

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 22 of 23:

22nd Year of Revelation

Age: 61; 9 AH (After Hijrah)

Jun 18, 2023



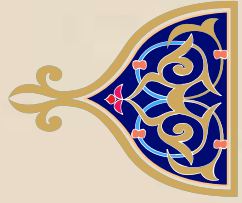
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By: Mujtaba Shareef www.fussilat.com

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:
 - Dr. Mujtaba Shareef (mujtaba.shareef@gmail.com)





Important Note

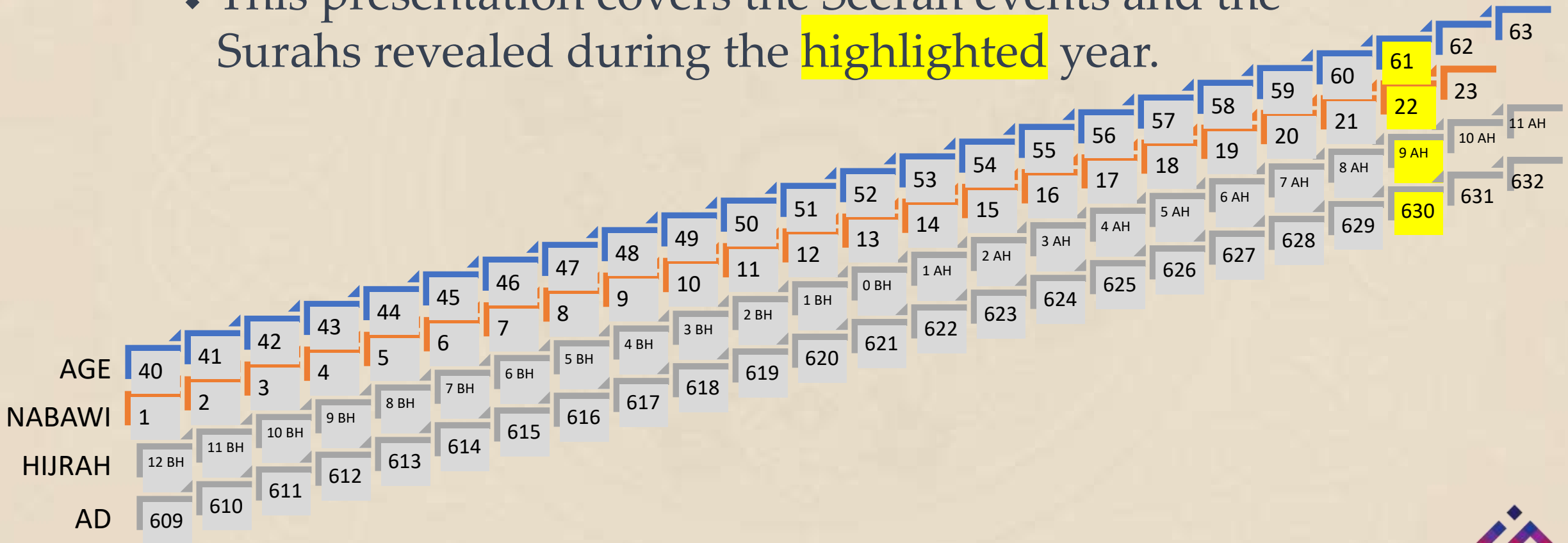


- ❖ All praise is due to Allah, and any goodness or correctness found in these slides is solely from Him. However, any errors or shortcomings present are my own responsibility. If you happen to notice any mistakes in these slides, I kindly request that you notify me via email, enabling me to promptly 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.
- ❖ The disbelievers attack Madinah, the Battle of Confederates (Khandaq) happen. Allah sends devastating winds, and the enemies flee.
- ❖ Expedition of Bani Mustaliq.
- ❖ Hypocrite's' evil plots (Slander Aisha (RA) and creating dissension among Ansar and Muhajir)
- ❖ Treaty of Hudaibiyah (The Clear Victory) is signed with Makkah.
- ❖ The prophet sends letters to the kings outside Arab.
- ❖ The prophet and his companions perform compensatory umrah.
- ❖ Muslims marches towards Makkah and peacefully take over Makkah.
- ❖ Battle of Hunain with people of Taif.

