

1. Who verified Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to be a prophet for the first time?

- a) Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)
- b) ~~Varga bin Naufal~~
- c) Hazrat Ali (R.A)
- d) Hazrat ~~Jibrael (A.S)~~

2. What title is given to Hazrat ~~Younas (A.S)~~ in the Holy Quran?

- a) ~~Zun-Noon~~
- b) Al-Amin
- c) ~~Al-Muzzammil~~
- d) ~~Zun-Nasar~~

3. Which wife of the Prophet (PBUH) was alive at the time of the Battle of Karbala?

- a) Hazrat Aisha (R.A)
- b) Hazrat ~~Hafsa (R.A)~~
- c) Hazrat Umm-e-~~Salama (R.A)~~
- d) Hazrat ~~Zainab (R.A)~~

4. How many years did Hazrat Yousef (A.S) spend in jail?

- a) 7 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 12 years

5. ~~Salaat-e-Istasqa~~ is offered for:

- a) Lunar eclipse
- b) Rain
- c) War
- d) Solar eclipse

6. ~~Salat-e-Khasoof~~ is offered during:

- a) Solar eclipse
- b) War
- c) Lunar eclipse
- d) Rain

7. When is ~~Salat-e-Khauf~~ offered?

- a) During a storm
- b) During a lunar eclipse
- c) During war
- d) During rainfall

8. ~~Namaz-e-Kasof~~ is offered for:

- a) Solar eclipse
- b) War
- c) Rain
- d) Lunar eclipse

9. What was the first revealed Surah of the Quran?

- a) Al-Fatiha
- b) Al-Alaq
- c) Al-Baqarah
- d) Al-Nasr

10. How many ~~Surahs~~ are there in the Quran?

- a) 113
- b) 115
- c) 114
- d) 116

11. How many ~~Makki Surahs~~ are there in the Quran?

- a) 86
- b) 90
- c) 72
- d) 82

12. How many ~~Medini Surahs~~ are there in the Quran?

- a) 20
- b) 28
- c) 32
- d) 26

13. How many ~~Bukus~~ are in the Quran?

- a) 558
- b) 540
- c) 560
- d) 525

14. How many bows (Sajdah) are in the Quran?

- a) 15
- b) 14
- c) 13
- d) 16

15. How many verses were revealed in the first ~~Wahy~~?

- a) 13
- b) 10
- c) 5
- d) 7

16. In which Surah is Hajj commanded?

- a) Al-Baqarah
- b) Al-Imran

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16. In which Surah is Hajj commanded?

- a) ~~Al-Baqarah~~
- b) Al-Imran
- c) Al-Maida
- d) ~~An-Nisa~~

17. Which Surah was the second to be revealed?

- a) ~~Al-Fatihah~~
- b) ~~Al-Muddathir~~
- c) ~~Al-Muzzammil~~
- d) ~~Al-Nas~~

18. Which Surah was the third to be revealed?

- a) ~~Al-Muzzammil~~
- b) ~~Al-Fatihah~~
- c) ~~Al-Kauthar~~
- d) ~~Al-Ikhlāṣ~~

19. Which Surah contains two ~~Bismillahs~~?

- a) Surah Al-Maida
- b) Surah ~~Al-Nisa~~
- c) Surah ~~Al-Namal~~
- d) Surah ~~Al-Fajr~~

20. In which year was interest prohibited in Islam?

- a) 8 AH
- b) 6 AH
- c) 9 AH
- d) 10 AH



- (ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
- (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

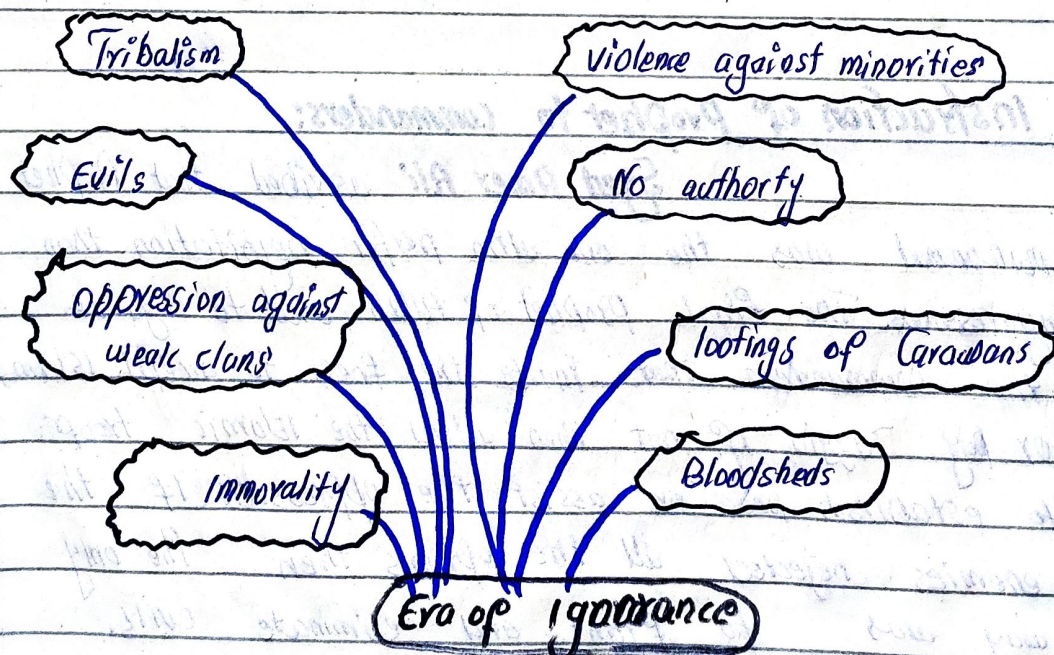
- Q. No. 2.** Self-purification is an essential element for the evolution of society. Explain. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** The main purpose of Ghazwat-e-Nabawi (ﷺ) was to establish peace. Explain. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Explain the doctrine of Prophet hood and its importance in human life. **(20)**

