
The Light of Peace



Part 1

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مقدمه

الحمد لله رب العالمين ولي الصالحين والعاقبة للمتقين والصلاة والسلام على سيد المرسلين وامام الدعاة الصادقين وبعد:.

فان من الضروريات في حياة المسلم أن يتفقه في هذا الدين الحنيف من خلال تلاوة وحفظ بعض سور القرآن الكريم وتفسير معانيها فهو كلام رب العالمين وكذلك معرفة شيء من سيرة النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وحياته وشمائله حتى يزداد المسلم محبة لهذا النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام ويكون قدوته الحسنة في هذه الحياة. ولقد اطلعنا على هذا الجهد العلمي والذي جمعه ورتبه/الشيخ محمد سلطان بن محمد ياسين عادل جزاه الله خيراً فهو جهد مبذول ومشكور ونسأل الله أن ينفع به حيث أنه عرض موضوعاته بشكل مبسط وميسر ليستفيد منها طالب العلم المبتديء حيث رغب النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم في التفقه في الدين فقال صلى الله عليه وسلم {من يزد الله به خيراً يفقه في الدين} والله ولي التوفيق،

كتبه/مدير المكتب التعاوني للدعوة والارشاد بالواديين/عسير

المملكة العربية السعودية

عبدالله بن علي آل مالح

حرر في يوم الأربعاء الموافق 14 من ذي القعدة 1437 هـ

Preface

All Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, Surely, the time is important wealth for human life and it is very important favour given by Allah to us. Today, Muslim youths are making indecency, immorality and forgetting their motto day by day. They are deviating (going away) from the Prayer (Salah), Fasting and Islamic educations and they became Muslims only by their names while western peoples are using their precious time in learning of Science and Technology and doing new inventions day by day. O' Muslim brothers, if you lost the money & wealth, it can be re-earned by doing hard work, but loss of time is the loss of everything. So, use your precious time judiciously and carefully. The time once lost can never be regained. I have arranged this book for the students of "Peace Global School". So that they can memorise some chapters of Quran, Hadith, Dua and biography of Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him. I hope that this Book will be useful for the students. May Allah (swt) guide us good knowledge and show us straight path. Aameen

Mohammad Sultan Adil

Founder & President of Peace Global School

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ سَبْعُ آيَاتٍ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ
۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝

Surah Al-Fatiha

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful (1)

All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the 'Ālamîn (mankind, jinn and all that exists). (2) The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful (3) The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection) (4) You (Alone) we worship, and You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything). (5) Guide us to the Straight Way. (6) The Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace, not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger (such as the Jews), nor of those who went astray (such as the Christians). (7)

سُورَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ سِتُّ آيَاتٍ
 بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هـ
 قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ هـ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ هـ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ هـ مِنْ
 شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ هـ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ
 النَّاسِ هـ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ هـ

Surah An-Nas

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Say: "I seek refuge with (Allâh) the Lord of mankind, (1) "The King of mankind (2) "The Ilâh (God) of mankind, (3) "From the evil of the whisperer (devil who whispers evil in the hearts of men) who withdraws (from his whispering in one's heart after one remembers Allâh) , (4) "Who whispers in the breasts of mankind, (5) "Of jinn and men." (6)

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ خَمْسُ آيَاتٍ
 بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هـ
 قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ هـ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ هـ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا
 وَقَبَ هـ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثِ فِي الْعُقَدِ هـ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ هـ

Surah Al-Falaq

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
Say: "I seek refuge with (Allâh) the Lord of the daybreak, (1)
"From the evil of what He has created; (2) "And from the evil of
the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness; (or the moon
as it sets or goes away) (3) "And from the evil of those who
practice witchcrafts when they blow in the knots, (4) "And from
the evil of the envier when he envies." (5)

سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ أَرْبَعُ آيَاتٍ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هـ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ هـ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ هـ لَمْ يَلِدْ هـ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ هـ
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ هـ

Surah Al-Ikhlâs

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
Say (O Muhammad SAW): "He is Allâh, (the) One. (1) " Allâh
the Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, (He neither
eats nor drinks). (2) "He begets not, nor was He begotten; (3)
"And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him." (4)

سُورَةُ اللَّهَبِ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ خَمْسُ آيَاتٍ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هـ

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ هـ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ هـ
سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ هـ وَامْرَأَتُهُ هـ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ هـ فِي
جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ هـ

Surah Al-Masadd

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Perish the two hands of Abû Lahab (an uncle of the Prophet), and perish he! (1) His wealth and his children will not benefit him! (2) He will be burnt in a Fire of blazing flames! (3) And his wife too, who carries wood (thorns of Sadan which she used to put on the way of the Prophet (SAW) , or use to slander him). (4) In her neck is a twisted rope of Masad (palm fibre). (5)

