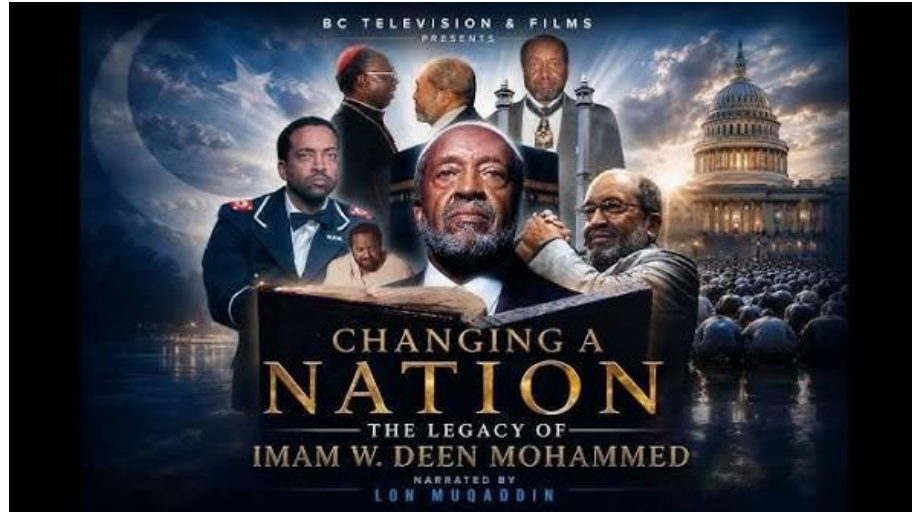




Spiritual & Material

SEEK RIGHTEOUSNESS

The first chapter of the Holy Quran is **Surah Al-Fatihah**. Meaning "The Opening," it consists of 7 verses and serves as an essential daily prayer for guidance, mercy, and lordship. It establishes the core foundation of the Islamic faith.

1. With the Name of Allah—the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.
2. All praise is for Allah—Lord of all worlds.
3. The Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.
4. Master of the Day of Judgment.
5. You ‘alone’ we worship and You ‘alone’ we ask for help.
6. Guide us to the straight path.
7. The path of those You have blessed; not of those who have incurred Your wrath, nor of those who have gone astray.

The Six Points *"Qualities of The Sahabah"*

A. Kalimah "The word" creed of the Muslim Ahad “ALLAH is One”



Shahaddah

Testimony to bear witness

La-illah il Allah (There is No God... But Allah)

Muhammad Rasoul Allah (Muhammad is the Final Prophet of Allah)

1. Iman

Belief that Nothing deserves worship but Allah; to Him alone should you put your faith.

2. Ubudiyah

Obedience to the commandments of Allah

To be Allah’s slave, the feeling that overwhelms the heart of a Mu’min (a true believer). Strive to obey all of His laws and to full fill your covenant.

3. Yaqin

Definitely laid down positive, absolute, undisputed established truths, axioms The science of certitude, resulting from demonstration or proof (al-Burhan); the first degree of knowledge, and the most elementary, in the ternary: ‘ILM al-Yaqin, Ayn Al-Yaqin, and Haqq al-Yaqin.

- a. Belief in all of the prophets of Allah making no distinction between them

- b. Belief in all of the revealed a scripture of Allah
- c. Belief in all of His angels
- d. Belief in the resurrection, the day of judgment and the hereafter
- e. Belief in the reality of the paradise and the hell

B. [Salat](#) (Video)

Prayers five times a day at the specified time. Nyat Let your intentions be known by making preparations for prayer giving special care to perform it is prayer to Allah as established by the holy prophet that distinguishes the believers from the nonbelievers; as was said that salat is the coolness in the eye of the messenger of Allah. There is an obligation for the believer. Approach prayer with due reverence as when you make Takbir (Allah is greater) Allah indeed is ever before you he has established prayer as the mercy to you for Allah hears sincere prayers. The Salat is the direct communication between the creature who believes and Allah his creator.

