

آدم ادریس نوح هود صالح ابراهيم لوط اسماعيل اسحاق
يعقوب يوسف أيوب شعيب موسى هارون ذوالكفل داود
سليمان الياس اليسع يونس زكريا يحيى عيسى محمد آدم ادریس
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ابراهيم لوط هود موسى

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My Ramadan Companion

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Dear young sisters,

Praise be to Allah. Once again, we are approaching the blessed month of Ramadan with a sense of peace and anticipation. Every year, this sacred month brings a renewed spiritual breath into our hearts. With this in mind, we have prepared the booklet “My Ramadan Companion” to help make these special days even more meaningful for you.

My dear sister!

This year, we aim to get to know more closely the prophets mentioned in the Qur’an. Through moments from their lives, we will once again come to understand what patience, submission, justice, and tawhid truly mean. Although each prophet was sent to different communities at different times, their message was one and the same:



**to worship Allah and
to live in a way that pleases Him.**

Reading the lives of the prophets is not merely about following a chain of historical events. These accounts also connect us with living examples that can guide our own life journeys.



In their struggles, we find answers to our own worries; in their prayers, we discover our own hopes; and in their patience, we see reflections of our own trials, inshā’Allāh.

In this blessed month, a time when prayers are accepted and hearts are purified, we will spend each day with a different prophet. By following the paths of these noble figures and embracing the blessings of Ramadan, we hope to gain fresh perspectives and a deeper, more meaningful understanding.

My dear sister!

May our Lord bless this Ramadan with reflection, renewal, and true spiritual growth for each of us. I sincerely thank all the sisters who contributed to this booklet, and I wish our dear youth a Ramadan that is blessed, fruitful, and fulfilling.

With peace and prayers,

Zehra Karataş

Chairwoman of the IGMG Women’s Youth Organization

Salawāt al-Sharīfa (The Noble Salutations)

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

○ Allah, send Your blessings upon Muhammad (saw) and upon the family of Muhammad (saw).

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ
وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ

○ Allah, send Your blessings, grace, and peace upon our Master Muhammad (saw), and upon his family and companions.

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

○ Messenger of Allah,
may blessings and peace be upon you.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى
آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ بِعَدَدِ عِلْمِكَ

○ Allah, send blessings, peace, and grace upon our Master Muhammad (saw) and upon the family of our Master Muhammad, to the extent of Your knowledge.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدِكَ وَرَسُولِكَ
وَعَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ
وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ

○ Allah, send blessings upon our Master Muhammad (saw), Your servant and Messenger, and upon the believing men and women, and the Muslim men and women.

Khatm Schedule



| | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |

My reading page in "1 Day, 1 Khatm with KGT":

My Intentions

"Actions are judged only by intentions, and each person will receive only what they intended. [...]" (Bukhari, Bed'ul-Wahy, 1)

What is your personal intention for the month of Ramadan?

 Ibadah

 Islamic character and personal development

 Book

 Social responsibility

Verses to Memorize

In this blessed month, we will focus on the Prophets whose names are mentioned in the Qur'an. We will explore their roles as messengers and their mission of conveying Allah's message. Together, we will memorize selected verses in which they addressed their people using strikingly similar and powerful words.

1. Surah al-Shu'arā' (106–109)

إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمْ أَخُوهُمْ نُوحٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٠٦﴾ إِنْ لَكُمْ رَسُولٌ أَمِينٌ ﴿١٠٧﴾ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا أَمْرَهُ ﴿١٠٨﴾ وَمَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٠٩﴾

When their brother Nūh said to them, “Will you not fear Allah? (106) Indeed, I am to you a trustworthy Messenger. (107) So fear Allah and obey me. (108) And I do not ask you for it any reward. My reward is only from the Lord of the worlds. (109)

2. Surah al-Shu'arā' (124-127)

إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمُ أَخُوهُمْ هُودٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٢٤﴾ إِنْ لَكُمْ رَسُولٌ أَمِينٌ ﴿١٢٥﴾ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا أَمْرَهُ ﴿١٢٦﴾ وَمَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٢٧﴾

When their brother Hūd said to them, “Will you not fear Allah? (124) Indeed, I am to you a trustworthy Messenger. (125) So fear Allah and obey me. (126) And I do not ask you for it any reward. My reward is only from the Lord of the worlds. (127)

3. Surah al-Shu'arā' (142-145)

إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمُ أَخُوهُمْ صَالِحٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٤٢﴾ إِنْ لَكُمْ رَسُولٌ أَمِينٌ ﴿١٤٣﴾ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا أَمْرَهُ ﴿١٤٤﴾ وَمَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٤٥﴾

When their brother Sālih said to them, “Will you not fear Allah? (142) Indeed, I am to you a trustworthy Messenger. (143) So fear Allah and obey me. (144) And I do not ask you for it any reward. My reward is only from the Lord of the worlds. (145)



4. Surah al-Shu'arā' (161-164)

إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمْ أَخُوهُمْ لُوطٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٦١﴾ إِنِّي لَكُمْ رَسُولٌ
 أَمِينٌ ﴿١٦٢﴾ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا عَمْرًا ﴿١٦٣﴾ وَمَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ
 أَجْرٍ إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٦٤﴾

When their brother Lūt said to them, "Will you not fear Allah?
 (161) Indeed, I am to you a trustworthy Messenger. (162) So
 fear Allah and obey me. (163) And I do not ask you for it any
 reward. My reward is only from the Lord of the worlds. (164)



5. Surah al-Shu'arā' (177-180)

إِذْ قَالَ لَهُمْ شُعَيْبٌ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٧٧﴾ إِنِّي لَكُمْ رَسُولٌ أَمِينٌ
 ﴿١٧٨﴾ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا عَمْرًا ﴿١٧٩﴾ وَمَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ
 إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٨٠﴾

When Shu'ayb said to them, "Will you not fear Allah? (177)
 Indeed, I am to you a trustworthy Messenger. (178) So fear
 Allah and obey me. (179) And I do not ask you for it any
 reward. My reward is only from the Lord of the worlds. (180)



Collection of Supplications



“Those who believe and whose hearts find peace in the remembrance of Allah – surely it is in the remembrance of Allah that hearts find peace.” (Surah ar-Ra'd, 13:28)



Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday



Sunday



KGT Activities During the Month of Ramadan

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said about Ramadan: **“The beginning of Ramadan is mercy, the middle is forgiveness, and the end is salvation from the Fire.”** (Al-Bayhaqī, Shu‘ab al-Īmān, 5/223)

Every year during Ramadan, the IGMG Women’s Youth Organization offers a variety of activities, along with our booklet **“My Ramadan Companion.”** Here, we would like to introduce these activities to you. If you would like to take part, simply contact your nearest IGMG mosque.

1. A Night of Blessings

As the Women’s Youth Organization, we hold a special program called “A Night of Blessings” in our regions and local mosques, allowing us to experience the beauty of Ramadan and make this blessed month truly meaningful.

On this night, we come together with our sisters, share heartfelt conversations, and renew our sense of sisterhood. By sitting at the same table, we experience the joy and blessings of ifṭār as one community. Our aim is to live Ramadan in its true spirit, to become more attentive to the needs of our souls, and to feel

the special atmosphere of worship in the mosque. Let us use this opportunity to listen attentively to the recitation of the Noble Qur’ān and to the inspiring reflections shared during our A Night of Blessings programs.

We pray that these meaningful nights become a source of spiritual renewal for all of us.

2. Sisters Mentoring Program

The Sisters Mentoring Program is a project organized by the Women’s Youth Organization for secondary school students. Throughout the year, big sisters meet with their little sisters and take part in a variety of activities together.

The goal of this program is to strengthen the bond between big sisters and little sisters, to support young girls in building their identity and character, to guide them, and to help prepare them for the future. Within this program, sisters participate in a wide range of activities, from sports tournaments and movie nights to visits to nursing homes and cemeteries; from bike tours to sewing and embroidery classes; and from art workshops to environmental clean-up activities.

During this time, they also come together to share ifṭār meals, perform tarāwīh prayers at the mosque, and take part in activities organized by the Women’s Youth Organization.