سُورَةُ النَّصْرِ مَدَنِيَّةٌ وَهِيَ ثَلَاثُ آيَاتٍ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هـ

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ هـ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي
دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا هـ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ هـ إِنَّهُ
كَانَ تَوَّابًا هـ

Surah An-Nasr

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

When there comes the Help of Allâh (to you, O Muhammad (SAW) against your enemies) and the conquest (of Makkah), (1) And you see that the people enter Allâh's religion (Islâm) in crowds, (2) So glorify the Praises of your Lord, and ask His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One Who accepts the repentance and Who forgives. (3)

سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ سِتُّ آيَاتٍ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هـ
قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ هـ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ هـ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ هـ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ هـ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ
مَا أَعْبُدُ هـ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ هـ

Surah Al-Kafiroon

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Say (O Muhammad (SAW) to these Mushrikûn and Kâfirûn): "O Al-Kâfirûn (disbelievers in Allâh, in His Oneness, in His Angels, in His Books, in His Messengers, in the Day of Resurrection, and in Al-Qadar)! (1) "I worship not that which you worship, (2) "Nor will you worship that which I worship. (3) "And I shall not worship that which you are worshipping. (4) "Nor will you

worship that which I worship. (5) "To you be your religion, and to me my religion (Islâmic Monotheism)." (6)

سُورَةُ الْكَوْثَرِ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ ثَلَاثُ آيَاتٍ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هـ
إِنَّا آغَظَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ هـ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ هـ إِنَّ
شَانِكَ هُوَ الْآبَتَرُ هـ

Surah Al-Kauthar

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful
Verily, We have granted you (O Muhammad (SAW)) Al-Kauthar
(a river in Paradise) (1) Therefore turn in prayer to your Lord and
sacrifice (to Him only) (2) For he who hates you (O Muhammad
(Peace be upon him)), he will be cut off from every posterity
(good thing in this world and in the Hereafter). (3)

سُورَةُ الْمَاعُونِ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ سَبْعُ آيَاتٍ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هـ
أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْإِيمَانِ هـ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ هـ
وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِينِ هـ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ هـ

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ۖ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَآءُونَ ۖ
وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ۖ

Surah Al-Maun

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Have you seen him who denies the Recompense? (1) That is he who repulses the orphan (harshly), (2) And urges not on the feeding of AlMiskîn (the poor), (3) So woe unto those performers of Salât (prayers) (hypocrites), (4) Those who delay their Salât (prayer from their stated fixed times), (5) Those who do good deeds only to be seen (of men), (6) And prevent Al-Mâ'ûn (small kindnesses like salt, sugar, water). (7)

سُورَةُ قُرَيْشٍ مَكِّيَّةٌ وَهِيَ أَرْبَعُ آيَاتٍ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝
لَا يُلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ ۖ الْفِهُمُ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ ۖ
فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ۖ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوعٍ ۖ
وَأَمَّنَّهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ۖ

Surah Quraish

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

(It is a great Grace and protection from Allâh), for the taming of the Quraish, (1) (And with all those Allâh's Grace and Protections for their taming, We cause) the (Quraish) caravans to set forth safe in winter (to the south), and in summer (to the north without any fear), (2) So let them worship (Allâh) the Lord of this House (the Ka'bah in Makkah). (3) (He) Who has fed them against hunger, and has made them safe from fear. (4)

عشرون حديثاً صحيحاً من الاحاديث النبوية

(١)

عن أمير المؤمنين أبي حفص عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنه قال: سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول: "إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى، فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ لِدُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ" (رواه البخاري رقم الحديث: 1)

It is narrated on the authority of Amirul Mu'minin, Abu Hafs 'Umar bin al-Khattab (ra) who said:

I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) say: "Actions are (judged) by motives (niyyah), so each man will have what he intended. Thus, he whose migration (hijrah) was to Allah and His Messenger, his migration is to Allah and His Messenger; but he whose migration was for some worldly thing he might gain, or for a wife he might marry, his migration is to that for which he migrated. (Sahih al-Bukhari 1)

2

عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجِّ، وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ"
(رواه البخاري رقم الحديث: ٨)

Narrated Ibn 'Umar: (May Allah be pleased with him)

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: Islam is based on (the following) five (principles):

1. To testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah and Muhammad is Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).
2. To offer the (compulsory congregational) prayers dutifully and perfectly.

