

Rajab 1436 | April 2015

## Peaceful Nature of the Leader and Prophet of Islam

*Ustadh Muhammad Rayhan*

Prophet Muhammad (May Allah's Peace be upon him) serves as an example for the entire humanity for peace and harmony. Despite being a statesman and a political leader, he didn't only advocate peace but his entire life is an embodiment of peace. I



have collected few incidents from his great life for our readers to be inspired and hopefully become active promoters of peace verbally and practically.

### Hilful Fudul

*He campaigned to help people*

When a traveller wasn't given his right in a financial transaction he complained to some tribal leaders in Makkah. Upon hearing this news the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be upon him) joined a group of activists to campaign for people's rights. (Continued on Page 2)

## Rajab

*The sacred month*

We have entered one of the sacred months of Islam. Therefore it is very useful and appropriate to mention some details and virtues of this great month and how to maximize its blessings.

### The 4 Sacred Months

Allah, the Almighty said,

"Surely, the number of months according to Allah is twelve (as written) in the Book of Allah on the day He created the heavens and the Earth, of which there are Four Sacred Months. That is the right faith. So, do not wrong yourself therein...." (At-Tawbah 9:36) (Continued on Page 4)

## Announcements

> Sanatain (2 year Islamic Studies Course) covers various Islamic sciences; starting in Sept 2015 (contact: [admin@zuhriacademy.com](mailto:admin@zuhriacademy.com))

> Masjid Al-Bilal on Sarum Road has purchased the Royal Mail building opposite it. Readers are requested to aid them financially and by all other means.

> Now enrolling for Islamic Pre-maktab Nursery for 2-5 year olds ([premaktabnursery@gmail.com](mailto:premaktabnursery@gmail.com))

> Masjid Noor on Cromwell Road has finally purchased the next door. Readers are requested to aid them financially and by all other means

> Sisters event 'Quest for knowledge' Sunday 26th April, 1pm-3pm @Bury Park Jami

> 'Rights of Creation' by Shaykh Anas, 3rd May, 7pm@Bury Park Jami

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His wife supported him and consoled him by saying 'Allah wouldn't waste you because you are a charitable person.'

## Peaceful nature of the leader and Prophet of Islam...continued

He along with others joined and restored an organisation called '*Hilf-ul-Fudul*' (Pledge of Virtues. Some of the vows they made were;

(1) To keep peace among various tribes. (2) To protect travellers from attacks on their journeys. (3) To help the poor and needy. (4) To protect the weak from their oppressors.

When the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be upon him) came back terrified and overwhelmed by his first encounter and experience with Angel Jibreel, his wife supported him and consoled him by saying 'Allah wouldn't waste you because you are a charitable person.'

### Hajrul Aswad Incident

*An Example of a peace maker, arbitrator and great diplomacy*

Once the Ka'bah caught fire and it was very badly damaged. The Quraish decided to rebuild it. They gathered the materials and built the ka'bah but they all disputed over who will put the black stone back in its place. Every tribe saw this to be the greatest honour hence they drew near to the

idea of civil war.

However a wise old man called Abu Ummayyah bin Mugheera advised that the first person seen entering the Ka'bah should be made the arbitrator.

As Allah planned, the first person to enter the Ka'bah in the morning was the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be upon him). The entire community was thrilled by this since he was seen to be the Al-Ameen (The Honest). He told people to bring a sheet and placed the stone on the sheet thereafter ordered the leaders of each tribe to hold a corner to lift it up. Finally he placed the stone in its place.

### Conclusion

The Prophet (May Allah's Peace be upon him) was only 23 years old when this incident occurred, in addition to this fact both events took place before he became a Prophet, concluding that he must have been a peaceful person by nature.

### Luton Muslim Journal

**Luton Muslim Journal** is a monthly journal which promotes Islam and Muslim contribution to the wider society. It has no affiliation with any political organisation. The journal covers various topics which effects the Muslims and the society.

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**Contact:** For all enquires, feedback, sharing community news and any contribution please contact:

[lutonmuslimjournal@gmail.com](mailto:lutonmuslimjournal@gmail.com)

## A Muslim School from Bury Park is selected to the 'World Cup of Education'

A Muslim secondary school and college (Madrasah Al-Hikmah) has been selected to participate in the 'Programme for International Student Assessment' (PISA) 2015.

