

The History of Al-Khilafah Ar-Rashidah

Lesson 1

| Question Number | Question | Answer Page |
|-----------------|--|-------------|
| 1 | Name 3 characteristics of Our Prophet ﷺ mentioned in the Ayah. | 1 |
| 2 | Give a Hadith regarding the Sahabah. | 1 |
| 3 | Define Ummah. | 1 |
| 4 | What is the Ummah of Rasulullah ﷺ known as? What does this mean? | 1 |
| 5 | Define Khalifah. | 1 |
| 6 | What is the plural of Khalifah? | 1 |
| 7 | What is the meaning of 'Ar-Rashidun.' | 1 |
| 8 | Why do Muslim Historians not consider the rule of other Khulafa after the Al-Khulafa Ar-Rashidun" as being rightly guided? | 1 |
| 9 | Name the Al-Khulafa Ar-Rashidun. | 2 |
| 10 | How many years did the rule of Al Khulafa' Ar-Rashidun continue for? | 2 |
| 11 | What is the difference between the terms "Al-Khulafa Ar-Rashidun" and "Al-Khilafah Ar-Rashidah? Explain your answer. | - |

Lesson 2

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| 12 | In the farewell sermon, what <u>two</u> questions did Our Prophet ﷺ ask those who were present? Relate both questions and answers. | 3 |
| 13 | What was the final pilgrimage and farewell sermon a sign of? | 3 |
| 14 | Who led the prayers during Muhammad's ﷺ sickness? | 4 |
| 15 | Did Rasulallah ﷺ specifically mention who was to succeed him? | 4 |
| 16 | Was there any indication given Our Prophet ﷺ that Abu Bakr (R) should be the next leader? | 4 |
| 17 | How did Umar (R.A) react to the death of Muhammad ﷺ? | 4 |
| 18 | What speech did Abu Bakr (R) make in front of the Sahabah at the demise of Our Prophet ﷺ? In your own words mention <u>two</u> points. | 4 |
| 19 | What date was the demise of Our Prophet ﷺ? Mention both the Islamic and Gregorian dates. | 4 |

Lesson 3

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| 20 | Who are the <i>Ansaar</i> ? What is the singular form? | 6 |
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| 21 | At which council hall did the Ansaar gather to discuss the issue of Khilafah? | |
| 22 | Name one of the original tribes of Madinah? | 6 |
| 23 | What happened at this meeting? Explain in your own words the entire incident. Include the following in your explanation: The argument the Ansar placed in front of the Muhajirun regarding leadership. The response of the Muhajirun. | 6 |
| 24 | How did Abu Bakr (R) try to reconcile between the two parties? Which two Sahabah did he put forward for Bay'ah? | 6 |
| 25 | After Abu Bakr's (R) attempt to reconcile, what did one of the Ansaar suggest? And what was the reaction of others to this? | 6 |
| 26 | Who did Umar (R) propose as the leader? | 6 |
| 27 | Give two reasons Umar (R) gave for making this proposal. | 6 |
| 28 | After everybody gave their pledge of allegiance to Abu Bakr (R), he made a speech? List <u>two</u> of the main points of his speech. | 7 |
| 29 | In your own words mention how Abu Bakr (R) describes loyalty in his speech? | 7 |
| 30 | In your own words summarise how Abu Bakr (R) was appointed as Khalifah. | 8 |
| 31 | What does the term <i>Bay'ah</i> mean? | 8 |
| 32 | Define the term <i>Muhajirun</i> . What is the singular form? | 8 |
| 33 | Explain <i>treason</i> . | 8 |

Lesson 4

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| 34 | What was the year in which Abu Bakr (R) was born? | 9 |
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| 35 | What was Abu Bakr's (R) occupation? | 9 |
| 36 | Why was Abu Bakr (R) given the title <i>As-Siddiq</i> ? What does it mean? Describe the entire incident. | 9 |
| 37 | Define <i>Isra'</i> . | 9 |
| 38 | Define <i>Mi'raj</i> . | 9 |
| 39 | Which slave did Abu Bakr (R) purchase and free? | 9 |
| 40 | Who paid for the land on which Masjid un Nabi was built? | 9 |
| 41 | When Our Prophet (R) appealed for contributions for the battle of Tabuk against the Byzantine emperor, what did Abu Bakr (R) donate? What did he leave for his family? | 9 |
| 42 | In your own words, narrate the incident which shows that Abu Bakr (R) loved Allah, his Rasul and Islam more than his family. | 10 |
| 43 | Who was given the title 'Ummul Mu'minin'? What does this mean? | 10 |
| 44 | Approximately how much of Islam is related through Aishah (R)? | 11 |

