



Islamic
Studies



Textbook
Part 4

I am a Muslim

Jannat Al Quran
Islamic Studies
Textbook
Part 4

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

The Quran	1
Benefits of Reading the Quran	4
Etiquette of Reading the Quran	7
Hadith	9
Know about Prophet Muhammad	10
Jibreel Teaches us Islam	15
Greeting in Islam	18
Zikr: Great Rewards in a Short Time	23
Names of Allah	24
Allah Al-Malik – الْمَلِكُ Allah Al-Samad - الصَّمَد	24
Surah Al-Ikhlās	25
Love and Care for Parents	27
Halal and Haram	29
Nabi Musa	33
Surah Al-Falaq	39
Everyday Duas	41
Nabi Muhammad 1	42
Journey to Ta'if	42
Isra and Miraaj	43
Cleanliness (Taharah)	49
Najasah	55
Surah An-Nas	57
Greeting and Salams upon Our Prophet	59
Lying, Backbiting, Gossiping and Slander	62
Fard and Sunnah Acts	67
Hadith about Wudu	69
Wudu	70

Hadith about Dua after Athan	73
Virtues of Salaah	74
Before Starting Salaah, Remember	77
Postures of Salaah	78
Zikr after Salaah	85
Factors that Break Salaah	87
Sunnah Salah	88
Zakah	90
Zikr: Great Rewards in a Short Time	93
Fasting	94
Virtues of Salaah	96
Salat-ul-Tarawih	99
Laylatul Qadr	101
My Ramadan Schedule	102
Sunnah Fasting	103
Eid	104
Eid-ul-Fitr	105
Eid-ul-Adha	107
Salat-ul-Eid	109
Nabi Muhammad 2	111
Pledge of Aqabah	111
Plan to kill the Prophet	111
Search for Muhammad	113
In Quba	115
Arrival at Madina	115
Important events in the first two years	117
Life in Madina	118

The Sacred Masjids	119
Al-Masjid Al-Haraam	120
Al-Masjid An-Nabawi	121
Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa	122
Hajj	123
How to Perform Hajj	124
Umrah	129
How to Perform Umrah	130
Hadith about Istighfar	132
Islamic Calendar	133

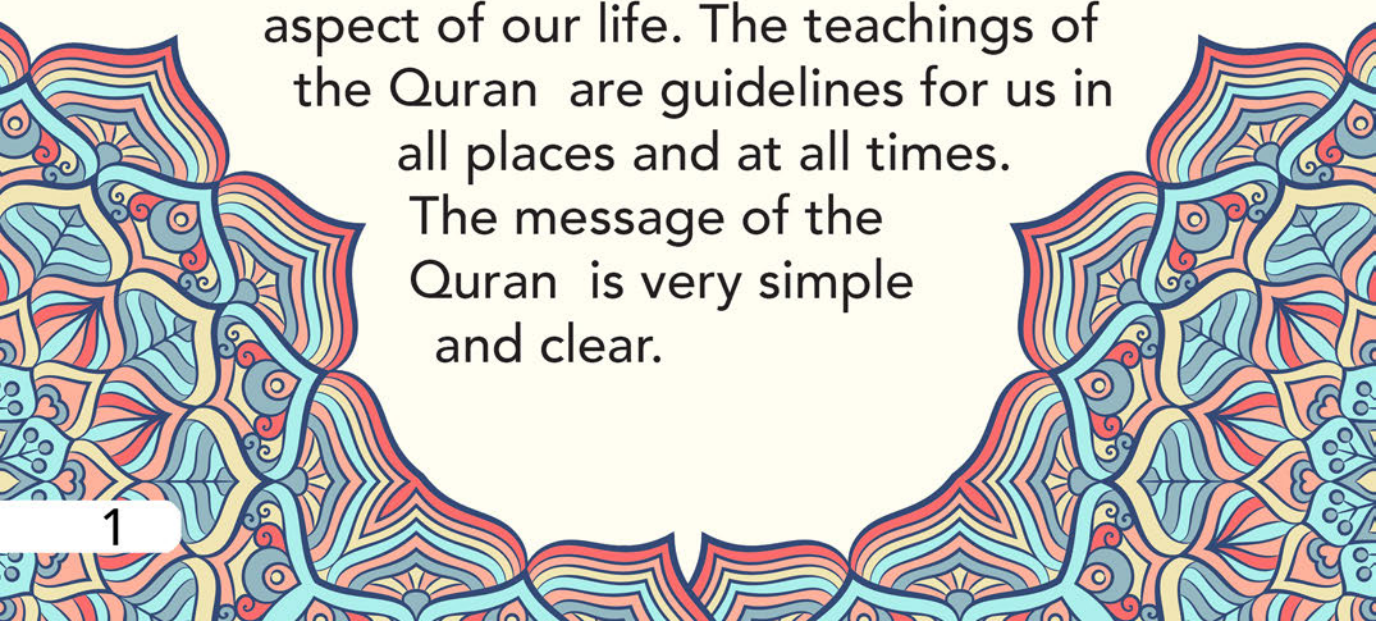


بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Quran

The Quran is a holy book that contains Allah's (ﷻ) own words. The Quran was not written by any human being or by angels. It was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) by the angel Jibreel (ﷺ). The revelation of the Quran began in the month of Ramadan in the Cave of Hira.

The Quran is the first source of knowledge in Islam. The teachings of the Quran offer guidance for every aspect of our life. The teachings of the Quran are guidelines for us in all places and at all times. The message of the Quran is very simple and clear.





The Quran tells us about **Allah** (ﷻ) and how to worship Him, the Prophets and the people before us and what happened to them, our duties towards **Allah** (ﷻ) and other people, the Day of Judgement and how to prepare for it.

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. The first revelation that the Prophet (ﷺ) received was the first five verses of Surat Al-Alaq. The Quran was revealed in stages over a period of about 23 years. Each surah of the Quran is marked with either Makkiyyah (revealed in Makah) or Madaniyyah (revealed in Madina). This shows the place where the surah was revealed.



الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا
الذي كنا لنهتدي لولا أن هدانا الله

Reciting and understanding the Quran brings us closer to **Allah** (ﷻ) and brings happiness and peace to our life.

A Muslim should read the Holy Quran daily. It is good to read the Quran regularly, even if it is only a small portion. By reciting the Quran our hearts become filled with faith and love for **Allah** (ﷻ).

Allah speaks to us through the Holy Quran. By not reading the Quran regularly, we are ignoring **Allah** (ﷻ) when He speaks to us.

Benefits of Reading the Quran

Multiple Rewards

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Whoever reads a letter from the Book of Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ), he will have a reward. And that reward will be multiplied by ten. I am not saying that "Alif, Laam, Meem" is a letter, rather I am saying that "Alif" is a letter, "Laam" is a letter and "Meem" is a letter." So increase the recitation of Quran to get these rewards.





Company of the Noble and Obedient Angels

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The one who recites the Quran beautifully, smoothly, and precisely, will be in the company of the noble and obedient angels. As for the one who recites with difficulty, stammering or stumbling through its verses, then he will have twice that reward."

If you recite the Quran fluently you will get rewards. If you recite it with difficulty, you also get rewards.

If you recite the Quran fluently, you will be in a high level as the level of the angels. If you are finding difficulties with reciting the Quran, you will have two rewards, one for reciting the Quran and another one for your efforts to improve your recitation.



High level in Jannah

A person who memorises the Quran and acts according to the commands in the Quran will have a high level in Jannah.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "It will be said to the one who recites the Quran: 'Read (in a slow and careful manner) and elevate (rise through the levels of Jannah) as you used to read in the world. Your level (position) in Jannah will be at the last Ayah you recite!'"

Rewards for those reciting and studying the Quran

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "When a group of people gather in a masjid to recite the Quran and study it, peace comes down on them, mercy surrounds them, angels gather around them and Allah (ﷻ) mentions them to the angels."

Learning and teaching the Quran

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The best (of Muslims) is the one who learns the Quran and teaches it."

Etiquette of Reciting the Quran

- 📖 Make wudu before reciting the **Quran**.
- 📖 Brush your teeth or use the miswak (tooth stick).
- 📖 Sit in a clean and tidy area.
- 📖 Face the Qiblah if possible.
- 📖 Recite the **Quran** slowly in a careful manner. Do not rush.



- 📖 Do not read in a manner that disturbs others.
- 📖 Honour every word of the **Quran** that you recite as you will be rewarded for reciting every letter of the **Quran**.
- 📖 Recite the **Quran** with tajweed (correct pronunciation).
- 📖 When the **Quran** is being recited, you should listen to it attentively.
- 📖 A Muslim should try to recite the **Quran** daily.
- 📖 When putting the **Quran** away, always place it in a clean and elevated area. Don't put the **Quran** on the floor.



Hadith

Hadith is a record of what the Prophet (ﷺ) said, did, approved or disapproved. It gives us a better understanding of the verses of the Quran and their meaning. Hadith is the second source of knowledge in Islam.

The Prophet (ﷺ) followed the Quran fully in his life. The life of the Prophet (ﷺ) is a practical example of the Qur'an. That is one of the reasons hadith helps us understand the Qur'an better.

The Sahabah (Companions) learned directly from Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and then taught others. They related to us what the Prophet (ﷺ) said or did. This is called the Sunnah of the Prophet (ﷺ).



Know about Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)

Honest and Truthful

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was known as As-Sadiq Al-Ameen (the Honest and the Truthful). Even the non-Muslims would trust him and ask him to keep their valuable possessions. He (ﷺ) would also judge in their disputes.

صَلَّى اللهُ
عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ

When Allah (ﷻ) commanded him to convey the message of Islam openly. He (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 (ﷺ) 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.

صَلَّى اللهُ
عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ

Kind, Gentle and Merciful

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was kind and merciful to everyone around him. Allah (ﷻ) says in the Quran, "It is through mercy from Allah (ﷻ) that you are gentle to them. Had you been rough and hard-hearted, they would have dispersed from around you. So, pardon them, and seek forgiveness for them."



Obedient to Allah

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Allah! To You I have submitted, and in You do I believe, and in You I put my trust, to You do I turn, and for You I argued."

Pleasant and Friendly

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was known to be always pleasant and friendly. It was well known that he often had a smile on his face, even in the stress times. One of his companions said, "I have never seen a man who smiled as much as the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)."



Humble Lifestyle

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) led a very simple and humble life. He advised Muslims to be the same. He said, "Look at those who are less fortunate than yourselves, not those who are better off than yourselves, so you will not belittle the blessings of Allah (ﷻ)."



صَلَّى اللهُ
عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ

Generous and Charitable

The **Prophet** (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was always generous and charitable. He emphasised the importance of giving charity. He always thought of the poor and needy and never turned anyone away from his house if they asked for something.

صَلَّى اللهُ
عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ

He was even more generous in the month of Ramadan. One of the companions said,

"The **Messenger** (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was the most generous of all people, and he used to be most generous in Ramadan. Indeed, the **Prophet** of Allah (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) was more generous than a fast wind."

Patient

Throughout his life, Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) faced many trials and hardships. In the year of sadness, he lost his uncle Abdul Talib and his wife Khadijah (رضي الله عنها), they were his supporters and beloved ones. Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was very patient. When the people of Quraish were cruel to him, he was patient. He always made dua for Allah to guide those people.



Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) is a role model for mankind. We should always follow his footsteps.

Allah says (سورة مائدة) in the Quran: "Verily, you have in the Messenger of Allah an excellent example, for him who fears Allah and the Last Day, and who remembers Allah much."

Jibreel Teaches us Islam

Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (رضي الله عنه) said:
One day, we were sitting with the **Messenger** of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) when a man came with very white clothes and very black hair. There were no signs of travel on him and we did not know him. He sat down in front of the **Prophet** (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and placed his knees by his knees and placed his hands on his thighs.

The man said, "O **Muhammad**, tell me about Islam."

The **Prophet** (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, "Islam is to say there is no God but Allah and **Muhammad** is the Messenger of Allah, to perform Salaah, to give Zakah, to fast the month of Ramadan, and to perform Hajj to the House if you are able to go there."

The man said, "You have spoken the truth."

We were surprised that the man asked the **Prophet** (ﷺ) then said that the **Prophet** (ﷺ) was truthful.

The man said, "Tell me about Iman."

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, "Iman is to believe in Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and to believe in providence, its good and its evil."

The man said, "You have spoken the truth."

The man said, "Tell me about Ihsan (excellence)."

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, "Ihsan (Excellence) is to worship Allah (ﷻ) as if you see Him, for if you do not see Him, He surely sees you."

The man said, "Tell me about the final hour (Day of Judgement)."

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, "The one asked does not know more than the one asking."

The man said, "Tell me about its signs."

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, ".....You will see (poor) shepherds competing with each other to see who can build the tallest buildings."

Then, the man left and I remained.

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said to me, "O Umar, do you know who he was?"

I said, "Allah and his Messenger know best."

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, "Verily, he was Jibreel (جبرئيل) who came to teach you your religion."

Greeting in Islam

Greeting develops love and affection amongst people. The greeting of Islam is Salaam. Salaam means peace. We get rewards when we say the greeting of Islam.

