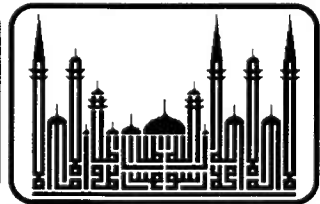




بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Perspectives



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Editorial

The biblical narration of the flood during the time of Noah (PBUH) has been the subject of many debates. Recently, it came in focus again at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco. Scientists presented compelling evidence that the creation of the black sea was the result of the most catastrophic flood ever witnessed (which some believe to have occurred 7500 years - during the time of Prophet Noah). Still, there are disagreements concerning the date of the flood and its duration. A close examination of the narration given in the Qur'an about the flood and Prophet Noah's Ark (contained in *Surah 11*, verses 25 to 49 and *Surah 23*, verses 23 to 30), shows that it is free from anything which might give rise to objective criticism. Specifically, the following should be noted about the Qur'anic narration:

- The flood was intended to punish the people of Noah.
- The Qur'an does not date the flood in time, and gives no indication as to the duration of the cataclysm itself.
- The causes of the huge flood, which inundated the area at the time is given in *Surah 54*, verses 11 and 12 - torrents of rain from above, combined with the gush of

see *Editorial / page 4*

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A New Version of the Program "The Holy Qur'an"

A new version of the multimedia program The Holy Qur'an 7.0 has been released by **Global Islamic Software Company (GISCO)** in Egypt. The program has menus and translations in six languages, Arabic, English, French, German, Turkish, and Malay. It has an elaborate search facility in all these languages by words (or their root), group of words, or subject. The program also has a facility for teaching the correct pronunciation of letters (using pictorial and vocal efforts). The program is on two CD-ROMs, works on windows 3.1 and 95. One CD provides recitation by Sheikh Huzaifi and the other by Sheikh Al-Hossari. The Program can be obtained from **Digitek International Inc. 7631 Leesburg Pike, Suite B, Falls Church, VA 22043, Tel. (800) 33-SAKHR.** ☐

Surah	No.	Pages
Al-Fatiha	1	1
Al-Baqara	2	1-5
Al-Imran	3	6-11
Al-Araf	7	12-17
Al-Ankabut	9	18-23
Al-Mumtahanah	10	24-25
Al-Hajj	22	26-31
Al-Muqadamat	26	32-37
Al-Baqara	27	38-43
Al-Jazira	40	44-49
Al-Isra	17	50-55
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Al-Ma'ida	53	62-67
Al-Ma'ida	61	68-73
Al-Ma'ida	60	74-79

82. But those who have Faith and work righteousness. They are Companions of the Garden, therein shall they abide (for ever).

82. Diejenigen aber, die glauben und tun, was recht ist, werden Insassen des Paradieses sein und (ewig) darin weilen.

والذين آمنوا وعملوا الصالحات هم شركاء الله في الجنة (82)

82. Et ceux qui croient et pratiquent les bonnes œuvres, sont les compagnons du Paradis ou les demeureront éternellement.

Reflections

Dr. Ahmed K. Noor

Meaning and Implications of Hijrah

من صفاتي الهجرة

To many Muslims the *Hijrah* has a narrow meaning: the historical event in which a small band of people (*Al-Muhajereen* - the immigrants) left Mecca with the Prophet (PBUH), and a band of people (*Al-Ansar* - the supporters) welcomed them in Medina.

However, when the second Caliph and the companion of the Prophet (PBUH) *Umar Ibn Al Khattab* (may Allah bless his soul) asked his council to choose a beginning for the Islamic calendar, they selected the *Hijrah* of the Prophet (PBUH) from Mecca to Medina. They did not select the year the Prophet (PBUH) was born, the year the revelation of the Qur'an started, or the year the Muslims liberated Mecca. The Qur'an mentions the words *Hijrah* and *Muhajereen* 31 times. Therefore, there must be much deeper meaning to the *Hijrah* than what appears on the surface. In this article, an attempt is made to analyze the meaning and implications of *Hijrah*.

The *Hijrah* of the Prophet (PBUH) is one of three very important events which happened in his lifetime (see the figure on page 3). It took place in September 622 A.D. . The starting date for the Islamic calendar, Muharram 1, A.H. (after *Hijrah*), corresponds to July 16, 622 A.D. .

