

RAINBOW of Islam



Ramadan Breeze

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Quran

(Age Group 9 to 12)



This Book belongs to

.....

This book has been...

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Quran



Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:
“The best among you are those who learn the
Qur'an and teach it.” [Bukhari].

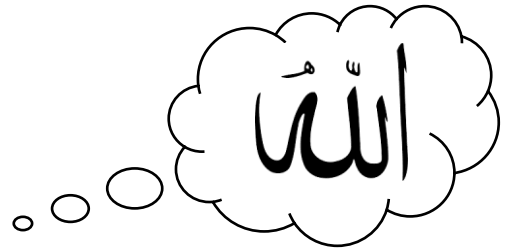
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillah, all praise is to Allah, the Almighty, the all Knower, the Creator and sustainer of the universe. May the peace and blessings be upon Muhammad (ﷺ) (the last of Prophets and messengers) and his (ﷺ) family and companions and all those who follow him until the last day.

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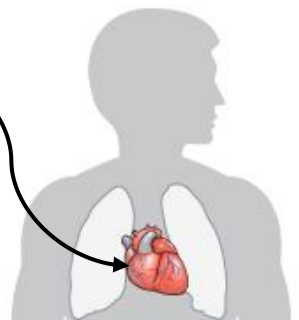
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Quran is the speech of Allah



وَإِنْ أَحَدٌ مِّنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ اسْتَجَارَكَ فَأَجِرْهُ حَتَّى يَسْمَعَ كَلِمَ اللَّهِ ثُمَّ
أَبْلِغْهُ مَأْمَنَهُ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ قَوْمٌ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٦﴾

6. and if anyone of the Mushrikûn (polytheists, idolaters, pagans, disbelievers
In the Oneness of Allâh) seeks Your protection Then grant Him protection,
so that He may hear the speech of Allâh (the Qur'ân), and Then
escort Him to where He can be secure, that is because they are men
who know not. [Surah At-Taubah]



Belief in the Quran is MUST for a Muslim

A Muslim **MUST** belief in the heart that the Quran is the speech of Allah, believe
in everything that is inside the Quran and everything that Prophet Mohammad
(ﷺ) has informed us about the Quran.

Allah Himself tells us about the Quran

وَإِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿١٩١﴾ وَإِنَّهُ لَتَنْزِيلُ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٩٢﴾ نَزَلَ بِهِ الرُّوحُ الْأَمِينُ ﴿١٩٣﴾ عَلَى قَلْبِكَ لِتَكُونَ مِنَ الْمُنْذِرِينَ ﴿١٩٤﴾ بِلِسَانٍ عَرَبِيٍّ مُبِينٍ ﴿١٩٥﴾

191. and Verily! Your Lord, He is indeed the All-Mighty, the Most Merciful. 192. and Truly, This (the Qur'ân) is a Revelation from the Lord of the 'Alamîn (mankind, jinns and All that exists), 193. which the trustworthy Rûh [Jibreel] has brought down; 194. upon Your heart (O Muhammad sal-Allaahu 'alayhe wa sallam) that You may be (one) of the warners, 195. In the plain Arabic language. [Surah Ash Shvura]

Meaning of the word 'Quran'

The Arabic word قُرْءَان is derived from the root qara'a (ق ر ء) which means to



The Qur'an can be described as the following

FURQAN (25:1)		DHIKR (15:9)		MUBEEN (43:2)
	RAHMAH (31:3)		HAQQ (69:51)	
KITAB (21:10)		NUR (64:8)		MUBARAK (38:29)
	HUDA (31:3)		NADHIR (41:4)	
BASHIR (41:4)		KALAMULLAH (9:6)		MAJID (85:21)

How is the Quran organized ?

- Quran has **114 Surah** of different lengths.
- A **Surah** سُورَة is a chapter of Quran which literally means ‘fence’ or ‘to enclose’. A Surah encloses the ayahs in it.

Quran			
1. Al Fatihah	2. Al Baqarah	3. Ale Imran	4. An Nisa
5. Al Maidah	6. Al Anam	7. Al Araf	8. Al Anfal
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
111. Al Masad	112. Al Ikhlas	113. Al Falaq	114. An Nas

All surahs (except Surah At-Taubah) begin with the words بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Both the order of the ayat within each surah and the arrangement of all the surahs were finally determined by the Prophet (ﷺ) as per Allah’s guidance.

Some early scholars have divided the Quran in 30 equal parts, each called a Juz (جُزء), literally meaning a ‘ part ’. This was done to facilitate recitation of the Quran in one month by reading one juz everyday.

- An **ayah** آية is a sentence in the Quran which literally means ‘**a sign**’.
- An ayah is made of words.

Surah Al Fatihah	
Ayah 1	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Ayah 2	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
⋮	⋮
Ayah 7	صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

- This is a **word**, made up of arabic letters.

Surah Al Fatihah , Ayah 1			
بِسْمِ	اللَّهِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	الرَّحِيمِ

- An arabic letter حَرَفٌ literally means ‘**side/edge**’. When pronouncing different letters, we have to turn our tongue and use it’s sides.

Surah Al Fatihah , Ayah 1 , بِسْمِ		
م	س	ب

What is in the Quran ?

Main Theme is *Tawhid* (توحيد)

The main theme in the Quran is *Tawhid*. It is to believe that Allah is one, the only owner who owns everything , without any partner + that Allah alone deserves to be worshipped + that Allah is unique in His names and attributes.

Worshipping Allah means to obey Him always, in every thought, speech and action. It means that we have to do everything in our lives according to Allah's law. We should never do anything that displeases Allah.

This was the message brought by every messenger of Allah as in this ayah

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِكَ مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا نُوحِي إِلَيْهِ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا فَاعْبُدُونِ ﴿٢٥﴾

and we did not send any Messenger before You (O Muhammad) but we inspired Him (saying): Lâ ilâha illa Ana [none has the Right to be worshipped but I (Allâh)], so Worship Me (Alone and none else)."

[Surah An Anbiyah, Ayah 25]

ONLY FOR

الله

When we work or study, sleep or eat we should make the intention that we are doing this in order to get reward from Allah.

Even when we give someone a glass of water, we should feel in our hearts that we are doing this in order to get reward from Allah.

If someone hurts us or harms us and we remain patient, then we should feel in our hearts that we are doing this only because Allah loves those who are patient.

Advice and Guidance

Allah advises and guides us to do the right things for which He will reward us with Jannah and if we do not do so then we may go to Hellfire.



وَلَقَدْ ءَاتَيْنَا لُقْمَانَ الْحِكْمَةَ أَنِ اشْكُرْ لِلَّهِ ۚ وَمَن يَشْكُرْ
فَإِنَّمَا يَشْكُرُ لِنَفْسِهِ ۖ وَمَن كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ حَمِيدٌ
وَإِذْ قَالَ لُقْمَانُ لِابْنِهِ ۖ وَهُوَ يَعِظُهُ ۖ يَبْنَىٰ لَا تُشْرِكْ
بِاللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٢﴾

12. and indeed we bestowed upon Luqmân Al-Hikmah (wisdom and religious understanding, etc.) saying: "Give thanks to Allâh," and whoever gives thanks, He gives thanks for (the good of) his own self. and whoever is unthankful, Then Verily, Allâh is All-Rich (Free of All wants), Worthy of All praise.

