

The Blessing of Rajab-ul-Murajjab



Presented By:
Translation Department (Dawat-e-Islami)

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'Send *salat* upon me,
[and] Allah Almighty will send mercy upon you.'

(Al-Kamil-li-Ibn-e-'Aadi, vol. 5, p. 505)

Munajaat

Ya Ilahi Har Jaga Tayri 'Ataa Ka Saath Ho

Ya Ilahi har jaga tayri 'Ata ka sath ho
Jab paray mushkil shah-e-mushkil kusha ka saath ho
Ya Ilahi bhool jaaon naz'a ki takleef ko
Shadi-e-deedar, husn-e-Mustafa ka saath ho
Ya Ilahi jab zabanayn bahar aa'ayn pyaas say
Sahib-e-Kawsar shah-e-jood-o-'Ata ka saath ho
Ya Ilahi garmi-e-mahshar say jab bharkayn badan
Daaman-e-mahboob ki thandi hawa ka saath ho
Ya Ilahi naamah-e-a'maal jab khulnay lagayn
Ayb posh-e-khalq sattaar-e-khata ka saath ho'
Ya Ilahi rang la'ayn jab mayri bay baakiyan
Un ki neechi neechi nazron ki haya ka saath ho
Ya Ilahi jab Raza khuwab-e-giran say sar uthaye
Dawlat-e-baydaar-e-'ishq-e-Mustafa ka saath ho

(Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, p. 132)

Penned by: Imam Ahlus Sunnah
Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ



Ya Saahib-e-Mi'raaj

Hum bhi hayn gunahgaron mayn Ya Sahib-e-Mi'raaj
 Hay naam talab garon mayn Ya Sahib-e-Mi'raaj
 Tum shama' ho parwanon mayn sultan-e-do 'aalam
 Tum chand ho sayyaron mayn Ya Sahib-e-Mi'raaj
 Tum maalik-o-mukhtar ho tum shaafi'-e-mahshar
 Aasi mayn khatakaron mayn Ya Sahib-e-Mi'raaj
 Ab jaanch kharay khotay ki honay lagi 'Aaqa
 Halchal hay siyahkaron mayn Ya Sahib-e-Mi'raaj
 Khoton ka bharam rakh liya bazaar-e-'amal mayn
 Khud ho kay khareedaron mayn Ya Sahib-e-Mi'raaj
 Maskan kay liye paoon mayn sahra-e-Madinah
 Madfan ho to kuhsaron mayn Ya Sahib-e-Mi'raaj
 Ayyub ka munh kya hay kay khud Qaadir-e-mutlaq
 Wasif hay tayra paron mayn Ya Sahib-e-Mi'raaj

Penned by: (Shama`aim-e-Bakhshish, p. 33)
 Maulana Sayyid Ayyub Ali Razavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ



Manqabat

Shah-e-jood-o-sakha Ghareeb Nawaz

Shah-e-jood-o-sakha Ghareeb Nawaz
 Mayray mushkil kusha Ghareeb Nawaz
 Is taraf bhi zara karam ki nazar
 Hay laga aasra Ghareeb Nawaz
 Har ghari fayz 'aam hay tayra
 Wah kya hay 'ata Ghareeb Nawaz
 Ham to maangayn gay maangay jaa'ayn gay
 Jam gaya bistara Ghareeb Nawaz
 Bheek Khwajah milay bhikari ko
 Muntazir hay gada Ghareeb Nawaz
 Wali-e-Hind Ya Mu'een-ud-Deen
 Al-madad Sayyida Ghareeb Nawaz
 Haal-e-dil kya bayan karay Ayyub
 Hay 'ayaan mudda'a Ghareeb Nawaz

(Shama`aim -e-Bakhshish, p. 41)

Penned by: Maulana Sayyid Ayyub Ali Razavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ





Rajab-ul-Murajjab A great month

From: Sheikh-e-Tareeqat Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat
'Allamah Maulana Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri
دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ

O devotees of Rasool! الْحَمْدُ لَهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ The blessed month of Rajab-ul-Murajjab is just round the corner. When the blessed month approaches, it brings wonderful feelings of happiness and peace. We will have privilege to collect the blessings of Rajab-ul-Murajjab and then the blessings of Sha'ban-ul-Mu'azzam too. May we also become able to seek forgiveness in the holy month of Ramadan.

