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لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مَالًا إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ

I ask of you no payment for it, my reward is from none but Allah.

[Qur'aan 11:29]

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وَكَانَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمًا

"... And Allah is Ever All-Aware of everything."

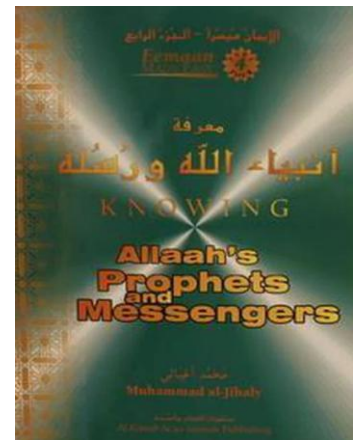
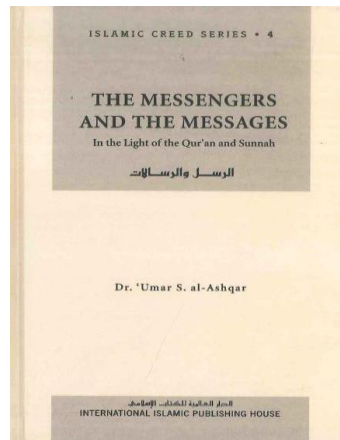
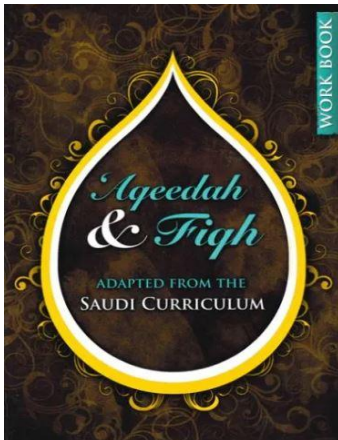
[Soorah al-Ahzaab 33:40]

Belief in the Messengers الإيمان بالرسول



Interactive Notebook

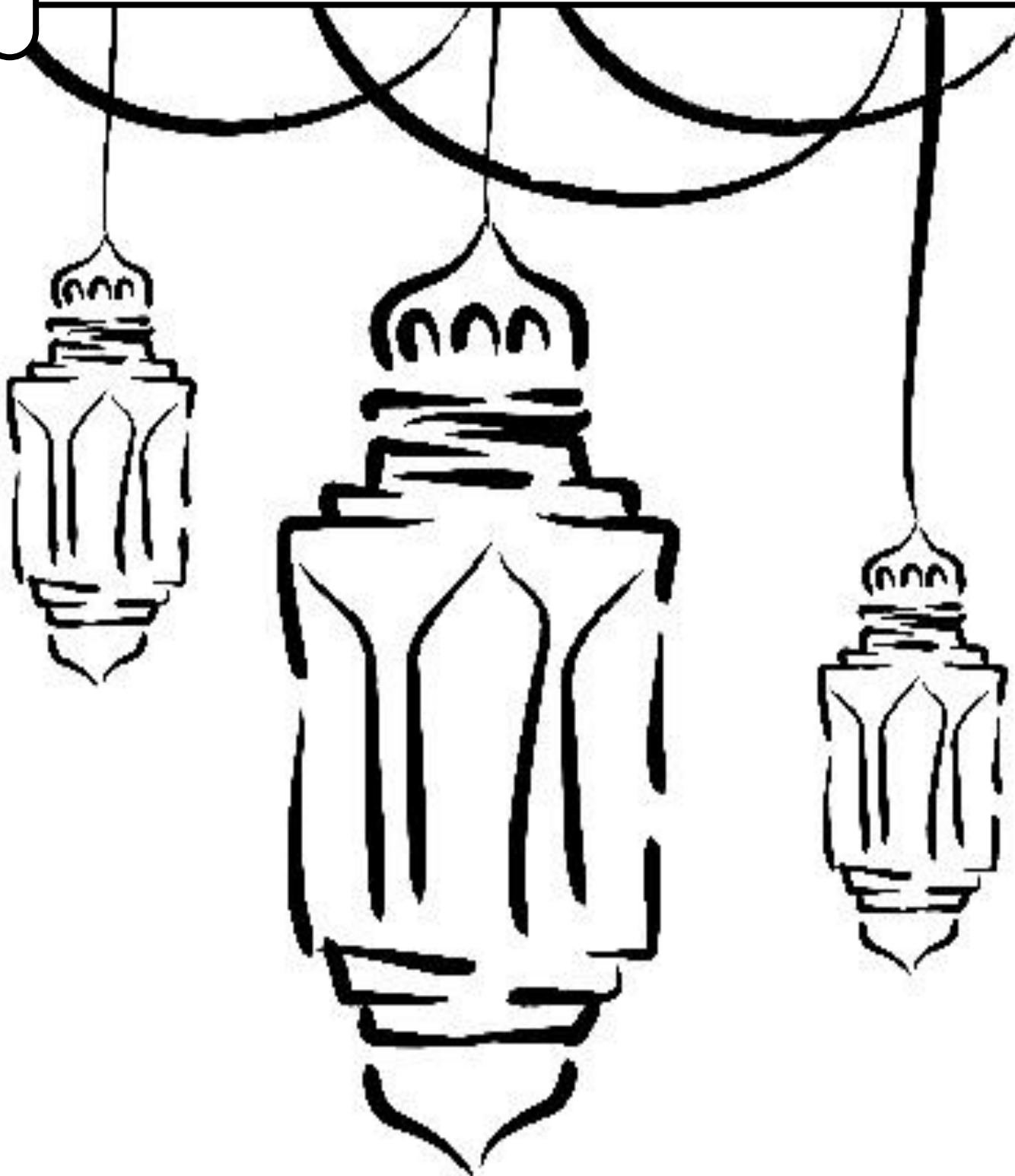
The following books have been used to compile these lessons:



- *“Aqeedah & Fiqh” – Adapted from the Saudi Curriculum*
- *“The Messengers and the Messages” by ‘Umar ·S·al-Ashqar*
- *“Knowing Allaah’s Prophets and Messengers” by Muhammad al-Jibaly*

Aqeedah Unit Three

Knowing the Prophets & Messengers



Review

The Pillars of Islam & the Pillars of Emaan

The Pillars of Islam are five in number

- *Shahaadah* - To testify 'La ilaha il-Allah wa Muhammadur-Rasoolullah' (There is no god worthy of worship except Allah and Muhammad ﷺ is His Messenger)
- *Salaah* - To pray the five daily prayers (Fajr, Dhuhur, 'Asr, Maghrib, 'Ishaa)
- *Zakaah* - To give from our wealth to the poor and needy
- *Saum* - To fast the month of Ramadan
- *Hajj* - To make pilgrimage to the House of Allah (the Ka'bah) in Makkah

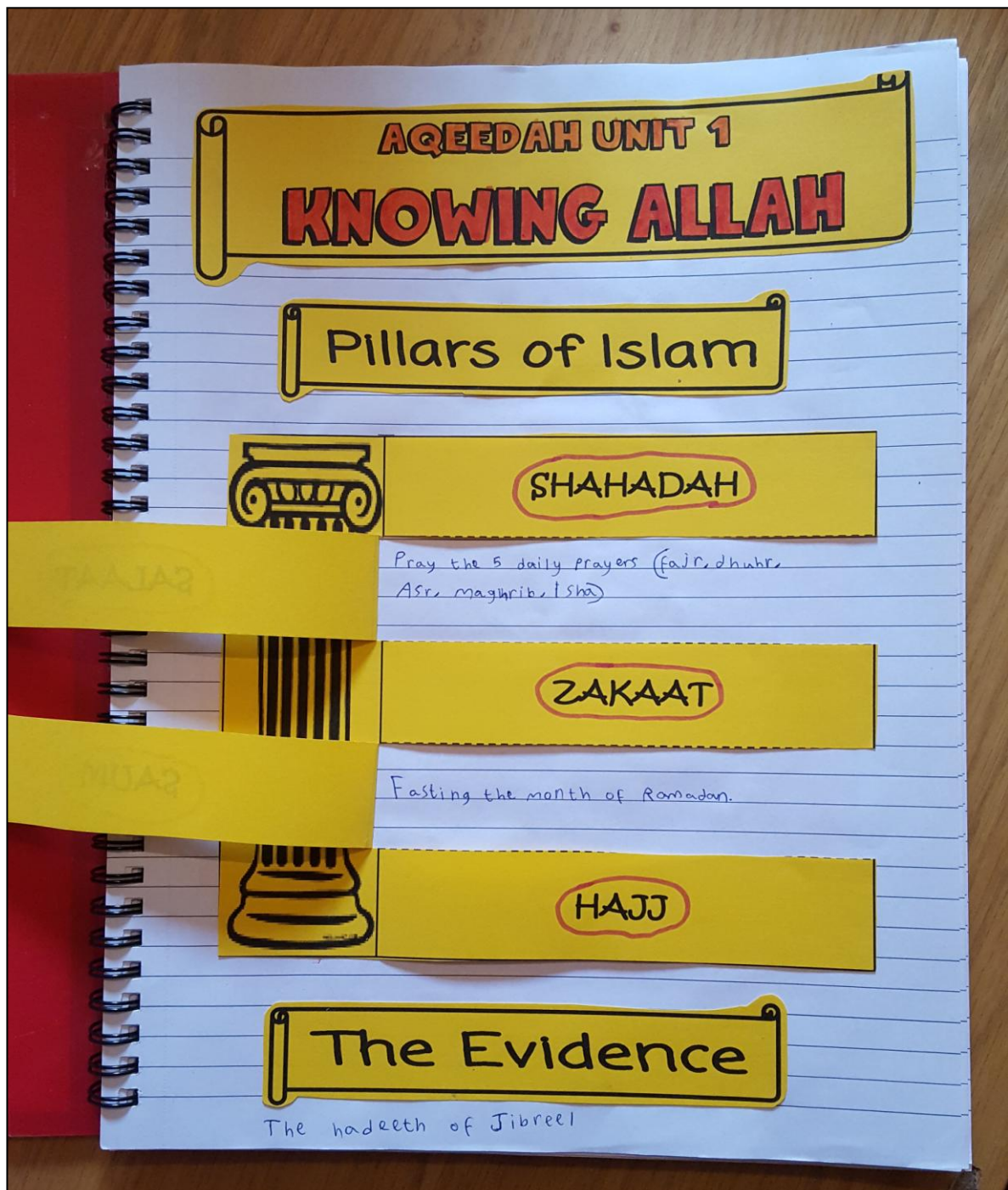
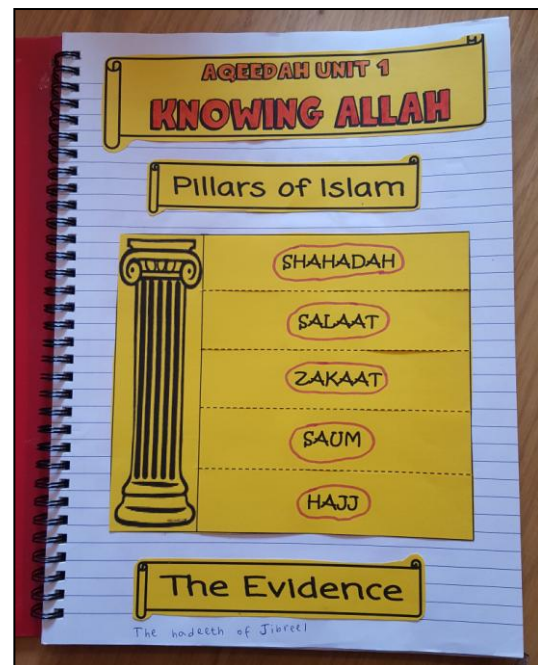
The Pillars of Emaan are six in number

- *Emaan bil Llah* - Belief in Allah
- *Emaan bil Malaa'ikah* - Belief in the Angels
- *Emaan bil Rusool* - Belief in the Messengers
- *Emaan bil Kutub* - Belief in the Books
- *Emaan bil Yaumul Akhir* - Belief in the Last Day
- *Emaan bil Qadrullah* - Belief in the Decree of Allah - the good and the bad of it

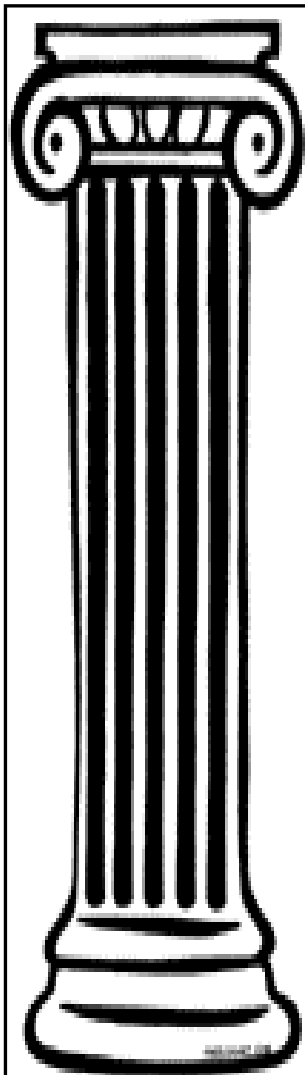
What's the Proof?