Lesson 5

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| 45 | What was the immediate task Abu Bakr (R) faced after being appointed Khalifah? | 12 |
| 46 | The arrangements of Our Prophet's ﷺ burial were made after the election of a Khalifah. What does this tell us? Explain your answer. | 12 |
| 47 | Where was was Our Prophet ﷺ buried? | 12 |
| 48 | Which unfinished task of Our Prophet ﷺ did Abu Bakr (R) complete? Relate the entire incident in your own words. | 12 |
| 49 | Who was appointed as the leader of this campaign? How old was this leader? | 12+ |
| 50 | Explain any <u>three</u> points mentioned by Abu Bakr (R) about the code of conduct for an Islamic army. | 13 |
| 51 | Describe how victory was achieved. | 13 |
| 52 | What was the capital of the Byzantine empire? | 14 |

Lesson 6

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| 53 | What is the era of "pre-Islamic Arabia" known as? What does it mean? | 15 |
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| 54 | In pre-Islamic Arabia, how did people used to live? Mention <u>two</u> things. | 15 |
| 55 | Which tribe was considered one of the strongest in pre-Islamic Arabia? | 15 |
| 56 | What did Our Prophet (S) do to all these different tribes? | 15 |
| 57 | In those days, why was it difficult to consult all the tribes when appointing a Khalifah? | 15 |
| 58 | Some of the Muslim tribes rebelled after the demise of Our Prophet ﷺ. Mention <u>three</u> ways in which they rebelled. | 15 |
| 59 | Who were <i>Tulaiha</i> and <i>Musailimah</i> ? Which tribes did they belong to? | 16 |
| 60 | Who was <i>Sajah</i> ? | 16 |
| 61 | What are <i>Riddah wars</i> ? | 17 |
| 62 | When did they take place? | 17 |
| 63 | Who is an <i>apostate</i> ? | 17 |
| 64 | Who are <i>bedouins</i> ? | 17 |

Lesson 7

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| 65 | Who were the big powers of the time? | 18 |
| 66 | Why were these powers fighting each other? | 18 |
| 67 | The prophet sent letters to the leaders of both empires inviting them to Islam. How had both leaders reacted? Explain your answer. | 18 |
| 68 | Why did Al-Muthanna ibn Harith request help from Madinah? | 18 |
| 69 | Who was sent as leader to assist Muthanna? Who was victorious? | 19 |
| 70 | Why did Usamah ibn Zaid (R) lead an expedition in Syria? | 19 |
| 71 | When Khalid ibn Zaid needed assistance in Syria against the Byzantines, who was initially sent by Abu Bakr (R)? | 19 |
| 72 | Summarise what happened in Syria. | 19 |
| 73 | How did Hadhrat Khawlah (R) express her bravery as a woman in Islam? Also what title was she given after the incident? | 20 |
| 74 | In which year did the Muslims achieve victory against the Byzantine empire in Syria? | 20 |

Lesson 8

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| 75 | What is the meaning of <i>Bait al-Mal</i> ? | 21 |
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| 76 | Why was it suggested that the Khalifah should receive a salary from the public money? | 21 |
| 77 | Why was Abu Bakr (R) initially reluctant to take a salary from the Baitul Mal? | 21 |
| 78 | Name a Quran verse regarding consultation. | 21 |
| 79 | What is Shura? Who started the process of making decisions by Shura? | 21 |
| 80 | Describe another major contribution that Abu Bakr (R) made? | 21 |
| 81 | How were the verses of the Quran recorded during the time of Rasulullah (S)? | 21 |
| 82 | Why was there a need to compile the Quran in a book form? | 21 |
| 83 | Who was Zaid ibn Thabit? What was he told to do by Abu Bakr (R)? | 22 |
| 84 | How did Abu Bakr (R) appoint a successor before his death? | 22 |
| 85 | Which year did Abu Bakr (R) pass away? | 22 |

