

Learning Islam For Infants



4-7 years





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“Play with them for the first 7 years; then teach them for the next 7 years; then advise them for the next 7 years.” **Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)**

In the Infants’ section, the goal is to build a strong relationship with the child. This is the foundation where the love of living Islam is built. Teaching through play makes learning enjoyable.

This manual is a compilation of notes which enables the teaching of the Q School Learning Programme by adhering to the learning objectives and outcomes for this age group.

The syllabus is designed to follow an incremental approach to teaching and learning by increasing the complexity of concepts as the child progresses through Q School.





Qur'an Recitation - Q Read



Qur'an City



Salaa



Dua



Kalima - Belief in Allah, His Awesomeness as Creator, Prophets & Aima as teachers & Accountability (Qiyama)



Tahara (Toilet, wudhoo, ghusl of Jumua')



Q Calendar



Behaviour values of little Muslim ladies and gentlemen





Be able to recite the Qur'an



Know the names of chapters and key concepts of the short chapters recited in salaa



Know the names of the Ma'sumeen and an aspect from their lives



Know the names of the Ulul Azm Prophets and an aspect from their lives



Basic beliefs, Kalima and some Asmaul Husna that can be applied to daily life



Tahara and wudhoo



Know the actions of salaa and be able to recite a 2 rakaat salaa



Positive behavioural traits, such as sharing and respecting others



TTC (Truthfulness, Trustworthiness & Compassion)



PRESCHOOL & RECEPTION		
Qur'an Appreciation	NAMES OF SURAS OVERVIEW OF QUR'AN CITY LEARNING INDIVIDUAL SURAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names of suras Overview of Qur'an City Recitation of Suratul Fatiha, Qadr and 4 Quls
	AQAAID	Q BELIEFS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bismillah, Alhamdulillah, Subhanallah Kalima Allah as Creator Angels Shaytan
Cross Curricular	JUDISPRUDENCE	Q JUDISPRUDENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tahara in the toilet Actions of Salaa Intro to salaa Tasbee of Sayyida Fatima (pbuh)
	PROPHETS	Q PROPHETS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adam, Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa, Isa and Muhammad (pbuh)
	DUAS	Q DUA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asmaul Husna and Qur'anic Duas
	AKHLAQ	Q ETHICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greetings Manners of eating Imambada & classroom manners Sharing and friendship Respecting Parents Q LIFE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Living – Lunchbox contents
	CALENDAR EVENTS	M 14 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names of Ma'sumeen & one aspect (story) from their lives Q CALENDAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lunar months The moon





YEAR 1		
Qur'an Appreciation	NAMES OF SURAS OVERVIEW OF QUR'AN CITY LEARNING EACH SURA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the Qur'an & names of suras • Overview of Qur'an City • Recitation of Suratul Fatiha, Qadr, Kawthar, Asr and 4 Quls
	AQAAID	Q BELIEFS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic concepts of Tawheed, Adala, • Nabuwwa, Imama & Qiyama
Cross Curricular	JUDISPRUDENCE	Q JUDISPRUDENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basics of Tahara & Najasa, Wudhoo, • Learning salaa • Tasbee of Sayyida Fatima
	PROPHETS	Q PROPHETS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yunus, Ibrahim, Sulayman & Muhammad (pbuh) • Identify images of Kaba, Masjidun Nabi & Masjidul Aqsa
	DUAS	Q DUA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asmaul Husna and Qur'anic Duas
	AKHLAQ	Q ETHICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manners of talking • Respect of parents
	CALENDAR EVENTS	M 14 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Names of Ma'sumeen & one aspect (story) from their lives Q CALENDAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lunar months highlighting importance of calendar events e.g. Ashura, month of Ramadhan, Hajj • Importance of Thursday night & Friday





YEAR 2		
Qur'an Appreciation	NAMES OF SURAS OVERVIEW OF QUR'AN CITY LEARNING INDIVIDUAL SURAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning the names of suras Qur'an terminology Recitation of Suratul Fatiha, Qadr, Kawthar, Asr, 4 Quls, Ayatul Birr & Ayatul Kursi
	AQAAID	Q BELIEFS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic concepts of Tawheed, Adala, Nabuwwa, Imama & Qiyama
Cross Curricular	JUDISPRUDENCE	Q JUDISPRUDENCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiqh terminology Halal & Haram foods Wudhoo Adhan & Iqama, Learning Salaa Pre requisites of Salaa Ta'qibat
	PROPHETS	Q PROPHETS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dawud, Sulayman & Muhammad (pbuh) Identify images & location of Kaba, Masjidun Nabi, Masjidul Aqsa
	DUAS	Q DUA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asmaul Husna and Qur'anic Duas
	AKHLAQ	Q ETHICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not to waste Sadaqa Respect of others Q LIFE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Eating
	CALENDAR EVENTS	M 14 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names of Ma'sumeen & one aspect (story) from their lives Q CALENDAR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sighting of the moon starts the beginning of a lunar month Important dates in each month Importance of Thursday night & Friday



Q CALENDAR - UP TO 7 YEARS



Month	Week	Preschool-Year 2	Month	Week	Preschool-Year 2
Muharram	1	Imam Husayn (pbuh)	Rajab	1	Imam Musa Kadhim (pbuh)
	2	Events of the day of 'Ashura		2	Imam Ali (pbuh)
	3	Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh)		3	Prophet Isa (pbuh)
	4	The companions of Imam Husayn (pbuh)		4	Be'that & Mi'raj
Safar	1	Events after the day of 'Ashura	Sha'ban	1	Imam Mahdi (pbuh)
	2	Prophet Adam (pbuh)		2	Imam Mahdi (pbuh)
	3	Haabil & Qaabil		3	Ulema
	4	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) & Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh)		4	Intro to the month of Ramadhan
Rabi ul Awwal	1	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)	Month of Ramadhan	1	Sayyida Khadija
	2	Prophet Nuh (pbuh)		2	Imam Hasan (pbuh)
	3	Imam Ja'fer Sadiq (pbuh)		3	Shahadat of Imam Ali (pbuh)
	4	Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh)		4	Eid ul Fitr
Rabi ul Akhir	1	Sayyida Hajra & Prophet Ismail (pbuh)	Shawwal	1	
	2	Imam Hasan Askery (pbuh)		2	
	3	Prophet Yusuf (pbuh)		3	
	4	Prophet Musa (pbuh)		4	
Jamad ul Awwal	1	Sayyida Zaynab (pbuh)	Dhulqa'da	1	Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh)
	2	Prophet Dawud (pbuh)		2	
	3	Prophet Sulayman (pbuh)		3	Imam Muhammad Taqi (pbuh)
	4	Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)		4	
Jamad ul Akhir	1	Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)	Dhulhujja	1	Imam Ali Naqi (pbuh)
	2	Prophet Yunus (pbuh)		2	Eid ul Hajj & Ghadeer
	3	Sayyida Maryam (pbuh)		3	Eid Mubahila
	4	Imam Muhammad Baqir (pbuh)		4	





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Al-Qamar
The Moon

QAMAR

The Moon

Qur'an

EXILED CORNER

Negative traits

63

Al Munafiqun
The Hypocrites

80

'A'la
The Ironwood

83

Al Mufateen
The Chapters

102

Al Takweer
The Negative
Abundance

104

Al Humaza
The Scolders

107

Al Ma'an
Sacred Art
Of Knowledge

111

Al Lahab
The FlameTAWBA
TURN

8

Al Anfal
The Spoils Of War

9

Al Tawba
The RepentanceAbility to make a
U turn towards
righteousness

QIYAMA CLOSE

56

Al Waq'ia
The Great Event

69

Al Haqq
The Truth

70

Al Ma'arij
The Stairway

78

Al Nabaa
The News

81

Al Takweer
The Folding Up

KAMIL CLOSE

Last revelation 5:3 Perfection
and completion of religion

5

Al Masida
The Saddle

CITY C

Chapters directed
the City

25

Al Fajr
The Separator

Who?

97

Al Gadr
The Measure/
Dinner

When?

QASAM PLACE

Chapters beginning with an oath

37

Al Sadfat
Traps Of Angels
In Hell

51

Al Dharriyat
The Scorchers

52

Al Tur
The Mountain

3

Al Araf
The Plain

53

Al Najm
The Star

75

Al Qiyaama
The Day
Of Judgement

77

Al Mursalat
Those Who
Are Sent

79

Al Nasr
Those Who
Are Helped

85

Al Baraaj
The Forts Of Steel

86

Al Taariq
The Star
Of Dawn

89

Al Fajr
The Dawn

90

Al Balad
The City

91

Al Shams
The Sun

92

Al Layl
The Night

95

Al Teen
The Fig

100

Al Aadiyat
The Chargers

103

Al Asr
The Time

93

Al Dhuha
The Morning
Morning Light

COMFORT ZONE

Console and comfort

94

Al Inshirah
Supper, ReliefENERGY
ZONEThe light of
Divine Energy

24

Al Nur
The Light

AHLULBAYT CIRCLE

A focus on Fatima

76

Al Imran/Dalir
The Immigrants

108

Al Kawthar
The Abundant
Good

HAAMIDAAT CRESCENT

34

Sabaa
Seven

35

Faatir
The Creative
Originator

6

Al An'am
The Gifts

18

Al Kaf
The Cane

1

Al Fatiha
The OpeningChapters beginning with the
praise of Divinity

DIVINE C

In His hands
and everyone
Most M

الله

55

Al Rahman
The All-Compassionate

KA'BA CORNER

Chapters pertaining to the Ka'ba

22

Al Hajj
The Pilgrimage

105

Al Feel
The Elephant

106

Qurayn
Quraysh

HEALTHY ZONE

A chapter that mentions
Milk, fruits and honey

16

Al Nahl
The Bee

1. Wudhu
2. Recite in Arabic
3. Seek protection from shaytan
4. Enter in his name
5. Pronounce the ultimate declaration of independence
6. Recite the duty of the Prophet

M14





A vivid picture of the day of judgement

82	84	88	99	101
Al Infihaar The Tearing	Al Inshiqaaq The Tearing Apart	Al Ghaashiya The Overwhelming Event	Al Zilzaal The Earthquake	Al Qaamr The Eclipsing

HURUFUL MUQATTA'AAT AREA

29 chapters beginning with a unique letter combination

19	4	58	60
Maryam Mary	Al Nasa The Women	Al Mawadila The Mediating One	Al Mawathana The Oppressed One

WOMEN'S CORNER

Femininity

ENTRE

Directly related to Sur'an

96
Al 'A'laq The Clot

How?

98
Al Bayyina The Unambiguous Clear Evidence
What?

VICTORY CIRCLE

110
Al Naa Ours Help

M14

NIDAA STREET

Beginning with a direct address to the Prophet

33	65	66	73
Al Azaab The Punishment	Al Taalaq The Divorce	Al Tabreem The Forgiveness	Al Muqanassat The Wretched One

74
Al Muddathir The Covering One

20
Taa Ha Taa Ha

40
Ghaafir The Forgiver

Beginning with Ha Meem

41
Fussilat The Explainer

42
Al Shuraa The Counsel

43
Al Zukhruf The Ornament Of Gold

44
Al Dukhaan The Smoke

45
Al Jaathiya The Kneeling

46
Al Ahqaaf The Sand Dunes

AD SQUARE

the Prophet

47	48	49
Muhammad Muhammad	Al Fath The Victory	Al Hajjrat The Two Women

M14

SINGLES

Beginning with a single letter

38	50	68
Saad Saad	Gaaf Gaaf	Al Galam The Pen

CENTRE

is everything and He is the Merciful

Al

67
Al Mulk The Kingdom

MUSABBIHAAT CRESCENT

17	57	59
Al Juraa The Night Journey	Al Haqq The True	Al Hashr The Gathering

61	62	64
Al Saif The Sword/Swords	Al Jumua Friday	Al Taghaabun Likewise I am, And Ours

87
Al A'la The Most High

Chapters beginning with declaration of His perfection



TAWASEEN PLACE

Beginning with Taa Seen

26	27	28
Al Shuraa The Counsel	Al Naml The Ant	Al Qasas The Story



RA'AAT PLACE

Beginning with Alif Laam Ra

10	11	12
Yunus Jonah	Hud Hud	Yusuf Joseph

13	14	15
Al Ba'd The Thunder	Ibrahim Abraham	Al Hijr The Rock

M14

VIEWPOINT TERRACE

Aspiration of every Muslim - to be a believer (23) and a companion of Janna (39)

23	39
Al Mu'min The Believers	Al Zumar The Companies

AMBIYA ANNEXE

2 chapters on Prophet hood annexed to Ra'aat place

21	71
Al Ambiyaa The Prophets	Nuh Noah

QUL CORNER

5 Chapters beginning with the order of "SAY"

72
Al Jin The Jinn

109	112
Al Kaafiran Those Who Deliberately Cover Up The Truth	Al Balaad The Land Of Belief

113	114
Al Falaq The Daybreak	Al Nasr The Assistance



QAMAR

The Moon

Qur'an

EXILED CORNER

Negative traits

TAWBA TURN



--	--

Ability to make a U turn towards righteousness

QIYAMA CLOSE

--	--	--	--	--

KAMIL CLOSE

Last revelation 5:3 Perfection and completion of religion

--

CITY C

Chapters directed to the City

--

Who?

--

When?

QASAM PLACE

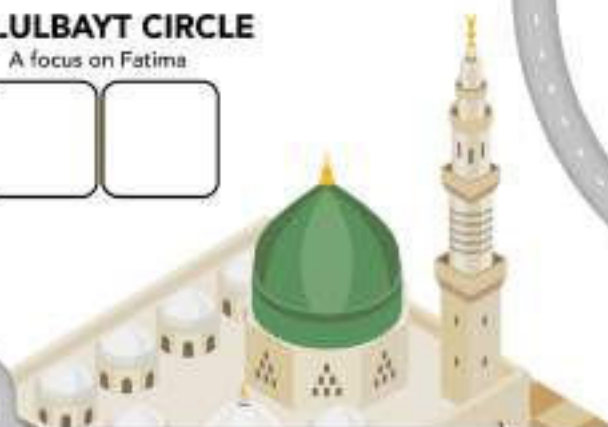
Chapters beginning with an oath



AHLULBAYT CIRCLE

A focus on Fatima

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MUHAMMAD

Respect to

COMFORT ZONE

Console and comfort

--

ENERGY ZONE

The light of Divine Energy

--

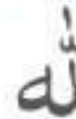
HAAMIDAAT CRESCENT



Chapters beginning with the praise of Divinity

DIVINE C

In His hands and everyone Most



--

KA'BA CORNER

Chapters pertaining to the Ka'ba

--	--	--

HEALTHY ZONE

A chapter that mentions Milk, fruits and honey

--

1. Wudhoo
2. Recite in Arabic
3. Seek protection from shaytan
4. Enter in his name
5. Pronounce the ultimate declaration of independence
6. Recite the due of the Prophet





A vivid picture of the day of judgement

--	--	--	--	--

HURUFUL MUQATTA'AAT AREA

29 chapters beginning with a unique letter combination

WOMEN'S CORNER

Femininity

--	--	--	--

ENTRE

ctly related to tur an

--

How?

--

What?

VICTORY CIRCLE

--

M14

MEEMAAT PLACE

Beginning with Alif Laam Meem



--	--	--	--	--	--	--

HAWAMEEM PLACE

NIDAA STREET

Beginning with a direct address to the Prophet

--	--	--	--

Beginning with Ha Meem



AD SQUARE

the Prophet

--	--	--

M14

SINGLES



Beginning with a single letter

--	--	--

CENTRE

is everything and He is the Merciful

ان

--

MUSABBIHAAT CRESCENT

Chapters beginning with declaration of His perfection



TAWASEEN PLACE

Beginning with Taa Seen

--	--	--



RA'AAT PLACE

Beginning with Alif Laam Ra

M14

QUL CORNER

5 Chapters beginning with the order of "SAY"



VIEWPOINT TERRACE

Aspiration of every Muslim - to be a believer (23) and a companion of Janna (39)

--	--

AMBIYA ANNEXE

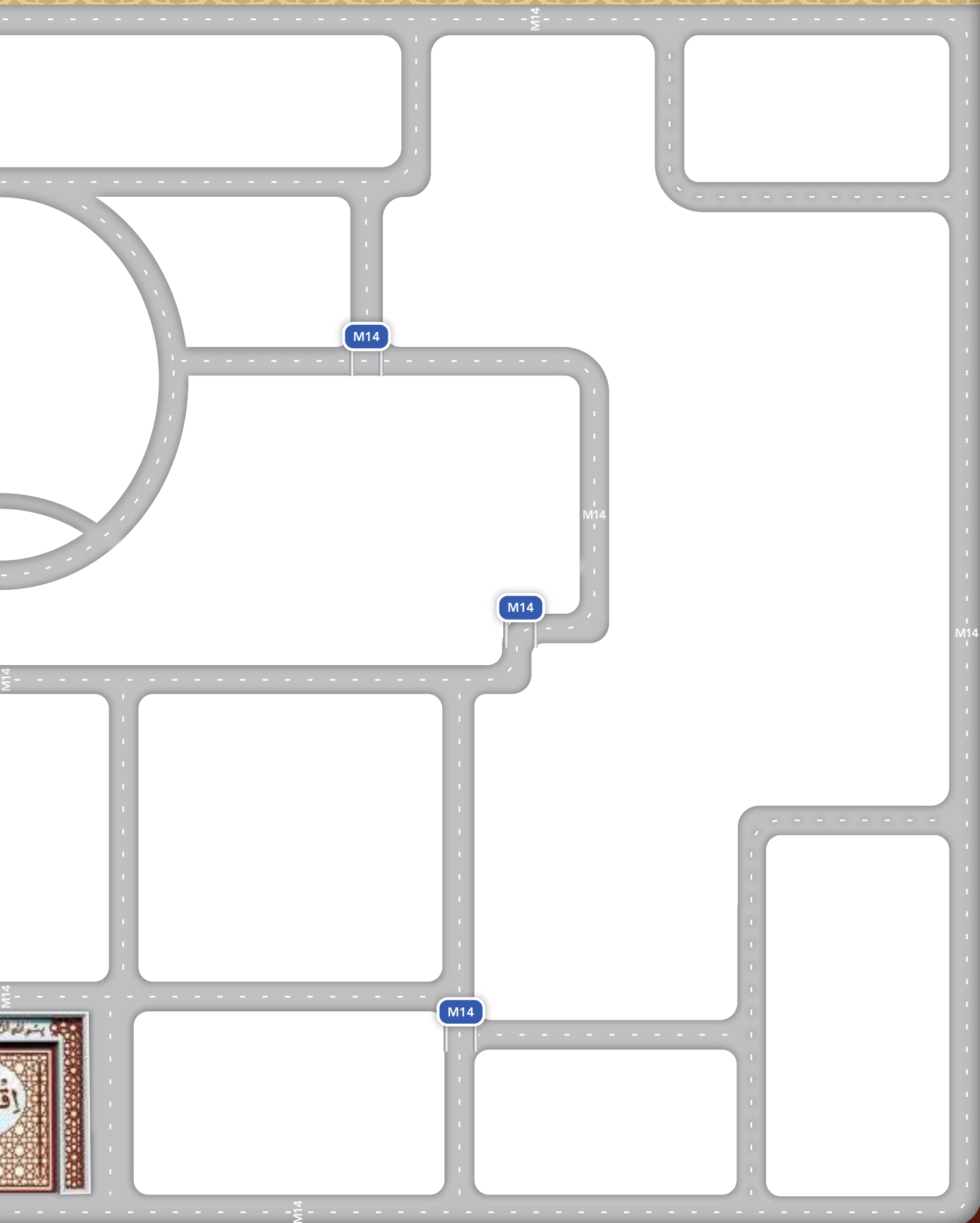
2 chapters on Prophet hood annexed to Ra'at place

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Qur'an







The Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet (pbuh) over a period of approximately 23 years.

The Qur'an is the direct word of Allah. Not only are the meanings holy but so are the words, so much so that even mere recitation is commendable and is considered an act of worship.

Looking at the word whilst reciting holds more thawaab.

It is haram to touch the words of the Qur'an without Wudhu.

The first ayaat that were revealed were the first five of Sura Al Alaq:

"Read in the name of Your Lord Who created,
He created man from a clot,
Read and Your Lord is the most Honorable,
Who taught by the pen,
Taught man what he knew not..."

The last aya revealed was the 3rd aya of Sura Al Maaida (5):

"This day I have perfected your religion for you, completed My favour upon you, and chosen for you ISLAM as your religion."

This was revealed at Ghadeer e Khum on 18th Dhulhijjah 10AH.

There are 114 suwer in the Qur'an. The longest sura is Sura Al Baqara (2) with 286 ayaat covering one twelfth of the Qur'an; and the shortest being Sura Al Kawthar (108) with 4 ayaat.

Sura Al Inshiraah (94) and Sura Al Duhaa (93) are regarded as one sura; similarly, Sura Al Feel (105) and Sura Al Quraysh (106) are regarded as one. Therefore, they are not to be recited individually in salaa.

The Qur'an is divided into 30 equal parts (Juz – pl. Ajza) to enable the reader to finish the recitation in a month.

The Qur'an is also divided into 7 equal sections (Manzil – pl. Manazil) to enable one to complete in a week if so desired.

According to the AhlulBayt Bismillahirrahmanirraheem is the first aya of all the suwer and is a part of the sura except Sura Al Tawba (9). It appears twice in Sura Al Naml (27).



LET US USE CORRECT WORDS



Aya	One verse of the Qur'an. Aya means sign, every verse is a sign of Allah.
Ayaat	Plural of Aya.
Juz	The Qur'an is divided into thirty equal parts. Each of these parts is a juz (more commonly known as sipara).
Ajza	Plural of juz.
Manzil	The Qur'an is also divided into seven parts. Each of these parts is a manzil.
Manazil	Plural of manzil.
Ruku	A group of ayaat marked with a ♠ representing a section (paragraph) of the sura (more commonly known as makra)
Sijda	Prostration
Sajadaat	Plural of sijda.
Sura	One chapter of the 114 chapters of the Qur'an. Literally meaning enclosure.
Suwer	Plural of sura.



☐

I always do Wudhu before I start reciting the Qur'an.

☐

I sit facing the qibla respectfully holding the Qur'an in my hands. If possible I place the Qur'an on a table or a Qur'an stand.

☐

I cover my head as a sign of respect. (Cap for a boy and a scarf for a girl).

☐

I always start the recitation with:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

☐

I read clearly and distinctly without rushing.

☐

I never leave the Qur'an open or unattended.

☐

As Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen (pbuh) has taught us I always ask Allah: "O Allah! Make the Qur'an a ladder by which I may climb to the place of safety."



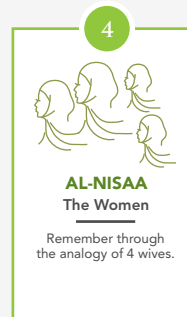
LEARNING THE NAMES OF SUWER



SUWER 1-5



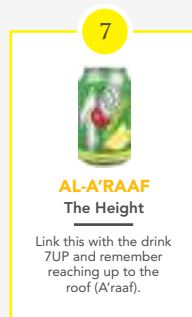
When the door **Opened** (1) we saw **Beef** (2) which was donated by the children of **Imran** (3) and served by his **Women** (4) on a **Table** (5).



SUWER 6-10



On smelling the aroma people rushed like **Cattle** (6) from **Heights** (7) thinking it was **Spoils of War** (8). When they realised their error they did **Tawba** (9) like **Yunus** (10).



LEARNING THE NAMES OF SUWER




SUWER 11-15

11	12	13	14	15
				
هُود	يُوسُف	الرَّعْد	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	الْحِجْر
HUD Hud	YUSUF Joseph	AL RA'D The Thunder	IBRAHEEM Abraham	AL HIJR The Rock

Hud (11) and Yusuf (12) were overawed when they saw the Thunder (13) created by Ibraheem (14) breaking the Stone (15) idols.

11



HUD
Hud

Add a horizontal line to the number 11 to make H.

SUWER 16-20

16	17	18	19	20
				
التَّحِل	الْأَسْرَاء	الْكَهْف	مَرْيَمَ	طه
AL NAHL The Bee	AL ISRAA The Night Journey	AL KAHF The Cave	MARYAM Mary	TAA HAA Taa Haa

The Bees (16) seeing Israa (17) swarmed in the Cave (18) and watched Maryam (19) meet Taha (20).

16	17	18
		
AL-NAHL The Bee	AL-ISRAA The Night Journey	AL-KAHF The Cave
The age 16 is normally referred to as "sweet 16" which reminds one of honey which is produced by bees.	Israa is linked to the journey of Me'raj, so think of the 1 who ascended to the 7 heavens. Number 1 in 17 could be written as an arrow pointing upwards.	The age of 18 is normally considered as entering adulthood and thus time to leave the CAVE of the parents.



LEARNING THE NAMES OF SUWER



SUWER 21-25



The Ambiya (21) went to Hajj (22) with the Mu'minun (23) to show them the Light (24) of the Difference between right and wrong (25).

22

Ha22

AL-HAJJ
The Pilgrimage

Think of going to Hajj 2 by 2. The 2 'j' of Hajj could be hooked to look '2'.

SUWER 26-30



The Poets (26) and the Ants (27) who went returned only to tell a Story (28) about Spiders (29) eating Romans (30).

29



AL-ANKABUT
The Spider

Draw 2 mutant spiders with 9 legs each.

30

XXX

AL-RUM
The Romans

X is the Roman symbol for 10, so XXX is 30 in Roman numerals.



LEARNING THE NAMES OF SUWER



SUWER 31-34



Luqman (31) went into Sajda (32) when he heard of the Parties (33) of Sabaa (34).

31

LUQMAAN
Luqmaan

3 women with West Indian accents glance at 1 man and say "Look maan!".

34

3+4=7

SABAA
Sabaa

3 + 4 add up to 7. In Arabic/ Kiswahili saba means 7.

SUWER 35-39



The Originator (35) sent Yaseen (36) with His Troops (37) of angels with the Secret (38) of how to be his Companions (39).

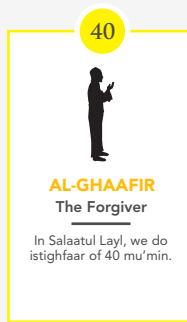




SUWER 40-43



The Forgiver (40) Explained in details (41) at the Meeting (42) of how to Decorate (43)...



SUWER 44-46



... after the devastation by the Smoke (44) which made people Kneel (45) at the Sand Hills (46).





SUWER 47-50



Muhammad (47) was sent to Win (48) with the Chambers (49) of the Qur'an (50).

50

50%

QAAF
Qaaf

Remember that 50 signifies half, as in 50%. Half rhymes with qaa.

SUWER 51-55



The **Scattered** (51) ones looked up at the **Mountain** (52) and saw the **Star** (53) and the **Moon** (54) as a sign from the **Rahmaan** (55) ...

55

AL-RAHMAAN
The Merciful

Think of a hug (kindness and mercy) with two hands (5 fingers on each hand).





SUWER 56-60



about the **Great Event** (56) which has **Ironclad** (57) security where one will have to **Plead** (58) not to be **Banished** (59) when **Examined** (60).

60

AL-MUMTAHANA
The Examined Woman

Women retire at the age of 60. It is at this point that one would begin to examine their lives.

SUWER 61-65



In the **Saff** (61) of **Jumua'** (62) the **Hypocrites** (63) worry about **Loss and Gain** (64), thus **Divorcing** (65)...

62

AL-JUMUA'
Friday

Friday is the 6th day of the Islamic week. In Salaatul Jumua' we pray 2 rakaat salaa instead of the 4 of Zhuhr.

65

AL-TALAAQ
The Divorce

In the UK, men retire at the age of 65. They divorce themselves from the office.





SUWER 66-70



... themselves from reality and **Prohibiting** (66) themselves from the **Kingdom** (67). This is signed by the **Pen** (68) of **Truth** (69) which **Ascends** (70) all others.

SUWER 71-74



Nuh (71) told the Jinn (72) to copy Muzzammil (73) and Muddathir (74) ...



LEARNING THE NAMES OF SUWER



SUWER 75-77



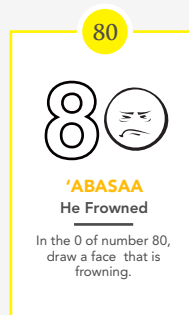
... (75) they wanted to be like a Human (76) Mr Salaat (77).



SUWER 78-80



The News (78) about him Pulling Out (79) made her Frown (80).





SUWER 81-85

81	82	83	84	85
				
التكوير	الانفطار	المطففين	الانشقاق	البروج
AL TAKWEER	AL INFITAAR	AL MUTAFFIFEEN	AL INSHIQAAQ	AL BUROOJ
The Folding Up	The Tearing	The Cheaters	The Tearing Apart	The Forts Of Stars

But he has **Covered Up** (81), **Split** (82) the family, **Cheated** (83) and caused a **Crack** (84) in her heart. On reflection there were lots of **Mansions** (85) in the sky ...