- *The Hadith of Jibreel* - Saheeh Bukhaari & Muslim

Review



Pillars of Islam



Shahadah

Salaat

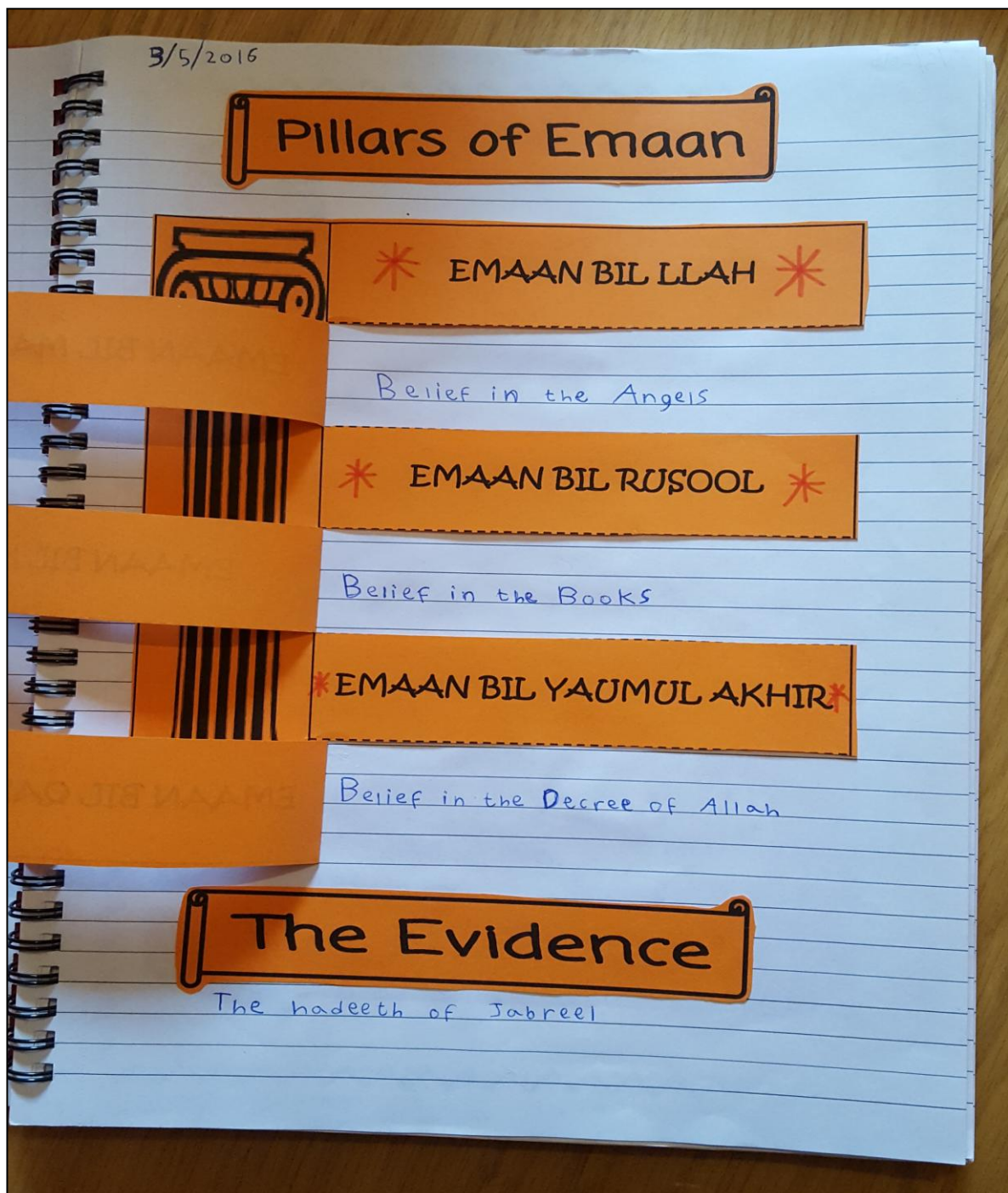
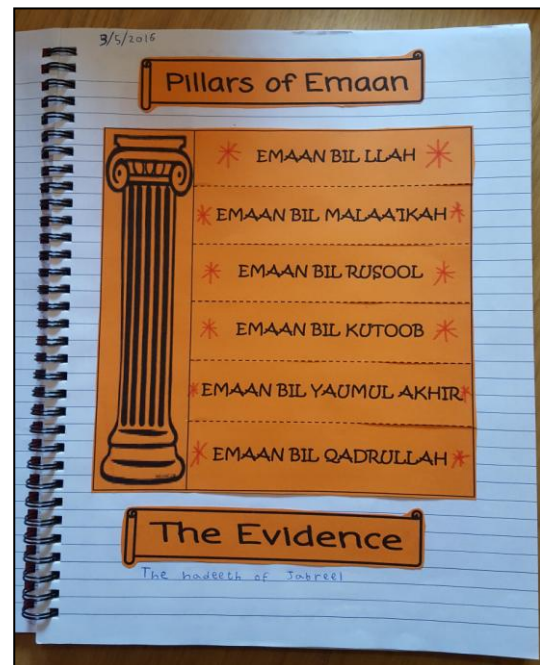
Zakaat

Saum

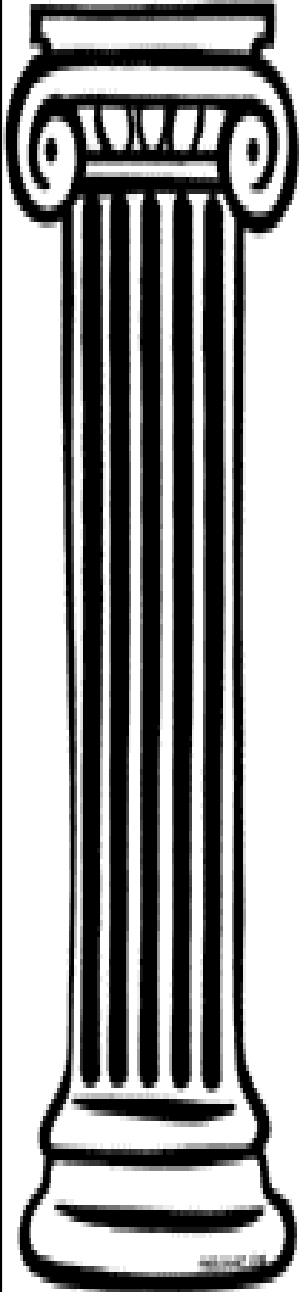
Hajj

The Evidence

Review



Pillars of Emaan



Emaan bil Llah

Emaan bil Malaa'ikah

Emaan bil Rusool

Emaan bil Kutub

Emaan bil Yaumil Akhir

Emaan bil Qadrullah

The Evidence

Review

13/10/2016

Pillars Wordsearch

t	o	l	d	f	i	n	c	h	s	e	i	i
h	a	o	z	a	k	a	a	t	c	a	n	a
r	k	b	l	u	e	t	i	t	f	p	u	l
t	o	l	o	t	e	h	m	b	n	a	l	m
h	e	a	n	u	a	a	s	u	q	r	g	e
e	v	c	a	l	f	t	a	l	l	r	l	s
l	t	k	o	s	h	c	d	l	h	o	i	s
a	l	l	a	h	a	h	a	f	m	w	g	e
s	q	i	i	a	w	b	p	i	b	r	e	n
t	a	r	n	h	o	b	i	n	o	w	n	g
d	v	d	n	a	o	e	d	c	o	r	t	e
a	r	m	a	d	d	a	l	h	k	e	r	r
y	m	p	h	a	n	g	e	l	s	n	m	s
c	o	a	l	h	i	t	o	p	a	n	i	i
k	o	r	a	d	g	r	e	a	t	t	i	t
e	t	r	m	e	e	f	l	e	e	r	a	t
r	b	s	a	l	a	a	t	m	c	h	j	b
d	g	r	e	e	n	f	i	n	c	j	o	e
f	a	o	c	c	u	r	n	i	a	o	r	a
q	a	d	r	u	l	l	a	h	o	v	e	k

Pillars of Emaan

- Allah ✓
- Angels ✓
- Books ✓
- Messengers ✓
- The Last Day ✓
- Qadrullah ✓

Pillars of Islam

- Shahadah ✓
- Salaat ✓
- Zakaat ✓
- Saum ✓
- Hajj ✓

Pillars Wordsearch

t o l d f i n c h s e i i
h a o z a k a a t c a n a
r k b l u e t i t f p u l
t o l o t e h m b n a l m
h e a n u a a s u q r g e
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a l l a h a h a f m w g e
s q i i a w b p i b r e n
t a r n h o b i n o w n g
d v d n a d o e d c o r t e
a r m p h a d d a l h k e r
y m p h a d n g e l s n m s
c o a l h a n i g t o p a n i
k o r a d i g r e l p a t t i
e t r m e l e f e m c h j a t
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f a o c c u l l a h o v e k

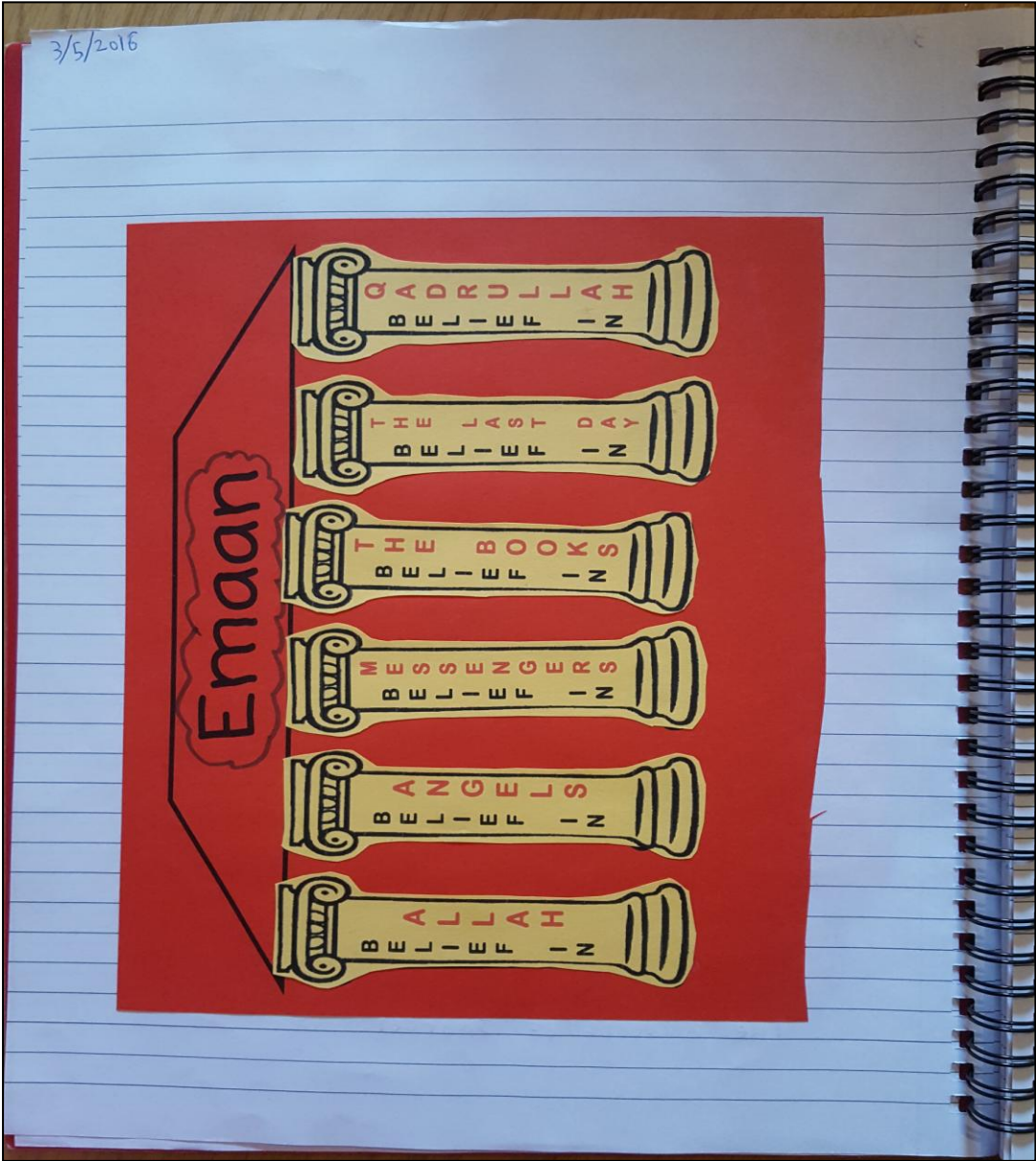
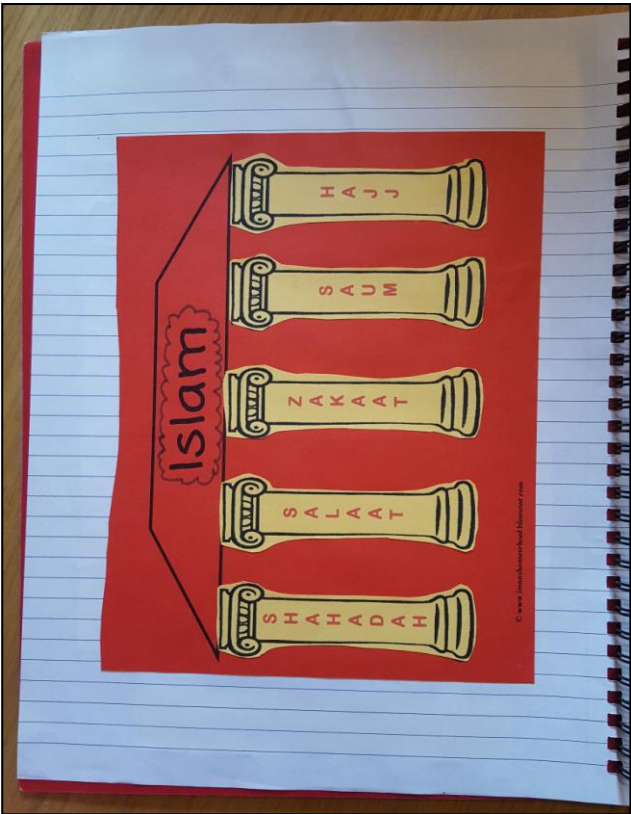
Pillars of Emaan

