

خُلِقَ نَبِيٌّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ الْقُرْآنَ
The character of the Prophet ﷺ was the Qur'an



The Walking Qur'an

Studying Seerah alongside the Qur'an and Ahadith

Session 18 of 23:

Eighteenth Year of Revelation

Age: 57; 5 AH (After Hijrah)

Apr 09, 2023



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About

- ❖ The main objectives of ‘The Walking Quran’ are:
 - To learn key events from the Seerah by each Nabawi year.
 - To study the Quran revealed during each Nabawi year to understand how it motivated the Prophet ﷺ and the Sahabah.
 - To present a few relevant Ahadith to understand how the Prophet ﷺ trained the Sahabah and purified their lives.
- ❖ This series consists of a total of 23 sessions, the number of years the Quran was revealed to the Prophet ﷺ.
- ❖ Compiled by:
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Important Note

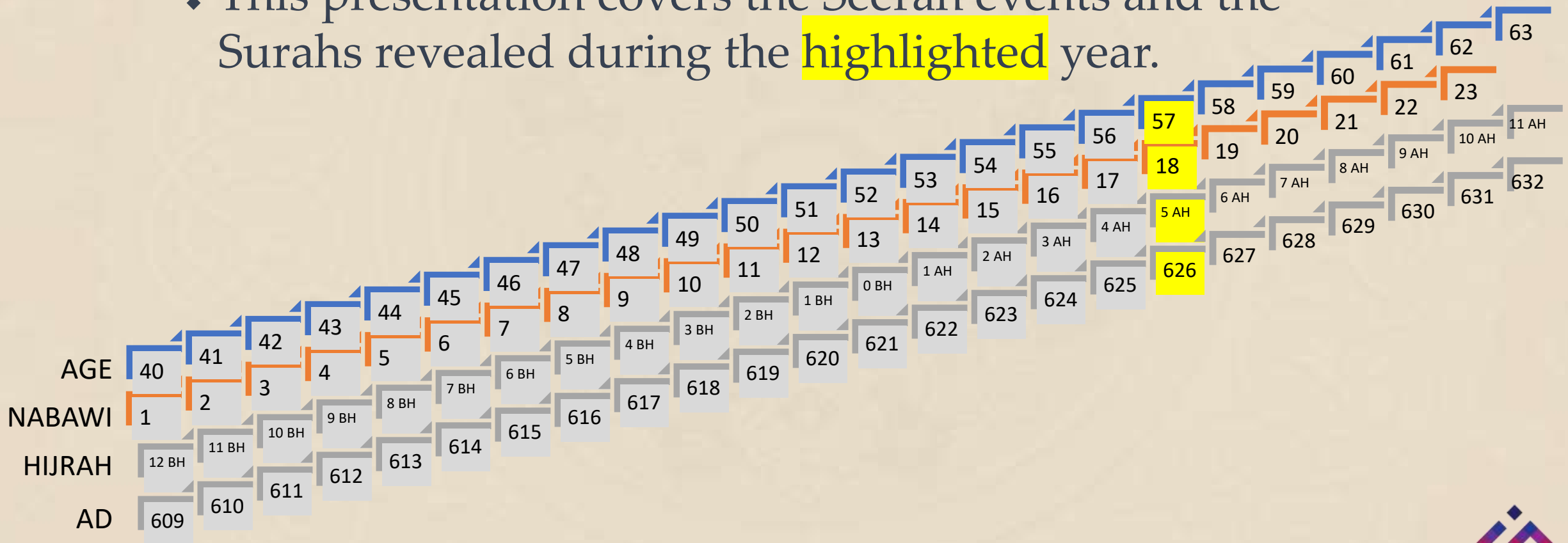


- ❖ All praise is due to Allah, and any goodness or correctness found in these slides is solely from Him. However, any errors or shortcomings present are my own responsibility. If you happen to notice any mistakes in these slides, I kindly request that you notify me via email, enabling me to promptly rectify them.
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Age, Revelation Year and Hijrah

❖ This presentation covers the Seerah events and the Surahs revealed during the **highlighted** year.





Outline



- ❖ Part A: Main events from the Seerah
- ❖ Part B: Key messages from the Surahs revealed during that period
- ❖ Part C: A few relevant Ahadith and key takeaways

Recap of Makkah Events

- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ secludes to the cave Hira at the age of 40 years.
- ❖ First five verses of the Surah Alaq are revealed.
- ❖ After a brief gap the second revelation happens, and commandment is given to start dawah.
- ❖ Close relatives and friends accepts his message and subsequently other close friends follows.
- ❖ The early believers used to meet at Dar Al-Arqam.
- ❖ Invitation given to the extended family, subsequently open dawah begins.
- ❖ Quraish starts persecuting Muslims, first migration to Abyssinia occurs.
- ❖ Humzah (RA) and Omar (RA) accepts Islam.
- ❖ Second migration to Abyssinia occurs.
- ❖ The disbelievers of Makkah tries bargaining and renunciation to stop the message.
- ❖ Social boycott of Banu Hashim and Muslims.
- ❖ Khadija (RA) and Abu Talib dies, year of grief.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ travels to Taif for dawah but the people rejects him. He returns extremely disappointed.
- ❖ Six men from Madinah meets the Prophet ﷺ and accepts Islam.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ goes on the journey of Isra and Me'raj.
- ❖ First and second pledge of Aqabah with more Muslims from Madinah accepts Islam.
- ❖ The Muslims begin migrating to Madinah.
- ❖ The Prophet along with Abu Bakr (RA) migrates to Madinah.

