



أكاديمية إعداد الدولية
Eadad International Academy

Mid-Term 2 Revision

Social YEAR 6

AY 2025-2026

Name	
Class	
Date	

LESSON 1: WHAT IS ECONOMY?

What is the Economy?

The economy is:

- The careful use of money and resources.
- The system that shows how goods and services are produced and used in a country.

Goods

Goods are things you can see and touch.

Examples: car, phone, book

Services

Services are work done for someone.

Examples: teacher, doctor, barber

Factors of Production

These are the resources used to produce goods and services:

1. Land → Natural resources (farms, water, buildings)
2. Labor → People who work
3. Capital → Machines, tools, and money used to produce goods

PART 2: Income – Consumption – Savings

Income

Money earned over a period of time.

Consumption

Money spent on goods and services.

Savings

Money that is kept for future use.

Important Relationship

- If income increases, consumption can increase.
- If income is low, spending must be limited.

Question 1: Circle the correct answer from the choices provided (a, b, c, or d).

1. Which of the following is a service?
 - a) Car
 - b) Teacher
 - c) Phone
 - d) Book
2. Machines used to produce goods are called:
 - a) Labor
 - b) Land
 - c) Capital
 - d) Savings
3. _____ refers to the careful use of money and resources.
 - a) Economy
 - b) Land
 - c) Labor
 - d) Capital

Question 2: Match the items in column A with their corresponding items in column B.

Column A
1. Income
2. Savings
3. Consumption

Column B
a) Money earned
b) Money spent
c) Money kept for future use

Question 3: Answer the following questions.

Ahmed earns 1000 QR monthly. He spends 800 QR and saves 200 QR.

- What is his income?

- What are his savings?

- What is his consumption

LESSON 2: MONEY AND BANKING

Money has 3 functions:

1. Medium of exchange → Used to buy goods and services.
2. Unit of account → Used to measure value.
3. Store of value → Can be saved and used later.

Bank

A place that:

- Keeps money safe
- Gives loans
- Provides credit cards
- Offers financial advice

Invisible Money

Money used through:

- Credit card



- ATM

It is real money taken from your bank account (not unlimited!).

Question 1: Write “True” if the statement is correct and “False” if it is wrong.

1. Money is only coins and paper. (_____)
2. A bank gives loans. (_____)
3. Credit card money is unlimited. (_____)
4. Money is a unit of weight. (_____)
5. A store of value means money loses value immediately. (_____)
6. ATMs create new money. (_____)

Question 2: Circle the correct answer from the choices provided (a, b, c, or d).

1. Which is NOT a function of money?
 - a) Medium of exchange
 - b) Unit of account
 - c) Store of value
 - d) Source of free money
2. When you use a credit card, the money is taken from:
 - a) The government
 - b) The shop owner
 - c) Your bank account
 - d) Nowhere
3. A bank protects money by:
 - a) Printing it
 - b) Keeping it safe
 - c) Spending it
 - d) Destroying it



4. Invisible money refers to:
- Fake money
 - Hidden coins
 - Credit card or ATM transactions
 - Lost money

LESSON 3: MEET THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

- Born in 570 A.D. in Makkah
- Belonged to the Quraysh tribe
- Known for honesty → called Al-Amin
- First revelation in 610 A.D. at Mount Hira
- Migrated to Medina in 622 A.D. (Hijrah) → Beginning of the Islamic calendar
- Returned to Makkah in 630 A.D.
- Delivered last sermon in 632 A.D. at Mount Arafat
- Died in 632 A.D.
- Buried in Al-Masjid an-Nabawi (Medina)

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box.

Medina - Quraysh – Makkah– Mount Arafat - Prophet Mohammad

- Prophet Mohammad belongs to the _____ tribe.
- The Prophet migrated to _____.
- He delivered his last sermon at _____.



4. _____ was known as Al Amin because of his honesty and sincerity.

LESSON 4: SPREAD OF ISLAM

Rashidun Caliphs

1. Abu Bakr
2. Umar ibn al-Khattab
3. Othman bin Affan
4. Ali ibn Abi Taleb

Five Pillars of Islam

1. Shahadah
2. Salat
3. Zakat
4. Sawm
5. Hajj

How Islam Spread

- Through trade
- Through military campaigns
- Through missionaries
- Across three continents at its peak

Question 1: Circle the correct answer from the choices provided (a, b, c, or d).