Allah
Angels
Books
Messengers
The Last Day
Qadrullah

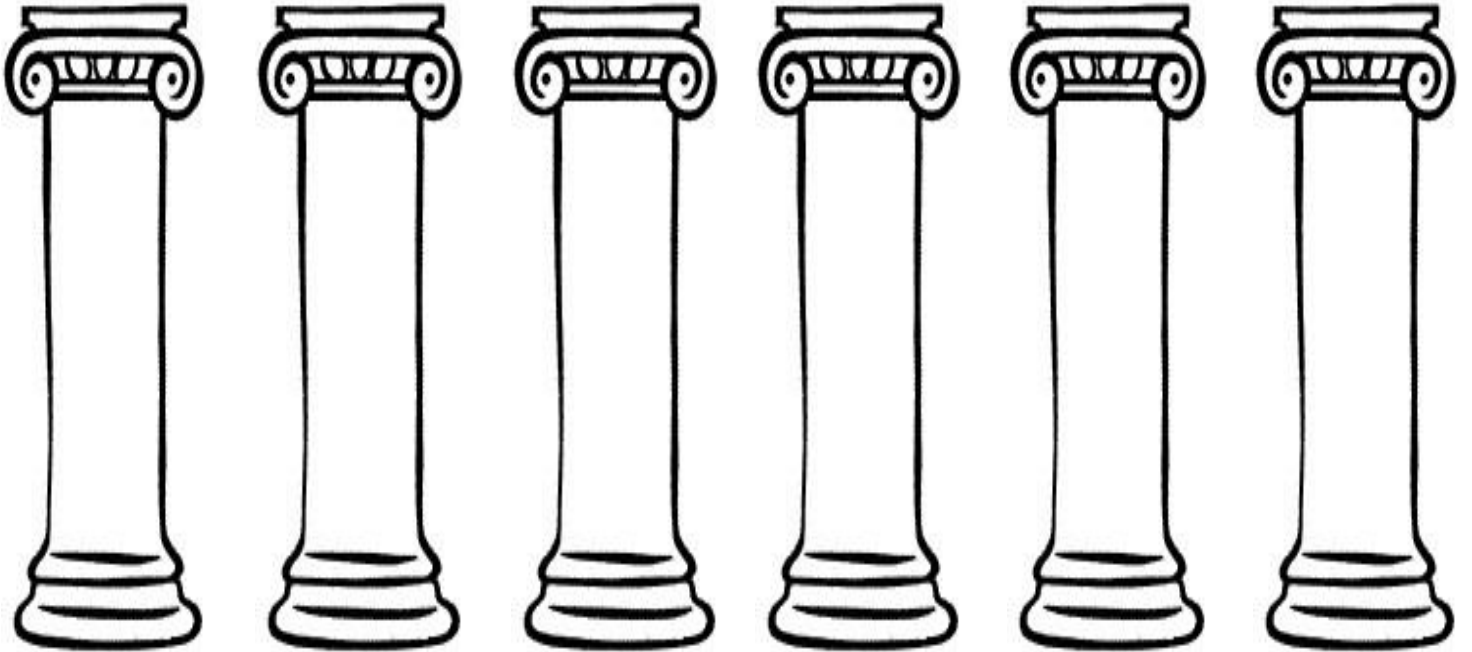
Pillars of Islam

Shahadah
Salaat
Zakaat
Saum
Hajj

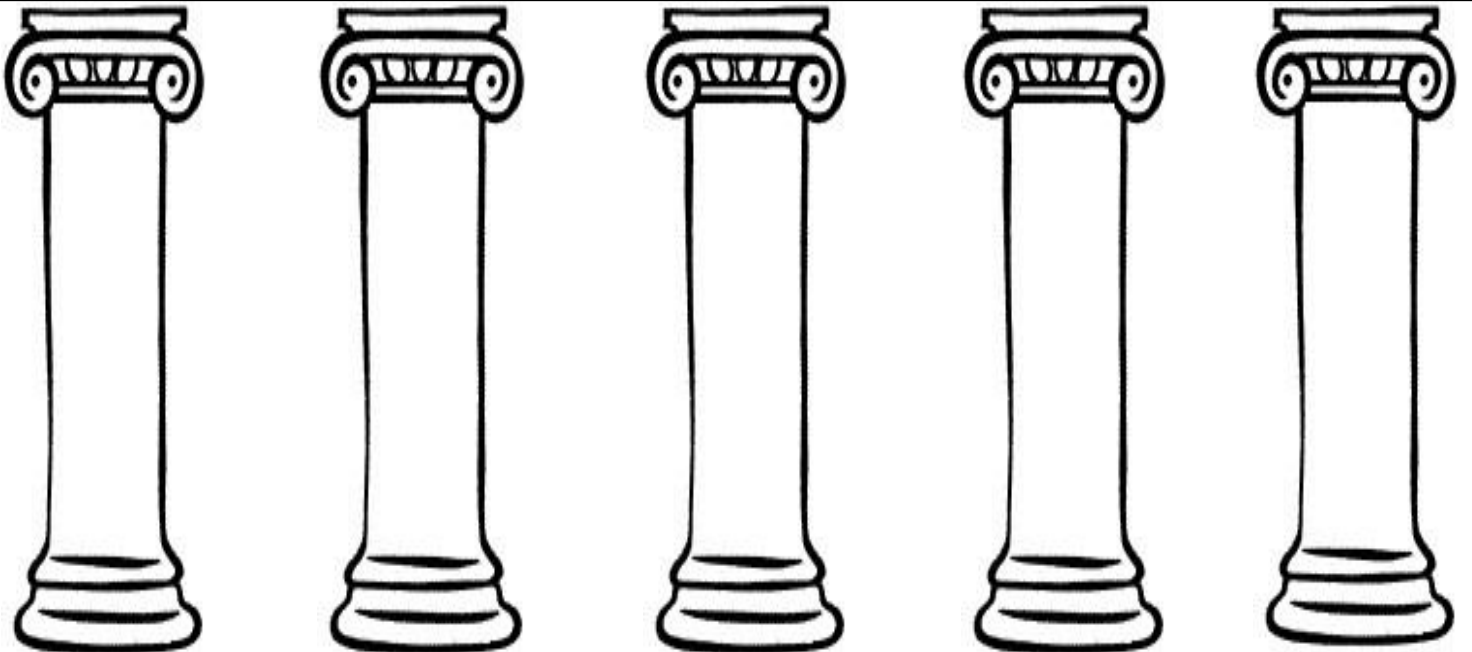
Review



Pillars of Emaan

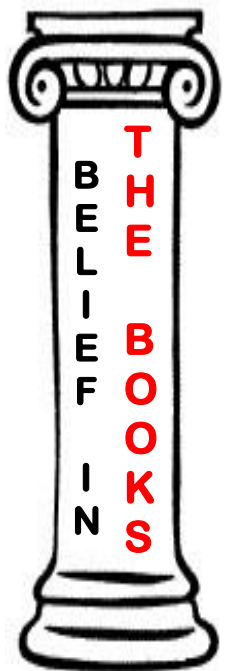
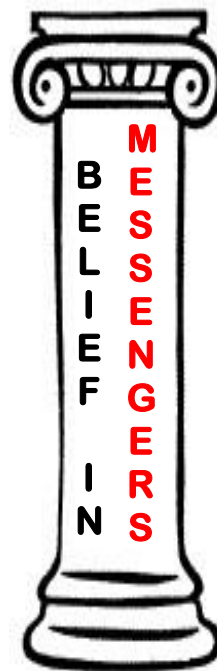
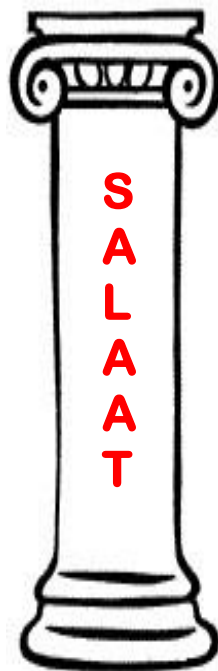
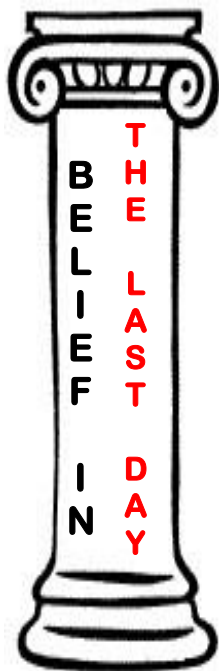
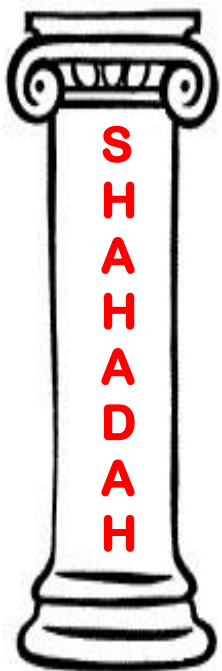
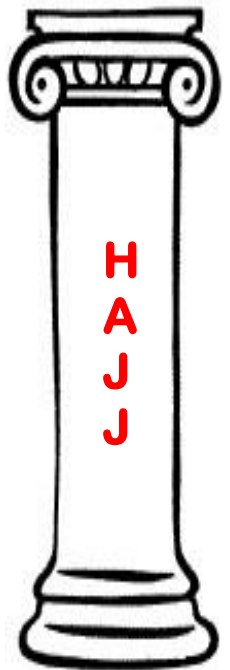
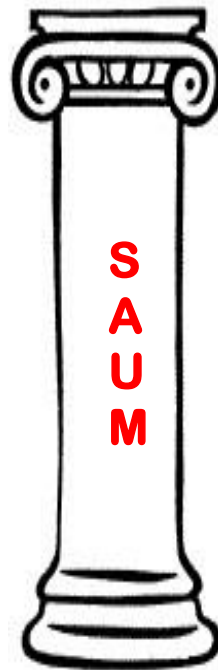
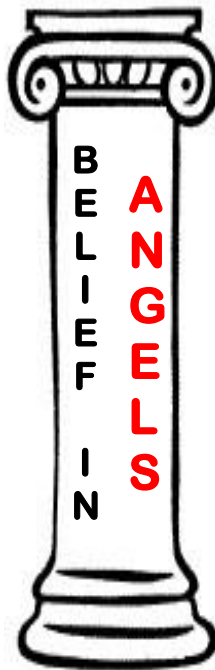
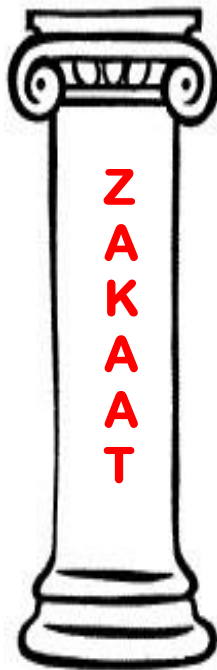
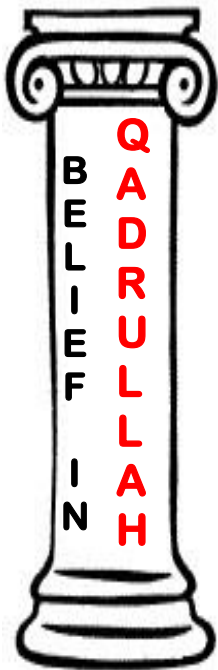
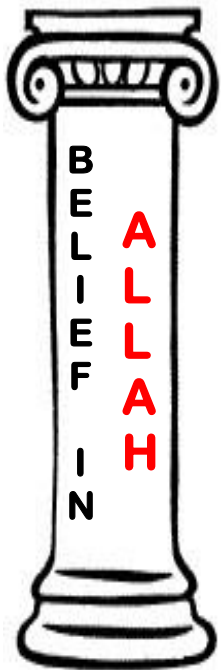


Pillars of Islam



Review - Printable Element

Astaghfirullah! The Pillars of Emaan and Pillars of Islam have been jumbled up! Put the pillars into their correct places by gluing them down onto the previous page.



Lesson 1 Notes

Belief in the Messengers is from the Pillars of Emaan

A true believer must believe in all of Allah's Prophets and Messengers. Believing in the Messengers that Allah sent to guide mankind is from the Pillars of Emaan.

The First Proof

- *Surah al-Baqarah 2:177: "Righteousness is not that you turn your faces toward the east or the west, but [true] righteousness is [in] one who believes in Allah, the Last Day, the Angels, the Book, and the Prophets ..."*

The Second Proof

- *Surah al-Baqarah 2:285: "The Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) has believed in what was revealed to him from his Lord, and [so have] the believers. All of them have believed in Allah and His Angels and His Books and His Messengers ..."*

Denying the Messengers Leads to Misguidance

- *Surah an-Nisaa' 4:136: "... And whoever disbelieves in Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, and the Last Day has certainly gone far astray."*

Belief in the Messengers is from the Pillars of Emaan

The First Proof

(Qur'aan 2:177)

The Second Proof

(Qur'aan 2:285)

Denying the
Messengers
Leads to
Misguidance

(Qur'aan 4:136)

وَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ
وُرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ
ضَلَالًا بَعِيدًا (4:136)

Lesson 2 Notes

Arabic Terms

In Arabic, the word “**Nabee**” means a Prophet and it comes from the word “**Naba**” which means news or information. So a Nabee is person who is given special and important news from Allah.

This important news or information is called “**Wahy**” (Revelation).

In Arabic, the word for a Messenger is “**Rasool**”. A Rasool is a person who carries a “**Risaalah**” (Message). So a Rasool, chosen by Allah, is a person who brings a message from Allah to guide the people to the right path. This message comes to the Rasool through Wahy.

What is a Prophet?

- A Prophet is a man who was sent by Allah to call people to a message that had been given to a previous Messenger.

