

# Virtues of Baytullah

13-June-2024

Thought-provoking speech of weekly  
sunnah-inspiring ijtima  
(for Islamic Brothers)



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

## Virtues of Baytullāh

وَعَلَى إِلِكِ وَأَصْحِكِ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهِ  
وَعَلَى إِلِكِ وَأَصْحِكِ يَا نُورَ اللَّهِ  
الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ  
الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ

### نَوَيْتُ سُنَّتَ الْإِعْتِكَافِ

I have made the intention of sunnah i'tikāf.

Dear Islamic brothers! Whenever you enter a masjid, make the intention of i'tikāf, for you shall continuously gain the reward of i'tikāf for as long as you stay inside. Normally, when we are in a masjid, Islamic law does not give permission for us to eat, drink, sleep, have suhūr or iftār, and not even to drink Zamzam water or the water on which dam has been made. Yet, if the intention of i'tikāf is made, all these actions will become permissible. One should not make this intention of i'tikāf only to eat, drink or sleep. This intention should instead be made to please Allah.

In *Fatāwā Shāmī*:

If someone wants to eat, drink or sleep in a masjid, he should make the intention to observe i'tikāf and perform the dhikr of Allah for some time. Then he may proceed as he wishes (i.e. now if he wants to eat, drink or sleep, he can do so).

## Virtue of sending *ṣalāt* upon the beloved Prophet ﷺ

The intercessor of the ummah, the final Prophet ﷺ said:

حَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَصَلُّوا عَلَيَّ فَإِنَّ صَلَاتَكُمْ تَبْلُغُنِي

Send *ṣalāt* upon me wherever you are because your *ṣalāt* reaches me.

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

## Speech intentions

The final Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated, **أَفْضَلُ الْعَمَلِ النِّيَّةُ الصَّادِقَةُ** – “A truthful intention is the best action.”<sup>1</sup> O those who love Allah’s Messenger! Make good intentions before every action, as this can be a means of entering Paradise. Before listening to this speech, make good intentions. For example:

- I will listen to the entire speech to gain knowledge of Islam.
- I will sit in a respectful manner.
- I will not be lazy or inattentive during the speech.
- I will listen to the speech to reform and better myself.
- Whatever I hear and learn, I will try to convey to others.

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

## Granted faith through the blessings of etiquette

Hundreds of years prior to the birth of the beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, there lived a great king named Tubba‘ Ḥimyarī. When he heard the scholars of the time talk about the beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he accepted the beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ as the final Messenger and wrote a letter to him. The letter was passed down through each generation until it reached Sayyidunā Abū Ayyub al-Anṣārī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, and

<sup>1</sup> Al-Jāmi‘ al-Ṣaghīr, p. 81, Hadith 1284

he presented it to the beloved Prophet ﷺ.<sup>1</sup> The beloved Prophet ﷺ praised him and forbade people from speaking ill of him.<sup>2</sup>

Tubba‘ Ḥimyarī ruled the entire world. Before he accepted Islam, he decided to travel to different places to see how people were living. So, he set off on a journey with royal splendour. Whenever he and his army entered a city, they were welcomed by its people with honour. The king gathered the scholars of the cities he visited and requested them to join him on his journey. He continued travelling and 100,000 scholars joined him. When he travelled to Makkah, he was not welcomed or honoured like he was in the other cities. The king became enraged and expressed this anger to his minister, and the minister replied, “O king! There is a house in Makkah which the people call Baytullāh (the house of Allah). The people only respect and honour that house.” This only caused the king to become even more angry. He ordered his army to destroy the holy Ka‘bah and kill the people of the city. (مَعَاذَ اللَّهِ)!

As soon as he gave this command, he felt severe pain in his head, and foul-smelling water began to flow out of his eyes, nose and mouth. Nobody could stand next to him for a second. The doctors worked hard to cure him, but they could not stand next to him let alone understand what illness he was afflicted with. Eventually, the doctors said they could only treat earthly diseases and not ailments like this.

The king’s agony continued into the evening and nothing alleviated his suffering. A scholar said to the minister, “I wish to ask the king some questions. If he answers them correctly, I will treat him.” The minister was elated by these words and quickly sent the scholar to the king and left them alone. The scholar asked, “O king! Did you intend to damage

<sup>1</sup> Tafsīr Şirāṭ al-Jinān, part. 25, Surah Dukhan, under verse. 37, vol. 9, p. 196

<sup>2</sup> Al-Mu‘jam al-Kabīr, vol. 3, p. 539, Hadith 5881

Baytullāh?” The king replied, “Yes.” The scholar explained, “This is why you are suffering from this illness. The Owner of the House is aware of everyone’s thoughts, so rectify your intention! Make an intention to be good to this House (i.e., the blessed Ka‘bah) and its servants. If you do this, you will be cured.” The king made this intention and was cured instantly. Tubba‘ Ḥimyarī accepted Allah Almighty as his Lord and placed seven precious sheets over the holy Ka‘bah. He was the first person to do this.<sup>1</sup>

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! Dear Islamic brothers! This incident teaches us about the blessings of the blessed Ka‘bah. Tubba‘ Ḥimyarī earned the wrath of Allah Almighty by only intending to disrespect the holy Ka‘bah, but when he intended to do good, the doors of mercy were opened for him, and he was cured. There are two lessons for us to learn from this event.

