



THE FINAL MESSENGER

صَلَّى اللهُ
عَلَيْهِمْ
وَسَلَّمَ

LIFE IN MAKKAH



BOOK - 2

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Table of Contents

LESSONS	PAGE
---------	------

LIFE IN MAKKAH – PART 2

BOOK - 2	Lesson 11	3
	Lesson 12	12
	Lesson 13	19
	Lesson 14	27
	Lesson 15	35
	Lesson 16	41
	Lesson 17	48
	Lesson 18	53
	Lesson 19	61
	Lesson 20	67

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

The capital letter is also called the big letter or upper-case letter. So, when do you use a capital letter in a sentence?

1. Use a capital letter for the first letter of a sentence:
E.g. The child is laughing.
2. Always use the capital letter for the word "I"
E.g. Ahmed and I are classmates.
3. Use a capital letter for the names of people, places, festivals, days of the week and months of the year.
E.g. Muhammed, Makkah, Eid-ul-Fitr, Friday, January etc.

Underline the letters that should be capitalized:

1. muhammed and i are good friends.
2. we are going to makkah for hajj.
3. there is an interesting program on friday.
4. ali lives in chennai.
5. january is the first month of the year and december is the last month of the year.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 11

Muhammed ﷺ's uncle, Abu Lahab and his wife were the worst trouble makers. They called Muhammed ﷺ a magician and a liar even though they knew him to be truthful.

The invitation to worship Allah alone and to enter the religion of Islam was not done only to the people of Makkah alone. But also to the people who visited Makkah for Hajj and travelled with the trade caravans.

The poor, the orphans and the slaves accepted Islam readily. Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه would often buy and manumit the slaves who were harassed and tortured by their masters for accepting Islam. Bilal رضي الله عنه was one of the slaves who endured much hardships and was freed by Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه.

When the polytheists among the Quraish could not stop the people from following Muhammed ﷺ, they angrily went to meet his uncle, Abu Talib and said to him “Abu Talib!, your nephew, Muhammed is breaking up our families and stopping them from worshipping the gods of our forefathers.” They asked Abu Talib to stop his nephew from preaching and inviting people to Islam.

Abu Talib conveyed the message to Muhammed ﷺ and asked his opinion on the matter. Muhammed ﷺ replied “By Allah! If they were to put the Sun in my right hand and the Moon in my left hand, I will never give up on this endeavor until Allah gives me victory or I perish in my attempt.

Abu Talib loved his nephew very much and promised to support and protect him against the polytheists among the Quraish.

The Polytheists of the Quraish on their turn continued to harass and torture Muhammed $\text{صلى الله عليه وسلم}$ and the Muslims still harder. They threw stones at them, put thorns on their path and called them all the bad names.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Uncle അമ്മാവൻ	Wife ഭാര്യ
Worst ഏറ്റവും മോശം	Trouble കുഴപ്പം
Makers ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നവർ	Magician മാന്ത്രികൻ
Liar നുണയൻ	Knew അറിഞ്ഞു
Invitation ക്ഷണം	Enter പ്രവേശിക്കുക
Endeavor ശ്രമം	Done ചെയ്തു
Alone ഒറ്റയ്ക്ക്	Visited സന്ദർശിച്ചു
Readily എളുപ്പത്തിൽ	Masters യജമാനന്മാർ
Harassed ഉപദ്രവിച്ചു	Tortured പീഡിപ്പിച്ചു
Final അവസാനത്തെ	Nephew സഹോദര പുത്രൻ
Breaking തകർക്കുന്നു	Forefathers പൂർവികർ
Conveyed അറിയിച്ചു	Opinion അഭിപ്രായം
Matter കാര്യം	Sun and Moon സൂര്യനും ചന്ദ്രനും
Manumit അടിമ മോചനം	Victory വിജയം
Attempt ശ്രമം	Promised വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തു

Support പിന്തുണ

Continued തുടർന്ന

Threw എറിഞ്ഞു

Thorns മുളളുകൾ

Path പാത

Bad names ചീത്ത പേരുകൾ

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. Who were the worst trouble makers in Makkah for Muhammed ﷺ and what did they do?
A. Muhammed ﷺ's uncle, Abu Lahab and his wife were the worst trouble makers in Makkah for Muhammed ﷺ. They used to call him a magician and a liar even though they knew him to be truthful.

2. Whom did Muhammed ﷺ invite to Islam other than the Makkans?
A. Other than the Makkans, Muhammed ﷺ invited to Islam the people who visited Makkah for Hajj and those who travelled to Makkah with the trade caravans.

3. Who readily accepted the message of Islam?
A. The poor, the orphans and the slaves readily accepted Islam.

4. How were the slaves who accepted Islam treated by their masters and how did Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه help them?

A. The slaves who accepted Islam were treated very badly by their masters. Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه would often buy and manumit these slaves who were harassed and tortured by their masters.

5. Name a companion of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ who was a slave and freed by Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه?

A. Bilal رضي الله عنه was one of the slaves who endured much hardships for accepting Islam and was freed by Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه.

6. Why did the polytheist leaders of the Quraish go to meet Abu Talib and what did they say to him?

A. The polytheist leaders of the Quraish went to meet Abu Talib because they could not stop the people from accepting Islam and following Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ,

They said “O Abu Talib!” your nephew, Muhammed is breaking up our families and stopping them from worshipping the gods of our forefathers.” They asked Abu Talib to stop his nephew from preaching and inviting people to Islam.

7. What did Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ say to Abu Talib when he conveyed the message of the polytheists leaders to him?

- A. Abu Talib conveyed the message to Muhammed ﷺ and asked his opinion on the matter. Muhammed ﷺ replied “By Allah! If they were to put the Sun in my right hand and the Moon in my left hand, I will never give up on this endeavor until Allah gives me victory or I perish in my attempt.
8. What did the polytheists of the Quraish do when they found that the meeting with Abu Talib did not find any result?
- A. When the Polytheists of the Quraish found that the meeting with Abu Talib did not yield any result they continued to harass and torture Muhammed ﷺ and the Muslims still harder. They threw stones at them, put thorns on their path and called them all the bad names.

LET’S LEARN GRAMMAR – USE OF CAN

Make Yes / No questions using can, give short answers
Can is present tense and the opposite of can is can’t

1. _____
 Ans. _____ (*Ahemd can speak English*)

2. _____
 Ans. _____ (*I can’t speak French*)

3. _____
Ans. _____ (Bilal can play football)

4. _____
Ans. _____ (I can go shopping with you this afternoon)

5. _____
Ans. _____ (The teacher can see you tomorrow)

USING VERY AND TOO

Very and too come in the form of adjectives but they do not have the same meaning.