What is a Messenger?

- A Messenger is a man who had received a new message from Allah to teach to the people.

Arabic Terms

نَبِي

Nabee

نَبَأ

Naba

رَسُول

Rasool

رِسَالَة

Risaalah

وَحْي

Wahy

What is a Prophet?

What is a Messenger?

Lesson 3 Notes

Wahy

The knowledge that a Prophet receives is called “Wahy” or Revelation. The Wahy comes to a Prophet in one of three ways. Allah, the Most High, says in Surah ash-Shuraa 42:51: “And it is not for any human being that Allah should speak to him except by revelation or from behind a partition or that He sends a messenger (Angel) to reveal, by His permission, what He wills. Indeed, He is Most High and Wise.”

Inspired Revelation

- Inspired Revelation is a type of knowledge that Allah places in the heart of His Prophets

Direct Speech

- In this case, Allah speaks directly to His Prophet, although the Prophets are not able to see Allah. An example of this is when Allah spoke to Moosa عليه السلام as He, the Most High, informed us in Surah al-A'raaf 7:143: “And when Moosa came to the meeting with Us, and his Lord spoke to him, he said, “My Lord, allow me to see You.” (Allah) said: “You will not be able to see Me.”

An Angel

- An Angel would bring the revelation down from Allah to the Prophet or Messenger. The Angel of Revelation was most commonly Jibreel عليه السلام - and this was the most common form of Wahy.

Wahy

What is Wahy?

وَمَا كَانَ لِبَشَرٍ أَنْ يُكَلِّمَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا وَحْيًا أَوْ مِنْ وَرَاءِ حِجَابٍ أَوْ يُرْسِلَ رَسُولًا
إِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ حَكِيمٍ فَيُوحِي بِإِذْنِهِ مَا يَشَاءُ

And it is not for any human being that Allah should speak to him except by revelation or from behind a partition or that He sends a messenger to reveal, by His permission, what He wills. Indeed, He is Most High and Wise.

[Qur'aan 42:51]

3 Forms of Wahy

Inspired Revelation

Direct Speech

An Angel

Lesson 4 Notes

Prophet vs. Messenger

The difference between a Prophet and a Messenger is something that the scholars have differed over. Below is a summary of points which will help us to understand better, inshaa'Allah.

- 1) There is much in common between a Prophet and a Messenger, for example:
 - They both receive Wahy
 - They both are required to guide their people with the Wahy that they receive
 - They both have excellent qualities, such as truthfulness, patience, sincerity
- 2) When Allah mentions "Prophets" or "Messengers", He is usually referring to those who receive the revelation and deliver it to the people. In these cases, the words "Prophets" and "Messengers" carry the same meaning and are and can be used interchangeably.
- 3) However, there is a difference between a Prophet and a Messenger. Sometimes Allah, the Most High, talks about them as being different, for example, in Surah al-Hajj 22:52, He says: "And We did not send before you any Messenger or Prophet except that when he spoke [or recited], Shaytan threw into it [some misunderstanding or confusion]."
- 4) All Prophets and Messengers called people to the same message and the same core beliefs, i.e. Tawheed - to worship Allah alone and to reject the worship of anything else besides Allah. This core message has been the same for every Prophet and Messenger from the time of Adam عليه السلام until the last Messenger, Muhammad ﷺ

Lesson 4 Notes

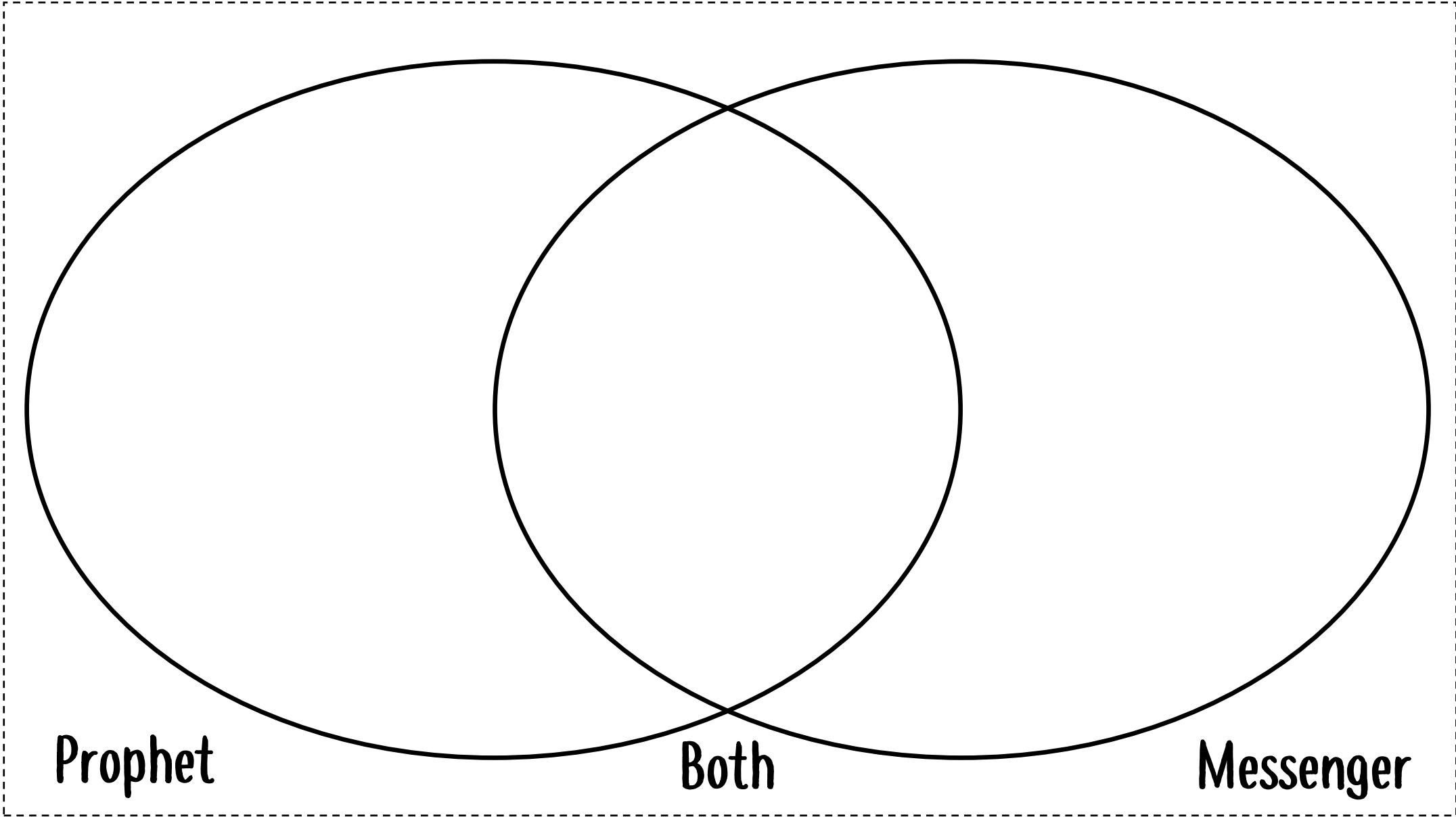
Prophet vs. Messenger

5) Allah, the Most High, sent messages to different people throughout time. These messages changed according to the situation of the people. Every time a new message was revealed, it brought new instructions in matters of law and regulation – but the call belief of Tawheed, to worship Allah alone always remained the same.

6) Shaykh al-Albaanee رحمه الله mentioned in regards to differing between a Prophet and a Messenger: “A Prophet is sent affirming a previous law. On the other hand, a Messenger is sent by Allah with a law, new or old, to which he calls the people.” [As-Saheehah vol 6, pg 369]

7) Thus, every Messenger was also a Prophet because he was required to call to a message that Allah revealed to him. But not every Prophet was a Messenger because some Prophets did not come with new messages.

Prophet vs. Messenger



Lesson 5 Notes

Prophet vs. Messenger – No Distinction Between Them

What is a Prophet?

- *A Prophet is a man who was sent by Allah to call people to a message that had been given to a previous Messenger.*

What is a Messenger?

- *A Messenger is a man who had received a new message from Allah to teach to the people.*

Shaykh al-Albaanee رحمه الله mentioned in regards to differing between a Prophet and a Messenger: "A Prophet is sent affirming a previous law. On the other hand, a Messenger is sent by Allah with a law, new or old, to which he calls the people." [As-Saheehah vol 6, pg 369]

We Must Believe in All the Messengers

- *Surah al-Baqarah 2:136: "Say, [O believers], "We have believed in Allah and what has been revealed to us and what has been revealed to Ibrahim and Isma'eel and Ishaaq and Yacoub and the Descendants and what was given to Moosa and 'Eesa and what was given to the Prophets from their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and we are Muslims [in submission] to Him."*
- *A Muslim believes in all of the Prophets and Messengers of Allah and does not prefer one over the other – we must love them all without exception.*

Lesson 5 Notes

Prophet vs. Messenger - No Distinction Between Them

We Do Not Prefer Some over Others

- *Surah al-Baqarah 2:285: "The Messenger has believed in what was revealed to him from his Lord, and [so have] the believers. All of them have believed in Allah and His Angels and His Books and His Messengers, [saying], "We make no distinction between any of His Messengers."*

We Do Not Reject Any of Them

- *Surah an-Nisaa' 4:150-151: "Indeed, those who disbelieve in Allah and His messengers and wish to discriminate between Allah and His messengers and say, "We believe in some and disbelieve in others," and wish to adopt a way in between. Those are the disbelievers, truly. And We have prepared for the disbelievers a humiliating punishment."*
- *Those who believe in some of the Messengers and reject others are not believers. They will not be permitted to enter Jannah and they will be punished in the Hell-Fire.*

Prophet vs. Messenger

A Prophet is

...

A Messenger is

...

رحمه الله
Shaykh Al-Albaanee explains ...

No Distinction Between Them

We must believe in all the Messengers

(Qur'aan 2:136)

We do not prefer some over others

(Qur'aan 2:285)

We do not reject any of them

(Qur'aan 4:150-151)

The Benefits of Believing in
the Messengers

The
1st
Benefit

The
2nd
Benefit

The
3rd
Benefit

The
4th
Benefit

The
5th
Benefit

The
6th
Benefit

The
7th
Benefit

Lesson 6 Notes

The Benefits of Believing in the Messengers

How do we benefit from believing in the Messengers?

- 1. We come to know their importance in our Religion*
- 2. We would regard them as the best of people*
- 3. We would love, respect and honour them.*
- 4. We would view them as our true leaders*
- 5. We would take them as our role models and examples*
- 6. We would strive to follow in their footsteps*
- 7. We would hope to be with them in Jannah*

Ibn al-Qayyim رحمه الله mentioned:

“Indeed, there is no way to happiness and success in this life or the Hereafter, except through the Messengers.

There is no way to know good and evil except through them.

Allah’s acceptance can never be attained except through them.

Good deeds, sayings and manners are nothing except through their guidance and teachings.

They are the heavy scale (of goodness). The deeds and sayings should be weighed against their sayings.

Our need for the Messengers is greater than the body’s need for the soul; or the eye’s need for sight; or the soul’s need for life.

No one can feel this except a living heart.”

[Zaad al-Ma’ad 1:15]

The Benefits of Believing in the Messengers

Ibn al-Qayyim ^{رحمه الله} said:

“Indeed, there is no way to happiness and success in this life or the Hereafter, except through the Messengers.

There is no way to know good and evil except through them.

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No one can feel this except a living heart.”

[Zaad ul-Ma’ad 1:15]

Lesson 7 Notes

The First Prophet

Who was the First Prophet?

- Adam عليه السلام was the first man Whom Allah created with His Hands. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ informed us that Adam عليه السلام was the first Prophet of Allah. He ﷺ said: “Adam was a Prophet, spoken to (by Allah). Between him and Nuh were ten centuries. And the Messengers were three hundred and fifteen in number.” [Ibn Hibban, at-Tabaree and others, authenticated by al-Albaanee in as-Saheehah, no. 2668]

Allah made Adam عليه السلام with His Hands

- When Allah created Adam, He, the Most High, commanded the Angels to bow down to Adam. Included in that command was Iblees, a Jinn who used to keep company with the Angels (refer to Surah al-Kahf 18:50). In the ayah in Surah Saad 38:75, Allah addressed Iblees and we learn that Allah created Adam عليه السلام with His Two Hands: “[Allah] said, “O Iblees, what prevented you from prostrating to that which I created with My hands?”

The Wife of Adam عليه السلام was created from his rib

- Allah, the Most High, informs us about the creation of Adam and his wife in Surah an-Nisaa’ 4:1 saying: “O mankind, fear your Lord, who created you from one soul (Adam) and created from it its mate (Hawwa) ...”
- And the Messenger of Allah ﷺ advised men: “Treat women kindly, for woman was created from a bent rib, and the most crooked part of the rib is the top part, so treat women kindly.” [Reported by Abu Huryrah, recorded in Sahih Bukhari & Muslim]

Lesson 7 Notes

The First Prophet

Mankind Descended from the First Prophet and His Wife

- Allah, the Most High, informs us that all of mankind are descended from Adam and his wife, Hawwa in Surah an-Nisaa' 4:1 saying: "O mankind, fear your Lord, who created you from one soul (Adam) and created from it its mate (Hawwa) and dispersed from both of them many men and women."