## 1. Misfortune of disrespecting the holy Ka‘bah

We learn that dishonouring the blessed Ka‘bah is a means of destruction. Tubba‘ Ḥimyarī did not damage the holy Ka‘bah, but the intention alone was enough for him to be punished. The incident involving Abrahah is well known. He was a wretched ruler who sent an army riding on elephants to destroy the holy Ka‘bah. However, Allah Almighty foiled his plan and sent small birds to destroy him and his army. Allah Almighty states:

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ۗ أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ۗ وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ

طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ۗ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ۗ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ﴿٥﴾

<sup>1</sup> Tārīkh Madīnat Dimashq, vol. 11, pp. 10-12, selectively

Did you not see what your Lord did to the people of the elephant? Did He not place their plot into destruction? And He unleashed upon them swarms of birds, which pelted them with pebbles of baked clay. So He made them like devoured straw.<sup>1</sup>

صَلِّ اللّٰهَ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلُّوْا عَلٰى الْحَبِيْبِ

## 2. Cure through the blessings of the holy Ka‘bah

Dear Islamic brothers! This incident also teaches us how the holy Ka‘bah is a place of many blessings and virtues. Honouring it grants salvation from the wrath of Allah Almighty and relief from illnesses. The scholars state:

One of the blessings of the holy Ka‘bah is that birds will never fly over the holy Ka‘bah, or sit on its roof or walls out of respect for it. If a bird is unwell, it sits on the holy Ka‘bah’s roof or flies over it, and it is cured through the blessings of this.<sup>2</sup>

## Blessings of the key to the door of the holy Ka‘bah

It is written in Shifā' al-Gharām:

It has been the tradition of the people of Makkah for many years that if a child is born mute, it is brought to the doors of the holy Ka‘bah, and the key to the holy Ka‘bah is placed in its mouth. Through the blessings of this, the child is able to speak.<sup>3</sup>

سُبْحٰنَ اللّٰه! May Allah Almighty grant us the ability to honour the holy Ka‘bah, behold it, take blessings from it, kiss it, and supplicate in its

<sup>1</sup> Al-Quran, part 30, Al-Fil, verse 1-5, translation from Kanz al-‘Irfān

<sup>2</sup> Tafsīr Khazā'ī in al-‘Irfān, part. 4, p. Sūrah Ale-‘Imrān, under verse 97, p. 126

<sup>3</sup> Shifā' al-Gharām bi Akhbār al-Balad al-Ḥaram, vol. 1, p. 353, summarized

vicinity. We ask Allah Almighty to cure us from illnesses, and to grant us the ability to refrain from sin.

اٰوِيْنُ بِجَاةِ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

## Construction of the holy Ka‘bah

Dear Islamic brothers! According to some narrations, the holy Ka‘bah was built ten times. These narrations explain that it was first built by the angels, then Prophet Ādam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام built it the second time.

## The blessed Ka‘bah is built from five types of stone

It is reported:

When Prophet Ādam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام left Paradise and dwelled on earth, he felt loneliness and horror. So, he pleaded in the court of Allah Almighty, and Allah Almighty commanded him to build the holy Ka‘bah.<sup>1</sup>

It is also reported:

The angels gave Prophet Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام stone from five different mountains to build the holy Ka‘bah with. The names of the mountains were:

1. Mount Lebanon,
2. Mount Ṭūr,
3. Mount of Olives,

<sup>1</sup> Al-Tafsīr al-Kabīr, part. 4, Surah Āle-‘Imrān, under verses, 96, vol. 3, p. 296

4. Mount Jūdī (the mountain upon which Prophet Nūḥ's ﷺ ark landed), and
5. Mount Ḥirā', which is in Makkah.<sup>1</sup>

The scholars state:

The holy Ka'bah is the direction in which people pray, and there are five obligatory prayers. Therefore, the holy Ka'bah was built from the stone of five different mountains.<sup>2</sup>

## Facts about the holy Ka'bah

Dear Islamic brothers! The blessed Ka'bah is the house of Allah Almighty, and its status is magnificent. Here are some interesting facts about it.