13. and (remember) when Luqmân said to his son when He was advising him: "O My son! join not In Worship others with Allâh. Verily! joining others In Worship with Allâh is a great Zûlm (wrong) indeed. [Surah Luqman]

Calling others to Allah

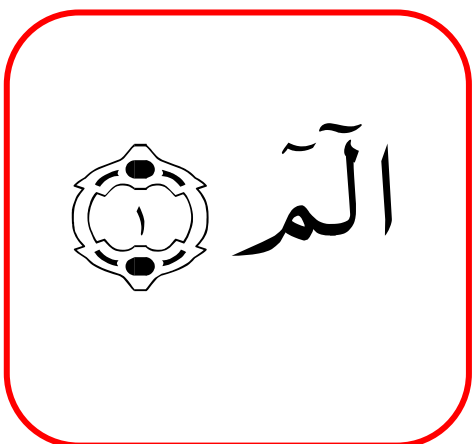
وَمَنْ أَحْسَنُ قَوْلًا مِّمَّن دَعَا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا وَقَالَ
إِنِّي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ﴿١٣﴾

33. and who is better In speech than He who [says: "My Lord is Allâh (believes In his Oneness)," and Then stands Straight (acts upon his Order), and] invites (men) to Allâh's (Islâmic Monotheism), and does righteous deeds, and says: "I am one of the Muslims." [Surah Fussilat]



Al-Huroof al-Muqatta'ah

These are the Arabic letters with which many surahs begin. The word *muqatta'ah* is derived from the root 'qata'a' which means 'to cut' or 'what is cut'. Though the letters are joined together in writing but they are pronounced separately.



For example :

Surah Al Baqarah begins with ا, ل, م.

There are 14 such letters occurring in various combinations at the beginning of 29 surahs.

The meaning and purpose of these letters is only known to Allah.

Stories

Allah tells us many stories from the past to teach us valuable lessons from them.



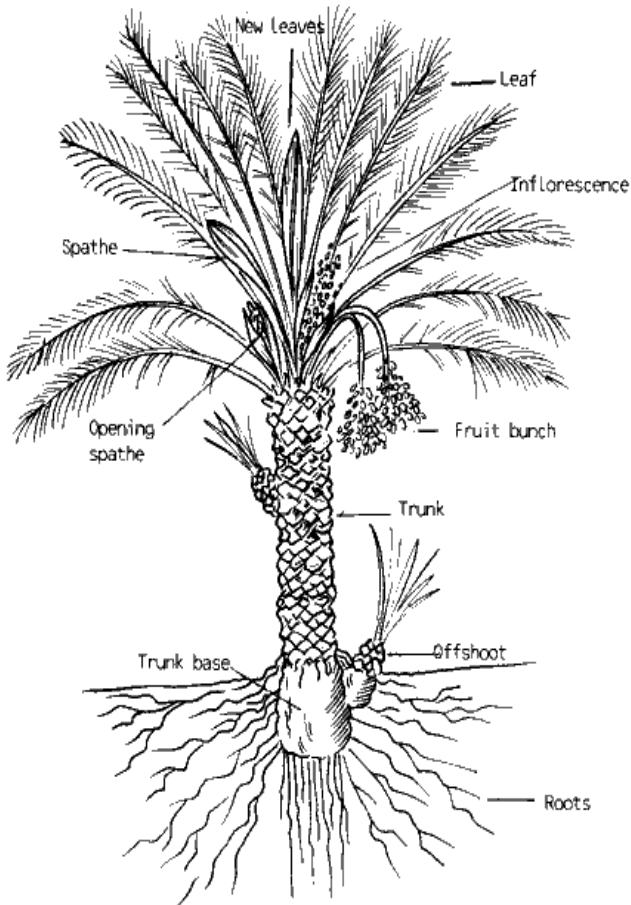
لَقَدْ كَانَ فِي قَصَصِهِمْ عِبْرَةٌ لِأُولَى الْأَلْبَابِ

111. indeed In their stories, there is a lesson for men of understanding.

[Surah Yusuf, from Ayah 111]...

Parables

We find parables in the Quran which are short stories that use familiar events to explain certain truths or to drive home important points of the message, by likening it to something well known or describing it in a pictorial manner.



أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا كَلِمَةً
طَيِّبَةً كَشَجَرَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ أَصْلُهَا ثَابِتٌ
وَفَرْعُهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ ﴿٢٤﴾ تُؤْتِي أُكْلَهَا
كُلَّ حِينٍ بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهَا ۚ وَيَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ
الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ
يَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾ وَمَثَلُ كَلِمَةٍ
خَبِيثَةٍ كَشَجَرَةٍ خَبِيثَةٍ اجْتُثَّتْ مِنْ
فَوْقِ الْأَرْضِ مَا لَهَا مِنْ قَرَارٍ ﴿٢٦﴾