SUWER 86-90

86	87	88	89	90
				
الطارق	الأعلى	الغاشية	التجر	البلد
AL TAARIQ	AL A'LAA	AL GHAASHIYA	AL FAJR	AL BALAD
The Brilliant Star	The Most High	The Overwhelming Event	The Dawn	The City

... especially **Taariq** (86) for direction to the highest **A'lal** (87) and now no one would Cover **Totally** (88) the new **Dawn** (89) in her life to begin in new **City** (90).


88



AL-GHAASHIYA
That Which Covers Entirely

The number 88 could represent 2 fat people. Imagine being in-between 2 such people on a train or a bus.

90



AL-BALAD
The City

The usual time for city workers to start work is 9.00am



LEARNING THE NAMES OF SUWER



SUWER 91-95



The Sun (91) ends the Night (92) with Soothing Light (93) which bring Expansion (94) just like the opening of a Fig (95).



SUWER 96-100



If you Latch on like a leech (96) to the Rabb of Qadr (97) then there is Clear evidence (98) that the Earthquakes (99) caused by Aadiyaat (100) ...





SUWER 101-102



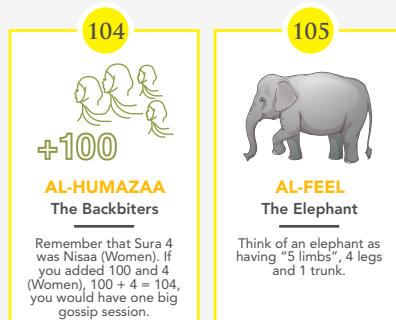
... in your life will be removed like the **Knock (101)** on the door by the Angel of death to those who **Hoard (102)**.



SUWER 103-107



It felt like my heart was **Squeezed (103)** when I heard her **Gossip (104)** about me. It was like an **Elephant (105)** had hit me reminding me of the **Quraysh (106)** who denied even a **Plate (107)**...



Remember that Sura 4 was Nisaa (Women). If you added 100 and 4 (Women), $100 + 4 = 104$, you would have one big gossip session.

Think of an elephant as having "5 limbs", 4 legs and 1 trunk.



LEARNING THE NAMES OF SUWER



SUWER 108-112



... when I had given her **Abundance (108)**. How dare she **Cover Up The Truth (109)** about all the **Help (110)** I gave her when she was in the **Flames (111)** - I hand this over to the **ONE GOD (112)**.



SUWER 113-114



MAUDHATAYN (Protection) – **Falaq (113)** and **Naas (114)**.





AL FAATIHA - THE OPENING



SUMMARY OF THE QUR'AN,
TO AWAKEN THE SOUL TO FAITH AND SUBMISSION TO DIVINITY IN ORDER
TO REACH ONE'S FULL POTENTIAL
SEEKING THE PATH TO SUCCESS DEFINED BY DIVINITY

001

3

REPLY FROM DIVINITY

- FOLLOW THE PATH OF THOSE WHOM HE HAS BLESSED
- NOT TO FOLLOW THOSE ON WHOM THERE IS ANGER
- NOT TO FOLLOW THOSE WHO ARE LOST

Aya 7

WE WISH TO BECOME YOUR SLAVES AND WANT YOUR HELP IN GUIDANCE TO REACH OUR FULL POTENTIAL

- AN 'ABD (SLAVE) KNOWS THAT NO ACT IS SIGNIFICANT UNLESS IT IS LINKED TO THE MASTER
- SIRAAT AL MUSTAQEEM IS THE STRAIGHT, WIDE AND ONLY PATH WHICH LEADS TO DIVINITY

2

Ayaat 5-6

WHO IS ALLAH?

- RABB – MASTER, CHERISHER, NOURISHER, SUSTAINER
- RAHMAAN – MERCY THAT ENCOMPASSES ALL CREATION
- RAHEEM – SPECIAL EAR MARKED COMPASSION TO THOSE WHO SUBMIT TO HIM
- MAALIK – OWNER AND CONTROLLER (MICRO AND MACRO)

1



Ayaat 1-4





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

1. (I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

2. All praise and gratitude belongs to Allah, Rabb of the worlds.

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

3. The Beneficent, the Merciful.

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

4. Master of the Day of Judgment.

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

5. You alone do we worship and You alone do we ask for help.

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

6. Guide us on the straight path.

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

7. The path of those whom You have favoured; not those who earn anger nor of those who have gone astray.





AL IKHLAAS - THE PURITY OF BELIEF



ABSOLUTE MONOTHEISM
EXPOSITION OF AHADIYYA – THE UNIQUE, ONLY EVER INDEPENDENT ENTITY

112

1

EXPOSITION OF AL-AHAD (THE UNIQUE ONE)

IT ANSWERS THE QUESTION 'WHO IS ALLAH?'

- AL AHAD – THE UNIQUE ONE
- AL SAMAD - ETERNAL, INDEPENDENT, EVER RELIABLE (PERFECT & COMPLETE)
- HE DOES NOT GIVE BIRTH NOR WAS HE GIVEN BIRTH TO
- INCOMPARABLE – NO EQUAL

Ayaat 1-4

الله 1





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficient, the Merciful.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

1. Say! He Allah is the Unique One

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

2. Allah is He on Whom all depend

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

3. He does not give birth nor was He given birth to

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

4. And there is none like Him



AL QADR - THE MEASURE/ DECREE

AWESOMENESS OF THE NIGHT OF THE DESCENT OF THE QUR'AN

097

PEACE
WHEN?
ANY ODD NIGHT IN THE LAST 10 DAYS.
A GREATER EMPHASIS ON 19, 21 & 23

19 - APPORTIONED
21 - CONSOLIDATION
23 - VALIDATION

MOST SPIRITUAL WORK IS DONE IN THE NIGHT UNTIL FAJR (MEANING TO CRACK, BREAK OPEN) THE PEACE IS THE REALISATION THAT SUCCESS IS PEACE AND BALANCE IN REACHING ONE'S FULL POTENTIAL IN THE WORLD AND HEREAFTER.

LIMITLESS OPPORTUNITIES
THE ANGELIC FORCES ON THIS NIGHT BRING LIMITLESS OPPORTUNITIES.
THE HEART OPENS ACCORDING TO EACH PERSON'S CAPACITY.

BETTER THAN A LIFETIME
1000 MONTHS IS APPROXIMATELY 83 YEARS - ONE NIGHT OF REFLECTION AND CONNECTION TO THE TRUTH IS BETTER THAN A LIFETIME OF DIRECTIONAL EXISTENCE.

NIGHT OF REVELATION
THE NIGHT WHEN THE QUR'AN WAS REVEALED AS A WHOLE TO THE HEART OF THE PROPHET (PBUH) 26:193-194 AND THEN PIECEMEAL AS THE OCCASION DEMANDED.

4

Aya 5

3

Aya 4

2

Aya 3

1

Ayaat 1-2

34



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

1. Indeed We sent it (the Qur'an) down on the night of Qadr.

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

2. And what will make you know what the night of Qadr is?

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

3. The night of Qadr is better than a thousand months.

تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ

4. The angel and the spirit descend in it with the permission of their Rabb; with all the commands.

سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

5. Peace! It is until the break of dawn.





AL KAAFIRUN - THOSE WHO DEFIANTLY COVER UP THE TRUTH



IDENTITY DEFINED BY RELIGION
THERE IS NO COMPROMISE IN MONOTHEISM, DIVINE GUIDANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

109

2

NO COMPROMISE IN TRUTH

EACH HAS THE CONSEQUENCES OF CHOICE OF DEEN
(LIFE TRANSACTION)
CREATING A UNIQUE IDENTITY INDEPENDENT OF RACE,
COLOUR, COUNTRY.... BASED ON RELIGION.



Aya 6

ADDRESS TO THE KAAFIRUN* (*THOSE WHO DEFIANTLY COVER UP THE TRUTH) OF MAKKA

THE MAKKANS HAD MADE UP THEIR MINDS OF NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPHET (PBUH).
THE PROPHET (PBUH) DECLARES HIS INDEPENDENCE FROM THEM IDENTIFYING HIMSELF
AS A MUSLIM AND THEM AS THE KAAFIRUN
THEY OFFERED HIM A PROPOSAL OF COMPROMISE REALISING THAT HE WOULD NOT STOP
BY SUGGESTING THAT THEY AGREE TO WORSHIP EACH OTHER'S GODS IN ALTERNATE YEARS
THEY BELIEVED THIS WAY THEY COULD ALL LIVE-IN PEACE. THE SURAH BREAKS ALL TIES WITH
THEM SAYING: "I DO NOT WORSHIP THAT WHICH YOU ARE ORIENTATED TOWARDS NOR IS MY
INTERACTION WITH DIVINITY LIKE YOURS..."

1



Ayaat 1-5





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficient, the Merciful.

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ

1. Say! O you who deny the truth

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

2. I do not worship what you worship

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

3. And you do not worship what I worship

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ

4. And I will no worship what you worship

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

5. Nor shall you worship what I worship

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

6. To you your religion and o me my religion





AL FALAQ - THE DAYBREAK



PROTECTION FROM OUTER ENTITIES
BENEFITS OF LEARNING – PROTECTION

113

1

REFUGE FROM POTENTIAL EVIL OF CREATION, DARKNESS, SORcery & JEALOUSY

WE SEEK REFUGE IN HE WHO BRINGS FORTH THE DAWN AFTER THE
DARKNESS
OF NIGHT FROM THE ASPECT OF CREATION THAT WE SEE AS HARMFUL:

- POTENTIAL EVIL OF CREATION
- UTTER DARKNESS
- SORcery (BLOWING ON KNOTS)
- JEALOUSY



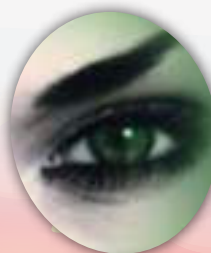
POTENTIAL EVIL OF
CREATION



UTTER DARKNESS



SORcery (BLOWING
ON KNOTS)



JEALOUSY

Ayaat 1-5





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficient, the Merciful.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ

1. Say! I place myself in the refuge of the Lord of daybreak

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

2. From the evil of those He created

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ

3. And from the evil of intense darkness when it comes

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ

4. And from the evil of those who blow on knots

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ

5. And from the evil of the jealous one who is jealous





AL NAAS - THE HUMAN BEING

SEEKING PROTECTION FROM INNER ENTITIES
BENEFIT OF LEARNING - PROTECTION

114

1

REFUGE FROM APPARENT AND HIDDEN WHISPERINGS

WE SEEK REFUGE (PROTECTION) IN THE MASTER, KING & GOD OF
HUMANITY.
REFUGE IS SOUGHT FROM THE STEALTHY INNER WHISPERER
(SHAYTAN) WHO WHISPERS IN OUR INNERMOST BEING THAT INCITES
US TO EVIL.



Ayaat 1-6





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

1. Say! I place myself in the refuge of the Lord of humankind,

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ

2. The King of humankind,

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

3. the God of humankind.

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

4. From the evil of the whisperings of the stealthy whisperer

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ

5. Who whispers in the innermost hearts of humankind

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

6. From among the jinn and humankind





AL KAWTHAR - THE ABUNDANT GOOD



CONSOLATION TO THE PROPHET (PBUH) GRANTING HIM ABUNDANT GOOD AND ASSURING HIM OF HIS LEGACY

108

3

THOSE WHO HATE AND MOCK WILL BE CUT OFF (ABTAR)

DIVINITY'S RESPONSE TO THE ENEMIES TAUNTS WAS THAT THEIR LINEAGE WOULD BE CUT OFF. ALTHOUGH THEY HAD SONS THEIR THOUGHTS, IDEALS AND GOALS WERE BURIED IN THE DUSTBIN OF HISTORY BECAUSE FALSEHOOD BY NATURE IS FLEETING.

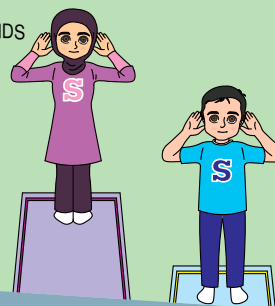
Aya 3

SALAA AND SACRIFICE

THE SACRIFICE REFERS TO ABANDONING GREED AND MISERLINESS AND BECOMING SELFLESSNESS. THE PROPHET ASKED JIBRAAIL ' WHAT IS THIS NAHARIYA THAT ALLAH HAS ASKED ME TO DO?"

JIBRAAIL REPLIED:" ALLAH ASKS YOU TO RAISE YOUR HANDS AT THE BEGINNING OF SALAA WHEN YOU SAY ALLAHU AKBER AND WHEN YOU ARE GOING TO DO RUKOO AND SAJDAAND AFTER THAT, BECAUSE THE ANGELS SALAA IN THE SEVEN HEAVENS, ARE LIKE THIS.

EVERYTHING HAS AN ADORNMENT AND THAT WHICH MAKES SALAA BEAUTIFUL IS RAISING THE HANDS WHEN SAYING TAKBEER.



2

Aya 2

KAWTHAR (LIMITLESS ABUNDANCE)

1. ABUNDANCE OF DESCENDANTS THROUGH SAYYIDA FATIMA
2. A SPRING IN JANNA
3. THE QUR'AN
4. ADHAN
5. SALAWAT
6. TRADITIONS
7. ROLE MODEL



1

Aya 1





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficient, the Merciful.

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

1. Indeed We have given you Kawthar

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ

2. Therefore pray to your Lord and do 'nahr'.

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ

3. Certainly, your enemy shall be the one cut off.



SUCCESS AS DEFINED BY DIVINITY
SUCCESSFUL TIME MANAGEMENT

103

AL 'ASR - THE TIME

SUCCESS AS DEFINED BY DIVINITY
SUCCESSFUL TIME MANAGEMENT

THE OBJECT OF THE OATH IS TIME WHICH WITH EVERY BREATH IS MOVING THE HUMAN BEING FROM THE WORLD TO THE HEREAFTER.

HUMANITY IS ALWAYS IN A STATE OF LOSS EXCEPT THOSE WHO:

1. HAVE FAITH
2. MANIFEST THEIR FAITH IN GOOD DEEDS
3. COUNSEL EACH OTHER TO STAND FOR THE TRUTH AND DO THE RIGHT THING
4. COUNSEL EACH OTHER TO PERSEVERE AND HAVE PATIENCE IN STANDING FOR THE FAITH

1

Ayaat 1-3





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficient, the Merciful.

وَالْعَصْرِ

1. I swear by Time!

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِفِي خُسْرٍ

2. Most certainly the human being is in a state of loss

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَّاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَّاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

3. Except those who believe, and do good deeds, and advise each other to truth, and advise each other to patience.



DIVINE PROTECTION OF THE KA'BA
PORTRAIT OF ONE WHOSE GOD IS WEALTH AND POWER AND THUS DOESN'T SEE THE
SACREDNESS OF DIVINE SYMBOLS

105

1

AL FEEL - THE ELEPHANT

DIVINE PROTECTION OF THE KA'BA FROM DESTRUCTION BY ABRAHA AND HIS ARMY

A CONFRONTATION BETWEEN STRENGTH AND POWER OF GREAT MAGNITUDE AND ITS
DIRECT OPPOSITE. THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ARMY SENT TO DESTROY THE KA'BA BY
FLOCKS OF TINY CREATURES WITH STONES OF BAKED
CLAY ANNIHILATING THEM AS DRIED STUBBLE.

DIVINITY GIVES PROTECTION FROM ANY PLOT TO DESTROY THE AXIS OF FAITH AND
REINFORCES THE STATUS OF MAKKA FOR THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT HERALDED THE
BIRTH OF THE PROPHET.



Ayaat 1-5





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficient, the Merciful.

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ

1. Have you not considered how your Lord dealt with the troops of the elephant?

أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلُّلٍ

2. Did He not cause their strategy to end in confusion?elephant?

وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ

3. And send down flocks of flying creatures onto them

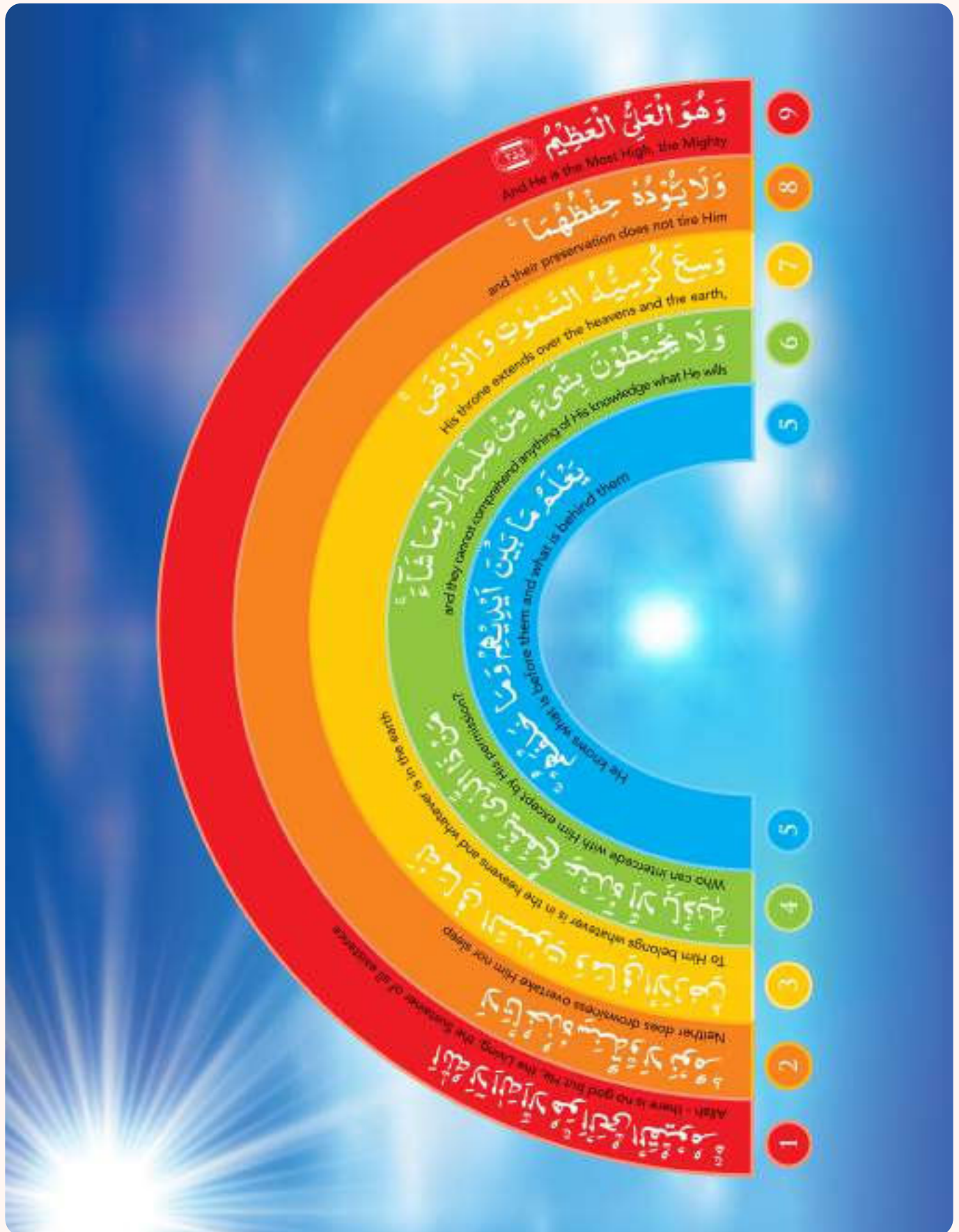
تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ

4. Raining on them stones of baked clay

فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِلَ

5. Making them like consumed stubbles of grain







بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ

Allah - there is no God but He, the Ever living, the Self-subsisting.

لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ

Slumber does not overtake Him nor does He sleep;

لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ

Whatever is in the cosmos and whatever is in the earth is His;

مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ

Who is there who can intercede with Him but with His permission?

يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ

He knows what is before them and what is behind them

وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ

And they cannot comprehend anything out of His knowledge except what He pleases;

وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ

His knowledge extends over the cosmos and the earth,

وَلَا يَؤُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا

and the preservation of them both does not tire Him;

وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

And He is the most High, the Great.





ALLAH'S VIEW

1. TRUTHFUL 2. GOD CONSCIOUS

أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَّقُونَ

...they are those who are true to themselves and are God conscious.

Q ETHICS

CHARACTER TRAITS

1. KEEP PROMISES IN ALL ASPECTS OF LIFE 2. THEY PERSEVERE AND ARE PATIENT IN HARDSHIP, WHEN AFFLICTED & IN CONFLICT

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ يَعْهَدُونَ إِذَا عَاهَدُوا وَالصَّابِرِينَ فِي الْبَأْسَاءِ وَالضَّرَّاءِ وَحِينَ الْبَأْسِ

...and those who keep their promises and persevere with patience in distress, affliction and in times of conflicts...

ETHICAL MANIFESTATION

GIVE WHAT THEY WORK FOR (WEALTH) OUT OF LOVE FOR ALLAH

1. FAMILY 2. ORPHANS 3. NEEDY
4. TRAVELLERS 5. THOSE WHO ASK
6. ENSLAVED (DEBT ETC...)

وَأَتَى الْمَالَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ ذَوِي الْقُرْبَى وَالْيَتَامَى وَالْمَسَاكِينَ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ وَالسَّائِلِينَ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ

...and give away wealth despite their love for it to the next of kin and the orphans and those in the midst of travel, those who ask and for those who are enslaved...

Q LAWS • Q DUA

RELIGIOUS MANIFESTATION

وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ

...and establish salaas and give zakaa...

Q LIFE • Q ETHICS • A99

BELIEF (EIMAN) IN

Allah, Last Day (Qiyama), Angels, Book, Prophets

لَيْسَ الْبِرُّ أَنْ تُولُو أَوْجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ
الْآخِرِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالْكِتَابِ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ

It is not righteous that you turn your faces towards the East and the West, but righteousness is that one should believe in Allah and the Last Day and the Angels and the Book and the Prophets...

Q BELIEFS • A99 • QUR'AN CITY • Q PROPHETS • M14





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

لَيْسَ الْبِرُّ أَنْ تُوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ

It is not righteous that you turn your faces towards the East and the West,

وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالْكِتَابِ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ

It is not righteous that you turn your faces towards the East and the West,

وَاتَى الْمَالَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ ذَوِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسَاكِينَ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ وَالسَّائِلِينَ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ

It is not righteous that you turn your faces towards the East and the West,

وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ

And establish salaa and give zakaa

وَالْمُوفُونَ بِعَهْدِهِمْ إِذَا عَاهَدُوا وَالصَّابِرِينَ فِي الْبَأْسَاءِ وَالضَّرَّاءِ وَحِينَ الْبَأْسِ

And those who keep their promises and persevere with patience in distress, affliction and in times of conflicts –

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَّقُونَ

they are those who are true to themselves and are God conscious.



لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no God except Allah

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Prophet Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

عَلِيِّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ

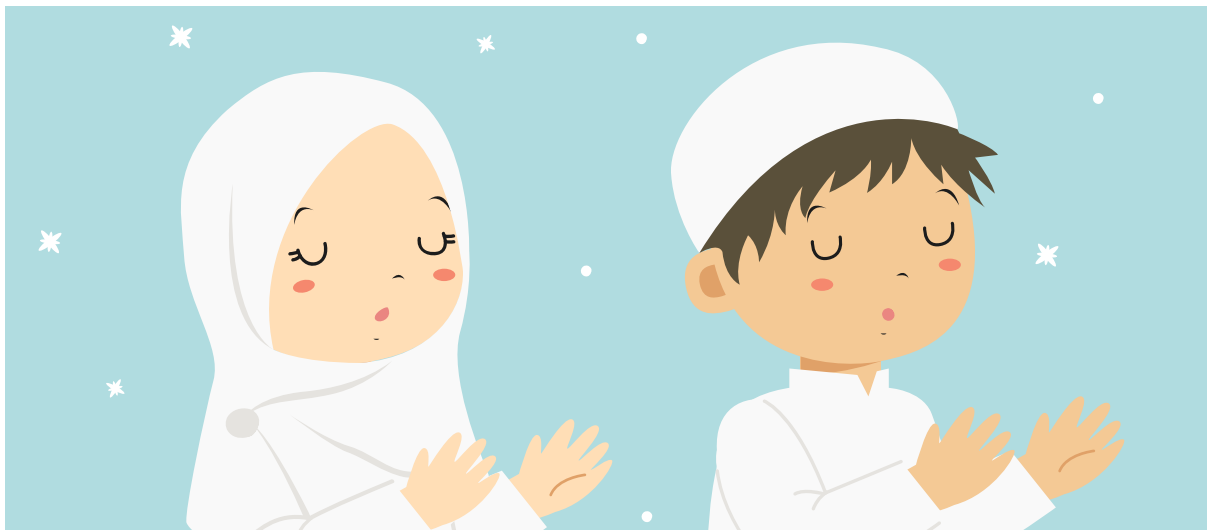
Imam Ali is the loved one of Allah

وَصِيُّ رَّسُولِ اللَّهِ

He is the successor (leader after) of the messenger of Allah

وَ خَلِيفَتُهُ بِلاَ فَضْلِ

And he is the first khalifa (chosen leader).



Before I do anything, I
recite:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**Bismillahir rahmaanir
raheem**

(I begin) in the name of
Allah, the Kind, the Merciful



In every situation - happy or
sad I recite:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Alhamdulillah

All praise is for Allah

When I thank someone, I
say:

جَزَاكُمُ اللَّهُ

Jazakumullah

May Allah reward you.

Whenever I decide to do
something, I say:

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

Insha'Allah

If Allah wishes.

When I am parting from
someone I say:

فِي أَمَانِ اللَّهِ

Fiamanillah

(I leave you) in the care of
Allah.



Allah loves us so much that He takes care of us in ways that we cannot even see. Angels are one of these ways.

Allah created lots and lots of angels, all doing different things. Some are in qiyaam all the time, some in ruku, and some in sijda. Some deliver His messages, whilst some have special jobs like looking after each one of us. Each of us has two angels who

write down everything we do. The one on the right side (Raqeeb) writes down all our good deeds whilst the one on the left side (Ateed) writes down all our bad deeds.

We cannot see angels but we know that they are here.

We are not sure what angels really look like but we know that they have wings.

Some of the very special angels are:

Jibraail



He delivers the commands of Allah to His Prophets. It was Jibraail who brought the ayaat of the Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

Mikaail



He distributes sustenance (rizq) to Allah's creation. Rizq is the essential things required for life. e.g., air, water, food, clothing, shelter.

Israail



He is the angel who is responsible for death. He takes us back to Allah.

Israafil



He will announce the end of the world just before the day of Qiyama.





His name was Azazeel. He is also known as Iblees. He used to pray a lot and even used to give lectures to the angels.

One day there was a notice in the heavens which said that someone was going to be ordered out of the heavens.

All the angels were very worried because they thought it might be one of them. They went to Jibraail who was one of the most important angels to ask him whether he could do anything. Jibraail said he too was worried because it might be himself. Jibraail suggested that they go to Azazeel because he was very clever.

Azazeel told them not to worry at all for he would pray to Allah for all of them. He forgot himself thinking he was the best and it could never be him. He was proud.

Allah made the first man who was Prophet Adam (pbuh). He asked all the angels including Azazeel to do sijda to Prophet Adam (pbuh) but Iblees disobeyed Allah and refused to do sijda. Allah ordered him out of heaven.

As he left heaven, Iblees said he would make people who were not good Muslims do bad things and not obey Allah and thus take them with him to Jahannam.



This is the first root of religion –
Usul e deen

Tawheed means one. It is believing that there is only one God - Allah. Unlike the word God which can be made into Gods and Goddess, there is no plural of the word Allah, and neither is there a feminine of the word Allah. Besides believing that there is only one God, Tawheed means to reject all other idols - physical or mental. One who believes in Tawheed does everything for none but Allah.

The people kept asking Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) who Allah was?

- Does He have parents?
- Does He have a partner?
- Does He need anything?
- Is there someone or something like Him?

The angel Jibraail brought Sura Al Ikhlaas of the Qur'an from Allah to answer their questions.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said:
"...We must believe that Allah is One... He knows everything, hears everything, and sees everything. He has no physical form, and cannot be seen by one's eyes in the world and in the hereafter...He is not in a particular place but there is no place where Allah is not present...He is Just (fair) but He is also Kind and Merciful..."





Adala means to put everything in its right place. If you were to wear your shoes on your head than it would not be an act of adala – justice.

Sometimes we confuse adala with being equal. If everyone in the classroom was given the same marks in their test, whether they did well or not, it would not be fair (just) although everyone would get equal marks.

To believe in adala of Allah means to believe that:

1. Allah is fair to everyone. He never does anything wrong.
2. He never forces anyone to do bad things and then punish them.
3. He will always reward those who obey Him.



