ﷻ punishment, only then they call upon His Messenger to bring it forth. May Allah ﷻ save us from such an act, *Ameen.*

Ayat : 78

1. What ultimately happened to Thamud?

They were decimated by an earthquake.

Ayat : 79

1. What did Prophet Salih ﷺ say when he saw the end of his nation?

He wished that his people had listened and followed the one who was their well-wisher.

Practical Aspect: The outcome of disobeying the Messengers is always the punishment from Allah ﷻ. We should not be fooled by the affluence of the disbelievers in this world as this is merely a time that Allah ﷻ allows His creations to repent. When their time is over, His retribution surely comes.

Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 61 to 68

Ayat : 61

1. What was the teaching of Prophet Salih ﷺ?

Every Prophets ﷺ first teaching was always *Tauheed* – the Oneness of Allah ﷻ; that they ought to worship only one God. Prophet Salih ﷺ had the same teaching.



2. What is meant by the statement that human beings are created from Earth?

Firstly, Prophet Adam ؑ, the father of all human beings, was created from clay. Secondly, our nutrition comes from the earth. The sperm, the beginning of a human being, is also made from the nutrition of the earth.

3. How did Allah ﷻ settle and spread the human beings on the earth?

Allah ﷻ gave man the ability to inhabit the earth; to make his abode; to grow his food and provide for other necessities.

4. What were the three advices of Prophet Salih ؑ to his nation?

(i) Worship Allah ﷻ, (ii) Seek forgiveness from Him, (iii) Turn to Him in repentance.

5. What is meant by “taubah, توبه”?

To turn. That is, to turn away from sins towards the obedience of Allah ﷻ. In English it is called repentance.

Practical Aspect: This *Ayat* has following lessons:

- i. Worldly development and progress is not possible without Allah's ﷻ permission.
- ii. Allah ﷻ has granted human beings capabilities to utilize His blessings.
- iii. Who else could be worthy of worship other than Allah ﷻ when He alone has created us and provided all means for our living?
- iv. There must be a Day of Judgement, when human beings are held accountable for the blessings, that whether they used them with gratitude of Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 62

1. How did the people respond to Prophet Salih ؑ?

(i) They opposed him and lamented that they had high hopes from him, that he would raise the name of their forefathers by perpetuating their ways.

Note: Those who were selected as Messengers of Allah ﷻ were already well known for their capabilities, intelligence, and honesty. Prophet Salih ؑ was also a shining star among his people who expected him to raise the name of their forefathers. However, Prophet Salih ؑ didn't meet their expectations. He rejected the polytheistic ways of his forefathers, disappointing his people.

(ii) They questioned Prophet Salih ؑ that how he could stop them from worshipping the idols that their forefathers used to worship?

Practical Aspect: Polytheists detest it if someone discourages idol-worshipping.

(iii) They said that they were in doubt about one God towards which Prophet Salih ؑ was calling them.

2. What is meant by “doubt”?

A feeling of uncertainty about the truth, reality, or nature of something. It is a condition in which one cannot establish his preference among the two alternatives, and is therefore confused.



3. What was the condition of the people of Thamud after the preaching of Prophet Salih ﷺ?

The teachings of Prophet Salih ﷺ were logically sound, and rose questions in people's minds regarding their forefathers' teaching.

Ayat : 63

1. What did Prophet Salih ﷺ say to the response of his people?

I am on the manifest truth and blessings from Allah ﷻ. If I follow your ways and disobey Allah ﷻ, no one will be able to protect me from His wrath.

Note: Allah's ﷻ disobedience always leads to punishment.

Practical Aspect: The Messengers only trusted Allah ﷻ for help. We should not be fooled by those who are transgressors and should not do anything that displeases Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 64

1. Which miracle was shown to Thamud?

The she-camel of Allah ﷻ.

Note: The people of Thamud asked for a miracle but the same miracle became a grave problem for them. The she-camel would drink water that was equal to what all other animals drank collectively. So they had to fix turns for water. The she-camel would also eat food that was equal to what all other animals ate combined.

2. What did Prophet Salih ﷺ advise his people regarding the she-camel?

This is the she-camel of Allah ﷻ, a sign for you. No one should harm it. If you hurt it, the Divine punishment will strike you.

Ayat : 65

1. What did Thamud do with the miracle given by Allah ﷻ?

They cut off the legs of the she-camel and killed her.

Note: A man named Masda' bin Mehraj ambushed and injured the she-camel. Another wicked man named Qidar bin Salif cut off her legs and killed her. The calf of the she-camel shouted out three times and miraculously disappeared into the mountains.

2. How many days were given to Thamud for the commencement of the punishment?

Three days

Note: Even after the warning that a calamity would befall them in three days, Thamud did not repent to their Creator. Instead, they started plotting to kill Prophet Salih ﷺ. They thought that they should kill him before the calamity. And if the warning proved false, he should be killed for lying anyway *مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ* (Allah forbid).

**Ayat : 66****1. From which two calamities did Allah ﷻ save Prophet Salih ﷺ and his followers?**

(i) From the worldly punishment that befell Thamud.

(ii) From the disgrace of the Day of Judgment.

2. Which attributes of Allah ﷻ are mentioned in this Ayat?

القوي, *Al-Qawi* All Strong and العزيز, *Al-Aziz* The Almighty.