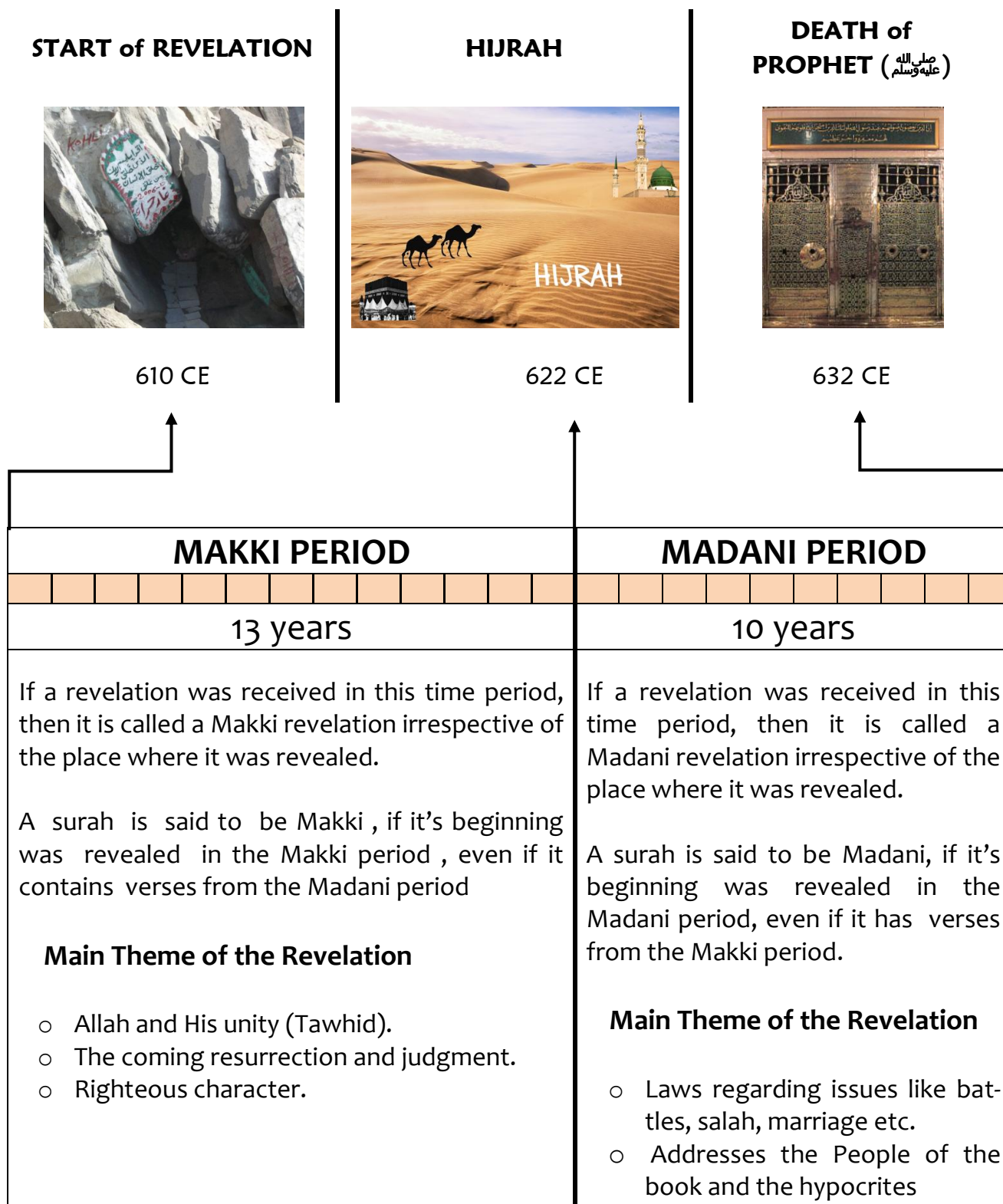
see You not How Allâh sets forth a parable? – a goodly word as a goodly tree, whose root is firmly fixed, and its branches (reach) to the sky (i.e. very high).

giving its fruit at All times, by the leave of its Lord and Allâh sets forth parables for mankind In order that they may remember.

and the parable of an evil word is that of an evil tree uprooted from the surface of earth having no stability. [Surah Ibrahim, Ayah 24 - 26]

Makki and Madani Revelations

The Quranic revelation is also classified as Makki or Madani depending on the time period of it's revelation.





QURAN	01	 Brain Time
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WHAT IS THE MAIN THEME OF QURAN ? EXPLAIN IN YOUR OWN WORDS.
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FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) The Madani revelation period lastedyears and had the following themes.....
.....
- 2) The Makki revelation period lastedyears and had the following themes.....
.....

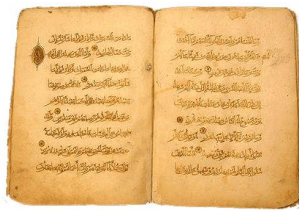
Arabic Fun

word	write	literal meaning	islamic meaning
قُرْءَان		
سُورَة		
اِيَاة		
حَرْف		

FIND OUT AND WRITE DOWN THE ENGLISH MEANING OF THE DESCRIPTIVE NAMES OF QURAN ON PAGE 6, BELOW THEIR ARABIC NAMES. (HOME STUDY QUESTION)

Where is the original Quran ?

As you all know that Quran is the speech of Allah. It was inscribed in Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudh (the preserved tablet) on Allah's order.



بَلْ هُوَ قُرْآنٌ مَّجِيدٌ ﴿١١﴾ فِي لَوْحٍ مَّحْفُوظٍ ﴿١٢﴾

21. Nay! This is a Glorious Qur'ân. 22. (Inscribed) In Al-Lauh Al-Mahfûdh (the preserved Tablet) ! [Surah Al-Buruj]

What is Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudh ?

Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudh is the preserved tablet where record of everything to happen till the day of judgment is written.

أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ إِنَّ ذَلِكَ فِي كِتَابٍ ﴿٧٠﴾
إِنَّ ذَلِكَ عَلَى اللَّهِ يَسِيرٌ ﴿٧١﴾

70. Know You not that Allâh knows All that is In heaven and on earth? Verily, it is (all) In the Book (Al-Lauh Al-Mahfûdh). Verily! that is easy for Allâh. [Surah Al-Hajj]

How did the Quran reach Us from Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudh ?

Stages of Quranic revelation

Ibn Abbas and others (رضي الله عنهم) have said, "Allah sent the Quran down all at one time from the Preserved Tablet (Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudh) to the House of Might (Baytul-Izzah), which is in the heaven of this world (i.e. the lowest heaven).

Then it came down in parts to the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) based upon the incidents that occurred over a period of twenty-three years."

Stage 1

Allah sent down the Quran as one whole from *Al Lauh Al Mahfudh* to *Baytul-Izzah*, in Ramadan, in the night of Al Qadr.

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ﴿١﴾

Verily! we have sent it (this Qur'ân) down In the night of Al-Qadr (Decree) [Surah Al Qadr, Ayah 1]

Stage 2

Quran came down from the heavens to Prophet Mohammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) through angel Jibril (عليه السلام), in it's exact wording and also meaning over a period of 23 years by means of *wahy*.

What is Wahy ?

In general , Wahy basically means swift and secret transfer of information.

In Islamic terminology with respect to revelation , Wahy is guidance from Allah to the Prophets for the mankind and Jinn, who received it through one of the means mentioned in the following Quranic verse:

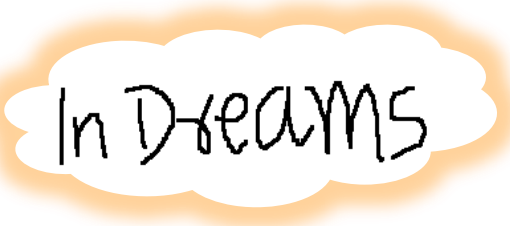
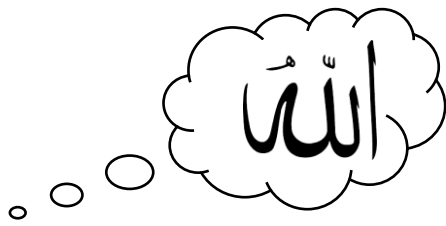
وَمَا كَانَ لِبَشَرٍ أَنْ يُكَلِّمَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا وَحْيًا أَوْ مِنْ وَرَآيِ حِجَابٍ أَوْ يُرْسِلَ رَسُولًا
فَيُوحِيَ بِإِذْنِهِ مَا يَشَاءُ إِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ حَكِيمٍ

51. it is not given to any human being that Allâh should speak
to Him unless (it be) by inspiration, or from behind
a veil, or (that) He sends a Messenger to reveal what
He wills by his Leave. Verily, He is Most High, Most Wise. [Surah
Ash Shura]

