



INSIDE THIS ISSUE...

In Shaykh's Company
Learn, Practise, Propagate
Imam Muhammad r.a
Childrens Corner
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Editorial

Assalamualeykum.....

I'd like to give my dear readers a very short and concise lesson which I desire that all will make an effort of adopting. We hear many a time that our goal and mission should be that we recognise our creator and because of His countless bounties and favours we make an effort to remember Him in every step of our daily lives. Some may think how is this possible? The answer lies by looking at the great personality of Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ, regarding whom a sahabi narrates 'yazhkurullah fee kulli ahyaan' that the Prophet ﷺ used to be perpetually in zikr throughout his daily life. How can we acquire this quality? Studying the seerah of Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ we will see that for every occasion and moment he used to read a dua, you'll find hundreds of dua's (supplications) read by the Prophet ﷺ.

It is our belief that without the permission and will of Allah ﷻ the sun will not rise or set at its appointed time. Therefore, whilst we must make use of material means, at the core should be our reliance on Allah ﷻ, by turning to Him and making dua to Him only. Allah's ﷻ mercy is infinite, that not only does He listen to every prayer but indeed the more we pray the more He blesses us with His friendship and pleasure. On the other hand if we do not pray to and rely on Allah ﷻ then we are risking His displeasure and wrath.

Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ, as mentioned above, has shown us the importance of dua for every aspect of our lives. These dua's for every purpose relating to spiritual and material needs are to be found in the Holy Qur'an and Hadeeth. The lesson for us all is to memorise these supplications and use them to fulfil our spiritual, deeni and material needs. To begin with, we must strive to learn the Sunnah dua's for eating, sleeping, wudhu etc. If we become regular in reciting these dua's it will inculcate in us the quality of reliance in Allah ﷻ, thereby always turning to Him first for fulfilment of all our needs and in so doing acquiring His friendship and pleasure also.

Abu-Bakr Siddeeq ؓ, The True lover of Rasoolullah ﷺ

He earned the title As-Siddeeq for his unparalleled conviction and belief,

In his comforting words and support our Prophet found relief,
His happiness became his happiness, his grief became his grief,
He stood like a rock next to his friend, shunning every disbelief.

His love for his friend was sincere, special and indeed true,
In every suffering of the Prophet, he was with him through and through,
Some things not everyone understood, some things not everyone knew,
For As-Siddeeq alone understood every gesture and given clue.

Islam flourished in the neighbouring countries within his short reign,
Love for the Prophet increased in him throughout his every vein,
The remembrance of his friend made him cry with want and pain,
For there was nothing left on this Earth that he could possibly gain.

He was selected by Allah ﷻ most High, his heavenly name Al-Ateeq,
The closest companion of our Prophet, also known as Ar-Rafeeq,
The eight doors of Paradise have been opened only for As-Siddeeq,
He is the most highest after all the Prophets sent by Ar-Raqeeb.

Until the last breath of his friend, he stood by him all the way,
When our Prophet returned to Allah, he kissed his forehead as he lay,
He took upon himself to further his friend's message night and day,
With this worry and concern, In the way of the Prophet did he stay.

The day finally arrived for him to leave this transitory home,
His heart was beating Allah, Allah in every single cord,
Al-Farooq was chosen thereafter to bear this heavy load,
As-Siddeeq was now reunited with his friend in the final abode

May Allah ﷻ grant us even one drop of the love the Sahaba ؓ had for Our Prophet ﷺ.

By Mawlana Sajid (Burnley)

Imam Muhammad *Rahmatullahi-alayhi*

Birth Name

Imam Muhammed rahmatullahi-alayhi was called Abu Abdullah Muhammed Bin Hasan As-Shaybani rahmatullahi-alayhi. He was born in Wasitah, Iraq in 135 AH. Thereafter his family migrated to Kufa. This was the time when Kufa was regarded the cradle of learning.