Q.No. 2

1. Introduction:

Sahabili Narrari, an author of "Secret-e-Nabvi (PBUH)" ascribed that all the battles which fought were aimed to establish peace. The Battle of Badr, Uhud, Khyber, Hunain were fought to eliminate evil and establish peace. The Prophet (PBUH) lived peacefully with those who were in peace. This can be understood through Charter of Madina, Treaty of Huddibiya, conquest of Makkah so on and so forth. Thus, Syed Ameer Ali described in his book "The Spirit of Islam" "Prophet was light who showed a right direction to human."

2. Overview of Arabia at the time of Prophet Muhammad:



3. The main purpose of the Ghazwat-e-Nabawi was to establish peace: 4.

1. Battle of Farqan 624 A.D:

Soon after the migration to Madina, the conspiracies of pagans erupted. The Jewish tribes were allied with Muslims under the Charter of Madina though Qurysh Makkah was trying to create chaos in Yatrib. The battle of Badr took place in 2 A.H on 12th Ramadhan after consultation with followers. The aim was to establish peace through deterrence. 5

2. Battle of Uhud 625 A.D

This battle was again fought the army led by Abu Sufyan. The aim was to defend Madina against aggression. Therefore, it shows that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) valued peace.

3. Instruction of Prophet to commanders:

Syed Ramez Ali ascribed that Prophet Muhammad was the one who prefer negotiation than aggressions. The final Prophet of Allah used to guide the commanders that invite the foes to accept Islam, or pay Jazya. If not then allow the Islamic troops to establish peace or assist the oppressed. If the enemies rejected all the options then the only way was to fight and eliminate evils.

4. Battle of Kyber 627 A.D:

The Jews violated the Charter of Madina, harmed the civilians and made chaos in the Yatrib. Moreover, the Jews joined the alliance with Arab Boudes tribes, Pagans of Quraysh and Syrians in the Battle of Khandaq. The Jews were sporting peace with Muslims. Thus, the Battle of Kyber was fought to oppress the enemies who violated the treaty.

5. Battle of Hunain 630 A.D and its aim:

After the conquest of Makkah in 630 A.D. After the six months of the victory. The natives of Hunain started attack against Makkhans. They did not accept peace with the Muslims. Thus, Islamic expedition was sent to Hunain, later, the natives of Hunain defeated and peace was established.

4. Proves of the peaceful nature of Prophet Muhammad:

1. Charter of Madina 622 A.D

Prophet's kindness, honesty, leadership and peaceful nature earned him the status of leader. Prophet of Allah created a peaceful state based on justice, equality and security for everyone. The Jews, Christians and Muslims equally enjoyed peace, security and justice under

the leadership of Muhammad (PBUH). Therefore, the Charter of Medina shows that the Quraish were fought to establish peace.

2. Treaty of Hudaibiyah 628 A.D:

Prophet Muhammad signed the treaty to achieve peace in the region through negotiation. Although, Muslims were having capabilities to confront the pagans. This shows that Prophet was in the favour of peace rather than bloodshed. The peace was achieved through limited wars and negotiations.

3. Conquest of Makkah 630 A.D:

The Quraysh violated the treaty of Hudaibiyah. The Prophet gave them 3 options, the Quraysh selected the ~~war~~ battle. The Islamic Army captured Makkah peacefully. The Prophet forgave all the foes who discriminated, humiliated, tortured and made fun of him.

“Go you all are forgiven”

(Victory of Makkah)

4. Last Sermon of the Prophet 632 A.D:

Dr. Hamidullah ascribed the last sermon as the Charter of Peace, equality, justice, unity and dignity of mankind. The Prophet prohibited all wrongdoings. The Prophet

stressed on peace.

“O People bloodshed prohibited”
(last sermon)

5. Critical analysis:

Prophet Muhammad was sent to the world to establish peace. The Prophet of Allah taught the Oress of Allah to masses. Muhammad (PBUH) eliminated the evils from the world. There is no doubt that Prophet seeing immorality front of him did not eliminate. Therefore, to achieve the goal of elimination of evils, the Prophet carried out battles to establish peace.

5. Conclusion:

In short, the Prophet Muhammad fought all ways so as to achieve peace. There is no doubt about the peaceful nature of the Prophet. The final Prophet of Allah had no purpose without establishing peace, teaching the message of Allah and eliminating peace.