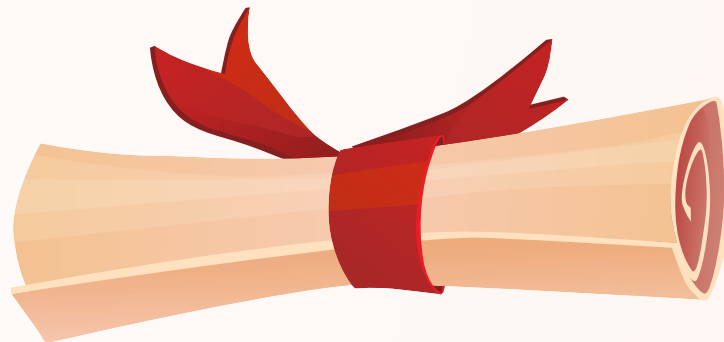


This is the third root of religion. According to Islamic terminology the word nabi means one who is sent by Allah to guide us. A rasul is one who is sent by Allah and brings a new shari'a (Laws of living). In the English language both nabi (pl. Ambiya) and rasul (pl. Mursaleen) are referred to as Prophets. A Prophet must be the perfect person in his time in everything like knowledge, akhlaq, taqwa, bravery.....

He must also have the following qualifications:

1. He must be sent by Allah. A Prophet cannot be chosen by the people.
2. He must have 'Isma. This means that he must not do anything to displease Allah even by mistake. A Prophet therefore does not commit any sins.
3. He must be able to perform miracles. A miracle is something that nobody else can do.
4. Knowledge of the unseen – i.e., past, present, and future. Like miracles, it was used by the prophets to prove their prophet hood, so that people could distinguish between a true prophet and a false one.
5. Divine inspiration which are the revelations of Allah to his prophets, for all humankind. This was directly or by Angels.

Miracles are performed by permission of and power given by Allah. The miracles of Prophet Musa (pbuh) are that his staff turned into a snake whenever he threw it down and his hand shone like a lamp everytime he placed it under his armpit and took it out. The miracles of Prophet Isa (pbuh) are that he could cure the sick and bring the dead back to life. The miracle of our Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) is the Qur'an.





Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us. The first of them was Prophet Adam (pbuh) and the last one was Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). Many of the Prophets were sent to one or two villages, some even to one family. Others were sent to a bigger area or to one tribe. But none of them were sent for the whole of mankind like our Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

Five of these Prophets are known as Ulul Adhm Prophets (those given a great responsibility). They are:

1. Prophet Nuh (pbuh)
2. Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh)
3. Prophet Musa (pbuh)
4. Prophet Isa (pbuh)
5. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

Allah sent down words to guide us. These words were written down into books. There were many books. The four important ones are:

1. Zabur given to Prophet Dawud (pbuh)
2. Tawraat given to Prophet Musa (pbuh)
3. Injeel given to Prophet Isa (pbuh)
4. Qur'an given to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)



This is the fourth root of religion. Imama means 'to lead'. An Imam is therefore a Leader.

The plural of Imam is AImma. There are 12 AImma. The first of them being Imam Ali (pbuh) and the last, the Imam of our time being Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh)

Just like a Prophet, the Imam must be the most perfect person in his time in everything.

Our Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) built Islam until it was perfect, just like a builder who builds a building to its completion. AImma are then those who look after the religion as caretakers, just as a building

requires a caretaker to look after it and maintain it.

An Imam must also have the following qualifications:

1. AImma must be chosen by Allah. They cannot be chosen by the people.
2. They too must have 'Isma - They must not do anything to displease Allah even by mistake.
3. They must also be able to perform miracles.
4. They must also possess knowledge of the unseen by which he can inform the people of what they are unaware.

There are twelve AImma:

1. Imam Ali (pbuh)
2. Imam Hasan (pbuh)
3. Imam Husayn (pbuh)
4. Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen (pbuh)
5. Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh)
6. Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)
7. Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh)
8. Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh)
9. Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh)
10. Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh)
11. Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh)
12. Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh)





This means the day of judgement. We will not and cannot live forever. All of us have heard about someone dying. It is Allah who gives us life and death.

In the Qur'an, Allah says He created life and death to test which of us will do the best of deeds. "It is He who created death and life, so that He may test which of you does the best of deeds." Sura Al Mulk – 67:2

By creating death, Allah wants us to compete with each other in doing good deeds. Islam teaches us to prepare ourselves for the day of judgement. On this day, Allah will bring us back to life.

A recording (like a CD) of our whole life will be shown to us and we will have to explain everything we did. For the good deeds we will be rewarded and for the bad deeds we will be punished.

The day of Qiyama will be a long day. The Qur'an says that one day will be fifty thousand years long and it will be a very hot day. Those who have believed in Allah obeyed Him and done good deeds will have nothing to worry about.

It will be like a report day at school. We will find out how well we did in our lives. If we get our report in our right hand, it means we will go to Janna, but if we get the report in our left hands, then we are in trouble.





For every problem in life, we go to an expert. If we are sick, we go to a doctor. If we want to build a house, we go to a builder.

In the same way if we want to know about the rules (masails) of Islam we go to a mujtahid. A mujtahid knows all the masails. He studies the Qur'an and the ahadith (sayings) of the Ma'sumeen (Ahlul Bayt) and gives fatawa.

To follow a mujtahid for the masails of Islam is called taqleed. One who does taqleed is known as a muqallid.

Make sure that you get someone to check your wudhu and salaa so you know that you are performing it correctly.

Learn as much as you can about life and know that it is the laws of Allah that will help you be the best of human beings.





There are 11 main items which are Najis (pl. Najasaat).

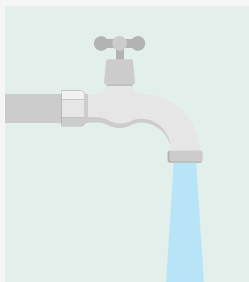
Some of the main najasaat are:

- Urine (wee wee)
- Stool (poo)
- Blood
- Dog
- Pig
- Dead Body
- Kafir (Unbeliever)
- Wine
- Beer

Najis does not necessarily mean dirty. A dog may be washed clean, but it is still najis. If there is urine on the clothes which have dried, the clothes may look clean, but

they are still najis. Those things which are najis can also make other things najis. When anything touches a wet najis thing, it too becomes najis.

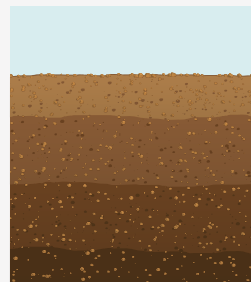
The items that are able to make a najis thing taahir are known as mutahhiraat. There are 12 mutahhiraat. Some of them are:



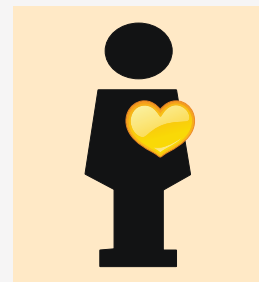
Water



The Sun



The Earth



Islam

If you cut your knee and the blood touches your clothes, then your clothes become najis. They can only be made taahir by washing them with water. Similarly, your knee can only become taahir by

washing it with water.

When you visit the toilet, you must first remove the najis items and then wash yourself with clean water two times or better still three times to become taahir.





1. You must ask permission to use the toilet if it does not belong to you.
2. It is mustahab to wear slippers whilst in the toilet.
3. While in the toilet, must at least be able to cover your private parts from others.
4. It is haram to face qibla or to keep qibla towards the back whilst using the toilet.
5. You must use tahir water to wash yourself by first removing the najis items and then pouring water at least twice, better still thrice.
6. It is makruh to urinate whilst standing.
7. It is makruh to hold on to one's wanting to visit the toilet, and if it harms one's health then it is haram.
8. It is mustahab to urinate before salaa and before going to sleep.
9. It is mustahab to enter the toilet with your left foot and come out with your right foot.
10. It is makruh to wash oneself with the right hand.



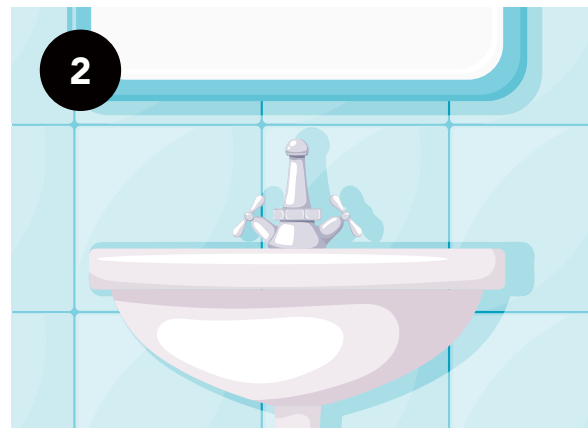


I must do Wudhu before I pray salaa (namaz).
I do Wudhu before I sleep, before I eat, before I go to the mosque or Imambara; in fact I try to be in Wudhu all the time.
When I am angry I do Wudhu. It makes me calm.

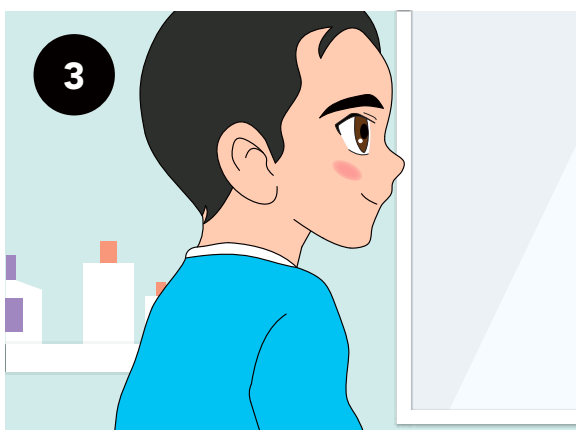
This is how I do Wudhu:



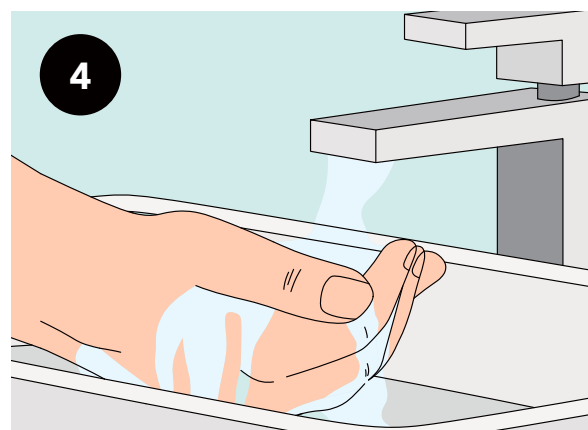
Before I go to the wash basin, I roll up my sleeves and take off my socks. If I am wearing a watch, ring, glasses, or hijab I take them off too. If the floor is najis, I wear slippers.



At the water tap I first thank Allah for having made the water available and so clean. (Alhamdulillah) All praise is for Allah.



I say my niyya: I am doing Wudhu – (Qurbatanilallah)
In obedience to Allah and to get closer to Him.



I wash my hands twice.





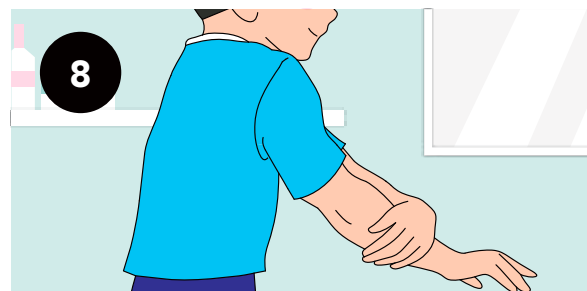
I rinse my mouth three times.



I rinse my nose three times.



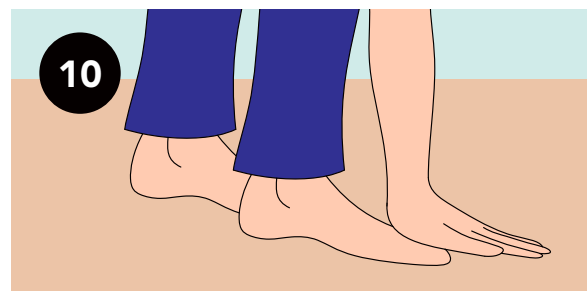
I take some water in my right hand and pour it on my forehead from where the hair grows. I then wipe my face with my hand stretching from thumb to the middle finger. I always wipe downwards from the forehead to the chin. Then I wipe on either side of my face downwards. I make sure that water reaches every part of my face.



I take some water in my left hand and pour it just above the right elbow back and front. Then I wipe my right arm with my left hand from the elbow to the fingertips making sure that the water reaches everywhere. Then I take some water in my right hand and wash my left arm in the same way as I washed my right arm.



With three fingers of my right hand, I wipe the middle part of my head with my fingertips making sure that I do not touch my forehead.



Then I wipe my right foot with my right hand from the toes to the mound at the joint of the foot and leg. In the same way I wipe my left foot with my left hand.





After I have done Wudhu I lay out my musalla and face the Qibla.
Qibla is the direction to the Ka'ba in Makka.

We can find Qibla by:

1. Asking a reliable person.
2. Using a compass.
3. Looking at a mihrab in a masjid. Mihrab is a niche (cut out arch) in the wall which is made in the direction of Ka'ba.
4. By looking at the graves in a Muslim graveyard.





A Muslim can pray where ever he likes as long as he has the permission of the owner of the place. It is always much better to pray in a Masjid - mosque. The thawab for praying in a mosque are far greater than praying elsewhere.

The thawab for praying one rakaat salaa in Masjidul Haram (the sacred mosque of M akka which houses the Ka'ba) is equal to 100,000 rakaats.

The thawab for praying one rakaat salaa in Masjidun Nabi (the Prophet's mosque) is equal to 10,000 rakaats.

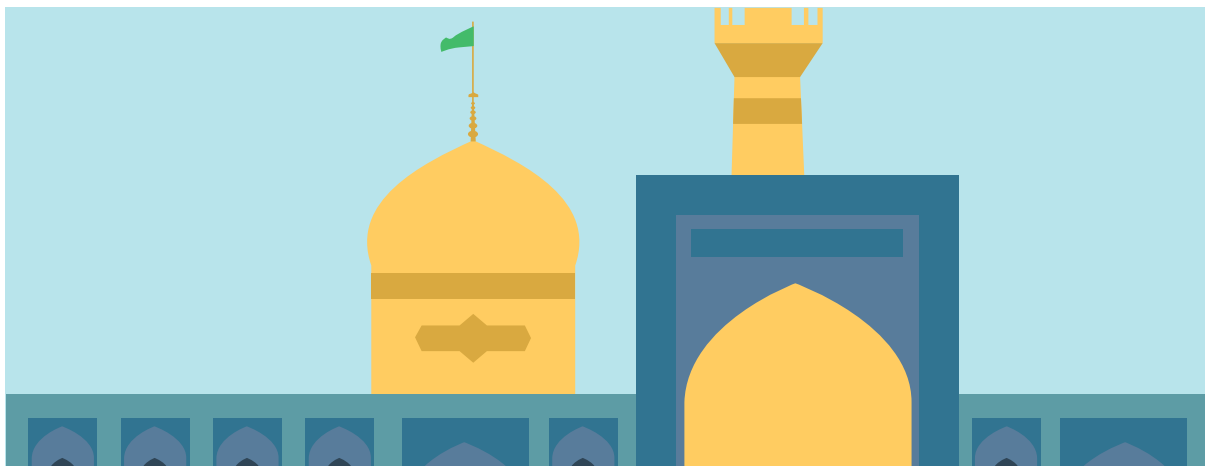
The thawab of praying one rakaat salaa in Masjidul Jamia' (central mosque of a town) is equal to 100 rakaats.

The thawab for praying one rakaat salaa in Masjidus Suq (the local mosque in one's area) is equal to 12 rakaats.

For women it is better to pray at home.

It is Makruh to pray:

1. In a dirty place.
2. In front of a picture of a human being or animal.
3. In front of an open Qur'an or any open book.
4. In front of an open fire or oil lamp.
5. In front of a person who is facing you.
6. On a road or a footpath.
7. In front of a grave or in a cemetery.

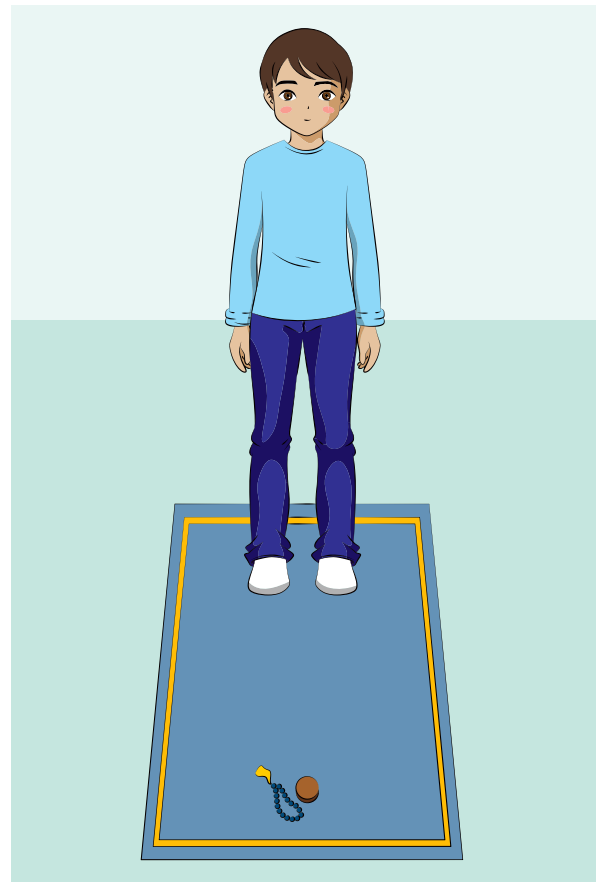
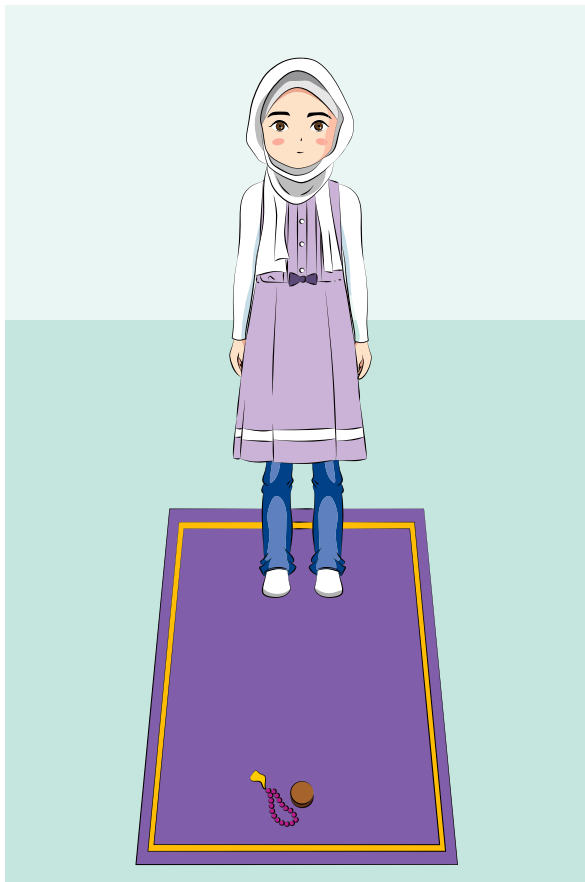




The clothes for Salaa:

- Must be Tahir.
- Must belong to you or you must have the permission of the owner to wear them.
- Must not be made from any part of an animal whose meat is Haram to eat.
- Must not be made from an animal whose meat is halal to eat but which has not been slaughtered in the Islamic way.*
- For boys the clothes must cover their private parts. It is however better to dress fully for salaa.
- For boys the clothes must not be made of pure silk or gold (which is haram to wear at all times in any case).
- For girls the clothes must cover their whole body except their face, hands upto the wrists, and the feet.

* If the clothes are made of that part of the halal meat animal which has no feeling e.g. hair, teeth, bone, horn and the animal is not slaughtered Islamically then such clothes are allowed in Salaa.





FAJR SALAA



The time for Fajr salaa is from true dawn (subh sadiq) upto sunrise. The best time (fadhila) for praying salaatul Fajr is from subh sadiq upto the appearance of reddish streaks on the horizon (before sunrise).

ZHUHR SALAA



The time for Zhuhr salaa is from midday upto a few minutes before sunset. The best time (fadhila) for praying salaatul Zhuhr is from midday up to the time when the shadow of a thing e.g. a stick becomes equal to its length. Midday is halfway between sunrise and sunset. Its time varies throughout the year.

'ASR SALAA



The time for 'Asr salaa is from a few minutes after midday up to sunset. The best time (fadhila) for praying salaatul 'Asr is from a few minutes after midday up to the time when the shadow of a thing becomes double its length.

MAGHRIB SALAA



The time for Maghrib salaa is from after sunset up to a few minutes before midnight - 12 hours after Zhuhr time. The best time (fadhila) for praying salaatul Maghrib is from after sunset up to the time when the reddish streaks in the horizon vanish.

ISHA SALAA



The time for praying Isha salaa is from a few minutes after sunset up to midnight - 12 hours after Zhuhr time. The best time (fadhila) to pray salaatul Eisha is from a few minutes after sunset up to the third of the night, e.g., if midnight was 12.01 a.m. and Maghrib was 9.01 p.m. then a third would be up to 10.01 p.m.





الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

All praise is for Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

Allah has made me and looks after me. He knows when I am happy and when I am sad. He knows when I am good and when I am naughty. He has given me everything. I love Allah.

Allah loves me too and He wants to talk to me. That is why He sent us the Qur'an, the Prophets and the Ma'sumeen. But Allah wants me to talk to Him too so in the

Qur'an and through Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and his AhlulBayt He has taught me how to pray salaa. Salaa is talking to Allah.

I can talk to Allah anywhere about anything. He always hears and understands. He hears me if I whisper or if I shout or even if I think of something in my mind. However, when I stand for salaa I pray the way He wants me to because I love Him, and I want to do what He says.

الله أكبر

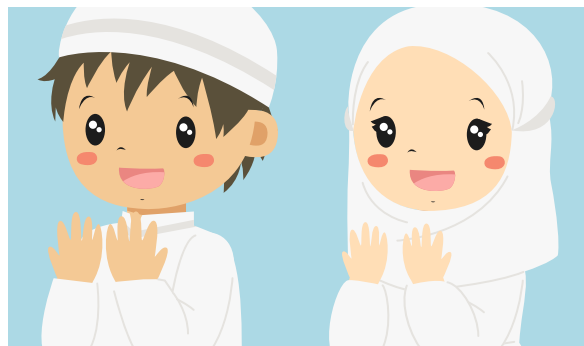
Allah is Greater than anything and/or anyone.

He has made me, so He knows what is right for me and what is wrong for me. Allah wants me to talk to Him through salaa. Some prayers are longer than others, but I just love talking to Allah.

Allah wants me to pray with other people as well. The Prophet (pbuh) has said that salaa has greater power when we pray

together in jama'a. I try to pray my salaa in jama'a as much as possible.

Praying of salaa not only brings us closer to Allah but to each other as well. Salaa is also a reminder of all the beliefs and values of Islam.





Adhan is the call for salaa (prayer). It is called in a loud voice. It can be called from the minaret of a masjid (mosque) or from wherever I pray. I always begin my salaa with adhaan and iqama. After I have done wudhu, I stand on my musalla facing qibla. With the palms of my hand facing qibla and my thumbs just under my ears I recite.

4 times Allahu Akber

Allah is greater than anything or anyone

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

2 times Ash hadu anl laa ilaaha illallah

I bear witness that there is no god except Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

2 times Ash hadu anna Muhammadar rasulullah

I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

2 times Ash hadu anna Aliyyuw waliyullah

I bear witness that Ali is the Wali of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

2 times Hayya alas salaa

Hurry to prayer

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

2 times Hayya alal falaah

Hurry to success

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

2 times Hayya alaa khayril 'amal

Hurry to the best of deeds

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ

2 times Allahu Akber with my palms facing qibla and thumbs under my ears

Allah is greater than anything or anyone

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

2 times Laa ilaaha illallah

There is god except Allah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

If someone else is reciting Adhan loudly, I sit with respect and follow the recitations, reciting salawat after the names of the Prophet (pbuh) and Imam Ali (pbuh).





Iqama is the call to start salaa. It is said just before salaa. With my palms facing qibla and my thumbs just under my ears, I recite:

2 times Allahu Akber

Allah is greater than anything or anyone

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

2 times Ash hadu anl laa ilaaha illallah

I bear witness that there is no god except Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

2 times Ash hadu anna Muhammadar rasulullah

I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ

2 times Ash hadu anna Aliyyuw waliyullah

I bear witness that Ali is the Wali of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

2 times Hayya alas salaa

Hurry to prayer

حَيِّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

2 times Hayya alal falaah

Hurry to success

حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

2 times Hayya alaa khayril 'amal

Hurry to the best of deeds

حَيِّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ

2 times Qad qaamatis salaa

Stand up to prayer

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

2 times Allahu Akber with my palms facing qibla and thumbs under my ears

Allah is greater than anything or anyone

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

2 times Laa ilaaha illallah

There is god except Allah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

After the iqama, I begin my salaa.





I pray five Salawat (plural of salaa) three times a day. Each salaa is divided into rakaats. In each rakaat, I do qiyam, ruku, two sajadaat and juloos.

1. Fajr Salaa – Early in the morning just as the night ends, I pray 2 rakaats.
2. Zhuhr and 'Asr salaa – At midday (halfway through the day), I pray Zhuhr followed by 'Asr salaa. (Zuhrayn) 4 rakaats for Zhuhr and 4 rakaats for 'Asr.
3. Maghrib and Eisha salaa – Just as the day ends and the night begins, I pray Maghrib followed by Eisha salaa. (Maghribayn) 3 rakaats for Maghrib and 4 rakaats for Esha.



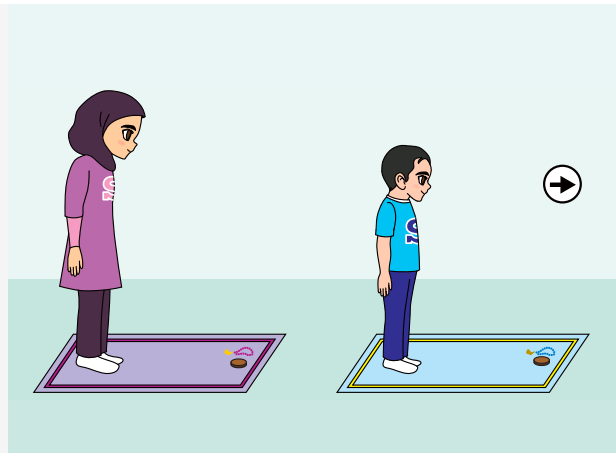
THIS IS HOW I PRAY SALAA (NAMAZ)



I say my niyya. For example, if I am praying Maghrib salaa, I say: "I am praying 3 rakaats for salaatul Maghrib"

Qurbatan ilallah قُرْبَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ

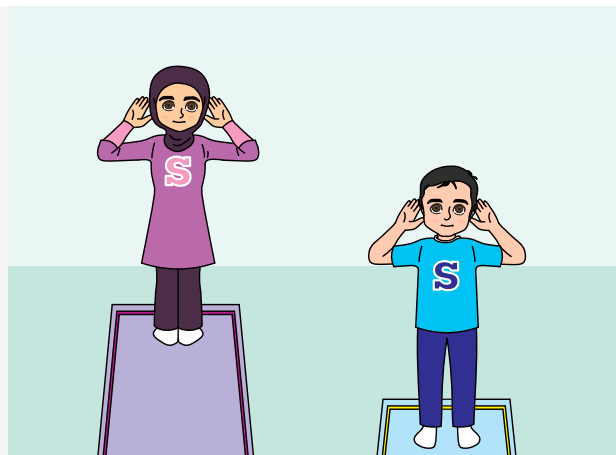
(To obey Allah and to get closer to Him).



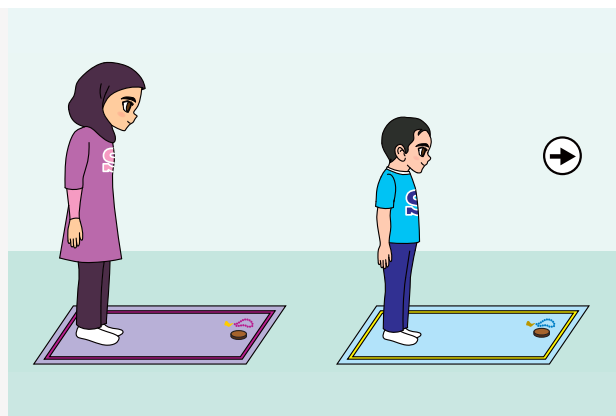
I raise my hands up to my ears for takbeeratul ihram, and I say takbeer:

Allahu Akber اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(Allah is Greater than anything and anyone).



Now I stand still for qiyam and looking at the ground (mohr, turbat). I recite Sura Al Fatiha and one other sura from the Qur'an.



