

FUNDAMENTALS OF ISLAM

(Part: I)

Compiled by:

Younus Akhter Yezdani

Mohammed Sadullah Khan Naqshbandi

Published by:

**Abul Fida Educational Society, Chicago, USA
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FOREWORD

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين و
على آله الطيبين الطاهرين وصحبه الأكرمين أجمعين ومن تبعهم بإحسان
إلى يوم الدين وبعد!

Iman, Islam and Ehsan are the foundation pillars of Deen (Religion). Iman is a hidden thing which lies in the heart. It refers to the affirmation of faith in Allah, His Angles, Books, Apostles, the Day of Judgment and the Divine Decree about good and evil.

Islam is an appearant thing and it deals with Shadah, Salah, Zakat, Sawm and Hajj. Ehsan is the essence of Iman and Islam. Ehsan means to worship Allah as if we are seeing Him and if it is not possible, we have to believe that He is seeing us. The reward of worship with Ehsan ranges from ten to seven hundred times and even more depends upon the grace of the Almighty.

The present book entitled “Fundamentals of Islam” Part: I is a good attempt to introduce Iman and Islam in Urdu and English Languages for the followers of Islam irrespective of age, gender and region.

I compliment and congratulate Janab Younus Akhtar Yazdani Sahib and Janab Mohammed Sa’dullah Khan Sahib of Chicago for bringing out this informative book comprising

necessary and useful data concerning Iman and Islam. The present work is silent about Ehsan. It is hoped that the same may be highlighted in ensuing parts.

To conclude, I pray the Almighty to accept this maiden attempt made by the organizers of Abul Fida Educational Society, Chicago and award manifold rewards to all of those who have sincerely extended their academic and financial help to promote and propagate the Islamic teachings among the young generations. Āmeen

7th July, 2021
Hyderabad.

Dr. Mohammed Mustafa Shareef
Former Dean, Faculty of Arts, O.U.
& Head, Dept. of Arabic & Director
Dairtul Ma'arif al- Osmania, Hyderabad.

PREFACE

I came to Chicago USA on immigration from Jeddah in the year 2008 and met late Professor Abdus Sattar Khan Sahab Naqshbandi who was school classmate of my late father Ghulam Abdul Khader Nayeem, they were schoolmates from Dar-Ul-Ullom high school Hyderabad.

In those days Maulvi Syed Mateen Ali Shah Quadri was the Imam and Khatib of Masjid-E-Hameedia, Chicago USA and used to run the religious school in which most of the professors family children and other children used to come. When Maulana Syed Mateen Ali Shah Quadri returned to India the same school was run and managed by local Ulma's.

In the year 2014 a well-known Hafiz Qari and Alim from Jamia -e- Nizamia, Mohammed Khan Qadri Humbali visited the school on the invitation of the managing committee for reciting the holy Quran in Taraviah to whom the managing committee requested to extend his stay to teach in summer school plus adult education. In this way the establishment of Abulfida educational society was formed in 2014. Since Hafiz Muhammad Khan Qadri Hambali got a permanent job and shifted to other place in Chicago, the managing committee continued the

school for the benefit of religious education for the Muslim community and since then continuing summer coaching classes and conduct of exams by issuing certificates to the successful students.

Also we have conducted Urdu language exams under Abid Ali Khan Educational Trust, Hyderabad and preparing students for future exams under the supervision of retired professor Attaullah Khan in Chicago.

Due to this epidemic, the weekend classes are being organized on digital Zoom platform on Saturday and Sunday. Release of this book Fundamentals of Islam, part: 1 is a milestone of the same cause. The school is being run free of cost.

First and foremost, I would like to thank Dr. Mohammed Mustafa Shareef, Rtd. Arabic professor and Khalifa of Abul Fida Dr. Abdus Sattar Khan Naqshbandi Saheb for guiding me in completing the book and correcting the mistakes wherever were necessary. Despite to his busy schedule he spared time for this book. We appreciate his guidance and hope in future too he would continue to extend his kind guidance and supervision.

Secondly, I would like to pay my thanks and gratitude to Dr. Hafez Syed Shah Khaleelullah Owais Naqbabdi Bukhari Son of

Late Hazrath Syed Shah Shaheedullah Basheer Naqbandi Bukhari Khalifa of Late Dr. Abdus Sattar Khan Saheb who has given final touches to the book and got into printed in a beautiful format.

Dr. Owais is a well known young and dynamic Scholar and a responsible personality of Abulfida Islamic Research Center, Hyderabad whose services we need always for Abulfida Educational Society, Chicago, USA. and we are proud of his attention for us and pray Allah Tala for his health and prosperity.

I also thank Maulana Syed Mateen Ali Shah Quadri for writing for this book on the basis of his experience in Chicago USA and at present in Hyderabad India as he himself is a responsible person of a big religious institution.

My personal thanks to Hafez Fazullah Khan Naqshbandi who not only wrote preface but always show his interest in our school activities.

Furthermore, my personal thanks to Janab Mohammed Saadullah Khan Naqshbandi, who is presently General Secretary of Abulfida Educational Society, Chicago, USA. Presently working as corner stone of Abulfida Educational Society, Chicago USA.

I also thank Mr. Mansoor Hesham who is ready to help for the benefits of Ummah /Children, he has supported us financially to publish this book.

Finally I Thank Rtd. Professor Atta Ullah Khan who is teaching Urdu and wrote Harf Awl on behalf of Abulfida Educational Society, Chicago, USA.

Younus Akhter Yezdani

6th June, 2021
Chicago, USA.



1 - Aqaid (Tenets)

1. What is the belief of Muslims about Allah?

The Almighty Allah (ﷻ) is the Creator of the universe. He is alone in His power and attributes.

2. What is Imaan?

Belief in everything which has come from Allah (ﷻ) through His messengers and their affirmation by tongue and with the heart. The belief in unseen things like: Paradise, Hell, Life Hereafter is known as Imaan.

3. What are the fundamentals of Imaan?

Testify to the oneness of Allah (ﷻ) by heart and expression by tongue.

4. What is Imaan-e-Mujmal?

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ بِجَمِيعِ أَحْكَامِهِ

I solemnly believe in Allah (ﷻ) with all His Names and Attributes and I also accept all His commandments by reciting them with tongue and believing them by heart.

5. What is Imaan-e-Mufasssal?

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ، وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ، وَكُتُبِهِ، وَرُسُلِهِ، وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ،
وَالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مِنْ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى، وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

I have faith in Allah and His Angels, His Books,
His Messengers, the Day of Judgement and
that all good and evil fate is from Almighty
Allah and it is sure that there will be
resurrection after death.

6. How many Kalimat are there concerning Iman?

There are five Kalimat concerning Iman. The
first among the five is:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

There is none worthy of worship except Allah
and Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi wa
Sallam) is the Messenger of Allah

7. What is the second Kalima?

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

I bear witness that there is none worthy of
worship except Allah, the One Alone, without

partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad is
His servant and Messenger

8. What is the third Kalima?

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا
قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory be to Allah and all praise be to Allah,
there is none worthy of worship except Allah,
and Allah is the Greatest. There is no might or
power except from Allah, the Exalted, the
Great One.

9. What is the fourth Kalima?

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، يُحْيِي
وَيُمِيتُ وَهُوَ حَيٌّ لَا يَمُوتُ أَبَدًا أَبَدًا، ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ
بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

There is none worthy of worship except Allah.
He is alone and has no partner. To Him
belongs the Kingdom and for Him is all
praise. He gives life and causes death. In His
hand is all good and He has power over
everything.

10. What is the fifth Kalima?

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ أَنْ أَشْرِكَ بِكَ شَيْئاً وَأَنَا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ
وَأَسْتَغْفِرُكَ لِمَا لَا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ تُبْتُ عَنْهُ وَتَبَرَّأْتُ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ
وَالشِّرْكِ وَالْكَذِبِ وَالْغَيْبَةِ وَالْبِدْعَةِ وَالنِّيمَةِ
وَالْفَوَاحِشِ وَالْبُهْتَانِ وَالْمَعَاصِي كُلِّهَا وَأَسْلَمْتُ وَأَقُولُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

O Allah! I seek refuge in You from that I should ascribe any partner with You knowingly. I seek Your forgiveness for the sin of which I have no knowledge. I repent from it. And becoming disgusted of disbelief and idolatry, lying and backbiting, innovation and slander, lewdness and abomination and all other acts of disobedience, I submit to Your will. I believe and I declare that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

11. Who are the angels and what are their duties?

The Angels are the obedient creatures of Allah (ﷻ). He has created them from divine light (noor). The Angels are present in the

skies and the earth, but they are invisible to the human eye. Four famous angels and their functions are:

1. Jibrael (جبرائيل) – is assigned the duty of passing revelations of Allah (الله) to the prophets
2. Mikael (ميكائيل) - brings rain and distributes provisions to the creations of Allah (الله) by the will of Allah (الله)
3. Israfeel (إسرافيل) - responsible for blowing the horn which will begin on the day of judgement
4. Izrael (إزرائيل) - appointed to takeout the soul of living beings

12. Name the four Holy books.

Taurat (Torah) - revealed on Prophet Musa (موسى)

Zabur (Psalms) - revealed on Prophet Dawood (داود)

Injeel (Bible) - revealed on Prophet Isa (عيسى)

Qur'an - revealed on Prophet Muhammad (محمد)

13. Who are the Messengers and Prophets of Allah (ﷻ)?

Rasool (Messenger) and Nabi (Prophet) are the obedient, trustworthy, sinless, best of human beings and favorite servants of Allah (ﷻ). He has sent these Messengers to different generations for their guidance. The first prophet is Adam (عليه السلام) and the last prophet is Muhammad (ﷺ). There are nearly 124,000 prophets, among them only 25 are mentioned by name in the Qur'an.

14. What is Qiyamah (Day of Judgement)?

The day on which Allah (ﷻ) will destroy the universe and resurrect the dead ones and examine their deeds.

15. How many pillars of Islam?

There are five pillars of Islam. These are: Shahada (belief in Allah ﷻ and His Messenger), Salah (prayer), Sawm (fasting), Zakat (charity), and Hajj (pilgrimage).

16. Which direction do Muslims turn their face during their prayer?

Muslims turn their face towards the Qibla and the Qiblah of Muslims is Ka'ba which is in Makkah.

17. What is Jannat?

Jannat means heaven. It is created by Allah (ﷻ) as a place of rest and enjoyment, and all sorts of comforts will be made available to pious people in the afterlife there.

18. What is Jahannum?

Jahannum is hell. It is created by Allah (ﷻ) wherein fire, snakes, scorpions, and many other types of punishments will be given to the disbelievers and wrongdoers.

2 - The Holy Qur'an

1. What is the Qur'an?

The holy Qur'an is the holy book revealed by Allah upon the Prophet (ﷺ) for the guidance of human being. It is the unchanged word of Allah (ﷻ) because it is preserved by Allah (ﷻ) Himself.

2. What is an ayat?

Ayat is a sentence of the holy Qur'an.

3. In how many years was the revelation of the Holy Qur'an completed?

It took 23 years for the complete revelation of the Holy Qur'an.

4. How many ayats are in the holy Qur'an?

There are 6666 ayats in the holy Qur'an. (With the difference of opinion about the number)

5. How many total surahs are there in the holy Qur'an?

There are 114 surahs in the holy Qur'an. Surah Fatiha is the first Surah and Surah Naas is the last Surah.

6. What is the first revelation of the Quran?

The first five Ayaat from Surah al- ‘Alaq, i.e.: Iqra is the first revelation.

7. Name the longest and shortest Surahs of the holy Qur’an?

Surah Baqharah (286 Verses) is the longest and Surah Kausar (3 verses) is the shortest.

8. Which Surah is considered as a heart of the holy Qur’an?

Surah Yasin is considered as a heart of the holy Qur’an.

9. Where did the revelation of the holy Qur’an take place?

The revelation of the holy Qur’an started in the cave of Hera on a mountain in the city of Makkah.

10. What is sajda-tilawat?

There are certain ayats in the Qur’an after which it is compulsory or wajib to perform sajda. These are called sajda-tilawat and there are 14 Sajdah –e- Tilawat in the holy Qur’an.

11. What are the Makkan and Madinan Surahs of the Quran?

The Makkan Surahs are those which were revealed before the emigration of the Prophet (ﷺ) from Makah to Madinah, and it does not matter where it was revealed, and the Madinan Surahs are the ones which were revealed after the migration.

12. Mention the last ten Surah (chapters) of the Quran with their Translation.

- Surah al-Feel (Surah No: 105)

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ - أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ
كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ - وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ -
تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ - فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ

Have you not seen how your Lord dealt –
with those who had elephants? Did He not
thwart their crafty designs? And He sent
on to them (ambient) swarms of birds.
Which pelted them with stone-hard slugs.
Then (Allah made them perish) like
chewed-up chaff.

- **Surah Quraish: (Surah No: 106)**

لَا إِلَافَ قَرِيْشٍ - اِيْلَا فِيْهِمْ رِحْلَةُ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ -
فَلْيَعْبُدُوْا رَبَّ هٰذَا الْبَيْتِ - الَّذِيْ اَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوْعٍ
وَّامْنَهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ - (سورة: 106)

To awake drive amongst the Quraysh. They were acclimatized the summer and winter (commercial) trips. So they should worship the Lord of this (sacred) House. Who has fed them in hunger and secured them from fear (blessed them with secure and peaceful life.)

- **Surah al-Ma'oon: (Surah No: 107)**

اَرَآَيْتَ الَّذِيْ يُكَذِّبُ بِالْاٰيٰتِ - فَذٰلِكَ الَّذِيْ يَدْعُ
الْيَتِيْمَ - وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِيْنِ - فَوَيْلٌ
لِّلْمُصَلِّيْنَ - الَّذِيْنَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُوْنَ -
الَّذِيْنَ هُمْ يُرْءَوْوْنَ - وَيَمْنَعُوْنَ الْبَاعُوْنَ -

Have you seen him who denies the Recompense? So he is the one who pushes away the orphan. And does not promote the cause of feeding the poor. So woe to the worshippers, who are heedless of their prayers. Who showoff (of their deeds). And who refuse to lend a worthless small object of use even on demand.

- **Surah al-Kausar: (Surah No: 108)**

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ - فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ - إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ
هُوَ الْأَكْبَرُ -

Indeed, We have bestowed on you an infinite abundance. So pray to your Lord and offer sacrifice. Indeed your enemy will remain childless and his race will be cut off.

- **Surah al-Kafiroon: (Surah No: 109)**

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ - لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ - وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ - وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ - وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ - لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ -

Say: O disbelievers! I don't worship that which you worship. Nor do you worship Whom I worship. And I shall never worship that which you worship. Nor will you worship Whom I worship. (So) you have your religion, and I have my religion.

- **Surah al-Nasr: (Surah No: 110)**

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ - وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي
دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا - فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُ إِنَّهُ
كَانَ تَوَّابًا -

When there comes Allah's help and victory. And you see people joining Allah's religion in droves. Then exalt Him with praise of your Lord and ask forgiveness of Him. Surely, He is Ever-Relenting and Oft-Returning

- **Surah al-Masad: (Surah No: 111)**

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ - مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ -
سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا إِذَا تَلَهَّبَ - وَأَمْرَئَتُهُ حِمْلًا لِّلْحَطَبِ - فِي
جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ -

Perished be the both hands of Abu Lahab and be he perished himself. Neither his wealth nor his riches have given him any benefit. Soon he will tumble into the Flaming Fire. And his wife who carries the burden of twigs. Around her neck will be (the same) palm-fiber rope.

- **Surah al-Ikhlâs: (Surah No: 112)**

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ - اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ - لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ - وَلَمْ
يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ -

Say (oh Prophet): He is Allah, Who is the One. Allah, the Eternal Refuge. He has not begotten any, nor is He begotten. Nor is there anyone equal to Him.

- **Surah al-Falaq: (Surah No: 113)**

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ - مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ - وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ - وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ - وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ -

Say (oh Prophet): I seek refuge with the Lord of the daybreak. From the evil influence of everything that He has created. And from the evil of the murky night when (its) darkness prevails. And from the evil of those women who practice magic on knots by blowing. And from the mischief of every envious person when he envies.

- **Surah al-Naas: (Surah No: 114)**

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ - مَلِكِ النَّاسِ - إِلَهِ النَّاسِ - مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ - الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ - مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ -

Say (oh Prophet): I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind. Who is the God of the human race. From the evil of the slinking whisperer (Satan) who hides himself withdrawing (from the influence of Allah's remembrance). Who whispers into the hearts of mankind. Whether he (Satan) comes from the Jinn or mankind.

3 – Hadees –e- Shareef

1. What is Hadees?

Hadees is the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

2. How many famous Hadees books are there?

There are six famous Hadees books that are named as Sihah Sittah (Six authentic): Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Jamae Tirmidhi, Sunan Abi-Dawood, Sunan Nasa'i, Sunan Ibn-Majah.

3. Who compiled Hadees books?

Tabayees (people who saw sahabis) compiled the books of Hadees.

4. How many types of Hadees are there?

There are three types of Hadees:

1. The words of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
2. The actions of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)
3. The deeds of any Sahabi which the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) saw doing and did not object to it.

5. Are Sihah Sitta's aHadees only considered as authentic AHadees?

No, there are thousands of authentic aHadees in the books of Hadees outside the Sihah Sitta like Musnad Ahmed, Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaybah, Mustadrak Hakim, Musnad Abu Ya'la, Sunan al-Darami, Tabrani, Shu'bul Iman & Mishkat ul Masabeeh etc.

6. Mention any ten short Ahadees with their Translation.

- **Oneness of Allah:**

قُلْ أَمِنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ ثُمَّ اسْتَقِمَّ

Say: I believe in Allah and then be steadfast.
(Sahih Muslim)

- **Importance of Modesty:**

الْحَيَاءُ شُعْبَةٌ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ

Modesty is a branch of faith. (Sahih Bukhari)

- **The best among you:**

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

The best amongst you is the one who learns the Quran and teaches it.
(Sahih Bukhari)

- **Importance of Cleanliness:**

الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ

Purity is half of Iman (Faith). (Sahih Muslim)

- **Promote Greeting:**

أَفْشُوا السَّلَامَ بَيْنَكُمْ

Promote greeting amongst you. (Sahih Muslim)

- **The best remembrance**

أَفْضَلُ الذِّكْرِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

The best remembrance is: there is none worthy of worship except Allah.
(Sunan at-Tirmizi)

- **Mercy on others (Sahih Muslim)**

مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ لَا يَرْحَمْ

Anyone who does not show mercy will not be shown mercy.

- **Good word (Sahih Bukhari)**

الْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ

Good word is a charity.

- **Brotherhood (Sahih Muslim)**

الْمُسْلِمُ أَخُو الْمُسْلِمِ

A Muslim is a brother to another Muslim.

- **Cheating (Sahih Bukhari)**

مَنْ غَشَّنَا فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا

The one who deceives us, is not among us.

4 - Seerah

1. When was Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) born?

He was born on Monday, 12 Rabi-ul-awwal (20, April, 570/571 C.E), in Makkah at dawn

2. When did the Prophet (ﷺ) leave this world?

He left this mortal world on Monday, the 7th or 14th Rabi' al- Awwal(1st or 8th June 632 C.E)

3. What is the name of the Prophet's (ﷺ) father?

Hazrath Abdullah Bin Abdul Muttalib.

4. What is the name of the Prophet's (ﷺ) mother?

Hazrat Bibi Amina Bint –e- Wahab.

5. What tribe did Hazrath Abdullah belong to?

Bani Hashim

6. What tribe did Hazrat Bibi Amina belong to?

Banu Zuhra

7. When and where did Hazrath Abdullah pass away?

He passed away at the age of 25 in Madinah. At the time of his death the Prophet (ﷺ) was still in the womb of his mother.

8. How old was the Prophet (ﷺ) when his mother passed away?

He was 6 years old.

9. Who was the guardian of the Prophet (ﷺ) when his mother died?

At first, the Prophet (ﷺ) was under the care of his paternal grandfather Hazrath Abdul Muttalib, then came under the care of his uncle Hazrath Abu Talib (who was also the father of Hazrath Ali (عليه السلام))

10. What is the name of Hazrat Bibi Amina's father?

Hazrath Wahab

11. Who educated the Prophet (ﷺ)?

No one educated him except Allah (ﷻ).

12. How old was the Prophet (ﷺ) when he declared his Messengership?

He was 40 years old.

13. How many years did the Prophet (ﷺ) preach Islam during his messengership?

He (ﷺ) propagated Islam for 13 years in Makkah and in accordance with divine orders, he (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah from where he continued to preach Islam to the world for 10 years. At the age of 63, the Prophet (ﷺ) passed away in Madinah.

14. Where is the grave of the Prophet (ﷺ)?

His grave is in Masjid Nabawi in Madinah.

15. Who was the first wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) and how many wives did he have?

The first wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) was Hazrat Bibi Khadija, and he had 11 wives.

16. Name the holy wives of the Prophet (ﷺ).

- 1- Khadijah bint Khuwaylid.
- 2- Sawdah bint Zam'a.
- 3- Aishah bint Abu Bakr.
- 4- Hafsa bint Umar ibn Al-Khattab.
- 5- Zaynab bint Khuzaymah.
- 6- Umm Salamah bint Abu Umayyah.
- 7- Juwayriyah bint al-Harith.
- 8- Zaynab bint Jahsh.
- 9- Umm Habibah bint Abu Sufyan.

10- Safiyyah bint Huyayy ibn Akhtab.

11- Maymunah bint al-Haarith.

17. Name the sons of the Prophet (ﷺ).

- Hazrath Qasim ﷺ.
- Hazrath Abdullah ﷺ.
- Hazrath Ibrahim ﷺ.

18. How many daughters did the Prophet (ﷺ) have? Mention their names.

The Prophet ﷺ had four daughters:

- Bibi Zainab.
- Bibi Ruqia.
- Bibi Um-e-Kulsum.
- Bibi Fatimah.

19. Which two wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) passed away during his lifetime?

Hazrat Bibi Khadijah and Hazrat Bibi Zaynab bint Khuzaimah.

20. Who was the youngest wife of the Prophet (ﷺ)?

Hazrat Bibi Ayesah.

21. Who became the Khalifa after the Prophet (ﷺ)?

Hazrath Abu Bakr Siddiq ﷺ.

Hazrath Umar Farooq ﷺ.

Hazrath Uthman Ghani ﷺ.

Hazrath Ali Murtaza ﷺ.

22. After the passing of the Prophet (ﷺ), whom the Sahabah would approach to solve any problems?

They used to approach to Bibi Ayesha Siddiqah.

23. Who were the grandsons and granddaughters of the Prophet (ﷺ)?

- Hazrat Imam Hasan ﷺ.
- Hazrat Imam Hussain ﷺ.
- Hazrat Muhsin ﷺ.
- Hazrat Bibi Zainab Bint-e-Ali.
- Hazrat Bibi Umamah Bint-e-Abil ‘Aas ar-Rabi’.

24. What was the name of the lady who first suckled the Prophet (ﷺ)?

Bibi Amina was the first to nurse the Prophet (first) when he was an infant.

25. Who was the wet nurse of the Prophet?

Bibi Halimah Sa’diah was the wet nurse of the Prophet (ﷺ).

26. How many years did the Prophet (ﷺ) stay with Bibi Halimah Sa'dia?

He stayed with Bibi Halima Sa'diah for 4 years.

27. What was the name of Bibi Halima's husband?

His name was Hazrath Haris ؓ.

28. What tribe did Bibi Khadija belong to?

Bibi Khadija belonged to the Quraish.

29. By what name did the people of Quraish call Bibi Khadija?

They called her 'Tahira'.

30. What was the age of Bibi Khadijah ؓ at the time of her marriage with the Prophet (ﷺ)?

The Prophet (ﷺ) was 25 years old and Hazrat Khadijah was 40 years old.

31. Who was the beloved wife of the Prophet (ﷺ)?

Hazrat Bibi Khadija.

5. Fiqh (Islamic Jurisprudence)

1. Ghusl (Bathing)

1. What is Ghusl and how many Fard are in Ghusl?

Ghusl means washing of the whole body generally, but as a term of fiqh, it implies purifying oneself in the prescribed way or performing total ablution as religious duty. There are three Faraed (obligations) in ghusl.

- i. To gargle with water, if not fasting.
- ii. To take water in the nose, the water should touch the root of the nose.
- iii. To pour water over the whole body so that no part of the skin remains dry.

2. When Ghusl is obligatory?

- i. Janabah: On the discharge of semen with lust.
- ii. Ihtelaam: After wet dream.
- iii. Haiz: After completion of the monthly menstruations (for women).
- iv. Nifaas: After the termination of post-partum bleeding.

3. What are the general instructions for Ghusl?

Missing or neglecting any of the following will deem the Ghusl incomplete:

- i. If water does not reach the roots of the hair. A woman need not to unbraid her hair. However, if the hair is thick and the braid is tightly done, it is necessary to unbraid it.
- ii. If the hair is loose and unbraided, it is necessary to wash it thoroughly so that water reaches the roots, and not a single hair remains dry.
- iii. If a man has long hair, it is required to wash the whole hair up to the roots.
- iv. In case one is wearing a finger ring, necklace or earrings, one has to move it back and forth so that water reaches every part of the skin.

4. What are the Sunnah of Ghusl?

The following are sunnah of ghushl:

- i. To have the intention of obtaining purity to please Allah (ﷻ)
- ii. To perform Ghushl in the prescribed way
- iii. To begin Ghushl, washing hands up to the wrists



- 5. How many days the monthly haiz continues for women?**

6. What is the duration of Nifaas?

7. What is unlawful for a woman during her menstruation?

exempted temporarily, but she has to make them up after menstruation.

2. Wudhu (Ablution)

1. How to perform wudhu (ablution)?

Wudhu (ablution) is key for performing prayers (salah). Without wudhu, a muslim cannot start any prayer. The following are the steps for wudhu:

- i. Start by saying bismillah.
- ii. Wash hands up to the wrists (thrice).
- iii. Rinse mouth with water (thrice).
- iv. Rinse the nose with water (thrice).
- v. Wash the face (thrice), and for men with beards, they should pass wet fingers through the beard.
- vi. Wash hands up to elbows (thrice), first right hand then left.
- vii. Run wet hands over one-fourth of the head, both ears, and neck.
- viii. Wash both feet (thrice) starting with right then left.

2. How many fard are there in Wuzu?

There are four fard in wudhu:

- i. Washing the whole face from the forehead to the chin and from one earlobe to the other.

- ii. Wash hands up to the elbows thrice
- iii. Wipe one fourth of the head, both ears and neck
- iv. Wash feet up to the ankles at least once

3. Which acts nullify Wuzu?

The following acts nullify wudhu:

- i. Things that are discharged from the two private parts (front and back): waste matter, urine, wind, wadi (a thick white secretion discharged after urination), mazi (a white preseminal fluid).
- ii. Emission of blood, pus, or yellow matter from a wound.
- iii. Mouthful vomiting.
- iv. Sleeping: If one sleeps by leaning on something, then his Wuzu is nullified.
- v. Temporary insanity, fainting, hysteria, or intoxication.
- vi. Audible laughter during prayer.

3. Tayammum (Dry Ablution)

1. What is Tayammum?

It means turning to pure sand for the purpose of obtaining purity from the state of impurity. Tayammum can be performed instead of wudhu and ghushl, to clean oneself of both minor and major impurities.

2. What are the fard of Tayammum?

The following are the important steps of Tayammum:

- i. To have the intention of seeking purity for the sake of Allah (ﷻ)
- ii. To strike both palms on pure sand and wipe the face
- iii. To strike both palms on pure sand and wipe hands up to and including the elbows (first of the right hand and then the left).

3. What are the Reasons that Make Tayammum Legitimate?

Tayammum becomes legitimate due to mainly two reasons:

- i. Lack of water actually.
- ii. A person is sick and can't use water.

4. Azaan (Call to Prayer)

1. What is Azan?

Azan as a term of shariah is a kind of announcement which is made using certain prescribed words to call the people to perform a congregational prayer. The Mu'azzin should stand, facing the Qibla and with his right fingers stuck in the cavity of ears should call out the following words in a sufficiently loud voice:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
(For Fajr Prayer only) الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ	
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

2. What is the Iqamat?

Iqamat is the announcement of the establishment of the congregational prayer.

The Iqamah's words are as under:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ	
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

5. Salah (Prayer)

1. What is prayer (namaz/salah)?

For a muslim, the five obligatory prayers are one of the pillars of Islam and should be performed at appointed times.

2. What are the five daily prayers and what are their timings?

- i. Fajr: This morning prayer has to be offered between the break of dawn and sunrise.
- ii. Dhuhr: The early afternoon prayer; it must be performed between the declining of the sun and the doubling of shadows.
- iii. Asr: The late afternoon prayer; the time for Asr begins immediately after the last limit of Zuhr prayer and lasts until the sun begins to set.
- iv. Maghrib: The evening prayer; the time for Maghrib begins soon after sunset and lasts until the disappearance of the twilights.
- v. Isha: The night prayer: the time for Isha begins after the disappearance of the twilight and lasts until the break of dawn.

3. What is the Eid prayer?

There are two Eid prayers in a year for muslims. One is at the end of Ramadan and the other is at the end of Hajj in the month of Dhul-Hajj. These prayers are wajib.

4. What are the prerequisites of prayer?

These are seven prerequisites of prayer:

- i. Cleanliness of the body
- ii. Cleanliness of clothes
- iii. Cleanliness of the place where one intends to perform prayer
- iv. Covering of the satar (for men, the part of the body between the naval and the knee, and for women, the whole body excluding the face, hands, and feet)
- v. Ascertaining the right time for a prayer as each prayer has to be performed within the time limit prescribed for it
- vi. Facing the qibla
- vii. Intention to perform prayer

5. What are the Faraed –e-Namaz (inside prayer)?

These are the seven fardhs inside the prayer, one must fulfill during the performance of a prayer. These seven are also called “Rukn of Salah.”

- i. Takbeer-e-Tahrimah (Opening Takbeer)
- ii. Qiyam (The standing)
- iii. Qirat (Recitation)
- iv. Ruku’ (Bowing)
- v. Sujood (Prostration)
- vi. Qa’dah-e-Akhirah (Final Sitting)

There are 14 fard or obligatory actions which need to be fulfilled for a muslim's prayer to be considered valid. Seven of these are prerequisites which must be fulfilled before starting prayer, the other seven are the pillars of prayer.

- Fajr: 2 Sunnah and 2 Fard
- Dhuhr: 4 Sunnah (compulsory), 4 Fard, 2 Sunnah (compulsory), and 2 Nafl (voluntary)
- Asr: 4 Sunnah and 4 Fard
- Maghrib: 3 Fard, 2 Sunnah (compulsory), and 2 Nafl
- Isha: 4 Sunnah, 4 Fard, 2 Sunnah (compulsory), 3 Witr (compulsory), and 2 Nafl

It is forbidden to offer any prayers when:

- The sun is rising or setting (sunrise or sunset)
- The sun is at its highest point in the day (noon)

9. What is Sajdah Sahw (prostration)?

Sahu means to forget. If there was any shortcoming or extra function performed in the Salah by mistake then, by performing a Sajdah Sahu the Salah would be rectified and the prayer would be deemed as proper.

10. What is the method of Sajdah Sahw?

The method of performing it is as follows. After finishing 'Attahiyat' in the last Qaidah, one has to turn his head to the right side and then perform two Sajdahs. Then repeat Attahiyat along with Darood-e-Ibraheem & Dua-e-Masoorah & perform Salam to complete the Salah.

11. Who is an Imam?

Imam means leader, i.e. one who leads prayer in a congregation. The followers of the Imam (the people praying behind him) are called the muqtadi(s).

12. What is the meaning of congregation?

Praying together particularly in a mosque in which the leader is known as Imam and others muqtadi perform the prayer together.

13. What are the benefits of praying in a congregation?

The reward for praying in a congregation is increased 27 folds compared to praying by

oneself. The illiterate can be benefitted by asking questions to the leader.

14. Who is exempted from joining the congregation prayer?

It is not necessary for women, small children, the sick, people taking care of the sick, physically handicapped, and very old people.

15. In which prayers (salahs) is it compulsory to congregate?

It is compulsory to congregate in all prayers.

16. What is the minimum number of people required to make a congregation?

Two in the daily five prayers, and three in Friday prayers.

17. Is the Friday prayer Fard?

Friday prayer is fard for adult Muslim men, and it substitutes Dhuhr prayer on Friday. It is not necessary for women, old people, sick people, and children to attend Friday prayers in congregation.

18. What is a funeral prayer?

Funeral prayer is performed for a Muslim after he passes away. It is necessary that at least some people of the community perform the funeral prayer (Fard-e-Kifaya).

6. Sawm (Fasting)

1. What is fasting?

Fasting is the third pillar of Islam. Muslims fast from pre-dawn to sunset, with the intention of pleasing Allah (ﷻ). It is obligatory (fard) for muslims to fast during the month of Ramadan if they are not exempted from it.

2. Who is exempted from fasting?

Fasting is obligatory upon every adult Muslim. Old people and permanently ill people are completely exempted from fasting.

3. Who can postpone fasting?

Travellers, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, temporarily ill people can postpone their fasting. They have to make them up after the month of Ramdahan.

7. Zakat (Charity)

1. What is Zakat?

Zakat is the obligatory alms or charity on the wealth. Every muslim possessing the designated minimal amount of wealth (called Nisaab) for the full lunar year must as a matter of worship fulfill the duty of paying zakat (charity) to the poor and needy, making them the owner of the amount. In short, prayer and fasting are physical worship whereas zakat is known as a financial worship helping the needy in accordance to Allah's order.

2. Is Zakat farz (mandatory or compulsory) or a wajib (obligatory)?

Zakat is farz for saheb-e-nisaab (supported by the ayat of the Holy Quran and several Hadees shareef about it).

3. What are the conditions of saheb-e-nisaab or those who have to pay Zakat?

The following are the conditions:

- i. He should be a Muslim above the age of puberty (the giver of zakat)
- ii. He must be independent (not enslaved or under anybody's control)
- iii. Must be of sound mind

- iv. Should be Saheb-e-Nisaab excluding his personal expenses and should not be a debtor.
- v. He should be in possession of the wealth for the complete lunar year

4. Who are entitled to receive Zakat?

- i. Al-Fuqarah (The Needy)
- ii. Al-Masakeen (The Indigent)
- iii. Al-Amileen (Zakat Officials)
- iv. Al-Mu'allafah al-Quloob (converts, to win their hearts)
- v. Ar-Riqaab: (Ransoming Slaves)
- vi. Al-Gharimoon (Debtors)
- vii. Fee Sabeelillah (In Allah's Path)
- viii. Ibn as-Sabeel (Travellers)

5. To whom Zakaat can't be given?

- i. Ancestors; mother, father, grandfather and grandmother paternal and maternal.
- ii. Descendents; son, daughter, grandson and granddaughter.
- iii. Spouses; husband can't give to his own wife and vice versa.
- iv. Sadaat; Noble Descendants of our holy Prophet (ﷺ).
- v. Disbelievers.
- vi. Wealthy person who possesses the above mentioned Nisaab.

6. What percentage is prescribed for Zakat on various items or things?

Below mentioned table shows the rate on each kind of wealth.

WEALTH	QUANTITY	VALUE
Gold	20 Misqal (60 grams 755 milligrams)	2.5 %
Silver	200 dirhams (425 grams 285 milligrams)	2.5 %
Currency	Same as the value of gold	2.5 %
Trade Goods	Same as the value of gold	2.5 %
Jewellery	Same as the value of gold	2.5 %
Sheep or Goats	40	1 sheep or goat
Cows	30	1 year old calf
Camels	5	1 sheep or goat

8. Hajj & Umrah (Pilgrimage)

1. What is Hajj (pilgrimage)?

- Hajj means directing oneself toward the holy city of Makkah to perform the rites of tawaf (circumambulating the Kabah), sai (walking between the mountains of safa and marwah) standing at ‘Arafat’ and the other pilgrimage rites in obedience to Allah and seeking His reward. The details of these rites can be found in Hajj guide books.
- Hajj takes place in Makkah, Arafat, and Mina, between the 8th and the 13th of the month of Dhul Hijjah. It is obligatory once in a person’s lifetime if he or she has the physical and financial ability.
- Hajj is mandatory on every Muslim who has reached puberty, is sane, free (not enslaved), and physically capable. Anyone too weak from poor health or old age and can afford to send a substitute to perform Hajj on his/her behalf should do so.
- The journey of a person performing hajj should not be dangerous and one should not fear for the safety of his/her life and/or possessions.

- Transportation can be either through one's own vehicle or hiring a conveyance.
- Any money to be spent on the process of Hajj must be completely Halal (obtained lawfully). Financial ability of a person performing Hajj also includes the ability to provide adequate provisions for their dependents.
- A requirement for women is that they should be accompanied by a husband or mahram (a close male relative whom she cannot be married, such as father, brother, son, nephew)
- Children may perform hajj but it does not fulfill the obligation of their required Hajj if they are below the age of puberty.
- After completing the rights of Hajj, muslims should travel with the intention to visit the mosque of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), and greet the Prophet (ﷺ) and his two companions with a salutation of peace, followed by supplications (making dua) to Allah (ﷻ).

2. What is Umrah and when can it be performed?

The Umrah (lesser pilgrimage), is regarded by most scholars as a sunnah. It can be done at any time during the year in contrast to Hajj which is performed at a specified time of the year. Umrah consists of the following:

- i. Putting on the Ihram at the meeqat for those living outside the vicinity, and for those living within the Meeqat, putting on the ihram from home.
- ii. Reciting the Talbiyah until the beginning of tawaf
- iii. Tawaf: circumambulating the Kabah 7 times followed by two Rakaat.
- iv. Sa'i: hastening between the mountains of Safa and Marwah 7 times, starting from Safa and ending on Marwah.
- v. Shaving the head or cutting a chunk of hair. These release the person from the state of Ihram.

6. Islamic History

1. When does the Islamic/Hijri calendar begin?

The Islamic calendar begins from the migration of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) from Makkah to Madina.

2. Name the months of the Islamic calendar.

- i. Muharram
- ii. Safar
- iii. Rabi-ul-awwal
- iv. Rabi-us-sani
- v. Jumada-al-ula
- vi. Jumada-al-akira
- vii. Rajab
- viii. Shaban
- ix. Ramadan
- x. Shawwal
- xi. Zi-qad
- xii. Zil-Hajj

3. Who are Muhajireen and who are Ansar?

The Muslims who migrated from Makkah to Madinah are called Muhajireen. The Muslims who were already in Madinah at this time are called Ansar.

4. Name the five rightly guided Khulafa (caliphs) with their reign.

- i. Hazrath Abu Bakr (ﷺ) 2 years and 4 months.
- ii. Hazrath Umar (ﷺ) Ten years and six months.
- iii. Hazrath Uthman (ﷺ) Twelve years.
- iv. Hazrath Ali (ﷺ) 4 years and 9 months.
- v. Hazrath Hasan Bin Ali (ﷺ) 5 months.

5. What are the 4 schools of Fiqh (Jurisprudence)?

- i. Hanafi.
- ii. Shafayi.
- iii. Maaliki.
- iv. Hambali.

7. Masoon Duain (Supplications)

1. Recite some of the daily essential Duas.

- **Upon going to sleep:**

O Allah in Your name, I die and I live.	اَللّٰهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ اَمُوْتُ وَ اَحْيٰى
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- **To get protected from bad dreams:**

I seek refuge in the perfect words of Allah from His wrath, punishment, from the evil of His slaves, from the prodding of the devils and from their presence.	اَعُوْذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللّٰهِ التَّامَّةِ مِنْ غَضَبِهِ وَعِقَابِهِ وَمِنْ شَرِّ عِبَادِهِ وَمِنْ هَمْزَاتِ الشَّيَاطِيْنِ وَاَنْ يَّحْضُرُوْنِ
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- **On wake up from sleep:**

All praise be to Allah, who gave us life after death (sleep is a form of death) and to Him will we be raised and returned.	اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَحْيَا نَا بَعْدَ مَا اَمَاتَنَا وَاِلَيْهِ النُّشُوْرُ
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- **Entering the Toilet:**

O Allah I seek refuge in You from the male, female evil and Jinns.	اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ
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الْحُبُّ وَالْحَبَائِثُ

- **Leaving the Toilet:**

O Allah, I seek forgiveness and pardon from You, All Praise be to Allah, who removed the difficulty from me and gave me ease (relief).

غُفِّرَ اِنَّكَ، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ
الَّذِي اَذْهَبَ عَنِّي
الْاَذَى وَعَافَانِي

- **Beginning Wuzu:**

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

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ
الرَّحِيْمِ

- **During the Wuzu:**

O Allah forgive me, give me abundance, grant blessing in my house and abundance in my livelihood.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِيْ ذَنْبِيْ
وَوَسِّعْ لِيْ فِيْ دَارِيْ
وَبَارِكْ لِيْ فِيْ رِزْقِيْ

- **After Wuzu:**

I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone without partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad (Sallallahu alaihi wa

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ
وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ
وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ

<p>sallam) is His slave and Messenger. O Allah, make me of those who return to You often in repentance and make me of those who remain clean and pure.</p>	<p>وَرَسُولُهُ اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِيْ مِنْ التَّوَّابِيْنَ وَاجْعَلْنِيْ مِنْ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ</p>
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• **Upon entering Masjid:**

<p>In the name of Allah, and blessing and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah, open the gates of Your mercy for me</p>	<p>بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُوْلٍ اللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ</p>
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• **Upon leaving Masjid:**

<p>In the name of Allah, and blessing and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah, I ask You, Your favour. O Allah, guard me from the accursed devil.</p>	<p>بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اعْصِمْنِيْ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيْمِ</p>
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● **When beginning a meal:**

In the name of Allah and with the bounty of Allah (I eat).	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ
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● **For someone who offers you a meal:**

O Allah, feed the one who has fed me and provide drink to the one who has given me drink.	اللَّهُمَّ أَطْعِمْ مَنْ أَطْعَمَنِي وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِي
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● **After finishing a meal:**

Praise be to Allah Who has fed us and given us drink and made us among Muslims.	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
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● **Visiting a sick:**

Remove the harm, O Lord of mankind, cure him/her. For You are the one Who cures, there is no healing but You cure, a healing which leaves no illness behind.	أَذْهِبِ الْبَاسَ رَبِّ النَّاسِ، وَاشْفِ وَأَنْتَ الشَّافِي، لَا شِفَاءَ إِلَّا شِفَاؤَكَ شِفَاءً لَا يُغَادِرُ سَقَمًا
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- **Upon drinking milk:**

O Allah! Bless us in it and give us increase of it.	اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيْهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ
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- **Leaving the home:**

In the name of Allah, I place my trust in Allah, and there is neither might nor power except with Allah.	بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللّٰهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ
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- **Entering home:**

O Allah, I seek a good entry and a good exit. We take Allah's name to enter and to exit and we rely on Him Who is our Lord.	اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْئَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْجِئِ وَاَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَنَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللّٰهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا
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- **For thanking someone:**

May Allah reward you with good.	جَزَاكَ اللّٰهُ خَيْرًا
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A Glance at the blessed life of Hazrat Maulana Prof. Dr. Mohammad Abdus Sattar Khan Naqshbandi

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Date of leaving this world:	7 th Dhul Hijjah, 1433 A.H. = 23 th October, 2012 C.E. at Chicago, USA, his last rites were performed at Maisram, Hyderabad, India.