3. Sefer Tası Project (Food Basket Project)

As in previous years, we continue our Sefer Tası Project during Ramadan as the Women's Youth Organization, with the aim of receiving the prayers and goodwill of our elders.

Inspired by the hadith, **"Showing respect to an elderly Muslim whose hair has turned grey and offering them kindness is a form of respect to Allah,"** (Abu Dawud, Kitab al-Adab, Hadith 23) our youth prepare Sefer Tası meal packages, visit elderly members of the community, present the iftār they have prepared with their own hands, and spend time with them as their guests. Through benefiting from the life experience of our elders, young people learn firsthand the importance of respect and service, gaining valuable lessons through these visits.

4. Podcast

Three years ago, we launched our podcast series during Ramadan with weekly tafsir sessions, and since then we have explored many inspiring topics together. This year, we are continuing this tradition. **Every Tuesday throughout Ramadan,** we will once again meet our listeners with new tafsir lessons.



The Virtues of the Month of Ramadan



“When the month of Ramadan begins, the gates of Paradise are opened, the gates of Hell are closed, and the devils are chained.” (Sahih al-Bukhārī, Book of Fasting, Hadith 5)

Praise be to our Lord, who has blessed us with reaching the sultan of the eleven months, the month of Ramadan.

The virtues of Ramadan --a month of peace, brotherhood, unity, patience, blessings, and helping others-- are countless. As the Prophet (peace be upon him) said, “The beginning of Ramadan is mercy, the middle is forgiveness, and the end is salvation from the Fire.”

What makes Ramadan so special compared to other times of the year is the blessed events that took place during this month. Our holy book, the Qur’ān, was revealed in Ramadan, and the night on which it was revealed became a night of great value. This night is Laylat al-Qadr, and it is better than a thousand months in which it does not occur.

Ramadan is the month when we help those in need, when we remember people who struggle even to meet their most

basic needs, when we learn empathy, and when we give thanks for the blessings on our iftār tables. It is a month of unity, togetherness, and sisterhood.

The importance of fasting, one of the five pillars of Islam, is mentioned repeatedly in both the Qur’ān and the Sunnah. Ramadan is also the only month mentioned by name in the Qur’ān.



“Ramadan is the month in which the Qur’ān was revealed as a guide for humanity, with clear proofs of guidance and the decisive authority. So whoever is present during this month, let them fast. But whoever is ill or on a journey, then let them fast an equal number of days after Ramadan. Allah intends ease for you, not hardship, so that you may complete the prescribed period and proclaim the greatness of Allah for guiding you, and perhaps you will be grateful.” (Surah al-Baqarah, 2:185)

The Core of the Ramadan Spirit

1. Suhūr

Suhūr refers to the meal eaten before dawn, between iftār and the time of imsāk (the beginning of the fast). Through suhūr, we prepare ourselves for the day of fasting ahead. Suhūr also serves as the practical intention for the fast we will keep during the day. The Prophet (peace be upon him) encouraged us to eat suhūr, saying: "Have suhūr, for in suhūr there is blessing." (Sahih Muslim, Book of Fasting, Hadith 45) Waking up for suhūr is also one of the key differences between the fast of Muslims and the fasting practices of other religions. Islam is a religion that teaches balance and advises its followers to avoid extremes.

2. Iftār

After the sun sets, it is Sunnah to make du'ā' at the iftār table. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "The supplication made by a fasting person at the time of breaking the fast is not rejected." (Ibn Mājah, Book of Fasting, Hadith 48)

3. Tarāwih

Tarāwih is a special prayer unique to the month of Ramadan. It is performed in twenty rakhahs and marks the nights of Ramadan, from the excitement of the first evening to the bittersweet feeling of the last.

4. Zakāt

Zakāt, one of the pillars of Islam, comes from a word that means growth, purification, increase, and blessing. The act of giving zakāt strengthens solidarity and support within the community and helps create a sense of economic balance between the rich and the poor.

5. Fitrah

Fitrah, also called Sadaqat al-Fitr, is different from zakāt mainly because it is given at the end of the month of Ramadan. This is why Eid is called 'Īd al-Fitr (عيد الفطر) in Arabic. Fitrah is a wājib (obligatory in the second degree) charity that every Muslim, young or old, who reaches the day of Eid should give. It is an expression of gratitude for reaching the end of Ramadan.

6. Muqābala

The tradition of muqābala goes back to the time when the angel Jibril (peace be upon him) came to the Prophet (peace be upon him) during Ramadan, and they would recite together and review all the Qur'ān verses that had been revealed up to that point. Because the Qur'ān began to be revealed on Laylat al-Qadr, this blessed month became especially meaningful for reciting and completing the Qur'ān through muqābala.

7. Laylat al-Qadr

The Prophet (saw) did not specify the exact time of Laylat al-Qadr, which is better than a thousand months, but he said, "look for the Laylat al-Qadr on the odd-numbered nights in the last ten days of Ramadan."



The prayer of Prophet Ādam and his wife

“Our Lord!

We have wronged ourselves. If You do not forgive us and have mercy on us, we will certainly be losers.”

Surah al-A'rāf, 23

My lessons from Ādam (pbuh):



I read my page for 1 Khatm in 1 Day with KGT

Prophet Ādam (pbuh)

Prophet Ādam (pbuh) was created as Allah’s representative on earth and is regarded as the forefather of all humanity. Allah taught him the names of all things. All the angels bowed down in honor of him, except Iblis, who refused out of arrogance. Together with his wife, our mother Hawwāh (Eve), he was deceived by Shaytān, and after crossing a boundary set by Allah, they were sent down from Paradise to the earth. What distinguishes Prophet Ādam (pbuh) and his wife is that, af-

ter their mistake, they sincerely repented and sought Allah’s forgiveness. His creation from clay also serves as a reminder of the humility that should be deeply rooted in human nature. The story of Prophet Ādam (pbuh) teaches us to return to Allah after our mistakes, to shoulder the responsibility entrusted to us, and to live with justice on earth. His journey, marked by repentance, sincerity in worship, and devotion, keeps the door of hope open for all of humanity.

Number of Qur’ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٢٥ twenty-five



Chapters of the Qur’an in which his name appears:

al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, al-A'rāf, al-Hijr, Sād, Tā Hā, al-Isrā'

Prophet Ibrāhīm's prayer

“And do not disgrace me on the Day when all will be resurrected—the Day when neither wealth nor children will be of any benefit.”

Surah al-Shu'arā', 87-88

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٢ two

Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:

Maryam, al-Anbiyā'

I read my page for 1 Khatm in 1 Day with KGT

Prophet Idrīs (pbuh)

In the Qur'ān, Prophet Idrīs (pbuh) is the second prophet mentioned after Prophet Ādam (pbuh). He was given a scripture consisting of thirty pages (suhuf). He patiently upheld tawhīd (the oneness of Allah) in the face of rebellion and corruption among the descendants of Qābil (Cain). In Surah Maryam (19:56–57), Allah the Exalted says: “And mention in the Book Idrīs. Indeed, he was a man of truth and a prophet. And We raised him to an elevated position.” Scholars such as Imam al-Māturīdī explain that this elevation was not physical but spiritual, meaning that Prophet Idrīs (pbuh) was raised in rank and honor in the sight

of Allah. In the Qur'ān, Prophet Idrīs (pbuh) is mentioned in only two passages. In Surah al-Anbiyā' (21:85–86), Allah says: “And remember Ismā'īl, Idrīs, and Dhū al-Kifl. They were all steadfast. We admitted them into Our mercy, for they were truly among the righteous.” In the hadith literature, Prophet Idrīs (pbuh) is mentioned mainly in connection with the Mi'rāj. According to various narrations, the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) met him either in the second or --more commonly-- the fourth heaven. It is also narrated that he was the first person to write with a pen and the first to sew stitched garments.

Prophet Nūh's prayer

“My Lord,
I seek refuge in You
from asking You
about what I have no
knowledge of. And unless
You forgive me and have
mercy on me, I will be
among the losers.”