**DIRECT
WAHY**

**INDIRECT
WAHY**

Wahy can be of the following types (according to the ayah quoted)

DIRECT	INDIRECT
 <p>In the form of dreams. Dreams of the Prophets (عليه السلام) are all true dreams. Wahy to Prophet Mohammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) started in dreams.</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Jibril</h3> <p>Revelation of the Quran through angel Jibril (عليه السلام) in the following two ways.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Most of the time Jibril (عليه السلام) would remain in spiritual state and speak to the Prophet Mohammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم). This sounded like the ringing of a bell. This form of inspiration was the hardest of all and then this state passed off after Prophet Mohammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) grasped what was inspired.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Sometimes Jibril (عليه السلام) came in the form of a man and spoke to Prophet Mohammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and he grasped whatever angel said.</p> </div>
 <p>Direct speech of Allah. This happened only once with Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) when he spoke to Allah from behind the veil of light in the night of Isra and Miraj.</p>	

Starting of the Wahy

Narrated by Aisha (رضي الله عنها), the mother of the faithful believers, "The commencement of the divine inspiration to Allah's apostle (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was in the form of good Dreams which came like bright daylight (i.e. true) and then the love of seclusion was bestowed upon him. He used to go in seclusion in the Cave of Hira, where he used to worship (Allah alone) continuously for many days before his desire to see his family. He used to take with him food for the stay and then come back to (his wife) Khadija (رضي الله عنها) to take his food likewise again, till suddenly the truth descended upon him while he was in the Cave of Hira.



The angel **Jibril** (عليه السلام) came to him and asked him to read. The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied I do not know how to read. The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) added, 'The angel caught me (forcibly) and pressed me so hard that I could not bear it any more. He then released me and again asked me to read and I replied, "I do not know how to read". Thereupon he caught me again and pressed me a second time till I could not bear it any more. He then released me and again asked me to read, but again I replied, "I do not know how to read" (or what shall I read?). Thereupon he caught me for the third time and pressed me, and then released me and said:

"Read, in the name of Your Lord, who created, created man from a clot. Read ! And Your Lord is the most bountiful". [Bukhari and Muslim]

The narration goes on to tell us that the Prophet (ﷺ) went back to his wife Khadija (رضي الله عنها) and recounted to her his experience. She comforted him and both of them consulted Waraqa, Khadija's (رضي الله عنها) relative and a learned Christian. Waraqa told Muhammad (ﷺ) that he had encountered the one whom Allah had sent to Moses (عليه السلام) and that he would be driven out by his people.

The First Quranic Revelation

The first Quranic revelation began in the night of Al-Qadr in the month of Ramadan after Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) had completed 40 years of his life (that is around the year 610 CE), in the cave of Hira on *Jabal Nur*.

These were the first few ayahs of *Surah Al Alaq* to be revealed.

أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ أَلَمْ نَكُنْ مِنْ بَرِّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝

1. Read! In the Name of Your Lord, who has created (all that exists),
2. has created man from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood).
3. Read! and Your Lord is the Most Generous,

The Pause (*fatrah*)

After the first message, the revelation ceased for a certain period (called *fatrah*) and then resumed.

Narrated Jabir bin 'Abdullah Al-Ansari (while talking about the period of pause in revelation) reporting the speech of the Prophet:

"While I was walking, all of a sudden I heard a voice from the sky. I looked up and saw the same angel who had visited me at the cave of Hira' sitting on a chair between the sky and the earth. I got afraid of him and came back home and said, 'Wrap me (in blankets).' And then Allah revealed the following Holy Verses (of Quran): 'O you (i.e. Muhammad)! wrapped up in garments!' Arise and warn (the people against Allah's Punishment),... up to 'and desert the idols.' (74.1-5) After this the revelation started coming strongly, frequently and regularly." [Bukhari]

The Second Revelation

The second revelation which came after the pause were the ayahs 1 to 5 of Surah Al Muddaththir as mentioned in the hadith of Jabir bin 'Abdullah Al-Ansari.

يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ ﴿١﴾ قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ ﴿٢﴾ وَرَبَّكَ فَكَبِّرْ ﴿٣﴾ وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ ﴿٤﴾ وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ ﴿٥﴾

1. O You (Muhammad ﷺ) enveloped (in garments)!
2. arise and warn!
3. and Your Lord (Allâh) magnify!
4. and Your garments purify!
5. and keep away from Ar-Rujz (the idols)!

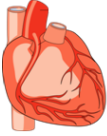


The Last Revelation

Many Muslim scholars agree that the last revelation was Surah Al Baqarah, verse 281.

وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ ثُمَّ تُوَفَّى كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا كَسَبَتْ وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٨١﴾

281. and be afraid of the Day when You shall be brought back to Allâh. Then Every person shall be paid what He earned, and they shall not be dealt with unjustly.

Some reasons why the Quran was revealed slowly over 23 years

 <p>To strengthen the heart of the Prophet (ﷺ) by guiding him as and when the need arose.</p>	<p>Out of consideration for the Prophet (ﷺ) since revelation was a very difficult experience for him. He used to sweat even in cold days during revelation.</p>
 <p>To gradually implement the laws of Allah.</p>	 <p>To make understanding, application and memorization of the revelation easier for the believers.</p>

Transmission of the Quranic revelation

Quran has been transmitted to us by numerous people in two ways,

- Orally
- In written form

Oral Transmission

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was the first person to commit Quran to memory after angel Jibril (عليه السلام) had brought it to him. Then Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) taught it to his companions. Many of whom memorized it.

Suyuti mentions more than twenty well-known persons who memorized the Quran. Among them were Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, Ali, Ibn Masud, Abu Huraira, Abdullah bin Abbas, Abdullah bin Amr bin al-As, Aisha, Hafsa and Umm Salama (رضي الله عنهم). [Itqan 1, p. 124.]

It is therefore certain that the Quran had been memorized by the Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) during his lifetime. This tradition has continued among all generations of Muslims that have followed, until today.

Written Transmission

Quran had been written down completely in the time of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), but these written records were not collected in one place i.e. they were not put in order as a book until later.

However, this statement does not preclude that the ordering of the Quran and the arrangement of the surahs, was fixed by the Prophet (ﷺ) himself and safeguarded through oral transmission.

Stages of Collection of Quran

With respect to the written text, one may divide the process in three stages.

1. In the time of the Prophet (ﷺ).
 - in the hearts of men (by memorization).
 - on writing materials
2. In the time of Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه).
3. In the time of 'Uthman (رضي الله عنه).

1. In the time of the Prophet (ﷺ).

The Quran was dictated by the Prophet (ﷺ)

When a revelation came, Prophet used to call for the scribe and dictated it to him. In Madina, Prophet (ﷺ) had many scribes among whom Zaid bin Thabit (رضي الله عنه) was very prominent.

