

Islamic Culture At Glance

A Manual For Improving
Cross-Cultural Communication Skills



Courtesy of:




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Instructional Designer : **Khalid I. Al-Anaysha Al-Dossary**
unlimitedinspiration@gmail.com



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About Al Siraaj (The Guiding Light)

The House of Jumaa and Obaid bin Thani in Dubai hosts a themed exhibition within different rooms, called 'Al Siraaj' (The Guiding Light), so named after one of the characteristics of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as the universal guiding light to humanity, showing the path to success in the Hereafter.

Jumaa and Obaid bin Thani House is one of the first houses of Al Shindagha Area in Dubai, and Al Shindagha area is the first settlement of Dubai. It was built in 1916 of maritime stones and gypsum, thus reflecting the prosperity of the region at that time due to the flourishing pearl trade.

Different themes about Islamic culture in the light of the Noble Qur'an are showcased within different sections of the house using illustrative posters and 3D CGI animations on screens and projectors. Multi-lingual staff and tour guides are also available to answer questions if necessary. The house also has a beautiful exhibition called 'Arabic Calligraphy Through Time', exhibiting the history and evolution of Arabic calligraphy and its different types.

Apart from the themed visual displays at Jumaa and bin Thani's House, there are other interactive activities like talk shows on the stage, quiz programs based on the posters and animations displayed in the house, which allows visitors to win prizes worth thousands of Dirhams. The visitors can get free booklets and books on the religious values of the UAE in various languages like Arabic, German, French, English, Spanish, Tagalog, Urdu, Hindi and Chinese to name a few. One can also get free copies of the translation of the meaning of the Noble Qur'an in a few languages.

Visitors and tourists who wish to enrich their knowledge of this region can do no better than to treat themselves by visiting the Obaid and Juma bin Thani's House along with the Heritage Village

For more information on 'Al Siraaj' please contact:

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Email: info@al-siraaj.com
www.al-siraaj.com

'How to Be a Mobile Islamic Exhibit' Workshop

'Islamic Culture at a Glance' book is a collection of more than sixty posters exhibited in Al-Siraaj Islamic Exhibition in Dubai. The book after securing the permission from Al-Siraaj management has been designed instructionally to train and develop a reasonably English-speaking Muslims

It is also a beautiful timely book that could be given to a non-Muslim as a gift due to its Islamic concise and focused messages

The workshop facilitation is conducted to participants through applying the powerful magical recipe "The Ladder of communication" based on Jigsaw activity (see steps below) to acquire a reasonable level of English communicative competency to present Islam effectively to others either in exhibits, Mosque with tours, dialogue and presenting Islam centers or life in general.

This workshop is one of the activities of a -36hour overall program called Effective Islamic English Cross-Cultural Communication Program (EIECC program) written by the instructional designer of this book to develop leaders in the field of cross-cultural communication who could present Islamic Culture clearly and effectively to other cultures. (For more information about the program go to my site www.dawahmemo.com/eng/)

Every trainee or participant in the workshop is supposed to adhere to all the steps of the "The Communication Ladder (Team Jigsaw Exercise)" to achieve workshop's goal. Every poster will need a minimum of 4 hours to 6 hours maximum to digest and spontaneously and effectively present the poster theme without referring to any text.

The premise is to develop participants to be act like mobile Islamic Culture Exhibits or said differently Islamic Exhibits on the move to present Islam with impact to all.

The Communication Ladder (Jigsaw Team Exercise)

Facilitators are to adhere to the steps in the ladder for successful outcome.

1. Choose an article that interests you.
2. Read the article silently and thoroughly.
3. Seek assistance from your team.
4. Summarize the article.
5. Read the article aloud.
6. Revise the summary.
7. Reflect over the summary
8. Practice the summary with your fellow team member.
9. Listen attentively to your colleague.
10. Present the summary to the teams.
11. After workshop assignment (Apply the same for another set of posters on your own or with a self-directed team)
12. Document your work as a reference.

Note: Have this English Communication Meal at least 3 times a week to cover three posters enabling you to present effectively three concise messages.

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WHAT IS THE BIGGEST SIN

According to the Islamic faith the biggest sin is to associate a partner with Allah. This is called Shirk in the Arabic language. The following are the major forms of Shirk:

Shirk in Allah's person: This is to give someone else the same status as Allah.
Example: The belief that Allah has a son

Shirk in Allah's attributes: This is to give someone else the qualities and characteristics of Allah.
Example: To think that someone is just as merciful as Allah

Shirk in Allah's capabilities: Allah is capable of doing things, which are unique to him because he is the lord of the universe. To imagine that someone else can also be capable of such things is Shirk. Example: To say that someone other than Allah can create and provide for his creatures, bless their efforts with success or punish them with loss



What Is The Biggest Sin ?

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What is the ISLAMIC SOURCE other than the QUR'AN?

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "I have left among you two things; you will never go astray as long as you hold fast to them: the Book of Allah and my *Sunnah*."

The Qur'an is the word of Allah, which was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and recorded by his companions. Apart from the Qur'an, his companions also preserved whatever he uttered or did. This is generally known as *Sunnah*.

The *Sunnah* includes the sayings of the Prophet ﷺ commonly known as *Hadeeth*.

Hadeeth originally means news, a tale, a story, a talk or a report. In the context of Islamic studies, technically it denotes the report of the words, deeds and approval or disapproval of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. It is very similar to *Sunnah*; a *Sunnah* is a behavioral concept, while Hadeeth is the words uttered by the Prophet ﷺ or narration of his behavior. Both are interlinked and sometimes identical.

The Qur'an and the *Sunnah* fall under a common title "*wahy*" (i.e. revelation or inspiration); the difference between the two is that the Qur'an is the speech of Allah and a revelation which is recited in the formal prayers (*salah*) while the *Sunnah* is not recited in the formal prayers. An example of the *Sunnah* is, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, "The best of the believers in faith are those who are best in morals, and the best among them are those who are best to their wives."



What Is The Islamic Source Other Than The Qur'an ?

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HAS THE QUR'AN BEEN PRESERVED?

Allah has taken the responsibility to preserve the Qur'an :
"Indeed, We have sent down the *dhikr* (revelation to Muhammad / Qur'an), and surely We will guard it (from corruption)"
[Qur'an: Al-Hijr: 9]

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had scribes who wrote down the entire revelation. Many of his Companions learned the whole text of the Qur'an, every syllable of it, by heart.

After the demise of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the first Caliph Abu Bakr a close companion of the Prophet assembled all the memorizers and the written records of the Noble Qur'an and with their help had the whole text compiled into a book.

In the time of Caliph Uthman copies of this original version were made and officially dispatched to the capitals of the Islamic World. Two of these copies exist in the world today, one in Istanbul and the other in Tashkent.

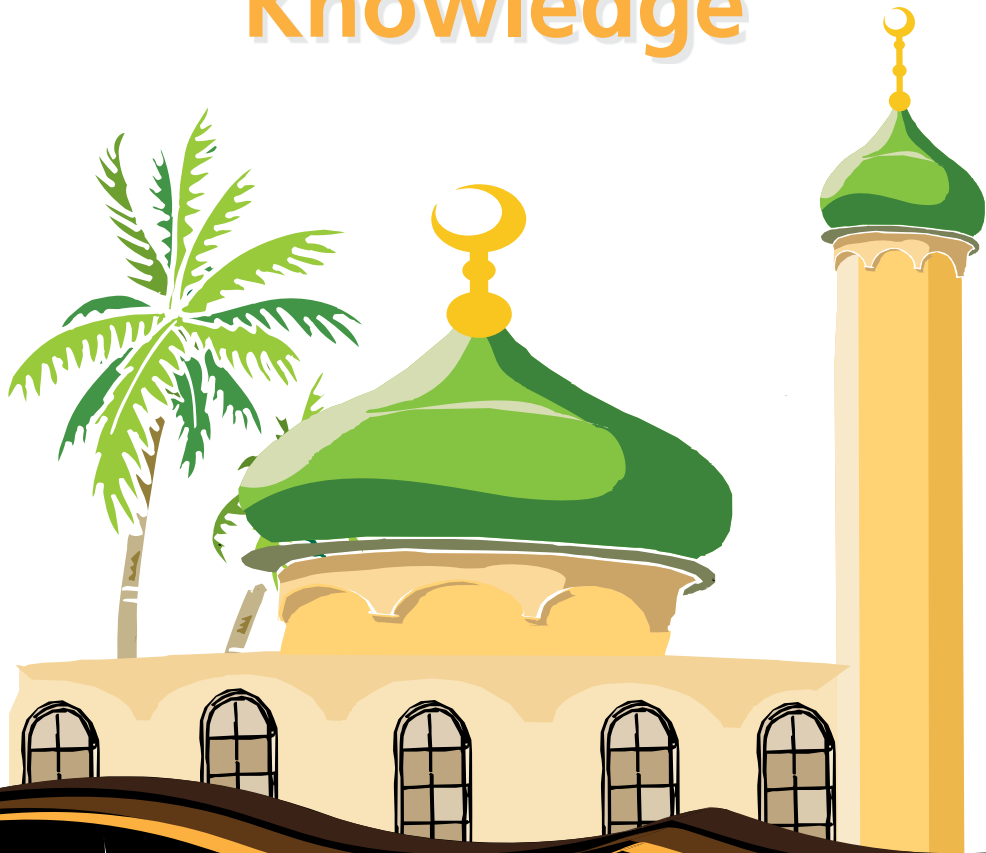
Allah the Exalted challenges mankind in the Qur'an to produce even a single verse like in the Qur'an, His Divine Book. Not a single word of the Qur'an has been changed in the past 1400 years since it was revealed, unlike any other book in the World.