Quran Revealed in Makkah

- ✓ 1. Al-Fatihah(7)
- ✓ 73. Al-Muzammil(8)
- ✓ 74. Al-Muddathir(7)
- ✓ 96. Al-'Alaq(5)
- ✓ 81. At-Takwir(29)
- ✓ 82. Al-Infitar(19)
- ✓ 93. Ad-Dhuha(11)
- ✓ 94. Ash-Sharh(8)
- ✓ 97. Al-Qadr(5)
- ✓ 99. Az-Zalzlah(8)
- ✓ 100. Al-'Adiyat(11)
- ✓ 101. Al-Qari'ah(11)
- ✓ 103. Al-'Asr(3)
- ✓ 55. Ar-Rahman(78)
- ✓ 75. Al-Qiyamah(40)
- ✓ 76. Al-Insan(31)
- ✓ 77. Al-Mursalat(50)
- ✓ 78. An-Naba(40)
- ✓ 79. An-Nazi'at(46)
- ✓ 80. Abasa(42)
- ✓ 83. Al-Mutaffifin(36)
- ✓ 84. Al-Inshiqaq(25)
- ✓ 87. Al-A'la(19)
- ✓ 88. Al-Ghashiyah(26)
- ✓ 95. At-Tin(8)
- ✓ 102. At-Takathur(8)
- ✓ 104. Al-Humazah(9)
- ✓ 105. Al-Fil(5)
- ✓ 106. Al-Quraysh(4)
- ✓ 107. Al-Ma'un(7)
- ✓ 108. Al-Kawthar(3)
- ✓ 109. Al-Kafirun(6)
- ✓ 111. Al-Masad(5)
- ✓ 112. Al-Iklas(4)
- ✓ 113. Al-Falaq(5)
- ✓ 114. An-Naas(6)
- ✓ 18. Al-Kahf(110)
- ✓ 19. Maryam(98)
- ✓ 20. Taha(135)
- ✓ 29. Al-'Ankabut(69)
- ✓ 30. Ar-Rum(60)
- ✓ 31. Luqman(34)
- ✓ 32. As-Sajdah(30)
- ✓ 39. Az-Zumar(75)
- ✓ 50. Qaf(45)
- ✓ 51. Adh-Dhariyat(60)
- ✓ 52. At-Tur(49)
- ✓ 56. Al-Waq'iah(96)
- ✓ 67. Al-Mulk(30)
- ✓ 68. Al-Qalam(52)
- ✓ 69. Al-Haqqah(52)
- ✓ 70. Al-Ma'arij(44)
- ✓ 71. Nuh(28)
- ✓ 73. Al-Muzammil(13)
- ✓ 74. Al-Muddathir(50)
- ✓ 91. Ash-Shams(15)
- ✓ 92. Al-Layl(21)
- ✓ 96. Al-'Alaq(14)
- ✓ 21. Al-Anbya(112)
- ✓ 23. Al-Mu'minun(118)
- ✓ 25. Al-Furqan(77)
- ✓ 26. Ash-Shua'ra(227)
- ✓ 27. An-Naml(93)
- ✓ 28. Al-Qasas(88)
- ✓ 41. Fussilat(54)
- ✓ 44. Ad-Dukhan(59)
- ✓ 45. Al-Jathiyah(37)
- ✓ 54. Al-Qamar(55)
- ✓ 34. Saba(54)
- ✓ 35. Fatir(45)
- ✓ 36. Ya-Sin(83)
- ✓ 37. As-Saffat(182)
- ✓ 85. al-Buruj(22)
- ✓ 86. At-Tariq(17)
- ✓ 89. Al-Fajr(30)
- ✓ 40. Ghafir(85)
- ✓ 90. Al-Balad(20)
- ✓ 38. Sad(88)
- ✓ 46. Al-Ahqaf(35)
- ✓ 72. Al-Jinn(28)
- ✓ 10. Yunus(109)
- ✓ 11. Hud(123)
- ✓ 12. Yusuf(111)
- ✓ 13. Ar-Ra'd(43)
- ✓ 14. Ibrahim(52)
- ✓ 15. Al-Hijr(99)
- ✓ 16. An-Nahl(128)
- ✓ 17. Al-Isra(111)
- ✓ 53. An-Najm(62)
- ✓ 6. Al-An'am(165)
- ✓ 7. Al-A'raf(206)
- ✓ 42. Ash-Shura(53)
- ✓ 43. Az-Zukhruf(89)



Recap of Madinah Events



- ❖ The prophet establishes first mosque in Quba.
- ❖ The prophet along with his companions builds the mosque in Madinah.
- ❖ Brotherhood among the Muhajirun and Ansar is established.
- ❖ Pacts of Madinah with Jews and other tribes of Madinah are signed.
- ❖ Allah orders Qiblah to be changed from Jerusalem towards Masjid Al-Haram.
- ❖ Battle of Badr where Muslims are victorious.
- ❖ The Prophet orders to expel Banu Qainuqa from Madinah for their evils.
- ❖ Battle of Uhud happens with severe casualties of Muslims.
- ❖ Incident of Ar-Raji & Bir Ma'una where Muslims are massacred.
- ❖ Banu Nadir are expelled from Madinah for mischiefs.



