

# PROPHET Ibraheem

عليه السلام

THE FRIEND OF ALLAH & THE  
MONTH OF DHUL-HIJJAH

Compiled by  
**Shaykh Sajid Ibrahim Sufi**

Designed by  
**Hafiz Naeem Mitha**



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Month of Dhul-Hijjah

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# Foreword

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"Prophet Ibraheem ﷺ & the month of Dhul Hijjah"  
is designed for all age groups.

Respected teachers are requested to do additional  
research, plan and deliver the lesson according to their  
class's age group.

May Allah ﷻ make this booklet a means of guidance  
for the entire Ummah, and safeguard the Imaan of  
our children.

Aameen

Sajid Ibrahim Sufi  
Wednesday 5th June 2024

# Islamic Months

1. Muharram	مُحَرَّم
2. Safar	صَفَر
3. Rabi-ul-Awwal	رَبِيعُ الْأَوَّل
4. Rabi-uth-Thani	رَبِيعُ الثَّانِي
5. Jumadal Oola	جُمَادَى الْأُولَى
6. Jumadal Ukhra	جُمَادَى الْآخِرَى
7. Rajab	رَجَب
8. Sha'ban	شَعْبَان
9. Ramadhan	رَمَضَان
10. Shawwal	شَوَّال
11. Dhul Qa'dah	ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ
12. Dhul Hijjah	ذُو الْحِجَّةِ

As Muslims we have five special duties to perform in our life. One of these duties is Hajj. Hajj takes place in the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar.

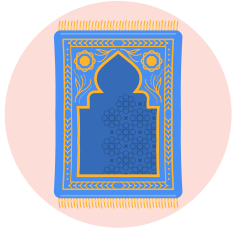
Hajj is a pilgrimage made in Makkah during the days of hajj (8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Dhul Hijjah). Hajj is the 5th pillar of Islam.

# Five Pillars of Islam



## Imaan

Imaan means to believe in one Allah ﷻ and to believe in His messenger, our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Imaan is the first and most important pillar of Islam.



## Salah

It is Fardh (compulsory) for a Muslim to perform five times daily Salah; they are Fajr, Zohr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha.



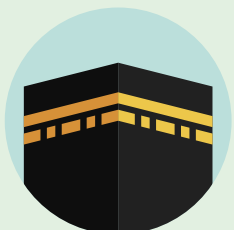
## Zakat

Zakat is to give 2.5% from our savings to the poor. Zakat must be given once a year.



## Saum (Fasting)

It is Fardh (compulsory) for Muslims to fast in the month of Ramadhan. Fasting means to stay away from eating and drinking from dawn (beginning of Fajr time) till sunset (Maghrib).



## Hajj

Hajj is a pilgrimage made to Makkah in the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar, Dhul Hijjah.



## Chapter 1 - The Story of Prophet Ibraheem ﷺ

A very long time ago, in a village, there was a very famous man. His name was Aazar. Aazar was famous for making and selling idols. In this town there was a big house where all the idols were kept. Aazar and the people of the town used to do sajdah (prostrate) to these idols and worship them.

Aazar had a son who was very intelligent and smart; the name of his son was Ibraheem ﷺ. Ibraheem ﷺ used to watch these people do sajdah (prostrate) and worship these idols.

He recognised that these idols were made from stone and that they could not speak nor hear, he knew that these idols could not cause harm or benefit anyone. After seeing this, Ibraheem ﷺ used to say to himself, "why are these people worshipping these idols?!".





Ibraheem عليه السلام was so gracious, tender hearted and pure in faith that Allah ﷻ gave him wisdom whilst he was still a child. Ibraheem عليه السلام only worshipped Allah ﷻ

To make the people understand that these idols are just stone. Ibraheem عليه السلام broke all the idols except the large one. When the people of the town came back they asked Ibraheem عليه السلام, “who broke these idols?” Ibraheem عليه السلام said, “this large one has done it, ask it, if it can talk”.

The people knew that the largest idol does not have the ability to break the other idols, nor does it have the ability to speak.

They went silent and became embarrassed. They did not have an answer.