Meaning of the word *Hijrah*

The Arabic verb *هجر* (*hajar*) means to forsake, abandon, give up or renounce, and the verb *هاجر* (*ha'jara*) means to move from one place (or one environment) to another. So *Hijrah* refers to abandoning or leaving out something (by body-physically, by tongue or by heart). In Islam *Hijrah* refers to abandoning the bad attitudes

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَهَاجَرُوا وَجَاهَدُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَالَّذِينَ ءَاوَا
وَنَصَرُوا أَوْلِيَّكَ هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ حَقًّا لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَرِزْقٌ كَرِيمٌ .
(سورة الأنفال - آية ٧٤)

"Those who believe, and emigrate, and strive hard for their faith, in the cause of Allah, as well as those who give (them) asylum and aid, - these are (all) in very truth the believers: for them is the forgiveness of sins and a provision most generous."
(Qur'an 8:74)

and sinful deeds (which corrupt the pure nature of the human being). Allah (SWT) commanded the Prophet (PBUH) to leave out the unbelievers when they indulge in sinful talk .

وَاصْبِرْ عَلَىٰ مَا يَقُولُونَ وَاهْجُرْهُمْ
هَجْرًا جَمِيلًا .
(سورة المزمل - آية ١٠)

"And have patience with what they say, and leave them with noble dignity".
(Qur'an 73:10)



"And all abomination shun".
(Qur'an 74:5)

Other *Hijrahs*

The *Hijrah* of the Prophet (PBUH) from Mecca to Medina was neither the first one made by a Prophet, nor by Muslims in his lifetime. When Prophet *Ibrahim* (PBUH) was threatened by his father to either worship idols or leave their home

قَالَ أَرَأَيْتَ أَنْتَ عَنْ ءَالِهَتِي
يَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ لَنْ نَمُتَ لَنْتَهُ
لَأَرْجُمَنَّكَ وَاهْجُرْنِي مَلِيًّا .
(سورة مريم - آية ٤٦)

(The father) replied: "Are you

shrinking from my gods, O Abraham? If you forbear not, I will indeed stone you: Now get away from me for a good long while!"
(Qur'an 19:46)

Prophet *Ibrahim* elected to leave and make *Hijrah* from the land of disbelief to the land of *Iman* .

وَقَالَ إِنِّي ذَاهِبٌ إِلَىٰ رَبِّي
سَيَهْدِينِ .

(سورة الصافات - آية ٩٩)

He said : " I will go to my Lord! He will surely guide me!"

(Qur'an 37:99)

وَقَالَ إِنِّي مُهَاجِرٌ إِلَىٰ رَبِّي إِنَّهُ هُوَ
الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ .
(سورة العنكبوت - من آية ٢٦)

And he (*Abraham*) said:" I shall migrate towards my Lord: for He is exalted in might, and wise".

(Qur'an 29:26)

When the persecution of the Muslims in Mecca reached intolerable stage, the Prophet *Mohammed* (PBUH) commanded them to go to *Habasha* (Abyssinia-Ethiopia), where they were well treated by the Christian King *Negus* (who later became a Muslim, but could not publicize his Islam).

Special *Dua'* made by the Prophet before *Hijrah*

When the time of *Hijrah*, from Mecca to Medina, of the Prophet (PBUH) approached, Allah instructed him to make the following *dua'* :



وَقُلْ رَبِّ أَدْخِلْنِي مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ
وَأَخْرِجْنِي مُخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ وَاجْعَلْ
لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ سُلْطَانًا نَصِيرًا .
(سورة الإسراء - آية ٨٠)

Say: "O my Lord! let my entry be by the gate of truth and honor, and likewise my exit by the gate of truth and honor; and grant me from Your presence an authority to aid (me)."

(Qur'an 17:80)

The meaning of this *dua'* is: one should follow the truth wherever and in whatever condition he/she is. If one migrates from a place, he/she should migrate for the sake of the truth, and wherever one goes, he/she should go for the sake of truth.

Trip from Mecca to Medina

The trip of the Prophet (PBUH) from Mecca to Medina is full of lessons to all of us. *Quraysh* has plotted to kill the Prophet (PBUH) rather than allow him to emigrate to Medina. When the Prophet (PBUH) left Mecca with *Abu-*

Bakr, he left *Ali Ibn Abi Talib* in his bed. He further asked *Ali* to stay in Mecca until he had returned all things to their rightful owners! Although Medina is located north of Mecca, the Prophet (PBUH) started by going south to the cave of *thawr*. This shows, among other things, the careful planning of the Prophet (PBUH)! when the young men of *Quraysh*, who were chosen to kill Muhammad (PBUH), came to the entrance of the cave, *Abu Bakr* was shaken with fear. The Prophet (PBUH) whispered:

لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا .
(سورة التوبة - من آية ٤٠)

"Do not grieve, Allah is with us".