Very heavy = It is difficult but possible for someone to lift it.

Too heavy = it is impossible for someone to lift it.

Complete the sentences by using the expressions in the list given below.

<i>buy it</i>	<i>lift it</i>
<i>do his homework</i>	<i>reach the cookie jar</i>
<i>eat it</i>	<i>sleep</i>
<i>go swimming</i>	<i>take a break</i>

1. The soup is too hot, I can't _____.

2. The Diamond ring is too expensive, I can't

_____.

3. The weather is too hot, we can't

_____.

4. Ali is too tired, he can't _____.

5. I am too busy, I can't _____.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 12

One day Muhammed ﷺ was peacefully praying at the Ka'bah, Uqba a leader of the polytheists and his friends threw camel entrails on his back while he was in prostration.

Fathima رضي الله عنها, the daughter of Muhammed ﷺ saw this and rushed to help him and removed the entrails from his back.

On that day Muhammed ﷺ raised his hands up and asked Allah to punish Uqba and the polytheist leaders of the Quraish.

Muhammed ﷺ and his followers continued calling the people to Islam. The polytheist leaders of the Quraish offered him all the wealth in the land and

promised to make him their king, if he would stop calling the people to Islam.

Muhammed *صلى الله عليه و سلم* kindly declined their offer saying that this was a command from Allah, the creator of the heavens and the earth.

*Verily, He who worships Allah alone and follows his Messenger Muhammed *صلى الله عليه و سلم* will enter paradise in the hereafter.*

And, those who deny and refuse to worship Allah alone will have a terrible punishment of hellfire in the hereafter.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Peacefully	സമാധാനപരമായി	Praying	പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുക
Entrails	കുടൽ മാല	Prostration	സാഷ്ടാംഗം
Rushed	പായുക	Raised	ഉയർത്തി
Punish	ശിക്ഷിക്കുക	Followers	അനുയായികൾ
Offered	വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തു	Wealth	സമ്പത്ത്
Land	ഭൂമി	King	രാജാവ്
Stop	നിർത്തുക	Calling	വിളിക്കുക
Kindly	സ്നേഹത്തോടെ	Declined	നിരസിച്ചു
Offer	വാഗ്ദാനം	Command	കൽപ്പന

Heavens ആകാശങ്ങൾ

Earth ഭൂമി

Paradise സ്വർഗം

Hereafter പരലോകം

Deny നിഷേധിക്കുക

Refuse നിരസിക്കുക

Terrible ഭയങ്കരം

Hellfire നരകാഗ്നി

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. What happened at the Ka'bah when Muhammed ﷺ was praying?
A. One day Muhammed ﷺ was peacefully praying at the Ka'bah, Uqba a leader of the polytheists and his friends threw camel entrails on his back while he was in prostration.
2. What did Muhammed ﷺ pray to Allah against the polytheist leaders of the Quraish?
A. Muhammed ﷺ raised his hands up and asked Allah to punish Uqba and the polytheist leaders of the Quraish.
3. What did the polytheist leaders of the Quraish offer Muhammed ﷺ to stop him from calling the people to Islam? Did Muhammed ﷺ accept the offer?
A. Muhammed ﷺ and his followers continued calling the people to Islam. The polytheist leaders of the Quraish offered him all the wealth in the

land and promised to make him their king, if he would stop calling the people to Islam.

Muhammed ﷺ kindly declined their offer saying that this was a command from Allah, the creator of the heavens and the earth.

4. Who will enter paradise in the hereafter?

A. Verily, He who worships Allah alone and follows his Messenger Muhammed ﷺ will enter paradise in the hereafter.

5. Who will enter hellfire in the hereafter?

A. Those who deny and refuse to worship Allah alone will have a terrible punishment of hellfire in the hereafter.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR – USE OF COULDN'T

Couldn't is the past tense of can't and opposite of could.

Complete the sentences below by using couldn't

1. I _____ last night because I was too tired.

2. I _____ because I lost your telephone number.

3. The teacher _____ yesterday because he was sick.

4. We _____ yesterday because the water was too cold.

5. I _____ last night because I had to study.

USE OF VERY AND TOO

Very and too come in the form of adjectives but they do not have the same meaning.

Very heavy = It is difficult but possible for someone to lift it.

Too heavy = it is impossible for someone to lift it.

Complete the following sentences, use very or too

1. The tea is _____ hot, but I can drink it.

2. The tea is _____ hot, I can't drink it.

3. An elephant is _____ big, A mouse is _____ small

4. I can't buy a boat because it's _____ expensive.

5. I can't eat this food because it's _____ salty.

USE OF TWO, TOO OR TO

Complete the following sentences, use two, too or to

1. I would like a cup of coffee, Ahmed would like a cup _____.

2. I had _____ cups of coffee yesterday.

3. I talked _____ Ali, Muhammed wants _____ talk _____ Ali _____.

4. The weather is _____ cold for us _____ go _____ the beach.

5. I have _____ apples, Fathima wants _____ have _____ apples _____.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 13

There was nothing more the polytheist leaders of the Quraish could offer Muhammed ﷺ.

They asked him to show them a miracle, so that they could believe that he was a true messenger of Allah.

It was a clear night and Allah the Almighty split the Moon as a miracle for his Messenger. Even though the polytheists who saw this miracle were convinced of this great miracle, they still denied and rejected the Prophethood of Muhammed ﷺ.

Life in Makkah was now getting unbearable for the Muslims. During this time Muhammed ﷺ asked some of the early Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia which was ruled by a just king known as Al Najjash.

Around fifteen of the companions sailed to Abyssinia where they were free to practice their faith without fear of humiliation and torture.

The polytheist leaders of the Quraish did not like the Muslims migrating to Abyssinia, so they sent their

emissaries to the king of Abyssinia requesting him to return the Muslims back to Makkah.

But, the generous king after seeing and conversing with the Muslims gave them asylum in his land and drove the emissaries back to Makkah.

During this time two of the prominent men of the Quraish accepted Islam. One was Hamzah رضي الله عنه the uncle of Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and the other was Umar رضي الله عنه.

More and more people came to the fold of Islam and this made the Quraish even more angry with Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ that they forced him, his family and followers to live in isolation in a valley in the eastern part of Makkah.

The Muslims were boycotted and they lived there for three long years with hardly enough food and water for themselves.

Some of the family members among the polytheists in Makkah felt sorry for them and sent food and water secretly for the Muslims.

