

# Bright Horizon Academy

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## 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Islamic Studies Contest

- 8 A1 1- How do you know that the Qur'an is the book of Allah?
- 1- The effect of the Qur'an on human feeling has no equal.
  - 2- The Qur'an includes oxygen facts that were known by science only recently.
  - 3- Mohammad (S) was illiterate and could not have been the source of this miraculous book the Qur'an.
  - 4- Prophet Mohammad (S) sometimes waited a long time to solve an issue because he was waiting for Allah's (SWT) revelation.
- 8 A1 2- What does Islam say about war and about using force to convert people to Islam? Explain.
- Allah (SWT) says in the Qur'an “لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ” “There is no compulsion in religion.” (2:256) Muslims are allowed to fight others in the following cases:
- a. If Muslims are attacked, they must fight in self-defense.
  - b. If Muslims are driven out of their homeland, they must fight those who drove them out and must restore their land.
  - c. If Muslims are oppressed and prevented from practicing their religion.
- 8 C 3- What are the important accomplishments of Abu Bakr أبو بكر as a ruler of Islamic Nations?
- He ended a rebellion of some Arabian tribes.
  - He sent armies to Iraq and Bilad ed-Sham, which liberated them from the hands of the Romans and from Shirk.
- 8 F 4- What is E'tekaf اعتكاف ?
- Staying in the masjid for the purpose of worship, any time but especially in the last 10 nights of Ramadan.
- 8 F 5- What is prohibited in regard to intoxicants?
1. Anything that intoxicates is prohibited.
  2. Whatever intoxicates is not allowed no matter the quantity. A drop is as prohibited as a cup.
  3. Islam prohibits anything that aids the production, availability or the marketing of the intoxicant. A Muslim cannot demand, make, ingest, carry, serve, sell, gift, buy or attend parties where intoxicants are used.

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- 8 F 6- Which Muslims are eligible to receive Zakah?
1. The poor or needy
  2. The salary of those who collect the Zakah
  3. To attract the hearts of those who have been inclined (towards Islam)
  4. Muslim slaves to purchase their freedom
  5. Muslims in debt
  6. Those for Allah's Cause such as building schools or hospitals
  7. Muslim wayfarers (a traveler who is cut off from everything)
- 8 P 7- What did the angel say to Maryam (R) before the birth of Issa عيسى?
- That Allah (SWT) had chosen her and purified her above all other women of all nations and that she would bear a child, his name would be called Issa, son of Maryam and that he would be held in honor in this world and in the Hereafter and should speak to the people in infancy and in maturity.
- 8 P 8- What happened when Maryam was questioned by her people about Prophet Issa's birth?
- Allah (SWT) inspired her to remain silent and point to the child Issa, who said, "I am indeed a servant of Allah (SWT). He has given me a revelation and made me a Prophet. He has made me blessed wherever I be, and has enjoined on me prayer and charity as long as I live. He has made me kind to my mother and not overbearing or miserable. So peace be upon me the day I was born, the day that I die and the day that I shall be raised again on the Day of Resurrection.
- 8 P 9- Is the current Gospel the same Gospel revealed to Prophet Issa (A)? Explain.
- No, the true Gospel of Issa was lost in the early Christian era when the Christians were weak and persecuted by their enemies. The current Gospel was written by some disciples and followers of Issa, some of whom never even met Prophet Issa.
- 8 P 10- What are some of the miracles given to Prophet Issa by Allah (SWT)?
- Reviving the dead.
  - Healing the blind.
  - Telling people what they had stored in their homes.
  - Breathing life into a clay bird by Allah's (SWT) permission.