The scholars state:

- The holy Ka'bah is known by this name because it is shaped like a cube.
- The word Ka'bah can also mean to be elevated. In previous eras, the people honoured the blessed Ka'bah by not building their homes taller than it. Therefore, the holy Ka'bah was given this name because it was above everything else in its vicinity.<sup>3</sup>
- Tubba' Ḥimyarī was the first person to cover the holy Ka'bah with a sheet. After that, placing a sheet upon the blessed Ka'bah became a custom.
- The colour of the sheet was not always black. The colours changed in different eras, but now black sheets are used.

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<sup>1</sup> Subul al-Hudā, vol. 1, p. 147, summarized

<sup>2</sup> Tuhfa-e-Meraj al-Nabi, p. 366

<sup>3</sup> Tuhfa-e-Meraj al-Nabi, p. 400

## Some special attributes of the holy Ka‘bah

Dear Islamic brothers! The holy Ka‘bah is a building of countless blessings, and it has many specialities. Allah states:

وَاذْجَعَلْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَثَابَةً لِّلنَّاسِ وَأَمْنًا ط

And ‘remember’ when We made that House (Ka‘bah) a place of return and peace ‘for people’.<sup>1</sup>

Two specialities of the holy Ka‘bah are mentioned in this verse:

1. Being a focal point (a place of return) for the people.
2. A place of safety.

### 1. Hearts are inclined to the holy Ka‘bah

The exegete of the Quran, Mufti Ahmad Yār Khan Na‘īmī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ writes:

The people of the entire world gather at this location. Whoever visits it once wants to travel there again and again despite the difficulties of the journey. Those who are free from worldly distractions and are entering old age pray for an opportunity to behold the holy Ka‘bah again. Those noble Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ who witnessed the destruction of their nations usually travelled to the holy Ka‘bah and spent the rest of their lives there. All Muslims, no matter where they are in the world, face it when they pray. Similarly, when Muslims pass away, their faces are turned to face the holy Ka‘bah. This is why the holy Ka‘bah is a place of pilgrimage and a place of return for the people.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al-Quran, part 1, Baqarah, verse 125, translation from Kanz al-‘Irfān

<sup>2</sup> Tafsir Na‘īmī, part. 1, Surah Al-Baqarah, under verse 125, vol. 1, p. 708 With Some Changes

## Camel performs *ṭawāf*

The scholars state:

One of the specialities of the holy Ka‘bah is that since it was built, someone is always performing *ṭawāf* around it. In every moment, humans, jinn and angels are performing *ṭawāf* of the holy Ka‘bah.<sup>1</sup> During the time of Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh b. Zubayr رضي الله عنه, Ḥajjāj b. Yusuf launched an attack on the holy Ka‘bah and rocks were pelted in the area *ṭawāf* was performed. So, the people fled to save their lives, but a camel remained behind to perform *ṭawāf*.<sup>2</sup>

## The angels perform *ṭawāf*

It is reported:

The Qiblah of the angels is directly above the holy Ka‘bah, and it is called بَيْتُ الْمَعْبُورِ. 70,000 angels pray there each day. When one angel prays there, it does not have the opportunity to pray there again.<sup>3</sup> In the evening, the 70,000 angels descend to the earth and perform *ṭawāf* of the holy Ka‘bah.<sup>4</sup>

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! Dear Islamic brothers! This is the status of the holy Ka‘bah that someone is always worshipping Allah Almighty in its vicinity.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ      صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

<sup>1</sup> Shifā' al-Gharām bi Akhbār al-Balad al-Ḥaram, vol. 1, p. 354

<sup>2</sup> Al-Rawḍ Al-Unuf, vol. 1, p. 371

<sup>3</sup> حُسْنُ التَّنْبِيْهِ لِمَا وَرَدَ فِي التَّشْبِيْهِ wa minhā al-Imāmah, vol. 1, p. 248

<sup>4</sup> حُسْنُ التَّنْبِيْهِ لِمَا وَرَدَ فِي التَّشْبِيْهِ wa minhā Qaṣḍ al-Bayt al-Ḥaram bi al-Ḥajj, vol. 1, p. 361

## 2. The holy Ka‘bah is a place of safety

Dear Islamic brothers! The second specialty of the holy Ka‘bah is that Allah Almighty made it and the holy sanctuary around it a place of safety. Allah Almighty states:

وَمَنْ دَخَلَهُ كَانَ آمِنًا ط

And whosoever entered it became protected.<sup>1</sup>

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! We deduce that whoever enters the holy Ka‘bah and the holy sanctuary around it (which spreads outwards for many kilometres) will be under protection.