إِلْحَمْدُ لَهُ! Arrival of the blessed month of Rajab-ul-Murajjab has rekindled the remembrance of the holy month of Ramadan. On the one hand, there is abundance of blessings of Rajab-ul-Murajjab and Sha'ban-ul-Mu'azzam and on the other hand there is incomparable greatness of the holy month of Ramadan.

It is stated in the blessed Hadees, when the month of Ramadan would approach, the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ would make Du'a as follows: اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي رَجَبٍ وَشَعْبَانَ وَبَلِّغْنَا رَمَضَانَ (O Allah! Bless us with blessing in Rajab and Sha'ban and make us reach Ramadan.) *Mausu'ah Ibn-e-Abi Dunya, vol. 1, pp. 361, Hadees 1)*

In the explanation of the mentioned Hadees, it is stated: O Allah Almighty! Grant us blessing in the acts of our worship during [the month of] Rajab, 'humility and devotion' in [the month of] Sha'ban, and bless us with [the month of] Ramadan, with [the privilege of] fasts and Qiyam during this month. (*Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 2, pp. 330*)

سُبْحَنَ اللَّهِ! What a beautiful Du'a it is! While following this beautiful Sunnah of our Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, we should also keep reciting this Dua whenever we remember or at least after each Fard Salah. Respected Imams of Masajid can recite this Du'a after five times Salah, or rather they

can make their Muqtadees¹ recite it. It is requested to recite with the intention of Sunnah. If Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ wills, they will also get reward, and it will also be easier for Muqtadeess to memorise it.

O devotees of Rasool ! Rajab is the month of repentance. Sayyiduna Allamah Ali Qaari رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ has stated: I have heard some of my leading Shaikhs making Istighfar in abundance in the blessed month of Rajab. They would recite as follows:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ مِنْ جَمِيعِ الذُّنُوبِ وَالْآثَامِ

I seek forgiveness for all my sins from Allah, The Most Majestic and The Most Honourable.

(*Majmu'-e-Rasaail-ul-'Allamah Mulla Ali Qaari, vol. 2, pp. 291*)

So, repent in the court of Allah Almighty wholeheartedly: O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! We will not commit

sins now, save us and enable us to remain steadfast in repentance.

Remember! Repentance will not be accepted unless a person makes a firm intention of giving up a sin, instead this is like nonserious towards Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. It is stated in a blessed Hadees: "The one who seeks repentance while still persisting in sins is like the one who is nonserious towards his Rab عَزَّوَجَلَّ."

(Attargheeb Wattarheeb, vol. 4, pp. 48, Raqm 19)

It is necessary for 'seeking repentance' that a sinner feels guilty and ashamed at his sin, mentions his sin and resolves in this way: 'I will not commit this sin ever again and I repent for it.' Only then It will be considered a 'repentance' and his sin will be forgiven by the mercy of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ.



It is requested to all of you to be a witness: I repent of all of my sins. If I have committed any act of disbelief, I also repent of that sin. لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ. O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ I seek forgiveness for all of my sins in Your court. O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Enable me to never disobey You.

أَمِينُ حِجَاوِ النَّبِيِّ الْأَمِينِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

¹ People who offer Salah led by an Imam.

Do you know?

Muhammad Rafeeq Attari Madani

Question 1: Which is the biggest Surah amongst the Makki Surahs?

Answer: 'سُورَةُ الْأَعْرَافِ' [Surah Al-A'raaf]. (Sirat-ul-Jinaan, vol. 3, pp. 263)

Question 2: In which month did the first migration to Ethiopia take place?

Answer: In Rajab-ul-Murajjab. (Zurqani Alal-Mawahib, vol. 1, pp. 504)

Question 3: Blessed Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام offered a congregational Salah led by the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Which Salah was it?