Narrated al-Bara (رضي الله عنه) : There was revealed 'Not equal are those believers who sit (at home) and those who strive and fight in the cause of Allah (4: 95). The Prophet (ﷺ) said: 'Call Zaid for me and let him bring the board, the ink pot and the scapula bone (or the scapula bone and the ink pot).' Then he said: 'Write: Not equal are those believers ... [Bukhari]

It is also reported that material upon which the revelation had been written down was kept in the house of the Prophet (ﷺ).

Uthman (رضي الله عنه) said, that in later days, the Prophet (ﷺ) used to, when something was revealed to him, call someone from among those who used to write for him and said: Place these ayat in the surah, in which this and this is mentioned, and when (only) one ayah was revealed to him, he said: Place this ayah in the surah in which this and this is mentioned'.

It is for these reasons that a later scholar, al-Harith al-Muhasibi in his book kitab fahm al-Sunan, summarized the first phase of the written collection of the Quranic material in the following words:
'Writing of the Quran was no novelty, for the Prophet (ﷺ) used to order that it be written down, but it was in separate pieces, on scraps of leather, shoulder blades and palm risp, and when Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) ordered that it be copied from the (various) places to a common place, which was in the shape of sheets, these (materials) were found in the house of the Prophet in which the Quran was spread out, and he gathered it all together and tied it with a string so that nothing of it was lost. [Suyuti, Itqan]

Suhuf means the sheets on which the Quran was collected in the time of Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه). In these Suhuf the order of the ayat within each surah was fixed, but the sheets with the surahs on them were still in a loose arrangement, i.e. not bound into a volume.

Mushaf means the sheets on which the Quran was collected in the time of Uthman (رضي الله عنه). Here both the order of the ayat within each surah as well as the order of the surahs was also fixed.

Today we also call any copy of the Quran, which has both order of ayat and surahs fixed, a mushaf.

2. In the time of Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه).

Tradition informs us that at the Battle of Yamama, in the time of Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه), a number of Muslims, who had memorized the Quran were killed. Hence it was feared that unless a written copy of the Quran were prepared, a large part of the revelation might be lost.

This incident led to the preparation of the Suhuf.

- Zaid (رضي الله عنه) was instructed by Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) to collect the Quran.
- Zaid (رضي الله عنه) collected it from various written materials and the memories of people.
- The sheets thus prepared were kept with Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه), then Umar (رضي الله عنها), then Hafsa (رضي الله عنها).

3. In the time of 'Uthman (رضي الله عنه).

During the time of Uthman (رضي الله عنه) differences in reading the Quran became obvious, and after consultation with the Companions, Uthman (رضي الله عنه) had a standard copy prepared from the Suhuf of Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) that were kept with Hafsa (رضي الله عنها) at that time.

The following events led to the preparation of the Mushaf of Uthman (رضي الله عنه):

- Disputes had arisen among the Muslims about the correct manner of reciting the Qur'an.
- Uthman (رضي الله عنه) borrowed the Suhuf, which were kept with Hafsa.
- Uthman (رضي الله عنه) ordered four Companions (رضي الله عنهم), among them Zaid bin Thabit (رضي الله عنه), to rewrite the script in perfect copies.
- Uthman (رضي الله عنه) sent these copies to the main centres of the Muslims to replace other materials that were in circulation.

Chronology of the Written Text

Year (CE)	Event
610	1 st revelation in cave on Mount Hira. Transmitted orally, later in written form.
610-632	Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in Makka and Madina. Revelation transmitted orally after memorisation by many and writing down by various companions upon the direct instruction of the Prophet (ﷺ).
632	Prophet's (ﷺ) death.
	Complete revelation left behind both in the memories of various companions as well as on various writing materials.
632-634	Abu Bakr's (رضي الله عنه) caliphate.
633	During the battle of Yamama several companions who knew the Quran by heart were killed. Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) instructed Zaid binThabit (رضي الله عنه) to prepare a single copy of the complete revelation. Zaid binThabit (رضي الله عنه) brings together all the revelation into the Suhuf from both oral as well as written sources demanding two witnesses for each piece. The Suhuf remained with Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه). During the 1 st /2 nd year after the Prophet's (ﷺ) death the entire revelation was copied onto sheets, Suhuf.
634-644	Umar's (رضي الله عنه) Caliphate. The Suhuf remain with Umar (رضي الله عنه).
644-656	Uthman's (رضي الله عنه) Caliphate. The Suhuf remain with Hafsa bint Umar (رضي الله عنها).
653	Serious differences arose among the muslims, mainly the non-arab muslims about the correct recitation of the Quran. Uthman (رضي الله عنه) instructed Zaid (رضي الله عنه) to prepare copies (in the form of Mushaf) from the Suhuf kept with Hafsa (رضي الله عنها) along with three other sahaba. These copies were sent to the various muslim regions to replace other material in circulation. Suhuf returned to Hafsa (رضي الله عنها). Uthman also keeps one copy of the Mushaf.



WHY WAS THE QURAN REVEALED TO PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) OVER A PERIOD OF 23 YEARS ?
--	----------------------------------



WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF WAHY

--	--

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) The Wahy to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) started in the form of
- 2) The revelation of Quran started in the night ofin the month of

Arabic Fun

arabic word	write	picture	meaning
.....	Suhuf		
.....	Mushaf		

Quran is the solution to our problems



Quran has the Solution



يَتَأْتِيهَا النَّاسُ قَدْ جَاءَتْكُمْ مَوْعِظَةٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَشِفَاءٌ لِّمَا فِي الصُّدُورِ
وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةٌ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٥٧﴾

57. O mankind! there has come to You a good advice from Your Lord (i.e. the Qur'an, ordering All that is good and forbidding All that is evil), and a healing for that (disease of ignorance, doubt, hypocrisy and differences, etc.) In Your breasts, – a guidance and a Mercy (explaining lawful and unlawful things, etc.) for the believers. [Surah Yunus]

Allah promised Us Guidance right from the start

Since the creation of Adam (عليه السلام) and his occupation of earth, Allah has promised the human beings of a special kind of guidance from Him through the Prophets and Messengers. It started with Adam (عليه السلام) and ended with Last Prophet and Messenger Mohammad (ﷺ).

قُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا مِنْهَا جَمِيعًا ۖ فَإِمَّا يَأْتِيَنَّكُمْ مِنِّي هُدًى فَمَنْ تَبَعَ هُدَايَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ
عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ﴿٢٨﴾

we said: "Get down All of You from This place (the Paradise), Then whenever there comes to You guidance from Me, and whoever follows My guidance, there shall be no fear on them, nor shall they grieve.

[Surah Al Baarah, Ayah 38]

The Prophets and Messengers to Guide Us

Allah sent many Prophets and Messengers to us. They were given the scriptures from Allah. Only twenty five of them are mentioned in the Quran by name.

