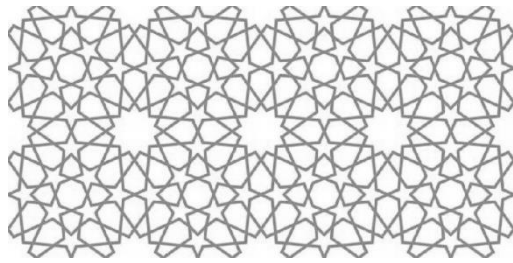


The Messengers of Light



Dedication

The dedication of this book is to Almighty Allah, who has created us. This book is written in the name of Allah and for the sake of Him. And the main purpose of this book is to preach the message of truth and justice, which ultimately pleases Allah.

May Allah Ta'ala grant my efforts and this book as the source of Sawab for all the Muslims. Ameen, Summa Ameen.

Contents

Content	Page no.
Introduction	7
Hazrat Adam (A)	8-11
Hazrat Idris (A)	12-13
Hazrat Nuh (A)	14-17
Hazrat Hud (A)	18-20
Hazrat Salih (A)	21-23
Hazrat Ibrahim (A) and Hazrat Isma'il (A)	24-36
1. The birth of Ibrahim (A) and the idols	24-26
2. Hazrat Ibrahim (A) and the large fire of Babylon	27-28
3. Hazrat Isma'il (A)	29-36
Hazrat Ishaq (A)	37-39
Hazrat Lut (A)	40-43
Hazrat Ya'qub (A)	44-47
Hazrat Yusuf (A)	48-68
1. More about childhood of Yusuf (A) and the well	49-53
2. Hazrat Yusuf (A) from the well to the palace of Misr (Egypt)	54-57
3. Life of Yusuf (A) in prison	58-61
4. Hazrat Yusuf (A) meets his brother Binyamin	62-65
5. The secret disclosed	66-68

Hazrat Ayyub (A)	69-72
Hazrat Yunus (A)	73-77
Hazrat Shu'aib (A)	77-79
Hazrat Musa (A)	80-102
1. Hazrat Musa (A) grew up as a prince	80-86
2. Hazrat Musa (A) received Nabuwat	87-89
3. Hazrat Harun (A) and Musa (A)'s going to Egypt	90-93
4. The great exodus of the people of Banu Isra'il	94-102
Hazrat Daud (A)	103-107
1. The period before Daud (A)	103
2. First period of Daud (A)	104-105
3. Hazrat Daud (A) as a king	106-107
Hazrat Sulayman (A)	108-112
Hazrat Ilyas (A)	113-114
Hazrat Al-Yasa'a (A)	115
Hazrat 'Uzair (A)	116
Hazrat Zulkifl (A)	117-118
Zul-Qarnayn	119-121
Hazrat Zakaria (A) and Hazrat Yahya (A)	122-126
1. Hazrat Zakaria (A)	122-123
2. Hazrat Yahya (A)	124-126
Hazrat 'Isa (A)	127-131
Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.)	132-159

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ, مَكِّيَّةٌ

Surah Al-Fatiha (1:1-7), Makki

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh

Introduction

Allah has created all the things we see around us. He has many beautiful names and attributes. But we didn't know about Allah. That's why Allah has sent these Nabi-Rasuls. Those who got revealed books [i.e. heavenly books (Asmani Kitabs)] are called Rasuls, (or Messengers). Those who got, or didn't get Asmani Kitabs are called Nabis or prophets. All Rasuls are Nabis, but not all Nabis are Rasuls. The first Nabi was Adam (A). The last and greatest Nabi and Rasul was Hazrat Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi wa sallam). Many Nabis came between these two prophets. But we do not know the total number of Prophets. (Allahu A'lam. اللَّهُ اعْلَمُ) The histories of twenty seven well-known prophets are here. Allah said in the first revealed Surah:-

أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ (سُورَةُ الْعَلَقِ, آيَةٌ : ١)

Meaning: “Read! In the name of your Lord, Who created.”
(Surah Al-‘Alaq, Ayat: 1)

Hazrat Adam (A)

[آدم]

A long, long, millions of years ago, Allah Ta'ala created the sun, the moon, stars, planets, galaxies and the nature. After creating these He saw that the creation was incomplete.

“Remember, when Rabb said towards the angels, I will create man through the soil.” (Al-Qur'an, 38:71) سورة ص

Allah ordered the angels to bring soil. Then, He mixed them into clay. After that, He made a human shape. Then, He gave Ruh to it and named it Adam (A). Adam (A) lived in the paradise. He ate fruits of different types of trees.

Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala taught Adam (A) the names of different things. He did not taught these to His Angels, So, the Angels did not know what Adam (A) knew. One day, Allah ordered the angels to prostrate before Adam (A). There was a jinn named Iblis. He was made of fire. He thought that he was better than the prophet. Allah says in many Ayats of Qur'an Hakim:

اذ قلنا للملائكة اسجدوا لادم فسجدوا الا ابليس

That is, Allah ordered to Angels to give Sijdah to Adam (A) and He declared that everyone except Iblis gave Sijdah.

Allah said to Iblis, “What thing or matter said you not to abide by My Order?” Iblis said, “You created me from fire and Adam

from clay. I am better than Adam.” Allah Ta'ala got angry. He wanted to throw him in the Jahannam. Iblis said, “I will mislead the children of Adam”. Allah said, “You will not be able to mislead the virtuous men. You can only do so the men who will go astray.” Then, He threw Iblis in the Jahannam. From that day Iblis was known as the Shaytaan. Shaytaan was very angry on Adam (A).

One day, Adam (A) became lonely. So Allah decided to send a wife. When Adam (A) was sleeping, Allah created the first woman. When Adam woke up, he was surprised. The name of his wife was Hawwa, Both of them live a happy life. Allah said,

يَا آدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَكُلَا مِنْهَا رَغَدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا وَلَا تَقْرَبَا هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ
فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

“O Adam! Live with your wife in Jannat and eat whatever you want, as your wish and do not eat (Gandham fruit) from that tree. Otherwise you will be included in Zalims.” (Al- Quran Majid, Suratul Baqarah سورة البقرة, Ayat: 35)

Hazrat Adam lived a happy life with his wife. Shaytaan was very angry and jealous of them. He went to Jannat and made them to eat the forbidden fruit. At last, they ate that fruit. Then, Allah ordered them to leave Jannat and enter Earth. Adam (A) and Hawwa (A) became shamed and threw into different places of the earth. Adam (A) fell on the hill of Sri Lanka facing Baitullah (Holy Kaa'ba). Adam (A) prayed and cried to Allah

for many years. At last, Hawwa (A) and Adam (A) met directly by the back.



The mountain where Hazrat Adam (A) stepped on

Then, they have to make different needs. They need to make a house to live. The life of earth is actually difficult. After some days, Hawwa (A) gave birth to a boy and a girl twins, and after gave birth to a boy and a girl twins. They named the boys- Kabil and Habil. Both Kabil and Habil grew up. Kabil did the farming, working in the fields. Habil was a shepherd. He grazed sheep, goats and different animals. Kabil married the Habil's twin and Habil the Kabil's twin. One day, they decided to sacrifice for Allah Ta'ala. Habil collected a sheep. But Kabil took the bad vegetables. Allah accepted the Qurbani of Habil and rejected the Qurbani of Kabil. Due to this, Kabil was angry. He shouted, "Your Qurbani was accepted, but mine was not. Why?" Habil said, "Allah accepts those who fear Him." Kabil's angriness increased. He shouted, "I will kill you." He took a stone. Habil said, "Fear Allah, I fear Allah Ta'ala." He also said,

لَنْ بَسَطَ إِلَىٰ يَدِكَ لِتَقْتُلَنِي مَا أَنَا بِبَاسِطٍ يَدِيَ إِلَيْكَ لِأَقْتُلَكَ ۗ إِنِّي أَخَافُ اللَّهَ رَبَّ
الْعَالَمِينَ

“If you stretch your hand to kill me, I will not stretch my hand to kill you.” (Al-Quran, Suratul-Ma'idah سورة المائدة, Ayat: 28)

The angriness of Kabil did not end. He didn't listen to Habil. At last he killed Habil instantly by a stone. Then, Kabil became sad and scared. He was very shamed. He killed his brother. What can he do? How can he hide the dead body of his brother? In this time Allah sent two crows. They were fighting each other, one crow died and the other crow dug a hole and buried the dead crow. This gave Kabil an idea, He dug a hole and buried Habil. This was the first burial of man, Kabil was feeling shame and poor because he had to teach Qabar from a crow. He was misled by Shaytaan. Adam (A) now lost both sons. One by one he had many more sons. He preached them. They are called children of Adam. We are the children of Hazrat Adam (A). He first made the Holy Kaa'ba in Makkah. After that, his son, Hazrat Shith (A) renovated it. Hazrat Adam (A) died at the age of 960.

Hazrat Idris (A)

[إِدْرِيس]

Hazrat Idris (A) was one of the prophets mentioned in the Qur'an, Idris (A) was honoured in the Qur'an also. Allah Ta'ala said,

وَأَذْكُرُ فِي الْكِتَابِ إِدْرِيسَ إِنَّهُ كَانَ صِدِّيقًا نَبِيًّا - وَرَفَعْنَاهُ عَلِيًّا

Meaning: “And remember Idris in this Kitab. Indeed, he was a truthful Nabi. And I (Allah) improved him at a, high stage.”
(Surah Maryam سورة مريم, Ayat: 56-57)

Much of the information about Idris (A) is unknown, even historians could not find all the informations. They are still researching the Qur'an and the Hadith to find the mystery. The Isra'ilites suggested some information about Idris (A). Much of information is known only by Allah. (الله اعلم Allahu A'lam) But, what we know today will be mentioned here only. During the flight of Mi'raj of our Great Prophet (S.m.), Hazrat Adam (A), and Hazrat Ibrahim (A) greeted him saying, ‘Warm greetings to the righteous descendant and righteous Nabi’. But, Hazrat Idris (A) said, ‘Warm greetings to the righteous brother and righteous Nabi.’ Here, it might be said that, Idris (A) came after Nuh (A). But, some historians or scholars say that, Idris (A) came before Nuh (A). It is very debating after about the timeline. It was because, Adam (A) is the forefather of all mankind, Nuh (A) is the Second Adam, considered for the three

major groups of ethnicity, and Ibrahim (A) is the Abul Ambia' for being the forefather of majority of prophets. So, if Idris (A) was before Nuh (A), then he could say, Muhammad (Sm) as righteous descendant. So, Allah Ta'ala knows about this. Again, some researchers say that Idris (A) was the inventor of pens. He started the process of education first. That was why, from the Arabic word 'Darasa' (دراسة), to study, came his name 'Idris' (ادريس), who has studied.



Inventions of Idris (A)

Idris (A) was the first to sew clothes with his own hands. Many years ago, when people used to wear animal fur, leaves and barks, he invented wool, cotton etc. to make clothes that we all wear. He discovered some of the metals, mainly copper, gold, silver, iron and lead. He also made metal alloys, such as bronze (copper + tin), brass (copper + zinc), etc. He used swords and armour first, to fight Jihad against the Qawm-e-Qabil. At the time before his death, Idris (A) wanted to meet Allah Ta'ala. Then, he was raised until the fourth sky. He asked an angel, "How much time will I live?" Then, that angel told after finding some information, "You will not live long. Azrail (A) is waiting for you." He died just at the fourth sky.

Hazrat Nuh (A)

[نُوح]

Hazrat Adam (A) lived for 960 years. 10 Sahifas revealed upon him. Allah sent Hazrat Nuh (A) many years after the death of Adam (A). Hazrat Nuh (A) was known as “Second Adam”. In these many years, Shaytaan misled the people of the earth. They sank in the darkness of sins. They started to worship idols. For these reasons, Allah sent Second Adam Hazrat Nuh (A). He used to preach people to the right path.

Nuh (A) said to them, “Stop worshipping the idols. Allah is the only true Lord. He created the hills, the mountains, the animals, the plants, everything you see around. Why do you have no respect on Allah? Why do you worship the Idols?” But many people did not listen to him. They said a liar to him. Nuh (A) said again,

فَقَالَ يٰقَوْمِ اعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مَا لَكُمْ مِنْ إِلَهٍ غَيْرُهُ إِنِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ عَذَابَ يَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ

“Oh my Qawm! (The group of people where Nabi-Rasuls used to preach) Do Ibadat of Allah. There is no Ilah except Him. I fear of your long-lasting Azab.” (Al Qur’an. Surah Al-A’raf سورة الاعراف, Ayat: 59) Few of the people were weak and poor. They listened to Nuh (A). There were two kinds of people on the earth. One were the Mu'mins, and other were still worshipping idols. Second Adam Hazrat Nuh (A) kept preaching for 950 years. The disbelievers bet him with sticks

and stone. They tortured him very much. They said, “He is a liar. He is a fool. Don't listen to him.”

قَالَ رَبِّ أَنْصُرْنِي بِمَا كَذَّبُونِ

“Nuh said, O My Lord! Help me. They said me a liar.” (Al-Qur'an, Surah-Al- Mu'minun سورة المؤمنون, Ayat: 26)

But, the people did not listen to him. They behaved badly with him. They became tired of him for his tireless preaching. Due to this, Hazrat Nuh (A) became sad one day. Allahu Alimum Bi Zatis-Sudur decided to destroy them. One day, when the prophet was praying, Allah said, “Do not be sad. Do not be afraid. I will punish all the Kafirs of the Earth.” Allahu Dhul-Jalal-wa-l-Ikram also ordered to plant trees. Hazrat Nuh (A) did not understand why he had to plant trees. But he started planting trees. He also told other Muslims to plant trees. Then, Allah ordered Hazrat Nuh (A) to make ship. Allah said,

وَأَصْنَعِ الْفُلَ بِأَعْيُنِنَا وَوَحِينَا

“And make ship before Me and make ship following my message (Wahi).” (Al-Qur'an, Surah- Hud سورة هود, Ayat: 37).

Hazrat Nuh (A) with his believers started to make ship. They worked hard, days and nights to make the ship. The ship was gigantic. It was the largest ship in the world. Nobody has made this kind of ship except Hazrat Nuh (A) and his followers. Allah told Second Adam Hazrat Nuh (A) that the place where the punishment starts is Nuh (A)'s wife's kitchen, when the time

starts. Allah will send the punishment by a great flood. When the time of punishment started, water suddenly flowed from the kitchen of wife of Nuh (A).

Hazrat Nuh (A) saw that it was raining heavily. So, he told all the believers and family members to get on the ship. But before that, he took the animals in pairs. A terrible food began. The disbelievers did not understand that Allah is punishing them. Nuh (A) told his son (among four sons), “Come in my ship. Do not be a member of disbelievers.” That son was Kafir (unbeliever). The three sons were Mu'mins. But the disbeliever son did not agree and listen to him. He went up to the mountain. The disbelievers also climbed up the mountain. But the flood rose up with rivers, seas and also oceans. The disbelievers died as well as the great flood rose higher.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ مَجْرَهَا وَمُرْسَتْهَا ۗ

That means: “It will stop start and stop in the name of Allah.” (Al-Qur'an, Surah-Hud سورة هود, Ayat: 41).

Prophet Nuh (A) Said, Bismillah. The ship started moving. The ship was floating for many days. The earth was filled with water, the large amount of water, rain came from the sky. Land sank under the water. The water rose up very high. Even the large mountains sank into water. The earth was filled with water. No land was seen in the surface of the earth. There were large waves. The ship moved by shaking. Due to this, the people

were very frightened. The ship also had some food which helped the animals to eat something at hunger.

Allah helped Nuh (A) in many problems during the journey. Second Adam Hazrat Nuh (A) wanted to know where the land is. So he sent a crow. But the crow did not come. Then, he sent a dove to hear the news. After few days, he found a news from a dove holding branch of an olive tree. Hazrat Nuh (A) was happy for the news. The ship came over the Judiyy Mountain. The Prophet said, Bismillah. The ship stopped moving. The sun shone brightly and the water dried. But the boat still stayed there. By the order of Allah, Hazrat Nuh (A) came down with his followers. The animals also followed him. They expressed gratitude to Allah Ta'ala.

وَاسْتَوَتْ عَلَى الْجُودِيِّ ط

“And the ship stopped in Judiyy Mountain.” (Surah-Hud سورة هود, Ayat: 44)



The Ship of Hazrat Nuh (A) on Mount Judiyy

Hazrat Hud (A)

[هود]

Hazrat Nuh (A) lived for many Years than Adam (A) (More than one thousand years. Allahu A'lam (الله أعلم))

Hazrat Hud (A) was a Nabi for 'Ad nation. Hazrat Nuh (A) had many grandsons. Then, they had more and more grandsons. The genealogical table of 'Ad nations and the descendants of Hud reached the 4th generation of Sam (one of the sons of Nuh (A)). So Hud was their hereditary brother, the grandsons of Nuh's grandsons, & the population of the earth grew quickly.

The localities beginning from. Amman and ending to Hadramaut and Yamen (ie. Yemen) were the dwelling house of Ad nation, including Iram of Baghdad. They were mighty people as well as possessors of big and strong bodies. They were arrogant and tyrant.

وَإِلَىٰ عَادِ أَخَاهُمْ هُودًا ۖ قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ أَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ

“And I (sent) Hud to 'Ad nation. He said, "Oh Qawm! Worship Allah.” (Surah Hud, سورة هود, Ayat: 50)

The "Ad nation forgot the Oneness of Allah. They began to engage themselves in Shirk (idolatry). They became proud of their wealth. Hazrat Hud (A) preached them to worship Allah, who created everything, leaving idolatry and polytheism. He advised them to act justly following the principles of justice

leaving oppressions and tyrannies. Ad did not obey the orders of Allah and His Nabi. One time, Ad nations followed Allah, but then they were misled by Shaytaan. Hazrat Hud (A) frightened them for punishment. But they were not frightened and said, “If it is true, then bring that punishment to us.” They also said fool and liar to Hud (A).

Hazrat Hud (A) also said, “Do you think that your house will be forever? Will your wealth remain forever? Worship Allah, the Lord of the universe. Fear Allah.” But the ‘Ad nations did not listen to him. Only very few believed him.

The pride of Ad increased. They did not listen to Hazrat Hud (A). Allah became angry, with them for these proud and oppressions.

At first there happened drought and famine by the wish of Allah. The people said, “Why is this drought?” to Hud (A). Hud (A) said, “Allah is angry to you. He is punishing you. Ask forgiveness from Allah. If you ask forgiveness from Him, He will send the rains.” The people said, “He is a fool. Don't listen to him,” to others. They wanted rains from the idols. The drought remained and the trees died.

Thereafter large gloomy clouds came over them. The disbelievers thought that it will rain. But, their thought was wrong. A violent wind was blowing incessantly on them which was cold; which continued seven nights and eight days. They

took shelter in dwelling houses and buildings but they also destroyed. Trees, plants and people were ruined by it. The arrogance caused their fall. Hazrat Hud (A) with his followers took shelter in the punishment. Allah protected them. They suffered nothing. Thereafter they migrated to Makkah, the city of Saudi Arabia (سعودية عربية).



The possible structure of the nation of ‘Ad



The possible place of the ‘Ad nation who were punished into nothing

Hazrat Salih (A)

[صَالِح]

Thousands of years ago there lived in the earth a nation named Samud. They were the descendants of Sam, the son of Nuh (A). This nation were living in the localities of North-western Arabia. Their main city Was Hijr. Now this city is named as Madain Salih. They became the owner of the wealth and properties left by the Ad nation. They were also possessors of prosperity in wealth, economy, power and wisdom. This nation also forgot Allah for their arrogance of wealth and Strength. They started to worship idols.

تَتَّخِذُونَ مِنْ سُهُولِهَا قُصُورًا وَتَنْحِتُونَ الْجِبَالَ بُيُوتًا فَادْكُرُوا آيَاتَ اللَّهِ

“You are making castles in plain land and houses by cutting down the mountains. Therefore, remember the Niamats of Allah.” (Surah Al-A’raf سورة الاعراف, Ayat: 74)

Many visitors of fay away come here and these houses were attractive for the visitors. That is why the Samud nation became proud. They had many wells, but they didn't allow others to drink the animals from them. They also had many big fields. Here, the green grasses grew. But others couldn't make the animals graze on the field. The Almighty Allah sent to them for their guidance Hazrat Salih (A) from their own family. He called the Samud nation, “Believe in Allah and worship Him. Do you think that your houses, buildings, gardens, fields and

plants and trees remain forever? Can you live in your houses safely?” But the people said, “If it is true, then show us a miracle.” and continued to worship idols.

Hazrat Salih (A) prayed to Allah for a miracle. And the large rock broke into two parts. Then, a large, pregnant and beautiful she-camel came from the rock. Allah says the speech of Salih (A) to his people in the Holy Qur'an Majid:

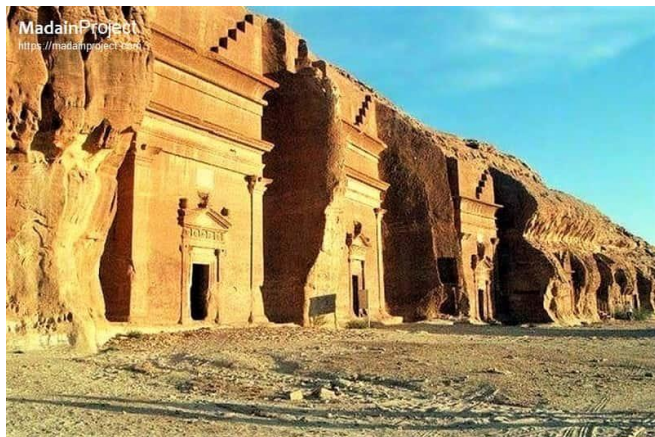
وَيَقَوْمِ هَذِهِ نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ لَكُمْ آيَةٌ فَذَرُوهَا تَأْكُلْ فِي أَرْضِ اللَّهِ وَلَا تَمَسُّوهَا بِسُوءٍ فَيَأْخُذَكُمْ
عَذَابٌ قَرِيبٌ

“And Oh my nation! This is the she-camel of Allah, a miracle for you. So, leave it. It will eat in Allah's land and do not touch by bad things. Otherwise, Azab will ruin you in the future.”
(Surah- Hud سورة هود, Ayat: 64)

There were two kinds of people in Samud. One were the believers and the others were the unbelievers. But the believers were less than the non-believers. The Kafirs were very clever. They did not listen to Hazrat Salih (A). They disagreed the miracle. One day, Kafirs wanted to kill the she-camel with the help of their wives. They killed the camel with knives, arrows and many things. Then, they backbit Prophet Salih (A). He frightened them about punishment for three days. But the people refused and wanted to kill him.

At first, their body became yellow in the first, red in the second day and black in the third day. Then, the punishment came. By

the order of Allah, Hazrat Salih (A) left Hijr with his followers. The Kafirs ruined by thunder, earthquake and loudest sound of Jibrail (A). Allah is All-Powerful. We should fear and worship Allah. الله قدير.