3. To pay Zakat (i.e. obligatory charity) .
 4. To perform Hajj. (i.e. Pilgrimage to Mecca)
 5. To observe fast during the month of Ramadan.
- (Sahih al-Bukhari 8)

3

عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
 ”يَا مُعَاذُ أَتَدْرِي مَا حَقُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ“ قَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. قَالَ ”أَنْ
 يَعْبُدُوهُ وَلَا يُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا، أَتَدْرِي مَا حَقَّهُمْ عَلَيْهِ“ قَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
 أَعْلَمُ. قَالَ ”أَنْ لَا يُعَذِّبَهُمْ.“ (رواه البخاري رقم الحديث: 7373)

Narrated Mu`adh bin Jabal: (May Allah be pleased with him)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Mu`adh! Do you know what Allah's Right upon His slaves is?" I said, "Allah and His Apostle know best." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "To worship Him (Allah) Alone and to join none in worship with Him (Allah). Do you know what their right upon Him is?" I replied, "Allah and His Apostle know best." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Not to punish them (if they do so). (Sahih al-Bukhari 7373)

4

عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ ”مَنْ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَنْ

لَقِيَهُ يُشْرِكُ بِهِ دَخَلَ النَّارَ“ (رواه مسلم رقم الحديث: 93)

It is narrated on the authority of Jabir bin. Abdullah:

I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) saying: He who met Allah without associating anything with Allah entered Paradise and he who met Him associating (anything) with Him entered Fire. (Sahih Muslim 93)

5

عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ دُلَّنِي عَلَى عَمَلٍ أَعْمَلُهُ يُدْنِيَنِي مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَيُبَا عِدُنِي مِنَ النَّارِ، قَالَ ”تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا وَتُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ وَتُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ وَتَصِلُ ذَا رَحِمِكَ“ فَلَمَّا أَذْبَرَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ”إِنْ تَمَسَّكَ بِمَا أُمِرَ بِهِ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ“. وَفِي رَوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، ”إِنْ تَمَسَّكَ بِهِ“. (رواه مسلم رقم الحديث: 14)

It is narrated on the authority of Abu Ayyub (May Allah be pleased with him) that a man came to the Prophet (?) and said:

Direct me to a deed which draws me near to Paradise and takes me away from the Fire (of Hell). Upon this he (the Holy Prophet) said: You worship Allah and never associate anything with Him, establish prayer, and pay Zakat, and do good to your kin. When he turned his back, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) remarked: If he

adheres to what he has been ordered to do, he would enter Paradise . (Sahih Muslim 14)

6

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: "يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! إِنَّكَ مَا دَعَوْتَنِي وَرَجَوْتَنِي غَفَرْتُ لَكَ عَلَى مَا كَانَ مِنْكَ وَلَا أَبَالِي، يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! لَوْ بَلَغَتْ ذُنُوبُكَ عَنَانَ السَّمَاءِ ثُمَّ اسْتَغْفَرْتَنِي غَفَرْتُ لَكَ، يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! إِنَّكَ لَوْ أَتَيْتَنِي بِقُرَابِ الْأَرْضِ خَطَايَا ثُمَّ لَقِيتَنِي لَا تَشْرَكَ بِي شَيْئًا لَا تَيْتَكَ بِقُرَابِهَا مَغْفِرَةً."

(رواه الترمذي رقم الحديث: 3540، وقال: حديث حسن صحيح)

On the authority of Anas (may Allah be pleased with him) who said:

I heard the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) say, "Allah the Almighty has said: 'O Son of Adam, as long as you invoke Me and ask of Me, I shall forgive you for what you have done, and I shall not mind. O Son of Adam, were your sins to reach the clouds of the sky and you then asked forgiveness from Me, I would forgive you. O Son of Adam, were you to come to Me with sins nearly as great as the Earth, and

were you then to face Me, ascribing no partner to Me, I would bring you forgiveness nearly as great as it [too].' " It was related by at-Tirmidhi, who said that it was a hasan hadeeth. (Jami` at-Tirmidhi 3540)

7

عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ الْغِفَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِيمَا يَرُوهُ عَنْ رَبِّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى، أَنَّهُ قَالَ: "يَا عِبَادِي: أَنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي، وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّمًا، فَلَا تَظَالَمُوا. يَا عِبَادِي! كُلُّكُمْ ضَالٌّ إِلَّا مَنْ هَدَيْتُهُ، فَاسْتَهِدُونِي أَهْدِكُمْ، يَا عِبَادِي! كُلُّكُمْ جَائِعٌ إِلَّا مَنْ أَطْعَمْتُهُ، فَاسْتَطْعُمُونِي أَطْعَمُكُمْ. يَا عِبَادِي! كُلُّكُمْ عَارٍ إِلَّا مَنْ كَسَوْتُهُ، فَاسْتَكْسُونِي أَكْسُكُمْ." رواه مسلم رقم الحديث: 2577

Abu Dharr reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying that Allah, the Exalted and Glorious, said:

My servants, I have made oppression unlawful for Me and unlawful for you, so do not commit oppression against one another. My servants, all of you are liable to err except one whom I guide on the right path, so seek right guidance from Me so that I should direct you to the right path. O My servants, all of you are hungry (needy) except one whom I feed, so beg food from Me, so that I may give that to you. O My servants, all of you are naked (need clothes) except one whom I provide garments, so beg

clothes from Me, so that I should clothe you.