1. Zuhr the meridian prayer
2. Asr the afternoon prayer
3. Maghrib the sunset prayer
4. Isha the night prayer
5. Fajr the prayer before dawn



a. [Ta'wa Wudhu](#) (THE LOVING)

How to make **wudhu** and ghusl. ... known as "**Wudhu**" without which, the person's prayer would not be acceptable in the sight of "Allah (subhanahu **wa ta'ala**)".

Say: I Make abolution With the Name Allah, The Beneficent, The Most Merciful, Lord of All The Worlds...

O'ye who Believe when you prepare for prayer wash your faces and your hands (and arms) to the elbows; rub your heads (with water) and if (wash) your feet to the ankles...5:2;7,10.VI

1. Hands:

Right - O'Allah I seek Thy refuge from misfortune and destruction. (3 times)

Left - Please grant me expansion in Thy House and Bless my livelihood. (3 times)

2. Mouth:

O'Allah help me in the recitation of Thy Book, in offering thee thanks and remembering Thee most. (3 times)

3. Nose:

O'Allah, please comfort me with the sweet smell of heaven under the circumstances that Thou are pleased with me, and I seek refuge with Thee from the smell of hell and the disgrace of the abode. (3 times)

4. Ears:

O'Allah, make me of those listen to an utterance and follow what is best in it. Please allow me to this into the announcement of the heavens along with thy virtuous servants. (3 times)

5. Head:

O'Allah, please comfort me with the shade of thy throne on the day when there will be no shade other than the shade of thy throne. (1 time)

6. Face:

O'Allah please brighten my face on the day that thou would darken the faces of thy foe. (3 times)

7. Arms:

Right - O'Allah please give me the record of my deeds in my right hand, and subject me to an easy judgment. (3 times)

Left - I seek refuge with Allah, that I should receive the record of my deeds in my left hand or from behind my back.
(3 times)

8. Feet:

Right - O'Allah, please make my feet stick to the right path.
(3 times)

Left - I seek refuge with Allah, that my feet should slip on the bridge on that day that the feet of the hypocrites slip off into hell. (3 times)

b. [Kushur](#)

Getting accurate prayer times for your desired location

One of the biggest problems many Muslims have today is being able to focus in prayer or having Khushu'. In today's hectic world, it is very difficult to concentrate on during Salah and we often find ourselves thinking of various worldly things. Being able to focus during our prayers is vital to becoming better Muslims. We will not move up through the [levels of faith](#) unless we are able to concentrate when praying to Allah. Having Khushoo in prayer is a commandment from Allah as He has stated in His book:

c. [Ibaddat](#)

In [Islam](#), *ibadah* is usually translated as "worship" and means obedience, submission, and devotion to [God](#).

Other sources (noted [Islamist](#) author [Abul A'la Maududi](#)^[5] and others) give a broader definition of *ibadah*, including keeping speech free "from filth, falsehood, malice, abuse", and dishonesty, obeying Islamic [Shariah](#) law in "commercial and economic affairs" and in "dealings with your parents, relatives, friends", and everyone else.

d. [Niyyah](#)

Intention (*niyyah*) is the criterion of value in every act including worship, it is the first obligatory act in prayer. The element that gives importance to a person's action is his intention, motive or objective.

C. Saum



Fasting helps Muslims develop self-control, gain a better understanding of God's gifts and greater compassion towards the deprived. Fasting Ramadan in Islam involves abstaining from all bodily pleasures between dawn and sunset. All things which are regarded as prohibited is even more so in this month, due to its sacredness. Each and every moment during the fast, a person suppresses their passions and desires in loving obedience to God.

D. Zakat



Zakat is not charity, It is not voluntary charity not a tax but an obligation. By giving Zakat, a Muslim is acknowledging that everything we have is Allah's and we do not really own it, and we should use it to remember Allah and help those who are in need. It is also an act to help free us from excessive desire and greed, learn self-discipline and honesty.

https://www.nzf.org.uk/Knowledge/Introductory_Knowledge/What_is_Zakat

E. Hajj



It is mandatory for Muslim adults to go on Hajj at least once in their lifetime. They must be of sound mind and physically and financially capable of undertaking the journey. Those who complete the pilgrimage to Mecca can add the title Hajji to their names.