1. The first caliph after Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was:
 - a) Umar
 - b) Ali
 - c) Abu Bakr
 - d) Othman

2. _____ is a religion that teaches peace and kindness.
 - a. Islam
 - b. Muslims
 - c. Allah
 - d. Makkah

3. Islam spread peacefully through:
 - a) Trade
 - b) Missionaries
 - c) Good behavior of Muslims
 - d) All of the above

4. The five pillars are an obligation upon:
 - a) All people
 - b) All Muslims
 - c) Leaders only
 - d) Scholars only

LESSON 3: Umayyads AT THE FOREFRONT

Who were the Umayyads?

- Came after the Rashidun Caliphate.
- Ruled from 661 – 750 A.D.

- First Umayyad Caliph: Muawiyah I
- Capital city: Damascus

Expansion of the Empire

The Umayyad Empire became one of the largest in history.

They controlled:

- Middle East
- North Africa
- Spain
- Parts of India

At its peak, it stretched from the Indus River (Asia) → Spain (Europe)

Taxes

- Non-Muslims paid Jizyah
- Muslims paid Zakat
- If someone converted to Islam → no longer paid Jizyah

Achievements

- Arabic became the official language
- Islamic coins introduced
- Cordoba became a center of learning
- 70 libraries in Cordoba
- The Great Mosque of Cordoba was built
- Dome of the Rock built in Jerusalem
- Science, surgery, and pharmacology flourished



Downfall of the Umayyads

1. Appointment of Yazid rejected → Battle of Karbala
2. Weakening Islamic unity
3. Economic tensions
4. Incompetent rulers chosen by the family system (monarchy)

Question 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box.

Arabic – Cordoba– Damascus – Medina – Jizyah – Zakat –661 – 750 – Spain

1. The Umayyads ruled from _____ to _____ A.D.
2. The capital city of the Umayyad Empire was _____.
3. Non-Muslims paid _____.
4. Muslims paid _____.
5. _____ became the official language.
6. _____ became a center of learning.

Question 2: Circle the correct answer from the choices provided (a, b, c, or d).

1. The first Umayyad Caliph was:
 - a) Ali
 - b) Abu Bakr
 - c) Muawiyah I
 - d) Umar
2. The Umayyad capital was located in:
 - a) Makkah
 - b) Medina

- c) Damascus
d) Baghdad
3. The empire stretched from:
a) India to China
b) Indus River to Spain
c) Egypt to Rome
d) Africa only
4. One reason for the downfall was:
a) Strong unity
b) Economic tensions
c) Scientific growth
d) Building mosques
5. The Rashidun Caliphate was succeeded by the _____.
- a. Umayyad dynasty
b. Abbasid dynasty
c. Ottoman Empire
d. Fatimid dynasty

Question 3: Read the question. Write your answer on the line provided.

1. Name one of the achievements of the Umayyads.

LESSON 4: A NEW EMPIRE: THE ABBASIDS

Who were the Abbasids?

- The Abbasid Caliphate was a Muslim ruling dynasty that came to power in 750 CE after defeating the Umayyad Caliphate.

- They claimed descent from Abbas ibn Abd al-Muttalib, the uncle of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- The Abbasids:
 - Supported the mawali (non-Arab Muslims) and treated them more equally.
 - Promised fair leadership and justice.
 - Moved the capital from Damascus to Baghdad in 762 CE.

Achievements

The Abbasid period is known as the Islamic Golden Age because of its great achievements:

- Built the famous House of Wisdom in Baghdad.
- Developed algebra and improved medical knowledge.
- Baghdad became a center of world trade.

Government and Society

- The Abbasids created a strong bureaucratic system (an organized government system).
- They allowed different cultures and ideas to mix.
- Society included Arabs, Persians, Turks, and other groups.

Question 1: Circle the correct answer.

1. The Abbasids moved the capital from Damascus to _____ in 762 CE.

- A. Cairo
- B. Baghdad
- C. Jordan
- D. Persia

2. The Abbasids supported the _____ or non-Arab Muslims.

- A. tribe
- B. mawali
- C. Cairo
- D. Baghdad

3. Why is the Abbasid period called the Islamic Golden Age?

- A. because they built many armies
- B. because of their achievements in knowledge, science, and trade
- C. because they conquered all of Europe
- D. because they ended all wars

Question 2: Write "T" if the statement is true or "F" if the statement is false.

1. The House of Wisdom was built in Damascus. _____
2. Abbasid society included people from different cultures, such as Arabs, Persians, and Turks. _____

Question 3: Read the question. Write your answer on the line provided.

1. Name one important achievement of the Abbasids.