Surah Hūd, 47

My lessons from Nūh (pbuh):



I read my page for 1 Khatm in 1 Day with KGT

Prophet Nūh (pbuh)

Prophet Nūh (pbuh) is the third prophet mentioned by name in the Qur'ān and one of the Ulū al-'Azm prophets, known for their exceptional resolve. It was among his people that the practice of idol worship first took root. According to narrations, he called his community to worship Allah for nine hundred and fifty years, repeatedly warning them of an impending punishment. Yet his people ignored his call and continued to mock him. Eventually, Prophet Nūh (pbuh) turned to Allah in prayer, asking that the persistent disbelievers be punished. Allah revealed that a great flood would destroy his people. He was commanded to build an ark and to take aboard a male and a female of every kind of animal, along with the believers who had accepted his message. Because humanity began anew after the flood, Prophet Nūh (pbuh) is often referred to as the “second Ādam.” In the Qur'ān, he is described through qualities such as being a messenger, a warner, a devoted servant of Allah, patient, grateful, and a true believer.

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٤٣ forty-three



Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:

al-Nisā', al-Tawbah, Yūnus, Nuh, Hūd, al-Shu'arā', al-Mu'minūn, al-A'rāf

Prophet Ibrāhīm's prayer

“Our Lord!

Make us both fully submit to You, and from our descendants raise a nation that will submit to You. Show us our rituals, and turn to us in grace. You are truly the Acceptor of Repentance, the Most Merciful.”

Surah al-Baqarah, 128

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

١٠ ten

Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:

Hūd, al-A'rāf, al-Shu'arā', al-Ahqāf, al-Hāqqah, al-Qamar, al-Fajr

I read my page for 1 Khatm in 1 Day with KGT

Prophet Hūd (pbuh)

Prophet Hūd (pbuh) was sent to the powerful people of 'Ād, an ancient Arabian society renowned for its strength and pride. His message was clear and uncompromising: to worship Allah alone, to abandon arrogance and excess, and to replace oppression with justice. He hoped his people would seek Allah's forgiveness, repent sincerely, and be spiritually cleansed, much like rain revives and purifies the land. Like all prophets, he sought no reward for delivering this message. Yet the leaders of 'Ād clung to the idols of their ancestors, boasted of their monumental structures, and dismissed the

warnings brought to them. In the face of rejection, Prophet Hūd (pbuh) placed his trust entirely in Allah. Those who persisted in disbelief were destroyed by a fierce, icy wind, while the believers were saved. The region of their destruction, known as al-Ahqāf, is associated in the Qur'ān with Iram, famed for its towering pillars. The story of Prophet Hūd (pbuh) reminds us that societies intoxicated by power must return to tawhīd, hold firmly to istighfār (seeking forgiveness), and resist injustice. Until the very end, he upheld his dignity, patience, and unwavering trust in Allah.

Prophet Mūsā's prayer

“My Lord!

Expand my heart for me, make my task easy, and remove the impediment from my tongue so that people may understand my speech.”

Surah Tā Hā, 25-28

My prayer today:

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

^ eight

Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:



al-A'rāf, Hūd, al-Naml, al-Shu'arā'

Prophet Sālih (pbuh)

The name Sālih conveys meanings such as righteous, virtuous, beneficial, and upright; qualities that Prophet Sālih (pbuh) embodied fully in his character. He was sent to the people of Thamūd, whom he advised patiently for many years, never abandoning compassion despite their mockery and threats. The Thamūd were renowned for carving their homes into mountains and rock, yet over time they turned to idol worship and became morally corrupt. Prophet Sālih (pbuh) came to them as a messenger and a warner, calling them back to Allah. At first, his people re-

spected him deeply, even saying --as mentioned in Surah Hūd-- “You were someone in whom we had placed hope.” But when he called them to abandon polytheism, they demanded a sign. Allah granted them the she-camel as a clear miracle, commanding that it not be harmed. When they defied this command and slaughtered it, they sealed their fate.

By rejecting Prophet Sālih (pbuh) and his message, the Thamūd brought destruction upon themselves. Only a small group believed, and only they were saved.



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يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُرْمَلُ ۞

فُم اللَّيْلِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ۞

نِصْفَهُ أَوْ انْقُصْ مِنْهُ قَلِيلًا ۞

أَوْ زِدْ عَلَيْهِ وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا ۞

إِنَّا سَنُلْقِي عَلَيْكَ قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا ۞

إِنَّ نَاشِئَةَ اللَّيْلِ هِيَ أَشَدُّ وَطْئًا وَأَقْوَمُ قِيلًا ۞

إِنَّ لَكَ فِي النَّهَارِ سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا ۞

وَادْكُرْ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ وَتَبَتَّلْ إِلَيْهِ تَبْتِيلًا ۞

رَبُّ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ فَاتَّخِذْهُ وَكِيلًا ۞



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Tafsir Lesson I Podcast 1

Sūrah al-Muzzammil, 1-9

○ you who are wrapped up! (1)

Stand [in prayer] during the night, except a little—half of it, or a little less, or a little more—and recite the Qurʾān in a slow, measured manner. (2-4)

Indeed, We will soon place upon you a weighty revelation. (5)

Truly, worship during the night is more penetrating and more suitable for recitation. (6) For during the day, you are heavily occupied with worldly concerns. (7)

Remember the Name of your Lord and devote yourself to Him with full devotion. (8)

He is the Lord of the East and the West. There is no deity worthy of worship except Him, so take Him alone as your Trustee. (9)

Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh)

Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) is among the prophets most frequently mentioned in the Qur'an and stands as one of the clearest examples of pure tawhid. In the Qur'an, he is honored with the title "Khalil", meaning "the close friend of Allah," reflecting his deep sincerity and devotion. Raised among idol worshippers --including his father, Āzar-- Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) challenged these beliefs from a young age. By placing an axe in the hands of the largest idol, he exposed the helplessness of false gods and forced his people to confront their contradictions (Surah al-Anbiyā', 21:51–67). Enraged, King Nimrod had him thrown into a bonfire, yet Allah commanded, "O fire, be coolness and safety

for Ibrāhīm," and he emerged unharmed. At Allah's command, Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) migrated across lands. He left his wife Hājar and his son Ismā'il (pbuh) in Makkah, where father and son later raised the foundations of the Ka'bah. When he saw in a dream that he was to sacrifice his son, he prepared to obey without hesitation. Allah accepted his sincerity and replaced the sacrifice with a ram, an event commemorated as 'Īd al-Adhā. His patience, submission, and lifelong commitment to tawhid make him one of Islam's greatest role models. One of his enduring supplications reads: "My Lord, make me and my descendants among those who establish prayer." (Surah Ibrāhīm, 14:40)

Prophet Ibrāhīm's prayer

"Our Lord!
Forgive me, my
parents, and the
believers on the Day
when the Judgment
will come to pass."

Surah Ibrāhīm, 41

Number of Qur'ānic verses in
which his name is mentioned:

79 sixty-nine

Chapters of the Qur'an in
which his name appears:



al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, al-Nisā',
al-An'am, al-Tawbah, Hūd,
Yūsuf, Ibrāhīm, al-Hijr, al-Nahl,
Maryam, al-Anbiyā', al-Hajj, al-
Shu'arā', al-'Ankabūt, al-Ahzāb,
al-Sāffāt, Sād, al-Shūrā, al-
Zukhruf, al-Dhāriyāt, al-Najm, al-
Hadid, al-Mumtahanah, al-A'lā

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Prophet Nūh's prayer

“My Lord!

Forgive me, my parents, and whoever enters my house in faith, and all believing men and women. And increase the wrongdoers only in destruction.”

Surah Nūh, 28

My prayer today:

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

۲۷ twenty-seven

Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:

al-A'rāf, Hūd, al-Hijr, al-Anbiyā', al-Shu'arā', al-Naml, al-'Ankabūt, al-Sāffāt, al-Qamar, al-Saff

Prophet Lūt (pbuh)

Prophet Lūt (pbuh) was the nephew of Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) and was sent to a community that had fallen into severe moral corruption. In Surah al-A'rāf (7:80), Allah tells us that these people committed acts of indecency unlike anything practiced by any nation before them, particularly the act of men desiring other men. Rather than listening to his call, his people mocked Prophet Lūt (pbuh). Only his two daughters and a small group of believers accepted his message; even his wife did not believe. Prophet Lūt (pbuh) turned to Allah in prayer, seeking help when his people refused to change their ways. Allah then sent angels in the form of young men to expose the true nature of this corrupt community. When the men of the town attempted to assault these guests, Allah struck them with blindness, leaving them unable to carry out their intentions. In the end, their land was utterly destroyed: the ground was turned upside down, and stones of baked clay rained down upon them. Only Prophet Lūt (pbuh) and the believers were saved. The story of Prophet Lūt (pbuh) stands as a powerful reminder for people of all times to stay away from immorality and injustice.