Quran Revealed in Madinah until 4 Hijri

- ✓ 22. Al-Hajj(78)
- ✓ 62. Al-Jumu'ah(3)
- ✓ 64. At-Taghabun(18)
- ✓ 2. Al-Baqarah(286)
- ✓ 8. Al-Anfal(75)
- ✓ 47. Muhammad(38)
- ✓ 65. At-Talaq(12)
- ✓ 3. Ali 'Imran(200)
- ✓ 61. As-Saf(14)
- ✓ 4. An-Nisa(176)
- ✓ 57. Al-Hadid(29)
- ✓ 59. Al-Hashr(24)
- ❖ 33. Al-Ahzab(73)
- ❖ 58. Al-Mujadila(22)
- ❖ 24. An-Nur(64)
- ❖ 48. Al-Fath(29)
- ❖ 63. Al-Munafiqun(11)
- ❖ 5. Al-Ma'idah(120)
- ❖ 62. Al-Jumu'ah(8)
- ❖ 60. Al-Mumtahanah(13)
- ❖ 66. At-Tahrim(12)
- ❖ 9. At-Tawbah(129)
- ❖ 49. Al-Hujurat(18)
- ❖ 98. Al-Bayyinah(8)
- ❖ 110. An-Nasr(3)





Part A: Seerah

Eighteenth Year of
Revelation
Age 57; 5 AH



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After the Expulsion of Banu Nadeer

❖ Peace in Madinah

- After the second Badr (Badr Mueid), peace prevailed in Madinah and people enjoyed full security which lasted for few months.

❖ The Invasion of Doumat Al-Jandal

- The Prophet ﷺ received intelligence that certain tribes located on the Syrian border were engaged in unlawful activities such as highway robbery and plundering and were advancing towards Madinah with the intention of raiding it.
- Responding to this threat, the Prophet ﷺ promptly mobilized an army and journeyed to the region.
- Upon arrival, the tribes fled upon seeing the Muslim forces, abandoning their belongings.
- The Prophet ﷺ stayed in the area for several days to reinforce the message that such acts of aggression would not be tolerated.
- Once he was satisfied that the threat had been neutralized, the Prophet ﷺ and his army returned to Madinah.



Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)

❖ The enemy planning

- The Battle of Confederates was meticulously planned and orchestrated by a coalition of various tribes led by a chief of Banu Nadeer.
- This individual, seeking to undermine the Muslims and their leader, incited Quraish and other Arabs to fight against the Prophet ﷺ and his followers.
- Among the tribes that joined this coalition were Banu Nadeer themselves, who had previously supported Quraish.
- Their combined forces amounted to approximately 10,000 soldiers, including the tribe of Qatfan who had joined the army for the sake of wealth. This coalition is referred to as Ahzab in the Quran.
- The intention of this formidable force was to launch a surprise attack on Madinah and crush the Muslim community once and for all.



Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)

❖ The Prophet ﷺ's counter plan

- When the Prophet ﷺ received news of the coalition's plan to attack Madinah, he immediately consulted with the Muhajir and Ansar companions to devise a strategy.
- The Prophet ﷺ recognized that the city of Madinah was well-protected by natural barriers, such as the volcanic mountains to the west and east, as well as the dwellings of the Banu Quraidah tribe and dense palm trees to the south.
- The only feasible point of entry for the enemy army was from the north.
- Salman Al-Farsi (RA), one of the Prophet ﷺ's companions, suggested the idea of digging a trench to block the enemy army.
- The Prophet ﷺ found this idea to be practical and efficient, and he himself worked alongside his companions during the digging of the trench.



Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)

❖ The Prophet ﷺ's counter plan

- This not only allowed the Prophet ﷺ to supervise the work, but also demonstrated to the companions that he was willing to undertake any task himself.
- The Prophet ﷺ then gathered all women and children into one safe place and ordered the men to remain alert and on the front lines.
- The Prophet ﷺ's strategic planning and swift action played a crucial role in ensuring the immediate safety of the Muslim community in Madinah and thwarting the attack of the confederate armies.
- His leadership during this critical moment serves as a testament to his military acumen and ability to adapt to changing situations.



Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)

❖ The confrontation

- Large army of the confederates arrived at Madinah from the north as anticipated.
- However, they were taken aback to see a trench surrounding the city, as they had not expected the Muslims to have taken such a strategic measure.
- Due to the trench, the enemy was unable to advance any further and thus, they were forced to station outside of the trench.
- Although there were some small skirmishes between the two sides, the trench proved to be a formidable barrier and prevented any major conflicts from occurring.



Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)

❖ Political strategy

- The Prophet proposed a plan to weaken the enemy coalition by suggesting that the Ansar give the Banu Qatfan some of their dates as a form of payment to prevent them from fighting against the Muslims.
- However, upon realizing that this was not a direct order from Allah but rather a suggestion from the Prophet ﷺ, the Ansar advised against it.

❖ Banu Quraidah' Betrayal

- The leader of Banu Nadeer, a Jewish tribe, incited the third Jewish tribe, Banu Quraidah, to launch an attack on Medinah from the rear while the confederates attacked from the front.
- Banu Quraidah agreed to this plan, despite having a treaty with the Muslims, and began to prepare for the attack.
- This treacherous act of betrayal by Banu Quraidah was a clear violation of their agreement with the Muslims and demonstrated their disregard for trust and honor.



Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)

❖ Braveness of Safiya (RA)

- Safiya (RA), the beloved aunt of the Prophet ﷺ demonstrated remarkable bravery.
- When the enemy launched a cowardly attack on the women's camp, Safiya fearlessly fought back and killed one of the attackers.
- Her courageous act not only acted as a deterrent for further attacks but also served as reassurance to other women who were present.

