

Textbook of **HISTORY** Grade 6



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TEXTBOOK OF HISTORY

Grade 6

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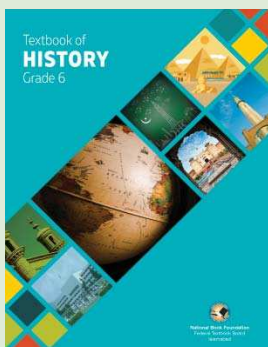
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OUR MOTTO

• Standards • Outcomes • Access • Style

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Textbook of History Grade - 6



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P R E F A C E

History has always been an important branch of knowledge through which the experiences of past generations are passed on to subsequent ones. It is the store - house of wisdom attained by human society through centuries of its existence. Whilst recording culture and traditions of different groups of the global society across time, it also emphasizes the interaction between different civilizations. The territory of Pakistan has been the cradle of the most ancient civilizations of the world. Therefore, teaching history to the new generation of a nation with a glorious past is necessary because it becomes a source of inspiration for young learners to aspire and live up to the greatness of their past. In parallel, our young learners must also be exposed to the historical trajectories of other parts of the world and how different events changed the course of history.

This textbook of History Grade-VI has been developed according to the Revised Curriculum 2017, in the light of standards for quality text books. It introduces the account of history in four themes i.e. World History, Islamic History, Indo-Pak History and History of Pakistan since its creation. Chronicling the emergence of civilizations and social advancements, made from the ancient world to the present, this textbook also brings a core focus on the history of the rise of Islam and the consequent history of the Muslim dynasties. Major events from the twilight of the Ottoman Empire till the end of the institution of Caliphate are covered in substantial detail. Emphasis is laid not only on the narration of facts relating to the political history but also on the social, religious and cultural development in different regions.

With an improved design, carefully developed content and multiple assessment elements the textbooks will serve as an excellent tool for teaching and learning. The National Book Foundation endeavours to improve the quality of textbooks and relies heavily on the suggestions and feedback of the students, teachers and community. As there is always room for improvement, criticism and suggestions are always welcome to make the subsequent editions of the textbook more interesting, informative and useful for the students.

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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SECTION 1

WORLD HISTORY



CHAPTER 1



The Ancient World

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

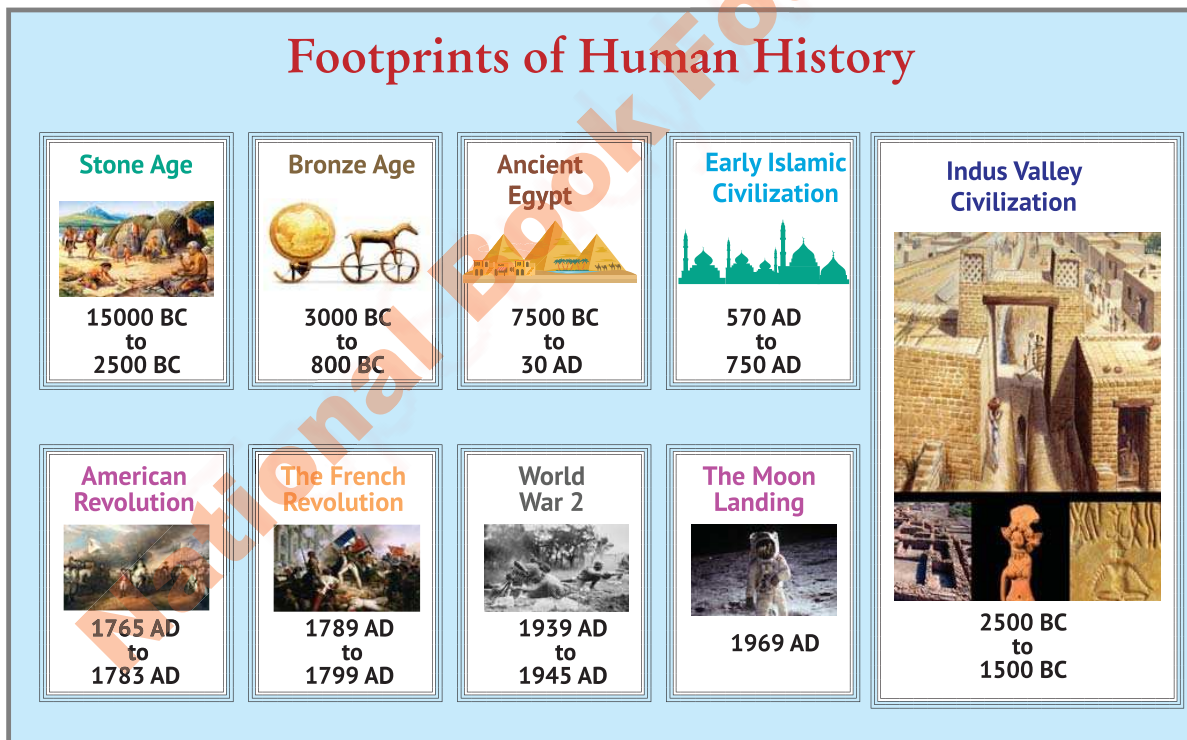
- ✿ describe the significance of learning history
- ✿ define the term civilization and its components
- ✿ describe the River Valley civilizations
- ✿ describe the methods and technology used in agriculture
- ✿ describe the Fertile Crescent and locate it on the map
- ✿ state the salient features of the society in the Sumer Valley: governance, religion and agriculture
- ✿ outline the main features of the Babylonian civilization
- ✿ briefly describe the significance of the Epic of Gilgamesh and the Code Hammurabi

What is History?

History is the study of past. The word "history" is derived from the Greek word "historia", which means learning through inquiry, narrative and records. History is interesting because it explores common patterns that emerge across all cultures and shows the diversity of human experiences. History is much more than simply describing and learning the stories of the rise and fall of empires and nations. It also includes studying a society's culture, religion, languages, politics, and economic systems. The study of human evolution tells us how experiences and events through different times in the past have shaped our present world.

History never looks like history when you are living through it

John W Gardner



Note for Teachers

✿ Ask the students to study the timeline which shows the graphic events that took place in different ages of human history. Students may explain how the human knowledge and historical events served as an agent of change.

Why Study History?

The significance of studying history is manifold as it answers several questions. When studying history, historians examine causes and effects that explain how and why events happened in the past and why some ideas and traditions last, while others become outdated.

History puts life in a perspective and even enables us to see into the future. The historical records allow us to build on the accomplishments of people and learn from their mistakes. From them, we can learn about the

origin of the problems, which have emerged today and learn ways to prevent them from happening again. The world has setup organizations like the United Nations to seek an international cooperation for maintaining peace and security worldwide.

**Do you
Know**



A historian is a person who carefully reports the human actions and keeps record of the past to transfer it to the next generation.



At the end of World War II, the United Nation Organization (UNO) was Founded on October 24, 1945, in San Francisco, California, United States.

Note for Teachers



Ask the students to find out and discuss some contributions of UNO made to the world peace.

Historian as Detective

Historians study history like detectives. As detectives use clues to solve mysteries, historians use clues as sources to discover the past. These sources include historical primary sources, secondary sources as well as oral history. It is important to note that historical sources serve as evidences which help the historians to discuss the past events in order to create a reliable picture of the past.

Primary Sources

- Artefacts
- Pictorial things
- Written records

Facts to Remember

Secondary Sources

- Text books
- Documentaries
- Photographs

Recording an Oral History

Interview an older relative about a historical event that occurred in his or her lifetime. Use the interview to write down what you learned about the event.



Pompeii-styled artefact



1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony shilling



Original written texts

Note for Teachers

Inform the students about the principles of studying history:

- ✿ Interpret and explain historical sources/evidences unbiasedly.
- ✿ Analyze and evaluate the sources critically.
- ✿ Draw conclusions from the information logically.



Architectural heritage of Yemen



Time to Think

How do different sources provide an evidence of what life was like in the past?

Some of the important historians in the past were Herodotus, Thucydides, Ibn-e-Khaldun, Hegel and Will Durant. Their written works explain how human societies developed into the modern times.

Many of the features of history writing from these great historians provide valuable guideline for present and future historians.



Herodotus
(5th century BC), Greek historian. Known as the *Father of History*, he was the first historian to collect his materials systematically, test their accuracy and arrange them in a well-constructed narrative.

Muhammad Ibn -e-Khaldūn
(27 May 1332 – 17 March 1406) was a leading Arab historiographer and historian. He is widely considered as a forerunner of the modern disciplines of historiography, sociology, economics, and demography.



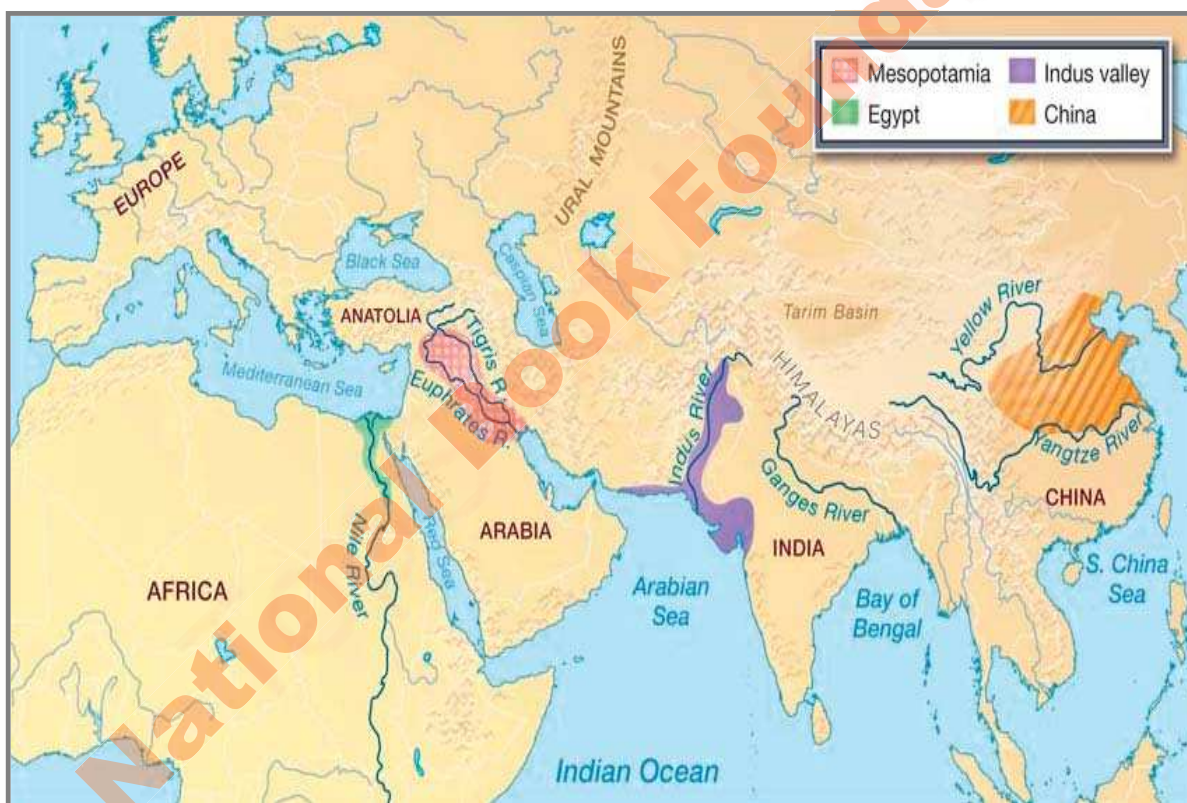
Note for Teachers

Inform the students about the following:

- ✿ BC stands for Before Christ. All the years before the birth of Christ are BC years
- ✿ AD stands for Anno Domini which refers to years after the birth of Christ

What is Civilization?

The word civilization has come from the Latin word "civis", which means someone who lives in a city or town or in other words, a citizen or a city-dweller. Civilization refers to the stage of social and cultural development of a society that is considered most advanced. A society reaches an advanced stage of development through skills and knowledge gained over centuries of progress. In advanced civilizations such as Mesopotamia, Indus Valley and Egyptian civilizations, people learned to develop well-organized economic, social and political institutions of the society.



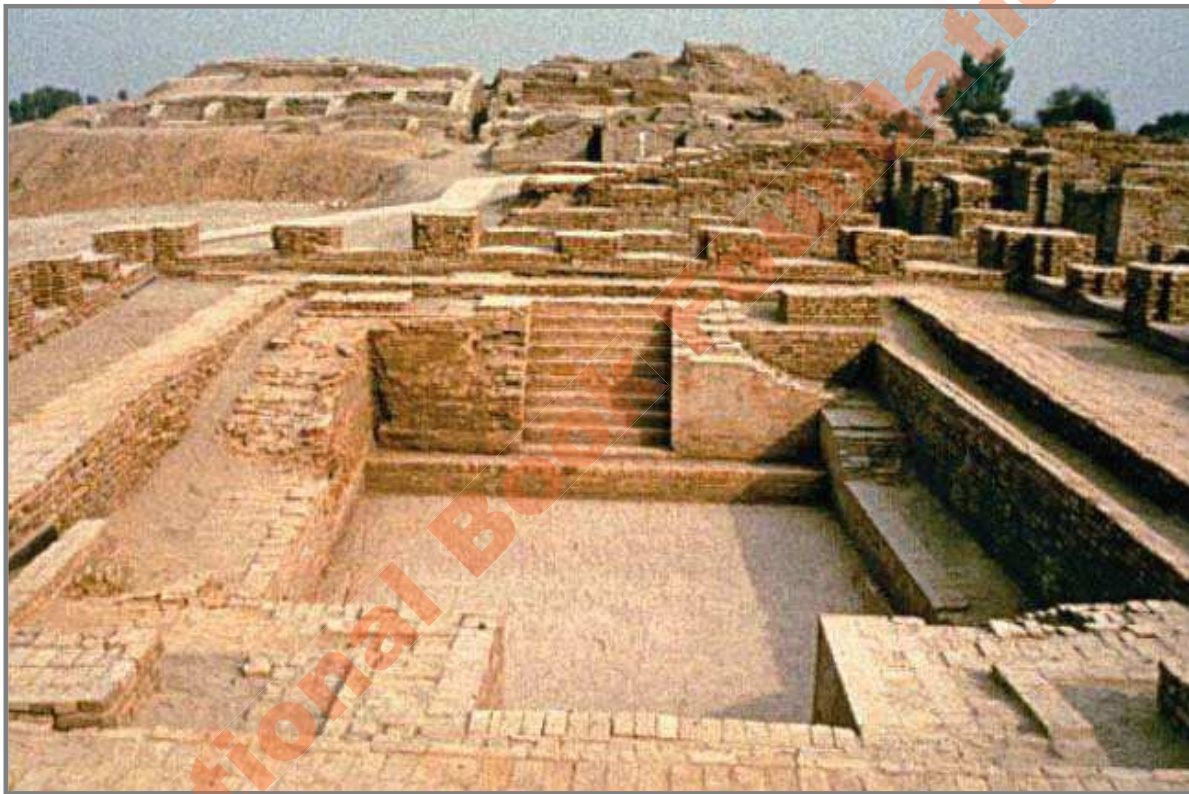
Note for Teachers



Inform the students about the geographic locations where early civilizations of Indus valley, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Shang and Zhou dynasty of ancient China developed.

