

## Unit 1: The Saviour of Mankind

### QUESTION ANSWER

**Box 1: What kind of fair was held at Ukaz every year?**

**Ans.** A poetical fair was held at Ukaz every year, where poetry competitions took place.

**Box 2: At what age did Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) start spending time in solitude and meditation in the cave of Hira?**

**Ans.** Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) started spending time in solitude and meditation in the cave of Hira at the age of thirty-eight.

**Box 3: To whom did the pagan Arabs send a delegation, in order to stop the Rasoolullah (ﷺ) from preaching?**

**Ans.** The pagan Arabs sent a delegation to Hazrat Abu Talib, the kind and caring uncle of the Rasoolullah (ﷺ), to stop him from preaching.

**Box 4: What did Michael H. Hart say about the Rasoolullah (ﷺ)?**

**Ans.** Michael H. Hart said that Muhammad (ﷺ) was responsible for both the theology of Islam and its moral principles, and ranked as the most influential political leader of all time due to his role in the Arab conquests.

## Exercise

**Answers to the given comprehension questions:**

**1. How might the geographical description of Makkah Mukarramah influence the reader's understanding of its historical and cultural importance?**

**Ans.** The geographical description of Makkah Mukarramah as a land of dazzling deserts and starry skies emphasizes its beauty and mystique, helping the reader appreciate why it held spiritual and cultural significance even before Islam. Its location near the Red Sea also hints at its historical role as a center for trade and pilgrimage.

**2. What does the emphasis on the Arabs' memory and eloquence suggest about their culture before Islam?**

**Ans.** The emphasis on their memory and eloquence shows that pre-Islamic Arab society valued oral tradition, poetry, and linguistic excellence. This cultural trait laid a strong foundation for the preservation and spread of the Quran, which is also highly eloquent.

**3. What is the importance of the anecdote about Hammad and Caliph Walid bin Yazid?**

**Ans.** The anecdote highlights the depth and richness of Arabic poetry before Islam and demonstrates the Arabs' exceptional memory. It underscores why Allah chose Arabic as the language of the Quran, since the people were already skilled in literary expression.

**4. What parallels can you draw between the state of civilization described here and the other historical periods of decline and renewal?**

**Ans.** Like other periods of moral and spiritual decline, such as Europe's Dark Ages, the 5th and 6th centuries saw chaos and collapse. Just as the Renaissance or the Enlightenment renewed Europe, the advent of Islam through the Rasoolullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) marked a rebirth of knowledge, ethics, and justice for the world.

**5. What challenges did the Rasoolullah face in proclaiming the Oneness of Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) (Tauheed) and the unity of mankind?**

**Ans.** He faced strong opposition from the pagan Arabs, who saw his message as a threat to their authority and social order. They pressured him and his followers, tried to persuade his uncle to stop him, and even threatened hostility if he continued preaching.

**6. In what ways did the Rasoolullah elevate mankind to a higher level in both spiritual and worldly domains?**

**Ans.** He brought people out of ignorance and superstition into the light of faith, introduced justice, equality, and compassion, and established a moral society. His teachings laid the foundation for social reforms and global civilization.

**7. How does the final Quranic verse (Quran 33:45-46) encapsulate the role and mission of the Rasoolullah?**

**Ans.** The verse highlights multiple roles of the Prophet: as a witness, a bearer of glad tidings, a warner, a caller to Allah, and a guiding light. It reflects the comprehensive mission of the Prophet as both a spiritual and societal reformer.

**8. How does the author view the pre-Islamic Arabs? Write down the examples and the evidences supporting your inferences.**

**Ans.** The author views the pre-Islamic Arabs as eloquent, intelligent, and culturally rich but also misguided by idol worship and ignorance. This is evident from their strong memory and poetic tradition (e.g., fairs at Ukaz), and their moral decline needing reformation (e.g., cruelty, injustice, false beliefs).