❖ Intelligence of Naeem ibn Masood (RA)

- Naeem ibn Masood (RA) demonstrated exceptional intelligence during a critical juncture in Islamic history. As a member of Banu Qatfan, he embraced Islam and was appointed by the Prophet ﷺ to return to his tribe and create dissent among them.
- With astute planning and execution, Naeem ibn Masood was successful in sowing seeds of discord among the enemy forces, which greatly weakened their resolve and unity. His actions ultimately contributed to the victory of the Muslims.
- Naeem ibn Masood's role in this battle serves as a testament to the importance of intelligence and strategy in the pursuit of success.



Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)

❖ Damaging winds

- Allah sent a fierce wind that caused widespread damage to the enemy's camps. The force of the wind was so strong that it forced the army to flee, leaving behind most of their belongings.
- This miraculous event serves as a reminder of the power and might of Allah, who is capable of intervening in the affairs of the world in ways that are beyond human comprehension.
- It also demonstrates the importance of putting one's trust in Allah and seeking His protection in times of difficulty and adversity..

❖ News of the enemy camp

- The Prophet ﷺ sent Hudhaifa RA on a reconnaissance mission to gather information about the enemy camp. Upon his return, Hudhaifa reported that the enemy had left, signaling the end of the battle.
- It also emphasizes the importance of gathering and analyzing information before acting, a lesson that is relevant in both military and non-military contexts.
- The ended the Battle of Confederates/

- ❖ After the battle Prophet ﷺ said that they (enemies) will never attack us, but we (Muslims) will attack them.



Invasion of Banu Quraidah

❖ Fate of Banu Quraidah

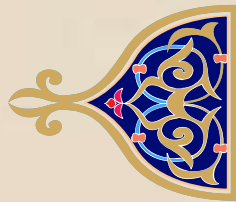
- After the Battle of Confederates, Jibril (AS) revealed that Allah advised the Prophet ﷺ not to lay down his arms and to head towards Banu Quraidah for their betrayal against the Muslims.
- The Prophet ﷺ ordered the Muslim army to head towards Banu Quraidah and offer them the option to accept Islam and be forgiven. However, the tribe sought refuge in their forts and refused to surrender.
- The siege lasted for over 25 days, and eventually, the tribe surrendered. Hoping for a fair decision, they appointed Saad Bin Maa'dah (RA) as their judge.
- Saad Bin Maa'dah (RA) ruled that all the men should be killed, and the women and children should be taken as captives. This decision was based on their treason and betrayal against the Muslims.

❖ Reasons of Saad' (RA)s decision

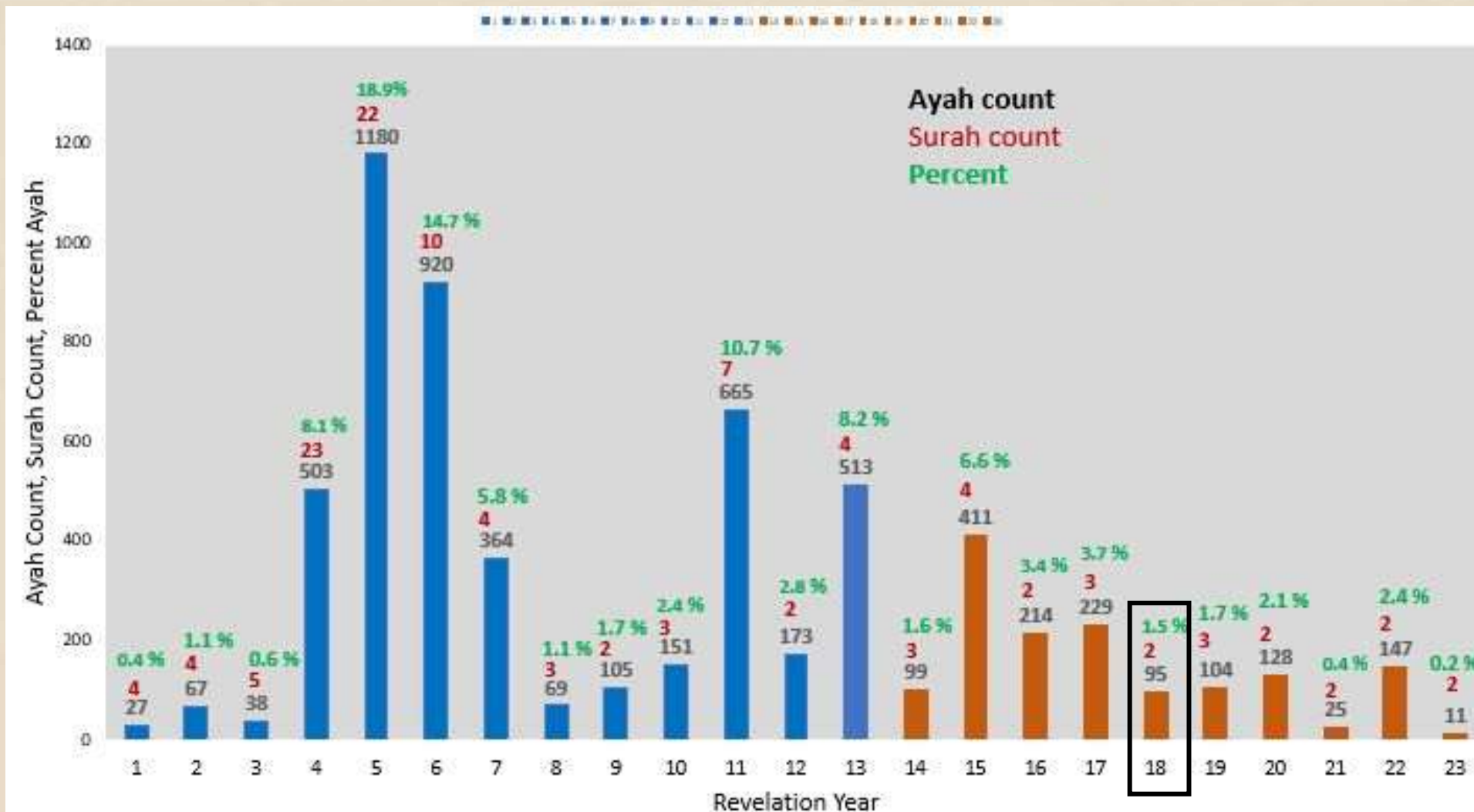
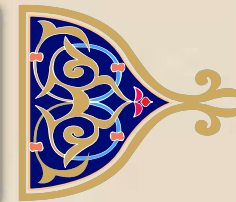
1. The tribes who were expelled had previously plotted against the Muslims and contributed to the Battle of Trench, which was one of the most difficult times for the Prophet ﷺ and the believers.
2. If Banu Quraidah was forgiven, they could potentially plot against the Muslims in the future, leading to further conflicts.
3. Banu Quraidah had betrayed the Muslims during the Battle of Trench by attacking them from behind, specifically targeting women and children. This act of betrayal was a heinous crime that could not go unpunished.
4. It is believed that if Banu Quraidah had been given the chance, they would have killed all the women and children before engaging in battle with the Muslims. Given the severity of their intentions, Saad's decision was a necessary measure to protect the Muslim community from further harm.