A Muslim should greet another Muslim by saying:



May the peace and blessings of Allah be upon you.

A Muslim should return the greeting of another Muslim by saying:



And may the peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you.

Benefits of Saying As-Salaamu Alaykum

Once a man asked the **Prophet** (ﷺ) about what the best thing in Islam was. The **Prophet** (ﷺ) replied: "Feeding the hungry, and saying salaam to those you know and those you don't know."

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, "When two Muslims meet (give salaam), and shake hands, they have their sins forgiven before they part (with each other)."

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, Shall I tell you of something you can do to make you love one another? Spread the greetings of Salaam (peace) amongst yourselves (say As-Salaamu Alaykum)



A man passed by the **Prophet** (ﷺ) while he was sitting with others, and said "As-Salaamu Alaykum." The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, "[He will have] ten rewards."

Another man passed by and said "As-Salaamu Alaukum wa Rahmatullaah. The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, "[He will have] twenty rewards."



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Another man passed by and said "As-Salaamu Alaykum wa Rahmatullaahi wa Barakaatuh." The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said, "[He will have] thirty rewards."

Etiquette of Greeting in Islam

Greet better or at least with the same greeting.

If someone greets us by saying, "As-Salaamu Alaykum"; we should reply by saying, "Wa 'Alaykumus-salaam Wa Rahmatullah".

If we are greeted with "As-Salaamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatullah"; we should reply by saying, "Wa 'Alaykumus-salaam Wa Rahmatullahi Wabarakatuh".

If someone says, "As-Salaamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh"; we should say, "Wa 'Alaykumus-salaam Wa Rahmatullahi Wabarakatuh."



- * Say salaam to both people whom you know and you don't know.
- * Shake hands while giving salaam.
- * Pronounce the salaam correctly and clearly.
- * The person who comes walking says Salaam to someone who is sitting down.
- * The rider says Salaam to the person who is walking or sitting.
- * The greeting of one member of a group on behalf of the rest is enough.
- * Returning the greeting of a single member of a group on behalf of the rest is enough.



Zikr: Great Rewards in a Short Time

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

Subhaanallaahil-'Adheemi
wa bihamdihi.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said:
"Whoever says: Glorified is
Allah the Most Great and
praised is He, will have a
date palm planted for him in
Paradise."

Names of Allah

Allah Al-Malik

اللَّهُ الْمَلِكُ

The King and Owner of Dominion.
He is the owner and king of this world.
The One who has supreme strength.
Everyone relies upon.
The One who has full control over all creatures, and is ruled by none.

Allah Al-Samad

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

Allah (ﷻ) is not in need of anyone.
We need air, food and water to survive.
Everyone in this world needs Him to fulfil their needs.

Allah (ﷻ) needs no one and depends upon no one.

Allah (ﷻ) is Independent and we all are dependent on Him.

Surah Al-Ikhlās

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ①

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ②

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ③

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ④

Meaning:

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

Say: He is **Allah** (the) One (1)

The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all
creatures need (2)

He begets not nor was He begotten (3)
and there is none equal to Him (4)

Explanation:

Say O' Messenger: He is **Allah**, the One unique in His lordship, names, and attributes. No one shares with Him in any of those qualities. We only seek **Allah** (ﷻ) in completion of all our needs and desires. **He** (ﷻ) neither has a child, a parent, nor a wife. Nothing is compared or similar to Him in His creation whether it be in His names, attributes, or actions. **He** (ﷻ) is truly unique in every way.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said that Surah Al-Ikhlās is equivalent to one third of the Qur'an. If someone recites Surah Al-Ikhlās three times, he will receive the reward of reciting the whole Qur'an.

Love and Care for Parents

A man came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "O Messenger of Allah! Who among the people is the most worthy of my good companionship?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Your mother."
The man said, "Then who?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Then your mother."
The man further asked, "Then who?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Then your mother."
The man asked again, "Then who?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Then your father."



Muslims love and respect everyone. Parents deserve more love, care and respect. They cared for us when we were young, when we could not walk or talk. They always care for us and love us so much. In return, we should respect and obey them.

Allah (ﷻ) says in the Qur'an, "Our Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him, and do good to parents. If any one of them or both of them reach old age, do not say to them: uff (a word or expression of anger or contempt) and do not scold them, and address them with respectful words"

Allah (ﷻ) commands that we are always good to our parents. We should not say to them "uff" which is a small word expressing our anger. They deserve the utmost respect from us.





Halal

and




Haram

Allah (ﷻ) is the Creator of mankind. He (ﷻ) has made things halal and other things haram. Halal is an Arabic word which means 'allowed', 'permissible' or 'lawful'. Haram is an Arabic word which means 'not allowed', 'prohibited' or 'unlawful'.

Allah (ﷻ) has made all those things that are pure halal and made all filthy and harmful things haram. It is not for man to decide whether something is halal or haram according to his opinion.

Only Allah (ﷻ) has the authority to make laws for His creatures. The things that are made haram are far fewer in number as compared to the very large number of halal things.





Things that Allah
(ﷻ) has made Haram are
not essential in our lives which
means that we don't face any
problem if they are not present in our
daily life. Actually, haram things are bad,
they lead to human destruction both
physically and spiritually.

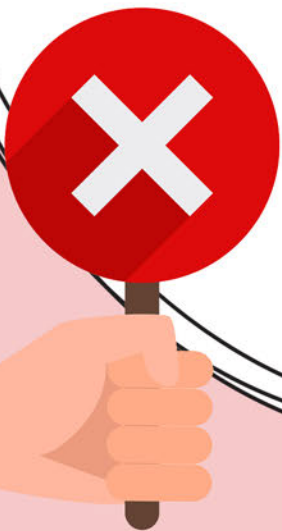
Most food is halal such as fruits, vegetables,
rice, cereals, honey, milk, eggs, and fish.
Meat is halal for us only when the animal or
the bird has been slaughtered while
saying the name of Allah at the time of
slaughtering. All types of fish are
halal. All drinks are halal except
alcohol.



Things that are haram to eat or drink:

- Alcohol as wine and beer.
They cause people to forget Allah (ﷻ) and forget their prayers.
- Smoking. It damages one's lungs.
- Pig. It is also called pork, ham or bacon.
- Animals or birds that have been slaughtered without saying the name of Allah (ﷻ) at the time of slaughtering.
- Dead animals
- Gelatine that comes from animals mentioned above.

We need to check the ingredients of any food before we buy it in order to make sure nothing is not halal in its ingredients.





Clothes and Ornaments that are haram:

Gold ornaments and silk clothes are haram for male Muslims. However, they are halal for female Muslims.

If a Muslim eats or drinks something that is haram, his dua may not be accepted.

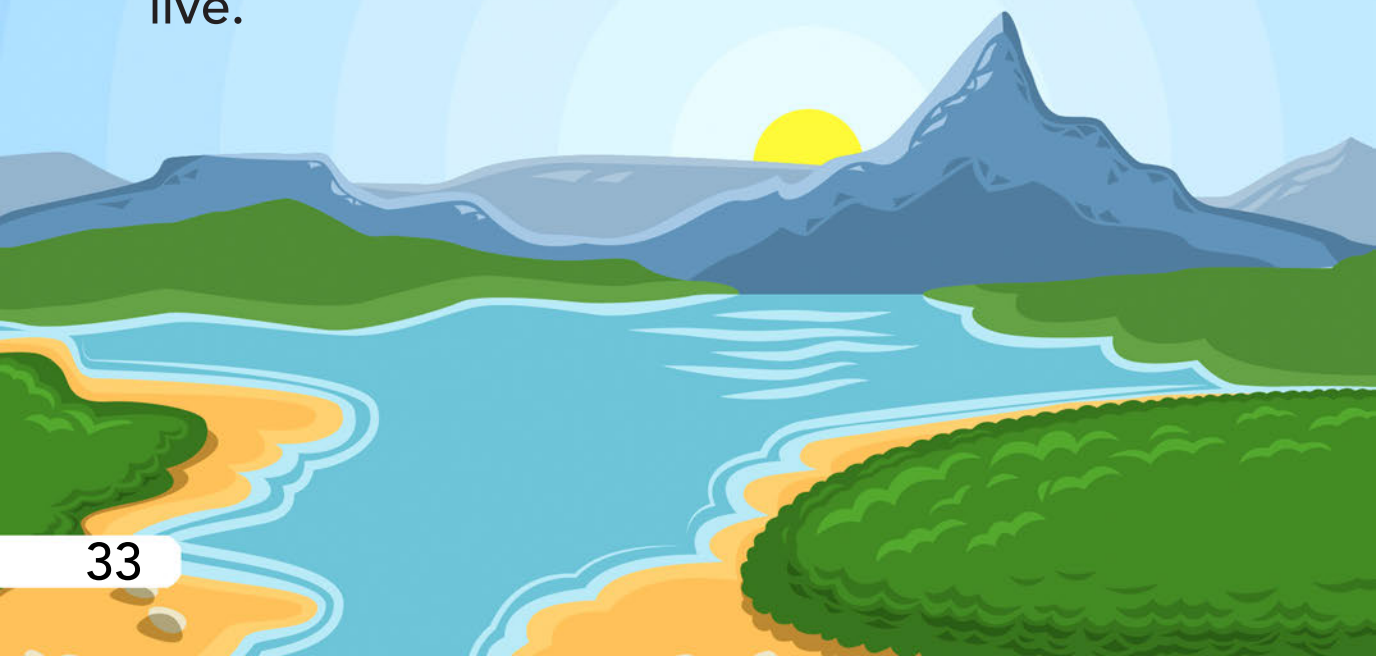
Once the Prophet (ﷺ) described a man who had travelled a long way, whose hair was untidy and clothes were dusty. He raised his hands to the sky and cried, "My Lord, my Lord!" The Prophet (ﷺ) then explained, "His food is haram, his drink is haram, his clothes are haram and he has been fed haram, so how can his dua be accepted?"



Nabi Musa

Long time ago, a tribe called the Children of Israel lived in Egypt. An evil king called Firawn (Pharaoh) also lived in Egypt. He called himself god. He made the people of Israel his slaves and wanted them to worship him. Otherwise Firawn would hurt them.


One day Firawn had a dream which he did not understand. A fortune-teller told Firawn that a boy born from the Children of Israel would destroy him and his kingdom. When Firawn heard this, he decided to kill all new-born boys of the Children of Israel. Only their daughters would to be allowed to live.



Musa's (ﷺ) mother was worried that Firawn would kill her baby. Allah (ﷻ) then revealed to **Musa's** (ﷺ) mother to put him in a basket and leave him in the River Nile.

By a miracle from Allah (ﷻ), **Musa** (ﷺ) arrived at Firawn's kingdom and was found by Firawn's wife called Asiyah. She was a good and kind-hearted woman. She kept the baby as her son.

Musa (ﷺ) was then brought up at Firawn's palace. As Musa grew up, he saw that Firawn was very evil and treated people badly. **Musa** (ﷺ) decided to leave Firawn's kingdom and live somewhere else. **Musa** (ﷺ) then got married and worked as a shepherd.



One day, **Musa** (عليه السلام) and his family were travelling at night. He noticed a fire quite far away on the side of a mountain. He (عليه السلام) said: "Wait here! Look, I can see a fire in the distance. Perhaps I can find out where we are, or at least get a burning brand to warm ourselves with!"

As **Musa** (عليه السلام) reached the source of the light, Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ) spoke to him and gave him wisdom and miracles. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ) told him that He had chosen him as His messenger and commanded him to go with these signs and give His message to Firawn, who had made himself a tyrant in the land.

When **Musa** (عليه السلام) went back to Firawn with the important message from Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ), Firawn became very angry. He shouted, "I am the most powerful king on earth! If you disobey me, I will throw you into prison!". However, **Musa** (عليه السلام) was not scared and continued with his important message.



Prophet **Musa** (عليه السلام) showed them his miracle. He threw down his stick and it turned into a big snake. Then he drew out his hand out of his armpit, and it was shining brightly. Firawn rejected these miracles, calling them magic. Firawn called his best magicians to defeat Prophet **Musa** (عليه السلام). When the magicians threw down their ropes and sticks, they looked like snakes of all sizes. **Musa** (عليه السلام) was horrified, as the snakes seemed to coil and uncoil around him.



Allah (عز وجل) revealed to **Musa** (عليه السلام) to throw down his staff. As **Musa** (عليه السلام) did so, all of a sudden, it became a huge snake. It began to eat up all the other snakes until it had eaten them all up. Everyone was amazed. The magicians fell on the ground in Sujud, saying, "We believe in the Lord of **Musa** (عليه السلام) and Harun!" Firawn was very angry and decided to kill more people.



Musa (عليه السلام) told the people to leave Firawn's kingdom. Firawn gathered an army and followed them. As **Musa** (عليه السلام) and his people were trying to escape, they reached a sea and had nowhere to go. They were worried. Firawn was on his way to kill them. Allah (ﷻ) then made a miracle and ordered the sea to spilt in half so that **Musa** (عليه السلام) and his people can pass safely through to other side.

When Firawn and his army tried to pass through the sea, Allah (ﷻ) ordered the sea to come crashing down at them.