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- 8 P 11- Was Prophet Issa (A) crucified and killed on the cross? Explain.  
No, Allah (SWT) raised him up to His kingdom without death and someone of his likeness was crucified.
- 8 P 12- Who was the prophet who came at the same time as Prophet Ibrahim إبراهيم (A)?  
Loot لوط (A).
- 8 P 13- Who was the prophet who came at the same time as Prophet Musa موسى (A)?  
His brother Haroon هارون (A)
- 8 P 14- Who are the two prophets who came at the same time as Prophet Issa (A)?  
Zakaaria زَكَرِيَّا and Yahya يَحْيَى
- 8 Pd 15- What are some similarities and differences between Islam and Christianity?  
The similarities:  
Both religions believe in God (SWT), the Angels, prophethood, revelation and the Day of Judgment  
Islam differs from Christianity on these points:  
1. In Islam, God is One. Most Christians believe in the Trinity. In Islam, Jesus (A) is human, Mary's son and one of Allah's (SWT) prophets and servants. In Christianity, Jesus is part of the Trinity or Godhead, the Son of God.  
2. Islam accepts and follows Mohammad (S) as a prophet. Christianity does not.  
3. Islam recognizes the Qur'an as the last revelation. Christianity does not.  
4. Islam holds that salvation is a result of our faith and good work. In Christianity, salvation depends on the suffering of Jesus during his crucifixion. In Islam, we do not believe that Jesus (A) was crucified.  
5. The Qur'an has only one version, the Bible has many different versions.

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8 Pd 16- Is it true that God is a Trinity? Explain.

The Trinity means that God is Three in One or One in Three. Jesus (A), the Holy Spirit and God are believed by some Christians to make up this Trinity.

Muslims do not believe in the Trinity for the following reasons:

1. All the prophets, including Jesus (A), testified that God is One.
2. The idea of the Trinity developed in the Christian church after Jesus (A) was raised.
3. Jesus (A) and the Holy Spirit are part of Allah's (SWT) creation and are Allah's (SWT) servants, not His partners.

8 Pd 17- Where in the Bible does it foretell the coming of Prophet Mohammad (S)? Mention one.

There are 17 places in the Bible that prophesized the coming of Prophet Mohammad (S). Two of them are:

1. Deuteronomy 18:18, in which God says to Moses, "I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren like unto thee." Mohammad (S) is the only prophet that fits this description and is like Moses.
2. In John 16:12, Jesus says, "When he is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself."

8 Pd 18- If the Bible is corrupted and distorted, why then do you quote it in some of your answers?

As Muslims, we believe that there was a book revealed to Moses called the Tawrah (Torah) and a book revealed to Jesus (A) called the Injeel (Gospel). We believe these books no longer exist in their original form. The Bible, however, can be regarded as a history that contains both truth and falsehood. We can classify Biblical sentences into three types:

1. Sentences that agree with Islam. These we accept.
2. Sentences that contradict Islam. These we must reject.
3. Sentences that neither agree nor contradict. These we cannot accept or reject.

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- 8 Q 19- Why is the Qur'an called a miracle? Give 6 examples from this list:
- 1- Its language and style excels all other texts of the Arabic language.
  - 2- Its comprehensiveness cannot be matched.
  - 3- The sophistication of its legislation and legal rulings cannot be matched.
  - 4- Its narrations about the unknown can only result from the Creator.
  - 5- It has no contradictions with any branch of science.
  - 6- It fulfills its prophecies.
  - 7- It was delivered 1400+ years ago by a man who could not read or write.
  - 8- It answers the most important questions in life such as: Who are we? Why are we here? What happens to us after death? What is right and wrong? How can you find happiness?
- 8 Q 20- If the Qur'an contains facts that agree with science, does this mean it is a scientific book? Explain.
- No, it is a book of guidance for mankind from Allah (SWT), the Creator, and Lord of the Universe.
- 8 Q 21- What is Sajdat ut-Tilawah سَجْدَةُ التَّلَاوَةِ?
- It is the prostration you perform when you read or listen to one of the specific marked ayahs in the Qur'an.
- 8 Q 22- What is tajweed تَجْوِيدُ?
- It is derived from the Arabic root word jawwada جَوَّدَ which means to make well. It refers to the correct reading of the Qur'an following the proper pronunciation, speed and emphasis given to each letter.
- 8 Q 23- Why is it difficult to translate the Qur'an?
- The words in different languages do not express all the shades of meaning of the original Arabic words because the Arabic words are Allah's and the translations are human words.
- 8 Q 24- Were parts of the Qur'an translated to different languages in the time of Prophet Muhammad (S)? Explain.
- Yes, when the Prophet (S) sent a message to Heraclius, the Byzantine emperor, it contained an Ayah (3:64) the message was translated including that ayah. Also, the Muslims translated ayat from Surah Maryam regarding the Prophet Issa (A) in front of the emperor of Abyssinia.