### Those who enter Makkah are forgiven

The scholars state:

There are different forms of being under protection when someone enters the boundaries of the Ḥaram. One is that when someone wears the iḥrām with the intention to perform Hajj, ‘Umrah etc, and he enters the Ḥaram, he will be safe from punishment on the Day of Judgement.<sup>2</sup>

The Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “Whoever enters the boundaries of the Ḥaram receives good deeds, evils are removed from him, and he is forgiven.”<sup>3</sup>

### Virtues of death in Makkah

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! Dear Islamic brothers! These are the virtues of the holy Ka‘bah. The fortunate individual who enters the boundaries of the Ḥaram and

<sup>1</sup> Al-Quran, part 4, Āle-‘Imrān, verse 97, translation from Kanz al-‘Irfān

<sup>2</sup> Tafsīr al-Baghawī, part 4, Surah Āle-‘Imrān, under verse. 97, vol. 1, p. 386

<sup>3</sup> Al-Mu‘jam al-Kabīr, vol. 5, p. 332, Hadith 11328

performs Hajj, Allah Almighty saves him from punishment. The beloved Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever dies in either of the two sacred precincts (Makkah or Madinah) will receive my intercession on the Day of Judgement, and he will be raised with those who are protected on that day.”<sup>1</sup>

## Recital of the *talbiyyah* on the Day of Judgement

Sayyidunā Wahb b. Munabbih رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ states that it is written in the Tawrah (the divine book revealed to Prophet Mūsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام):

On the Day of Judgement, Allah Almighty will give gold chains to 700,000 of His close angels, and each of them will be carrying a gold chain. Allah Almighty will command them to bring the Ka‘bah with these gold chains to the Plain of Assembly. The angels will tie the Ka‘bah with the gold chains, and then, one angel will say, “O Ka‘bah, proceed!”

The Ka‘bah will reply, “I will not go until my request is fulfilled.”

An angel will exclaim, “Ask! Your request will be fulfilled.”

The Ka‘bah will request in the court of Allah Almighty, “O Allah! Accept my intercession in favour of the believers buried in my vicinity.”

The Ka‘bah will hear the reply, “I have fulfilled your request.”

The deceased buried in Makkah will be raised and their faces will be bright. They will be gathered near the Ka‘bah in a state of ihram chanting the *talbiyyah*.

The angels will say, “O Ka‘bah, now proceed! Your request has been heard.”

<sup>1</sup> Al-Mu‘jam al-Kabir, vol. 3, p. 568, Hadith 5980

The Ka‘bah will reply, “I will not go until my request is fulfilled.”

An angel will call out from the sky, “Ask and you will be granted.”

The Ka‘bah will plead, “O Allah Almighty! Your sinful slaves who came with passion to visit me from afar, and perform Hajj, fulfilling your command, covered in dust, having left their family, children and loved ones; I ask that You accept my intercession in their favour. Protect them from the fears of the Day of Judgement and gather them around me.”

Allah Almighty will reply, “I have accepted your intercession in their favour.”

Then, the angel will announce, “Those who have seen the Ka‘bah, separate from the others.” Upon hearing this, everyone who saw the Ka‘bah, and everyone who performed Hajj or ‘Umrah will separate on the Plain of Resurrection and gather around the Ka‘bah. Their faces will be bright, and they will perform *ṭawāf*, chanting the *talbiyyah* with no fear of Hell. An angel will then say, “O Ka‘bah, now your request has been fulfilled, so proceed!”

The Ka‘bah will begin to chant the *talbiyyah* as the angels take it to the Plain of Assembly, and those who saw the Ka‘bah in the world will be performing *ṭawāf* and reciting the *talbiyyah*.<sup>1</sup>

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

### 3. *Ṭawāf*

Dear Islamic brothers! Another speciality of the holy Ka‘bah is that it is the only place on earth where *ṭawāf* occurs. Allah Almighty states:

<sup>1</sup> Al-Rouz Al-Faiq, p. 48

## وَلْيَطَّوَّفُوا بِالْبَيْتِ الْعَتِيقِ ﴿٢٦﴾

And circumambulate the Free House (Ka‘bah).<sup>1</sup>

### How did *ṭawāf* originate?

One day, Imam Zain al-‘Ābidīn رحمى الله عنه was performing *ṭawāf* when a man asked him a question. The Imam did not address the question and completed seven rounds of the holy Ka‘bah instead. Then he entered the Ḥaṭīm and offered two cycles of prayer beneath the golden spout of the holy Ka‘bah. After that, he sat up straight and asked for the questioner to be brought to him. The questioner asked, “When, why and how did the *ṭawāf* of the holy Ka‘bah begin?” Imam Zain al-‘Ābidīn رحمى الله عنه asked the man where he was from, and he replied that he was from a place near Bayt al-Muqaddas. The Imam asked if he read the Tawrah and Injīl, and he replied in the positive. The Imam proceeded to answer his question, “Remember my answer, for you will only receive the truth from me. When Allah Almighty told the angels that He will place a vicegerent on earth (i.e., Prophet Ādam عليه السلام), the angels claimed they were worthier of this role. Allah Almighty replied:

قَالَ إِنِّي أَغْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾

Translation from Kanz ul Irfan: He said, “I know that which you do not know.”<sup>2</sup>