More about Adam عليه السلام

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ has informed us that Adam عليه السلام lived for 960 years [at-Tirmidhi and others, authenticated by al-Albaanee in Saheeh at-Tirmithi no·2683]
- In ancient times, people used to be huge in size. Adam عليه السلام was very tall, in fact, Abu Hurayrah reported that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "Allah created Adam according to his image (Adam's image, i.e. in the form of a human being) and he was sixty cubits (arm-spans) tall. After him, the size of the people continued to shrink until now." [al-Bukhari, Muslim and others]
- An arm span is the distance from a man's elbow to his fingertips (approx. 60cms) so Adam عليه السلام was around 40 metres tall - And Allah knows best.
- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ stated that between the first Prophet (Adam عليه السلام) and the first Messenger (Nuh عليه السلام) was ten centuries (or ten generations) and Allah sent a total of 315 Messengers: He ﷺ said: "Adam was a Prophet, spoken to (by Allah). Between him and Nuh were ten centuries. And the Messengers were three hundred and fifteen in number." [Ibn Hibban, at-Tabaree and others, authenticated by al-Albaanee in as-Saheehah, no· 2668]

The First Prophet

Who was the first Prophet عليه السلام ?

(Give Proof)

Allah عز و جل made him with His Hands.

(Give Proof)

His wife عليها السلام was created from his rib.

(Give Proof)

Mankind descended from the first Prophet and his wife.

(Give Proof)

How long did Prophet Adam عليه السلام live?

How tall was Prophet Adam عليه السلام ?

How many years between the first Prophet and first Messenger?

How many Messengers did Allah send in total?

Lesson 8 Notes

The First and Last Messengers

Who was the First Messenger?

- While Adam عليه السلام was the first Prophet, Nuh عليه السلام who came a thousand years after him, was the first Messenger. Anas reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: *"The first Prophet who was sent (as a Messenger) was Nuh."* [Ibn Assakir and ad-Daylamee, authenticated by al-Albaanee in Saheeh ul-Jaami' no. 2585 and as-Saheehah no. 1289]

Who was the Last Messenger?

- The last Prophet and Messenger is our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ whom Allah, the Most High said about him in Surah al-Ahzaab 33:40: *"Muhammad is not the father of [any] of your men, but [he is] the Messenger of Allah and the last of the Prophets ..."*
- Similarly, the Prophet ﷺ said about himself: *"The Prophets were sealed (concluded) by me."* [Muslim, Tirmidhi and others]

Lesson 9 Notes

Allah Sent Messengers to All Nations

There have been many, many generations of people since Adam عليه السلام

In every generation there have been many nations spread all over the earth. Allah has not neglected any of them. He has sent a Messenger to every nation to guide them and warn them of Allah's punishment awaiting those who rejected the guidance.

The First Proof

- *Surah Faatir 35:24: "There was never a nation except that a warner had passed among them."*

The Second Proof

- *Surah Yunus 10:47: "And for every nation is a Messenger ..."*

The Third Proof

- *Surah an-Nahl 16:63: "By Allah, We did certainly send [Messengers] to nations before you (O Muhammad ﷺ) ..."*

First & Last

Who was the first Messenger عليه السلام ? (Give Proof)	Who was the last Messenger ﷺ ? (Give Proof)

Allah sent Messengers to all Nations

	The First Proof (Qur'aan 35:24)
	The Second Proof (Qur'aan 10:47)
	The Third Proof (Qur'aan 16:63)

Lesson 10 Notes

The Number of Prophets and Messengers

There have been many, many generations of people since Adam عليه السلام

In every generation there have been many nations spread all over the earth. Allah has not neglected any of them. He has sent a Messenger to every nation to guide them and warn them of Allah's punishment awaiting those who rejected the guidance.

Do We Know All of the Prophets that Allah sent to Mankind

- *Many nations have come and gone from the time of Adam عليه السلام to the time of the final Messenger of Allah ﷺ, and Allah has informed us that He has sent a Messenger to every nation. We do not know the names of all of the Prophets and Messengers; however, Allah has informed us of some of their names in the Qur'an and Sunnah. In Surah an-Nisaa' 4:164, Allah said: "And [We sent] Messengers about whom We have related [their stories] to you before and Messengers about whom We have not related to you ..."*

Allah sent many Prophets to the Children of Israel

- *A large number of Prophets were sent to the Children of Israel (the Jews) after the time of Prophet Moosa عليه السلام. Abu Hurayrah reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "The Children of Israel used to be ruled by Prophets. Each time a Prophet died, another Prophet came. But, indeed, there is no Prophet after me." [al-Bukhari, Muslim and others]*

How many Prophets and Messengers did Allah send?

- *The Messenger of Allah ﷺ mentioned "The number of Prophets is one hundred and twenty four thousand (124,000) and from this number the Messengers are three hundred and fifteen (315) - a great number." [Ahmad, Ibn Hibban, at-Tabaranee and others. Authenticated by al-Albaanee in as-Saheehah no.2668]*

The Number of Prophets & Messengers

Do we know all of the Prophets that Allah sent to mankind?

(Qur'aan 4:164)

Allah عز وجل sent many Prophets to the Children of Israel

(Give Proof)

How many Prophets did Allah send?

(Give Proof)

How many Messengers did Allah send?

(Give Proof)

Lesson 11 Notes

Prophets in the Qur'an

How many Prophets did Allah mention by name in the Qur'an?

- *Allah mentioned the names of twenty-five Prophets throughout the Qur'an. Eighteen of them have been mentioned in Surah al-An'aam 6:83-86: "And that was Our [conclusive] argument which We gave Abraham against his people. We raise by degrees whom We will. Indeed, your Lord is Wise and Knowing. And We gave to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob - all [of them] We guided. And Noah, We guided before; and among his descendants, David and Solomon and Job and Joseph and Moses and Aaron. Thus do We reward the doers of good. And Zechariah and John and Jesus and Elias - and all were of the righteous. And Ishmael and Elisha and Jonah and Lot - and all [of them] We preferred over the worlds."*

Names of the Prophets in English and Arabic

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| • Abraham | - Ibrahim | Zechariah | - Zakariyyah |
| • Isaac | - Ishaq | John | - Yahya |
| • Jacob | - Ya'qub | Jesus | - 'Isa |
| • Noah | - Nuh | Elias | - Ilyas |
| • David | - Dawud | Ishmael | - Isma'il |
| • Solomon | - Sulayman | Elisha | - Alyasa |
| • Job | - Ayyub | Jonah | - Yunus |
| • Joseph | - Yusuf | Lot | - Loot |
| • Moses | - Musa | | |
| • Aaron | - Harun | | |

Can you name them all below?

Arabic

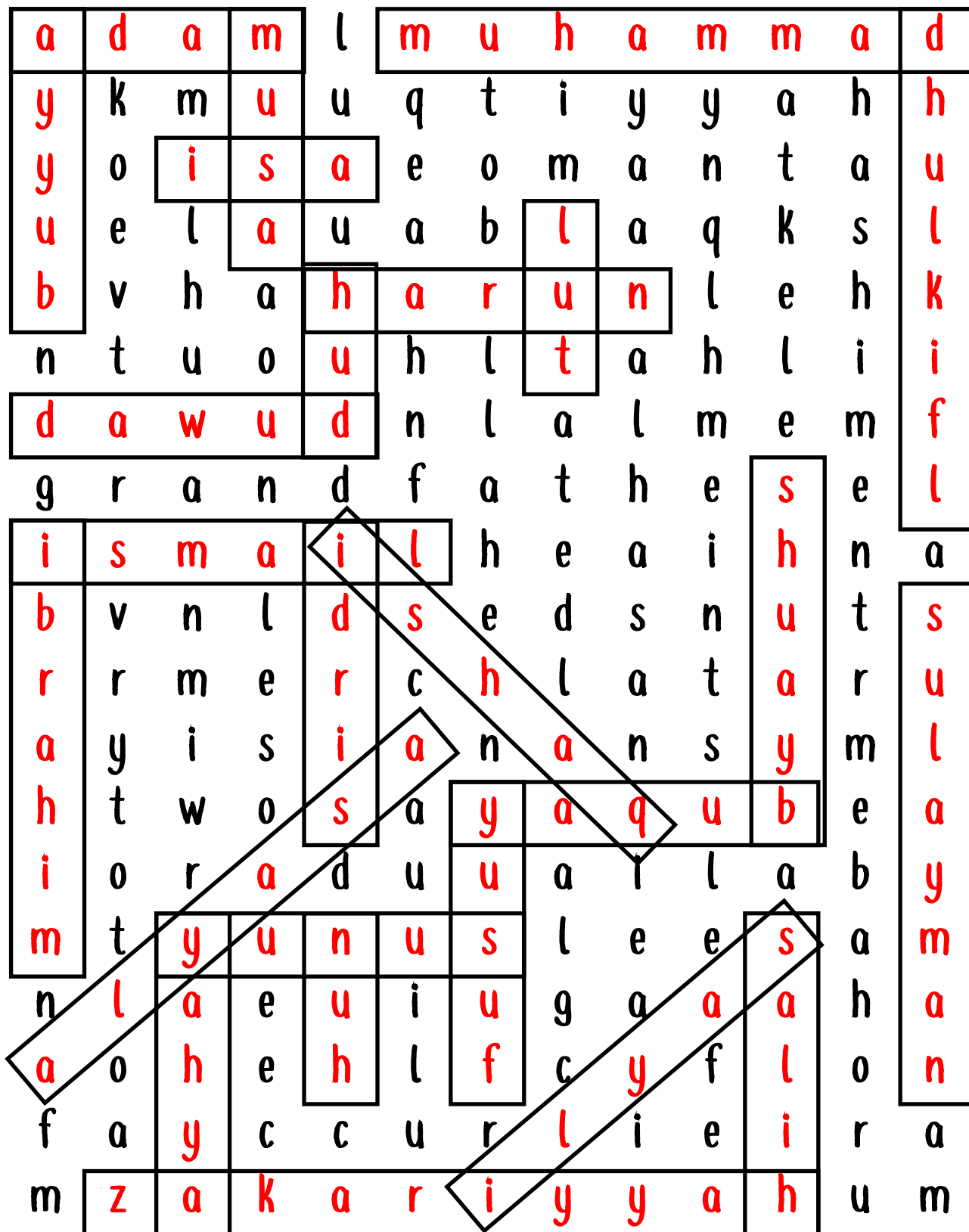
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14. _____
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17. _____
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- [illegible]

Can you find the names of all 25 Prophets and Messengers mentioned in the Qur'aan?

a	d	a	m	l	m	u	h	a	m	m	a	d
y	k	m	u	u	q	t	i	y	y	a	h	h
y	o	i	s	a	e	o	m	a	n	t	a	u
u	e	l	a	u	a	b	l	a	q	k	s	l
b	v	h	a	h	a	r	u	n	l	e	h	k
n	t	u	o	u	h	l	t	a	h	l	i	i
d	a	w	u	d	n	l	a	l	m	e	m	f
g	r	a	n	d	f	a	t	h	e	s	e	l
i	s	m	a	i	l	h	e	a	i	h	n	a
b	v	n	l	d	s	e	d	s	n	u	t	s
r	r	m	e	r	c	h	l	a	t	a	r	u
a	y	i	s	i	a	n	a	n	s	y	m	l
h	t	w	o	s	a	y	a	q	u	b	e	a
i	o	r	a	d	u	u	a	i	l	a	b	y
m	t	y	u	n	u	s	l	e	e	s	a	m
n	l	a	e	u	i	u	g	a	a	a	h	a
a	o	h	e	h	l	f	c	y	f	l	o	n
f	a	y	c	c	u	r	l	i	i	e	r	a
m	z	a	k	a	r	i	y	y	a	h	u	m

Can you find the names of all 25 Prophets and Messengers mentioned in the Qur'aan?



Adam, Idris, Nuh, Hud, Salih, Lut, Ibrahim, Isma'il, Ishaq, Yuqub, Yusuf, Shu'ayb, Ayyub, Dhul-Kifl, Musa, Harun, Dawud, Sulayman, Ilyas, Alyasa, Yunus, Zakariyyah, Yahya, 'Isa, Muhammad ﷺ

Lesson 12 Notes

Prophets in the Sunnah

In the Qur'an, Allah has told us about two prophets without mentioning their names. Their names are only mentioned in the Sunnah. These prophets are al-Khidr and Yoosha'.

In Surah al-Kahf, ayah 60-82, Allah tells us how Prophet Moosa عليه السلام and his servant met a man and their experiences whilst with him. Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ told us that the man Moosa عليه السلام met was al-Khidr. And our Prophet ﷺ also told us that Moosa's servant was Yoosha', who later became a prophet.

It is said that Yoosha' was the prophet who led the Children of Isra'el into Palestine after the death of Moosa. During the fight with the pagans who were in Jerusalem, Allah helped Yoosha' with a great miracle.

Abu Hurayrah reported that the Prophet said: "Never was the sun stopped for a human being - except for Yoosha' bin Noon during (one of) the evenings when he attacked Jerusalem." [Recorded by Ahmad, Ibn 'Asaakir and others. Authenticated by al-Albaanee, Saheeh al-Jaami' no. 5612 and as-Saheehah no. 2226]

**** You can refer to Tafsir Ibn Kathir for more details regarding al-Khidr and Yoosha' bin Noon ****

Prophets in the Sunnah

Which two Prophets are mentioned in the Qur'aan without name?

How do we know their names?

Who was al-Khidr ?

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Who was Yoosha ?

What was the miracle granted to Yoosha?

Lesson 13 Notes

Prophets without Name

There are many cases in which Allah has told us about some prophets without mentioning their names. For example, Allah informed us of a Prophet who came after the time of Moosa عليه السلام just before Prophet Dawood عليه السلام

He, the Most High, said in Surah al-Baqarah 2:246: "Have you not considered the assembly of the Children of Israel after [the time of] Moosa when they said to a prophet of theirs, "Send to us a king, and we will fight in the way of Allah ..."

Allah has not informed us of the name of this prophet, but the Christians say the name of this Prophet mentioned in their Bible was Samuel (Shameel).