Has The Qur'an Been Preserved ?

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Islam & Knowledge



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THE MOST IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE

Reading Qur'an, learning it and teaching it, are among the best deeds, as the Prophet ﷺ said: "There should be no envy except between two people, a man to whom Allah has given (knowledge of) the Qur'an, so he recites it night and day, and a man to whom Allah has given wealth, so he spends it (in good deeds) night and day."

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The Most Important Knowledge

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Science And Islam

SCIENCE AND ISLAM

Science has been called one of the greatest achievements of the Muslims, and it was done so as a direct result of Islam. The California state library (one of the biggest in the world) testifies this. The Qur'an and the sayings of the Prophet Muhammed ﷺ encouraged the gaining of medical knowledge. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, "Make use of medical treatment, for Allah has not made a disease without appointing a remedy for it, with the exception of one, namely old age."

The wealth of the Muslim empire was often directed to health care, as Muslim rulers built hospitals throughout their empires. By the 900's CE almost every city in Muslim land boasted a fine hospital where all people were treated regardless of their ability to pay.

Some of the major Muslim scientists of the past like Ibn Sina, Al Zahrawi, Al Jazari, Ibn Al Haytham, Al Khwarizmi, Al Razi, Jabir Ibn Haiyan, Al Zraqali and Hasan Al Rammah to name a few, boasted the most ground breaking inventions and discoveries in all the fields of Science.

ﷺ
ﷺ
Peace be upon him

INFLUENCE ON THE WEST

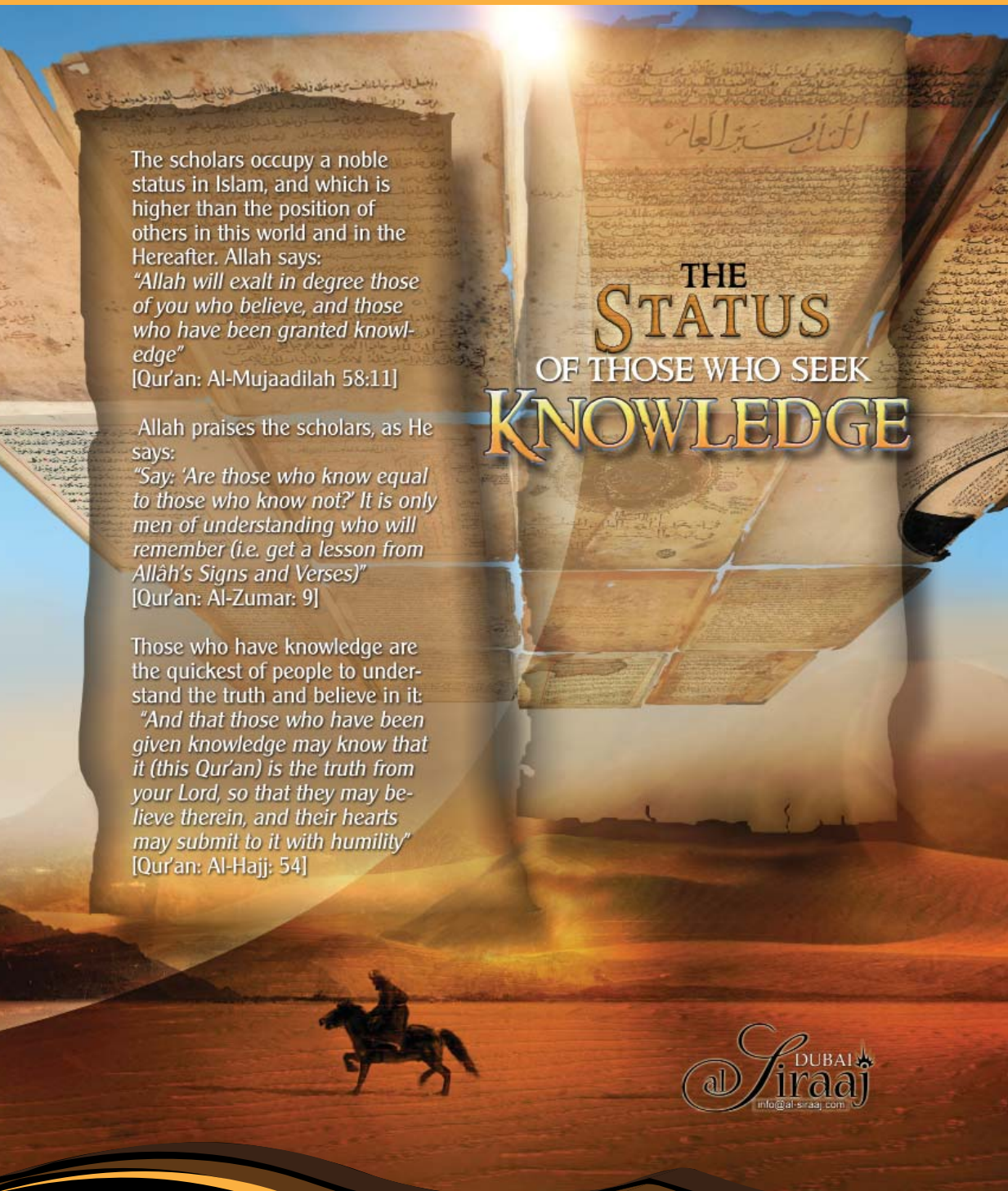
The oldest university in the world which is still functioning is the eleven hundred year-old Islamic university of Fez, Morocco, known as the Qarawiyyin. This old tradition of Islamic learning influenced the West greatly through Spain.

In this land where Muslims, Christians and Jews lived for the most part peacefully for many centuries, translations began to be made in the 11th century mostly in Toledo of Islamic works into Latin often through the intermediary of Jewish scholars most of whom knew Arabic and often wrote in Arabic. As a result of these translations, Islamic thought and through it much of Greek thought became known to the West and Western schools of learning began to flourish.



Influence On The West

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The scholars occupy a noble status in Islam, and which is higher than the position of others in this world and in the Hereafter. Allah says:

"Allah will exalt in degree those of you who believe, and those who have been granted knowledge"

[Qur'an: Al-Mujaadilah 58:11]

Allah praises the scholars, as He says:

"Say: 'Are those who know equal to those who know not?' It is only men of understanding who will remember (i.e. get a lesson from Allāh's Signs and Verses)"

[Qur'an: Al-Zumar: 9]

Those who have knowledge are the quickest of people to understand the truth and believe in it:

"And that those who have been given knowledge may know that it (this Qur'an) is the truth from your Lord, so that they may believe therein, and their hearts may submit to it with humility"

[Qur'an: Al-Hajj: 54]

للتناك من العلم

THE STATUS OF THOSE WHO SEEK KNOWLEDGE



The Status Of Those Who Seek Knowledge

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines and a red border on the right side.



KNOWLEDGE

Without Action



Concealing
Knowledge

There is no goodness in knowledge which is not confirmed by action, or words which are not confirmed by deeds.