Answer: It was the Salah of Tahiyat-ul-Masjid [تَحِيَّاتُ الْمَسْجِد]¹. (Mirqat, vol. 10, pp. 167, Taht-al-Hadees 5863)

Question 4: Which lake of Paradise is named after an Islamic month?

Answer: 'Rajab' which is named after the seventh month of the Islamic year, Rajab-ul-Murajjab. (Shu'ab-ul-Iman, vol. 3, pp. 368, Hadees 3800)

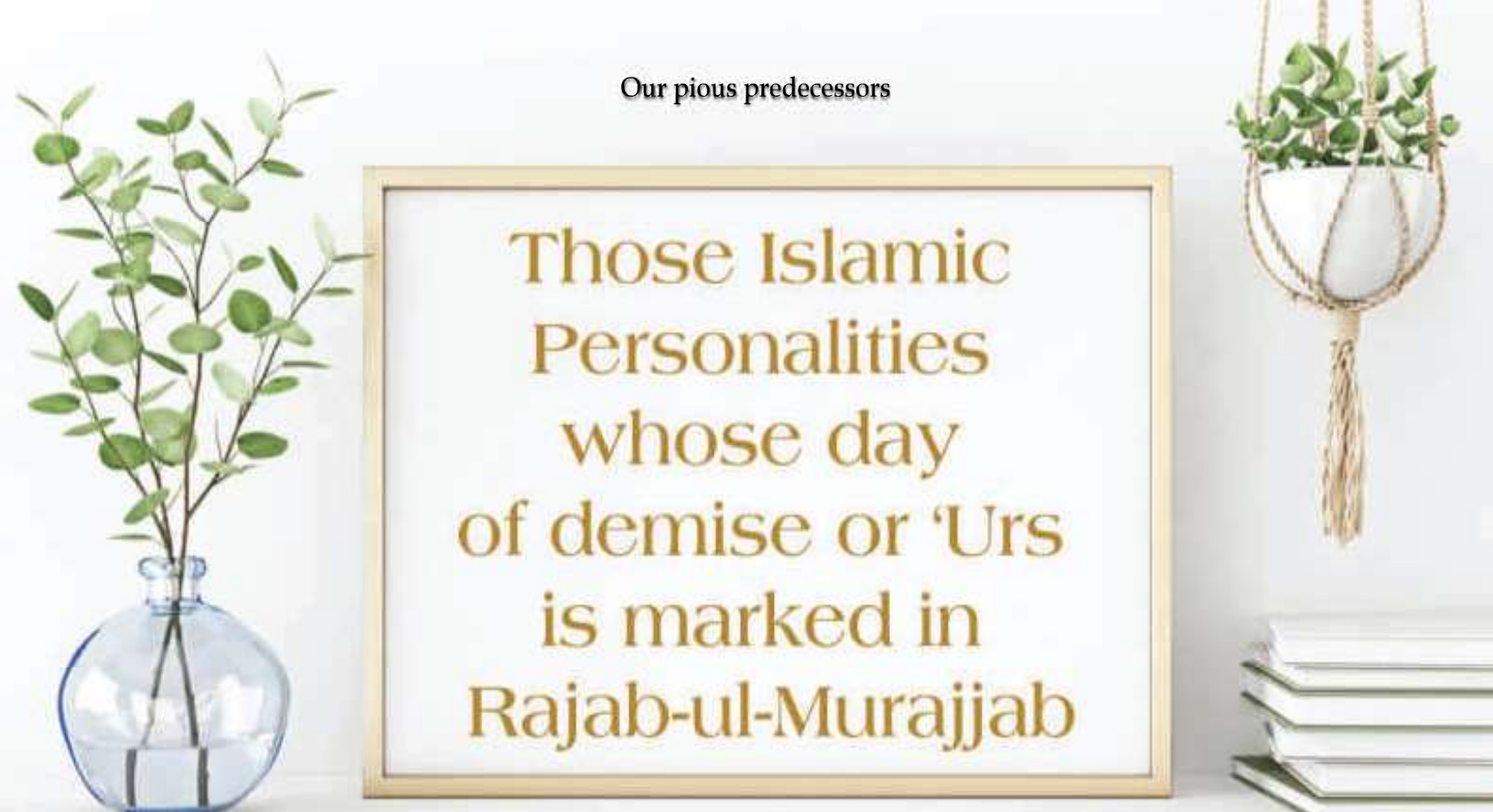
Question 5: When did Islamic scholar, Imam Yahya Bin Sharaf Nawawi رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ, who wrote the commentary of Sahih Muslim, pass away?