Finally the Quraish leaders who had some sympathy for the Muslims persuaded others to let them return to their homes in Makkah.

The Muslims returned to the comfort of their homes, with the help of Allah, The Most Merciful.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Nothing ഒന്നുമില്ല	More കൂടുതൽ
Miracle അത്ഭുതം	True സത്യം
Clear വ്യക്തമായ	Night രാത്രി
Split രണ്ടായി പിളർത്തുക	Moon ചന്ദ്രൻ
Great വലിയ	Denied നിഷേധിച്ചു
Rejected നിരസിച്ചു	Prophethood പ്രവാചകത്വം
Getting ആയിത്തീരുക	Unbearable അസഹനീയം
Migrate പലായനം ചെയ്യുക	Just king നീതിമാനായ രാജാവ്
Companions അനുചരന്മാർ	Sailed കപ്പൽ കയറി
Faith വിശ്വാസം	Fear ഭേടി
Humiliation അപമാനം	Torture പീഡനം
Emissaries ദൂതന്മാർ	Requesting അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു
Generous ഉദാരമതി	Seeing കാണൽ
Conversing സംസാരിക്കൽ	Asylum അഭയം
Drove തുരത്തി	Prominent പ്രമുഖ
Fold പാമ്പാവ്	Forced നിർബന്ധിച്ചു
Followers അനുയായികൾ	Isolation ഒറ്റപ്പെടുത്തൽ
Eastern part കിഴക്ക് ഭാഗം	Boycotted ബഹിഷ്കരിച്ചു
Hardly കഷ്ടിച്ച്	Enough മതി
Secretly രഹസ്യമായി	Sympathy സഹതാപം
Persuaded പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ചു	Homes വീടുകൾ
Returned മടങ്ങി	Merciful കരുണാമയൻ

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. What did the polytheists of the Quraish ask Muhammed ﷺ to do, when they could not persuade him to stop calling people to Islam?
 - A. The polytheists of the Quraish asked Muhammed ﷺ to show them a miracle, so that they could believe that he was a true messenger of Allah.

2. Did the idolaters of the Quraish believe in Muhammed ﷺ after seeing the miracle?
 - A. No, the idolaters of the Quraish did not believe in Muhammed ﷺ even though they were convinced of the great miracle and the Prophethood of Muhammed ﷺ.

3. Why did the Muslims migrate to Abyssinia?
 - A. The Muslims migrated to Abyssinia because life in Makkah was getting unbearable for them and during this time Muhammed ﷺ asked some of the Muslims who were being persecuted to migrate to Abyssinia which was ruled by a just king known as Al Najjash.

4. Who was the king of Abyssinia, how was he and did he allow the Muslims to live in his country?
 - A. The king of Abyssinia was Al Najjash, he was a generous and just king and he allowed the Muslims to live in his country even though so the polytheist leaders of the

Quraish sent their emissaries to the king requesting him to return the Muslims back to Makkah.

5. Did the polytheist leaders of the Quraish like the Muslims migrating to Abyssinia, What did they do?

A. No. the polytheist leaders of the Quraish did not like the Muslims migrating to Abyssinia, so they sent their emissaries to the king of Abyssinia requesting him to return the Muslims back to Makkah.

6. What did the king of Abyssinia do after conversing with the Makkan polytheist leaders and the Muslims?

A. The generous king of Abyssinia, after seeing and conversing with the Muslims and knowing about their situation gave them asylum in his land and drove the emissaries of the Quraish back to Makkah.

7. Who were the two prominent men of the Quraish who accepted Islam at this time?

A. The two prominent men of the Quraish who accepted Islam at this time was Hamzah رضي الله عنه, the uncle of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and Umar رضي الله عنه.

8. Why did the polytheists of the Quraish force Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم, his family and friends to isolation?

A. As more and more people came to the fold of Islam, this made the Quraish even more angry with Muhammed

صلى الله عليه و سلم that they forced him, his family and followers to live in isolation in a valley in the eastern part of Makkah

9. Where was the Muslims isolated and how hard was it for them?

A. The Muslims were isolated and boycotted in a valley in the eastern part of Makkah and they had to live there for three long years with hardly enough food and water for themselves.

10. How did the boycott of the Muslims end?

A. Some of the family members among the polytheists in Makkah felt sorry for the Muslims and sent food and water secretly for them. Finally the Quraish leaders who had some sympathy for the Muslims persuaded others to let them return to their homes in Makkah.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR

THE PREPOSITIONS: AT AND IN FOR LOCATIONS

At is used with *home, work and school*.

In is used with *bed, class, hospital etc.*

In is used with rooms, cities, states, provinces and countries.

At is also used with locations in a city.

In is used with a building only when it is important to say that someone is inside the building.

Complete the following sentences with at or in

1. When I was _____ work yesterday, I had an interesting telephone call.

2. Last year at this time, Ahmed was _____ Korea. This year he's _____ Spain.

3. There's a fire extinguisher _____ the hall.

4. The children are _____ home this morning, they aren't _____ school.

5. Singapore is _____ Asia.

6. We had a good time _____ zoo yesterday.

7. There are thirty three desks _____ our class room.

8. Where are you now? I am _____ the market.

9. You can stay _____ Room 609.

10. We ate _____ a good restaurant last night.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 14

Ten years after Muhammed ﷺ started his call to Islam, his uncle Abu Talib and his beloved wife Khadijah رضي الله عنها died.

The demise of these two close relatives who had given great support to him during his difficult times was a great loss which grieved the Prophet ﷺ very much. So this year came to be called as “The year of Grief”.

The Prophet ﷺ was sad and lonely and the humiliation of the idolaters among the Quraish increased day by day. So, one day he went with his slave Zaid رضي الله عنه to Taaif, a town east of Makkah with the intention of calling the people of Taaif to Islam.

The people of Taaif neither welcomed nor did they accept his call to Islam. Instead they ordered their slaves and children to call the Prophet ﷺ bad names and pelt him with stones.

Zaid رضي الله عنه tried his very best to shield the Prophet ﷺ from any harm, but could not prevent

injury to him. They had to leave Taaif with blood running down the Prophet ﷺ's feet.

Tired and thirsty they reached a fruit orchard where they rested and a slave who saw them served them some fruits. On hearing Muhammed ﷺ say "Bismillah" before eating the fruits, the slave who was a Christian was amazed. He accepted the call to Islam from the Prophet ﷺ and became a Muslim.

On their way back to Makkah, Muhammed ﷺ saw the Angel Jibreel عليه السلام accompanied by the Angel of the mountains up in the sky. Allah had sent them to help his messenger.