Lesson 9

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| 86 | What was the title of Abu Bakr (R) when he Khalifah? | 24 |
| 87 | What title was given to Umar (R) after he became Khalifah? What does this mean? | 24 |
| 88 | Mention any <u>two</u> points from Umar's (R) speech after becoming Khalifah. | 24 |
| 89 | After delivering his speech to the Muslims, Umar (R) prayed to Allah. Mention any <u>two</u> things he asked from Allah. | 24 |

Lesson 10

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| 90 | When was Umar (R) born? | |
| 91 | Name three exceptional qualities possessed by Umar (R) before he embraced Islam? | 26 |
| 92 | Summarise in your own words how Umar (R) embraced Islam. | 26+ |

Lesson 11

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| 93 | Under whose control was Iraq when Umar (R) became the | 29 |
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| | Khalifah? | |
| 94 | What are alternative names for the Byzantine and Sasanid empires? | 29 |
| 95 | How many years had the two great empires fought? | 29 |
| 96 | Why were the Syrian and Iraqi people not happy with their Byzantine and Sasanid rulers? | 30 |
| 97 | Why was Muthanna (R) in Madinah when Umar (R) became Khalifah? | 30 |
| 98 | Who led the Muslims in their first battle against the Sasanid's in Iraq? | 30 |
| 99 | Who was the leader of the Sasanid empire and who was the general? | 30 |
| 100 | What was the number of the Sasanid army during the first battle? Describe their weapons etc. | 31 |
| 101 | What was the number of the Muslim army during the first battle? Describe their weapons etc. | 31 |
| 102 | Which <u>two</u> Sahabah were martyred in this battle? | 31 |
| 103 | What was the outcome of this first battle? | 31 |
| 104 | How many muslims marched to Iraq the second time, and whose leadership was this under? | 31 |
| 105 | Where did the second battle take place? | 31 |
| 106 | What was the number of the Sasanid army during the second battle? | 31 |
| 107 | What was the outcome of this second battle? | 31 |
| 108 | Which <u>two</u> religions were widespread in Iraq when the Muslims conquered it? | 32 |
| 109 | In which year was this victory achieved? | 30 |

Lesson 12

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| 110 | When Our Prophet ﷺ wrote a letter to the Byzantine emperor | 33 |
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| | Heraclius, why did he not accept Islam? | |
| 111 | Under whose leadership did the Muslims besiege Damascus? | 33 |
| 112 | What did Khalid ibn Al-Walid do in order to avoid bloodshed? | 33 |
| 113 | How long did the siege of Damascus last? | 34 |
| 114 | Explain in your own words how the Muslims gained victory. | 34 |
| 115 | In which year was this victory in Damascus achieved? | 34 |
| 116 | After defeat in Damascus, Heraclius wanted to drive out the Muslims from Syria for good. A further battle took place. What is the name of this battle? How many Byzantine forces were there and how many Muslims? When did this battle take place? What was the outcome? | |

Lesson 13

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| 117 | What are the two Arabic names for Jerusalem? | 35 |
| 118 | What did the Jews regard Jerusalem as? | 35 |
| 119 | Explain in your own words <u>three</u> ways in which Muslims have spiritual links with Jerusalem? | 35 |
| 120 | When the Byzantine forces left Jerusalem, what action did the Christian leaders take? | 35 |
| 121 | Describe in your own words Umar's (R) journey from Madinah to Jerusalem. How did he travel? Why were the leaders of Jerusalem surprised upon Umar's (R) arrival? | 36 |
| 122 | Why did Umar (R) decline the offer of performing his Salah in the Church? What does this teach us? | 37 |
| 123 | By not destroying the various statues in the Church, what lesson of Islam did Umar (R) teach us? | 37 |
| 124 | When was Egypt captured? Who was the leader of the army? | 37 |
| 125 | Who are the <i>Ahlul Kitab</i> ? What does it mean? | 38 |
| 126 | What does <i>Al Quds</i> and <i>Baytul Maqdis</i> mean? | 38 |