"From Dust to Industry" is a profound theological and sociological concept popularized by [Imam W. Deen Mohammed](#) to describe the resurrection, evolution, and economic self-reliance of African Americans. It serves as a framework explaining how a people reduced to "dust" through slavery were given a new soul to build a productive, industrialized society.

The Theological Connection to Adam

Imam Mohammed frequently connected this transformation to the Quranic and Biblical stories of Adam:

- **Adam from Earth:** Adam was created from the clay or dust of the ground.
- **The First Industrialist:** He taught that Adam represents the "natural man" whose inherent nature is to improve, cultivate, and develop his environment.
- **Human Destiny:** According to this viewpoint, anyone who builds cities, paves roads, and advances science and business is fulfilling the original purpose of Adam. Therefore, material progress is a spiritual obligation, and a lack of it is a disservice to God's design.

The Core Meaning of "Dust to Industry"

- **The Metaphor of Dust:** This represents the lowest state of human existence. It symbolizes the 400 years of slavery and oppression that stripped African Americans of their identity, wealth, and culture, reducing them to nothingness in the eyes of society.
- **The Concept of Industry:** This signifies productivity, work ethic, self-reliance, and community development. It represents the transformation into independent business owners, builders, and professionals who shape their own environment.
- **The Divine Spark:** Imam Mohammed taught that while oppression crushed his people to dust, God breathed life into that dust. This awakening gave them the drive to move from a state of dependency to global productivity.

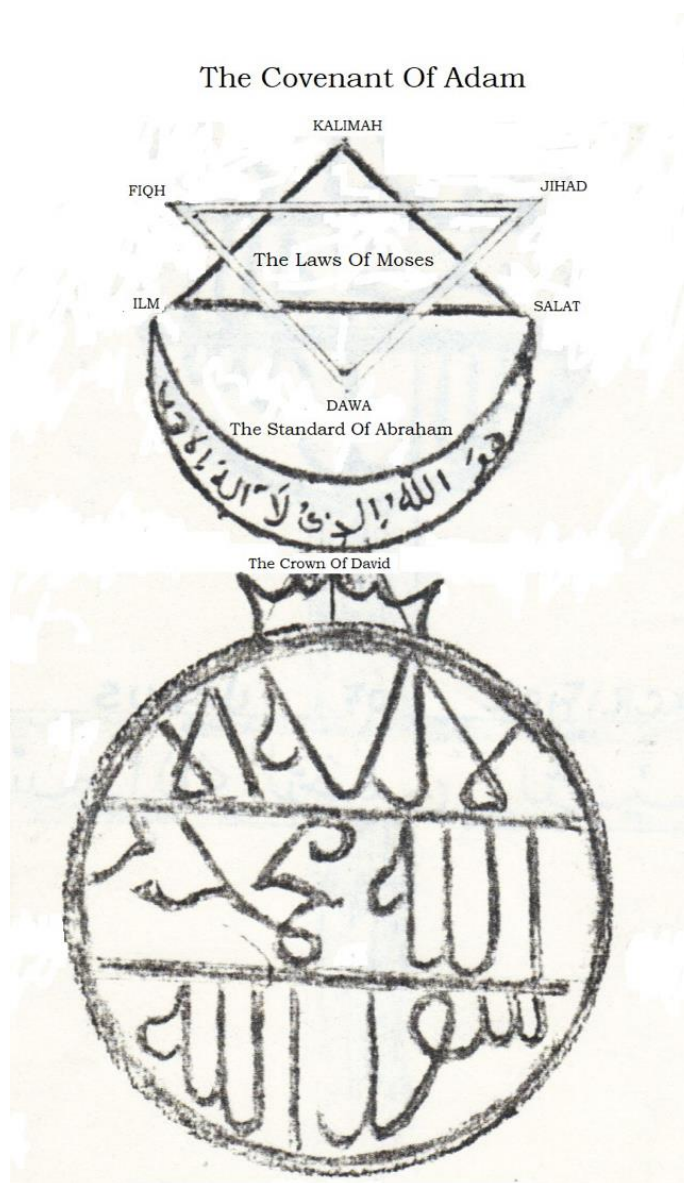
GEN 3:19 In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.

