



Islamic
Studies



Textbook
Part 3

I am a Muslim

Jannat Al Quran
Islamic Studies
Textbook
Part 3

Prepared by:
Shaykha Dina Essam

Copyright © Jannat Al Quran 2021
All rights reserved.

www.jannatalquran.com

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmat Allah wa Barakatuh,

Ever since I started teaching children about Islam, I realised the uttermost need to create children-friendly books to engage our children in learning Islam in a simple yet joyful way. My passion for illustrating the beautiful message of Islam to children has now been translated into an easy-to-understand and entertaining books, designed specifically for children.

These Islamic studies book series give an overview on Aqidah which describes the essential beliefs in Islam. They also include Hanafi Fiqh describing the theories of Islamic law based on the teachings of the Quran and the traditions of the Prophet (ﷺ). In addition, numerous simple explanations of Quranic verses and hadiths are added for enhanced understanding for the children. Also, the stories of the Prophets are described in an engaging and precise way.

Moreover, the life of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is summarised in the Sirah throughout the books. They also elucidate the Islamic etiquette and good manners which are of paramount importance to our children, and ultimately to the overall society we live in. Lastly, the textbook series are complemented by exercise books to allow consolidation of knowledge in an interactive creative way.

I really believe whole-heartedly that these book series will take the children on a vivid journey that they will find enjoyable and simple to comprehend. It will subsequently equip them with an essential Islamic foundation knowledge that forms the basis of being a Muslim.

Jazakumu Allah Khaiyran and all the best,
Dina Essam

Table of Contents

Surah Fatihah	1
Names of Allah	11
The Most Just (Al-'Adl) - الْعَدْلُ	12
The Responsive (Al-Mujeeb) - الْمُجِيبُ	13
The Most Appreciative (Ash-Shakoor) - الشَّكُورُ	14
The Pillars of Iman	15
Allah's Angels	16
Allah's Books	19
The Power of the Quran	21
The Messengers of Allah	25
Intelligence of Muhammad	27
Nabi Isa	31
The Day of Judgement	35
Jannah & Jahannam	37
Divine Destiny (Qadar)	39
Zikr: Great Rewards in Short Time	40
Nabi Adam	41
The Creation of Adam	41
Adam and the Angels	41
Shaitaan Decided to Mislead Adam	42
How Shaitaan Cheated Adam and Hawa	43
The Fall of Adam	45
Allah Sends Adam and Hawa Down to Earth	46
Qaabil and Haabil	47
Athaan	49
Al-Iqamah	53

Jama'h Prayer (Salaatul Jama'h)	55
Friday Prayer (Salaatul Jumu'ah)	56
Etiquette of the Masjid	57
Nabi Dawood	59
Cleanliness	63
Istinja and Etiquette of Using the Toilet	64
Wudu	67
Things to Remember When You Make Wudu	71
Factors that Break Wudu	72
Al-Hasan & Al-Husain Teaching Wudu to an Old Man	73
Ghusl	75
Nabi Ibrahim	77
The Call to Hajj	81
Good Manners and Respect to Everyone	82
Salaah	85
Factors that Break Salaah	94
Nabi Yunus	95
Yunus Calling His People to Worship Allah	95
Yunus on Board of a Ship	96
Yunus inside the Belly of the Whale	97
Allah Answers Yunus' Dua	97
Yunus on the Shore	98
Zikr: Great Rewards in a Short Time	97
Care for Animals	100
Prophet Muhammad	101
In the Cave	101
Waraqah ibn Nawfal	103
First Muslims	104
Open Call	105

Rejection of Quraish	106
Threats of Quraish	106
The House of Al-Arqam (Dar Al-Arqam)	106
Cruelty of Quraish	107
Cruelty to Muhammad	108
First Migration to Abyssinia	109
Quraish Complained to Abu Talib	110
Proposal of Utbab ibn Rabi'ah	111
Boycott of Banu Hashim	113
Year of Sadness	113
Everyday Duas	114
Sahabah (Companions)	115
The Four Caliphs	116
Abu Bakr As-Siddiq	117
Umar Ibn Al Khattab	118
Uthman Ibn Affan	119
Ali Ibn Abi Talib	120

Surah Al-Fatihah

Surah **Al-Fatihah** is the greatest surah of the Qur'an. We recite Surah **Al-Fatihah** in each Rakah every Salaah. Whoever performs any prayer without reciting Surah **Al-Fatihah**, his prayer will not be accepted.

It is the first surah of the Qur'an. In English, it means the opening. The reason for this name is that the Qur'an opens with it as well as the Salaah.

It is also known as **Ummul-Kitaab** (The Mother of the Book) because it contains all the teachings of the Qur'an. It is also called **As-Saba' Al-Mathaani** (the seven oft-repeated verses) because it is repeated several times in each Salaah. Another name is **Al-Hamd** which means The Praise.

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

- بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ②
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ④
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤
اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ
الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Meaning:

In the Name of **Allah** - the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

Explanation:

'I begin with the name of **Allah**' means a Muslim begins his recitation by mentioning **Allah**'s name.

Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) is the God of mankind who alone deserves worship. No one else can take the name '**Allah**.' **Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) is the Most Gracious (Ar-Rahman) and the Most Merciful (Ar-Raheem).

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Meaning:

All praise is for **Allah** - Lord of all worlds.

Explanation:

The word 'hamd' means praise and thankfulness.

Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) deserves to be praised and thanked. We should praise Him for everything **He** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) has given us, gifts, blessings and all good.

Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) is the Lord of the worlds (this life and the hereafter). **Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) made everything that exists. **He** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) is the Lord and everyone else is His slave.

الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ

Meaning:

The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Explanation:

Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) has given us so many blessings.

He (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) protects and forgives us. **He** is kind to all of us. **Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) loves us and has mercy on us all.

Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) is the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. If we commit a sin or make a mistake, then feel sorry and repent to **Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ), **He** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) forgives us. **He** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) rewards us for our good actions and gives us lots of rewards.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: 'Those who are merciful will be shown mercy from the One who is full of mercy (**Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ)). So have mercy on those in this world and **Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will have mercy on you.'

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾

Meaning:

Master of the Day of Judgment.

Explanation:

Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) alone is the master of the Day of Judgment, the day when all people will be rewarded for their deeds.

Reciting this Ayah in every rak'ah of prayer always reminds us of the Day of Judgment, and encourages us to do good and stay away from sins.

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿١٥٠﴾

Meaning:

You 'alone' we worship and **You** 'alone' we ask for help.

Explanation:

O **Allah!** We worship You alone and seek only Your help in everything we do.

The Ayah tells us that a Muslim is not allowed to make any act of worship, like Salaah to anyone except **Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ).

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾

Meaning:

Guide us along the straight path.

Explanation:

Guide us and show us the straight path and make it easy for us to follow. Make us firm on it till we meet **You**.

The 'Straight Path' is Islam. It is the path that makes **Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) pleased with us so we may enter Jannah. We cannot be happy and successful except by following it.

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

Meaning:

The path of those **You** have blessed - not those **You** are displeased with, or those who are away from **You**.

Explanation:

The path followed by those who were blessed – the Prophets, the truthful, the martyrs, and the righteous. Do not let us follow the path of two groups.

First, those who earned **Allah's** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) anger because they knew the truth, they knew the path to **Allah** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) and what pleases **Him** but did not follow it.

Second, do not let us follow the path of those who lost their way and were not guided.

This is a dua, we ask **Allah** (ﷻ) to guide us to the path of those who are good and righteous.

It is recommended to say 'Ameen' after reciting Surah al-Fatihah.

'Ameen' means 'O **Allah**, please accept.'

Names of Allah

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,
'There are ninety-nine names of **Allah** (ﷻ);
whoever memorises them will enter
Paradise.'

Memorising **Allah's** (ﷻ) names include:

1. Understanding their meanings
2. Acting upon them. So, if a person knows that **Allah** (ﷻ) is One, he will not associate anything else with **Him**.

Three names of **Allah** (ﷻ) are: The Most Just
- Al-Mujeeb - Ash-Shakoor

الْعَدْلُ - Al-'Adl

The Most Just

The One who created everything in perfect balance.

The One who placed everything in its proper place.

The One who is fair to all of His creations.

The One who does not do wrong to anyone.

Allah (ﷻ) is the Just.

Allah (ﷻ) said through Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), "O My servants! I have forbidden dhulm (oppression) for Myself, and I have made it forbidden amongst you, so do not oppress one another."

Al-Mujeeb - الْمُجِيبُ

The Responsive

The One who answers prayers and duas.

The One who makes things easy for us.

The One who helps us when we are in trouble.

The One who responds to requests, prayers and praises by gifts, blessings and acceptance.





Ash-Shakoor-الشُّكُورُ

The Most Appreciative

The One who is thankful for the good deeds we do and gives us great rewards.

The One who gives large rewards even for a small amount of good work.

The One who always rewards and forgives.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allah (ﷻ) has commanded that the good and bad deeds to be written. If someone intends to do a good deed but does not do it, then Allah (ﷻ) will record it as a complete good deed. If he intends to do it and actually does so, then Allah (ﷻ) will record it as ten good deeds up to seven hundred times or even more. If he intends to do a bad deed and does not do it, then Allah (ﷻ) will record for him one complete good deed. If he does it then Allah (ﷻ) will record for him a single bad deed."



The Pillars of Iman

Iman is an Arabic word. It means faith. Faith means complete trust.

A Muslim has faith (Iman) in :

1. Allah
2. His Angels
3. His Books
4. His Messengers
5. The Day of Judgement
6. Divine Destiny (Qadar)

Allah's Angels

Belief in angels is one of the six pillars of Iman.

What are angels created from?
They are created from light.

When were they created?
They were created before Adam (عليه السلام).

How many angels are there?
The angels are many, and their number is known only to Allah (عز وجل).

Can they eat or drink?
No, they cannot.

Are there male and female angels?
No, angels have no gender.

Who is the greatest of the angels?
The greatest of all the angels is Jibreel (عليه السلام).

How many wings does the angel Jibreel have?

The angel Jibreel has six hundred wings.

Are all the angels of the same size?

No, the angels are not all of one size.

What do the angels do?

They always worship and praise Allah.

Do they get tired or bored of worshipping or praising Allah?

No, they do not.

Do they have names?

Yes, they have names. We know only a few names of them as:

Jibreel

Mikail

Israfeel

Do they all have the same role?
No, they have different roles. For example:



Jibreel
(جبرئيل)

brought messages from Allah (ﷻ) to the Prophets. It is called revelation.



Mikail
(ميكائيل)

controls the rain and food. He is responsible for the weather.



Israfeel
(اسرافيل)

will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement (Yawmul Qiyamah).



Allah's Books

Allah (ﷻ) has sent down many books. The Muslim believes in all the books. These books were sent to guide people and to ask them to believe in Allah (ﷻ).