Pisa takes place every 3 years, assessing the knowledge and skills of 15 year olds students providing valuable insight into reading, mathematics, and science trends in England.

This PISA will involve over half a million students representing over 70 countries which in itself is a fantastic achievement.



## Council of Islamic scholars campaign to unite all the Maktab

CIS (Council of Islamic Scholars) headed by Mawlana Muhammad Umar, campaign to unite the Luton maktab on one up to date maktab syllabus.

The idea behind it, is to make sure all our children gain the best Quranic recitation with Tajweed along with an up to date Islamic syllabus which focuses on making our children better Muslims who will, insha'Allah, contribute positively to their families and society.



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## Rajab - Continued

The Prophet (May Allah's Peace be upon him) said,

"The division of time has turned to its original form which was current when Allah created the Heavens and the Earths. The year is of twelve months, out of which four months are sacred: Three are in succession Dhul-Qa' da, Dhul-Hijjah and Muharram, and (the fourth is) Rajab of (the tribe of) Mudar which comes between Jumadi-ath-Thaniyah and Sha'ban." (Saheeh Al-Bukhari)

### **Explanation**

Allah created some months more sacred than others. The meaning of sacred is that it is forbidden to sin within these months. Although the prohibition of sinning is ongoing and general however in the sacred months it is more severe. Initially, warfare in this month was completely forbidden but later it was permitted. Hence there are records of the companions engaging in military action during these months after the demise of the Prophet.

### **Rajab of Mudar tribe**

The tribe Mudar paid special respect and reverence for this month hence it is attributed to them.

### **Fasting In Rajab**

It was narrated from Abu Mujibah Al-Bahili that his father or, his paternal uncle, said:

"I came to the Prophet (May Allah's Peace be upon him) and said: 'O Prophet of Allah, I am the man who came to you last year.' He said: 'Why do I see your body so thin (and weak)?' He said: 'O Messenger of Allah! I do not eat during the day; I only eat at night.' He said: 'Who commanded you to punish yourself?' I said: 'O Mes-

senger of Allah! I am strong enough.' He said: 'Fast the month of patience and one day after it.' I said: 'I am strong enough (to do more).' He said: 'Fast the month of patience and two days after it.' I said: 'I am strong enough (to do more).' He said: 'Fast the month of patience and three days after it, and fast the sacred months.'" (Sunan Ibn Majah)

Similar hadeeth is recorded by Imam Abu Dawood.

The scholars, early and latter differ regarding the fasting in Rajab.

Abdullah Ibn Umar (May Allah be pleased with him), Hasan Al-Basri and Abu Ishaq as-Sabi'i used to fast the entire month of Rajab. Sufwan Ath-Thawri used to like fasting in this month.

On the contrary, Umar (May Allah be pleased with him) used to hit palms of the men who used to fast in Rajab until they placed their hands in the food and he disliked considering fasting in this month to be sunnah.

Abu Bakrah (May Allah be pleased with him) saw his family making preparation for fasting in Rajab so he said to them "Are you making Rajab like Ramadhan?," He then threw the baskets and mugs.

Abdullah Ibn Abbas (May Allah be pleased with him) considered fasting in Rajab makrooh- disliked. To reconcile all the different opinions some scholars have mentioned that one should not specify fasting for Rajab only. He should fast other months and other sacred months. He should not fast the entire monthly only.

(Lataaif Al- Ma'arif – Hafidh Ibn Rajab Hambly)

### **Animal sacrifice In Rajab**

Abu Hurairah (May Allah be pleased with him) reported:

That the Messenger of Allah (May Allah's Peace be upon him) said: "There is no Fara' or 'Atirah." The Fara' is the first of the offspring that would be born

## Rajab - Continued

to them, so they would slaughter it. The 'Atirah was an animal that they would slaughter during Rajab to honour the month of Rajab, since it was the first of the sacred months.