Part B:
The Glorious
Qur'an



Ayath Revealed Per Year

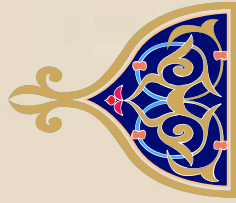


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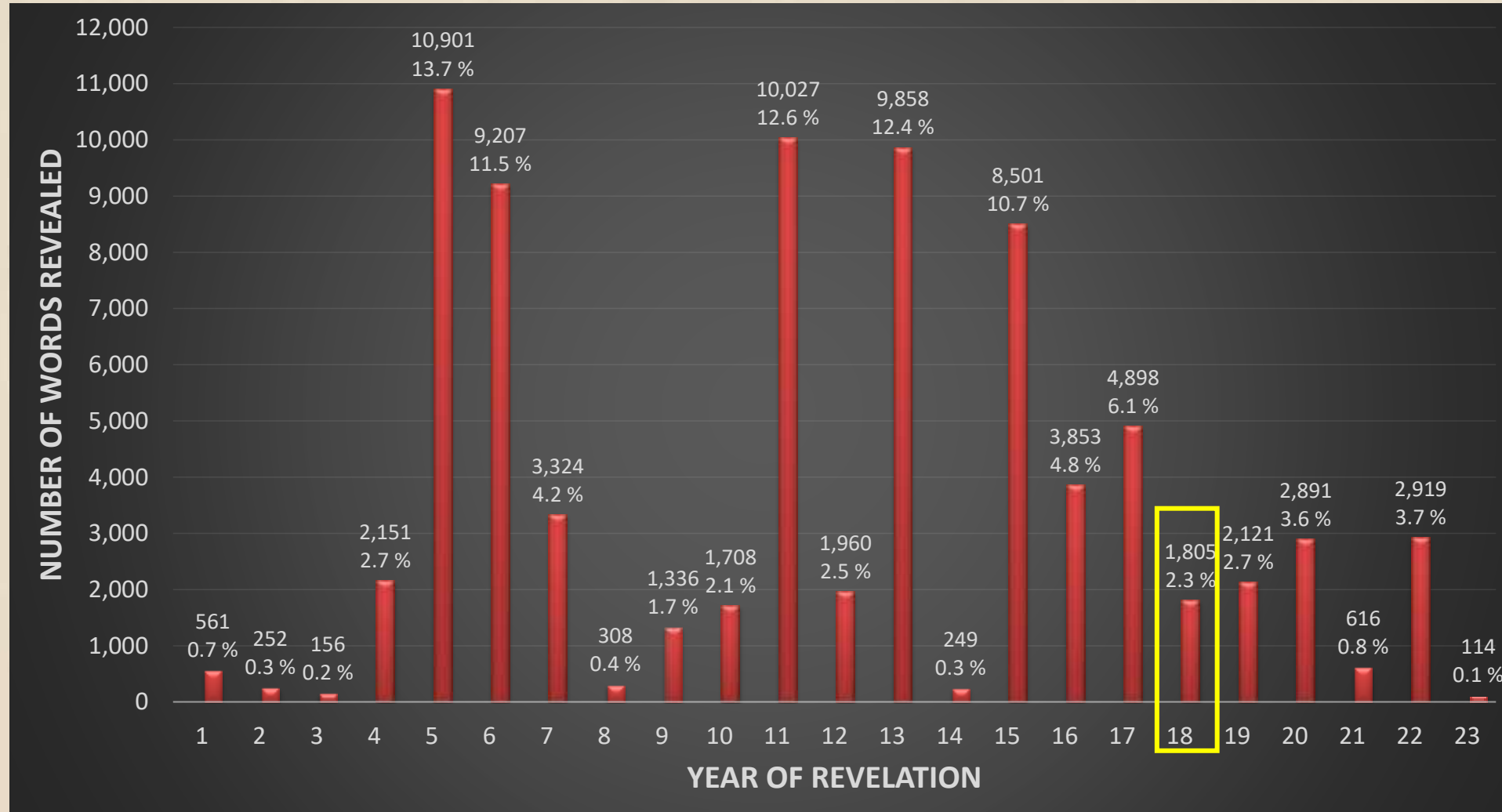
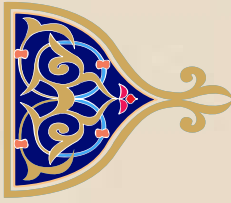