GEN 3:20 And Adam called his wife's name, Eve; because she was the mother of all living.

The Oracle's Scepter

A scepter (or sceptre) is an ornamental staff or rod held by a ruling monarch. It is a traditional symbol of royal authority, sovereignty, and divine power.

An **oracle** is a person, medium, or entity believed to provide wise counsel, prophetic insights, or infallible predictions, often thought to be inspired by a deity. The term can also refer to the sacred shrine where these divine messages are delivered or the messages themselves. In everyday language, an oracle refers to any highly knowledgeable person or authoritative source that provides unerring advice, accurate predictions, or final answers on a specific subject.



The Seal Of The Prophets
Muhammad Ibn Abdullah

The Origin of Sin

In Christian theology, the **lie is not the original sin itself**, but rather the *catalyst* for it. The actual Original Sin, as described in the Book of Genesis, was the act of **disobedience**—specifically, eating the forbidden fruit from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.

The unforgivable (or unpardonable) sin in the Bible is **blasphemy against the Holy Spirit**.

Scholars and theologians generally agree that this isn't an accidental slip of the tongue or a momentary lapse in judgment. Instead, it refers to a continuous, deliberate, and hardened rejection of God's grace. Because it is the role of the Holy Spirit to convict people of sin and draw them to salvation, repeatedly rejecting that guidance essentially means refusing forgiveness itself.

- **Matthew 12:31-32:**

"Therefore, I say to you, every kind of sin and blasphemy can be forgiven, but blasphemy against the Spirit will not be forgiven."

Abomination is a thing that is detestable, loathsome, or morally offensive. It can also refer to an object of extreme hatred or disgust, or to a state of extreme defilement or pollution. The term is used in many contexts, including literature, religion, and pop culture.

The Bible discusses "abomination" in various places, including **Leviticus** and **Deuteronomy** regarding forbidden acts and idolatry, **Proverbs** which lists seven things God hates, and in the **New Testament**, such as **Romans** and **Revelation**, which describes the consequences of certain behaviors. Other notable examples include descriptions of "abominations of desolation" in **Daniel**.

The book of Deuteronomy describes various acts as abominations, including **pagan religious practices** like child sacrifice, divination, sorcery, and idol worship. Other abominations include certain **sexual immorality** (such as homosexuality and

adultery), **dishonest business dealings**, **cross-dressing**, and making **imperfect sacrifices**.

The book of [Leviticus](#) describes "abominations" as practices that are detestable to God, primarily focusing on certain sexual acts, idolatry, and other moral and ritual impurities. Specific examples include incest, adultery, and sexual intercourse between men, but also extend to things like child sacrifice, certain pagan rituals, and specific dietary restrictions. These actions are condemned as unclean and offensive to God, and their prohibition is rooted in the belief that they defiled the land and the people.

Blasphemy is the act of expressing contempt, irreverence, or disrespect toward a deity, sacred objects, or something considered inviolable. It typically involves words, but can also include actions or writings.

- [Matthew 12:31-32](#) / [Mark 3:28-30](#) / [Luke 12:10](#): Jesus states that while speaking against the Son of Man can be forgiven, blasphemy against the Holy Spirit will not be forgiven, either in this age or in the age to come.

Tattoos In the Bible, tattoos are mentioned explicitly only once, in **Leviticus 19:28**, which states: *"Do not cut your bodies for the dead or put tattoo marks on yourselves. I am the Lord."* [[1](#), [2](#)]

Deadly Sins The seven deadly sins are a classification of vices—originally identified in Christian theology—that describe an excessive desire for or misuse of natural human impulses. Historically categorized by Pope Gregory the Great from early monastic writings, they are considered the root origins of other behaviors:

- **Pride**: An excessive love of self or the desire to be more important than others. It is traditionally considered the root of all other sins.
- **Envy**: The resentment or sorrow felt over another person's traits, status, or success.
- **Wrath**: Uncontrolled feelings of anger, rage, or hatred, often leading to a desire for vengeance.
- **Sloth**: Extreme laziness, listlessness, or the failure to utilize one's talents and do good.
- **Greed (Avarice)**: An intense, disordered desire for material wealth or possessions.
- **Gluttony**: Over-indulgence and over-consumption of food or drink to the point of waste.