Al-Asbaat (the Sons of Ya'qoob عليه السلام) were also Prophets about whom Allah has not mentioned them specifically by name. They are referred to five times in the Qur'an in Surah al-Baqarah 2:136 and 2:140; also Surah Aal-i-Imran 3:84, Surah an-Nisaa' 4:163 and Surah al-A'raaf 7:160.

In Surah an-Nisaa' 4:163 Allah mentions the names of eleven prophets. He also mentions the Sons as prophets who received revelation. Al-Asbaat refers to the twelve sons of Ya'qoob. The only one we know mentioned by name is Yusuf عليه السلام. The names of the others are found in the scriptures of the People of the Book, who say that Yusuf's youngest full-brother was called Binyamin (Benjamin) - and Allah knows best.

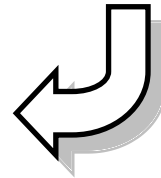
*** You can refer to the Tafsir of Surah Yusuf for more details regarding Yusuf عليه السلام and the sons of Ya'qoob عليه السلام ***

Prophets without Name

Which Prophet came
after Moosa عليه السلام
but before Dawood عليه
السلام?

(Qur'aan 2:246)

What name do the
People of the Book give
to this Prophet?



Who were al-Asbaat
(the sons)?

(Give Proof)

How many times are
al-Asbaat mentioned
in the Qur'aan?

Can you find the ayat
that mention al-
Asbaat?

(List the references)

Which one of the 12
sons is mentioned by
name in the Qur'an?

(Give Proof)

Lesson 14 Notes

Prophet or Not?

We cannot know for certain whether someone was a prophet or not unless Allah informs us. There are some righteous individuals mentioned in the Qur'an and Sunnah but we do not have enough evidence to say that they were prophets.

These include 'Uzayr, Luqman, Dhul-Qarnayn and Tubba'. With regards to the last two, Abu Hurayrah reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "I do not know if Tubba' was a prophet (or a cursed person) or not. And I do not know if Dhul-Qarnayn was a prophet or not." [Recorded by al-Hakim, al-Bayhaquee and others, authenticated by al-Albaanee in Saheeh al-Jaami' no. 5524 and as-Saheehah, no. 2217]

Tubba' is mentioned a few times in the Qur'an. The scholars agree that he was a powerful king of ancient Yemen. At first he did not believe in Allah, but later on he became a believer. Sahl bin Sa'd and Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with them) reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "Do not curse Tubba' because he submitted to Allah." [Ahmad, at-Tabarane and others, authenticated by al-Albaanee in Saheeh al-Jaami' no. 7319 and as-Saheehah, no. 2423]

Prophet or Not?

Who was 'Uzayr ?

[illegible]

Who was Luqman ?

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Prophet or Not?

Who was Dhul-Qarnayn ?

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Prophet or Not?

Who was Tubba' ?

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Lesson 15 Notes

Uloo-al-'Azm

Of all of the mentioned Prophets and Messengers, the best of them are the “Uloo-al-'Azm”, meaning those who had strong determination. They had the most patience, the most strength and determination in remaining steadfast and the most determination in calling their people to the truth.

They are considered the best amongst the Messengers because they did as Allah commanded them without becoming weak or falling short.

Allah, the Most High, instructed His final Messenger, Muhammad ﷺ in Surah al-Ahqaaf 46:35:

“So be patient (O Muhammad) as were the Uloo-al-'Azm from among the Messengers.”

The majority of scholars agree that the Uloo-al-'Azm were five Messengers: Nooh, Ibraheem, Moosa, 'Eesa and Muhammad ﷺ

Allah says about them in Surah al-Ahzaab 33:7 - “And (remember) when We took from the Prophets their covenant, and from you (O Muhammad), and from Nooh, Ibrahim, Moosa, and 'Eesa, son of Maryam. We took from them a strong covenant.

They have also mentioned again in Surah ash-Shooraa 42:13.

The first two from the Uloo-al-'Azm were Nooh and Ibraheem who were so good and righteous that Allah bestowed upon them a great favour and honour - that all the Prophets after them would be from their descendants (children). Allah mentioned this in Surah al-Hadeed 57:26-27:

“And indeed, We sent Nooh) and Ibraheem, and placed in their offspring Prophethood and Scripture. And among them there are some who are guided; but many of them are Fasiqun (rebellious, disobedient to Allah). Then, We sent after them Our Messengers, and We sent 'Îsa (Jesus) - son of Maryam (Mary), and gave him the Injeel (Gospel).”

Uloo al-'Azm

فَاصْبِرْ كَمَا صَبَرَ أُولُو الْعَزْمِ مِنَ الرُّسُلِ وَلَا تَسْتَعْجِلْ لَهُمْ

Therefore be patient as were the Messengers of strong will and be in no haste about them (the disbelievers).

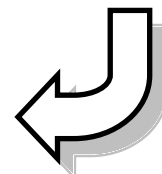
[Qur'aan 46:35]

What does Uloo al-'Azm mean?
(أُولُو الْعَزْمِ)

How many are the Uloo al-'Azm?

Can you name the Uloo al-'Azm?

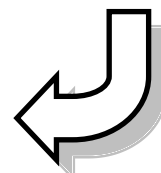
Proof



(Qur'aan 33:7)

From which two great Messengers are all Prophets descended?

Proof



(Qur'aan 57:26-27)

Lesson 16 Notes

Mission of the Prophets

The most important part of the Prophets' mission was calling the people to Tawheed - to worship Allah alone.

Allah, the Most High, said in Surah al-Anbiyaa' 21:25:

"And We sent not before you any Messenger except that We revealed to him that: There is no deity except Me (Allah), so worship Me."

And in Surah an-Nahl 16:36:

"And We certainly sent into every nation a Messenger, [saying], "Worship Allah and avoid Taghoot (false deities)."

The Prophets were sent by Allah as truthful and sincere guides for the people. All of the Prophets had one purpose and goal - to save the people from misguidance and to lead them from darkness to light. They were leaders to goodness and reform, as Allah described them in Surah al-Anbiyaa' 21:73:

"And We made them leaders guiding by Our command. And We inspired to them the doing of good deeds, establishment of prayer, and giving of zakah; and they were worshippers of Us."

Every Prophet worked hard to show his people the right way. He told them what is good for them and commanded them with it. And he warned them from every evil and commanded them to stay away from it.

'Abdullah ibn 'Amr reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

"Indeed, it was a right on every Prophet before me to guide his people to the best that he knew for them and to warn them from the evil that he knew for them."

[Reported by Muslim, Ahmad and Others]

Lesson 16 Notes

Mission of the Prophets

On the Day of Judgement, the evil-doers will not be able to claim that Allah did not tell them what to do. Allah, the Most Wise, sent many Prophets to guide them, but they refused to obey them. The Prophets and Messengers will stand as witnesses so that no one can claim that Allah did not warn them.

Allah, the Most High, said in Surah an-Nisaa' 4:165:

"[We sent] Messengers as bringers of good tidings and warners so that mankind will have no argument against Allah after the Messengers. And ever is Allah Exalted in Might and Wise."

When Allah sends His Messenger to a people, the evidence is established against them. This means that they now know right from wrong. If they choose to disobey the Messenger, they would be deserving of Allah's Punishment as Allah has said in Surah al-Israa' 17:15:

"Never would We punish (a people) until We have sent a Messenger."

The Prophets and Messengers brought glad news to the people informing them that Allah will be pleased with them and will reward them with ever-lasting Jannah if they are righteous and obedient to Him. And they also warned people of the consequences of their sins and evil deeds and the punishment of the Fire awaiting those who disobey Allah and reject His Messengers.

Allah, the Most High, says in Surah al-An'aam 6:48 and likewise, in Surah al-Kahf 18:56:

"We do not send the Messengers except as carriers of glad news and as warners."

Lesson 16 Notes

Mission of the Prophets

It is not possible for mankind to establish true justice. They are unable to make laws that are pleasing to Allah and just and fair to all. They need Allah's guidance for this, and for this purpose, Allah sent His Messengers.

Allah, the Most High, said in Surah al-Hadeed 57:25:

"We have surely sent Our Messengers with clear signs. And We sent down with them the Scripture and the balance so that the people would establish justice."

The "balance" is the law that allows the people to deal with each other fairly. In many cases, the Prophets ruled amongst their people, and showed them how to establish and follow the commands of Allah.

Often, it was not enough for the people to simply receive the commands of Allah. They needed to see how the laws were to be implemented in real life, so the Prophets, guided by Allah, set the example, showing the people the best way to follow.

Allah mentioned in Surah al-An'aam 6:90, how He commanded that the Prophets be taken as an example: "Those (Prophets) are the ones whom Allah has guided, so from their guidance take an example."

Likewise, we have been informed about the Final Messenger ﷺ whom we should take as our role model and guide. Allah, the Most High, said about him in Surah al-Ahzaab 33:21: "You surely have in Allah's Messenger an excellent example (to follow)."

The Prophets were kind and merciful towards their people, wanting for them to be guided and they would make a great deal of du'aa to Allah to guide them.

Abu Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet ﷺ said:

"Every Prophet had an acceptable du'aa for his people. Each Prophet has already made his du'aa. As for me, I have saved my du'aa for my Ummah to intercede for them on the Day of Judgement." [al-Bukhaari, Muslim and Others]

Mission of the Prophets

Calling people to Tawheed

(Qur'aan 16:36)

Lead and guide the people

(Qur'aan 21:73)

Guide to good and warn from evil

(Hadith: Muslim, Ahmad & Others)

**Establish the evidence against the
people**

(Qur'aan 4:165)

Mission of the Prophets

Bring glad tidings and warnings of
punishment

(Qur'aan 6:48)

Bring laws and justice to Humanity

(Qur'aan 57:25)

Act as an example of good conduct

(Qur'aan 6:90)

Asking Allah to help their people

(Hadith: Bukhaari, Muslim & Others)

Lesson 17 Notes

Allah Supports His Prophets

Allah gave miracles to His Prophets. A miracle is an exceptional power that is beyond human ability. For example, Allah gave Moosa to turn his staff into a huge snake, and He, the Most High, gave 'Eesa the ability to cure the sick and give life to the dead.

Abu Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, said that the Prophet ﷺ said:

"Every Prophet from among the Prophets was given a miracle so that the people might believe in him. I was only give a revelation (the Qur'an) from Allah, so I hope to have the most followers on the Day of Resurrection."

The Prophets did not do anything without the permission of Allah and they did not perform any miracle without Allah's help. Allah says about them in Surah ar-Ra'd 13:38:

"It was not for any Messenger to come with a sign (a miracle) except by Allah's permission."

Whenever a Prophet was sent to a people, many of them opposed him and would try by any means to prevent them from delivering the message of Allah - even if that meant killing him. But Allah promised to protect His Messengers from harm until they were able to deliver the message to their people. And Allah also protected His Messengers from making any mistakes in delivering the message.

When Allah commanded the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to deliver the message, He, the Most High, told him:

"And Allah will protect you from the people." [Surah al-Ma'idah 5:67]

Lesson 17 Notes

Allah Supports His Prophets

Allah supported His Prophets and gave them victory over their enemies. We can find many examples of this in the Qur'an. Allah gave victory to Nuh and drowned the disbelieving people, and He gave victory to Ibrahim over his people who wanted to burn him, and He, the Almighty, gave victory to Musa over Fir'awn, and so on.

Allah, the Most High said in Surah al-An'aam 6:34:

"Surely, many Messengers before you were rejected (by their people), but they remained patient over their rejection. And they were harmed until Our victory came to them."

And Allah, the Most High said in Surah as-Saffaat 37-171-173:

"Surely, Our word has already been given to our servants, the Messengers. Indeed, they will be the winners, and our soldiers will be the victorious."

The Prophets are the most obedient people to Allah and because of this, Allah will give them victory both in this world and in the Hereafter. Allah said in Surah Ghaafir 40:51:

"Indeed, We give victory to Our Messengers and the believers during the worldly life and on the Day when the witnesses will stand."

Allah Supports His Prophets

Allah supports His Prophets with miracles

(Qur'aan 13:38 & Hadith: Bukhaari, Muslim & Others)

What were some of the miracles that Allah gave His Prophets & Messengers?

How did Allah protect His Prophets?

(Qur'aan 5:67)

Allah gave victory to His Prophets and Messengers in this life

(Qur'aan 6:34)

Allah will give victory to His Prophets and Messengers in the Hereafter

(Qur'aan 40:51)

Lesson 18 Notes

Prophets on Judgement Day

On Judgement Day, Allah will give all of His Prophets great merits and favours, and special merits will be given to specific Prophets.

Adam is the forefather of all of mankind and because of this, he will be the first person that Allah will call on the Day of Judgement. Abu Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

“Adam will be the first person to be called on the Day of Standing.” [al-Bukhaari]

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ will have many special virtues on the Day of Resurrection.

Abu Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet ﷺ said about himself:

“I will be the chief of the children of Adam on the Day of Resurrection. And I will be the first that the grave shall split off me, and the first to intercede, and the first one whose intercession shall be accepted.” [Muslim & Abu Dawud]

Anas, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet ﷺ said about himself:

“I will be the first to intercede for entering Jannah. I will have more followers than the other Prophets on the Day of Standing. And I will be the first person to knock at the gates of Jannah.” [Muslim and Others]

Summary of Honours of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

- 1) Chief of the Children of Adam*
- 2) The first to exit the grave*
- 3) The first to intercede*
- 4) The first to have his intercession accepted*
- 5) Having more followers than the other Prophets*
- 6) The first to knock at the gates of Jannah*

Prophets on Judgement Day

Which Prophet will be called first on Judgement Day?

How will Allah honour the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ on Judgement Day?