Allah the Most High says:

“O you who believe! Why do you say that which you do not do? Most hateful it is with Allāh that you say that which you do not do” [Qur’an: Al-Saff : 2-3]

“Verily, those who conceal the clear proofs, evidences and the guidance, which We have sent down, after We have made it clear for the people in the Book, they are the ones cursed by Allāh and cursed by the cursers. Except those who repent and do righteous deeds, and openly declare (the truth which they concealed). These, I will accept their repentance. And I am the One Who accepts repentance, the Most Merciful” [Qur’an: Al-Baqarah 2:159-160]



Knowledge Without Action & Concealing Knowledge

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BENEFITS OF TEACHING KNOWLEDGE

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: "When a man dies, all his deeds come to an end except for three – an ongoing charity, beneficial knowledge or a righteous son who will pray for him."

He also said: "Whoever calls people to right guidance will have a reward like that of those who follow him, without it detracting from their reward in the slightest, and whoever calls people to misguidance will have a burden of sin like that of those who follow him, without it detracting from their burden in the slightest."



Benefits Of Teaching Knowledge

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EMPLOYMENT

With regard to the woman's right to seek employment, it should be stated first that Islam regards her role in society as a mother and a wife as the most sacred and essential one. Neither maids nor baby sitters can possibly take the mother's place as the educator of an upright, complex-free, and carefully-reared child. Such a noble and vital role, which largely shapes the future of nations, cannot be regarded as idleness.

However, there is no decree in Islam that forbids women from seeking employment whenever there is a necessity for it, especially in positions which fit her nature best and in which society needs her most. Examples of these professions are nursing, teaching (especially children), medicine, and social and charitable work.



Employment

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Mapping the WORLD

In Muslim Spain, the passion for keeping travelogues thrived, inspiring the compilation of the most comprehensive World Atlas (the up-side down Atlas) of the time by a highly celebrated Moroccan scholar Al-Shareef Al Idrisi (1099CE-1166CE or 1180CE).

He also made 70 regional maps, which he produced charting previously undocumented territories, the accuracy of which were unrivalled. He plotted the entire continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, north of the Equator two centuries before Marco Polo. He was so remarkable that he was nicknamed the strobe of the Arabs. He described continents joined at Suez and identified mountain ranges including the Mountains of the Moon, and the source of the Nile in present day Uganda. He also determined the circumference of the earth to be about 23,000 miles (it is actually about 25,000 miles). Apart from the distinguished geographers and mapmakers, professional Muslim tourists also contributed their knowledge by providing detailed accounts of their travels.



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Mapping The World

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THE MEDICINE OF PROPHET MUHAMMED PART 1

The Prophet ﷺ said,
"There is no disease that
Allah has created, except
that He also has created
its treatment."

More than 1400 years
ago many cures for the
human body were pre-
scribed by the Qur'an and
Prophet Muhammed ﷺ,
most of which have been
discovered by modern Sci-
ence only recently.

OLIVE

Allah the Exalted says:
"I swear by the Fig and
I swear by the Olive"
[Qur'an: Al-Teen: 1]

Abu Hurairah narrates
that the Prophet ﷺ
said "Eat the olive oil
and apply it (locally),
since there is cure for
seventy diseases in it,
one of them is Leprosy."

Innumerable uses and
cures have been report-
ed for centuries with
Olive and Olive Oil by
researchers, scientists
and doctors.



The Medicine Of Prophet Mohammed

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THE MEDICINE OF PROPHET MUHAMMED

PART 2

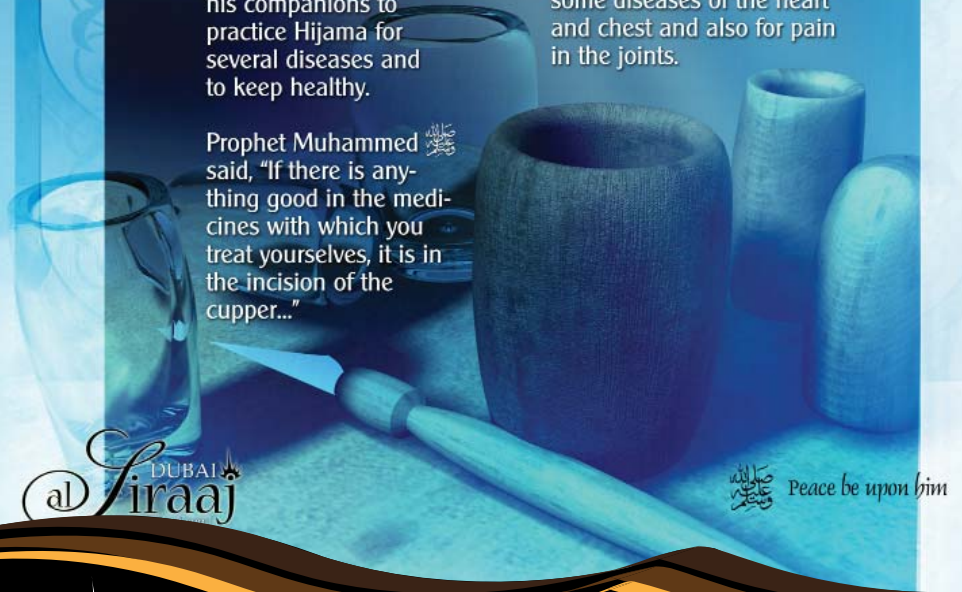
HIJAMA (CUPPING)

Though an ancient Chinese medical practice, it was popularised outside China and in the West after the advent of Islam.

Prophet Muhammed regularly encouraged his companions to practice Hijama for several diseases and to keep healthy.

Prophet Muhammed said, "If there is anything good in the medicines with which you treat yourselves, it is in the incision of the cupper..."

Cupping has real benefits in treating many ailments like circulatory diseases, blood pressure and infection of the heart muscle, diseases of the chest and trachea, headache and pain in the eyes, pain in the neck and stomach, rheumatic pain in the muscles, some diseases of the heart and chest and also for pain in the joints.



Peace be upon him

The Medicine Of Prophet Mohammed

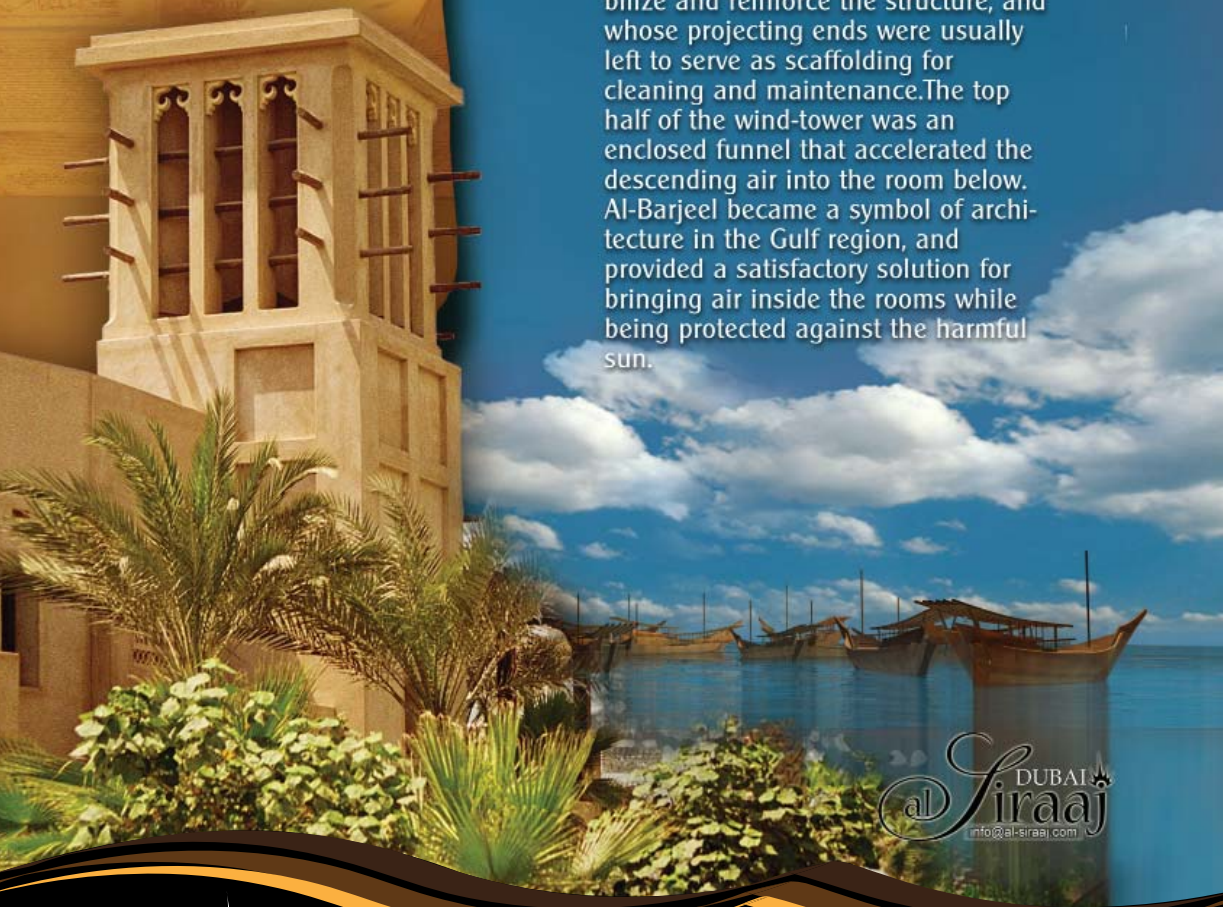
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BARJEEL

TRADITIONAL WIND TOWER

Al-Bor Al-Kashteel, wind-tower, was used in many parts of the Gulf region. It was a tall structure with vertical openings in all directions; with internal walls arranged diagonally so that any breeze is forced downwards and up again before it can escape. This creates a circulation of air in rooms used in the summer. Rooms used in winter were not provided with wind-towers.

