

# PARADISE

***“If You Love Allah, Follow Me:  
Allah Will Love You and Forgive Your Sins...” (3:31)***

*With* no doubt in mind or suspicion in heart a true Muslim knows that following the *Sunnah* (teachings and traditions) of the Prophet Muhammad (*sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*) is one of the obligatory and necessary aspects of the Faith.

Al-Imam ibn Katheer (*rahimahullah*) said: *"Contained in this verse is the ruling concerning all of those who claim to love Allah yet they follow other than the path of Muhammad (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) (i.e. the Sunnah of Muhammad). Verily this type of person is false in his claim until he follows the legislation of Muhammad and the Prophetic religion in all of his speech and actions."*

Allah's love cannot be earned by the mere mental acceptance of His existence, nor by the verbal acknowledgement of that.

Allah (*subhanahu wa tala*) says:

**“Say: Obey Allah and the Messenger.  
If they turn away, then Allah does not love the disbelievers.” [3:18]**

Sayyid Qutb (*rahimahullah*) said: *“The issues then are very clear: either obedience and conscious following of the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa-sallam) which is the alternative Allah likes, or a rejection of the faith, which is the alternative Allah dislikes. There can be no meeting point between the two options.”*

The love of Allah (*subhanahu watala*) and His Prophet (*sallallahu alaihi wa-sallam*) together are to be put forth and preferred over all kinds of love that one may have starting from his own family and ending with property and houses:

**“Say: If your fathers, your sons, your brothers, your wives, your kindred, the wealth that you have gained, the commerce in which you fear a decline, and the dwelling in which you delight are dearer to you than Allah and His Messenger and striving hard and fighting in His cause, then wait until Allah brings about His Decision (torment). And Allah guides not the people who are disobedient.” [9: 24]**

The Qur'an also explains in a very explicit way that rejecting the Prophet's judgment or command and declining to follow and seek it is a serious breach in one's belief and takes him out of the circle of Islam.

**“It is not fitting for a Believer, man or woman, when a matter has been decided by Allah and His Messenger, to have any option about their decision: if anyone disobeys Allah and His Messenger, he is indeed on a clearly wrong path” [33:36]**

and

**“But no, by your Lord, they can have no Faith, until they make you judge in all disputes between them and find in themselves no resistance against your decisions, and accept (them) with full submission.” [4: 65]**

It is not a matter of convenience or choice that we may or may not apply the Prophet's teachings and authentic traditions. Allah (*subhanahu wa tala*) says:

**"Whoever splits from the Messenger after the guidance is clear to him and follows other than the path of the believers, We shall entrust him to what he has turned to and expose him unto Hell - an evil retreat!" [4:115]**

The Prophet (*sallallahu alaihi wa sallam*) said: *"Anyone who dislikes my Sunnah is not of me."* [Bukhari and Muslim].

*Majdi*

**Great Muslim Scientists and Scholars:**

**Ibn Al-Haitham**

(354-430 A.H. / 965-1039 A.D.)

**“So long as I live, I shall exert my efforts aiming at three things: First: to benefit the seekers of truth in my life and after my death. Second: I have made this endeavor in order to prove the conception formed in my mind regarding these sciences. Third: to be an asset on which I rely when I am old”**

***His Birth and Early Life:***

Al-Hasan Abu Ali Muhammad bin Al-Hasan bin Al-Haitham. He was born in Basra, Iraq and was one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists and the founder of **optics**. He worked in a governmental body in Iraq and later, he devoted himself to research and study. He studied philosophy and anatomy and was well versed in the latter, especially that of the **eye**.

***His Journey to Egypt:***

- Once he said: “If I had been in Egypt, I would have performed a project that will allow the Egyptians to make use of the Nile letting aside any shortage in its water. Knowing this, the Fatimid Caliph *Al-Hakim* summoned him and he did travel to Egypt. When he saw the river sources, he realized that he could not do what he intended. In sadness, he returned to Egypt where he worked in a governmental body.

Ibn Al-Haitham spent the rest of his life in Cairo, writing and copying references. Each year, he would scribe copies of Euclid’s *Elements* in geometry and Ptolemy’s *Almagest* in astronomy, sell them and live on their revenue throughout the whole year.

- Ibn Al-Haitham was famous everywhere and he was known for abundant knowledge and many writings.

- He excelled in many fields, including Geometry, Philosophy, Logic, Medicine, and Astronomy.

- The top of his achievements was in the field of optics; he was the first to accurately describe the parts of the eye and the process of vision. He aborted the Greek theory of vision that objects are seen by rays of light emanating from the eyes; according to him the rays originate in the object of vision and not in the eye.

- He discovered the laws of **refraction** and **reflection** and the relation between the angle of the light fall and its refraction.

- He carried out the first experiments on the dispersion of light into its constituent colors.

- He studied various physical phenomena like shadows, eclipses, rainbow, and the physical nature of light.

- His research in catoptrics centered on spherical and parabolic mirrors and spherical aberration.

- He also discussed the theories of attraction between solid matters, and their acceleration due to gravity.

- He also pointed to the first law of mechanics.

- He left a list of books in different fields: mathematics, astronomy, optics, medicine and anatomy.

**Community News**

***Congratulations:***

**Brother  
Adnan Abbas  
&  
Sister  
Sabeen Quraishi**

For getting married on June, 23.

May Allah’s Blessings and Support be with you and may the two of you share a happy life.

**Mubarak**

***Congratulations:***

**Brother  
Mohammad Al-Shayeb**

For his engagement in Amman-Jordan during his visit last month.

**Mabrook**

***Congratulations:***

**Sister Alia Seraej**, of Alabama A&M University, won 1st place in a statistics competition. The competitors were from all over the state of Alabama. The competition was held in April, 2001.