Hijr: The Settlements of the nation of Samud

Hazrat Ibrahim (A) and Hazrat Isma'il (A)

[إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ]

1. The birth of Ibrahim and the idols

Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was the father of the nation. But, all the nations do not agree on this. They think the different persons as the father of their nation. This is the national saying of the people. Truly, Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was the father of our nation. He is still the father of our Muslim nation.

Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was born at Ur village on Babylon in Babylonia, which is situated in Iraq. He had faith in Allah from his childhood. He used to do what Allah orders. He was the friend of Allah, so he was named as “Khalilullah”.

The people of Ur and Babylon were not good. They did not Worship Allah Ta'ala, the Great They used to worship stones and idols made of stones.

The name of Ibrahim's father Azar. Azar was a maker of idols. He used to make idols. Hazrat Ibrahim saw his father making idols one day. He said, “Father why are you making these toys? Why they have large toy ears?” His father said, “These are our gods.”

Na'uzu Billahi Min Zalik!! We should not look at the idols, graves or mazars, or anything as worthy of worship. This is

called Shirk. Allah is the only true God, the Lord of the universe.

Ibrahim's father took Ibrahim into the temple. Ibrahim (A) shocked and ill-hearted seeing this nature, that the people were worshipping the idols.

One day, Ibrahim (A) was going to a mountain at night. The sky was dark the sky, a star was shining at night. Ibrahim (A) shouted, "This is my Lord." Then, the star disappeared from the sky. Ibrahim (A) thought, "No, this is not my Lord. The thing which disappears cannot be my Lord."

Then, he saw a moon in the sky. He shouted again, "This is my Lord." Then, in the morning, the sun rose up; the moon disappeared; Ibrahim understood his wrong. Then, he shouted, "The sun is my Lord. It is the largest."

Then, the sun set in the evening. Then, Hazrat Ibrahim (A) said, "Those you worship others except Allah, I do not like it." He brought Iman by heart.

Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was selected as Nabi. Then, he started to preach others. Firstly, he preached his father. But the father did not accept Iman. No one accepted Iman at all.

One time, everyone went to the market. Then, Ibrahim (A) took and hammer. And shattered the all idols, except one. It was very long in height. So, Ibrahim (A) hanged it on the idol.

Then, when the people came to worship them, they were shocked to see this. One of them said, “Who has done this?” Another one said, “It was Ibrahim who destroyed the idols.” All of them caught Ibrahim and asked that why did he done this, Ibrahim (A) said, “Why do you worship those things that cannot see, hear or know anything?” The people became very angry to this. They took him to Namrud who was a tyrant king.



Ancient Babylon with its map



The House of Hazrat Ibrahim (A)

2. Hazrat Ibrahim (A) and the large fire of Babylon

وَأَذْكُرْ فِي الْكِتَابِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّهُ كَانَ صِدِّيقًا نَبِيًّا

“And respect-remember Ibrahim in (this) Kitab. Verily, he was very trustworthy Nabi.” (Surah- Maryam سورة مريم, Ayat: 41).

The people took Ibrahim to Namrud. Namrud said, “Why have you destroyed the idols?” Ibrahim (A) said, “Allah is the only true Ilah. He gives us life and death.” Then, Namrud took two men and killed one, left another one. Then he said, “See, I gave him death. And gave life to another.” Namrud claimed to be the god himself. But Hazrat Ibrahim (A) could not accept it and said, “Allah has made the sun rise from the east. Can you make the sun rise from the west? Can you?”

Namrud became very angry. He told others to make the large fire. At first, they made hole, put some woods in a large amount and lit the fire. This news spread through Ur and whole Babylon. They tied Ibrahim (A) with chains and threw him into the fire. When Ibrahim (A) was thrown into fire, before it an Angel said to him, “What do you want?” Hazrat Ibrahim (A) said, “I want nothing. May Allah be pleased with me.” Prophet Ibrahim was thrown into fire. He was a Nabi of Allah. Allah loves him. So, The Almighty Allah, the Great told the fire,

يَنَارُ كُونِي بَرْدًا وَسَلَامًا عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

“O fire! You be cool, and (a means of) peace and safety for Ibrahim.” (Al-Qur'an, 21:69).

The fire was very hot. The birds even could not fly near it. By the order of Allah, the fire became cold and comfortable, and could not touch Ibrahim (A). People were expecting that he would be burned into nothing. Then, the fire was gone but Ibrahim (A) survived.

Ibrahim (A) preached people to the path of Allah. He preached everyone in different villages. The first man who accepted Islam was the nephew of Ibrahim (A), Hazrat Lut (A). The first woman who accepted Islam was Sara, Then, Ibrahim (A) married her. Ibrahim (A) and Sara (A) preached Islam in Arabia, Palestine and Egypt. There, they met a tyrant king.



**The place where Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was thrown into
The fire. Now it is turned into a lake full of fishes.**

3. Hazrat Isma'il (A) **إِسْمَاعِيلَ**

While preaching, Hazrat Ibrahim (A) faced the tyrant king with his wife Sara (A). The tyrant king with wanted to touch Sara (A). But Sara (A) said that after doing Wadu and offering two Rakaats of Salat, the tyrant king can touch her. Sara (A) did Wadu and offered two Rakaats of Salat and prayed to Allah, “O Allah! Protect me from unbeliever.” When the tyrant king went to touch her, his hand got stiff. Then, when the tyrant king wanted Sara to pray to Allah that his hands become cure, Sara prayed to Allah and the hand of the king became cure. Then, the king gave Sara a gift. He gave Sara a servant named Hajir. Sara had no child. So, Prophet Ibrahim (A) married Hajir. Hajir gave birth to a child. They named him Ismail. But few time passed. One day, Allah ordered Prophet Ibrahim (A) to Makka Left leave Hajir and Ismail in Makkah. Ibrahim said to Hajir without wasting any time, “Get ready for a long journey. Allah has ordered me.”

They went for a long time to Makkah. After many days, they reached the city of Makkah. Hajir and Ismail (A) went down from the camel. Ibrahim (A) said to Hajir, “Stay here. Keep Ismail with you. I'll go back.” Hajira said with a light protest, “This is a place with no human habitation. Ismail is very small. How can I live along with my baby son in this uninhabited place?” Prophet Ibrahim (A) could not answer on Hajir. Hajir understood the feelings of her husband, Ibrahim. She asked, “Is

this an order of Allah?” Hazrat Ibrahim (A) said, yes. Then, his wife Hajira became calm. She said, “If it is an order of Allah, I will not think too much. He will save us.”

وَإِذِ ابْتَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ رَبُّهُ بِكَلِمَاتٍ فَأَتَمَّهُنَّ ۗ

“And remember, when Ibrahim's Rabb tested him with some orders to Ibrahim. Then, he did fully of His orders." (Surah-Al-Baqarah سورة البقرة, Ayat: 124)

Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was ready to go back. He went some far away. On this time, he looked back and prayed to Allah requesting, “Oh our Rabb! Keep Hajira and Ismail healthy and safe.”

رَبَّنَا إِنِّي أَسْكَنْتُ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي بُوَادٍ غَيْرِ ذِي زَرْعٍ عِنْدَ بَيْتِكَ الْمُحَرَّمِ رَبَّنَا لِيُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ فَاجْعَلْ أَفْئِدَةً مِنَ النَّاسِ تَهْوِي إِلَيْهِمْ وَارْزُقْهُمْ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَشْكُرُونَ

“Oh our Rabb! Verily I kept some of my by descendants in the place with crops near Your sacred house. Oh our Rabb! So that they can perform Salat. Therefore, please place to them of some of the men's heart, provide them Rizq (food) from fruits, so perhaps they will praise (to You). (Surah- Ibrahim ابراهيم, Ayat: 37)

It is said in Surah Al-An'aam سورة الانعام:

قُلْ إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ - لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ۗ وَبِذَلِكَ

أُمِرْتُ وَأَنَا أَوَّلُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ -

“Say, Verily my Salat, my Qurbani (Sacrifice), my life and my death are for Allah, who is the Lord of the creations. He has no partner; and it has provided order to me; and I am the first among the Muslims.” (Al-Qur'an, 6: 162-163).

إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ ﷻ

“Verily As-Safa and Al-Marwa are included in Allah's miracle.” (Surah-Al-Baqarah سورة البقرة, Ayat: 158).

Baby Isma'il and Hajir (A) started to live in uninhabitable place, Makka. They had only some dates and some water as food. These became finished in some days. For this reason mother and son fell into the scarcity of food. One day, due to lack of food, baby Ismail started to cry. His mind was racing due to want of water. Hajir kept Ismail on the land. She ran to collect water. She did not find water anywhere. There was no well. So, she became sad. Having no idea, she again went to search for water.

Then, she went to Safa Mountain. But, she didn't find the water. Then she ran to Marwa Mountain. In this way, she ran seven times from Safa to Marwa. But, Hajir (A) did not get any water, The life of Baby Hazrat Ismail (A) fell to be uncertain for the lack of water. So, mother was scared for her child's life. Ismail was moving his legs on the hot sand for wanting of water. Suddenly, a miracle (Mu'jiza) happened. A surprising event happened. Any surprising events are called Mu'jiza or miracle.

Water came like a fountain under the leg of baby Ismail (A). It was very pure and clean. Seeing this Mu'jiza, that water came up, Hajir exploded with joy. She cried of this joy. She made a basin around it and said "Zam, Zam", Suriani for stop, stop" She drank water to Ismail (A) to remove the scarcity of water. Ismail (A) was patient and took patience in the desert, so he became calm. Then, Hajir also drank water from this water body. This was named as "Zam Zam". After some days, some people came to desert. They were surprised to see the birds flying in the sky. They went on and saw the Zam Zam. They asked Hajir, "Can we drink water from it?" Hajir said, "Yes." The people then drank water from the Zam Zam.

One day, Ibrahim (A) met Ismail (A) and hugged him as he left Isma'il for a long time. Slowly, Ismail (A) grew elder. One day, Isma'il) was only nine years old. In this time, Hazrat Ibrahim (A) saw a dream. Allah ordered him to sacrifice his son in the dream. Hazrat Ibrahim (A) did sacrifice (Qurbani) of two hundred camels, But, Allah was not happy to this. Prophet Ibrahim (A) saw the same dream at night. He was in deep pressure seeing this again. "At that time, he said, "Oh my favourite thing (Ismail), I saw a dream that, I am doing Qurbani to you." (Surah-As-Saaffat سورة الصّٰفّٰت, Ayat: 102)

Ibrahim (A) also said to Ismail (A) that it was ordered by Allah. But Ismail (A) agreed and was not afraid of the saying of his father. He loved Allah very much. So, he said, "Do what the

Allah orders you.” They went to a place to give sacrifice. To complete the Qurbani, they went to a region of Mina. Ibrahim (A) laid down Ismail (A) on the Land. Ibrahim (A) was ready to sacrifice his son Ismail (A). He took a knife. But, he was in stress to sacrifice his son. Then, Ismail (A) said to wrap the eyes with cloth, to Ibrahim (A), so that he could not understand about what he is sacrificing or doing Qurbani. He was do going to give Qurbani of Ismail (A). But Allah sent His angel Jibrail (A) to Ibrahim (A). Hazrat Jibrail (A) was taking an animal and gave it to Ibrahim (A). This animal was looking like a goat (but not goat actually). It was Dumba. Then, Ibrahim (A) did Qurbani to that Dumba.

Isma'il (A) became free and stayed alive in this way. Ibrahim (A) and Isma'il (A) thanked to Allah of this. Allah became happy for or doing according to His orders. Then, Allah ordered to celebrate Eidul Adha. This is a day of doing Qurbani of animal. The sacrifice is made Wajib to remind the great sacrifice of Hazrat Ismail (A). Ibrahim (A) and Ismail (A) kept preaching Islam to the people. One day, Allah ordered Ibrahim (A) to build the Kaa'ba. Then, Ibrahim (A) told to Ismail (A), “Allah has ordered us to build the Kaa'ba,” Ismail (A) said, “Do what Allah orders you.” Then, they were ready to build the Kaa'ba.

But, what about the Kaa'ba built before? By the large flood happened in the time of Nuh (A) this Kaa'ba got underground.

Ibrahim and Ismail (A) went up a mountain to search for stones. They brought many stones from the mountain to build Kaa'ba. These stones were kept in aside. There were lots of stones to make the Kaa'ba. Then, they started to make the Baitullah. Hazrat Ibrahim was standing on a stone during making this. This stone was named as Maqaam-e- Ibrahim (مَقَامُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ). Maqaam (مَقَامٌ) means a plane for standing. Nowadays the Maqaam-e-Ibrahim is visible beside the Kaa'ba.

After that, one space was in the Kaa'ba. That need to be filled up Ibrahim (A) said to Ismail to bring a stone. Ismail (A) said, "I am tired." But, he went to search for stone. The father of our nation Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was waiting for the stone. A one time, an angel came to Ibrahim (A). He was carrying a stone. The stone was carried from heaven during the time of Adam (A). The stone was usually white. But then, it became turned from white to black, because of the sins done by the people of earth. On the other side, Isma'il (A) could not get any stones. He turned to his father. By seeing the stone, he became surprised. He asked to his father, "Where did you get this stone from?" Hazrat Ibrahim (A) said, "This stone has given to me by an angel."

Then, they put the stone on the blank of Kaa'ba. During making the Baitullah [The House of Allah], they prayed, "Our Lord! Accept this from us. You know all and hear all. Our Lord! Take

us as of belonging to You. Make a group of people belonging to You of us.” They also said,

رَبَّنَا وَأَبْعَثْ فِيهِمْ رَسُولًا مِّنْهُمْ يَتْلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِكَ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ ۗ

“Oh our Lord! Send a Rasul (Messenger) from them to them, who will recite Your Ayats (Verses) to them and teach them Kitab and Hikmah (And) Make them pure.” (Surah-Al-Baqarah سورة البقرة, Ayat: 129)

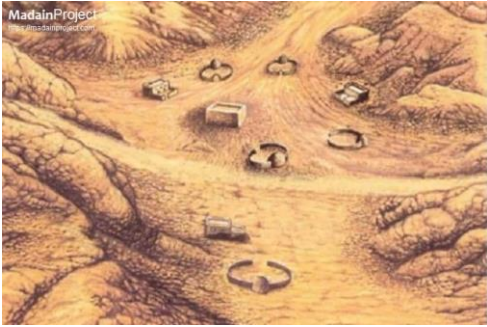
Allah accepted their prayers. After many years, a Rasul was born in Arab. His name was Muhammad Mustafa (Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam مُحَمَّدٌ مُّسْتَفِئُ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ). He was the descendant of Ibrahim (A) and Ismail (A). The name of the tribe was Quraish.

Every year the Muslims who are rich go to Kaa'ba in Makkah. They perform Hajj from the 9th Zilhajj to 13th Zilhajj.

Hazrat Ibrahim (A) had three well-known wives. They were: Sara, Hajir and Qatura. He had also some sons. Among them, Isma'il and Ishaq were well known Nabis.

The life of Hazrat Ibrahim (A) faced many troubles with many events and trials. He promised to Allah to be the father of the Muslim Community. He preached people and taught them to please Allah and love Allah Ta'ala.

Preaching of Islam was not stopped by preaching only one year, but also all the years, eras and centuries. We should be beloved ones. of Allah, fear Allah who is One and Unique.



Makkah in ancient times



Sacrificing an animal



**Kaa'ba at ancient times: built
by Ibrahim (A) and Isma'il (A)**

Hazrat Ishaq (A)

[إِسْحَاقَ]

Many years ago, before the birth of Ishaq, Hazrat Ismail (A) married a woman. They lived in a good life. Ibrahim (A) one day, missed his son very badly. So, he went to his house and saw that the wife wasn't grateful to Allah, So, he ordered her to divorce. Ismail (A) then divorced (or gave Talaq to his wife and married another woman.

One day, Ibrahim (A) missed his son badly again. So, he went to the house of Ismail (A) and saw that the wife was grateful to Allah. So, he ordered her to stay as the wife of Hazrat Ismail (A). Ismail (A brother was Ishaq (A).

Birth of Ishaq (A): Hazrat Ishaq (A) was the second son of the famous Prophet, the father of our Nation Hazrat Ibrahim Khalilullah (A). He was the younger brother of Hazrat Ismail (A). The name of his mother was Hazrat Sara (A), the first wife of Ibrahim (A), Many Prophets (Nabis) and Messengers (Rasuls) were born in his family.

The Great Allah sent the Angels to destroy the disobedient community of Hazrat Lut (A). They formed like men and went to the house of Hazrat Ibrahim (A). They became the guests of Ibrahim (A).

إِذْ دَخَلُوا عَلَيْهِ فَقَالُوا سَلَامًا قَالَ سَلَامٌ قَوْمٍ مُنْكَرُونَ-

“When they (Angels) went to him (Ibrahim) and said, ‘Salamun Alaikum’. In answer he (Ibrahim) said also, ‘Salamun Alaikum’. They were unknown persons!” (Surah-Az-Zaariyaat سورة الذریت, Ayat: 25)

Ibrahim (A) let the Angels to come in to the house. He duly arranged their entertainment. He served them the foods in front of them. But, the men (Angels) did not touch the food even. When Ibrahim (A) saw that they are not touching the food, he started to worry and fear also, he became astonished too. The guests said, “We are the Angels of Allah. Do not fear, because there is no matter to fear. We are going to Sadum to destroy the sinful community of Hazrat Lut (A).” They also gave good news to Ibrahim (A) that they will have a child and his name will be Ishaq. When Sara (A) knew this, she became surprised to know that she was going to give birth to a child. She said, “How can it be possible? I am so old.” Then, the angels said, “It is the wish of Allah. He knows everything.”

After some days, Sara became pregnant and gave birth to a child. They named him Ishaq, as the Angels told them. Ishaq became an obedient boy. He was also a Nabi.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي وَهَبَ لِي عَلَى الْكِبَرِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ إِنَّ رَبِّي لَسَمِيعُ الدُّعَاءِ-

“All Praise is to Allah, Who gave me Isma’il and Ishaq in old age. Truly My Rabb is Hearer of every Du'a. (Surah-Ibrahim سورة ابراهيم, Ayat: 39).

Ishaq (A) used to preach the religion of his father Ibrahim (A) and his brother Ismail (A). He passed maximum time of his life in Palestine of Syria.

One time, Hazrat Ibrahim (A) realized that his life was going to end. So, he told Ishaq (A) to marry a woman. But most of the community were disbelievers (Kafirs). Then, Ibrahim (A) sent his brother to look for a woman who is Mu'min. Rifqa was selected. Then, Hazrat Ishaq (A) married Rifqa at the age of 40. At the age of 60, his twin sons were born. They were named Isu and Ya'qub. Ya'qub was a Nabi.

Hazrat Ishaq (A), the second son of Hazrat Ibrahim (A), died (or expired) at the age of 186.



The Maqam of Hazrat Ishaq (A)

Hazrat Lut (A)

[لُوطٍ]

Hazrat Lut (A) was a Nabi (Prophet). He was the nephew of Hazrat Ibrahim (A) and son of Ibrahim (A)'s brother Haran. In the boyhood of Lut (A) his father Haran died. Then Ibrahim (A) used to rear this orphan boy of his brother's son (or nephew) like his own son. Ibrahim (A) had no child up to his elderly age. He thought Lut (A) as his own child.

Hazrat Sara (A) and Hazrat Lut (A) first believed on Hazrat Ibrahim (A). Then, Prophet Ibrahim (A) with Hazrat Sara (A) and Hazrat Lut (A) migrated, Hazrat Lut (A) was the cousin of Hazrat Ismail (A) and Ishaq (A).

When Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was in Kina'an, he sent Lut (A) in Sadum and Amura of East Jordan, which was in the shore of Dead Sea, to preach true religion.

If we look at the map of Arabia, Palestine and Syria we can see a big and famous pond between present East Jordan and Palestine. This pond is called Dead Sea. It is also called Lut Sea, or Sadum and Amura, or Qawm-e-Lut, on Community of Lut (A).

Sadum was a very fertile and lively-green locality. He built there his residence. The people of that locality were the luxurious lives. They were too much bad. They used to do

sinful, immodest and disobedient works openly with pride. They used to steal and rob others. They used to loot all things from the travellers. Even they killed the travellers. Sometimes, they used to perform homosexuality by anus. These are heinous sins named as Sodomy, after the city of Sadum, because Sodomy came, from the city Sadum (Sodom).

When the heights of crimes increased, Allah sent His Nabi, Prophet Lut (A) to the people of Sadum. Lut (A) tried his best to preach and guide them, but was no result. He told them about the punishment of Allah. He said, “If you do not refrain from bad deeds, Allah will give you punishment.” He also said, “Will you not fear Allah? Will you not obey me? Truly I am a truthful man. So, fear Allah and obey me.”

وَلُوطًا إِذْ قَالَ لِقَوْمِهِ أَتَأْتُونَ الْفَاحِشَةَ مَا سَبَقَكُمْ بِهَا مِنْ أَحَدٍ مِّنَ الْعَالَمِينَ

“And I sent Lut, when he said his community, what did you do such kind of bad deeds, which was not done from any one your former generations?” (Surah-Al-A'raf سورة الاعراف, Ayat: 80)

But they began to mock and ridiculing. Only Lut (A)'s family believed Lut (A). And even in his family, not everyone listen to him. And this included one of his wives.

The people of the community of Lut (A) were very bad in character. That's why Allah sent the angels to destroy the disobedient community of Lut (A). On their way, the Angels became the guests of Ibrahim (A). They gave good news to

Ibrahim (A) and Sara (A) for the birth of their son Ishaq (A) and also gave good news for Ishaq (A) to be a Nabi. Then, they went to Sadum and met at first Lut (A)'s daughter. They asked to stay in the city of Sadum. But Lut (A)'s daughter knew that the people will torture them; and said, “Stay here. Do not enter until I tell my father.” She ran to his father's house and said, “Oh my father! There are three men waiting at the town gate.” Lut (A) became very worried. He ran to the town gate. He said to the three men, “Who are you? And where did you come from?” But the three angels did not answer his question and asked that (A) and his daughter to stay in their house, Lut (A) said them not to enter the town until night. At night, Lut (A) and his daughter with the angels entered the town. No one saw them. When Lut (A)'s wife came to know about this, she told this event to the people. The people knew about this rapidly and rushed to Hazrat Lut (A). Prophet Lut (A) closed the door, but the people kept banging at the door. Lut (A) saw that her wife was missing, he understood that she cheated him by telling this to the people. At last, the people broke the door. Lut (A) felt in trouble. When the angels saw that Lut (A) is in trouble, they showed their identity, and said, “Do not fear. We are the angels.” When the people saw this, they ran out of fear. The angels told Hazrat Lut (A) except his wife to leave Sadum before the morning. So, Hazrat Lut (A) left the city before dawn. The next day, Allah started to send the punishment. At first, he sent strong earthquake which shook and shook, and

overturned the locality. Thereafter he rained on the locality, t it was fire-stony raining. The Dead Sea was created there. The punishment still exists. This sign of punishment is now a heritage site.