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- 8 Q 25- What is an Ayah?  
Ayah means sign and in the Qur'an it refers to an individual verse.
- 8 Q 26- What are the Qur'anic stories about?  
1-The Prophets, their people, their call.  
2-Past people or events.  
3-Events that took place during the time of Prophet Mohammad (S).
- 8 Q 27- What are the main topics of the Makkan surahs?  
1-Allah (SWT) and his unity.  
2-Resurrection and Judgement.  
3-Righteous conduct.
- 8 Q 28- What are the main topics of the Madinan Surahs?  
In addition to the topics of the Makkaan Surahs, legal rulings and addresses to the People of the Book were added.
- 8 Q 29- When is a Surah called a "Makkiya مكية"; a Makkan Surah?  
When its beginning was revealed before Hijrah.
- 8 Q 30- When is a Surah called "Madaniya مدنية"; a Madinan Surah?  
When its beginning was revealed after Hijrah, even if some ayat of that surah were revealed before Hijrah.
- 8 Q 31- What is the meaning of tafsir تفسير?  
The explanation and interpretation of the Qur'an.
- 8 Q 32- What conditions must a given method of reciting the Qur'an fulfill?  
The recitation must agree with:  
1- the Arabic grammar  
2- the written text of 'Othman'  
3- traced back reliably to the Prophet (S) by many companions

8 Q 33- Why was the Qur'an sent in stages?

1. To strengthen the heart of the Prophet (S) by addressing him continuously whenever the need for guidance arose.
2. To gradually implement the laws of Allah (SWT).
3. To make it easier for the Prophet (S) to receive the revelations, since receiving them was a very exhausting experience for him.
4. To make understanding, applying and memorizing of the verses easier for the believers.

8 IH 34- What is the importance of Ghazwat Badr غزوة بدر ?

It was the first battle between Muslims and their oppressors. It proved that Muslims possessed the skills needed to confront their aggressors and opened the way for Islam to spread.

8 IH 35- What led to the Battle of Badr?

The non-believers were being cruel to the Muslims. They forced them to leave Makkah. Moreover, the non-believers took everything the Muslims left behind in Makkah. One day, the Prophet (S) heard of a caravan of Quraish (One of the tribes of Makkah) leaving Makkah for Bilad Ash-Sham. The Muslims, led by the Prophet (S) went to seize the caravan on its way back to Makkah. They went too late as the caravan had already passed. Later, the nonbelievers of Makkah gathered their army; 1,000 men and 100 horses went out to protect their caravan. However, the caravan, led by Abu Sufyan أبو سفیان changed route and returned safely to Makkah. But the non-believers' army went to teach the Muslims a lesson. The Muslim army had about 300 men and 5 horses. The two armies met at Badr. The Muslims took the victory.

8 IH 36- What was the reason behind Ghazwat Bani Qaynuqa بني قينقاع ?

Bani Qaynuqa was a Jewish tribe in Madinah. One day a Jew from that tribe exposed a Muslim woman's body. A Muslim, who was there, killed the Jew. Thereupon the Jews killed the Muslims in retaliation. Banu Qaynuqa refused to submit the murderers to the Prophet (S) to be judged, and thus the fighting started.

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8 IH 37- What is Ghazwah غزوة ?

It is a military order in which the Prophet (S) participated, in order to secure peace and safety for the Muslims of Madinah. This kind of military expedition may or may not require fighting.

8 IH 38- How did the Battle of the Trench progress?

One of the Muslims, Salman Al-Farisi سلمان الفارسي , suggested that the Muslims dig a trench around Madinah to protect themselves. The Muslims dug the trench at the north end of the city. The east and the west sides of the city were rocky and the non-believers would not come from those sides. The Muslims had also made a treaty with the Jewish tribe of Bani Quraythah بني قريظة , who had a fortress at the south end, to protect the city from the south.

8 IH 39- What was the outcome of the Battle of the Trench?

Allah (SWT) caused a strong, cold, bitter wind to sweep over the army of the non-believers almost a month after the siege had started. The non-believers' army, led by Abu Sufyan, retreated to Makkah.

8 IH 40- Where did the Battle of Uhud أُحُدُ get its name?

From the mountain Uhud, near where the battle took place.