(Sahih Muslim2577)

8

عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "لَا يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ النَّاسَ" (رواه البخاري رقم الحديث: 7376)

Narrated Jarir bin `Abdullah: (May Allah be pleased with him) Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Allah will not be merciful to those who are not merciful to mankind." (Sahih al-Bukhari 7376)

9

عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: "مَنْ نَذَرَ أَنْ يُطِيعَ اللَّهَ فَلْيُطِعهُ، وَمَنْ نَذَرَ أَنْ يَعُصِيَ اللَّهَ فَلَا يَعُصِهِ" (رواه ابوداود رقم: الحديث 3289)

Narrated 'Aishah: (May Allah be pleased with her) The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) as saying: If anyone vows to obey Allah, let him obey Him, but if anyone vows to disobey Him, let him not disobey Him. (Sunan Abi Dawud 3289)

10

عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، يَقُولُ إِنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَيُّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ خَيْرٌ قَالَ "مَنْ

سَلِمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ“ (رواه مسلم رقم الحديث 40)

'Abdullah b. Amr b. al-As is reported to have said:

Verily a person asked the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings be upon him) who amongst the Muslims was better. Upon this (the Holy Prophet) remarked: From whose hand and tongue the Muslims are safe. (Sahih Muslim 40)

11

عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
”لَا تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَائِكُمْ، وَمَنْ كَانَ حَالِفًا فَلْيَحْلِفْ بِاللَّهِ.“ (رواه البخاري

رقم الحديث 7401)

Narrated Ibn `Umar: (May Allah be pleased with him)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Do not swear by your fathers; and whoever wants to swear should swear by Allah." (Sahih al-Bukhari 7401)

12

عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ—عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَرْوِيهِ عَنْ
رَبِّهِ، قَالَ ”إِذَا تَقَرَّبَ الْعَبْدُ إِلَى شَيْءٍ تَقَرَّبْتُ إِلَيْهِ ذِرَاعًا، وَإِذَا تَقَرَّبَ مِنِّي
ذِرَاعًا تَقَرَّبْتُ مِنْهُ بَاعًا، وَإِذَا أَتَانِي مَشْيًا أَتَيْتُهُ هَرْوَلَةً.“ (رواه البخاري

رقم الحديث: 7536)

Narrated Anas: (May Allah be pleased with him)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "My Lord says, 'If My slave comes nearer to me for a span, I go nearer to him for a cubit; and if he comes nearer to Me for a cubit, I go nearer to him for the span of outstretched arms; and if he comes to Me walking, I go to him running.' (Sahih al-Bukhari 7536)

13

عَنْ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ "بَيْنَ الرَّجُلِ وَبَيْنَ الشِّرْكِ وَالْكَفْرِ تَرْكُ الصَّلَاةِ" (رواه مسلم رقم الحديث: 82)

It is narrated on the authority of Abu Zubair that he heard Jabir bin 'Abdullah saying. I heard the Messenger of Allah (may peace and blessings be upon him) observing this:

Between man and polytheism and unbelief is the abandonment of salat. (Sahih Muslim 82)

14

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: "إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا يُحَاسَبُ بِهِ الْعَبْدُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ صَلَاتُهُ. فَإِنْ صَلَحَتْ فَقَدْ أَفْلَحَ وَأَنْجَحَ، وَإِنْ فَسَدَتْ فَقَدْ خَابَ وَخَسِرَ، فَإِنْ انْتَقَصَ مِنْ فَرِيضَتِهِ شَيْءٌ، قَالَ الرَّبُّ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: انْظُرُوا هَلْ لِعَبْدِي مِنْ تَطَوُّعٍ

فِيكَمَّلَ بِهَا مَا انْتَقَصَ مِنَ الْفَرِيضَةِ، ثُمَّ يَكُونُ سَائِرُ، عَمَلِهِ عَلَى ذَلِكَ“. (رواه الترمذي رقم الحديث 413) ”وصححه الألباني“ وكذلك أبو داود والنسائي وابن ماجه وأحمد)