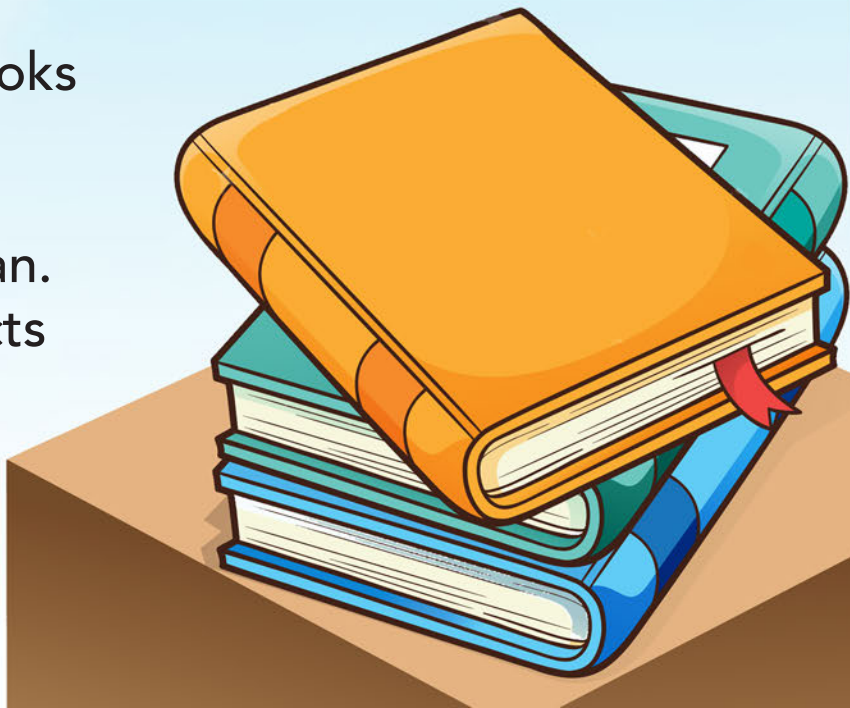
There are four main books that were sent. They are:

1. The Tawrah. This was given to Musa (ﷺ)
2. The Zabur. This was given to Dawud (ﷺ)
3. The Injil. This was given to Isa (ﷺ)
4. The Quran. This was given to Muhammad (ﷺ).

The Quran is the last Book that Allah (ﷻ) sent.

All the other books have changed over time except the Quran.

Allah (ﷻ) protects the Quran. It will never change.



The Quran was not written by any human being or by angels. It is Allah's words. The Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) by the angel Jibreel (عليه السلام). These revelations lasted a period of twenty-three years.

The Quran contains 114 Surahs. The Quran starts by Surah Al-Fatihah and ends by Surah An-Nas. Each Surah contains a number of Ayahs (A verse is called Ayah in Arabic. The Plural of Ayah in Arabic is Ayaat).

The Holy Quran deserves our utmost respect. Before reading the Quran we purify ourselves by performing Wudu.



The Power of the Quran

Umar Ibn Al-Khattab was one of the leaders in Makkah. The Prophet wanted him to become a Muslim. Before **Umar** accepts Islam, he was the enemy of the Prophet (ﷺ). He wanted to kill him.

On his way to harm the Prophet (ﷺ), someone told him that his sister, Fatima, had accepted Islam. He became angry and went to his sister's house to find out if it was true.

When **Umar** arrived, both husband and wife were receiving lessons in the Our'an from Khabbab. As **Umar** entered the house, Khabbab hid in another room but forgot to take the pages of the Our'an with him. Fatima hid the pages of the Quran underneath her clothes.

Umar was very angry. He asked Fatima and her husband, "What are you doing?" He hit his sister for having accepted Islam. Fatima bled from her head and face.

On seeing Fatima bleeding, he regretted what he had done.



When **Umar** calmed down, he saw the pages of the Qur'an. He said, "Show me what these are." "No," said his sister. "You are unclean and no unclean person can touch the pages of the Qur'an."

After he had washed his body, Fatima allowed her brother to read the pages. Once he read the powerful words of the Qur'an, **Umar** became a new man. He said: "How noble and splendid this speech is!"

Umar asked Khabbab to come with him to the Prophet (ﷺ).

As **Umar** came in, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "What has brought you here O **Umar**?" **Umar** replied, "O Messenger of Allah, I have come to tell you that I believe in Allah and His Messenger and in what has been revealed by Allah"

Hearing this, the Prophet (ﷺ) became so happy and said, "Allahu Akbar!"

Umar accepted Islam once he heard a few Ayahs from the Quran. The Qur'an is so powerful.

The Messengers of Allah



Allah (ﷻ) chooses good people to be Messengers and Prophets. Allah (ﷻ) sends His message to the Messenger through the angel Jibreel (جبرئيل).

The Messenger then gives this message to people and guides them to the right path.



What is the difference between a Messenger and a Prophet?

A Messenger is someone who receives a message from Allah (ﷻ) and is required to convey it.

A Prophet teaches the existing message of the Messenger before him.





Are all Messengers and Prophets human beings?

Yes, they are human beings who eat and drink.

Who was the first Prophet?

Prophet Adam (عليه السلام) was the first Prophet.




Who was the last Prophet?

Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was the last Prophet.

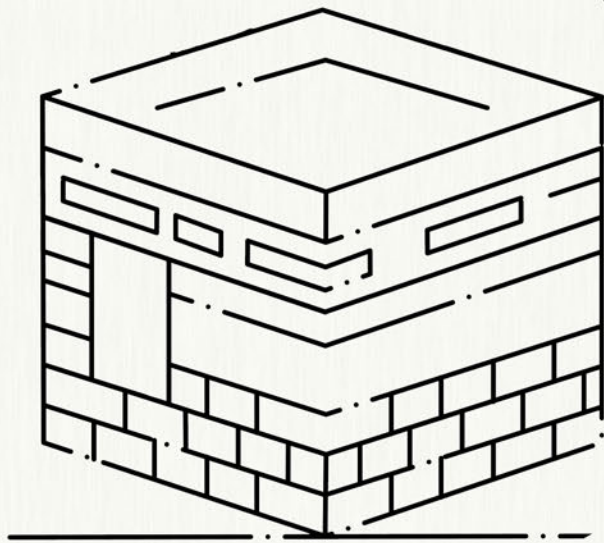


What are the qualities of the Messengers and Prophets?

They were kind, merciful, intelligent, truthful and obedient to Allah (عز وجل). They always put their trust in Allah (عز وجل).

An illustration at the top of the page shows several stylized, fluffy clouds in black and white. From these clouds, numerous small, teardrop-shaped raindrops are falling. The background is white, with large, wavy orange shapes on the left and bottom edges.

Intelligence of Prophet Muhammad

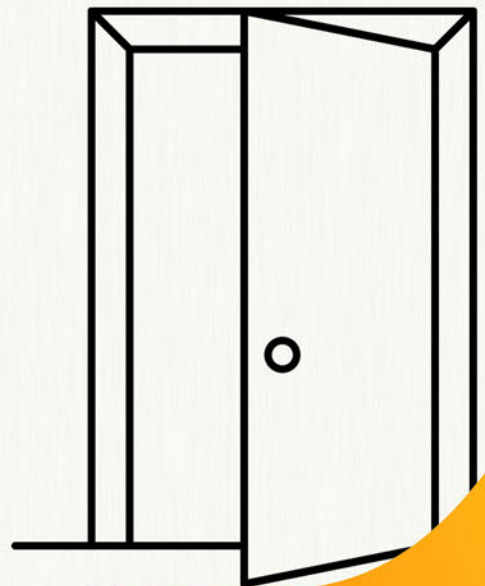


The Kaabah was first built by Prophet Ibrahim (عليه السلام). It had rained heavily and continuously for a long period, and the water poured down on the Kaabah. Over years, rain damaged the walls of the Kaabah. Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was 35 when Quraish decided to rebuild the Kaabah. Each tribe had a special task to do.

Everyone was carrying rocks and putting up walls. The building had risen all the way to where the black stone was going to be placed. This black stone is special as it came from Jannah. A disagreement broke out because each tribe wanted to put this holy stone in its place. Every tribe believed that they were most deserving in this matter.

A solution had to be found. The tribes waited a few days without putting a single stone into the Kabah walls. They gathered, discussed the situation and decided that the first one to enter the meeting place in the morning would decide a solution to the situation.

All eyes were then on the door. They all wondered, who was going to come and how was this disagreement going to be solved? How was this going to be settled without hurting any of the tribes' feelings?



Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was the first one to enter. They were happy as they knew that Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was trustworthy and would be able to make a fair decision.

The Prophet (ﷺ) asked them to bring him a piece of cloth. **He** (ﷺ) placed the black stone in the middle of the cloth and asked each tribe to hold a corner of the cloth so they could lift the stone together. Then the Prophet placed the black stone on its place once the stone was near to the Kabah.

The Prophet (ﷺ) was able to solve this disagreement by his intelligence which Allah (ﷻ) has gifted him with.



Nabi Isa

The mother of Prophet **Isa** (عليه السلام) was called Maryam. Some people also call her Mary or Maria. She was a very pious woman. One day, an angel of Allah (جبرائيل) came to her and said: "Soon you will have a son." But how can I have a son?" Maryam asked. "I have no husband."

The angel replied: "Allah (عز وجل) is almighty. When He (عز وجل) wishes something, then it will happen. You will have a son, and his name shall be **Isa**, and he will be a great Prophet of Allah (عز وجل)"

She sat under a palm tree and felt lonely. She was also feeling hungry and thirsty. Suddenly, she heard voice which asked her to shake the palm tree. Juicy dates started falling from the tree. She ate and drank, and gave birth to **Isa** (عليه السلام).

Maryam returned to her family. They were very curious about the child and asked: "How did you get him?" But Maryam did not answer. Instead, she just pointed to the child. They were surprised and said, "How can we ask a child, who is still in the cradle?"

But just then, to their amazement, they heard the child saying: "I am the servant of Allah (ﷺ). He has given me the scripture and made me His prophet. And He has made me blessed wheresoever I be, and has enjoined on me Salaah, and Zakah, as long as I live."

I am the servant
of Allah



Years passed and **Isa** (عليه السلام) grew to be a man. Often, Prophet **Isa** (عليه السلام) spoke to the people and told them what Allah (ﷻ) had revealed to him. **He** (عليه السلام) told them of the earlier Prophets of Allah (ﷻ). **He** (عليه السلام) told them: "I am also a Prophet of Allah (ﷻ) and I am also a man like all the other Prophets of Allah (ﷻ). You should believe in Allah (ﷻ) and worship no one apart from Allah (ﷻ)."

Allah (ﷻ) gave **Isa** (عليه السلام) a book which is called Injil. It states that mankind should worship only Allah (ﷻ).

Prophet **Isa** (عليه السلام) had many blessings from Allah (ﷻ). **He** (عليه السلام) could cure the sick so that they would be grateful to Allah (ﷻ), obey Him and pray to Allah (ﷻ) alone. **Isa** (عليه السلام) could also bring the dead back to life by the will of Allah (ﷻ) so that the people would be happy, pray to Allah (ﷻ) and thank Him (ﷻ).

Prophet **Isa** (عليه السلام) told the people that another Prophet would come later. His name would be Prophet Ahmad. It was Allah (ﷻ) who had sent Prophet **Isa** (عليه السلام) to the people to tell them that Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) would come.

There were many people who listened to Prophet **Isa** (عليه السلام) and worshipped Allah (ﷻ), but there were some who refused to listen and wanted to kill him. Evil people have always tried to kill Allah's (ﷻ) Prophets. We know that from the stories of Ibrahim (عليه السلام) and Yusuf (عليه السلام) and many other Prophets.

But when the evil people were just about to kill Isa, Allah (ﷻ) saved him, just as He (ﷻ) had rescued other Prophets when they were in danger.

We learn from this story:
Allah (ﷻ) can do whatever He wills. He has power over everyone and everything. We should put our trust in Allah (ﷻ). He (ﷻ) will help us and save us.



The Day of Judgement

All Muslims believe in the Day of Judgement. On that day, we will be questioned about how we had lived. We know that we all have to die sometime. One day, everything on this earth; the sky, the planets and all other things will be destroyed, on Allah's (ﷻ) command. Nobody except Allah (ﷻ) knows when this will happen.

Our life on earth is short. The real life which will never end is the life after death. In the life after death, there will be a day called the Day of Judgement. Allah (ﷻ) will bring us back to life after our death and ask us about how we behaved on earth. Everyone will be judged fairly as Allah (ﷻ) is the most just (Al-'Adl).