Answer: On 24th Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 676 AH. (Daleel-ul-Faliheen, vol. 1, pp. 21)

Question 6: When did the battle of Tabook [غَزْوَةُ تَبُوك] take place?

Answer: In Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 9 AH. (Seerat-e-Ibn-e-Hishaam, pp. 514)

¹ It is a Sunnah to offer two Rak'at Salah for the one who enters a Masjid (it is called 'تَحِيَّاتُ الْمَسْجِد' (Tahiyat-ul-Masjid)). (Rad-dul-Muhtar, vol. 2, pp. 555)



Those Islamic Personalities whose day of demise or 'Urs is marked in Rajab-ul-Murajjab

Abu Majid Muhammad Shahid Attari Madani

Rajab-ul-Murajjab is the seventh month of the Islamic calendar. Fifty blessed companions, Islamic scholars and Awliya (pious saints) whose day of demise [i.e. 'Urs] is marked in this month were mentioned briefly in the monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah', issues of 1438 AH, 1439 AH and 1440 AH. Read about twelve more.

Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

1. Glorious companion, Sayyiduna Salman Farsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was the resident of Ramahurmuz (Khuzestan, Iran). He رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ passed away on 10th Rajab, 33 or 36 AH in Madain (Iraq). His sacred shrine is the place where Du'as are heard; it is situated at Salman Park in Madain. He رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was an elderly person, warrior of Islam, governor of Madain, the desirous of Paradise, the third Shaykh of Naqshbandi spiritual order, and the receiver of the good news from the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: سَلَامُنُ الْخَيْرِ، سَلَامُنُ مَنَّا أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ: صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم. Salman is from our Ahl-e-Bayt. (*Tabaqat-e-Ibn Sa'd*, vol. 4, pp. 54, 70; *Tareekh-e-Ibn-e-'Asakir*, vol. 21, pp. 373, 460; *Karamat-e-Sahabah*, pp. 217, 219)

2. The beloved of nation, Sayyiduna Nu'aym Nahham Bin 'Abdullah 'Adawi Qurashi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was the beloved of his nation because of being the companion who embraced Islam in its early days and who would look after widows, orphans and the poor. For this reason, he was stopped from migration. In 6 AH, he migrated with forty people of his nation and took part in all the subsequent Ghazawaat (battles). According to a narration, he رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was martyred in the Battle of Yarmook. His greatness can also be understood by the saying of the Beloved Rasool دَخَلْتُ الْجَنَّةَ فَسَمِعْتُ نَحْمَةً مِّنْ نُعَيْمٍ: صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم. 'When I visited Paradise, I heard Nu'aym's voice of clearing his throat'. (*Tabaqat-e-Ibn-e-Sa'd*, vol. 4, pp. 102, 103; *Al-Isabah*, vol. 6, pp. 361)

Blessed saints [Awliya] رَحِمَهُمُ اللَّهُ

3. The caliph, Ameer-ul-Mu'mineen Umar Bin 'Abdul 'Aziz Umawi Qurashi رَحِمَهُمُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ was born in a rich family in Madinah, in 63 AH and passed away on 20th Rajab, 101 AH in Dayr Sim'aan (Ma'arat-un-Nu'man province Idlib) Syria. His

blessed shrine is situated at the same place. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was a Taabi'i, an Islamic scholar, ascetic, embodiment of Divine fear, righteous and just caliph, the revivalist of Islam, influential and exemplary figure of Islam. He not only ordered to collect Ahadees, but he also published them in a large number. (*Tabaqat-e-Ibn-e-Sa'd*, vol. 5, pp. 253, 320; *Tareekh-e-Islam*, vol. 3, pp. 115, 131; *Tareekh-ul-Khulafa*, pp. 183,197)