At this time, **Musa** (عليه السلام) and his people had finished crossing to the other side. Firawn and his army all drowned. Allah (عز وجل) saved **Musa** (عليه السلام) and his believers.

We learn from this story:

- ◆ When Allah (عز وجل) wants something to happen, it will happen even if everyone wants to prevent it from happening.
- ◆ Allah (عز وجل) is the most powerful, and no one is more powerful than Allah (عز وجل).
- ◆ We should always trust Allah as He will help us through our troubles and difficult times.



Surah Al-Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ

فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾

Meaning:

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

Say, "I seek refuge with the Lord of the daybreak (1) From the evil of everything He has created, (2) And from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness, (3) And from the evil of the women who blow on the knots, (4) And from the evil of an envier when he envies. (5)



Explanation:

Say, O Messenger to the people, seek protection in the Lord of falaq, which is in reference to the beginning of the day at dawn, from the evils and harms of all that is created, from the evils and harms which occur when the intense darkness of the night enters, from the evil witches who blow into tied knots for the purpose of magic and from the evil of the hateful envier who envies the people over what Allah (ﷻ) has given them from His bounty.

He wants this bounty to be removed from them and desires to bring harm on them.



Everyday Duas

Dua when looking in a mirror

اللَّهُمَّ كَمَا حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِي فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِي

O Allah as you have given me a good physical form, so also favour me with good morals and manners.


Dua when wearing clothes

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي هَذَا الثَّوْبَ وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ
مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "whoever wears clothes and says all praise belongs to Allah, the one who clothed me with this (cloth) and gave it to me without any power and ability from me, his previous sins are forgiven."





Nabi Muhammad



Journey to Ta'if

Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) realised that people in Makkah would not listen to him and this made him sad. So, Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) decided to turn elsewhere to preach his Message. He (ﷺ) chose Ta'if, a small town about sixty miles away from Makkah.



Zaid bin Haarithah (رضي الله عنه) accompanied the prophet. The people of Ta'if refused to accept **Muhammad's** (ﷺ) message. Stones were thrown at him and he was chased out of the town. Zaid (رضي الله عنه) was wounded and the **Prophet** (ﷺ) began to bleed. He (ﷺ) returned back to Makkah bleeding and tired.

Isra and Miraaj

Isra means the journey of **Muhammad** (ﷺ) from Makkah to Jerusalem. Miraaj means the journey of **Muhammad** (ﷺ) from Jerusalem to the seven heavens.

The journey of Isra and Miraaj was a miracle intended to strengthen the heart of the **Prophet** (ﷺ) after he was rejected and abused.

One night, as Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) was sleeping, Jibreel (جبريل) woke him up and took him on an animal similar to the horse, called Al-Buraq. They travelled from Makkah to Masjid Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem. The **Prophet** (ﷺ) entered the Masjid where he found all the Prophets from Adam (آدم) to Isa (يسا). He led them in prayer inside the Masjid.

After that, Jibreel (عليه السلام) took the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) to the heavens on the same horse Al-Buraq. When they reached the first heaven, Jibreel (عليه السلام) asked the guardian angel to open the door of heaven. It was opened and he saw Adam (عليه السلام). The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saluted him.

Jibreel (عليه السلام) then ascended with the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) to the second heaven, asked for opening the gate and there he saw and saluted Yahya (عليه السلام) and Isa (عليه السلام). They returned the salutation, welcomed him and expressed their belief in Muhammad as a Prophet.

Then they reached the third heaven where they saw Prophet Yusuf (عليه السلام) and saluted him. Yusuf welcomed the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and expressed his belief in Muhammad as a Prophet.

The **Prophet** (ﷺ), in the company of Jibreel (عليه السلام), then reached the fourth heaven where he met the Prophet Idris (عليه السلام) and saluted him. Prophet Idris (عليه السلام) returned the salutation and expressed his belief in **Muhammad** as a Prophet.

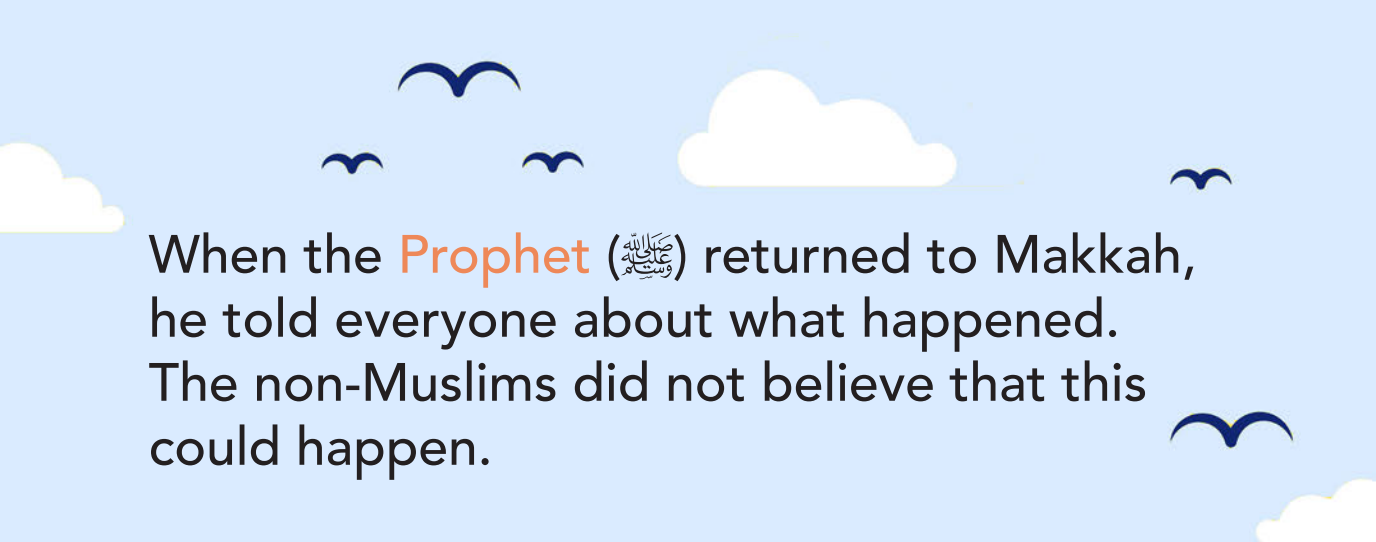
Then he was carried on to the fifth heaven where he met Prophet Harun (عليه السلام) and saluted him. Prophet Harun (عليه السلام) returned the salutation and expressed his belief in **Muhammad** as a Prophet. In the sixth heaven, he met Prophet Musa (عليه السلام) and saluted him. Prophet Musa (عليه السلام) returned the salutation and expressed his belief in **Muhammad** as a Prophet.

Then Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) reached the seventh heaven and met Prophet Ibrahim (عليه السلام) and saluted him. Prophet Ibrahim (عليه السلام) returned the salutation and expressed his belief in **Muhammad** as a Prophet. Then Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) went beyond the seven heavens to Sidrat-Al-Muntaha which is a massive tree.

Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) then went further to a place where Allah (ﷻ) revealed to him that Muslims should pray 50 times a day. On his return, he spoke to Musa (عليه السلام) who told him to ask Allah (ﷻ) to reduce the number of prayers as Muslims would not be able to cope with this number of prayers. So, the **Prophet** (ﷺ) asked Allah (ﷻ) to reduce the prayers. Allah (ﷻ) reduced 10 so they became 40 prayers per day.

Once again, Musa (عليه السلام) told the **Prophet** (ﷺ) to reduce the number of prayers more. The **Prophet** (ﷺ) asked Allah (ﷻ) to reduce the prayers. Allah (ﷻ) reduced 10 more so they became 30 prayers per day. In this way, the **Prophet** (ﷺ) kept asking Allah (ﷻ) to reduce the number of prayers till they became 5 per day but with the same reward of praying 50.

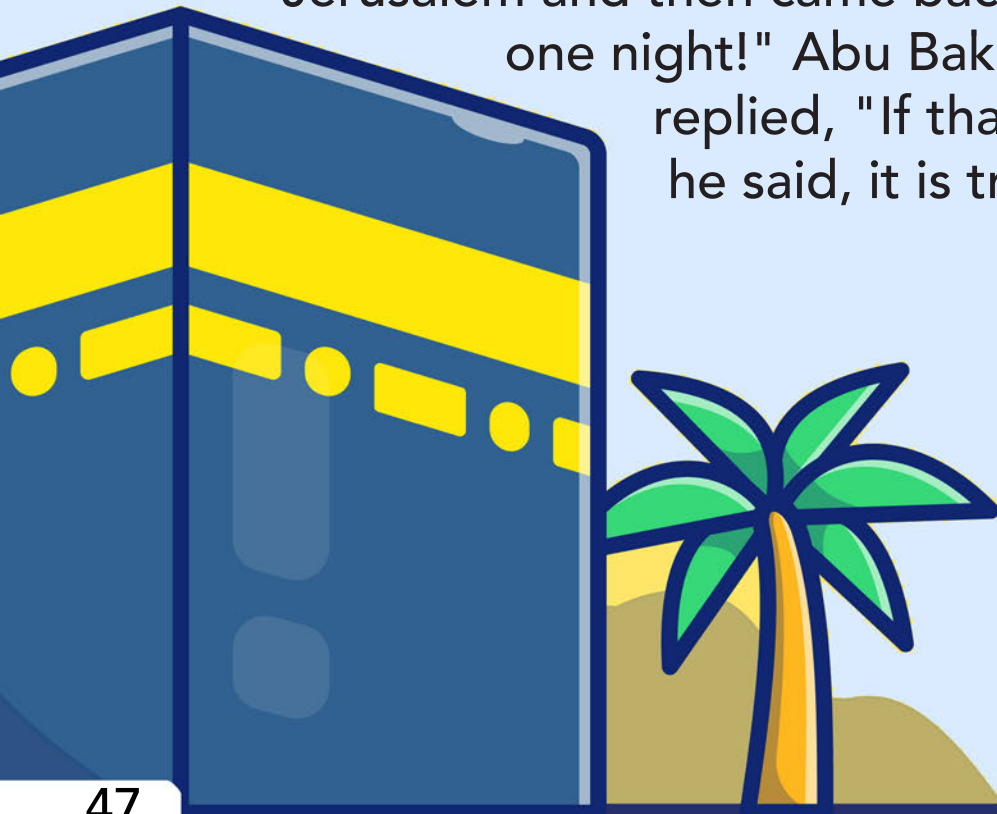
The **Prophet** (ﷺ) had the opportunity to see Malik, the guardian of Hell, who did not smile at the **Prophet** (ﷺ). He met some people of Jannah and some of Jahannam.

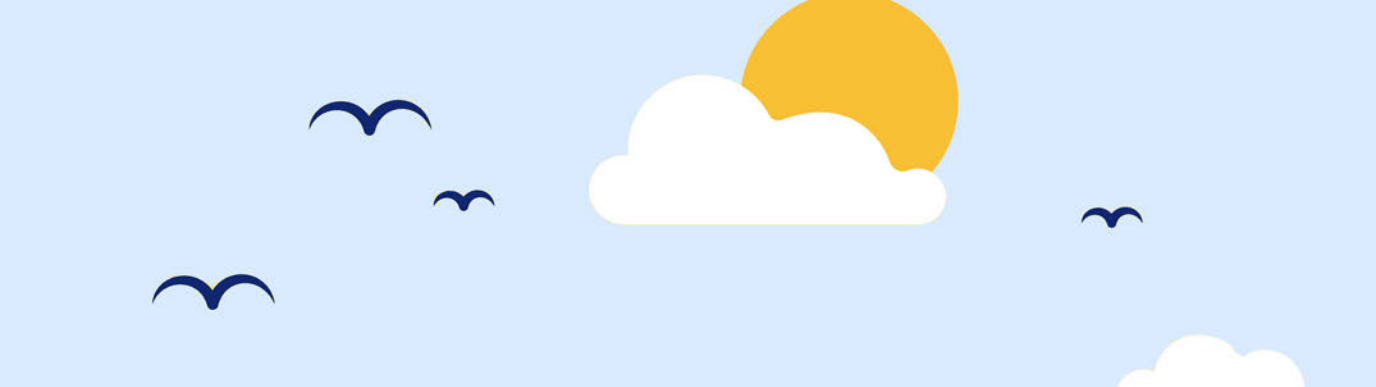


When the Prophet (ﷺ) returned to Makkah, he told everyone about what happened. The non-Muslims did not believe that this could happen.

They said it takes around a month to travel from Makkah to Jerusalem. They did not believe that he could go there and return back in one night.

They said to Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه), "Look at what your friend is saying. He says he went to Jerusalem and then came back, all in one night!" Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) replied, "If that is what he said, it is true."





We learn from the journey of Isra and Miraaj:

- After hardship, there is ease. The **Prophet** (ﷺ) was rejected and abused, Allah (ﷻ) wanted to strengthen his heart by this journey.
- Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) is the leader of all the Prophets. He (ﷺ) brought the final revelation.
- Importance of Salaah and its great rewards.
- Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) always believed the **Prophet** (ﷺ) and supported him.