On hearing his reply, the people of the town became angry and lit a huge fire. They threw Ibraheem عليه السلام into the fire, but Allah ﷻ helped Ibraheem عليه السلام by ordering the fire to become cool and safe for him.







## Chapter 2 - Prophet Ismaeel عليه السلام & Haajar

When Ibraheem عليه السلام grew up, he became a great prophet and preached Allah Ta'ala's message. Ibraheem عليه السلام had a wife called Haajar. They had a son whose name was Ismaeel عليه السلام.

Ibraheem عليه السلام took his wife and son Ismaeel عليه السلام to a distant land called Makkah. Allah ﷻ ordered Ibraheem عليه السلام to leave his wife and child there.

Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام took his wife Haajar and Ismaeel عليه السلام and left them in the land of Makkah, according to the order of Allah ﷻ.

At the time, Makkah was a barren land; there were no people, no animals, no food and no water! Haajar became worried and began to search for water.

Near the Ka'bah, there are two hills called Safa and Marwah. She ran back and forth between the hills of Safa and Marwah in search of water.



Allah ﷻ helped Haajar and Ismaeel ؑ by making water gush out from the ground. Haajar and Ismaeel ؑ drank from this water. This water continued to flow, and it became known as the well of Zamzam.

*(Pilgrims drink from this well and bring the water back to their homes for their relatives and friends).*

## Chapter 3 - The Dream of Prophet Ibraheem ؑ

One night, Prophet Ibraheem ؑ had a dream. In this dream, Ibraheem ؑ was instructed by Allah ﷻ to sacrifice his son Ismaeel ؑ. Ibraheem ؑ related this dream to Ismaeel ؑ.

Ismaeel ؑ replied:

“O my father, do as you are commanded. If Allah wills, you will find me from amongst the patient ones”.

When they arrived at Mina, Ibraheem ؑ was about to sacrifice his son Ismaeel ؑ just as Allah ﷻ had commanded. This was a test from Allah ﷻ to see if Ibraheem ؑ loved Allah ﷻ more than his son. Ibraheem ؑ was successful in his test.

Allah ﷻ sent the Angel Jibreel ؑ with a Ram and Ibraheem ؑ was ordered to sacrifice the Ram in place of Ismaeel ؑ. In remembrance of this great moment, Muslims are ordered to sacrifice an animal on Eid-Ul-Adha.

Due to the love and trust Ibraheem ؑ had for Allah ﷻ he is also known as ‘Khaleel-Allah’, which means ‘close friend of Allah’.



# Qurbani

During Eid-Ul-Adha, we slaughter an animal to remember the sacrifice of Ibraheem عليه السلام and Ismaeel عليه السلام. This act of theirs was so beloved to Allah ﷻ, that Allah ﷻ made it compulsory on Muslims to sacrifice an animal.

## On whom is Qurbani Wajib?

Qurbani is Wajib on all Muslims (male and female) who are sane, Baaligh (have reached the age of puberty) and are possessors of minimum Zakaatable wealth (Nisab). It is not necessary that the ownership of such wealth be for a full year. Qurbani is not Wajib on travellers.

## The time for Qurbani:

The time for Qurbani begins after Eid Salah on the 10th of Dhul Hijjah and ends at the setting of the sun on the 12th of Dhul Hijjah. These days (10th, 11th and the 12th of Dhul Hijjah) are known as Ayyaamun Nahr, the days of slaughtering.

## The virtue of Qurbani

Hazrat Zaid Ibn Arqam رضي الله عنه relates that the companions of Rasulullah ﷺ asked: “O Rasulullah ﷺ what are these sacrifices?” Rasulullah ﷺ replied: “It is the Sunnah of your father Ibraheem عليه السلام.” They asked again: “What benefit do we get from it?” Rasulullah ﷺ answered, “A reward for every hair of the sacrificed animal.”

“And what reward is there for animals with wool?” They asked. “A reward for every fibre of the wool,” replied the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

(Ibn Majah)

# First 10 Days of Dhul-Hijjah

Hazrat Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه narrates that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There are no days more beloved to Allah Ta'ala that He be worshipped in, than the ten days of Dhul Hijjah. The fast of each of these days is equal to the fast of a whole year, and the worship of each of these nights is equal to the worship of Laylatul Qadr."