THIS IS HOW I PRAY SALAA (NAMAZ)

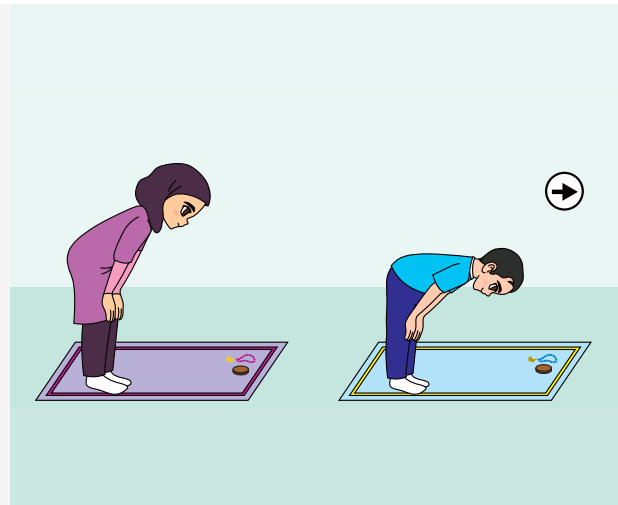


I then say **"Allahu Akber"** and then go to ruku and looking between my feet, I recite:

Subhana rabbiyal 'adheemi wa bihamdih

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

(Glory be to my Rabb, the Great and praise be to Him).

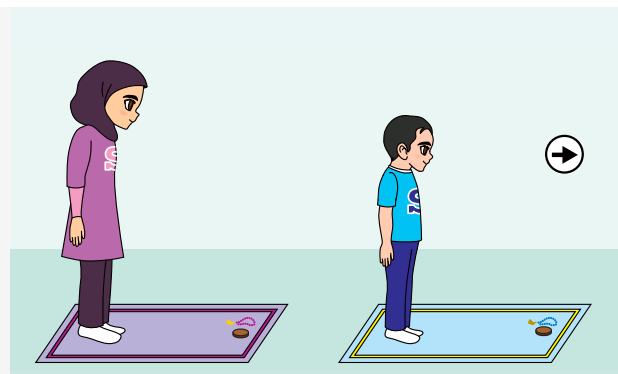


I stand up from ruku for qiyam and I recite:

Samia'llahu liman hamida

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

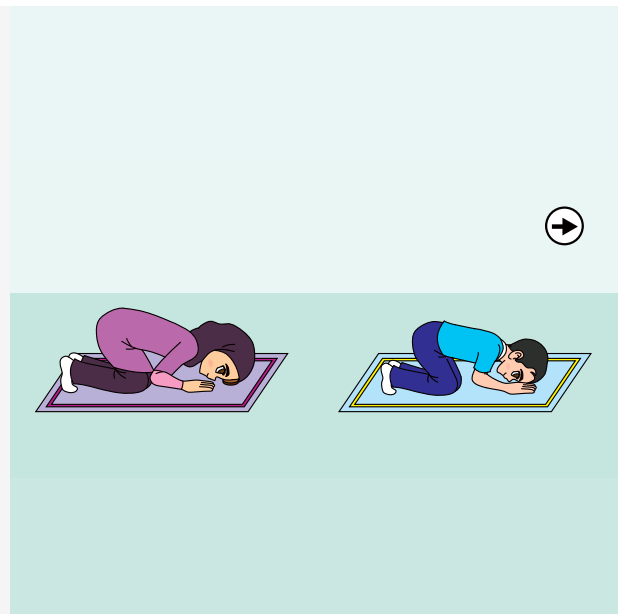
(Allah hears he/ she who praises Him).



I then say **"Allahu Akber"** and then go to sijda making sure that the seven parts of my body touch the ground – My forehead, two palms, two knees, and the two tips of my toes. In sijda, I recite: **Subhana rabbiyal 'alaa wa bihamdi**

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

(Glory be to my Rabb, the most High and praise be to Him).



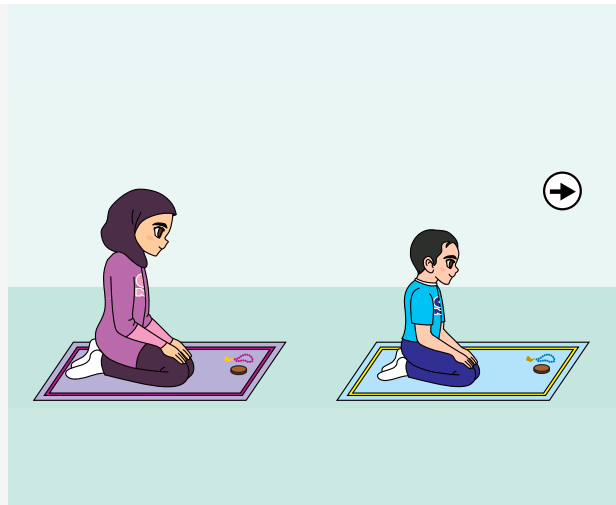
THIS IS HOW I PRAY SALAA (NAMAZ)



I sit up from sijda for juloos with my legs tucked under me and looking at my lap, I say: **Astaghfirullah rabbiy wa atubu ilayh**

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

(I seek forgiveness from Allah, my Rabb, and I turn repentant to Him)

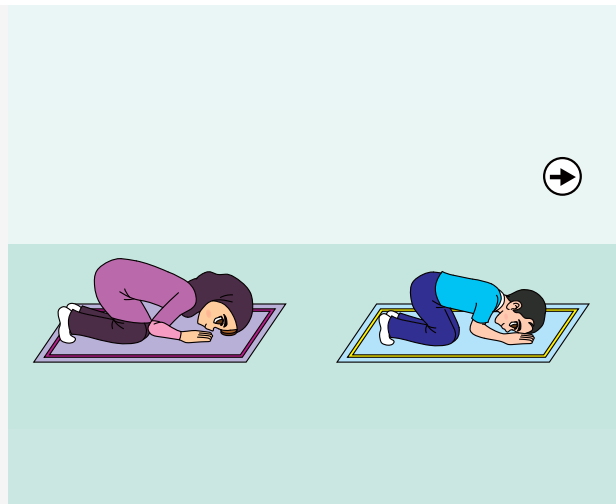


I go back to sijda once more and I recite:

Subhana rabbiyal 'alaa wa bihamdi

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

(Glory be to my Rabb, the most High and praise be to Him).

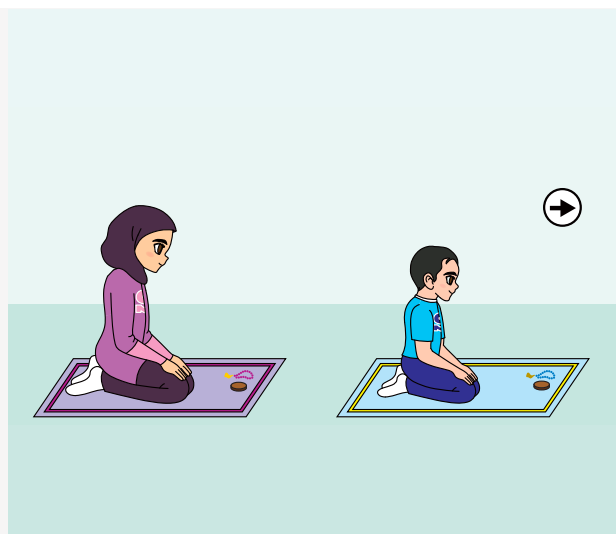


I sit up from sijda for juloos and recite:

Allahu Akber

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(Allah is Greater than anything and anyone)





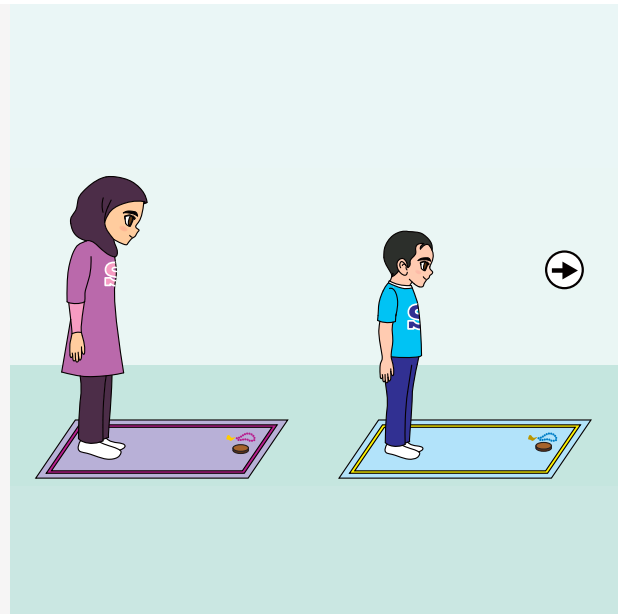
Now I stand up for qiyam of the second rakaat. Whilst in the process of standing up, I recite:

Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq'ud

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَقُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَأَقْعُدُ

(With the power and strength of Allah, I stand and sit).

I stand for qiyam and recite Sura Al Fatiha and Sura Al Ikhlas.



I raise my hands for qunoot and recite:

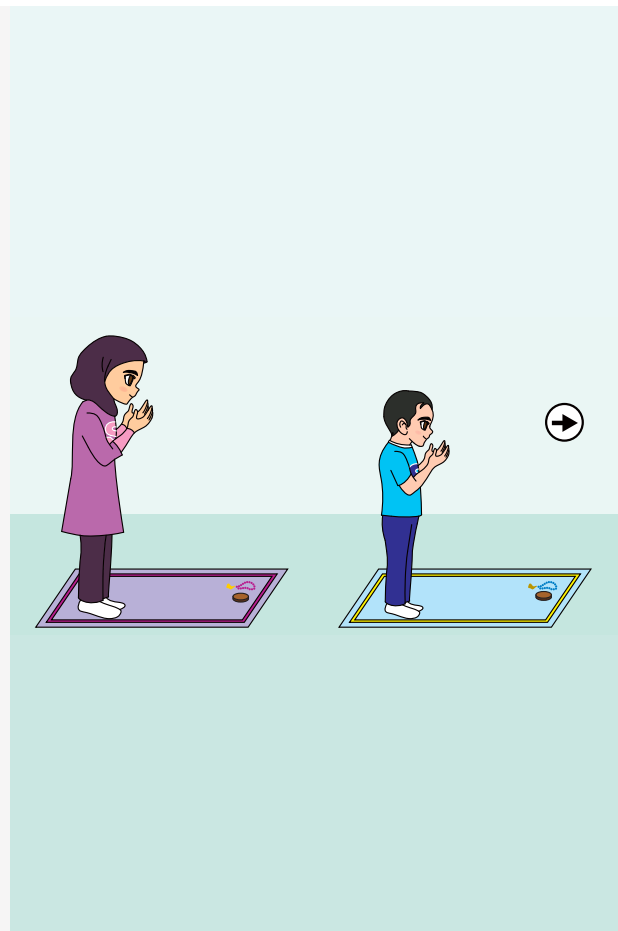
Rabbanaa aatinaa fid dunya hasanataw wa fil aakhirati hasanataw waqinaa adhaaban naar. Allahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadiw wa aali Muhammad

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي

الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

(Our Rabb. Grant us good in this world and good in the hereafter, and save us from the punishment of the fire)

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَّ اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ





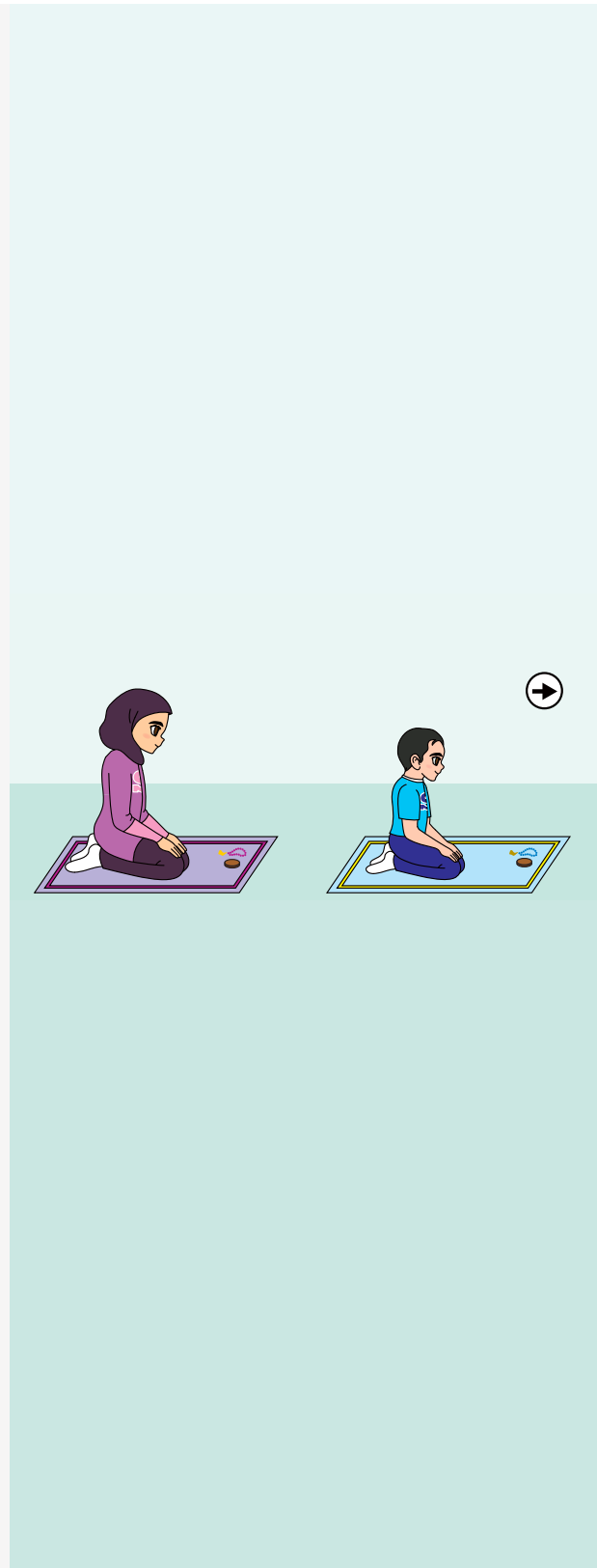
I then do ruku and the two sajadaat (sijda's) just like the first raka'at.

When I sit for juloos after the second sijda, I say takbeer "**Allahu Akber**" and then recite tashahhud:

**Ash hadu anl laa ilaaha
illallahu wahdahu laa sharika
lah, wa ash hadu anna
Muhammadan 'abdahu wa
rasuluh, Allahumma salli
'alaa Muhammadiw wa aali
Muhammad**

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا
شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

(I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, the only One and there is no partner for Him, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His messenger. O Allah! Send blessings on Muhammad and his ahlulbayt).





After the tashahhud, I stand up for qiyam for the third rakaa. In the process of standing, I recite:

**Bihawlillahi wa quwwatihi
aqumu wa aq'ud**

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَقُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَأَقْعُدُ

(With the power and strength of Allah, I stand and sit).

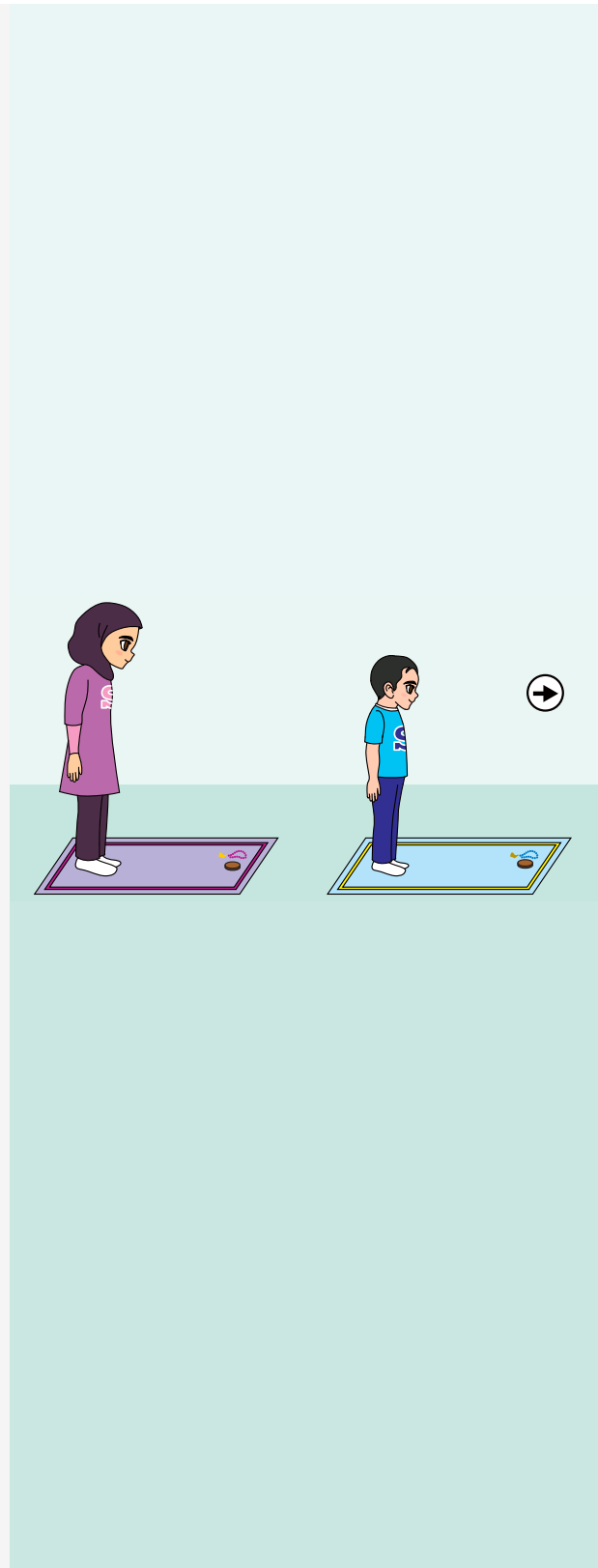
In qiyam of the third rakaa, I recite tasbehaat e arba'a three times:

**Subhaanallahi walhamdu
lillahi wa laa ilaaha illallahu
wallahu akber**

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلَا إِلَهَ

إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(Glory be to Allah, and all praise is for Allah, and there is no god except Allah, and Allah is greater than everything and everyone).

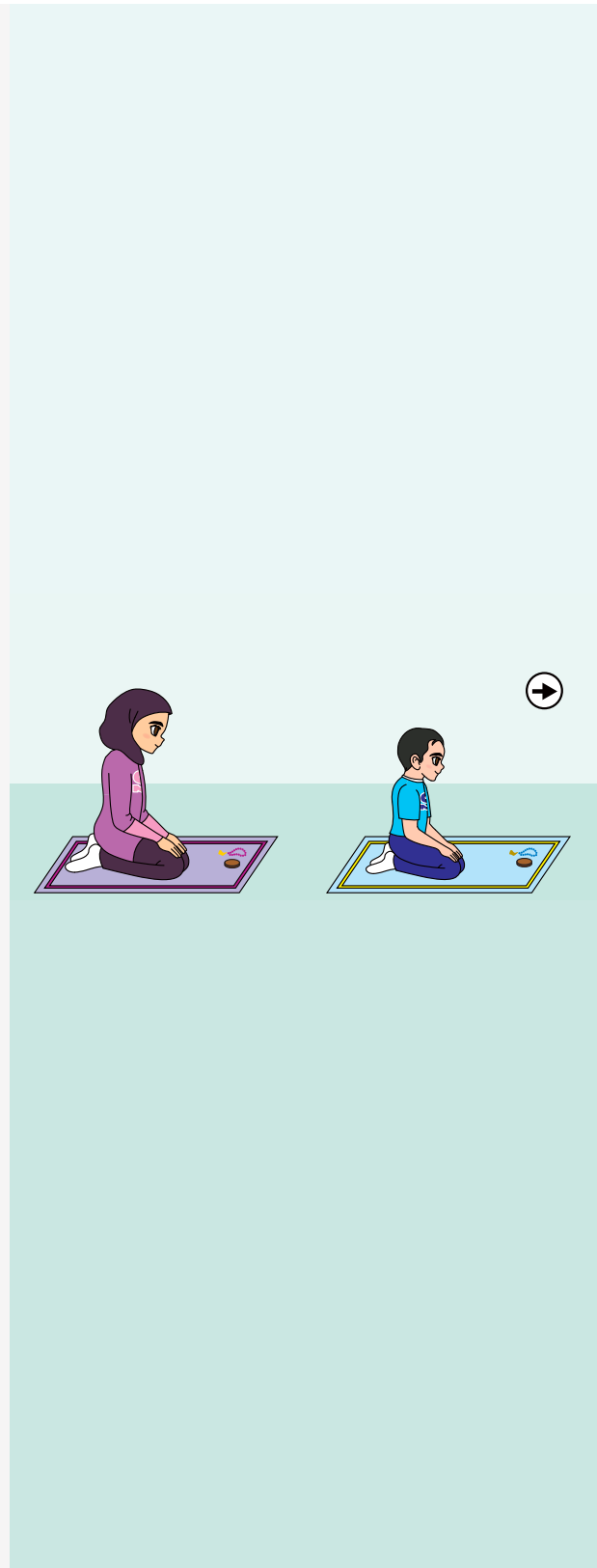




I finish my third and final raka't of salaatul Maghrib with ruku, qiyam, the two sajadaat; and in the last juloos, I say takbeer: **"Allahu Akber"** and then I recite tashahhud and salaam: **Ash hadu anl laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa sharika lah, wa ash hadu anna Muhammadan 'abdahu wa rasuluh, Allahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadiw wa aali Muhammad**

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

(I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, the only One and there is no partner for Him, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His messenger. O Allah! Send blessings on Muhammad and his Ahlulbayt).

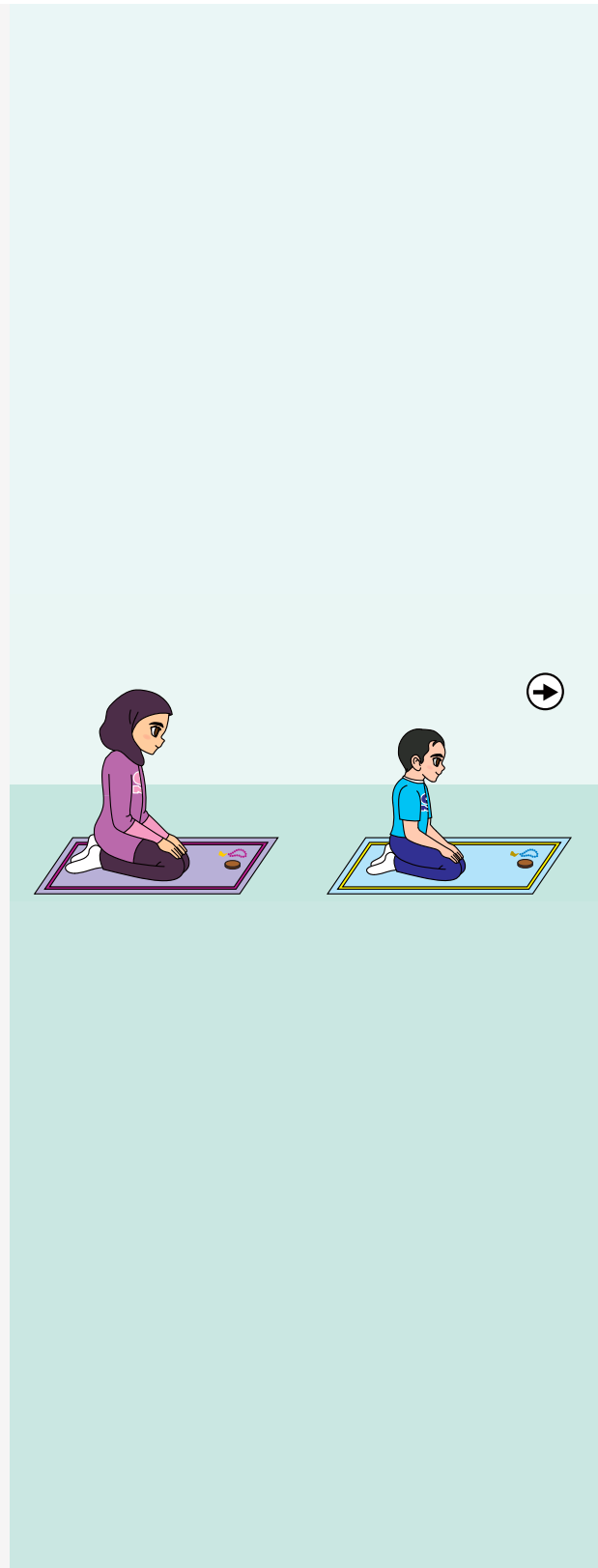




Assalamu 'alayka ayyuhan
nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi
wa barakatuh; Assalamu
'alaynaa wa 'alaa ibadullahis
saaliheen; Assalamu
'alaykum wa rahmatullahi
wa barakatuh

الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ
رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ
الصَّالِحِينَ
الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ
بَرَكَاتُهُ

(Salaams be upon you, O
Prophet and the mercy of
Allah and His blessings;
Salaams be upon us and
upon all the righteous
servants of Allah; Salaams be
upon you all and the mercy
of Allah and His blessings).



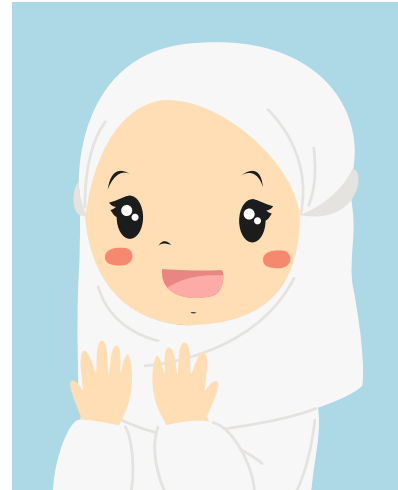


Qunoot means to be humble when praying to Allah.
In salaa it refers to when I raise my hands for dua to Allah in the second rakaat just before I go to ruku'.

Allah loves listening to my dua.
Before I raise my hands for qunoot I say

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

I raise my hands keeping them together just below my face with the fingers together and thumbs apart. I am asking from Allah humbly. I recite my dua loudly. These are some of the duas from the Qur'an that I recite.



رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

"Our Lord! Give us good in this world and good in the hereafter and save us from the punishment of the fire." Sura Al Baqara 2:20

رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْتَانِي صَغِيرًا

"Lord! Have mercy on them (my parents) just as they had mercy on me when I was little..." Sura Bani Israil 17:24

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

"Lord! Increase my knowledge..." Sura Taha 20:114

رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

"Our Lord! Forgive me, my parents and the believers on the day of accounting" Sura Ibraheem 14:41



Ta'qibaat means the tasbeeh and duas that follow salaa.
After I have finished my salaa I first recite 'Allahu Akber'

الله أكبر three times.

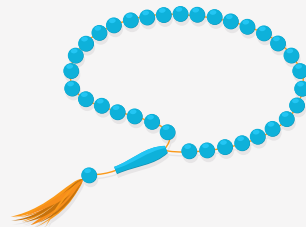
Then I recite salawaat **اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ**

After salawaat I recite the tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)

34 times **الله أكبر**

33 times **الحمد لله**

33 times **سُبْحَانَ الله**



After the tasbeeh I recite a sura from the Qur'an and then one of the recommended duas. I then go into sijda to thank Allah for everything and to ask for forgiveness.

In sijda I recite the following as many times as I can

Thank you, Allah **شُكْرًا، شُكْرًا، شُكْرًا**

Forgive me **عَفْوًا، عَفْوًا، عَفْوًا**

Finally, I get up and face qibla to recite the ziyara of the Ma'sumeen.





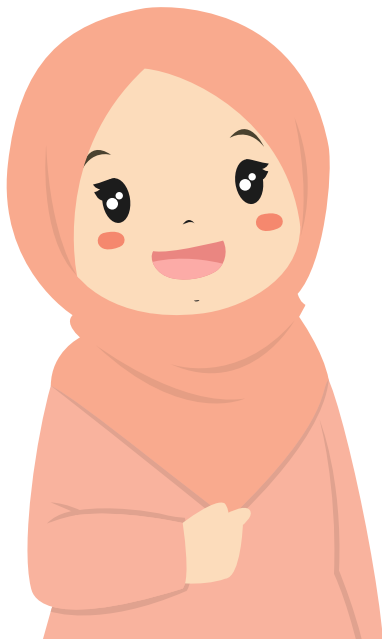
WORD	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Wajib	MUST DO Something that has to be done and not to do it is a sin.	Salaa, Sawm, Khums, Hijab...
Haram	MUST NOT DO Something that if done is a sin.	Stealing, eating non-halal food, lying...
Mustahab	BETTER TO DO Something which if done is rewarded. If it is not done there is no sin.	Adhan, Iqama, Salatut Tahajjud (Shab), Reciting Qur'an, Dua...
Makruh	BETTER NOT TO DO Something which is not acceptable but if done is not a sin.	Praying salaa in front of a mirror, picture.... Wearing black shoes.
Jaiz (Mubah)	ALLOWED	All those things that do not fall in the above categories are Jaiz.
Adhab	PUNISHMENT	Jahannam
Thawab	REWARD	Janna





Activities of a day in the life of a muslim child:

- Getting up.
- Visiting the toilet.
- Washing in the bathroom, doing ghusl of Jumu'a on Friday.
- Doing wudhu.
- Praying Fajr, Zhuhr, 'Asr, Maghrib & Eisha salaa (namaz).
- Reading Qur'an.
- Attending school / madrasa.
- Eating & drinking
- Playtime
- Doing homework.
- Helping mummy & papa.
- Reciting dua.
- Attending the masjid/imambada for the weekly programmes, Eids, Ramadhan, Muharram, wiladat and wafat of Ma'sumeen.
- Fasting in Ramadhan
- Reading about, praying, and thinking of the Muslim umma.
- Going to bed.