Quran Revealed in Madinah until 8 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

22nd Year of Revelation
Age 61; 9 AH



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Recap of Madinah Events

- ❖ Establishment of the First Mosque in Islam at Quba
- ❖ Construction of the Prophet's Mosque in Madinah
- ❖ Brotherhood among the Muhajirun and Ansar
- ❖ Signing of the Pacts of Madinah
- ❖ Change of Qiblah from Jerusalem towards Masjid Al-Haram (Makkah)
- ❖ First Battle of Islam: Battle of Badr
- ❖ Expulsion of Banu Qainuqa from Madinah
- ❖ Second Battle of Islam: Battle of Uhud
- ❖ Incident of Ar-Raji & Bir Ma'una
- ❖ Expulsion of Banu Nadir from Madinah
- ❖ The Invasion of Doumat Al-Jandal
- ❖ Battle of Confederates (Khandaq)
- ❖ Expedition of Bani Mustaliq
- ❖ Hypocrite's' evil plots (Slander Aisha (RA) and creating dissension among Ansar and Muhajir)
- ❖ Treaty of Hudaibiyah (The Clear Victory)
- ❖ Dawah outside Arab region
- ❖ Compensatory Umrah
- ❖ Conquest of Makkah
- ❖ Battle of Hunain

Quran Revealed in Madinah until 9 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)
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- ❖ 5. Al-Ma'idah(120)
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- ❖ 66. At-Tahrim(12)
- ❖ 9. At-Tawbah(129)
- ❖ 49. Al-Hujurat(18)



Zakath and Jizyah

❖ Zakath and Jizyah

- After returning to Madinah, the Prophet ﷺ appointed different people to collect Zakath from Muslims and Jizyah from non-Muslims.
- He also sent preachers and callers to Islam to different places.

❖ Masjid e Zirar

- Some hypocrites constructed a mosque as a disguise to have a base to plot against Muslims.
- They invited the Prophet ﷺ to lead the prayer in that mosque.
- The Prophet ﷺ delayed doing that as he was busy for Tabuk journey while he was waiting for Allah's guidance.



Tabuk Expedition

❖ Caesar's ill intention

- Looking at the expansion of Muslims in the Arabian peninsula and their increased power, Caesar wanted to attack and defeat the Muslims.
- Caesar mustered a large army with the Byzantines and Pro-Roman Arab tribes with the intention of having a decisive battle.

❖ The Prophet ﷺ's Response

- The Prophet ﷺ received the news, some Muslims were a bit afraid because of this.
- So, the Prophet ﷺ decided to mobilize a large army and march towards Tabuk.
- Notably, he openly declared his intention to confront the Roman Empire, a departure from his usual practice of keeping expedition plans discreet.



Tabuk Expedition

❖ Charity Appeal

- The expedition was difficult and expensive so Prophet ﷺ appealed to all the Muslims for charity.
- Every Muslim came forward and gave as much as they could.

❖ Uthman (RA)

- Uthman (RA) gave two hundred camels, two hundred ounces of gold, and one thousand dinar
- Prophet ﷺ prayed for him and Uthman (RA) gave another 900 Camels and 100 Horses

❖ Omer (RA)

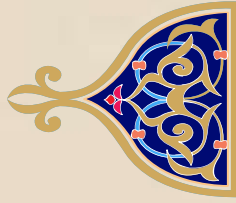
- He wanted to beat Abu Bakr (RA) so he gave half his wealth

❖ Abu Bakr (RA)

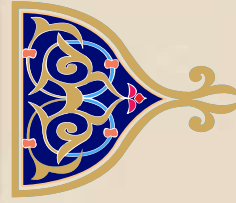
- Abu Bakr (RA) gave all his wealth
- The Prophet ﷺ asked him, “What did you leave for our family?”, and he said “Allah and his messenger”

❖ Even women were not behind. They gave their jewellery as charity





Tabuk Expedition



❖ Tough Journey (Jaish al Usra)

- This was one of the toughest journey, with a long and difficult route.
- The weather was hot and Madinah was witnessing a drought.
- It was the time of harvest in Madinah as well, so people had to leave the fruits of their work behind to go on the journey.
- It was a big test for Muslims.
- True Muslims who were weak, sick, and the poor were devastated because they couldn't join. This is mentioned in Surah At-Tawbah

❖ Hypocrites' Attitude

- They did not join the expedition giving various lies and excuses.
- They also mocked the Muslims/
- Allah revealed verses in Quran about their lies.



Tabuk Expedition

❖ March towards Tabuk

- An army of about 30,000 Muslims marched towards Tabuk in Rajab 9 Hijri.
- Despite the generous charity, there was a huge shortage of resources (18 men per camel and at times they had to eat the leaves of trees).
- People used to sacrifice camel to drink water.
- On the way, they walked through the remains of people of Thamud where Allah sent punishment. The Prophet ﷺ asked everyone to pass that place quickly.