The
1st
Honour

The
2nd
Honour

The
3rd
Honour

The
4th
Honour

The
5th
Honour

The
6th
Honour

Lesson 19 Notes

The Noble Qualities of the Prophets & Messengers

No one may claim to be a Prophet without Allah's permission. Only Allah decides who will be His Prophets and Messengers. He, the Most Wise, the Most Knowing, chose His Messengers from among mankind and He also chose Messengers from among His Angels in the Heavens to deliver His messages to His Prophets and Messengers on earth.

Allah, the Most High, said in Surah al Hajj 22:75:

"Allah chooses Messengers from among the Angels and from among the people. Indeed, Allah is Hearing and Seeing."

The trust of Prophethood was not given to just anyone. It is a valuable gift that Allah gave to those whom He knew deserved to carry and deliver it. Allah, the All-Wise, said in Surah al-An'aam 6:124:

"Allah knows best with whom to place His Message."

A man whom Allah chose to be His Prophet was greatly honoured and favoured over all of mankind. We have already mentioned in a previous lesson how Allah mentioned in Surah al-An'aam, the names of eighteen Prophets, then He, the Most High, says about them:

"We favoured all of them (the Prophet) over other people." (6:86)

The Prophets were brothers. Brothers are usually related to each other in terms of appearance, character, beliefs and other qualities. The Prophets of Allah had much in common. They were like brothers, even though they lived in different lands at different times. Our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ described the Prophets as brothers from different mothers.

Abu Hurayrah, may Allah be pleased with him, reported:

"I am the closest of all people to 'Eesaa, the son of Maryam in the first and last lives. (This is because) there is no Prophet between me and him. And the Prophets are all (like) brothers from the same father: they have different mothers, but one religion."

[al-Bukhaari, Muslim and Others]

Lesson 19 Notes

The Noble Qualities of the Prophets & Messengers

The Prophets excelled above mankind in terms of their moral and physical characteristics. Their moral standards were such that they qualified to be models and examples for all of humanity. They possessed great physical and mental strength that enabled them to stand firm in calling to Allah.

We learn about their good character from the Qur'an and Sunnah. Among their noble characteristics and qualities are, truthfulness, honesty, fairness, justice, mercy, kindness, tolerance, patience, courage, modesty and so on.

Anas ibn Malik, may Allah be pleased with him, reported:

"Allah's Messenger was the most handsome of people and the most generous and the most courageous." [al-Bukhaari, Muslim & Others]

He also said:

"Allah's Messenger was the best in character among all people." [Muslim & Abu Dawood]

Throughout time, the Prophets were nobler and more honourable than all other people. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ gave the description of nobility to Prophet Ibrahim, peace be upon him, and three other Prophets who descended from him saying:

"The noble man, the son of the noble man, son of the noble man, son of the noble man, he is: Yusuf, the son of Ya'qoub, the son of Is-haaq, the son of Ibrahim." [al-Bukhaari & Ahmad, on the authority of Abu Hurayrah and Ibn 'Umar]

Likewise, Allah, the Almighty, described Prophet Moosa as a noble Messenger in Surah ad-Dukhaan 44:17:

"Indeed, We had tried before them the people of Pharaoh, and there came to them a noble Messenger (i.e. Moosa)"

Lesson 19 Notes

The Noble Qualities of the Prophets & Messengers

The Prophets never sought any material reward for their mission. They were most concerned about pleasing Allah and fulfilling His Commands. They never cared for the worthless possessions of this worldly life.

Allah, the Most High, informed us in Surah ash-Shu'araa 26:109 (and similar ayat that follow) and in Surah al-An'aam 6:90 about the earlier Prophets and their people, saying:

“Say: ‘I do not ask from you any payment for it. My reward is only from the Lord of the Worlds’.” [26:109] and “Say: ‘I do not ask from you any payment for it. It is only a reminder for the people’.” [6:90]

The Prophets had Hayaa’ – modesty and shyness. A person with hayaa’ would not want Allah or the people to see them doing wrong.

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ praised hayaa’ and he himself had more hayaa’ than all the people. Prophet Moosa, peace be upon him, was also known for the quality of hayaa’. Abu Hurayrah reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said about him:

“Indeed, Moosa was a shy man who liked to cover his body.” [al-Bukhaari, and others]

The Prophets were honest and truthful and it was not possible for a Prophet to have an evil character. Never did the Prophets lie, or cheat, or deceive, or betray or backbite.

Some people wink or make secret signals in order to criticize or harm others. But the Prophets never did such things. Anas ibn Malik, may Allah be pleased with him, mentioned that the Prophet ﷺ said:

“It is not proper for a Prophet to make a secret signal.” [Ahmad and Abu Dawood, verified authentic by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami’ no.2412 and as-Saheehah no. 1723]

Likewise, he ﷺ said: “It is not right for a Prophet to have a deceptive eye.” [Abu Dawood an-Nasaa’i and others, verified authentic by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami’ no.2426 and as-Saheehah no. 1723]

Lesson 19 Notes

The Noble Qualities of the Prophets & Messengers

Amongst mankind are those who are good and righteous, and amongst them are those who are wicked and evil. As for the Prophets, they were never evil. They were the most righteous and upright as Allah, the All-Knowing, has informed us about them in Surah al-An'aam 6:85:

“All of them were righteous.”

The hearts of the Prophets did not sleep. When we go to sleep, our hearts sleep also and we are not conscious or aware of our surroundings, our thoughts or our actions whilst we are sleeping.

But this was not the case for the Prophets, whose hearts were in a constant state of worshipping Allah, even whilst they were sleeping. Anas Ibn Malik reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

“Indeed, we Prophets, our eyes sleep, but our hearts do not sleep.” [al-Bukhaari and others]

The Prophets were the best worshippers of Allah. They knew their Lord better than anyone and they loved Him and feared Him the most.

Anas Ibn Malik reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

“Indeed, by Allah, I fear Allah and I obey Him better than any of you.” [al-Bukhaari, Muslim and others]

The Noble Qualities of the Prophets & Messengers

Allah chose His Prophets and Messengers

(Qur'aan 22:75)

Allah knows who deserves to be a Prophet

(Qur'aan 6:124)

Allah favoured His Prophets over all of mankind

(Qur'aan 6:86)

The Prophets were brothers

(Hadith: Bukhaari, Muslim & Others)

The Noble Qualities of the Prophets & Messengers

The Prophets had the best characters

(Hadith: Bukhaari, Muslim, Abu Dawood & Others)

The Prophets were the most noble of creation

(Qur'aan 44:17)

The Prophets asked for no material reward

(Qur'aan 26:109)

The Prophets had modesty and shyness

(Hadith: Bukhaari & Others)

The Noble Qualities of the Prophets & Messengers

The Prophets were truthful and honest

(Hadith: Ahmad, Abu Dawood, an-Nasa'ee)

The Prophets were the most righteous

(Qur'aan 6:85)

The hearts of the Prophets did not sleep

(Hadith: Bukhaari & Others)

The Prophets offered the best worship

(Hadith: Bukhaari, Muslim & Others)

Lesson 20 Notes

The Prophets Were Human

All of the Prophets were created by Allah - all of them were human, the best of humans. Allah, the Most High, told us about them in Surah Ibrahim 14:17 when they said to their respective people:

“Their Messengers said to them: ‘We are only human like you, but Allah favours those whom He wills of His servants.’”

All of the Prophets of Allah were men. We know this from the statement of Allah in Surah Yusuf 12:109:

“And We did not send before you (O Muhammad) except men to whom We revealed (Our Message).”

Many women of the past were righteous, but none of them were Prophets. From among the reasons that men were given Prophethood:

- 1) In delivering the Message from their Lord, a Prophet would often need to speak publicly, meet with people openly and privately, travel long distances, face the disbelievers and argue with them, prepare and lead armies and so on. All of this cannot be accomplished properly except by a man.*
- 2) A Prophet would need to lead his followers, command them and act as a role model for them. Women having leadership over men is not the role for which Allah created women, rather she is under the protection and governance of her husband.*
- 3) A woman is regularly faced with natural occurrences such as menstruation, pregnancy and breast-feeding which can, undoubtedly, interrupt her judgement and the performance of her affairs and the burden of Prophethood would be too much for her to carry on top of the great many matters that she is responsible for within her own family, i.e. serving her husband and taking care of her children.*

Lesson 20 Notes

The Prophets Were Human

Many ignorant people, especially amongst the non-Muslims, believe that the Prophets had some divine qualities. They think that the Prophets were more than human; that they did not need to eat or drink or sleep and that they had knowledge of the Unseen – all of this is false.

The Prophets ate and behaved just like other humans. Allah, the Most High, said about them, in Surah al-Furqan 25:20:

“And We did not send before you (O Muhammad) any Messengers except that they ate food and walked in the market places.”

And He, the All-Knowing, said about His Messenger, ‘Eesa, peace be upon him:

“The Messiah, son of Maryam, was not but a Messenger – other Messengers had passed on before him, and his mother was a most truthful woman. They both used to eat food (like other humans).” [Surah al-Maa’idah 5:75]

And Allah instructed His Final Messenger ﷺ to say:

“Say: ‘I am only human like you. It is revealed to me that your God is only one god.’” [Surah al-Kahf 18:110]

Another aspect of the human nature of the Prophets is that they married and had children. Allah tells us in Surah ar-Ra’d 13:38:

“We have already sent Messengers before you and have given them wives and children.”

The Prophets were hard-working men who did not just sit back and wait for provision to come to them, rather they had professions to earn a living. It is known that among the various work that the Prophets used to do, all of them were shepherds.

Allah has informed us about Prophet Moosa in Surah TaHa 20:17-18 when He, the Most High, said to him:

“What is that in your right hand O Moosa?” He (Moosa) replied: “It is my staff. I lean upon it and I use it to beat down leaves for my sheep ...”

Lesson 20 Notes

The Prophets Were Human

And Abu Hurayrah reported that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said:

"Never did Allah send a Prophet except that he (the Prophet) tended sheep." [al-Bukhaari and others]

And Abu Hurayrah reported that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said:

"Zakariyyah was a carpenter." [Muslim, Ahmad and Ibn Majah]

And Abu Hurayrah reported that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said:

"Indeed, the Prophet Dawood did not eat except from that which he produced with his hands." [al-Bukhaari]

The Prophets only worked only that which was good and lawful. This is in contrast to some people who work in all kinds of haraam jobs to earn a living. Umm 'Abdillah, Shaddad ibn Aws' niece reported that the Prophet said:

"The Messengers were commanded not to eat except the good and lawful things and not to do except righteous deeds." [recorded by al-Hakim, verified hasan by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami' no. 1367 and as-Saheehah, no. 1136]

This command came to the Prophets in Surah al-Mu'minoon 23:51:

"O Messengers, eat from that which is lawful and good and do righteous deeds."

Since the Prophets were human beings created by Allah, they did not have the power to do as they wished in this world. None could bring about benefit or harm except for what Allah willed. None of them could change the decree of Allah and none of them had knowledge of the Unseen except that which Allah had taught them. Allah, the Almighty, instructed His Prophet ﷺ in Surah al-A'raf 7:188:

"Say "I do not have the power to benefit or harm myself except as Allah wills. If I had knowledge of the Unseen surely I would have brought for myself much wealth and no harm would have touched me. (But) I am only a warner and a bringer of good news for the believing people."

The Prophets were Human

The Prophets were the best of humans

(Qur'aan 14:11)

Why did Allah choose men to be Prophets
and not women?

Reason

|

Reason

#2

Reason

#3

The Prophets were Human

The Prophets ate like all people

(Qur'aan 25:20; 5:75)

The Prophets had wives and children

(Qur'aan 13:38)

The Prophets worked to earn a living

(Qur'aan 20:17-19)

The Prophets did not know the Unseen

(Qur'aan 7:188)

Lesson 21 Notes

The Prophets Made Human Mistakes

We have discussed previously how Allah gave 'ismah (protection from faults) to His Prophets and Messengers. It is important to emphasize that this does not mean that the Prophets never made any mistake or committed any sins. Rather they committed some sins, as is part of their human nature. For example, Adam, peace be upon him, ate from the tree that Allah told him not to approach; Yoonus, peace be upon him, left his people without Allah's permission; Ibrahim, peace be upon him, told three lies; Moosa, peace be upon him, accidentally killed a man.

In regards to this, we must remember:

1) The mistakes that the Prophets made did not interfere with them delivering Allah's Message. Also, Allah openly and clearly corrected the mistakes of His Prophets so that the people would not be misled by that. We have a number of examples in the Qur'an in which Allah, the Most High, corrected His Messenger, Muhammad ﷺ [refer to the following ayat: 8:67-68, 9:43, 18:22-23, 33:37, 80-1-10]

2) Their mistakes were mostly caused by human weaknesses, such as forgetting or misjudgment. They were never the result of desires, liking a sin and insisting upon it. And because of this they were hasty in turning back to Allah in repentance and seeking His forgiveness as soon as they realized their error.

3) Their sins were never of the terrible and awful nature that the People of the Book (Jews and Christians) attribute to the Prophets and Messengers in the Bible.

The Bible claims that Haroon was the one who made the idol of the calf and worshipped it; that Lut drank wine and became drunk and did unspeakable things; that Dawood played a trick to steal a soldier's wife; that Sulayman worshipped idols at the end of his life and that 'Eesa cursed the previous Prophets and labeled them as thieves and robbers - all of these are lies which the Messengers of Allah are free from, and may Allah's curse be upon the liars!

The Prophets made Human Mistakes

Explanation
|

Explanation
#2

Explanation
#3

Lesson 22 Notes

Allah Corrected the Mistakes of His Prophets

Refer to the following ayat and the relative tafaseer for details:

- *Surah al-Anfaal 8:67-68*
- *Surah at-Tawbah 9:43*
- *Surah al Kahf 18:22-23*
- *Surah al-Ahzaab 33:37*
- *Surah Abasa 80-1-10*

Allah Corrected the Mistakes of His Prophets

Qur'aan 8:67-68

Qur'aan 9:43

Qur'aan 18:22-23

Qur'aan 33:37

Qur'aan 80:1-10

Lesson 23 Notes

Trials of the Prophets

Since the Prophets were human, they were also afflicted with natural incidents like other humans such as health and sickness, strength and weakness, life and death.