Education

At the age of 13 he began attending the classes of Imam Abu Hanifah rahmatullahi-alayhi. Prior to this he had acquired proficiency in the Arabic language. Thereafter he continued to remain a constant companion of Imam Abu Hanifah, mostly in prison with his esteemed teacher. Two years later the Imam departed from this world. Thereafter he began studying under Imam Abu Yusuf rahmatullahi-alayhi and became his favourite student. He also studied Hadeeth under various muhadditheen of Kufa at that time. His quest of Hadeeth led him to spend three years in Madinatul-Munawwarah where he studied the “Muwatta” under Imam Malik rahmatullahi-alayhi. Thus he acquired his fiqh from Imamul-Mujtahideen, Imam Abu Hanifah rahmatullahi-alayhi and his Hadeeth from Imamul-Muhadditheen, Imam Malik rahmatullahi-alayhi. Imam Muhammed rahmatullahi-alayhi studied under more than 100 teachers including people such as Hahdrat Sufyan Thauri rahmatullahi-alayhi, Abdullah bin Mubarak, Imam Awzai, etc. His teachers used to praise him highly. Imam Malik r.a used to say that he did not see a more intelligent youngster than Imam Muhammed rahmatullahi-alayhi. During the course of his studies he had spent almost 10,000 dirhams in purchasing kitaabs alone – a formidable sum for that time.

Services

His services to Islamic Knowledge are innumerable. He began teaching at the age of 20. At the time of his demise his writings totalled 990 books. His writings are the basis of the Hanafi mazhab. In Hadeeth his famous work is “Muwatta Imam Muhammed”. In fiqh his works are too numerous to mention. Six of his works are monumental in this regard, which are called “Riwayatul usool” or “Zahirur – Riwayat” Jami’us-Sagheer, Jami’ul-Kabeer, Ziyaadaat, Mabsoot, Siyarus-Sagheer and Siyarul-Kabir.

Character and Piety

Together with his vast knowledge and contributions Imam Muhammed rahmatullahi-alayhi was also famous for his excellent character and piety. Patience and generosity were inherent in him. On one occasion he granted his entire collection of kitaabs to Imam Shafi rahmatullahi-alayhi – this is no insignificant generosity especially in a time when the printing press was not even invented. He used to divide his night into three; for recital of Qur’an and ibaadat, for resting and for teaching his students. Imam Shafi rahmatullahi-alayhi used to speak so highly of Imam Muhammed rahmatullahi-alayhi that if it were to be compiled it would fill a book (in fact a book has been compiled on this topic).

Demise

A few days after being conferred with the title of “Qaidul-Qudat” [Grand Qadhi], Imam Muhammed rahmatullahi-alayhi returned to his creator in Rayy in 189 AH, at the age of 58. A person asked him (in a dream) how Allah ﷻ had treated him. He replied that Allah Ta’ala granted him a chair of honour and forgave him saying “I would not place my knowledge within you if I wished to punish you”. In another dream, he was asked regarding his portion in Jannah with regard to his other companions, Imam Abu Hanifah and Imam Abu Yusuf. He replied: “Abu Hanifah rahmatullahi-alayhi is in “A’ala I’llyyeen” (a lofty stage in Jannah) and Abu Yusuf rahmatullahi-alayhi is only two stages above me.

Prostration of Recitation

“Nowadays, many people are extremely negligent in their performance of sajdah-ay-tilawah (prostration of recitation – the necessary prostration after reading or listening to particular verses of the Qur’an). People tend to leave the prostration for later and more often than not forget. If this is the case, we should immediately calculate how many we have missed and begin performing them. In future, we should aim to perform them immediately, provided it is not makruh time. There are two reasons for this:

❖ 1. The ayaat (verses) after which these sujud become incumbent are such that it is better they be performed immediately, as in some of the verses the Greatness of Allah ﷻ is mentioned, in some Allah ﷻ rebukes those who disbelieve and do not prostrate to Allah. It is mentioned in a hadeeth narrated by Imam Muslim rahmatullahi-alayhi that when the son of Adam ﷺ recites a verse in which he is commanded to prostrate and thereafter he prostrates, Shaytan goes away from him weeping and saying, “Destruction to me! The son of Adam ﷺ was ordered to prostrate and he prostrated, so for him is Jannah; and I was ordered to prostrate and I did not, so I am destined for Jahannam.”