Early Civilizations

Historians define some basic features common in most of the early civilizations. These features are: (1) Agriculture (2) Town planning (3) Well-organized government (4) Complex religions (5) Job specialization (6) Arts and architecture (7) Public works and (8) Writing.



Mohinjo Daro in Sindh Pakistan. The site reveals how streets were skillfully made.

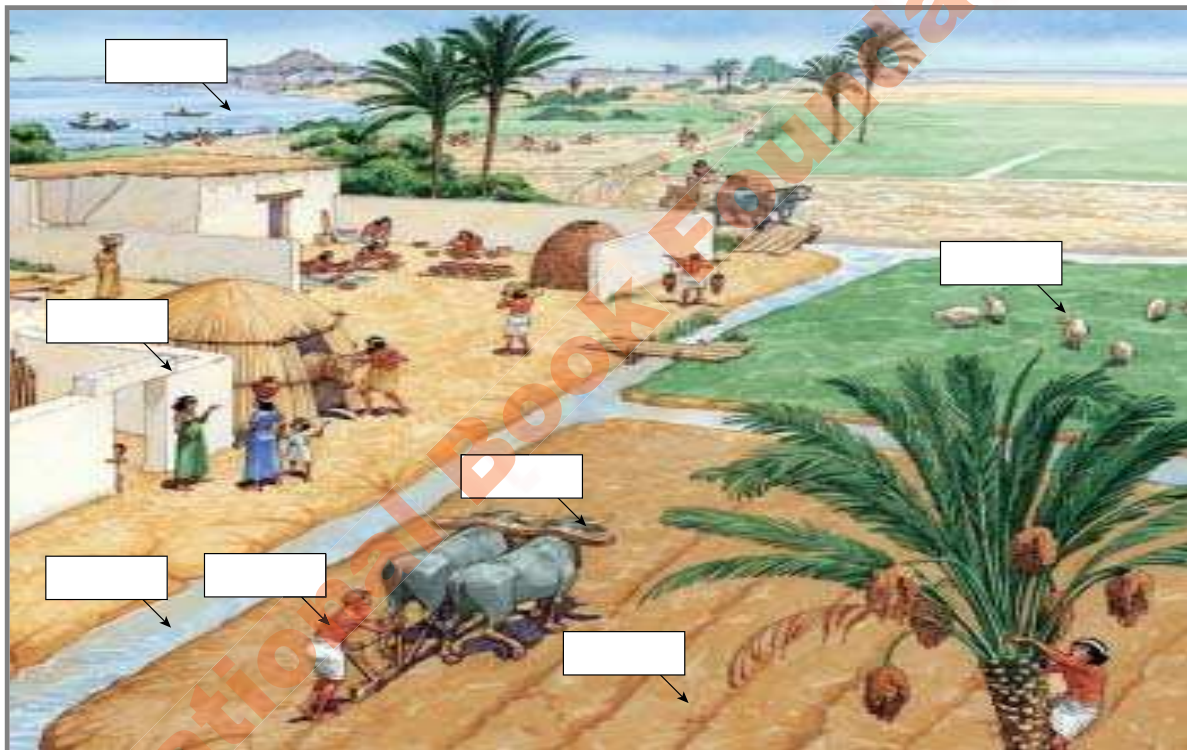
**Do you
Know**



Mohinjo Daro is an archaeological site in the province of Sindh in Pakistan. Mohinjo Daro was the most advanced city of Indus Valley civilization which was at its peak around 5000 years ago. It was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley civilization. Mohinjo Daro demonstrated the most sophisticated architecture and town planning of its time. It was also well-connected with other civilisations through trade links.

River Valley Civilizations

Civilizations which started around the river banks are called river valley civilizations. The early civilizations of the world started in warm river valleys which provided a reliable source of water for domestic and agricultural activities such as farming, livestock and fishing. The earliest river valley civilizations include Mesopotamia, Egypt, Chinese and Indus valley civilization.

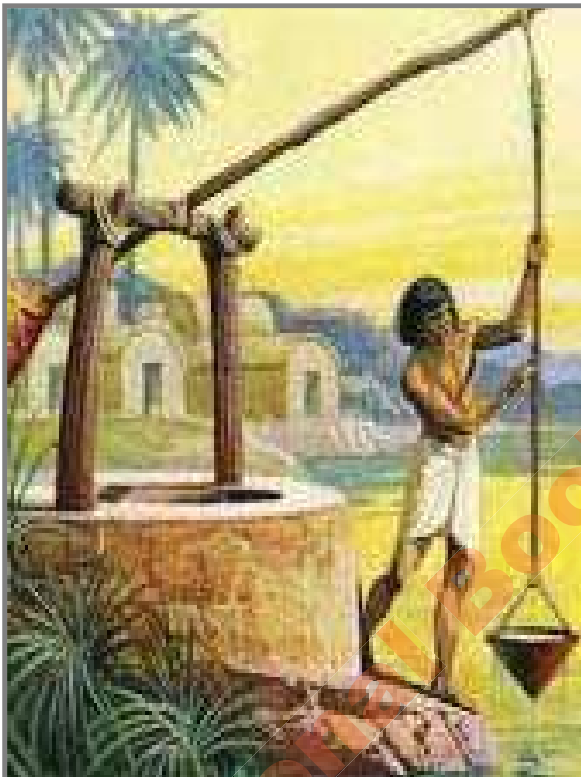


Agriculture and domestication of animals were the basic features of all the civilizations. Water tanks, dykes and small dams, near river banks, were built to store water for irrigation of farmlands through water channels. Animals and wooden plough were used to dig land for farming.

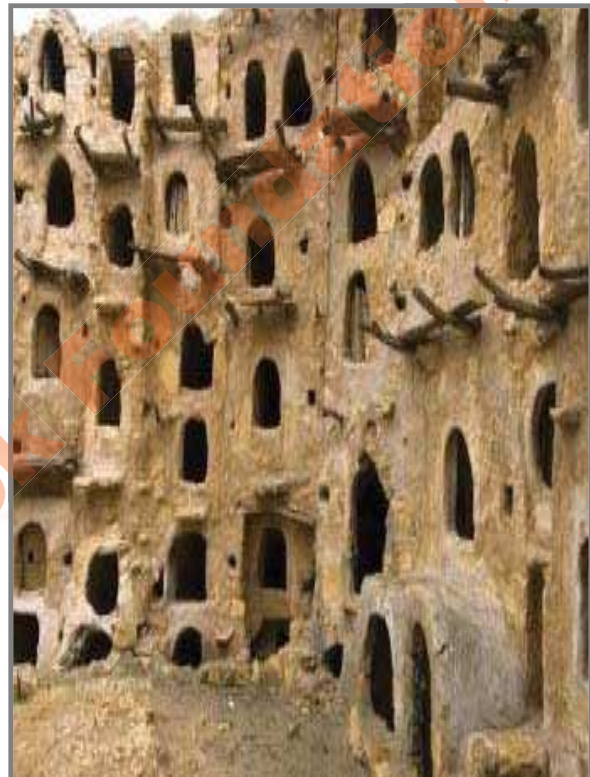
Note for Teachers

- ✿ Ask the students to identify and label 8 features/characteristics of a River Valley civilization shown in the photograph.

One of the ancient traditional methods of irrigation was called shaduf. It was commonly used to raise water from the river to irrigate the fields. Another important feature of the ancient civilizations was the granary. Granaries were built for food storage to be used in times of famine or to be traded. Wheat, barley and cotton were famous crops cultivated in river valley civilizations.



Shaduf, a Traditional System of Irrigation;



Ancient Granaries

Facts to Remember

Shaduf is a hand-operated device for lifting water, invented in ancient times and still used in India, Egypt, and some other countries to irrigate land.

Granaries: Since ancient times, grain has been stored in bulk. As early as 8500 BC, buildings known as granaries were used to house the cereal crops harvested by settlements. These structures were used to protect grains, such as wheat and barley, from rodents and insects.

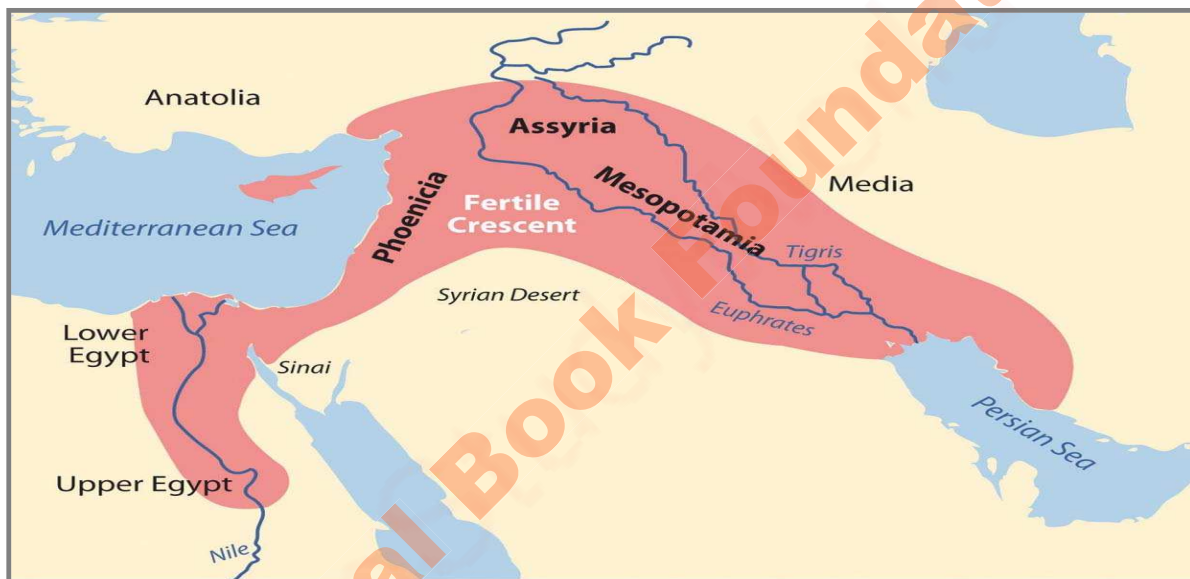
Fertile Crescent Civilizations

The first river valley civilization developed in Mesopotamia which is the area between two rivers, the Euphrates and the Tigris. In the past, this region was known as the Fertile Crescent and the "Cradle of Civilizations".

Do you Know



The Fertile Crescent got its name because the area is shaped like a crescent moon.



Modern day Iraq



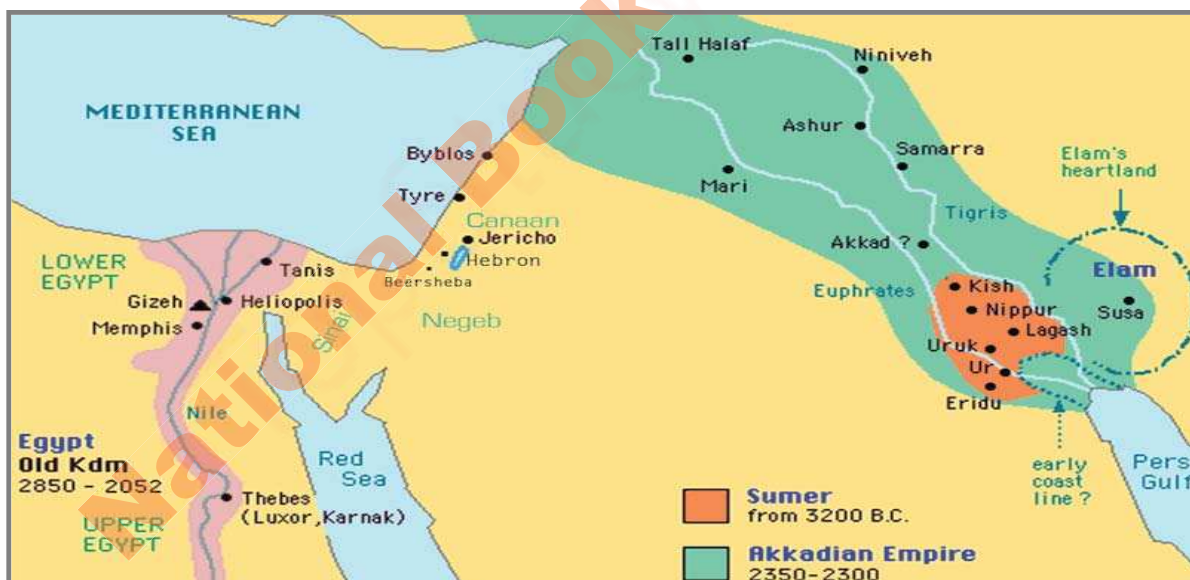
Modern day Kuwait

Importance of Fertile Crescent

The Fertile Crescent was distinct amongst all ancient civilizations in many ways. Every area of human knowledge and society was highly developed there. This historic region is regarded as the origin of agriculture system, urbanization, writing, trade, science, history, and organized religion. The sumer region was located in the southern part of the fertile crescent. This area was first populated around 10,000 BC when agriculture and the domestication of animals began. By 9,000 BC, the cultivation of wild grains and cereals was wide spread and by 5000 BC, irrigation system was fully developed.

The Sumer Valley Civilization

The Sumer or Sumerian civilization is the earliest known ancient civilization on earth. The Sumerians are considered the founders of civilization. About 6000 years ago, they lived in the south of fertile crescent which is now called Iraq and Iran.



Ancient Sumer

Note for Teachers

✿ Inform the students that the name 'Sumer' comes from Akkadian, the language of the north of Mesopotamia, and it means 'land of the civilized kings'.

City States and Society of Ancient Sumer

About 5000 years ago, the Sumerian villages grew so big that they became cities. A city-state is a political unit made up of a city and the surrounding lands. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers were the key to the development of the Sumerian cities. The biggest and the oldest city of Sumer valley was called Ur. This city was well-planned with paved streets, mud brick houses, huge palaces, temples and water channels.



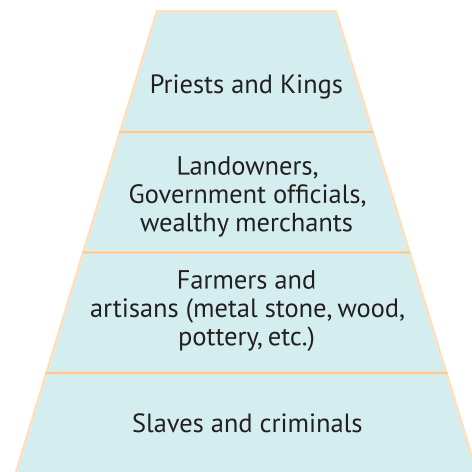
Remains of a well-planned city of Sumerian Civilization

Trade was very important in Sumerian society. Surplus food was sold to foreign lands. They also traded textiles and tin for silver and other goods. The discovery of seals and artefacts proves that they had trade links with ancient Egypt and the Indus Valley civilizations.