❖ In Tabuk

- The army reached Tabuk. After seeing the army, the enemy camp dispersed and no battle happened
- The Prophet ﷺ stayed there for 20 days giving dawah to surrounding tribes.
- Some accepted Islam and others agreed to give Jizyah
- The army returned to Madinah

❖ Hypocrites Attack

- Hypocrites tried to kill the Prophet ﷺ while he was on the way back from Tabuk
- Allah revealed the plot of the hypocrites in Surah At-Tawbah and ordered Prophet ﷺ to destroy Masjid e Zirar



Tabuk Expedition

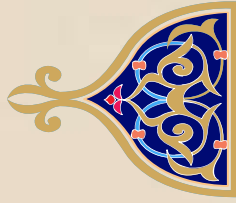
❖ Three believers who stayed behind

- Ka'b bin Malik, Murara bin Ar-Rabi and Hilal bin Omaiya were three believers who procrastinated joining the expedition.
- After the Prophet ﷺ returned from Tabuk, many hypocrites came to him and gave lies and excuses of not joining for the trip. The Prophet ﷺ accepted their excuses and prayed for them.
- The three believers did not lie and accepted their mistake.
- The Prophet ﷺ ordered people to boycott them and exclude them from the community.
- After 50 days Allah accepted their repentance and revealed ayah in Surah At-Tawbah.

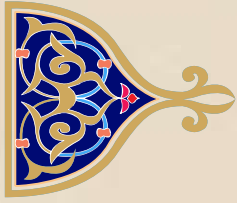
9th Hijri Hajj

- ❖ Muslims took control of Hajj.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ appointed Abu Bakr (RA) and sent Muslims for Hajj.
- ❖ Later Allah revealed the verses (in Surah At-Tawbah) prohibiting polytheists from entering Makkah.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ sent this command through Ali (RA) to announce during the Hajj
- ❖ The announcement was:
 - All polytheists should leave Makkah after the agreement period or four months
 - No polytheist can perform Hajj after this year
 - No one will be allowed to perform Tawaf naked
- ❖ Ali (RA) announced this on every occasion during the Hajj.





Delegations



- ❖ The expedition of Tabuk solidified and firmly established the influence of Islam.
- ❖ As a result, numerous delegations from neighboring regions flocked to the Prophet ﷺ seeking to embrace and gain knowledge about Islam.
- ❖ This led to a remarkable growth in the Muslim population: during the conquest of Makkah, Muslims numbered around 10,000, while in Tabuk, they reached 30,000. By the time of the farewell Hajj, there were an astounding 100,000 Muslims.
- ❖ The visiting delegates were graciously received and generously cared for by dedicated volunteers, who extended them exceptional hospitality.
- ❖ The Prophet ﷺ ensured they had ample time to learn about the religion, and he instructed his companions to assist in their education.
- ❖ Additionally, the Prophet ﷺ engaged with tribal chieftains, urging them to return to their tribes and spread the teachings of Islam among their people.



Delegations

❖ Thaqif Delegation from Taif

- They arrived in 9 Hijri after the Prophet ﷺ returned from Tabuk realizing that they were incapable of fighting with Muslims.
- The Prophet ﷺ assigned a place for them to stay near Mosque so that they could listen to Quran and see people praying.
- They tried to negotiate some terms to accept Islam like:
 - Allowing fornication
 - Making alcohol halal
 - Allowing taking interest
 - Not destroying their idols
- The Prophet ﷺ recited the verses forbidding these things and denied all their conditions.
- Eventually, they accepted Islam with one condition: that someone else would destroy the idols but not them.
- The strategy of the Prophet ﷺ to leave them during the siege of Taif was good as they came and accepted Islam.

Delegations

❖ Najran Delegation

- This was a delegation from Najran who were Christians.
- Najran was a big area with 73 villages.
- The delegation comprised of 60 men many from the noble families and leaders.
- The Prophet ﷺ met them and gave them dawah, but they rejected claiming they were already the correct believers.
- The Prophet ﷺ told them that there are three things that stands between them and true belief:
 - They worship the cross
 - They eat pork
 - They made Isa (AS) the son of God
- After preaching and debating, they do not believe. The Prophet ﷺ then called them to do Mubahalah
- Mubahala is when two opposing parties bring themselves and their families and curse the one who is on falsehood
- The Prophet ﷺ came to do Mubahala but they refused. This is mentioned in Surah Al-Imran
- They agree to give Jizyah and returned.