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Prophet Nūh's prayer

“My Lord!
Help me, for they
have denied me.”

Surah al-Mu'minūn, 26

My lessons from Ismā'il (pbuh):

Number of Qur'anic verses in
which his name is mentioned:

۱۲ twelve

Chapters of the Qur'an in
which his name appears:



al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, al-Nisā',
al-An'ām, Ibrāhīm, Maryam,
al-Anbiyā', Sād

Prophet Ismā'il (pbuh)

Prophet Ismā'il (pbuh) was the son of Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) and our mother Hājar. By Allah's command, Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) left the infant Ismā'il (pbuh) and his mother in the barren valley of Makkah. With the miraculous emergence of Zamzam water, this once desolate land gradually became a place of settlement. Later, Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) saw in a dream that he was commanded to sacrifice his son. Prophet Ismā'il (pbuh) responded with complete submission. Allah accepted this sincere obedience and sent a ram to be sacrificed in his place (Surah al-Sāffāt,

37:102–107). Prophet Ismā'il (pbuh) assisted his father in building the Ka'bah and raising its foundations. Chosen as a prophet, he received revelation and fulfilled responsibilities related to the rites of Hajj. The lineage of many Arab tribes traces back to Prophet Ismā'il (pbuh), and our beloved Prophet Muhammad (saw) is among his blessed descendants. In the Qur'an, Prophet Ismā'il (pbuh) is described as patient and truthful, a devoted servant of Allah, a prophet who kept his promises, and one who commanded his family to establish prayer (Surah Maryam, 19:54–55).



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Prophet Mūsā's prayer

"My Lord!
I have indeed
wronged my soul, so
forgive me."

Surah al-Qasas, 16

My lessons From Ishāq (pbuh):



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Prophet Ishāq (pbuh)

Prophet Ishāq (pbuh) was the younger son of Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh), and his mother was Sārah. For many years, Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) and Sārah remained without children. During this long period, Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) prayed to Allah, asking to be granted a child. One day, the angels --messengers of Allah-- came to Prophet Ibrāhīm (pbuh) and brought glad tidings: the first of Prophet Ishāq (pbuh), and then of his grandson, Prophet Ya'qūb (pbuh). Hearing this, Sārah reacted with surprise and a smile, saying, "I am an old woman, and my husband is an old man; how can I give birth to a child?" (Surah Hūd, 11:72) By Allah's grace, Prophet Ishāq (pbuh) was born. The Qur'an states that he was granted knowledge and wisdom. From the lineage of his son, Prophet Ya'qūb (pbuh), many prophets were later sent to the Children of Israel. In the Qur'an, Prophet Ishāq (pbuh) is described as one who received revelation, was rightly guided and counted among the righteous.

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

۱۶ sixteen



Chapters of the Qur'an in which his name appears:

al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, al-Nisā', al-An'ām, Hūd, Yūsuf, Ibrāhīm, Maryam, al-Anbiyā', al-'Ankabūt, al-Sāffāt, Sād

Prophet Mūsā's prayer

“My Lord!
Deliver me from
the wrongdoing
people.”

Surah al-Qasas, 21

My prayer today:

Number of Qur'ānic verses in
which his name is mentioned:

١٦ sixteen

Chapters of the Qur'ān in
which his name appears:

al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, al-Nisā',
al-An'ām, Hūd, Maryam, al-
Anbiyā', Sād



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Prophet Ya'qūb (pbuh)

Prophet Ya'qūb (pbuh) was the father of Prophet Yūsuf (pbuh), and the Israelites trace their lineage back to him. He was also given the name Isrā'īl, meaning “servant of Allah,” and for this reason his descendants are known as Banī Isrā'īl (the Children of Israel). Many prophets later emerged from his blessed lineage.

In the Qur'ān, Prophet Ya'qūb (pbuh) is described as righteous, virtuous, and devoted to doing good. He is portrayed as a man of strong resolve, deep wisdom, and noble character. Both he and his descendants are described as being chosen and blessed by Allah.

When Prophet Yūsuf (pbuh) told

his father about the meaningful dream he had seen, Prophet Ya'qūb (pbuh) advised him gently, saying: “My dear son, do not relate your dream to your brothers, or they may plot against you. Indeed, Satan is a clear enemy to humankind.”

Prophet Ya'qūb (pbuh) had twelve sons. Out of jealousy, the brothers of Yūsuf threw him into a well, and Ya'qūb (pbuh) was tested with the deep sorrow of losing his beloved son. Over time, his grief became so intense that he lost his eyesight. Years later, when Yūsuf (pbuh) sent his shirt, Ya'qūb (pbuh) placed it over his face, and by Allah's will, his sight was restored.

Prophet Yūsuf's prayer

“Originator of the heavens and the earth! You are my Protector in this world and the Hereafter. Allow me to die as one who submits and join me with the righteous.”

Surah Yūsuf, 101

My prayer today:

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

۲۷ twenty-seven

Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:

Yūsuf, al-An'ām, al-Mu'min

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Prophet Yūsuf (pbuh)

The story of Yūsuf (pbuh) is unique among the stories of the prophets, as it appears in a single, complete surah and is described as “ahsan al-qasas”, or “the best of stories.”

Out of jealousy, his brothers threw him into a well, after which he was found by a passing caravan and sold as a slave in Egypt. Growing up in Egypt, Prophet Yūsuf (pbuh) became known for his beauty, honesty, and steadfast commitment to purity in the face of temptation. Although he was wrongfully imprisoned, he gained recognition for his gift of interpreting dreams. Through his interpretation of the Pharaoh's dream, he was appointed over the

treasuries of Egypt. During the years of famine, his brothers came to him seeking help. Prophet Yūsuf (pbuh) forgave them and brought his family to Egypt. This act of forgiveness reunited the family and stands as a lasting example of mercy, patience, and wisdom. His conduct highlights the importance of trust, compassion, and integrity --both for individuals and for society-- and shows that even in the hardest trials, patience and hope can lead to goodness. The life of Prophet Yūsuf (pbuh) remains one of the clearest examples of how patience, purity, forgiveness, and trust in Allah enable a person to overcome even the greatest hardships.



وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ لِأَبِيهِ أَرَزَرْتَنِي إِتَّخِذُ صَنَمًا إِلَهًا ۗ إِنِّي أَرَىكَ
 وَقَوْمَكَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿٧٤﴾ وَكَذَلِكَ نُرَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ مَلَكُوتَ
 السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَلِيَكُونَ مِنَ الْمُوقِنِينَ ﴿٧٥﴾ فَلَمَّا جَنَّ
 عَلَيْهِ اللَّيْلُ رَأَى كَوْكَبًا ۖ قَالَ هَذَا رَبِّي ۖ فَلَمَّا أَفَلَ قَالَ لَا أُحِبُّ
 الْأَفْلِينَ ﴿٧٦﴾ فَلَمَّا رَأَى الْقَمَرَ بَازِعًا ۖ قَالَ هَذَا رَبِّي ۖ فَلَمَّا أَفَلَ قَالَ
 لَئِن لَّمْ يَهْدِنِي رَبِّي لَأَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧٧﴾ فَلَمَّا
 رَأَى الشَّمْسَ بَازِعَةً ۖ قَالَ هَذَا رَبِّي هَذَا أَكْبَرُ ۖ فَلَمَّا أَفَلَتْ قَالَ
 يَا قَوْمِ إِنِّي بَرِيءٌ مِمَّا تُشْرِكُونَ ﴿٧٨﴾ إِنِّي وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي
 فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ حَنِيفًا وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ﴿٧٩﴾



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Tafsir Lesson I Podcast 2

Sūrah al-An'ām, 74-79

And remember when Ibrāhīm said to his father, Āzar, “Do you take idols as gods? Surely, I see you and your people in clear error.” (74) Thus We showed Ibrāhīm the dominion of the heavens and the earth, so that he might be among those of certain faith. (75) When the night enveloped him, he saw a star and said, “This is my Lord.” But when it set, he said, “I do not love those that fade away.” (76) Then when he saw the moon rising, he said, “This is my Lord.” But when it set, he said, “If my Lord does not guide me, I will surely be among the misguided.” (77) Then when he saw the sun shining brightly, he said, “This is my Lord; this is greater.” But when it set, he declared, “O my people, I am free from all that you associate with Allah.” (78) Indeed, I have turned my face toward the One who originated the heavens and the earth, inclining solely to Him, and I am not among the polytheists. (79)

Prophet Mūsā's prayer

“Ordain for us what is good in this world and the Hereafter. Indeed, we have turned to You in repentance.”