(Jami At-Tirmidhi)

Nubaishah Al-Hudhaili (May Allah be pleased with him) reported:

"A man said: 'O Messenger of Allah, we used to sacrifice the 'Atirah during the Jahiliyyah (pre-Islamic days) in Rajab; what do you command us to do?' He said: 'Sacrifice to Allah, the Mighty and Sublime, whatever month it is, do good for the sake of Allah, the Mighty and Sublime, and feed (the poor).'" (Sunan An-Nasai)

Ateerah was a pre-Islamic practice of sacrificing an animal in the month of Rajab. A person would vow to sacrifice an animal if his need was fulfilled. The sacrifice would be in the name of their 'gods'.

Fara' was a pre-Islamic practice of sacrificing the first 'child' of an animal in the name of their gods. The prophet prohibited the practice of the Atirah and Fara'.

There are some narrations which suggest its permissibility (To sacrifice in the name of Allah only). Some scholars have mentioned that its prohibition was due to sacrificing in the name of other gods and by removing that it will be permissible. Sufyan Ibn Uyaynah explained that the reason for prohibition was that people would regard them to be compulsory.

### **Salah**

There is no narration regarding a Salah called 'Ar-Raghaib' in the month of Rajab. It was made up after 400 AH.

### **Umrah In Rajab**

Umar (May Allah be pleased with him) considered it desirable to perform Umrah in Rajab.

### **Meraj – Ascension to the heavens**

There are some historical reports of Me'raj taking place on the 27<sup>th</sup> of Rajab however there are no authentic narrations confirming it. There are other historical references which suggest different Me'raj dates.

### **Dua for Rajab**

Imam Bayhaqi and others have reported a dua from the Prophet.

**Dua: Allahumma Baarik Lana Fe Rajab Wa Sha'ban wa Bal'ighna Ramadhaan.**

(Oh Allah, Bless us in Rajab and Sha'ban and make us reach Ramadhan)

There are numerous narrations of this dua and according to hadeeth scholars they are classified as weak, however since the position of Rajab is established from authentic hadeeth then narrating a weak hadeeth for virtues is fine according to most hadeeth scholars.

### **Conclusion**

All Muslims must know that Rajab is declared by Allah to be a sacred month hence be extra cautious in abstaining from sins and try ones very best to increase the quality and quantity of the good deeds.

Fasting, reading the dua for Rajab and the desirability of performing umrah in Rajab is established from hadeeth and some companions.

Some historical reports suggest Meraj took place in Rajab but it is not certain due to the disagreement of the Muslim historians on the actual date.

However performing special Rajab salah, fixing the 27th of Rajab for fasting and considering any days in Rajab to be like eid is incorrect and baseless.

## Ibn Khaldun — A short introduction to Ibn Khaldun – the first ever social historian

By Mamnun Khan

Ibn Khaldun's full name is Abu Zayd Abdur Rahman bin Muhammad bin Khaldun Al-Hadrami. He was born in 1332 (732 Hijri) in Tunis, in Tunisia, into a high-ranking family whose lineage goes back to the Prophet (PBUH). Having completed his education in the sciences of Islam, Ibn Khaldun, like others in his family before, became a judge and diplomat. With the gradual loss of Muslim Spain in the West as well as the rise of new dynasties in the Ottomans and the Mongols to the East, the fourteenth century was politically a dangerous time. In his lifetime, many different groups fought for control of major regions of North Africa. Despite this, Ibn Khaldun, showing extraordinary diplomatic skills, became the Chief Judge six times under different rulers, even meeting up on one occasion with the much-feared Mongol leader Timur (Tamerlane). Today, Ibn Khaldun is most known for being the first ever, and possibly the greatest, Muslim social and political historian and philosopher. He is widely regarded as the founder of modern social science.

For Ibn Khaldun studying history gave people a better understanding of the trends that change society so that they could respond with wisdom and effectiveness. This is because history influences people's motives, the past always rolls into the present, and there are always lessons to be learnt. Muslims have long had a tradition of studying history, and there have been many great historians before Ibn Khaldun. This is not at all surprising given that Allah in the *Qur'an* relates historical stories of Prophets and ancient civilizations like the people of Nuh, 'Aad, Musa, Thamud, Sulaiman, Dawud, the Romans and so on. When the *Qur'an* mentions something, the general principle is that we must study it. When it came to the study of social and political history, Ibn Khaldun articulated a unique approach.