**We need your:  
Articles...  
News...  
Suggestions...**

**ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMS**

**Friday Halaqah: 8:00-9:45 p.m**

Two separate study circles for brothers and sisters.

**Sunday Halaqah at 11:00-1:00 (9:45-1:00 during school)**

*Qur’anic Tafseer* followed by a general topic.

**Short Reminder:**

Every Monday and Wednesday after *Isha* Prayer.

**Prayer Times at the Masjid**

**Fajr:** 4: 45 a.m.  
**Duhur:** 1:00 p.m.  
**Asr:** 4:45 p.m.  
**Maghrib:** *Sunset*  
**Isha:** 9:30 p.m.  
**Jumu’a (Friday):** 12:30 p.m.





# Muslimah



HIC Sisters' Page  
 Editor: Sr. Zakiyyah Shakoor

## Sahabiyat Lady Khadijah

The first woman to follow the religion of Islam was Khadijah ul-Kubra'. Every Muslim knows who she was, and what a role-model she was and continues to be. We also know that she was according to the Prophet (saw), one of the four greatest women from among the whole earth. Khadijah was born in the year 555 C.E. (christian era). Her parents were Khuwailid and Fatimah bint Zaidah. By the time she reached the age of forty she had attained quite a reputation for herself. She was known as a wealthy, noble, fine-natured businesswoman. Khadijah heard about Mohammed's(saw) reputation for being an honest and upright young man. She sent him a proposal to ask him to handle some of her business affairs. On the return from one trip to Syria, he reported a profit that doubled that which anyone else had done for her. Needless to say, that impressed her greatly! Khadijah's satisfaction with her new employee was soon to turn into love. Despite their age difference of 15 years, she desired to marry him. She confided this desire to her friend, Nufaysah, who in turn approached Mohammed (saw). This confused him. How could such a noble woman, who had turned down the marriage proposals of the noblest and wealthiest Quraysh men, desire to marry him?! Mohammed's uncle Abu Talib and Khadijah's uncle 'Umar ibn Asad sat down to arrange the completion of the marriage. Little did any of them know just what the future had in store for this new couple!

Allah bestowed upon them six children. They were given two boys, Qasim and 'Abdullah, but neither survived infancy. They were also given four daughters, Zainab, Ruqaiyyah, Umm Kulthum, and Fatimah. Mohammed would often go to Mount Hira for meditation. On returning one day, Khadijah could see he was quite shaken and upset. She inquired about this and he told her what had happened. She found out that day had been unlike any other in that, day, he had been given revelations from God! He had thought that he was possessed and was going mad. Khadijah tried to console her terrified husband by saying: "Rejoice, O son of my uncle, and be of good heart. Surely by Him in whose hand is my soul, I have hope that you will be the prophet of this people. You have never done any wrong to anyone. You are kind to others and you help the poor. So Allah will not let you down." He then asked for a blanket and she quickly fulfilled his request. Shortly thereafter, he fell asleep. When Mohammed woke, Khadijah took him to her cousin, Waraqah bin Nawfal. He was Christian and quite knowledgeable of the scriptures of the Torah and Bible. He confirmed Mohammed's Prophethood and said: "This is the same one who keeps the secrets (angel Jibrail) whom Allah had sent to Moses. I wish I were young and could live up to the time when your people would turn you out."

Just a few months later, Jibrail came again and ordered him to start warning the people. Khadijah supported him in this by financially supporting the family and his teaching. She was also content to raise the children and handle the family affairs so that he could preach. During the next 10 years, she proved herself to be a loving wife. She supported him when nobody else would. She consoled him when rough times hit them. She comforted and encouraged him when the Quraish did all they could to stop him from preaching. She remained the only wife of Mohammed until her death at the age of 65. She died on 10 Ramadaan 620 C.E. in the 10th year of Prophethood. Long after her death, Mohammed remembered and honored her often. There is a lesson in Khadijah's life: She accepted and started working for the religion of Islam after the first revelation. This not only made her the first Muslim but also a role-model for women today. She led the example of a good, loving wife. She also showed us how to forget the desires of this life and work only for the good of Islam. Khadijah truly was a Righteous Woman!!

**Did You Know?** Once a woman gave birth to her child inside the Kabah. Together with a group of friends, a mother had gone inside this ancient house of Allah to inspect it. On that particular day, it was open because of a festive occasion. She was pregnant and labor pains suddenly gripped her. She was unable to leave the Kabah. A leather mat was brought to her and she gave birth on it. The child was named Hakim. His father was Hazm who was the son of Khuwaylid. Hakim was therefore the nephew of the Lady Khadijah, the daughter of Khuwaylid, the wife of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

**Islamic Academy of Huntsville (IAH)**

job opportunity

*Administrative Assistant*

Send your resume and application to IAH principal's office.

For applications and further information, please contact the principal, Sister *Fatima Abushagur*.

Visit **Huntsville Islamic Center** on the web. Add your name to the HIC mailing list, read *PARADISE* or visit other Islamic links.

[www.huntsvilleislamiccenter.org](http://www.huntsvilleislamiccenter.org)



***"And they were only commanded that they should worship Allaah [Alone], making the religion sincerely for Him, inclining to the truth, [that they] establish the prayer and give the zakaah. That is the upright religion."*** [Al-Bayyinah (98): 5]

**PARADISE**

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**1645 SPARKMAN DRIVE . HUNTSVILLE, AL 35816 . (256) 721-1712**

e-mail: [paradise@huntsvilleislamiccenter.org](mailto:paradise@huntsvilleislamiccenter.org)

**Huntsville Islamic Center  
1645 Sparkman Dr.  
Huntsville, AL 35816**

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