

Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions. Give small paragraphs with headings instead.
4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.

8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.

9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa-e-Rashideen.

10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question.

1. Tawheed (Oneness of Allah):

Islam is uniquely

so the signs have absolute oneness of Allah (monotheism), rejecting all forms of polytheism.

Hadith:

The Prophet (PBUH) said:

"Whoever dies knowing that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah shall enter Paradise."

- Sahih Muslim

2. Universality of The Message:

Islam is for

all of humanity, not a specific race or tribe.

Hadith:

The Prophet (PBUH) said:

"Every Prophet was sent to his nation only, but I have been sent to all mankind."

- Sahih al-Bukhari

3. Finality Of Prophethood:

Prophet (PBUH) is the last prophet; no prophet will come after him.

Hadith:

"The Prophet (PBUH) said:
I am the last (end) of the prophets and my mosque is the last of the mosques."

- Sahih Muslim

4. Comprehensive Code Of life:

Islam provides guidance in spiritual, moral, social, political, and economic matters.

Hadith:

The Prophet (PBUH) said:-

I have left among you two things; you will never go astray as long as you hold fast to them: the Book of Allah and my Sunnah."

- Muwatta Malik

5. Emphasis On Brotherhood & Equality:-

Islam eliminates racial, ethnic, and class discrimination.

Hadith:

"The Prophet (PBUH) said:
All mankind is from Adam and Eve.
A white has no superiority over a
black nor a black has any superiority
over a white except by piety and good
actions."

- Last Sermon Of The Prophet (PBUH)

6. Moderation & Balance:

Islam promotes a
balanced lifestyle between worldly
affairs and spiritual needs.

Hadith:

"The Prophet (PBUH) said:
Beware of extremism in religion, for
it destroyed those who came before
you."

- Sunan Ibn Majah.

-> Importance Of Din (Religion) In Human Life:-

Meaning Of Din:

Din in Islam refers to the complete system of beliefs, worship, morality, and law that governs a Muslim's life in accordance with the will of Allah.

-> Importance of Din (Religion):

1. Provides Purpose & Direction:

Din gives a clear purpose of life: worship of Allah and living righteously.

2. Shapes Character & Morality:

Through teachings of the Quran and Sunnah, it builds good character and ethics.

3. Establishes Social Harmony:
By promoting justice, compassion, and brotherhood.

4. Guides in All Aspects of Life:
Sin addresses personal behavior, family life, economics and governance.

Hadees:-

"The Prophet (PBUH) said:
Religion is sincerity (nasihah)."
- Sahih Muslim

This hadith highlights that the essence of Sin is sincerity towards Allah, His Book, His Messenger, the leaders of Muslims, and the general public. It shows Sin governs internal faith and external dealings, making it central to all meaningful human life.

Conclusion heading is missing

Q No: 3

Major Islamic Beliefs:-

1. Belief In Tawheed (Oneness of Allah)

• Belief:

Allah is one, without any partners. He alone deserves worship.

• Hadith:

"Whoever says: La Ilaha Illallah (There is no God but Allah); will enter Paradise."

- Sahih Muslim

2. Belief In Angels (Malaika)

• Belief:

Angels are Allah's obedient creation, performing divine tasks.

• Hadith:

"There are two angels on the shoulders of every person recording good and bad deeds."

- Musnad Ahmad

3. Belief In Divine Books:

- Belief:

Allah revealed scriptures e.g; Torah, Gospel, Quran) for guidance.

- Hadith:

"The best among you is he who learns the Quran and teaches it."

- Sahih Al-Bukhari

4. Belief In Prophets:

- Belief:

Prophets were sent to guide humanity, ending with Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

- Hadith:

"I have been sent to perfect good character."

- Musnad Ahmad.

5- Belief In The Day of Judgment:

• Belief:

All humans will be resurrected and judged based on their deeds.

• Hadith:

"The wise person is the one who prepares for the life after death."

- Tirmidhi

6. Belief In Qadar

• Belief:

Every thing happens by Allah's knowledge and will.

• Hadith:

"Believe in Qadar, the good of it and the evil of it."

- Sahih Muslim

These beliefs form the foundation of a Muslim's faith. They shape personal behavior, promote social harmony, and instill accountability and purpose in life.

Major Islamic Beliefs & Their Impact On Individual & Society:-

1. Belief In Tawheed (oneness of Allah)

• Impact on Individual:

Builds sincerity, humility and total reliance on Allah.