On the authority of Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) from the Prophet (ﷺ), who said:

Allah (mighty and sublime be He) says: The first of his actions for which a servant of Allah will be held accountable on the Day of Resurrection will be his prayers. If they are in order, then he will have prospered and succeeded: and if they are wanting, then he will have failed and lost. If there is something defective in his obligatory prayers, the Lord (glorified and exalted be He) will say: See if My servant has any supererogatory prayers with which may be completed that which was defective in his obligatory prayers. Then the rest of his actions will be judged in like fashion. It was related by at-Tirmidhi (also by Abu Dawud, an-Nasa'i, Ibn Majah and Ahmad). (Jami` at-Tirmidhi 413)

15

عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ ”إِذَا أَكَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِيَمِينِهِ وَإِذَا شَرِبَ فَلْيَشْرَبْ بِيَمِينِهِ فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَأْكُلُ بِشِمَالِهِ وَيَشْرَبُ بِشِمَالِهِ“ (رواه مسلم رقم الحديث 2020)

Ibn'Umar(May Allah be pleased with them) reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying:

When any one of you intends to eat (meal), he should eat with his right hand. and when he (intends) to drink he should drink with his right hand, for the Satan eats with his left hand and drinks with his left hand. (Sahih Muslim 2020)

16

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ
”حَقُّ الْمُسْلِمِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ سِتُّ. قِيلَ مَا هُنَّ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ“ إِذَا
لَقِيْتَهُ فَسَلِّمْ عَلَيْهِ وَإِذَا دَعَاكَ فَأَجِبْهُ وَإِذَا اسْتَنْصَحَكَ فَانْصَحْ لَهُ وَإِذَا
عَطَسَ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ فَشَمِّتْهُ وَإِذَا مَرَضَ فَعُدَّهُ وَإِذَا مَاتَ فَاتَّبِعْهُ“ (رواه
مسلم رقم الحديث: 2162)

Abu Huraira (May Allah be pleased with him) reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying:

Six are the rights of a Muslim over another Muslim. It was said to him: Allah's Messenger, what are these? Thereupon he said: When you meet him, offer him greetings; when he invites you to a feast accept it. when he seeks your council give him, and when he sneezes and says:" All praise is due to Allah," you say Yarhamuk Allah (may Allah show mercy to you) ; and when he fails ill visit him; and when he dies follow his bier. (Sahih Muslim 2162)

17

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ ”مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيَقُلْ خَيْرًا، أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ،

وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلَا يُوْذِ جَارَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ
وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ“ (رواه البخاري رقم الحديث 6475)

Narrated Abu Huraira: (May Allah be pleased with him)

Allah's Messenger (?) said, "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should talk what is good or keep quiet, and whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should not hurt (or insult) his neighbor; and whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day, should entertain his guest generously." (Sahih al-Bukhari 6475)

18

عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا – قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ “نِعْمَتَانِ مَغْبُونٌ فِيهِمَا كَثِيرٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ، الصِّحَّةُ وَالْفَرَاغُ“ (رواه
البخاري رقم الحديث 6412)

Narrated Ibn `Abbas: (May Allah be pleased with him)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "There are two blessings which many people lose: (They are) Health and free time for doing good." (Sahih al-Bukhari 6412)

19

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ. ”وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ، لَا تَدْخُلُوا الْجَنَّةَ حَتَّى تُؤْمِنُوا وَلَا تُوْمِنُوا
حَتَّى تَحَابُّوا. أَوْ لَا أَدُلُّكُمْ عَلَى شَيْءٍ إِذَا فَعَلْتُمُوهُ تَحَابَبْتُمْ أَفْشُوا السَّلَامَ
بَيْنَكُمْ“ (رواه ابن ماجه رقم الحديث: 3692)

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah (May Allah be pleased with him) that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, you will not enter Paradise until you believe, and you will not believe until you love one another. Shall I not tell you of something which, if you do it, you will love one another? Spread (the greeting of) peace among yourselves."(Sunan Ibn Majah 3692)

20

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ
"مَنْ صَلَّى عَلَيَّ وَاحِدَةً صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ عَشْرًا" (رواه مسلم رقم
الحديث: 408)

Abu Huraira reported: (May Allah be pleased with him)

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: He who blesses me once, Allah would bless him ten times.(Sahih Muslim 408)

أدعية مأثورة عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم

Supplication before performing ablution

”بِسْمِ اللَّهِ“

In the Name of Allah

(Reference: Abu Dawud, Ibn Majah, and Ahmad. See also Al-Albani, 'Irwa'ul-Ghain 1/122)

Supplication on completing ablution

”أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ“

I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah alone, Who has no partner; and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger. (Reference: Muslim 1/209)

”اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ“

O Allah, make me among those who turn to You in repentance, and make me among those who are purified.