Everything we say or do is written down by the angels in a book called the **Book of Deeds**. On the Day of Judgement, each one of us will receive his book.

Those who receive their Book of Deeds with the right hand will go to Jannah as those people have obeyed **Allah's** (ﷻ) commands and will be rewarded.

Those who receive their Book of Deeds with the left hand will go to Jahannam as those people have disobeyed **Allah** (ﷻ) and will be punished.



Jannah

People who obey Allah (ﷻ) will be rewarded. They will enter Jannah which means paradise. Jannah is a place of happiness and joy. There is no sadness in Jannah. It is a beautiful and lovely place full of gardens, trees and rivers. There will be rivers of milk and honey. There will be palaces made of gold and silver.

People can do whatever they want in Jannah. They can also meet Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) there and all the people whom they love. They will keep enjoying their lives in Jannah forever. No one will become sick, grow old or get bored in Jannah. No one will ever die or have pain in Jannah.

Think of the good deeds you need to do so you can enter Jannah.

Jahannam

People who do bad deeds will be punished. They will enter Jahannam which means the hellfire. No one wants to be there. It is not a nice place. People who disobey Allah (ﷻ) and do not ask Allah (ﷻ) for forgiveness may enter the hellfire unless Allah (ﷻ) have mercy on them.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) told us to save ourselves from the punishment of Jahannam. Small good deeds can save us even a small charity, good word or a smile. We need to do lots of good deeds.

We should always ask Allah (ﷻ) for forgiveness and think of every action we do or word we say. We should think whether Allah (ﷻ) is pleased with our actions or not.

If we do something bad,
we should say: اسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ
I seek Allah's (ﷻ) forgiveness,
and we should not do that again.

Divine Destiny (Qadar)

Al-Qadr means that Allah (ﷻ) has knowledge of everything that will happen. Nothing can happen unless it is the will of Allah (ﷻ). Muslims believe that this doesn't stop them from making free choices. All people are able to choose how they want to behave.

We should remember that if something good happens to us, we should thank Allah (ﷻ). If something bad happens to us, we should still thank Allah (ﷻ) and not complain. Everything happens to us for a reason as it happened by Allah's (ﷻ) knowledge. Allah (ﷻ) always knows this reason even if we cannot know or understand it.

Zikr: Great Rewards in a Short Time

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

There is no power and no might except by Allah (ﷻ).

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said to Abu Musa (رضي الله عنه), "Shall I not guide you to a treasure from the Treasures of Jannah?"

I said: "Yes, O Messenger of Allah!"

Thereupon he (ﷺ) said, "(Recite) Laa hawla wa la quwwata illa billaah"

Nabi Adam

The Creation of Adam (عليه السلام)

Allah (ﷻ) decided to create servants on earth so that they may worship Him. He (ﷻ) then made the first Man out of clay. This first Man was Nabi Adam (عليه السلام).

Adam (عليه السلام) and the Angels

Allah (ﷻ) taught Adam (عليه السلام) the names of all things. He (ﷻ) asked Adam (عليه السلام) to tell the angels what the names of these things are.

Adam (عليه السلام) told them what he knew. As Allah (ﷻ) had not taught the angels all the names, they said, "O' Allah, we can only tell You what You have taught us."


Allah (ﷻ) commanded the Angels and the Jinn (Jinn were created by Allah (ﷻ). They were created from a smokeless fire) to prostrate (make Sujud) to Adam (عليه السلام). All the angels obeyed Allah (ﷻ). Shaitaan refused to obey Allah (ﷻ).

Allah (ﷻ) asked him, "What stopped you from prostrating when I commanded you?" He replied, I am better than him! You have created him from clay and created me out of fire". So, Allah (ﷻ) said to him, "Get out of here! You are cursed and the curse will be on you until the Day of Judgement".

Shaitaan said, "Because You have thrown me out, I will try and lead people away from You and make them disobey You, except for Your good servants." Allah (ﷻ) replied, "I will fill up Hell with you and those who follow you!"

Shaitaan Decided to Mislead Adam (ﷺ)

Shaitaan was proud. He disobeyed Allah (ﷻ) and thought he was powerful. Allah (ﷻ) was his Creator and Master. All power comes from Allah (ﷻ). It was foolish of Shaitaan to think that he had power.




Because Shaitaan refused to obey Allah (ﷻ), Allah (ﷻ) said, "You are cursed Shaitaan. Leave Paradise now! You are not allowed here. I have cursed you until the Day of Judgement." Shaitaan replied: "From now until then I shall mislead people!"

Allah (ﷻ) said, "You will not be able to do any harm to a person who will follow my orders and live a good life. You will not be able to mislead him." This means that Shaitaan can mislead only those who disobey Allah's (ﷻ) orders, because they also behave like Shaitaan.

How Shaitaan Cheated Adam (ﷺ) and Hawa

At the beginning, Adam (ﷺ) was all alone. Then Allah (ﷻ) created his wife, Hawa. Allah (ﷻ) told them, "Stay here. Eat whatever you like. But do not go near that tree. If you do, you will come to harm and you will suffer."



Shaitaan had now become **Adam's** (عليه السلام) enemy. He heard what Allah told **Adam** (عليه السلام). He therefore planned to mislead **Adam** (عليه السلام). Allah (عز وجل) had warned **Adam** (عليه السلام), "Shaitaan is your enemy. Do not trust him. He will mislead you."

Shaitaan pretended to be Adam's friend. He came to them and said, "Shall I teach you how you can become like the Angels? Eat the fruit of that tree. You will then know how you can live forever."

Sadly, **Adam** (عليه السلام) and Hawa forgot Allah's (عز وجل) warning and ate from the tree. Immediately their private parts became apparent to them, and they began to fasten together the leaves of Paradise over themselves.

The Fall of Adam (عليه السلام)

Allah (ﷻ) told Adam (عليه السلام) and Hawa, "Have you forgotten My warning? From now on Shaitaan is going to be your enemy."

Adam (عليه السلام) and Hawa knew that they had disobeyed Allah (ﷻ). They were very upset that they had made a mistake. They prayed to Allah (ﷻ) to forgive them.

Allah (ﷻ) forgave them. Allah (ﷻ) told them, "It is now time for you to leave for earth. You will live there for a short period. After some time, you will die and come back to me."

Allah (ﷻ) Sends Adam (ﷺ) and Hawa Down to Earth

Allah (ﷻ) said, "Your sons, daughters and their children will live on Earth. They will die and come back to Me. But many of them will forget my teaching and all the things that I have taught you. So, from time to time, I shall send My Message to some good men. They will be My Prophets. They will call people to the right path. Those who will not follow them will be punished in Hell."

Qaabil and Haabil

Adam (عَادَمٌ) and Hawa were blessed with two sons, **Qaabil** and **Haabil**. When they grew up, Adam (عَادَمٌ) asked them to make a sacrifice to please their Lord. **Haabil** chose the best ram and sacrificed it, while **Qaabil** brought his crops but it was not too good for a sacrifice. Thus Allah (اللَّهُ) accepted **Haabil's** sacrifice, but rejected **Qaabil's**.

Qaabil became angry. He said to **Haabil**, "I shall kill you." **Haabil** just said calmly: "Even if you raise your hand to kill me, I will not fight back, for I fear Allah (اللَّهُ), the Lord of the Worlds."

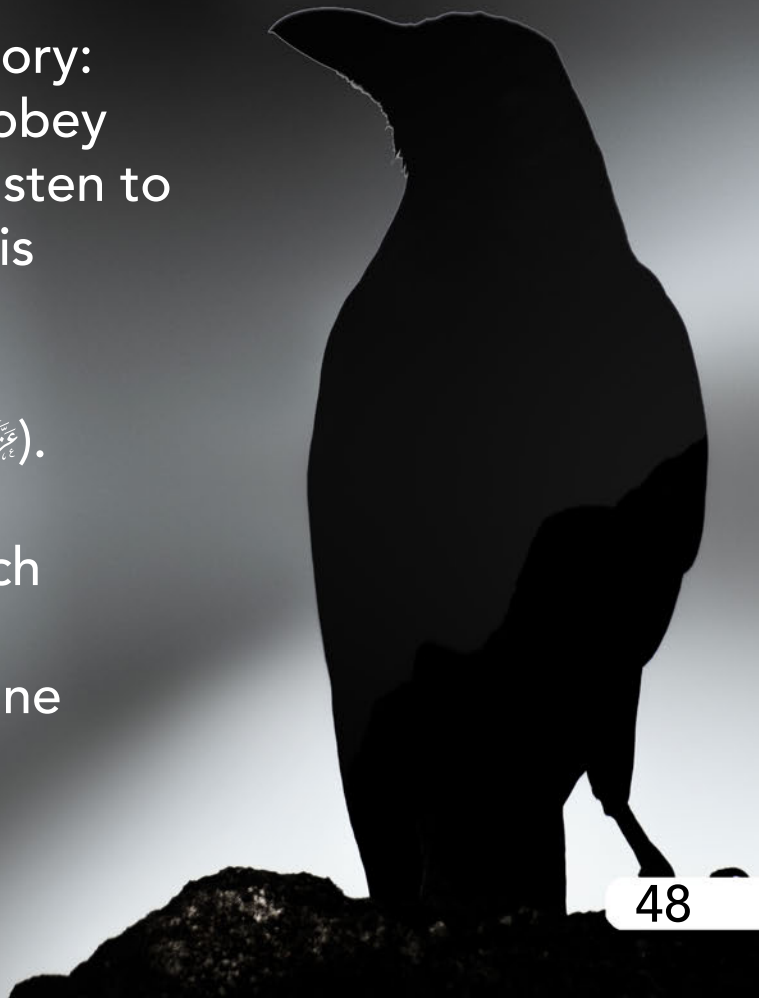
Qaabil's anger increased so he killed his brother **Haabil**. But soon **Qaabil's** anger cooled down and he felt very sorry for what he had done. **He** did not know what to do with his brother's body.

Then Allah (ﷻ) sent a crow, which landed on the ground near the body. The crow began to scratch the ground to tell Qaabil that he should bury his brother's dead body under the earth.

"Woe to me!" Cried Qaabil, he was even more sad now for what he had done. He buried his brother in the ground.

We learn for this story:
We should always obey Allah (ﷻ) and not listen to Shaitaan. Shaitaan is our enemy.
He wants us to disobey Allah (ﷻ).

We should love each other and not get angry when someone is successful.



Athaan



Athaan is the call for Salaah. The Mu'athin (the man who calls the Athaan) calls out the Athaan five times a day. The Mu'athin faces the Kabah when he calls the Athaan.

Muslims then get ready to offer Salaah once they hear Athaan.

The wording of the Athaan is:

Twice

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar
Allah is Most Great. Allah is Most Great.

Twice

أَشْهَدُ أَلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Ash-hadu allaa-ilaaha ill-Allaah
I testify that there is no God but Allah.

Twice

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu anna Muhammadar rasoolullaah
I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of
Allah.

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Hayya 'alassalaah, hayya 'alassa laah
Hasten to the prayer, hasten to the prayer.

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hayya 'alai falaah, hayya 'alai falaah
Hasten to success, hasten to success.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar
Allah is Most Great. Allah is Most Great.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Laa-ilaaha ill-Allaah
There is no God but Allah.

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "When you hear the Athaan, repeat what the Mu'athin says."

Except for when he says: *حَيِّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ* (hasten to the prayer) and *حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ* (hasten to success). Here you should say: *لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ*. There is no might and no power except by Allah (ﷻ).