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Words Revealed Per Year

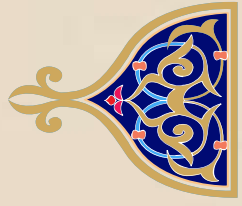


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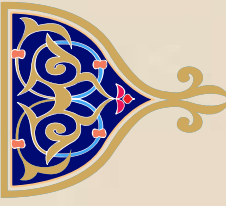


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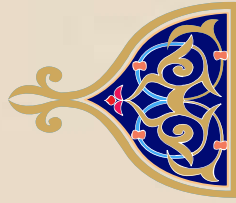


The Glorious Quran



- ❖ Surahs revealed in the Eighteenth Year of Revelation (5 AH)
 - ❖ 33. Al-Ahzab
 - ❖ 58. Al-Mujadila





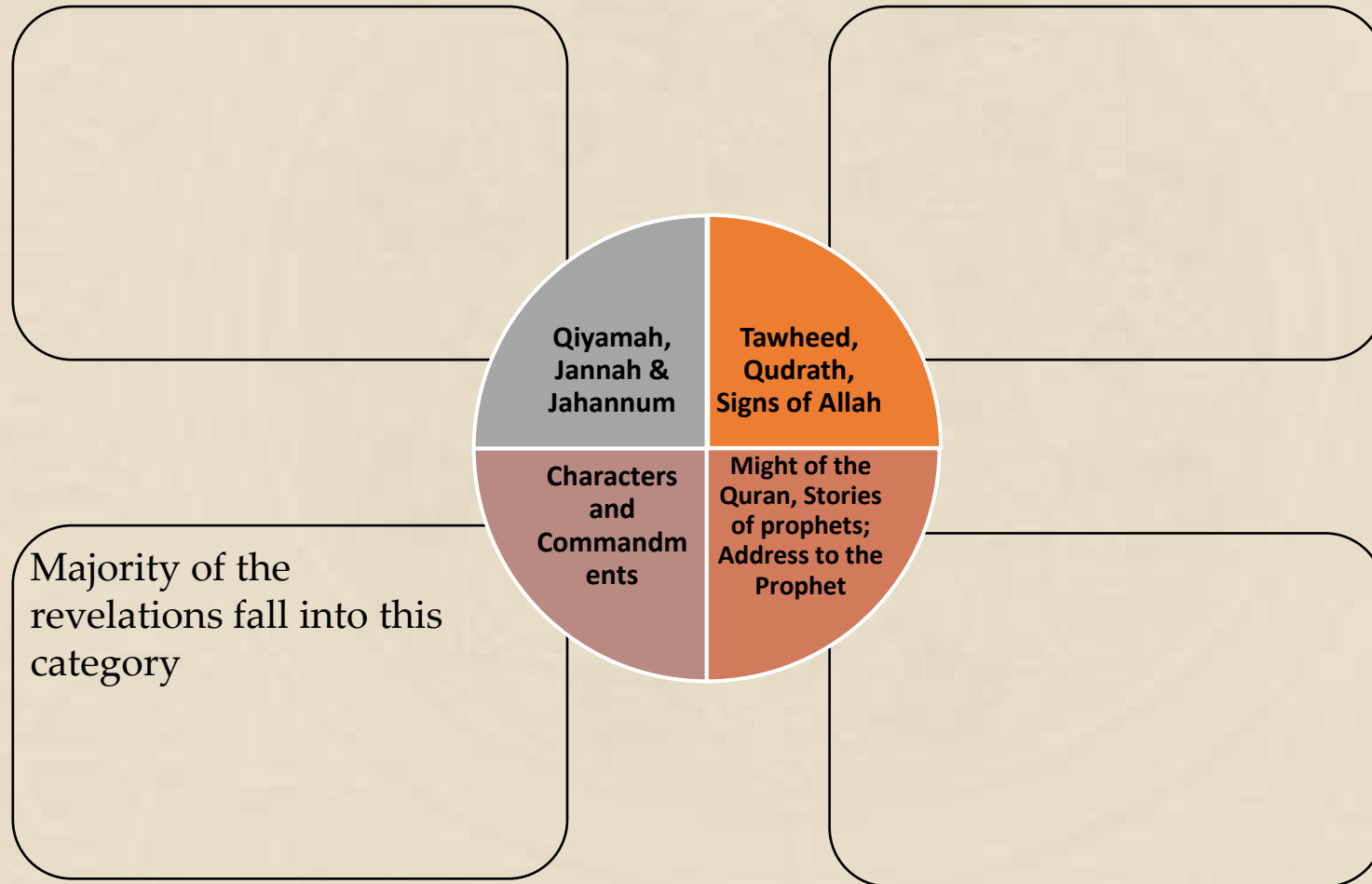
Main Themes



Surah (verses)	Main Theme
33. Al-Ahzab	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purifying Islam from leftover portions of the time of ignorance.• Discussions about the Battle of Ahzab and how it exposed the Munafiqeen.• Some rules about family and women.
58. Al-Mujadila	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Warnings are given to the hypocrites.• Believers are taught the etiquettes of gathering in assembly.• The party of Allah will ultimately be victorious, and those who plot against Allah and His Messenger will be humiliated.