Wind-towers are square in plan, showing an X configuration of interior planes. They were built around an armature of wooden poles, which stabilize and reinforce the structure, and whose projecting ends were usually left to serve as scaffolding for cleaning and maintenance. The top half of the wind-tower was an enclosed funnel that accelerated the descending air into the room below. Al-Barjeel became a symbol of architecture in the Gulf region, and provided a satisfactory solution for bringing air inside the rooms while being protected against the harmful sun.



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Barjeel - Traditional Wind Tower

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Social Issues



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Marriage

IN OUR

SOCIETY



Allah the Exalted says:
"And among His signs is this, that He created for you wives from amongst yourselves that you may find comfort in them and He has put between you affection and mercy. Verily in this are signs for a people who reflect."
[Qur'an: Ar-Rum:21]

Islam defines marriage in simple terms; as an institution that is a contract between a woman and a man enabling them to seek pleasure and pleasant companionship from one another, raise a pious family and live as part of a sound society.

What is most characteristic of the Islamic position on marriage is that apart from fulfilling the above functions, it helps complete one's religion.

Marriage In Our Society

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RIGHTS of the PARENTS

THE CHILD'S DUTIES

The child's responsibility to his parents is summed up very beautifully in the following verses of the Qur'an:

Allah the Most Merciful says:
"And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him, and that you be dutiful to your parents. If one of them or both of them attain old age in your lifetime, say not to them even a word of disrespect nor shout at them, but address them in terms of honour."

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: Al-Isra':23-24]

"And We have enjoined upon man to be good to his parents. With difficulty upon difficulty did his mother bear him and wean him for two years. Show gratitude to Me and to your parents; to Me is your final return."
[Qur'an: Luqman:14]

Rights Of The Parents - The Child's Duties

RIGHTS of CHILDREN

Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "Every child is born on his fitrah (nature, as a Muslim), his parents change him to Christian, Jew or fire worshipper..."

The Qur'an, recognising the natural love and concern of parents for their offspring, contains references to the parent's duties upon their children. The Qur'an also recognises that parents are not always immune from negligence or over protectiveness. Islam denotes the following rights for a child:

- Right to life and equal opportunities
- Right to protection and care
- Right to proper upbringing and education
- The right to legitimacy
- Adoption

In an Islamic society, responsibility for and compassion towards children is a religious responsibility.

Rights Of Children

Handwriting practice area with multiple horizontal dotted lines for writing.

BEHAVIOUR *towards* RELATIVES

Allah the Most Merciful says
"Al-Birr is the quality of ones who believe in Allah, the Last Day, the Angels, His books and His prophets; spending his wealth, inspite of theirlove for it on their relatives, orphans, the poor, the wayfarer, those who ask and to set slaves free; who perform prayers and give the *Zakât* (charity); who fulfil their covenant, who arepatient in extreme poverty and sickness and in the time of war. Such are the people of the truth and they are *AlMuttaqûn* (the pious)".
[Qur'an: Al Baqarah: 177]

Muslims are enjoined to support needy and deserving relatives. Failure to discharge this duty is considered ingratitude and disrespect for blood ties.

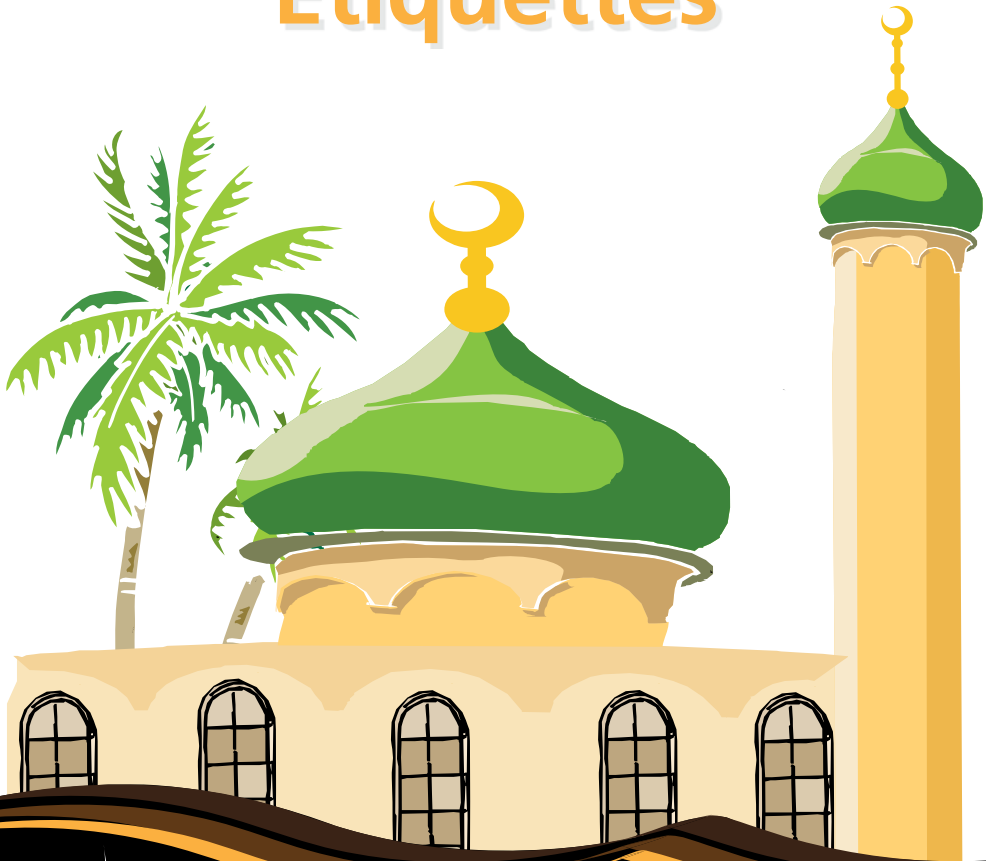
A Muslim is required to be kind to his or her relatives of whatever degree. They are bound together by kinship since they are supporters and heirs of one another.



Behaviour Towards Relatives

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Manners & Etiquettes



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MODESTY AND Social INTERACTION

The parameters of proper modesty for males and females (dress and behaviour) are based on Revelation (the Qur'an and prophetic sayings) and, as such, are regarded by believing men and women as divinely-based guidelines with legitimate aims and divine wisdom behind them. They are not male or female-imposed, or socially imposed restrictions.

It is interesting to know that even the Bible encourages women to cover their head:

"If a woman does not cover her head, she should have her hair cut off; and if it is a disgrace for a woman to have her hair cut or shaved off, she should cover her head."

[1 Corinthians 11:6]

Modesty And Social Interaction

Manners OF INTERACTING WITH OTHERS

Allah the Exalted says:
"Friends on that Day (the Day of Judgement) will be foes to one another except the Muttaqun (those Muslims who fear Allah and abstain from all kinds of sins and evils prohibited in Islam and perform all kinds of good deeds ordained by Him)" [Qur'an: Al-Zukhruf: 67]

Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "The best amongst you are the ones who are best in manners."

"Do not hate one another, do not be jealous of one another, do not turn your backs on one another (i.e. do not cut ties from one another and be Allah's slaves – brothers unto one another" and "it is not permissible for a Muslim to forsake his brother for more than three days."

It is prohibited to call each other by disapproving and insulting nick names.