Allah, the Almighty, informs us about Ibrahim, peace be upon him, when he said:

“He (Allah) is the One Who created me, and He guides me. It is He Who feeds me and gives me drink. When I am ill, it is He Who cures me. And He is the One Who causes me to die and then brings me to life.” [Surah ash-Shu’araa 26:78-81]

Abu Sa’eed al-Khudri, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that he visited Allah’s Messenger ﷺ when he became sick. He touched the blanket covering the Messenger ﷺ and exclaimed: “How severe your fever is, O Messenger of Allah!” The Messenger ﷺ replied:

“We (Prophets) are like this. Trials are made harder for us, and our rewards are multiplied.” [Ibn Majah and others, verified authentic by al-Albaani in as-Saheehah no. 144 and Irwaa’ ul-Ghaleel no. 3403]

*Abu Sa’eed asked: “O Messenger of Allah, who among the people are tried the hardest?” He ﷺ replied: **“Those most severely tried among the people are the Prophets, then the Scholars, then the righteous ones.”** [Ibn Majah and others, verified authentic by al-Albaani in as-Saheehah no. 144 and Irwaa’ ul-Ghaleel no. 3403]*

*Similarly, Sa’d said that the Prophet ﷺ said: **“Those most severely tried among the people are the Prophets, then the best people (after them), then the (next) best.”** [Ahmad, at-Tirmidhi and others, verified authentic by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami’ no. 993 and Saheeh at-Targheeb wa-Tarheeb no. 3402]*

Lesson 23 Notes

Trials of the Prophets

No human being lives eternally in this life. Everyone must die before going to the Hereafter. Indeed, all of the Prophets have died – except for ‘Eesaa, son of Maryam, who was raised alive to the heavens (refer to Surah an-Nisaa 4:157-158). He will come back, when Allah wills, at the end of time, when he shall complete his life span and die as all humans die.

Allah, the Most High, says:

“We did not make any human before you (O Muhammad) eternal. So if you die, would they (the disbelievers) be eternal?” [Surah al-Anbiyaa’ 21:34]

Likewise, Allah says in Surah Aal-i-Imran 3:144:

“Muhammad is only a Messenger. Indeed, many Messengers have passed away before him. If he dies or is killed would you then turn back on your heels (as disbelievers)?”

When a Prophet died, he was not buried in a graveyard. All of the Prophets were buried where they died. Abu Bakr, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet ﷺ said: **“No Prophet was buried except where he died.”** [Ahmad, verified authentic by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami’ no. 5201]

Shortly after death, a body begins to decay and decompose. However, this does not happen to the body of a Prophet. Allah honoured them even after their death by not allowing the earth to consume their bodies. Aws ibn Aws, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet ﷺ said: **“Indeed Allah has forbidden the earth to eat from the bodies of the Prophets.”** [Ahmad, Abu Dawood and others, verified authentic by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami’, no. 2212]

Even after their death, the Prophets continue to worship Allah in the best way. Anas ibn Malik reported that the Prophet ﷺ said: **“The Prophets are alive and praying in their graves.”** [Verified authentic by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami’ no. 2790 and as-Saheehah no. 622]

Exactly how the Prophets perform their worship in the grave has not been told to us, this is from the unseen matters about which we do not speculate – Allah knows best.

Trials of the Prophets

The Prophets became ill

(Qur'aan 26:78-81)

The Prophets' trials were difficult

(Hadith: Ibn Majah)

The Prophets died

(Qur'aan 21:34)

Prophet Eesa عليه السلام did not die yet

(Qur'aan 4:157-158)

Trials of the Prophets

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ died

(Qur'aan 3:144)

The Prophets were buried where they died

(Hadith: Ahmad)

The Prophets' bodies do not decay in their graves

(Hadith: Ahmad, Abu Dawood & Others)

The Prophets live and pray in their graves

(Hadith: Abu Ya'laa, al-Bazaar & Others)

Lesson 24 Notes

Other Qualities

The Prophets spoke in the same language as their people. This was important in order to effectively deliver the Message from their Lord. Allah, the Most Wise, says about this:

“We did not send any Messenger except in the tongue of his people so that he would make things clear to them.” [Surah Ibrahim 14:4]

Similarly, Abu Tharr reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: ***“Allah did not send any Prophet except that he spoke his people’s language.”*** [Ahmad, authenticated by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami’ no. 5197]

The common people are more attracted to a person who has a good and healthy appearance. They usually belittle or make fun of a an ugly or weak individual. Because of this, we find that Allah sent His Prophets as healthy, strong and handsome men.

Anas ibn Malik said about the Messenger of Allah ﷺ:

“Allah’s Messenger was the most handsome of people; and the most generous and the most courageous.” [al-Bukhaari, Muslim and others]

He also mentioned that the Prophet ﷺ said:

“Yusuf was given half of the beauty (of mankind).” [Ahmad, al-Haakim and Others. Verified authentic by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami’ no. 1062 and as-Saheehah no.1481]

We have seen that the Prophets are the best of people, but there is no doubt that amongst them, some were better than others. Allah says in Surah al-Baqarah 2:253:

“Those Messengers – We made some of them better than others. Among them were those to whom Allah spoke, and He raise some of them in level. And We gave ‘Eesa, the son of Maryam, clear proofs and We gave him help with the Pure Spirit (Jibreel).”

Lesson 24 Notes

Other Qualities

Even though some of Allah's Prophets are better than others, it is not allowed to belittle or disrespect any of them. It is not allowed to compare the Prophets with this intention. We must love and respect all of them.

Abu Hurayrah and Abu Sa'eed al-Khudry, may Allah be pleased with them, reported that once, a Muslim and a Jew fought over whether Muhammad ﷺ was better or Moosa (peace be upon the both). When the Prophet ﷺ heard about this, he became angry and said:

"Do not favour some of Allah's Prophets over others. Indeed, when the horn will be blown, everyone in the heavens and on the earth will fall lifeless, except for those whom Allah wills. The horn will then be blown again and I will be the first to come to life. I will find Moosa holding onto one of the legs of the Throne. I will not know if that was because he had already been shocked on the day of at-Toor (when he asked to see Allah), or that he was shocked but came to life before me, or that he was of those who Allah had excluded (from the shock)." [This narration is a combined report from Abu Hurayrah and Abu Sa'eed, recorded by al-Bukhaari, Muslim and others]

The Prophet Yunus, may peace be upon him, called his people to Allah, but he gave up on them and left them before Allah gave him permission. Because of this, Allah caused him to be swallowed by the whale. Whilst in the belly of the whale, Yunus made a great du'aa for which Allah forgave him and returned him to the shore and to his people.

Some people may show disrespect to Yunus due to his actions. They forget that, despite his mistake, he was a great Prophet and a righteous man. Our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ prohibited insulting Prophet Yunus and he ﷺ forbade anyone to call him better than Yunus, peace be upon him.

He ﷺ said:

"Let no one say that I am better than Yunus, the son of Mattaa." [al-Bukhaari]

Other Qualities

The Prophets spoke in the language of their people

(Qur'aan 14:4)

The Prophets had a good appearance

(Hadith: Ahmad, al-Haakim & Others)

Some Prophets were better than others

(Qur'aan 2:253)

It is not allowed to favour some Prophets over others

(Hadith: Bukhaari, Muslim & Others)

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ disliked being called better than other Prophets

(Hadith: Bukhaari)

Lesson 25 Notes

Our Duty Towards the Prophets

The Prophets and Messengers have conveyed Allah's commands and guidance. Because of this, Allah made it an obligation upon the people to obey them.

Allah, the Most High, says in Surah an-Nisaa' 4:64:

"We have not sent any Messenger except to be obeyed by the permission of Allah."

Obeying the Messengers is equal to obeying Allah. The Almighty said to His Last Messenger ﷺ in Surah an-Nisaa' 4:80:

"Whoever obeys the Messenger has indeed obeyed Allah. But as for those who turn away - We have not sent you (O Muhammad) as a guardian over them."

Obeying the Messenger of Allah and following his commands is the way to earn Allah's love and rewards because Allah says in Surah Aal-i-Imran 3:31:

"Say (O Muhammad) 'If you truly love Allah then follow me. Allah will love you and forgive your sins. Allah is Forgiving and Merciful."

A believer should love the Prophets more than he loves other people. Anas ibn Malik, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet ﷺ said:

"None of you believes until I become more beloved to him than his father, child and all the people." [al-Bukhaari, Muslim and others]

Our Duty towards the Prophets

We must obey the
Prophets &
Messengers

(Qur'aan 4:64)

Obeying the
Messenger ﷺ is
equal to obeying
Allah

(Qur'aan 4:80)

Those who love
Allah obey His
Messenger ﷺ

(Qur'aan 3:31)

We must love the
Prophets &
Messengers

(Hadith: Bukhaari, Muslim)

Lesson 26 Notes

Loving the Prophets

1) Loving the Prophets is part of loving Allah. The Prophet ﷺ said:

"There are three qualities; whoever has them will experience the sweetness of eemaan: 1 - Allah and His Messenger are more beloved to him than anything else.

2 - When he loves a person, he would only love him for the sake of Allah

3 - He would hate to go back to disbelief after Allah had saved him from it, just as he would hate to be thrown into the Fire." [al-Bukhaari, Muslim and Others]

2) Allah made the Prophets a means of mercy and benevolence. Allah said to His Last Prophet ﷺ:

"We have only sent you (O Muhammad) as a mercy to the nations." [Surah al-Anbiyaa' 21:107]

3) The Prophets have done more good for us than we have done for ourselves or our parents did for us. Allah said to His Last Prophet ﷺ:

"The Prophet has more right over the believers than they have over themselves." [Surah al-Ahzaab 33:6]

4) The Prophets exceed all other people in good so they are the only one who truly deserve our admiration and love. Allah said to His Last Prophet ﷺ:

"And indeed, you (O Muhammad) are of great moral character." [Surah al-Qalam 68:4]

Loving the Prophets

Loving the
Prophets is part
of loving Allah

(Explain)

Allah made the
Prophets a
means of mercy

(Explain)

The Prophets did
more good for us
than we do for
ourselves

(Explain)

The Prophets
exceed the people
in good

(Explain)

Lesson 26 Notes

Respecting and Honouring the Prophets

1) When we talk about a Prophet we should do so with respect. Part of showing respect for our Prophet ﷺ is sending salaah upon him which is to say: **"Sal'Allahu alayhi wa sallam"** which means **"May Allah's peace and praises be upon him."**

We are commanded to do this based on the statement of Allah in Surah al-Ahzaab 33:56:

"Indeed, Allah and His Angels send salaah upon the Prophet. O you who believe! Send salaah upon him, as well as a tremendous salaam."

2) Likewise, we must send salaah upon the other Prophets. Abu Hurayrah and Anas ibn Malik, may Allah be pleased with them, reported that the Prophet ﷺ said:

"Send salaah upon Allah's Prophets and Messengers because Allah has sent them just as He sent me." [al-Bayhaqi and others, verified hasan by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami' no. 3782]

3) Some people express their respect for the Prophets by using the terms such as **"Sayyidunaa"** (our master) or **"Hazraat"** (the honoured). It is permissible to say this sometimes because the Prophets are indeed the chiefs and the best of all people, however, we should avoid making this a regular habit for two reasons:

1 - We were not commanded to do this by our Prophet ﷺ

2 - Our true and ultimate Master is Allah. We should not give the impression that we attribute divinity to anyone besides Him.

Abdullah bin ash-Shikhkheer reported that when some men of his tribe visited the Prophet ﷺ they said to him: **"You are our master."** But he ﷺ responded to them saying: **"Allah is the (true) Master."** They said: **"You are the best among us in virtue and honour."** So he ﷺ said: **"Say this (if you wish), but do not let Shaytan take you too far (in praising me)."** [Ahmad, Abu Dawood and others, verified authentic by al-Albaani in Saheeh al-Jaami' no. 3700 and Al-Adab al-Mufrad no. 211]

Lesson 26 Notes

Respecting and Honouring the Prophets

4) In an attempt to show respect to the Prophets (or the righteous people) some people go to a dangerous extreme. They direct acts of worship to them and words of praise that should only be directed to Allah.

Umar, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet ﷺ said:

“Do not exalt me like the Christians exalted the son of Maryam. I am only an ‘Abd (slave). So say, “(He is) Allah’s Slave and Messenger.” [al-Bukhaari]

The People of the Book exalted some individuals so much that they worshipped them besides Allah. Allah, the Most High, said about them in Surah at-Tawbah 9:30:

“The Jews say: “Uzayr (Ezra) is Allah’s son.” And the Christians say: “Al-Maseeh (the Messiah) is Allah’s son.” This is the saying from their mouths which is similar to the saying of the disbelievers before them.”

Praising someone above their true position is extreme and Allah warned the People of the Book:

“O People of the Book, do not be excessive in your religion, and do not say about Allah except the truth.” [Surah an-Nisaa 4:171]

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We ask Allah, the Mighty and Sublime, to grant us correct knowledge about His Prophets and Messengers, to bring true love for them into our hearts, and to raise us in the next life in their glorious company - Ameen!

Respecting and Honouring the Prophets

Sending salaah
upon Prophet
Muhammad ﷺ

(Qur'aan 33:56)

Sending salaah
upon all the
Prophets عليهم السلام

(Hadith: al-Bayhaquee & Others)

Using the terms
'Sayyiduna' or
'Hazraat'

(Explain)

Do not over-praise
the Prophets

(Qur'aan 9:30 & Hadith: Bukhaari)