(Reference: At-Tirmidhi 1/78. See also Al-Albani, Sahih At-Tirmidhi 1/18)

Supplication on leaving the home

”بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ“

In the Name of Allah, I have placed my trust in Allah, there is no might and no power except by Allah.

(Reference: Abu Dawud 4/325, At-Tirmidhi 5/490. See also Al-Albani, Sahih At-Tirmidhi 3/151)

Supplication when entering the home

”بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا، وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا، وَعَلَى رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا“

In the Name of Allah we enter , in the Name of Allah we leave , and upon our Lord we depend [then say As-Salaamu 'Alaykum to those present].

(Reference: Abu Dawud 4/325. Muslim {Hadith no. 2018) says that one should mention the Name of Allah when entering the home and when beginning to eat; and that the devil, hearing this, says: "There is no shelter for us here tonight and no food.")

Supplication when entering the Masjid

”أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ، وَبِوَجْهِهِ الْكَرِيمِ، وَسُلْطَانِهِ الْقَدِيمِ، مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ“. (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالسَّلَامِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ) ”اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ“

I seek refuge in Almighty Allah, by His Noble Face, by His primordial power, from Satan the outcast.¹ [In the Name of Allah, and blessings.]² [And peace be upon the Messenger of Allah.]³ O Allah, open before me the doors of Your mercy.⁴

(Reference:

1 Abu Dawud and Al-Albani, Sahihul-Jdmi' As-Saghir (Hadithno. 4591).

2 Ibn As-Sunni (Hadith no. 88), graded good by Al-Albani.

3 Abu Dawud 1/126, see also Al-Albani, Sahihul-Jami'As-Saghir 1/528.

4Muslim 1/494. There is also a report in Sunan Ibn Majah on the authority of Fatimah (RA), : "O Allah, forgive me my sins and open for me the doors of Your mercy." It was graded authentic by Al-Albani due to supporting Ahadith. See Sahih Ibn Majah 1/128-9.)

Supplication on leaving the Masjid

”بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالسَّلَامِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ،

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ، اللَّهُمَّ أَعْصِمْنِي مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, and peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah, I ask for Your favor, O Allah, protect me from Satan the outcast. (Reference: ibid)

Supplication on hearing the Adhan/Azan (call to prayer)

" Repeat what the Mu'aththin says, except for when he says"

”حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ وَحَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ“

Hayya 'alas-Salaah (hasten to the prayer) and Hayya 'alal-Falaah (hasten to salvation). Here you should say:

”لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ“

There is no might and no power except by Allah.

(Reference: Al-Bukhari 1/152, Muslim 1/288.)

”اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ،“

آتِ مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَةَ، وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ،

O Allah , Lord of this perfect call and established prayer. Grant Muhammad the intercession and favor, and raise him to the honored station You have promised him, [verily You do not

neglect promises].

(Reference: Al-Bukhari 1/152, and the addition between brackets is from Al-Bayhaqi 1/410 with a good (Hasan) chain of narration. See 'Abdul-Aziz bin Baz's Tuhfatul-'Akhyar, pg. 38.)

Between the call to prayer and the 'Iqamah, you should supplicate Allah for yourself. Supplication during this time is not rejected. (Tirmizi, Ahmad, wa Abu Daud)

Supplication before eating

When anyone of you begins eating, say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

In the Name of Allah.

And if you forget then, when you remember, say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ وَآخِرِهِ

In the Name of Allah, in the beginning and in the end.

(Reference: Abu Dawud 3/347, At-Tirmidhi 4/288. See Al-Albani's Sahih At-Tirmidhi 2/167.)

Supplication after eating

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا وَرَزَقَنِيهِ، مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةَ

Praise is to Allah Who has given me this food and sustained me with it though I was unable to do it and powerless.

(Reference: At-Tirmidhi, Abu Dawud, and Ibn Majah. See also Al-Albani, Sahih At-Tirmidhi 3/159. Or/Tabi)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ،
”غَيْرَ مَكْفِيٍّ“ وَلَا مُودِّعٍ وَلَا مُسْتَغْنَى عَنْهُ رَبُّنَا

All praise is to Allah, praise in abundance, good and blessed. It cannot [be compensated for, nor can it] be left, nor can it be done without our Lord.

(Reference: Al-Bukhari 6/214, At-Tirmidhi 5/507)

Supplication when entering the restroom

“بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ”

(Before entering) [In the Name of Allah] . (Then) O Allah , I seek protection in You from the male and female unclean spirits.