The Angel of the mountains asked Muhammed ﷺ that if he wished, the people of Taaif can be crushed between the mountains and destroyed for their bad treatment of the Prophet ﷺ.

Muhammed ﷺ was forgiving and he asked Allah, the Most Merciful to pardon the people who attacked him and bless them with a progeny that would be good Muslims.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Years വർഷങ്ങൾ

Started തുടങ്ങി

Demise വിയോഗം	Great loss വലിയ നഷ്ടം
Grieved ദുഃഖിച്ചു	Grief ദുഃഖം
Sad ദുഃഖകരമായ	Loss നഷ്ടം
Humiliation അപമാനം	Idolaters വിഗ്രഹാരാധകർ
Increased വർദ്ധിച്ചു	Day by day ദിവസം തോറും
Town പട്ടണം	Intention ഉദ്ദേശം
Neither ഒന്നുമല്ല	Nor അല്ല
Instead പകരം	Ordered ഉത്തരവിട്ടു
Slaves അടിമകൾ	Children കുട്ടികൾ
Bad names ചീത്ത പേരുകൾ	Pelt എറിയുക
They അവർ	Blood രക്തം
Running down ഒലിച്ചിറങ്ങുക	Feet കാലുകൾ
Tried ശ്രമിച്ചു	Best മികച്ചത്
Shield തടയുക	Harm ദോഷം
Tired തളർന്നു	Thirsty ദാഹിച്ചു
Fruit ഫലം	Orchard തോട്ടം
Rested വിശ്രമിച്ചു	Served നൽകി
Before മുൻ	Eating തിന്നുന്നു
Amazed ആശ്ചര്യപ്പെട്ടു	Accepted സ്വീകരിച്ചു
Became ആയി	Way back മടക്കയാത്രയിൽ
Accompanied അനുഗമിച്ചു	Sky ആകാശം
Crushed ചതയ്ക്കുക	Between ഇടയിൽ
Destroyed നശിപ്പിച്ചു	Merciless കരുണയില്ലാത്ത
Treatment പെരുമാറ്റം	Forgiving വിട്ടു വീഴ്ച ചെയ്യുക
Pardon ക്ഷമിക്കുക	Attacked ആക്രമിച്ചു
Bless അനുഗ്രഹിക്കുക	Progeny സന്താന പരമ്പര

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. Why was the tenth year of Muhammed ﷺ Prophethood called the year of grief?

A. In the tenth year of Muhammed ﷺ's Prophethood, his uncle Abu Talib and his beloved wife Khadijah رضي الله عنها died. The demise of these two close relatives who had given great support to him during his difficult times was a great loss which grieved the Prophet ﷺ very much. So this year came to be called as "The year of Grief".

2. Why did Prophet Muhammed ﷺ go to Taaif and who accompanied him on this journey?

A. The Prophet ﷺ was sad and lonely and the humiliation of the idolaters among the Quraish increased day by day. So, one day he went with his slave Zaid رضي الله عنه to Taaif, a town east of Makkah with the intention of calling the people of Taaif to Islam.

3. How was Muhammed ﷺ treated by the people of Taaif?

A. The people of Taaif neither welcomed nor did they accept his call to Islam. Instead they ordered their slaves and children to call the Prophet ﷺ bad names and pelt him with stones.

4. Narrate the incident that happened at the fruit orchard?

A. Tired and thirsty and with blood running down his feet, the Prophet ﷺ with Zaid رضي الله عنه reached a fruit orchard where they rested. A slave who saw them there served them with some fruits. On hearing Muhammed ﷺ say “Bismillah” before eating the fruits, the slave who was a Christian was amazed. He accepted the call to Islam from the Prophet ﷺ and became a Muslim.

5. Why did the Angel Jibreel عليه السلام come to Muhammed ﷺ on their way back from Taaif, and who was with him?

A. On their way back to Makkah, the Angel Jibreel عليه السلام come to Muhammed ﷺ. He was accompanied by the Angel of the mountains. Allah had sent them both to help his messenger.

6. What did the Angel of the mountains ask Muhammed ﷺ?

A. The Angel of the mountains asked Muhammed ﷺ that if he wished, the people of Taaif can be crushed between the mountains and destroyed for their bad treatment of him

7. What reply did Muhammed ﷺ give to the Angel of the Mountains?

A. Muhammed ﷺ was forgiving replied to the Angel of the mountains not to do anything to the people of Taaif. He asked Allah, the Most Merciful to pardon the people who attacked him and bless them with a progeny that would be good Muslims.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR – THE PAST TENSE VERB

The past tense is a verb form that indicates an action or state of being that occurred before the present moment.

Complete the following sentences with the past tense form of the verbs given below.

<i>begin</i>	<i>fly</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>take</i>
<i>break</i>	<i>grow</i>	<i>meet</i>	<i>tell</i>
<i>catch</i>	<i>know</i>	<i>sing</i>	<i>throw</i>
<i>cost</i>	<i>leave</i>	<i>spend</i>	<i>wear</i>
<i>fall</i>	<i>lose</i>	<i>steal</i>	<i>win</i>

1. When I went to the airport yesterday, I _____ a taxi.

2. I _____ my winter jacket yesterday because the weather was cold.

3. Ali bought a new bag, It _____ a lot because it was a handmade leather bag.

4. Ahmed doesn't feel good, He _____ a cold a couple of days ago.

5. I know Bilal. I _____ him at a wedding party couple of weeks ago.

6. Ismail couldn't get into his car because he _____ his keys.

7. Someone _____ my bicycle, so I called the police.

8. Hamdah didn't tell a lie. She _____ the truth.

9. My plane _____ at 6:15 and arrived at 8:45.

10. We played a soccer game yesterday. The other team _____ . We lost.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 15

Muhammed رضي الله عنه and Zaid رضي الله عنه and سلمى عليه و سلم returned to Makkah and continued calling the people to Islam, more people from Makkah and the visitors who came to Makkah started accepting Islam at the hands of the Prophet صلى الله عليه و سلم.

The visitors who accepted Islam returned to their tribes and called their relatives and tribesmen to worship Allah alone and to follow his messenger Muhammed صلى الله عليه و سلم.

Among the visitors who accepted Islam from the Prophet Muhammed صلى الله عليه و سلم were seven from the City of Madinah. They went back to Madinah with the good news and glad tidings that they received from Muhammed صلى الله عليه و سلم. They started preaching Islam in Madinah and many became Muslims and hoped to meet the Prophet صلى الله عليه و سلم soon.