System of Hierarchy

The Sumerians often fought for control of land and water. The war leaders gained importance and became rulers. A social hierarchy or system of ranks was developed. The highest rank included the ruling family, high priest or leading officials. The second tier include the lesser priests, scribes, merchants, officials and artists. The third tier consisted of peasant farmers and artisans. Finally, the slaves were regarded as the lowest rank in this hierarchy. The social status was judged by wealth and property. People had to live in a community because it was difficult for any person to live without societal support.

Sumer Social Hierarchy



Note for Teachers



Inform the students that archaeology is the study of material culture. It is a branch of anthropology.

Agriculture

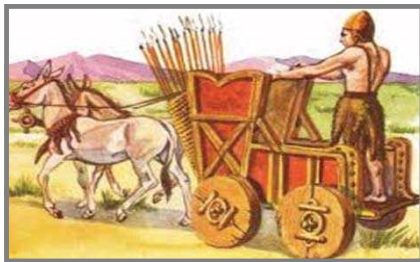
Sumerians were mainly farmers who built dikes and irrigation ditches. The fertile soil of the region encouraged the cultivation of wheat, rye, barley, and legumes. Modern methods such as use of levees and canals for irrigation increased the availability of food all year round. A proper sanitation system was developed to prevent fresh water channels from contamination. Archeologists have uncovered some agricultural and handwork stone and bronze tools from the remains of Sumer such as hoes, knives, and adzes and clay artifacts which included sickles, bricks, painted pottery, and figurines.



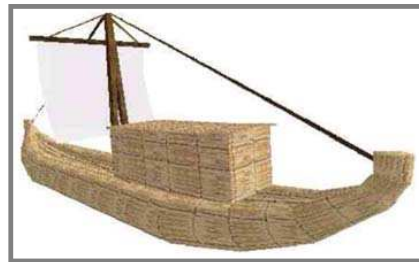
Sumerians earthenware and tools

Discoveries and Inventions

The Sumerians invented wheels and carts which made the overland movement quicker. The Sumerians fitted sails to boats for faster sailing by harnessing the natural force of wind. A chariot, a four-wheeled carriage with back seats and a coachman's seat, driven by horses, was used in ancient racing and warfare.



Chariots



Sail boats

There are evidences of the use of seals as signatures on government documents. The Sumerians also worked out a system of arithmetic in order to calculate numbers for taxes and trading.

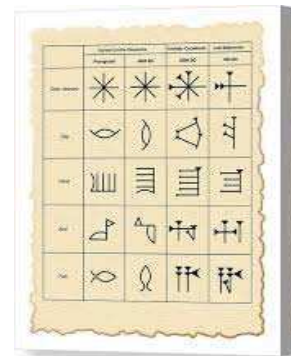


Sumerian cylinder seals

The Sumerians had invented the earliest form of writing called cuneiform. Scribes or the specially trained people who knew how to read and write, maintained records for the state affairs, commercial deals in trade and recorded stories and adventures. The civilization was advanced for its time in literature, mathematics, astronomy and science.



	3200 BCE	3000 BCE	2400 BCE	1000 BCE
šag 'head'				
gin 'to walk'				
šu 'hand'				
še 'barley'				
šinda 'bread'				
a 'water'				
ud 'day'				
múšen 'bird'				



Cuneiform

Status of Women in Sumerian Civilization

Although many women handled the house affairs, the men were considered as the head of the family. According to their religious customs and traditions, women enjoyed many rights in the society. Women were also priestesses, some of them not only important, but powerful. They could buy and sell property, run businesses, and own and even sell slaves.



Statues of women from Sumerian civilization

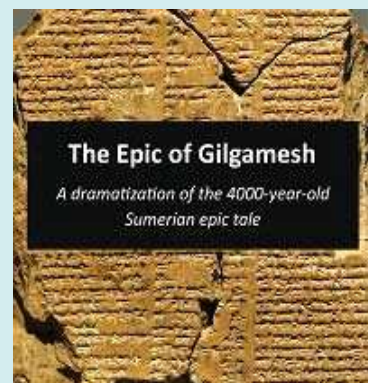
Epic of Gilgamesh

Gilgamesh was a historical King of Uruk city state in Sumaria. He is considered as the main character and hero of the ancient Babylonian epic poem, 'Gilgamesh'. Epic of Gilgamesh is the first literary work discovered in history. It reflects the myths and stories that were told in ancient Sumeria.



Epic of Gilgamesh, a Stone Artifact

According to 'The Epic of Gilgamesh' Gilgamesh was a brave and athletic young king. He challenged all other young men to physical contests and combat. Theme of the epic is friendship, the role of the king, enmity, immortality, death, society, city versus rural life, civilization versus the wild and connection between humans and faith echo throughout the poem.



Babylonian Civilization

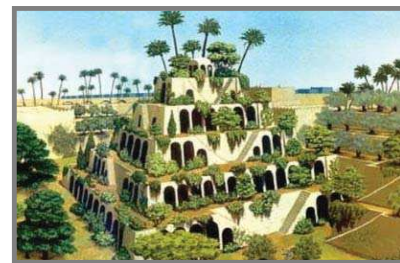
The Babylonian civilization developed in ancient Mesopotamia after the decline of the Sumerians. Babylonian cities were located on the bank of river Euphrates. Hammurabi was an Amorite, the first dynasty king of the city-state of Babylon, and inherited the power from his father, Sin-Muballit, in 1792 BC. He brought much of southern and central Mesopotamia under unified Babylonian rule. Under the rule of Hammurabi, Babylon became the cradle of learning and culture in the ancient world. He developed Babylon into a powerful and influential city by ordering construction of beautiful and lavish buildings, royal compounds with palaces, gardens, cemeteries, and ziggurats. Residential areas in cities such as Ur consisted of ordinary houses on winding streets, dotted with elite housing, shops, and shrines.

Code Hammurabi

In Babylon, the city states had their own laws. The most famous is the code of Hammurabi, which consisted of written legal codes inscribed in cuneiform script on a huge stone tablet. However, according to historians, these laws were very strict and after him they were not applied fairly to everyone because poor people got more severe punishments than the rich and powerful ones. This led to the decline of Babylonian Civilization.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were considered to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Some historians consider "The Hanging Gardens" were constructed by an Assyrian King Sennacherib at Nineveh. King Sennacherib called it, 'Wonder for All People'. The garden was famous for its collection of fruit orchards, pine trees, rosewood, olive trees, oaks, grape vines and a remarkable irrigation system.



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon was a great attraction in the capital of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. The exotic nature of the gardens have made the Hanging Gardens of Babylon the most captivating of all the Seven Wonders

Note for Teachers

- ✿ On a blank map of Iraq, ask the students to draw the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers. Draw/paste pictures of important characteristic features of Mesopotamian civilization such as chariots, hanging gardens, cave paintings, writing etc.
- ✿ Discuss the influences of great ancient civilizations on people's lives today. Also give examples.



Indus Valley Civilization

What I have learned

- *History is the study of past events through inquiry, narratives and recorded documents.*
- *History helps to understand the problems of the world.*
- *All the earliest civilizations started from river valleys.*
- *The invention of irrigation and sail boats in Mesopotamian civilizations influenced the development of human civilization.*
- *In Sumer Valley, class system was prevalent. However, the communal life was strong.*
- *Some Sumerian women were powerful priestesses and rich.*
- *City -states were developed such as Ur and Babylon.*
- *Hammurabi was a Babylonian ruler who made proper laws for his kingdom.*

CHAPTER

1

Questions and Activities

Answer the following questions by choosing the most suitable option.

1. **The word history has been derived from:**
a. Latin b. Sanskrit c. Greek d. Roman
2. **History is study of:**
a. present events b. past events c. future events d. predictions
3. **The epic of Gilgamesh is about:**
a. Hammurabi code b. Ziggurats
c. a tale of Sumerian king d. shrines
4. **Ancient civilizations developed beside river mainly due to:**
a. easy transportation b. fertile plains
c. availability of water d. favorable climate
5. **The Fertile Crescent is better known as:**
a. The Cradle of Civilization b. ancient civilization
c. The Sumerians d. Babylon

Answer the following question in 3 to 5 lines.

1. What is history?
2. What are the important features of a River Valley Civilization?
3. Identify important features of town planning in the Mesopotamian civilization ?
4. Enlist the important features of the religion practiced by Sumerians.

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. How were the Sumerian city states governed?
2. Describe the achievements of Sumerians in the following areas:
 - i. Agriculture
 - ii. Technology
 - iii. Art and architecture

CHAPTER

1

Questions and Activities

Critical Thinking

1. What major inventions of the Sumerians had a large impact on the forming of the first civilization? explain your views.
2. Compare the characteristics of Babylonian civilization and Mesopotamian civilization.

Connect to Today

The world is made up of various communities. What, in your view, unites these diverse communities into one national identity? explain.

Glossary

Artefacts:	objects that are made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest
Forerunner:	something or someone that will appear in the future, or a warning or sign of what is to follow
Sophisticated:	having a good understanding of the way people behave and/or a good knowledge of culture and fashion
Diversity :	variety, range, mixture
Divine:	related to heavenly powers
Harnessing:	control and make use of forces of nature such as wind or water, in order to produce energy
Governance:	the act of ruling

CHAPTER 2

Ancient Egypt The Gift of Nile

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CHAPTER 2

Ancient Egypt: The Gift of Nile



After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- ✿ describe daily life and societal structure in the river Nile Valley
- ✿ explain their trade links and routes with other civilizations
- ✿ describe the evolution of Egyptian languages
- ✿ briefly explain the religious beliefs practiced in Egypt
- ✿ identify the prominent features of the governance in Egypt
- ✿ describe the pictographs and hieroglyphs
- ✿ describe the process of mummification
- ✿ identify mega structures: Pyramids and the Sphinx
- ✿ describe the main features of the Shang and Zhou dynasties in terms of religion, governance, discoveries and inventions
- ✿ describe Confucius's ethical code of daily life

Ancient Egypt and The Nile Valley Civilization

Egypt is one of the oldest countries in the world with 5000 years of recorded history and home to the world's oldest civilization. Egypt is famous for its river Nile, pyramids, pharaohs, inventions, historical monuments, and unique architecture. Egypt occupies an important place in the history of Islam as a religious and cultural center. In this chapter, you will learn about what Egypt was like thousands of years ago.

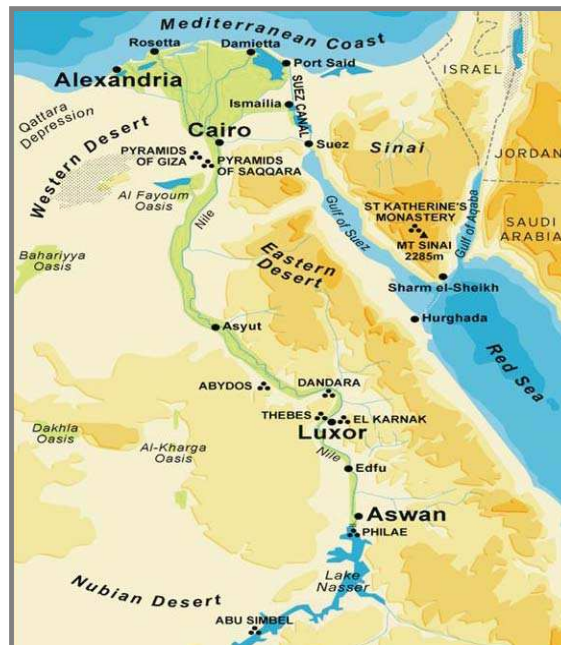


The historical Muizz Street and Al-Rifai & Sultan Hassan Mosque

Geographical Location of Egypt

An interesting fact about the River Nile is that it is the longest river in the world, nearly 6000 km long. The Nile begins in Africa and ends into the Mediterranean Sea. The land that surrounds the River Nile is called the Nile Valley, is about 1000 kilometers long and a few kilometers wide. Because it is very close to the river, the Nile Valley is green and fertile.

Egypt is surrounded by two huge seas: the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. There are some deserts in Egypt as well. These deserts and seas made it difficult for the enemies to reach Egypt and attack it. Moreover, the River Nile provided the Egyptians with water, fresh fish and fertile soil all the time.



Note for Teachers

Ask the students to study the map of Egypt carefully and describe the location of River Nile and other important areas.

In short, the Nile River is the lifeline for Egypt. All these factors allowed the ancient civilizations in Egypt to last for a long period of time.

Ancient Egyptians have left behind many monuments, pyramids, mummies, statues of their gods and goddesses and old pieces of scrolls, which provide us with rich information about the Egyptian civilization.

Early Period of Ancient Egypt

The Early Period of Ancient Egypt is the time between 3000 BC and 2700 BC. Many important things about Egypt, we know today, first appeared during this period, such as the pyramids, the development of writing etc. To study all this, chronologists divide the early period into three kingdoms.

1) Old Kingdom : (3000 – 2160 BC)

1st – 6th dynasty

At this time, the most important city of Egypt was Memphis. During this period, the pharaohs began building the pyramids, which are tombs of dead kings and queens. The famous pyramids made during this era are still present in Giza. These pyramids are called Sneferu, Khufu, Khafre and Menkaure.

2) Middle Kingdom (2050 – 1170 BC)

11th – 12th dynasty

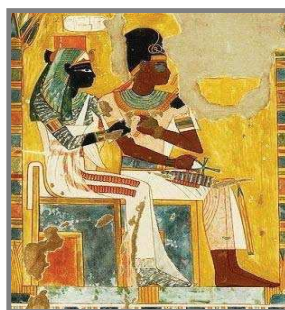
The city of Thebes became the most important during this era. This period is known for culture and arts. The Egyptians learned how to make bronze weapons and how to use chariots to fight their enemies.



King Sahure (Old Kingdom)



Chariot



Early Pharaoh



The Pyramids

3) New Kingdom (1550 – 1070 BC)

18th – 20th dynasty

During this period, Egypt became the most powerful country. Ramesses II of 19th dynasty was the strongest Egyptian pharaoh of this time. The Valley of the Kings was made during this era as well. This valley is considered to be a graveyard of old Egyptian kings and queens.

Do you Know



In 525 BC, the Persians conquered Egypt and in 332 BC, Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and founded Alexandria as the new capital city. In 30 BC, Egypt became a Roman province after Cleopatra VII lost the battle of Actium.

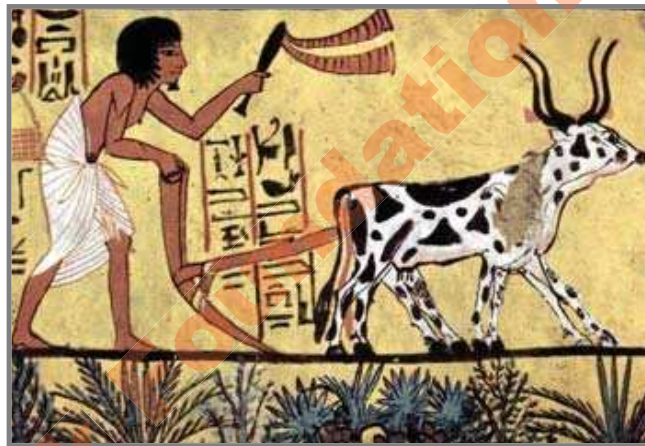
Before you read on, complete a time line like the one below listing characteristics of three major periods in Egyptian history.