I am a Muslim. I wake up in the morning to pray Fajr Salaa (namaz).
When I am getting out of bed, I say:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

“Alhamdulillah wallahu akber ”

(All praise is for Allah and Allah is greater than everything and everyone)



I run to my mum and dad's room and knock on the door and greet them saying:

الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ

Assalamu 'alaykum

(Peace be upon you)

They reply saying:

وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَام

Wa 'alaykumus Salaam

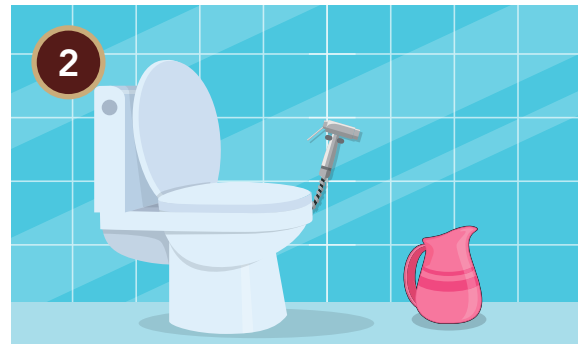
(And peace be upon you)

I greet everyone else in the house, put on my slippers and go to the washroom.

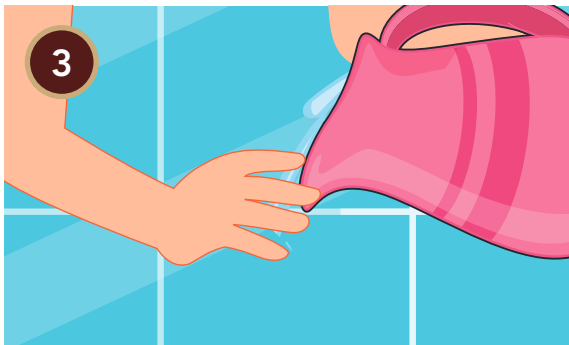
TOILET MANNERS



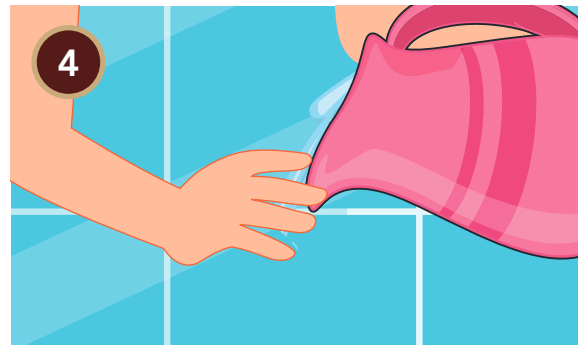
1 I close the door of the toilet and fill the water jug with water.



2 Then I sit on the toilet. A Muslim never uses the toilet standing.



3 When I finish, I wash myself with my left hand making sure I am clean. If I have done a wee wee, I make sure that I pour water three times.



4 If I have done poo, then I wash myself with my left hand until I am clean.



5 I flush the toilet and wash my hands.



6 I thank Allah for having made the water which cleans me. I say: Alhamdulillah (All praise is for Allah)





First I brush my teeth. Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) has said: "The thawabs for praying 2 rakaat salaa after brushing teeth is more than the thawabs of seventy rakaats salaa without brushing teeth."



Then I have a shower.

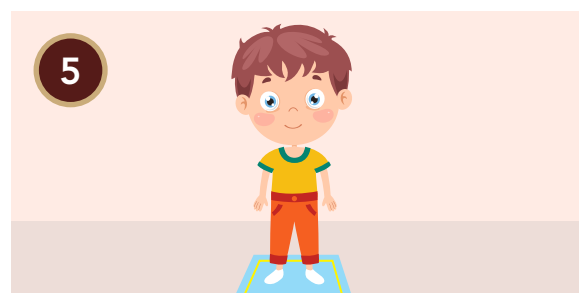


If it is Friday, I ask mum to help me do ghusl of Jumu'a. There are a lot of thawabs for doing ghusl of Jumu'a. This is how I do ghusl: First I do niyya – I have to know why and for whom I am doing ghusl, so I may say: I am doing ghusl of Jumu'a Qurbatan ilallah (In obedience to Allah and to get

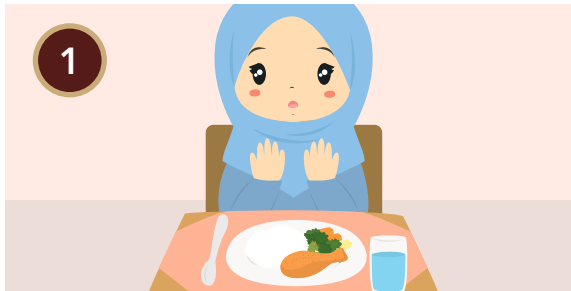
closer to Him). Then I wash my whole head down to the neck running my fingers through my hair. After that I wash the whole right side of my body from the shoulders to the feet. Finally, I wash the whole of the left side of my body from the shoulder to the feet.



If it is Thursday or Friday, I also cut my nails. I comb my hair and then do wudhoo.

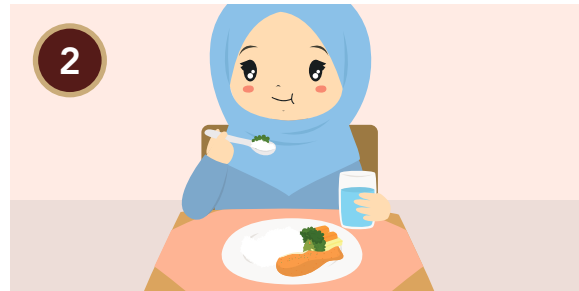


If the time or Fajr salaa is coming to an end then I pray first and shower after praying salaa.

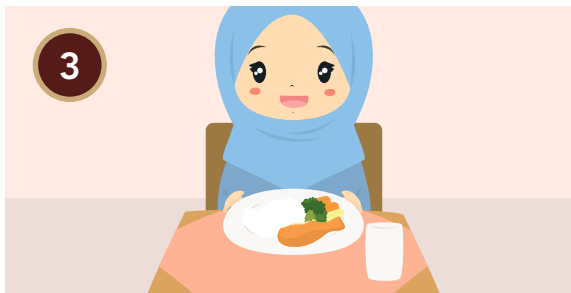


Before I start eating I always wash my hands. I say:
Bismillahirrahmaanirraheem

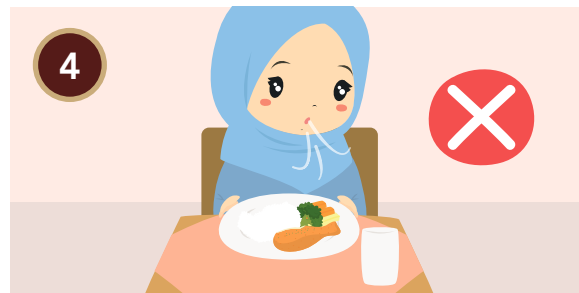
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
(I begin in the name of Allah, the Kind, the Merciful)



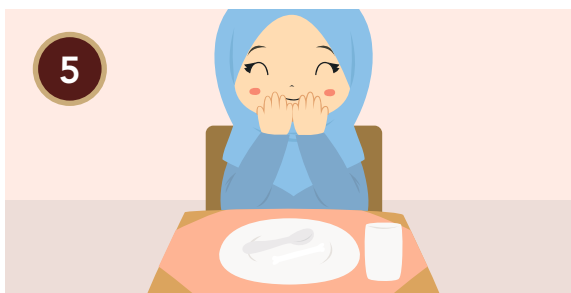
I always eat with my right hand.



I start my meals with a tiny pinch of salt. I take small bites and I chew my food properly with my mouth closed.



I never talk with my mouth full. I do not eat very hot food. I never blow on my food. I wait for it to cool down if it is hot.



I always finish all the food on my plate. When I finish, I thank Allah for the food saying: Alhamdu lillah
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
(All praise is for Allah)



I wait for everyone on the table to finish before I get up. I rinse my mouth, wash my hands and dry them with a clean towel.





I wear neat clean respectable clothes.

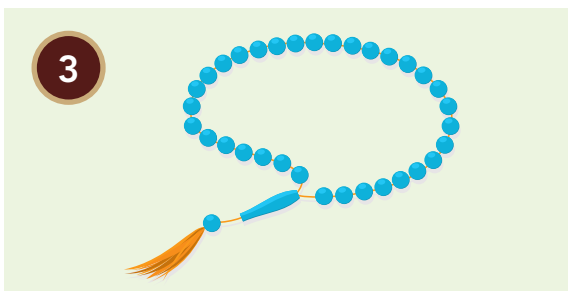
I do wudhoo before I leave home to go to the masjid (mosque) or imambara.



When I get to the masjid or imambara, I enter with my right foot and say:
Allahummaftah liy abwaaba rahmatik

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

(O Allah! Open for me the doors of Your mercy).



I sit in a line with the others starting as near to the front as possible. I do not step over others to go and sit with my friends. I always sit quietly and listen to the majlis. If I do not understand, I take a tasbeeh and recite the tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh):

34 times Allahu Akber (Allah is greater than anything or anyone) اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

33 times Alhamdu lillah (All praise is for Allah) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

33 times Subhanallah (Glory be to Allah) سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ



I never eat snacks in the masjid or imambara during salaa or majlis. When I get tabarruk, I eat it being careful that I do not make a mess



When the teacher enters the class always stand and reply to his/her greeting.



Listen to him/her quietly with full attention. Then only will you understand the lesson. Try not to interrupt your teacher unless it is very necessary.



When you are asked a question raise your hand and answer only when he/she asks you to.



It is very rude to answer a question that someone else has been asked.



Do not talk to other students whilst the teacher is teaching. This disturbs the whole class.



When you come to the madrasa, you should make sure that you check whether you have the following in your bag:

- Qur'an
- Pencil case with pen, pencil, rubber, ruler & colours.
- Your folder with your Weekly Assignment done & signed.
- Some paper or notepad to jot down points during the lesson.
- A snack or money for the break.





A Muslim always shares whatever he/she has with everyone.

In the battle of Mootah, there were a number of companions of the Prophet (pbuh) who lay wounded on the ground. They were all thirsty and groaning for water.

A man seeing them, took some water and offered it to the first companion who pointed to a second companion saying he needed the water more.

The man went to the second

mujahid who pointed to the third companion saying that he needed the water more than him.

When the man got to the third mujahid he found that he had already died.

He returned to the second mujahid, but he too had died and so had the first companion.

All the soldiers wanted to share with the others so much that they were prepared to give to the other before themselves.





A friend is a very important person in one's life. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) has said: "The behaviour of everyone will be according to the beliefs and principles of his/her friend". Qualities one should look for in a friend:

Knowledge

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said: "The best of companions (friends) are those who have knowledge and patience.

If you have friends who have knowledge or are interested in learning then, rather than waste time talking about worthless things or gossiping you will talk about events and ideas.

Good Akhlaq

Because the akhlaq of a friend affects and rubs off on you it is important to have and be friends with those having good akhlaq.

There is a Spanish saying which says: "If you go to the wolves, it is howling which you will learn from them. "A Muslim friend is a mirror for his friend.

Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) has said: "A friend is someone who:

1. What he/she feels towards you and what he/she says about you must be the same.
2. He/she should think your good qualities as his/her good qualities and your bad qualities as his/her bad qualities...
3. He/she should help you as much as he/she can.
4. He/she should not leave you alone when you are in trouble."



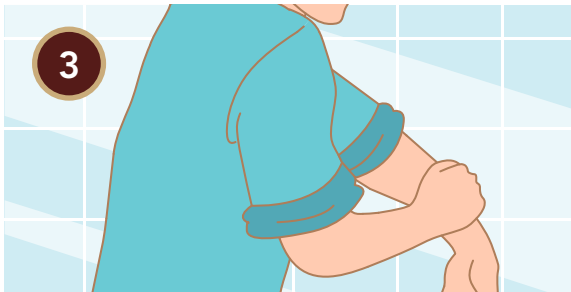
MANNERS OF SLEEPING



Before I go to sleep, I have a wash and change into my night clothes.



I visit the toilet and brush my teeth.



Then I do wudhoo.



I go to my mummy and pappa and the rest of the family and say: Fiyamaanillah **فِي أَمَانِ اللَّهِ** (May Allah keep you safe) I give them a hug and a kiss.



I get into bed and recite Kalima, suras from the Qur'an that I know by heart, and a tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatma Zahra (pbuh).



I never sleep on my tummy because that is how Shaytan sleeps. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) used to sleep on his right side with his hand under his cheek. I never sleep in total darkness. My mummy leaves a night light on for me – sometimes the light from the hall or the street shines through.



"A liar does not lie, except when he feels lower within himself/herself."

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

Lying leads to disgrace and is the key to conflict in the home and society. It leads to false swearing and more sins.

Lies can be small and light natured like in jokes or serious with an aim to mislead someone. Be it small or big, light-hearted or in the form of a joke, it is still hated.

The best way to remove the habit of lying is to study history and look at the ends of those who lied. E.g., Abu Lahab, Abu Sufyan, Muawiya, Yazid... They rejected the truth and lied.

Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) has said: "Keep away from lies, be it small or big, whether in a serious way or not, or by way of a joke. For everyone who tells small lies will also dare to speak big lies." One lie leads to another and soon it becomes a habit.

In the Qur'an Allah says: "Indeed there have been examples before you, so travel on the earth and see what was the end of those who lied". Sura Aali Imran 3:136





The following were guidelines given by Imam Husayn (pbuh) to Ibn Abbas about good and useful conversation.

"Do not begin a conversation without first greeting the person you are talking to."

"Keep away from a conversation which is without an aim or object for it lowers your position."

"...Wait to speak at the right opportunity; many speak the truth but not at the right time and therefore have to face disrespect."
"Do not argue with a patient person for he will win with the power of his patience."

"Do not argue with foolish and ignorant people as they will hurt you with their nonsense."

"You may only do that gheeba (backbiting) of a person which you would like him to speak of you."

We might know that it is polite to speak softly and clearly but we must also speak the truth and that which is useful.

Before you speak always take the mouth test:

1. Is it the truth?
2. Is it useful?
3. Is it hurtful?
4. Is Allah going to be pleased with those words?





"If you are poor do business with Allah by giving sadaqa." Imam Ali (pbuh)

Sadaqa is the charity given for the sake of Allah. It is a source of attaining the blessings of Allah. The best sadaqa is that which is given in secret for the Prophet (pbuh) has said it is that which puts out the flame of Allah's anger.

The Prophet (pbuh) has also said: "On the day of Qiyama everyone will rest under the shadow of his/her sadaqa until the matters are settled between the people."

He has also said: "Sadaqa reaches the hand of the Creator before it reaches the one you give it to."

Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh) has said: "Beware of refusing to give sadaqa and then spending twice as much in disobeying Allah."

Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh) could not bear to see her two young sons Hasan and Husayn (pbuh) ill. She made a vow with Allah to fast for three days. With her the whole family fasted.

On the first day when they were about to break their fast, there was a knock on the door. It was

a poor man who was hungry. All the family gave up their bread to the man and broke their fast with water.

Similarly on the next two days, an orphan and a prisoner came who were hungry. The family gave away their food.

Allah revealed a sura of the Qur'an in honour of their sadaqa – Sura Al Dahr (76).

The criteria for sadaqa is taught by the family of Fatima Zahra (pbuh) and her family in this sura:

"We feed you only for Allah's sake; we want neither reward nor thanks for it. We fear from our Rabb a difficult day of distress (Qiyama).."
Sura Al Dahr 76:9, 10





"Indeed, Allah is angry with one who uses abusive language towards others." Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh)

A man once came to the gathering where Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) was present. He held a grudge against Imam and started using abusive language insulting Imam in front of all the others. He then left abruptly.

After he left Imam told those who were present: "You have seen how abusive this man was towards me. Now I wish to go to him with all of you and to give him a reply to what he has said!"

All those with Imam thought Imam would deal with him harshly. However, throughout the short walk to his house Imam was reciting the following aya of Qur'an: "...And those who swallow their anger and forgive people; Indeed, Allah loves the righteous ones." Sura Aali Imran 3:134

When they reached the man's house, they knocked on the door and called out to him. He thought Imam and his companions had come to punish him. He came out fearing the worst only to find Imam smiling at him.

Imam said: "An hour ago you came to me and used abusive language. I have now come to tell you that if you have spoken the truth and the evil that you have said I have done exists then I pray to Allah that He may forgive me; However, if you have lied then I pray to Allah that He may overlook your sin and forgive you."

The man found himself helpless in front of such a generous attitude. He said: "Yabna Rasulillah! None of the abusive things I said exist in you. In fact, I am more deserving of possessing them. Please forgive me."





“Do not turn your face away from people scornfully... Indeed Allah does not love any arrogant and boastful person.” Sura Luqman 31:18

Anyone who wishes to be above others means that he/she wishes to humiliate and belittle others. The source of this always comes from an inferiority complex for otherwise no sensible person can

imagine any difference between him/her and any other person. The only criteria in the eyes of Allah is Taqwa.

Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) has said: “The only reason a person suffers from the disease of arrogance is due to an inferiority complex which he/she sees in him/herself.”

One who belittles others can identify his/her disease by the following symptoms:

1. He/she does not like to be equal to others in any matter.
2. He/she always wants to go ahead of others and sit at a higher place than others in a gathering.
3. He/she expects others to greet him/her first.
4. If anyone gives him/her advice he/she gets annoyed.
5. If he/she advises anyone it is with torment.
6. If his/her word is not accepted, he/she gets angry.
7. If he/she teaches he/she belittles the students reminding them of the favour done to them and considers them to be his/her servants.





Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) has said: "Sitting with your parents for one hour is better than going for jihad. Even if only a word is spoken with a view to pleasing the parents, Allah is pleased."

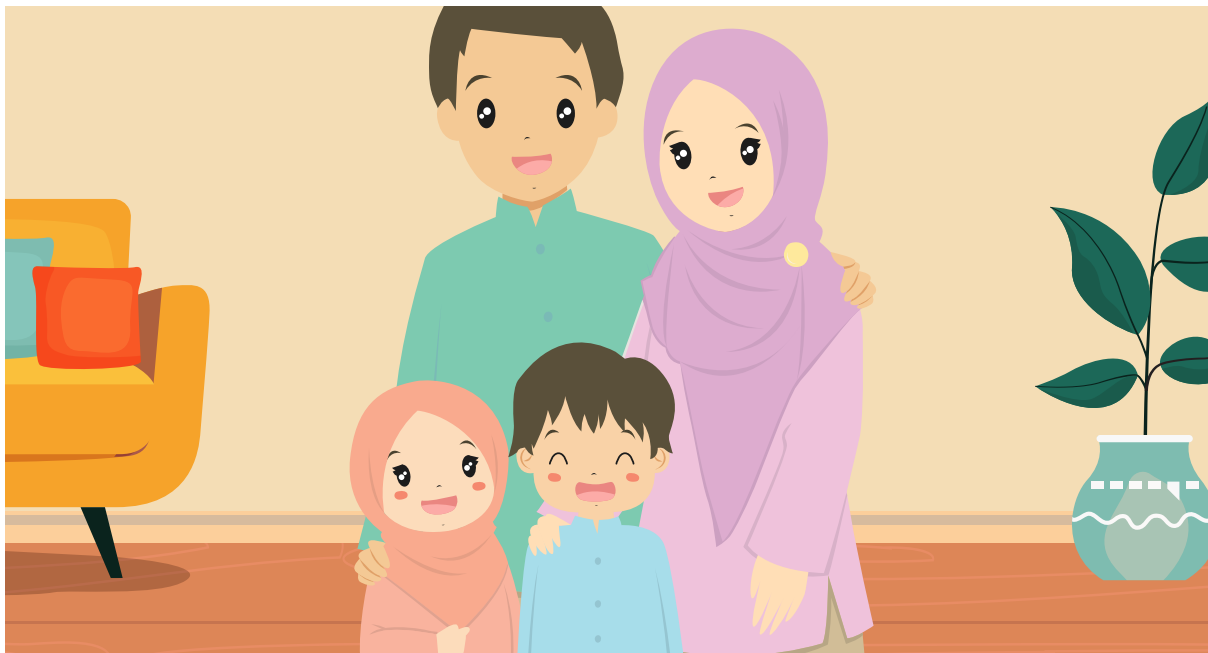
Respecting parent's means:

1. Never raise your voice while talking to them.
2. Do not sit when they are standing.
3. Do not walk in front of them unless they tell you to do so.
4. Do not talk when they are talking.
5. Never correct them in front of others.
6. Do not make them angry or displeased with you.
7. Never argue or shout at them.

Always pray for them:

رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْتَانِي صَغِيرًا

"...Lord! Have mercy on them just as they had mercy on me when I was little..." Sura Bani Israil 17:24





Behaving like little muslim ladies and little muslim gentlemen etiquettes at home:

1. Say Assalamu 'alaykum in the morning and Fiamanillah at night to parents and siblings
2. Respect the privacy of others at home. Don't listen in to phone conversations, read their mail or look in their cupboards and bags.
3. Knock gently on a closed door before entering.
4. Remember your table manners.
5. Ask permission before borrowing things.
6. Spend time with parents and siblings. Don't hibernate in your bedroom.
7. Pick up after your mess.
8. Never sleep on a fight with anyone at home.



BEING A LADY & A GENTLEMAN

- Always be the first to say salaam and address others with respect
- Stand up straight. Don't slouch.
- Hold your head high and look people in the eye when you speak to them.
- Smile often.
- Don't use slang, sloppy words street talk, or swear. e.g., gonna instead of going to, lemme instead of let me, wanna instead of want to....
- Speak slowly.
- Dress smart except when you are chilling at home.
- Always say "please" and "thank you."
- Take small bites when eating, eat with your mouth closed.
- Sit straight.
- Don't wipe your face with your sleeves



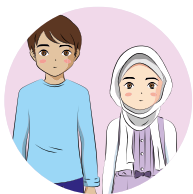


As soon as a baby is born, the adhan is recited in the child's right ear and the iqama in the left ear. The sound of Adhan and Iqama will dominate the whole life of the child as he will hear and/or recite it for five prayers in a day.



It is recommended that the baby's head be shaved when he is seven days old. Traditionally the shaved hair is weighed and the equivalent amount in gold or silver is given to the poor and needy to thank God for the gift of a new life. Today, a donation is given in lieu. A sacrifice of a sheep or a goat is done and distributed between the midwife, the poor and family and friends. This ceremony is known as aqiqā.

Only Boys are circumcised in Islam. This is done as soon as possible after the birth. Circumcision of girls is not part of Islam.



Becoming baligh means to be responsible to perform all the wajibat. A Muslim girl becomes baligha at the age of 9 Lunar years. A Muslim boy becomes baligh when there are certain changes in his body which make him a man like his voice changing.



The foundation of a family is based on marriage. Marriage is highly recommended in Islam. There is a great deal in the Qur'an about the relationship between man and woman and about the practical details of marriage. Muslims are encouraged to marry young. According to Islamic Law both parties must give their free consent. The duties and responsibilities of the husband and wife are complimentary in a Muslim society.



Death for a Muslim is going from the physical world to the spiritual world. The body is given ghusl and then kafan. The burial takes place as soon as possible after death. A special salaa called salatul mayyit is recited prior to burial. It has 5 takbirs. The body is laid on its side in the grave with the face towards the qibla.



Prophet Adam (pbuh) was the first human being created by Allah. Allah asked the angels to bring different types of clay from the earth.

The clay was then mixed with water and left for a while (like bread dough). He then shaped it into the form of a man and left it to set.

When it was strong, He made the man come alive and it was Prophet Adam (pbuh). As soon as he was alive Prophet Adam (pbuh) sneezed.

As soon as he had sneezed, he said: Alhamdulillah (All praise is for Allah)

After Allah had made Prophet Adam (pbuh) He called all the angels and asked them to do sajda to Prophet Adam (pbuh)

Shaytan (Iblees) was there as well and was asked to do the same. All the angels obeyed Allah and did sajda but Shaytan refused! When he was asked why he had refused he said he was better than Prophet Adam (pbuh) because he was made of fire and Prophet Adam (pbuh) was made of clay.

Shaytan was only looking at the outside of Prophet Adam (pbuh) and not his inside (nafs). Allah was very angry that Shaytan disobeyed Him. He sent Shaytan away from the heavens. Ever since then Shaytan has tried to make people

disobey Allah. He succeeds when our faith in Allah is not strong.

Allah asked Prophet Adam (pbuh) and his wife Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) to live in Janna. They were allowed to eat whatever they wanted but they were advised not to go near one tree.

Shaytan got jealous and he went to visit Prophet Adam (pbuh) and Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) in Janna pretending to be a wise man. He told them that if they ate the fruit of the tree which they were not supposed to go near, they would become angels and will never die.

As soon as they ate the fruit of the tree, they realised that they had been tricked by Shaytan. They turned to Allah and said sorry asking Him to forgive them. Allah forgave them but they were asked to leave Janna and were sent down to the earth.





Prophet Adam (pbuh) had two sons. One was called Haabil and the other was called Qaabil.

Haabil was a good son and Prophet Adam (pbuh) chose him to be his successor. Qaabil did not like that and argued with his father. Prophet Adam (pbuh) asked them both to offer a sacrifice to Allah. Whoever's sacrifice is accepted would be his successor.

Haabil used to look after sheep and brought his best sheep as a sacrifice whilst Qaabil, who was a farmer, only brought some withered ears of corn.

Allah accepted the sacrifice of Haabil.

Qaabil was so jealous of his brother that he said to him: "I will certainly kill you!"

Haabil replied: "If you stretch out your hand to kill me, I will not stretch out my hand to kill you, because I fear Allah, the Lord of the worlds!"

Qaabil killed Haabil but did not know what to do with his brother's body.

Allah sent two crows to show him. One killed the other and then buried the dead body. Qaabil learnt what to do from the crows and buried his brother's body





Prophet Nuh (pbuh) was sent by Allah to tell his people that there is only One god – Allah and to be good Muslims. (There is no God except Allah)

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) tried hard for many years, but his people just laughed at him. They would put their fingers in their ears when he started to talk to them. Sometimes they would throw stones at him. The angel Jibraail used to come and help Prophet Nuh (pbuh) get up from under the pile of stones that were thrown at him.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) complained to Allah that his people would just not listen. Allah told him to build a big ark (boat). When the people saw Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and some of his family and friends building the ark, they laughed at him and teased him. There was no water near there and the sea and rivers were far away. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) carried on as Allah had ordered him to.

When the ark was ready, Allah told Prophet Nuh (pbuh) to take in it all the believers, and two of every kind of animals and birds.

As soon as they had entered the ark and the doors were shut, water

began to pour from the skies and gush out of the land. All those who did not believe in Allah were drowned.

One of the sons of Prophet Nuh (pbuh) refused to come into the ark. He climbed onto a high mountain thinking he would be saved but he too drowned.

The ark was tossed around the big waves. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) prayed to Allah to make them land safely. He asked all the people in the ark to say:

There is no God except Allah

Allah answered his dua and made the earth swallow all the water. It stopped raining and the ark came to rest on a mountain called Judi.





They picked up the heavy stones one by one. The angel Jibraail showed them where to put each stone.

Soon the Ka'ba was nearly finished. Jibraail also showed them where to put the special black stone.

Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) and his son Prophet Ismail (pbuh) worked very hard. Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) used to stand on a stone. The stone moulded his footprints. Today it still stands near the

Ka'ba and is known as Maqame Ibraheem.

When they finished building the Ka'ba, father and son raised their hands and prayed: "...O our Lord! Accept this from us. Indeed, You are the All-hearing and the All-Knowing." Sura Al Baqara 2:127

Prophet Ismail (pbuh) settled in Makka and lived there all his life. His mother Bibi Hajra (pbuh) is buried next to the Ka'ba.





Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) was resting not far from Makka on Mount Rahma in a place called Arafat when he had a dream.

He dreamt that he was sacrificing his son Prophet Ismail (pbuh). For three days he had the same dream. He loved Ismail (pbuh) very much but he realised that Allah wanted to test him. How much did he love Allah?

Ismail (pbuh) was thirteen years old. Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) told Ismail (pbuh) about his dream. Ismail (pbuh) wanted his father to do what Allah wanted.

Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) laid Ismail (pbuh) down. He tied his hands and feet and blindfolded him and himself.

He opened his eyes after he thought he had sacrificed his son but Lo and Behold! Standing near him safe and sound was Ismail (pbuh) and a ram (daddy sheep) was in the place of Ismail (pbuh)

Allah had accepted the sacrifice of Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) and he had passed his test of faith. We remember the sacrifice of Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) on Eid ul Adha (Hajj).





The people of the town where Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) lived worshipped statues, the sun, the moon, and the stars.

Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) always told them to worship only Allah, the one and only God. There is no God except Allah

The people did not listen to him. One day when all the people had gone out of the town to celebrate a festival, Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) went to the place where they kept all the statues. He broke all of them except the biggest one and tied the axe which he used around the neck of the biggest statue.

When the people of the town came back, they were very angry and asked Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) who had broken the other statues. He told them to ask the biggest statue which was not broken. Of course, the statue could not answer their question. The people realised that their gods (statues) were useless because they could not even protect themselves; but they were very stubborn and still did not want to believe that there is no god except Allah.

They decided to kill Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh). A big bonfire was built, and Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) was thrown into the fire. Allah told the fire: "...O fire! Be cold and safe for Ibraheem..." Sura Al Ambiya 21:69

The ruler who was called Namrud saw from the top of his palace that the fire had become a garden for Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) but he still did not want to believe in Allah. Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) left and went away to another country.

Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) was given the title 'Khalilullah' which meant the friend of Allah.

When the angel of death came to Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) and said that it was time for him to return to Allah; Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) told him that he was a friend of Allah so why would a friend kill a friend.

Israeel, the angel of death took his message to Allah. The answer came: "O Ibraheem! Does a friend refuse an invitation from a friend to come to Him?"





Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) was an old man when Allah granted him a son called Ismail (pbuh). He too was a Prophet.

The mother of Prophet Ismail (pbuh) was Sayyida Hajra (pbuh). She was a very good lady.

Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) took Sayyida Hajra (pbuh) and his son Prophet Ismail (pbuh) to a place which is today called Makka. He left them there as Allah had ordered him to do and went away.

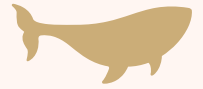
Soon Sayyida Hajra (pbuh) found that all their food and water had finished. She went to look for water. There were two mountains called Safa and Marwa in Makka. She climbed up on the mountain of Safa first and looked around. She saw water and ran towards it until she reached the mountain of Marwa. Then she looked back and saw water again. She ran towards it until she reached Safa. She was seeing a mirage. But she did not give up! She ran back and forth seven times.

As she ran backwards and forwards, she used to glance towards her baby son Ismail to keep an eye on him. Suddenly she saw her baby son Ismail (pbuh)

with a spring of water near his feet. The spring is still there today, and it is called Zam Zam which means - Stop! Stop! (As this is what Sayyida Hajra said when she saw the water, she feared that her baby would drown). It may also mean 'lots of water'.

Because of the spring of Zam Zam many people came to live there and soon Makka became the central town of Arabia.





The people of Ninevah just would not listen. Allah had sent Prophet Yunus (pbuh) to them to tell them to believe in Him and to be good Muslims. Prophet Yunus (pbuh) tried very hard, but the people would laugh at him and just not listen.

Prophet Yunus (pbuh) got so fed up that he decided to leave the town of Ninevah. He went to the seashore and when he saw a boat leaving, he boarded it and sailed away. Soon the sea became rough, and the waves rose high as a storm hit them. The wind was blowing hard, and the boat was being tossed from side to side.

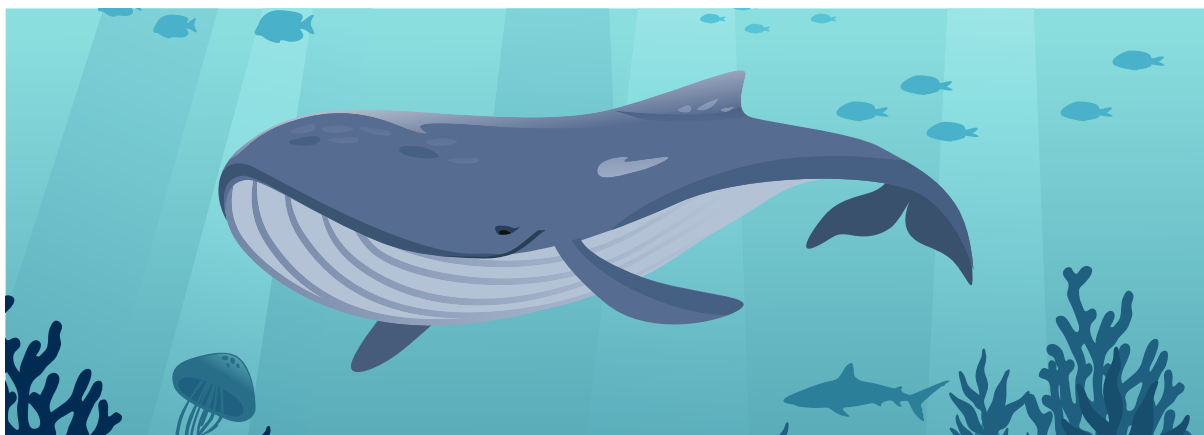
The people on the boat decided to throw one man out to make the boat lighter. They drew lots and the name of Prophet Yunus (pbuh) came. He was thrown into the sea.

Allah sent a big fish which swallowed Prophet Yunus (pbuh). He found himself in the darkness of the tummy of the big fish. Prophet Yunus (pbuh) realised his mistake of leaving the people of Ninevah.

He prayed to Allah asking for forgiveness. He said: "...There is no god except You; Glory be to You; Indeed, I have done wrong. Sura Al Ambiya 21:87

Allah accepted his dua and told the big fish to drop Prophet Yunus (pbuh) on the seashore. Prophet Yunus (pbuh) was feeling very sick. Allah made special plants to grow around him and give him shade until he was better.

When he was better, he went back to the people of Ninevah and started telling them about Allah. Finally, they believed in Allah.



Firawn was furious!! His astrologer (a person who forecasts what will happen in the future) had just told him that a baby was to be born who would be the king of Egypt and will take the place of Firawn. Firawn ordered his soldiers to kill all the baby boys born in the land.

The mother of Prophet Musa (pbuh) was very worried. She was going to have her baby soon. She prayed to Allah to keep her baby safe.

When Prophet Musa (pbuh) was born, his mother went to the carpenter and asked him to make a waterproof box. He made her a box out of wood and lined it so the water would not seep in. She placed Prophet Musa (pbuh) in the box and let the box float down the river. She knew that Allah would keep him safe as He had given her the idea.

Firawn's wife, Sayyida Aasiya, found the box and when she opened it she saw the most beautiful baby she had ever seen. She had no children of her own and she asked Firawn if she could keep the baby as her own. Firawn agreed. The baby however would not take milk from anyone. Prophet Musa's

sister was watching all this. She went to Sayyida Aasiya and said that she knew someone who was very good with children. Aasiya agreed for her to bring the lady. Prophet Musa's (pbuh) sister ran back to her mother and took her to Sayyida Aasiya. As soon as prophet Musa (pbuh) saw his mother he took milk from her. Sayyida Aasiya asked her to look after the baby.

Allah had saved Prophet Musa (pbuh). He was brought up in the palace of Firawn, looked after by his own mother.





It was a cold night in the desert! Prophet Musa (pbuh) and his family were tired and very cold.

Suddenly Prophet Musa (pbuh) saw a light. He told his wife to stay where she was, and he would go and see what it was. If it was fire, he would bring some back and they would be able to keep themselves warm.

As he came near the light, he saw that it was indeed a fire but the fire was burning from a green bush.

Suddenly a voice told him: "O Musa! I am your Lord!... I have chosen you to be My messenger..."

Allah then asked him: "And what is this in your hand O Musa?"

Prophet Musa (pbuh) replied: "This is my staff, I rest on it and I beat down leaves for my sheep, and use it for other things..."

Allah said: "Throw it down O Musa!"

When Prophet Musa (pbuh) threw it down it became a running snake. Allah asked him to pick it up, but Prophet Musa (pbuh)

was a little scared. Allah told him not to be frightened and when Prophet Musa (pbuh) picked it up it became a staff again.

Allah then asked him to place his hand under his armpit. When Prophet Musa (pbuh) did that and took it out again there was a bright shining light on it.

These were the great miracles given to Prophet Musa (pbuh) by Allah.

Allah then asked him to go to Firawn to tell him there was only one God – Allah, because Firawn used to claim that he himself was a God.

Prophet Musa (pbuh) asked Allah if he could take his brother Prophet Harun (pbuh) with him as his helper. Allah allowed him to do so.





Prophet Musa (pbuh) and Prophet Harun (pbuh) went to see Firawn as Allah had commanded.

When they met Firawn they told him to believe in Allah.

“And who is the Lord of you two? O Musa!” Firawn asked.

Prophet Musa (pbuh) told Firawn about Allah, but Firawn just made fun of them.

Prophet Musa (pbuh) showed Firawn the miracles that Allah had given him. His staff which turned into a snake and his hand which when put under his armpit had a shining white light. Firawn still would not believe.

Firawn was very cruel to the people of Bani Israil. He was using them as slaves. Prophet Musa (pbuh) told him to let his people, the Bani Israil go but Firawn refused and made them work even harder.

Allah sent his punishment on the people of Firawn. He sent a storm of locusts and frogs everywhere, worms that got into people's noses and clothes. The river Nile turned to blood. Every time a punishment came Firawn would

agree to let the Bani Israil go but when it was over, he would say: “NO!”

Finally, Allah told Prophet Musa (pbuh) to take the people away at night. At last, they were on their way. When they got to the river Nile, Prophet Musa (pbuh), hit the river with his staff and 12 roads appeared for them to cross on.

Firawn and his soldiers were chasing them but when they got onto the roads in the river the waves folded over them, and they were drowned.





Prophet Musa (pbuh) climbed Mount Sinai to keep his appointment with Allah to be on the mountain for 40 nights.

He had left his brother Prophet Harun (pbuh) in charge to look after the Bani Israil.

Allah gave Prophet Musa (pbuh) some rules for the people to follow so they could be good Muslims. The rules were written in a book called the TAWRAT.

Some of the rules were:

- Don't worship any gods except Allah
- Do not steal.
- Do not lie.
- Do not blame anyone wrongly.

Whilst Prophet Musa (pbuh) was on the mountain, the Bani Israil did not listen to Prophet Harun (pbuh). They listened to a bad man called Samiri who told them to make a statue of a cow out of gold and to worship it.

When Prophet Musa (pbuh) came back he was very angry. He burnt the statue and threw the ashes into the sea.

He asked the people to ask for forgiveness from Allah.





As Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) was walking through the valley of the ants, the chief of the ants warned his fellow ants of the coming of the army, advising them to go into their homes to avoid being crushed.

When Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) heard the warning of the chief of ants, he smiled and walked up to him, gently lifting him on the palm of his hand.

"Don't you know that I am the Prophet of Allah and that I would not harm any of Allah's creatures?" Sulayman asked the chief ant.

"Of course, I do!" Said the chief
"But I feared that if my fellow ants would see the grandeur of your army, they would underestimate the grace of Allah which they

receive and may become ungrateful."

The chief ant then asked Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) "May I ask you a question?"

"Yes!" said Prophet Sulayman (pbuh)

"Who is better at this moment in time?" asked the chief ant

"Why don't you answer the question yourself!" Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) said.

The chief ant replied:" At this moment in time, I am better than you for I am standing on the palm of a Prophet of Allah, whilst you O Prophet! are standing on the ground!"





Imran was a good man. His wife was called Hanna. Hanna made a promise to Allah that she would give her baby to serve Allah. She asked Allah to keep her baby safe from Shaytan. When her baby was born, she called her Maryam. Hanna kept her promise and took baby Maryam to the temple in Jerusalem. Here Sayyida Maryam was looked after by Prophet Zakariyya (pbuh) who was her uncle.

One day when she was a young lady, the angel Jibraail came to her room and told her that she was to have a baby whose name would be Isa – son of Maryam. He told her that he would be a Prophet of Allah and would speak even when he was a baby in the cradle. Sayyida Maryam (pbuh) was surprised. She asked the angel how she could have a baby without a husband. The angel told her that Allah could do whatever He wished.

After Prophet Isa (pbuh) was born, Sayyida Maryam (pbuh) was worried as to how she would tell the people of the town about him. She was ordered by Allah to keep silent and let baby Isa talk. When the people of the town asked her about the baby, she pointed to him "I am a servant of Allah; He has given me the book (Injeel) and made me a Prophet." Sura Maryam 19:30

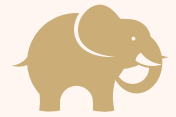
The book that Allah gave him is called the Injeel. He grew up to teach the people about Allah telling them that there were no gods except Allah. He was given the miracle of curing the sick and making dead people come back to life.

The enemies of Prophet Isa (pbuh) wanted to get rid of him. They did not like him talking about Allah and asking people to be good Muslims. They made a plan to kill him. When Prophet Isa (pbuh) found out about their plan he went to live away in a secret hideout which only his close companions knew of.

The enemies gave 30 pieces of silver to one of the companions of Prophet Isa (pbuh) to tell them where he was. When the enemy soldiers came to the hideout to arrest him, Allah had raised him up to heaven.

The soldiers did not find anyone, but Allah had changed the face of the companion who had given away the secret to look like that of Prophet Isa (pbuh). The soldiers arrested him and nailed him to a cross thinking it was Prophet Isa (pbuh). Allah saved His Prophet. Prophet Isa (pbuh) is still alive in the heavens and will come back to earth when Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh) re-appears.





The king of Yemen built a beautiful church. There were beautiful silk carpets hanging on the walls and it was decorated with the best of everything. He wanted people to come to pray in Yemen rather than go to visit the Ka'ba in Makka.

In spite of all his efforts people still went to Makka. He decided that the only solution was to destroy the Ka'ba. He chose one of his strongest and bravest man called Abraha to take an army of elephants to destroy the Ka'ba.

On the way to Makka, the army of Abraha destroyed everything

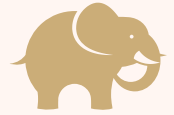
in their way and stole hundreds of camels. Amongst them were some camels that belonged to Abdul Muttalib who was Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) grandfather.

Abdul Muttalib knew that Abraha was coming to destroy the Ka'ba. He ran to the Ka'ba and prayed to Allah. "O Allah! Save Your house and do not let them destroy it!"

Then he went to Abraha. "Why do you wish to see me?" said Abraha.

Abdul Muttalib said he wanted his camels returned.





Abraha was shocked!! "I have come to destroy the Ka'ba. You are the chief of Makka and the guardian of the Ka'ba and all you are worried about is your camels!"

Abdul Muttalib replied: "The camels belong to me, and so I ask for their return. The Ka'ba belongs to Allah, and He will look after it Himself".

When Abraha heard this, he returned the camels and marched forward to destroy the Ka'ba. Allah sent a flock of birds that flew over the army pelting them with small stones of baked clay

which killed the elephants and the soldiers.

All except Abraha were destroyed and he rushed back to Yemen to tell the King what had happened. He was followed by one of the birds.

"What sort of amazing birds were these!" asked the furious king. Abraha looked up and showed him. The bird threw a stone and Abraha died on the spot in front of the King.

It was in this year that our Prophet, Muhammad (pbuh) was born on the 17th of Rabi ul Awwal.





He was born to Salma in Yathrib, the city which was later to be called Madina. His father Hashim had died in Makka and did not see his son.

When he was born, he had a patch of white hair on the front of his head and so his mother called him Shayba, which means one with white hair.

He grew up to be a very well-behaved young boy with excellent akhlaq. The people of Madina were so impressed with his akhlaq that they called him Shaybatul Hamd, which means the one with white hair who is praiseworthy.

A man from Makka once visited Madina and saw Shaybatul Hamd.

When he returned to Makka he told Hashim's brother Muttalib that he had seen his brother's son.

Muttalib went to Madina and with Salma's permission he brought the young Shaybatul Hamd to Makka.

When the people of Makka saw Muttalib with the young boy entering the town they thought he was Muttalib's slave. In Arabic slave is 'abd' and so they called

him Abdul Muttalib which means slave of Muttalib.

Muttalib tried to explain that this was his nephew, but the name stuck.

Abdul Muttalib grew up to be the chief of Makka. He had lots of sons of whom one was Abdullah (pbuh) who was the father of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).





The Christian priests had a shirt that belonged to Prophet Yahya (pbuh). They knew from their scriptures that when the father of the last Prophet would be born, blood would appear on the shirt.

They knew therefore when Hazrat Abdullah (pbuh) was born and were searching for him.

He was his father's favourite son.

Abdul Muttalib had vowed that when he had ten sons, he would sacrifice one. He drew lots and the name of Abdullah came up. Abdullah was very good and much liked by the people of Makka. When they saw Abdul Muttalib was going to sacrifice him they persuaded him to go to a wise woman in Yathrib who could tell him of an alternative sacrifice.

It was agreed that lots would be drawn using camels. 10 lots were drawn of 10 camels each. Eventually 100 camels were sacrificed, and Abdullah was saved.

The Prophet (Pbuh) used to say that he was the son of two sacrifices - Ismail & Abdullah.

Abdul Muttalib dreamt that

Abdullah should be married to Amina, daughter of Wahab. They were married a year before the 'Year of the Elephant'.

When Sayyida Amina (pbuh) was pregnant, Abdullah went with a trade caravan to Syria. On the way back he fell ill and died before the Prophet (pbuh) was born. He is buried in Madina.

He left some camels, goats and a slave girl called Umme Ayman which were given to the Prophet (pbuh)

Sayyida Amina was very sad after her husband died. When the Prophet (pbuh) was six years old she too died on the way back from visiting Abdullah's grave. She is buried in Abwa, a place between Makka and Madina.





Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) has said that Allah created the light of Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) before any of his creations.

He was born in the year of the Elephant (570 C.E.) in the month of Rabi ul Awwal. It was just after sunrise on Friday the seventeenth.

Shaytan who had been previously allowed to visit the heavens suddenly found that he could not go.

He went to the Ka'ba disguised as a little bird and saw angels celebrating. Jibraail saw him and recognised him. He was asked to leave but asked Jibraail to tell him what had happened. Jibarail told him that the last of the Prophets; Muhammad (pbuh) was born.

Shaytan left weeping and wailing. It is said that he wept for forty days.

It is also said that all the idols fell on their faces and the palace of Kisra, who was emperor of Persia, started shaking and had cracks in it.

Abdul Muttalib saw a white cloud shadowing the house of Sayyida Amina (pbuh) and ran to enquire.

He was told of the birth of Muhammad (pbuh).

Inspired by Allah, Abdul Muttalib named the child Muhammad. When asked why; he replied that he wished that Muhammad should be praised in the heavens and in the earth (Muhammad means one who is praiseworthy).

It is said that Sayyida Amina (pbuh) had named him Ahmed before Abdul Muttalib called him Muhammad.





Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was looked after by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib and his uncle Abu Talib because his father had died before he was born.

When he grew up he got married to Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) she was a very good lady who gave all her money for Islam. They had a daughter called Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)

The people of Makka used to believe in many gods which they made out of wood, flour, stones, and other things. They kept them in the Ka'ba. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) told the people of Makka that there is no God except Allah and that Muhammad was the messenger of Allah.

Allah sent him messages through the angel Jibraail. One message is called an aya. The messages are the ayaat of the Qur'an.

The Makkans did not like Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and wanted to kill him, so he left Makka and went to Madina. This journey of his is called Hijra from which date the Muslim calendar begins. Most of the people of Madina became good Muslims.

As ordered to him by Allah the Prophet (pbuh) chose Imam Ali (pbuh) to be the leader after him at a place called Ghadeer. At Ghadeer the Prophet (pbuh) also told the Muslims that he would soon be returning to Allah and that after him they should follow the Qur'an and his Ahlulbayt.

He died on the 28th of Safar in Madina when he was 63 years old.





Once, the Ka'ba was being rebuilt. The people of Makka were all working together to build it.

When the walls reached the level where they had to place the 'Hajar al-Aswad' (The black stone) the work stopped. Everyone wanted to place the black stone in its position because it was so important.

There was a big argument and it seemed like there would be a civil war in Makka.

A wise man spoke out and said: "Do not make war because it destroys homes and cities. It causes misery and hardship. Find a solution to your problem." He suggested that they choose a person who would decide what to do from themselves.

The people asked who and how they should choose. The wise man suggested that they appoint the first person who enters Masjid al-Haram through a particular door which he pointed towards. Everyone agreed and all eyes were fixed on the door.

A young man entered. Everyone was glad for it was Muhammad Al-Amin (pbuh) (The Trustworthy

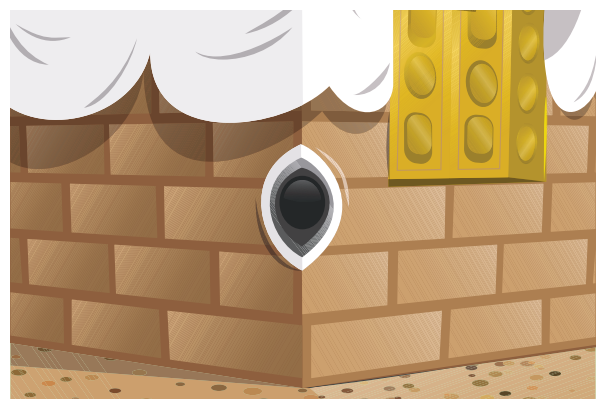
One). They crowded around him and told him what had happened.

He told them: "All the leading men of Makka must share in this important work."

The people looked surprised: "How is that possible?"

Muhammad (pbuh) gave instructions for all the leaders of the tribes to be present. When they had all assembled, he took off his cloak and placed the Hajar al-Aswad in the middle. He asked all the leaders to pick the cloak and bring it to the side of the Ka'ba.

Muhammad (pbuh) gently guided the stone to its special place. All the people were pleased. He had not yet declared his prophet hood but even then the people of Makka used to turn to him to settle their differences.





As soon as the Prophet (pbuh) announced that there are no gods but Allah, he was rejected totally. He remained the same person - with the excellent akhlaq but what had changed is that he had declared his belief in Allah.

When he was forty he got the first revelations in the cave of Hira in mountain of Noor (Light) where he used to meditate. It was brought by angel Jibraail and it was the first five ayaat of Suratul Alaq.
"Read in the name of your Lord who created (all);
He created man from a clot of blood;
Read! Your Lord is the most bountiful,
Who by the pen taught man what he did not know".

It was the 27th of Rajab (The day of Be'that) in the 14th year of the

life of the Prophet. He was busy in remembrance of Allah in his usual place in the cave of Mount Noor (a mountain situated in the north of Makka). The angel Jibraail came to him and recited to him the above ayaat of the Qur'an. The Prophet had not been taught to read and write by anyone rather his abilities were taught to him by the Lord.

The first person who the Prophet told of this was his wife - Sayyida Khadija. She immediately testified to his Prophethood and gave him her full support.

The Prophet began the preaching of his mission to a limited circle for the first three years. Then he was asked by Allah to invite his near relations to Islam.

"And warn your nearest relatives."
Sura Al Shu'ara 26:214





The Prophet (pbuh) arranged a meal inviting 40 of his relations. This is known as 'Da'watul Dhul Ashira'. He invited them towards Allah and introduced himself as the Messenger of Allah. He then asked thrice: "Which one of you will support me so that he may become my brother, wasi and successor after me?"

Each time Imam Ali (pbuh) who was 15 years old at the time stood up and said: "O Prophet of Allah! I am prepared to support you!"

The Prophet (pbuh) held Imam Ali's (pbuh) hand high and told his audience that Ali (pbuh) would be his successor and they should listen to him and follow him. The others who were present taunted Abu Talib saying he would now have to take orders from his son. The meeting ended.

After this he began preaching openly to the Quraysh who reacted violently. The Prophet and his followers were constantly harassed. The Prophet was not allowed to worship in the Ka'ba. Thorns were strewn in his path, dirt and filth were thrown at him, he was accused of being a madman, magician and poet and was taunted and insulted.

His faithful companions too were tortured. Some were placed on the hot sands and heavy stones were put on their chests, nooses were put round their necks, and they were dragged in the streets. The first martyr of Islam was Sumayya, the mother of one of the companions of the Prophet, Ammar Yasir.

The Prophet had about 100 followers and physical cruelty made life unbearable in Makka. The Prophet advised his followers to go to Abyssinia under the leadership of Jaffer Tayyar. This was the first Hijra in Islam (in the fifth year of Prophet hood) and 15 people took part in it. The Prophet then advised a second Hijra.





When the Quraysh found out that the Muslims were living peacefully in Abyssinia, they sent expensive gifts to the ministers of the King of Abyssinia to bribe them. Then they sent their representative Amr Al-Aas who visited King Najashi (of Abyssinia) asking for the return of the Muslims claiming that they had invented a new religion. The ministers loudly supported the request.

King Najashi asked whether the Muslims had killed anyone, stolen property or committed any crimes. Amr relayed that their only crime was the invention of a new religion.

King Najashi called Ja'fer bin Abu Talib to the court and asked him why the Muslims had abandoned the religion of their forefathers and started a new religion. King Najashi was impressed with what Ja'fer said and asked him to recite some ayaat from the Qur'an. Ja'fer recited ayaat from Suratu Maryam which moved the King and his ministers.

Frustrated that they could not overcome the Prophet, the Quraysh boycotted the families of Hashim and Muttalib, having no contact with them nor allowing

food or drink to reach to them. Abu Talib had no choice but to take them to a valley belonging to him called Shib-e-Abu Talib.

For three long years from Muharram in the 7th year after declaration of Prophethood they stayed there under so much hardship that at times they lived on leaves and grass. They came out when the Prophet told Abu Talib that the agreement signed by all the Quraysh to boycott them had been eaten up by insects and only the words "In the name of our Lord..." remained. Abu Talib went and told this to the Quraysh who found it to be true and had no choice but to stop their boycott.

Shortly after Abu Talib and Khadija both died, and this grieved the Prophet so much that he called the year Aamul Huzn (The year of grief).





"The hour drew near and the moon was split apart; and if they see a miracle they turn aside and say: It is magic! ..."

Sura Al Qamar - 54:2, 3

The people of Makka once came to the Prophet (pbuh) and said: "If you are a Prophet of Allah, then make the moon split into two!"

The Prophet (pbuh) pointed to the moon and with Allah's help the moon was seen split into two parts.

A man called Ibn Abbas says that he saw the peak of Mount Hira between the two parts of the moon.

The people then asked for the two parts to be joined together and it was done.

They saw the miracle with their own eyes. The Jews who were present became Muslims but the Makkans like Abu Jahl said it was magic and walked away.

The crack is present in the moon even today.





One night the angel Jibraail came to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and said that he was to go on a special journey.

The Prophet (pbuh) rode on a special animal called Buraq which travelled faster than lightning. In Arabic lightning is Barq.

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was taken from the Ka'ba to Madina where he was later to go. From there he was taken to Mount Sinai where Prophet Musa (pbuh) had an appointment with Allah for forty nights.

From there he went to Baytulhaam (Bethlehem) where Prophet Isa (pbuh) was born and then to Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) where in the mosque of Aqsa he led Salaatul Jama'a praying with

all the other Prophets sent before him.

From Baytul Muqaddas, Buraq took him to the heavens where he met all the other Prophets and saw the places of punishment and the places of blessings.

He also went to the masjid in the heavens.

Allah says in the Qur'an that the Prophet (pbuh) was taken on this special journey so he could see some of the wonderful signs of Allah.

When we have a very good friend we too want to show them our secrets and treasures. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) is a perfect Muslim who obeyed Allah all the time and so is very close to Allah.





The people of Makka who did not believe in Allah had tried everything. They tried to stop the Prophet (pbuh) from believing in Allah by offering him riches and comfort but that did not work. They tried to be nasty to him and his followers but that too did not work so they decided to kill him. They chose one person from each tribe to meet one night and kill the Prophet (pbuh) whilst he was sleeping.