(Qur'an 9:40)

Allah sent a spider to weave its cobwebs at the entrance and also sent a pair of wild pigeons on the threshold. The *Quraysh* men were convinced that the cave was empty and left. This shows very clearly the effective protection provided by Allah for those who have sincere belief and put their trust in Him!

When the Prophet (PBUH) reached Medina, he was greeted by its men, women, and children who welcomed him by saying: "O full moon, you are welcome. We are happy and glad. We are thankful to Almighty. When a caller comes to pray. O Messenger of truth, you command, we obey".

Major consequences of Hijrah

Among the major consequences of the *Hijrah*, which make it such an important event in history are the following two:

- The establishment of the first-ever Islamic state, which signified the blending and integration of the Prophetic and statesmanship of the Prophet (PBUH). The living example of the Prophet (PBUH) has to be set, since he was the last of the prophets and there would be no one coming after him to set the record straight. No separation is allowed between religion and state in Islam

الله أكبر

Three Important Events in the Lifetime of the Prophet (PBUH)

ثلاثة أحداث هامة تعرضت لها الدعوة الإسلامية في
عهد الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم

His appointment as a prophet
(the start of his mission) -
thirteen years before *hijrah*.

البعثة

ثلاثة عشرة سنة قبل الهجرة

Night journey and ascension
to heaven - sixteen months
before *hijrah*.

الإسراء والمعراج

سنة عشرة شهرا قبل الهجرة

Hijrah
Migration from Mecca
to Medina

الهجرة

وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْكَافِرُونَ .
(سورة المائدة - من آية ٤٤)

"If any do fail to judge by what Allah has revealed, they are unbelievers".
(Qur'an 5:44)

وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ .
(سورة المائدة - من آية ٤٥)

"And if any fail to judge by what Allah has revealed, they are wrong-doers".
(Qur'an 5:45)

وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفَاسِقُونَ .
(سورة المائدة - من آية ٤٧)

"If any do fail to judge by what Allah has revealed they are those who rebel".
(Qur'an 5:47)

- The breaking of two idols, or false gods, which have brought, and are still bringing disaster to humanity. These are the idols of nationalism and racism. The unique practical example of the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions demonstrates fully that they were freed from any attachment to racism, or to territory, or even to blood relationships when they were commanded by Allah and the Prophet (PBUH) to leave. The brotherhood established between *Al-Muhajereen* (the immigrants) and *Al-Ansar* (the supporters) is a unique example in history. Despite their ethnic and linguistic differences, the companions of the Prophet (PBUH) - *Abu Bakr* the Qureshite, *Salman* the Persian, *Suhaib* the Roman, and *Bilal* the Ethiopian, were members of this unique brotherhood in faith.

Broad Meaning of Hijrah

Although the *Hijrah* of the Prophet (PBUH) took place 1419 years ago, the concept of *Hijrah*, as explained in the following saying of the Prophet (PBUH) remains true today.

المهاجر من هجر ما نهى الله عنه .
(حديث شريف)

The Muhajer is the one who abandons what Allah has forbidden.

So *Hijrah* refers to the concept of identification with Allah's will, the submission of all personal wishes

هو ى هدى of Allah.

Acceptance of the guidance and identification with Allah becomes a *Hijrah*. Each one of us, who in any given situation refuses to follow what displeases Allah, performs an act of *Hijrah* - *Hijrah* from Allah's displeasure to Allah's pleasure. *Hijrah* is therefore, a mental concept where one abandons that which displeases Allah, accepts and adopts that which pleases Allah. This is the basic concept which emerges from the *Hijrah* - the historic event which inaugurates the Islamic era in history.

I pray to Almighty Allah to support us in performing a *Hijrah* : from Allah's disobedience to His obedience

من العصيان إلى الطاعة

From disunity to unity under the banner of *La ilaha illa Allah*

من الفرقة إلى الجماعة

And from going astray to the guidance of Allah.