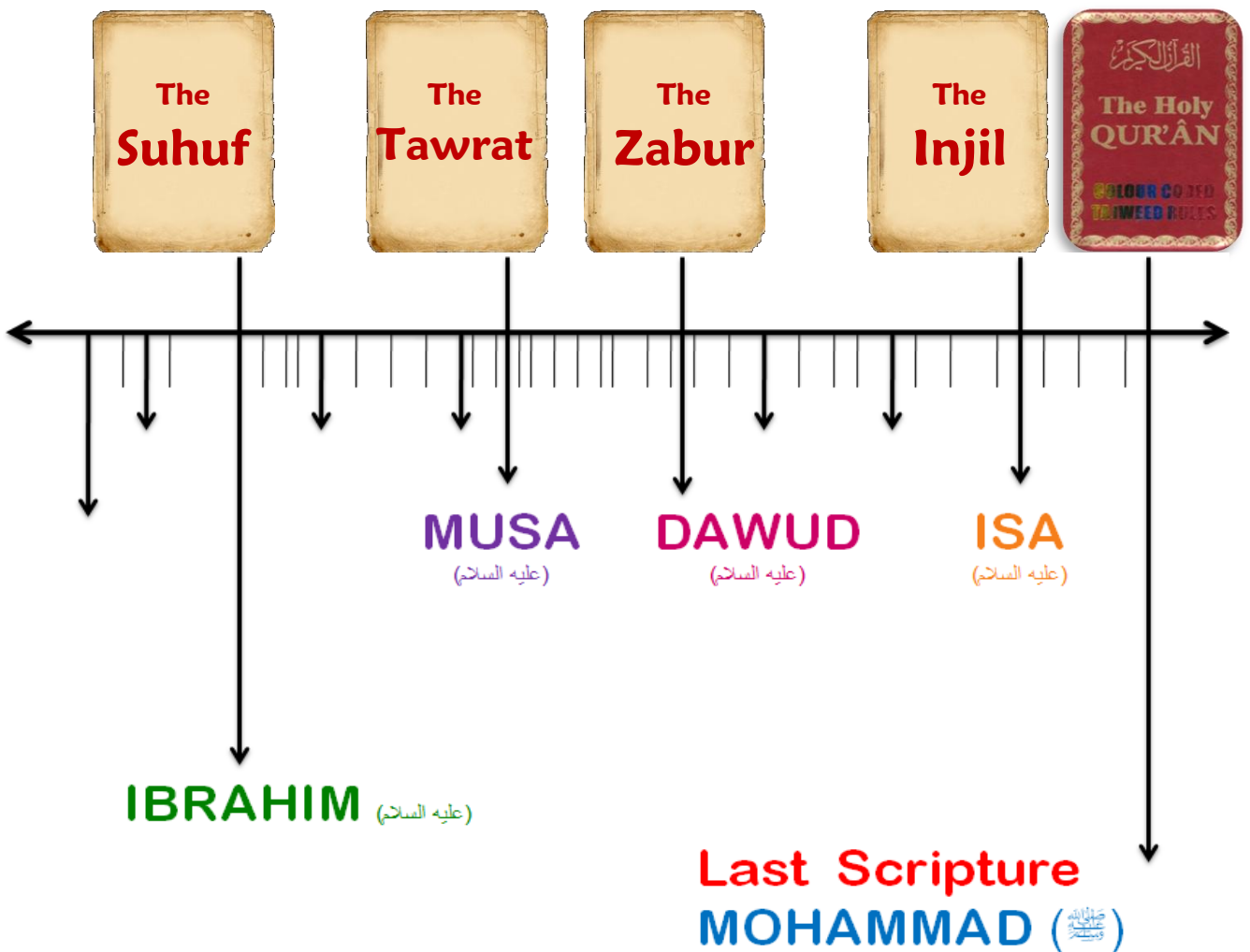
لَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا رُسُلَنَا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا مَعَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْمِيزَانَ لِيَقُومَ النَّاسُ بِالْقِسْطِ ۚ

25. indeed we have sent Our Messengers with clear proofs, and revealed with them the Scripture and the balance (justice) that mankind may keep up justice.....[Surah Al Hadid]

CAN YOU WRITE DOWN THE NAMES OF THE 25 PROPHETS AND MESSENGERS
MENTIONED IN THE QURAN

The Scriptures

There were numerous scriptures sent to different Prophets and Messengers. Quran mentions the following scriptures in particular.



Can you write the name of the scriptures in Arabic ?

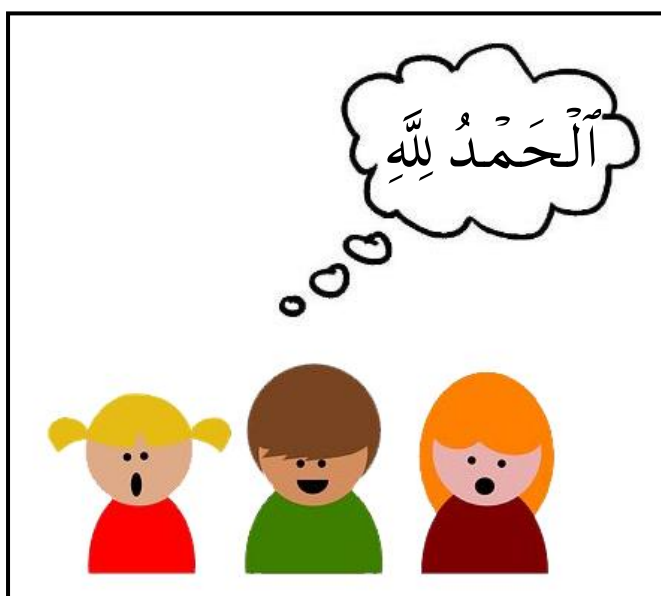
Five empty rectangular boxes are provided for writing the names of the scriptures in Arabic.

The Condition of the Scriptures today

These scriptures were revealed by Allah. They were revealed to a particular community at a particular time. As Muslims, we must accept and believe in all of the Books of Allah. It is a required part of our faith. When we speak of Allah's books, we are really talking about His revelations. Sadly, most of Allah's revelations have been lost, tampered with or altered. They have been combined with legend, folklore, and personal desires to create something very different from what Allah originally revealed. Even the names have been changed.

Only one of Allah's books is still in its original form and in its original language i.e. the Quran. It is the last and final revelation from Allah which is for all times and all people to be born till the day of Judgement. As you all know that Quran came down from the heavens to Prophet Mohammad (ﷺ) through angel Jibril (عليه السلام), in its exact wording and also meaning over a period of 23 years by means of *wahy*.

Allah Himself has taken the responsibility of protecting the Quran from any tampering.



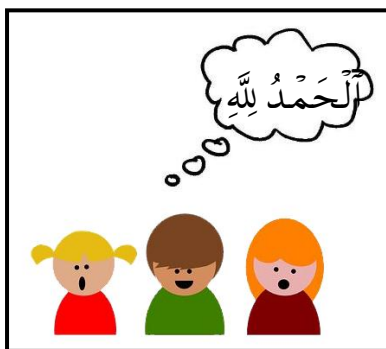
إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ
لَحَافِظُونَ ﴿٩﴾

9. Verily We: it is we who have sent down the Dhikr (i.e. the Qur'ân) and surely, we will Guard it (from corruption)
[Surah Al Hijr]



MENTION SOME OF YOUR PROBLEMS FOR WHICH QURAN GIVES A SOLUTION	<div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; height: 20px;"></div>
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WHY THE CHILDREN ARE SAYING 'ALHAMDULILLAH' ?