Allah had told the Prophet (pbuh) of their plan through the angel Jibraail. The Prophet (pbuh) asked Imam Ali (pbuh) to sleep in his bed that night. On hearing the request Imam Ali (pbuh) immediately did a sijda of shukr to thank Allah for

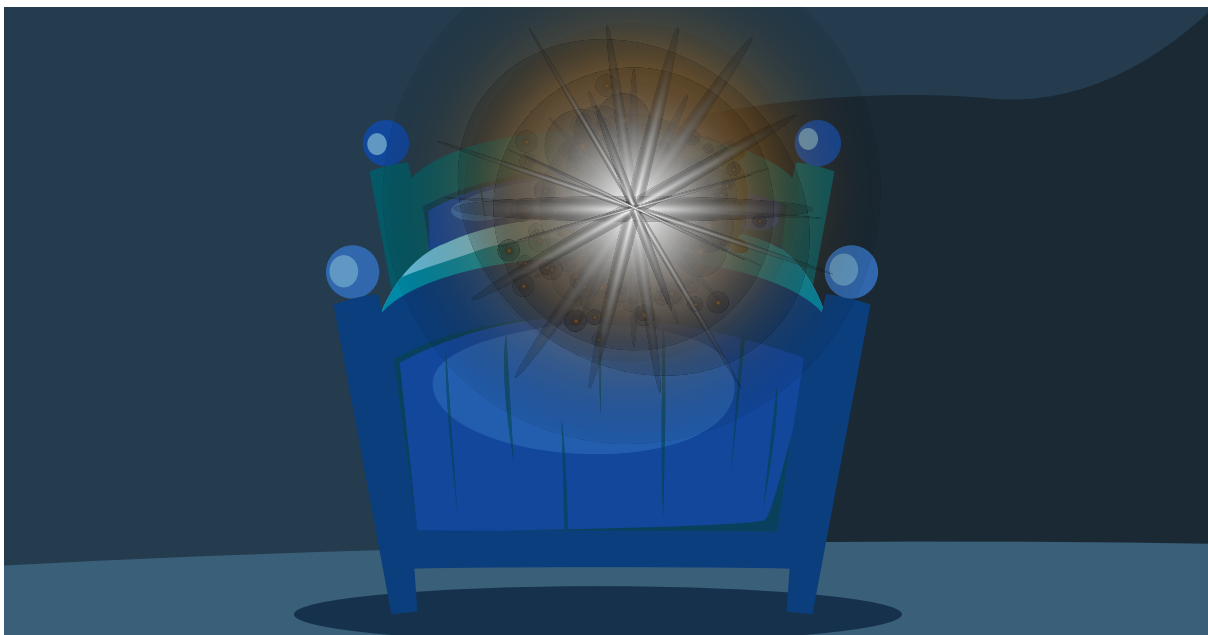
having given him the honour of protecting the Prophet (pbuh).

The Prophet (pbuh) recited some ayaat of Suratu Yaseen and slipped out of the house under the very noses of the killers. Imam Ali (pbuh) had never slept more peacefully.

Later in the night, the killers burst into the house. They lifted the blanket to find Imam Ali (pbuh) sleeping in the Prophet's (pbuh) place.

Their plan had failed.

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was on his way to Madina where the people had invited him to come.





Since the time when Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) had built the Holy Ka'ba, it had been a place of worship. Over the years, this worship had deteriorated into strange and undesirable practices. People used to dance naked around the Holy Ka'ba, and they had put idols inside it.

Even after the conquest of Mecca when these idols were broken, the people did not know how to perform the Hajj ceremonies properly. The Prophet (pbuh) therefore performed Hajj in 10 A.H., so that the people would remain in no doubt as to how it should be done.

He could also instruct the people about the boundaries of Mina and Arafaat and teach them about the times of departure from these places.

In Dhulqa'da he announced that he was going to perform the Hajj that year. Thousands gathered outside Madina awaiting the departure of the Prophet (pbuh).

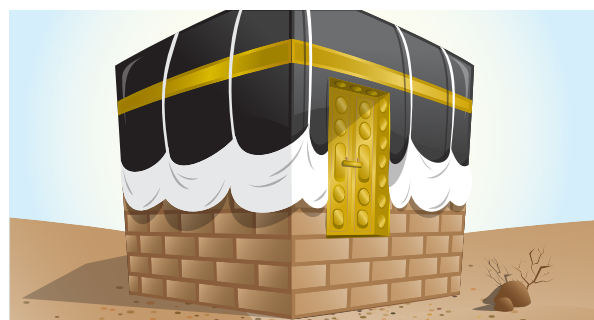
The Prophet (pbuh) appointed Abu Dajana as his representative in Madina and proceeded toward Makka taking with him 60 animals for sacrifice.

At Zil Hulayfa, in the mosque of Shajara, he put on his Ihram.

At Arafat, the Prophet (pbuh) whilst mounted on his camel, delivered his famous and historical speech to the thousands of people who had gathered. He addressed the people and went through a summary of his teachings to them. He repeated all the major and minor elements of Islamic principles so that there could be no doubt left in their minds. When he finished he offered his noon and afternoon prayers with 100,000 men.

The Prophet (pbuh) then completed the Hajj

This Hajj is known as Hajjatul Wida (the Farewell Hajj) because it was the last Hajj that the Prophet (pbuh) performed in his life. During this Hajj he demonstrated every feature of the ceremony, so that there could be no confusion later.



A VERY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT



It was a hot sunny day. Lots and lots of people were coming back from Makka after doing hajj with the Prophet (pbuh). They stopped at a place near Johfa which was known as Ghadeer e Khum.

The angel Jibraail came and told the Prophet (pbuh) that he had a special announcement for the Prophet (pbuh) to make to the people.

The Prophet (pbuh) asked Bilal to give the adhaan. Bilal had a beautiful voice, and he was the Prophet's favourite muadhin (Someone who gives adhaan). When the people heard the adhan, they all came to hear the Prophet (pbuh). Even those who had gone forward came back.

After the Zhuhr salaa, Prophet Muhammed (pbuh) stood on a pulpit made out of saddles.

He told the people that he was soon to die. He was leaving behind two very important things which the Muslims should always follow The Quran and The AhlulBayt.

He then held the hand of Imam Ali (pbuh) high up and told the people that as per the command

of Allah, Imam Ali (pbuh) would be the leader of the Muslims after him. He said: "For whosoever I am the mawla (master), Ali is his mawla (master)".

He repeated this three times.

As soon as he had announced this, Jibraail brought another message from Allah which said that Islam was now complete and perfect. This was the last aya of the Qur'an to be revealed. It is aya 3 of Suratul Maa'ida.





In the Muharram of the year 11 A.H. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) became very ill.

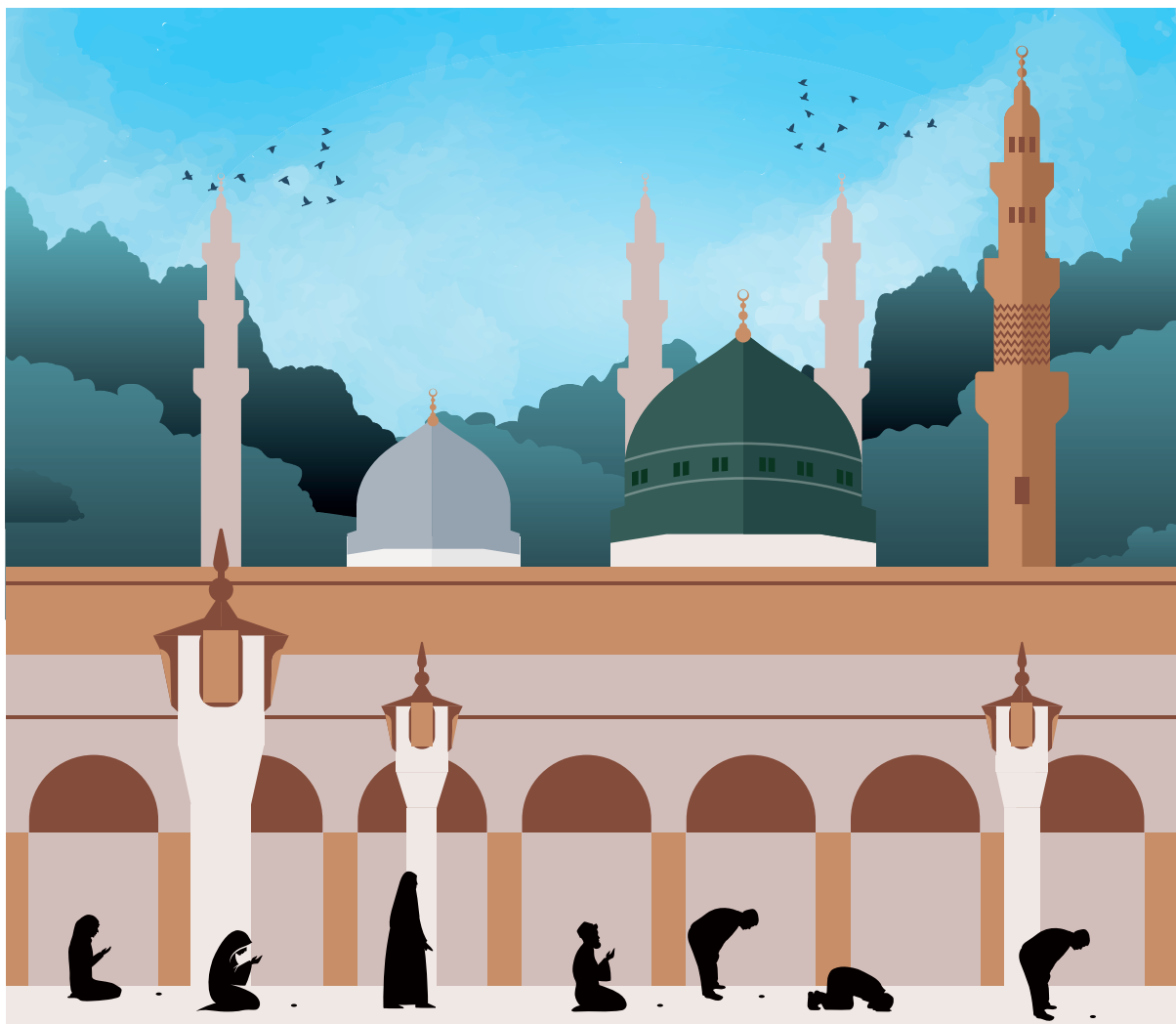
Three days before he died, he asked for a paper, pen and ink so he could write some advice for the Muslims so that they would always stay on the right path.

On the 28th of Safar 11 A.H. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) died

with his head resting in the lap of Imam Ali (pbuh)

The last thing he said was: "Salaa! Salaa!!"

Imam Ali (pbuh) gave him ghusl and kafan and it was he who buried him in his house which was joined to the mosque of Madina.



THE AHLUL KISAA ARE:

1. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)
2. Imam Ali (pbuh)
3. Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)
4. Imam Hasan (pbuh)
5. Imam Husayn (pbuh)

THE 14 MA'SUMEEN ARE:

1. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)
2. Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)

THE 12 AIMMA ARE:

1. Imam Ali (pbuh)
2. Imam Hasan (pbuh)
3. Imam Husayn (pbuh)
4. Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh)
5. Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh)
6. Imam Jafer As-Sadiq (pbuh)
7. Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh)
8. Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh)
9. Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh)
10. Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh)
11. Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh)
12. Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh)





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

Surely Allah and His angels bless the Prophet; O you who believe! call for (Divine) blessings on him and salute him with a (becoming) salutation. Sura Al Ahzab 33:56

Salawaat is an expression of our love for the Prophet and his Ahlulbayt. In the Qur'an, Allah asks us to recites salawaat just as He and the angels do, so as to reward us and bless us for following His command.





Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh) is the daughter of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and Sayyida Khadija (pbuh). She was born in Makka on the 20th of Jamad ul Aakher. Her mother died when she was only 5 years old.

The people of Makka used to laugh and throw things at her father - Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) because he taught that there was no god except Allah. She used to help her father brush the rubbish off his clothes.

Whenever she entered a room where the Prophet (pbuh) was, he used to stand up out of respect for her.

The Prophet (pbuh) gave her a gift - Tasbeeh of Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh) to recite:
34 times 'Allahu Akber'
33 times 'Alhamdulillah'
33 times 'Subhanallah'

She got married to Imam Ali (pbuh) and they had five children:

1. Imam Hasan (pbuh)
2. Imam Husayn (pbuh)
3. Sayyida Zaynab (pbuh)
4. Sayyida Umme Kulthum (pbuh)
5. Baby Muhsin (pbuh) - who died in his mother's womb

She died soon after. Imam Ali (pbuh) was very sad. He buried her at night so nobody could find her grave to trouble her anymore.

She is buried in Madina.





He was born in the Ka'ba in Makka on the 13th of Rajab - the year 30 'Aamul Feel.

His father was called 'Imran but is better known as Hazrat Abu Talib (pbuh)

His mother was Sayyida Fatima binte 'Asad (pbuh)

He was a very brave man and the hero of all the battles of Islam. He had a special sword called Zulfikar.

He was very clever. The Prophet (pbuh) said: "I am the city of knowledge, and Ali is its gate"

When Imam Ali (pbuh) was 22 years old, the Prophet (pbuh) went from Makka to Madina because the bad people of Makka wanted to kill him. Imam Ali (pbuh) slept in the Prophet's bed so that the bad people would not know that he had left.

He married the Prophet's daughter - Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh) and they had five children.

The Prophet (pbuh) on Allah's command had chosen Imam Ali (pbuh) as the leader (Imam) of the Muslims after him.

On the 19th of Ramadhan 40 A.H. in the masjid of Kufa a bad man called Abdur Rahman ibn Muljim hit him on the head with a poisonous sword. Imam Ali (pbuh) died two days later.

He is buried in Najaf (Iraq).





He was born in Madina on the 15th of Ramadhan 3 A.H.

His father is Imam Ali (pbuh) and his mother is Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh)

He is the first grandchild of the Prophet (pbuh). When the Prophet (pbuh) heard of the birth of Imam Hasan (pbuh) he was very happy.

When Imam Hasan (pbuh) was 7 days old, the Prophet (pbuh) arranged for his hair to be shaved off. The hair was then weighed against silver which was then given to the poor. An animal was also sacrificed. The Prophet (pbuh) also arranged for a feast for all the people of Madina. This ceremony is called 'aqeeqa'.

When Imam Hasan (pbuh) was older, he always went to listen to the lectures of the Prophet (pbuh) in the Masjid. When he came home from the masjid his mother would ask him about the lecture, and he would relate to her whatever the Prophet (pbuh) had said.

Whenever he went to do wudhu, he used to tremble and his face went pale. When he was asked why - he answered:

"Do you not know that I am standing in front of Allah?"

There was a bad man called Muawiyah who said bad things about Imam Hasan (pbuh). He also paid people to be the enemies of Imam Hasan (pbuh). He even gave money to Imam Hasan's wife so that she would poison him.

Imam died of the poison that his wife Juhda gave him.

He died on the 7th of Safar 50 A.H.

He is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.





Imam Husayn (pbuh) was born in Madina on the 3rd of Sha'ban 4 A.H. His parents are Imam Ali (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh).

On the day he was born, Allah told the angel Jibraail to go and congratulate the Prophet (pbuh), Imam Ali (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima Az-Zahra (pbuh). On the way down from the heavens, Jibraail passed an island where the angel Fitrus was banished to (as a punishment for taking too long in doing something Allah had ordered him to do). His wings had also been taken away.

"Where are you going, Jibraail?" Fitrus asked. Jibraail told him he was going to congratulate the Prophet (pbuh) and his family on the birth of Imam Husayn (pbuh) "Can I come with you?" Fitrus asked

With Allah's permission, Jibraail took Fitrus with him. They congratulated the Prophet (pbuh).

The Prophet (pbuh) asked Fitrus to touch the cradle of Imam Husayn (pbuh). As soon as he touched the cradle, with the permission of Allah his wings were restored. He thanked the Prophet (pbuh) When Fitrus returned to the heavens; all the other angels asked him what perfume he had used because

there was a fragrance coming from him. Fitrus replied: "I am the lucky one who has touched the cradle of Imam Husayn (pbuh)."

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) loved Imam Husayn (pbuh) and he said that there would come a day when Imam Husayn (pbuh) would save Islam.

Yazid was an evil man who became the ruler of the Muslims. He tried to change everything that the Prophet (pbuh) had taught. He even dressed monkeys like 'ulema (learned people) and sat them on the mimbar of the Prophet (pbuh). He killed anyone who did not obey him. Yazid wanted Imam Husayn (pbuh) to promise to obey and follow him. When Imam refused, he became very angry. Yazid got a large army together and surrounded Imam Husayn (pbuh) and his family and friends in Karbala.

On the day of 'Ashura 61 A.H., Imam Husayn (pbuh), his friends and male family members including baby Ali Asgher who was 6 months old were killed. The women, children, and Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeen (pbuh) who was ill were taken prisoners. Imam Husayn (pbuh) and the other shuhada (martyrs - those killed in the way of Allah) are buried in Karbala.





Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) was born in Madina on the 5th of Sha'ban 38 A.H.

His father is Imam Husayn (pbuh) and his mother was a princess from Iran. Her name was Sayyida Shahrbanu.

He was given the title 'Zaynul Aabideen' which means the 'best of worshippers'. He is also called 'Sayyidus Saajideen' meaning 'one who is the leader of those who do sijda'.

After the day of 'Ashura, when his father, uncles, cousins, brothers, and friends were killed in Karbala, he was taken prisoner along with all the women and children of Ahlulbayt. He was tied in chains and a spiked collar was put around his neck. He was made to walk behind the camels which carried the women and children prisoners through towns and villages from Karbala to Kufa to Shaam (Damascus) where Yazid was.

Even though Imam was beaten and tied up, he told Yazid what a bad man he was, and that Allah would punish him for his sins.

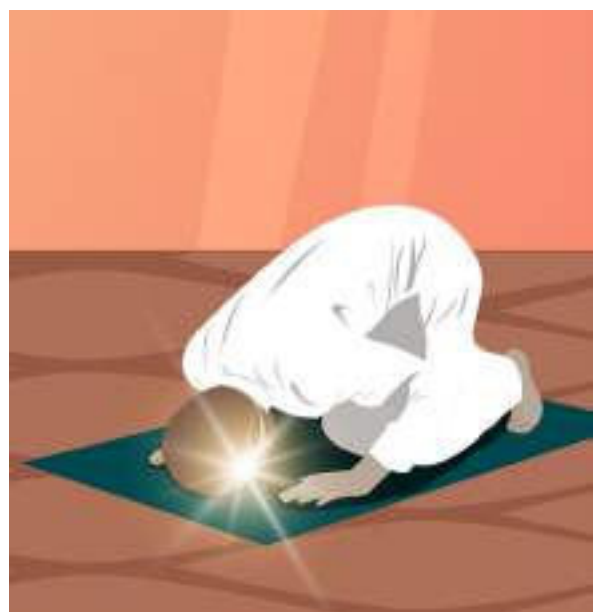
The prisoners including Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) were put

in a prison in Shaam which had no roof. It was very hot during the day with no shade from the sun and very cold at night with no blankets to keep them warm.

When he was freed from prison, Imam told everyone about Islam and standing up for the truth even if it means giving your life. He did this by holding and encouraging the majaalis of Imam Husayn (pbuh). He also wrote a book of duas which is called 'Sahifatus Sajjadiyya' or 'Sahifatul Kamila'.

He was poisoned by the bad ruler Waleed, and he died on the 25th of Muharram 95 A.H.

He is buried in Jannatul Baqee in Madina.





He was born in Madina on the 1st of Rajab 57 A.H.

His father is Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) and his mother was Sayyida Fatima bint Al-Hasan (pbuh) (She was the daughter of Imam Hasan (pbuh))

He was 3 years old in Karbala and was taken as prisoner with the women and children of the family of the Prophet (pbuh)

Imam was called Baqir al Uloom which means one who splits open knowledge, he taught many students.

He was the first to start writing books of Fiqh.

Although he was an Imam he still worked hard in the fields under the hot sun.

The ruler of the time wanted an idea of what to write on the coins of that country called dinar which was the money of that time. Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) advised him to write:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

'There is no God except Allah' on one side and

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

'Prophet Muhammad is the messenger of Allah' on the other side.

The bad ruler of the time called Hisham sent Imam a poisoned saddle as a present. When Imam sat on it, the poison went into his body, and he died on the 7th of Dhulhijja 114 A.H.

He is buried in Jannatul Bagee in Madina.





Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) was born in Madina on the 17th of Rabi ul Awwal 83 A.H. He has the same birth date as Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

His father is Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) and his mother was Sayyida Fatima better known as Umme Farwa. She was a very clever lady who taught the laws of Islam.

After Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) was poisoned the bad rulers were busy fighting each other and this allowed Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) to open schools (madrasas) without any interference.

He taught many subjects including medicine, chemistry, geography, fiqh (laws of Islam), and explanation of the Qur'an.

He had some very clever students like Jabir bin Hayyan who is known today as the 'Father of Chemistry'. Jabir always started his writings with "...I have learnt this from my master Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)....."

We are known as Ja'fery because we are the followers of the Fiqh (laws of Islam) as compiled by

Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh).

When Imam was 65 years old, a bad ruler called Mansur sent him poisoned grapes. Imam died on the 25th of Shawwal 148 A.H. and is buried in Jannatul Bagee in Madina.

One of the companions of Imam - Abu Baseer went to the house of Imam to give his condolences to the family after Imam had died. Imam's wife - Sayyida Umme Hameeda was very sad. She told Abu Baseer that just before Imam had died, he called his family members close to him and said: "Those who take salaah lightly will not get our shafa'a (intercession)"





He is the son of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) and Sayyida Hameeda.

He was born on the 7th of Safar 128 A.H. Because Safar is a sad month, we celebrate his wiladat (birthday) on the 7th day of the 7th month (As he is our 7th Imam).

He was born in Abwa which is a place between Makka and Madina. Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) mother - Sayyida Amina is buried there.

He was given the title Al-Kadhim which means 'someone who swallows his anger'. One who does not show his/her anger is patient.

Like all the other Aimmah, he too could speak with wisdom from birth.

Once when Imam was 5 years old, a visitor of his father saw the young Imam with a lamb telling the lamb to bow down saying: "Bow down to the One who made you."

A bad ruler called Harun Rashid put Imam in prison for 19 years. The prison was so small that Imam could not even stretch his legs. He was given only 2 pieces of dry bread and a glass of hot water per day.

The same bad ruler killed the Imam by giving him poisoned dates. Imam died in Baghdad on 25th Rajab 183 A.H.

He is buried in Kadhmayn - a part of Baghdad (Iraq).





Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh) was born in Madina on the 11th Dhulqa'da 148 A.H. His father is Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (pbuh) and his mother was Sayyida Ummulbanin Najma.

His grandfather Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) used to tell his companions to await the birth of his grandson who would be very clever and known as 'Aalim aali Muhammad' - the learned one from the household of the Prophet (pbuh).

He was also known as Imam Zaamin (pbuh). Zaamin means safety. One day Imam was walking through the marketplace when he saw a hunter about to kill a deer. The deer was struggling. When the deer saw Imam, she said something to him which he understood. Imam asked the hunter to free her so that she could feed her little ones who were hungry. The deer would then return to the hunter.

The hunter thought Imam was making a fool of him, so Imam stood with the hunter until the deer came back with her young ones. She asked Imam to look after them.

The bad ruler Mamun had ordered

that nobody was allowed to visit Karbala for ziyara. Anybody who dared to go was killed.

When Mamun forced Imam to become the heir apparent (to be ruler after him) just to become popular with the people, he said those who got a safety order from Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh) could go for ziyara to Karbala. Imam encouraged the ziyara and gave safety orders to whoever wished to go.

When Mamun saw that Imam was becoming more popular than himself, he invited him one evening and gave him poisoned grapes. Imam died on 29th Safar 203 A.H. He is buried in Mash'had in Iran. He is also known as 'Gharibul Ghuraba' meaning one who is a stranger and far from family and home (Imam's home was in Madina).





He is the only son of Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh)

His mother was Sayyida Sabika Khaizarun.

He was born on the 10th of Rajab 195 A.H. in Madina.

One day when he was 5 years old, he was with some other children. The bad ruler Ma'mun who had poisoned his father passed by in his carriage. All the other children ran away but Imam stayed.

Mamun stopped his carriage and asked the young Imam why he was standing there. Imam told him that the road was wide enough for all of them, and he had not done anything wrong. Ma'mun asked him who he was. When Imam told him that he was the son of Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh), Ma'mun asked him if he knew what was in Ma'mun's hand (Ma'mun was hiding a tiny fish in his hand). Imam said: "Allah has made tiny fish in the rivers. These fish are hunted by the rulers, and it is the AImma who reveal the secrets of the rulers."

Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh) prepared the Muslims for the time

when the 12th Imam would come. He did this by training the Muslims to ask questions and take advice from those who had learnt the Qur'an, the laws of Islam and who were muttaqee (those with taqwa - who did all the wajib things and did not do haram things). This is called taqleed.

After Ma'mun died the bad ruler Mu'tasam arranged for Imam to be poisoned.

Imam was only 25 years old when he was poisoned and is buried near his grandfather in Kadhmayn (Iraq). His wafat is on the 29th of Dhulqa'da 220 A.H.





He was born in Surba (a district of Madina) on 15th Dhulhijja 212 A.H.

His father is Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh) and his mother was Sayyida Sumaanaa.

The ruler of the time was a bad man called Mutawakkil. Like Saddam Tikriti he too tried to destroy the shrine of Imam Husayn (pbuh) and was very cruel.

He even tried to flood the grave of Imam Husayn (pbuh) so nobody would know where it was. He did not like anyone to visit Karbala.

Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) encouraged people to visit Karbala even though it was very difficult. He told them to do majaalis of Imam Husayn (pbuh) as much as possible.

Like his father, he also prepared the rules of taqleed - to follow someone who knows the Qur'an, laws of Islam, and has taqwa. This was to prepare Muslims for the ghayba of Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh).

Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) opened schools (madrasas) in Madina where many students came to

study. The bad ruler Mutawakkil did not like this and summoned Imam to Samarra where he would not let Imam leave his house or let anyone visit him (kept him under house arrest).

Another bad ruler called Mu'taz poisoned Imam, and he died on the 3rd of Rajab 254 A.H.

He is buried in Samarra (Iraq).





Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh) was born in Madina on the 10th of Rabi ul Aakher 232 A.H.

His father is Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) who is our 10th Imam, and his mother was Sayyida Sulail.

Once when he was a little boy he fell into a well near his house. His father was praying salaa and his mum started crying. When Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh) finished praying he was told what had happened. Smiling he went to the well. The water rose up to the top and the young Imam Hasan Al-Askery was sitting on it.

Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh) was put into prison from a young age. The prison was a tunnel under the bad ruler's bedroom with no space to stand or lie down. His daily meal was a piece of dry bread and a glass of hot water.

Like his father and grandfather, he prepared the Muslims for the ghayba of Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh).

He compiled all the laws of fiqh, completing his fathers' work. He also set up a system whereby people could contact his

representatives. This system today in the ghayba of Imam helps us to turn to the mujtahideen when we are in need of guidance.

He was poisoned by the bad ruler Mu'tamad. The poison made him very ill, and he was in pain for 8 days.

He died on the 8th of Rabi ul Awwal 260 A.H. and is buried in Samarra.

His salaa alal mayyit was led by Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh)





He was born on the 15th of Sha'ban 255 A.H. in Samarra. His father is Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh) and his mother was Sayyida Nargis.

Imam is still alive. He is OUR Imam. Every week, with Allah's permission, he gets a report of what we do. This is brought to him the angels who are recording our deeds. He feels very sad when he sees if we have done something that is naughty or bad.

Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh) is in ghayba. This means that although he is amongst us, we do not recognise him when we see him.

Whenever we need help, we must ask Allah through Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh)

Whenever we hear his name we should bow our head, put our hand on our head and recite salawaat.

When Allah orders, Imam will make himself known to us. We should pray to Allah to make this happen quickly and to keep Imam safe.

When he makes himself known to the world, he will want us to be his soldiers so that the world can be a better place. A world of justice.

We should prepare to be his soldiers by being the best of Muslims - by having taqwa (keeping away from all haram acts and doing all the wajib acts).





There are 12 months in a year. As a Muslim I follow the Lunar calendar.

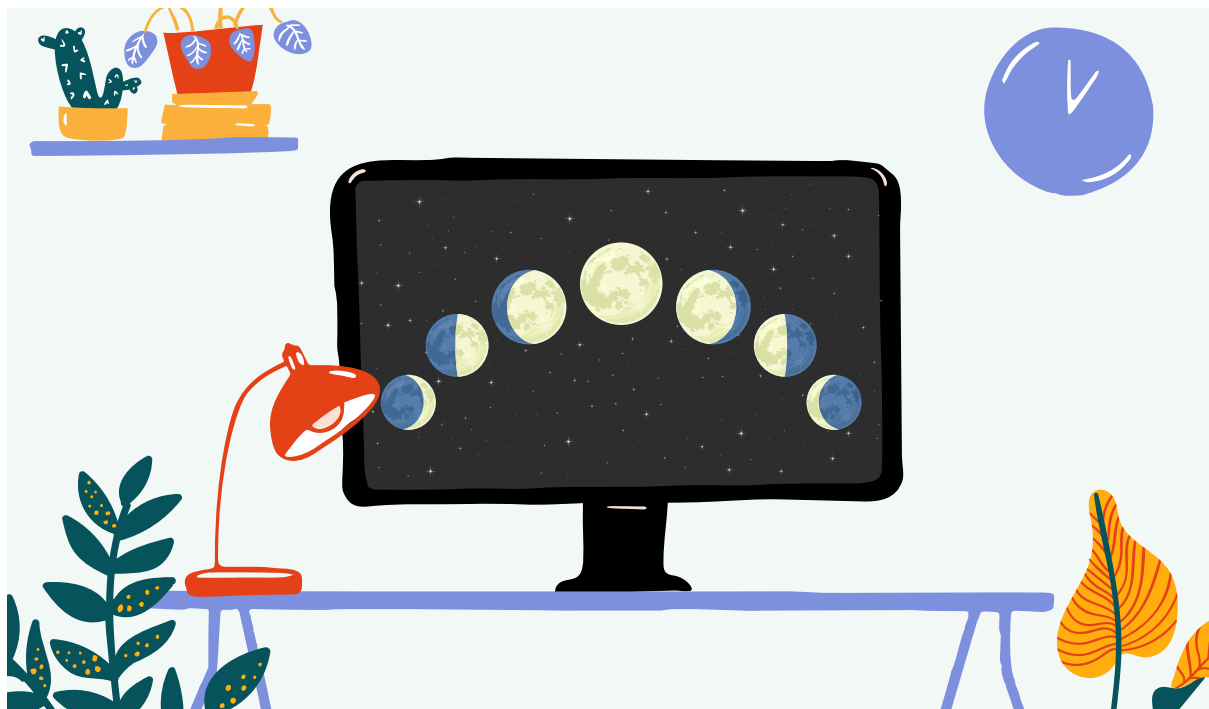
The Lunar month is the time between two new moons. Lunar comes from the Latin word Luna

which means moon. A Lunar month is either 29 or 30 days long.