من الضلالة إلى الهدى

Ameen. □

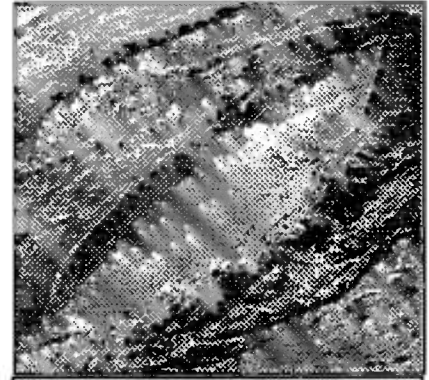
Continued from page 1
Editorial

waters from underground springs

فَفَتَحْنَا أَبْوَابَ السَّمَاءِ بِمَاءٍ مُنْهَمِرٍ . وَفَجَّرْنَا الْأَرْضَ عُيُونًا فَالْتَقَى الْمَاءُ عَلَى أَمْرٍ قَدْ قُدِرَ .
(سورة القمر - آيات ١١ ، ١٢)

"So We opened the gates of heaven, with water pouring forth. And We caused the earth to gush forth with springs. So the waters met (and rose) to the extent decreed".

(Qur'an 54:11,12)



Buried ship-like object, believed to be Noah's Ark, discovered at the Turkish - Iranian border. The object is 170 meters long, and 45 meters wide.

We pray to Almighty Allah to give us the guidance to benefit from His signs.
Ameen □

Important Dates

On the basis of reliable astronomical calculations, the important dates for the Islamic years 1419, 1420, and 1421 are listed subsequently.

However, Muslims are encouraged to contact the National Muslim Organizations listed on the back page for decisions concerning the beginning of Ramadan and the two Eids.

1419:

Muharram 1,April 28, 1998
Ramadan 1,December 20, 1998
Eid-ul FitrJanuary 19, 1999
Eid-ul AdhaMarch 27, 1999

1420:

Muharram 1,April 18, 1999
Ramadan 1,December 10, 1999
Eid-ul FitrJanuary 8, 2000
Eid-ul AdhaMarch 16, 2000

1421:

Muharram 1,April 6, 2000
Ramadan 1,November 28, 2000
Eid-ul Fitr December 27, 2000
Eid-ul AdhaMarch 5, 2001

Social Obligations in Islam

Islam puts a great deal of emphasis on respecting the rights of others. In this article a brief discussion of some of these rights is presented.

Rights of the Parents

The most emphasized rights in Islam, after Allah's rights, are those of the parents. Allah associated kindness to parents with worshipping Him alone and submitting to Him.

وَقَصَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ
وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا إِمَّا يَبُلُغَنَّ
عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا
تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أَفْ وَلَا تَنْهَرْهُمَا وَقُلْ
لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا . وَاخْفِضْ لَهُمَا
جَنَاحَ الدَّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَقُلْ رَبِّ
ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا .

(سورة الإسراء - آيات ٢٣ ، ٢٤)

"And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him. And that you treat your parents, with great consideration. If either or both of them attain old age in your life, say not to them a word of disrespect, nor shout at them but address them in terms of honor. And lower unto them the wing of submission and humility through mercy, and say: My Lord! bestow on them Your mercy as they did bring me up when I was small."

(Qur'an 17:23,24)

The Prophet (PBUH) identified the kindness to, and respect of, parents as one of the most liked things to Allah. Unkindness to parents is one of the major sins in Islam.

أحب الأعمال إلى الله الصلاة
لوقتها ، ثم بر الوالدين ، ثم
الجهاد في سبيل الله .

The most liked deeds to Allah are praying on time, the kindness to parents, then striving hard in the way of Allah.

عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم في
الكبائر قال الشرك بالله وعقوق
الوالدين وقتل النفس وقول الزور .

The Prophet (PBUH) identified some of the major sins as: associating partners with Allah, unkindness to parents, killing a person (unjustly), and false utterance.

While both parents are deserving respect, obedience, and kindness, the mother's rights are more emphasized.

جاء رجل إلى رسول الله صلى الله
عليه وسلم فقال من أحق الناس
بحسن صحابتي ؟ قال أمك . قال ثم
من ؟ قال ثم أمك . قال ثم من ؟ قال
ثم أمك . قال ثم من ؟ قال ثم أبوك .

A man asked the Prophet : "Who has the most right to get good treatment from me?" The Prophet replied "Your mother", the man asked again "Then who?" The Prophet said "Your mother", "Then who?" again he said "Your mother", the man asked: "then who? The Prophet said: "Your father".