Since the death of Prophet صلى الله عليه و سلم's uncle Abu Talib, it was even harder for the Muslims to live in Makkah due to the persecution of the polytheists.

The polytheist leaders of the Quraish now started to plot and plan to kill Muhammed صلى الله عليه و سلم.

because he did not have his uncle Abu Talib to protect and support him now.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Continued തുടർന്നു	Calling വിളിക്കുന്നു
Visitors സന്ദർശകർ	Accepting സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നു
Relatives ബന്ധുക്കൾ	Tribesmen ഗോത്രക്കാർ
Salvation മോക്ഷം	Good news നല്ല വാർത്ത
Glad tidings സന്തോഷവാർത്ത	Preaching പ്രചാരണം നടത്തുക
Hoped ആഗ്രഹിച്ചു	Since മുതലുള്ള
Persecution ഉപദ്രവം	Even അതിലും
Harder കഠിനം	Plotting ഗൂഢാലോചന
Planning ആസൂത്രണം	Kill കൊല്ലുക
Because കാരണം	Protect സംരക്ഷിക്കുക

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. What did Muhammed **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** do after coming back from Taaif to Makkah?
 - A. After coming back from Taaif Muhammed **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** continued calling the people to Islam, more people from Makkah and the visitors who came to Makkah started accepting Islam at the hands of the Prophet **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ**.

2. Did the visitors who came to Makkah believe in Muhammed **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ**'s message and what did they do when they returned to their tribes?

A. Yes, some of the visitors who came to Makkah started accepting Islam at the hands of the Prophet ﷺ. The visitors who accepted Islam returned to their tribes and called their relatives and tribesmen to worship Allah alone and to follow his messenger Muhammed ﷺ.

3. What did the visitors from Madinah do when they returned to Madinah?

A. The visitors from Madinah who accepted Islam went back to Madinah with the good news and glad tidings that they received from Muhammed ﷺ. They started preaching Islam in Madinah and many in Madinah became Muslims and hoped to meet the Prophet ﷺ soon.

4. What did the polytheist leaders of the Quraish do when every other attempt to stop Muhammed ﷺ from preaching Islam failed?

A. The polytheist leaders of the Quraish started to plot and plan to kill Muhammed ﷺ as all other attempts to stop Muhammed ﷺ from preaching Islam failed.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR – THE PRESENT TENSE VERB

Present tense verbs describe actions happening now, general truths, or habitual actions. They can be simple present (e.g., "I walk") or present progressive (e.g., "I am walking")

When the subject of a sentence is a singular noun or pronoun (he, she, it), "-s" is added to the base form of the verb.

Example: "He walks to work."

Example: "The dog barks."

Complete the following sentences using simple present or present progressive form of the verbs in parenthesis.

1. Aysha is in her room right now. She (*read*) _____ a book. She (*like*) _____ the book.

2. It (*snow*) _____ right now. It's beautiful! I (*like*) _____ this weather.

3. I (*know*) _____ Ahmed. He is in my class.

4. The teacher (*talk*) _____ to us right now. I (*understand*) _____ everything he's saying.

5. Ali is at a restaurant right now. He (*eat*) _____ dinner. He (*like*) _____ the food. It (*taste*) _____ good.

6. Aqeel (*tell*) _____ us a story right now. I (*believe*) _____ his story. I (*think*) _____ that his story is true.

7. Ugh! That cigar (*smell*) _____ terrible.

8. Ahmed (*sit*) _____ in a chair and a cat (*sit*) _____ on his lap.

9. Muhammed (*hold*) _____ an umbrella as it is raining.

10.(Snif-snif). I (*smell*) _____ gas. (*you, smell*) ----- It too.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 16

One night when Muhammed ﷺ was asleep Jibreel عليه السلام came down to him, He asked Muhammed ﷺ to mount an animal called Al-Buraq, The Buraq was white in color, smaller than a mule and bigger than a donkey. It was very fast and the journey began.

Bait Al-Maqdis, the Masjid in Jerusalem was their first stop. There all the previous Prophets of Allah gathered and Muhammed ﷺ, who was the last of all the Prophets led them in prayer. After that they went up to the nearest heaven. When they reached the gates, Jibreel عليه السلام knocked and a voice from inside asked “Who is with you” Jibreel عليه السلام replied “Muhammed ﷺ”.

The voice again asked “Has he been called?” and Jibreel عليه السلام replied “Yes”. The voice said “He is welcome”. The door opened and inside this heaven he met Prophet Adam عليه السلام, who was the first man created by Allah and the father of all mankind.

Then they went up the heavens and on the way they met Prophets who were sent before him to guide the

children of Adam عليه السلام. Muhammed ﷺ met the Prophets Yahya, Isa, Yusuf, Idris, Harun, Musa and Ibrahim عليهم السلام.

As they reached the seventh heaven, Jibreel عليه السلام said, “This is as far as I can take you”. He asked Muhammed ﷺ to continue his journey to Sidratul-Muntaha, which is a Lote tree at the utmost boundary in the highest heaven.

The leaves of this tree were the size of an elephant’s ear and the fruits were like the jars from a place called Hajr.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Asleep ഉറങ്ങുന്നു	Asked ചോദിച്ചു
Mount പർവ്വതം / കയറുക	Animal മൃഗം
White വെള്ള	Color നിറം
Smaller ചെറുത്	Mule കോവർകഴുത
Bigger വലുത്	Donkey കഴുത
Very fast വളരെ വേഗം	Journey യാത്ര
Stop നിർത്തുക	Previous മുന്പത്തെ
Gathered ഒത്തുകൂടി	Last അവസാനത്തെ
Led നയിച്ചു	Nearest ഏറ്റവും അടുത്തുള്ള
Gates കവാടങ്ങൾ	Knocked മുട്ടുക
Voice ശബ്ദം	Called വിളിച്ചു
Welcome സ്വാഗതം	Door വാതിൽ
Opened തുറന്നു	Inside അകത്ത്

Met കണ്ടുമുട്ടി	Sent അയച്ചു
Guide നയിക്കുക	Far ദൂരെ
Continue തുടരുക	Lote tree ഇലന്ത മരം
Utmost ഏറ്റവും	Boundary അതിർത്തി
Highest ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്നത്	Leaves ഇലകൾ
Elephant ആന	Ear ചെവി
Fruits പഴങ്ങൾ	Jars ഭരണി

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. Why did Jibreel عليه السلام come with Al-Buraq to Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم, and what is Al-Buraq?
A. The Angel Jibreel عليه السلام come with Al-Buraq to Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم, to take him on a journey of Al-Isra and Al-Mi'raj. The Buraq was an animal that was white in color, smaller than a mule and bigger than a donkey and It was very fast.