Once the Mu'athin finishes the Athaan, say:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ، رَضِيتُ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ
دِينًا

Ash-hadu 'an lā 'ilāha 'illallāhu waḥdahu lā sharīka lahu wa 'anna Muḥammadan 'abduhu wa rasūluhu, raḍītu billāhi rabban, wa bi Muḥammadin rasūlan wa bi 'l-islāmi dīnan.

I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah alone, Who has no partner, and that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger.

I am pleased with Allah (ﷻ) as my Lord, with Muhammad as my Messenger and with Islam as my religion.

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، آتِ مُحَمَّدًا
الْوَسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَةَ، وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ

'Allahumma Rabba hadhihi'l-da'wat il-tammah wa'l-salat il-qaimah, ati Muhammadan il waseelata wa'l-fadeelah, wab'athhu maqaman mahmoodan illathi wa'adtah.

The Prophet said, "Whoever says when he hears the call to prayer: O Allah, Lord of this perfect call and the prayer to be offered, grant Muhammad the privilege (of intercession) and also the eminence, and resurrect him to the praised position that You have promised, will have my intercession on the Day of Judgement."



Al-Iqamah

Al-Iqamah is the call that the prayer is starting. We should then join the jama'h (congregation, group who are praying) and stand facing the qiblah to begin the prayer.

The wording of the Iqamah is:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar
Allah is Most Great, Allah is Most Great.

أَشْهَدُ أَلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Ash-hadu allaa-ilaaha illallaah
I testify that there is no god but Allah.

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu anna muhammadar rasoolullaah
I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.



حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hayya 'alassalaah, hayya 'alai falaah
Hasten to the prayer, hasten to success.

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Qad qaamatis-salaah, Qad qaamatis-salaah
The prayer is now ready, the prayer is now
ready.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar
Allah is Most Great. Allah is Most Great.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Laa-ilaaha illallaah
There is no god but Allah.

Jama'h Prayer (Salaatul Jama'h)

The Masjid is the House of Allah (ﷻ). It is a place where Muslims pray five times a day in congregation. This is called Jama'h Prayer. The Imam is the man who leads the prayers in the Masjid. People stand in straight parallel rows behind the Imam facing Qiblah. People listen to the recitation of the Imam and follow him in all what he does.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Salaah in congregation (Jama'h) is twenty-seven times more rewarding than a Salaah performed individually."

Girls and women can pray in the Masjid but they get more rewards when they pray at home.

Friday Prayer (Salaatul Jumu'ah)

The Friday Prayer is called in Arabic Salaatul Jumu'ah. It is a special prayer which is offered on Friday at Dhuhr time in the Masjid. It consists of a sermon which is called Khutba in Arabic.

We should listen to the Khutba. Once the Imam finishes the Khutba, we pray 2 Rak'ah prayer in congregation (Jama'h).

It is obligatory for men to pray Salaatul Jumu'ah every Friday.



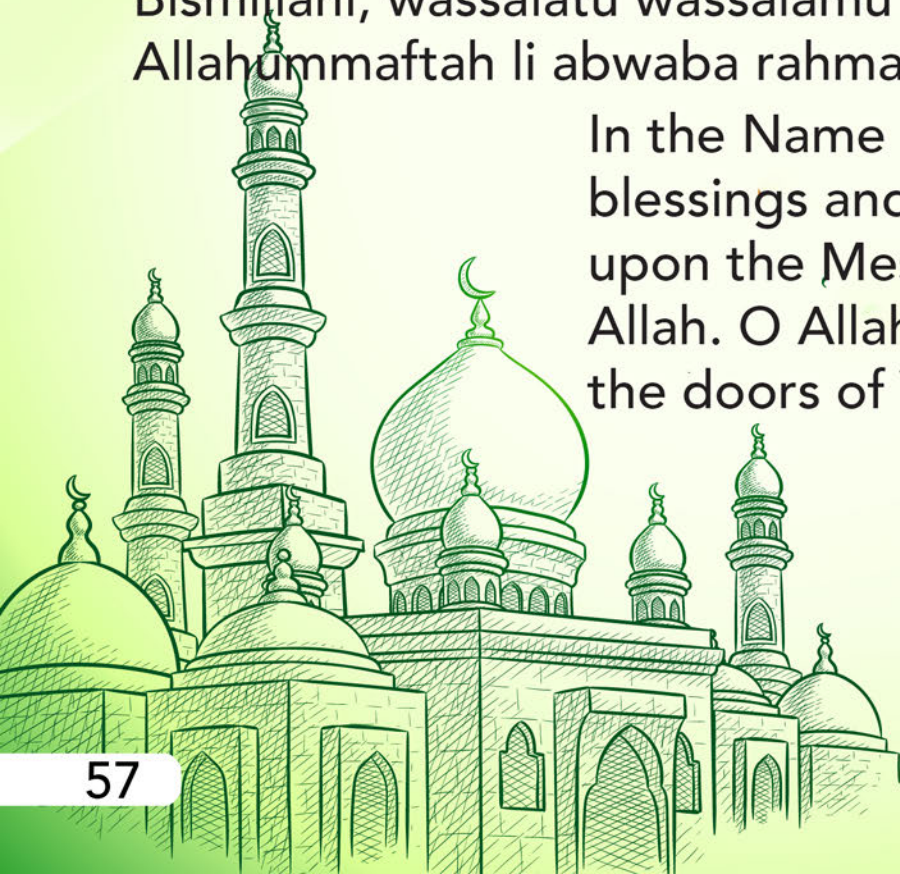
Etiquette of the Masjid

- ◆ Wear clean and ironed clothes.
- ◆ Take off your shoes before you enter the Masjid and put them in the shoe rack.
- ◆ Enter the Masjid with the right foot first and say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالسَّلَامِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ
افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Bismillahi, wassalatu wassalamu `ala rasulillahi.
Allahummaftah li abwaba rahmatik.

In the Name of Allah, and blessings and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah, open for me the doors of Your mercy.



- ◆ Pray two Raka'hs once you enter the Masjid. It is called Tahiyatul Masjid.
- ◆ Don't raise your voice in the Masjid.
- ◆ Don't leave any rubbish in the Masjid. If you find any rubbish on the floor, put it in the bin.
- ◆ Respect all the people in the Masjid.
- ◆ Always remember Allah (ﷻ) while being the Masjid by saying Zikr.
- ◆ If you take the Quran which you find in the Masjid to read from, remember to get it back where you have taken it from.
- ◆ After Salaah, leave the Masjid with the left foot first, and say:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالسَّلَامِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللّٰهِ، اللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّي
 اَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ، اللّٰهُمَّ اعْصِمْنِي مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ
 الرَّجِيمِ

Bismillaahi wassalatu wassalamu 'ala
 Rasulillahi, Allahumma inni as'aluka min fadlik.
 allahumma isimanee minash-shaytanir rajeem.

In the Name of Allah, and peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah, I ask for Your favour. O Allah, guard me from the accursed devil.

Nabi Dawood

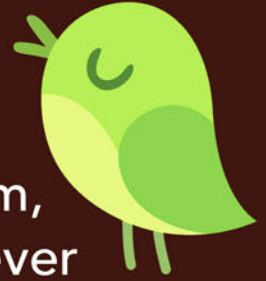
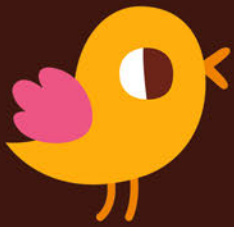


Many years ago, there was a King of Israel. His name was Talut. Talut was wise and just. At this time **Dawood** (ﷺ) was a young shepherd boy. He was also very strong and courageous.

One day, troop of fierce warriors came to attack the people, among them was Jalut. People had a great fear of Jalut and they said, "This day we cannot stand up to Jalut and his forces."

Nabi **Dawood** (ﷺ) and a few people prepared to fight Jalut. Those who believed in Allah (ﷻ) and had strong faith asked for Allah's (ﷻ) assistance, they said, "Our Lord! Grant us patience. And make us firm: Help us against those who disbelieve."

Nabi **Dawood** (ﷺ) killed Jalut. This frightened the enemy, so that they fled as fast as they could. **Dawood** (ﷺ) was very brave. Allah (ﷻ) had helped him triumph over the mighty Jalut.



Allah (ﷻ) also gave **Dawood** (عليه السلام) wisdom, power and skills. **Dawood** (عليه السلام) was a clever blacksmith and made wonderful things out of iron, like weapons and armour. Nabi **Dawood** (عليه السلام) had a beautiful voice. He used to praise and honour Allah (ﷻ) beautifully.



Allah (ﷻ) had revealed a book called the Zabur to Nabi **Dawood** (عليه السلام). When he would recite the Zabur and glorify Allah (ﷻ), the birds would gather around him to listen and join in.



Nabi **Dawood** (عليه السلام) used to make protective gear from iron so they could protect themselves in the battles. After the death of the King Talut, Allah (ﷻ) made Nabi **Dawood** (عليه السلام) the King of Israel. Allah (ﷻ) commanded him to be a just king and follow the truth.



Nabi **Dawood's** (عليه السلام) kingdom grew bigger and bigger. **He** (عليه السلام) was a very just ruler. People used to come to him to solve their differences when they had quarrels.



Once some sheep had wandered off during the night into somebody else's field and ate up all the crops. **Dawood** (داود) decided that the sheep must be given to the owner of the field who had lost all his crops as punishment.

When Sulaiman (سليمان), the son of **Dawood** (داود), heard that, he disagreed and said: "But the field is still there. It is only this year's harvest that is gone. So surely the sheep should not be completely taken away from the owner. The owner should have them back as soon as the loss of harvest is regained."

Dawood (داود) agreed with the good advice of his son Sulaiman (سليمان), and decided to solve the problem as Sulaiman (سليمان) had suggested.





We learn from this story:

- **Dawood** (عليه السلام) always remembered Allah (عز وجل) and recited the Zabur although he was a king and busy with his responsibilities.
- When someone younger than us makes a suggestion, we should not be arrogant or ignore their suggestion or advice.

Cleanliness - Taharah



The Prophet (ﷺ) said:
"Cleanliness is half of the religion."

Muslims need to be clean in order to pray or read the Quran. We use water in order to make Istinjaa, Wudu, Ghusl (take bath) and wash our clothes. Water is a great blessing from Allah (ﷻ) as we use it for purification.

If urine or stool stain your clothes, it means they become impure. They need to be washed with water to become pure again. If urine or stool remain on our body, we won't be able to pray. We need to wash it with water first.

Istinja and Etiquette of Using the Toilet

Say Zikr before entering the toilet.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

“O Allah, I seek protection in You from the male and female unclean spirits.”

- * Do not carry anything with you in the toilet that has Allah's (ﷺ) Name on it.
- * You should not mention the name of Allah (ﷻ) or recite Quran inside the toilet.
- * Enter the toilet with the left foot.
- * You should neither face the Qiblah nor turn your back towards it while urinating.
- * Keep your body screened from view.
- * You should not engage in conversation.
- * Sit when passing water.
- * Wipe with tissue then wash with water. Hold the water jar with your right hand and clean your private parts with your left hand.

