

2024 Junior Jeopardy

Study Guide for 4th and 5th Grade

TOPICS:

1. Masjid an-Nabawi Facts
2. Arabic Vocabulary
3. Madinan Seerah
4. Islamic Months

1. Masjid an-Nabawi Facts

- Masjid An-Nabwi means “Prophet's Mosque” and was built by Prophet Muhammad (SW) in 622 AD.
- The original size was 100 feet x 116 feet, the roof was supported by palm trunks and made of beaten clay and palm leaves
- It's the 3rd mosque built in the history of Islam and situated in Medina
- It's the 2nd holiest site in Islam after Masjid Al-Haram in Makkah
- Most notable exterior feature is the Green Dome constructed by Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II



- Original mosque situated next to Prophet Muhammad (SW) house which is now inside the mosque
- In 1909, it became the first place in Arabian Peninsula to be provided with electrical lights
- After full expansion, this mosque houses the grave of Prophet Muhammad and the first two caliphs Abu Bakr and Umar. A fourth grave is reserved for Isa (AS). All located under Green Dome
- The grave of Prophet Muhammad (SW) is located in Aisha's house which is inside the mosque and under the Green Dome
- The Rawdah (means 'garden') is an area between the minbar and burial chamber of Muhammad

(SW) and is designated by a green carpet and is considered part of Jannah (Paradise) where anyone can make a prayer

➤ This is a picture of a **mihrab** (semicircular indentation in prayer hall in direction of qibla):

➤ There are two mihrabs in Masjid an-Nawbi, one built by the prophet and another by the 3rd caliph, Uthman, which is larger and acts as the current functional mihrab



➤ This is a picture of the **minbar** (pulpit where imam stands to deliver sermons):

➤ The original mimbar that Muhammad (SW) used was a 'wood block of date tree' with a 3 step ladder. The first 2 caliphs, Abu Bakr and Umar, did not use the 3rd step due to respect for the Prophet

➤ This is a picture of some of the **minarets** or tower used for the calling of prayer:



➤ The first 4 minarets were constructed by Umar. Today there are 10 total minarets.

➤ The mosque enclosure today is 100 times bigger than the first mosque built by the Prophet and can accommodate a half million worshippers

2. Arabic Vocabulary (3rd and 4th Grades)

Spring	الربيع
Summer	الصيف
Fall	الخريف
Winter	الشتاء
Green	اخضر
Blue	ازرق
Yellow	اصفر
Horse	حصان
Lamb/Sheep	خروف
Butterfly	فراشة
Coral	مرجان
Please	من فضلك
Doctor	طبيب
Student	تلميذ
City	البلد

3. Madinan Seerah

MIGRATION (HIJRA)

- In the year 622 C.E., Prophet Muhammad (s), migrated along with his companion Abu Bakr Siddiq, from Makkah to Madinah. It was his 13th year of Prophethood.
- This migration is called Hijra.
- Before Hijra, Madinah was called Yathrib.

MASJID QUBA AND APPROACH TO YATHRIB

- On his journey towards Madinah, Prophet Muhammad (s) stayed in Quba for 14 days. It was situated in the outskirts of Madinah. The first Masjid of Islam in history was built in Quba.
- As they approached Madinah, the people had gathered on the streets, eager to greet them. Everyone wanted the Prophet (s) to be his guest.
- Finally by Allah's command the camel Qaswa, that Prophet Muhammad (s) was riding on, stopped by Abu Ayyub Ansari's house and thus the Prophet (s) stayed there.
- The first thing Prophet Muhammad (s) did on reaching Madinah was to construct a mosque. It was a simple structure and the mosque was known as Masjid An-Nabwi.

MUHAJIRUNS AND ANSAARS

- The Muslims who had migrated from Makkah were called Muhajiruns (immigrants).
- The locals of Madinah, were known as al-Ansars (the helpers).
- Our Prophet (s), established a brotherhood between the Muhajirun and the Ansars.
- Every Ansar was paired with a Muhajir and shared his possessions with him or her (Muhajir). The Ansars helped and welcomed Muhajirs open heartedly. • Several other tribes including Jewish tribes lived in Madinah. Sometimes they would live in peace and other times they fought. The Jews of Madinah had also welcomed the Prophet (s) warmly and they had hopes he would join them. • To establish peace, the Prophet (s) issued a document known as the Constitution of Madinah. It described the duties and rights of the residents, to which all Madinans agreed upon.