"...nor insult one another by nick names. How bad it is to insult one's brother after having faith." [Qur'an: Al-Hujurat: 11]

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Manners Of Interacting With Others

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Manners of GREETING

Prophet Muhammed ﷺ described many etiquettes of meeting people, some of which are listed below:

Shake hands with one another (men with men, women with women); any hatred that exists among you will go away; give gifts to one another, you will end up loving one another and any enmity that exists among you will go away.

It is forbidden for a man to shake the hand of a woman and vice versa. It is forbidden to stand and greet or honour one who is seated - because it was the tyrants who would make their subjects stand before them in this manner.

When one greets another, it is forbidden to bow to him or prostrate to him. These are acts that signify a great deal of glorification and worship for its object and these acts are only for the Creator, Allah.



Manners Of Greeting

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MANNERS OF SPEECH

With regards to speech, Prophet Muhammed ﷺ said:

“Whoever guarantees for me (to protect) what is between his jawbones and what is between his legs (i.e. he controls and uses his tongue and his private parts only for what is lawful), then I guarantee him Paradise.”

“The signs of a hypocrite are three: when he speaks, he lies; when he promises, he breaks his promise; when he is trusted, he betrays his trust.”

“The believer is not a slanderer nor does he curse nor use lewd and base language.”

“Whoever swears by other than Allah has disbelieved and associated partners with Allah in worship.”



Manners Of Speech

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

MANNERS OF SEEKING PERMISSION TO ENTER

Allah the Exalted says:
"O you who believe! Enter not
houses other than your own
until you have asked permis-
sion"
[Qur'an: Nur: 27]

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ
said "If one of you asks per-
mission to enter the private
property of another three
times without permission
being granted to him, then
he should leave."

It is forbidden to look into
someone's house without his
permission. The Prophet of
Allah ﷺ said "Were a
man to look at you in your
home or private property
without permission and were
you then to pelt him with
pebbles and knock out his
eye - there would be no sin
upon you."



Manners Of Seeking Permission To Enter

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MANNERS of visiting *the Sick*

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said that whoever visits an ailing Muslim then Angels pray over him.

The visitor should not stay too long with the sick person as it might be burdensome for the patient who needs rest, unless the patient desires otherwise.

From the proper etiquettes is to ask the patient of his situation and sickness and to say comforting words to him.

It is recommended for the visitor to supplicate for him with one of the supplications taught by the Prophet ﷺ such as "Have patience (since sickness wipes out sins), may it be purification if Allah wills."



Manners Of Visiting The Sick

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ETIQUETTES OF MEETING others

Allah the Most Merciful says:

"But when you enter houses, greet one another with a greeting from Allah (i.e., say Assalamu 'alaikum - peace be upon you) blessed & good."

[Qur'an: Nur: 61]

It is recommended to initiate the greetings of peace. It is compulsory to return the greetings. "The rights of a Muslim upon another Muslim are six...if you meet a Muslim then extend to him greetings of peace..."

Prophet Muhammed ﷺ said "The better of the two is the one who initiates the greetings of peace."

Before one parts from a gathering it is recommended for him to give greetings of peace.



Etiquettes Of Meeting Of Others

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MANNERS of TRAVELLING

The Prophet ﷺ once said "Were people to know what I know about a person being alone, no rider would travel alone during the night time."

A Muslim traveller is recommended to take advantage of the time he has during his journey by supplicating for himself, his parents, his family, for all those whom he loves and for the Muslims. He should supplicate with persistence and humility; for the traveller's supplications are answered by Allah.

Certain obligatory prayers are to be shortened during a journey. It was the Sunnah of the Messenger ﷺ to offer voluntary prayers during the journey while seated on his mount.

It is disliked for a person to return from a journey without informing his family of his arrival. That allows his wife to prepare herself for his arrival.



Manners Of Travelling

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The Ka'bah



The Ka'bah

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The Ka'bah

The current height of the Ka'bah is 12 meters, 15cm and its total size is 58.25 square meters.

The inside of the Ka'bah is 13 x 9 meters.

The Ka'bah's walls are one meter wide. The floor inside is 2.2 meters higher than the outside - where people perform Tawaaf (circumambulation).

The ceiling and roof are two levels made out of wood. They were reconstructed with teak which is capped with stainless steel. The walls are all made of stone. The stones inside are unpolished, while the ones outside are polished.

Measurements:

- From the black stone to the northern corner = 11.68m
- From the northern corner to the western corner = 9.90m
- From the western corner to the Yemeni corner = 12.04m
- From the Yemeni corner to the black stone = 10.18m
- Height of the Ka'bah = 13.018m

DIMENSIONS OF THE KA'BAH



Dimension Of The Ka'bah

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Prophet Muhammed ﷺ told us: "The stone is the Station of Ibrahim. Allah had made it soft and a mercy. Ibrahim would stand on it and Ismail would hand the stones up to him"

During Hajj, Muslims offer prayer at this station in obedience to the order of Allah in the Qur'an: "And take you (people) the Maqam (station) of Ibrahim as a place of prayer" [Qur'an: Al Baqarah: 125]



MAQAM -E- IBRAHIM

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Maqam-E-Ibrahim

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Zamzam

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

Vertical sidebar with four rounded rectangular boxes.

Zamzam

Zamzam



THE ORIGIN OF THE ZAMZAM WELL

PART I

Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام brought his wife Hajar and their son Ismail, who was still suckling, and left them at the site of present day Makkah. They sat under a lone tree at the place of Zamzam, then an uninhabited and waterless place.

Ibrahim عليه السلام left a bag of dates and a goatskin of water with them and turned to walk away. Hajar asked, "O Ibrahim, why are you leaving us in this barren valley? Has Allah commanded you to do so?" He answered, "Yes." Thereupon Hajar said, "Allah will not let us perish."

Ibrahim عليه السلام left and when he reached a point when he no longer could see them, he supplicated, "O Lord, I have left my family in a barren valley by Your Sacred House, in order that they may establish regular prayer; so fill the hearts of some among men with love for them and feed them with fruits so they may give thanks."
[Qur'an: Ibrahim: 37]

The effect of his supplication is obvious in the Arabian Peninsula till today!



The Origin Of The Zamzam Well

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THE ORIGIN OF THE ZAMZAM WELL

PART 2

Hajar sat under the tree with her baby and soon her provisions were finished and her milk dried up. Ismail grew weaker until she couldn't bear to look at him. At this she stood on the hill of Safa, looking into the valley in case a caravan passed by. She then struggled across the valley to reach the hill of Marwah, again scanning the horizon for some help.

Hajar ran between the hills seven times, and then from one of the hills she saw the Angel digging with one of his wings at the spot where Zamzam now stands. While the Angel started to dig, a spring of water gushed forth.



The Origin Of The Zamzam Well

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THE ORIGIN OF THE ZAMZAM WELL