Cleanliness

Allah (ﷻ) commands us to be clean and pure at all times. The Arabic word for cleanliness and purity is Taharah.

The Holy Qur'an teaches us:

"Surely, Allah loves those who ask for His forgiveness, and He loves those who are pure and clean."

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Cleanliness is half of our religion."

This includes cleanliness and purity of the body, heart, mind and surroundings.

Taharah of the Mind and Heart

Muslims should have pure thoughts and feelings. Pure thoughts and feelings lead to performance of good deeds. Evil thoughts and feelings lead to sin and causing harm to others.

We must only have good thoughts and warm hearts. Our mind and heart will not be pure if we speak bad of others, if we do not forgive others for making mistakes or if we have bad feelings towards anyone.

Evil thoughts and feelings enter the heart through the eyes and ears. A Muslim must therefore not look at evil things nor listen to evil talk.

We should always have clean heart by making Zikr, repentance if we do something bad, and by doing good deeds.

Taharah of the Body and clothing

-The head, face and hair

We comb and wash our hair regularly. Boys must keep their hair trimmed. Girls must keep their hair look tidy and clean. We wash our faces with water and soap every morning and evening or whenever it is dirty.

-Teeth and mouth

Use a toothbrush or miswaak (teeth cleaning twig) to clean the mouth and teeth. We must brush our teeth regularly when we get up in the morning, after we have eaten and before we go to bed. If we do not brush our teeth regularly, food particles remain on teeth causing decay and pain, and our breath will also have a bad smell. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) used the miswaak regularly. Let's follow his Sunnah.



-Hands and nails

Keep the nails of our hands and feet short by trimming them regularly. Dirt and microbes stay under long nails and we may get ill if we swallow this dirt. It is also ugly to have long nails. We wash our hands with soap and water before eating.

-The nose

We should clean our nose with water when we wash our faces in the morning and when we make Wudu. Use clean tissues if you have runny nose. We also use the tissues when we sneeze.

-The ears

We clean our ears from the inside and outside. If we do not clean our ears regularly, our ears will become dirty from inside. It may become hard for us to hear properly. We may get sores in and around our ears. We also clean our ears when we make Wudu.



-Our Clothes

We must change our clothes whenever they are dirty with mud or dirt. It is bad for our health to wear dirty clothes because they carry germs. Clean clothes help in making us beautiful. We can't pray wearing dirty clothes.

-Private parts

We should clean the private parts after passing water or stool by making Istinja. We make ourselves clean by removing every dirty and harmful thing from the private parts. We wipe with tissue then wash with water to clean our private parts.

We should also make Ghusl regularly to clean our whole body.

Cleanliness of the Home and surroundings

We keep our home, streets and public places as parks, gardens, swimming pools, markets clean. Remember that Allah (ﷻ) loves those who are clean. This includes cleanliness of any place. We should help our parents every day to keep our homes clean.

Our Prophet (ﷺ) always helped in cleaning his own home. We always help to keep the kitchen, play-room, toilet and other rooms clean. A clean home always looks pleasant and healthy. Children can help their parents to keep the garden clean of dirt and papers.

We keep the streets clean by not throwing papers, bottles and dirt in the street. We put the rubbish in litter-bins.

We should keep the Masjid clean. We should not leave any rubbish in the Masjid. If we find any rubbish on the floor, we put it in the bin.



Najasah

The word najasah means impurity. Najasah is the opposite of taharah. It is anything that is considered impure in Islam. Najasah can make us impure if it comes in contact with our clothes or bodies.

The following examples are considered najasah (impure or unclean):

1. Urine
2. Excrement
3. Vomit
4. Dogs (excrement, urine and saliva)
5. Pigs (excrement, urine, and saliva)

Any water with any of these impurities in it is also considered impure if the colour, taste, or smell has changed. We cannot make wudu with such water.

If we ever come in contact with these Najasah, we should clean ourselves. As Muslims, we should always be in a state of taharah, so that we are ready to worship Allah (ﷻ) at all times. If we are not in a state of taharah, then any salaah we perform will not be valid.

How to clean najasah

We should clean the clothes, body or anything that has najasah with clean water. We have to wash it a few times until there is no trace of the colour or the smell of najasah.

Surah An-Nas

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ
النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِي
يُوسَّوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

Meaning:

In the name of **Allah**, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say, "I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind, (1) The King of mankind, (2) The God of mankind, (3) From the evil of the whisperer who withdraws (when **Allah**'s name is pronounced), (4) The one who whispers in the hearts of people, (5) Whether from among the Jinn or Mankind. (6)



Explanation:

We seek refuge with Allah (ﷻ) from the evil of the whispering Shaitaan who whispers evil thoughts in the hearts of people. We seek refuge with Allah (ﷻ) to protect us from the whispers of Shaitaan, whether from among the Jinn or Mankind.

Shaitaan withdraws when we make Zikr and when Allah's (ﷻ) name is mentioned. We should always remember Allah (ﷻ) and seek His protection from Shaitaan.

Greeting and Salams upon the Prophets

Ishaq
(عليه السلام)

Musa
(عليه السلام)

Nuh
(عليه السلام)

It is a part of the Muslims' duty to convey the greeting or salam when saying or hearing the name of a Prophet. When a Prophet other than Prophet **Muhammad** is mentioned, (alayhissalam) is said after his name. It means peace be upon him.

عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام

Ya'qub
(عليه السلام)

When the name of Prophet **Muhammad** is mentioned, the phrase (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) is said. This phrase means 'peace and blessings of Allah be upon him.'

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Yusuf
(عليه السلام)

Ibrahim
(عليه السلام)

Muhammad
(صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

In the Qur'an, Allah says that He sends blessings upon the **Prophet** (ﷺ) and then orders the believers to send their blessings and salutations upon the **Prophet** (ﷺ). Allah (ﷻ) says:

Muhammad

(ﷺ)

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ
آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

Indeed, Allah showers His blessings upon the **Prophet**, and His angels pray for him. O' believers! Invoke Allah's blessings upon him, and salute him with worthy greetings of peace. [Qur'an, 33:56]

Virtues of Sending Blessings Upon the Prophet (ﷺ)

Allah (ﷻ) will send blessings on you

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said: "Whoever sends blessings upon me, Allah (ﷻ) will send ten blessings upon him."

You draw closer to the Prophet (ﷺ) in the Day of Judgement

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "The closest of people to me on the Day of Judgement will be those who sent the most blessings upon me."

The Prophet (ﷺ) will receive and return your greetings

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "There is no one who sends greetings of peace (salaam) upon me, but Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will restore to me my soul so that I may return his salaam."

Your sins will be erased and your status will be raised

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "Whoever sends blessings upon me once, Allah will erase ten sins from him and will raise him ten degrees in status."

It helps your dua to be accepted

It is recommended that you send blessings upon the Prophet (ﷺ) so that your dua is accepted.

Lying, Backbiting, Gossiping and Slander

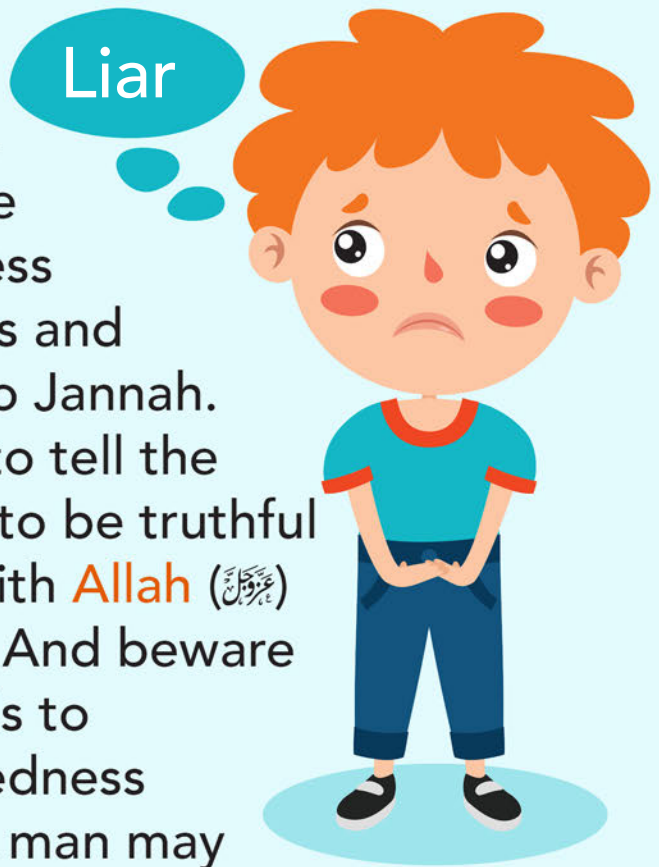


The Muslim has to guard his tongue and avoid saying things that displease Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ). Among these things that displeases Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) and which people often take lightly are lying, gheebah (backbiting), buhtan (slander) and nameemah (gossip).

Lying

Lying means saying something that is not true. We should be truthful and say what pleases Allah (ﷻ). We should always control our tongue and remember that the tongue is one of the blessings of Allah (ﷻ), we should use it in what pleases Allah. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was always truthful. He is our role model.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I command you to be truthful, for truthfulness leads to righteousness and righteousness leads to Jannah. A man may continue to tell the truth and try his best to be truthful until he is recorded with Allah (ﷻ) as a speaker of truth. And beware of lying, for lying leads to wickedness and wickedness leads to Jahannam. A man may continue to tell lies and endeavour to tell lies, until he is recorded with Allah (ﷻ) as a liar."





Backbiting

Backbiting means speaking about a Muslim in his absence and saying things that he would not like to be mentioned.

Allah (ﷻ) says in the Quran, "And do not backbite one another. Would any of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother? You would hate it (so hate backbiting)."

Allah (ﷻ) likened backbiting someone to eating his dead flesh. Imagine how disgusting this is!

Gossiping

Gossiping means telling one person what another said in order to cause trouble between them.

The Prophet (ﷺ) passed by two graves and said, "They are being punished, but they are not being punished for anything that was difficult to avoid. One of them used to spread malicious gossip, and the other used not to clean himself when urinating."



Slander

Slander means saying things about a Muslim that are not true, or in other words telling lies about him.

The Prophet (ﷺ) asked the companions, "Do you know what backbiting is?" They said, "Allah and His Messenger know best." He (ﷺ) said, "Saying something about your brother that he dislikes." They said, "What if what I say about my brother is true?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "If what you say is true then you have backbitten about him, and if it is not true, then you have slandered him."

We should always remember that Allah (ﷻ) hears and knows what we are saying. The Prophet commanded that we either speak well or remain silent. If you hear someone backbiting or gossiping, do not listen to them or walk away. Give excuses for others. If a person does something that you think is wrong, try to look at the situation from other person's point of view and give him excuses.

Fard, Sunnah and Haram Acts

There are different rulings for the actions in Islam.



Fard



Sunnah



Haram

Some actions are fard which means it is obligatory to do them. Examples for that are the five daily prayers, fasting the month of Ramadan, Zakah and Hajj.



Fard

The Sunnah acts are those sayings which the Prophet (ﷺ) said or the actions which he did and they are not regarded as fard.

If a person leaves one of them out, he has not committed a sin. However, it is better not to leave them, as when we follow the sunnah of the Prophet (ﷺ), we get many rewards for doing that. An example for a Sunnah act is using a miswaak before prayer. It is rewarding if one uses it but not sinful if it is left out.



Haram acts are those acts that are forbidden. We commit a sin when we do a haram act. Examples of that are eating pork, lying and drinking alcohol.



Hadith about Wudu

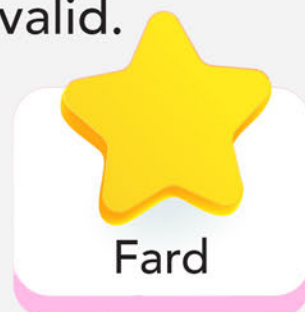
The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "When a Muslim performs Wudu and he washes his face, the sins which the eye committed by looking are washed off with the water or with the last drop of water. When he washes his hands, the sins which were committed because of the touch of the hands are washed away with the water or with the last drop of water. When he washes his feet, the sins which were committed by the walking of the feet are washed off with the water or with the last drop of water until he comes out from that Wudu cleansed from every sin."

Wudu

The pillars of Wudu are four. These are the obligatory actions (fard). If you miss one of them, your Wudu is not valid.

The pillars of Wudu:

- 1- Wash the face from your forehead to the chin once.
- 2- Wash the arms, begin at the fingertips, wash the whole hands, arms and elbows once.
- 3- Wipe at least one quarter of the head.
- 4- Wash the feet including the ankles once.



Sunan (plural of Sunnah) of Wudu:

The Sunnah act was performed by the Prophet (ﷺ). You will be rewarded if you do Sunan of Wudu. Your Wudu is still valid if you miss any of them. We should try to do Sunan of Wudu to get more rewards.