Rights of Kinship

Preserving the ties of kinship strengthens the social fabric and cooperation between the members of the Muslim community through the extended family. The following two verses from the Qur'an and saying of the Prophet (PBUH) demonstrate the importance of preserving the ties of kinship.

وَأَتِ ذَا الْقُرْبَىٰ حَقَّهُ وَالْمِسْكِينَ
وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ .
(سورة الإسراء - من آية ٢٦)

"Fulfill your obligation towards your relatives, the indigent and the wayfarer." (Qur'an 17:26)

**May Allah Shower you
with the blessings of
the year 1419**

فَهَلْ عَسَيْتُمْ إِنْ تَوَلَّيْتُمْ أَنْ تُفْسِدُوا
فِي الْأَرْضِ وَتَقَطُّعُوا أَرْحَامَكُمْ . أُولَٰئِكَ
الَّذِينَ لَعَنَهُمُ اللَّهُ فَأَصَمَّهُمْ وَأَعَمَّى
أَبْصَارَهُمْ .

(سورة محمد - آيات ٢٢ ، ٢٣)

"Would you then if you were given authority, do mischief in the land, and sever your ties of kinship? Such are they whom Allah has cursed, so that He has made them deaf and blinded their sight." (Qur'an 47:22,23)

الرحم معلقة بالعرش تقول من وصلني
وصله الله ومن قطعني قطعته الله .
(حديث شريف)

The tie of kinship is suspended to the throne and says: he who unties me Allah will untie him, and he who severs me Allah will sever him.

(Prophetic Wisdom)

Rights of the Elders and the Scholars

The Prophet (PBUH) emphasized the importance of respecting our elders, the scholars, and those endowed with knowledge.

ليس منا من لم يجل كبيرنا ، ويرحم
صغيرنا ، ويعرف لعالمنا حقه .
(حديث شريف)

"He who does not revere our elders, and is not merciful toward our young, and does not acknowledge the rights of our scholars, is not one of my Ummah". (Prophetic Wisdom)

Rights of the Neighbors

The neighbors are those who live all around you, up to the fortieth household. The nearer the neighbor, the more deserving he/she of these rights. There are four rights that one should respect; not harming them, protecting them from those who want to harm them, treating them kindly, and reciprocating their aversion with forgiveness and mercy. The Prophet (PBUH) has greatly emphasized the importance of the neighbors rights. He

said:

ما زال جبريل يوصيني بالجار ،
حتى ظننت أنه سيورثه .
(حديث شريف)

Jibreel impressed upon me (kind treatment) towards the neighbor (so much) that I thought he will make him one of my inheritors.

خير الجيران عند الله خيرهم
لجاره . (حديث شريف)

Prophetic Supplications

صوم أوعية الرسول

- When one's affairs become difficult:

اللهم لا سهل إلا ما جعلته سهلا
وأنت تجعل الحزن إذا شئت سهلا.

O Allah, there is no easy task except that which You have made easy, and You make the difficulty, if You wish, easy.

- When afflicted by a calamity:

إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون اللهم
أجرني في مصيبتى واخلف لى
خيرا منها .

To Allah we belong and unto Him is our return. O Allah, recompense me for my affliction and replace it for me with something better.

- When in debt:

اللهم اكفنى بحلالك عن حرامك
وأغننى بفضلك عن سواك .

O Allah, make what is lawful enough for me, as opposed to what is unlawful, and spare me, by Your grace, of need of others.

The best of the neighbors in the sight of Allah is the one who is best to his/her neighbors.

Selection of Friends

Muslims have the obligation to carefully select the persons that they befriend. The Prophet (PBUH) said:

الرجل على دين خليله ، فلينظر
أحدكم من يخال .
(حديث شريف)

The person follow the same religion as his/her friend, so be careful as whom you befriend. (Prophetic Wisdom)

Sacred Months

الأشهر الحرم

The four sacred months are referred to in the Qur'an.

إِنَّ عِدَّةَ الشُّهُورِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ اثْنَا
عَشْرًا شَهْرًا فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ يَوْمَ خَلَقَ
السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ مِنْهَا أَرْبَعَةٌ
حُرْمٌ ذَلِكَ الدِّينُ الْقَيِّمُ فَلَا تَظْلِمُوا
فِيهِنَّ أَنْفُسَكُمْ .