(Reference: Al-Bukhari 1/45, Muslim 1/283. The addition of Bismillah at its beginning was reported by Said bin Mansur. See Fathul-Bari 1/244)

Supplication on leaving the restroom (bathroom/toilet)

“غُفْرَانِكَ”

I seek Your forgiveness.

(Reference: Abu Dawud, Ibn Majah and At-Tirmidhi. An-Nasa'i recorded it in 'Amalul-Yawm wal-Laylah. Also see the checking of Ibn Al-Qayyim's Zadul-Ma'ad, 2/387.)

Supplication for sneezing

When you sneeze , then say:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

All praises and thanks are to Allah.

Your companion should say:

يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ

May Allah have mercy upon you.

When someone says Yarhamukallaah to you then you should say:

يَهْدِيكُمُ اللَّهُ وَيُصْلِحْ بَالَكُمْ

May Allah guide you and set your affairs in order.(Reference: Al-Bukhari 7/125.)

Supplication before sleeping

”بِاسْمِكَ اللَّهُمَّ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا“

In Your Name , O Allah , I die and I live.

Reference: Here, dying and living are metaphors for sleep and wakefulness. This explains why the normal order of these words has been reversed in this Hadith. In other contexts the living is mentioned before dying. See Qur'an Al-Baqarah 2:258, Aal-'Imran 3:156, Al-A'raf 7:158 among many other examples, (trans.). See also Al-Asqalani, Fathul-Bari 11/113, Muslim 4/2083.) (And other supplications are in the Book of Hadith)

Supplication when you wake up

”الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ“

Praise is to Allah Who gives us life after He has caused us to die and to Him is the return.

Reference: Al-Bukhari, cf. Al-Asqalani, Fathul-Bari 11/113; Muslim 4/2083



خَمْسُونَ سَوَالاً وَجَوَاباً عَنِ السَّيْرَةِ النَّبَوِيَّةِ

50-Questions & answers (Quiz) On Life of Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam)

Q 1. When & where was the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) born?

A. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was born in Makkah on 9th Rabiul Awwal April 20 or 22nd , 571 AD.

Q2. On which day was the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) born?

A. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was born on Monday.

Q3. What is the Mother's name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him)?

A. The name of the Holy Prophet's mother is Aminah.

Q4. What is the name of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him)'s father?

A. The name of the Holy Prophet's father is Abdullah.

Q5. When did the Holy Prophet's father pass away?

A. Six months before the Holy Prophet's birth.

Q6. When did the Holy Prophet's mother pass away?

A. When the Holy Prophet was 6 years old.

Q7. What is the name of the Holy Prophet's grandfather?

A. Abdul Muttalib.

Q8. Who took care of the Holy Prophet after his mother's death?

A. His grandfather Abdul Muttalib

Q9. When did the Holy Prophet's grandfather die?

A. When the Holy Prophet was 8 years old.

Q10. Who took care of the Holy Prophet after the death of his grandfather.

A. His uncle Abu Talib.

Q11. When did Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) travel to Syria and with whom?

A. He went to Syria with his uncle Abu Talib when he was 12 years old.

Q12. What is the meaning of 'Muhammad'?

A. Muhammad' means 'the Praiseworthy One.'

Q13. What titles were given to the Holy Prophet by the people of Makkah?

A. The titles were Sadiq and Ameen.

Q14. What is the meaning of 'Sadiq' and 'Ameen'?

A. Sadiq' means true and 'Ameen' means honest.

Q15. How old was the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) when he got married?

A. The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) was 25 years old.

Q16. With whom the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) got married?

A. The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) got married with Hazrat Khadija (R.A).

Q17. How old was Hazrat Khadija when she married the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him)?

A. She was 40 years old.

Q18. How many sons and daughters did the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) have?

A. The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) had 3 sons and 4 daughters.

Q19. What are the son's names of the Holy Prophet?

A. The son's names of the Holy Prophet are Abdullah, Tayyab and Ibrahim.

Q20. What are the daughter's names of the Holy Prophet?

A. The daughter's names of the Holy Prophet are Zainab, Ruqayya, Umme Kulthum and Fatima. (May Allah be pleased with them)

Q21. When and where did the first revelation of the Holy Qur'an happen?

A. The first revelation was at the cave of Hira when the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) was 40 years old.

Q22. What happened at the cave of Hira?

A. Angel Jibra'il brought the message of Allah to the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him).

Q23. What did Angel Jibra'il say to the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him)?

A. He asked the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) to read.

Q24. What was the reply of Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him)?

A. The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) replied that he could not read.

Q25. How many times did Angel Jibra'il ask the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) to read?