His wide ranging experience with government and society, and brilliant analytical mind gave him a rare quality of being able to form deep insights into how societies worked and changed. In 1337 Ibn Khaldun completed, amongst others, his

famous book *Kitab al-Ibar* ("The Book of Lessons"), of which the introduction, known as *Al-Muqaddimah*, is most famous. The *Muqaddimah* lays out a thorough analysis of social history, what makes societies work, and how social, economic and political forces bring about changes in society.

In the *Muqaddimah*, Ibn Khaldun emphasised the importance of deriving facts from observing societies rather than proposing normative theory (ideal norms). Looking at the rises and falls of Islamic dynasties, he showed that when any group in society achieved tribal solidarity, which he called "*assabiyyah*", it tended to conquer others. He found that many things in society change over time which, in turn, change the way societies work. For example, he pointed out that one of the big differences with earlier Muslim societies was the loss of religious self-purification among politicians and government and the growth of what he called "royal authority" – kings and their families ruling and dominating society.

Ibn Khaldun approached history with great sensitivity. He did not just lunge into criticism of past events or people, and always attempted to reason to properly bring out the subtle points and arguments that so often go unnoticed. He suggested that earlier historians sometimes mistakenly took things as truth because they didn't scrutinise things properly, were partisan, became overconfident in their viewpoints, or lacked real insight.

Ibn Khaldun lived out his life in Cairo and died in 1406 (808 Hijri). In today's age when hatred and war are increasingly championed, Ibn Khaldun's spirit remains an example of diplomacy. His approach to understanding society, too, remains a great model for each and every one of us, because, no doubt, if we don't understand the times we live in, we will not be able to deal with its issues.



## Is this Luton's greatest discovery?

The Discover Islam Centre is a public information centre and registered charity that was set up in 2011. The aim of the centre is to present Islam in a comfortable, social environment and to build mutual respect and understanding across Luton's diverse communities. We are a grassroots, community-based organisation that represents the understanding and views of the majority of Muslims in Luton and are supported by the Luton Council of Mosques. The centre is fully funded through community donations

### What impact has the centre had?

Changing minds and hearts requires a personal touch, so we have planned and delivered interactions with significant audiences through a range of engaging activities ensuring we always present Islam clearly and effectively.

More than 200 people visit the centre every month so the centre acts as a hub of activities and a permanent point of contact for the public. Our team have also developed outreach programmes to deliver campaigns, training and services in schools, organisations and places of work.

*"It was a great pleasure to visit the centre – everyone was so very welcoming that it made me feel immediately at home. The centre shows the very best of Islam - its generosity, its inclusivity, and its humility in walking in the path of God." [Mark Turner, Luton Borough Council]*

'Invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good instruction'

Surat An-Nahl:  
Ayah 125

### So who are the people behind Discover Islam?

Well, the best way to find out is to pop in to the centre but, in case you can't, we are a group of local families who care enough about Luton to do something to increase the understanding between communities and make it a better place to live for us all. Some of us work in big corporations. Some of us are housewives. Some of us are entrepreneurs. Some of us like gadgets. Some of us like football. Most of us like chocolate. But all of us want to meet you! :-)

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## With Knowledge Comes Good Character

*By Mawlana Abdul Muhit*

Possessing a good character is a key requirement to being a good Muslim.

Therefore it comes as no surprise that our beloved Prophet Muhammad (saw) possessed the best of characters and examples:

*Verily in the messenger of Allah you have a good example for he whose hope is in Allah and the last Day, and remembers Allah much (33:21)*

What makes his example even more extraordinary however, is the fact that he possessed such a wonderful character even before prophethood – which was one of the main reasons why Khadijah (r.a) was impressed enough to happily marry him. In that point is a key lesson for us: the more knowledge we attain; the better our character ought to be. The more knowledge our Prophet (saw) received via revelation, the more compassionate and humble he became. Our process in life, in terms of attaining knowledge, should be similar to that of a fruit tree: the more fruit it blossoms, the lower the branches fall, the more shade it provides for those seeking it, the more benefit it provides.