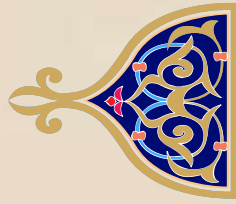




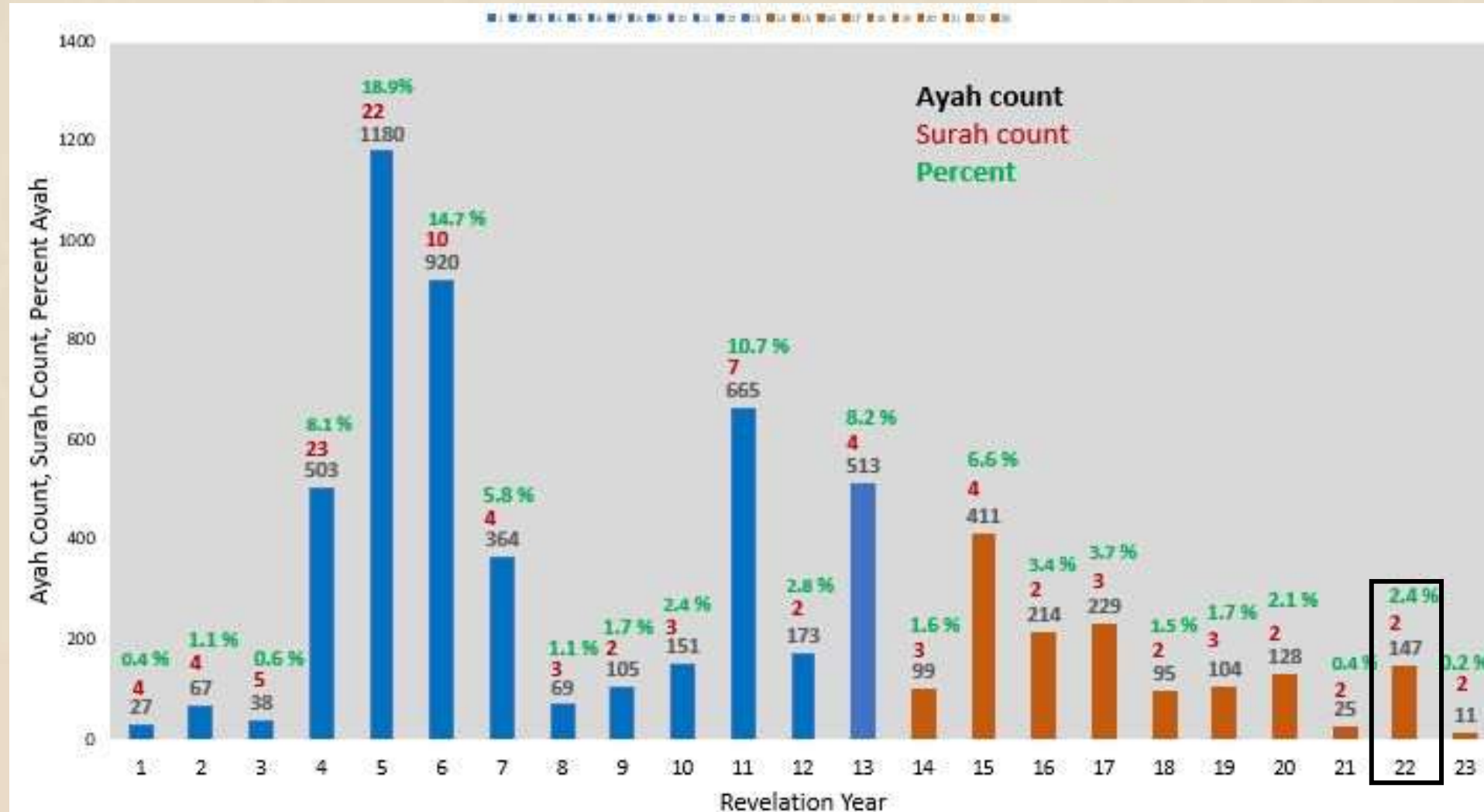
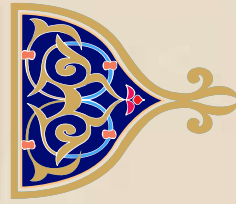
Part B:
The Glorious
Qur'an