فَلَمَّا جَاءَ أَمْرُنَا جَعَلْنَا عَلَيْهِهَا سَافِلَهَا

“And when My order come, I turned the surface of the locality underground.” (Surah-Hud سورة هود, Ayat: 82)



**Dead Sea: The ancient city of Sadum which
was punished by Allah**

Hazrat Ya'qub (A)

[يَعْقُوب]

At the age of 40, Hazrat Ishaq (A) married Rifqa, by the advice of his father Ibrahim (A), Hazrat Ishaq (A) and Rifqa prayed to Allah for child. After 20 years of marriage, Hazrat Ishaq (A) gave birth to the twins. They named them Isu and Ya'qub. Isu's brother Ya'qub was a Nabi.

Isu was a good hunter. He hunted various animals and birds. But Ya'qub had a good wisdom and knowledge. Sometimes Isu and Ya'qub (A) competed one another.

One day, Ishaq (A) told Isu to hunt an animal and bring the meat. Hearing this, Rifqa rushed to Ya'qub (A) and said to him, “Your father wants meat from your brother Isu. Go and hunt an animal and take that meat to your father.”

Isu just went to hunt the animal. By that chance, Ya'qub (A) already hunted an animal and went to his mother. By the order of his mother, he applied other skin so that he looks hairy. Then he went to his father with the meat.

Ishaq (A) asked Ya'qub (A), “Who are you?” Ya'qub (A) said, with a little hard voice, “I am your son.” Then, he let his father to eat the meat. His father then, wanted blessing of his son from Allah.

But then, Isu came with the meat. Hazrat Ishaq (A) became confused about this and said, “Didn't you come to me with the meat? Didn't I seek blessings from Allah for you?” Isu said, “No.” Isu understood that Ya’qub gave the meat earlier and thought Ya’qub was cheating. He became angry and wanted to kill Ya'qub.

Then, with knowing this, Rifqa, mother of Ya’qub (A) rushed to her son Ya’qub and said to him, “Your brother wants to kill you. Go to the city of Haran leaving your homeland city, there is your uncle Laban.” By the order of his mother, he left his city (Kina'an). On the way at night, he went to a place. He was too tired; so he took a stone and slept on it. He saw a dream in that time.

He saw the Noor (the light) and within it, stairs came down; and the Angels went up and down by the stair, in his dream. When he woke up, Allah let him know about that He will give mercy and blessing to Ya'qub (A), and Ya'qub can go to his family. He will build a mosque in that place. Hazrat Ya’qub (A) gave thanks and praise to Allah Ta'ala. He put some oil in the stone to recognize that area and named that locality as Baiteel. Here, 'Bait' means house and 'Eel' or 'Il' means is a name of Allah. Baiteel' means 'House of Allah. Baiteel is the capital of present Palestine, and this name changed from 'Baiteel' to 'Jerusalem'.

In the same way, Isra'il is also named by two ways. Some of the scholars tell that, it came from Isra-Bil-Lail. Isra means to travel in night. Lail means night. Isra-Bil-Lail means the one who travels in night. But some ones tell that, Isra means 'slave' and Il' is a name of Allah. Isra'il means the slave of Allah.

Then, he went to the city of Haran, In Haran, live the uncle of Ya'qub (A). His name was Laban, Laban had two daughters. One is younger, another one is elder daughter. Elder daughter's name was Layyah, and Younger daughter's name was Raheel. On that time, it was allowed to marry both two daughters. So, Ya'qub (1) wanted to marry them. Laban allowed him, but he said, “You can marry both of two daughters, but in one condition you have to work seven years, then seven years again; in total of fourteen years you have to work for me. Then, I will let you marry my daughters.”

Then, Hazrat Ya'qub (A) worked hard for his uncle. He worked for fourteen years. After the work, he married Layyah at first, then he married Raheel. Layyah gave birth to ten sons. Raheel gave birth to two sons: Yusuf was elder among the two sons of Raheel, another one was Binyamin, younger brother of Yusuf. Yusuf became Nabi after that.

Ya'qub (A) other name was Israil. Later, descendants of Ya'qub were named as “Bani Isra'il” He died at the age of 147.

رَبِّ اَرْحَمُهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا

“O my Rabb! Give mercy to them (parents) as they cherished me in childhood.” (Surah Bani Isra'il اسرئيل, Ayat 24)



Haran: the place where Hazrat Ya'qub (A) was sent by his mother

Hazrat Yusuf (A)

[يُوسُفَ]

Hazrat Ya'qub (A) had two wives. One of them was Raheel. Hazrat Ya'qub (A)'s son Yusuf was the son of Raheel also. His younger brother Binyamin. Yusuf was the eleventh son among the twelve sons, as Ya'qub (A) gave birth to twelve sons. Yusuf (A) had ten step-brothers. He played with his younger brother Binyamin in his childhood. Sometimes, he played with the small goats and sheep. Yusuf (A) had very good intelligence. His mind was very soft. That is why, Ya'qub (A) loved him very much and took him aside of him. Sometimes, Ya'qub (A) discussed with Yusuf (A). By the character and intelligence of Yusuf (A), Ya'qub (A) was surprised and happy. He saw the possibility and success of Yusuf (A) in the future.

1. More about childhood of Yusuf (A) and the well

Hazrat Ya'qub (A) had twelve sons. Yusuf (A) was one of them. Hazrat Ya'qub (A) loved him very much. This made the step-brothers envy and very angry.

With the good character and much intelligence of Yusuf (A), Hazrat Ya'qub (A) was happy with him and loved him very much.

Only his brother Binyamin did not envy him, nor was he angry with him. Hazrat Yusuf (A) played with him in his childhood. Sometimes, Hazrat Yusuf also played with the flocks of small sheep and goats in the desert.

Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam, wa Sallimu Taslima) was happy in most of the time. But Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala revealed a Surah, as a story of Yusuf (A), as a Makki Surah, to remove the sadness of Muhammad (5). The name of the Surah was Surah Yusuf, which starts with "Alif-Lam- Ra-" And here it is said that it is a wonderful story. Allah said to Muhammad (S.m.),

نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ أَحْسَنَ الْقَصَصِ بِمَا أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ

"We relate the best of the stories to you (O Muhammad!), through Wahi by this Qur'an." in the third Ayat of Surah Yusuf.

It is also said in the fourth Ayat of the same Surah (Surah Yusuf (سورة يوسف):

إِذْ قَالَ يُوسُفُ لِأَبِيهِ يَا أَبَتِ إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كَوْكَبًا وَالشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ رَأَيْتُهُمْ لِي
سَاجِدِينَ-

“Remember (that), Yusuf said to his father, ‘O my father, I saw eleven stars, the Sun and the Moon and I saw them giving Sijdah to me.’”

One day, Yusuf (A) saw a dream that did not happen. He saw eleven stars, the Sun and the Moon giving Sijdah to him in his dream. He became surprised seeing this dream and told his father about the dream. Ya’qub (A) became surprised about his dream. He understood the explanation of the dream. He understood that, his son Yusuf will do a large job.

Hazrat Ya’qub felt into the pressure on his son Yusuf. Because, he was in tension about the step-brothers of Yusuf and their envy. He thought, step-brothers can harm Yusuf, So, he said to Yusuf, O my loving little son! Do not say the speech of your They will dream to step-brothers. They will envy on you for this. Because, Shaytaan is the expressed enemy of man. Hazrat Ya’qub (A) called his sons and said, “Allah gave a very large job for Yusuf. He can explain the explanations of your dreams to you.” Ya’qub (A) said to Yusuf, “Allah will give Mercy to you, in the way He gave mercy to your grandfather Ishaq and father of your grandfather Ibrahim.” Ten step-brothers saw that their father loves Yusuf very much. They burned in jealous of Yusuf (A). Sometimes they said,

لِيُوسِفُ وَأَخُوهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ أَيْبَانًا مِنَّا وَنَحْنُ عُصْبَةٌ إِنَّ أَبَانَا لَفِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ

“Truly Yusuf and his brother are more favourite to our father than but we are the same group. Truly our father is in the clear mistake.” (Surah Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 8)

The jealous, envy on Yusuf of the step-brothers increased. Even, they talked in their group against Yusuf themselves. But they did not get braveness to discuss and talked openly. But Ya’qub (A) kept Yusuf with him and became cautious on Yusuf. Hazrat Yusuf (A) was smooth minded. He was not anxious for the jealous of his brothers. They were not only jealous of them, but they also expressed their jealousy to their father Hazrat Ya’qub (A).

Hazrat Ya’qub (A) was used to preach Islam (Allah's religion) to his nation. As a Nabi of Allah, this responsibility is for him.

The step-brothers said when they are altogether that; “Obviously Yusuf and his brother are more favourite to our father than us, but we are in the same family. We are the sons of the same father. Truly our father is doing wrong by doing this.”

One day, the step-brothers set a plan to play in the fields with Yusuf and kill him. So that, their father could not find Yusuf. They went to their father Hazrat Ya’qub (A). They asked permission to play in the field with Yusuf. Ya’qub (A) did not like the request of them. But, they still pleaded to him.

Thereafter, Ya'qub (A) agreed with this request. He said. "If you go to play with Yusuf in the fields be careful that the wolf in the field do not eat Yusuf. So, keep Yusuf with you."

There was a vast land of field not too far from the village. They were playing in that field. During playing they caught Yusuf and took off the shirt of Yusuf (A). But before that, one of the step-brothers said, that is mentioned in the Holy Quran:

قَالَ قَائِلٌ مِّنْهُمْ لَا تَقْتُلُوا يُوسُفَ وَأَلْقُوهُ فِي غَيَابَتِ الْجُبِّ

"One of them said, "Do not kill Yusuf, and if you do anything, then throw him into the depth of any well."'" (Surah Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 10)

Hazrat Yusuf was brought near to the well. Thereafter, they threw Yusuf into the depth of the well. Boy Yusuf fell in the well. The well was very deep. He saw nothing except the sky from the bottom of the well. The well was so deep that, Yusuf (A) could not go over from the well. He became very anxious and sad about his fate. But, he was faithful of Allah Ta'ala. So, he became dependent of Allah, the Almighty Allah the Almighty kept Yusuf (A) in that well and said to him not to be sad. When it was evening, the step- brothers came back to their home. They said to their father, "Father, we were competing a race of racing running, keeping Yusuf aside. One time, a wolf ate him." They also showed the both of shirt that was blooded with fake blood. Ya'qub (A) could not believe them because if

the wolf exactly ate him, the shirt would be torn mostly. But, he cannot do anything for that. So, he took patience. Because Allah Ta'ala advised us to take patience in the time of sadness and bad times. It was too hot in Arabia. It was the summer time.



Jubb Yusuf: where Yusuf (A) was thrown

2. Hazrat Yusuf (A): from the well to the palace of Misr (Egypt)

Hazrat Yusuf (A) was thrown into the well by his step-brothers. Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala took care of him. This continued for some days.

It was too hot in summer. One day, by good fate, some passers-by in a group were going to Misr (or, Egypt) beside the well. They felt very thirsty in the severe warmness. Their camels were also suffering of thirst. So, they went to the well and stopped there. One of them went there to pick up some water from the well. He tied the rope with a bucket and threw into the well. Yusuf (A) in the well was happy. He went on the bucket. When the man tried to pull the bucket, he felt very heavy and became surprised. He shouted to others, “Hey! I have found a heavy amount of treasure. Everyone, please help me.” All of them helped him. When they pulled the bucket from the well, they became very surprised. A handsome boy was sitting in the bucket. The passers-by became surprised seeing the boy. But, they became very happy seeing and having the boy. They thought to sell the boy at the market of Misr (Egypt). The boy was very handsome and delightful to look at. They wished to have a large scale of price by selling it. So, they arrived in Egypt. A man named Aziz bought this boy. Aziz was the minister of Egypt, and later became the Fir'awn {The King of Misr (Egypt)}.

After that, 'Aziz brought Yusuf (A) to his own palace. Yusuf (A) started to grow up in his palace. He got to learn the language of Misr (Egypt). Slowly, he became introduced with the Egyptian society.

He became very handsome and conductor of good health. His manner, behaviour, character were so nice. That is why Aziz become so impressed with Yusuf (A). His honour and commemoration on Yusuf (A) got increased. Yusuf (A) was a truthful and believable person. For that reason, many people of Misr (Egypt) came to collect motivational speech from him.

The name of Aziz's wife was Zulaykha. She was not a good woman. Her character was full of arrogance and jealousy. So, Yusuf (A) avoided her. Wife of Aziz did not tolerate this kind of avoidance of Yusuf (A). Many problems and chaos arose between Yusuf (A) and wife of Zulaykha. She scolded Yusuf (A). Not only had that, she also blackmailed to throw Yusuf (A) to jail.

For this reason and decision, Zulaykha, one day, wanted to kiss Yusuf. Yusuf (A) did not want this happen and started to run. At the time of running, Zulaykha caught and hold his cloth, and that caused to make the cloth torn. When 'Aziz heard this, he was shocked and rushed to Yusuf (A). He asked to Yusuf (A), "What happened?" Yusuf (A) told, "Zulaykha tried to kiss me. When I was running, because of this, she caught the cloth and my cloth tope." But Zulaykha protested hearing the words of

Yusuf (A) and she told the rumour and told to take Yusuf (A) to jail. Then, Aziz told, “If the tearing place is on the front, then we shall take him to jail. But if the tearing place is on the back side, then we should not take him to jail.” After that, Aziz saw that the tear torn part is on the back, and he said to Zulaykha, “You are lying, Zulaykha. Do not do this again.” Zulaykha then tried again and again. One day, Zulaykha sent letters to her friends to come as an invitation. Many friends came there. Zulaykha gave them a fruit to each of them. Then, she brought Yusuf (A) in front of them and said, “He is a handsome boy.” Then every one of the friends became glad and surprised to see Yusuf (A). At that time, they were cutting the fruit.

وَقَطَّعْنَ أَيْدِيَهُنَّ وَقُلْنَ حَاشَ لِلَّهِ مَا هَذَا بَشَرًا إِنْ هَذَا إِلَّا مَلَكٌ كَرِيمٌ

“They cut their own hands. And said, Glory to Allah. This is not a man. This is an honourable angel.” (Surah-Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 31).

Then, Zulaykha said, “Why have you seen him? For him you have cut your hands. He must go to prison for this.” For this black- mailing Yusuf (A) became intolerant. He started to fear about his quality and honour. So, Yusuf (A) asked for refuge from Zulaykha to Allah. He said (which is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an):

قَالَ رَبِّ السِّجْنُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِمَّا يَدْعُونَنِي إِلَيْهِ ط

“O my Rabb! For the work they called me, the prison is more favourite than that.” (Surah Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 33).

At last, the thinking of Yusuf was right. By the blackmailing against Yusuf (A) he had to go to jail. Yusuf (A) had to jail badly. It was so go to big Zulm (torture) and the bad avoidance on importance of Zulaykha. A new chapter was opened of the life of Yusuf (A) at the prison of Egypt, only for his innocence and the arrogance of Zulaykha.

In this way, he {Yusuf (A)} had to continue a lonely life in prison.



Two miniatures depicting:

Zulaykha chasing Yusuf (A) [left], and a party arranged by Zulaykha with her friends [right]

3. Life of Yusuf (A) in prison

Hazrat Yusuf (A) had to continue a lonely life. But after some times, his loneliness got ended.

His loneliness ended because two new prisoners came. They were the workers of the king 'Aziz. At that time, Aziz became a Fir'awn of Misr مصر (Egypt). Now, this is clear that, he became a king after being a minister. Because of inability to make the king happy, they were sent to the prison. One used to make the king drink water. Another one was a cook of the palace. A kind of accusing was done to kill the king by making him to take poison. Coming to the prison an introducing took place between the two people and Yusuf (A). They became attracted to see the honesty, wisdom and innocence of Yusuf (A). So, these two men honoured him {Hazrat Yusuf (A)}. They expressed their own views and opinions about different subjects of matter with him.

One night two prisoners saw two different strange dreams. Seeing the dream they became frustrated. The explanations of the dreams are must to know about. As Hazrat Yusuf (A) was a wise man, so they went to Yusuf (A). They told openly about their dreams they saw. One of them said, "I saw a dream that I am extracting juice from the grapes." Other man said, "I dreamt that I am carrying bread on my head. At that time, some birds came and are eating the bread." Yusuf (A) had a miraculous Power. By the Grace of Allah he could explain the explanation

of the dreams. He asked to wait hearing the saying of the two prisoners. He said, “My Rabb gave me the knowledge to explain the explanations of the dreams.” He also said:

قَالَ لَا يَأْتِيكُمَا طَعَامٌ تُرْزَقَانِيهِ إِلَّا نَبَّأْتُكُمَا بِتَأْوِيلِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَكُمَا ۗ

“I will let you know even the type of food coming to you, before when the food which are given to you comes.” (Surah Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 37)

In the first explanation (explanation of the dream of first person), he said, "You will exit this jail very so on. Then you will regain your business in the palace of the king." At the time of the explanation (of the dream) of the other prisoner he said, "Hanging of execution will occur on you."

وَقُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

"Say, 'Oh my Rabb! Increase the power of my knowledge.'" (Surah Ta-ha سورة طه, Ayat: 114).

Some days passed. The explanations of Yusuf (A) were proven as exact. It was proven that the crime was of the cook in Judgement. So, he was hanged on execution. And the news against Saki was proven to be fake. So, he was liberated. Then he got his business. At the time of the liberation of Saki, Yusuf (A) gave him a request. He said, “If you can, then please let the king understand about the torture on me.” Saki kept promises for keeping the request of Yusuf (A). Getting out of the prison,

the man gained his business. But Saki forgot his request soon. So, the life in prison of Yusuf (A) became longer.

Many years passed. One night king Aziz saw a strange dream. He saw that, a lake in front of him started to dry up. Fishes were moving without water. Then he saw seven healthy cows and seven sick cows in two separate groups. The sick cows ate the healthy cows. The king became very shocked. This is not the end. The king also saw seven pure, good and green seeds and crops. These seven crops became unfortunately dry. Seeing the dream the king became very horrified. The king couldn't understand the explanation of the dream. He wanted the explanation from all of the intelligent and capable (for letting understand) persons of the palace. But no one was able to describe the explanation (let alone giving).

One time, suddenly, Saki started to remember about Hazrat Yusuf (A). Only he {Yusuf (A)} say the explanations of the dreams. So, the man (Saki) said, “Yusuf (A) can explain the summary the dreams. If you of let him free, you can understand the summary. Then the king said,

الْمَلِكُ أَنْتُونِي بِيءَ اسْتَخْلَصْنَهُ لِنَفْسِي ط

“Take him with you while coming to me. I will take him as my own person.” (Surah- Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat, 54)

By taking the chance from the king, Saki rushed to the prison to meet Yusuf (A). Saki told everything openly to Yusuf (A).

Yusuf (A) explained the summary of the dream of the king to Saki. Going back to the king, Saki described the explanation. In the explanation, Yusuf (A) said, “In the First seven years there will be very good crops in this kingdom. Then, the next seven years-there, will be a drought in the kingdom for one go. So, there will be no good crops in the country. Then a famine will occur in the country.” This explanation made the mind of the king purified and clarified. He became very happy, but he also called the guests who were present in the invitation given by his wife Zulaykha. He also called Zulaykha. Then he asked all of the guests, “When Zulaykha said that you cut your hands because of Yusuf (A) and Yusuf (A) was a criminal, did you think she was true?” Then one of the guests said, “No, she was false. Yusuf is an innocent man. So, why should we say that he was a criminal?” Then another said, “Yes, she (one who said Zulaykha was false) is right. Zulaykha was false.” One by one everyone said Zulaykha was false. Then the king ‘Aziz became angry on Zulaykha because of spreading rumour across the palace and for arrogance, jealousy on Yusuf (A). The king also freed Yusuf (A) from the prison with happiness. The life of prison of Hazrat Yusuf (A) ended. Not only that, king gave the duties for the crop management system of the country to Yusuf (A). Hazrat Yusuf (A) became the food minister of Egypt.



**Prison where Yusuf (A)
was imprisoned**

4. Hazrat Yusuf (A) meets his brother Binyamin

The result of the explanation of the dream seen by the king was started to be happened. So, Yusuf (A) gave some advices to the citizens of the kingdom. He advised, “When there will be fields full of crops, store the crops. And these will be useful when the drought comes.”

Crops grew well in seven years in Egypt. At this time, Yusuf (A) and some of the people stored lots of crops. Seven years passed. Following year (of the seventh year) started a great famine. Because of this the fields of crops dried and broke into some pieces. Leaves became yellow, and many trees became almost burnt. No crops grew in the field. Serious chaos arose in the country for food. During this situation, Yusuf (A) opened the food stocks. He donated crops to the society. By this way, the lack of goodness of people was ended.

The lack of food also arose around the Egypt. These areas are neighbouring cities and countries. This drought also spread to Kina'an, where Ya'qub (A), Binyamin and other ten step brothers resided. Yusuf (A) told the king about this matter. On reply the king said, “Yes, Yusuf. The neighbouring countries are suffering a great problem and famines. So, we must supply food to them, too.” Hazrat Yusuf (A) then, let the other people residing outside Egypt. So, those people also started to rush to Egypt for food. During this, the step brothers of Hazrat Yusuf (A) rushed from Kina'an to Egypt because only for foods.

Yusuf (A) recognised seeing his step-brothers. But he didn't depict his identity to the brothers. By the way Yusuf (A) provided a huge supply of food to them. And he said something to them. He said, "When you will come again, you will bring your brother Binyamin." Some days later the brothers of Yusuf (A) came to Egypt again. In this time they took Binyamin with them. But before taking Binyamin, they took permission from their father at first. Hazrat Ya'qub (A) was not agreed at the first time because he thought in case Binyamin will be lost as Hazrat Yusuf (A) was also lost. But they pled to their father Ya'qub (A). Then Hazrat Ya'qub (A) was agreed to take Binyamin. And this is why Binyamin was brought.