Categorization based on Main Themes



Tawheed, Might and Signs of Allah

❖ Surah Mujadilah (Ayah 7)

- أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ طَّ مَا يَكُونُ مِنْ نَجْوَى ثَلَاثَةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ رَابِعُهُمْ وَلَا خَمْسَةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ سَادِسُهُمْ وَلَا أَدْنَىٰ مِنْ ذَلِكَ وَلَا أَكْثَرَ إِلَّا هُوَ مَعَهُمْ أَيْنَ مَا كَانُوا طَّ ثُمَّ يُنَبِّئُهُمْ بِمَا عَمِلُوا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ
- Do you not see that Allah knows whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on the earth? If three converse privately, **He is their fourth**. If five, **He is their sixth**. Whether fewer or more, He is with them¹ wherever they may be. Then, on the Day of Judgment, **He will inform them** of what they have done. Surely Allah has 'perfect' knowledge of all things.





Characters and Commandments



- ❖ The Surahs Al-Ahzab and Al-Mujadilah not only provide a comprehensive account of the Seerah events, but also offer valuable guidance for the Muslim community to enhance their social and personal attributes.
- ❖ The detailed commentary on these events serves as a means to reinforce the message of the Quran and instill positive values in the hearts and minds of believers.
- ❖ Additionally, these Surahs contain practical instructions that enable Muslims to improve their conduct and behavior towards others, thereby fostering a harmonious and compassionate society.



Characters and Commandments

❖ Commentary on Battle of Ahzab

- Allah sent winds which destroyed the enemy camps to help Muslims.
- The battle was very difficult, which differentiated true Muslims from the hypocrites.
- Hypocrites were scared to death, turned back and tried to discourage others from joining the battle.
- The tribe (Banu Quraida) broke the treaty and they were punished.



Characters and Commandments

❖ Mothers of the believers

- Wives of the Prophet ﷺ are mothers of the believers. Believers cannot marry them.
- They are not same like normal woman, they should stay home, and observe Hijab establish Salah and give Zakah and remember the verses of Allah being revealed in their homes.
- They should do Hijab, except in front of their fathers, sons, brothers, nephews, women and slaves.
- They will get double reward for doing good and double punishment for doing bad.

Characters and Commandments

❖ The status of the Prophet ﷺ (Surah Al-Ahzab)

- He has the highest status in the Muslim society.
- He is commanded to marry the wife of Zaid (his adopted son) to break the old tradition.
- He is not a father for anyone but a messenger.
- He is the seal of the Prophet.
 - No prophet after him, if anyone claims to be a prophet he is a liar and he and his follower are kaafirs
- Special marriage allowance given to him.
- He is a: 1) Witness 2) A giver of glad tidings 3) A warner and 4) Illuminating lamp.
- Allah and His angels send blessings (durood) on him and all the believers are commanded to send durood as well.
- Punishment for those who annoy him.
- Allah and the Prophet ﷺ decisions are above the choice of believing men and women.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا
صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ
حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ



Characters and Commandments

❖ Old custom nullified (Surah Al-Mujadilah)

- Allah heard and responded to a lady who was complaining to the Prophet ﷺ .
- Zahaar a form of divorce is invalidated, and men shouldn't divorce women using this custom (Surah Ahzab).
- Expiation for those who committed this is free a slave, or fast two months or feed 60 poor people.

❖ Hijab and waiting period (Surah Al-Ahzab)

- The believing women should bring down their outer garments over themselves (jilbab) or lest the rumour mongers might harass them.
- There is no waiting period for women if they are divorced before being touched.

Characters and Commandments

❖ The Believing Men and Women (Surah Al-Ahzab)

- Their qualities should be 1) Submit 2) Believe 3) Obedient 4) Truthful 5) Patient 6) Humble 7) Charitable 8) Fast 9) Guard their private parts and 10) Remember Allah abundantly (Surah Ahzab).
- Allah will greet them on the day of judgement with Salam ((Surah Ahzab).
- Do not be like the people of Musa AS (who abandoned him) ((Surah Ahzab).
- Speak words of justice and bey Allah and His messenger. (Surah Ahzab).

❖ Secret discussions (Surah Mujadilah)

- Secret discussions only allowed for good causes.
- Do not become sad from the secret discussions of the hypocrites.

❖ Gatherings (Surah Mujadilah)

- When you are told to sit openly then sit open, when you are told to leave then leave.
- Initially Allah ordered everyone to do charity If they want to discuss with the Prophet ﷺ alone but removed that requirement.



Characters and Commandments



❖ Party of Shayateen (Surah Al-Mujadilah)

- They promise lies; they take their oaths as cover; make people forget Allah's remembrance.

❖ Party of Allah (Surah Al-Mujadilah)

- They have faith in Allah and hereafter, if their family members oppose Allah and His messenger they oppose their family members and parent; Allah will be pleased with this party and they are the successful ones.