(سورة التوبة - من آية ٣٦)

"The number of months in the sight of Allah is twelve (in a year) - so ordained by Him the day He created the heavens and the earth; of them four are sacred: That is the right religion, so wrong not yourselves therein". (Qur'an 9:36)

The Prophet (PBUH) defined them:

إن الزمان قد استدار كهيئته يوم
خلق الله السماوات والأرض
السنة اثنا عشر شهرا منها أربعة
حرم ثلاثة متواليات ذو القعدة
وذو الحجة والمحرم ورجب شهر
مُضَرَّ الذي بين جمادى وشعبان
(حديث شريف)

Time has completed a cycle and come to the state of the day when Allah created the heavens and earth. The year has twelve months, of which four are sacred; three of them consecutive, viz. Zul-Qi'dah, Zul-Hijjah and Muharram, and also Rajab the month of Mudar which comes between Jumadah and Sha'ban.

Prophetic Sayings concerning the Month of Muharram and Ashura

أحاديث نبوية عن

شهر المحرم وعاشوراء

أفضل الصيام بعد رمضان ،
الشهر الذي تدعونه المحرم .

The best fasting after Ramadan is during the month of Muharram.

صوم يوم عرفة يكفر سنتين ،
ماضية ومستقبله ، وصوم يوم
عاشوراء يكفر سنة ماضية .

Fasting the day of Arafah (9th Zul-Hijjah) wipes the sins of two years. One year past and one year to come, and fasting the day of Ashura (10th Muharram) wipes the sins of one past year.

Muslim scholars have identified three levels for fasting of Ashura:

- Fasting three days - 9th, 10th, and 11th of Muharram.
- Fasting the 9th and 10th of Muharram.
- Fasting only the 10th of Muharram.



Prophet Sulaiman (Solomon - youngest son of Prophet David)
(965-926 B.C.)
سليمان عليه السلام

His supplication
دعاؤه

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَهَبْ لِي
مُلْكًا لَا يَنْبَغِي لِأَحَدٍ
مِّنْ بَعْدِي . (سورة ص
من آية ٣٥)

"O my Lord! Forgive me,
and grant me a kingdom
which, will not belong to
another after me".
(Qur'an 38:35)

**Allah answered his
supplication by:**

**Providing him with
knowledge of:**

- The reality - that whatever he has is not his, but a gift from Allah, and should be used strictly according to Allah's will.
- وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا دَاوُدَ وَسُلَيْمَانَ عِلْمًا
(سورة النمل - من آية ١٥)

"We gave knowledge to David and Solomon."
(Qur'an 27:15)

- The speech of birds and ants.

وَقَالَ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ عَلَّمْنَا مَنْطِقَ
الطَّيْرِ (سورة النمل - من آية ١٦)

"O ye people! We have been taught the
speech of the birds". (Qur'an 27:16)

فَتَبَسَّمَ ضَاحِكًا مِّن قَوْلِهَا .

(سورة النمل - من آية ١٩)

"So he smiled, amused at her (the ant)
speech". (Qur'an 27:19)

**Giving him kingdom, and
subjecting to his service:**

- Humans.
- Jinns, Evil ones (including every kind of builder and diver).
- Birds
- Wind.

وَحِثِيرَ لِسُلَيْمَانَ جُنُودَهُ مِنَ الْجِنِّ
وَالْإِنْسِ وَالطَّيْرِ فَهُمْ يُوزَعُونَ .
(سورة النمل - آية ١٧)

"For Solomon were gathered hosts of
jinns, humans and birds, which were kept
under strict discipline." (Qur'an 27:17)

وَلِسُلَيْمَانَ الرِّيحَ عَاصِفَةً تَجْرِي بِأَمْرِهِ
(سورة الأنبياء - من آية ٨١)

"(It was Our power that made) the violent
wind flow (tamely) for Solomon".
(Qur'an 21:81)

**His response to Allah's
grace and bounties**

رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ
نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ
وَعَلَى وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ
صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَدْخِلْنِي
بِرَحْمَتِكَ فِي عِبَادِكَ
الصَّالِحِينَ (سورة النمل
من آية ١٩)

"O my Lord! so order me that
I may be grateful for Your
favours, which You have
bestowed on me and on my
parents, and that I may work
the righteousness that will
please You: and admit me, by
Your Grace to the ranks of
Your righteous servants".
(Qur'an 27:19)