INSTITUTION OF PRAYER CALL (Adhan)

- After Masjid An-Nabawi was built, the issue came up of how to call people to Salah. People had suggestions to use a horn like Jews or a bell like Christians. • The Prophet (s) wasn't satisfied and then Allah (SWT) sent a dream to Abdullah Ibn Zayd, one of the Prophet's (s) companion. He saw a man calling people with some beautiful words.
- The Prophet (s) declared this dream as a true one and asked these words be taught to Bilal (RA). So the first Muathin (the one who gives Adhan) in Islam was Bilal (RA).
- Muslims were beginning to enjoy a stable community life in Madinah. • By the second year of Hijra, the duty of Zakah was announced for all the Muslims. • But not everything was peaceful in Madinah. The three Jewish tribes of Qaynuqa, Quraiza and Nadir started feeling hostile towards the Prophet (s).
- They did not like his teachings and disliked the fact that some Jews were leaving their religion and becoming Muslims. Even one of their Rabbi by the name of Abdullah Ibn Salam had also accepted Islam.

BATTLE OF BADAR

- The idol worshipers of Makkah never forgot the Muslims. They would continue to torture a few Muslims that were left in Makkah who couldn't migrate. • The Makkans would send out small groups to attack the outskirts of Madinah. • The Prophet (S) organized small groups of Muslims to go on patrol and defend against these attacks. In the two years after the emigration, the encounters between the two groups were small skirmishes and raids. In Ramadan of 624 CE, this changed.
- That year, our Prophet Muhammad (S) received information that Quraysh had a large caravan under the leadership of AbuSufyan, returning from Syria to Makkah. The Muslims planned to raid the caravan in retaliation for Quraysh seizing the property that the Muslims could not take with them to Madinah and had to leave behind.
- Prophet Muhammad (s) did not intend to go to battle. Abu Sufyan, received word of the plan for the raid and called on the Makkans to send troops to protect the caravan.
- When the Prophet (s) came to know about this and Before he decided to fight the Makkans, he consulted his followers (both Muhajiruns and Ansaars). He waited for the support of the Muslims from Madinah because the Constitution of Madinah that they had agreed upon, did not include fighting outside of Madinah. Once he received their support, the Prophet Muhammad (s) decided to engage in the battle with the idol worshippers of Makkah.
- At the wells of Badr, the Muslims and the Makkans met for battle. The Muslim Army was merely 313 in number as opposed to Makkans, who were around a

1000. Because Muslims did not intend to fight, they were ill-equipped and had a very few resources.

- The battle began with an Arab tradition where each side sends out warriors to fight each other. Ali (R), Hamza Abdul Muttalib (R), and Ubayda Ibn al Harith (R) a companion of the Prophet from his clan, were sent to fight in hand-to-hand combat against three Makkans named Shaybah, Walid and 'Utbah. The three Muslims killed their three opponents and so the battle began and ended with a decisive victory for the Muslims, which made their position even more secure and strong.
- This battle was fought in the month of Ramadan in the year 624 C.E.

AFTERMATH OF BATTLE OF BADAR

- The Muslims returned to Madinah victorious and rejoiced.
- The prisoners that the Muslims captured were ransomed. Those Makkans who could not afford to pay were allowed to go free after teaching a certain number of Muslims to read and write.
- The Jewish tribe of Banu Qaynuqa, rebelled against the peace treaty they had signed with the Muslims and publicly challenged Muslims to a fight. The Muslims defeated them easily and eventually, Banu Qaynuqa agreed to pack up and leave the city forever. They broke the treaty and were exiled. They settled mostly in Palestine.
- The remaining two Jewish tribes continued living peacefully but never gave up their secret plotting against the Muslim Community. This would result in a great trial for the Muslims later on.

CHANGING THE DIRECTION OF QIBLA

- In the same year, the order came from Allah (SWT) that Muslims should no longer pray towards Jerusalem, as they had been doing, but instead should pray towards the Ka'bah.
- When the verses of the change of qibla were revealed, the Prophet (s) sent people to small Masajid that were established at the outskirts of Madinah to inform them about it.
- In one Masjid, people had started praying when the message came to them, and they changed the direction towards the Ka'bah during their prayers. This Masjid later came to be known as Masjid QIBLATAIN or the Masjid of Two Qiblas.