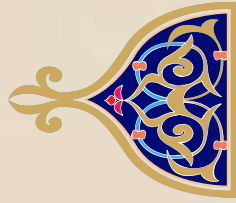


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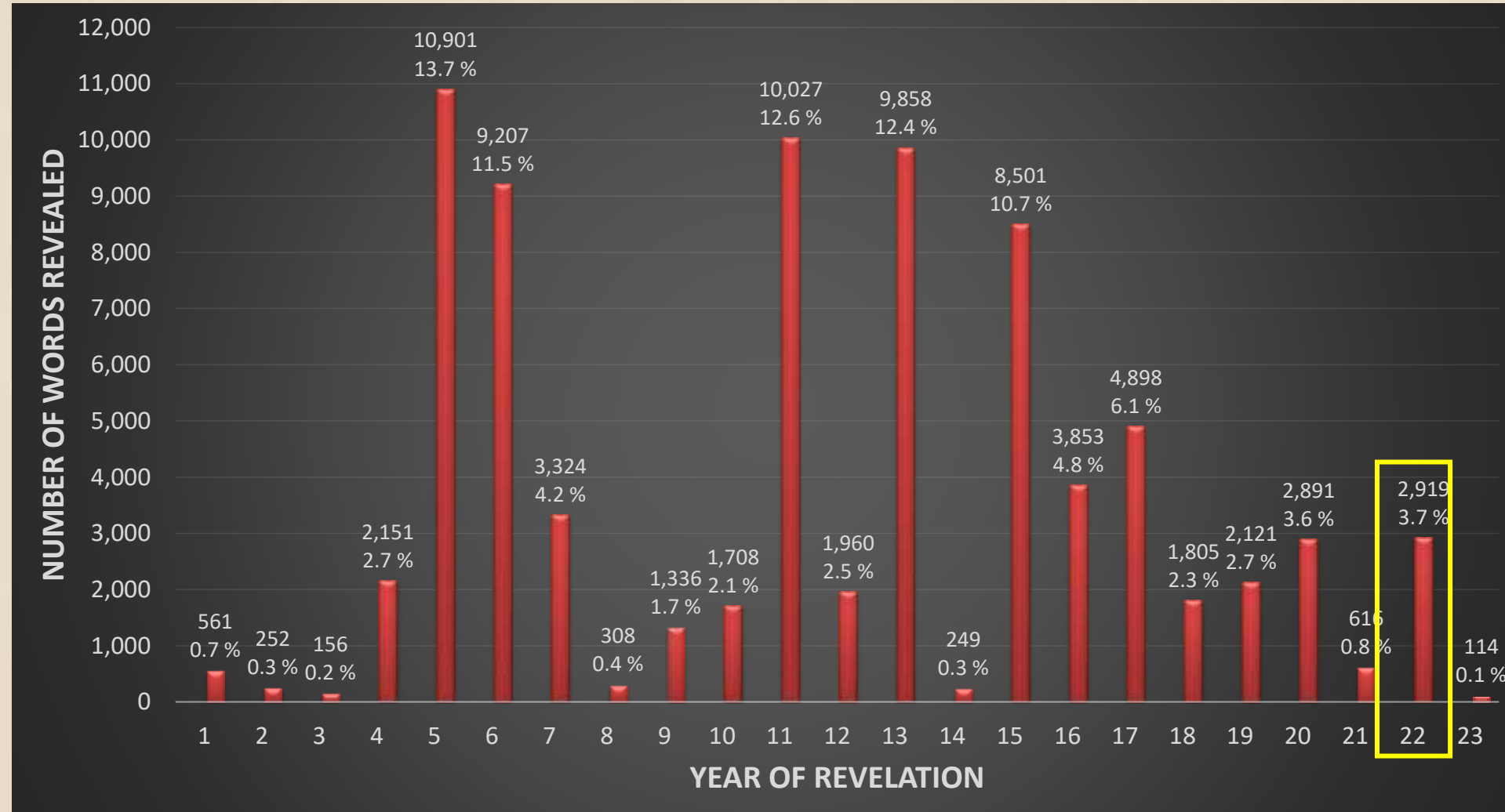
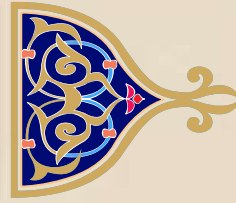


Ayath Revealed Per Year





Words Revealed Per Year

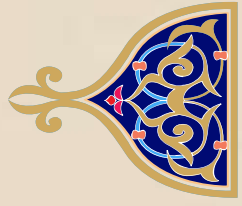


Note: These numbers are approximate and could vary according to different scholars

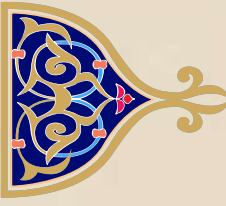


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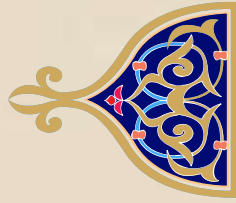