Practical Aspect: These attributes imply that Allah ﷻ does not lack power to punish His disobedient creations. His power encompasses all and no one can escape His punishment.

Ayat : 67**1. What punishment was sent on Thamud?**

They were decimated by a terrible scream.

Note: A group from Thamud was dispatched to kill Prophet Salih ﷺ (مَعَادُ اللَّهِ ﷻ (Allah forbid) at night, when he was in his home. But Allah ﷻ sent stones from the skies that destroyed that group, making them an admonition for others. This is mentioned in *Surah An-Naml* 27 : *Ayaat* 48-52.

Ayat : 68**1. What was the consequence of the people of Thamud after the punishment?**

They were wiped off, as if they had never lived there.

2. Why was Thamud punished like that?

Because they disbelieved in Allah ﷻ.

3. What is meant by *kufr* كُفْرٌ?

Kufr means hiding and rejecting the truth; that is, not believing in Allah ﷻ and His Messengers.

4. From what was Thamud distanced?

They were distanced from the mercy of Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: *Kufr* (Disbelief) and *shirk* (to associate someone with Allah ﷻ) are the root causes of all evils, while faith and monotheism are the root causes of all blessings.

Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 141 to 159**Ayat : 141****1. Who did Thamud reject?**

Prophet Salih ﷺ.

2. Why is it mentioned that the people of Thamud denied the Messengers?

Denying one Messenger is equal to denying all the Messengers because all of them called towards the same *Deen*.



3. What is meant by “Denial”?

Denial means disobedience. It is of two types:

- iii. Verbal rejection (for instance, denying that prayer is obligatory).
- iv. Practical rejection (for instance, not praying despite accepting it as an obligation).

Ayat : 142

1. What did Prophet Salih ؑ say to his nation?

Fear Allah ﷻ and obey Him.

Ayat : 143

1. What did Prophet Salih ؑ say to his nation?

I am a trustworthy Messenger sent to you.

Note: The people of Thamud themselves appreciated the high moral character and capabilities of Prophet Salih ؑ. They said: “O Salih! Surely you were one amongst us in whom great expectations were placed before this.” (*Surah Hud 11: Ayat 62*)

2. What is meant by being a “trustworthy Messenger”?

One who delivers the message of Allah ﷻ without any distortion.

Practical Aspect: Trustworthiness is an essential characteristic of a believer. The Prophet ﷺ said that the one who is not trustworthy has no faith. (*Baihaqi*)

Ayat : 144

1. What did Prophet Salih ؑ say to his nation?

Abstain from the displeasure of Allah ﷻ and follow me.

Note: Obeying the Messenger is equally important as obeying Allah ﷻ because whoever is obedient to the Messenger is obedient to Allah ﷻ (*Surah An-Nisa 4: Ayat 80*). For example, the command to pay *Zakat* is given by Allah ﷻ but its method is explained by the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Ayat : 145

1. What did Prophet Salih ؑ say to his nation?

I do not ask for any reward for my preaching. My reward is only from Allah ﷻ.

Note: The endeavors of Messengers are solely for Allah ﷻ. They don't desire worldly benefits.

Practical Aspect: We should also convey the message of Allah ﷻ to others only for the sake of Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 146

1. Are the blessings of this world eternal?

No. These blessings are provided temporarily to test us.

**Ayat : 147****1. What blessings were given to Thamud?**

(i) Gardens (ii) Water-springs.

Ayat : 148**1. What other blessings were given to Thamud?**

(iii) Fields (iv) Palm-trees with soft spathes.

Ayat : 149**1. What other blessings were given to Thamud?**

(v) Capability to carve out houses out of the mountains.

2. What were they proud of?

Their capabilities and skills.

Practical Aspect: We should never be boastful about our capabilities. We should consider these as blessings of Allah ﷻ and use them in ways desired by Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 150**1. What did Prophet Salih ﷺ advise them after reminding them of Allah's ﷻ blessings?**

Fear Allah ﷻ and follow me.

Ayat : 151**1. Who did Thamud follow instead of Prophet Salih ﷺ?**

The wretched transgressors.

2. What is meant by transgressors?

Those who make mischief in and cause distress on the earth.

Ayat : 152**1. What are the signs of transgressors?**

(i) Making mischief (ii) Not setting things right.

2. What is the greatest mischief on earth?

To ignore Allah's ﷻ commandments and deal with worldly matters as per one's own liking.

Ayat : 153**1. What did Thamud allege about Prophet Salih ﷺ?**

That he was affected by magic مَعَادًا شَيْئًا (Allah Forbid).

Ayat : 154**1. On what basis did Thamud reject Prophet Salih ﷺ?**

That Prophet Salih ﷺ was a human being just like them.



2. What did Thamud demand from Prophet Salih ﷺ?

They asked him to show them a miracle. They promised to believe if he brought forth a she-camel from a mountain. Prophet Salih ﷺ did warn them that if Allah ﷻ showed a miracle on demand, then His punishment would immediately befall those who didn't believe, even after seeing that miracle.

Ayat : 155

1. Which miracle was given by Allah ﷻ to Prophet Salih ﷺ?

Allah ﷻ brought forth a she-camel alive from a mountain.

Note: This she-camel was not an ordinary animal. It was of such a massive size that all other animals would run away at the sight of her whenever she came for grazing. When she drank from the well, she would empty the well.