BATTLE OF UHUD

- The next battle, Battle of Uhud, took place near Mount Uhud in the north of Madinah in Shawwaal of the third year after Hijrah.
- The Makkans sought support from their allies and mobilized an army made up of 3000 men to take revenge for their destructive defeat in the Battle of Badr. • The Muslims who were initially 1000 in number were left with only 700 men when a hypocrite (one who pretends to be a Muslim but is not and intends to harm Muslims), by the name of Ibn Ubayy, left the battlefield on the pretext that his advice wasn't taken by the Muslims.
- The prophet (s) ordered 50 archers to go stand on another hill to guard a narrow pass, which the enemy might use to try a sneak attack from the back. The archers were ordered not to move under any circumstances.
- When the battle took a decisive turn in favor of Muslims, some archers thought that the battle had been won when they saw the Makkans fleeing from the battlefield. Those archers left their important positions on the hill in order to join those Muslims who had started to collect the captured goods off the battlefield.
- Makkans, under the command of Khalid Bin Waleed (who later accepted Islam), took advantage of this situation and attacked the Muslims from behind and thus Muslims suffered a great loss in this battle.
- Prophet Muhammad (s) was hurt severely and his Uncle Hamza Ibn Muttalib (R) was martyred. Humza (RA) was struck by an Abyssinian slave, Wahshi.

BANU NADIR

- The Muslims had a new threat from home. Banu Nadir, another Jewish tribe that lived in the city tried to kill the Prophet (s).
- They were told to leave Madinah forever. Some of them went to Palestine while the rest went to live in Khaybar, towards the north of Madinah.

BATTLE OF TRENCH (Ahzaab)

- A delegation arrived in Makkah from the Jewish fortress of Khaibar consisting of the senior leaders of the Banu Nadir tribe.
- They urged Makkani leaders to attack Muslims in Madinah and they were determined to take revenge against the Muslims.
- When the time to march towards Madinah came, the Makkans had assembled an army of 10,000 warriors, fully equipped and armed for battle. They came from all over the Arabian Peninsula.

- The Prophet (s) called a council for coming up with strategies of how to handle such a huge army.
- Muslim warriors were barely 3,000 in number and poorly equipped. • One of the companions, Salman al Farsi (RA), a skilled strategist, from Persia, suggested a unique plan.
- He knew how wars were fought between large armies in Persia. • He suggested digging a trench or Khandaq, around the city of Madinah, while fortifying the city walls into thick barriers.
- On the eastern side of Madinah the last of the Jewish tribe, Banu Quraiza, were living. They were still honoring the peace treaty with the Muslims. • The Makkans were stunned upon arriving as they couldn't cross the trench and so they decided to camp outside Madinah and prepared for a long siege. • Huyayy ibn Akhtar, the leader of Banu Nadir tried to convince the leader of Banu Quraiza, Ka'b Ibn Asad, to join forces with them against Muslims. Banu Quraiza had a fortress on the eastern side of Madinah.
- Initially Banu Quraiza's leader hesitated but later he too secretly joined forces with the enemies and broke the peace treaty with Muslims.
- Makkans eventually got caught in a fierce wind storm that destroyed them and forced them to retreat back to Makkah.

TREATY OF HUDAYBIYAH

- In the sixth year of Hijrah, Muhammad (s) left for Makkah to perform Umrah with 1400 companions.
- He camped at Hudaibiyyah, just short of Makkah. His march was entirely peaceful but the Makkans leaders barred their entry to perform Umra. • Uthman Bin Affan (R), went out to talk to Makkans, to let them perform Umra. • A delegation arrived from Makkah at Hudaibiyyah, and a peace treaty was signed between the Muslims and the idol-worshippers.
- This pact is known as Treaty Of Hudaibiyyah. It provided for 10 years of peace between the Quraysh and the Muslims.
- The Muslims then began their return back to Medina and Allah (SWT) revealed Surah al Fath, or The Victory.

THE MAKKAN'S BIG MISTAKE

- Within a year, the allies of Makkans attacked a group of Muslims and killed them.
- Upon hearing this the Prophet(s) got very upset and gave them certain options and the Makkans opted to break the treaty.

- Upon this our Prophet (s) realized that the time had come for final victory. • Muslims then decided to go and free Makkah from idol worshiping. • Makkans realized that they made a big mistake by breaking the treaty.

VICTORY OF MAKKAH

- The Prophet (s) raised an army of 10,000 Muslims and set out to Makkah in the month of Ramadan.
- They camped outside of Makkah. The Makkans had no hope of fighting such a huge army.
- Abu Sufyan, a Makkan leader, declared his acceptance of Islam and agreed to surrender Makkah peacefully.
- Ka'bah was cleansed of all the idols and rededicated to the service of Allah SWT alone.
- The Prophet's (s) bitter enemies in Makkah became Muslims, after seeing the fair, kind and just treatment of our beloved Prophet (s).

PASSING AWAY OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (s)

- Soon our Prophet (s) returned to Madinah and worked on organizing the Muslims into an even stronger position.
- The blessed Prophet (s) made the first and the last Hajj to Makkah and gave his famous "The Farewell Sermon".
- Shortly thereafter he (s) became ill and passed away at the age of 63 years in the month of Rabi'ul awwal.