The Glorious Quran



- ❖ Surahs revealed in the 22nd Year of Revelation (9 AH)
 - ❖ 9. At-Tawbah
 - ❖ 49. Al-Hujurat





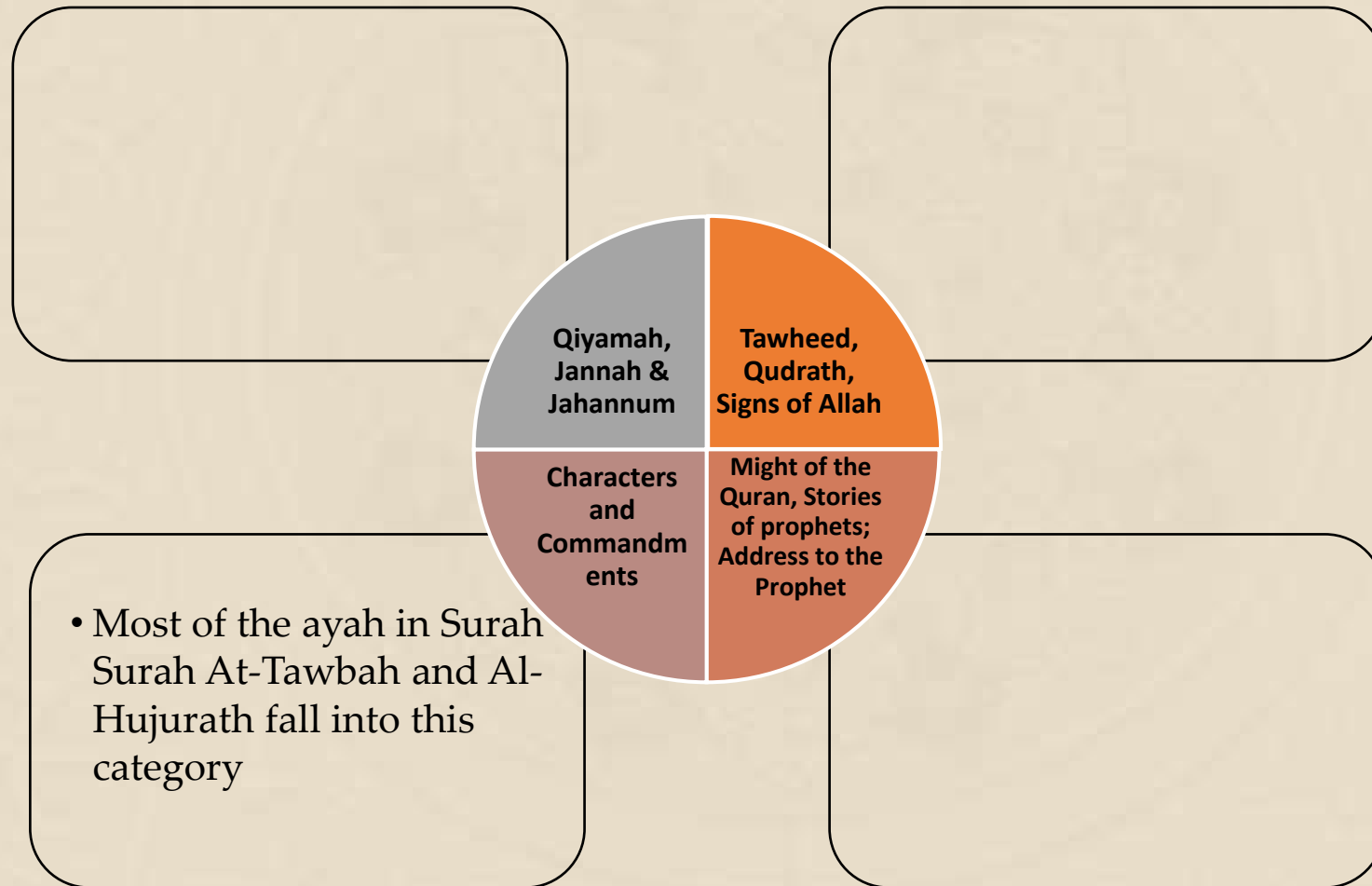
Main Themes

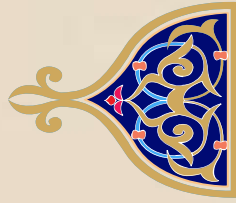


Surah (verses)	Main Theme
9. At-Tawbah	Instructions on how to deal with Arab Mushrikeen, People of the Book and the Hypocrites.
49. Al-Hujurat	The believers are enlightened with the etiquettes of interacting with the Prophet ﷺ and fostering harmonious relationships among themselves.