Sunan of Wudu:



Sunnah

- 1- Have the intention (Niyyah) for Wudu.
- 2- Recite "Bismillallah Ar-Rahmaan Ar-Raheem" at the beginning of Wudu.
- 3- Wash both hands.
- 4- Brush the teeth with a miswak (tooth stick).
- 5- Gargle the mouth three times.
- 6- Rinse the nostrils three time.
- 7- Wash each part of the body which has to be washed when performing Wudu 3 times.
- 8- Wipe the whole head once.
- 9- Wipe the ears.
- 10- Pass the wet fingers of one hand through the fingers of the other as well as the toes.
- 11- Perform all the acts of wudu in the correct sequence.
- 12- Wash each part before the other gets dry.
- 13- Wash the right side before the left side.

Remember to say Shahadah and Dua after Wudu:

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.

Factors that break Wudu

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

Hadith about Dua after Athaan

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "If the Mua'thin says اللهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللهُ أَكْبَرُ and one of you says, اللهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللهُ أَكْبَرُ; then he says أَشْهَدُ أَلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ and you say وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللهِ and you say, أَشْهَدُ أَلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللهِ; then he says, حَتَّى عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ and you say لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ; then he says, لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا حَتَّى عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللهُ أَكْبَرُ and you say, اللهُ أَكْبَرُ - اللهُ أَكْبَرُ; then he says لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ from the heart, you will enter Paradise."



Virtues of Salaah

Salaah is the second pillar of Islam. It is the most regular action in a Muslim's life. We fast just one month a year, we must give Zakah once a year, and Hajj is only once a life time. However, Salaah is the only act that must be fulfilled five times a day.

Success lies in Salaah

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "The first of the deeds, for which a man will be asked about on the Day of Judgement, will be Salaah. If it is found to be perfect, he will be safe and successful. But if it is defective, he will be unfortunate and a loser."

Protection of evil

Salaah protects us from committing evil deeds.

Allah (ﷻ) says, "Verily, prayer prevents (oneself) from shameful and unjust deeds."

Peace of the heart

Salaah makes our hearts peaceful and calm.

Allah (ﷻ) says, "Without doubt, in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find tranquillity (peace)."

Washes away sins

Everyone commits sins, Salaah wipes out those sins. Allah (ﷻ) says, "And perform prayer, surely the good deeds remove the evils deeds."

Cures problems

Allah (ﷻ) commanded us to seek help in patience and prayer especially when we are facing problems or having difficult time. Allah (ﷻ) says, "Seek help in patience and prayer."

Unites Muslims

When Muslims pray Jama'h, they stand in rows, shoulder to shoulder, without any distinction of race, nationality, colour, wealth, family or status, and all pray together.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Prayer in congregation is better than praying alone by twenty-seven times."



*Before starting
Salaah, remember
the following:*

1. Ensure that the body, clothing, and place of prayer are clean and that a proper Wudu has been performed.
2. Pray in neat, clean and decent clothes.
3. Pray on time. Do not delay Salaah.
4. Adult male Muslims should offer Salah in the Masjid.
5. Pray in a quiet place so you can focus on what you are saying.
6. Every posture should be performed calmly without rushing.
7. Avoid unnecessary movements.
8. Salaah is a means of achieving closeness to Allah (ﷻ), therefore offer the prayer as if you are in front of Allah (ﷻ).
Imagine that Allah (ﷻ) is watching you.
9. Recite the Quran slowly and clearly while praying.

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

First Rakah

1. Qiyam (standing):

- Stand upright facing the direction of Al-Qa'bah. Make niyyah (intention) to perform Salah. Keep your eyes focused on the prayer mat.

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

Boys: raise their hands until the thumbs are in line with the earlobes

Girls: raise their hands up to the shoulder



- Place your right hand on top of your left hand on the chest

Boys: place their hands just below the belly button

Girls: place their hands on their chests

- 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

- Recite Surah Al-Fatihah

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





2. Ruku (bowing)

- Bend down saying: "Allahu Akbar" and place your hands on your knees. Keep the legs vertical, the back straight, and say silently: "سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ." This means: (How Perfect is my Lord, the Supreme) three times.

Boys: grab the knees with the hands and spread the fingers out

Girls: Do not extend their fingers

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



3. Sujood (prostrating)

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

Boys: Make sure the elbows don't touch the floor and the stomach is away from the thighs

Girls: Stomach should be close to the thighs



- 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."

Boys: sit on the left foot with the right foot up

Girls: sit with both feet pointing to the right

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

- Say Allahu akbar and stand up. You have completed one rak'ah.

Second Rakah

Perform the second Rak'ah in the same way.

4. Sitting:

After the second Rakah remain seated and recite:



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

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) after you have done Tashahhud. Read Surah Fatihah only. You should not read any other Surahs.

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 & Isha) recite full Tashahhud in the last Rak'ah.

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.

Zikr after Salaah

Once you finish Salaah, say:

3 times

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

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

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

33 times

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

Once

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, to Him is the dominion, to Him is the praise and He is Able to do all things. (once)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "For me to say: Glory is to Allah, and praise is to Allah, and there is none worthy of worship but Allah, and Allah is the Most Great, is dearer to me than all that the sun rises upon (i.e. the whole world)."

Recite Surah Al-Ikhlās, Surah Al-Falaq and Surah An-Nas.

Recite Ayat-ul Kursai.

Factors that break Salaah:

1. Speaking even a word during Salaah

2. Replying to someone's salam by tongue or by shaking hands

3. Excessive movements

4. Turning the chest away from the Qiblah

5. Eating or drinking

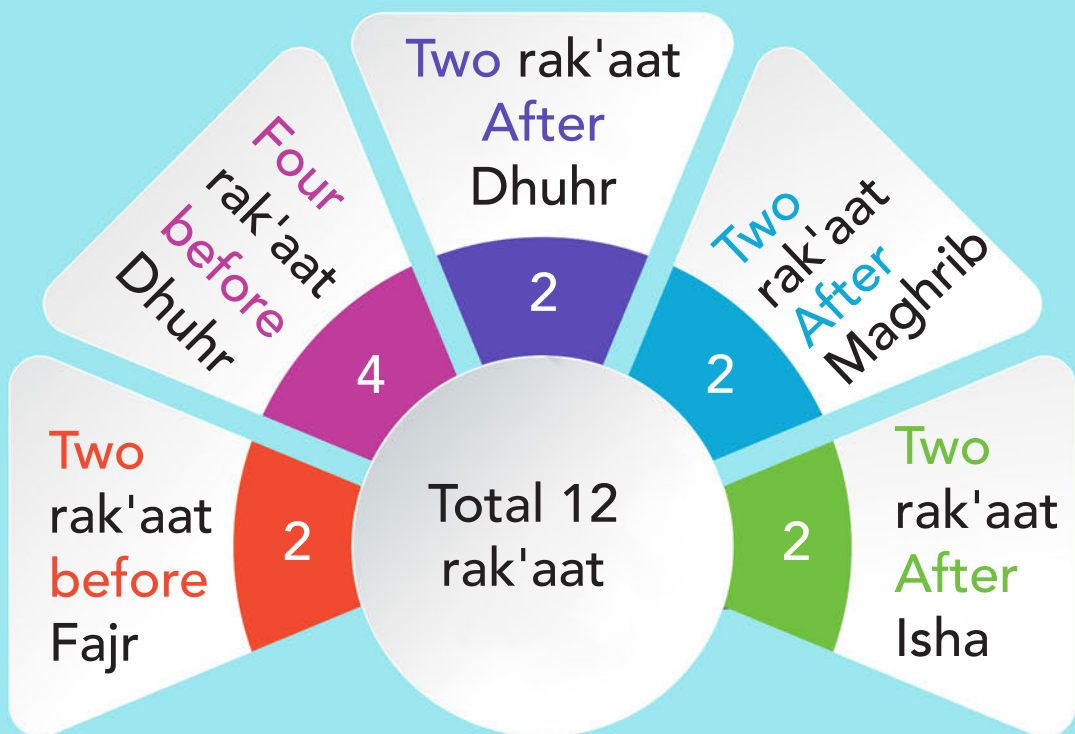
6. Laughing loudly

Sunnah Salaah



The **Prophet** (ﷺ) used to pray extra prayers. Sometimes he prayed extra rak'aat before the fard prayers, and sometimes he prayed extra rak'aat after them.

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) used to pray:



The rak'aat are prayed two at a time. Al-Fatihah and another surah (or Ayahs) are recited in each rak'ah.

We should try and pray the Sunnah prayers, just like the **Prophet** (ﷺ) did, in addition to our fard prayers. Praying Salat-usSunnah is very important because it helps us make up for any shortcomings we might have in our fard salaah.

The **Prophet** (ﷺ) said:

"Allah (ﷻ) will build a house in Jannah for the one who prays 12 Rak'aat in a day and evening (as follows): 4 Rak'aat before Dhuhr prayer and 2 after the Dhuhr prayer, 2 Rak'aat after the Maghrib prayer, 2 Rak'aat after the Ishaa prayer and 2 Rak'aat before the Fajr prayer."

Zakah



Zakah is the third pillar of Islam. It is a compulsory act for all Muslims. It is a contribution paid once a year on savings of two and a half percent.

The aim of **Zakah** is to cleanse our money and possessions from excessive desire for them or greed. By giving this money, we learn not to place too much importance on wealth either money or possessions.

Zakah provides us with the opportunity of sharing our excess wealth with those who are poor and needy. We and our wealth belong to Allah (ﷻ). He is the real owner and we are just the trustees of His wealth. We do our duty as trustees if we pay **Zakah**.

Who should give Zakah?

A Muslim pays **Zakah** when his wealth reaches a certain amount. This is called the nisaab. If his wealth is below that limit, he doesn't need to pay **Zakah**. This nisab must have been in the person's possession for one complete year, for example from Ramadan this year to Ramadan next year.



Zakah is payable on the following if their quantities reach the nisaab:

The two values used to calculate the Nisab are gold and silver. The Nisab was set by the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) at a rate equivalent to: 87.48 grams of gold and 612.36 grams of silver.

As we no longer use silver or gold as currency so when calculating **Zakah**, we need to find out the equivalent of the rates the Prophet (ﷺ) set but in your local currency. This can be done by checking the market rate of gold and silver.

What should we give Zakah for?

Zakah is payable on gold, silver, shares, properties and any money owed to us.

Who should receive Zakah?

- 1 . The poor
- 2 . The needy
- 3 . Those employed to collect **Zakah** (**Zakah** administrators)
4. Those reverted to Islam who are in less fortunate circumstances
- 5 . To free slaves
- 6 . Those in debt
- 7 . For the sake of Allah (ﷻ)
8. The stranded travellers



Zikr: Great Rewards in a Short Time

(سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ)، (سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ)

Subhaanal-laahi wa bihamdihi,
Subhaanal-laahil-'Adheem

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: Two words are light on the tongue, weigh heavily in the balance, and are loved by the Most Merciful One (Allah): Glorified is Allah and praised is He, Glorified is Allah the Most Great.



Fasting

Fasting is the fourth pillar of Islam. We fast in the month of Ramadan which is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It begins when the new moon is sighted after the month of Shaban. Ramadan is a special month for Muslims. Ramadan brings us closer to Allah (ﷻ), and it brings all Muslims closer together.

Fasting is a way of worshiping Allah (ﷻ) by not eating or drinking from dawn until sunset. We also stay far away from bad deeds when we are fasting, and we perform extra good deeds. Fasting teaches us to be patient and to understand how needy people suffer. We learn how to be disciplined.



Dua when breaking our fast:

ذَهَبَ الظَّمَأُ، وَابْتَلَّتِ العُرُوقُ، وَثَبَّتَ الأَجْرُ إِنْ شَاءَ
الله

The thirst is gone, the veins are moistened, and the reward is confirmed, if Allah wills.

It is Sunnah to break your fast by eating dates. If you do not have it, break your fast by drinking water.



Virtues of Fasting

1. During Ramadan, we have the chance to earn lots of rewards and wipe away our sins. **Allah** (ﷻ) rewards us for good deeds.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Whoever observes fasts during the month of Ramadan out of sincere faith, and hoping to attain **Allah's** (ﷻ) rewards, then all his past sins will be forgiven."

2. Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) taught us that dua is answered at the time when we break our fast (have iftaar).

It is important that we make dua every day in Ramadan, and take advantage of this month, so that we become closer to **Allah** (ﷻ).

3. Fasting helps us understand the suffering of poor people. This makes us better Muslims who are more generous and humble with the needy. Fasting makes us appreciate the blessings that Allah (ﷻ) has given us.

The Prophet (ﷺ) was the most generous of all the people, and he used to become more generous in Ramadan.

4. When we fast, we try to develop good character. We try to control our tongue. If someone hurts our feelings while we are fasting, we should not fight with him. We should control ourselves and say, "I am fasting, I am fasting." This helps us gain self-control, so that we always behave in a good way.



5. During this blessed month, Muslims do not just fast. They also pray more, read more Qur'an and give more charity.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) encouraged Muslims to perform more Sunnah prayers in Ramadan, especially during the night. Muslims pray a special prayer called Salat-ul-Taraweeh every night of Ramadan.




Salat-ul-Tarawih

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Whoever prayed at night in it (the month of Ramadan) out of sincere Faith and hoping for a reward from Allah, then all his previous sins will be forgiven."