Time Period () Old Kingdom	Time Period () Middle kingdom	Time period () The New Kingdom
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•

Importance of The River Nile for Agriculture

The River Nile floods regularly which creates an area of rich soil on both sides of the river. In ancient Egypt, farmers were able to produce surplus food which was stored in state-owned granaries for trading purposes and also used in the times of famines and droughts.

Animals such as cows and oxen were very important to the Egyptian farmers. These animals helped them with work like trampling the field and also provided the Egyptians with meat and milk. Cattle were among the most important domesticated animals. They kept animals such as pigs, ducks, cows, and geese.



Do you Know



Egypt in ancient times had larger canals that linked the Gulf of Suez and the Nile River tributaries, and from there to the Mediterranean Sea.

Tools in ancient Egypt

The important tools that the farmers used were hoes and sickles, hand ploughs and pitchforks.



Note for Teachers

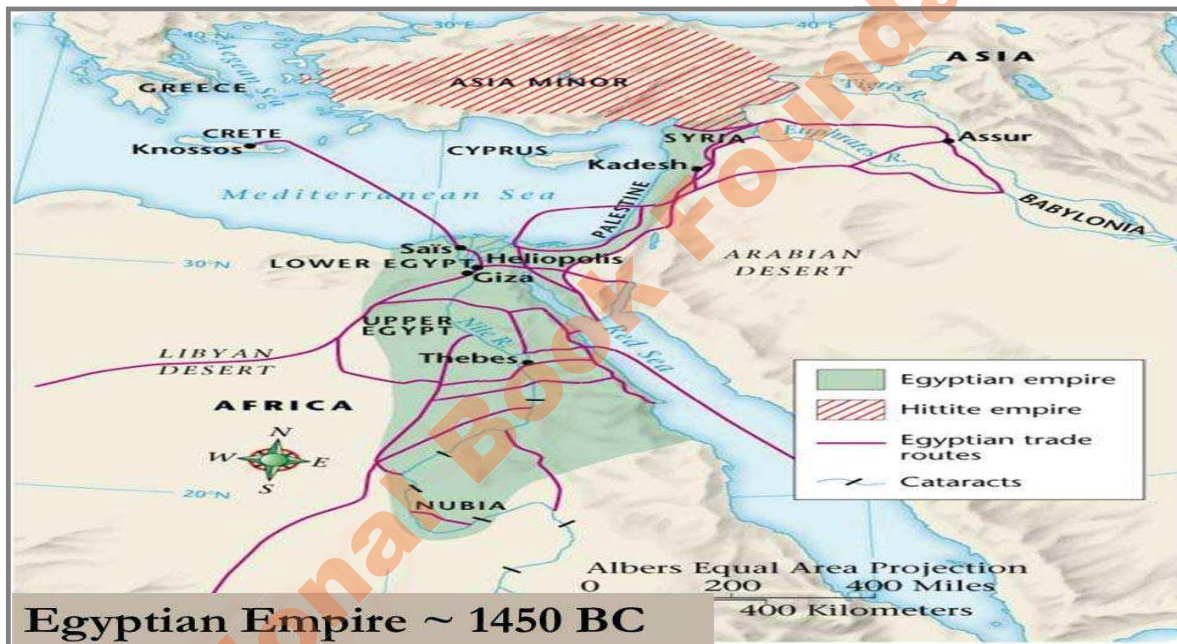
Discuss with the students that the River Nile helped the Egyptians because:

-  *the river provided water for drinking and growing crops.*
-  *cataracts kept out invaders.*
-  *marshy delta kept out enemies.*

Trade

The barter system was widespread during the ancient civilizations of the world. Egypt shipped the foodstuff to Mesopotamia, the Levant, India and modern day Somalia. Other exported goods included pottery, vases, papyrus, linen, gold vessels, dried fish and lentils.

The Egyptians imported goods mainly from Syria and Palestine. The goods were mostly raw materials and other valuable metals of that time. Oil-related products were commonly obtained from Aegean Sea.



Do you Know



A seal is a device for making an imprint in wax, clay or paper. The purpose was to authenticate a document or a wrapper holding valuable documents or objects

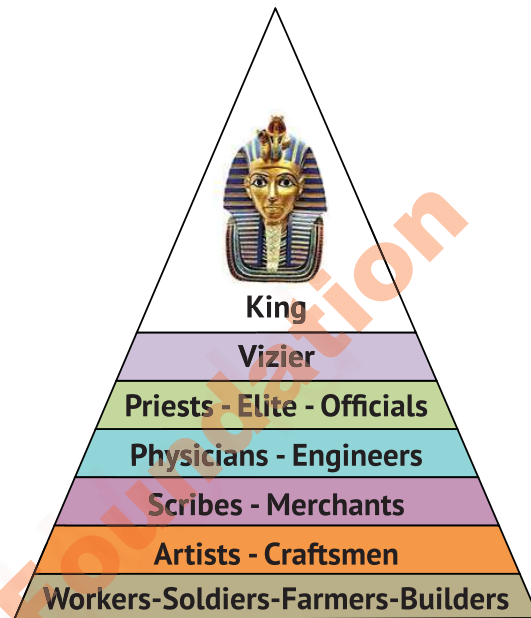


Note for Teachers

- Discuss with the students about the benefits of national and international trade. Ask students to draw a Mind Map and show all the possible advantages of the expansion of trade for the ancient Egyptian civilizations.

Governance and Society in Ancient Egypt

Egyptian society was organized like a pyramid. The pharaoh was at the top. Under him was a small upper class of nobles and priests. Next were merchants, artisans, scribes, and tax collectors. The lowest class was at the bottom of pyramid which included mainly farmers who lived in small villages and had to pay taxes from the crops they grew. The lowest class provided forced labor on building projects and as soldiers in the military.



Egyptian Social Hierarchy

Monarch

Pharaoh was the king of the entire kingdom and the people accepted him as their supreme leader without complaint. The common people had no say in the government affairs.

Vizier

The most important office of the government under the Pharaoh was the vizier. The vizier was like a Prime Minister. All the other officials reported to the vizier.

Nomarchs

They were local governors and ruled over an area of land called a nome or province.

Other Officials

Other officials that reported to Pharaoh were the priests, army commanders, the chief treasurer, and the minister of public works. Scribes were important to the government as they kept track of the finances and recorded taxes and the census.

Pharaoh's Duties

- to unify Egypt
- to lead during good and bad times
- to give orders
- to participate in religious ceremonies

Everyday Life of an Ancient Egyptian

In ancient Egypt, men were the heads of the families and their wives were in charge of the household and the education of the children. Women also had the right of inheritance. Some women operated businesses. Upper-class women could become priestesses.



Egyptians used to wear loose white linen clothing due to warm to hot climate. A common man had great interest in hunting, fighting games, races and battles. They were very fond of music and played various instruments like harps, flutes and drums.

Craftsmen

The craftsmen in ancient Egypt were usually trained and skilled labourers. They had fine tools made of copper and bronze.



Craftsmen in Ancient Egypt

Writing

Writing in Egypt began around 3000 BC. The Greeks called the earliest Egyptian writing hieroglyphics. It used both pictures and abstract forms. We can see this form of writing on temple walls and in pyramids. A simpler version of hieroglyphics is called hieratic script. This was used for business and in daily life. Egyptian scribes taught the art of writing in seminaries.



This limestone block fragment came from the debris of the north wall of the antechamber within the pyramid of king Pepi (Pepy) I at Saqqara.

Religion

The people of ancient Egypt developed their religion based on gods and goddesses. They believed that their lives were controlled by their deities. The gods were often represented by animals such as lions, cats, rams and crocodiles. The Pharaoh was believed to be the go-between Egyptian humans and the gods.

Egyptian Achievements

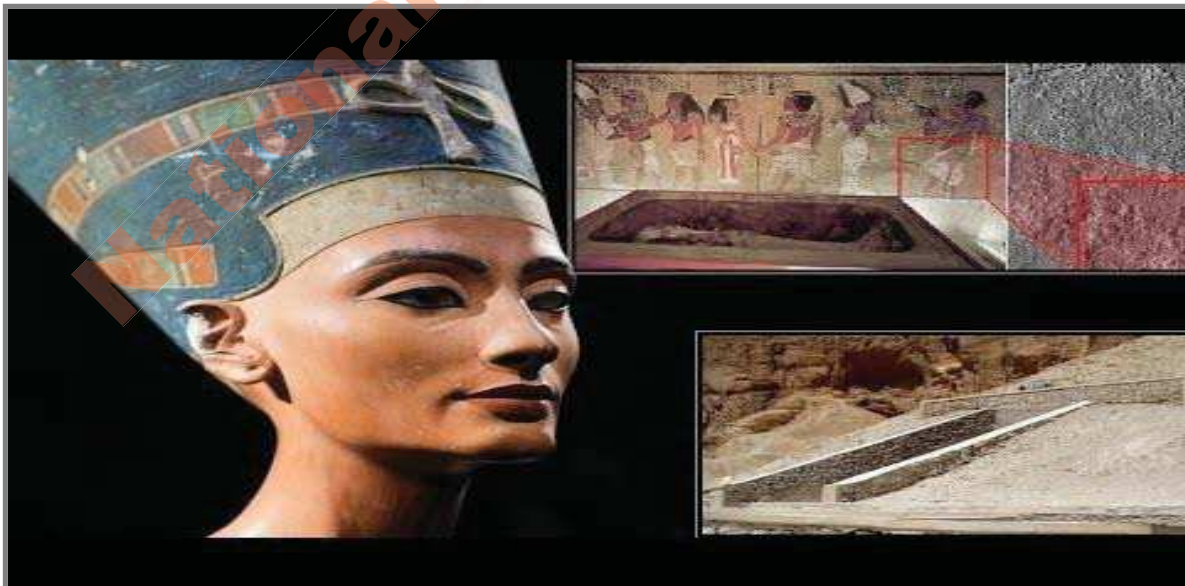
- *astronomy*
- *a 365-day calendar*
- *geometry/mathematics*
- *a system of written numbers*
- *fractions*

The Mummies

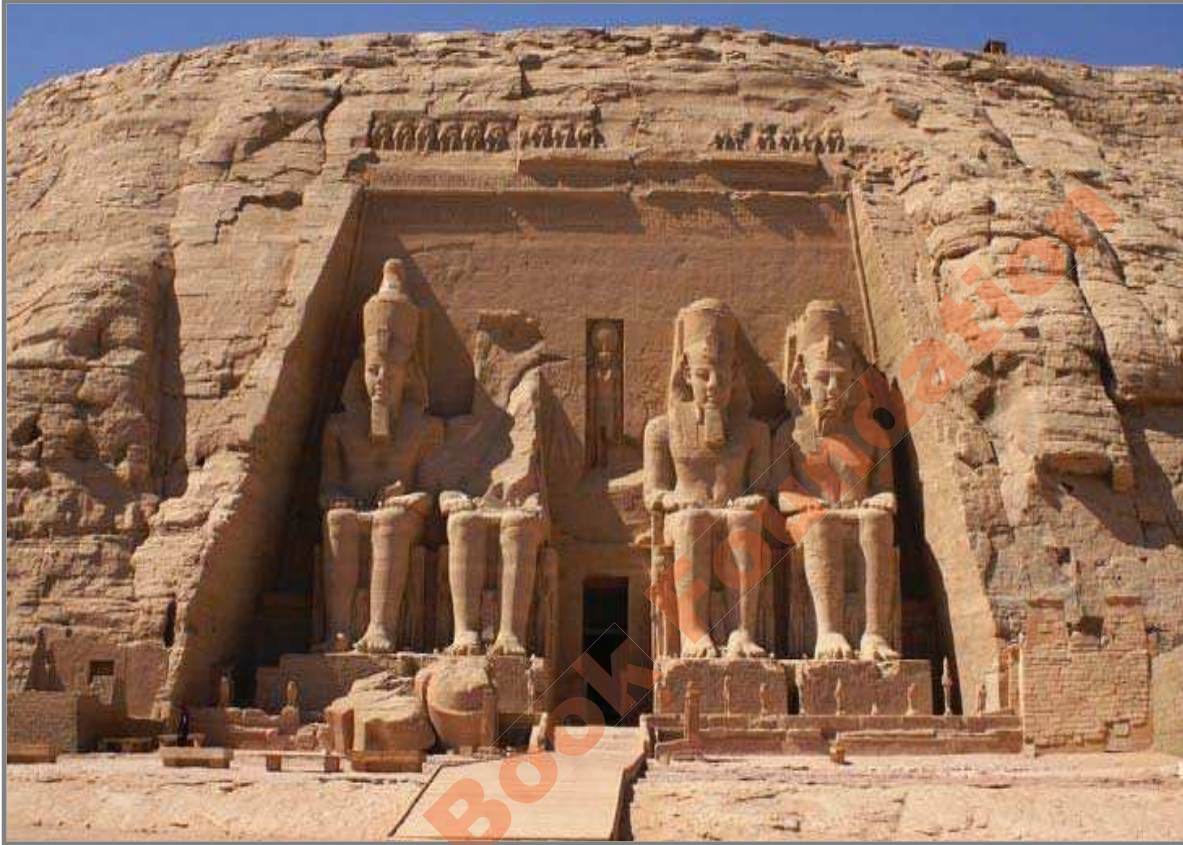
The ancient Egyptians believed in the concept of afterlife. This was the main reason behind the ancient ritual of mummification. The body was wrapped in cloth and would contain jewels and charms. A mask was placed on their face bearing their likeness. The mummy was placed in the tomb along with drinks, food and riches.



Hieratic script

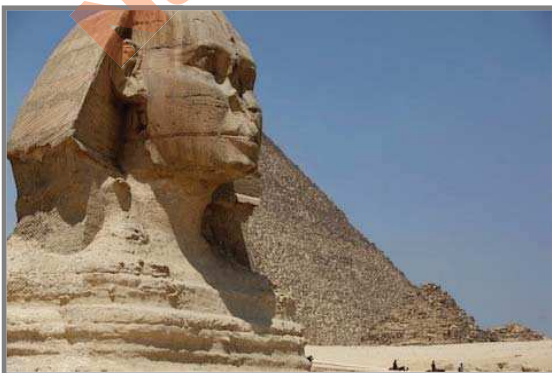


Queen Nefertiti



The Pyramids

The pyramids are the most recognizable symbol of ancient Egypt. There are more than 100 pyramids in Egypt. The pyramids of Giza are impressive monuments till date. The later pharaoh Ramesses II (1279 - 1213 BC) built a temple at Abu Simbel which is considered to be the most famous historical monument of ancient Egypt.



This is the famous ancient Sphinx of Giza. A sphinx is a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human. It is believed that in the past, Pharaohs would depict their face in monuments as a way to remember their status in history.

