

LESSON FOR BLOG TALK RADIO

WAQFE NAU CLASS Feb. 11, 2012

(Week 18 of 2nd six monthly syllabus Age Group 10-14)

Extract from the Friday Sermon of Hazur ^{aba} delivered on Feb. 10, 2012, while illustrating the importance and beauties of the second verse of Sura Fatiha, he quoted from the writings of Promised Messiah^{as} which is as follows: (Please go through the entire text/viewing)

'Hamd is praise which is offered in appreciation of commendable action of one worthy of praise: it also means lauding one who has done a favor of his own volition and according to his own choice. The true reality of hamd is the due only of the Being Who is the source of all grace and light and exercises beneficence deliberately and not in ignorance or under compulsion. All this is found only in Allah, the All-Knowing, the All-Seeing. Indeed He is the true Benefactor and from Him proceed all benefits from beginning to end, and for Him is all glorification, in this world and in the hereafter and all praise that is bestowed on others reverts to Him.' (Karamatus Sadiqeen - The Commentary on the Holy Qur'an, Vol. I, pp. 71 – 72)

Age Group 10-11

QURAN E MAJEED: This group is memorizing the part of Ayetul Kursi (verse 256 of Sura Al Baqra) and has got one more week to complete this part.

Age Group 11-12

ASMAUL HASNA

أَسْمَاءُ الْمُحْسِنِ

التَّصْدِيرِ

the Helper; وَمَا لَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ مِنْ دَلِيلٍ وَلَا نَصِيرٍ [Albaqrah 2:108] And there is no protector or **helper**

for you beside Allah.

Age Group 12-13

ASMAUL HUSNA

أَسْمَاءُ الْمُحْسِنِ

الكَرِيمِ

Al Karim

Gracious, Generous, Liberal, Nobel, Excellent, Precious, Highly Valued

يَا أَيُّهَا الْإِنْسَانُ مَا غَرَّكَ بِرَبِّكَ الْكَرِيمِ [82:7] O man, what has emboldened thee

against thy Gracious Lord. وَيَبْقَى وَجْهُ رَبِّكَ ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ [55:28] And there will remain *only* the Person of thy Lord, Master of Glory and **Honour**

Create loyalty in the *Waaqifeen* children

Once I had the chance of visiting Disneyland in America. There was a ride that had extremely dangerous turns and a very fast speed. It took sudden turns that could be dangerous for individuals with weak hearts. So they had posted warnings stating that you can go back at this point and in the end there was a warning in red that said; "This is the end. Now you cannot go back." So, there will be a 'gate' when the children who have been dedicated for *Waqf* now, will be told, "This is the last door after this you cannot go back. If you have courage to bargain

your life, if you can offer everything to Allah irrevocably, only then come forward otherwise go back immediately." So make them ready to pass through this gate now.

True *Waqf* is the one to which a person faithfully adheres till his last breath and pulls himself forward on this path in spite of all his wounds, and never turns back. Prepare your future generations for this kind of *Waqf* May Allah be with you. May Allah enable us to prepare an army of *Waaqifeen*, which is equipped with all the means that are necessary for striving in the cause of Allah and has perfect skill in their use. *Ameen*.

Age Group 13-14

Learn the names of six most reliable books of Ahadith.

Standard Works of Ḥadīth

The Aḥādīth were collected and compiled in book form, roughly speaking, from the middle of the second century of the Hijra, to the end of the third century. There is a large number of books on Ḥadīth, but six of them are considered to be of great reliability and treated as standard works. They are, therefore, known as Ṣiḥāḥ Sittah, i.e., six authentic books of Ḥadīth. Their names are as under:

1. ṢAḤĪḤ BUKHĀRĪ: Compiled by Imām Muḥammad bin Ismā‘īl Al-Bukhārī (A.H. 194 to A.H. 256). This work of Imām Bukhārī is authentic book on Ḥadīth and Imām Bukhārī is regarded as the most outstanding figure among the compiler-scholars of Aḥādīth. The Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī has therefore been termed as the most genuinely correct book after the Qur’ān, the Book of Allāh.
2. ṢAḤĪḤ MUSLIM: Compiled by Imām Muslim bin Al-Ḥajjāj An-Nīshāpūrī (A.H. 204 to A.H. 261) His work is considered to be the second best among the six standard books of Aḥādīth and is regarded an excellent and reliable collection. Most of the scholars of Ḥadīth have named the Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī and the Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim as the two correct works (Ṣaḥīḥain).
3. JĀMI‘ TIRMIDHĪ: Compiled by Imām Abū ‘Īsā Muḥammad bin ‘Īsā al-Tirmidhī (A.H. 209 to A.H. 279) He was a disciple of Imām Bukhārī. His collection of Aḥādīth has been held in high estimation.
4. SUNAN ABŪ DĀWŪD: Compiled by Imām Abū Dāwūd Sulaimān bin al-Ash‘ath as-Sijistānī (A.H. 202 to A.H. 275) In the collection and collation of legalistic material he holds a high place. But scholars are divided on the question of assigning priority of merit of Jāmi‘ Tirmidhī and Sunan Abū Dāwūd.
5. SUNAN AN-NASĀ’Ī: Compiled by Imām Aḥmad bin Shu‘aib an-Nasā’ī (A.H. 215 to A.H. 306) Imām Nasā’ī is one of the leading scholars of Aḥādīth and his work is generally accorded fifth place among the six standard books (Ṣiḥāḥ Sittah).
6. SUNAN IBN MĀJAH: Compiled by Imām Muḥammad bin Yazīd bin Mājah al-Qizvainī (A.H. 209 to A.H. 273). This book is placed sixth among the standard Ṣiḥāḥ Sittah (the sixth correct works). It is a really good book.

Memorize following two of the five revelations of the Promised Messiah^{asw}.

- يَأْتُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ فَجٍّ عَمِيقٍ *Ya’tuna min kulli fajjin ‘amiq –*
People will flock to you from every trodden path.
- إِنِّي أُحَافِظُ كُلَّ مَنْ فِي الدَّارِ *Inni uhafizu kulla man fiddar –*
I will protect whosoever is in your house (*Jama’at*).