Upon hearing this, the angels felt as if Allah Almighty was displeased with them. So, they sought refuge at the ‘Arsh of Allah, professed humility, cried, and performed *ṭawāf* of the ‘Arsh for seven years. Allah Almighty had mercy upon them, created a house made of four emerald

<sup>1</sup> Al-Quran, part 17, Surah Hajj, verse 29, translation from Kanz al-‘Irfān

<sup>2</sup> Al-Quran, part 1, Baqarah, verse 30, translation from Kanz al-‘Irfān

pillars beneath the ‘Arsh, and instructed them to perform *ṭawāf* of it. So, the angels started performing *ṭawāf*. This is called Bayt al-Ma‘mūr. Then Allah Almighty sent some angels to earth and commanded them to build a similar house. Once this was complete, Allah Almighty declared to the creation upon the earth, ‘Just as the angels perform *ṭawāf* of Bayt al-Ma‘mūr, you perform *ṭawāf* of this house.’”<sup>1</sup>

According to one narration, the angels built the holy Ka‘bah completely in line with Bayt al-Ma‘mūr 2,000 years prior to the creation of Prophet Adam عليه السلام. It was identical in size to Bayt al-Ma‘mūr. At the time, only the angels stationed on earth performed *ṭawāf* of the holy Ka‘bah, but the angels in the heavens and earth performed Hajj.<sup>2</sup>

## Virtues of *ṭawāf* in light of Aḥādīth

- Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh b. ‘Umar رضى الله عنهما reports that he heard the Greatest Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم say, “Whoever circles the holy Ka‘bah seven times, then offers two cycles of prayer, he will receive the reward of freeing a slave. For every step he takes during *ṭawāf*, he is given ten good deeds, ten sins are forgiven, and he is raised by ten ranks.”<sup>3</sup>
- The noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم said, “Whoever circles the holy Ka‘bah seven times and does not engage in useless speech, the reward he receives is equal to that of freeing a slave.”<sup>4</sup>
- Sayyidunā ‘Abdullah b. ‘Abbās رضى الله عنهما reports that the beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم said, “Whoever performs *ṭawāf* around the

<sup>1</sup> Akhbār Makkah li al-Azraqī, vol. 1, pp. 27-29

<sup>2</sup> Tafsīr Khāzin, part. 4, Āle-‘Imrān, under verses. 96, vol. 1, p. 271

<sup>3</sup> Musnad Imam Aḥmad, vol. 3, p. 7, Hadith 4555

<sup>4</sup> Al-Mu‘jam al-Kabīr, vol. 9, p. 82, Hadith 17233

holy Ka‘bah fifty times, he will be free of his sins like the day he was born.”<sup>1</sup>

- The Greatest Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever performs seven circuits of *ṭawāf* in the rain, his previous sins are forgiven.”<sup>2</sup>

## *Ṭawāf* in the rain

Abu ‘Iqāl رضي الله عنه states:

One day, I performed *ṭawāf* in the rain with Sayyidunā Anas b. Mālik رضي الله عنه. Once we completed it and offered two cycles of prayer next to the Station of Ibrāhīm, Sayyidunā Anas b. Mālik رضي الله عنه said to us, ‘Start your deeds anew, for you have been forgiven. This is what the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to us when we performed *ṭawāf* with him in the rain.’<sup>3</sup>

**سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ!** Dear Islamic brothers! This is the great rank of the holy Ka‘bah! Hearts remain inclined towards it. Through its blessings, one can attain safety and cure from illnesses, and be protected from punishment on the Day of Judgement. Whoever seeks refuge in the holy Ka‘bah will attain it, and the action of performing *ṭawāf* is unique. Ten deeds are given, ten sins are forgiven and ten ranks are raised for every step someone takes during *ṭawāf*. May Allah Almighty grant us the opportunity to behold the holy Ka‘bah, cling to its cloth, kiss the black stone, pray in the Ḥaṭīm, and perform an abundance of *ṭawāf*.

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاةِ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

<sup>1</sup> Sunan al-Tirmidhī, p. 234, Hadith 866

<sup>2</sup> Qūt al-Qulūb, vol. 2, p. 198

<sup>3</sup> Sunan Ibn Mājah, p. 508, Hadith 3118

## Reading the Weekly Booklet

The beloved Prophet ﷺ said:

الْعِلْمُ بِالشَّعْرِ

Knowledge is acquired through learning.<sup>1</sup>

One of the many evils in our society is how we have distanced ourselves from the knowledge of Islam. We have no interest in reading Islamic literature, whereas the people of the past had great passion for it and studied day and night. This abundance of religious knowledge allowed them to live a pure life. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ! Dawat e Islami is striving to spread the light of knowledge to every home. The founder of Dawat e Islami, Mawlana Muhammad Ilyas Attar al-Qadiri دامنه بَرَكَاتُهُ الْعَالِيَةِ is eager to gain knowledge, and he encourages everyone to read Islamic literature, especially the weekly booklet.