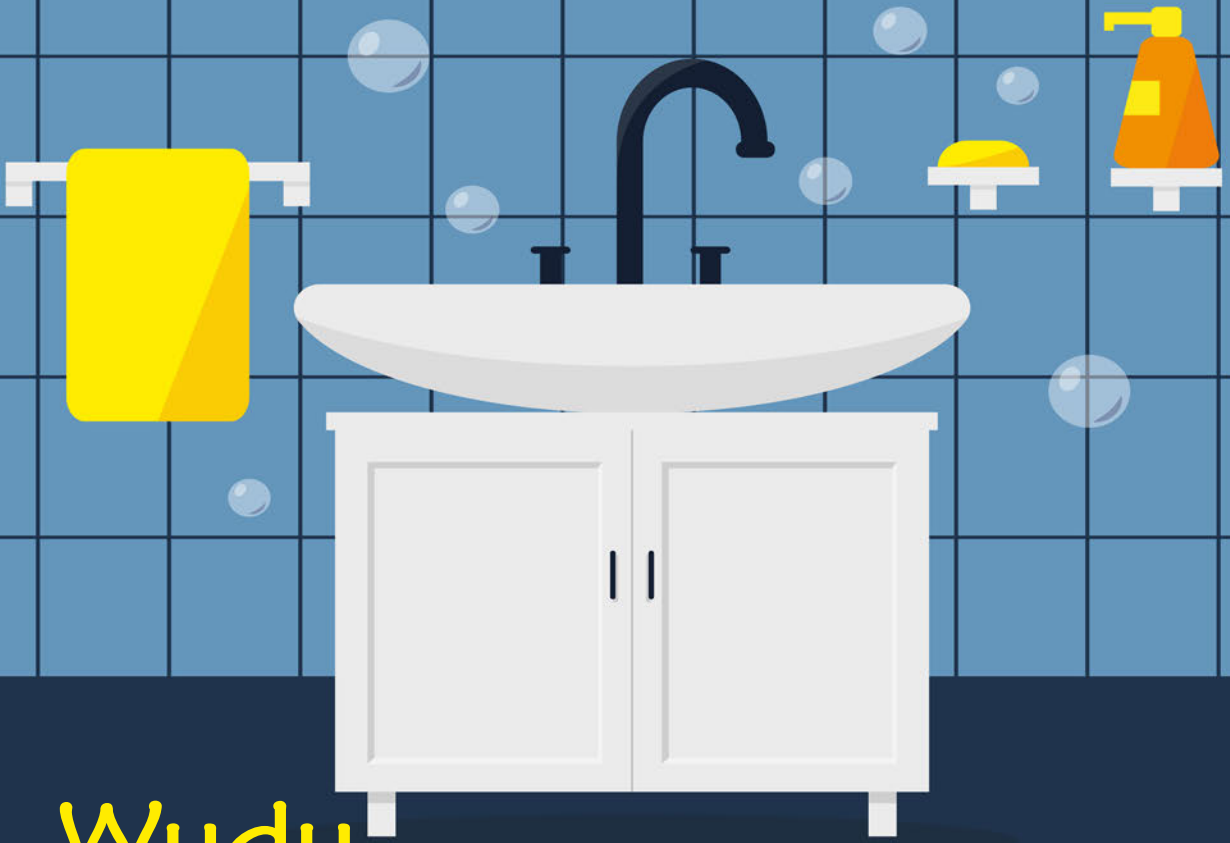


- * After cleaning your private parts, you should cover them immediately.
- * Flush the toilet and wash the hands well before leaving the toilet.
- * You should not stay for a long time in the toilet.
- * Leave the toilet with the right foot and say:

غُفْرَانَكَ
 الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ
 عَنِّي الْأَذَى، وَعَافَانِي

I ask your forgiveness.
 I seek Your pardon. All
 praises are due to Allah who
 has taken away from me
 discomfort and gave me
 relief.





Wudu

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "The prayer of a person who does Hadath (passes urine, stool or wind) is not accepted till he performs Wudu."

Wudu should be performed with pure water.

Wudu is necessary for:

- Performing Salaah
- Reciting Holy Qur'an
- Carrying the Holy Qur'an, or any Ayah of the Qur'an

How to make Wudu?

1. Begin by saying:
Bismillah.

3 times



2. Wash your hands including your wrist and between the fingers.

3 times



3. Put water into your mouth with the right hand, swirl it around in your mouth and then spit it out.

3 times



4. Sniff water into your nose as far as you can with your right hand... then blow it out using your left hand.

3 times



5. Wash your face from your forehead to your chin...and from right ear to the left ear.

6. Wash your right arm...begin at the fingertips...wash your whole hand, arm and elbow...do this 3 times... then wash your left arm in same order.

3 times



7. Wipe your head...move your hands from the front to the back of your head and then back to the front...in one move.

Once



8. Wipe the inside of both of your ears with your index finger...then the back of your ears with your thumbs.

Once



9. Wash the right foot including your ankle...make sure you wash between your toes using your small pinkie finger...this is done 3 times....do the same for your left foot!

3 times



10. After you are finished, you should say Shahadah and Dua:

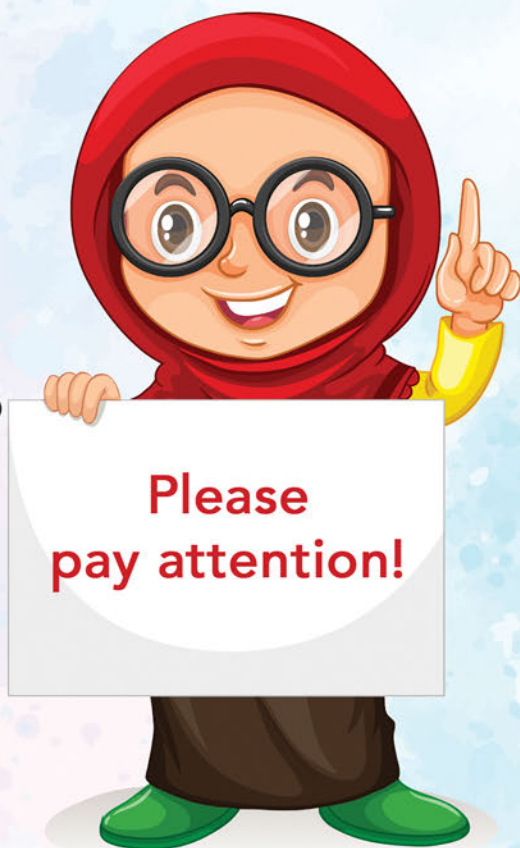
أَشْهَدُ أَلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ، وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger.
O Allah, make me amongst the repenters and amongst those who love to be clean.

Things to remember when you make Wudu

- ✦ Put water in your mouth with your right hand.
- ✦ Clean your nose with your left hand.
- ✦ Wash the right arm/foot first then the left arm/foot.
- ✦ Don't talk of worldly affairs while making Wudu.
- ✦ Don't waste water while making Wudu by leaving the tap running or using too much water than needed.
- ✦ Don't use too little water while making Wudu.
- ✦ Wash your face gently.
- ✦ Don't hit your face while making Wudu.
- ✦ No need to get someone to help you in making Wudu without a valid excuse.
- ✦ Don't wash any part of the body more than three times.



Factors that Break Wudu

- Any discharge from one's private parts, e.g. urine, stool, wind etc.
- When blood, pus or any matter flows out from a cut, wound, sore etc.
- Vomiting a mouthful.
- Falling off asleep while lying down or while resting against something, e.g. a wall or a pillar.
- When one becomes mad or when one faints.
- Laughing aloud while in Salaah.
- The spitting of blood which is equal to or more than the saliva.



Al-Hasan and Al-Husain Teaching Wudu to an Old Man

Al-Hasan and **Al-Husain**, the grandsons of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), saw an old man making wudu. The old man was not making wudu correctly.

Al-Hasan and **Al-Husain** wanted to teach the man how to perform wudu properly. But they were not sure how to do that without hurting the man's feelings. They wanted to be very polite and respectful with him. Allah (ﷻ) and the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered Muslims to be respectful to those who are old. They had a great idea.

They decided to make wudu in front of the man and ask him to judge which one of them was making his wudu better.

Al-Hasan started making wudu in front of the man, and he did it very well. He started with "Bismillah" and he washed all the wudu parts very well. He did not speak or laugh during wudu. After he finished, he said the shahadah as the Prophet (ﷺ) had taught him.

The man was impressed by **Al-Hasan** making wudu. Now it was **Al-Husain**'s turn. He also did his wudu perfectly. "Who did his wudu better?" they asked the man.

The man was surprised at how well they had performed their wudu. He learned from them how a Muslim should do his wudu correctly.

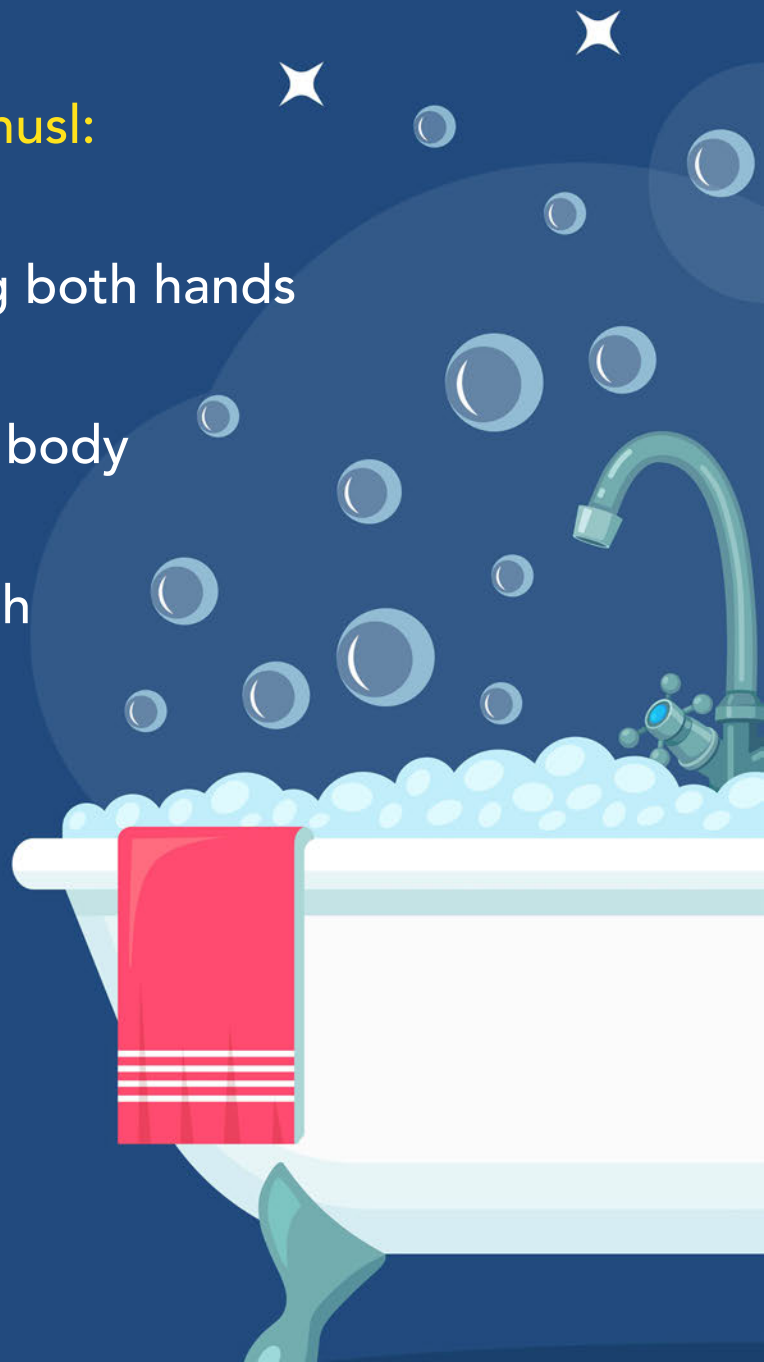
Al-Hasan and **Al-Husain** were very happy that they had taught the man to perform his wudu correctly, and they had done it without hurting his feelings.

Ghusl

Ghusl means to have a shower and clean the entire body. We should perform ghusl regularly, especially when we become dirty.

How to perform ghusl:

1. Start by washing both hands
2. Perform Wudu
3. Wash the whole body
- 4- Rinse the nose
5. Wash your mouth by gargling.