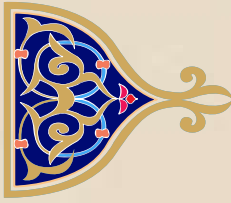


Categorization based on Main Themes





Characters and Commandments Surah At-Tawbah



- ❖ Punishment of Allah to the Mushriks of Makkah
 - Fight with them, and those who violate the treaties
 - Either they have to become Muslims or leave the Arab region
 - Protect those who seek your protection so they may hear the words of Allah and let them return and decide.
- ❖ Do not take disbelievers as allies even if they are relatives. Allah will punish you if you prefer family over Allah and His Messenger.
- ❖ Do not take Rabbis (the religious heads) as Gods
- ❖ Those who accumulate gold and silver (with out giving Zakath) will be punished in the hereafter.



Characters and Commandments Surah At-Tawbah

- ❖ Characters of the people who traded with Allah:
 - Repented; Worshipping; Praising; Fasting; Bowing and prostrating; Encouraging good and evil; Observant and cognizant of the limits of Allah
- ❖ Allah orders the people of Madinah and the bedouines to follow the Prophet ﷺ.
- ❖ Characteristics of the Prophet ﷺ towards people:
 - He is hurt whenever something bad happens to them
 - He yearns for his people to be guided
 - He is compassionate and loving to the believers



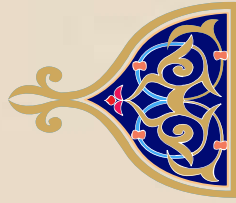
Characters and Commandments

Surah At-Tawbah

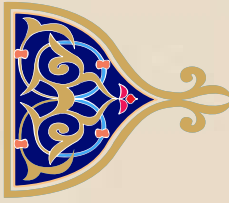
❖ Categories of Zakath Recipients

- The poor;
- The Needy;
- Those employed to collect Zakath;
- For bringing hearts together (to Islam);
- For freeing captives (slaves);
- Those in debt;
- For the cause of Allah;
- Travellers;





Characters and Commandments Surah Al-Hujurath



❖ Etiquettes in dealing with Prophet

- Refrain from surpassing the Prophet SAW in any matter.
- Respect the boundaries and limits he has established.
- Avoid raising your voice over his.
- Address him with the respect and avoid using familiar or casual terms.
- Neglecting these etiquettes may invalidate one's righteous deeds.

❖ Rules for peaceful society

- When you hear information, verify its authenticity before taking any action.
- If two groups are involved in a conflict, strive to reconcile and bring about peace between them.
- If one group persists in fighting despite reconciliation efforts, then fight against the aggressor.
- Believers are bound together as brothers; therefore, it is essential to promote peace and harmony among them.

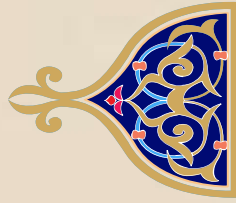


Characters and Commandments Surah Al-Hujurath

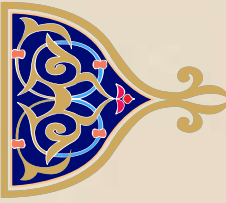
❖ Etiquettes among Muslims

- Refrain from mocking or ridiculing others, treat everyone with respect and dignity.
- Avoid insulting or using offensive language towards anyone.
- Do not use derogatory or harmful names to address others.
- Guard against making assumptions, as assumptions can be sins.
- Avoid spying on others, respecting their privacy and personal boundaries.
- Refrain from engaging in backbiting, as it is akin to consuming the flesh of dead brother.

❖ The individual who possesses greater Taqwa is considered the best.



Characters and Commandments Surah Al-Hujurath



❖ Some more advice to the Muslims

- Remember that accepting Islam is not a favor you grant to the messenger, but rather a blessing bestowed upon you by Allah.
- Genuine believers are those who:
 - a) Firmly believe in Allah and His messenger.
 - b) Avoid doubt and uncertainty after accepting the faith.
 - c) Strive and exert effort, both physically and through their wealth, in the path of Allah (engage in Jihad).