Lesson 14

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| 127 | How long did the Khilafah of Umar (R) last? | 39 |
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| 128 | What do we learn about Umar (R) from the incident of the famine? | 39 |
| 129 | Mention <u>three</u> administrative steps Umar (R) took. | 39 |
| 130 | In your own words relate the story of the poor woman and her children. | 39 & 40 |

Lesson 15

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| 131 | What type of governors did Umar (R) deploy? | 41 |
| 132 | Who are the 'Qudah'? What is the singular? | 41 |
| 133 | Why did Umar (R) separate administrative and judicial powers? | 41 |
| 134 | What leadership style did Umar (R) maintain similar to Abu Bakr (R)? | 41 |
| 135 | Explain in your own words the origin of the Islamic calendar. How did the Arabs used to calculate dates in pre-Islamic times? How were major events remembered? What <u>two</u> possibilities were explored for the starting point of the Islamic calendar? Which was chosen? Why is the calendar called the Hijrah calendar? | 41 & 42 |
| 136 | Why did the Arabs identify the year of Rasulullah ﷺ as the 'Year of the Elephant'? Explain the incident in your own words. | 41 |
| 137 | Why did Umar (R) embark on the expansion project of Masjid ul Haram? | 41 |
| 138 | From this lesson list the five characteristics of Umar's (R) administration. This includes things he introduced. | 43 & 44 |

Lesson 16

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| 139 | Name the different places Islam had spread during the rule of | 43 |
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| | Umar (R)? | |
| 140 | What is <i>Jizyah</i> ? Who was it obligatory upon? | 43 |
| 141 | By paying <i>Jizyah</i> , what three things did Khalifah ensure? | 43 |
| 142 | Who was exempt from paying <i>Jizyah</i> ? | 43 |
| 143 | What does ' <i>Ahludh-Dhimmah</i> ' mean? | 43 |
| 144 | What advise did Umar (R) give to his successor on his death bed? Explain in your own words. | 44 |
| 145 | What happened to the <i>Jizyah</i> paid by <i>Dhimmis</i> if Muslims could for some reason not protect them? Give an example. | 44 |
| 146 | Why did many Jews and Christians prefer to live under Muslim rule as opposed to their co-religionists? | 44 |
| 147 | What do we learn from the words of Umar (R) regarding the <i>Dhimmis</i> on his deathbed? | 44 |
| 148 | What did this just and fair treatment of <i>Dhimmis</i> eventually lead to? | 44 |

Lesson 17

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| 149 | Although the majority of people lived happily under Umar's (R) <i>Khilafah</i> , who was not happy? Why? | 46 |
| 150 | How was Umar (R) killed? Relate the incident including the name of the killer. | 46 |
| 151 | Name the <u>six</u> <i>Sahabah</i> who were appointed by Umar (R) to nominate a successor within three days of his death. | 46 |
| 152 | Who was given the casting vote in case the committee was divided? | |
| 153 | Who led the prayers during these three days? | 46 |
| 154 | Who were the favourites during the selection process? | 46 |
| 155 | Who was given preference over the others and why? | 46 |
| 156 | Why did the <i>Khulafa</i> specially mention justice and fairness for the <i>Dhimmis</i> , the orphans and the poor to their governors? | 47 |
| 157 | Feroz the assassinator of Umar (R) was a Zoroastrian. Explain the beliefs of this group. | 47 |

Lesson 18

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| 158 | When was Uthman (R) born? | 49 |
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| 159 | Which clan did Uthman (R) belong to? | 49 |
| 160 | How many years older was Rasulullah (S) than Uthman (R)? | 49 |
| 161 | Why was Uthman (R) known as <i>Uthman Al-Gani</i> ? | 49 |
| 162 | Uthman (R) was known as <i>Dhun Nurain</i> . Explain why. | 49 |
| 163 | What role did Uthman (R) play in the construction of Masjid un Nabi? | 49 |
| 164 | How did Uthman (R) help the Muslims when there was a shortage of water in Madinah? | 50 |
| 165 | What was the old name of Madinah? What was the name given to it when Our Prophet (S) migrated here? What is the city known as today? | 50 |
| 166 | List the <i>Asharah Mubash-sharah</i> . | 50 |
| 167 | Explain why Uthman (R) did not take part in the first battle of Islam (Badr)? | 50 |
| 168 | What role did Uthman (R) play during the treaty of Hudaibiyah? | 50 |
| 169 | What contribution did Uthman (R) make during the campaign of Tabuk? | 50 |
| 170 | List any <u>four</u> contributions Uthman (R) made for the Muslims of Madinah. | 50 |