The weekly booklets are short and can be read in minutes, but they are brim with Islamic knowledge. Make an intention to read them and gain an abundance of blessings. You will gain reward for learning about Islam and acquire wisdom, intelligence, and a pure mindset. According to scientific research, reading protects you from mental illnesses. The Ameer of Ahl al-Sunnah, Mawlana Muhammad Ilyas Attar al-Qadiri دامنه بَرَكَاتُهُ الْعَالِيَةِ makes special supplication for those who read the weekly booklets. It could be the case that the supplication of a saint grants us success in this world and the Hereafter.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

<sup>1</sup> Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, p. 90, Hadith 67

## Department of Increasing Love

Dear Islamic brothers! Fighting is such a destructive action that the people involved in it become lessons for others. The environment of Dawat e Islami is working to keep Muslims united during these difficult times, and this is apparent through the Department of Increasing Love. The purpose of this department is to act upon pious deed 65 from the Pious Deeds booklet and search for brothers who are no longer affiliated with the environment and arrange to visit and speak with them. Then they are encouraged to pray in the masjid regularly, participate in the weekly gatherings and Madani muzakaras, travel with the Madani qafilahs, enrol on courses, hold tafsir circles at home and study in Madrasa-tul-Madinah Balighaan. Arrangement is also made to visit these brothers during times of happiness and grief, or when they are ill. This department also encourages the brothers to visit the Tawizaat Maktab in times of difficulty.

## Sunan and Etiquettes of Qurbānī

Dear Islamic brothers! Here are some sunan and etiquettes regarding qurbānī.

The beloved Prophet ﷺ said:

No person performs a deed on the Day of Slaughter, more beloved to Allah Almighty than shedding the blood of an animal. The animal will come with its horns, hair and hooves on the Day of Judgement, and the sacrifice will be accepted in the court of Allah Almighty before its blood touches the ground. So, perform it willingly, happily.<sup>1</sup>

- Locate the direction of the Qiblah before laying the animal down. Dragging the animal across a rocky terrain causes pain and discomfort to the animal.
- Do not drive the knife through to the bone as this is needless pain.

<sup>1</sup> Sunan al-Tirmidhī, vol. 3, p. 162, hadith 1498

- Do not cut the feet or remove the skin until the corpse is cold. After slaughtering the animal, do not touch the cut-throat until the soul leaves the body. Some butchers begin removing the skin and cutting the veins of the heart even though the animal is still twitching, or snap the neck. Do not oppress animals like this.

## Announcement

The remaining Sunan and etiquettes of qurbānī will be mentioned in the study circles. Please do participate in them.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

## The 6 ṣalāt upon the Greatest Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and 2 duas recited in the sunnah-inspired weekly gatherings of Dawat-e-Islami



### 1. The ṣalāt for the night preceding Friday

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ النَّبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّ الْحَبِيبِ الْعَالِي  
الْقَدْرِ الْعَظِيمِ الْجَاهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلِّمْ

Saints of Islam have quoted, that whoever recites this ṣalāt upon the Prophet at least once on the night between Thursday and Friday on a regular basis, then as they are passing away, they will be blessed with a vision of Allah's beloved Messenger صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. They will even see him when they are being buried, to the extent they will see him lowering them into the grave with his own merciful hands.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Afḍal al- Ṣalawāt 'alā Sayyid al-Sādāt, p. 151

## 2. All sins forgiven

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَسَلِّمْ

The blessed Companion Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates, that Allah's Messenger صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stated, "Whoever recites this ṣalāt upon me whilst standing, then prior to him sitting; and if he recites it whilst sitting, then before he stands, his sins will be forgiven."<sup>1</sup>

## 3. 70 doors of mercy

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

70 doors of mercy are opened for whoever recites this.<sup>2</sup>

## 4. The reward of 600,000

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ عَدَدَ  
مَا فِي عِلْمِ اللَّهِ صَلَاةً دَائِمَةً بِدَوَامِ مُلْكِ اللَّهِ

Shaykh Aḥmad Ṣāwī رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ reports from some saints of Islam, that by reciting this ṣalāt once, a person attains the reward of reciting ṣalāt 600,000 times.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ibid, p. 65

<sup>2</sup> Al-Qawl al-Badī', p. 277

<sup>3</sup> Afḍal al-Ṣalawāt 'alā Sayyid al-Sādāt, p. 149

## 5. Being close to the Greatest Prophet ﷺ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا تُحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى لَهُ

Once, a person came to the Greatest Prophet ﷺ. Amazingly, the Prophet ﷺ made this person sit between himself and Sayyidunā Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

The Companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَانُ were surprised as to who this honoured person was. When he left, the Prophet ﷺ explained, “When he recites ṣalāt upon me, he does so in these words.”<sup>1</sup>