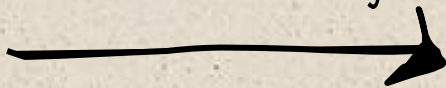
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Arabic Fun

arabic word	write	meaning
مَوْعِظَةٌ	
شِفَاءٌ	
هُدًى	
رَحْمَةٌ	

Just Imagine !

Someone sent you
these messages.



Will you be able to
read them ?

Definitely NO !

*Because it is not
in your language.*



Do you now understand,
Why the Quran was revealed in Arabic



Allah gives the reason Himself in the Quran

وَلَوْ جَعَلْنَاهُ قُرْءَانًا أَعْجَمِيًّا لَقَالُوا لَوْلَا

فُصِّلَتْ آيَاتُهُ^ص أَعْجَمِيًّا وَعَرَبِيًّا

and if we had sent this as a Qur'ân in a foreign language other than Arabic, they would have said: "Why are not it's verses explained in detail (in Our language)? What! (a Book) not in Arabic and (the Messenger) an Arab?"

[from Surah Fussilat, Ayah 44]



Other benefits of Arabic Quran

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
ی	<p>هَذَا لِسَانٌ عَرَبِيٌّ مُبِينٌ</p> <p>This (the Qur'ân) is a clear Arabic tongue</p> <p>[from Surah An Nahl, Ayah 103]</p>					
و						
ہ						
ن	<p>إِنَّا جَعَلْنَاهُ قُرْءَانًا عَرَبِيًّا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٣﴾</p> <p>we Verily, have made it a Qur'ân In Arabic,</p> <p>that You may be Able to understand (its</p> <p>meanings and its admonitions). [Surah Zukhruf, Ayah 3]</p>					
م						
ل						
ک						
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض





IF ALLAH HAD
REVEALED THE
QURAN IN ANY
OTHER
LANGUAGE,
WHAT WOULD
HAVE THE
PEOPLE
RECEIVING IT
SAID ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

CAN YOU GUESS WHY THESE CHILDREN ARE LEARNING ARABIC ?



.....

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Arabic Fun

arabic word	write	meaning
هَذَا	
لِسَانُ	
عَرَبِيٌّ	
مُبِينٌ	



رَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلاً ﴿٤﴾

recite the Qur'ân (aloud)
in a slow, (pleasant tone
and) style

(Surah Al muzammil, Ayah 4)

Concerning Allah's statement,

﴿رَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلاً﴾

It means to recite it slowly, for that will help in understanding the Qur'an and contemplating it. This is how the Prophet Mohammad (ﷺ) used to recite.

Our manners with the Quran

Where to keep the Quran



Place

- Quran should be kept in a clean and respectful place. It is disliked to use it for decoration.

Before reading the Quran



State of Purity

- If a person is in a state of major impurity and needs a ghusl(bath), then it must be done first.
- It is strongly recommended to have wudu before touching/reciting the Quran.
- It is permissible for a person to recite the Quran from memory who is in a state of minor impurity.
- It is recommended to clean one's mouth with *Miswak* before reciting the Quran.

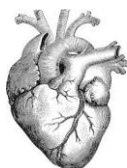
Position

- It is permissible to recite the Quran while one is standing, riding, sitting or lying down.

Awrah



- It is recommended to cover you awrah (wear proper and pure clothes)


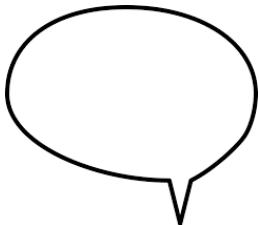

When reading the Quran



Sincerity

Reciting Quran is an act of worship for which we seek Allah's pleasure and reward. So we must be sincere and follow the way of Prophet (ﷺ) in reciting the Quran.

	<p>Istihadha and Basmalah</p> <p>Before starting to recite the Quran, a person should seek refuge from the shaitan by saying,</p> <p>” اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ “</p> <p>And then recite the Basmalah ” بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ “</p>
	<p>Tajweed</p> <p>We should recite the Quran with proper <i>Tajweed</i>. <i>Tajweed</i> is the articulation of each alphabet sound correctly and distinctly and the pronunciation of each consonant, vowel, word, and sentence according to the standard of arabic spoken by Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)'s generation.</p>
	<p>Voice</p> <p>One should recite the Quran clearly and slowly in the best natural voice. It should neither be very loud as to disturb others and nor so low that you yourself cannot hear it. Reading Quran quickly and carelessly or reciting it in a song-like manner is disliked.</p>
	<p>Understanding and Contemplation</p> <p>One should ponder over the meaning of the text and not merely read.</p>
	<p>Apply the teachings of Quran in our lives</p> <p>We apply the teachings of Quran in our lives by doing what Allah has commanded us to do and avoiding what Allah has forbidden.</p>
	<p>Focussed</p> <p>While reading the Quran we should not be doing other things like eating or drinking etc, nor should he pause/stop unnecessarily.</p>

	<p>Listen Attentively</p> <p>So, when the Qur'ân is recited, listen to it, and be silent that You may receive Mercy. (from Surah Aaraf, Ayah 204)</p>
	<p>Responding to the Ayahs</p> <p>It is from the <i>Sunnah</i> for the reciter to make <i>tasbeeh</i> at an <i>ayah</i> of <i>tasbeeh</i>.</p> <p>Whenever an <i>ayah</i> of Hellfire is recited one must seek Allah's protection from it.</p> <p>Whenever an <i>ayah</i> of Paradise is recited one must ask Allah to grant it.</p>
	<p>Ayahs of Prostration</p> <p>When one recites a verse of prostration, it is <i>Sunnah</i> for him to perform prostration.</p>

Arabic Fun

arabic word	write	meaning
رَتِّلْ	
الْقُرْءَانِ	
تَرْتِيلاً	





DRAW OR PASTE THE PICTURE FOR EACH WORD BELOW TO SEE THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANING.

قَلْبٌ	كَلْبٌ

It can change the complete meaning if we recite

ك As ق

Hence Tajweed is very important.

PLEASE RECITE THE AYAH BELOW

وَمَنْ جَاءَ بِالسَّيِّئَةِ فَكُبَّتْ وُجُوهُهُمْ فِي
النَّارِ هَلْ تَجْزُونَ إِلَّا مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

[Surah An Naml, Ayah 90]



DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS WHEN
RECITING THIS AYAH IN ARABIC HERE

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

NOW LOOK FOR THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF
THIS AYAH AND WRITE IT HERE

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

DESCRIBE YOUR FEELINGS WHEN
RECITING THIS AYAH IN ENGLISH HERE

.....