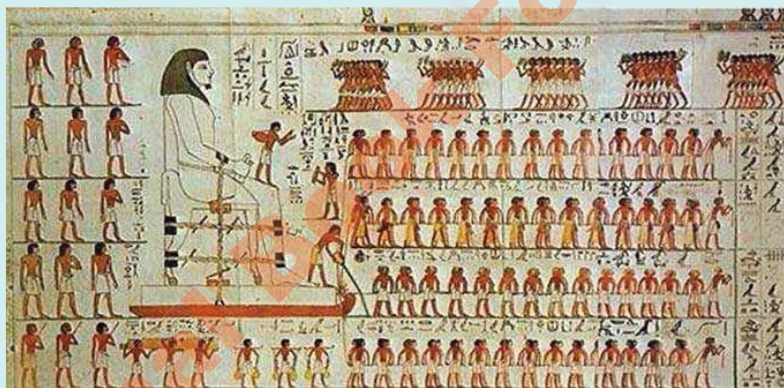
There was one important tomb discovered by an archeologist Howard Carter, at the Valley of the Kings in 1922. This tomb became famous all over the world for having a solid gold mask over the mummy of the king Tutankhamun.



Mummified body of Tutankhamun.



Gold Funerary mask of Tutankhamun



This wall painting is showing a large statue which is being transported by a sledge. According to a new study, the ancient Egyptians built the enormous statues with limited tools and equipment. Egyptian sculptors first used only flint tools, then tools made of copper, bronze and iron.

Note for Teachers

- ✿ Discuss with the students how the mummification process preserved the mummies for thousands of years.
- ✿ What can we understand about ancient Egypt from pyramids?

Early civilizations in China: Bronze age of China Shang and Zhou dynasties

China has one of the world's oldest civilizations. It dates back about 6000 years. China is surrounded by high mountains, deserts, thick jungles, and the vast Pacific Ocean separating it from the rest of the world.

Chinese history began in the Huang Ye valley where Neolithic people learned to farm.



Three succeeding dynasties of ancient China

The Shang and Zhou Dynasties

For about 1100 years (2700 – 1600 BC), the Xia dynasty ruled most part of Northern China. The emperor at that time was Jie who was known to be a tyrant ruler. At around 1650 BC, a Shang leader named Tang defeated Jie in a great battle. After winning the battle, the Shang dynasty came into existence. This dynasty ruled for nearly 554 years (1600-1046 BC). Later, the Shangs were overthrown by King Wu of Zhou dynasty in 1046 BC. The Zhou emperor then formed the Zhou/Chou Dynasty (1046-226 BC), which lasted between 221 and 206 BC. The Zhou dynasty was later destroyed by the Qin emperors, thus forming the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC). Unlike the previous



King Wu of Zhou dynasty

dynasties, the Qin dynasty did not just rule one part of China but extended its full control all over the country, ruling it like a single state.

Shang Governance and Religion

The Shang Dynasty was an absolute monarchy. This meant that only the king made laws of the country and anyone who tried to oppose him, would be killed immediately. In this way, the king was able to fully control his officials and people. Below the king, there was a small group of very powerful nobles selected by the king. These nobles controlled all the lands that were far away from the capital.

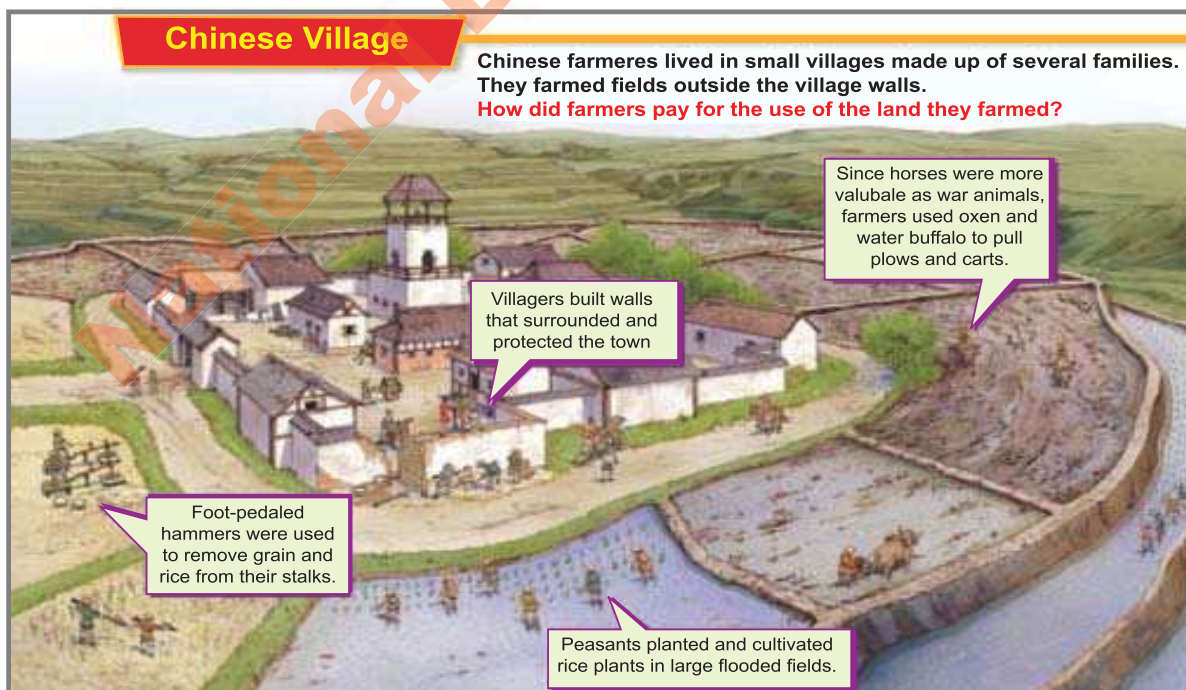
The Chinese had many religious beliefs. They prayed to many gods and nature spirits. They worshipped many of their ancestors' spirits because they believed that the spirits would bring good fortunes to their families. These religious rituals were important because they brought social unity to the Chinese.



Workmanship on bronze witness to high level of civilization

Economy and Stability

Historian Justin Wintle notes that the presence of fertile alluvial sediment on either side of Yellow river enabled Shang people to grow more food. Wealth and skilled labor were available for other innovativeness such as the Shang tombs and the Grand Canal.



The use of hangtu and the ornate tombs and public building projects of the Shang meant that the Shang dynasty was a rich and stable one. The best example of this can be seen in the city of Erligang in Zhengzhou.

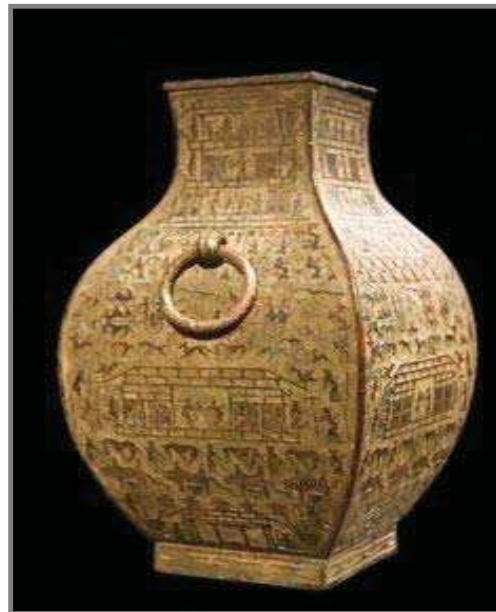


The remains of the stone city of Erligang

Zhou Governance and Religion

The Zhou emperor ruled the dynasty by feudal system. The emperor owned all the land of the empire. He would reward his loyal officials with large pieces of land. In return, these lords sent soldiers to fight against enemies who threatened their king. The peasants had their lords' protection in return for giving a portion of their crops to their lords.

Many of the Zhou people believed that their emperor was selected by the gods of heaven, and that they had to obey him. However, if the emperor did not rule properly, he could be replaced.



Antique Jade

Economy and Stability

China had agricultural economy under the Zhou Dynasty. One of the greatest accomplishments of the Zhou was to increase crop production by settling farmers in lands near the Yangtzi River. Here the lands were fertile and rich in minerals, allowing farmers to grow rice and wheat to support a large population. Small cities began to develop close to the fortresses that were controlled by the local lords who were loyal to the emperor. Farmers and artisans exchanged goods such as tools, agricultural products, and jade.

Discoveries and Inventions

During the Shang and Zhou periods, the Chinese studied the movement of the planets, recorded eclipses, and developed an accurate calendar. The Shang Dynasty created exquisite bronze vessels and weapons as it reached the heights of China's Bronze Age.



Music and art of ancient China



Scripted oracle bone



Chopsticks



Chariot

Ethical Code of Confucius

Confucius was a Chinese philosopher who lived in 5th century BC. His teachings have played an important role in forming Chinese character, behavior and way of living. He taught how to behave in a good way in personal life, how children should be respectful to their elders, and how a good leader should rule his country. Confucius stated that a good leader is not the one who makes only laws; rather, he has to have a good moral character and be a role model for his people. His rules of good governance were based on love, justice, respect, wisdom and sincerity. These collections of teachings are known as Confucius Code of ethical life, and they are still considered important in modern China today.



Confucius

Confucius is famous for many of his sayings which guide us how to learn best:

I hear and I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand

The ancient Chinese people invented lots of the things we use today. See how many you can find and explain how they are used. The first one is done for you.

Time to Think



<i>Name of Invention</i>	<i>Description – What was it used for?</i>
Chopsticks	Used like spoons or forks

What I have learned

- *Egypt is famous for its River Nile, pyramids, pharaohs, inventions and historical monuments.*
- *Animals were very important to Egyptian farmers because animals helped them in their jobs.*
- *Egyptian society was organized like a pyramid. Pharaoh was at the top and had absolute power.*
- *The Shang Dynasty was an absolute monarch and king Tang never had mercy on those who violated the laws.*
- *Confucius was a Chinese philosopher who set the code for moral life.*

Glossary

Monument:	a statue, building, or other structure erected to remember a notable person or event
Hyksos:	people of mixed Semitic and Asian ancestry who invaded Egypt and settled in the Nile delta
Hangtu:	compressed-soil construction of walls and foundation platforms for buildings developed by the Chinese
Script:	handwriting as distinct from print; written characters
Chronology:	the science that deals with the determination of dates and the sequence of events

Connect to Today

Compare and contrast the village of ancient China and Pakistan and explore which features are common or different between the two types of villages. Pictures from old magazines can be used or students can draw the pictures on a chart paper/note books.

CHAPTER

2

Questions and Activities

Systematic agriculture brought huge economic, political, and social changes for early humans. Create a chart like the one below listing the six major characteristics of any civilization.

<i>Time to Think</i>	
Civilization	
1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.



Rewrite the following false statements correctly.

1. In Ancient Egypt, the common people were allowed to advise Pharaoh on how to run the government.
2. In the new kingdom, the center of power was Memphis.
3. Scribes were important to the government as they took care of temples and kings' tombs.
4. King Wu ruled the Shang dynasty under feudalism.
5. Chopsticks were invented by ancient Egyptians.

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Where is the River Nile valley located?
2. What was the purpose of making pyramids?
3. What is meant by the term hieroglyphs?
4. How did the ancient Egyptian civilization begin?
5. Enlist the main components of the ethical code of Confucius.

CHAPTER

2

Questions and Activities

Answer the following questions in detail.

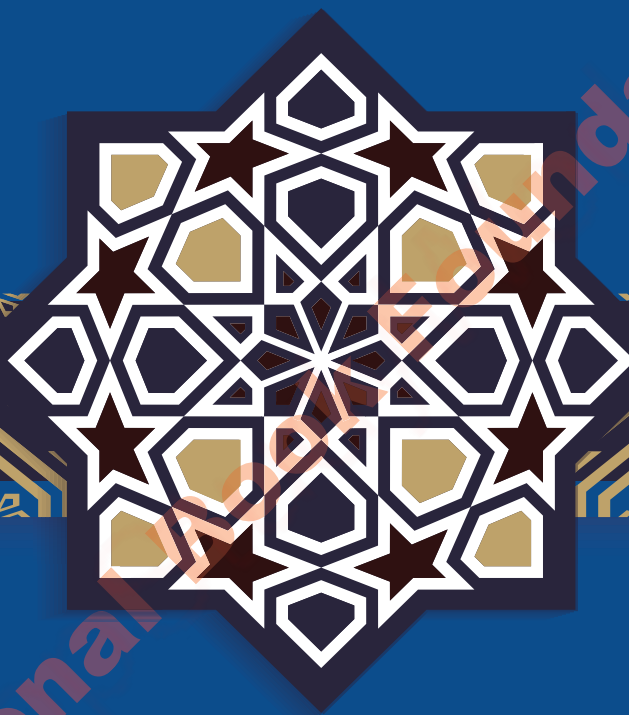
1. Why was the River Nile useful for the ancient Egyptian farmers?
2. How was Egyptian society organized as a pyramid?
3. How and why did the Egyptians mummify the dead bodies?
4. What were the similarities and differences between the Shang dynasty and Zhou dynasty? You can also draw columns to answer your question.

After reading about Egyptian Civilization, fill the following KWL chart.

Egyptian Civilization

What I K now	What I W ant to know	What I have L earned

SECTION 2



HISTORY OF ISLAM

CHAPTER

3

The Dawn of Islam in Arabia

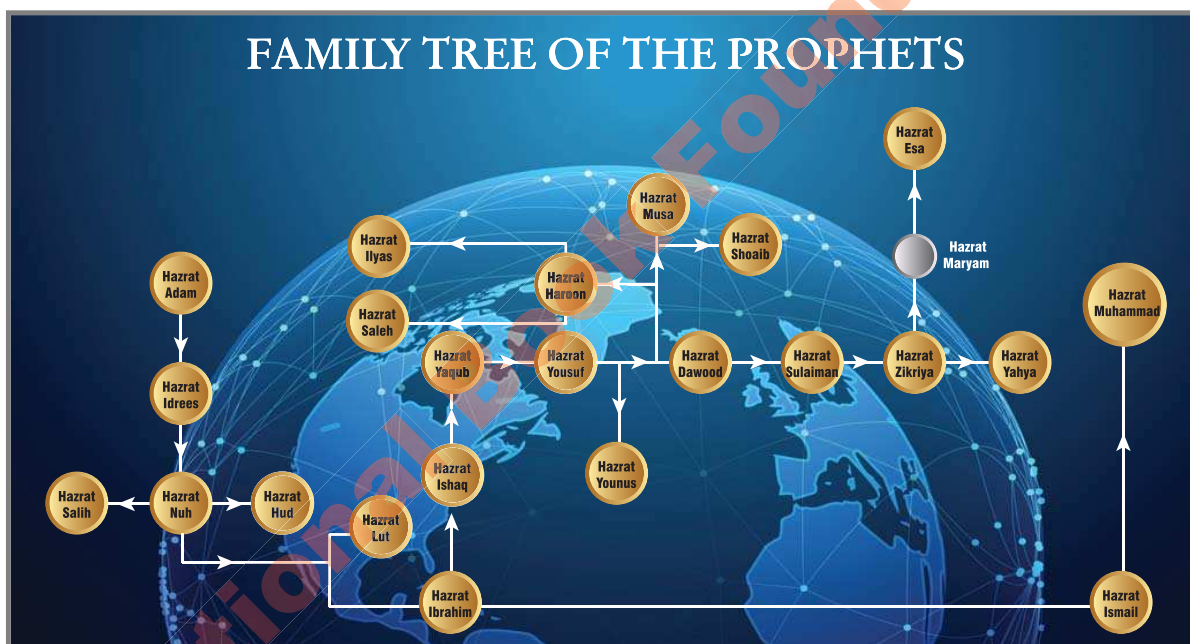
After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- ✻ briefly describe the earlier prophets and their messages
- ✻ describe the term the Arabian Peninsula
- ✻ describe the social, economic and political conditions of Arabs before the advent of Islam
- ✻ briefly outline the life of Rasoolullah ﷺ and his Prophethood in Makkah and his migration from Makkah to Madinah
 - describe the establishment of the Muslim State in Madinah
 - describe the challenges faced by the Muslims in Madinah
 - identify the factors which changed the entire social, economic and political system of the Arabian society

Prophets: The Messengers of Light

Islam is believed to be started with the proclamation of prophethood by Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ in 610 AD. He is the last of the prophets, sent by Allah ﷻ to show the straight path to human beings. Allah ﷻ has sent many Prophets (Ambiyaa) to convey the message of oneness of Allah (Tauheed) and to guide the humanity to the right path.