A. He asked 3 times.

Q26. How many verses were revealed in the first revelation of the Holy Qur'an?

A. 5 verses were revealed.

Read! In the Name of your Lord, Who has created (all that exists), (1) He has created man from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood) (2) Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous, (3) Who has taught (the writing) by the pen. (4) He has taught man that which he knew not. (5) (Quran Chapter 96 Al-Alaq Verses 1-5)

Q27. What was the effect of receiving "Wahi" on the Prophet (Peace be upon him)?

A. He was feeling pain, when he reached his home, he was shivering and his wife covered him.

Q28 What did the wife say when she heard of what had happened in the cave?

A. She consoled him and believed in him.

Q29. After how many years did the Prophet (Peace be upon him) start preaching Islam publicly?

A. After 3 years of the revelation

Q30. Whose entry into Islam strengthened it and now they were able to pray openly in the Kabah for the first time?

A. Umar Ibn-Al Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him)

Q31. Why the 10th year of Prophethood was of much grief to the Prophet (Peace be upon him)?

A. Because his Abu Talib and his wife Khadijah passed away

Q32. Which Surah of the Quran describes the extraordinary event related to Abraha that took place in the year of the elephant?

A. Surah Al- Feel

Q33. Who was the first woman to accept Islam?

A. Hazrat Khadija (May Allah be pleased with her)

Q34. Who was the first man to accept Islam?

A. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (May Allah be pleased with him)

Q35. Who was the first child to accept Islam?

A. Hazrat Ali (May Allah be pleased with him)

Q36. Who was the first slave to accept Islam?

A. Hazrat Zaid (May Allah be pleased with him).

Q37. What message the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) was spreading?

A. There is no God other than Allah, and Muhammad (Peace be upon him) is his Last Messenger.

Q38. What did the non-believers of Makkah do with the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him)?

A. They insulted him and opposed him.

Q39. How old was the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) when he migrated to Madinah?

A. The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) was 53 years old.

Q40. How many Muslims were there in the first group of people who migrated to Abyssinia?

A. 12 men and 4 women.

Q41. How many Muslims were there in the second group of people who migrated to Abyssinia?

A. 83 men and 18 women.

Q42. What was the first name of Madinah?

A. The first name of Madinah was Yathrib. (The Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) has told us not to call this blessed city Yathrib again; instead we should call it Madinah or Tayba.)

Q43. What does Yathrib mean?

A. City of Disease.

Q44. What is the meaning of Madinatun Nabi?

A. Holy city of the Prophet.

Q45. Which building did the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) & the companions make in Madinah?

A. Masjid Nabawi.

Q46. When and where did the battle of Badr take place?

A. The battle of Badr took place in Makkah on the 2nd Hijri & It was the first battle in Islamic history.

Q47. What was the 2nd battle in Islamic history?

A. The battle of Uhud was the 2nd battle in Islamic History.

Q48. Can you tell the names of four famous battles in the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him)'s lifetime?

A. Badr, Uhud, Tabuk and Khandaq.

Q49. What did the Prophet (Peace be upon him) say about youngsters and elders?

A. The Prophet (Peace be upon him) said that those who do not show respect to his elders and love to his youngsters is not amongst the righteous.

Q50. What is the importance of love for the Prophet (Peace be upon him)?

A. No-one can become a true believer unless he loves the Prophet (Peace be upon him) more than his family, friends, wealth and everything else in the world.

Islamic Poem for the students of Peace Global School

La-ilaha illallah Muhammad-ur-Rasoolullah,
La-ilaha illallah Muhammad-ur-Rasoolullah,
Allah is one and can't be two,
The truth should be known to you,
He is the source of everything,
And does not need a single thing,
We worship only Allah - the most high,
And to be kind to everyone, we always try,
Allah created the sun that shines so bright,
And the moon and stars that we see at night,
He has no father, no mother, no children,
He begets not, nor is He begotten,
Allah has given us so many blessings,
So, be thankful to Him for everything,
Muhammad-ur-Rasoolullah,
The final Prophet of Allah,
Peace and blessings on him too,
Who came to guide us what and how to do,

Allah has chosen him for mankind,
No better example we will find,
And his Sunnah is our guide,
By his ways we must abide,
Those who believe in Allah now,
Must accept this simple vow,
"La-ilaha illallah Muhammad-ur-Rasoolullah"
"La-ilaha illallah Muhammad-ur-Rasoolullah"
Tawheed is a sacred creed,
Live by it and you will succeed,
O' Allah you are very kind and merciful.
Give us knowledge through Peace Global School.
O' mankind be the witness to the truth,
O' Allah guide us to the way of truth.

This Poem is arranged by a member of Peace Global School