Things to remember when you make Ghusl:

- Make Ghusl in a place of total privacy
- Use clean water
- Do not waste water
- Do not recite Qur'an while making Ghusl

It is recommended to make Ghusl on:

- Friday before Juma'h prayer
- The days of Eid ul Fitr and Eid ul Adhaa
- When the body is unclean or if it has an unpleasant smell



Nabi Ibrahim

Thousands of years ago, there was a man called Azar who made idols. His son Ibrahim (عليه السلام) did not believe in idols. He knew that these idols do not hear or see. He asked the people not to worship these idols. He tried to teach people about Allah (عز وجل).

Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) broke the idols, because the people refused to listen to him. People threw him into a fire. Allah (عز وجل) commanded the fire to be cool and so Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) was not burnt at all. The Power of Allah (عز وجل) was clear to them, but the disbelievers still refused to listen.

Allah (عز وجل) ordered Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) to take his wife Hajar to Makkah and to leave her and their baby Ismail (عليه السلام), who will be a Prophet later, in the dry empty desert. They obeyed Allah's (عز وجل) order believing that Allah (عز وجل) would protect them. Then Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) returned to his first wife, Sarah in Palestine.

Hajar and her baby were without water. Hajar started looking for water as baby Ismail (عليه السلام) became thirsty. She ran seven times between two hills Safa and Marwa all the time praying to Allah (ﷻ).

When she returned to Ismail (عليه السلام), she found that Allah (ﷻ) had caused water to gush from the ground at the spot where the baby's heels have been kicking. This water is known as ZamZam.

A few years later, Allah ordered Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) to return to Makkah. When Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) returned, he found Ismail (عليه السلام), his baby son, had grown up. Allah (ﷻ) commanded Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) to slaughter Ismail (عليه السلام). Both the father and son were willing to obey Allah's (ﷻ) command.

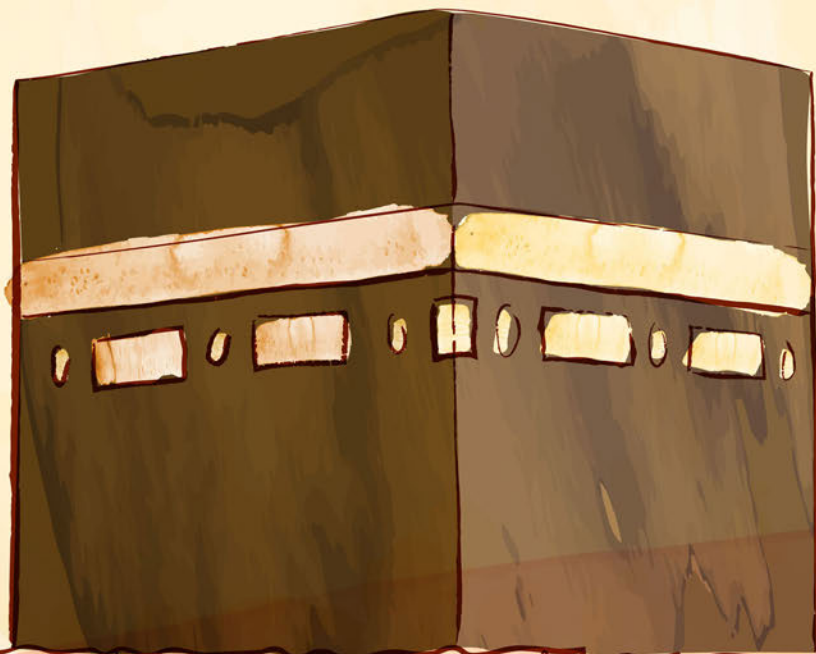
Just as Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) was about to sacrifice Nabi Ismail (عليه السلام), Allah (ﷻ) placed a ram in the position of Ismail (عليه السلام).

Allah (ﷻ) told **Ibrahim** (ﷺ) that he had passed the test and that the animal was to be slaughtered instead.

Nabi **Ibrahim** (ﷺ) and Nabi Ismail (ﷺ) both proved that they were true slaves of Allah (ﷻ), and Allah (ﷻ) was pleased with them.

Many years later, Allah (ﷻ) granted Nabi **Ibrahim** (ﷺ) and Sarah also a son. His name was Ishaq (ﷺ).

Nabi **Ibrahim** (ﷺ) and Nabi Ismail (ﷺ) built the Holy Kabah in Makkah.



Whenever Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) was tested by Allah (عز وجل), he always carried out Allah's (عز وجل) commands. He (عليه السلام) never lost faith, and always trusted in Allah (عز وجل). For this reason, Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) is known as the Close Friend of Allah (عز وجل).

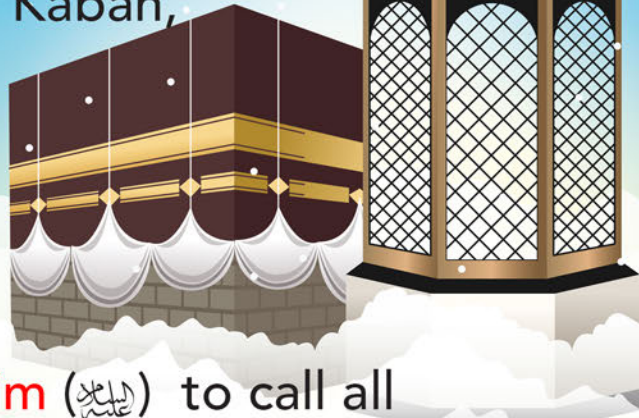
We learn from this story:

- ☞ Allah (عز وجل) will test us. We should pass the test by obeying Allah (عز وجل).
- ☞ Allah (عز وجل) is the Most Merciful. He (عز وجل) saved Hajar and Ismail (عليه السلام),
- ☞ Nabi Ibrahim (عليه السلام) always obeys Allah's (عز وجل) commands.
- ☞ The love of Allah (عز وجل) should be more than the love of anything else.
- ☞ If we choose to please Allah (عز وجل), we will gain rewards and will lose nothing.



The Call to Hajj

After **Ibrahim** (عليه السلام) and Ismail (عليه السلام) completed building the Kabah, it became the holiest place for all Muslims. It was the first masjid built on Earth.



Allah (عز وجل) ordered **Ibrahim** (عليه السلام) to call all people to come and worship Allah (عز وجل) in and around the Kabah once a year.

Ibrahim (عليه السلام) asked Allah (عز وجل): "How can people hear me when they are so far away?" Allah (عز وجل) told **Ibrahim** (عليه السلام): "You make the call, and I will make them all hear it". **Ibrahim** (عليه السلام) stood by the Kabah and made the call for Al-Hajj. Allah (عز وجل) made all people hear the call of **Ibrahim** (عليه السلام) even without loudspeakers or phones. People started to come to Makkah to worship Allah (عز وجل) once a year by the Kabah. The place where **Ibrahim** (عليه السلام) stood and made the first call for Hajj is called "Maqamu **Ibrahim** (عليه السلام)" which means the station or standing place of **Ibrahim** (عليه السلام). This was the beginning of the Hajj.

Good Manners and Respect to Everyone

Manners are the way of behaving towards others. Good manners are very important In Islam. Dealing with others in good manners means to be good to everyone. We should be respectful to others whether old or young.

The Prophet (ﷺ) was kind and courteous towards everyone. We should apply this to ourselves too.

Allah (ﷻ) said in the Quran depicting our Prophet (ﷺ): "And indeed, you are of a great moral character"

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: "The most beloved of Allah's (ﷻ) servants to Allah (ﷻ) are those with the best manners."

Examples of good manners:

- Respect to parents and obeying them
- Respect for elders
- Care for the poor and orphans
- Care for the disabled
- Good behaviour with the servants

- Respect for neighbours and guests



- Greet Muslims and non-Muslims
- Visit the sick and make dua for them
- Give help to everyone
- Be honest and truthful



Examples of bad manners:

Telling lies and cheating
Behaving in a dishonest way.



Backbiting
Saying bad things
about a person when
they are not present.

**Teasing and making fun
of others**



Bullying others
Hurting or frightening
others

Stealing
Taking something that
doesn't belong to you
secretly without permission.



Salaah

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "The key to Paradise is prayer; the key to prayer is wudu."

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "If there is a river at the door of any one of you in which he washes himself five times a day, would any dirt remain on his body?" The companions replied, "None at all" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "That is like the five prayers by which Allah (ﷻ) removes sins."

Salah is the second pillar of Islam. Muslims are required to pray five times a day. The prayers spread throughout the day at dawn, around noon, afternoon, sunset and in the evening. Salah has to be offered at specific times.

Postures of Salaah: Qiyam (standing), Ruku (bowing), Sujood (prostrating), and Jalsah (sitting)

Before starting Salaah, remember the following:

- ✿ Make Wudu
- ✿ Wear clean clothes
- ✿ Stand on a clean prayer mat
- ✿ A boy/a man should cover from his navel to his knees
- ✿ A girl/a woman should cover all of her body except her face and hands
- ✿ It is the right time for Salaah. For example, you cannot make Dhuhr prayer before its time starts.

How to Perform Salaah

- 1- Make niyyah (intention) to perform Salah.
- 2- Stand upright facing the direction of the Kabah. Keep your eyes focused on the prayer mat.



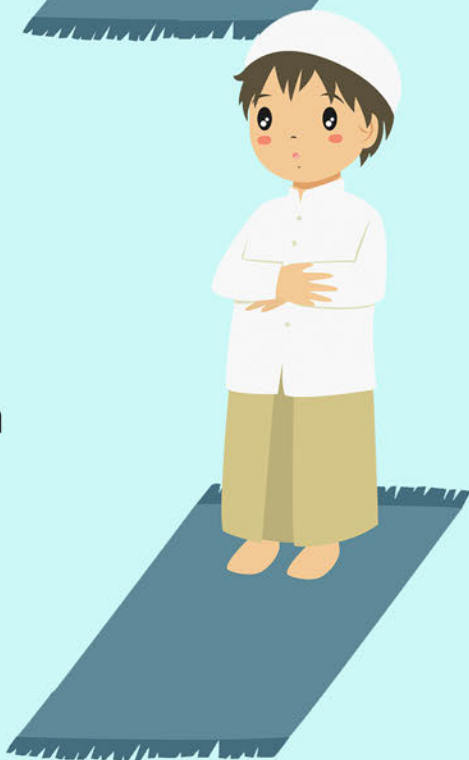
3- Raise your hands to your ears and say: "Allahu Akbar." This means: (Allah is the Greatest).

4- Place your right hand on top of your left hand on the chest and look downwards to the place where your forehead will touch the ground in the Sujood (prostration).

Recite the Istiftah Dua:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ
اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

5- Recite Surah Al-Fatihah (this Surah is recited in each Raka'h). Recite any other surah or any part of the Qu'ran (this Surah is recited in first two Raka'hs).



6- Bend down saying: "Allahu Akbar" and place your hands on your knees and say silently: "سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ." This means: (How Perfect is my Lord, the Supreme) three times. This position is called 'Ruku'.



7- Stand up from the bowing position saying: "سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمَدَهُ رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ" (Allah hears those who praise Him) This means: (Our Lord, praise be to You).



8- Say Allahu Akbar and prostrate. Place your head, knees and hands on the floor. This position is called "Sajdah". Say "سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى" This means: (Glorious is my Lord, the most High) three times.



9- Rise from Sujood and sit on your knees saying Allahu Akbar. Place your hands flat on your knees. Recite: "رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي"

This means: "O my Lord! Forgive me."