2. Where is Bait Al-Maqdis situated and what happened there on the night of Al-Isra and Al-Mi'raj?
A. Bait Al-Maqdis is situated in Jerusalem. There all the previous Prophets of Allah gathered and Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم, who was the last of all the Prophets led them in prayer.

3. What happened at the nearest heaven and whom did Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم meet there?

A. When Muhammed ﷺ along with Jibreel عليه السلام reached the gates of the nearest heaven, Jibreel عليه السلام knocked and a voice from inside asked “Who is with you” Jibreel عليه السلام replied “Muhammed ﷺ”.

The voice again asked “Has he been called?” and Jibreel عليه السلام replied “Yes”. The voice said “He is welcome”. The door opened and inside this heaven he met Prophet Adam عليه السلام, who was the first man created by Allah and the father of all mankind.

4. Who were the Prophets that Muhammed ﷺ meet in the other heavens?

A. The Prophet ﷺ along with Jibreel عليه السلام went up the heavens and on the way they met other Prophets who were sent before him. Muhammed ﷺ met the Prophets Yahya, Isa, Yusuf, Idris, Harun, Musa and Ibrahim عليهم السلام in these heavens.

5. What did Jibreel عليه السلام say to Muhammed ﷺ when they reached the seventh heaven?

A. When they reached the seventh heaven, Jibreel عليه السلام said, “This is as far as I can take you”. He asked Muhammed ﷺ to continue his journey to Sidratul-Muntaha.

6. What is Sidrathul-Muntaha and how did it look like?
- A. Sidratul-Muntaha is a Lote tree at the utmost boundary in the highest heaven. The leaves of this tree are the size of an elephant's ear and the fruits are like the jars from a place called Hajr.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR – THE FUTURE TENSE VERB

Future tense verbs indicate that an action or event will happen sometime after the present moment. The simple future tense is typically formed using "will" or "shall" followed by the base form of the verb. Examples, "will go," "will eat," or "shall see."

In modern English, "will" is used for most future tense expressions, while "shall" is primarily used in formal contexts, especially with "I" and "we"

Change the sentences by using will to express future time.

1. I am going to arrive around 10:00 am tomorrow.

2. Haris isn't going to come to our party.

3. He's going to be out of town next week.

4. She is going to be in class tomorrow.

5. He has a cold, but he isn't going to stay home.

6. Aqeel and Ali are going to meet us at the marriage party.

7. They are going to be here at 8:00 in the morning.

8. This is an important letter. I'm going to send this by express mail.

9. My parents are going to stay at a hotel in Dubai.

10. I am going to clean the dishes and clean the kitchen after dinner.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 17

The sacred house which was called Al-Bait Al-Ma'mur was shown to Muhammed ﷺ. It is the house in which the Angels worship Allah, The Creator of the heavens and the earth and all that exists.

Allah, the Almighty spoke to Muhammed ﷺ from behind a screen of radiant light and commanded him and the Muslims to offer prayer fifty times in a day.

When Muhammed ﷺ was returning he met Musa عليه السلام in the sixth heaven. When Musa عليه السلام heard about the number of prayers commanded by Allah in a day, He told Muhammed ﷺ to go back to Allah and ask Allah, the Most Merciful, to reduce the number of Prayers. Musa عليه السلام also said it would be hard for his followers to pray fifty times in a day.

On Muhammed ﷺ's request Allah reduced the prayers to five times in a day. Muhammed ﷺ then returned to Makkah the same night.

This night journey is called Al-Isra Wal-Mi'raj.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Sacred പവിത്രമായ	House ഭവനം
Shown കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു	All that exists സർവ്വ ചരാചരങ്ങളും
Almighty സർവ്വശക്തൻ	Spoke സംസാരിച്ചു
Behind പിന്നിൽ	Screen മറ
Radiant തേജസുള്ള	Light വെളിച്ചം
Commanded ആജ്ഞാപിച്ചു	Times തവണ
Returning മടങ്ങുന്നു	Met കണ്ടുമുട്ടി
Sixth ആറാമത്	Go back മടങ്ങിപ്പോവുക
Ask ചോദിക്കുക	Most Merciful പരമകാരുണികൻ
Reduce കുറയ്ക്കുക	Prayers പ്രാർത്ഥനകൾ
In a day ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽ	Night രാത്രി

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. What was the sacred house that was shown to Muhammed **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** and what did the Angels do there?

A. The sacred house that was shown to Muhammed **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** was Al-Bait Al-Ma'mur. It is the house in which the Angels worship Allah, The Creator of the heavens and the earth and all that exists.

2. How did Allah speak to Muhammed **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** and what did he command him and the Muslims to do?

A. Allah, the Almighty spoke to Muhammed **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** from behind a screen of radiant light and

commanded him and the Muslims to offer prayer fifty times in a day.

3. How was the prayer reduced to five times in a day?

A. When Muhammed ﷺ was returning after his meeting with Allah. He met Musa عليه السلام in the sixth heaven. When Musa عليه السلام heard about the number of prayers commanded by Allah in a day, He told Muhammed ﷺ to go back to Allah and ask Allah, the Most Merciful, to reduce the number of Prayers. Musa عليه السلام also said it would be hard for his followers to pray fifty times in a day. On Muhammed ﷺ's request Allah reduced the prayers to five times in a day.

4. When did Muhammed ﷺ return to Makkah and what is the night journey called?

A. Muhammed ﷺ returned to Makkah on the same night and the night journey is called Al-Isra Wal-Mi'raj.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR – EXPRESSING PAST AND FUTURE

Complete the sentences using yesterday, last, tomorrow or next.

1. I went swimming _____ morning.

2. Jamil is going to go to the beach _____ morning.

3. I am going to take a trip _____ week.

4. We had a test in class _____ afternoon.

5. My sister is going to arrive _____ Monday.

6. _____ afternoon we are going to go on a picnic.

7. Ahmed bought a used car _____ Friday.

8. _____ month I took a trip to Makkah to perform Umrah.

9. Muhammed lived in Riyadh _____ year.

10. _____ night I read this book.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 18

The next morning none of the people of Makkah believed a word he said about his night journey and the meeting with Allah, except for his companions,

Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, when informed about the night journey by the polytheists readily believed and replied to them “If he said it, then it is true.” They said: “Do you really believe him?” He said: “Yes, and I believe him in something even more extraordinary than this, that news from heaven comes to him in the morning or in the afternoon.”