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

## 6. The ṣalāt of intercession

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَانزِلْهُ الْمَقْعَدَ الْمُقَرَّبَ عِنْدَكَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

The final Prophet ﷺ has stated: “My intercession becomes wājib for whoever recites ṣalāt like this.”<sup>2</sup>

## 1. Good deeds for 1000 days

جَزَى اللهُ عَنَّا مُحَمَّدًا مَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ

The Companion ‘Abdullah Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا narrates; the Messenger of Allah ﷺ stated, “Seventy angels write good deeds for a thousand days, for whoever recites this.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Al-Qawl al-Badī‘, p. 125

<sup>2</sup> Al-Targhīb wa al-Tarhīb, vol. 2, p. 329, hadith 31

<sup>3</sup> Majma‘ al-Zawā‘id, vol. 10, p. 254, hadith 17305

## 2. An easy way to spend every night in worship

The final Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “Whoever recites this dua three times; it is as if he attained Laylat al-Qadr.”<sup>1</sup>

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ الْحَلِيمُ الْكَرِيمُ  
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ السَّبْعِ وَرَبِّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ

### Halqa schedule for weekly gathering - overseas - 13<sup>th</sup> June 2024

Teaching sunnahs and manners – **5 minutes**

Memorising dua – **5 minutes**

Summary – **5 minutes**

**15 minutes** in total

### The remaining Sunan and Etiquettes of Qurbānī

- For those who are capable, it is necessary for them to prevent people from harming the animal. If someone fails to do this despite being able to, he will also be sinful and deserving of hell. It is written on page 660 of Bahār-e-Sharī‘at volume 3:  
Oppressing an animal is worse than oppressing a dhimmi non-Muslim, and oppressing a dhimmi is worse than oppressing a Muslim. This is because an animal has no helper except Allah Almighty; who will protect it from oppression?<sup>2</sup>
- Animals are usually kept hungry for some hours prior to the sacrifice, causing them immense difficulty. The erudite Hanafi jurist, Muftī Amjad ‘Alī al-A‘zamī رَحِمَهُ اللهُ وَعَلَيْهِ writes:

<sup>1</sup> Tārīkh Ibn ‘Asākīr, vol. 19, p. 155, hadith 4415

<sup>2</sup> Al-Durr al-Mukhtār wa Radd Al-Mukhtār, vol. 9, p. 662

Do not let animals go hungry before they are slaughtered, and do not slaughter an animal in front of another. Sharpen the knife before laying the animal on the ground, and do not sharpen the knife in front of it.<sup>1</sup>

To learn more about qurbānī, read the booklet written by Mawlānā Muhammad Ilyās ‘Aṭṭār al-Qādirī *Piebald Horse Rider*.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

## Supplication to attain cure from fever

In accordance with the schedule of Dawat-e-Islami’s Sunnah inspired weekly gathering, the supplication to attain cure from fever will be taught. It is as follows:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْكَبِيرِ أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ عَرَقٍ نَعَّارٍ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَرِّ النَّارِ<sup>2-3</sup>

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

## Method of collective Fikr-e-Madinah (72 Pious Deeds)

The Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “Pondering (over the Hereafter) for a moment is better than the worship of 60 years.”<sup>4</sup>

Let’s make good intentions’ before filling in the Pious Deed booklet:

<sup>1</sup> Bahār-e-Sharī‘at, vol. 3, p. 352

<sup>2</sup> Mustadrak Lil Hakim, vol. 5, p. 592, hadith 8324

<sup>3</sup> Madani Panj Surah, p. 205

<sup>4</sup> Al-Jāmi‘ al-Ṣaghīr, p. 365, hadith 5897

1. To please Allah Almighty, I will carry out today's Fikr-e-Madinah (i.e. self-accountability) myself through the Pious Deed booklet and persuade others as well.
2. I will praise (i.e. thank) Allah Almighty for the Pious Deed which I practised.
3. I will regret the Pious Deed which I did not practise and try to act on them in the future.
4. Allah Almighty forbid, if I have not acted on any such Pious Deed which saves a person from the sins, I will make a firm intention of not committing sin in the future, along with making repentance and Istighfar.
5. I will not reveal my good deeds without need (for example, I act on such and such or these many Pious Deeds).
6. I will act afterwards or tomorrow on the Pious Deed which can be practised afterwards (for example, one did not recite Durood upon the Greatest Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ 313 times today).
7. I will try to achieve the actual aim of filling in the Pious Deed booklet (for example, Divine fear, piety, correcting manners, progress in the Madani activities, etc.).
8. I will fill in the Pious Deed booklet (i.e. carry out Fikr-e-Madinah) tomorrow as well.
9. I will not consider it a usual formality but fill in the Pious Deed booklet while pondering.