8 IH 41- What happened in the year 6 A.H., one year after the Battle of the Trench?

The Prophet (S) took the Muslims to Makkah without any arms. Near Makkah, they stopped at Al-Hudaybiyah الحُدَيْبِيَّة for a final rest. The Quraish asked for a treaty from the Muslims. Some of the conditions of this treaty were that the Muslims would not visit Makkah until the following year; in exchange both sides would not make war for a period of ten years.

8 IH 42- What did the Prophet (S) do after he entered Makkah?

He ordered all the idols around the K'abah to be destroyed and told the people of Makkah, "Go your way for you are free." And then asked Bilal بلال to say the Athan from the top of the K'abah.



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- 8 IH 43- Did the Prophet (S) stay in Makkah after the Muslim army entered Makkah?  
No, he returned back to Madinah.
- 8 IH 44- What important event happened in 10 A.H.?  
The Prophet (S) went for Hajj in Makkah with about 100,000 Muslims and gave the farewell sermon (Khutbah) at the plains of Mount Arafat عَرَافَات .
- 8 IH 45- What was the most important message in the Prophet’s last Khutbah?  
“People, I am leaving you two things as guidance. You will not go wrong as long as you follow them. They are: the Book of Allah (SWT) (the Qur’an) and the Sunnah (teachings) of His messenger.”
- 8 IH 46- How did the Prophet’s companions, especially أبو بكر react to his death?  
They were shocked. Abu Bakr said to his people, “If any of you worshipped Mohammad, he is now dead, and if any of you worship Allah (SWT), He is alive and will never die and read from the Qur’an: “Mohammad is no more than a messenger, other messengers have passed away before him. If he dies or if he is killed, will you become non-believers? He who becomes a non-believer will do no harm to Allah (SWT). Allah (SWT) will reward the thankful.” 3:144
- 8 IH 47- Where was the Prophet (S) buried?  
In the same spot where he died, the house of his wife Aisha (R), the daughter of Abu Bakr. The house was attached to his Masjid in Madinah. Today the Prophet’s grave is inside the Masjid. The Masjid has been made larger over the years, until it included the house, in which he died.
- 8 IH 48- How old was the Prophet (S) when he died?  
He died at the age of 63.

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- 8 T1 49- In the last ayah of Surat An-Nas, Allah (SWT) said " مِنْ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ " and in the Hadith " الصَّوْمُ جُنَّةٌ ". What is the difference between الْجِنَّةِ with a kasrah on the jeem, and الْجُنَّةِ with dhammah, and الْجِنَّةِ with fat-hah?
- الْجِنَّةِ is the Jinn, الْجُنَّةِ is protection, الْجِنَّةِ is Paradise
- 8 T 50- What two words does Allah (SWT) use to describe Shaitan in Surat An-Nas?
- Allah described the Shaitan as being Al-Waswas الْوَسْوَس and Al-Khannas الْخَنَّاس.
- 8 T 51- Why did Allah (SWT) begin some of the Suwar, such as Surat Ash-Shams, by swearing by the sun, the moon, the daytime, the night time, etc.?
- Allah (SWT) began some Suwar with swearing to glorify His power and to point out the importance and benefits of these items. He also wanted to prove that these things needed a creator who managed the movements and silence.
- 8 T 52- In Surat Ash-Shams there is an ayah that says " إِذِ انْبَعَثَ أَشْقَاهَا " (translated): "When the most wicked man among them deputed." Who was that man, and why did Allah (SWT) describe him that way?
- The most wicked person mentioned in Surat Ash-Shams was the one who hamstrung the she-camel. He was described like that because he dared to disobey Allah (SWT) and encouraged others to do so.
- 8 T 53- In Surat Adh-Dhuha, Allah (SWT) swears by two opposites, which show his power. What are these?
- He swears by Adh-Dhuha الضُّحَى, the morning brightness, and by Al-Lail اللَّيْلِ, the night when it covers with darkness.

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8 T1 54- In Surat Adh-Dhuha, Allah (SWT) asked His Prophet to do 3 things in corresponding to His bounties on him. What are these?

<u>Allah's Bounties</u>	<u>Asked Actions</u>
1. Gave shelter to him when he was an orphan	Not to be harsh with the orphan
2. Guided and helped him when he was wondering about the true religion	Not to repel who asks
3. Made him self-sufficient after he had been poor	Proclaim Allah's bounties on you