4. Imam-ul-Awliya Hasan Basri رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in Madinah in 21 AH, and passed away on 1st Rajab, 110 AH. His blessed shrine is situated in Madina-tuz-Zubair (district Basrah) Iraq. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was brought up by the mother of believers, Umm-e-Salamah. He was Hafiz of Quran, Sayyid-ut-Tabi'een and great Islamic scholar, Islamic jurist, a great scholar of Hadees, great eloquent orator of his era, compassionate, perfect saint, the caliph of Sayyiduna Ali-ul-Murtada رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and the third Shaykh [leader] of the Chishti order. (*Siyar-e-A'laam-un-Nubala*, vol. 5, pp. 456 to 473; *Tazkira-tul-Awliya*, vol. 1, pp. 34 to 48)
5. Imam Ja'far Sadiq رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in 80 AH in Madinah and passed away on 15th Rajab, 148 AH at the very same place. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was buried in Jannat-ul-Baqi'. He was a beloved offspring of Ahl-e-Bayt, honourable Tabi'ee, a scholar of Hadees and Islamic jurist, a great Islamic scholar, a teacher of Imam A'zam and sixth Shaykh [leader] of the Qadiriyyah order. (*Siyar-e-A'laam-un-Nubala*, vol. 6, 438,447; *Shawahid-un-Nubuwwah*, pp. 245)
6. The founder of the order of 'Alawaniyyah, Sayyid Ahmad Ibn 'Alaawan Hasani Shaafi'i Qaadir رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in Zul-Jinan, (suburbs of Mount Zakhr, Province Ma'afir) Yemen, around about 600 AH and passed away on 20th Rajab, 665 AH in Yafras, (suburbs of Mount Habshi, Province Ta'iz) in Yemen. His sacred shrine is situated at the same place and visited by common people. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ holds excellent titles such as a great Islamic scholar, a blessed saint with multiple saintly miracles, author of great books, Taj-ul-Asfiya, Safiuddin and one of the greatest Islamic saints of Yemen. His memorable books include *At-Tawheed-ul-A'zam*

and *Al-Mihrjan*. (*Al-Mihrjan*, pp. 5-9 -*Ithaf-ul-Akabar*, pp. 243)

7. Khuwajah Hafiz Muhammad Hasan Jan Sarhindi Mujaddidi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in Qandhar (Afghanistan), 1278 AH and passed away on 2nd Rajab, 1365 AH. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was buried near his father's shrine in Daman-e-Koh Ganjotakkar (near Hyderabad Sindh). He was a beloved offspring of the Sarhindiyyah Mujaddidiyyah Aastanah-e-'Aaliyah, Hafiz of Quran, a student of Arab and non-Arab scholars, highly expert in academic and spiritual fields of knowledge, a religious and national activist, visited by common people and Islamic scholars and the author of more than 25 books and booklets. (*Al-Aqaaid-us-Saheehah*, pp. 8-12)

Islamic scholars رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِم

8. The renowned scholar, 'Allamah Qadi Shahabuddin Ahmad Daulat Abadi Hanafi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in Daulat Abad (District Orangabad, Province Maharashtra), India, in 750 AH and passed away on 25th Rajab, 894 AH in Jaunpur, (UP) India. His blessed shrine is located in Raj College adjacent to the Atala Masjid. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was a great Islamic scholar, expert in all the fields of Islamic knowledge, visited by common people as well as important personalities; he was Chief-justice of Islamic court, a teacher of Islamic scholars and was also associated with the Chishti order. His eighteen books also include *Tafseer-e-Quran Bahr-e-Mawwaj*, *Sharh Kaafiyah*, *Kitab-ul-Irshad*, and *Badi'-ul-Bayan*. (*Tazkirah 'Ulama-e-Hind*, pp. 239; *Tazkirah 'Ulama-o-Mashaikh Pakistan-o-Hind*, vol. 1, pp. 30; *Akhbar-ul-Akhyar Farsi*, pp. 181)
9. The commentator of Quran, Maulana Qadi Sanaullah Panipatti Hanafi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born around 1145 AH in Panipat (Eastern Punjab), India and passed away on 1st Rajab 1225 in Panipat. His blessed shrine is situated in the premises near the sacred shrine of a great Islamic saint, Makhdoom Jalaluddin. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was a practicing Islamic scholar, Qadi and Mufti of Islam, Shaykh-ul-Hadees and Mufasssir,