(Tirmidhi)

## The fast of the Day of Arafah

Rasulullah ﷺ said, "I hope from Allah Ta'ala that fasting on the day of Arafah will forgive (the sins of) the past year and the coming year."

(Muslim)

## Takbir Al-Tashriq

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ  
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

**ALLAHU AKBAR, ALLAHU AKBAR.  
LAA ILAHA ILLALLAHU WALLAHU AKBAR.  
ALLAHU AKBAR WA LILLAHIL HAMD**

'Allah is the Greatest. Allah is Greatest. There is no deity besides Allah and Allah is the Greatest. Allah is the Greatest and all praises are for Allah alone'

It is necessary to recite the Takbir Al-Tashriq after every fardh Salah, from the **Fajr of 9th Zul Hijjah to the Asr of 13th Zul Hijjah**. This is a total of 23 Salahs. Men will say it loudly and women will say it quietly.

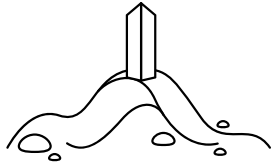


# 5 Days of Hajj



## Day 1 - 8th Dhul Hijjah

Hajis will go to Mina after sunrise and they will perform their 5 times namaz there, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, Isha and Fajr of the next day.



## Day 2 - 9th Dhul Hijjah

After sunrise, the Hajis will go to Arafah. Here they will perform their Zuhr and Asr Salah, and will spend their time worshipping Allah ﷻ until sunset.



After sunset they will go to Muzdalifah and perform Maghrib and Isha together at Isha time. They will spend the night in Muzdalifah.

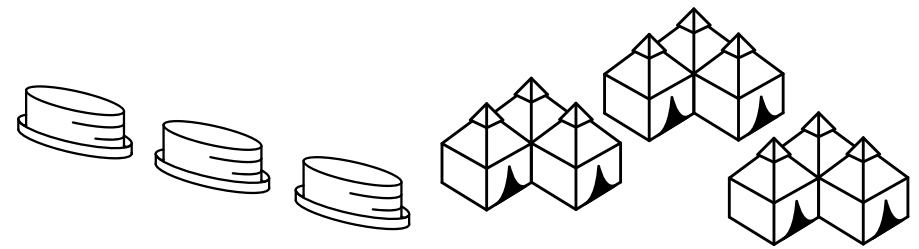


## Day 3 - 10th Dhul Hijjah

After performing Fajr in Muzdalifah, the Hajis will go to Mina before sunrise. On this day, 4 important actions have to be performed:

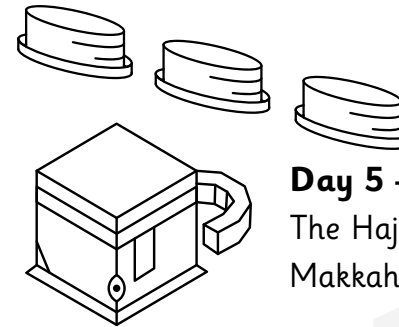


- Stoning the Big Shaytan
- Sacrificing an animal
- Shaving or trimming the hair of the head
- Performing Tawaf-uz-Ziyarah



## Day 4 - 11th Dhul Hijjah

All 3 Shaytan will be pelted on this day and the night will be spent in Mina.



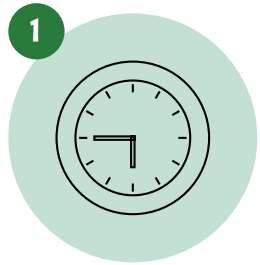
## Day 5 - 12th Dhul Hijjah

The Hajis will pelt all 3 Shaytan and then go to Makkah Mukarramah.