Soon after the night journey, twelve men from Madinah visited Muhammed صلى الله عليه و سلم in Makkah. They all accepted Islam and promised to worship Allah alone and abandon the worship of their false gods.

They loved Muhammed صلى الله عليه و سلم so much and accepted him as the true messenger of Allah. They invited Muhammed صلى الله عليه و سلم and the Muslims of Makkah to come and live with them in Madinah.

Instead of going to Madinah at that time, Muhammed صلى الله عليه و سلم sent Mus'ab ibn Umair, one of his

companions to Madinah so that he could teach the people of Madinah about Islam.

Islam spread so fast that there was not a single house in Madinah that did not have a Muslim amongst them.

The following year, seventy three men and two women from Madinah visited Makkah to meet Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ secretly at Al-Aqabah. They invited him and promised him and his uncle Al-Abbas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that they would support and protect him from his enemies.

After the men left Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked the Muslims of Makkah to migrate to Madinah.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Next അടുത്തത്	None ആരുമില്ല
Believed വിശ്വസിച്ചു	Meeting ഒത്തുകൂടൽ
Faithful വിശ്വസ്തൻ	Friend സുഹൃത്ത്
Companion കൂട്ടുകാരൻ	Visited സന്ദർശിച്ചു
Promised വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തു	Abandon ഉപേക്ഷിക്കുക
False വ്യാജമായ	Loved സ്നേഹിച്ചു
True സത്യം	Invited ക്ഷണിച്ചു
Instead പകരം	Teach പഠിപ്പിക്കുക
Spread പ്രചരിച്ചു	Fast വേഗം
Single ഒറ്റ	Amongst ഇടയിൽ
Secretly രഹസ്യമായി	Enemies ശത്രുക്കൾ
Support പിന്തുണ	Men ആളുകൾ

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. Did the people of Makkah believe in the night journey of Muhammed ﷺ?
 - A. No, none of the people of Makkah believed a word Muhammed ﷺ said about his night journey and his meeting with Allah, except for his companions,

2. Did the twelve men who came from Madinah accept Islam and where did they invite Muhammed ﷺ and the Muslims of Makkah?
 - A. Yes, the twelve men from Madinah who visited Muhammed ﷺ in Makkah accepted Islam and promised to worship Allah alone and abandon the worship of their false gods. They invited Muhammed ﷺ and the Muslims of Makkah to come and live with them in Madinah.

3. Did Muhammed ﷺ go to Madinah with them, if not, what did he do instead?
 - A. No. Instead of going to Madinah with the visitors, Muhammed ﷺ sent Mus'ab ibn Umair, one of his companions to Madinah so that he could teach the people of Madinah about Islam.

4. What was the result of Musab ibn Umair's stay in Madinah and how many people came to visit Muhammed ﷺ the following year?
- A. During Musab ibn Umair's stay in Madinah, Islam spread so fast that there was not a single house in Madinah that did not have a Muslim amongst them. The following year, seventy three men and two women from Madinah visited Makkah to meet Muhammed ﷺ.
5. How many men and women came to meet Muhammed ﷺ secretly at Al-Aqabah and what did they promise him and his uncle Al-Abbas?
- A. Seventy three men and two women from Madinah visited Makkah to meet Muhammed ﷺ secretly at Al-Aqabah. They invited him and promised him and his uncle Al-Abbas رضي الله عنه that they would support and protect him from his enemies.
6. When did Muhammed ﷺ ask the Muslims of Makkah to migrate to Madinah?
- A. After the men from Madinah left Makkah after the meeting at Al-Aqabah, Muhammed ﷺ asked the Muslims of Makkah to migrate to Madinah.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR – EXPRESSING PAST AND FUTURE

"am going to" is a common way to express future plans, intentions, or predictions

"may be" and "might be" both express possibility, but "might

be" often suggests a lower probability or a more hypothetical situation than "may be"

"will" is used to express future actions, predictions, intentions, and willingness, as well as to make requests, offers, and promises

Choose the correct completions from the words or phrases given below

1. "Are you going to go to the library tomorrow morning?"
"I don't know. I _____"

will	am going to	may be	might
------	-------------	--------	-------

2. "Are Ahmed and Ali going to be at the meeting?"
"No, they're too busy. They _____ be there"

don't	won't	will	may
-------	-------	------	-----

3. "Are you going to go to the market today?"
"No, I went there _____ Friday"

yesterday	next	last	ago
-----------	------	------	-----

4. "When are you going to go to the library?"
"I will go there before I _____ to the school tomorrow morning"

will go	go	went	am going
---------	----	------	----------

5. "Why is the teacher late today?"

"I don't know. _____ he slept late"

may	did	may be	was
-----	-----	--------	-----

6. "Do you like to go to your hometown?"

"Yes, when I'm there, I always _____ new things to do and places to go"

found	find	will find	am finding
-------	------	-----------	------------

7. "I Haris going to talk to us this afternoon about our plans for tomorrow?"

"No. He will _____ us this evening"

calls	calling	call	calling
-------	---------	------	---------

8. "_____ are you going to do after class today?"

"I am going to go home"

when	where	what	what time
------	-------	------	-----------

9. "Where _____ Ahmed live before he moved into his new apartment?"

"He lived in a dormitory at the university"

did	does	is	was
-----	------	----	-----

10. "What time _____ Adam and Ali going to arrive?"

"Six o'clock in the morning"

is	do	will	are
----	----	------	-----

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 19

Many Muslims left in pairs and in groups, leaving behind their families, wealth and homes. The only ones now left behind in Makkah were Muhammed ﷺ, Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, and his cousin Ali رضي الله عنه.

The infidel leaders of the Quraish were in a rage when they heard that the Muslims were leaving for Madinah. They now started their plot to kill Muhammed ﷺ.

They invited able men from each tribe to join the party that would kill Muhammed ﷺ.

Meanwhile, Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه who had been preparing and waiting for this moment chose two of his best camels for the journey.

On the appointed night Muhammed ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه left for Madinah under cover of darkness.

At this time, the infidels of the Quraish were gathering outside the house of Muhammed ﷺ with the intention of killing him.