It should not be that by attaining knowledge we think we are better than others. There are countless examples where our Prophet (saw) illustrated wonderful compassion and kindness to those around

him despite being their superior. He was truly an example to humanity:

*Narrated by Abu Huraira (r.a): Allah's Messenger kissed Al-Hasan ibn Ali while Aqra' ibn Habis Al Tamimi was sitting with him. Al Aqra said "I have ten children and have never kissed one of them." The Prophet (saw) cast a look at him and said, "Whoever is not merciful to others will not be treated mercifully." (Bukhari)*

With knowledge comes humility and kindness. If we think back to our school days, let us ask ourselves: who was our favourite teacher? Was it the most knowledgeable? The one who spent the most time preparing lessons? The one who was punctual? All of these are important characteristics but more often than not, our favourite, most well-remembered teacher was the one who was kind and compassionate towards us. The one who, despite being superior to us, never made it seem like we were illiterate or inferior.

Let us be humble when giving dawah. Let us be kind and compassionate when addressing and interacting with others. Let us try to follow the footsteps of the best of all examples, our beloved Prophet Muhammad (saw) after attaining knowledge.

With true knowledge comes good character.



# KIDS WORLD!

## WORDSEARCH QUIZ

By Ruhul Alom & Hanif Kashem

Answer these questions to find out the words to look for in the word search for example: **What is our religion?** **ISLAM**

Q1. What is the name of the last prophet in Islam?

----- (SAW).

Q2. What is the name of the first man and prophet in Islam?

---- (AS).

Q3. Who was the first woman to accept Islam?

----- (RA).

Q4. Which holy book do Muslims follow?

---'---

Q5. What was the name of the Prophet (SAW)'s father?

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Q6. What is the Arabic term for the house of Allah?

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| I | S | L | A | M | V | F | H | T | K |
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## **Muhammad (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) What values did he bring to society?**

By Muhammad Sadikul Islam (Sanatain Student- Zuhri Academy)

### **Values? Where did they come from?**

In the society we are currently living in, we are blessed with advances in technology and other resources which have had a massive impact on how we carry out simple or complex tasks. However, we are quick to forget the other advances in our societies and communities which were established long before our time for example, women's rights and equality. Let's take a step back. Do we mean the women's rights which we are thinking of today? Are we thinking about the equality acts being put into place in this era? The answer to that is no. If we travel back 1400 years ago we'll find that these things were established and were followed by all. Who started this all? Who took the first step? Where did these values come from? It all leads back to one man, Muhammad (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam).

### **Women's rights**

It is a known fact that women in the 7<sup>th</sup> century had very little, if not any rights. Disobeying a male member of the family or even being treated equally was out of the question. This became a point to where a woman would have her life at risk. Some tribes even buried their little girls simply due to being of the female gender. On the day of judgement these little girls will rise from their grave and will be asked for what reason were they killed?

Allah says in the Quran:

And when the girl-child that was buried alive will be asked, for what sin she was killed,

It was the Prophet Muhammad ((sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) who took it upon himself to permanently end infanticide and start opening people's eyes for women's rights.

Muhammad (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) taught everyone that men and women are all equal in society and equal in the sight of Allah (God). He educated society that women were allowed to inherit property as well as them having their own social rights and marriage rights (including the right to reject a marriage proposal). He (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) was recorded to have said, "You have rights over your women and your women have rights over you".

Women were given the ability to participate in business transactions and even became some of the most successful businesswomen. A clear example is the prophet Muhammad's first wife, Khadijah. He worked for her business before prophethood and continued to encourage her and didn't prevent her after prophethood.

### **Racism**

Racism was another common issue and still is today. However, the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) took it upon himself to show a clear distinction that racism is not welcome in the sight of Allah nor is it acceptable for society to apply racism in their daily lives.

A clear example of his admonishment against racism was when a black slave called Bilal was being tortured after he said, "There is a man who treats all people equally whether they are black or white and his name is Muhammad (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam)". After his master heard him say this he ordered for a massive rock to be placed upon his chest. The rock burnt Bilal's chest due to the intense heat it absorbed from the sun but Bilal continued to repeat "One, One, One" despite being ordered to renounce Islam by his master.

The Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) upon hearing this, sent his companion Abu Bakr to save Bilal. Abu Bakr offered to pay 10 gold coins for Bilal's freedom. Bilal's master accepted and said, "If you had offered me one gold coin for him I would have released him" upon which Abu Bakr replied, "If you had asked me to pay 100 gold coins just for him I would have".