2. What is a miracle?

A sign of Allah ﷻ that astonishes the human mind.

3. What did Prophet Salih ﷺ advise his nation regarding the she-camel?

The she-camel would drink the water one day, and all the other animals would have their turn the next day.

Ayat : 156

1. What did Prophet Salih ﷺ advise his nation regarding the she-camel?

Do not harm the she-camel, otherwise you will be punished by Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 157

1. What did Thamud do to the she-camel of Allah ﷻ?

They cut-off her legs and then killed her.

Note: The people of Thamud unanimously appointed the most wicked person among them to kill the she-camel. The Holy Prophet ﷺ once mentioned that this was a very strong, wicked and powerful man who injured the she-camel. His name was Qidar. (Sahih Bukhari)

Practical Aspect: Even though the killer was only one man, as mentioned in *Surah Al-Qamar* and *Ash-Shams*, the entire nation was blamed because he killed the she-camel with the consent of the whole nation. If any evil deed is committed with a tacit agreement of the society, the entire nation is held accountable. Not only this, but the Holy Qur'an also considers it a national crime if a society silently tolerates a sin that is committed publicly.

Ayat : 158

1. What was the consequence of killing the she-camel?

Allah ﷻ punished them.

2. Why did Allah ﷻ mention this story in the Holy Qur'an?

He mentioned this story because it is an admonition for the people that disobedience of Allah ﷻ results in punishment.



3. What was the response of the people of Thamud to the teachings of Prophet Salih ﷺ?

Their majority did not accept the Truth.

Practical Aspect: This is the outcome of those who are wretched. They ignored and rejected the teachings and warnings of Prophet Salih ﷺ. They even taunted him, asking him to detail the promised torment.

Ayat : 159

1. Which two attributes of Allah ﷻ are mentioned in this Ayat?

"الْعَزِيزُ *Al-Aziz*" means One Who has complete power and authority. "الرَّحِيمُ *Ar-Raheem*" means One Who bestows mercy continuously, in all conditions.

Note: This story is a manifestation of these attributes of Allah ﷻ; He has the authority and power to punish but His mercy even towards the disobedient people delays the punishment so that the people may repent.

Answer Key

1. Match the statements of column A with column B

A		B	
1.	Miracle of Prophet Salih ﷺ	1.	to commit <i>shirk</i> .
2.	After the people of 'Aad	2.	used to build huge palaces.
3.	The crime of the people of Thamud was	3.	a three days warning.
4.	The people of Thamud	4.	was a she-camel.
5.	Prophet Salih ﷺ gave his people	5.	came the people of Thamud.



2. Identify the speaker in the following statements

No.	Statements	Allah ﷻ	Prophet Salih ﷺ	The people
1	"This she-camel of Allah ﷻ is a sign for you."		✓	
2	"Surely you were one amongst us in whom great expectations were placed."			✓
3	"We saved Salih (ﷺ) and the believers when Our command (of punishment) came."	✓		
4	"Do you forbid us to worship what our fathers worshipped?"			✓
5	"Do not touch her with harm lest a painful punishment will seize you."		✓	

3. Give short answers to the following questions

- Write down three statements about Prophet Salih ﷺ.
 - Prophet Salih ﷺ was sent towards Thamud.
 - Prophet Salih ﷺ was a trustworthy Messenger.
 - He was given the miracle of the she-camel.
 - Only a minority believed in Prophet Salih ﷺ.
 - Prophet Salih ﷺ admonished his people about idol-worshipping.
 - Prophet Salih ﷺ himself was one of the people of Thamud.
 - Allah ﷻ saved Prophet Salih ﷺ and the believers from the punishment.
 - He preached belief in one God.
- Write down the blessings of Allah ﷻ on the people of Thamud?
The people of Thamud were blessed with sons, cattle, gardens, and water springs.
- How did Prophet Salih ﷺ express his regret over the destruction of his people?
Prophet Salih ﷺ said: "I conveyed to you the Messages of my Lord, and I wished you well, but you did not like the well-wishers."

4. Colour the correct answer

- After which Prophet did Prophet Salih ﷺ come?

a. Prophet Nuh ﷺ

b. Prophet Adam ﷺ

✓c. Prophet Hud ﷺ



2. How did the wicked person from the people of Prophet Salih ؑ kill the she-camel?
 - a. Beheaded it
 - b. Cut her tail
 - ✓c. Cut her legs

3. How did the people of Thamud utilize mountains?
 - ✓a. Built homes
 - b. Crafted idols
 - c. Took out gold

4. What miracle did the people of Thamud demand?
 - a. A cow
 - b. An elephant
 - ✓c. A she-camel

5. What has Allah ؑ forbidden?
 - a. Speaking the Truth
 - ✓b. *Shirk*
 - c. Doing good deeds

5. Mark correct (✓) or incorrect (✗) for the following sentences

No.	Statements	Correct	Incorrect
1	The people of Thamud were obedient.		✗
2	The people of Thamud repented for their sins as they saw the Divine punishment approach.		✗
3	The punishment of an earthquake came to the people of Thamud due to their disobedience.	✓	
4	The ruins of the people of Thamud are still present.	✓	
5	The people of Thamud consisted of people who survived the thunderstorm of Prophet Nuh ؑ.		✗

Practical Activities

1. Cattle, gardens, and water-springs are great blessings of Allah ؑ. Collect pictures of each of these blessings and make separate lists of their benefits.
2. Search pictures of Mada'in Salih and display it on a chart. A video of this area may also be shown to the students.
3. Write down the story of Prophet Salih ؑ in the form of single sentences on different cards. Divide the students into groups. Ask the groups to place the cards in order to complete the story. The group which completes the task first should be encouraged.