PART 3

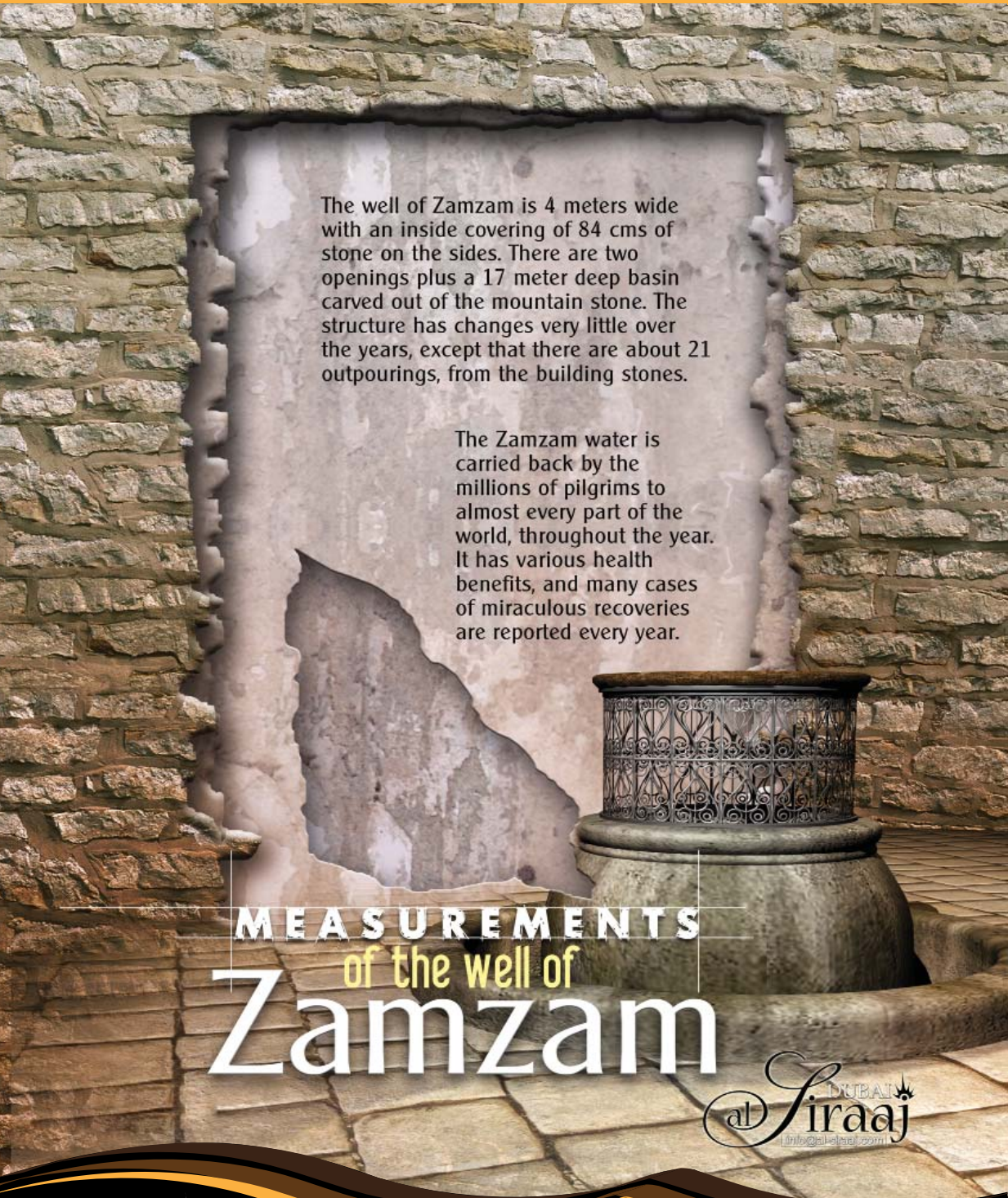
Hajar made a basin for the spring and collected some water in the goatskin container for her and the infant Ismail. The water continued to bubble up unchecked. The Angel said, "Fear no loss, for this is the site of Allah's House which the boy and his father shall build..."

The area around the small pond of Zamzam flourished in the years to come. Passing by trade caravans stopped at it, not believing their eyes and some stayed there. Hajar was now the owner of the well, and thus Allah the Most Merciful did not let them perish.



The Origin Of The Zamzam Well

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The well of Zamzam is 4 meters wide with an inside covering of 84 cms of stone on the sides. There are two openings plus a 17 meter deep basin carved out of the mountain stone. The structure has changes very little over the years, except that there are about 21 outpourings, from the building stones.

The Zamzam water is carried back by the millions of pilgrims to almost every part of the world, throughout the year. It has various health benefits, and many cases of miraculous recoveries are reported every year.

MEASUREMENTS of the well of Zamzam

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Measurements Of The Well Of Zamzam

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THE RE-DISCOVERY OF THE ZAMZAM WELL

Generations later, the well was lost underground. Few years prior to Prophet Muhammed's ﷺ birth, his grandfather Abdul Motalib who lived in Makkah was shown in a dream, the location of Zamzam to be dug.

Thus the Zamzam was re-discovered and Abul Motalib became the owner and provider of the water to those who came to Ka'bah in Makkah for the traditional pilgrimage, even before Islam (the religion of Ibrahim) was revived by Prophet Muhammed ﷺ.

Thus Allah the Almighty raised the status of the shepherd Abdul Motalib in his society, making him one of the most sought after and respected men amongst all the tribes in Makkah.



The Re-Discovery Of The Zamzam Well

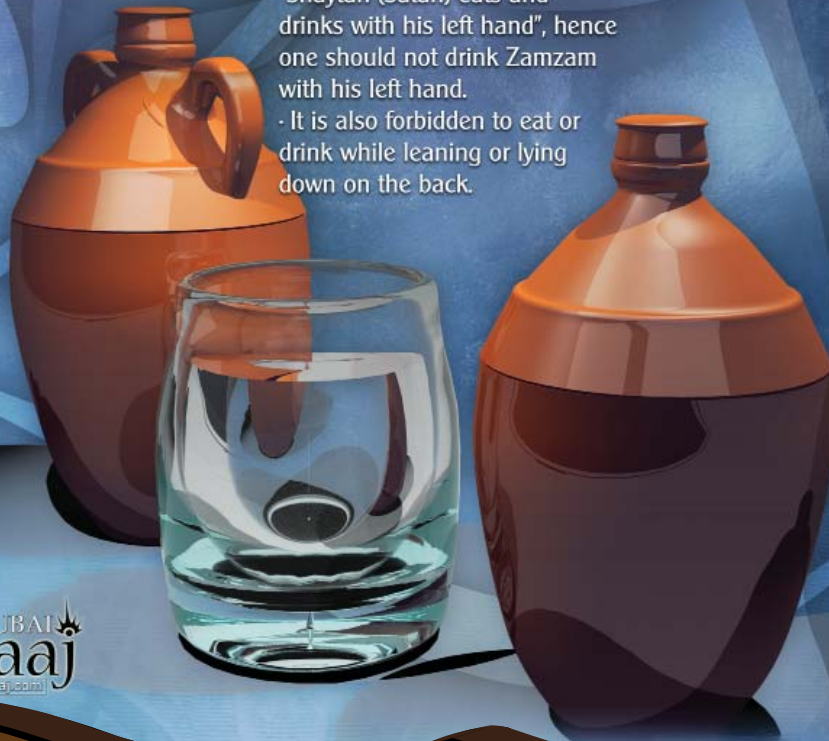
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ETIQUETTES OF Drinking ZAMZAM

The etiquettes of eating and drinking which was outlined by Prophet Muhammed ﷺ can be well applied while drinking the blessed water of Zamzam.

- It was the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammed ﷺ to drink water in three separate breaths.
- Puffing or blowing in the cup while drinking is disliked.
- One should say "*Bismillah*" (In the Name of Allah), before drinking.
- One can make supplications for himself and his fellowmen before drinking the blessed Zamzam.
- Prophet Muhammed ﷺ said "Shaytan (Satan) eats and drinks with his left hand", hence one should not drink Zamzam with his left hand.
- It is also forbidden to eat or drink while leaning or lying down on the back.



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Etiquettes Of Drinking Of Zamzam

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BENEFITS OF *Zamzam* PART I

The Prophet ﷺ said: "The best water on the face of the earth is the water of Zamzam; it is a kind of food and a healing from sickness."

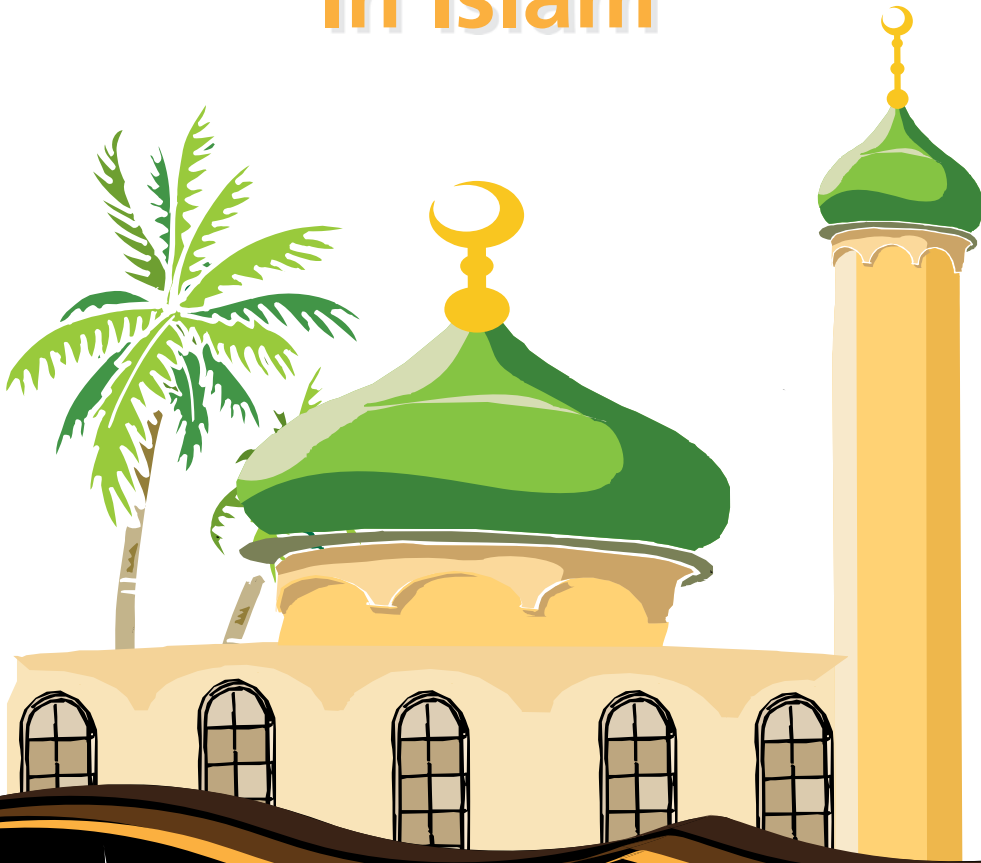
It was reported that the Prophet ﷺ drank it, did ablution with it and poured it on his head. He used to carry Zamzam water in small vessels and large containers in order to pour it on the sick and give it to them to drink.