- **Lust:** A craving for the pleasures of the body, often involving the sexual objectification of others.

Hypocrisy In the Bible, hypocrisy means wearing a spiritual mask—acting like a righteous person to win human praise rather than having a genuine heart aligned with God. The original Greek word for hypocrite (*hypokritēs*) literally means a **stage actor** or someone who plays a part.

Root Meaning in Scripture

- **Theatrical Performance:** Jesus used the word to describe people who treated faith like a show. They did good things, but for the wrong reasons.
- **Outward vs. Inward:** A biblical hypocrite focuses heavily on external rules and religious displays while their inner heart remains proud, selfish, or far from God.

Key Biblical Examples

- **The Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 6):** Jesus warned against giving to the poor, praying, and fasting to be seen and applauded by others rather than seeking God in secret. He stated that these performers "have received their reward in full" through human praise.
- **The Pharisee and the Tax Collector (Luke 18:9–14):** Jesus criticized people who trusted in their own righteousness and looked down on everyone else.
- **The Plank and the Speck (Matthew 7:3–5):** Jesus called a person a hypocrite when they aggressively pointed out small faults in others while ignoring massive faults in their own lives.

Crown of Thorns

Mental death (not having knowledge of the creator, oneself, or the enemy)

Bearing the Curse of Sin the Bible associates thorns with the curse on the ground after Adam and Eve's sin (Genesis 3:18).

- **Origin of the Church:** Some traditions, particularly the idea of the Church as the "bride of Christ," link the piercing of Jesus' side to the creation of Eve from Adam's side, suggesting that the blood and water flowing from him are the life-giving elements that form the Church.
- The transfiguration was to show the disciples that the word from Jesus was the same as Moses and Elijah peace be upon them all. After the transfiguration **Then answered Peter, and said unto Jesus, Lord, it is good for us to be here: if thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah. Note:** 'edəfəs / An **edifice** is a large, impressive building or a complex, abstract system of ideas. (Peter was speaking of building large places for worship like the Romans.)
- Upon this rock" is a famous phrase from the [Bible](#) in [Matthew 16:18](#), where Jesus tells Simon Peter that on "this rock" He will build His church. Opinions on the meaning of the phrase differ (Jesus peace be upon him Place the palm of his hand firmly on the forehead of Peter declaring upon this Rock I build my church "in the mind of man")

Jesus did not command or mention building physical church structures, focusing instead on a spiritual community of believers. He spoke of building his "church" (*ekklēsia*) as a gathering of people, not brick and mortar.

Jesus and the Concept of the Church

- **The Body, not a Building:** When Jesus said "I will build my church" in Matthew 16:18, he meant a community of people who share faith, not a physical house.
- **Focus on the Kingdom:** His main teaching was about the spiritual Kingdom of God and how people treat others, rather than organizing religious real estate.
- **No Instructions for Structures:** Neither Jesus nor his early disciples gave orders to construct special worship buildings; early Christians met in homes and open spaces.

Jesus gives the Beatitudes in the [Gospel of Matthew](#) (Matthew 5:3–12) at the start of the Sermon on the Mount, and a shorter version appears in the Gospel of Luke (Luke 6:20–26) during the Sermon on the Plain.