The Story of Prophet Shu'aib عليه السلام

Teaching Method

Lesson 1: Share a summary of the whole account from the textbook in the form of a story.

Lesson 2: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 85-87:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 3: *Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 88-93:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 4: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 84-88:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 5: *Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 89-95:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 6: *Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 176-184:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 7: *Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayaat 185-191:* Go through the Qur'anic text and translation from the textbook.

Lesson 8:

- I. Elaborate the section "Points to remember" to the students and help them remember the key points through group discussion.
- II. Assign the section "Review Exercises" as homework to the students to evaluate their understanding of the lesson. Later, discuss the answers in the classroom. ("Answer Key", provided after "Explanatory Points", can be utilized.)
- III. Make sure that parents take responsibility for children to do "Home Activity". (To conduct extra activities in the classroom, the section "Practical Activities" - provided after "Answer Key"- can be utilized)

Purpose of Study : After completing this lesson, students should know

1. Who were the people of Prophet Shu'aib عليه السلام and where were they located?
2. What blessings of Allah ﷻ were bestowed on them?
3. What were the sins of the people of Prophet Shu'aib عليه السلام?
4. How did people react to the preaching of Prophet Shu'aib عليه السلام?
5. How did people threaten Prophet Shu'aib عليه السلام?
6. What is meant by the spread of mischief in the world?
7. What was the ultimate consequence of the people of Prophet Shu'aib عليه السلام?
8. What must be done to save oneself from the Divine punishment?
9. What is the value of trustworthiness and piety?
10. What can we learn from the consequence of the people of Prophet Shu'aib عليه السلام?



Explanatory Points (Ayat by Ayat)

Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayaat 85 to 93

Ayat : 85

1. To which nation was Prophet Shu'aib ؑ sent?

He was sent towards the people of Madyan.

Note: The people of Madyan apparently descended from the Prophet Ibrahim's ؑ son from his third wife named Qatoora. The son's name was Madyan. Thus, the tribe descended from him and the area where they were located were both named Madyan. The city of Madyan was located on the international north-south trade route between Palestine and Yemen. This location made the people of Madyan very wealthy. However, they insisted on sinful business practices as well. Prophet Shu'aib ؑ was sent for their admonition.

2. What were the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to his nation?

Worship only Allah ﷻ. Indeed, you have received a clear guidance from your Lord. Give full measure and weight, and do not spread turmoil in the earth after it has been set in order.

Practical Aspect: Dishonesty in measuring and weighing is a heinous sin and reflects the moral degradation of a nation. The worst form of treachery is to withhold a portion of goods after receiving their whole price. This is why such people are described as curtailers in *Surah Al-Mutaffifeen* 83 : Ayaat 1 to 3 "Woe to the curtailers, who, when they measure something to receive from people, take it in full, and when they measure or weigh something to give it to them, give less than due."

Ayat : 86

1. How did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ admonish the people of Madyan for their bad deeds?

Do not rob people; do not try to hinder people from adopting the way that leads to Allah ﷻ; remember the blessing of Allah ﷻ that He bestowed on you in the form of strengthening you in numbers; and take heed from the dire consequences of the nations that were destroyed before you.

2. How do the transgressors rob people?

There are many ways of robbing people:

- i) Physically snatching the goods.
- ii) Buying the goods before the seller could find out the market price, thus, buying at a lower price.
- iii) Black-mailing the businessmen using political force.



3. What is meant by distortion of the religion?

To scare and threaten the believers; to create doubts in their beliefs; and to try to deviate them from the path of the Prophet ﷺ.

Note: In every era, disbelievers have tried to create doubts in the religion and to hinder people from accepting the Right Path.

Practical Aspect: People who disobey Allah ﷻ and His Prophet ﷺ always create hurdles on the straight path. They mock the religious teachings and try to convince the believers that their chosen path is actually the wrong path. We should be careful of such false claims of the disbelievers.

Ayat : 87

1. About what consequence did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ warn his nation?

Prophet Shu'aib ؑ warned his nation of the punishment of Allah ﷻ. It is mentioned in another Ayat of the Holy Qur'an. "And O my people! Act according to your ability, indeed, I am acting (too); very soon you will come to know to whom will come a punishment that will disgrace him and who is a liar; and wait, verily I am too waiting with you." (Surah Hud 11: Ayat 93)

2. What is meant by the Judgement of Allah ﷻ?

It is Allah's ﷻ mercy on the believers and His wrath over disbelievers.

Ayat : 88

1. How did the leaders of the nation of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ threaten him?

They threatened to exile Prophet Shu'aib ؑ and his followers from their homeland.

2. What did the leaders want from Shu'aib ؑ?

That he should give up his faith and be a disbeliever, مَعَادَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

Note: Allah ﷻ protected all His Prophets ﷺ from disbelief and sins throughout their lives, even before the advent of their Prophethood.