The first human being on earth and the first Nabi of Allah was Hazrat Adam عليه السلام. Later prophets include Hazrat Nuh عليه السلام, Hazrat Musa عليه السلام, Hazrat Essa عليه السلام, Hazrat Dawood عليه السلام and Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام.



Note for Teachers

- ❁ Ask the students which Prophets' names they remember.
- ❁ Inform the students that Allah ﷻ sent around 124,000 Prophets on earth with the primary message of Oneness of Allah.
- ❁ Ask the students make a list of the Prophets whose names appeared in Quran.

Arabian Peninsula

Jazirat Al-Arab “Island of the Arabs”, peninsular region is located in the southwestern part of Asia. The Arabian Peninsula is bounded by the Red Sea on the west and southwest, the Gulf of Aden on the south, the Arabian Sea on the south and southeast, and the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf (also called the Arabian Gulf) on the east.

Do you Know



Peninsula means a piece of land surrounded by water from three sides and connected to land from one side.



Note for Teachers

✿ Inform the students that the term “Arabia” is different from “Kingdom of Saudi Arabia”.

Arabia before Islam

Pre-Islam Arab region was a picture of ignorance and lawlessness. Without any clear form of government, Arabia before Islam was known largely for its negative traits. The problems were not limited to one aspect of society but plagued all social, economic and political areas.

In pre-Islamic Arabia, in general, people were divided into two parts in accordance with their way of life. Some of them were nomadic, raising livestock by using scarce water sources of the desert. They were known as "*Bedouin*" while others known as "*Hadari*" who were settled in cities, towns and villages. Overall it was a tribal society where survival depended upon power.



Social Conditions

Many social evils were dominant in pre Islam Arabia. Lawlessness was prevalent. For centuries, the Arabs had no proper government or ruler, thus it was a matter of survival of the fittest. The society was divided into many classes. Slavery was very common those days.

Since there was no law, if a crime was committed, the aggrieved party took law in its own hands. It tried to impose its own justice to the offender. This system led very frequently to acts of terrible brutality. Since there were no institutions of police and judiciary, the only protection available for the people was in their own tribe. It was necessary for a tribe to protect its members even if they had committed crimes.

Economic Conditions

In pre-Islamic Arabia, the economic activities were mainly associated with trade matters. There were many centres of trade in Arabia but the most important urban centres were Makkah and Yathrib (Madinah). The citizens of Makkah were mostly merchants and traders. Their caravans traveled to Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Bahrain, Iraq and Yemen.

Slavery and Usury (*riba*) were also very common in Makkah. The usurers used to charge high interest. The richer merchants were both traders and usurers. Many people of Makkah were slave traders. The slaves were mostly traded in the slave markets. For Bedouins of desert in Arabia, the main source of income was camel and date palms.

Political Conditions

In pre-Islamic Arabia, there was no proper system of government. Pre-Islamic Arabia composed of various tribes based on lineage and each tribe was governed by its own tribal chief.

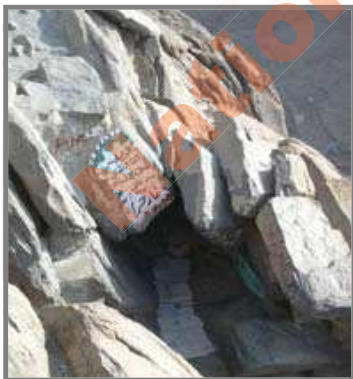
Since different tribes ruled different parts of the Arabia, whole political power was rested in the tribal chiefs. The tribes never accepted authority of any other power. Prestige of the tribe was determined by its size and wealth.



Birth of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ

The most important tribe of Makkah was Quraish. Banu Hashim was one of the twelve families of Quraish. This family was the most illustrious of the Arabs and it was also the hereditary guardians of the Kaaba. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was born in this noble family.

The birth of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ in 570 A.D was one of the greatest events of the world history. He is the greatest personality the world has ever seen. His whole life was an example of nobility. His father passed away before his birth. At the age of six his mother and at the age of eight his grandfather passed away.



The cave Hira in the mountain Jabal al-Nour where, Muhammad ﷺ received his first revelation from the angel Gabriel.

Early in life, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, built up a reputation for truthfulness and honesty. The people of Makkah would bring their cash, jewelry, and other valuables to him for safe-keeping. Whenever they wanted anything back, he returned it to them. They called him Sadiq (truthful) and Amin (trustworthy).

When he reached the age of 40, Allah ﷻ gave him the responsibility of Prophethood. Allah Almighty commanded him to deliver the message of peace to the plagued humanity. The early period of spread of this message of Islam was full of difficulties as the elite of Makkah did not want to lose its superiority over the slaves.

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and his followers had to face so many difficulties by the hands of people of Makkah including several family members of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Social and economic boycott and other similar cruelties reached to a level that in the year 622 AD, the Muslims had to leave their homes and migrate to Madinah, which was then called Yathrib.

Establishment of the Muslim State in Madinah

Yathrib (an old name of Madinah) was a station on the route between the Levant and Yemen. The people of Yathrib lived peacefully away from the wars between the big kingdoms. Due to peaceful nature of its people, Yathrib was a safe place for caravans.

The basic population of Medina consisted of its three Jewish tribes, the Quainuqa, the Quraiza and the Nadhir and of the two Arab tribes, the Aus and the Khazraj.

Unlike Makkah, the life in Madinah was not that difficult. The people were friendly and ready to receive the message of peace. The first act of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, upon arrival in Yathrib, was to build a masjid for worshipping Allah. In order to give practical shape to the principles of Islam, some form of political organization was required. This necessity paved the way for the new Islamic State of Madinah which became sample for all the world.



Masjid e Nabwi in Madina

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was warmly welcomed by the people of Yathrib. This was because they considered the personality and message of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as the only remedy for their social and moral crisis. The most prominent of these were poverty, resulting from usury, the Jewish exploitation of the local population and the dire conditions of widows and orphans. Soon after Hijrah, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ also gained political authority. This authority strengthened further after Charter of Madinah and not only the Muslims but also the Jews and Pagans had to obey him as the head of state.

Charter of Madinah

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ drew up a charter with the Jews in which it was established that Muslims and Jews were to aid each other in all matters concerning the city. They were to be allies against all common enemies. The main clause of this charter is as follows:

“The Jews who attach themselves to our commonwealth shall have an equal right with our own people to our assistance and good offices. They shall practice their religion as freely as the Muslims.”

The charter of Madinah is an example of finding solution to the problems in a peaceful manner. Here peace and pluralism were not achieved through military successes but through respect and acceptance - aspects that reflect some of the basic tenets of Islam.

Do you Know



There are total 63 articles in Charter of Madinah.

During the ten years that Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ lived in Madinah, the city was a center for political, cultural and religious enthusiasm. The message and teachings of Islam were practised by the companions in true letter and spirit. Madinah not only became the first capital of Islamic culture but also a luminous example for the leaders for all times to come.

Note for Teachers

- ✿ Discuss with the students that Charter of Madinah provides guideline for treatment with the minorities.
- ✿ Emphasis should be given to the value of peace and co-existence and link with different aspects of life

Challenges in Madinah

Life in Madinah was safe as compared to the one in Makkah, yet it was not free from challenges. The Muslims of Madinah, under the esteemed leadership of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ had to face certain challenges.

Economic Conditions: The first challenge for Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was poverty of the believers. The Muhajir (Emigrants) who left everything in Makkah and came to Madinah were very poor. In order to rehabilitate the homeless Muhajireen in Madinah, and to

**Do you
Know**



*Ansaar (The Helpers)
were the local
residents of Madinah
who helped
Muhajireen of Makkah*

integrate them into the economic and social life of the city, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ made them “brothers” of the Ansaar. The Ansaar welcomed the Muhajireen and treated them like their real brothers. They made them live in their own houses and made them partners in their business and farming. History cannot produce any other such example of generosity.

Safety and Security: Another challenge for Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was to ensure security of the newly established state of Madinah. There was a continuous fear of attack from the Quraish who felt it as a potential threat for their authority in the region. There was also fear of treachery of Jews and that of the hypocrites (Munafiqeen). Though constitution of Madinah had been signed, the Jews were not trustworthy. The history proved that in later years when the Jews deceived the Muslims and Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ had to devise war strategy, purely for the defense of the Ansar and Muhajireen.



*Masjid Quba in Madina is the first
Masjid of Islam*

Even during wars, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ordered the Muslims not to kill any child, old, or the one who asked for protection. Even damaging the trees, crops, places of worship and public property was strictly prohibited.

Due to the policies of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, great changes occurred in the life of the Arabs and within few years, such a welfare society emerged which is an example for the entire world.

Factors that Changed Arabian Society

Due to efforts of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, the darkness of Jahiliya in whole Arabia changed into brightness of faith. Before Islam, the Arabs were known for drinking, gambling, killing of innocent people and immodesty. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, with divine guidance and unmatched character, changed the whole scenario. The whole Arabia was changed in political, religious and social ways. There were various factors behind this, for example charismatic personality of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, Islam's message of equality, women rights in Islam, system of poor due (Zakat) and leadership of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ through his own example.

Dates to Remember

- 570 Birth of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ
- 610 First revelation of Quran
- 623 Emigration to Madinah
- 628 Treaty of Hudaibiah
- 629 Conquest of Makkah
- 632 Farewell pilgrimage (Hajjat ul Wida)

What I have Learned

- All the Messengers of Allah brought message of Oneness of God.
- The Arabian Peninsula is bounded by the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman.
- Before Islam, the social, economic and political conditions of Arabs were very poor
- The Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ who was born in Makkah and later migrated to Madinah changed the conditions of Arabs.
- The first Muslim state was established in Madinah, which is a sample to be followed till the doomsday.

Note for Teachers

- ✿ Ask the students to prepare presentations on the topic of life of the Prophets
- ✿ Organize a Seerat Quiz about important events in Rasulullah's ﷺ life.
- ✿ On a large map, students may be asked to identify the areas in Arabian Peninsula and large cities like Makkah and Madinah.

CHAPTER

3

Questions and Activities

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer a, b, c or d.

1. The first revelation came to Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ in:
a. 570 AD b. 610 AD c. 623 AD d. 633 AD
2. The Arabs, raising livestock by using scarce water sources of the desert were called:
a. Bedouin b. Jews c. Hadari d. Idol worshipers
3. The people of Arabia, settled in cities, towns and villages, were called:
a. Bedouin b. Jews c. Hadari d. Idol worshipers
4. The citizens of Makkah were mostly:
a. shepherds b. farmers c. merchants d. fighters
5. The constitution of Madinah was signed between the Muslims and the:
a. Christians b. Mushrikeen c. Bedouins d. Jews
6. Common message of all the Prophets was:
a. Oneness of Allah b. Fasting in Ramadan
c. Five times prayers d. Pilgrimage to Makkah
7. Peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water from:
a. one side b. two sides c. three sides d. four sides
8. The first Muslim state was established in:
a. Makkah b. Madinah c. Taif d. Tabuk

CHAPTER

3

Questions and Activities

Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What do you know about Arabian Peninsula?
2. Describe the political conditions of Arab before Islam?
3. Why were the Muslims compelled to migrate to Madinah?
4. How was the challenge of poverty tackled by Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ in Madinah?

Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Describe the life of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ in Madinah?
2. How was it possible to establish the Muslim State in Madinah?
3. What lessons can be drawn from state of Madinah for a prosperous Pakistan?

Critical Thinking

1. **Forming Opinions:** Do you think that the brotherhood of Muhajireen and Ansaar was the most important factor of success in Madinah? Explain in your own words.
2. **Comparing:** In what ways the Arabs before Islam and after Islam different?

Connect to Today

Keeping in view The Charter of Madinah, which steps should be taken today to make this world a peaceful place?