and a Shaykh of Naqshbandi Mujaddidiyyah order. His famous books are *Tafseer-e-Mazhari* and *مَالَابُذْمُنُهُ*. (*Hadaiq-ul-Hanafiyah*, pp. 483; *Khazeena-tul-Asfiya*, vol. 3, pp. 271; *Tazkirah 'Ulama-e-Hind*, pp. 142)

teachers, practising Islamic scholar, author, Mufti of Islam, excellent poet and caliph of Sawat Saido Baba. (*Shakhsiiyyat-e-Sarhad*, pp. 173; *Tazkirah 'Ulama-o-Mashaaikh-e-Sarhad*, pp. 167)



10. 'Allamah Shah Salamatullah Kashfi Qaadiri Badayuni رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was a great Islamic scholar, Mufti, great Muhaddis, great Mufasssir, spiritual leader, having his own collection of poetry, student of Shah Abdul 'Aziz Muhaddis Dihlvi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ, disciple and caliph of Shams Marharah Shah Achchay Miyan Barakati رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ and a writer of many books. He was born in a rich family of Badayun and passed away on 3rd Rajab, 1281 AH in Kanpur. His blessed shrine is situated in front of the Masjid which was built by him in Kanpur (UP, India). (*Tazkirah 'Ulama-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat*, pp. 95 - *Tazkirah 'Ulama-e-Hind*, pp. 219 - 222)
11. 'Allamah Mufti Miyan Naseer Ahmad Peshawari Qaadiri رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in 1228 AH, in Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) Pakistan and passed away there on 18th Rajab 1308 AH. He was a leader of Islamic scholars, teacher of
12. 'Allamah Mufti Sayyid Muhammad Afzal Husain Mongiri رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in Bawana, (District Mongir, Province of Bihar), India, in 1337 AH. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ passed away on 21st Rajab, 1402 AH in Sukkur, Sindh. He was a teacher of Islamic scholars, graduate of Dar-ul-'Uloom Manzar-e-Islam Bareilly, Shaykh-ul-Hadees, great arithmetic, expert in Ilm-e-Tauqeet (the science of timing) and logic, Khalifah [person permitted to make Mureed in a specific spiritual order] of Mufti A'zam India, a writer of many books and a leading figure of Ahl-us-Sunnah. '*Zubdat-ut-Tawqeet*' and '*Umda-tul-Faraid*' are also among his 40 books. (*Tajalliyyaat-e-Taj-ush-Shari'ah*, pp. 122; *Mufti-e-A'zam Hind aur Un kay Khulafa*, pp. 193-198).



Some important events of Rajab-ul-Murajjab

22nd Rajab-ul-Murajjab – Sayyiduna Ameer Mu'awiyah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ passes away

According to one report, the companion of Allah's Messenger صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ, Sayyiduna Ameer Mu'awiyah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ passed away on 22nd Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 60 AH. As well as being a scribe of revelation, he رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ was the brother of Sayyidah Umm-e-Habibah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا, Mother of the Believers. Hailed as the commander of the first Muslim navy, he was also the first king of the Muslims. (For more information, see Faizan-e-Madinah Magazine, Rajab-ul-Murajjab 1438, 1440 AH and the book published by Maktabah-tul-Madinah, Faizan-e-Ameer Mu'awiyah)

25th Rajab-ul-Murajjab – Sayyiduna Umar Bin Abdul Aziz رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِ passes away

Sayyiduna Umar Bin Abdul Aziz رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِ is one of the rightly guided caliphs whose nature mirrored the justice and integrity of his great grandfather, Sayyiduna Umar Bin Khattab. According to one account, he passed away on 25th Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 101 AH. Born to the grand-daughter of Sayyiduna Umar, he was a towering figure among the Followers (Taabi'i) and the undisputed reviver of Islam in his era. (For more information, see Faizan-e-Madinah Magazine, Rajab-ul-Murajjab 1438, 1440 AH and the book published by Maktabah-tul-Madinah, Hadrat Umar Bin Abdul Aziz ki 425 Hikayaat)