Surah al-A'rāf, 156

My lessons from Ayyūb (pbuh):

Number of Qur'anic verses in which his name is mentioned:

🕯 five

Chapters of the Qur'an in which his name appears:

al-Nisā', al-An'am, al-Anbiyā', Sād

Prophet Ayyūb (pbuh)

Prophet Ayyūb (pbuh) came from the lineage of Prophet 'Īs (Esau), the son of Prophet Ishāq (pbuh). He was once wealthy, had a large family, and was a righteous servant of Allah. Allah then tested him with an extraordinary trial of patience. He lost his wealth, his children, and his health. He became severely ill and was shunned by society. Despite all his hardships, he never complained or turned away from Allah. Instead, he turned to his Lord and prayed: “Indeed, harm has touched me, and You are the Most Merciful of the merciful.” (Qur'an, al-Anbiyā' 21:83) Allah did not leave his

legendary patience and unwavering trust unrewarded. When Prophet Ayyūb (pbuh) struck the ground with his foot, a spring of water gushed forth. He washed with it and was healed. Allah restored his health, his wealth, and his family. (Qur'an, Sād 38:42–43) His wife, Rahimah, remained by his side throughout his ordeal, showing remarkable loyalty and compassion. She supported them through her own handiwork and cared for him with love and patience. In the Qur'an, Prophet Ayyūb (pbuh) is described as a patient and righteous servant, one who constantly turned back to Allah.



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Prophet Shu'ayb's prayer

“Our Lord!

Judge between us and our people with truth. You are the best of those who judge.”

Surah al-A'rāf, 89

My lessons from Shu'ayb (pbuh):



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Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh)

Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) was sent to the people of Madyan and the People of the Woods (Aykah). He called his community to worship Allah alone and commanded them to uphold honesty in trade and fairness in measurements and weights (Surah Hūd, 11:84–86). Because of his eloquence and persuasive speech, he became known as “Khatib al-Anbiyā’”, or “the orator of the prophets.” Despite his warnings, the people of Madyan persisted in injustice, fraud, and unlawful gain. As a result, they were destroyed by a powerful earthquake. The story of Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) highlights the central role of justice, fairness, and lawful earnings in sustaining a healthy society. He is remembered for his patience, sincere counsel, wise speech, and firm stand for justice. His story serves as a reminder that wrongdoing leads to destruction, while honesty and integrity lead to safety and success.

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

۱۱ eleven



Chapters of the Qur'an in which his name appears:

al-A'rāf, Hūd, al-Shu'arā', al-Ankabūt

Prophet Mūsā's prayer

“And I entrust my
affair to Allah.
Indeed, Allah is
All-Seeing of His
servants.”

Surah al-Mu'min, 44

Number of Qur'ānic verses in
which his name is mentioned:

۱۳۶

one hundred
and thirty-six



Chapters of the Qur'ān in
which his name appears:

al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, al-Nisā',
al-Mā'idah, al-An'ām, al-A'rāf,
Yūnus, Hūd, Ibrāhīm, al-Isrā', al-Kahf,
Maryam, Tā Hā, al-Anbiyā', al-Hājj,
al-Mu'minūn, al-Furqān, al-Shu'arā',
al-Naml, al-Qasas, al-'Ankabūt,
al-Sajdah, al-Ahzāb, al-Saffāt, al-
Mu'min, Fussilat, al-Shūrā, al-Zukhruf,
al-Ahqāf, al-Dhāriyāt, al-Najm,
al-Saff, al-Nāzi'āt, al-A'lā



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Prophet Mūsā (pbuh)

Prophet Mūsā (pbuh) was sent to the Children of Israel, and the Torah was revealed to him. In the Qur'ān, his name is mentioned one hundred and thirty-six times across thirty-four different surahs, making him the most frequently mentioned prophet. At the time of his birth, the Children of Israel were living under severe oppression in Egypt: newborn boys were being killed, while girls were spared. Yet Allah protected and preserved Prophet Mūsā (pbuh), raising him within the very palace of Pharaoh, the ruler responsible for this cruelty. He became known for his sincerity, trustworthiness, and unwavering faith. One of the central episodes of

his life is his confrontation with Pharaoh and his mission to free his people from oppression. Through the miracles granted by Allah, such as the parting of the sea and the signs shown through his staff, Prophet Mūsā (pbuh) demonstrated deep trust in Allah and remarkable patience. His conversation with Allah on Mount Tūr and the revelation of the Torah further underscore his special status and reaffirm the message of tawhid. His life offers powerful lessons in patience, courage, submission to Allah, sacrifice, and leadership. The accounts of Prophet Mūsā (pbuh) stand among the strongest examples of resisting oppression, and trust in Allah.

Prophet Ibrāhīm's prayer

“My Lord!

Grant me wisdom, and join me with the righteous.

Bless me with an honorable mention among later generations. Make me one of those awarded the Garden of Bliss.”

Surah al-Shu'arā', 83-85

My lessons from Hārūn (pbuh):



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Prophet Hārūn (pbuh)

Prophet Hārūn (pbuh) was the brother of Prophet Mūsā (pbuh). Allah appointed him as a prophet to support Mūsā (pbuh) in delivering the message to Pharaoh. He was especially known for his eloquence, which is why Prophet Mūsā (pbuh) asked Allah to send Hārūn (pbuh) with him, so that the message could be conveyed more clearly and effectively. Prophet Hārūn (pbuh) called the Children of Israel to belief in the oneness of Allah and supported his brother

with unwavering loyalty. When Prophet Mūsā (pbuh) ascended Mount Tūr, the people turned to the worship of the golden calf. Prophet Hārūn (pbuh) opposed this deviation and did his utmost to guide them back to the truth, but they refused to listen.

In Islam, Prophet Hārūn (pbuh) is remembered for his patience, eloquence, and loyalty to his brother. His life offers an enduring example of unity, cooperation, and steadfast devotion to Allah.

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٢٠ twenty



Chapters of the Qur'an in which his name appears:

al-Baqarah, al-Nisā', al-An'am, al-A'rāf, al-Shu'arā', al-Sāffāt, al-Mu'minūn, al-Qasas, al-Saff

Prophet Mūsā's prayer

“My Lord!

Forgive me and my brother, and admit us into Your mercy. You are the Most Merciful of the merciful.”

Surah al-A'rāf, 151

My prayer today:

Number of Qur'anic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٢ two

Chapters of the Qur'an in which his name appears:

al-Anbiyā', Sād

Prophet Dhū'l-Kifl (pbuh)

In the Qur'an, only limited information is given about Prophet Dhū'l-Kifl (pbuh). As a result, scholars have differed regarding his exact identity and status. However, the predominant view is that, since Dhū'l-Kifl (pbuh) is mentioned alongside prophets in the Qur'an, this strongly indicates that he himself was also a prophet. The verses in which he is mentioned praise his character and emphasize his patience, portraying him as a righteous servant distinguished by truthfulness, perseverance, and moral integrity. According to narrations found in the works of al-Tabarī, Prophet Dhū'Kifl (pbuh)

lived in the region of al-Shām (the Levant). He called the people there to tawhīd and passed away in that land. Some sources also state that he was sent to the Children of Israel and guided them. He is sometimes referred to as “the master of the bakers,” as it is narrated that he earned his livelihood by baking bread. The name Dhū'l-Kifl in Arabic means “one who bears responsibility” or “one entrusted with a duty.” Scholars differ as to whether this term is his given name, a title, or an attribute. Some narrations state that his original name was Bishr, while Dhū'l-Kifl served as his title.