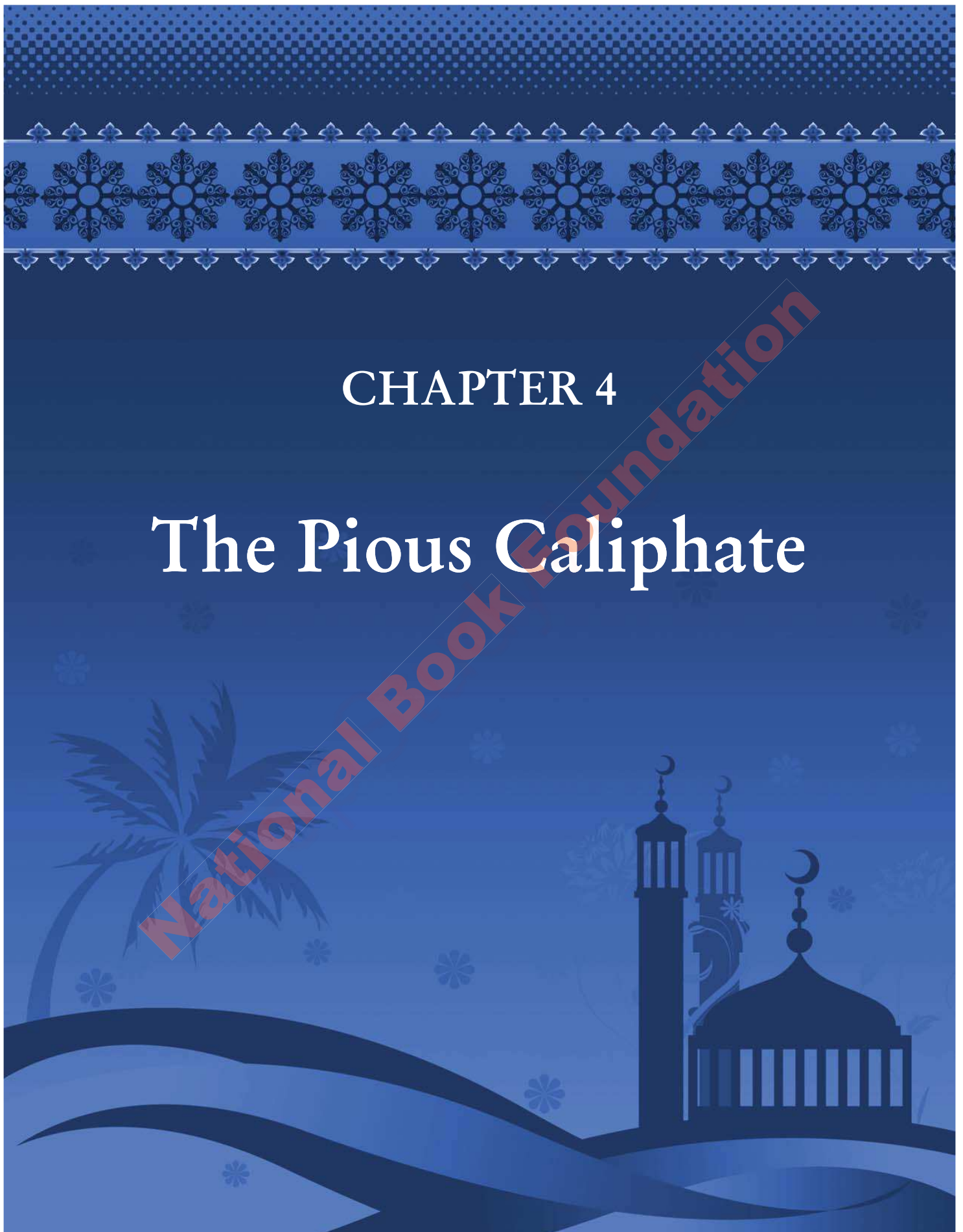
Glossary

Levant:	geographical region roughly between Greece and Egypt
Usury:	practice of lending money at unreasonably high rates of interest
Nomadic:	moving from one place to another rather than living in one place all of the time
Brutality:	extreme cruelty
Jahiliya:	the period of time in Arabia before the advent of Islam
Muhajir:	the Muslims who leave their homes and shift to another place for Islam
Munafiq:	the person who has difference in his speech and action

CHAPTER 4

The Pious Caliphate

National Book Foundation





The Pious Caliphate



After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- ✻ describe the term Caliphate and its importance
- ✻ describe the spread of Islam and expansion of the Muslim State during the pious Caliphate
- ✻ enumerate the key features of the Islamic state: governance, administration, social values and justice
- ✻ describe the main contributions of the four pious Caliphs in preserving the essence of the Muslim State

What is Caliphate?

The term Caliph has been derived from Arabic word *Khalifa* which means successor. In the Quran, this word “*Khalifa*” has been used for human beings as Allah’s viceregents on earth. Caliph is a person who is given duty to implement Islamic law under the commands of Allah Almighty.

The caliphate is a Muslim state under rule of a Caliph who acts as a representative of Allah on earth to exercise His will.

Importance of Caliphate in Islam

Allah revealed His message through Messengers (Prophets) who spread the message of Allah to the people of their nation. Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was the last Nabi of Allah ﷺ.

During his life time, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was a leader of the community in all sections of life. He presented his perfect example to the people which was to be followed by the Muslims throughout their lives. However,

when Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ left this world in 632 AD, it was necessary to appoint a leader of community who could carry on the true spirit of Islam in the light of commands of Allah and teachings of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ. A Caliph is selected by the people. He acts with the consultation of his cabinet (*Shura*). The Caliph gets power from both, the Divine law and the will of the people. Therefore, the Caliph ensures that the duties of the state are discharged within the limits given by Allah Almighty.

Do you Know



The term “Caliphate” is also used for the rule or reign of a caliph or chief Muslim ruler.

Do you Know



Pious Caliphate is also known as “Rashidun Caliphate”

Note for Teachers

- ✿ Ask the students if they remember the names of the Pious Caliphs.
- ✿ Inform the students that Islam believes in will of the people within the limits prescribed by Allah ﷻ.
- ✿ Discuss with the students that Caliphs always used consultation process before making any critical decisions.



Emergence of Pious Caliphate

The departure of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ was a heavy loss for the Muslims. The grief was so intense that the closest companions of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ were not ready to believe that he had left this world. In such a scenario, the Muslims chose their leader who could guide them on the journey on the right path. The first leader selected was his best friend and companion of all times, Khalifa tul

Rasul, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq ؓ. After his demise, this responsibility was given to Hazrat Umar ؓ who was an unmatched administrator. The third in this blessed series of Caliphs was Hazrat Usman Bin Affan ؓ who was famous for his generosity and modesty. The fourth and the last of those caliphs was Hazrat Ali ؓ, the symbol of knowledge and bravery. This period of four caliphs between 632 AD and 661 AD is known as pious caliphate.

Time to Think

Why did Hazrat Abu Bakr ؓ chose the title of Khalifa tul Rasool for himself?



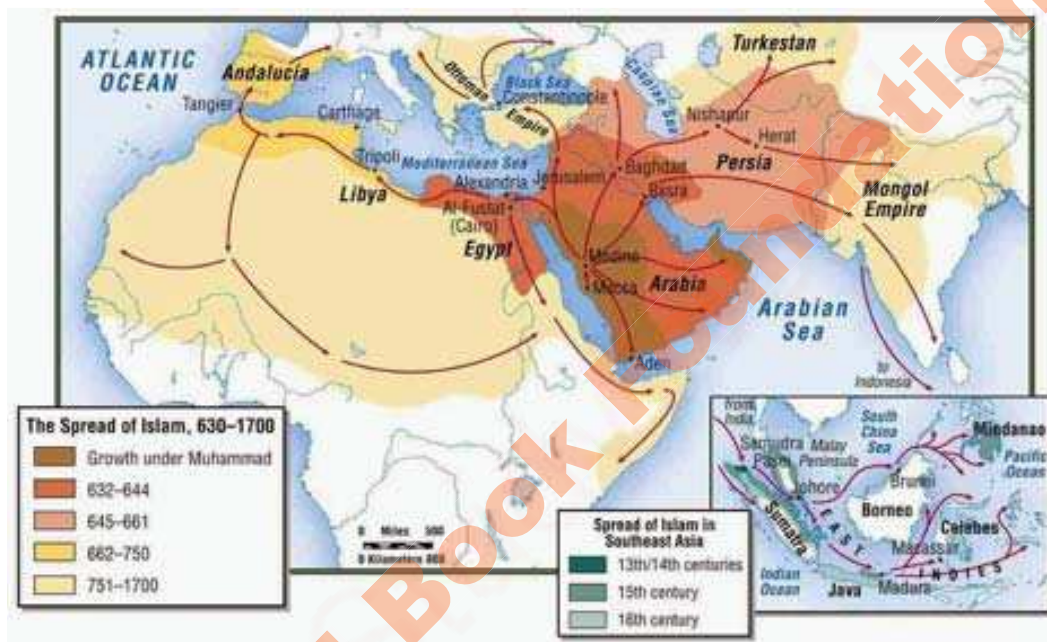
Timeline of Pious Caliphs			
YEAR	RULE	AH	CALIPH
632-634	(2.5 years)	11	Hazrat Abu Bakr ؓ First Caliph
634-644	(10 years)	13	Hazrat Umar ؓ Second Caliph
644-656	(12 years)	23	Hazrat Usman ؓ Third Caliph
656-661	(4.5 years)	35	Hazrat Ali ؓ Fourth Caliph

Spread of Islam During Pious Caliphate

During the lifetime of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, the message of Islam started spreading in various parts of the world. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ wrote letters to different rulers, inviting them to accept Oneness of Allah and Risalat of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.

After the sad demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ, the pious caliphs continued the duty of spreading Islam. During the reigns of the first four caliphs (632-661), Islam spread rapidly. As Islam removed differences on the basis of race, colour and nationality, people from many religions and cultures started embracing it. This unique feature of equality and justice helped spread the message of Islam.

In 636, Arab armies conquered Syria. The Muslims then won Iraq from the Persians and, within ten years after departure of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, subdued Persia itself. By the year 640 AD, the greater part of Egypt also became part of the Islamic caliphate. By the end of the period of the first four caliphs, Islam had vastly expended its territory in the Near East and Africa.



Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه (632-634)

It was one of the most sensitive moments in the history of Islam, when Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was elected as the first caliph of Islam. He had two main challenges ahead; keeping the unity and solidarity of the Muslims intact and spreading the message of Allah Almighty.



Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was a wealthy businessman and a respected citizen of Makkah even before embracing Islam. He was three years younger than Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and known to him since childhood. He remained the closest companion of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ all through his life. When Rasoolullah ﷺ first invited the people to Islam, Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was among the earliest to accept it. Later, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, gave him the title of 'Siddiq' - 'The Testifier to the Truth.'

Governance and Administration

Caliphate period of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه was short but very important. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه followed the footprints of Rasoolullah ﷺ and led the community as an exemplary leader.

On his appointment as Caliph, he said these historical words:

"I am appointed as leader upon you but I am not better than you. If I do well, help me and if I go wrong, correct me. Obey me if I obey Allah and His Messenger but if I disobey them, you need not to obey me."

These words depict the manifesto of his government.

Simple Living

As a Caliph of the Islamic State, he lived simply and was always available to his people. On his death bed, Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه enquired from his family members how much of his possessions increased during his caliphate period. Upon learning that it was increased by a camel, a slave and a velvet sheet, he ordered handing them over to the next Caliph. When the next caliph Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه received these items, he cried and said *"You have made life difficult for successors."*

Humble but Firm

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique رضي الله عنه was normally very sympathetic and kind towards his people but he also stood firm when some tribes refused to pay Zakat and did not accept the authority of the Caliph. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه not only disciplined those tribes but also used their support against the powerful empires of the East: the Sassanians in Persia and the Byzantines in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt.

Do you Know



Manifesto means a public declaration of policy and aims.

Do you Know



Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was father of Ummul Momineen Hazrat Ayesha رضي الله عنها. In this way he was also Father-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Note for Teachers

✿ *Inform the students that during the caliphate period, Islam also spread through the best behavior of the leaders of the Muslim community.*

Dealing with the Problem of False Prophets

Another issue during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was claims of false prophethood. One such claimant was Musaylima al-Kazzab. An army was sent under the command of Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed رضي الله عنه. After many battles, Muslims got victory and Musaylima was killed.



Letter of the Rasoolullah ﷺ Musaylima the liar

Administrative Measures: During the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, the country was divided into different provinces for local administration, headed by governors. Arabia was divided into ten provinces, Iraq was divided into three provinces while Syria was divided into four provinces. The duties of governor included leading prayers, supervising the army, tax collection, maintenance of law and order and social services.

For collection of revenue, Aamils were appointed. The minorities were given complete security of life and freedom of culture.

Social Values and Justice

Humble Nature: Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه lived in an ordinary house. Any person could approach him easily in case of any issue. He always took quick actions to solve the issues of the people. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه himself led the prayers and took the people in confidence in formulating his policies.

Equality: Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was a great advocate of equality. For him, all humans, rich or poor, high or low were equal.

Justice: Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was also a picture of justice. In order to administer justice, Qazis were appointed. In the court of Qazi everyone was equal.

Compilation of Quran: Another contribution of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was the collection and compilation of the verses of the Qur'an into a single copy. This act benefited the Muslim community a great deal.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq رضي الله عنه died on 23 August 634 AD. at the age of sixty-three, and was buried by the side of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ. The period of caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was very short. During this short time, he strengthened and consolidated the Islamic State. Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه proposed the name of Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه as his successor Caliph, which was accepted by the leading companions.

Caliphate of Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه (634-644)

Just like Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه too, after assuming the responsibility of caliph in 634 AD, addressed the community in an inspirational manner:

"O people, remain conscious of Allah, forgive me my faults and help me in my task. Assist me in enforcing what is good and forbidding what is evil. Advise me regarding the obligations that have been imposed upon me by Allah..."



Hazrat Umar Bin Khattab رضي الله عنه was born into a respected Quraish family thirteen years after the birth of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ. Following the example of Rasoolullah ﷺ and continuing the legacy of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه led the community in the most befitting manner. Before assuming caliphate, Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was a trader but after accepting responsibility of the caliph, he accepted a modest allowance. Later, when the leading companions realized that the amount was not enough for his needs, they thought about raising this allowance. Listening to this,

Note for Teachers

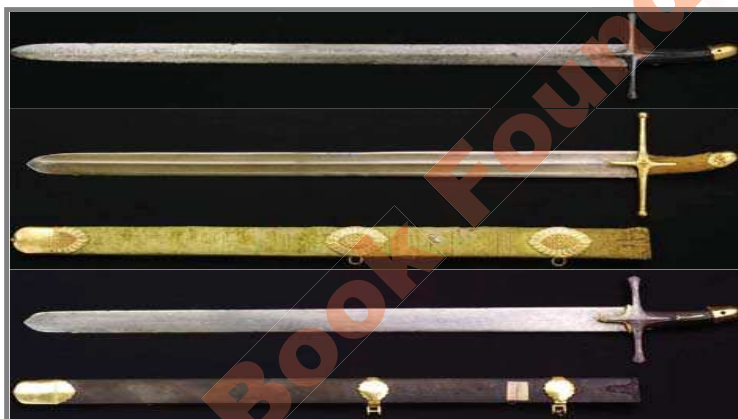
✿ Inform the students that, Hazrat Abu Bakr accompanied Rasoolullah ﷺ during migration to Madinah.

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه got angry and reminded his daughter Hazrat Hafsa رضي الله عنها, who brought the message, life style of Hazrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. He had spent very simple and graceful life. Caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was a great symbol of justice and equality. He solved various problems for both Muslims and the Non-Muslims. The most notable feature of the caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was the massive expansion of Islam. Apart from Arabia, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt and Iran also came under the safety of the Islamic State.

Do you Know



Among the pious caliphs, most conquests happened during the reign of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه. This includes the conquest of Jerusalem.



*The Swords of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه
Preserved in Top Kapi Museum Istanbul (Turkey)*

Governance and Administration

Justice and Equality

Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه was an expert Islamic jurist, known for his just nature. It was this quality that earned him the title *Al-Farooq*. His governance is considered peak of Muslim management and rule in the world.

Innovator of Bureaucracy in Arabia

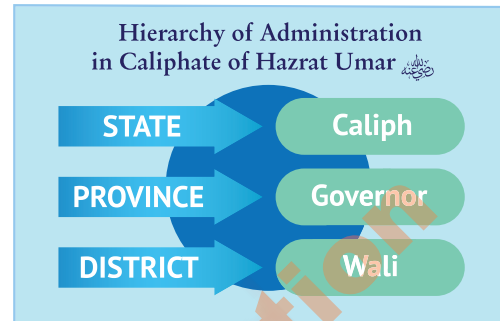
Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه was an innovator of bureaucracy and governance. He ordered to keep the records of officials and soldiers. He also held a record system of the messages he sent to Governors and heads of states. He initiated the policing system to maintain civil order. Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه initiated many projects for the welfare of people. Stipends were given to feeding mothers and elderly people.