27th Rajab-ul-Murajjab – The Prophet's Heavenly Ascension

On 27th of Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 12 years after the announcement of Prophethood, Allah Almighty favoured our Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ with an unprecedented miracle; the Night Journey (Isra) and the Heavenly Ascension (Mi'raaj). During this extraordinary night, our Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ

travelled to Jerusalem, where he led all Prophets and Messengers عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام in Salah, ascending into the heavens, and visited Paradise and Hell. The crowning miracle of this night was the beatific vision; when our Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ beheld Allah Almighty, with his physical eyes, in complete wakefulness. (For more information, see Faizan-e-Madinah Magazine, Rajab-ul-Murajjab 1438, 1441 AH)

Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 15th AH – The Expedition of Yarmook

The Expedition of Yarmook was led by Sayyiduna Abu Ubaydah Bin Jarrah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ, during the reign of Sayyiduna Umar Farooq رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ, in Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 15 AH. It is reported that a force of 45 thousand believers went into battle against one million and sixty thousand soldiers of the Roman army. Approximately four thousand Muslims were martyred while the Romans suffered a crushing defeat, losing many hundreds of thousands. (For more information, see the book published by Maktabah-tul-Madinah, 'Faizan-e-Farooq-e-A'zam', vol. 2, pp. 591-618)

May Allah have mercy on all of them and forgive us without accountability for their sake.

أَمِينَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْأَمِينِ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ

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Questions and answers from Madani Muzakarah

1. Leading the noble prophets ﷺ in prayer on the Night of the Ascension (Mi'raaj)

Question: Did the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ lead the prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام in prayer?

Answer: The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ led the prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام in prayer on the night of Mi'raaj in Masjid al-Aqsa, Jerusalem.¹

*Namaz-e-Aqsa main tha yehi sirr,
'iyaan hon ma'ni-e-awwal aakhir*

*Key dast bastah hain peechay haazir,
jo saltanat aagay kar ga'ay thay²*

In the section "jo saltanat aagay kar gaye thay", the poet is indicating towards the noble prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام; they were the kings of their nations, and on the night of Mi'raaj, they were standing behind the Prophet ﷺ in rows.³

2. Travelling beyond what the mind can comprehend

Question: We have heard that we should not refer to Allah Almighty as "the one above" or say, "Allah Almighty is upon the Throne (Arsh)", but we have also heard that on the night of Mi'raaj, the Prophet ﷺ went towards the Throne to meet Allah Almighty and the Throne is above. What is the meaning of this?

Answer: It is true that the Prophet ﷺ went to the Throne to meet Allah Almighty. However, it is not mentioned where he ﷺ beheld Allah Almighty. A'la Hazrat, the Imam of Ahl Al-Sunnah, Maulana Shah Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ states:

*Khiraad say keh do kay sar jhukale,
gumaan say guzray guzarnay wale
Pare hain yaan khud jihat ko laalay,
kisay bataye kidhar gaye thay⁴*

Explanation of Raza's poetry:

Khiraad means intellect and understanding. *Gumaan* means imagination. *Jihat* means direction. The meaning of this couplet is that the intellect should be told to surrender and not think, because the one who was travelling went beyond the imagination; direction itself is baffled [metaphorically speaking]; not above, nor below, neither right, nor left.

With his own eyes and whilst awake, the Prophet ﷺ was honoured with beholding Allah Almighty. As for in what way and how, these matters are not to be dwelled upon, but they should be accepted as having taken place.⁵

3. Why did the Mi'raaj occur?

Question: Why did the Prophet ﷺ undertake the Mi'raaj journey?

Answer: The Mi'raaj is a miracle of the Prophet ﷺ. Allah Almighty called him and made him His guest, which is why he ﷺ went on the Mi'raaj journey.