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Prophet Dāwūd (pbuh)

Prophet Dāwūd (pbuh) was sent as a prophet to the Children of Israel. He descended from the lineage of Prophet Ishāq (pbuh) and Prophet Ya'qūb (pbuh) and was the father of Prophet Sulaymān (pbuh). Allah granted him the Psalms (Zabūr), one of the revealed scriptures.

Prophet Dāwūd (pbuh) was blessed with a remarkably beautiful and powerful voice. Even today, the expression “a David-like voice” is used to describe someone with an exceptionally loud and beautiful voice. When he recited the Zabūr, the mountains joined him in glorifying Allah, and the birds would gather and listen to his recitation.

Before receiving prophethood, Prophet Dāwūd (pbuh) worked

as a shepherd. Allah taught him how to soften iron and granted him the skill to craft armor. Through this knowledge, he produced strong and functional armor and earned his livelihood through his own labor.

In the Qur'ān, Prophet Dāwūd (pbuh) is described as deeply devoted to Allah, constantly turning back in repentance, and devoted to worship and remembrance (dhikr). Prophet Dāwūd (pbuh) first served as a soldier in the army of Talūt (Saul). With nothing more than a sling, he defeated Jālūt (Goliath) and achieved a decisive victory. After this, Allah chose him as both a prophet and a king, making him the first among the Children of Israel to combine prophethood and rulership.

Prophet Sulaymān's prayer

“My Lord,
enable me to be grateful for
Your favor which You have
bestowed upon me and upon
my parents, and to do good
deeds that please You.”

Surah al-Naml, 19

My prayer today:

Number of Qur'ānic verses in
which his name is mentioned:

16 sixteen

Chapters of the Qur'ān in
which his name appears:

al-Baqarah, al-Nisā', al-Mā'idah, al-An'ām, al-Isrā', al-Anbiyā', Sād

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وَلَمَّا وَرَدَ مَاءَ مَدْيَنَ وَجَدَ عَلَيْهِ أُمَّةٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ يَسْقُونَ ۖ وَوَجَدَ مِنْ
 دُونِهِمُ امْرَأَتَيْنِ تَذُودَانِ ۚ قَالَ مَا خَطْبُكُمَا ۖ قَالَتَا لَا نَسْقِي حَتَّى يُصْدِرَ
 الرِّعَاءُ وَأَبُونَا شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ ﴿٢٣﴾ فَسَقَى لَهُمَا ثُمَّ تَوَلَّى إِلَى الظِّلِّ فَقَالَ رَبِّ
 إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ ﴿٢٤﴾ فَجَاءَهُ إِحْدَاهُمَا تَمْشِي عَلَى
 اسْتِحْيَاءٍ ۖ قَالَتْ إِنَّ أَبِي يَدْعُوكَ لِيَجْزِيَكَ أَجْرَ مَا سَقَيْتَ لَنَا ۖ فَلَمَّا
 جَاءَهُ وَقَصَّ عَلَيْهِ الْقِصَصَ ۗ قَالَ لَا تَخَفْ نَجَوْتَ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿٢٥﴾
 قَالَتْ إِحْدَاهُمَا يَا أَبَتِ اسْتَأْجِرْهُ ۖ إِنَّ خَيْرَ مَنِ اسْتَأْجَرْتَ الْقَوِيُّ
 الْأَمِينُ ﴿٢٦﴾ قَالَ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ نَمُنَّ بِكَ إِحْدَى ابْنَتَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ عَلَى أَنْ
 تَأْجُرَنِي ثَمَانِي حَجَّاجٍ ۚ فَإِنْ آمَمْتَ عَشْرًا فَمِنْ عِنْدِكَ ۚ وَمَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ
 أَسْأَلَكَ عَلَيْهِ ۖ سَتَجِدُنِي إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ ﴿٢٧﴾ قَالَ ذَلِكَ
 بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ ۖ أَيَّمَا الْأَجَلَيْنِ قَضَيْتَ ۖ فَلَا عُدْوَانَ عَلَيَّ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَلَىٰ مَا
 نَقُولُ وَكِيلٌ ﴿٢٨﴾

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Tafsir Lesson I Podcast 3

Sūrah al-Qasas, 23-28

When he arrived at the well of Madyan, he found a group of people watering their flocks. Apart from them, he noticed two women holding back their animals. He asked, "What is the matter with you?" They replied, "We cannot water our animals until the shepherds finish, for our father is a very old man." (23) So he watered their flock for them, then withdrew to the shade and prayed: "My Lord, I am truly in need of whatever good You may send down to me." (24) Then one of the two women came to him, walking modestly. She said, "My father is inviting you so that he may reward you for watering our animals for us." When Mūsā came to him and told him his story, the old man said, "Have no fear. You are now safe from the wrongdoing people." (25) One of the two daughters said, "O my dear father, hire him. Indeed, the best person you can hire is one who is strong and trustworthy." (26) The old man said, "I wish to marry one of these two daughters of mine to you, on the condition that you work for me for eight years. If you complete ten, it will be of your own choice, and I do not wish to make it difficult for you. Allah willing, you will find me to be a righteous man." (27) Mūsā replied, "That is agreed between me and you. Whichever of the two terms I fulfill, there will be no injustice against me. And Allah is Witness over what we say." (28)



Prophet Sulaymān's prayer

“My Lord!

Forgive me, and grant me an authority that will never be matched by anyone after me. You are indeed the Bestower of all bounties.”

Surah Sād, 35

My lessons from Sulaymān (pbuh):

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

۱۷ seventeen

Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:



al-Baqarah, al-Nisā', al-An'ām, al-Anbiyā', Saba', Sād

Prophet Sulaymān (pbuh)

Prophet Sulaymān (pbuh) was both a prophet and a king, following in the footsteps of his father, Prophet Dāwūd (pbuh). In the Qur'ān, Prophet Sulaymān (pbuh) is described as a grateful, righteous, and wise servant of Allah. His keen intellect, deep knowledge, and ability to resolve even complex matters with ease are especially emphasized. The army of Prophet Sulaymān (pbuh) included humans, jinn, and birds. The wind was placed under his command and would carry him wherever he willed. The jinn built palaces, statues, and great basins for him, and it is reported that

he completed Bayt al-Maqdis (al-Aqsā Mosque) within seven years. One of the principal sources of his kingdom's wealth and strength was copper, which Allah caused to flow for him. It is narrated that Prophet Sulaymān (pbuh) ruled for approximately forty years and passed away at the age of fifty-two or fifty-three. His death went unnoticed by the jinn for a long time, as he remained standing, leaning on his staff. Only when insects gnawed through it and his body fell did they realize that he had passed away. It is widely believed that his tomb is also located in Jerusalem.



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Prophet Ilyās (pbuh)

According to narrations, Prophet Ilyās (pbuh) was a descendant of Prophet Hārūn (pbuh) and was among the prophets sent to the Children of Israel after the time of Prophet Mūsā (pbuh). His story is mentioned briefly in Surah al-Sāffāt (37:123–132). Prophet Ilyās (pbuh) called his people to worship Allah alone after they had strayed from tawhid and begun worshipping an idol named Baʿl. He warned them against polytheism and disobedience. The ruler of the land compelled the people to engage in idol worship. Although he initially accepted the message of Prophet Ilyās (pbuh), he later abandoned faith and sought to kill the prophet. Because of this threat, Prophet Ilyās (pbuh) is said to have withdrawn to mountains and caves, where he remained hidden for several years. As the people persisted in idol worship, Allah granted Prophet Ilyās (pbuh) authority over rainfall for three years, resulting in drought and famine. Even after rain returned through the supplication of Prophet Ilyās (pbuh), the people continued in disbelief and rebellion. In response to their persistent disobedience, Prophet Ilyās (pbuh) turned to Allah, asking to be relieved from worldly life and taken into His care. It should be noted that many of the detailed elements in these narrations are drawn from unsubstantiated Israelite narrations (Isrāʾīliyyāt) and reports found in the Old Testament.