Yusuf (A) became emotional with innocence to see his own brother He hugged his brother. Yusuf (A) told, "I am your lost brother." Yusuf (A) gave farewell to Binyamin and his step-brothers by giving them the crops. But his wish was to keep Binyamin, his own brother with him. So, he did a trick. He put a drinking pot in the sack of crops of Binyamin. During that single very moment, a drinking pot of the king was lost. To find the drinking pot, the soldier went to examine each one's bags. The step-brothers said, "Why have you come here?" The soldiers said, "We have to come to find the drinking pot of the king as it is lost." Saying this, they started to examine each sack. Seeing inside the Binyamin's sack, they found an expensive drinking pot. So the people of the king took Binyamin. They

turned back Binyamin. In this way, Binyamin got chance to go to Yusuf (A), his elder brother. Binyamin was taken now. The brothers were forced to leave him in Egypt. So, without Binyamin the step brothers returned to Kina'an. Returning to their home town Kina'an, they said to their father, "Binyamin was caught of stealing. The food minister of king stopped him." The brothers let their father know taking oath that they are telling the truth. They took their other companions before him as the proof of this, Hearing this Ya'qub (A) became worried, But Ya'qub (A) could not believe the event of Binyamin, He didn't trust the sayings of the step brothers. His thinking was that as like they conspired Yusuf (A), they are doing so for Binyamin. So, he said shouting, "No, no! This cannot be happened. But now also, I will keep patience. Allah obviously will turn them to me. He knows everything and He is All-knowing." For Yusuf (A) and Binyamin, Ya'qub (A) felt so sorrowful. He always cred to Allah for them, day and night. Because of this, one time, he became blind.

وَأَبْيَضَّتْ عَيْنَاهُ مِنَ الْحُزْنِ فَهُوَ كَظِيمٌ

"By blindness, his two eyes became white out of grief he suppressed." (Surah Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 84).

The step-brothers were failed to let their father believe that, Binyamin was stuck by the king. So they became frustrated. They wanted to go to Egypt. They will return their brother. So, they started to get ready to go to Egypt. They went there and

met the minister of that time and of that kingdom (Egypt). They said to the minister, “Please turn back Binyamin to us. We came here to take back him by the order of our father.” They enjoined, “Our father is an old man. By the sorrow of son he became very sad.” They also wanted some crops from Yusuf.

Yusuf (A) recollected about the far past. He said to the step-brothers, “Do you know what you did with Yusuf and his brother?” Hearing this the step-brothers became very surprised. They could not believe their eyes! They recognized their brother Yusuf.



**Preparation for the
famine in first seven
years (depiction)**



Famine in Egypt

5. The Secret disclosed

The surprising event to the step brothers was not about to end. Yusuf (A) again told breaking the surprising secret, “Yes, I am your step-brother Yusuf. And this my brother Binyamin (showing Binyamin in front of them). Allah is Greatly Merciful to us. Those who abstain from evil deeds Allah gives them reward like this.”

Hearing the words of Yusuf (A) the step-brothers became very afraid. They thought, there is no protection to be understood now. Yusuf get the chance now. So they were going to be punished. But Yusuf (A) behaved well with them. It is mentioned in the Qur'an,

قَالَ لَا تَثْرِيْبَ عَلَيْكُمْ الْيَوْمَ ۖ يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ۖ وَهُوَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّحِمِيْنَ

“He said, ‘Today there is no shame upon you. Allah forgives you. And He is The Most Merciful.’” (Surah Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 92)

This saying was also said by Hazrat Muhammad (s) during the Conquest of Makkah, “I have no complaint against you. You are free.”

After saying about the forgiveness upon stepbrothers {by Yusuf (A)} they (step-brothers) asked forgiveness now. So, it is clear that Yusuf (A) was a very benevolent person. He did not show any rigidity, as he was not too much rigid or hard. He forgave

all of them. That was why the brothers were impressed. They showed their praise, commend to Yusuf (A).

The bonding of Yusuf (A) and his brothers was full of joy, it was joyful, enjoyable, emotional and happy moment. They returned to those past days. Now the step brothers took preparation to return to their home country. During this time Yusuf (A), holding his cloth to his brother's hands, said, “You will touch eye of father with this cloth. By this, by the Rahmat (Grace) of Allah the vision of the eye of father will return. And as a request, you will take father and come to me.”

At last, the step-brothers of Yusuf (A) returned to Kina'an. But suddenly, Ya'qub (A) felt the scent of Yusuf (A) in the air. He rushed to his wives and said, “Has Yusuf come? I can smell Yusuf in the air. Maybe he has come.” Hearing this kind of saying anyone can say, “Why you saying madly like babies?” The same reply came from his wives, “Have you gone mad? Why are you going back the childhood? Why are you saying as if you went to the events of child hood?” But Ya'qub (A) went outside. Then the step brothers met him and said the happy, true news of Yusuf (A). They said, Yusuf is alive. They touched the eye of their father with the cloth of Yusuf (A). It was a miracle! Due to this, the vision of the eyes were cured. Their farther could everything. He became very happy for this. So, he praised to Allah whole heartedly.

Because of this event, the step- brothers became ashamed. They asked forgiveness to their father Ya'qub (A) for their wrong. Though a lot of things he is father. So, he forgave Then one the wrong of them day, the whole family started to go to Egypt to meet Yusuf (A).

فَلَمَّا دَخَلُوا عَلَى يُوسُفَ ءَاوَىٰ إِلَيْهِ أَبَوَيْهِ وَقَالَ ادْخُلُوا مِصْرَ إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ ءَامِنِينَ -

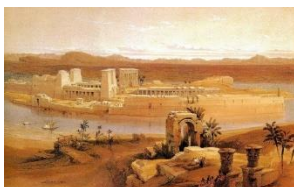
“And when they entered near Yusuf, then he placed his parents at his place and said, ‘By the wish of Allah you will enter Egypt.’” (Surah Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 99)

وَرَفَعَ أَبَوَيْهِ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ وَخَرُّوا لَهُ سُجَّدًا ط

“And he raised his parents to his throne and they all prostrated before him.” (Surah Yusuf سورة يوسف, Ayat: 100)

When all of them came to Egypt. Yusuf (A) welcomed his parents with honour. It was an emotional moment! Yusuf (A) praised to Allah for having his parents. He made his parents sit on his throne. The happiness of Yusuf (A) did not end. He became full with praises to get his parents and brothers. So, he expressed his to Allah praise and commend to Allah.

Only for making our beloved Prophet Muhammad (S.m.) happy and for our nation, Ummah of Great Prophet Muhammad (S.m.), Allah Ta'ala revealed Surah Yusuf, full with the story.



A picture on Ancient Egypt

Hazrat Ayyub (A)

[أَيُّوب]

Many, many years ago, lived a Nabi (Prophet) in ancient Syria. His name was Hazrat Ayyub (A). He was also known as 'Job' in English and Latin (also to many people). Hazrat Ayyub (A) was also a descendent of the father of our nation, Hazrat Ibrahim Khalilullah (A). Hazrat Ishaq (A)'s son 'Isu, brother of Hazrat Ya'qub (A), had some sons, through whom Hazrat Ayyub (A) became a descendent. So, it is clear that, Hazrat Ayyub (A) was also a descendent of Ishaq (A) and Isu.

Ayyub (A) loved Allah very much. Allah provided huge abundance of knowledge and boundless wealth. Hazrat Ayyub (A) had a lot of huge colossal areas of crop-field. He had many sheep, camels and lambs. The house of the Nabi was to be compared with any palace. There were also cattle. There were also many slaves in the house of Ayyub (A). He lived a wonderful, spectacular life with his sons and daughters— his children. He was pleased, and praised to Allah for this happy life and abundant wealth. As he was a Nabi, he obviously did Ibadat and paid Zakat to the poor. Many people loved him.

Some people from the village of Hazrat Ayyub (A) envied with the happiness of Ayyub (A). These people said seeing the happiness, “Ayyub has abundant wealth. So, he loves Allah. If

the condition of Ayyub were poor, he would not love Allah. He would not remember Allah (Zikr) like this."

Shaytaan also envied with Ayyub (A). He also tried to make Hazrat Ayyub (A) unconscious on his prayers. So, one day, Shaytaan came to him while he [Ayyub (A)] was performing his prayers. Shaytaan started to make him remembered about his rich and wealthy lifetime. But as firm believer and as a Nabi, Ayyub (A) did not remember anything, except Allah Ta'ala, the Creator of the Universe.

Shaytaan became so angry with this faith. Then he went to Allah for telling that if Ayyub (A) had poor life and conditions, then he did not remember or do Ibadat of Allah. Allah Ta'ala hearing the thoughts of people and Shaytaan wanted to take a test. He challenged, "If you think your thoughts as true, then I myself will take a test on him." So, Allah fell Hazrat Ayyub (A) in a very difficult test.

One day the cattle of Ayyub (A) lost. The fields and water of the gardens dried. So, the crops of his fields started to rot. By this he became poor. Some people said that by giving Zakat he lost everything. But Hazrat Ayyub (A) had faith that it was test only. Then his all sons and daughters died. His slaves left his palace. The relatives of Ayyub (A) broke the relationship with him. In these sad days, without his wife Layyah nobody lived with him.

Much of the danger and bad conditions surrounded Ayyub (A). He was fallen by the darkness of difficulties and Musibat (Trouble). He became very sick. Leprosy built home of on his body. So, the body of Nabi started to spoil. Though a lot of things he tolerated everything. Though boundless trouble, he didn't go back from the remembrance of Allah (Zikr). He was alert in Ibadat of Rabb (The Lord, Allahu Malik). Even his wife, became intolerant at the instigation of Shaytaan. He had profound faith in Allah. He knew, Allah will obviously help him.

وَأَيُّوبَ إِذْ نَادَى رَبَّهُ أُنِّى مَسَّنَى الضَّرُّ وَأَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّحِمِينَ - فَاسْتَجَبْنَا لَهُ فَكَشَفْنَا مَا بِهِ مِنْ ضُرِّهِ طَوَّءَاتَيْنَاهُ أَهْلَهُ وَمِثْلَهُمْ مَعَهُمْ رَحْمَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِنَا وَذِكْرَى لِلْعَابِدِينَ -

“And remember about Ayyub, when he said calling his Rabb, I have fallen in sadness-and trouble. And you are The Most Merciful. Then I responded to his call. And whatever he had sadness and trouble I removed them and him gave the family members. And with them I gave more like them, from Me, Rahmat and an example of instruction for Ibadat (slaves).”
(Surah-Al-Ambiya سورة الانبياء, Ayat: 83-84)

The Nabi of Allah prayed to Allah saying, “I have fallen in sadness and trouble. And You are the Most Merciful.” The Most Benevolent Allah liked the patience and tolerance of Ayyub (A). He removed all of the sickness of Ayyub (A). He made him healthy and sound.

Allah Ta'ala ordered him to step his foot on the earth of his home. Ayyub (A) did that work as the order of Allah. Suddenly, water sprouted from the ground. Then, Allah ordered him to take bath with that water. Hazrat Ayyub (A) did so. Then he became cured by the Blessings of Allah.

During his sickness, he removed wife Layyah as she became impatient while Shaytaan instigated her, remembering and recollecting every wealthy moment. Then, she became very bitterly mind of sadness, after getting removed from the house. When Ayyub (A) became healthy, she went to his house to meet him. She didn't know that he became healthy. When she entered his house, she became very surprised. Then, Hazrat Ayyub (A) bet his wife with some grasses to end his anger.

Ayyub (A)'s deep faith finally became true. By the wish of Allah Ayyub (A) freed from the leprosy. He became healthy as like before. Allah made him sound. He regained his huge house. His dry fields became fertile. Fields became full of crops. He regained his lambs, cattle and other animals. Allah Ta'ala provided him many children. Ayyub (A) got more wealth, than before. By rewards this Allah gave ads to him and way also enriched him with multiple rewards. So, we must try to be patient as like him.



**The tomb of Ayyub (A)
in Oman**

Hazrat Yunus (A)

[يُونُسُ]

A long time ago, there was a city named Nineveh. It was an ancient city. Some years later, it became the capital of ancient Assyrian Empire. In that city, lived a Nabi. His name was Hazrat Yunus (A), He was also known as 'Jonah' in Latin.

Allah Ta'ala sent many Nabi- Rasul in this earth for the guidance (Hidayat) and the welfare (Hasanah) of mankind. In this sequence Allah also sent him to this earth. Many people in Dunya Forgot Allah. They started to follow different vulgar, wrong and sinful path. So, Hazrat Yunus (A) came to Dunya to guide these people. His preaching place is still confusing, some people say he preached the people of Nineveh. Some people say his preaching place was Mosul of Iraq or Mesopotamia, Only Allah Ta'ala, the Exalted knows his preaching place. (Allahu A'lam اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ).

The people of Nineveh worshipped different idols. So, Yunus (A) called the disbelievers to the path of Allah. But the people did not listen to Hazrat Yunus (A). Instead they mocked him, hearing his sayings. They said bad words to him. They ridiculed him. Due to this bad manner Yunus (A) became angry and furious. So, he wanted to go to other place leaving Nineveh.

The work followed as per decision. Yunus (A) one day, left Nineveh, carrying his belongings. While going, he arrived at a

sea bank. A ship was waiting at the station. There were a lot of people in that ship. Yunus (A) rode on that ship without thinking about before and past. The ship was moving forward from the ship station.

In Nineveh, temperature rose too high. The Sun shone like a fire. The people in that town started to run of fear. Then, large gloomy black clouds arrived on that city. The people deeply grieved with this. They went straight to Allah and asked forgive-ness to Him. Allah Ta'ala forgave them. He said in the Holy Qur'an:

"Why did not the other people and Qawm (of the prophets) listen to My path except the Qawm of Yunus?" (From Surah Yunus سورة يونس).

As the ship of Hazrat Yunus (A) went in the middle of sea path, everything went dark. Violent storms started. For this, the ship went in serious trouble. It was moving violently in one place. In this situation the ship captain and passengers became very afraid.

The captains did not understand the reason of this awful situation. So, they told everyone to throw their belongings on the sea. But, no result. There was a pious man in the ship. One said, "There is a passenger in this ship. He is rushing away without the permission of his patron."

Hearing this, the captains were trying to find that very man. But no one found that person. So, they arranged a lottery. At first of the lottery, the name of Yunus (A) came. So, the second lottery occurred. Again the name of Yunus (A) came. Then, in the last lottery, name of Yunus (A) came.

Then the sailors were forced to throw Yunus (A) into the sea. They became ready to do that work. The sailors threw Yunus (A) at last into the sea. Yunus (A) tried to swim in that sea. During that moment, a whale in large size ate him. Yunus (A) was eaten by one fish. When he was thrown into the sea, a huge fish came and swallowed by the order. Yunus (A) became very frightened. He remembered Allah in the stomach of the fish.

“And remember about the fisher, when he went away with angry mood. Then he said from the darkness, ‘There is no true Ilah except You. You are The Glorious. Truly, I was Zalim.’” (Surah-Al-Ambiya سورة الانبياء, Ayat: 87).

He said to Allah in Munajat, "Oh. Allah! There is no true Ilah except You. You are The Glorious. Truly, I was Zalim." The Arabic of this Dua is:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

The fishes started to pray Dua to Allah Ta'ala also. The eater {fish who swallowed Yunus (A)} also started to pray Dua. The fish said, I only swallowed him because Allah Ta'ala ordered me. Yunus (A) realized, it was not good to escape running from

his Qawm. Because there was no permission of Allah in this act.

“Then the large fish swallowed him, and he had done acts worthy of blame.” (Surah- As-Saffat *سورة الصَّافَّاتِ*, Ayat: 142)

فَاسْتَجَبْنَا لَهُ وَنَجَّيْنَاهُ مِنَ الْغَمِّ وَكَذَلِكَ نُنَجِّي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

“So I (Allah Himself) listened to him, and delivered him from distress; and thus do I (Allah Zul Jalal-i-wal Ikram) deliver those who have faith (Iman).” (Surah- Al-Ambiya, *سورة الانبياء*, Ayat: 88)

Allah Is The Most Gracious. He responded to the Du'a of Yunus (A). The fish went near the sea bank at the order of Allah. The whale put Yunus (A) at the sand of sea bank. Yunus (A) looked that he located at the sea bank.

It was a sand area without humans, Yunus (A) felt very any tired after staying in the stomach of the fish for a long time. He also became full with pain. So, he rested at the bank of sea. There was a well in that place. Yunus (A) fulfilled his thirst drinking water from that well. Allah Ta'ala ordered a tree to grow beside the well. The tree grew quickly and there were a lot of fruits. The fruits were Juicy and tasty. Yunus (A) fulfilled his hunger by eating these fruits. Then he went to his own city, Nineveh.

While he came to Nineveh, he had become surprised to see people worshipping Allah. He entered the city. Seeing Yunus (A) the people of Nineveh became so happy. They surrounded

him with joy and happiness. They became alert of the Deen (Religion) and life hereafter (Akhirah). They stopped all sorts of polytheism.



Ancient Assyria



Shrine of Yunus (A)?

Hazrat Shu'aib (A)

[شُعَيْب]

Hazrat Shu'aib (A) was a famous Nabi. Qatura, was the third wife of Hazrat Ibrahim (A). Qatura had a son named Madyan. Hazrat Shu'aib (A) was the descendent of Qatura's son Madyan. He had also the relation with Hazrat Lut (A). The place where they lived was also called Madyan. Hence Madyan is the name of a nation and a city. This place was situated on the high way of the East Ma'an and the South-West Filisteen (Palestine). It was at the areas of modern day Jordan, Tabuk and Qurayyat. From this place the business travelers used to start their Journey to Syria, Arabia and Egypt (Misr). This locality was very much fertile and prosperous. The inhabitants of this place were very rich. The city of Madyan is still now situated far from Ma'an, the river port of Jordan.

Hazrat Musa (A) escaped from Egypt to Madyan and stayed there under Hazrat Shu'aib (A)'s shelter. Musa (A) married Safura, the daughter of Shu'aib (A). He remained in Shu'aib (A)'s shelter bong ten years. Shu'aib (A) was called the Khatibul Ambiya **خَطِيبُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ** (an orator of the Prophets) for his excellent oratory.

The community to whom Shu'aib (A) was sent was called Ahle Madyan, Ashabe Madyan and Ashabe Ayka. The locality was known by all these names. They used to worship idols. They

used to worship a separate type of tree named Ayka. So, they were known as “Ashabe Ayka الْأَيْكَةُ”. They used to plunder the wealth of the passersby. They used to reduce in weight and measure. Hazrat Shu’aib (A) called upon the people to the path of Allah.

وَالِى مَدْيَنَ أَخَاهُمْ شُعَيْبًا ۗ قَالَ يَاقَوْمِ اعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مَا لَكُمْ مِّنْ إِلَهِ غَيْرُهُ ۗ قَدْ جَاءَتْكُمْ بَيِّنَةٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ ۗ فَأَوْفُوا الْكَيْلَ وَالْمِيزَانَ وَلَا تَبْخَسُوا النَّاسَ أَشْيَاءَهُمْ وَلَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ بَعْدَ إِصْلَاحِهَا ۗ ذَلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِن كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ

“And to the people of Madyan We sent their brother Shu’aib. He said, “O my people! Worship Allah—you have no other God except Him. A clear proof has already come to you from your Lord. So give just measure and weight, do not defraud people of their property, nor spread corruption in the land after it has been set in order. This is for your own good, if you are believers.” (Surah Al- A’raf الْأَعْرَافِ, Ayat: 85)

But they did not obey the Nabi. Those who obeyed the Nabi they used to prevent them and oppress them. They used to throw Nabi far away the city. At last, Allah Ta’ala sent intolerant temperature on the city. Everything became hot and dry. Then, Allah sent large gloomy clouds which made them think it would be raining. The people of Madyan were ruined with thundering sound, earthquake and fire raining. Thereafter Hazrat Shu'aib (A) went to Hadramaut where he expired.

Ruins of Ashabe Madyan



Hazrat Musa (A)

[مُوسَى]

1. Hazrat Musa (A) grew up as a prince

Hazrat Musa (A) was a famous Nabi. His father's name was Imran. His mother's name was Yukhabiz. He was born in Egypt (Ancient Egypt) in a family of Bani Israil (descendants of Hazrat Ya'qub (A) in 1040 BC approximately.

In ancient time the kings of Egypt were called Fir'awn. Among them was a Fir'awn named Walid. He is also known as 'Ramesses II' in English, though there are many debates on this name according to history. Walid was very greedy. He wished to establish himself as worthy of being worshipped. He closed all the religious educational institutions of the kingdom with the advice of his Minister and Friend Haman. The people became illiterates forgetting religion and practicing no knowledge. In this opportunity he declared himself as worthy of being worshipped. The kibti family was loyal to him. They began to worship him.

Bani Israilites used to live in Egypt for a long period. It was at the time of Hazrat Yusuf (A). From that the Bani Israilis lived in Egypt. The Banu Israil was still then abiding by the religion of oneness of Hazrat Yusuf (A). They did not agree to call Fir'awn as God. Fir'awn and Kibti family began to

oppress severely on Banu Israil. At that time Walid behaved like slaves to with them. He did not like them at all.

At that time Walid saw in a dream that a flash of fire came out from Baitul Muqaddas which is swallowing everything along with his own palace. It is also blazing his followers Kibti family. But the Banu Israil are completely safe. The fire did not touch them. Fir'awn wanted to know the explanation of the dream. He called all the fortunetellers of the kingdom. A fortune teller named Blam Baur said, "A male child will be born in the family of Banu Israil, who will cause the destruction of you and your kingdom. The kibti family will be ruined." Hearing the explanation of the dream Fir'awn stood up jumping from his throne. He engaged the arm forces of kingdom for watching and passed an order to kill all new born male children of Banu Israil The arm forces made of list of pregnant women. They began to kill every new born male child. In this way an innumerable male child were killed in the hand of Fir'awn's people.

A male child was born in the house of Imran. His name was Musa. By the power of Allah, the people of Fir'awn could not know that. After the birth of Musa, the parents became so anxious. As the arm forces of Fir'awn killed the infants when they had found any male child. So, the parents of Musa (A) ran out of any ideas or tricks. Their fear was that the army of Fir'awn may enter their house. Seeing Musa they may kill

him. So, mother Yukhabiz could not sleep at night with so many thoughts, she became Frustrated with her son. She could not understand how she could save her infant baby. So, they asked help and assistance from The Most Merciful Allah.

“Then while you fear about him, you will throw him at the river. And you won't scare and think (too much about him).”
(Surah Al-Qasas سورة القصص, Ayat: 7)

فَاذْكُرُونِي أَذْكَرْكُمْ وَأَشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ - يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اسْتَعِينُوا
بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَاةِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ -

"So, you will remember Me (Allah Alone), I (Allah) will remember you. And praise Me (Allah). And do not do kufri acts with Me (Allah The Exalted). O Mumins! (Believers!) Seek help through, Sal (prayer). Obviously Allah is with the patients (those who keep patience; Sabireen)." (Surah-Al Baqarah سورة البقرة, Ayat: 152-153).

Allah came forward for their help. Mother got an idea. She put the child Musa into a wooden chest and cast it into the river Nile by order of Allah. By the Grace of Allah this chest was floating. After floating, landed at the banks of the river at the steps of the palace of Fir'awn.

His mother was thinking bad about where the chest will go, what will happen in the fate of the child. Yukhabiz followed a trick floating the baby in the river. She told her daughter

Maryam to go with the chest. Maryam was going with the river bank and was looking at the chest.