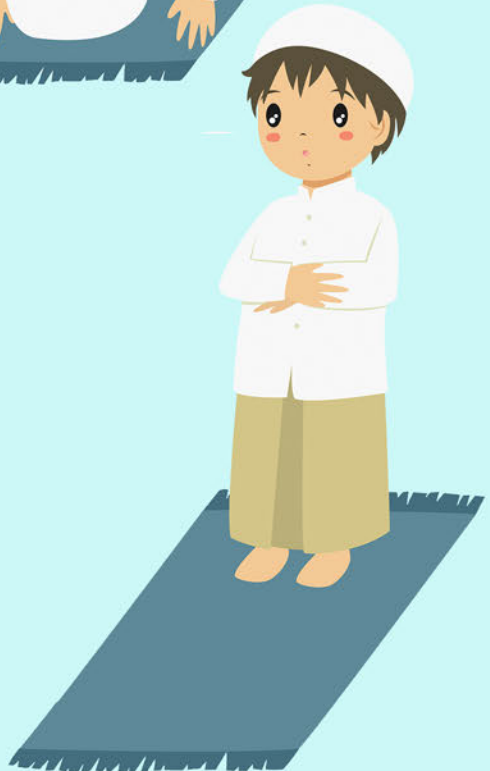


10- Say "Allahu Akbar" and again prostrate in the Sujood position. Recite "سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى" three times.



11- You have completed one raka'h. Say Allahu Akbar and stand up.

12- Perform the second Raka'h in the same way (repeat points 5 to 10).



13- In the second rak'ah, after the second Sujood, sit on your left foot and have the right foot upright with the toes facing the Qiblah, make your back straight, put your hands on your knees and recite Tashahhud.



التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

For a two-Rak'ah Salah (Fajr), you remain seated after Tashahhud and then recite:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ، وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ، وَبَارِكْ عَلَى
مُحَمَّدٍ، وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَعَلَى آلِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

In a three-Rak'ah Salah (Maghrib) or a four-Rak'ah Salah (Dhuhr, Asr, and Isha) you stand up for the remaining Rak'ah(s) (repeat points 5 to 10 for each Rak'ah) after you have done Tashahhud. Read Surah Fatihah only. You should not read any other Surahs.



In a three-Rak'ah Salah (Maghrib) or a four-Rak'ah Salah (Dhuhr, Asr & Isha) recite full Tashahhud in the last Rak'ah.

14- Finish the prayer with tasleem. Turn your head to the right and say *As-salamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah*. Turn your head to the left and say *As-salamu alaykum wa Rahmatullah*.



Once you
finish Salaah,
say:



أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ
اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ
وَالْإِكْرَامِ

Astaghfirullah (three times)

Allahumma antas-salam, wa minkas-salam,
tabarakta ya thal-jalali wal-ikram.

I seek the forgiveness of Allah (three times).

O Allah, You are peace and from You comes
peace. Blessed are You, O Owner of majesty
and honor.

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ، وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

Allahumma a`inni `ala thikrika, wa shukrika,
wa husni `ibadatik.

O Allah, help me to remember You, to give
You thanks, and to perform Your worship in
the best manner.

Once you
finish Salaah,
say:



سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ - الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ - اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ
عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Glory is to Allah - praise is to Allah - Allah is the Most Great (each is said thirty-three times) None has the right to be worshiped but Allah alone, He has no partner, His is the dominion and His is the praise and He is Able to do all things. (once)

The prophet (ﷺ) said:

“Whoever says this after every prayer will be forgiven his sins even though they be as the foam of the sea.”

Factors that break Salaah

- ✘ Speaking even a word during Salaah
- ✘ Replying to someone's salam by tongue or by shaking hands
- ✘ Excessive movements
- ✘ Turning the chest away from the Qiblah
- ✘ Eating or drinking
- ✘ Laughing loudly



Nabi Yunus

Yunus (ﷺ) calling his people to worship Allah (ﷻ)

Allah (ﷻ) sent **Yunus** (ﷺ) to the people of the village of Nineveh. **He** (ﷺ) asked them to worship Allah (ﷻ) but they refused and insisted in not obeying **Yunus** (ﷺ). Angrily, he left them, promising them that they would be punished after three days.

Knowing that Prophets do not lie, the people of Nineveh took heed and went out into the desert with their children, cattle and flocks. They humbly prayed to Allah (ﷻ) not to punish them. So, Allah (ﷻ) forgave them and removed the punishment from them.

Allah (ﷻ) says in the Quran: "Was there any town that believed (after seeing the punishment), and its Faith (at that moment) saved it (from the punishment)? Except for the people of **Yunus** (ﷺ). When they believed, We removed the punishment of disgrace from them in the life of this world and We gave them enjoyment for a time."

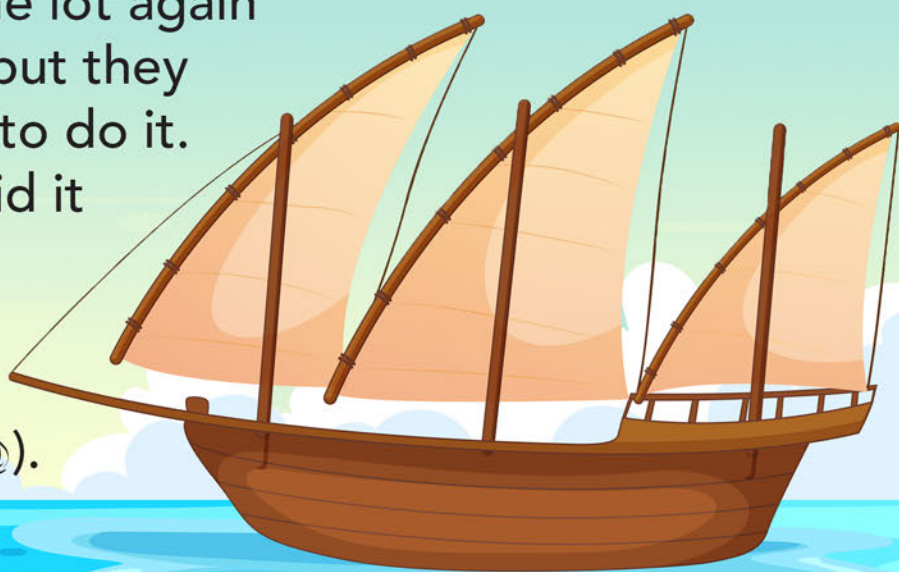
(Quran-10:98)

Yunus (ﷺ) on Board of a Ship

Yunus (ﷺ) found a ship which was about to travel across the sea. Yunus (ﷺ) decided to go on board of the ship with other people on it. At first, the weather was fine, but suddenly, the weather changed and the ship ran aground.

The Storm

Because of the bad weather and storm, people were afraid of drowning. They decided to draw lots with the names of the travellers in order to decide which of the men they should throw overboard to lighten the ship. The lot fell on Yunus (ﷺ), but they refused to throw him overboard. They did it again and the lot again fell on him, but they still refused to do it. Then they did it a third time and again the lot fell on Yunus (ﷺ).



Yunus (عليه السلام) Inside the Belly of the Whale

Yunus (عليه السلام) threw himself into the sea. Allah (ﷻ) sent a whale to him which swallowed him. Allah (ﷻ) revealed to the whale not to eat the flesh nor break the bones of Yunus (عليه السلام). Yunus (عليه السلام) was in darkness in the belly of the whale, in the darkness of the sea, in the darkness of the night. Many darkneses! Allah (ﷻ) inspired Yunus (عليه السلام) to make a dua.



Allah (ﷻ) Answers Yunus' (عليه السلام) Dua

Allah (ﷻ) says in the Qur'an:

"When Dhu'n-Nun (Yunus) left in anger and thought that We would have no power over him. Then he called out in the darkness:

"There is no god but You! Glory be to You! I am one of the wrongdoers." We answered

him and We rescued him from grief. That is how We rescue the believers." (21:87) Allah

(ﷻ) inspired the whale to throw up Yunus (عليه السلام) out from its belly onto the shore.

Yunus (عليه السلام) on the Shore

Yunus (عليه السلام) felt sick and tired. Allah (ﷻ) made a tree to grow next to him so he could eat lots of fruits from it and shade from the hot sun. After a little bit, Yunus (عليه السلام) felt well and strong again. Yunus (عليه السلام) then decided to go back to his people. He (عليه السلام) was surprised to find that the people realised their mistake. They remembered the punishment of the people before them. They made dua and started to worship Allah (ﷻ). Allah (ﷻ) accepted their dua and forgave them. Yunus (عليه السلام) felt happy and was thankful to Allah (ﷻ).

The story of Yunus (عليه السلام) shows Allah's (ﷻ) power, His kindness to His slaves and His help for them when they are in despair and difficult situations.

Dua saved prophet Yunus (عليه السلام) and saved the people of Nineveh, we should always make dua and ask Allah (ﷻ) for help.

Nothing is impossible for Allah (ﷻ). The whale swallowed Yunus (عليه السلام) but he was still alive in its belly. It is Allah's (ﷻ) power.

Zikr: Great Rewards in a Short Time

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Glory is to Allah, praise is to Allah, there is none worthy of worship but Allah, and Allah is the Greatest.

The Messenger (ﷺ) of Allah (ﷻ) said, saying the words:
"SubhanAllah, Alhamdulillah, La ilaha illallah and Allahu Akbar, is dearer to me than anything over which the sun rises (i.e. the whole world)."

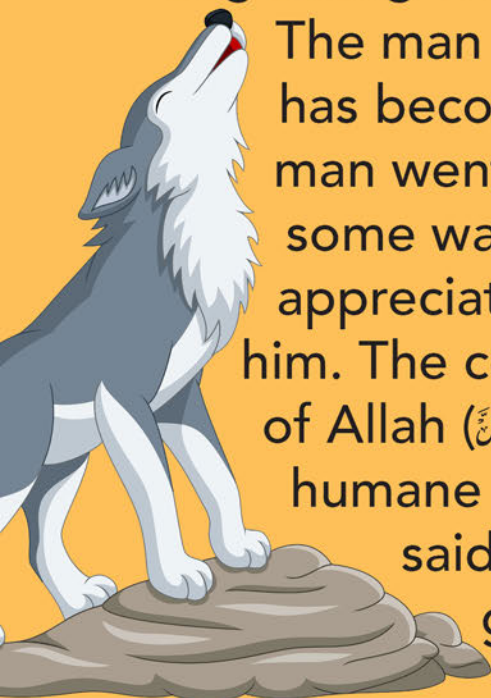
Care for Animals

The mercy of Islam extends beyond human beings to all living creations of Allah (ﷻ). Islam prohibits cruelty to animals.



The Prophet (ﷺ) spoke of Allah's (ﷻ) forgiveness due to the merciful treatment of animals. He told his companions the story of a man who got thirsty while travelling. He found a well, went down inside it to get water and drank. When he came out, he saw a thirsty dog licking on mud out of extreme thirst.

The man thought to himself, 'The dog has become as thirsty as I was!' The man went down the well again and got some water for the dog. Allah (ﷻ) appreciated his good work and forgave him. The companions asked, 'O Prophet of Allah (ﷺ), do we get rewarded on humane treatment of animals?' He (ﷺ) said, 'There is a reward in (doing good to) every living being.'



Prophet Muhammad



In the Cave

Muhammad (ﷺ) regularly spent time at the cave of Hira to pray to Allah (ﷻ). One day in Ramadan, the angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) came down to Muhammad (ﷺ) and told him that Allah (ﷻ) had chosen him as His prophet. Jibreel (عليه السلام) recited the verses from Iqra (Surah Al-Alaq). Muhammad (ﷺ) was frightened as he had never seen an Angel before. He was forty years old when this happened.