A companion of the Prophet ﷺ called Abu Dhar Al Ghaffari survived drinking only the water of Zamzam for a whole month. Ironically it also made him so fat that his stomach bulged with ripples. Prophet Muhammed ﷺ thus remarked: "Verily Zamzam is food."

Benefits Of Zamzam

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Women Status In Islam



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KINDNESS to WOMEN

Islam propagates high esteem and respect to be delivered to women, starting from the mother, who is the first woman that one comes in contact with.

A man came to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and said, "O Messenger of Allah! Who among the people is the most worthy of my good behaviour?" The Prophet ﷺ said: "Your mother." The man said, "Then who?" The Prophet ﷺ said: "Then your mother." The man further asked, "Then who?" The Prophet ﷺ said: "Then your mother." The man asked again, "Then who?" The Prophet ﷺ said: "Then your father."

The mutuality and complementarities of husband and wife does not mean subservience by either one to the other. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ instructed Muslims regarding women: "I commend you to be good to women", and "The best among you are those who are best to their wives."

The Qur'an urges husbands to be kind and considerate to their wives. Allah says in the Qur'anic chapter called The Women:

"And live with them (women) in kindness; for if you dislike them, perhaps you dislike a thing and Allah makes therein much good."
[Qur'an: Al Nisaa':19]



Kindness To Women

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BIRTH OF A GIRL

The Qur'an rebukes the frigid attitude of some parents upon hearing the news of the birth of a girl instead of a boy.

Allah says:

"And when one of them is informed of (the birth of) a female, his face becomes dark, and he suppresses grief. He hides himself from the people because of the ill of which he has been informed. Should he keep it in humiliation or bury it in the ground? Certainly, evil is what they decide."

[Qur'an: Al Nahl: 58-59]

With the advent of Islam the cruel pagan practice of female infanticide, was demolished by Prophet Muhammed ﷺ.

Allah says:

"And when (on the Day of judgement) the girl (who was) buried alive is asked, for what sin she was killed?"

[Qur'an: Al Takweer: 8-9]



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Birth Of A Girl

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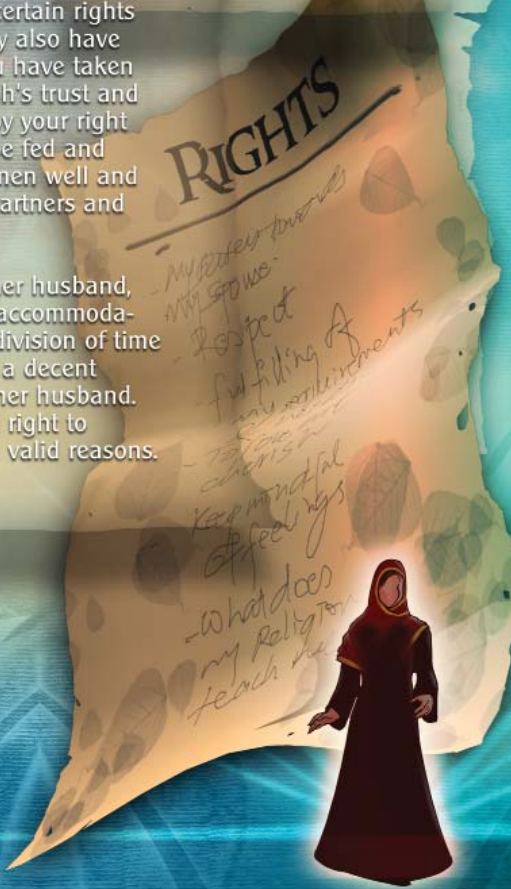
Rights Of A Wife

Allah the Everlasting says:
"And live with them (women) honourably"
[Qur'an: al-Nisa':19]

RIGHTS OF A WIFE

In the last sermon before his death, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, said:
"O People, it is true that you have certain rights with regard to your women but they also have rights over you. Remember that you have taken them as your wives only under Allah's trust and with His permission. If they abide by your right then to them belongs the right to be fed and clothed in kindness. Treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers."

The wife has financial rights over her husband, namely - the dowry, spending and accommodation. She also has the right to fair division of time between co-wives, being treated in a decent manner and not being harmed by her husband. Both the man and woman hold the right to dissolve the marriage contract with valid reasons.



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THE RIGHT TO POSSESS PROPERTY

Islam 1400 years ago, decreed a right of which women were deprived both before Islam (and after it in non-Islamic societies, as late as this century), the right of independent ownership.

The Islamic Law recognizes the full property rights of women before and after marriage. They may buy, sell, or lease any or all of their properties at will. For this reason, Muslim women may keep their maiden names after marriage, an indication of their independent property rights as legal entities.

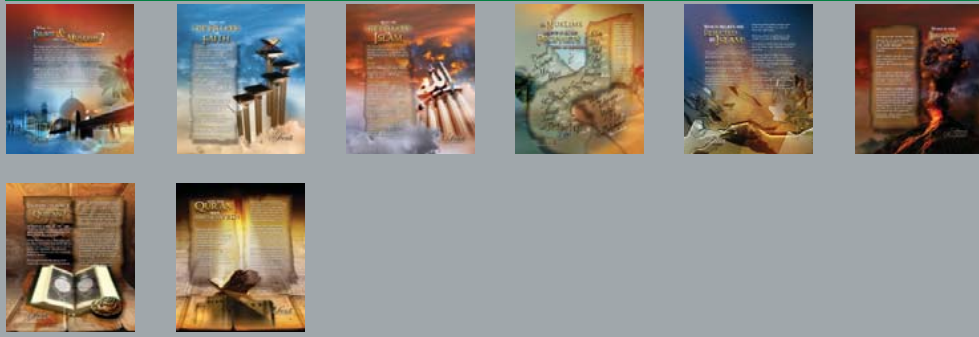
Prophet Muhammed's ﷺ first wife Khadeeja was known as a successful business woman in Makkah.



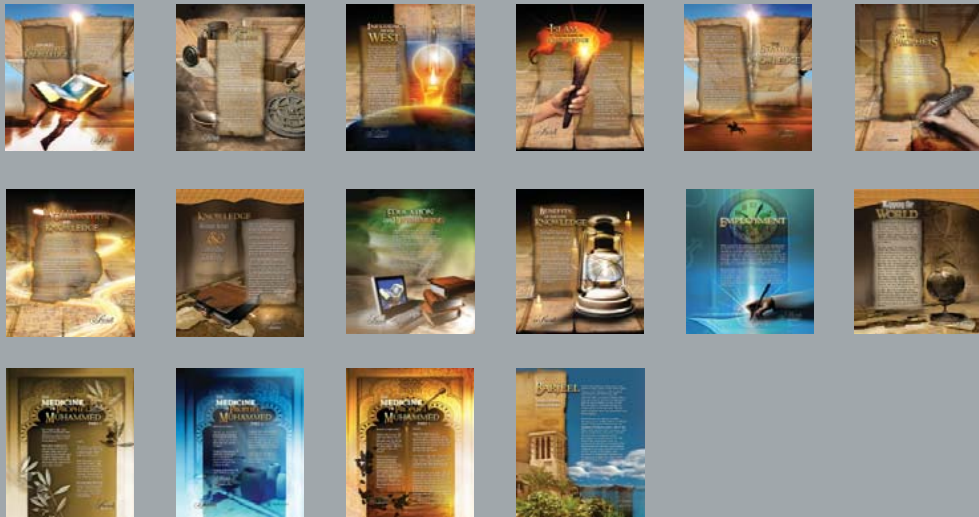
The Right To Possess Property

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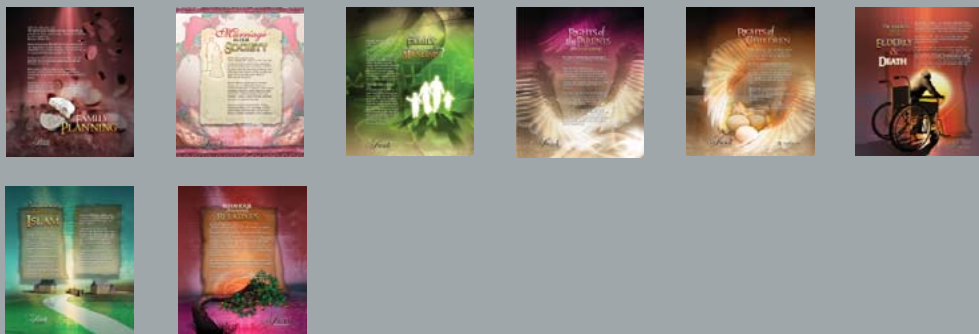
Islamic Basic Beliefs