تَبَارَكَ اللهُ! *Shaan teri,*
tujhi ko zaiba hai bay niyaazi

کُنْ تَرَانی *Kahin to vo josh e*
kahin takazay visal ka thay⁶

Explanation of Raza's poetry:

The majesty of Allah Almighty is such that He is Independent, and this is befitting of Him. In one instance, whilst standing on mount Sinai, Prophet Musa ﷺ said: 'O Lord! I wish to see you.' Allah Almighty said: 'You will certainly not be able to see me.'⁷ On the other hand, the beloved Prophet of Allah ﷺ was resting when Jibraeel ﷺ arrived and woke him by brushing his camphor-filled eyes against the soles of the Prophet's ﷺ feet.⁸ This is the rank of the beloved. There is a difference between the Kaleem and the Habib.

Udhar say payham taqazay aana,
idhar tha mushkil qadam barhana

Jalal o haibat ka saamna tha,
jamal-o-rahmat ubhartay thay⁹

4. The Mi'raaj is a great miracle

Question: During Rabi al-Awwal, we heard about many miracles of the Prophet ﷺ. Is the Mi'raaj also a miracle of the Prophet ﷺ?

Answer: Yes, the Mi'raaj is certainly also a great miracle of the Prophet ﷺ. The Mi'raaj, in fact, is a collection of miracles, as numerous miracles occurred during the journey.¹⁰

5. How did the Prophet ﷺ reach the heavens?

Question: How did our Prophet ﷺ reach the heavens?

Answer: The Prophet ﷺ travelled on the Buraaq to different places and eventually reached Sidrah al-Muntaha (a tree of the farthest boundary).¹¹

As Sidrah al-Muntaha is the limit for Sayyiduna Jibraeel ﷺ, he stopped here.¹² Then, the Prophet ﷺ was presented with a conveyance known as "Raf Raf". However, even this could not proceed ahead. So, by the mercy of Allah Almighty, the Prophet ﷺ travelled further ahead.¹³ Allah Almighty granted the Mi'raaj to the Prophet ﷺ as a miracle. The conveyances were there due to the respect given to the Prophet ﷺ, not because he needed them.¹⁴

6. Is shaking the legs an act of the Devil?

Question: Is shaking the legs an act of the Devil?

Answer: I have never come across the idea that shaking the legs is an act of the Devil. This could be something made up by the public. Nonetheless, one should consult scholars to verify such statements prior to proclaiming them.¹⁵

¹ Al-Nasa'ee, p 81, Hadith 448: Musnad Imam Ahmad, vol. 1, p. 553, Hadith 2324

² Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, p. 232

³ Madani Muzakarah, 13th Rabi al-Awwal 1441 AH

⁴ Hadaiq e Bakhshish, p. 235

⁵ Madani Muzakarah, 4 Jumadal Ukhra 1440 AH

⁶ Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, p. 234

⁷ Part 9, Surah al-A'raf, verse 143

⁸ Madarij al-Nubuwwah, p. 92

⁹ Hadaiq e Bakhshish, p. 235, Madani Muzakarah, 26 Rajab 1441 AH

¹⁰ Madani Muzakarah, 16 Rabi al-Awwal 1440 AH

¹¹ Al-Bukhari, vol. 2, p. 380, Hadith. 3207

¹² Ruh al-Bayan, Para. 27, Surah al-Najm, verse. 14, vol. 9, p. 224, Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 8, p. 143

¹³ During the Mi'raaj, the Prophet ﷺ travelled in different ways. From Makkah to Jerusalem, he travelled on the Buraaq. From Jerusalem to the first heaven, he travelled up a staircase of light. From the first heaven to the seventh, he travelled on the wings of angels. From the seventh heaven to Sidrah al-Muntaha, he travelled on the wing of Sayyiduna Jibraeel ﷺ, and from Sidrah al-Muntaha to the station of Qaaba Qawsain, he travelled on the Raf Raf. (Ruh al-Maani, Part 15, Surah, Bani Israel, verse. 1, vol. 14, p. 15)

¹⁴ Madani Muzakarah, 23 Rajab 1440 AH

¹⁵ Madani Muzakarah, 5 Muharram 1440 AH