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.....

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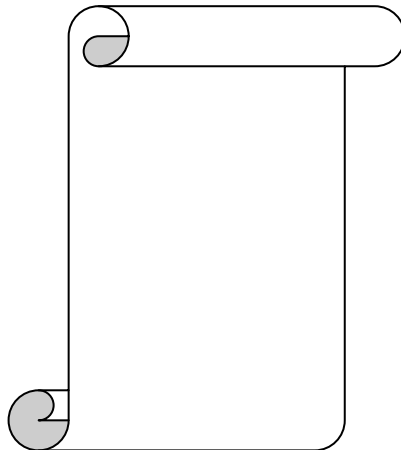
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QURAN	06	Surah Al Qadr
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97

Surah Al Qadr

The Power / The Decree



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

DISCLAIMER | The pictures are only indicative of the meaning of the corresponding word and in no way give the exact meaning because Quran can never be translated into any other language. Also no one has seen the hereafter and hence pictures related to hereafter are only symbolic. Exact description is not possible.

English Translation of the Ayahs

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ﴿١﴾

Verily! we have sent it (this Qur'ân) down In the night of Al-Qadr (Decree)

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ﴿٢﴾

and what will make You know what the night of Al-Qadr (Decree) is?

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ﴿٣﴾

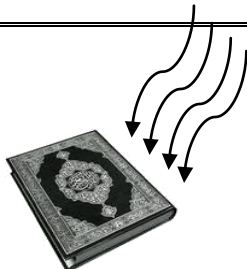

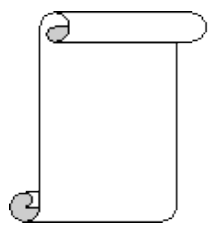
the night of Al-Qadr (Decree) is better than a thousand months
(i.e. worshipping Allâh In that night is better than worshipping Him a thousand months, i.e. 83 years and 4 months).



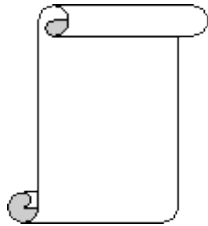
تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِم مِّن كُلِّ أَمْرٍ ﴿٤﴾


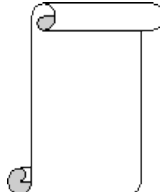

therein descend the angels and the Rûh [Jibrael (Gabriel)] by Allâh's permission with All Decrees,

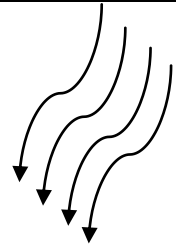
سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ﴿٥﴾

Peace! (all that night, there is peace and goodness from Allâh to his believing slaves) until the appearance of dawn.

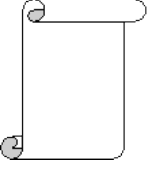

Ayah 1				
إِنَّا	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	فِي	لَيْلَةِ	الْقَدْرِ
				
Indeed we	We send down it	in	night	The Qadr
Verily! we have sent it (this Qur'ân) down In the night of Al-Qadr (Decree)				

Ayah 2					
وَ	مَا	أَدْرَاكَ	مَا	لَيْلَةِ	الْقَدْرِ
			?		
and	what	made you know	what	night	The Qadr
and what will make you know what the night of Al-Qadr (Decree) is?					



Ayah 3					
شَهْرٍ	أَلْفِ	مِنْ	خَيْرٍ	أَلْقَدَرِ	لَيْلَةٍ
	1000	<			
month(s)	A thousand	than	better	The Qadr	A night
the night of Al-Qadr (Decree) is better than a thousand months (i.e. worshipping Allâh In that night is better than worshipping Him a thousand months, i.e. 83 years and 4 months).					

Ayah 4 – part 1				
فِيهَا	الرُّوحُ	وَ	الْمَلَائِكَةُ	تَنْزَلُ
	Jibreel	&	Angels	
In it	The Ruh	and	The Angels	Descends gradually
therein descend the angels and the Rûh [Jibreel]				

Ayah 4 – part 2

أَمْرٍ	كُلِّ	مِّنْ	رَّبِّهِمْ	بِإِذْنِ
			RABB	
matter	all	from	Their Rabb	with permission
by Allāh's permission with All Decrees,				

Ayah 5

الْفَجْرِ	مَطْلَعِ	حَتَّى	هِيَ	سَلَامٌ
				
The dawn	The appearance	until	It (is)	Peace
Peace! (all that night, there is peace and goodness from Allāh to his believing slaves) until the appearance of dawn.				

One Very important DUA to be made in Lailatul-Qadr

But how will we know
when is Laylatul Qadr ?

Abu Said al-Khudri (رضي الله عنه) narrated that the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) also said,

“ Seek it in the last ten days, on the odd nights.”

[Bukhari and Muslim]

Abu Hurayra (رضي الله عنه) narrated that the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, “Whoever prays on Laylat ul-Qadr out of faith and sincerity, shall have all their past sins forgiven.”

[Bukhari and Muslim]

So when we are looking for **Lailatul Qadr** in the **last ten nights of Ramadan**, we should recite this **Dua** often, given in the hadith below.



Imam Ahmad recorded from Aisha (رضي الله عنها), that she said, "O Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)! If I find the Night of Al-Qadr what should I say" He replied,

«قُولِي : اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ عَفُوفٌ تُحِبُّ الْعَفْوَ فَاعْفُ عَنِّي»

(Say: "O Allah! Verily, You are the Oft-Pardoning, You love to pardon, so pardon me.")





PASTE THE PICTURES ON NEXT SHEET IN THE RIGHT BOXES, GIVE A TITLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

In which month can you find this night ?

.....

What had happened in this night long long ago ?

.....

What is better than 1000 months ?

.....

It is better in what way ?

.....

With whose permission do the angels come down ?

.....

What do the angels bring with them ?

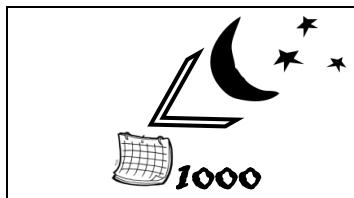
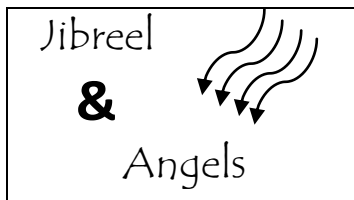
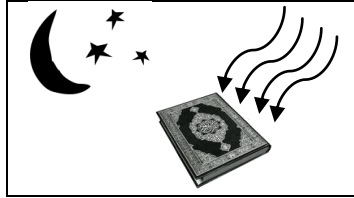
.....

How does the whole night feel for the believers ?

.....

What should we be doing in this night ?

.....



سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا
إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

Glory is to You, O Allah, and praise is to You. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but You. I seek Your forgiveness and repent to You.

(Whatever is authentic and sound is from Allah and His messenger (ﷺ) and whatever is wrong is from me.)