Taraweeh prayer is Sunnah. They are prayed like other Sunnah prayers, except that they can be prayed in jama'ah either at home or in the Masjid.





You can pray eight or twenty rak'aat of taraweeh. The rak'aat are prayed two at a time.

When taraweeh is prayed in jama'ah, Surah Al-Fatihah and another surah (or Ayahs) are recited aloud in each rak'ah. Taraweeh can also be prayed individually in the same way. However, you do not need to recite the Quran aloud.

Virtues of Salat-ul-Tarawih

- 1. We gain more faith (Iman):** Standing for a long time in prayer helps us spiritually. Our hearts get closer to Allah (ﷻ).
- 2. We follow the Sunnah of the Prophet (ﷺ):** Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) used to pray for hours every single night throughout the year, not only in Ramadan.
- 3. We get great rewards from Allah (ﷻ):** Those who pray during the nights of Ramadan seeking to please Allah (ﷻ), Allah (ﷻ) will forgive all of their past sins.

Laylatul Qadr

Allah (ﷻ) says in the Quran, "The night of power (Laylatul Qadr) is better than a thousand months."

The Night of Power, which means Laylatul Qadr in Arabic, is considered the Holiest night in the Islamic calendar. This was the night when the first verses of the Holy Qur'an were revealed to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) by the angel Jibreel (ﷺ). This night falls during the last 10 days of Ramadan.

Any good deed done on this single night is better than if we have performed that one act for a thousand months which is equivalent to than 83 years and 4 months. Therefore, we should increase the prayers in these nights, recitation of the Qur'an and give more charity.

The page features a warm orange background with four glowing lanterns. Two lanterns are positioned on the left side, and two are on the right side. Each lantern has a dark metal frame with intricate patterns and a glowing yellow light inside. The lanterns are arranged in a way that they appear to be hanging from the top of the page. In the center, there is a large, white, rounded rectangular frame with a white border. Inside this frame, the title 'My Ramadan Schedule' is written in a white, serif font. The title is centered and takes up most of the width of the frame.

My Ramadan Schedule

- I wake up before Fajr and eat suhoor.
- I make the intention to fast each day before Fajr.
- I pray all the five prayers every day on time.
- I treat people with kindness and avoid hurting them.
- I am generous to the poor and needy, or anyone in need.
- I avoid all evil actions and bad words.
- I read the Qur'an as often as I can.
- I break my fast with dates and water, and say the dua.
- I eat the meal of iftar after Maghrib prayer, I do not eat too much.
- I pray Isha prayer with Jama'ah.
- I pray Salat-ul-Taraweeh every night.
- I sleep early so I can get up for suhoor.

Sunnah Fasting

The Prophet (ﷺ) used to fast some more days during the year other than the month of Ramadan. He said, "Whoever fasts one day for the sake of Allah (ﷻ), Allah (ﷻ) will move his face away from the fire a distance of seventy autumns (years)." When we fast a day for the sake of Allah (ﷻ), Allah (ﷻ) will protect us from the fire of Jahannam. There will be a far distance between us and the fire.



It is Sunnah to fast the following days:

- **Mondays and Thursdays** as the Prophet (ﷺ) used to fast on these days.
- **13th, 14th, and 15th** of the Islamic calendar. It is called al-ayyaam al-beed.
- **Day of Ashura** – 10th of Muharram
 - **Arafah** – 9th of Dhul-Hijjah
 - **6 days in Shawal**





There are two Eids (Celebration Feasts) in Islam:

- 🍀 Eid-ul-Fitr, which signifies the completion of the Holy Month of Ramadan
- 🍀 Eid-ul-Adha, the Greater Eid, which falls during the time of Hajj.



Eid-ul-Fitr

Eid-ul-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan. It is celebrated during the first three days of Shawwal which is the 10th month of the Islamic calendar.

Eid starts on sighting of the moon, following the completion of the month of Ramadan.

On Eid-ul-Fitr, we thank Allah (ﷻ) for his help and blessings through the successful completion of the month of Ramadan.

Usually on the days of Eid, we do the following:

- Wake up early and greet the family
- Perform Fajr prayer
- Perform ghusl
- Wear our new clothes
- Have breakfast with our family
- Give Zakat-ul-Fitr which is paid before Eid Salah (Salatul-Eid)
- Perform Eid Salah (Salatul-Eid) in the Masjid
- Greet all fellow Muslims and wish them a blessed Eid (Eid Mubarak)
- Visit our family and friends and celebrate



Eid-ul-Adha

The day of Eid-ul-Adha falls on the tenth day in the final (twelfth) month of the Islamic Lunar Calendar; Dhul-Hijjah. Eid starts on sighting of the moon, during the time of the annual Hajj.

On Eid-ul-Adha, we remember Prophet Ibrahim's (عليه السلام) devotion to Allah (ﷻ) and his readiness to sacrifice his son, Ismail (عليه السلام). At that time, when he was about to sacrifice his son, Allah (ﷻ) replaced Ismail (عليه السلام) with a ram, which was to be slaughtered in place of Ismail (عليه السلام).

This command from Allah (ﷻ) was a test of Prophet Ibrahim's (ﷺ) willingness to obey his Lord's command, without question. Therefore, Eid-ul-Adha means the Festival of Sacrifice.



The celebrations of Eid-ul-Adha can last between two and four days. The act of Qurbani (sacrifice) is carried out following the Eid Salaah (Eid Prayer), which is performed in Jam'ah at the Masjid on the morning of Eid.

The act of Qurbani – in Arabic is Udhia - consists of slaughtering an animal as a sacrifice to mark this occasion in remembrance of Prophet Ibrahim's (ﷺ) sacrifice for Allah (ﷻ). The days in which we can do the animal sacrifice (Udhia) are from the 10th to the 12th of Dhul-Hijjah.



The days of Eid are spent with our family, friends and loved ones, often wearing new or best clothes and giving gifts.

Salat-ul-Eid



Sunnah

Salat-ul-Eid is Sunnah. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to come out on the day of Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha to the prayer place, and the first thing he would do was to offer the prayer.

Salat-ul-Eid consists of two rakaat as follows:

- First, we make the intention of Eid prayer.
- The imam and the followers open the prayer by saying Allaahu Akbar (takbeer), recited seven times.
- The imam then recites Surah Al-Fatihah and another Surah.

- The imam and the followers make Ruku then Sujood as normal Salaah.
- Then they stand up for the second Rakah and say (takbeer) 5 times.
- The imam then recites Surah Al-Fatihah and another Surah.
- The imam and the followers make Ruku then Sujood as normal Salaah and end the Salaah.

The prayer is followed by a sermon (khutbah) given by the imam.

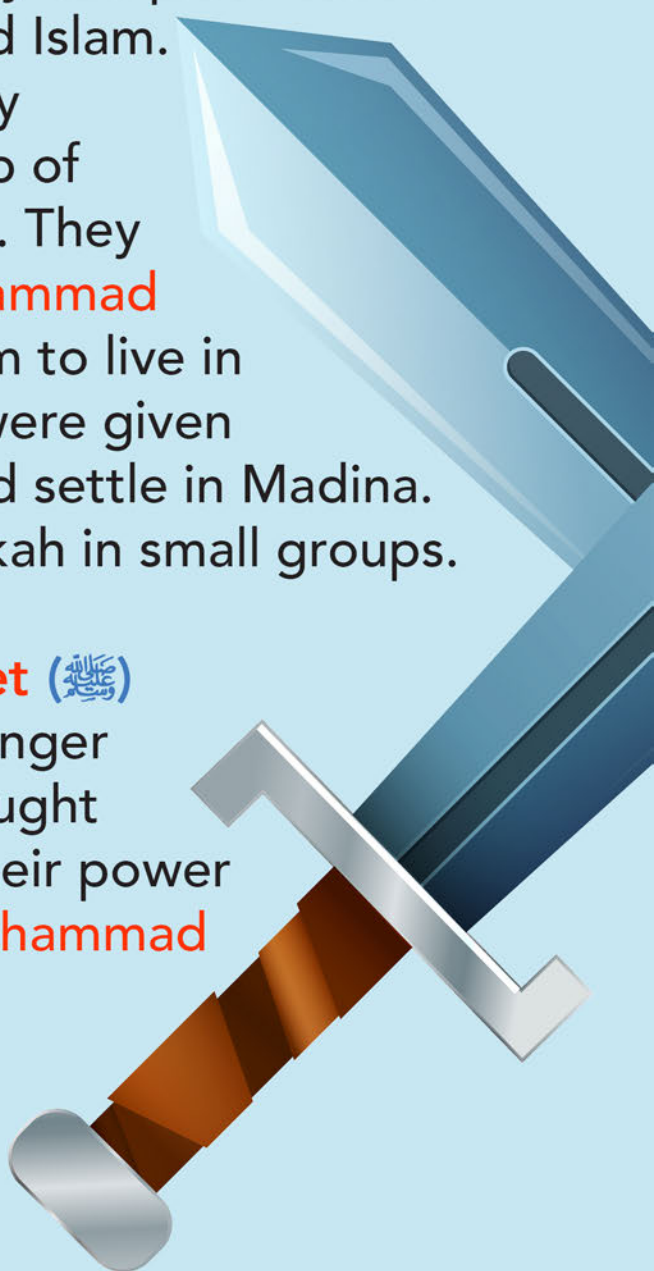
Nabi Muhammad

Pledge of Aqabah

A group of people from Madina (it was called Yathrib at that time) met **Muhammad** (ﷺ) secretly at a place called Aqabah. They accepted Islam. The following year, they brought a bigger group of people to accept Islam. They promised to help **Muhammad** (ﷺ) and also invited him to live in Madina. The Muslims were given permission to leave and settle in Madina. Secretly, they left Makkah in small groups.

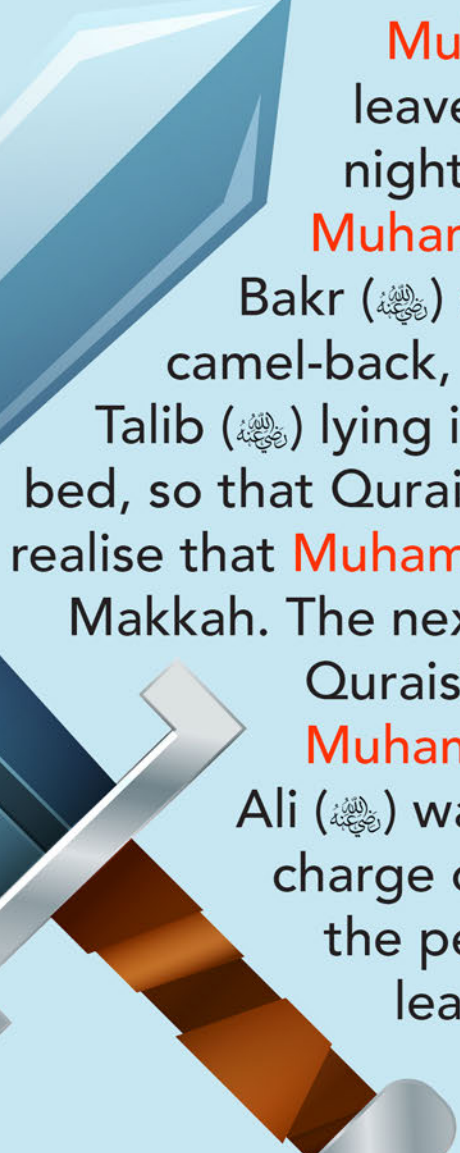
Plan to kill the Prophet (ﷺ)

Islam was growing stronger every day. Quraish thought that they would lose their power if they did not stop **Muhammad** (ﷺ).



So, they decided to choose a young man from each family to wait for **Muhammad** (ﷺ) outside his house. When **Muhammad** (ﷺ) came out, they would attack and kill him.