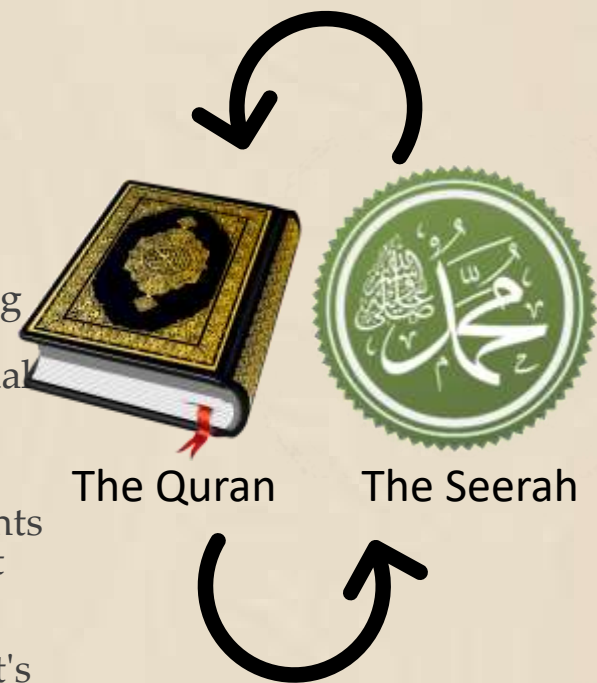
Characters and Commandments Surah Aal-e-Imran

- ❖ Ayath about Mubahila – Surah Aal-e-Imran Ayah 61
- ❖ Delegation from Najran;



Seerah–Quran Connection

- ❖ Both Surah At-Tawbah and Al-Hujurat hold significant relevance to the historical events of the year 9 AD, including the expedition to Tabuk to confront the Byzantines and the final warning given to the polytheists of Makkah.
- ❖ The Prophet's prophethood had two dimensions: Firstly, he was sent as a prophet specifically to the Arab people, and secondly, he was a messenger for the entire world.
- ❖ The contents of Surah At-Tawbah instructed the Prophet to deliver a stern warning to the polytheists of Makkah, urging them to abandon the Arabian Peninsula and eradicate polytheism (Shirk). This punishment was specific to the people of Makkah for their refusal to accept the Prophet's message.
- ❖ Surah At-Tawbah then expanded the scope of prophethood beyond the Arabian Peninsula with the expedition to Tabuk, challenging the Byzantines. These incidents served as a warning to both Arab and non-Arab communities, demonstrating that the Prophet was a true prophet and that his message was destined to spread.
- ❖ As more delegates embraced Islam, it became necessary to emphasize the Prophet's status and provide guidelines for building a strong and ideal Muslim society. Hence, Surah Al-Hujurat summarizes the Prophet's status, the etiquettes of interacting with him, the characteristics of a virtuous Muslim society, and the etiquettes of dealing with fellow Muslims.
- ❖ Surah Al-Hujurat also underscores that the sole criterion for goodness in the sight of Allah is God-consciousness (Taqwa) and nothing else.
- ❖ Since Zakath was being collected from various tribes, Allah clearly mentioned those who can receive it.





Part C:
Ahadith & Key
Takeaways



FUSSILAT
ACADEMY

Takeaway: Guard your tongues

❖ Hadith of Muadh bin Jabal during Tabuk Expedition

- ...Then he (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said, “Shall I not tell you of the foundation of all of that?” I said, “Yes, O Messenger of Allah.” So he took hold of his tongue and said, “Restrain this.” I said, “O Prophet of Allah, will we be taken to account for what we say with it?” He (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said, “May your mother be bereaved of you, O Muadh! Is there anything that throws people into the Hellfire upon their faces — or: on their noses — except the harvests of their tongues?”

❖ <https://sunnah.com/nawawi40:29>

Assignment

- ❖ Dua seeking refuge from the evils of oneself
- ❖ <https://sunnah.com/tirmidhi:3492>

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ سَمْعِي وَمِنْ شَرِّ بَصَرِي وَمِنْ شَرِّ لِسَانِي وَمِنْ شَرِّ قَلْبِي وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَنِيِّ

Allaahumma innee a'oothu bika min sharri sam'ee, wa min sharri basaree, wa min sharri lisaanee, wa min sharri qalbee, wa min sharri maniyyee

O Allah, I seek refuge in You from the evil of my hearing, and from the evil of my sight, and from the evil of my tongue, and from the evil of my heart and from the evils of my semen (private parts)





Next week



- ❖ Read the Seerah materials for the events during 23rd Year of Revelations (10 AH)
- ❖ Read the translation (and tafsir if possible) of the following Surahs:
 - 98. Al-Bayyinah
 - 110. An-Nasr



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.