3. Why did the leaders demand Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to return to disbelief?

Before the advent of Prophethood, the Prophets ﷺ used to silently distance themselves from the sinful activities of their nations. Since they neither objected to what the disbelievers did, nor did they invite them to the right path, the disbelieving people considered the Prophets' ﷺ silence as an approval for their distorted beliefs. However, soon after the advent of Prophethood, the Prophets ﷺ started to admonish people about their disbeliefs. The nations then wrongly inferred that the Prophets ﷺ were inventing a new religion, discarding their forefathers' true beliefs.

4. How did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ reply to the nation's demand?

He proclaimed that he would not accept any demand of disbelief at any cost.



Practical Aspect: Those who choose the straight path always face opposition and threats. We should persevere on the straight path, seeking refuge of Allah ﷻ against all hardships, and remember that Allah's ﷻ Prophets ﷺ faced greater hardships than us. In fact, hardships are an evidence to confirm that one is on the straight path.

Ayat : 89

1. How did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ reply to the demand of his people?

He said that accepting their demand would mean rejecting the truth, مَعَادُ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

2. Which of the blessings of Allah ﷻ did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ mention?

That Allah ﷻ guided the believers and saved them from disbelief and polytheism.

Note: Guidance is the greatest blessing of Allah ﷻ, as disbelief leads to loss both in this world and the hereafter, and that only Allah's ﷻ grace can save one from going astray.

3. How else did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ reply to the demand of his people?

Prophet Shu'aib ؑ said that:

- i) He could not choose disbelief after Allah's ﷻ guidance.
- ii) He put his faith and trust in Allah ﷻ.
- iii) Allah ﷻ Himself would decide and judge this matter between them and him.

4. What should the believers do when living under the domination of the disbelief (kufr كُفْر)?

- i) They should trust Allah ﷻ, and (ii) Pray to Him.

Note: The Holy Prophet ﷺ has been reported to recite the following prayer very often:

“يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ ثَبِّتْ قَلْبِي عَلَى دِينِكَ” (O Turner of the hearts, make my heart steadfast in adhering to Your Deen). We should recite this prayer too.

Practical Aspect: It is among the traits of a true believer that he relies on Allah ﷻ instead of his intellect and endeavors. We should rely on Allah's ﷻ grace for any good deed we wish to do.

Ayat : 90

1. How did the leaders try to stop people from believing in the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?

The leaders propagated among the people that following Prophet Shu'aib ؑ would ultimately lead to disaster مَعَادُ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

2. What were the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ from which the leaders tried to deter people?

Prophet Shu'aib ؑ preached high standards of moral values. The leaders of the nation insisted that accepting the teachings would lead to crises and disasters.



Practical Aspect: In every era, the woeful people insist that worldly politics and business matters cannot operate within such strict moral values. It is the most reiterated excuse for their woefulness that giving up usury, dishonesty and treachery etc. would shut down the businesses and destroy the nations.

Ayat : 91

1. What was the ultimate consequence of the people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?

They were all decimated by an earthquake.

Practical Aspect: Such is the consequence of any nation that abandons honesty and truth and adopts falsehood, treachery and sinful ways.

Ayat : 92

1. What was the ultimate consequence of the people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?

They were decimated in such a state as if no one ever lived there.

2. Who were the ultimate losers?

Those who rejected the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ.

Note: Losers were not, as the leaders of the nation propagated, those who followed the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ, whom the disbelievers were threatening to exile مَعَادَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid). Rather, the ultimate losers were the disbelievers themselves.

Practical Aspect: Those who do not follow and obey the Prophets ؑ of Allah ﷻ will lose in this world and the Hereafter.

Ayat : 93

1. What did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ say when he saw the destruction of his nation?

He said that how could one pity the decimation of those who rejected Allah's ﷻ message and His Prophets ؑ.

2. What led to Prophet Shu'aib ؑ uttering these words?

Prophet Shu'aib ؑ strived to convey Allah's ﷻ warnings and convince people to accept the path that would have benefited them. However, after years of rejection, the disbelievers of his nation did not deserve any pity for their consequence.

Note: These words show that Prophet Shu'aib ؑ was actually in grief over his nation and his words were merely to console himself. Every Prophet ؑ was deeply affectionate to his nation and, thus, strived hard to save them from punishment.

Surah Hud 11 : Ayaat 84 to 95

Ayat : 84

1. Who was sent as a Messenger towards the people of Madyan?

Prophet Shu'aib ؑ.



2. What was the teaching of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to his nation?

He invited people to worship only Allah ﷻ and measure and weigh in full. Further, he warned that Allah's ﷻ punishment will destroy them if they disobey.

Note: Prophets' ﷺ teachings have two aspects:

- i) Fulfillment of the rights of Allah ﷻ,
- ii) Fulfillment of the rights of servants of Allah ﷻ.

3. Which blessing of Allah ﷻ did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ remind his nation of?

He reminded them that Allah ﷻ had blessed them with affluence.

4. What was Prophet Shu'aib's ؑ warning to his nation?

That if they were not grateful to Allah ﷻ, they would face punishment on the Day of Judgement.

Practical Aspect: Being faithful means being grateful to Allah ﷻ for all His blessings and being completely obedient to Him in all aspects of one's life.