Allah (ﷻ) commanded Prophet (ﷺ)



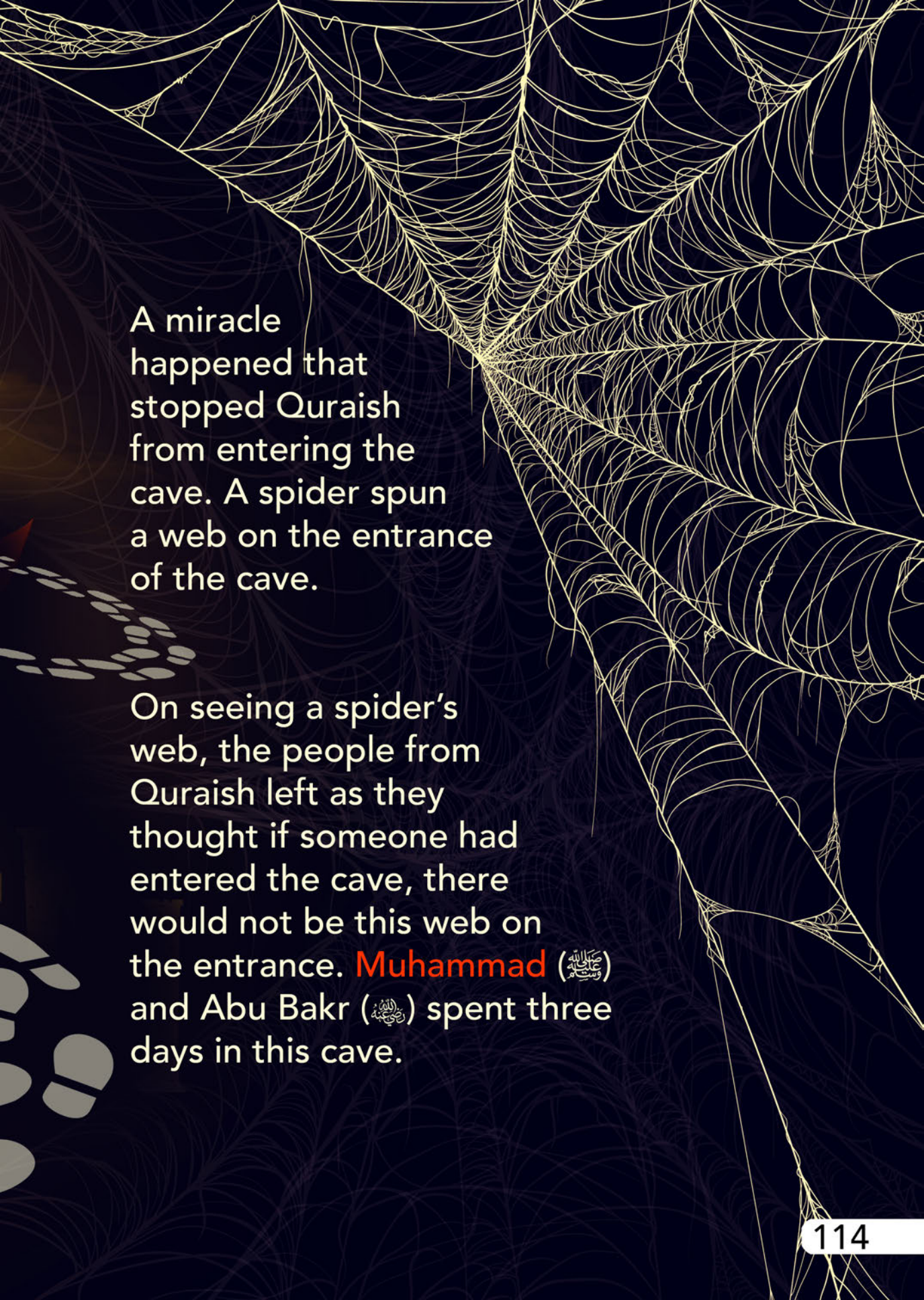
Muhammad (ﷺ) to leave Makkah. At night, Prophet **Muhammad** (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) slipped away on camel-back, leaving Ali ibn Abi Talib (رضي الله عنه) lying in the **Prophet's** bed, so that Quraish would not realise that **Muhammad** (ﷺ) had left Makkah. The next morning, Quraish found Ali (رضي الله عنه) in **Muhammad's** (ﷺ) bed. Ali (رضي الله عنه) was also left in charge of the goods which the people used to leave with **Rasulullah** as trust (Amaanah).

Search for Muhammad (ﷺ)

When Quraish knew that the Prophet (ﷺ) left, they offered a large reward for the capture of the Prophet (ﷺ) and sent out search parties. The Prophet (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) decided to hide in the Cave of Thawr, just outside Makkah, until the search parties had given up.

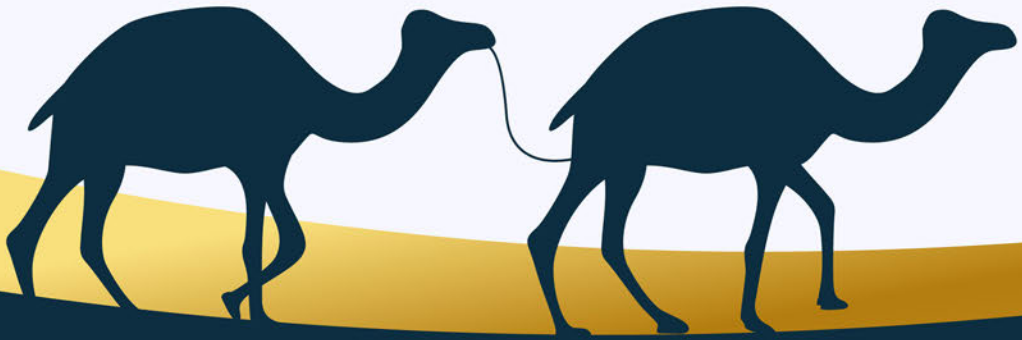
On their third day in this cave, the Prophet (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) heard the voice of men and footsteps approaching.

"If any one of them looks at his feet, he will find us." whispered Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه). "No" said the Prophet (ﷺ), "We are not two but three, Allah (عز وجل) is with us. He (عز وجل) will surely protect us."



A miracle happened that stopped Quraish from entering the cave. A spider spun a web on the entrance of the cave.

On seeing a spider's web, the people from Quraish left as they thought if someone had entered the cave, there would not be this web on the entrance. **Muhammad** (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) spent three days in this cave.

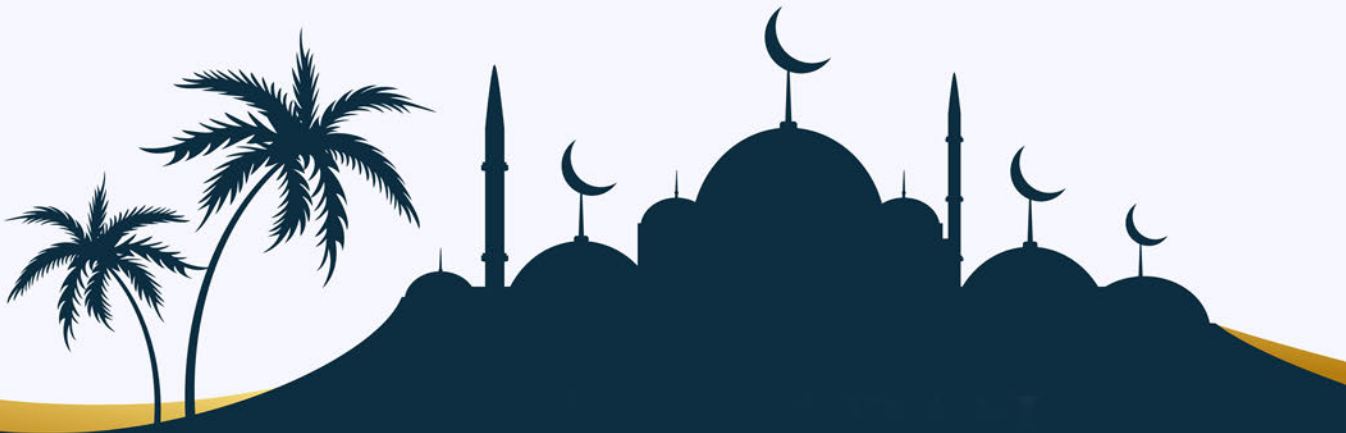


In Quba

Muhammad (ﷺ) first stayed a few days on the outskirts of Madina at a place called Quba. The first Masjid in the history of Islam was built there. It is called Masjid Quba.

Arrival at Madina

The people of Madinah were excited to welcome the **Prophet** (ﷺ). When he finally arrived, he was received with joy. Many people wanted the **Prophet** (ﷺ) to stay in their houses. Hoping not to offend anybody, the **Prophet** (ﷺ) told the crowd that he would allow his camel to go its way, and wherever it parked, he would stay.




The camel went and sat at a place that belonged to Bany Al Najjar, who happened to be of the tribe of the **Prophet's** (ﷺ) mother.

In that spot, the house of the **Prophet** (ﷺ) and his masjid (al-Masjid al-Nabawi) were established. The **Prophet** (ﷺ) stayed a few days at the house of Abu Ayub Al-Ansari (رضي الله عنه).

The Muslims of Madina were known as Al-Ansaar. They shared their homes and goods with their homeless and poor brothers from Makkah.

The Muslims of Makkah were called, Al-Muhajirun.



Important events in the first two years in Madina

Athaan: When the **Prophet** (ﷺ) came to Madina, there was need for calling people to Salaah. Umar (رضي الله عنه) heard the Athaan in his dream. He related it to the **Prophet** (ﷺ), the **Prophet** (ﷺ) accepted it. Bilal (رضي الله عنه) was chosen as the first Mu'athin in Islam.

Fasting: fasting during Ramadan was made obligatory.

Zakah: the rich should spend on the poor Muslims.

Change of Qiblah: Muslims used to pray facing Masjidul-Aqsa in Jerusalem as their Qiblah. Allah (ﷻ) then ordered them to turn towards Al-Kabah in Makkah.



Life in Madina

When the Prophet (ﷺ) came to Madina, there were many Jews and Christians living there. **Muhammad** (ﷺ) made an agreement with the Jews in order to live peacefully.

Nobody harmed the Muslims or prevented them from practicing their religion. Athaan was given openly. Salaah was performed with Jama'ah.

There were a few Muslims left in Makkah, either because their old age or being held back by the disbelievers (kuffaar).

The peaceful and happy surroundings of the Muslims made the kuffaar jealous. They looked for an excuse to harm the Muslims.

The Sacred Masjids

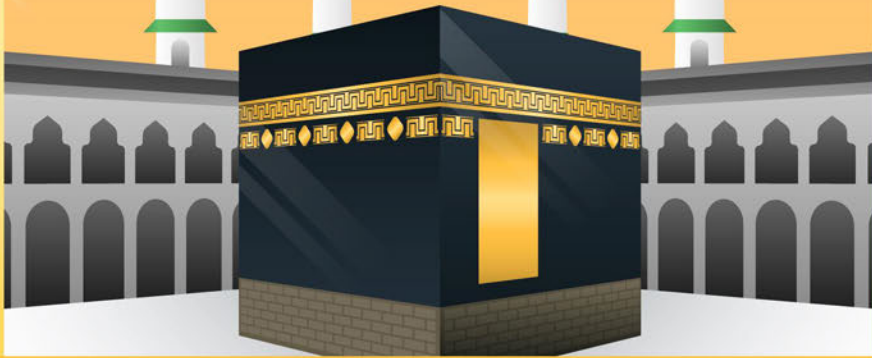
There are three Masjids for which it is recommended to travel to for the purpose of worship.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Do not travel (specifically) to any mosque except three: Al-Masjid Al-Haraam, Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa, and this mosque of mine."

These Masjids are:

- 1) Al-Masjid Al-Haraam (Kabah)
- 2) Al-Masjid An-Nabawi
- 3) Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa

1) Al-Masjid Al-Haraam



The Kabah is known as al-Masjid Al-Haram. Long time ago, Ibrahim (عليه السلام) had built the Kabah. Makkah, where the Kabah is situated, was the birthplace of the Prophet **Muhammad** (صلى الله عليه وسلم). Every year in the month of Dhul Hijjah, Muslims perform the hajj. The hajj is done in the Kabah and its surroundings.

The **Prophet** (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, "One prayer in my mosque (Al-Masjid An-Nabawi) is better than one thousand prayers elsewhere, except Al-Masjid Al-Haraam, and one prayer in Al-Masjid Al-Haraam is better than one hundred thousand prayers elsewhere."



2) Al-Masjid An-Nabawi

Al-Masjid An-Nabawi means 'the Mosque of the **Prophet** (ﷺ)'. This mosque is situated in the city of Madina in Saudi Arabia. Before the **Prophet's** (ﷺ) hijrah (migration), Madina was known as Yathrib. The **Prophet** (ﷺ) built this Masjid when he migrated to Madina. Any prayer offered in the **Prophet's** (ﷺ) Mosque is a thousand times better than at the other mosques, except at the Masjid Al-Haram at Makkah.



3) Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa

The name Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa means the Farthest Mosque. This name has been given to this mosque because of being at a considerable distance from the city of Makkah. Another name is Bayt Al-Muqdas. This Masjid is located in Jerusalem. During the Night Journey (Al-Isra), **Prophet** Muhammad (ﷺ) first came to this mosque and met many previous prophets whom he led in prayer. Later he ascended to the heavens.

One prayer in al-Masjid al-Aqsa is equivalent to two hundred and fifty prayers offered elsewhere.

Hajj



Allah (ﷻ) says in the Quran, "Hajj to the House is a duty to Allah for mankind, for him who can find a way to do it."

Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is the duty of each Muslim to go for hajj at least once in their lifetime as long as they have enough money and the family left behind is properly provided for. Hajj is a way of worshipping **Allah** (ﷻ) and showing obedience to Him.

The five days of Hajj are 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of Dhul Hijjah.