Prophet Zakariyyā's prayer

“My Lord,
do not leave me alone
without an heir, while
You are the best of
inheritors.”

Surah al-Anbiyā', 89

My prayer today:

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٣ three



Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:

al-An'ām, al-Sāffāt

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A prayer mentioned in the Qur'an

“Our Lord!

We have believed, so
forgive our sins and
protect us from the
torment of the Fire.”

Surah Āl 'Imrān, 16

My lessons from Alyasa' (pbuh):



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Prophet Alyasa' (pbuh)

Prophet Alyasa' (pbuh) is one of the prophets mentioned in the Qur'an. His name appears in Surah al-An'am (6:86) and Surah Sād (38:48). According to narrations, he was the successor and close companion of Prophet Ilyās (pbuh). Allah sent him as a prophet to the Children of Israel, and he called his people to uphold the oneness of Allah. Prophet Alyasa' (pbuh) is described as a patient and sincere servant of Allah. Although his story is not related in detail in the

Qur'an, it is emphasized that he fulfilled his prophetic duty with steadfast devotion and loyalty. Islamic sources mention that he worked to turn his people away from the worship of idols and encouraged them to remain firm on the straight path. Scholars note that he is praised in the Qur'an for his noble character and sincerity in worship. The life of Prophet Alyasa' (pbuh) thus stands as an example of perseverance, patience, and devotion to Allah for all believers.

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٢ two



Chapters of the Qur'an in which his name appears:

al-An'am, Sād

Prophet Yūnus's prayer

“There is no god
worthy of worship
except You.
Glory be to You! I have
certainly done wrong.”

Surah al-Anbiyā', 87

My lessons From Yūnus (pbuh):



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Prophet Yūnus (pbuh)

Prophet Yūnus (pbuh) was among the prophets sent to the people of Nineveh. He called his people to believe in Allah, but when they persisted in resistance for a long time, he left the city in deep distress. This hasty and emotionally driven decision became a test for him. On the ship he boarded, lots were cast, and he was thrown into the sea. A great fish swallowed him, and he remained in layers of darkness. There, he turned to Allah with sincere repentance, uttering the well-known supplica-

tion: “There is no god worthy of worship except You. Glory be to You! Indeed, I have wronged myself.” (Surah al-Anbiyā', 21:87) His heartfelt prayer was accepted. Allah rescued Prophet Yūnus (pbuh) from the belly of the fish and sent him back to his people. When they repented and believed, they were spared from punishment.

His story reminds us of the power of patience, repentance, and returning to Allah. A complete surah in the Qur'ān also bears his name.

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٣ three



Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:

al-Nisā', al-An'am, Yūnus, al-Sāffāt, al-Anbiyā', al-Qalam

Prophet Zakariyyā's prayer

“My Lord,
grant me from Yourself
a good offspring. Indeed,
You are the Hearer of
supplication.”

Surah Āl 'Imrān, 38

My lessons from Zakariyyā (pbuh):

Number of Qur'anic verses in
which his name is mentioned:

٦ six

Chapters of the Qur'an in
which his name appears:

Āl 'Imrān, al-An'ām, al-Anbiyā',
Maryam

Prophet Zakariyyā (pbuh)

Prophet Zakariyyā (pbuh) was one of the prophets sent to the Children of Israel. He was entrusted with the care of Maryam (pbuh) and was responsible for her spiritual upbringing. When he saw provision in her chamber that was out of season, his certainty in Allah deepened, and he turned to Allah in sincere prayer (Qur'an, Āl 'Imrān 3:37–38). According to hadith reports, Prophet Zakariyyā (pbuh) earned his livelihood as a carpenter. He remained childless until old age, yet he never lost hope in Allah's mercy. He prayed earnestly for a child to continue his legacy, and Al-

lah answered his supplication by granting him Prophet Yahyā (pbuh). This heartfelt prayer is recorded in the Qur'an: "My Lord, my bones have grown grey with age, yet I have never been disappointed in my supplication to You." (Qur'an, Maryam 19:4) In the Qur'an, Prophet Zakariyyā (pbuh) is portrayed as patient, sincere, deeply mindful of Allah, and devoted to conveying Allah's message to the people. It is widely believed that his tomb is located near the Great Mosque of Aleppo.



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A prayer mentioned in the Qur'an

“Our Lord!

Grant us the good of this world and the Hereafter, and protect us from the torment of the Fire.”

Surah al-Baqarah, 201

My prayer today:

Number of Qur'anic verses in which his name is mentioned:

🕯 five

Chapters of the Qur'an in which his name appears:



Āl 'Imrān, al-An'ām, Maryam, al-Anbiyā'

Prophet Yahyā (pbuh)

Prophet Yahyā (pbuh) was fasting, giving charity, and remembering Allah frequently. He ruled according to the Law (Shari'ah) of Prophet Mūsā (pbuh) and was the last prophet to follow the Torah. When Prophet 'Īsā (pbuh) was granted prophethood, Yahyā (pbuh) affirmed the Gospel (Injīl) and lived according to the revelation given to him. During his mission, Prophet Yahyā (pbuh) openly declared that King Herod's unlawful marriage to his brother's wife violated divine law. Because of this stance, he was executed and attained martyrdom, just as his father, Prophet Zakariyyā (pbuh).



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وَإِذْ أَوْحَيْتُ إِلَى الْحَوَارِيِّينَ أَنْ آمِنُوا بِي وَبِرَسُولِي قَالُوا آمَنَّا
 وَاشْهَدْ بِأَنَّنَا مُسْلِمُونَ ﴿١١١﴾ إِذْ قَالَ الْحَوَارِيُّونَ يَا عِيسَى ابْنَ
 مَرْيَمَ هَلْ يَسْتَطِيعُ رَبُّكَ أَنْ يُنْزِلَ عَلَيْنَا مَائِدَةً مِنَ السَّمَاءِ
 قَالِ اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١١٢﴾ قَالُوا نُرِيدُ أَنْ نَأْكُلَ
 مِنْهَا وَنَطْمَعَنَّ فُلُوبَنَا وَنَعْلَمَ أَنْ قَدْ صَدَفْتَنَا وَنَكُونَ عَلَيْهَا
 مِنَ الشَّاهِدِينَ ﴿١١٣﴾ قَالَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا أَنْزِلْ
 عَلَيْنَا مَائِدَةً مِنَ السَّمَاءِ تَكُونُ لَنَا عِيدًا لِأَوَّلِنَا وَآخِرِنَا
 وَآيَةً مِنْكَ ۗ وَارزُقْنَا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الرَّازِقِينَ ﴿١١٤﴾ قَالَ اللَّهُ إِنِّي
 مُنْزِلُهَا عَلَيْكُمْ ۖ فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بَعْدُ مِنْكُمْ فَإِنِّي أُعَذِّبُهُ
 عَذَابًا لَا أُعَذِّبُهُ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١١٥﴾

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Tafsir Lesson I Podcast 4

Sūrah al-Mā'idah, 111-115

And remember when I inspired the disciples: "Believe in Me and in My Messenger." They said, "We believe, and bear witness that we are in full submission." (111) When the disciples said, "O 'Isā, son of Maryam, can your Lord send down to us a table spread with food from heaven?" He replied, "Be mindful of Allah, if you are truly believers." (112) They said, "We wish to eat from it, so that our hearts may be reassured, so that we may know that you have spoken the truth to us, and so that we may be among its witnesses." (113) 'Isā, son of Maryam, prayed: "O Allah, our Lord, send down to us a table spread with food from heaven to be a festival for us --for the first of us and the last of us-- and a sign from You. Provide for us, for You are the Best of providers." (114) Allah said, "Indeed, I will send it down to you. But whoever among you disbelieves afterward, I will subject him to a punishment such as I have never inflicted on anyone in all creation." (115)



Prophet 'Īsā (pbuh)