The chest landed at the garden of the palace of Fir'awn. The wife of Fir'awn was Asia. Queen Asia was a soft and warm hearted lady. She was a daughter of the Israelites. She believed in the Oneness of Allah. Fir'awn married her by force. An interesting event happened one day. Queen Hazrat Asia was walking in the garden at the bank of river. Suddenly, her eyes got stuck at the chest. She called a nurse. Asia said, "Come with holding the chest from the river."

The work runs as per the advice. The nurse took the chest in front of the queen. And just after that the eyes of the queen became stunned surprisingly. There was a cute baby in the chest. He was sleeping comfortably. The queen became astonished with joy seeing the face of the baby. She said to her husband, "This baby is my and your eye-cooling thing. Please do not kill him. He might come as the benefit of ours. We will rear him up as our son."

Baby Musa (A) got place in Fir'awn's palace. He was taken in the lap of queen Asia. Then, a nurse was needed for the baby. A nurse was taken there, but the child Musa (A) refused to suck the breast of others. There was his sister Maryam. She ran towards the queen. She said, "I know a woman. She could be a better nurse for this baby. I can come with her if you are agree." The queen agreed with the saying of Maryam.

Maryam was a brilliant girl. She took her mother in front of Asia. With the advice of Maryam, the elder sister of Musa (A), the mother of Musa (A) was appointed as foster-mother of the child. By the grace of Almighty Allah, Musa (A) was reared and brought up in the lap of his mother in the house of Fir'awn with his money expenditure.

Day by day, infant Musa grew up in the palace of Fir'awn. He gained knowledge and wisdom at in the palace of Fir'awn by the warm care of Asia. But Musa (A) knew his identity. It was not unknown to him that he was a person of the tribe of Banu Israil. So, Musa (A) asked help from Allah.

One day Musa (A) was walking through a market. During that time, two people were quarrelling. Musa (A) saw how an Egyptian kibti from the cooks of Prawn was fighting with an Israelite wood cutter and was hitting him unjustly.

The Bani Israelite man shouted suddenly, "Who is there, please help me." Hearing the shout, Musa (A) rushed there. He hit a blow to the kibti in order to save the Israelite. The kibti man died of that blow.

By this event, Musa (A) became very worried. Now, what he is going to do, or not to do-he became shy with this. At this situation, Musa (A) sake help and forgiveness from Allah. He said in Munajat, "O my Rabbl 2. Please forgive me. I have transgressed against my soul. Please forgive me," Same

incidence happened in the next day also. The other kibti was doing unjust upon the same Israelite of the former day. This kibti man informed Fir'awn that Musa (A) was the killer of the former kibti. Musa (A) did not want to kill the kibti man. Fir'awn declared Musa (A)'s death penalty. A friend of Musa (A) rushed to him. He said, " Fir'awn's armies are searching you. So, go to another place far away leaving this area.

Knowing the story, Musa (A) left Egypt without doing late. He went to Madyan leaving Egypt. He travelled a long distance. It took about eight days and nights to reach Mada'in. So, he became tired and thirsty. Water was needed for him. Soon, he found a well. But there were many farmers surrounded the well. They were letting their cattle and domestic animals. A little farther, he saw two girls. They were standing with their cattles. They were waiting for a long time. Musa (A) asked them for the reason of waiting. The girls said, "Our father is very old. There are no one in our family, who can help us. So we are here to with a view to letting our cattles drink water. When those farmers go, we will let our cattles drink water. Till this, we will wait like this." Hearing the girls' saying Musa (A) became very thoughtfully sad, He became more benevolent the sorrow of them. So, he went forward. He went to the well with the cattle. He let the cattles drink water. By this, the girls became very happy. Now they went home with the cattle.

At that day the girls arrived home early. Seeing this their old father became a little bit surprised. He asked, “You returned home very early?? What is the reason?”

The two sisters let their father know, “We were also in waiting. But a man has helped us to let the cattles drink water. So, we are able to return home early.”

The name of the girls' father was Hazrat Shu'aib (A). He was a Nabi of Allah. As mentioned in the history of Shu'aib, he was sent for the Hidayat of Madyan. Shu'aib (A) was a very wise man, He wanted to give thanks to that man. So, he ordered his daughters to bring him.

The daughters of Shu'aib (A) went to the man {Musa (A)}. They let him know about their father. Musa (A) accepted their request. He went to the house of Shu'aib (A). At that time, Shu'aib (A) was taking food. Musa (A) also ate meals with him.

By the request of Shu'aib (A), Musa (A) lived with them. He resided with the family of Shu'aib (A). Musa used to graze the goats and Lambs. By this, ten years passed. Shu'aib (A) became satisfied with Musa (A)'s charming character, efficiency of works and good service rendered to him. He gave his elder daughter Safura in his marriage.

Picture of Palace of Fir'awn



2. Hazrat Musa (A) received Nabuwat

After marriage Musa (A) stayed in Madyan for more two years. Then he decided to return to his motherland Egypt, So, he started for Egypt with his wife Safura, servant and goat flocks. In the way he badly needed for fire. He saw a light of fire from far away.

فَلَمَّا قَضَىٰ مُوسَى الْأَجَلَ وَسَارَ بِأَهْلِهِ آنَسَ مِنْ جَانِبِ الطُّورِ نَارًا قَالَ لِأَهْلِهِ امْكُثُوا
إِنِّي آنَسْتُ نَارًا لَّعَلِّي آتِيكُمْ مِنْهَا بِخَبَرٍ أَوْ جَذْوَةٍ مِّنَ النَّارِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَصْطَلُونَ

“He saw a fire burning beside the mountain Tur. He said to his family members, ‘Wait here. I can see a fire. Possibly I can bring any news from there.’” (Surah Al-Qasas سورة القصص, Ayat: 29)

Musa (A) climbed up the mountain. At that time, the whole area was fully darkened by the night sky. The area was very silent. At that such time Musa (A) heard a sound. Actually, he attained Nabuwat in the sacred Valley of Tuwa by the side of that mountain. The Great Allah said to him,

وَأَنَا اخْتَرْتُكَ فَاسْتَمِعْ لِمَا يُوحَىٰ

“I have chosen you. Listen then what is ordered to you.” (Surah Taha سورة طه, Ayat: 13).

Allah Ta'ala also said to him, 66 I (Allah) am Allah Ta'ala, There is no God without Me (Allah Himself). Worship Me. Remember Me. And seek help from Me." (All are said by

Almighty Allah, The Exalted). At that time Musa (A) talked to Allah directly. That's why he was entitled with “Kalimullah”.

Allah then said to Musa (A), “Drop your (walking) stick on the ground.” This is the order of Allah. As He ordered, Musa (A) dropped the stick on the ground. As a miracle, suddenly the stick converted into a big snake or serpent, Hazrat Musa (A) became very frightened. Then Allah told, “Take this again in your hand. And do not be afraid.” Musa (A) held that serpent, and immediately that changed into the previous stage. That means, serpent changed into the stick. It was a miracle of Almighty Allah to Hazrat Musa (A), known, as Mu’jiza. Allah gave another Mu’jiza to Musa (A). Allah said,

أَسْلُفَكَ يَدَكَ فِي جَيْبِكَ تَخْرُجُ بَيْضَاءَ مِنْ غَيْرِ سَوْءٍ وَأَضْمُمُ إِلَيْكَ جَنَاحَكَ مِنَ الرَّهْبِ ط
فَذُنُوكَ بِرُهْنَانٍ مِنْ رَبِّكَ إِلَى فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَلَئِهِ ۚ إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا قَوْمًا فَالْسِقِينَ -

“Keep your hand in your armpit. Without any fault, light will come through it. And take your hand towards yourself to protect from fear. These are the two miracles and proof from your Rabb to Fir’awn and his chiefs. Indeed they were disobedient people.” (Surah-Al- Qasas سورة القصص, Ayat: 32).

Receiving Nabuwat, Hazrat Musa (A) didn't stay late. He ordered by the Great Allah, was the Exalted to go to Fir’awn to preach before him the religion. Allah, the Exalted ordered him to show the proof given by Allah in front of Fir’awn. He was also ordered to aware Fir'awn of his consequences. Allah said

to Musa (A), “Go to Fir'awn. He has done all kinds of violation of law.”

Hazrat Musa (A) prayed to Allah for giving him courage.

قَالَ رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي - وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي - وَأَخْلِلْ عُقْدَةَ مِنْ لِسَانِي - يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي -

“He said, - Oh my Rabb! Enhance my chest. And ease my work and (activities). And enable me to speak smoothly - and remove the inability of my tongue. So that people will understand what I say.” (Surah Taha سورة طه, Ayat: 25-28)

He also prayed for making his brother Hazrat Harun (A) as his helper. Hazrat Harun (A) was one of the famous Nabi-Rasuls of the Holy Quran. He said, “My brother Harun is more talkative than me. Let him go with me. He can help me, because my fear is that Fir'awn can reject my message.” Allah granted his all prayers. Now, the question comes, why Musa (A) was unable to talk without smoothness? It's because during his infancy, Fir'awn dropped hot coal in his mouth that make his speech to mumble.

Hazrat Harun (A) [هَارُون]

And Musa (A)'s return to Egypt

Allah gave chance to Harun (A) to make the companion of Musa (A). The brother of Musa (A), Hazrat Harun (A) was also Nabi (mentioned previously). He was very eloquent, and known as good speaker. Hazrat Musa (A) respected his brother Hazrat Harun (A) at a great extent.

One day Hazrat Musa and Harun (A) went to Fir'awn's Palace. They called him to believe in Allah and His Rasul. But Fir'awn was very arrogant. He rejected the call of Musa (A). He didn't want to believe in the message of Allah. He stayed in the place of falsehood.

Musa (A) and Harun (A) met Fir'awn, ministers and their Followers to accept Tawhid (Islamic Monotheism and Beliefs that Allah is only God, Our Rabb, He is One; He has no partner.). They preached, "Believe in One and Only Allah! Accept Him as your Lord." But Fir'awn, the falsehood person, did not pay heed to them. He disbelieved in the Existence of Allah. Musa (A) showed the miracles given by Allah. Fir'awn never accepted the Faith. He did not realize these miracles. Rather he thought Musa (A) as a magician because of showing these proofs. To defend the magic, (actually miracles) of Musa (A); he called the well-known magicians in the kingdom. The magicians, (in front of Musa (A) and Harun (A)) performed

magic with ropes and sticks. They made many shapes and sizes of serpents and snakes. These serpents and snakes of magicians moved their heads rising it. This made both Musa (A) and Harun (A) frightened at the opposite of magicians. Then The Great Allah ordered Musa (A) to throw his stick on the ground. Throwing that stick of Musa (A) on the ground resulted a great serpent to appear. And that serpent ate all of the snakes of the magicians. Allah said in the Holy Quran:

صَنَعُوا إِنَّمَا صَنَعُوا كَيْدٌ سَاحِرٌ طَوَّاءٌ وَلَا يُفْلِحُ السَّاحِرُ حَيْثُ أَتَىٰ-

“What do they do is just only the trick of magician. And wherever magician comes, he will not succeed.” (Surah Taha سورة طه Ayat: 69).

Seeing the action Fir'awn and his people became very surprised and anxious. The magicians also became puzzled. They showed belief towards Musa (A). They believed in the Lord of Musa and Harun. Allah says in Quran several times,

رَبِّ مُوسَىٰ وَمُؤْمِنِي

“Lord of Musa and Harun.”

This made Fir'awn very angry. He was furious seeing the acceptance of Islam by the magicians. He asked, “Why did you accept another religion without seeking my permission?!” Then, the magicians, told, “We accepted Islam and Tawhid because the punishment of Allah is more powerful than your

punishment!” Fir'awn Walid became more anxious and more furious.

He then called all members of the palace who followed him into a meeting, He said with anger: “Musa's preaching of new religion is spreading rapidly in this kingdom. Do you think it is true preaching?” Then one said, “Musa is a liar. (Na'uzu Billah) Let's torture on the people now.”

The hatred character of Fir'awn crossed the limit day by day. They used to torture on the people of Bani Israil. On the other hand, Musa (A) preached Islam to the ministers and more people in Egypt. These people embraced Islam and promised not to do or perform Shirk. But this promise lasted for only some few days. Then, Allah Ta'ala started to punish these people, including Fir'awn and his people. At first, Allah the All-Knowing, sent locusts on the fields, crop farms of Egypt. Locust is a kind of insect that consumes leaves and plants, and mostly crops. Locusts started to eat all of the crops there. Then, Allah sent flocks of lice on them. Lice are dangerous insects, which mainly grow on unclean places. But, they also grew in clean places. They are born in such a way that their colour matches with the birthplace. The lice attacked lots of people. So, people started to stay in homes but houses were not free from ‘Azab (punishment) of Allah, too. People could not stay fine in houses because of frogs. These frogs roamed all over homes. At the river, water turned into red blood- Whenever the disbelievers

wants to take water, took water from it, water immediately becomes blood. Then, the disbelievers again promised to Musa (A) and Harun (A). They embraced Islam again. But, they broke the fixed promise again. They became polytheists. They again faced disasters.

Allah gave them all same disasters as like as before. Fir'awn himself became so confused. He did not end his torture of Israelites. But his people promised and broke promise again and again. So, Allah punished them again and again. Here, we can understand that we should not break promises. Allah and Muhammad (S.m.) asked us to promise and to keep promises.

But still, Fir'awn kept torturing the people of Bani Israil day by day. So, the Israelites became intolerant of the atrocities of Fir'awn. It was then the Almighty Allah told Hazrat Musa (A) to leave to Egypt. Allah Ta'ala says:

وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَىٰ مُوسَىٰ أَنْ أَسْرِ بِعِبَادِيٰ إِلَيْكُمْ مُتَّبِعُونَ -

“And I sent Wahi to Musa for the specific meaning because of that, ‘Start your journey with My slaves at night. Surely, you will be followed.’” (Allah the Exalted fold Himself in Surah-Ash- Shu’ara سورة الشعراء, Ayat: 52)



A depiction of transformation of the stick of Musa (A) into giant serpent from a manuscript from Qisas-e-Ambiya

4. The Great Exodus of the people of Banu Isra'il

Allah the Exalted ordered Hazrat Musa (A) to leave Egypt. So, this order was to be fulfilled. One day, Musa (A) gathered his followers. He made them to understand about the order of Allah, the Lord. Everyone became prepared. One night Hazrat Musa (A) and his followers left Misr (Egypt). The people of Bani Israil were not less. There were also many women, babies and children. The women, and children were going ahead very slowly. It was a huge long path. So, they became very tired and weak. The whole Kafela (caravan) seemed to be pushed backwards. On the other hand, the exodus for leaving Egypt went to the ears of Fir'awn. So, Fir'awn didn't keep sitting being lazy. He wanted to kill Hazrat Musa (A). He sent a huge army of soldiers to chase the caravan of Musa (A). As mentioned in the Qur'an, they followed the exodus of Musa (A). The caravan of Hazrat Musa (A) reached a waterbody all of a sudden. And the soldiers of Fir'awn also got near to them very quickly. They surrounded the people of Musa (A). So, Bani Israil became very terrified. There is a huge body of water in front of them. So, they could not go forward. Huge waves of water were moving to and fro in front of their eyes. There is no way to take shelter around. Allah Ta'ala decided to help the people of Banu Israil and Musa (A). He ordered Musa (A), 'Hit the waves of sea/water with your stick.'

Musa (A) hit the waves of water with his stick as of the order of Allah. It was a Muziza! The water split into two parts, and stood straight. So, twelve roads were created. Musa (A) and the people of Bani Israil moved on forward. The army of Fir'awn also saw that, and thought, now it is the time to attack Musa (A). So, he too went forward with his army. All of the followers crossed the sea and went to other part of land. Fir'awn and his army were in the middle of the sea. Allah then merged the sea, Fir'awn became really scared. Due to this, he cried to say that he embraced Islam. But Almighty Allah was giving punishment to him. Hazrat Musa (A) replied that, he would not be able to get free as it was a punishment. Then, Fir'awn was dead by the punishment of Allah, and Allah preserved this dead body all by Himself, so that people can come here to know about the consequences of arrogance, atrocities and vulgar deeds. Today, many people go to Egypt (Misr) to see his dead body and try to understand the consequences of evil deeds. And Allah freed Musa (A) and his followers from the hands of Fir'awn.

*But there is a great argument among the Islamic scholars about where Fir'awn was dead. Some scholars say that, he died in the Nile River, a river passing through a long path in Africa. But the majority of scholars say that Fir'awn was punished in the Red Sea, a sea dividing Africa and Middle East, to the east of Africa and west to Middle East. This Red Sea would become one of the major trade routes in the history of the world.

After crossing the sea the Bani Israil got freedom from the hands of Fir'awn. They heaved a sigh of relief. So, they expressed immense gratitude to Allah. Then, they arrived at the Sinai valley. At that time, Egypt was one of the most fertile lands. But, Sinai was very sterile, that is, there were deserts all around, with high mountains. So, as the Bani Isra'il passed a long distance, they became very tired. The foods taken by them started to decrease. Scarcity of foods arose. Women and children became very tired and weak. Allah is the Most Merciful. He arranged food for Bani Isra'il.

وَوَضَّلْنَا عَلَيْكُمُ الْعَمَامَ وَأَنْزَلْنَا عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَنَّاءَ وَالسَّلْوَىٰ ط

“And I (Allah) covered you with the shadows of the clouds and revealed to you 'Manna' and 'Salwa'.” (Surah Al-Baqarah سورة البقرة, Ayat: 57)

Allah sent flocks of quails from the sky. They came flying over the tents of Bani Isra'il. Many of them used to take rest on the tents or the land. So, they were much easier to be hunted and eaten. Bani Isra'il hunted the quails and ate by cooking them. The meat of those birds were very delicious.

Another wondering event happened. One day, they saw a very interesting thing waking up from bed. These were fresh hails. The followers of Musa (A) ate those hails. They were enriched with various tastes, like, the taste of sweet biscuits. They called all these as 'Manna'.

Allah sent various Niamats to Israelites, Bani Isra'il lived in the desert of Sinai. We all know that the Arabian Peninsula, last areas of Filisteen and Sinai are desert areas, which have very low amount of rain. As a result, those areas stay sterile in the world. Those areas are very much hot by extreme sunlight and heat. At that time Allah helped the Bani Israilites. Allah created clouds on the sky by evaporation and condensation. Because of this shadow the Bani Israil got relief.

As we said, Sinai was one of the desert areas of the world. So, there was scarcity of water. So, Allah ordered Hazrat Musa (A) to hit a rocky mountain. Musa (A) hit a rocky mountain. And because of this, twelve fountains were created. Then, the twelve clans of Bani Israil got the opportunity to use the twelve fountains. The scarcity of water was quenched. The Bani Israilites were happy to get the water of fountain. They quenched their thirst drinking the water of fountain. They became fresh and sound at this. But, after a few days, they went further from the gratitude. They started to dislike the Manna and Salwa. Manna and Salwa did not become good for them. They expressed their dissatisfaction to Musa (A). They said to Musa (A), "Say to your Lord, we want different foods." Musa (A) became very disappointed at this. Slowly, they became greedy. They tended to forget Allah. Musa (A) mostly went to the Bani Isra'il. He ordered them to worship Allah.

Bani Isra'ilites used to be engaged in various wrongdoings. They fell in doubts about many subjects. They started to ask many unnecessary questions about religious matters.

Once, a rich Israilite became a victim of murdering. The people sought help from Musa (A) to find out the murderer. Musa (A) ordered them to sacrifice a cattle. He said, "Indeed, Allah is ordering you, that you would sacrifice a cattle."

The people of Bani Isra'il could not believe the words of Musa (A). They started to say unnecessary sayings about that cattle. They said to Musa (A), "Are you making fun of us?" They also said, "Make Du'a to your Lord. Let Him make it clear to us, how will the cattle be." Because of this question, Musa (A) asked help from Allah. Then, a Wahi was revealed to him. Then, he said to Bani Israil, "Indeed it will be a yellow cattle, its colour will be bright, and it will amuse all." Though saying all these, the Bani Isra'ilites were not satisfied. They questioned him again and again. At last, they sacrificed a cattle. But, Allah did not accept their Qurbani, It was because, they were not ready to sacrifice from their hearts.

From this event, we can learn that, Mumins always follow the orders of Allah without any delay or doubt. And Allah likes those people and they will be rewarded.

Another event of that time was that, one day, a person from Bani Isra'il killed ninety-nine people, which was a Kabira Gunah.

Then, that person was very sad of would Allah forgive him or not. So, he went to Sheikh and said this. The Sheikh told that it was not a forgivable act. So, the man killed him also. Then, he went to another Sheikh to tell about this event. That Sheikh told, “Tomorrow, you will leave this place because this place is not good for you, only for the satisfaction of Allah. If you die at a good place, you will get Jannah, and if you die here, you will get Jahannam.”

The next day, that man started for the good place. But, unfortunately, he died just at his house. The angels started to quarrel on this matter. Then, Allah said, to the angels, “Stop quarrelling. If his dead body is in good place, he will be forgiven.” Then, Allah changed his dead body towards the good place, ordering the land. The man was forgiven at this.

Allah Ta'ala sent great blessings to Musa (A). One of them is that, he could speak directly to Allah Ta'ala. So, his title became Kalimullah'. Allah Ta'ala gave the chance to Musa (A) to speak to Him directly. So, he went to the mountain of Tur.

Musa (A) arrived at the west of the mountain on the required day. His heart was filled with a unique love of Allah. Musa (A) said to Allah, “O Allah! Please, show Yourself to me, so that I would see you.” Allah said, “You will not be able to see Me (Allah Himself). But look at the mountain. If it stays strong at this position, then you will be able to see Me.” Musa (A) looked at the mountain. One time, Glory of Allah fell upon the

mountain. As a result, the mountain broke. Seeing this, Musa (A) became senseless, Regaining sense, Musa (A) shouted out. He said, “Glorious Lord! All praise belongs to You.”

Musa (A) spoke to Allah. Then Musa (A) got the orders containing Allah Ta’ala’s rules and regulations. The name of the Kitab that he got is 'Tawrat' (تَوْرَة), one of the great Asmani Kitabs. Allah told to Musa (A), “I have sent you for the mankind, so that you can reach my words to the people. And be included in the group of the grateful.” Then Allah declared orders on Musa (A). Allah said, “Go to your Qawm. Advise them to follow the right path.” Musa (A) expressed the words or orders in the Tawrat to his community. Many of them listened to his words. They expressed loyalty towards Musa (A). After This process of Wahi continued for forty days. After Forty days, Musa (A) came back. After forty years, Musa (A) come to his back to people from the mountain of Tur. Before that, he told his brother Hazrat Harun (A) to keep an eye to the people. He said to him, Please take care of the Bani Isra'ilites." Then, he went to the Sinai Mountains. But, coming back, he was shocked to see the condition of his Qawm. He saw that the people of Bani Isra'il were dancing like mad people, emitting fire. They were worshipping an idol of a cattle, made of gold.

