



Written Assessment

Mid-Year 2015 / 2016

Level 7B

Name of Book:

Mercy to Mankind – Madinah Period

Full Name of Pupil:

.....

Session:

- Recite Tasmiyah & Durood Shareef before you begin your paper.
- Write your name and session clearly on this sheet.
- Answer all the questions.
- Do not use a red pen or a pencil.
- Write neatly and clearly.
- If you make a mistake, cross it out. Do not use Tippex.
- The mark for each question is shown next to the question.
- After you finish, check your answers carefully.

Mark achieved:

Out of 100

Section A

1. Who had the honour of hosting Our Prophet (saw) in Madinah?
Explain how this was decided. (2)

.....
.....

2. Fill in the blanks. (4)

The children of Madinah greeted Our Prophet (saw) with a beautiful song:

“The full m..... rises from the valley of W.....

To shine on us all!

You gave us the l..... of your faith,

We t..... you, O Allah!”

3. What did Our Prophet (saw) say the leader of the people should be? (1)

.....

4. What does *Ashaab as-Suffah* mean? (1)

.....

State two facts about the *Ashaab as-Suffah* . (2)

.....
.....

5. Write the meanings of the following words. (2)

1	<i>Muwakhah</i>	
2	<i>Shuraa</i>	

6. Which two prophets did the Jews follow and which books did these prophets receive? (2)

.....

7. Place a tick next to the agreements that were included in the *Charter of Madinah*. (3)

		Tick
1	No Jewish person will be mistreated for being Jewish	
2	Only Muslims have to oppose those who encourage sin	
3	The enemies of the Jewish tribes will not be helped	
4	No one in Madinah will go to war without the permission of the Jewish leader	
5	A person will not be responsible for another person's crime	
6	The Banu Quraish and its allies will be given protection	

8. Give one example of how the Munaafiqoon helped the Kuffaar & the Jews. (1)

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Section A - Mark = /18

Section B

1. Complete the following table on the *Battle of Badr*.

(6)

1	<i>Year it took place:</i>	
2	<i>(Specific) Location:</i>	
3	<i>Number of Muslims:</i>	
4	<i>Number of Kuffaar:</i>	
5	<i>How Allah helped:</i>	
6	<i>Winners:</i>	

2. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences on the *Battle of Uhud*.

(9)

a) The battle of Uhud took place in the year of Hijrah

b) There were Kuffaar against Muslims

c) At first the Kuffaar were losing. The Muslims ran forward to gather the
b..... left behind.

d) Before the battle, Nabi (saw) had told some **a**..... to guard a hill
and not to move. However, when they saw the enemy running away, they
left their positions.

e) The Kuffaar sent their horsemen through a **m**..... pass to
hit the Muslims from behind. Many Muslims were killed and many others
were wounded.

f) Nabi (saw) was wounded. The **s**..... protected him.

g) Although they did not completely **d**..... the Muslims, the Kuffaar
believed that they had got **r**..... for their defeat at Badr.

3. Circle the correct answers on the *Battle of the Ditch*.

(10)

a) In which year did the Battle of the Ditch take place?

- 1) 4th year of Hijrah
- 2) 5th year of Hijrah
- 3) 6th year of Hijrah

b) Which Sahaabi came up with idea of digging a ditch?

- 1) Umar (ra)
- 2) Abu Bakr (ra)
- 3) Salmaan al-Faarsi (ra)

c) Why did the Kuffaar not know what to do?

- 1) They had never faced a ditch before in battle
- 2) They were not strong enough
- 3) They could not see the Muslims

d) How did Allah help the Muslims?

- 1) Allah sent angels
- 2) Allah sent a powerful wind
- 3) Allah sent birds to attack the Kuffaar

e) Why did the Kuffaar fight among themselves?