Ayat : 85

1. What were the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to his nation?

- i) Measure and weigh in full.
- ii) Do not reduce the goods that you give to other people.
- iii) Do not create mischief in the world.

Note: Not fulfilling the rights of the servants of Allah ﷻ leads to mischief in the world.

Practical Aspect: The wider meaning of measuring and weighing in full is that we should fulfill all our responsibilities towards others. We must choose for others what we desire for ourselves.

Ayat : 86

1. What is meant by "remains lawful from Allah ﷻ"?

It is the profit earned after an honest trade with full measure and weight.

Note: Honest profit is blessed by Allah ﷻ. Thus, it is called lawful from Allah ﷻ.

2. What is the responsibility of a Messenger?

A Messenger is only responsible for delivering and explaining the message clearly. It is not his responsibility to compel people to accept the Truth.

Ayat : 87

1. With which attribute did the nation of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ describe him?

They mentioned that he prays regularly.

2. How did the nation of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ taunt him?

They said that his prayer commanded him to forsake the deities that their forefathers used to worship and they couldn't spend their wealth in the manner they liked.



Practical Aspect: Worship of Allah ﷻ demands more than just prayers. We ought to be obedient to Allah ﷻ in all aspects of life, including our business ethics. Prayer is a reminder of this duty too.

Ayat : 88

1. What is meant by “excellent sustenance” (رِزْقًا حَسَنًا)?

Prophethood/revelation from Allah ﷻ.

Note: In Arabic language, the word رِزْقًا means much more than wealth. It encompasses all the blessings.

2. What were the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to his nation?

He said that he himself abstained from the evils about which he admonished them. With Allah's ﷻ aid, all his endeavors and preaching were for their good.

3. In whom did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ trust?

In Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: Although we do need to make efforts to achieve our aims, we must rely on Allah ﷻ for results.

Ayat : 89

1. Amongst the previous nations punished by Allah ﷻ, which nations did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ mention to his people as an admonition?

Prophet Shu'aib ؑ warned them that if they continued their animosity against him, they would face the same consequence as was faced by the nations of Prophet Nuh ؑ, Prophet Hud ؑ, Prophet Salih ؑ and Prophet Lut ؑ.

Note: Nations that do not correct their mistakes, despite the knowledge of the consequence of the previous nations destroyed for the similar mistakes, deserve punishment as well.

Practical Aspect: At times, people reject an idea solely on the basis of their personal hatred against the person presenting the idea. This human tendency is a serious problem as it leads to loss for none other than the rejecters of the truth themselves.

Ayat : 90

1. How did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ advise his nation?

He advised them to repent and ask forgiveness from Allah ﷻ so that they can be saved from punishment.

2. What are the two conditions for saving oneself from punishment?

- i) To seek forgiveness اَسْتَغْفِرُ.
- ii) To repent تَوْبَهُ.



3. What is meant by استغفار?

To ask forgiveness from Allah ﷻ so that our sins are forgiven.

4. What is meant by توبه?

To repent and return from the sinful life towards Allah's ﷻ obedience.

5. What does Allah ﷻ do with those who repent?

Allah ﷻ forgives the sins of those who repent, as He is the Most Merciful and the Most Loving.

Practical Aspect: True repentance requires us to be remorseful over our sins and have a strong will to change and turn towards Allah's ﷻ obedience.

Ayat : 91

1. How did the nation reply to Prophet Shu'aib's ؑ teachings?

- i) We cannot understand your teachings.
- ii) You are weak against us.

2. How did the nation threaten Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?

- i) We would have stoned you to death معاذ الله (Allah forbid) if it was not for your family.
- ii) You cannot dominate us.

3. Why did the people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ regard his family?

Although the family of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ didn't aid him in his mission, the nation had high regard for his family being on the same religion of polytheism. Moreover, the disbelievers always fear other human beings more than they fear Allah ﷻ.

Ayat : 92

1. To whom did Prophet Shu'aib's ؑ nation give more importance than Allah ﷻ?

They gave more importance to the family of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ.

Note: These Ayaat were revealed in Makkah to the Holy Prophet ﷺ at a time when he ﷺ was facing similar conditions. Allah ﷻ protected the Holy Prophet ﷺ from physical abuse through Abu Talib, the leader of the tribe of Banu Hashim. He was the sympathetic uncle of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. It is explained in these Ayaat that Allah ﷻ protected Prophet Shu'aib ؑ in the same way.

Practical Aspect: We should not shy away from preaching to someone just because he has a strong family background or high status. Only Allah ﷻ deserves to be feared.

Ayat : 93

2. What ultimatum was given by the Prophets ؑ when their nations continued their disobedience?

The Prophets ؑ left no stone unturned in order to warn their nations about the disobedience of Allah ﷻ. However, when the nations proved themselves ineligible for



Allah's ﷻ mercy through their consistent disobedience, the Prophets ﷺ declared their ultimatum, that is: you do what you can and we shall persevere in our preaching; soon you will find out who is punished and who is saved.

2. What did Prophet Shu'aib ﷺ challenge his nation to wait for?

To wait for the consequences of right and wrong.

Note: Consequences mean Allah ﷻ blesses and saves the truthful, and punishes and degrades the disbelievers.