Actually, what happened is that, while Musa (A) was at the mountain of Tur, a man named Samiri said to the community that, Musa left this society. At that time, Samiri collected gold

ornaments, and melted it with high temperature. Then, with this molten gold, he made the idol. He spread the rumour about Musa (A). Seeing this, Musa (A) became very agitated. He said to the people, “You have engaged in sin during my absence. Do you want that, the punishment of Allah arrive upon you soon?”

Then, he became very angry towards Harun (A). He pulled the hair and beard of Harun (A). He said angrily,

قَالَ يَهْرُونَ مَا مَنَعَكَ إِذْ رَأَيْتَهُمْ ضَلُّوا - أَلَّا تَتَّبِعَنِ أَفَعَصَيْتَ أَمْرِي -

“O Harun! Why didn't you come to me seeing them astray? Who gave you hindrance? How have you disobeyed my words?” (Surah Ta-ha سورة طه, Ayat: 92-93)

Harun (A) cried at reply, “O my beloved brother! I didn't show any laziness to perform my duties. I tried to make them understand when they were in idol-worship. But they didn't listen to my words. They determined to kill me. I told the Bani Isra'ilites, Allah is testing you. I told them to worship Allah. But they said in reply, then we will worship this idol until Musa (A) comes.”

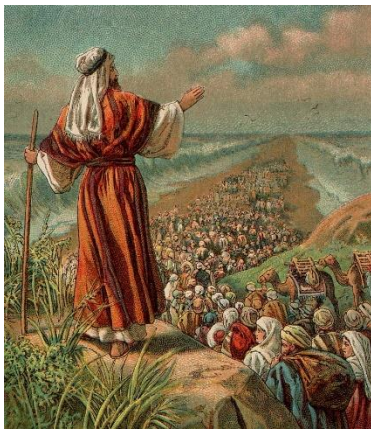
Allah Ta'ala said -

قَالَ فَإِنَّا قَدْ فَتَنَّا قَوْمَكَ مِنْ بَعْدِكَ وَأَضَلَّهُمُ السَّامِرِيُّ

Meaning: “(Allah) said, ‘After your leave, I have dropped them your community in a test. And Samiri distracted them.’” (Surah Ta-ha, سورة طه Ayat: 85)

Musa (A) understood everything. The main man to distract Bani Isra'il was Samiri, - that was understood by him. Musa (A) prayed bad for Samiri in anger. He said, "The duration while you will stay alive, nobody could be able to touch you. You will also not be able to touch anyone."

Because of this, whoever touched Samiri, he and Samiri both suffered fever. So, everyone stayed away from him. Musa (A) destroyed the idol and seventy thousand Israilites were killed. Then, the rest could understand their fault. They asked Musa (A) to seek Allah for forgiveness. Allah Ta'ala forgave them.



**Depiction of the splitting
of the water**



**One of the water wells
Bani Israel**

Hazrat Daud (A)

[دَاوُد]

1. The period before Hazrat Daud (A)

After the Israelites left Sinai, they settled on the Kina'an region again under Hazrat Yusha (A) through a series of great Jihads. But, after some years of settling, a tyrant king of neighbouring Amaliq Civilization attacked them and took away the Tabut-e-Sakinah, or 'Ark of the Covenant'. This made the Israelites very anxious. Then Hazrat Shammil (A) set up Talut, a descendant of Binyamin, with the help of Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala. At first, the local people refused this. But then, a lot of people accepted him as the tribe leader.

On the other hand, the Assyrians tried hard to conquer Sham, on Syria. They started their empowerment by conquering the cities of Babylon, one by one, and soon feared to be an empire. Talut secured the Israelites from them with the will of Allah.



Battle against Amaliq



Tabut-e-Sakinah (Ark of the Covenant)

2. First Period of Hazrat Daud (A)

Hazrat Daud (A) was one of the Prophets and the Messengers in Islam. He was very honest. At his time, a tyrant king named Jalut attacked the Isra'ilites. Talut launched the soldiers of Bani Israil, including Daud (A). But Daud (A) refused to wear the army dress like the other soldiers. He preferred to wear the normal dress.

The soldiers became ready with swords and shields. But, Hazrat Daud (A) appeared in front of Jalut with just a stone. Then Daud (A) just threw the stone in a special method, and then the stone hit the head of the king, before he could do anything. Blood started to stream from his head. He sat down, touching his affected head, and died. The death of this tyrant king resulted in the victory of Hazrat Daud (A) and Talut. Talut became the king later on, and allowed Daud (A) to stay with them. Daud (A) married a daughter of Talut.

Daud (A) was a very honest person. He was very brave, generous and strong. He wed to worship Allah all the time. In his early childhood, he was a shepherd. Then he used to work in the service of the king.

Almighty Allah sent Daud (A) as a messenger (Rasul). He used to guide the people to the right path. The heavenly Kitab Zabur (زبور) was revealed to him. He used to recite Zabur in a

melodious tone. Even the birds, animals, reptiles, fishes in the sea used to listen to his Tilawat.

So, fishes were forbidden to be caught in Saturday. But, some greedy people started to catch fish on that day. So, Allah Ta'ala sent punishment to them. The next day, those fishermen became monkeys. They found themselves unable to speak, eat, or drink. The believing people among the Bani Israil separated them from their society. The disobedient fishermen died in that condition.

Seeing all these, Talut became very anxious and decided not to keep him in his palace. So, Daud (A), with the advice and support of his wife, he left.



Kingdom of Talut

3. Hazrat Daud (A) as a king

Hazrat Daud (A) was very simple. He had a melodious tone. He was a blacksmith to earn his livelihood. He used to make armour, swords, and many things made of iron by his own hands. Today we see many blacksmiths all around us. But, they should not touch these things when red hot as Daud (A). Actually, this ability was gifted from Allah Ta'ala. Everything belongs to the will of Almighty Allah.

Hazrat Daud (A) had a great ability to understand the languages of animals and birds. He also could communicate with them. This was also the will of Allah.

Understanding all these, Talut became very jealous. So, the wife of Daud (A) told Daud (A) to leave the place, as Talut was jealous. So, Daud (A) went to another place.

Slowly, many people became the followers of Daud (A). They started to protest against the jealousy of Talut. So, Talut started to lose his power. At one stage, the majority of people elected Hazrat Daud (A) to be the governor, i.e. the king of Isra'il.

Hazrat Daud (A) was a very just king. He used to run his kingdom very effectively. His administrative system was very excellent. Everyone liked him very much for his good rule. At one side, he used to maintain the administration of his kingdom, on the other side, he used to solve the problems of his people,

and on the another hand, he used to worship Allah and cry to Him.

Historians say that, Daud (A) ruled Filisteen (i.e. Bani Isra'il) from the late 11th Century BC to early 10th Century BC. He died at the age of seventy. Before his death, he set up his son Sulayman (A) as the king. We should all follow his ideals of simplicity and generosity.



**Kingdom of Hazrat
Daud (A)**



**Molten Iron: which could
be used by Daud (A) using
his own hands**

Hazrat Sulayman (A)

[سُلَيْمَانَ]

Hazrat Daud (A) was a Rasul of Allah. He ruled a vast kingdom. The name of his son was Sulayman. He was also a Nabi of Allah. He ruled a larger kingdom. His kingdom included Filisteen (Palestine). He was the best, most powerful and wealthiest of the Israelite kings. He had an armed force of various soldiers. In that army, there were humans, Jinns and birds. With the blessing of Allah, Sulayman (A) could easily manage them. Almighty Allah the Exalted gave Sulayman (A) the ability to understand the languages of animals and birds. He used to train the birds. He could also communicate with them. The birds worked as the news-senders of the Prophet. They sent the messages of the Prophet to different areas of the kingdom.

Allah Ta'ala also gave Sulayman (A) many Mu'jiza. By the will of Allah, he could control the air. All these natural objects including air were under his control by the command of Allah. As ordered by Allah all of these had to follow his dictates. Everything had to abide by his orders by the blessings of Allah. As ordered by Allah all of these had to follow his dictates. Everything had to abide by his orders by the blessings of Allah. He was very humble even though he was such a powerful king. He used to offer prayer to Allah. He never forgot Allah even though he had a grand life with lots of wealth. He used to say,

“Allah is One. Allah has no partner. Worship Allah, Don't torture or punish anyone, Beware of Allah's punishment.” He was a good administrator and right judge.

Once two women came to the court of Hazrat Daud (A) to have a case settled. Both of them were claiming a baby as their own. He listened to them both, then asked his son Hazrat Sulayman (A) to judge rightly. Hazrat Sulayman (A) listened to the pleas of both women and then said as both women were claiming to be the mother of the child, then let's divide the baby in two and hand over each a part. Then he took the baby and laid it down on the floor and raised his sword as if he was going to cut it up. At that moment, one of women cried out, “I am not the mother of the baby, the other lady is. Please don't cut the baby, Give her the baby.” Hazrat Sulayman (A) gave his verdict that the lady who asked him to stop was the real mother. She has told a lie to save the life of her child. He gave the baby to his real mother and punished the guilty one. This is just one example of extraordinary justice by him. By this, the problem was solved.

Another time, two men, one as a shepherd, and another as a farmer in grape vines came. The farmer said, “After a lot of hard work, I got a good harvest of grapes. But, the sheep from this shepherd's farm ate all of my grapes.” The latter said, “I reared my sheep well, and so I got a good quantity of milk, but he took away some of my sheep.” Then, Sulayman (A) said, “Let the shepherd graze the grape vines, and let the farmer work in the land of

sheep for some days.” Accordingly the accurate information was found and the guilty one was punished. In this way, an extraordinary justice was expressed.

One day, Sulayman (A) went on a trip. He was crossing a wonderful valley. That valley was full of greenery and natural beauty. Suddenly, he saw a line of ants, He heard one of them talking to the other ants.

قَالَتْ نَمْلَةٌ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّمْلُ ادْخُلُوا مَسَاكِنَكُمْ لَا يَحْطِمَنَّكُمْ سُلَيْمَانُ وَجُنُودُهُ وَهُمْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ-

“One ant said, ‘O the group of ants, return to your own homes. So that Sulayman and his army do not step on us unconsciously.’” (Surah An-Naml سورة النمل, Ayat: 18). Hearing the sayings of the ant, Sulayman (A) smiled. He understood the saying of the ant. He thought deeply about this. So, he said to his soldiers, “Go forward carefully, in such a way that your footsteps do not fall upon the ants.”

One day Sulayman (A) arranged a meeting with the birds. All the birds except Hudhud bird came earlier. Then, Hudhud bird came late towards him. Hudhud bird said to Sulayman (A), “I have sent a true message to you that none of the birds have sent you. In a far kingdom named Saba, there is a queen named Bilqees. Their people are worshipping the sun instead of one Allah.”

Hearing the news, Sulayman (A) wrote a letter to Bilqees. Hudhud sent that letter to her. In that letter, Sulayman (A) wrote:-

إِنَّهُ مِنْ سُلَيْمَانَ وَإِنَّهُ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- أَلَّا تَعْلَمُوا عَلَيَّ وَأُتُونِي مُسْلِمِينَ-

“It is from Sulayman and it reads, Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim (In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful). Do not show arrogance; and surrender to me for the sake of Islam.” (Surah An-Naml سورة النمل, Ayat: 30-31)

Getting the letter of Sulayman (A), the people of queen became very angry. They wanted to take action against Sulayman (A). But Bilqees was intelligent. She chose the way to peace. She wanted to test Sulayman (A). So, she sent a lot of gifts to Sulayman (A). But, wise Sulayman (A) did not take these gifts. Then, queen wanted to visit him by her own eyes. She started for the palace of Sulayman (A) at Filisteen, all the way from Yemeni Kingdom of Saba. Sulayman (A) knew all these. So, he hit a plan to test the queen. The throne of Bilqees was very fabulous. So, he wanted to take out that throne by a Jinn. Ifrit, a Jinn went to her palace and took away the throne to Sulayman (A) with a blink of an eye. Sulayman (A) added a few differences so that Bilqees could not understand or recognise her throne.

The queen of Saba appeared at the palace of Sulayman (A). Entering the place, Bilqees saw an awesome throne, as like her

throne. But, she did not do mistakes to recognise her throne. She was very surprised at this. And she understood the amazing power of Sulayman (A). Then, she walked on the palace. She thought, there the water on the floor. So, to remain safe she tucked up her clothes. Sulayman (A) understood the misunderstanding. He said, “Your thinking is wrong. There is no water on the floor. It is covered with glass. This is why, it is looking so clear.” Hearing this, Bilqees could realize her fault. She was very happy at the intelligence and behaviour of Sulayman (A). Then, she surrendered at his wisdom and accepted Islam.

To finish the construction of Baitul Muqaddas of Jerusalem or Baitullah, he engaged some Jinns to do it. At that time, he was very old. He was very near to death. But, he was standing leaning to a long stick. So, Jinns constructed day and night. In that construction, Sulayman (A) died in that standing position. When the work was done, some insects bit and broke the stick, and Sulayman (A) fell down at dead position.

We should all acquire knowledge and wisdom. We must be humble and honest. We should not be proud and arrogant.



Baitul Muqaddas

Hazrat Ilyas (A)

[إِلْيَاسَ]

Sulayman (A) ruled Israil at the highest peak from the early 10th century BC to early 9th century BC.

But, after his death, Israil broke into seven separate kingdoms. Main kingdoms were Israel and Yahud. The descendants of Sulayman (A) ruled over Yahud, with the capital of Jerusalem. On the other hand, other dynasty ruled over Israel with Samaria as the capital. Except Yahud, all other broken kingdoms were weak, and afraid of being taken over by the powerful Assyrian Empire. So, most of the kingdoms forgot Allah. The people in Samaria started to forget Allah and worship different kinds of idols. Main idol was Ba'l. To guide the people, Allah Ta'ala sent Ilyas (A), a descendant of Harun (A), to that kingdom. Ilyas (A) preached the message of one Allah to the people. He advised them to stop all sorts of polytheism. But, only a few people were the followers of Ilyas (A). The rest of the people were disbelievers. They mocked and tortured the followers of Ilyas (A).

Seeing all these, Allah Ta'ala sent a punishment to the people. The people and the king were shocked at this. The weather was very hot. The sun was making the area very hot. The raining was stopped as a punishment from Allah. There continued drought for long three years. The king, many days before the

punishment, embraced Iman by the call of Nabi. But he engaged in Shirk again with the instigation of his wife. That was why, the punishment came. The people of that community came to Nabi with humble prayers. The Nabi prayed to Allah.

Before that, the Nabi and his followers sacrificed a lamb by the name of Allah. The disbelievers sacrificed another lamb by the name of the idols. The sacrifice (Qurbani) of Ilyas (A) was accepted. Then, a lot of people accepted Islam.

But, after a terrible war between Israel and Yahud, the people broke the promises and became polytheists. They blamed the Prophet for coming troubles to them. They began to do serious enmity with him. He left the place with his followers. The punishment of Allah came again upon them.



**Ba'l bek, the main preaching place
of Hazrat Ilyas (A)**

Hazrat Al-Yasa'a (A)

[الْيَسَعَ]

Hazrat Al-Yasa'a (A) was one of the Prophets (Nabi) of the Isra'il community. When Hazrat Ilyas (A) left Isra'il kingdom with his followers, Hazrat Al-Yasa'a (A) accompanied him.

It was said that he grew up under the care of Ilyas (A), and he hid with him in Jabal Qasiyoon. After the death of Ilyas (A), Al-Yasa'a (A) replaced him. He used to call people to the right path, and the path of Allah Ta'ala.

It was said that, the miracles of Al-Yasa'a (A) were; he could cure the blind and the leper, he brought the dead back to life by the will of Allah, But these are mentioned in Jewish sources. Allah knows how accurate it is. (Allahu A'lam الله اعلم)

Al-Yasa'a (A) always tried to lead people to the right path. We must follow the path of Allah.



Jabal Qasiyoon

Hazrat ‘Uzair (A)

[عَزِيرُ]

Hazrat ‘Uzair (A) was a Nabi of Allah. He was very religious, He had a donkey. With this, he travelled to various areas, One day, he was travelling beside a human less ruined city. The houses, roads -- all were ruined. There were no people in that city. ‘Uzair (A) said surprisingly, “After destruction how will Allah resurrect everybody?” Then, Allah Ta'ala gave death to ‘Uzair (A) and his donkey. After one hundred years, Allah gave life to ‘Uzair (A).

‘Uzair (A) saw the bones of his donkey. Allah Ta’ala unified the bones. Then He added flesh to it, and gave life to it. Then Allah asked ‘Uzair (A), “How much time were you in that position?” Uzair (A) said, “One day or some times of it.” Allah said, “No, you were dead for one hundred years.”

Hearing this, ‘Uzair (A) was wondered. It was because, he got life after one hundred years. But the food and water, the environment was quite similar. The Nabi of Allah told out, “Yes, now my belief is that, Allah is the Most Powerful over everything.”



Maqam of ‘Uzair (A)

Hazrat Zulkifl (A)

[ذُو الْكِفْلِ]

Hazrat Zulkifl (A) was one of the Prophets (Nabi) in Islam and Qur'an. Hazrat Zulkifl (A) was a descendant of Hazrat Ayyub (A). He used to guide the Banu Isra'il to the right path. After Ilyas (A), Al Yasa' (A) guided the people. When Al Yasa' (A) became very old, he wanted to select a representative for him to guide them. One day, Al Yasa' (A) called on a meeting:

“I have become too old. Now I need a person to be my representative. But, he has 70 possess these three qualities:

1. One who fasts in daytime,
2. One who worships the whole night,
3. One who never wraths.”

Hearing this, a person stood up and said, “I possess these qualities.” The meeting was put off. The next day, the meeting was held again and the three qualities were mentioned. The same person stood up again.

Now, Al Yasa' (A) chose him to be his representative. He was Zulkifl (A). He used to possess these qualities as part of his life.

Shaytaan tried to deceive him by disguising as an old man. He tried to make Zulkifl (A) impatient in three days. But, Zulkifl (A) did not become impatient at all. He was passed in test.

Allah Ta'ala liked his patience very much. He also mentioned this in the Qur'an.

وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِدْرِيسَ وَذَا الْكِفْلِ طُكُلٌ مِّنَ الصَّابِرِينَ-

“And remember Isma'il, Idris and Zulkifl. They were all the ones who were patient.” (Surah Al-Ambiya سُورَةُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ, Ayat: 85)

We should all try to achieve these qualities of Zulkifl (A). Then, Allah will love us.



Maqaam of Hazrat Zulkifl (A)

Zul-Qarnayn

[ذُو الْقَرْنَيْنِ]

Approximately 2500 years ago from now, there lived an emperor (Badshah) in Persia. His name was Zul-Qarnayn. Allah the Exalted gave him a huge empire to rule. The people of his empire loved him very much. During his reign, people lived in peace.

Zul-Qarnayn was a just king. He hated all sorts of injustice. Everyone was equal in the eye of law.

Zul-Qarnayn always took care of his people. He used to know about their living conditions. So, he went from one place to another. He used to punish the guilty people, and to give prize to the good ones. Though he was the emperor of a huge empire, he didn't do injustice or torture to anyone.

Zul-Qarnayn was very devoted to Allah. He used to do everything for Allah. But, whether is he a Nabi or not, is still unknown and unsure. His name is mentioned in the Qur'an, in the Surah-Al-Kahf. Allah Ta'ala said—

وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ ذِي الْقَرْنَيْنِ قُلْ سَأَتْلُوا عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْهُ ذِكْرًا - إِنَّا مَكِّنَّا لَهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ
وَأَتَيْنَاهُ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ سَبَبًا -

“They ask you (O Prophet) about Zul-Qarnayn. Say, ‘I will relate to you something of his narrative.’ Surely I (Allah)

established him in the land, and gave him the means to all things.” (Surah Al-Kahf سورة الكهف, Ayat: 83-84)

Zul-Qarnayn was the emperor of Persia. But, historians could not find out which emperor was this Zul-Qarnayn. Zul-Qarnayn means ‘the one who has two horns’. Most people say that, it was Alexander the Great, who was the emperor of Macedonia. But, he was not devoted to Allah, and he was very cruel. Then, some of people say that, it was Cyrus the Great. But, some part of historians say, it was Darius the Great, whose description matches much with the Qur’an. Actually, Allah knows best. (الله اعلم)

One day, Zul-Qarnayn travelled to a place, where the people or community were like giants and would eat everything they got. So, the people surrounding it was very worried with this and talked to Zul-Qarnayn. The people like giants were Ya’juj and Ma’juj, whose arrival will be the sign of Qiyamat.

قَالُوا يَا ذَا الْقُرْنَيْنِ إِنَّ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ مُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَهَلْ نَجْعَلُ لَكَ خَرْجًا عَلَىٰ أَنْ تَجْعَلَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُمْ سَدًّا - قَالَ مَا مَكَّنِّي فِيهِ رَبِّي خَيْرٌ فَأَعِينُونِي بِقُوَّةٍ أَجْعَلْ بَيْنَكُمْ وَبَيْنَهُمْ رَدْمًا - ءَأَتُونِي زُبَرَ الْحَدِيدِ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا سَاوَىٰ بَيْنَ الصَّدَفَيْنِ قَالَ أَنْفُخُوا حَتَّىٰ إِذَا جَعَلَهُ نَارًا قَالَ ءَأَتُونِي أُفْرِغَ عَلَيْهِ قِطْرًا -

“They pleaded, ‘O Zul-Qarnayn! Indeed Ya’juj and Ma’juj are spreading corruption in the land. So, should we pay tribute on that you build a barrier between us and them?’ He responded, ‘What my Lord has provided for me is far better. But assist me

with resources, and I will build a barrier between you and them. Bring me blocks of iron!’ Then, when he had filled up between the two mountains, he ordered, ‘Blow!’ When the iron became red hot, he said, ‘Bring me molten copper to pour over it.’” (Surah Al-Kahf سورة الكهف, Ayat: 94-96)

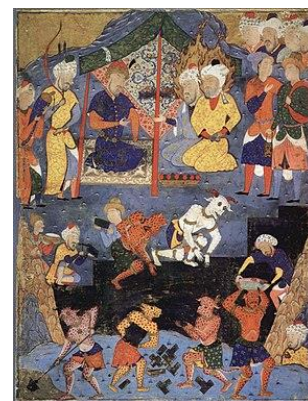
Zul-Qarnayn started to gather iron and copper. He heated the iron when it was red hot, and then poured the molten copper on it. As a result, Ya’juj and Ma’juj could not harm the surroundings.