- 1) They were hungry
- 2) They were fed up of waiting
- 3) They thought the Muslims were attacking them

Section B - Mark =

/25

Section C

1. Put the story of *The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah* in order. (10)

A	Nabi (saw) told them, "We have come here to perform a peaceful Umrah."
B	But the Kuffaar did not let them enter the city
C	Finally, the Kuffaar sent one of their leaders to Nabi (saw) with a message
D	In the 6 th year of Hijrah, Nabi (saw) decided to go to Makkah to perform Umrah
E	Thus, the Muslims and the Kuffaar made an agreement of peace - The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah
F	The Kuffaar did not agree and instead prepared to fight
G	The Muslims were very happy. They took many animals with them for sacrifice
H	Some Muslims were ready to fight for their right to perform Umrah
I	The Muslims were not happy with this offer. However, Nabi (saw) felt peace was more important
J	Nabi (saw) sent Uthmaan (ra) to pass this same message on to the Kuffaar
K	So the Muslims waited outside Makkah as they tried to get permission to perform Umrah
L	The message was that the Muslims would not be allowed to perform Umrah this year but they would be allowed the following year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			K				F				

2. How did Allah describe The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah? (1)

.....

Give one example to show how this proved to be true. (1)

.....

.....

3. Match the boxes by drawing a line to show what happened when Our Prophet (saw) wrote letters to different leaders inviting them to Islam. (4)

Governor of
Egypt

Did not accept but
sent gifts

King of
Ethiopia

Was rude and warned
that Nabi (saw)
would be executed

Ruler of
Persian Empire

Believed in his
heart

Emperor of
the Rome

Did not accept but
sent gifts

4. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences on the *Victory of Makkah*. (10)

- a. The Kuffaar **b**..... the peace treaty with the Muslims.
The Muslims were now free to take action against the Kuffaar.
- b. Nabi (saw) led an army of men to free Makkah.
- c. Outside Makkah, **A**..... was captured. He became a **M**.....
- d. The Muslim army entered Makkah saying "**A**.....!"
- e. They had not come to fight or take **r**.....
- f. Nabi (saw) entered the **K**..... and broke all the **i**..... into pieces.
- g. Nabi (saw) then made a **s**..... The people of Makkah found Nabi (saw) to be very noble.
- h. They accepted Islam and became part of the **U**..... of Nabi Muhammad (saw).

5. Tick whether the following statements are true or false.

(7)

		True	False
1	In the Battle of Hunain, Allah showed the Muslims that it is only He who gives victory		
2	The Muslims lost the Battle of Hunain		
3	Once, some Christians killed a Muslim preacher who had gone to invite them to Islam		
4	Nabi (saw) sent Zaid ibn Haarithah (ra) with an army of 3,500 men to punish those who had killed the preacher		
5	The Romans decided to attack Makkah		
6	Despite being sixty years of age, Nabi (saw) decided to lead the Muslim army on a march to attack the Roman army		
7	The Muslims waited at a place Mu'tah, but the Roman army never came. The Muslims won without fighting at all!		

Section C - Mark = /33

Section D

1. Complete the following table on *The Farewell Pilgrimage*. (6)

1	<i>Number of Muslims who went with Nabi (saw) to do Hajj:</i>
2	<i>Place where the Muslims gathered to hear the speech of Nabi (saw):</i>
3	<i>Day this took place:</i>
4	<i>Place where Nabi (saw) stood:</i>
5	<i>Any two things Nabi (saw) mentioned in his farewell sermon:</i>

2. Match the boxes by drawing a line to show when or to whom Nabi (saw) said the statements. (8)

"Always do good to others even if they harm you."	As he took his last breath
"I go to the best of friends."	To his wife Aa'ishah (ra)
"I leave behind only the Qur'aan and my Sunnah."	To all the Muslims after recovering from unconsciousness
"Treat your slaves kindly. Always make your Salaah."	To his daughter Faatimah (ra) and his aunt Safiyyah (ra)

Section D - Mark = /14

Section E

1. What is the meaning of *Sirah*? (1)

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2. What is the meaning of *Uswah Hasanah*? (1)

.....

3. Now that you have studied the *Sirah* of Nabi Muhammad (saw), give four examples of why you think Our Prophet (saw) is a perfect role model. (8)

a.
.....

b.
.....

c.
.....

d.
.....

Section E - Mark = /10

End of Examination