The Beatitudes

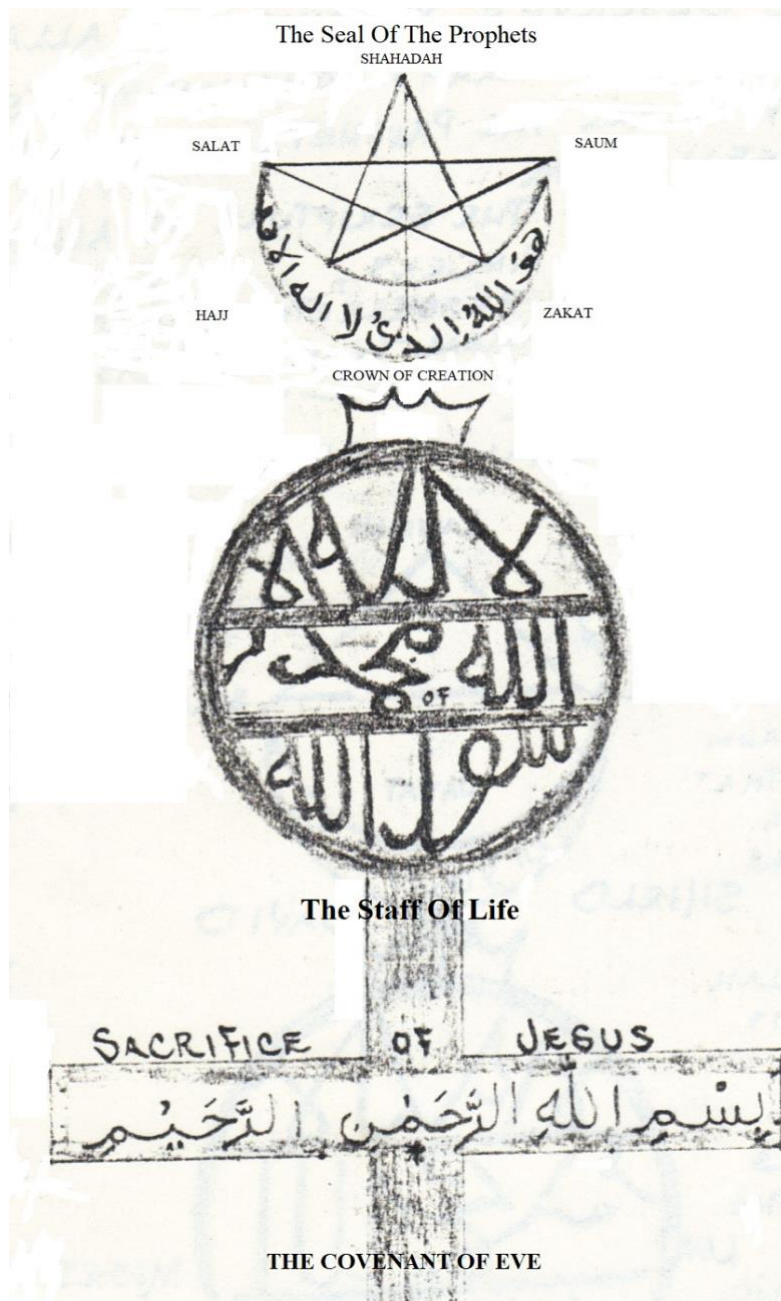
- **The Poor in Spirit:** "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." (Refers to those who recognize their spiritual poverty and need for God).
- **Those Who Mourn:** "Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted." (Refers to those who grieve over sin, tragedy, or the brokenness of the world).
- **The Meek:** "Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth." (Refers to those who exhibit gentle strength and submission to God).
- **Those Who Hunger and Thirst for Righteousness:** "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled." (Refers to a deep, driving desire for God's will and justice).
- **The Merciful:** "Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy." (Refers to extending grace and forgiveness to others).
- **The Pure in Heart:** "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God." (Refers to having single-minded devotion, integrity, and holy intentions).
- **The Peacemakers:** "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God." (Refers to actively seeking reconciliation and spreading peace).
- **The Persecuted:** "Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." (Refers to those who suffer for living out their faith and standing for what is right).

The Ten Commandments appear in two main places in the Bible: [Exodus 20:1-17](#) and [Deuteronomy 5:6-21](#). In both accounts, God delivers the laws to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