We do not surely know about Ya’juj and Ma’juj’s ethnicity. Some historians say that, they were Huns, Mongols or Scythians, Allah Ta’ala knows best about this. (الله علم)

We must try to make our administrative system as good as the rule of Zul-Qarnayn.



The Persian Empire, which was ruled by Zul-Qarnayn



Depiction of the construction of the wall against Ya’juj and Ma’juj

Hazrat Zakaria (A) and Hazrat Yahya (A)

[زَكَرِيَّا وَ يَحْيَى]

1. Hazrat Zakaria (A)

Hazrat Zakaria (A) was a Nabi of Bani Isra'il. He lived In Jerusalem. He was the descendant of Hazrat Sulayman (A). His wife was the descendant of Hazrat Harun (A). Hazrat Zakaria (A) was the guardian of Hazrat Isa (A)'s mother Maryam. He was the Imam and Mutawalli of the praying place. In his family, Hazrat Imran and his wife Hanna were very much devoted to Allah. Hanna was the mother of Maryam.

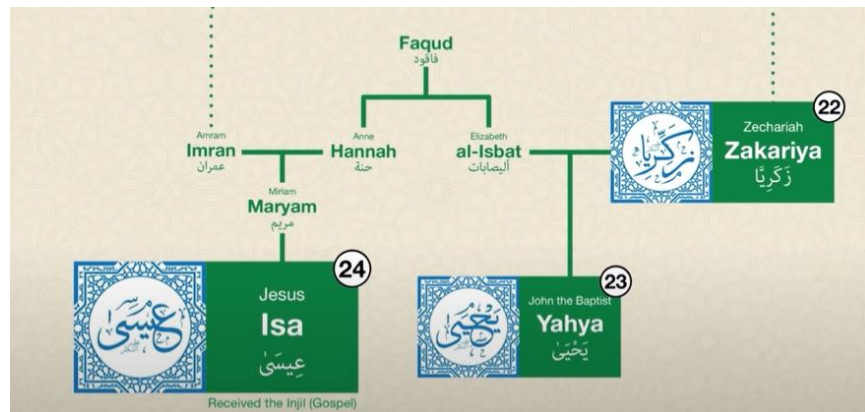
Zakaria (A) was very pious. Allah loved him very much. For this, the people also loved him. He was very wise and just. He was a very honourable person at that time.

Zakaria (A) was the uncle of Maryam. But, he was selected as the guardian of Maryam. The main reason was that, one day, for selecting the guardian of Maryam, Zakaria (A) and some of the Bani Israil were brought. They were given pens to each. The first time, whose pen goes against the flow of river would be selected. In the later time, whose pen goes with the flow of river will be selected.

The pen of Zakaria (A) fulfilled those conditions, and so he became the guardian of Maryam. For Maryam, there was a room at the mosque of Baitul Muqaddas. Zakaria (A) went to

that room often. He used to know about Maryam, and gave food to her. But for some days, an interesting event happened.

Zakaria (A) often saw some fresh unseasonal fruits and drinks in the room of Maryam. Seeing this, Zakaria (A) was much wondered. He asked Maryam one day, “How do you get these fresh foods?” Maryam (A) replied, “These foods came from Allah. Allah gives to those whom he loves.”



Relation of Hazrat Zakaria (A) and Maryam (A)

2. Hazrat Yahya (A)

Hazrat Zakaria (A) had no child. He was not also hoping for a child in his old age. The hope for a child aroused in his mind when he saw unseasonal fruits to Maryam. He thought, there remained no one to preach the Bani Israelites to the path of Allah.

So, he prayed to Allah for his child. Allah. He prayed,

وَإِنِّي خِفْتُ الْمَوْلَىٰ مِنْ وَرَائِي وَكَانَتِ امْرَأَتِي عَاقِرًا فَهَبْ لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ وَلِيًّا -
يَرِثُنِي وَيَرِثُ مِنْ ءَالِ يَعْقُوبَ ۗ وَأَجْعَلْهُ رَبِّ رَضِيًّا -

“And I am worrying about my descendants. My wife is unable to bear a child. So, please provide me an heir, who will be the heir of mine and the family of Ya’qub. O my Rabb! Make him pleasing to You.” (Surah Maryam سورة مريم, Ayat: 5-6)

Allah Ta'ala granted his prayers. He gave him good news of a male child. Allah said,

يَزَكَرِيَّا إِنَّا نُبَشِّرُكَ بِغُلَامٍ اسْمُهُ يَحْيَىٰ لَمْ نَجْعَلْ لَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ سَمِيًّا -

“O Zakaria! I am giving you a good news of a mole child. His name will be Yahya. I didn't give this name to anyone.” (Surah Maryam سورة مريم, Ayat: 7)

Hazrat Zakaria (A) became very happy hearing the good news. But, it was difficult to believe for him about in the birth of his child. So, Zakaria (A) sought a sigh from Allah. He said, “O

Allah! Please show me such a sign so that I can understand that there will be a child in my wife's womb.”

Allah said, “The only sign will be that, you will not or talk with anyone for three nights despite you are healthy.” Zakaria (A) became very happy at this. He did not talk with anyone for three days. But, he used to advise others to worship Allah by sign communication. Then, one day the child of Zakaria (A) came to this earth. His name was Yahya. Allah Ta'ala loved Yahya. Yahya was blessed with Knowledge and wisdom. Yahya (A) became the Nabi of Allah.

The community of Zakaria (A) did not respond to his call. They did not embrace Iman. They began enmity with Nabi and conspiracy for his killing. He took shelter in the hollow of a tree. The Jews cut him in two pieces along with the tree. He did not utter even a single word of pain.

After his father's death, Yahya (A) started to preach Islam to the people. Some people became his followers. Yahya (A) always thought for the men in the locality. Not only for men, but also for the living beings. Yahya (A) and his followers used to travel courses to preach Islam to the Israelites and Jews.

But, the Jewish officials used to mock Yahya (A). They wanted to kill him. Again, there was a king in Babylon named Bakht-e-Nasr. He wanted to see Yahya (A) with his own eyes. So, he sent his daughter to bring Yahya (A) with some soldiers. The

daughter and some soldiers went to Filisteen, but were disappointed to know that his head was chopped. The king saw his head and attacked on the Israelites as a revenge. Historians say that, Bakht-e-Nasr oppressed on the Jews more than Hitler, who killed 6 million Jews.



Nebuchadnezzar II (Bakht-e-Nasr) was one of the emperors of [Neo] Babylonian Empire, the oppressor of Jews

Hazrat 'Isa (A)

[عيسى]

Many years ago, there was a pious woman named Hannah in Jerusalem, She prayed to Allah to have a child. She promised to sacrifice her child to Allah. Allah accepted her prayers. One time a daughter was born to Hannah. Hannah became much tensed on how she can fulfill her promises. She named her daughter 'Maryam'. Maryam grew up in a holy state. One time, Maryam was sent to the Mosque of Baitul Muqaddas for Allah.

Maryam always remained fully attentive to Ibadat for Allah. For this, the priests loved Maryam. Many of them wanted to be her guardian. Zakaria (A), her uncle, was selected to be her guardian. Zakaria (A) was an old-aged Nabi. He used to visit the room of Maryam and knew her conditions, and gave some food. Maryam was declared as a holy woman. Allah Ta'ala said in Qur'an, at "I have given her in the place over all women." Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) said,

أَفْضَلُ نِسَاءِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ خَدِيجَةُ بِنْتُ خُوَيْلِدٍ وَفَاطِمَةُ بِنْتُ مُحَمَّدٍ وَمَرْيَمُ بِنْتُ عِمْرَانَ
وَأَسِيَّةُ بِنْتُ مُزَاحِمٍ امْرَأَةُ فِرْعَوْنَ

“Four women are the best in Jannat (Paradise). They are: Hazrat Maryam (A), Hazrat Khadija (Ra.), Hazrat Fatima (Ra.), and Hazrat Asia (A).” (Musnad Ahmad: 2896)

One day, Maryam (A) was engaged in Ibadat for Allah. Suddenly, an unknown person appeared before her He was an angel of Allah Maryam (A) was frightened at this. She said, “I seek refuge to Allah from you.” But, the angel replied, “Don't be frightened. I am the messenger of Allah. I have brought a good news for you. You will have a holy son.” Maryam (A) replied, “How will I have a child?” The angel replied, “It is the will of Allah. Allah does anything He wants. When He wants, He says, ‘Be’ and it occurs.”

The angel also says, “The name of your child will be ‘Isa ibn Maryam. He will be honoured in this world and the life hereafter. He will be considered as one of the favourite servants of Allah He will have some miracles of Allah.”

“O Maryam! Allah elected you as one of the best women. O Maryam! Be engaged in Allah's Ibadat. Stay in Sijdah like those, who stayed in Sijdah to Allah.”

The time for the child being born has come. Before this, Maryam (A) left the Masjid, and went to a nearby place. She was very tired. There was a date tree in front. Maryam (A) sat under that date palm tree. Then Allah created a fountain. ‘Isa (A) was born under that date palm tree beside that fountain.

Maryam (A) heard a voice which said,

أَلَا تَحْزَنِي قَدْ جَعَلَ رَبُّكِ تَحْتَكِ سَرِيًّا - وَهَزَىٰ إِلَيْكِ بِجِذْعِ النَّخْلَةِ تُسَاقُطُ عَلَيْكَ رُطْبًا
جَنِيًّا -

“Don't worry. Your Rabb has created a fountain under the date palm tree. And move the trunk of the tree towards you. Then, it will shower fresh ripe dates.” (Surah Maryam سُورَةُ مَرْيَمَ, Ayat: 24-25)

‘Isa (A) came to this earth. He was born in the city of Baitul Laham (Bethlehem). Then Maryam (A) went to her community. People asked her, “Whose child is this? You have brought a surprising thing.” Maryam (A) stayed silent hearing the questions. She pointed at the baby. Then, all on a sudden, baby ‘Isa (A) started to talk. Seeing this, the people became surprised. Isa (A) said, “I am the slave of Allah. Allah sent me with the Kitab, Injil.”

Allah gave him some supernatural capability, i.e. Mu’jiza. For example; he was able to cure people born blind. He was also able to restore life to dead people as per Allah's orders. By Allah's blessing, he was able to cure Albinos, Leprosy, and Leukoderma. He made a bird with clay and blew on it, and by Allah's orders it flew away as like normal bird. In these ways, Allah helped ‘Isa (A).

Hazrat Isa (A) had many followers. They used to go to many places with him, from villages to villages, on towns to towns. It is said in Al-Qur’an, ‘Isa (A) was a Nabi. He was a son of holy woman Maryam (A). ‘Isa (A) taught people to show love to Allah.

Hazrat Isa (A) was a Nabi and Rasul with a holy book/scripture sent down to him from Allah. The Holy Scripture ‘Injil’ was sent down to him. At that time, people forgot Allah and used to worship different deities. Hazrat Isa (A) called them to worship one God-Allah. He asked them to refrain from Shirk, He also advised people to remain aloof from corruption and refrain from sins and evil deeds.

Most of the people did not listen to him. They refused to worship Allah. They became his sworn enemy. They started torturing him. Eventually they conspired to murder him. They sent a man to his house to kill him. But who can kill when Allah protects? Allah in His Infinite Power raised him to the heaven alive and the appearance of the man who entered his room was changed to look like Hazrat ‘Isa (A). So when the man came out of the room, his colleagues, thinking him as Hazrat ‘Isa (A), crucified him.

Thus Allah saved his dear Rasul and obedient servant Hazrat ‘Isa (A), and took him to the sky and kept him there free from danger. But, the Christians (Nasara) believe that ‘Isa (A) was crucified, though this is totally wrong. Again, they consider ‘Isa (A) as the son of Allah [Na’uzu Billah]. This is one of the main distinctions between us and the Christians who were led astray. Allah Ta’ala clearly mentions in the Qur’an:

وَقَوْلِهِمْ إِنَّا قَتَلْنَا الْمَسِيحَ عِيسَى ابْنَ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَمَا قَتَلُوهُ وَمَا صَلَبُوهُ وَلَكِنْ شُبِّهَ لَهُمْ وَإِنَّ الَّذِينَ اخْتَلَفُوا فِيهِ لَفِي شَكٍّ مِّنْهُ مَا لَهُمْ بِهِ مِنْ عِلْمٍ إِلَّا اتِّبَاعَ الظَّنِّ وَمَا قَتَلُوهُ يَقِينًا -

“And for boasting, ‘We killed the Messiah, ‘Isa ibn Maryam, the messenger of Allah.’ But they neither killed nor crucified him—it was only made to appear so. Even those who argue for this are in doubt. They have no knowledge whatsoever—only making assumptions. They certainly did not kill him.” (Surah An-Nisa سُورَةُ النَّسَاءِ, Ayat: 157)

He will return to the earth during the last era, before Qiyamat. He will kill liar Dajjal. He will live for forty years in the world. He will work to spread Deen (Islam) as a follower or Ummat of Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.). He will die a natural death. He will be buried beside the Rawza Mubarak of our Great Prophet (S.m.). We should accept Hazrat ‘Isa (A) as a Nabi and Rasul of Allah. We will worship Allah. We will believe in the Mu’jiza of Hazrat ‘Isa (A).



Baitul Laham



Minaret of ‘Isa (A), Damascus Masjid

Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.)

[مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ]

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ -

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ -

1. Ancestors and Birth of our Beloved Prophet (S.m.)

Before describing the birth of our beloved Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.), at first we have to know about his ancestors. Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) was born on 20th April, 12th Rabiul Awwal, 570 A.D, Monday. But, it remains unsolved, as there is no valid or proved information about the date of Muhammad (S.m.). But, from some Ahadith, it is said that, Muhammad (S.m.) always takes fast every Monday. His Sahabis asked him about the reason. Then, Muhammad (S.m.) replied that he fasted because he was born on that day. He was born in the city of Makkah. He belonged to the ancient Quraysh tribe. His father's name was Abdullah and mother's name was Amina. Abdul Muttalib (real name: Shaybatul Hamd) was his grandfather. After his [Muhammad (S.m.)] birth, he was named

Muhammad (S.m.) and Ahmad. His father Abdullah died before his birth. He belonged to the Arabs, who were the descendants of Sam, son of Nuh (A).

Arabs were divided into two types: ‘Arab-al-Ba’idah and ‘Arab-al-Baqiah. ‘Arab-al-Baqiah were classified into two types: Qahtani Arabs and ‘Adnani Arabs. Qahtani Arabs took their ethnic name from Qahtan, the descendant of Sam (ancestor of Semitic civilizations). On the other hand, ‘Adnani Arabs originated from outside of Arabia. Their ancestors, Ibrahim (A) and Isma’il (A) came from far ‘Iraq, or Mesopotamia. ‘Adnan was the seventh generation of Isma’il (A), Isma’il (A) married a woman from Jurhum tribe, descendants of Qahtani Arabs. From ‘Adnan, the development of the ‘Adnani Arabs began. ‘Adnan's son was Ma'ad, his son was Nizar, and his son was Mudar. Mudar started the use of camels for commercial and travelling purposes in Arabia.

Mudar’s son was Ilyas, his son was Mudrikah, then Khuzaimah, and his son was Kinanah. Kinanah had a good skill in warfare and knowledge. That's why, he became famous. His son was An-Nadr, his son was Malik, and his son was Fihir, Fihir was considered as the first Quraish. His son was Galib, his son was Lu'ai, his son was Ka'b, his son was Murrah, his son was Kilab, and his son was Qusai. Qusai was known as little Quraysh. At that time, the ruler of Makkah was from other tribe. Qusai married one of his daughters. After the death of the ruler, Qusai

became so famous that he was elected as the ruler. After the start of foreign rule, the Jurhumites hid the Zamzam well in such a way that no one can find out it. Qusai managed water for the Hajjis. Qusai's son was Abdu Manaf, and his son was Hashim. (Real name: Amr). Hashim was the ancestor of the Hashimites [Hashemites] and the Abbasids. He used to arrange cereal foods for the Hajjis, and used to eat altogether with others.

His son was Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.). He had twelve sons and six daughters. Three important events happened with him. The first of them was, one day, he saw a dream about the location of Zamzam well. At first, he refused it, but he saw this three times. So, he and his eldest son Harith dug on that place. After some time, the Zamzam well was dug.

The second event was, he prayed to Allah for his sons, and promised to sacrifice one of his Sons. Then, he had twelve sons, and went to a priest for determine which son he would sacrifice, who told him that he would sacrifice his favourite son Abdullah. But, that was the obstacle. So, he went to another priest who told him to take some arrows and ten camels with Abdullah. Then, if the arrow goes in favour of Abdullah, then the camels are to be sacrificed, but if it goes in favour of camels, ten camels are to be added. This process was to be continued. According to this, hundred camels were sacrificed and Abdullah was freed.

Third event was that, there was a ruler in Abyssinia or Ethiopia. His name was Abraha. He built a cathedral so that the people in Yemen go to that cathedral for pilgrimage. As a result, a Bedouin went to spoil that cathedral out of anger. This made Abraha angry and challenged to destroy Ka'aba. He met Abdul Muttalib and on the first day, it was not done. But, on the second day, Allah Ta'ala destroyed them, which was mentioned in Surah Al-Fil. The Arabs started to call the year as 'Am-ul-Fil, or year of elephants.

But, on that year, in the house of Abdullah, Hazrat Muhammad Rasulullah (S.m.) was born. Everything in nature started to enjoy will thrill that Prophet (S.m.) was born. Allah Ta'ala sent Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) for the entire world. He had an excellent character. Allah Ta'ala says in the Quran-

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ -

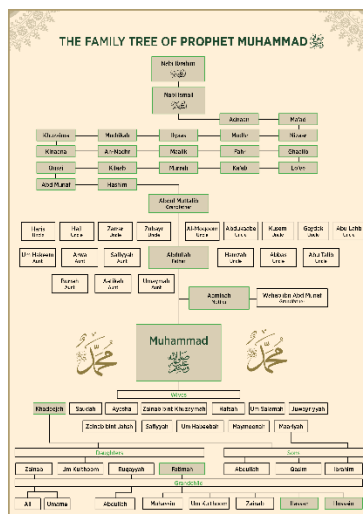
“There is the excellent character in the ideals of Rasul of Allah.”
(Surah Al- Ahzab سورة الاحزاب, Ayat: 21)

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ -

“And I (Allah) have not sent you [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds.” (Surah Al-Ambiya سورة الانبياء, Ayat: 107)

At the time of birth of Great Prophet (S.m.) the people of Arabia used to be engaged in murderous activities, looting, fighting, snatching away other's belongings, enmity, robbery, etc. There was no security of life. Though they were advanced in poetry,

literature, music, oratory and warfare, there was nothing of law and justice. Wine, gambling, fortune-telling, usury and other vices were their usual affairs of life. They forgot Allah, used to pray many idols made of clay. They installed 360 idols in the courtyard of Ka'aba. At that time people were sold in the market as slaves like goods. The owners of the slavers tortured them atrociously. There was no respect for woman, either in family or society. They did (almost) all of the misdeeds. They remained undeveloped, sandwiched between two great empires: Byzantine Empire of Rome, and Sassanid Empire of Persia. This period is known as 'Ayyam-e-Jahiliyyat' or 'The Period of Darkness'. This period started with a member of Quraish. One day, he went to the Amaliq society which was a bit developed than Quraish. He thought, despite being one of the developed, it is better to know from them. And the Amaliq reported that they worship a big idol. So, the man went back and taught this vice. Although Amaliq was destroyed, the Quraish started these vices, happening 2000 years after Ibrahim (A) and Isma'il (A).



Family Tree of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ

2. Childhood and youth of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ

After the birth of Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.), his Uncle Abu Lahab's maid servant Shoeba nourished him with motherly affection. According to the custom of aristocrat Quraish family, Muhammad (S.m.) was sent to his foster mother Halima of Banu Sa'ad family in his childhood age for rearing. Although, Shoeba nursed him for only few days, she was his first foster mother.

Bibi Halima reared Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) upto five years of age like her own child. During this childhood, good character traits like justice, fellow feeling, sacrifice for others etc., grew up. He learnt pure Arabic language and achieved good health from wide open atmosphere of the desert. At that time, goats became healthy and yielded more milk for the family than before.

He returned back to his mother Amina's lap. Mother Amina reared him with love and affection. His mother died when he was six years old. He became orphan. Then he was reared up by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib. His grandfather also died when he was eight years old. Finally, he was growing up under the care of Uncle Abu Talib.

The financial condition of Abu Talib was not good. Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) was hard working. He did not like to remain as burden of others. He helped his insolvent uncle's family in

various ways. For additional Income of the family, he worked with the cowboys and looked after goats and ships. He maintained cordial friendly relations with others. He always talked jovially. He always spoke the truth. He did not utter indecent words. He helped his uncle in business also.

Once he went to Syria with his uncle. There he met one Christian clergyman named Bahira. Bahira termed him as an extraordinary boy and predicted that he [Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.)] would be the last Prophet of Allah. He also warned Abu Talib to be very cautious about Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) because enemies (Jews and Byzantines) might harm him. After his return from Syria with some slaves, young Muhammad (S.m.) became shocked to witness the horrifying sight of War of Fijar (حرب الفجار or War of Injustice).

Gambling in ‘Ukaz Fair was the root of this war. But Qays tribe imposed this war on the Quraish tribe. This war continued for five years. Many people died and many were injured. Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) became very much shocked to see the horrifying sight of the war in Makkah. He became restless and formed an organization named “Hilful Fudul” to establish peace. He was successful in achieving peace and harmony among people. For his praiseworthy social and for his truthfulness, he was conferred the title of “As-Sadiq” or “Al-Amin” meaning faithful. People started to deposit wealth and

properties to Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (sim.). He used to keep their money and wealth in his custody as Amanat.

The Quraish planned to renovate the old Ka'aba built long ago. As planned they renovated old Ka'aba building. But a serious conflict arose among different tribes, which tribe will place the Hajre Aswad on the walls of Ka'aba. Each tribe claimed this, to get the honour of placing the black stone. Tension blared up among them. War situation was evident. The dispute remained unsolved. At last, it was decided as proposed by the oldest leader of the tribe Umayya-bin Mugira that one who will enter first into Kaaba next morning, he would place the Hajre Aswad.

In the following morning, Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) entered into Ka'aba first. All had seen him to be the first man to enter into Ka'aba. Being overjoyed all cried aloud, "Al-Amin is coming. We are pleased with him, right decision will come out." As decided, Hazrat Muhammad (Sim) spread a bed sheet, then he himself put the Hajre Aswad in the middle of it. He asked all tribal leaders to catch the corners of the bed sheet. They carried the Hajre Aswad together in proper place. Then 'Al-Amin' himself placed the stone on the wall. All were saved from a definite war, all were glad to raise the stone. It is now understood that if wise and impartial decision is taken in times of emergency, peace and discipline is established in the society, society can be saved from unwanted unavoidable conflict.