It was towards dawn, when the infidels entered Muhammed ﷺ's house. They found Ali رضي الله عنه his cousin fast asleep in Muhammed ﷺ's bed. They now realized that they had been tricked and Muhammed ﷺ had escaped.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Pairs ജോഡികളായി	Groups കുട്ടമായി
Leaving ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചു	Behind പിന്നിൽ
Able കഴിവുള്ള	Wealth സമ്പത്ത്
Homes വീടുകൾ	Left behind പിന്നിലായവർ
Heard കേട്ടു	Waiting കാത്തിരിക്കുക
Plotted ഗൂഢാലോചന നടത്തി	Planned ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്തു
Kill കൊല്ലുക	Rage ക്രോധം
Join ചേരുക	Party കക്ഷി
Meanwhile അതിനിടയിൽ	Preparing തയ്യാറെടുക്കുന്നു
Moment നിമിഷം	Chose തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു
Best മികച്ചത്	Appointed നിയമിച്ചു
Under കീഴിൽ	Cover മൂടുക
Darkness അന്ധകാരം	Infidels അവിശ്വാസികൾ
Gathering ഒത്തുകൂടൽ	Outside പുറത്ത്
Intention ഉദ്ദേശം	Towards dawn പ്രഭാതം പുലരുമ്പോൾ
Entered പ്രവേശിച്ചു	Found കണ്ടെത്തി
Realized തിരിച്ചറിഞ്ഞു	Tricked പറ്റിക്കപ്പെട്ടു
Asleep ഉറങ്ങുന്നു	Escaped രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടു

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. How did the Muslims migrate from Makkah to Madinah?

A. The Muslims left in pairs and in groups, leaving behind their families, wealth and homes.

2. Who were the two notable companions who stayed in Makkah till the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ migrated?

A. The two notable companions who stayed in Makkah till the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ migrated were Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ his best friend and his cousin Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

3. What did the infidel leaders of the Quraish do when they came to know that the Muslims were leaving for Madinah?

A. The infidel leaders of the Quraish were in a rage when they heard that the Muslims were leaving for Madinah. They now started their plot to kill Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. They invited able men from each tribe to join the party that would kill Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

4. Who accompanied Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on his hijrah from Makkah to Madinah?

A. Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ accompanied Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on his hijrah from Makkah to Madinah

5. What happened at the house of Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ when the infidels came to kill him?

A. When the infidels entered Muhammed صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ's house to kill him. They found Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ his

cousin fast asleep in Muhammed ﷺ's bed. They then realized that they had been tricked and Muhammed ﷺ had escaped.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR – VERBS "IS" AND "ARE"

Complete the sentences using the verbs "is" or "are".

1. Some of the children's toys _____ broken.

2. Most of my classmates _____ always on time for class.

3. One of my classmates _____ always late.

4. All of my friends _____ kind people.

5. One of my friends _____ Isa.

6. Some of the children's toys _____ broken.

7. Most of the rivers in the world _____ polluted.

8. Some of the Pacific Ocean _____ badly polluted.

9. Most of the pages in this book _____ full of grammar exercises.

10. One of the pages in this book _____ the title page.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

Lesson: 20

The leaders of the infidels were very angry and offered a reward of hundred camels to the one who could find Muhammed ﷺ and kill him.

Muhammed ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه hid in a cave in Mount Thawr and due to the protection of Allah, all the efforts to find them ended up in vain.

After three days the Makkan infidels abandoned their search and when it was safe to travel again, Muhammed ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه continued their journey to Madinah.

The people of Madinah welcomed Muhammed ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه with their whole heart amidst offering praises to Almighty Allah.

From the midst of persecution and humiliation in Makkah Allah opened a door of relief for Muhammed ﷺ and the Muslims, in the land of Madinah.

Thus the words of Waraqa bin Nawfal, the cousin of Khadijah رضي الله عنها finally came true when

Muhammed ﷺ was driven out of Makkah by his own people, the Quraish.

READ AND WRITE THE WORDS BELOW WITH MEANINGS FIVE TIMES:

Offered വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തു	Reward പ്രതിഫലം
Find കണ്ടെത്തുക	Kill കൊല്ലുക
Hid ഒളിച്ചു	Cave ഗുഹ
Mount മല	Ended അവസാനിച്ചു
Vain പാഴാവുക	Abandoned ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചു
Search തിരച്ചിൽ	Safe സുരക്ഷിതം
Travel യാത്ര	Continued തുടർന്നു
Welcomed സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്തു	Whole heart പൂർണ്ണ ഹൃദയം
Amidst നടുവിൽ	Almighty സർവ്വശക്തൻ
Offering നൽകിക്കൊണ്ട്	Praises സ്തുതി കീർത്തനങ്ങൾ
Persecution ഉപദ്രവം	Humiliation അപമാനം
Opened തുറന്നു	Relief ആശ്വാസം
Land പ്രദേശം	Words വാക്കുകൾ
Came true സത്യമായി പുലർന്നു	Driven തുരത്തപ്പെട്ടു
Own സ്വന്തം	People ആളുകൾ

WRITE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN NOTE BOOK AND MEMORIZE:

1. What did the infidel leaders of Makkah offer to the one who would find and kill Muhammed ﷺ?
- A. The infidel leaders of Makkah were very angry and offered a reward of hundred camels to the one who could find Muhammed ﷺ and kill him.

2. Where did Muhammed ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه hide during their journey and when did they resume their journey?
- A. Muhammed ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه hid in a cave in Mount Thawr and due to the protection of Allah, all the efforts of the Makkan infidels to find them ended up in vain. After three days the Makkan infidels abandoned their search and when it was safe to travel again, Muhammed ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه continued their journey to Madinah.
3. How did the people of Madinah welcome Muhammed ﷺ?
- A. The people of Madinah welcomed Muhammed ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه with their whole heart amidst offering praises to Almighty Allah.
4. How did the words of Waraqa bin Nawfal come true?
- A. The words of Waraqa bin Nawfal, the cousin of Khadijah رضي الله عنها finally came true when Muhammed ﷺ was driven out of Makkah by his own people, the Quraish.

LET'S LEARN GRAMMAR – VERB FORMS

Complete the sentences by using any appropriate verb form of the words in parenthesis

Ali and Amina are brother and sister. Right now their parents *(be)* _____ abroad on a trip. So they *(Stay)* _____ with their grandmother. They *(like)* _____ to stay with her.

She *(make, always)* _____ wonderful food for them. And she *(tell)* _____ them stories of the Prophets every night before they *(go)* _____ to bed.

Before Ali and Amina *(go)* _____ to bed last night, they *(ask)* _____ grandma to tell them a story. She *(agree)* _____.

The children *(put)* _____ on their pajamas, *(brush)* - _____ their teeth, and *(sit)* _____ with their grandmother in her big chair to listen to the story.

THE FINAL MESSENGER ﷺ

BOOK - 2