The Ten Commandments

- **You shall have no other gods before me.** (Exodus 20:3)—means that God requires exclusive loyalty and devotion. It establishes that the Creator alone is the supreme source of life, truth, and morality, demanding that no person, material possession, or concept take priority over Him.
- **You shall not make idols.** (Prohibits the creation and worship of graven images) mandates that people worship the true God without the use of physical idols. It distinguishes itself from the first commandment (who to worship) by dictating **how** to worship—ensuring that the spiritual nature of God is not reduced to human-made representations.
- **You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain.** (Prohibits misusing or disrespecting God's name) not to misuse, misrepresent, or empty God's reputation of its truth. It goes far beyond simply avoiding profanity; it forbids making false oaths, breaking religious vows, or claiming to act in God's name for evil or selfish purposes.
- **Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.** (Commands a day of rest and reverence) instructs believers to cease from their regular work on the seventh day of the week to rest, reflect, and dedicate time to God and community.
- **Honor your father and your mother.** instructs individuals to show deep respect, care, and gratitude to their parents. It forms a crucial bridge between human relationships and divine laws, acting as the foundation for societal order, family harmony, and respect for all authority.
- **You shall not murder.** It establishes the foundational sanctity of human life, demanding that individuals protect the vulnerable and avoid the unlawful, premeditated taking of another person's life.
- **You shall not commit adultery.** forbids **infidelity in marriage**. It prohibits sexual relations between a married person and someone who is not their spouse.
- **You shall not steal.** You must not take or withhold anything that rightfully belongs to another person.
- **You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.** (Prohibits lying or perjury) It prohibits misleading others, flattery, and hypocrisy, promoting integrity and honesty in all interactions.
- **You shall not covet.** (Prohibits improperly desiring what belongs to others) an intense, consuming, or unlawful jealousy over another person's possessions, status, or

relationships—often leads to harmful actions. If you do not desire what your neighbor has, you are far less likely to steal, lie, or act destructively.



GEN 3:16 Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee.

The ankh

/äNGk

The **ankh** (𓪜) is an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic symbol that translates to "life" or "breath of life". Also known as the **Key to Life** or *crux ansata* (Latin for "handled cross"), it

symbolizes both mortal existence and eternal life, making it one of the most enduring emblems from antiquity

FOOTNOTE:

Imam Warith Deen Muhammed honored his father, Elijah Muhammad, by **reframing his father's radical black nationalist work as a necessary, practical steppingstone** for the social and economic elevation of Black Americans rather than an unchangeable religious dogma. Instead of completely denouncing his father's legacy during his massive 1975 theological shift, Imam Mohammed skillfully used public and organizational relationships to preserve Elijah Muhammad's honor while correcting his doctrine.

He managed this delicate relationship through several strategic actions:

1. The "Stepping Stone" Doctrine

- **Contextualizing the Teachings:** Imam Mohammed publicly stated that his father's mission was social transformation rather than final theology. He famously quoted his father as having said, *"I didn't come here to teach you religion. I came to clean you up. The person after me will teach you your religion."*
- **Selective Preservation:** He established a famous operational rule for the transition: *"That which is consistent with the Qur'an we will keep, and that which is not, we will let go."* This allowed followers to maintain profound respect for Elijah Muhammad's social achievements without adhering to his unorthodox religious claims.

2. Honoring the Family Matriarch

- **The Clara Muhammad Schools:** To preserve his family's positive institutional footprint, he renamed the Nation of Islam's "University of Islam" school system after his mother, [Clara Muhammad](#).
- **Institutional Legacy:** This move directly honored his parents' joint work in educating Black children while stripping away the controversial, militaristic branding of the old Nation of Islam.

3. Reconciling with Former Rivals

- **Restoring Malcolm X's Name:** Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X had a bitter, tragic falling out. Imam Mohammed repaired this historical rift by openly embracing Malcolm's orthodox Islamic vision and building close relationships with Malcolm's family. He framed both Malcolm and his father as essential, complementary heroes of the same struggle.
- **Navigating the Farrakhan Split:** When Louis Farrakhan broke away in 1977 to rebuild the original, separatist Nation of Islam, Imam Mohammed avoided aggressive public warfare. He maintained a dignified distance, allowing those who wished to remain devoted to Elijah's original tenets to do so, while he focused on global Sunni integration.

4. Shifting Print Media but Keeping the Roots

- **Bilalian News:** He transitioned the famous *Muhammad Speaks* newspaper into the *Bilalian News*. Rather than naming the paper after his father as an individual, he shifted the focus to [Bilal ibn Rabah](#), a

black companion of the Prophet Muhammad. This honored his father's intent to instill Black pride while aligning the community with global Islamic history.