Lesson 19

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| 171 | Why was a navy not established at the time of Umar (R). Explain in your own words. | 52 |
| 172 | Name two places that were conquered by the navy. | 53 |
| 173 | Who was Zaid ibn Thabit (R)? | 53 |
| 174 | How was the Quran compiled at the time of Abu Bakr (R) passed down? | 53 |
| 175 | Why was there a need to compile the Quran a second time? | 53 |
| 176 | How did the compilation of the Quran take place during the Khilafah of Uthman (R). Mention: Who was responsible. The two steps of verifying the compilation. | 53 |
| 177 | What was done with this authentic version of the Quran? | 53 |
| 178 | In which <u>two</u> places can a copy of these Qurans be found today? | 53 |

Lesson 20

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| 179 | During the time of Uthman (R) there was a major problem with <i>bureaucracy</i> . What is the meaning of beaurocracy? How was this beaurocracy a problem? | 55 |
| 180 | There was also another major problem that occured. What was this problem? Explain in your own words. | 55 |
| 181 | During the leadership of Umar (R), Syria was captured overflowing with wealth, Umar (R) cried at this wealth. What was his answer when someone enquired about his crying? | 55 |
| 182 | Explain the main difference between the leadership of Umar (R) and Uthman (R). | 55 |
| 183 | In which two provinces did Uthman change governors? | 56 |
| 184 | Which clan did Uthman (R) belong to? | 56 |
| 185 | Which governors grew very powerful under the leadership of Uthman (R)? | 56 |
| 186 | Why had Umar (R) appointed people from the Umayyad clan as governors and administrators? | 56 |
| 187 | Who was Abdullah ibn Sabah? What role did he play in the assasination of Uthman (R)? Describe the whole incident in your own words. | 56 |
| 188 | In which year was Uthman (R) assassinated? | 57 |
| 189 | Explain the term <i>Fitnah</i> ? | 57 |

Lesson 21

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| 190 | How was Ali (R) related to Rasulullah ﷺ? | 58 |
| 191 | Who was the father of Ali (R)? | 58 |
| 192 | Why did Our Prophet ﷺ adopt Ali (R)? | 58 |
| 193 | How old was Ali (R), when Muhammad ﷺ began to receive Wahee? | 58 |
| 194 | What <u>two</u> roles did Ali (R) play when Muhammad ﷺ made Hijrah? | 58 |
| 195 | Why was Muhammad ﷺ given the title 'Al Ameen'? | 58 |
| 196 | Which daughter of Ali (R) did Muhammad ﷺ marry? | 58 |
| 197 | Name three children of Ali (R). | 58 |
| 198 | What title did Ali (R) gain through his bravery in battles? What does this mean? | 58 |
| 199 | Give an example of Ali's (R) intelligence. | 59 |
| 200 | What is the treaty of Hudaibiyah? What role did Ali (R) play in this treaty? | 59 |

Lesson 22

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| 201 | Briefly explain the <u>two</u> problems Ali (R) faced immediately after becoming Khalifah? | 60 |
| 202 | What was the public opinion in Madinah when Ali (R) became | 60 |