State Administration

To maintain good governance, the state was divided into eight or more provinces headed by Governors. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه chose his governors carefully, ensuring that they would be easily accessible to common people. Those governors had to take oath that they would not adopt a

lavish life style and serve the people in the best possible way. The provinces were further divided into districts for better administration.

In order to maintain transparency, the officers were given handsome salaries. At the time of their appointment, a list of their possessions was prepared and kept in record. If there was an unusual increase in the possessions of that officer, he was immediately called to account.



Do you Know



During the caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه office bearers were

- Katib, or Chief Secretary;
- Katib-ud-Diwan or Secretary,
- Sahib-ul-Kharaj or Revenue Collector;
- Sahib-ul-Ahdath or Police Officer;
- Sahib-ul-Bait-ul-Mal or Treasury Officer
- Qazi, the Chief Judge

Social Values and Justice

The caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه is also known for his respect for the social values. Construction of canals, introduction of a system of collecting direct information concerning the State, boring of wells, building of houses, and fixing a daily payment for the destitute among the Christians and the Jews are few of his revolutionary steps.

Do you Know



Among the pious caliphs, most conquests happened during the reign of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه. This includes the conquest of Jerusalem.

Note for Teachers

- ✿ Discuss with the students that how good governance may be ensured through action of assets declaration.

Welfare of People

As a Caliph, Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was always concerned about the welfare of his people. He used to go around in disguise, in the city of Madinah at night, to see if anyone was in need of help. Once, he observed a woman cooking something in a pot while her children were crying around her. He found out from woman that the children had been hungry for two days and that the pot was put on fire just to console them. He immediately brought all the necessary food items to the woman himself.

Do you Know



Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه is reported to have said that, even if a dog died of hunger at the bank of the Euphrates in Baghdad, he would be held accountable by Almighty Allah.

What does it mean?

Fear of Allah

He always had fear of Allah and love for Rasoolullah ﷺ in his heart. He never even used oil from the Bait-ul-Mal to burn a lamp at night for his personal needs. Whenever he finished the official work, he put off the lamp.

Symbol of Justice

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was the symbol of justice in the Islamic History. In his caliphate, all the citizens were equal before law. Once when he appeared before a court at Madinah, the Qazi (Judge) wanted to stand in his honour, but he did not allow him to do so. He did not want any distinction between him and any person before law.

During his time, courts were completely independent and free to give their verdict on any matter even if it was against the caliph. The government couldn't interfere in their decisions.

Do you Know



Caliph had no right and power to forgive those who were convicted by the courts.

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه is the role model for every Muslim. He was the perfect example of justice, piety and humility. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was martyred by a non-Muslim named Firoz. He passed away in the first week of Muharram, 24 AH., and was buried by the side of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Note for Teachers

✿ Remind the students that justice is the key to success for nations. A nation without justice cannot survive long.

Caliphate of Hazrat Usman Ghani رضي الله عنه (644 - 656 AD)

Hazrat Usman Bin Affan رضي الله عنه became third caliph of Islam after the death of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه. A council, comprising of leading companions, was appointed to select the new caliph. After detailed deliberation, the name of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was announced by Hazrat Abdul Rehman Bin Auf رضي الله عنه.

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was born seven years after the birth of Hazrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. He belonged to the Omayyad branch of the Quraish tribe. He was a wealthy man of Makkah who was famous for his generosity. This characteristic brought him the title “Ghani” which means generous.



First Address

After being elected, Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه addressed the congregation. After glorifying Allah Almighty and Rasoolullah صلى الله عليه وسلم, he advised the people to do good deeds. He

expressed his hope that he would do his best to serve Islam and the people.

Hazrat Usman Ghani رضي الله عنه extended the custom of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه and greatly expanded the Islamic State in far off places.

Do you Know



Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه migrated twice for the cause of Islam. First to Abyssinia and then to Madinah.



The Sword of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه

First Muslim Naval Force

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه organized the first naval Muslim force to access far-away regions of the world. This force defeated the naval force of the Byzantine Empire which consisted of 500 ships. Conquests of Byzantine and Roman realms and winning the North African territories were other highlights of the caliphate of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه. Thus, he made exceptional efforts in spreading Islam to other corners of the world.

Governance and Administration

During the caliphate of Hazrat Usman عليه السلام, Islamic state was divided into twelve provinces. Every province was divided into districts and there were about 100 districts in the country. Each district was under the charge of an Aamil. The Qazi was responsible for judicial administration.

Confidence on Governors

In the caliphate of Hazrat Usman عليه السلام, the governors enjoyed his confidence. The caliph did not interfere in their day to day administration. He also did not impose any restrictions on his governors.

Compilation of the Holy Quran

In order to eliminate the problems caused by the differences in recitation of the Holy Quran, Hazrat Usman عليه السلام ordered to make five or seven Mushaf of the Holy Quran under the supervision of Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabit عليه السلام. Later the copies of this Mushaf were distributed in different parts of the world. That is why he is also called “Jami ul Quran”.



Mushaf of Hazrat Usman عليه السلام

Social Values and Justice

Hazrat Usman عليه السلام was an embodiment of Islamic social values. During the caliphate of Hazrat Umsan عليه السلام the characteristics of first two caliphs continued. These include impartial justice for all, mild and humane policies, striving in the path of Allah, and the expansion of Islam.

Do you Know



The engraving on the seal-ring of Hazrat Usman عليه السلام was:

‘I trust in the One Who created and completed (His creation).’

Note for Teachers

✿ Inform the students that Hazrat Usman عليه السلام was also very famous for his modesty (Haya).

Check on Social Evils

During the caliphate of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه the Islamic state became prosperous. Since the first generation of the companions had mostly passed away, there were some changes observed in the society. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه took strong notice of spreading of social evils.

Changes in the Society

By the time, Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه became caliph, the society had changed a lot. The towns expanded as Bedouins from the desert started settling in the cities. This on one hand created diversity but on the other hand many tensions also started. These people from different areas insisted on their own culture and traditions which were not aligned with the Islamic culture. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه had to tackle these issues skillfully.

Rebellion

The caliphate of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه lasted for twelve years. During the last six years of his caliphate a rebellion arose. Taking advantage of dissatisfaction among the people, some elements of society started conspiracies against Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه. For a ruler of vast territories, it was not impossible to deal with these rebels. He could have crushed the rebellion at the

beginning but he did not want to shed the blood of Muslims. He tried to persuade them with kindness and generosity.

Martyrdom of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه

Unfortunately, chaos continued and a time came when his house was sieged and he was martyred while reciting Quran on the afternoon of Friday, 17 Zil Hajj, 35 AH. June 656 AD. At the time of death, he was eighty-four years old.



This blood-stained copy of the Holy Qur'an is the one which Hazrat 'Usman ibn 'Affan رضي الله عنه was supposedly reciting when he was martyred.

Note for Teachers

- ✿ Encourage the students to discuss that why it is important for a ruler to check the social evils in the society. What is the benefit of setting personal example?

Caliphate of Hazrat Ali Bin Abi Talib عليه السلام (656 - 661 AD)

After martyrdom of Hazrat Usman عليه السلام, there was a situation of complete anarchy in Madinah. In such circumstances, Hazrat Ali عليه السلام became fourth Caliph of Islam. It was indeed a delicate time of the Muslim history.

In his inaugural address to the congregation of the Muslims, Hazrat Ali عليه السلام said:

“O Muslims! You have given me your pledge of loyalty, and I know that you have not done so without forethought. I want to mobilize you for obedience and service to Allah. I shall not transgress the bounds of the Book of Allah for anything. I shall promulgate the Laws of Allah which are enshrined in His Book.....”

Hazrat Ali عليه السلام was the first cousin of Hazrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. He had grown up in the Holy Prophet's own household and later married his beloved daughter, Hazrat Fatima عليها السلام. He remained in closest association with Hazrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم for about thirty years. After Hazrat Khadija عليها السلام Hazrat Ali عليه السلام was the first one to accept Islam.

Do you Know



Due to his bravery, Hazrat Ali عليه السلام was given the title of “Asadullah” which means “Lion of Allah”.

Hazrat Ali عليه السلام possessed the skills to handle difficult situations. He gained great knowledge but lived a very simple life. The ideal guardianship of Rasoolullah صلى الله عليه وسلم gave him abilities that helped him exercise good governance and administration of the state.

Note for Teachers

- ✿ Inform the students that Hazrat Ali عليه السلام was known for his bravery and knowledge. These qualities earned him the titles, Babul Ilm (the door of knowledge) and Asadullah (lion of Allah)

Governance and Administration

Hazrat Ali عليه السلام followed the government and administration pattern of Hazrat Umar عليه السلام and did not make any significant changes into that. He was specially concerned about the moral standards of his governors and other officers. He never allowed them to behave inappropriately. Once, when he got information about a governor that he was spending more time in hunting and other such recreational activities, he dismissed him. In case of any information regarding negligence of his officers, Hazrat Ali عليه السلام would write warning letters to them and take actions if necessary.

Sensitivity Regarding Public Money

Hazrat Ali was also very strict about public revenue and its administration. He never let any of his family members to get something more than what they deserved. Once he wrote to one of his revenue officers: "The one who embezzles the trust cannot be saved from punishment of Allah. He destroys his both worlds."

Time to Think

What is the benefit of showing sensitivity towards Public Money?



Military Reforms

Being an experienced army commander, Hazrat Ali عليه السلام paid special attention to armed forces. He established a number of new barracks and fortresses. Hazrat Ali was aware of his duties as a caliph towards propagation of Islam.

Governance and Administration

In his inaugural address to the Muslims, Hazrat Ali said: "O Muslims! I call upon you to assist me in my program of reconstruction. I shall not rest until I have destroyed injustice. I shall not transgress the bounds of the Book of Allah for anything. I will not be partial to anyone whoever he may be. In my sight, all of you are equal."

His will for reliving the true essence of Islam was clear through his actions. His strict stance against nepotism is a proof of his sensitivity towards the social values of Islam. He gave grants to the needy and the poor from public treasury.

Note for Teachers

✿ Inform the students that there are many sayings of Hazrat Ali عليه السلام about seeking knowledge. He is also called "Babul Ilm" (door of knowledge).

Justice: When it comes to justice of Hazrat Ali عليه السلام, it was equal for everyone, Muslim or Non-Muslim, the rich or the poor. He himself appeared before the judge regarding a case, and even the decision was given against him because of lack of evidence.



The Sword of Hazrat Ali عليه السلام, preserved in Top Kapi Museum Istanbul (Turkey)

Behaviour towards non-Muslims

He was also very kind towards the non-Muslims. He always asked his officers to treat them with care. Once when a canal belonging to non-Muslims was blocked, Hazrat Ali عليه السلام wrote to his officer to get it cleaned quickly. This and many such incidents became reason for many non-Muslims to embrace Islam.

Efforts for Unity of Ummah

Hazrat Ali عليه السلام made all possible efforts to re-unite the Muslims. He was a great scholar and the greatest jurist of his time. This was mainly because he spent a great time in the company of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ. Hazrat Ali عليه السلام faced all the difficulties of his time with great courage and determination. But unfortunately, the enemies of Islam, especially the hypocrites were always busy in creating differences among the Muslims.

Martyrdom

On 19th Ramazan 40th Hijri, Hazrat Ali عليه السلام was offering Namaz in the Masjid of Kufa, when a Khariji, Ibne Maljam struck him with a poisoned sword on his head. After two days, he passed away on 21st Ramazan. With the martyrdom of Hazrat Ali عليه السلام, the first golden period of Islamic history came to an end.

Pious Caliphs and Essence of Muslim State

It was blessing of Allah for Islam that the first successors of Rasoolullah ﷺ were men of great knowledge, bravery and virtuous character. During this period, it had been the Holy Quran and the Sunna of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ which guided the leaders and the people of the Islamic state. The first four pious caliphs of Islam set such standards which could not find any parallel till now.



Quran and Sunnah

Shrine of Hazrat Ali عليه السلام in Iraq

During the period of pious caliphate, for all four caliphs, the teachings of the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of Rasoolullah ﷺ were the guiding force behind government and administration.

Consultation

Consultation was another strength behind the actions of the Caliphs. All the pious Caliphs took their *Shura* into confidence while making any decisions.

These minarets of light will remain as the best examples to follow for the rulers.

What I have learned

- The caliphate is a Muslim state under rule of a Caliph who acts as a representative of Allah on earth.
- During pious caliphate, Islam spread rapidly and by the end of the period of the first four caliphs, Islam had vastly increased its territory in the Near East and Africa.
- Justice, equality, security for the minorities, and welfare of the poor are basic qualities of a Muslim state.
- All the pious caliphs spent very humble and simple life. They made sure that the basic Islamic characteristics are followed in letter and spirit.

CHAPTER

4

Questions and Activities

Answer the following questions by choosing the best answer a, b, c or d.

- The term 'Caliph' is derived from Arabic word *Khalifa* which means:**
 - sympathizer
 - organizer
 - monitor
 - successor
- The most distinct feature of the personality of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه that brought him title of "Ghani" is:**
 - Truthfulness
 - Honesty
 - Generosity
 - Modesty
- Which of the pious caliphs had the title *Khalifa tu Rasul*:**
 - Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه
 - Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه
 - Hazrat Usman Ghani رضي الله عنه
 - Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib رضي الله عنه
- The Muslim State extended the most during the time of:**
 - Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه
 - Hazrat Umar Farooq رضي الله عنه
 - Hazrat Usman Ghani رضي الله عنه
 - Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib رضي الله عنه
- During the caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه, the districts were governed by:**
 - Governor
 - Wali
 - Aamil
 - Kaatib

Answer the following questions briefly.

- What were the main sources of power for the Caliph?
- Why was Caliphate important for the Muslim state?
- What were the duties of governor at the time of Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه ?
- What were the two most important characteristics of the personality of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه?

Answer the following questions in detail.

- What were the qualities of the leadership of the pious caliphs?
- What was the impact of pious caliphate on the spread of Islam in the world?
- Describe social values and justice during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه .

CHAPTER

4

Questions and Activities

Critical Thinking

1. **Forming Opinions:** Why did Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه say about Hazrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه that “You have made life difficult for successors?”
2. **Comparing:** In what ways were the caliphates of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه similar?

Connect to Today

- What lessons can be drawn from Pious Caliphate that could guide today’s leaders?

Project

- Prepare a presentation regarding justice system during the period of pious caliphate with specific examples.

Glossary

Demise:	death
Subdued:	brought under control
Accessible:	friendly and easy to talk to
Innovator:	a person who introduces new methods or ideas
Jurist:	an expert in law or writer of law
Shura:	members of a cabinet
Supremacy:	the state of being superior to all others
Nepotism:	favouring relatives or friends, especially by giving them jobs

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