Ayat : 94

1. What was the consequence of the people of Prophet Shu'aib ﷺ?

The nation was decimated by a terrible scream and Allah ﷻ saved Prophet Shu'aib ﷺ and those who followed him ﷺ.

2. What is meant by جاثمين?

Those fallen on their faces. That is, those who are helpless and powerless.

Practical Aspect: Allah ﷻ always helps the pious, while the wretched faces disgrace in both this world and the Hereafter.

Ayat : 95

1. What was the consequence of the people of Prophet Shu'aib ﷺ?

They were wiped off the face of the earth as if they had never settled on it.

2. What is meant by the words "the nation of Prophet Shu'aib ﷺ is far away"?

That they are far away from the mercy of Allah ﷻ.

Practical Aspect: It is a promise of Allah ﷻ that good deeds will surely bear good results and bad deeds are sure to lead to dire consequences. However, only Allah's ﷻ grace can bring salvation for any individual. Moreover, we should take admonition from the bad consequences of the previous nations.

Surah Ash-Shu'araa 26 : Ayaat 176 to 191

Ayat : 176

1. Who are referred to as 'the people of Aaikah'?

The nation of Prophet Shu'aib ﷺ.

2. Why is the denial of Messengers mentioned in this Ayat?

They actually rejected only Prophet Shu'aib ﷺ, but as the teachings of all the Messengers are the same, denying one Messenger means denying all the Messengers.

3. What is meant by "Denial"?

Denial means disobedience. It is of two types:

- v. Verbal rejection (for instance, denying that prayer is obligatory).
- vi. Practical rejection (for instance, not praying despite accepting it as an obligation).

**Ayat : 177****1. What did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ said to his people?**

Fear Allah ﷻ and abstain from His disobedience.

Practical Aspect: The basic teachings of all the Prophets ﷺ were the same. We should also abstain from Allah's ﷻ disobedience and try to call others towards Allah's ﷻ path.

Ayat : 178**1. What did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ say to his people?**

I am a trustworthy Messenger.

2. Why did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ mention his trustworthiness?

Prophet Shu'aib ؑ reminded his nation of his moral character that he had demonstrated, while he was amongst them before the advent of Prophethood and they had admitted his honesty and integrity. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said the same to the people of Quraish: "I have lived among you for years before it. Have you, then, no sense?"

(*Surah Yunus 10 : Ayat 16*)

Note: The Prophets ﷺ always adorn high moral values. Even before the advent of their Prophethood, people recognize them as the truthful and the trustworthy.

3. What is meant by being a "trustworthy Messenger"?

One who delivers the message of Allah ﷻ without any distortion.

Practical Aspect: Trustworthiness is an essential attribute of a believer. The Holy Qur'an mentions this trait in praise of those who will be rewarded with paradise. "and those who are careful about their trusts and covenants". (*Surah Al-Ma'arij 70 : Ayat 32*)

Ayat : 179**1. What were the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to his nation?**

Fear Allah ﷻ and obey me.

Practical Aspect: Obedience of the Messenger is also necessary with the obedience of Allah ﷻ, as the Holy Qur'an says: "Whoever obeys the Messenger, obeys Allah" (*Surah An-Nisa 4: Ayat 80*) For example, Allah ﷻ commands us to offer prayer, but the method of prayer was taught by the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

2. What is meant by Taqwa تقوى ?

"Hazrat Umar bin Khattab ؓ once enquired from Ubayy bin Ka'b ؓ "What is Taqwa?" Ubayy ؓ replied, "What would you do if you had to walk through a path of thorns?" 'Umar ؓ answered, "I would roll up my sleeves and protect myself from them." Ubayy ؓ said, "That is Taqwa". (*Baihaqi*) So Taqwa is to protect oneself from sins and disobedience of Allah ﷻ.



3. How important is *Taqwa* in Islam?

"It was reported from Abu Saeed Khudri that when a man asked him for admonition and advice, he said that he had once asked the same from the Holy Prophet ﷺ. The Holy Prophet ﷺ advised him to fear Allah ﷻ because fearing Allah (*Taqwa* تقوى) is the source of all good." (Musnad Ahmad)

Ayat : 180

1. What did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ tell his nation regarding his preaching?

He said that he did not ask for any return for his preaching. His reward was only with Allah ﷻ.

Note: The Prophets' endeavors in Allah's ﷻ path were only for the sake of Allah's ﷻ pleasure. They did not desire worldly fame or wealth.

Practical Aspect: If Allah ﷻ has blessed us with some opportunity to endeavor in His path then we must purify our intentions: that we must intend nothing more than Allah's ﷻ pleasure and His rewards.

Ayat : 181

1. What were the sins of the nation of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?

They did not measure and weigh in full.

Practical Aspect: The wider meaning of 'measuring and weighing in full' is that we should fulfill all our responsibilities towards others. We must choose for others what we desire for ourselves.

Ayat : 182

1. What were the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to his nation?

Weigh with the correct balance.

Practical Aspect: We should adopt the same attitude for others that we prefer for ourselves.

Ayat : 183

1. What were the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to his nation?

Do not reduce the goods of others, and do not cause mischief on the earth.

Practical Aspect: Mischief on the earth is caused when we do not fulfill our duties to others.

Ayat : 184

1. What else were the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ to his nation?

Fear the One Who created you and the former generations.

**Ayat : 185****1. How did the nation respond to the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?**

They said "Surely you are among those bewitched".