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| | Khalifah? Explain the division. | |
| 203 | Explain in your own words the plan of action Ali (R) took when he became Khalifah? | 60 |
| 204 | Where was Aishah (R) at the time of Uthman's (R) assassination? What was she doing there? | 60 |
| 205 | Explain in your own words why Aishah (R) and other Sahabah decided to fight against Ali (R)? | 60 |
| 206 | Name <u>two</u> Sahabah who were on Aishah's (R) side. | 60 |
| 207 | Suggest two reasons why Aishah (R) held a lot of influence amongst the Sahabah. | 60 |
| 208 | Ali (R) replaced some governors. Some were happy and some defied the Khalifah's orders. What did this instigate? | 61 |
| 209 | Why did Aishah (R) move to Basra? What did she do there? Explain in your own words. | 61 |
| 210 | What was the name of the battle which took place between Ali (R) and Aishah (R)? Why was it given this name? Where did it take place? Describe what happened in your own words. Who won the battle? Which year did this battle take place in? | 61 |
| 211 | What threat did Ali (R) face after this battle and who was this threat from? | 61 |
| 212 | Why did Ali (R) move his capital from Madinah to Kufah? Explain in your own words. | 61 |

Lesson 23

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| 213 | Which area did Mu'awiyah bin Abu Sufyaan (R) govern? | 63 |
| 214 | What did Mu'awiyah (R) want Ali (R) to do and how did Ali (R) respond to this? | 63 |

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| 215 | Describe in your own words the version of events at the <i>Battle of Siffin</i> . Include the following: How long this battle lasted for. Who was initially winning. The clever plan of the Muawiyah (R) camp and their reason for this. | 64 |
| 216 | Describe in your own words the negotiations that took place between the two camps. Include the following: The names of the negotiating Sahabah from both sides. How long the negotiation lasted for. What finally was agreed. How the Muawiyah (R) camp tricked the Ali (R) camp. | |
| 217 | Who are the <i>Khawarij</i> and what did they oppose? | 64 |
| 218 | When the negotiations ultimately failed, what did the <i>Khawarij</i> now attempt to do and where they successful? Explain in your own words. | 65 |
| 219 | Summarise in your own words the death of Ali (R). Include the name of the killer. | 65 |
| 220 | In which year did Ali (R) die? | |

Lesson 24

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| 221 | Why was there little territorial expansion during the reign on Ali (R)? Explain in your own words. | 66 |
| 222 | Why did Ali (R) have very minimal impact on the internal | 66 |

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| | administration during his reign? | |
| 223 | Explain <u>two</u> ways in which the Khawarij were different to Sunni Muslims. | 66 |
| 224 | Are the Khawarij still in existence today? | 66 |
| 225 | Mention <u>two</u> things Shi'ah Muslims believe? | 66 |
| 226 | Overtime why did the Shiah split into several sects? Explain in your own words. | 66 |
| 227 | Which sect do the majority of Shiah belong to today? | 66 |
| 228 | Where do Shiah Muslims generally live? | 66 |
| 229 | Apart from the Khawarij and Shiah, what name is given to the majority of the Muslims in the world and what does this mean? | 66 |
| 230 | On which point do Shiah and Sunni Muslims <i>mainly</i> differ in opinion? Explain clearly in your own words. | 67 |
| 231 | Mention <u>three</u> facts about Ali (R). | 67 |
| 232 | List the three groups the Muslim Ummah split into during the Khilafah of Ali (R). | 66 |

Lesson 25

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| 233 | What term is used to describe the role of the first four Khulafa? | 69 |
| 234 | How long did this period last? | 69 |
| 235 | Briefly give any <u>four</u> reasons why the four Khulafa were the most qualified for the task of Khilafah? | 69 to 71 |
| 236 | What does the history of the Al-Khulafa Ar-Rashidun teach us if we want to build an Islamic society? | 71 |

Lesson 26

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| 237 | Explain the term <i>Shura</i> . Why should we adopt Shura? Who should we do Shura with? | 73 |
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| 238 | If someone asks for our opinion, what two things should we ensure? | 73 |
| 239 | The Islamic Khilafah established the "rule of law". What does this mean? | |
| 240 | "The pledge of obedience (Bay'ah) to the Khalifah is conditional." What does this mean? | 74 |
| 241 | Islam introduced <i>the welfare state</i> . Explain what the welfare state is. In your answer explain the concept of the <i>Bait ul Maal</i> . | 75 |
| 242 | List the <u>five</u> principles that were introduced during Al Khilafah Ar Rashidah. | 74+ |