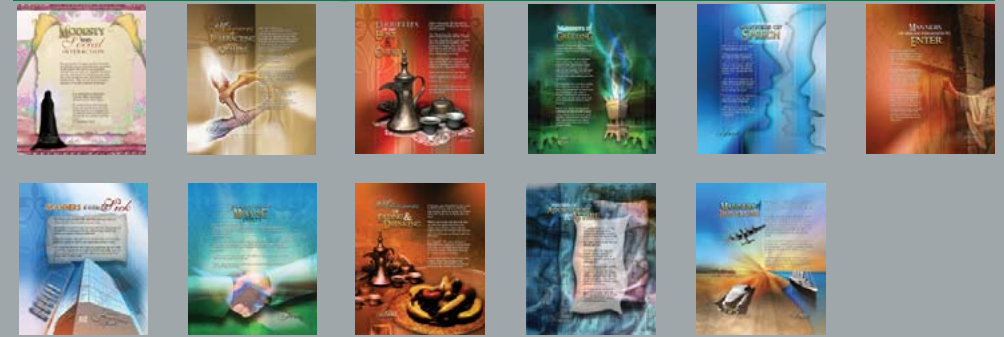
Islam & Knowledge



Social Issues



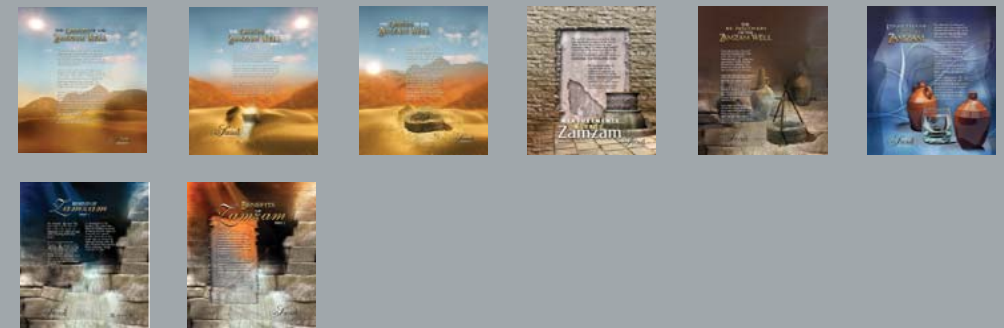
Manners & Etiquettes



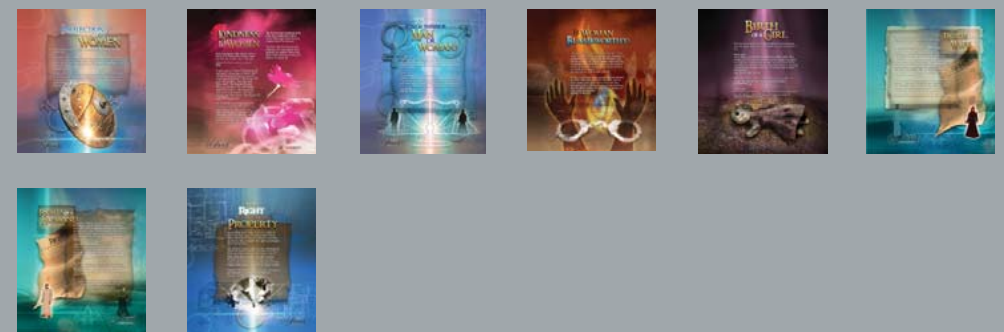
The Ka'bah

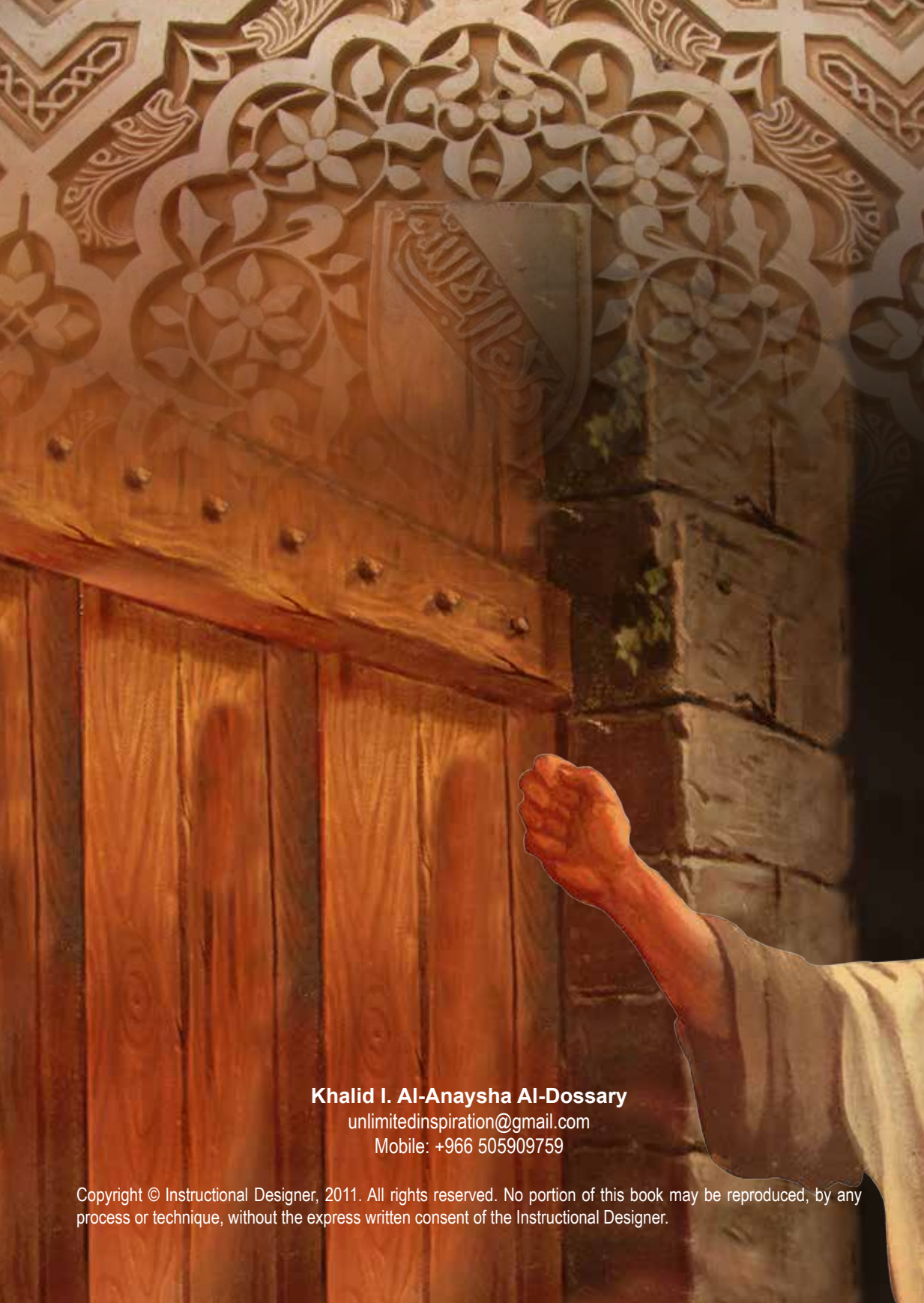


Zamzam



Women Status In Islam





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