The Lunar year is approximately 11 days shorter than the Solar year (January to December).

The months are:

- Muharram
- Safar
- Rabi ul Awwal
- Rabi ul Aakher
- Jamad ul Awwal
- Jamad ul Aakher
- Rajab
- Sha'ban
- Month of Ramadhan
- Shawwal
- Dhulqa'ada
- Dhul hijja



Salatul Ru'yatil Hilal

On the 1st of every month, it is mustahab to recite a 2 rakat salaa

and give out sadaqa, Allah will take care of you and keep you safe throughout the whole month.





1. MUHARRAM

It is the opening month of the Islamic year. This is one of the four months declared as sacred by Allah.

The month is of mourning and sorrow. In this month on the tenth day 'Ashura' 61 A.H. (680 C.E.), Imam Husayn (pbuh) his family, relatives and companions were martyred. Majaalis are held in this month to commemorate the tragedy of Karbala reminding us that the values of Islam taught by the Prophet (pbuh) must be

maintained in their original form under all circumstances.

It is mustahab to fast on the first nine days of the month.

On the day of 'Ashura, it is recommended to remember the martyrs of Karbala, recite Suratul Ikhlas 1000 times and recite the Ziyara of Imam Husayn (pbuh).

Important dates in Muharram:

- 10th - Day of 'Ashura
- 25th - Shahadat of Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh)





2. SAFAR

The second month of the Islamic year sees the wafat of the Prophet (pbuh) and Imam Al-Ridha (pbuh). It is a month in which the battle of Siffeen was fought by Imam Ali (pbuh)

The 'Arba'een of Imam Husayn (pbuh) falls in this month. Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh) has said: 5 things identify a mu'min:

1. One who prays 51 raka'ts of salaa in a day.
2. One who recites Ziyarat Arba'een
3. One who wears a ring in the right hand.

4. One who uses a 'turbat' for sajda.
5. One who recites Bismillahirrahmanirraheem loudly in Salaa.

It is recommended to give sadaqa in this month and pray to Allah taking refuge in Him from trials and tribulations.

Important dates in Safar:

- 7th - Shahadat of Imam Hasan (pbuh)
- 20th - 'Arba'een of Imam Husayn (pbuh)
- 28th - Wafat of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

3. RABI UL AWWAL

Rabi' ul Awwal is the third month of the Islamic calendar and is significant in Islamic history for it is the month in which humanity was blessed by the birth of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). The name means the first month/ beginning of spring. However, since the lunar calendar year 11 to 12 days shorter than

the solar year, Rabi'ul Awwal migrates through the seasons.

Important dates in Rabi' ul Awwal:

- 8th - Shahadat of Imam Hasan Al - Askery (pbuh)
- 17th - Birth of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)
- 17th - Birth of Imam Ja'fer As - Sadiq (pbuh)





4. RABI UL AKHER

Rabi'ul Akher is the fourth month of the Islamic calendar. The literal meaning of this month is the second spring.

Important dates in Rabi'ul Akher:

- 10th - Birth of Imam Hasan Al-Askery (pbuh)

5. JAMAD UL AWWAL

This is the fifth month of the Islamic Calendar. The word Jamad implies dryness & lack of rain, with this month being the first of the dry months.

Important dates in Jamad ul Awwal:

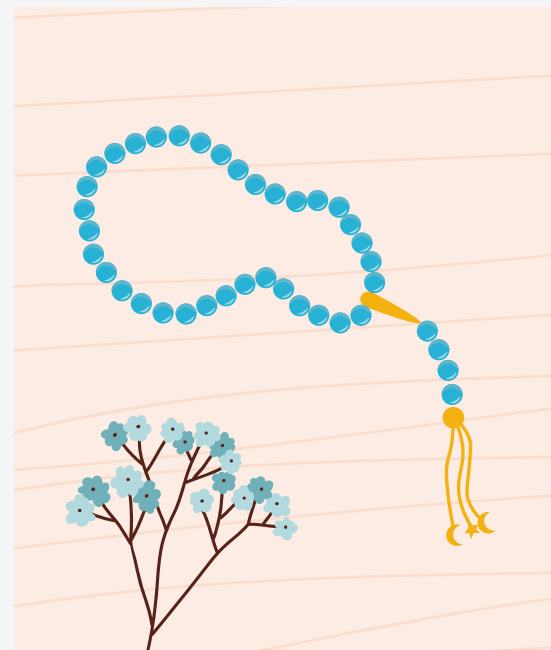
- 5th - Birth of Sayyida Zaynab (pbuh)

6. JAMAD UL AKHER

This is the sixth month of the Islamic calendar. The origin of the word Jumada, from which the name of the month is derived, is used to denote dry, parched land (land devoid of rain) and hence denotes the dry months; the first of which was Jamad ul Awwal

Important dates in Jamad ul Akher:

- 3rd - Wafat of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)
- 20th - Wiladat of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)





7. RAJAB

The months of Rajab, Sha'ban and Ramadhan are important months of the Islamic calendar. In many Muslim communities, children are named after these months – such is their greatness.

The Prophet (pbuh) is reported to have said that the month of Rajab is the month when Allah's mercy descends on His creation like gentle rain. He further said that it is the month of istighfaar – a month when one should seek forgiveness of sins. It is highly recommended to fast in the month of Rajab.

It is also said that there is a river in Janna called Rajab which is whiter than milk and sweeter than honey. The Prophet (pbuh) has said that he/she who fasts in this month will drink from this river.

Important dates in Rajab:

- 1st - Birthday of Imam Muhammad Al Baqir (pbuh)
- 3rd - Death anniversary of Imam Ali Naqi (pbuh)
- 13th - Birthday of Imam Ali (pbuh)
- 15th - Death anniversary of Sayyida Zaynab (pbuh)
- 25th - Death anniversary of Imam Musa Kadhim (pbuh)

8. SHA'BAN

The Prophet (pbuh) has said: "Sha'ban is my month and who so ever fasts even once during this month will certainly go to Janna."

Someone once asked Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) what the best deed was in the month of Sha'ban. He replied: "To do istighfaar (repent for sins) and to give sadaqa. Sadaqa given in this month would be nurtured

by Allah like a camel looks after its young and will be returned on the day of Qiyama".

Important dates in Sha'ban:

1. 3rd - Birthday of Imam Husayn (pbuh)
2. 4th - Birthday of Hazrat Abbas (pbuh)
3. 5th - Birthday of Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh)
4. 15th - Birthday of Imam Muhammad Al-Mahdi (pbuh)





9. MONTH OF RAMADHAN

The Prophet (pbuh) has said about the month of Ramadhan: "...It is the month which invites you to be the guests of Allah and invites you to be one of those near Him..."

It is the only month mentioned by name in the Qur'an as the month in which the Qur'an was revealed. It is the month in which we fast and try to get closer to Allah.

Important dates in month of Ramadhan:

- 10th - Death anniversary of Sayyida Khadija (pbuh)
- 15th - Birthday of Imam Hasan (pbuh)
- 23rd* - Most likely night of Qadr according to ahadith - Laylatul Qadr
- Last Friday - Jumua'tul Widaa





10, 11, 12. ASH-HURAL HAJJ

Shawwal, Dhulqa'da and Dhulhijja are the three months named as "Ashhur al-Hajj" (i.e., the months of Hajj). Although the major acts of Hajj are normally performed in the first ten days of Dhulhijja, yet the whole period starting from the first of Shawwal up to the 10th of Dhulhijja is held to be the period of Hajj because some acts of Hajj can be performed any time during this period. For example, an 'Umrah performed before Shawwal cannot be treated as the 'Umrah of Tamattu: while the 'Umrah performed in Shawwal can be affiliated to the Hajj. For these reasons these three months have been named as the 'months of Hajj' and the month of Shawwal has the distinction of being the first of these.

Important dates in month of Ash-Hural Hajj:

Shawwal:

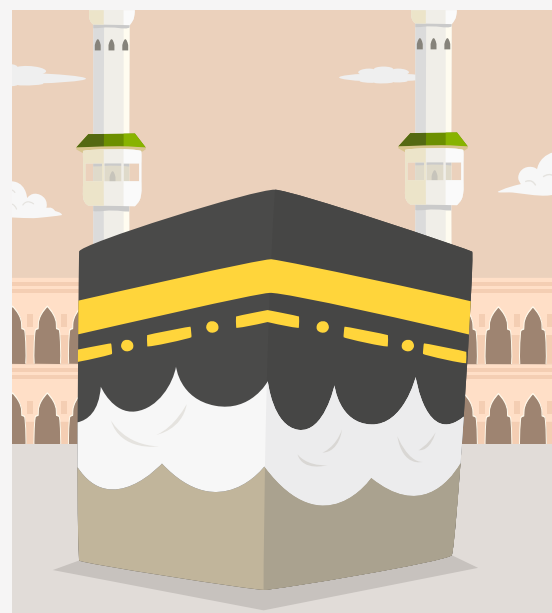
- 1st - Eid ul Fitr
- 25th - Death anniversary of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)

Dhulqa'da:

- 11th - Birthday of Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh)
- 25th - Dahwul Ardh
- 29th - Death anniversary of Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh)

Dhulhijja:

- 7th - Death anniversary of Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh)
- 9th - Day of Arafat
- 10th - Eid ul Adha
- 15th - Birthday of Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh)
- 18th - Eid al Ghadeer
- 24th - Eid al Mubahila





* The night precedes the day and therefore Friday begins at Maghrib on Thursday.

"Indeed the 24 hours of the night and day of Friday belong to Allah. In every hour there are 600,000 opportunities of freedom from the fire."

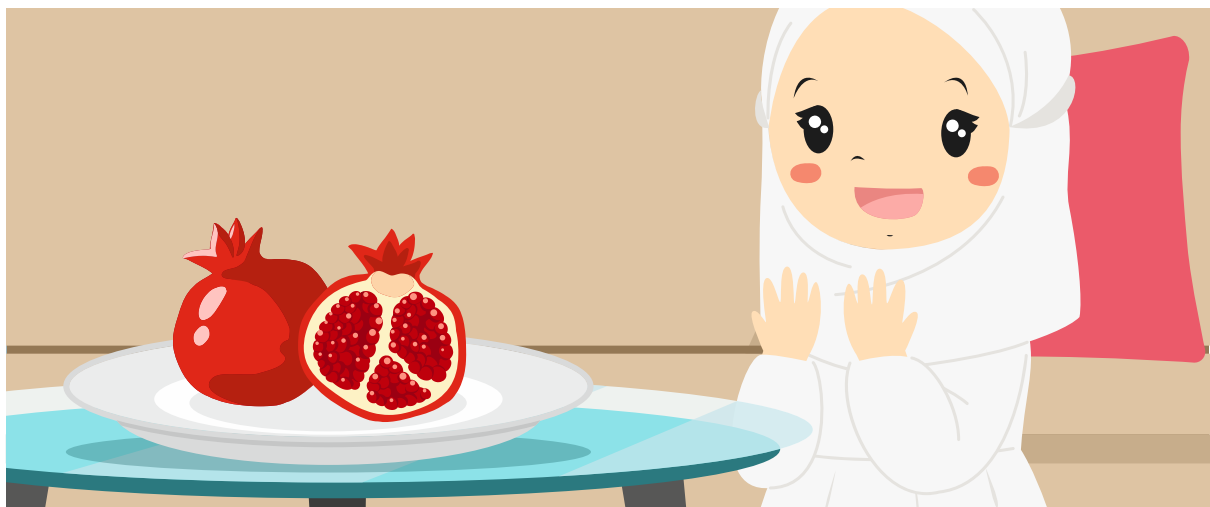
"The thawab of deeds on Friday is twice as much, so avoid sins and perform good deeds to gain more thawab." Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) has said: "The sunrise of Friday is better than all the other days, and the birds too when they meet on Friday say Peace, Peace..... on this righteous day."

This implies that there is no better day than Friday from its dawn.

Some of the recommended a'maal for the night of Jumua' (Thursday night)

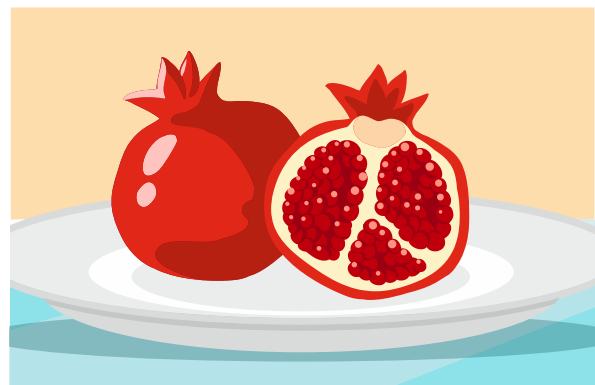
- To recite salawaat as many times as possible. It is related from Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) that from 'Asr on Friday the angels record the thawaab of those who recite salawaat on silver paper with gold pens.
- To pray for one's mu'min brothers and sisters just as Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) used to do.
- To eat a pomegranate if possible.





Some of the recommended a'maal for the day of Jumua'

- To recite Sura Al Jumua'.
- To recite salawaat
- To recite Sura Al Ikhlāas
- To recite Ayatul Kursi as many times as possible from Fajr to Zhuhr as our 4th Imam did.
- To do ghusl of Jumua'. The Prophet (pbuh) said to Imam Ali (pbuh): "Ya Ali! Perform ghusl of Friday even if it means that by purchasing the water you will have to give up a day's food for there is no better good deed than it."
- It is recommended to do ghusl between Fajr and Zhuhr (as near to Zhuhr as possible).
- To cut nails and trim hair, wear neat clean clothes and apply perfume.
- To eat pomegranate for breakfast.
- To utilise time in learning about religion.
- To visit the graves of parents, relations and mu'mineen.
- To recite Dua e Nudba





"O Allah ! Bless us in the day of our Eid and our fast breaking and let it be the best day that has passed over us."

Imam Ali Zainul Abedeen (pbuh) - Sahifa Al-Sajjadiyya

Eid is an Arabic word derived from root of a-w-d. Literally it means a recurring event. In Islam it denotes the festivals of ISLAM. The word Eid occurs in the Qur'an once meaning a joyous recurring occasion.

Isa the son of Maryam said: "O Allah, our Lord! send down to us food from heaven which should be to us an Eid (joyous recurring occasion), to the first of us and for last of us, and a sign from You, and grant us means of subsistence, and You are the best of Providers." Sura Al Maida 5:114

Human history has known festivals from the earliest days of man on earth. Man has celebrated festivals ever since he knew communal life. Ancient Egyptians had one called the day of adornment. It was during one such festival that Prophet Musa (pbuh) defeated the magicians. Sura Taha 20:57-59

Eid ul Fitr is the festival that marks the end of the month

of Ramadhan. Fitr means to break, and it therefore marks the breaking of the fasting period and of all evil habits. Happiness is observed at attaining spiritual upliftment after a month of fasting.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said that Eid is a day of happiness for those whose fasts and prayers have been accepted by Allah. He has also said that Eid is the day in which one has committed no sins.





The 10th day of the last month in the Islamic Calendar is commemorated by Muslims all over the world as the festival (Eid) of Sacrifice. It marks the end of the annual pilgrimage of Muslims to Makka with communal prayers. It is celebrated with prayers, gifts for children and the distribution of meat to the needy and at social gatherings. Muslims exchange the greetings - Eid Mubarak meaning Blessed Eid.

It is the commemoration of the sacrifice of Prophet Ismaeel by his father Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) Ismaeel was not only a son for his father but the result of a whole life's expectations. He was then the only son of a very old father. He was asked to sacrifice his son. Satan tried to create a rift in his conscious by putting his love for his son above his love of Allah. The love of Ismail was a test for Ibraheem.

He found his son wanting to be obedient to Allah. Putting all their trust in Allah, Ibraheem puts the knife to Ismaails' throat and lo! behold a sheep was placed instead. Allah had accepted his love - his total obedience (submission).

All the rituals of the Hajj concentrate around the family of Ibraheem (pbuh). The Hajj which

is a reformation of the spiritual self culminates with this great 'Eid reminding mankind that ...righteousness can never be reached unless one spends out of what one loves in the way of God... Sura Aali Imran 3:91

Mankind strives for contentment which is only to be found in perfection. In the Qur'an. God says that contentment lies only with His remembrance. Only He (God) is perfection. To achieve this contentment there needs to be total submission to His will which is only achieved when one sacrifices that which he/she loves most in the way of God. One must sacrifice one's own 'Ismaail'. It could be a person, an object, a rank, a position or even a 'weakness'.

On Eid ul Hajj, therefore when Muslims sacrifice an animal it is a sacrifice instead of one's Ismaail, and not a sacrifice for the sake of it for then it would be merely 'butchery'.





In Dhulqa'da the Prophet (pbuh) announced that he was going to perform the Hajj that year. Thousands gathered outside Madina awaiting the departure of the Prophet (pbuh). The Prophet (pbuh) appointed Abu Dajana as his representative in Madina and proceeded toward Makka taking with him 60 animals for sacrifice.

This Hajj is known as Hajjatul Wida (the Farewell Hajj) because it was the last Hajj that the Prophet (pbuh) performed in his life. During this Hajj he demonstrated every feature of the ceremony, so that there could be no confusion later.

On Thursday 18th Dhulhijja 10 A.H. the returning caravan of Hajis reached Johfa. On its borders is a pond (called Ghadeer in Arabic). The place is called Ghadeer Khum because of its location.

Jibraail brought a message for the Prophet (pbuh): "O Prophet! Deliver what has been revealed to you from Your Lord, and if you do not then you have not delivered His message and Allah will protect you from the people; Indeed, Allah does not guide the unbelieving people." Sura Al-Ma'ida - 5:68

It was very hot; the Prophet (pbuh) gave instructions for making a pulpit (mimbar) so he could deliver the message of the Lord.

A pulpit of saddles was made, and Bilal gave the Adhan (call to prayers).





After prayers he stood on the pulpit and delivered the following sermon;

"All glory is exclusively for Allah. We seek his help and have faith in him and rely on him. We seek refuge in him from our evil doings and indecent deeds. He is the Lord besides whom there is no guide. There will be none to mislead one whom he guides. I testify that there is no God but Allah and Muhammed is his servant and his messenger. O people! I may soon accept the divine invitation and depart from amongst you. I am responsible and you too are responsible. What is your opinion about me?"

At this stage those present said loudly: "We testify that you have carried out your mission and made efforts in this behalf. May Allah reward you for this."

The Prophet (pbuh) continued: "Do you testify that the Lord of the world is one and Muhammed

is his servant and messenger and that there is no doubt about life in the other world?"

All the people said: "It is correct, and we testify it!"

Then the Prophet (pbuh) said: "O my followers! I am leaving behind two heavy (valuable) things as legacies to you and it is to be seen how you behave with these two legacies of mine."

At this moment a person stood up and said with a loud voice: "What do you mean by these two valuable things?"

To this the Prophet (pbuh) replied: "One of them is the book of Allah and the other thing is my progeny and my Ahlulbayt. Allah has informed me that these two things will not get separated from each other.

"O People! don't seek precedence over the Qur'an and over my progeny, and do not be negligent in your behaviour towards them, lest you be destroyed."





At this moment he took Imam Ali's hand and raised it so high that the whiteness of both of their armpits was seen. He introduced Imam Ali (pbuh) to the people and said: "Who enjoys more rights over the believers than themselves?"

All of them said: "Allah and His Prophet (pbuh) know better". Then the Prophet (pbuh) said: "Allah is my mawla (master) and I am the mawla of the believers and I am more deserving and enjoy more rights over them than they themselves."

"O people! Of whomsoever I am mawla, this Ali is also his/her mawla." Then he raised his hands for dua: "O Allah! Love those who love Ali and be the enemy of those who are the enemies of Ali. O Allah! help Ali's friends and humiliate his enemies and make him the pivot (centre) of truth."

Just then Jibraail appeared and brought the following revelation: "This day I have perfected your religion for you and completed my favours to you and have chosen Islam as your religion..." Sura Al Maa'ida 5:3

At this moment the Prophet

(pbuh) recited takbeer loudly and then added:

"I thank Allah for having perfected His religion and for having completed His favour and for His having been pleased with the master ship and succession of Ali after me."

Then the Prophet (pbuh) stepped down from the pulpit and said to Imam Ali (pbuh): "Sit in a tent so that the chiefs and distinguished personalities of Islam may shake hands with you and congratulate you."

The two shaykhs (Abu Bakr & Umar) were the first to congratulate Imam Ali (pbuh) and call him their mawla.



"To those that argue with you concerning Jesus after the knowledge you have received say: Come, let us gather our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves. We will pray together and call down the curse of Allah on every liar." Sura Aali Imran 3:61

When real arguments fail to produce the desired effect, then to wish for the intervention of Allah's judgement in order to sift the right from wrong; is called Mubahila.

In the year 9 A.H. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) wrote to the heads of different tribes and countries of the world inviting them to Islam. One of the letters was written to the Christian community of Najran.

A large delegation was appointed to go to meet the Prophet (pbuh). Warmly welcomed by the Prophet (pbuh) they were put up in one part of the mosque where they were allowed to perform their prayers comfortably. They asked the Prophet (pbuh) what he thought of Jesus, and he said: "He was a human being created by God and was a prophet."

"Have you ever seen any child born in this world without a father?" they asked.

The Prophet (pbuh) replied: "Jesus is like Adam in the sight of Allah. He created him from dust and then said to him 'be' and he was..." Sura Aali Imran 3:59

They could not answer to this argument but continued to debate the issue when the aya inviting them to a Mubahila was revealed. They accepted the challenge and at the appointed hour arrived at the place where the Mubahila was going to take place.

There they saw the Ahlul Kisaa - The Prophet (pbuh), Imam Ali ((pbuh) Imamayn Hasanayn (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) and immediately their leader Abu Harith said: "I see such faces that if they raise their hands in supplication and pray to God that the biggest mountain may be moved from its place, the same will happen immediately. We should in no circumstance engage in a Mubahila with these sacred people because it is possible that... not even one of us may remain alive on the face of the earth."

They withdrew from the Mubahila.





Ziyara (Commonly referred to as, Ziyarat) is a pilgrimage to sites associated with the Ma'sumeen, their companions and Islamic scholars.

The Prophet (pbuh) told Imam Husayn (pbuh)
 "My son! If someone visits me whilst I am alive or dead, or visits your father, your brother or yourself, it becomes WAJIB on me to visit him on the day of Qiyama and rescue him from his sins."

Ziyarat can also refer to sending salaams to them from afar.
 The main cities of Ziyara are Makka, Madina, Najaf, Karbala, Mashhad, Kadhmayn & Samarra. It is highly recommended to send salams to the Ma'sumeen every day.

Map to show places of Ziyara of the 14 Ma'sumeen:

Saudi Arabia - Madina

- Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)
- Sayyida Fatima (pbuh)
- Imam Hasan (pbuh)
- Imam Zaynul Abedeen (pbuh)
- Imam Muhammad Baqir (pbuh)
- Imam Ja'fer Sadiq (pbuh)

Iraq

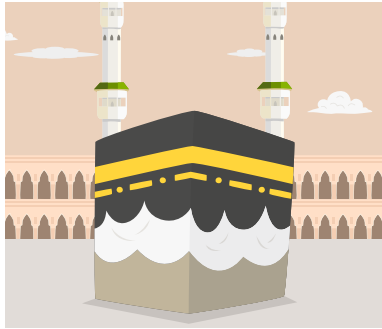
- Imam Ali (pbuh) - Najaf
- Imam Husayn (pbuh) - Karbala
- Imam Musa Kadim (pbuh) - Kadhmayn
- Imam Muhammad At Taqi (pbuh) - Kadhmayn
- Imam Ali An Naqi (pbuh) - Samarra
- Imam Hasan Al Askery (pbuh) - Samarra

Iran - Mashhad

- Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh)



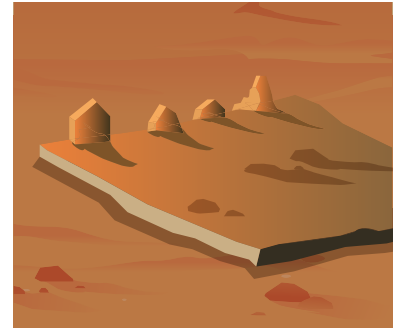
OTHER IMPORTANT PLACES OF ZIYARA



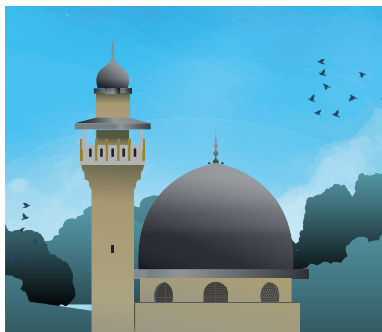
Saudi Arabia
Makka – The Ka'ba



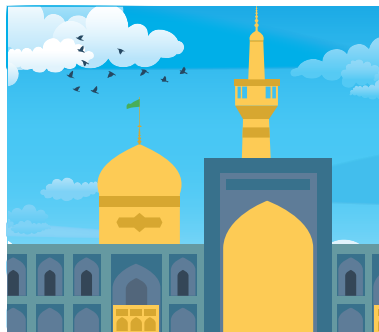
Saudi Arabia
Madina – Masjid un
Nabi



Saudi Arabia
Madina – Jannatul
Baqee



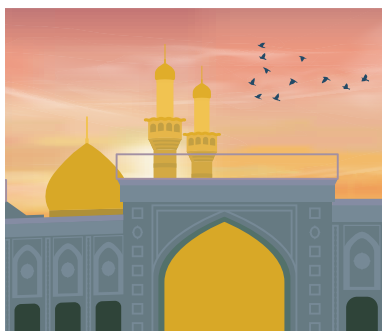
Israel - Jerusalem
Masjid Al Aqsa



Iran - Mashhad
Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh)



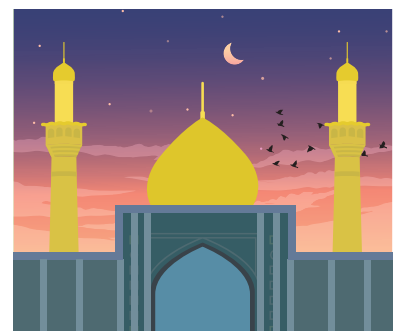
Iraq – Najaf
Imam Ali (pbuh)



Iraq – Karbala
Imam Husayn (pbuh)



Iraq – Kadhmayn
Imam Musa Kadim &
Muhammad At Taqi
(pbuh)



Iraq – Samarra
Imam Ali An Naqi
& Hasan Al Askery
(pbuh)



Peace be upon you; O Prophet of God

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

Peace be upon you; O Ali

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Peace be upon you; O Fatima Zahra

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا فَاطِمَةَ الزَّهْرَاءِ

Peace be upon you; O Khadija

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَدِيجَةَ الْكُبْرَى

Peace be upon you; O Hasan

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَسَنَ الْمُجْتَبَى

Peace be upon you; O Husayn

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْحُسَيْنِ

And on the 9 AImma from your progeny.

وَعَلَى تِسْعَةِ الْمُعْصُومِينَ مِنْ دُرِّتِكَ

Ali Son of Husayn, And Muhammad, son of Ali, And Ja'fer, son of Muhammad, And Musa, son of Ja'fer, And Ali, son of Musa, And Muhammad, son of Ali, And Ali, son of Muhammad, And Hasan, son of Ali, And the Hujjat (Proof of Allah) , son of Hasan

عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ وَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ وَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ مُوسَى بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ وَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُوسَى وَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ وَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ وَ الْحُجَّةَ بْنَ حَسَنٍ

O Allah hasten his reappearance
Peace of Allah be on all of you
and the mercy of Allah and His blessings

عَجَّلَ اللَّهُ فَرَجَهُ وَ سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ مَخْرَجَهُ وَ ظَهَّرَهُ وَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ