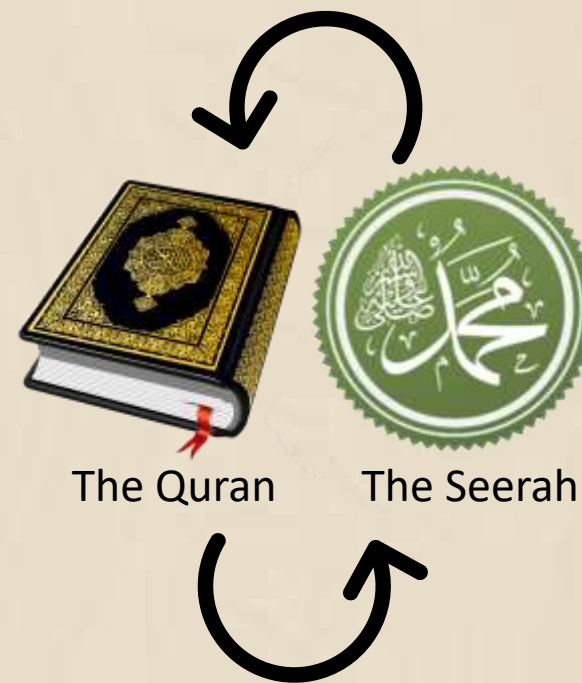
Characters and Commandments



- ❖ Trust that humans took (Surah Al-Ahzab)
 - Humans took the Trust (to be subservient to Allah) while others refused.
 - Then humans have responsibility to fulfil to this trust.

Seerah–Quran Connection

- ❖ Some old customs continued to exist, and Allah broke those with full force (ordered the Prophet ﷺ to marry the wife of his adopted son).
- ❖ In the face of the Banu Quraida's betrayal of trust, Allah reminded the original trust humans took and commanded the believers to hold fast to it.
- ❖ The introduction of Ayahs related to Hijab for the wives of the Prophet ﷺ and believing women served as a means to safeguard the dignity and modesty of women and protect them from the corrupt and immoral elements in society.
- ❖ To prevent the spread of rumors and conflicts, secret conversations were forbidden except for cases of genuine necessity.
- ❖ Allah highlighted the characteristics of the Party of Satans and Party of Allah, the battle of Confederates clearly differentiated these two groups.





Part C:
Ahadith & Key
Takeaways



FUSSILAT
ACADEMY

Takeaway 1: Send lots of Durood

- ❖ وَعَنْ أَبِي بِنِ كَعْبٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنِّي أَكْثَرُ الصَّلَاةِ عَلَيْكَ فَكَمْ أَجْعَلُ لَكَ مِنْ صَلَاتِي؟ فَقَالَ: «مَا شِئْتَ» قُلْتُ: الرَّبْعُ؟ قَالَ: «مَا شِئْتَ فَإِنْ زِدْتَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ». قُلْتُ: النِّصْفُ؟ قَالَ: «مَا شِئْتَ فَإِنْ زِدْتَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ» قُلْتُ: فَالثُّلُثَيْنِ؟ قَالَ: «مَا شِئْتَ فَإِنْ زِدْتَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ» قُلْتُ: أَجْعَلُ لَكَ صَلَاتِي كُلَّهَا؟ قَالَ: «إِذَا يَكْفِي هَمَّكَ وَيَكْفِرُ لَكَ ذَنْبَكَ». رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ
- ❖ Ubayy b. Ka'b said he told God's Messenger that he frequently invoked blessings on him and asked how much of his prayer* he should devote to him. He replied that he might devote as much as he wished, and when he suggested a quarter he said, "Whatever you wish, but if you increase it that will be better for you." He suggested a half and he replied, "Whatever you wish, but if you increase it that will be better for you." He suggested two-thirds and he replied, "Whatever you wish, but if you increase it that will be better for you." He then suggested devoting all his prayer to him and he replied, "Then you will be freed from care and your sin will be expiated."
- ❖ * The word used is salat. It has been explained as referring here to the petitions (du'a) offered at the end of the salat.
- ❖ Mishkat al-Masabih 929: <https://sunnah.com/mishkat:929>



Takeaway 2: Love the Prophet more than anyone

❖ حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - " لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وُلْدِهِ وَوَالِدِهِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ " .

❖ It was narrated that Anas bin Malik said: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: 'None of you truly believes until I am more beloved to him than his child, his father and all the people.'"

❖ Sunan Ibn Majah 67: <https://sunnah.com/ibnmajah:67>



Assignment

❖ Memorize this
Durood

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَزْوَاجِهِ وَذُرِّيَّتِهِ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ،
وَبَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَزْوَاجِهِ وَذُرِّيَّتِهِ، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي
الْعَالَمِينَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ " .





Next week



- ❖ Read the Seerah materials for the events during Nineteenth Year of Revelations (6 AH)
- ❖ Read the translation (and tafsir if possible) of the following Surahs:
 - 24. An-Nur
 - 48. Al-Fath



References

- ❖ Ar-Raheeq Al-Makhtum ([The Sealed Nectar](#)) By Safiur Rahman Mubarakpuri.
- ❖ [Tafheem ul Quran](#) by Moulana Abu Ala Moududi.
- ❖ [Qurani Soorton Ka Nazm e Jali](#) by Khalil ru Rahman Chisti.
- ❖ [Noble Life of the Prophet](#) by Ali Al Sullabi.



سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ،
أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

Glory is to You, O Allah, and praise is
to You. I bear witness that there is
none worthy of worship but You. I
seek Your forgiveness and repent to
You.

For other sessions, visit https://fussilat.com/walking_quran.html.