❖ 2. If they are performed immediately there will be no chance of becoming negligent and forgetting them.”

The Importance of Seeking Knowledge

“It is not possible to increase or improve one’s deeds without sacred knowledge. For example, how will a person perform salah or improve it without learning its correct method? Therefore, it is of fundamental importance that we acquire sacred knowledge for our eternal success.”

Methods of Propagation (Da’wah)

“Allah ﷻ has fixed a method for all types of worship. The times and method for salah, sawm, hajj and all other worships are fixed and specified. However, for da’wah and propagating Deen, Allah ﷻ has not fixed any particular way or method. Its principles have been fixed but its method has been left variable. The reason for this is that the requirements of each era vary, as do the mentalities and thinking of the people; so, different approaches will be required to bring them towards Deen. Likewise, within a particular time, different communities in different regions may have to be approached and called to Deen in a way and style that suits them, obviously remaining within the principles that the Shari’ah has laid down.”



LEARN



PRACTISE



PROPAGATE



اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَافِيَةَ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَفْوَ وَالْعَافِيَةَ فِي دِينِي وَدُنْيَايَ وَأَهْلِي وَمَالِي اللَّهُمَّ اسْتُرْ عَوْرَاتِي وَآمِنْ رَوْعَاتِي

اللَّهُمَّ احْفَظْنِي مِنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْ وَمِنْ خَلْفِي وَعَنْ يَمِينِي وَعَنْ شِمَالِي وَمِنْ فَوْقِي

وَأَعُوذُ بِعَظَمَتِكَ أَنْ أُغْتَالَ مِنْ تَحْتِي

O Allah ﷻ! I ask from You well-being in this world and the Hereafter . O Allah, I ask from You pardon and well-being in (matters of) my faith, and my worldly life, and my family, and my wealth and property. O Allah, hide my faults and make me secure against my fears and scruples. O Allah, protect me from in front of me, and from my rear, and from my right, and from above me, and I seek refuge in the name of Your greatness against that I be surprised to death from beneath me (that is, from an earth quake).

Hadhrat Abdullah bin Umar ؓ says that the Holy Prophet ﷺ used to make these prayers at the time of morning and evening, and he would not leave them out. (Abu Dawood)

Children's wordsearch

s	g	y	r	t	e	n	o	a	i	n	d
b	n	c	i	g	r	a	p	e	t	a	o
h	c	g	l	m	b	u	o	l	i	v	e
n	l	g	c	u	c	u	m	b	e	r	p
m	e	n	g	i	n	g	e	r	o	d	s
r	a	i	b	l	t	h	g	e	n	a	r
t	d	a	t	e	s	o	r	h	i	n	l
n	a	b	a	n	a	n	a	r	o	i	m
w	h	e	a	t	c	e	n	i	n	b	g
e	t	a	f	i	g	y	a	t	r	o	e
i	e	i	a	l	e	l	t	g	t	o	k
r	g	i	u	e	d	r	e	b	s	a	c

Plants, Fruit &
Vegetables
mentioned in the
Qur'an

Banana
Cucumber
Dates
Fig
Ginger
Grape
Honey
Lentil
Olive
Onion
Pomegranate
Wheat

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF ISLAM

1) Who was the first man to accept Islam?

Umar ﷺ () Ali ﷺ () Abu Bakr ﷺ () Uthman ﷺ ()

2) Who was the first woman to accept Islam?

Sumayyah ﷺ () Khadeejah ﷺ () Zaynab ﷺ () Aa'ishah ﷺ ()

3) Who was the first child to accept Islam?

Ali ﷺ () Abdullah ibn Abbas ﷺ () Abdullah ibn Umar ﷺ () Zayd ﷺ ()

4) Who was the first slave to accept Islam?

Bilal ﷺ () Aamir ﷺ () Salman ﷺ () Zayd ﷺ ()

If you have any comments or suggestions regarding any of our publications or you would like to share your views, please feel free to write to us. All correspondence should be addressed to:

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