Mark the boxes given below with a 'correct (i.e. inverted tick)' sign for the Pious Deed you have practised today and mark them with a '(0) sign' in case you have not practised them.

Attention: Carry out Fikr-e-Madinah while keeping an eye on your own Pious Deed booklet only.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

## How to do collective accountability - 72 Pious Deeds

### The 56 daily Pious Deeds

1. Made good intentions?
2. Offered all five Salahs with congregation?
3. Invited others to Salah before every Salah?
4. Recited or listened to Surah al-Mulk at night?
5. Recited Aaya-tul-Kursi, Tasbih-e-Fatimah and Surah Al-Ikhlās after every Salah?
6. Read or listened to three verses of Kanz-ul-Iman or two pages of Siraat-ul-Jinaan with translation and commentary?
7. Recited the Wazaaif of the Shajarah?
8. Recited Salat upon the Prophet 313 times?
9. Protected eyes from sins?
10. Protected ears from sins?
11. Kept gaze lowered while saving yourself from unnecessary glances?
12. Read a reforming book of Maktaba-tul-Madina for 12 minutes?
13. Replied to Azaan and Iqamah?
14. Cured your anger?
15. Reflected upon your actions?

16. Obeyed your Nigran?
17. Conversed in a respectful manner?
18. Studied or taught in Madrassa-tul-Madina Baalighan?
19. Arrived home within two hours of Isha Jumu'ah?
20. Spent two hours on religious works?
21. Awoke others for Fajr Salah?
22. Refrained from peering into others' homes?
23. Did home Dars take place?
24. Delivered or listened to Masjid Dars?
25. Wore clothes in accordance to Sunnah?
26. Are you complying with the Sunnah of keeping tresses?
27. Do you have a fist-length beard?
28. Immediately repented upon committing a sin?
29. Ate according to Sunnah?
30. Gave Salam to Muslims?
31. Acted upon some Sunnahs?
32. Offered the preceding Sunnahs of Zuhr Salah before the Faraaid?
33. Offered Tahajjud or Salah-tul-Layl?
34. Offered Awwabeen or Ishraq and Chasht?
35. Offered the preceding Sunnahs of 'Asr or 'Isha?
36. Gave encouragement for one religious work from the 12 religious works?

37. Refrained from asking others for things and using them?
38. Saved yourself from lying, backbiting and tale-telling?
39. Watched Madani Channel for at least some time?
40. Refrained from forming personal friendships?
41. Paid back debt on time?
42. Refrained from speaking such words of humility that were not in conformity with your heart?
43. Maintained cleanliness and decorum?
44. Concealed the faults of Muslims?
45. Delivered or attended the circle of Quranic commentary after Fajr Salah?
46. Recited 'بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ' before some permissible works?
47. Delivered or listened to Chowk Dars?
48. Conveyed reward to your parents and spiritual guide?
49. Avoided Israaf (wastage)?
50. Abided by the laws of traffic?
51. Resolved issues in accordance to the organisational procedure?
52. Saved yourself from the sins of tongue?
53. Refrained from unnecessary speech?
54. Avoided joking, mocking, taunting, hurting others' feelings and laughing out loud?
55. Wore 'Imamah?

56. Respected your parents?

## Record of Qufl-i-Madinah

- Communicating through writing - **12 times**
- Communicating through gestures - **12 times**
- Conversing without looking into the other's eyes - **12 times**

## Weekly 10 Pious Deeds

57. Sent at least one Islamic sister from your home to the Weekly Ijtima of Islamic sisters?
58. Watched or listened to the Weekly Madani Muzakarah?
59. Attended the Weekly Ijtima from beginning till end?
60. Conducted the holiday I'tikaf?
61. Inquired after an ill person or sympathised with a grieved person, and offered condolences on someone's death?
62. Fasted on any day of the week?
63. Read or listened to the weekly booklet?
64. Performed area visit?
65. Persuaded an Islamic brother, who would once attend but no longer attends, to join the religious environment?
66. Took part in the weekly Madani Halqah?

## Monthly 3 Pious Deeds

67. Submitted last month's booklet of Pious Deeds to your Nigran?

68. Travelled in at least a 3-day Madani Qafilah this month?

69. Rendered financial help to a Sunni scholar this month?

## Yearly 1 Pious Deed

70. Travelled in a 1-month Qafilah this year according to the schedule?

## Lifelong 2 Pious Deeds

71. Have you read the lifetime syllabus?

72. Did you travel in an uninterrupted 12 month Madani Qafila? Did you complete various educational courses?

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

## The Ameer of Ahl al-Sunnah's prayer

Ya Allah Almighty! The one who sincerely acts upon Pious Deed, fills in the booklet by performing Fikr-e-Madinah daily and submits it to his relevant responsible Islamic brother on the 1<sup>st</sup> of every calendar month, do not give him death until he recites the Kalimah.

اٰمِيْنُ بِجَاةِ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