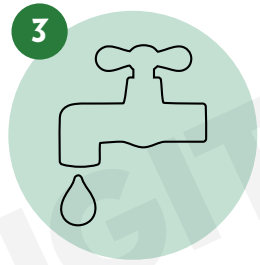
## Sunnahs of Eid-ul-Adha



To wake up earlier than usual



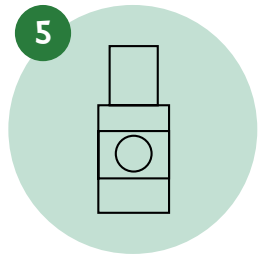
Brush the teeth with Miswaak



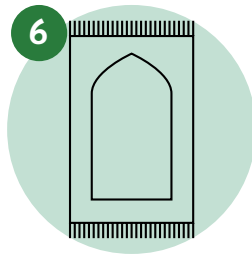
Have a Ghusl (bath)



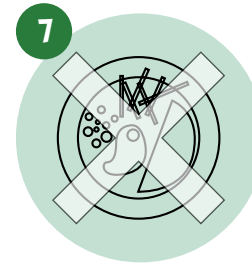
Dress in one's best clothes, not necessarily new. We should dress in an Islamic manner.



Use Itr



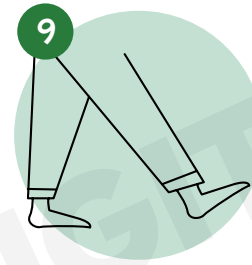
Perform Eid Salah at the Eidgaah



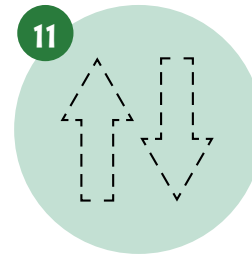
Avoid eating before Eid Salah



Go to the place of Salah early



Walk to the place of Eid Salah (if it is within walking distance)



Use different routes to and from the place of Eid Salah



Recite the Takbir Al-Tashriq aloud on the way to the place of Eid Salah

# How to perform the Eid Salah

First of all, intention should be made as follows:  
“I am performing two Rak’at Eid-ul-Adha/Eid-ul-Fitr Wajib with six extra Takbeers behind this Imam, for the pleasure of Allah”.

## 1st Rak’at

- When the Imam says "Allahu Akbar" (Takbeer-e-Tahreema) we should also say "Allahu Akbar".
- We should then fold our hands after reciting "Allahu Akbar" below our belly button (see page 9 of "Taleemul Haq Made Easy - Part 2").
- Read Thana.
- Then the Imam will say "Allahu Akbar", we will raise both of our hands up to the ears, and bring them down to our sides after saying "Allahu Akbar".
- Then the Imam will say "Allahu Akbar", we will raise both of our hands up to the ears and bring them down after saying "Allahu Akbar", for the second time.
- Then for the third time Imam will say "Allahu Akbar", we will raise both of our hands up to the ears saying "Allahu Akbar" and we will fold our hands below the belly button.

## NOTE


Imam will read the Ta’awwuz, Tasmiiyyah and Surah Faatiha, along with another Surah and will then go into Ruku, and complete the Rak’at as usual.

## 2nd Rak’at

- When we stand up for the second Rak’at, the Imam will recite the Qiraat. Then the Imam will say "Allahu Akbar" and we will raise both of our hands up to the ears and say "Allahu Akbar" and let them down.
- When the Imam says "Allahu Akbar" again, the hands should be raised up to the ears for the second Takbeer (Allahu Akbar) and let down.
- When the Imam says "Allahu Akbar" again, the hands should be raised up to the ears for the third Takbeer (Allahu Akbar) and let down.
- When the Imam says the fourth Takbeer (Allahu Akbar), everyone should go into Ruku and complete the Salah as usual.
- Then the Imam will stand up and deliver the Khutba. We should all sit silently and listen. There are two Khutbas also for Eid. The Imam’s sitting for a while in between the two Khutbas is Sunnah. It is Wajib to listen to the Khutba of Eid.







"Ibraheem عليه السلام - The Friend of Allah and the month of Dhul-Hijjah", is your friendly companion to understand the importance of the month of Hajj & the story of Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام

Through colourful illustrations and simplistic explanations, this book unfolds the beauty of Prophet Ibraheem عليه السلام and his legacy.