How to perform Hajj

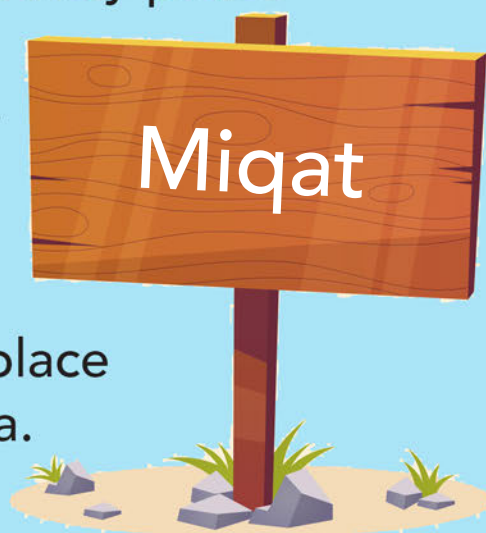
• Ihram

This is considered the first step for any pilgrim wishing to perform Hajj. To enter the state of Ihram, a pilgrim washes his body, wears Ihram and recites Talbiya which indicates his intention to perform hajj. Talbiya:

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ
إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

"Here I am, O Allah, Here I am, You have no partner. Here I am. Definitely praise and glory belong to You. The Kingdom is also Yours. You have no partner".

Entering this stage begins from the Miqat which is a place that is outside the Hajj area.





Men and women going on Hajj wear specific dress code. Men wear unstitched white garments, while women wear normal clothes that cover all the body except hands and face.

- **Circling the Kaaba Seven Times**

This act is called 'tawaf'. The pilgrim makes tawaf while making duas.

- **Safa and Marwa**

The pilgrim walks at a pace between two hillocks near the Kabah called Safa and Marwa. This act is called saai. It reminds Muslims of the time Ismail (عليه السلام) and his mother Hajar had been left in the desert by Prophet Ibrahim (عليه السلام).



- **Departure to Mina**

Pilgrims proceed to the tent city of Mina on the first day of Hajj. This is called the day of Tarwiah.

- **Mount Arafat:**

After the Fajr prayers in Mina, pilgrims start their journey to Arafat.

This is the most important day of Hajj.

Muslims spend the day of Arafat in this mountain, praying and repenting.





- **Muzdalifah**

After descending from Arafat, pilgrims arrive to the open land of Muzdalifah. People gather in tents and are required to perform Maghrib and Isha prayers. It is also considered the best place to collect pebbles for Rami al-Jamarat (stoning).

- **Rami al-Jamarat in Mina (Stoning)**

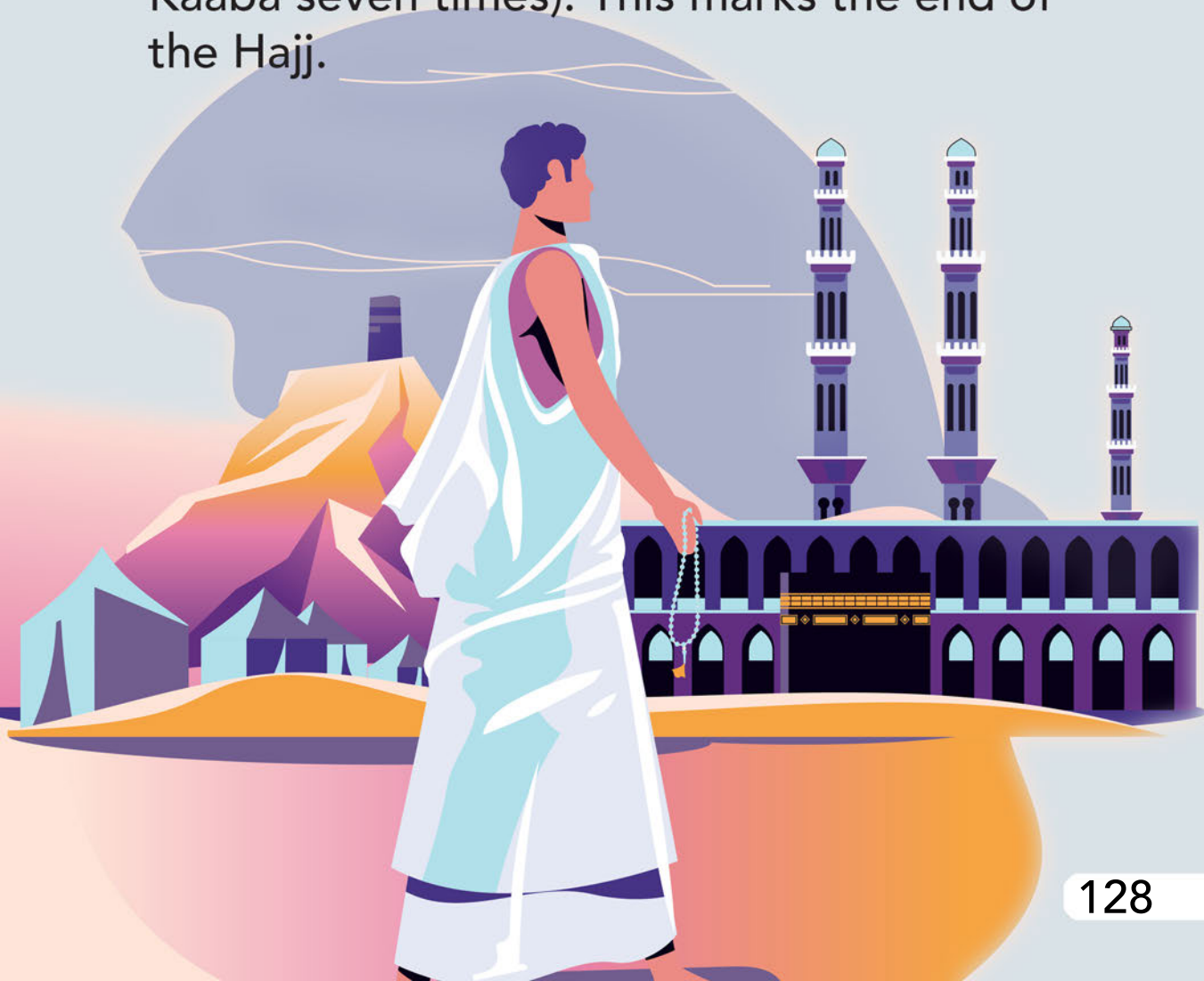
This is symbolic stoning of Shaitaan, where pilgrims throw pebbles, called jamarat, at three walls, in the city of Mina. The stoning marks the third day of Hajj. You can continue stoning till 12th Dhul Hijjah.

- **Halq (shaving the head) or taqseer (cutting the hair)**

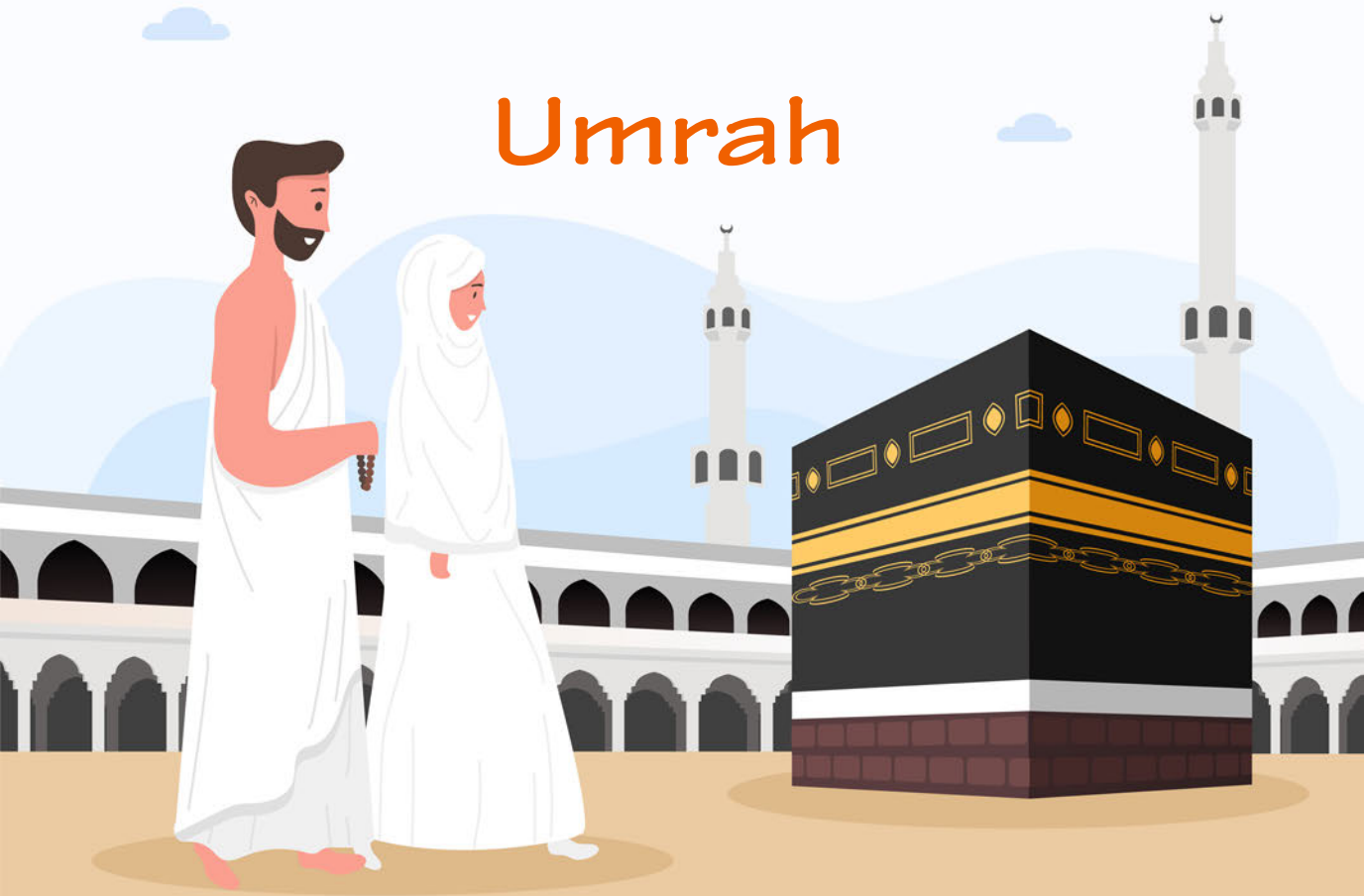
After finishing saai, men exit from Ihram by shaving their head or cutting their hair. Exit from Ihram for women, requires cutting off a short lock of hair.

- **Return to Makkah**

Return to Makkah on the 12th of Dhul Hijjah and make Tawaf (Circulating the Kaaba seven times). This marks the end of the Hajj.



Umrah



Unlike Hajj, Umrah is not obligatory and is performed voluntarily by Muslims to show their devotion towards Almighty Allah (ﷻ).

The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

“Umrah is an expiation for the sins committed (between it and the previous one). And the reward of Hajj Mabrur (the one accepted by Allah) is nothing except Paradise.”

Umrah may be performed at any time of the year, while Hajj has its fixed time.

How to perform Umrah

- Ihram

To enter the state of Ihram, a pilgrim washes his body, wears Ihram and recites Talbiya which indicates his intention to perform Umrah.

Talbiya:

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ
إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

"Here I am, O Allah, Here I am, You have no partner. Here I am. Definitely praise and glory belong to You.

The Kingdom is also Yours.

You have no partner".

Entering this stage begins from the Miqat which is a place that is outside the Umrah area.





Men and women going on Umrah wear specific dress code. Men wear unstitched white garments, while women wear normal clothes that cover all the body except hands and face.

- **Circling the Kaaba Seven Times**

This act is called 'tawaf'. The pilgrim makes tawaf while making duas.

- **Safa and Marwa**

The pilgrim walks at a pace between two hillocks near the Kabah called Safa and Marwa.

- **Halq (shaving the head) or taqseer (cutting the hair)**

At the end of the Umrah, men exit from Ihram by shaving their head. Completing Umrah for women requires cutting off a short lock of hair.



Hadith about Istighfar

وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ فِي الْيَوْمِ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ
سَبْعِينَ مَرَّةً

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "By Allah, I seek the forgiveness of Allah, and repent to Him more than seventy times in a day."

Say: اسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ

Islamic Calendar

The Islamic calendar follows the changes of the moon. There are 12 months in the year. Each new moon begins a new month. A month may be 29 or 30 days. No month has 31 days in the Islamic calendar.

The months of the Islamic calendar are:

1. Muharram
2. Safar
3. Rabi Al-Awwal
4. Rabi Al-Thani
5. Jamada Al-Awwal
6. Jamada Al-Thani
7. Rajab
8. Shaban
9. Ramadan (month of Fasting)
10. Shawwal
11. Dhul Qidah
12. Dhul Hijjah (month of Hajj)

Important Dates

in the Islamic

Calendar:

Muharram

The first month in the Islamic calendar.

Rabi Al-Awwal

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was born on 12th of Rabi Al-Awwal.

Rajab

Isra and Miraj took place on 27th Rajab.

Ramadan

The month of fasting

Lailatul Qadr is in the last 10 days of Ramadan.

Shawwal

1st of Shawwal is Eid ul-Fitr

Dhul Hijjah

The last month in the Islamic calendar.

10th of Dhul Hijjah is Eid ul-Adha.

8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of Dhul Hijjah are the days of Hajj.



**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