• Impact on society:

Promotes unity and eliminates idol worship, classism and false authorities.

2. Belief In Angels:

• Impact On Individuals:

Creates consciousness of being watched, encouraging honesty and self-control.

• Impact On Society:

Encourages ethical behavior and discourages corruption and injustice.

3. Belief In Divine Books:

Impact On Individual:

Provides moral guidance and personal discipline.

Impact On Society:

Establishes a just legal and moral framework for collective living.

4. Beliefs In Prophet

Impact On Individual:

Encourages following noble examples and good character.

Impact On Society:

Strengthens leadership based on justice, truth, and compassion.

5. Belief In The Day Of Judgment:

Impact On Individual:

Fosters accountability.

piety, and preparation for the after-life.

- Impact On Society:

Reduces crime and injustice by promoting fear of divine punishment.

6. Belief In Divine Decree (Qadar)

- Impact On Individual:

Develops patience, contentment, and resilience.

- Impact On Society:

Reduces envy, promotes cooperation and acceptance of outcomes.

These beliefs form the spiritual and ethical foundation of Islamic civilization, guiding both personal conduct and social order.

Q No: 4

Sirah Of The Holy Prophet As A Role Model: Peacemaker & Military Strategist:

1. As A Peacemaker:

- Treaty of Hudaibiyyah (628 CE):

The Prophet (PBUH) signed a peace treaty with the Quraish despite seemingly unfavorable terms. It avoided war and opened the door for peaceful propagation of Islam.

Impact: Showed his preference for peace over conflict and trust in long-term wisdom.

- Paradox of Makkah (630 CE):

After conquering Makkah, the Prophet (PBUH) forgave his enemies instead of seeking revenge.

Impact: Established peace, unity, and moral superiority.

Half ul Fazool
Installation of Hajr e Aswad
Najran Incident

• Constitution of Madinah:

A social contract between Muslims, Jews, and others ensuring co-existence and justice.

Impact: First pluralistic model of governance and peace in Islamic history.

2. As A Military Strategist:

• Battle of Badr (624 CE):

The Prophet (PBUH) used limited resources wisely and inspired morale among Muslims.

Strategy:

Positioning near water, intelligence gathering and strong leadership.

• Battle of Khandaq (627 CE):

Adopted trench warfare based on the suggestion of Hazrat Salman Farsi, showing openness to strategic ideas.

Strategy: Defensive warfare saved Madinah from siege.

Use of Intelligence & Diplomacy:-

employed spies, negotiations, and alliances to minimize conflict, example; during Tabuk expedition).

Impact:-

Avoided unnecessary warfare and ensured strategic advantage.

Conclusion:-

The Prophet (PBUH) set the ideal example of a leader who prioritized peace but was fully prepared and wise in defense. His balance of mercy and strategy makes him a timeless role model for both personal conduct as well as statecraft.

Q No: 6

Vital Elements Of Islamic Civilization:-

1. Tawheed (Oneness of Allah):

Foundation of Islamic worldview, shaping belief, worship and unity.

2. Shariah (Islamic law):

A complete legal and moral code guiding personal, social, and economic life.

3. Akhlaq (Morality & Ethics):
Emphasis of
on truthfulness, justice, compassion
and humility.

4. Ilm (Knowledge):
Seeking knowledge
is a religious duty in Islam, promo-
ting intellectual growth.

5. Adl (Justice): Social justice is central ensuring rights of individuals and fairness in society.
6. Brotherhood of Equality: Islam rejects racism and classism, promoting universal human dignity.
7. Worship of Spirituality: Regular acts of worship (salah, fasting, zakat) shape inner discipline and God consciousness.

→ Role Of Civilization In Development:-

1. Spiritual Growth: Builds Taqwa (God-consciousness) and inner peace.
2. Moral Training: Instills discipline, honesty, patience, and humility.

3. Intellectual Growth:

Encourages learning, reasoning and creativity.

2. Development Of Community:-

1. Social Harmony:

Based on justice, mutual respect, and collective responsibility.

2. Economic Justice:

Through zakat, prohibition of exploitation, and care for the needy.

3. Political Stability:-

Based on consultation (shura), justice, and accountability.

Conclusion:-

Islamic civilization offers a balanced framework that nurtures both the individual and society - spiritually, morally and intellectually leading to holistic development and harmony.