2. What is meant by bewitched?

Someone under a magic spell who loses senses and whose cognitive capacity is heavily influenced by the one who cast the spell.

3. Why did people allege that Prophet Shu'aib ؑ is under a magic spell?

Whenever the disobedient nations were admonished, they always abused and mocked their admonishers instead of changing themselves for the better. The nations of Nuh ؑ and Salih ؑ taunted their Prophets ؑ in the same way. Shu'aib's ؑ nation made similar allegations about him because they wanted to distort his reputation. They thought that people would disregard his teachings if they believed that he was under a magic spell, مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

Ayat : 186**1. How did the people respond to the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?**

They said:

- i) He was merely a human being.
- ii) He was a liar, مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

Note: The nation thought that a mortal human being could not be a Messenger of Allah ﷻ. Allah's ﷻ message could only be delivered by a non-physical being, like an angel. Thus, they rejected Prophet Shu'aib ؑ and called him a liar, مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ (Allah forbid).

Ayat : 187**1. How did the people respond to the teachings of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?**

They challenged him ؑ to bring forth the punishment he was warning them about.

Ayat : 188**1. What did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ say to them?**

Allah ﷻ is well aware of all of your deeds.

Practical Aspect: Allah ﷻ knows all our deeds and all the words we utter. All of us will be held accountable for our utterances and deeds on the Day of Judgement.

Ayat : 189**1. How did the nation respond to the preaching of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?**

They rejected his teachings.

2. What was the consequence of the nation of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?

They were decimated by the punishment of Allah ﷻ.



3. How were they punished?

Their punishment came through a shadow of cloud.

Ayat : 190

1. Why did Allah mention the story of Prophet Shu'aib in the Holy Qur'an?

So that people may learn from the mistakes of the previous nations.

2. What was the attitude of the majority of the inhabitants of Madyan?

Their majority was adamant and stubborn in their disbeliefs.

Ayat : 191

1. Which attributes of Allah are mentioned in this Ayat?

الْعَزِيزُ, The Almighty and الرَّحِيمِ, The Most Merciful.

2. To which type of people does Allah's attribute *Al Aziz* address?

The disobedient. That Allah has power over them and that they cannot escape His punishment.

3. To which type of people does Allah's attribute *Ar-Raheem* address?

The obedient. Only they deserve the continuous mercy of Allah.

Answer Key

1. Match the statements of column A with column B

A		B	
1.	The people of Prophet Shu'aib are also known as	→	was Madyan.
2.	The town of the people of Prophet Shu'aib	→	lavish gardens.
3.	The crime of the people of Prophet Shu'aib was	→	Ashabul Aaikah.
4.	Allah blessed the people of Prophet Shu'aib with	→	about the Divine punishment.
5.	Prophet Shu'aib warned his nation	→	weighing wrongfully.



2. Identify the speaker in the following statements

No.	Statements	Allah ﷻ	Prophet Shu'aib ؑ	The People
1.	"Indeed, I have conveyed to you the Message of my Lord and gave you good advice."		✓	
2.	"Does your prayer command you that we should leave (the deities) what our fathers used to worship?"			✓
3.	"And indeed your Lord is the Almighty, the Most Merciful."	✓		
4.	"Do not give short measure and weight and do not diminish the goods of people."		✓	
5.	"If it were not your family, we would have killed you."			✓

3. Mark correct (✓) or incorrect (✗) for the following sentences

No.	Statements	Correct	Incorrect
1.	People drove Prophet Shu'aib ؑ out of the township.		✗
2.	The people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ were drowned in a flood.		✗
3.	The people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ used to give people their goods diminished.	✓	
4.	Prophet Shu'aib ؑ preached his people for 950 years.		✗
5.	The people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ were the successors of Prophet Salih ؑ.	✓	

4. Self-Judgement

These columns are not filled because this is the self-judgement of children.

5. Colour the correct answer

- To which place did Prophet Shu'aib ؑ belong?
 - ✓ a. Madyan
 - b. Palestine
 - c. Iraq
- What was the crime of the people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ ?
 - a. Vulgarity
 - b. Killing
 - ✓ c. Weighing less



3. Who are called 'Ashabul Aikah'?

a. The people of Prophet Salih ؑ

b. The people of Prophet Hud ؑ

✓c. The people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ

4. In which form did the Divine punishment come to the people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ?

✓a. Earthquake

b. Storm

c. Windstorm

5. What threat did the people give Prophet Shu'aib ؑ when he preached them?

a. Breaking off ties

✓b. Stoning

c. Captivity

Practical Activities

1. List the crimes of the people of Prophet Shu'aib ؑ. Take help from the Qur'anic references given in the textbook.

- I. Surah Hud 11 : Ayat 84
- II. Surah Hud 11 : Ayat 85
- III. Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayat 85
- IV. Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayat 89
- V. Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayat 185
- VI. Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26 : Ayat 186
- VII. Surah Al-A'raf 7 : Ayat 90
- VIII. Surah Hud 11 : Ayat 87
- IX. Surah Hud 11 : Ayat 89
- X. Surah Hud 11 : Ayat 91

2. Write down the conversation between Prophet Shu'aib ؑ and his nation in the form of a dialogue.

3. Write down five examples of 'weighing wrongfully' at home, among friends and in school.