The Angel Jibreel (عليه السلام) said to him "Read" Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied, "I cannot read". Then Jibreel (عليه السلام) took his hand and squeezed him and then let him go and repeated the order "Read" "I cannot recite" said the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم), and once again Jibreel (عليه السلام) squeezed him and then let him go. Then Jibreel (عليه السلام) said: "Read" The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said "I cannot read." He (عليه السلام) squeezed him for a third time and then let him go and then recited:

أَقْرَأْ بِأَسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ①

خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ②

أَقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ③

Read with the name of your Lord who created (everything), (1) He created man from a clot of blood. (2) Read, and your Lord is the most gracious, (3)

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) repeated these verses. He was trembling with fear.

Cover Me, Cover Me

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) came back to his wife Khadijah (رضي الله عنها), and said, "Cover me, cover me." She covered him until he calmed down. His wife tried to soothe him and reassured him saying, "Allah (ﷻ) will never disgrace you. You unite the relations; you bear the burden of the weak; you help the poor and the needy, you entertain the guests and endure hardships in the path of truthfulness." She comforted him and told him that Allah (ﷻ) would never harm him.

Waraqah Ibn Nawfal

Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) took the Prophet to her cousin, Waraqah ibn Nawfal, who learned the Christian and Jewish books, and told him what **Muhammad** (ﷺ) had seen. Waraqah ibn Nawfal became happy and said that this was the same angel that had appeared to Musa (عليه السلام). He said that **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was a true Prophet of Allah (ﷻ).

First Muslims

Muhammad (ﷺ) started inviting his family and those close to him to Islam. Some people accepted Islam.

The first Muslims are:

Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) was the first person to accept Islam.

Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) a friend of Nabi **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was the first male to accept Islam.

Ali (رضي الله عنه) a cousin of Nabi **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was the first boy to accept Islam. He was the son of Abu Talib.

Zaid bin Haritha (رضي الله عنه) the freed slave of Nabi **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was the next slave to accept Islam.

Secretly, the message of Islam spread in Makkah. More people accepted Islam: Uthmaan, Talha, Zubair, and Abdur Rahman. Others who also accepted Islam were: Bilal an Abyssinian slave, Yaasir, Sumayyah, Ammar and Abdullah bin Mas'ood.

Open Call

After three years, Allah (ﷻ) ordered His Prophet (ﷺ) to convey the message of Islam openly.

One day Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) went to the top of Mount Safa and started calling the tribes one by one, asking them a question, "If I told you that behind this mountain there is an army getting ready to attack you, would you believe me?"

They answered, "Well, of course. You are Al-Ameen (Honest), and we have never known you to commit a lie." Then he said, "I am here to warn you." He (ﷺ) started explaining that they should worship Allah (ﷻ), the One and Only God, and immediately abandon worshipping idols.

Many people, including his uncle, Abu Lahab, did not accept.

Rejection of Quraish

Most of the people of Makkah did not accept Islam. They thought that the worship of idols was right and there was nothing wrong with their habits. They laughed at the teaching of **Muhammad** (ﷺ) and called him mad. This did not affect the Muslims in any way and did not cause them to leave Islam.

Threats of Quraish

Muhammad (ﷺ) kept on preaching the message of Islam. Quraish did not like to hear bad things about their idols. They began to hate **Muhammad** (ﷺ) and his teachings. They complained to Abu Talib about the teachings of his nephew.

The House of Al-Arqam (Dar Al-Arqam)

The Prophet (ﷺ) used the House of Al-Arqam at the bottom of the Mount of Safa as a Centre for Education. Muslims used to come to this centre to learn the teachings of Islam. Gradually, this centre became a crowded place.


Cruelty of Quraish

When Quraish saw that the Muslims refused to change their religion, they began harming the Muslims. Their first target was the poor Muslims.

Bilal (رضي الله عنه), a slave, was made to lie on the hot desert sand. They put heavy stones on his back. They asked him to leave Islam but he kept saying Ahad, Ahad... (God is One).

Ammar (رضي الله عنه), his mother Sumayyah (رضي الله عنها) and his father Yasir (رضي الله عنه) were tortured because they became Muslims. They were left in the hot sun. When prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saw them suffering, he said, "Have patience O family of Yasir. Your resting place is Jannah." Sumayyah (رضي الله عنها) was killed with a spear. She was the first Muslim to die for Islam.


Other Muslims were beaten to force them to leave Islam, but they did not.



Early Muslims suffered a lot so that people who come later could be Muslims. The Prophet was always patient with his enemies, hoping that one day they would become Muslims. We should thank Allah that we were born Muslims. We don't find any difficulties to become Muslims.

Cruelty to **Muhammad** (ﷺ)

Not only did the disbelievers harm the Muslims, but they did not even leave **Muhammad** (ﷺ) in peace. While he was performing Salaah, they threw dirt on him. Abu Lahab was the uncle and neighbour of **Muhammad** (ﷺ), he threw rubbish at the doorstep of **Muhammad** (ﷺ), while his wife threw thorns in the path of **Muhammad** (ﷺ). **Muhammad** (ﷺ) never took revenge on the people.





First Migration to Abyssinia

As the Muslims suffered a lot from the cruelty of Quraish, **Muhammad** (ﷺ) gave the Muslims permission to go and live elsewhere. They chose Abyssinia (Ethiopia) as there was a just and kind king there. The King of Abyssinia was a Christian called Negus (Najashi). This was the first Hijrah in Islam.

Quraish became jealous and sent a group of people to bring the Muslims back. The group gave false information about the Muslims. The king called the Muslims and questioned them. On hearing the truth, he turned Quraish away and allowed the Muslims to stay.



Quraish Complained to Abu Talib


Quraish complained to Abu Talib that **Muhammad** (ﷺ) wanted them to leave worshipping their idols and they were not happy with that. They wanted to kill him. Abu Talib went to the **Prophet** (ﷺ) and said, "O nephew, people have said so and so. Spare me and yourself. Do not make me endure more than I can".

Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) thought that his uncle had changed his mind and would abandon him, and would not support him. The **Prophet** (ﷺ) answered, "O my uncle, by Allah (ﻋَزَّوَجَلَّ), if they put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left on condition that I abandon this matter (i.e. Islam), until Allah (ﻋَزَّوَجَلَّ) has made it victorious, or I die therein, I would not abandon it." Then the **Prophet** (ﷺ) turned away, his uncle called him and said, "Come back, my nephew," when the Prophet (ﷺ) came back. Abu Talib said, "Go and say whatever you like, for by Allah (ﻋَزَّوَجَلَّ) I will never give you up."

Proposal of Utbah ibn Rabi'ah

Utbah went to the **Messenger of Allah** (ﷺ) and sat by his side. He told Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) that he was insulting the people's gods and idols. Utbah offered the Prophet (ﷺ) some proposals hoping that the Prophet (ﷺ) would accept.

Utbah said, "If you want to have wealth by what you preach, we will collect enough of it that you will be the richest of us. If you desire honour, we will make you our chief and leave every decision to your choice. If you want kingdom, we will make you our king. And if you are possessed by a ghost or a jinn (you are not well) for which you have no remedy, we will find an expert physician for you and spend our wealth until your health is completely restored."



The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) listened patiently. When Utbah had finished talking, Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) asked him, "is it all that you have to say"? 'Utbah replied "yes".

"Now listen to me," said the **Prophet** (ﷺ) "In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful..." and he continued to recite some Ayahs of Surah Fussilat. Once completing the recitation, the **Prophet** (ﷺ) prostrated and then said to Utbah, "Abul Walid, you have heard what you heard, now it is for you to decide."

Utbah returned to Quraish and said, "I have heard words such as I had never heard before. I swear to God, O Quraysh, that it is neither poetry, nor spells, nor witchcraft. Take my advice and leave this man alone."

Boycott of Banu Hashim (7th Year After Prophethood)

Quraish were angry because Islam was spreading. They decided to punish the family of **Muhammad** (ﷺ) the Banu Hashim and also stop the spread of Islam. They wrote a document stating that nobody was allowed to sell or buy anything to the Muslims, marry from them, or help them in any way. They exiled them to a small section of Makkah. The Muslims remained in this place for three years. Children used to cry of hunger. The Muslims lived and suffered in this place.

Year of Sadness (10th Year After Prophethood)

After three years of hardship, Khadijah (رضي الله عنها) and Abdul Talib both passed away.

Muhammad (ﷺ) became very sad. He had lost two of his best supporters.

Everyday Duas

Dua when it is raining

اللَّهُمَّ صَيِّبًا نَافِعًا

O Allah, may it be a beneficial rain.

Dua upon hearing thunder

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي يُسَبِّحُ الرَّعْدُ بِحَمْدِهِ،
وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ مِنْ خِيفَتِهِ

How far from imperfections He is,
(The One) Whom the thunder
declares His perfection with His
praise, as do the angels out of fear
of Him.

Sahabah (Companions)

The Sahabah were Muslims who met the Prophet, believed in him and died as Muslims. They learned directly from Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and then taught others. The Companions followed the Prophet's ways and habits through their daily contact with him. They were therefore the best suited to be the protectors and guardians of Islam after his death.

Some of the Companions are:

Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه)

Umar Ibn Al Khattab (رضي الله عنه)

Uthman Ibn Affan (رضي الله عنه)

Ali Ibn Abi Talib (رضي الله عنه)

Anas bin Malik (رضي الله عنه)

Bilal bin Rabaah (رضي الله عنه)

Jaafar bin Abi Talib (رضي الله عنه)

The Four Caliphs

The Four Caliphs were the First Four Leaders of Islam who ruled after Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ) death. They are sometimes called the "Rightly Guided" Caliphs because each of them learned about Islam directly from Muhammad (ﷺ).

The Four Caliphs were also Muhammad's (ﷺ) closest friends and advisors during the early years of Islam.

- Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (رضي الله عنه)
- Umar Ibn Al Khattab (رضي الله عنه)
- Uthman Ibn Affan (رضي الله عنه)
- Ali Ibn Abi Talib (رضي الله عنه)



Abu Bakr As-Siddiq

The first among the Companions to be chosen by the people as the Caliph of the Muslims was **Abu Bakr** (ﷺ). **Abu Bakr** (ﷺ) had been one of the first three to believe in the Prophet (ﷺ). **Abu Bakr's** (ﷺ) love of the Prophet (ﷺ) was so great that he was willing to sacrifice his life for the sake of protecting and comforting the Prophet.



Umar Ibn Al Khattab

He is also called Farouk **Umar** (رضي الله عنه). Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) gave **Umar** the title of "Al Farooq", which means, 'The one who distinguishes between right and wrong.' Once the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, "Allah (عز وجل) has placed truth upon **Umar's** (رضي الله عنه) tongue and heart." He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) also said, "The truth after me is with **Umar**, wherever he may be." **Umar** (رضي الله عنه) was gifted with great energy. He (رضي الله عنه) was an honest, just and fair person.



Uthman Ibn Affan

Uthman (رضي الله عنه) was one of the richest Muslims of Makkah and a very respected person when he embraced Islam. **Uthman** (رضي الله عنه) was pious, virtuous and devoted, and his generosity was well-known. **Uthman** (رضي الله عنه) had the great honour of marrying two daughters of the Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم). **Uthman** (رضي الله عنه) was Hafiz of the Quran (memorised the Quran). He used to read the Quran all the time.



Ali Ibn Abi Talib

Ali (ﷺ) was the first cousin of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). He was also married to the Prophet's (ﷺ) beloved daughter, Fatimah.

Ali (ﷺ) was ten when he accepted Islam. Even though he was so young, he (ﷺ) declared that he was prepared to fight till he (ﷺ) died for the sake of Allah (ﷻ).



**Copyright © Jannat Al Quran 2021
All rights reserved.**

No part of this book may be reproduced, amended, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other methods, without the prior written permission of the author.

www.jannatalquran.com