4. Islamic Months “ Hijri calendar “

The Islamic calendar has 12 months. It is also called the Hijri Calendar (Arabic: التَّقْوِيمُ الهِجْرِيّ) because it began with the Hijra of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Mecca to Medina. The hijri calendar was introduced by Umar Ibn Al Khattab, a follower of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

The following are the 12 months of Islamic Calendar:

1. Muharram مُحَرَّم
2. Safar صَفَر
3. Rabi-ul-Awwal رَبِيعُ الْأَوَّلِ
4. Rabi-ul-thani or Rabi-ul-'Ākhir رَبِيعُ الثَّانِي or رَبِيعُ الْآخِرِ
5. Jumada-al-Awwal جُمَادَى الْأُولَى
6. Jumada-al -Thani or Jumādā al-'Ākhirah جُمَادَى الثَّانِيَةِ or جُمَادَى الْآخِرَةِ
7. Rajab رَجَب
8. Sha'aban شَعْبَانَ
9. Ramadan رَمَضَانَ
10. Shawwal شَوَّال
11. Thul-qadah ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ
12. Thul-hijjah ذُو الْحِجَّةِ

Muharram

- First month of Islamic calendar.
- The word Muharram means Forbidden. Even before Islam this month was always known as a sacred month, in which all unlawful acts were forbidden, especially shedding of blood.
- Day Of Ashura is observed on the 10th of Muharram.
- Prophet Adam (AS) was born in this month.
- The oceans and heavens were also created in this month.
- Hussein (The prophet grandson) (R.A.) met martyrdom in this month.

Safar

- Second month of Islamic Calendar.
- Safar means whistling of the wind.
- Battle of Khyber took place in this month in the year 7 A.H (After Hijrah)

Rabi ul Awwal

- Third month of calendar.
- Meaning is The first month of Spring.
- Prophet Muhammad (SAW) was born in this month. And departed in the same month 63 years later.
- The Prophet (PBUH), migrated from Mecca to Medina in this month.
- Abu Bakr (RA.) was appointed Caliph.

Rabi Al Thani

- Fourth month of calendar.
- Meaning is The second month of Spring.

Jumada Al Awwal

- Fifth month of calendar.
- Meaning is The first month of Summer.
- Jumada means dry.

Jumada Al Thani

- Sixth month of calendar.
- Meaning is The second month of Summer.

Rajab

- Seventh month of Islamic calendar.
- Meaning is “ to respect”.
- Prophet Muhammad (SAW) ascended to heaven on the 27th of Rajab. The journey is called “Isra al Mairaj.”
- The battle of Tabook took place in the year 9 A.H..This was the last battle in which Prophet Muhammad (SAW) participated.
- Another one of the sacred months in which fighting was forbidden prior to Islam.

Shaaban

- Eighth month of Islamic calendar.
- Meaning of Shaaban is consecutively escalating.(un-disturbed increase).
- With the beginning of Shaaban blessings progressively increase and reach their peak by the end of Ramadan.
- The battle of Banu Mustaliq (Arabic: غَزْوَهُ بَنِي مُصْطَلِق) took place in Shaaban.
- During the above mentioned battle, The Ayah of tayammum (Arabic: تيمم) was revealed in the year 5 A.H.(purifying with sand before salah).
- Qibla (Arabic: قِبْلَةٌ, lit. 'direction') the direction to be adopted during salah, was reverted back to the “ka’aba” in Makkah.

Ramadan

- 9th month of Islamic calendar
- This is the most blessed month, in which muslims all around the world observe fasting the entire month.
- In this month lies a night more greater in virtue than a 1000 months.(Laylat ul Qadr) (Arabic: ليلة القدر)
- Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (SAW) for the first time in this month.
- The first battle in Islamic history “Battle Of Badr”, took place in this month on 12th Ramadan in year 2 A.H.
- Victory of Makkah took place on 18th of Ramadan in the year 8 A.H

Shawwal

- 10th month of Islamic calendar.
- Eid Al fitr is celebrated on the first day of shawwal ,when all sins are forgiven as a result of fasting and prayers in the month of Ramadan.
- It is a sunnah to observe 6 fasts of Shawwal that are voluntary.

Thul Qa'dah

- 11th month of Islamic calendar.
- Taken from the word Qa'da which means to sit.

Thul Hajjah

- 12th month of Islamic calendar.
- The month of Hajj (Pilgrimage), which is also the fifth pillar of Islam.
- Prophet Muhammad (SAW) performed Hajj and gave the last sermon which is also known as “Farewell Sermon”.
- Eid al Adha is celebrated on the 10th of Thul Hajjah.