Prophet 'Īsā (pbuh) is referred to in the Qur'ān as "Īsā ibn Maryam" and "al-Masīh". He was given the Gospel (Injīl) and was the last prophet sent to the Children of Israel before Prophet Yahyā (pbuh). He also brought glad tidings of the coming of Prophet Muhammad (sar). In Christian belief, 'Īsā (pbuh) is regarded as the incarnate Word of God and therefore considered divine. According to this doctrine, God's eternal and uncreated message took human form and lived among people as 'Īsā (pbuh). In the Qur'ān, Prophet 'Īsā (pbuh) is described as one of the five greatest messengers, known as the Ulū al-'Azm. His mother, Maryam (pbuh), belonged to the noble family of 'Imrān, one

of the families Allah honored above all others. Although she was unmarried, she gave birth to Prophet 'Īsā (pbuh) by the will and power of Allah as a clear sign of Allah's ability to create without limitation. Because of this miraculous birth, people accused Maryam (pbuh) of wrongdoing. She withdrew with her child, and it is narrated that they migrated to Egypt, where Prophet 'Īsā (pbuh) lived with his mother for several years. They later returned to Nazareth, near Jerusalem. At around the age of thirty, Prophet 'Īsā (pbuh) received his mission and began calling people to the oneness of Allah. The Children of Israel were unsettled by his message and plotted to kill him. While Christian belief holds that Proph-

et 'Īsā (pbuh) was crucified and killed, the Qur'ān states clearly that he was neither killed nor

crucified. Instead, Allah raised him up to Himself, saving him from their plot.

A prayer mentioned in the Qur'an

"Our Lord!

Do not let our hearts deviate after You have guided us. Grant us Your mercy. You are indeed the Bestower of all bounties."

Surah Āl 'Imrān, 8

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

٢٥ twenty-five

Chapters of the Qur'ān in which his name appears:

al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, al-Nisā', al-Mā'idah, al-An'ām, al-Tawbah, Maryam, al-Mu'minūn, al-Ahzāb, al-Shūrā, al-Zukhruf, al-Hadīd, al-Hashr, al-Saff

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Our beloved Prophet Muhammad (saw)

Prophet Muhammad (saw) is the final messenger and the last prophet sent to humanity; the one of whom a poet said, "He who departed was never replaced by another." He was born in 571 CE in Makkah as an orphan and lost his mother at the age of six. Before receiving prophethood, he was widely known among his people for his noble character and honesty and was therefore given the title al-Amin --the Trustworthy One. At the age of twenty-five, he married Khadijah (ra), and together they had six children. At the age of forty, during the month of Ramadan, the Angel Jibril (pbuh) brought him the first revelation --the command

"Read!"-- while he was in the Cave of Hirā'. This moment marked the beginning of his prophetic mission. Due to the persecution of the Quraysh, he migrated with his companions to Madinah, where he established the first Islamic community. Islam gradually spread, and by Allah's command, the Muslims later returned to Makkah and peacefully reclaimed the city. In the years that followed, the Arabian Peninsula rapidly came under the influence of Islam. Two years later, Prophet Muhammad (saw) performed the Farewell Pilgrimage. Shortly thereafter, he fell ill and passed away in the year 632 CE.

A prayer mentioned in the Qur'an

"Our Lord!

Do not punish us if we forget or make a mistake. Our Lord! Do not place upon us a burden like the one You placed on those before us. Our Lord! Do not burden us with what we cannot bear. Pardon us, forgive us, and have mercy on us. You are our Guardian, so grant us victory over the disbelieving people."

Surah al-Baqarah, 286

Number of Qur'ānic verses in which his name is mentioned:

four times as "Muhammad," once as "Ahmad"

Chapters of the Qur'an in which his name appears:

Āl 'Imrān, al-Ahzāb, Muhammad, al-Fath, al-Saff

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Eid Message



Our beloved Prophet (sallallahu aleyhi wa sallam) gave the glad tidings: “Whoever Fasts during Ramadan with Faith and seeking reward solely From Allah will have their past sins forgiven.” (Bukhari, Iman, 28)

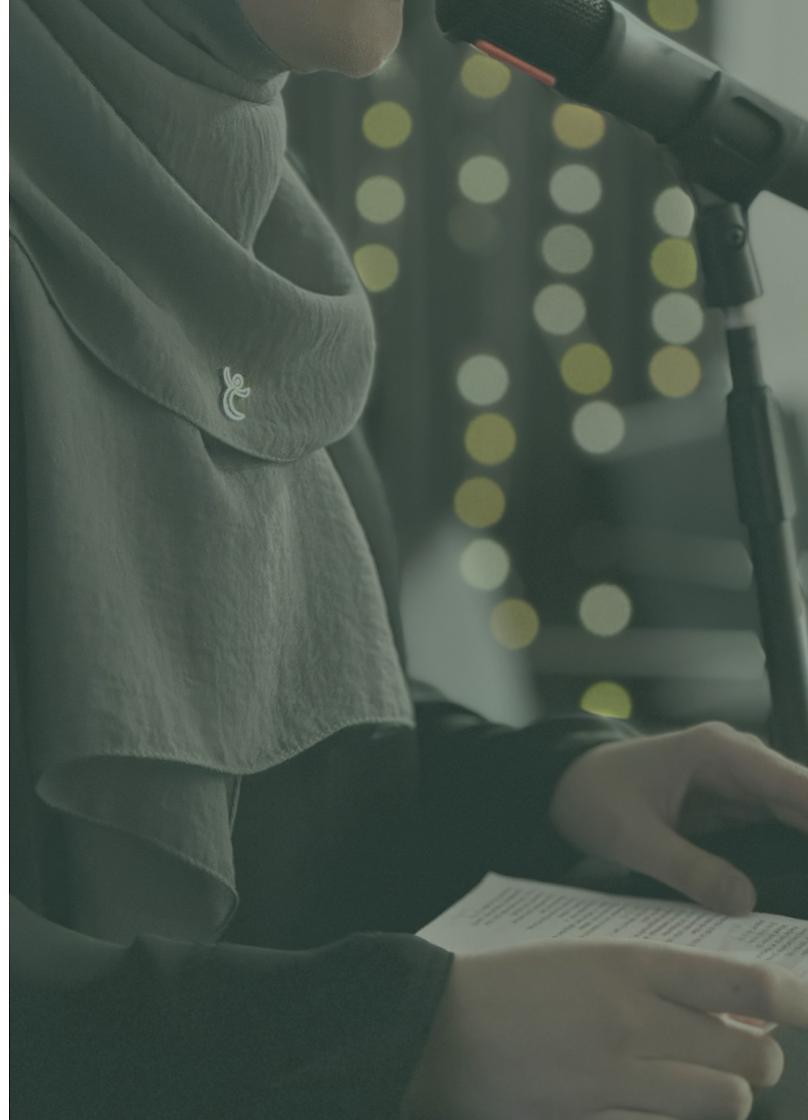
Dear Sisters,

as we bid farewell to the blessed month of Ramadan, we arrive at the joyful day of Eid. May Allah make all of us among the servants who receive the glad tidings given by our Prophet (saw). Eid is a gift from our Lord, a mercy bestowed after a month of effort, patience, and devotion. These are days when kindness, compassion, and sisterhood grow stronger. It is our responsibility to honor this blessing in the most beautiful and fitting manner.

On this occasion, I congratulate all members of the Women’s Youth Organization and the entire Muslim community on Eid al-Fitr. I also offer my heartfelt appreciation to everyone who contributed to the creation of this work titled “My Ramadan Guide.”

Kemal Ergün

Chairman of the IGMG



Thank-You Message



Dear Sisters,

our journey through the month of Ramadan has now come to an end. During this blessed time, filled with fasting, worship, du'ā', and reflection, we had the opportunity to learn more deeply about the inspiring lives of the Prophets. By taking lessons from their patience, perseverance, and unwavering faith, we sought to give direction to our own lives.

My wish is that this Ramadan becomes not merely a passing month, but the beginning of a lifelong awareness of servanthood, a commitment to good character, and a deep sense of purpose and mission.

On this occasion, I wholeheartedly thank our team, our writers, and our designer, who carefully prepared this booklet for the Women's Youth Organization.

I kindly ask you, our dear readers, to shape the postcard on the next page, write down your feelings and thoughts, and send it to us.

See you again in 2027. Stay connected with KGT.

With peace and prayers,

Zehra Karataş

Chairwoman of the IGMG Women's Youth Organization