This is just one of the many events which took place in which the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) demonstrated his belief in true and practical equality. He was recorded to have said, "All mankind is from Adam and an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor does a non-Arab have any superiority over an Arab: also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over a white, except by piety and good deeds".

The truth about Muhammad (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) is that he brought forth human rights in society from the 7<sup>th</sup> century. These things had already been established by him and will remain and exist among us for eternity. This great man brought our societies the best values. He taught us good manners, how to treat our fellow humans, how to respect our elders and even show mercy to our youngsters. This man was a man of peace and his one and only mission was to spread the message to believe in One God and that God is Allah. If you are looking for the perfect role model, the perfect religion and the perfect way to find peace; then your man is Muhammad (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam).





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**WWW.ZUHRIACADEMY.COM | ZUHRIACADEMY@YAHOO.CO.UK | LUTON**

# Quran and Tajweed

## CLASSES FOR SISTERS

BEGINNERS INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED

**TUTOR: QAARIAH AASIYAH BINT SALEH**

HOLDS IJAAZAH FROM SHAYKH BASHEER SIDDEEQ (MADINAH)

**TUTOR: QAARIAH KHADIJAH AR-RIFAE**

HOLDS IJAAZAH FROM SHAYKH AYMAN SWAYD (U.A.E)

**TIME: MON-THURS 10AM-12PM 12PM-2PM 5PM-7PM**

**DARUL QURAN**

SUITE 107 CHAUCER HOUSE  
134 BISCOT ROAD, LU3 1AX

TEL: 01582 380980

SISTERS: 07944 226066



# Luton Muslim Journal Promoting Community Values

## Success in Unity— Muslim Community organises Community Badminton tournament

### One Nation held their Sixth badminton tournament

On Sunday 22/03/15 @ venue 360.

16 adult teams and 8 junior teams, these teams were the elite, the best of the bests, category B high standard.

This years winners/champion 2015 were Duncan and Jalal

Runners up Malcolm and Naz; 3rd Aziz and Shimon; 4th Ruhel and Asad

#### **Juniors Champions 2015**

Ridwan and Hamza; Runners up Hanif and Shams

Approximately more than 150 people turned up all from various background (together we are united) to witness an entertaining afternoon not even Lin Dan can deliver.

The purpose of these activities is bring the community together in a positive way where there is no barriers and sports does not have that. For 25 years One nation has been delivering these through Education, Recreation and Sports.

#### **Our objective is peace, equality and unity**

Especially at the current negative social media we the ethnic minority community do not exclude anyone due to their background we encourage and support the community to gain confidence and maximise access to the opportunities available and divert them away from all sorts of negative extreme anti-social activities.

We have proven it, that it does works through sports engagement and enjoyment.

The event was supported by the local businesses, the local community, and the prospective candidate for MP Luton south Ashuk Ahmed MBe. (Sowab Ali, *Chair—One Nation*)



## Maktab & Madrasah Football League

Since 2014, brother Abdul Majid (Butch) with support from Imams and fire services has organised multiple football events.

New league is starting from May 2015. Insha'Allah we will be updating the league here.



Sunnyside Nursery, 93A Marsh Road, Luton, LU3 2QG  
(Near Leagrave Library, Behind Health & Harmony)

Office Tel: 01582 584177

[www.sunnysidenursery.org](http://www.sunnysidenursery.org) Email: [admin@sunnysidenursery.org](mailto:admin@sunnysidenursery.org)



### BABY MILK POWDER & BABY BISCUITS APPEAL

**15TH APRIL TO 15TH MAY**

Ummah Welfare Trust will be sending a shipping container of baby milk powder and baby biscuits to help families in Syria. You can help by donating milk powder and baby biscuits to your nearest UWT shop/office. Milk powder should have an expiry date of atleast 8 months.

You can also donate £10 to provide a family with milk powder.

TEXT CODE  
"BMIL50 £10"  
TO 70070

**LUTON DROP OFF POINTS**

**UMMAH WELFARE TRUST**  
100 Dunstable Road, Luton, LU1 1BW

**HIRAA**  
101 Dane Road, Luton, LU3 1JW

**HNA ABAYA**  
78 Bury Park Road, Luton LU1 1HE