Ka'aba in Ancient Times

There was a rich, noble and wise lady in Arabia. Her name was Khadija. She was one of the best women in history of Islam and whole world. She was searching a faithful, wise man to look after her business. She liked Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) and handed over the business to him. She heard the good name of Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) having excellent moral character. Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) came back to Makkah after making a huge profit. At this Khadija (Ra.) became very pleased. Seeing efficiency and truthfulness of Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.), she proposed to marry him. The guardian of Hazrat Muhammad (sim), Abu Talib (Ra.) agreed and arranged all affairs of marriage of Khadija with Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.). Then the age of Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) was 25 years and Khadija's age was 40 years. The Muhr was completed with twenty camels. Their conjugal life was very happy and delightful. Khadija was alive for so long. Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) became owner of abundant wealth. But he spent his wealth for poor and destitute people leaving all personal pleasure, comfort and luxury. Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) from his early boy hood, used to think for freedom and peace of human being.

3. Receiving Nabuwat of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ)

At the increase of age, the thinking of Muhammad (S.m.) became deeper. His all thinking was for the people who were engaged in idol worshipping and superstition. He saw that people around him usually bend their heads to the idols made by clay, stone and metals forgetting Allah. He thought, this could not be the system. What could be done? How to insert belief in Allah into their hearts? How to refrain them from Kufr and Shirk (Atheism and polytheism)? He kept himself deeply devoted in meditation on all these factors. He used to meditate alone inside a cave of Hira Mountain three miles (or 4.828 km) away from his house. Sometimes he stayed there continuously for two-three days for meditating. By then the Prophet (S.m.) attained at the age of 40 (year 610 AD). It was the night of Qadr in the month of Ramadan. The beloved Prophet (S.m.) was in deep meditation in the Cave of Hira. There was complete silence all around. Suddenly the dark cave became full of light. The Angel Jibrail (A) came to him on behalf of Allah with Wahi (message). At first, he pressed Prophet (S.m.) and told him to read. But Prophet (S.m.) said that he can't read. This repeated for the second time. On the third time, he recited to Prophet (S.m.) the first five Ayats of Surah Al-Alaq:

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ - خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ - اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ - الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ - عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ -

“Read, in the name of your Lord, who created, Created man from something that clots. Read, your Lord is Most Generous, Who taught by the pen, Taught man what he didn't know.”
(Surah Al- 'Alaq سورة العلق, Ayat: 1-5)

Coming back home from the Cave of Hira, he narrated the story to Khadija and asked her to cover him with a blanket. She consoled Hazrat Muhammad (sim) and said, “No, never, swear Allah! He will never cause you any harm. Because you always behave well with your relatives, help the poor and destitute, render good service to the guests and all people during calamities! At this, it is understood that even before receiving the Prophethood (Nabuwat), he exercised good human qualities with utmost sincerity and devotion. He was a role model for the entire mankind.



Cave of Hira, Jabal-e-Nur

4. Invitation to Iman

On receipt of Prophethood from Allah, Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) invited near and dear relatives to believe in the articles of faith in Islam (Iman) as ordered by Allah. His beloved wife, life partner of joys and sorrows, chaste and pious woman Khadija (Ra.) was the first to accept his invitation. Then his family members Hazrat Ali (Ra.) and Hazrat Zaid Ibn Harisa (Ra.) embraced Islam. Once Allah Ta'ala sent Wahi to Prophet (S.m.) saying-

يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ - قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ - وَرَبَّكَ فَكَبِّرْ - وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ - وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ -

“O you, who covered up in your clothes! Arise and warn. Revere your Lord. And purify your clothing. And continue to shun idols.”

(Surah Al-Muddassir سورة المدثر, Ayat 1-5)

Outside his family and among elderly male people Hazrat Abu Bakr (Ra.) was the first to accept Islam. He was a close friend of Prophet (S.m.). He gradually started to invite all to accept the religion of Islam in public.

The idol worshippers vehemently opposed Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.). They began to insult and torture him. His followers were also tortured by the unbelievers. They tried to seduce Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.), proposed him to be their leader, offered him wealth and properties. Rasul (S.m.) categorically

refused them and said, “If you give me the sun in one hand and the moon in another, I shall not refrain from preaching Islam.”

He says, there is none to be worshipped, but Allah. He has no partner. Only Allah is to be worshipped. He said to the disbelievers, your hand made idols have no power, have no strength to do good or bad, Allah alone is the owner of the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon plants and stars. He is the creator of all.

He invited all, and said, “Come back to the way of truth, justice and beauty. Theft, robbery, adultery, gambling, falsehoods, cheating— all these are acts of sin. You will have to give up all these. Do not kill anybody unlawfully. Do not grab anybody's wealth.”

The Prophet (S.m.) also made them understand that this life is not the end. There is another life after death. That is the eternal life. All have to be present before Allah in that life and give accounts of their works in this world. People who would obey Allah and His Rasul (S.m.) and do the virtuous deeds would get salvation and will go to Jannat (Heaven), the place of eternal bliss. And people who would disobey Allah and his Rasul (S.m.) will go to Jahannam (Hell), the place of indescribable horrible punishment.

When the affectionate uncle Abu Talib and beloved wife Hazrat Khadija (Rai) expired in the tenth year of Prophethood (around

620 AD), he [the Prophet (S.m.)] became frustrated. But he continued to preach the religion of Islam despite of his endless personal shock and torture by the disbelievers (Kafir). Being frustrated at Makkah, he moved to Ta'if to preach Islam. But people there did not accept Islam and Prophet (S.m.) was mercilessly beaten by them, along with his companion Zaid (Ra.). The Prophet (S.m.) got terrible injuries due to stone throwing on him, but he did not curse them even then. He prayed to Allah to pardon them. This sort of instance is rare in the history. Allah Ta'ala rewarded him with hospitality at a nearby place and the acceptance of Islam and prayer of some Jinns behind Prophet (S.m.).

After the severe shocks due to death of Abu Talib and Khadija (Ra.) and the cruel and harsh treatment received at Ta'if, Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) longed for some comfort and solace. Soon he got it in the form of a remarkable and eventful night journey to Jerusalem called "Al-Isra" in the 11th year of prophethood and on the 27th Rajab. In Jerusalem he met all the previous Prophets including Adam (A), Ibrahim (A), Mura (A), Isa (A) and Harun (A). He led them in prayer (Salat or Namaz). Prophet (Sm) ascended to heaven called "Al-Mi'raj" He was taken to different heavens and he saw the heavens and the hells. The most important of all was his experience of the glory and majesty of Allah. Last two Ayats of Surah Al-Baqarah was revealed. Five time daily prayers (Salat or Namaz) were laid

down for Muslims at the time of Mi'raj. Being inspired at this, he continued to preach Islam in full swing.

In the year 621 AD a group of 12 people came to Makkah from Madina during Hajj season and met secretly with great Prophet (S.m.) and embraced Islam. Next year, a group of 25 people including 2 females came to Makkah and embraced Islam at the hands of our Prophet (S.m.) at Aqabah. They invited great Prophet (S.m.) to migrate to Madina and promised to extend all sorts of co-operation in this regard.



A part of the way to Ta'if

5. Migration to Madina, Kingdom of Madina

When the opposition of the Kafirs of Makkah created obstacles to the preaching of Islam and the oppression of the Kafirs grew, he directed his Sahabis to migrate to Madina (then called Yathrib) but himself waited for Allah's orders.

At last, Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) secretly left Makkah one night in the year 622 AD with Abu Bakr (Ra.). A specially formed group of unbelievers lay in wait around the Prophet's (S.m.) house to kill him. In the morning the unbelievers found Ali (Ra.) in the Prophet's bed and were dumfounded. They looked very foolish and became very shy to see Ali (Ra.), Prophet's trustee. They became very angry and furious, The Prophet (S.m.) and his companion Abu Bakr (Ra.) had left before dawn and proceeded to a cave called Sawr to the south of Makkah. They stayed the three days. The unbelievers (Kafirs) made a thorough search for them, Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) and Abu Bakr (Ra.) on the way at the entry point of the cave. Seeing the movement of the unbelievers (Kafirs) Abu Bakr (Ra.) became worried and restless. The Prophet (S.m.) advised him, "Abu Bakr, do not be worried. Allah is with us".

After a tiresome, exhausting and very difficult journey which involved staying three days inside the cave Sawr, the Prophet (sm.) accompanied by Abu Bakr (Ra.) entered Madina on 24 September, 622 AD. All sorts of people at Madina, old and

young, welcomed Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm). All were overjoyed and started celebration in every house.

إِلَّا تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيَ اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا وَجَعَلَ كَلِمَةَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا السُّفْلَىٰ ۗ وَكَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ -

“If you do not support him, for Allah did in fact support him when the disbelievers drove him out and he was only one of two. While they both were in the cave, he reassured his companion, ‘Do not worry; Allah is certainly with us.’ So Allah sent down His serenity upon the Prophet, supported him with forces you did not see, and made the word of the disbelievers lowest, while the Word of Allah is supreme. And Allah is Almighty, All- Wise.” (Surah At-Tawbah سورة التوبة, Ayat: 40)

Migration (Hijrat) of our famous Prophet (Sm) was a very significant and important event in the history of Islam. The religion of Islam got a new speed and new strength. Muhajirs means immigrants. Those who migrated from Makkah to Madina are called Muhajirs, and those who gave shelter at Madina and rendered help and co-operation are called Ansars. Ansar means helper.

The great Prophet (Sm.) took initiative to establish an ideal society and state after migration. He wanted that all types of people like Muslims, Muhajirs, Ansars including people of other religion like Jews, Christian etc., will come together to

live in peace and harmony, All were allowed to perform their own religious obligations (works) freely. Considering all these factors he concluded treaty with all communities. This is known as Charter of Madina or Madina Sanad, Treaty of Madina. In the Charter, there were 47 clauses, a few of them are noted:

1. All communities will perform their own religion freely. No one will interfere with others in respect of religious activities.
2. A new nation will emerge with all signatories in the memorandum.
3. If anyone commits an offence, it would be his own responsibility for it.
4. Killing, looting, vulgar works etc. are banned and prohibited. The city of Madina is declared as the 'Pure city'.
5. No community would declare war against any other community without permission of Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.).
6. If any dispute, conflict among any community arises, the Issue (dispute) will be settled down by the great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.).

After the Hijrat, the Prophet (S.m.) established an Islamic society according to the rules and regulations given by Allah. Peace and welfare prevailed in the society. The glory of Islam spread up day by day.

At the beginning, the city was named Yathrib. When Muhammad (Sm.) knew this, he was shocked. The area where he has come is Yathrib? Yathrib means blame. So, Muhammad (Sm.) named the city as 'Pure City'. Then, it was named 'Madinat-un-Nabi', shortened later to Madina.



**Masjid-e-Nabawi at the
time of Hazrat
Muhammad (S.m.)**



**Madinah at the time of
Hazrat Muhammad
(S.m.)**



Cave of Thawr (Sawr)

6. Battles (important) in the history of Islam

I. Battle of Badr (624 AD)

The non-believers (Kafirs and Mushriks) of Makkah were trying to obliterate the Muslims and Islam, They were getting uneasy and jealous at the increasing advancement of the Muslims in Madina. They were also provoked by the Jews of Madina. The rumour of attack by the Muslims on the Abu Sufyan's trade caravan (Kafela) was floating around in the air at the time. The non-Muslims were on their way to attack Madina. Upon receiving this news, Rasul (Sm), along with 313 of his Sahabis (followers/disciples) advanced to a place, 80 miles south west of Madina, named Badr. On 17th Ramadan of 2nd Hijri (624 AD), two sides came face to face at Badr. The Quraish army had around a thousand soldiers armed with a huge number of weapons. But they were powerful in matter of faith (Iman). They were strongly motivated by their faith on Allah and reliance on Him. After a fierce fight, the Muslims became victorious. Seventy members of the Quraish force including the leaders like Abu Jahel, Walid, Utba and Shaiba were killed and 70 others were taken prisoners. On the Muslim side, 14 became martyrs while none were taken prisoner. The prisoners of war were treated by Rasul (Sm) and Muslims with dignity and humanity. The Muslims fed their prisoners while remaining hungry themselves. They themselves walked on foot while letting the prisoners ride. He introduced a beautiful system for

the prisoners to earn freedom. The ransom for the educated prisoners was to teach 10 illiterate Muslim girls and boys. This was an attempt by Rasul (S.m.) to spread education among the Muslims. This battle was an epic incident in the history of Islam. The big army of non-believers were defeated by a small battalion of Muslims. The non-believers became afraid of Muslims and started paying due respect to the Muslims.

II. Battle of Uhud (635 AD)

Even after their humiliating defeat in the battle of Badr, the non-believers were not deterred. They attacked the Muslims again and again to take revenge. The battles of Uhud and Khandaq trench were fierce and terrifying. Though the Muslims won both of these battles, but due to a misunderstanding, they suffered huge losses in the battle of Uhud. Seventy Sahabis courted martyrdom. The holy teeth of Rasul (S.m.) were broken. Hazrat Hamza (Ra.) was one of the martyrs. The wife of Abu Sufyan, Hinda ate the liver of Hamza (Ra.). It was a very awful and sorrowful event in the history. Still the Muslims won this battle.

III. Battle of Khandaq Trench (626-627 AD)

The battle of Khandaq Trench was one of the most terrifying battles in history. Both the Muslims and the Quraish adopted special methods in the war. Both of the armies suffered malnutrition. At that time, Salman Farsi (Ra.) (Ruzbeh Khoshnudan), a Persian Sahabi who embraced Islam at the hands of Prophet (S.m.). After a fierce battle, the Muslims became victorious.

IV. Treaty of Hdaybiya (628 AD)

In 6th Hijri (628 AD), Rasul (Sm) along with 1400 of his Sahabis sent on a journey towards Makkah to perform Umra and reached a place called Hdaybiya, at a distance of about 9 miles from Makkah. The Quraish clan obstructed them to perform the Umra. Rasul (sm.) informed the Quraish that he was not there to fight, rather just wanted to perform Umra and go. But the Quraish were still refused. So Rasul (Sm.) sent Hazrat ‘Usman (Ra) as an emissary to the people of Makkah. As he was late in returning, rumour spread that he had been killed. Rasul (Sm) took an oath from the Muslims that his death would be avenged. The non-believers got afraid and returned Hazrat ‘Usman (Ra). They sent Suhail Amar with an offer of peace. It was signed with a validity for 10 years and became

famous as the Treaty of Hudaibiya, Main conditions of the treaty were:

1. The Muslims would return that year without performing the Umra and could come next year, unarmed for 3 days only.
2. If anybody from Makkah took refuge in Madina, then the Muslims should be obliged to return such person, but if anyone from Madina took refuge in Makkah, they would not be returned to Madina. Any other Arab clans or tribes could enter into friendship with anyone of the two sides.

Though the conditions of this treaty were apparently humiliating to the Muslims but in reality the treaty was beneficial for them. This treaty proved that the non-believers had accepted the Muslims as an independent and strong nation. The treaty provided the Muslims to propagate Islam in different countries far & near. People were embracing Islam in bands after bands, The Holy Quran declared this treaty as a clear victory.

إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا -

“Indeed I (Allah) have granted you a clear victory.” (Surah Al-Fath سورة الفتح, Ayat: 1)

V. Battle of Mu'tah (629 AD)

The battle of Mu'tah took place in September 629 (1 Jamada al-Awwal, 8 AH) between the forces of Muhammad (S.m.) and the army of the Byzantine Empire and their Ghassani vassals. It took place in the village of Mu'tah at the east of the Jordan River and Karak.

During the battle, all three leaders, Zaid ibn Harisa, Ja'far and Abdullah died. At this point, the Muslims fell in danger. Thabit ibn Aqram took up the banner and rallied his comrades, thus saving the army from complete destruction. Then, he asked Khalid ibn Walid to take the lead. The battle resulted in Byzantine victory. The first main battle was this where the Muslims were defeated.

VI. Conquest of Makkah (630 AD)

The Quraish and their ally Banu Bakr attacked the Khuja clan, an ally of Muslims in violation of the Hudaibiya treaty. The property of Khuja was looted and many members were wounded and killed. The Quraish even refused Rasul (Sm.)'s peace offer and nullified the treaty. In the month of Ramadan of 8th Hijri, our Prophet (Sm.) along with 10,000 Sahabis started his journey towards Makkah to conquer it. The Quraish got scared upon seeing this huge army of Muslims suddenly.

Finding them in an awkward situation, the Quraish leader Abu Sufyan welcomed the Prophet in Makkah. Our Prophet (S.m.) conquered Makkah with almost no resistance and without any blood shedding, on 20 Ramadan, 8 AH (11 January, 630 AD).

The Prophet (S.m.) entered Makkah as a conqueror. It is that city whose inhabitants used to torture the prophet and his followers, i.e. Muslims cruelly. They were determined to kill him and forced him to flee from Makkah, his motherland. They also made his life in Madina miserable. But the situation had changed. Now he is the supreme ruler. The inhabitants of Makkah stood before him as a guilty party. He asked them, “What kind of treatment you expect from me?” They replied, “You have the right to punish us in any way but as you are our kindhearted brother and son of our generous brother, we expect kindness from you.” Rasul (S.m.) replied, “I have no complaint against you. You are free.” Our Great Prophet (S.m.) forgave them all including the Quraish leader Abu Sufyan, the one who led the Quraish against the Muslims at the battle of Uhud. Our Prophet lost a few teeth in this battle. His favourite uncle Hazrat Hamza (Ra) became a martyr in this battle. To take revenge, Hinda, wife of Abu Sufiyan, ate the liver of Hazrat Hamza (Ra). Our prophet forgave her also. It is an example of forgiveness previously unheard of.

7. The Farewell Hajj and the sorrowful death

Prophet (S.m.) expressed his desire to perform the Hajj in 10th Hijri. This was the last time he performed the Hajj. He did not live long to perform another. That is why it is called “the Farewell Hajj”. Prophet (Sm.) along with more 100,000 of his disciples performed the Hajj. He delivered a heart-touching speech to the people present at the field of Arafat standing on ‘Jabale Rahmat’ (The Hill of Mercy). This speech is famous in Islamic history as the “Speech of Farewell Hajj.” Our Prophet offered many pieces of valuable advice in this speech such as:

- * All Muslims are brothers to one another.
- * As this day, this month, this place is holy, so are the lives, properties and privacy, honour (Izzat) of each other among you.
- * Behave kindly with your subordinates. Feed them and dress them up as you your selves do.
- * Don’t punish a person for the offence of another person.
- * Payback all your debts. All kinds of usury are forbidden. All interest due are nullified from today.
- * As men have rights over their women and similarly women have rights over their men too.
- * All kinds of killing to take revenge and superstition of the “Jahiliyyat era” have been revoked and nullified.

* Don't violate the trust put in you in matters of money, responsibility or any other objects. Refrain from committing sins. Remember we all have to return to Allah and give account of our doings.

* I am leaving behind to you word of Allah (Al-Qur'an) and the ideal of His Rasul (S.m.) (Al-Hadith). As long as you cling to them, you won't be misguided.

He gave many such inspiring pieces of advices to his followers. After that our Prophet looked up to the sky and said, "O Allah! Have I been able to transmit your message properly to mankind?" The multitude of hundred thousand present replied, "Yes, of course!" Our Prophet stated, "O Allah! You be my witness." Then was revealed the verse:

أَلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ۗ

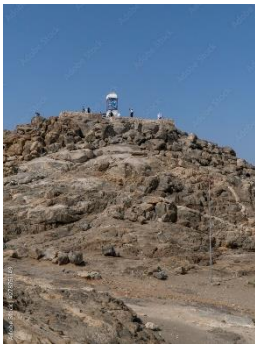
"Today, I have perfected Your Deen (Religion) for you, completed My Favour upon you and have chosen for you Islam as your religion." (Surah Al-Ma'idah سورة المائدة, Ayat: 3)

Our Prophet (S.m.) became sick after returning from Farewell Hajj. On the next year, on 28 Safar Wednesday, the Holy Prophet (Sm.) felt good and recovered from illness. It was the last Wednesday of Safar. So, Prophet (Sm) took a bath and became Imam of Salat for the last time.

The people of Madina had a glimpse to see him. They donated in Sadaqah, performed Salat of praise and Du'a. This day is

widely known as ‘Akheri Chahar Samba’, with ‘Akheri’ in Arabic means last, and ‘Chahar Samba’ in Persian means ‘Wednesday’. But, Muhammad (S.m.) became sick again in 29 Safar. At last, on 12th Rabiul Awwal of the 11th Hijri, the best and the last Rasul (S.m.) of Allah passed away. Before that, the whole Qur’an was revealed in 23 years, 86 Surahs before Hijrat, and 28 Surahs after Hijrat, collectively naming 86 Makki Surah and 28 Madani Surah respectively.

Hazrat Muhammad (S.m.) was buried at one side of the Masjid-e-Nababi (The Mosque of the Prophet) in Madina, The death created a great sorrow in all Muslims but a source of great, inspiration and invention in modern science [because of contribution of Rasul (S.m.)]. Muslims from all around the world come and visit the Rawza of Prophet (S.m.) with due respect.



Jabal Rahmat



Rawza-e-Rasul (ﷺ), nowadays not open to the visitors because of mass gathering

Conclusion

Every Nabi, every Rasul was very essential to all people around the world. There was no place in human civilization where Nabi-Rasuls were not sent. So, many development in civilizations happened by the mercy of Allah. But Shaytaan tries to make men led astray. So, lots of people even forget about their Prophets.

Allah Ta'ala sent a lot of Prophets in this world. One Hadith says: Allah Ta'ala sent about 1 lac and 24 thousand Nabis in this world, and another Hadith says: Allah Ta'ala sent about 2 lac 24 thousand Nabis in this World. But, only 313 of them were Rasuls. [Mishqat: Babbadul Khalaq wa Zikril Ambia]

About 27 Nabi-Rasuls were mentioned in the Quran in some way. All the histories of all prophets are not possible to write or describe; it requires a huge time to compose them. Even we get that huge time (if Allah wishes), it is even not possible, because the historians or the history could not reveal them to us. Few events might be present in Quran and Hadith, but it requires a long research. So, only the most sure events of 27 Nabi-Rasuls are written in this book. These histories might help us in building our good character, sense of Islam, law and justice, and the good change in the society. We should be aware of them, and be careful to our life onwards, because this worldly life is not the end.

There is another life after death, which is Akhirat. Those who will do good deeds will receive salvation, and those who will do bad deeds will receive chastisement in Akhirat.

To ensure development in Muslim society and world, we must try to do Ibadat, good deeds and acquire good character, Inspiring by the lives of Nabi-Rasuls. Then, we will be successful in this world and also in Akhirat.

-The End-

الله حافظ

Allah Hafiz.

السلام عليكم و رحمة الله و بركاته

Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh.

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا
لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ
رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا
رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا
رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ
وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَارْحَمْنَا
أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ

صدق الله العلي العظيم

Surah Al-Baqarah سورة البقرة, Ayat: 286