

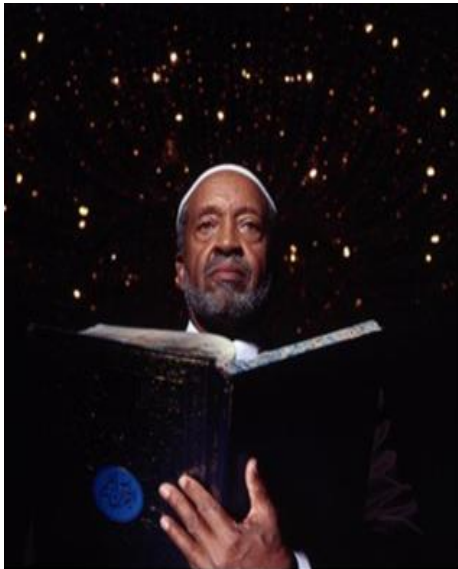
Newsletter

A Newsletter of the Mobile Islamic Community

The Constitution of Medina is an historic example of the tolerance exhibited by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) towards other faiths.

Read the HOLY QURAN DAILY

PRAYER OF THE IMAM (raa)



“Oh ALLAH, I cannot manage this life by myself without You. Please make my life what You want it to be, what You prefer it to be. Do not allow me to act on my own. Help me to act only in obedience to You. We hear You. We obey You. We look to You for forgiveness our Lord; And to You is our destination.”

Read, Listen, and Study Lectures of Imam W.D. Mohammed

THE CHARTER OF MEDINA

In 1948, the United Nations introduced to the world that human beings have rights. The world came together to put an end to racial discrimination through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Article 1 of the UDHR proclaims that ‘All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

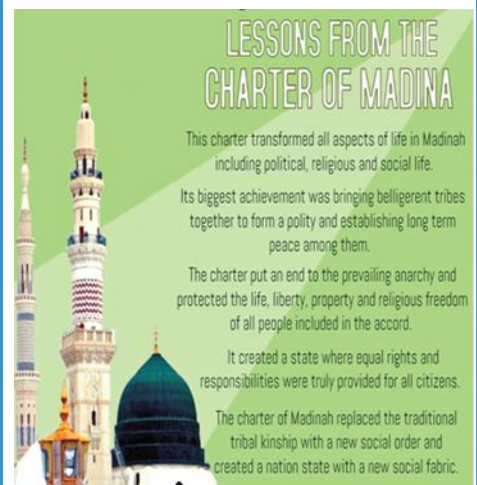
It may however be said that the UDHR reflects the spirit of a document written [over]1300 years before this; the Medina Charter. The Medina Charter has been claimed to be the first ever constitution written by mankind. Even 600 years before the glorious Magna Carta, the Medina Charter was codified in 622 A.D in the city of Medina by Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). Also known as the Constitution of Medina, it is the first to determine rights and duties of citizens and equality on the grounds of non-discrimination.

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The Month of SAFAR, Second Month of the Islamic (Hijri) Calendar

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The City of Medina in Saudi Arabia was not an All-Muslim town at that time. The community was then a mix of ten thousand Muslims, Pagans and Jews. The Medina Charter was the treaty codified by Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) that was signed by these groups. The first few articles of the Charter validated previous customary laws of the existing Tribes in the area.



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Community News

The first face to face Imam's meeting since the start of Covid19 sponsored by the Southern Section of Imams, and hosted by the Mobile Masjid of Al Islam was recently held in Mobile, Alabama. Aligned with the meeting's theme of community, the event featured information and presentations from and for various community groups. Mr. Wali Shabazz, Regional Director of the National Trust for the Development of African American Men addressed 'Leadership in Today's Culture' with community attendees including the Omega Psi Phi youth leadership group, Lamplighters. Imam Ronald Ali presented highlights of 'The Imam's Prayer' from Ibn Bilal of The Reflected Light (see page 1). Special thanks to Imam Kamal Saleem and the community volunteers for making this event successful.



Mobile Alabama NAACP

Award-winning documentary "Descendant" will launch Oct. 21 on Netflix and in select theaters.

<https://mynbc15.com/newsletter-daily/release-date-set-for-award-winning-netflix-africatown-documentary?fbclid=IwAR3P3sNcBKd-Y0jW5Lk4KCLsqN20ifnvm1mYsD1q14NHFEYb2snrXJg&mbixid=ghrlr&fs=e&s=c1>



mynbc15.com
Release date set for award-winning Netflix Africatown documentary

(Provided by Nashid Rushdan, Sr.)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM

- The Prophet Muhammad S.A.W with his companions in the first year of Hijri (622 M) has made a community covenant (Social Contract) with the people of Medina both Muslim and Non Muslim.
- This agreement known as the Medina Charter or the Charter of the Prophet Muhammad S.A.W.
- The community agreement made in writing and covers nine chapter. The second chapter is about human rights (Clause 2 - Clause 10).
- The Charter is the world's oldest written agreement. This Charter is written by the Prophet Muhammad S.A.W with the people of Medina consisting of Quraisy, Yathrib and who follow the Prophet Muhammad S.A.W.

Additional information: <https://www.daily-sun.com/post/273835/UDHR-and-Medina-Charter>

PRAYERS FOR THE SICK AND SHUT-IN

The Messenger of Allah [SAW] had supplications that he never neglected. He used to say: 'O Allah, I seek refuge with You from worry, grief, incapacity, laziness, miserliness, cowardice, debt, and being overpowered by mankind.'



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The rest of the articles in the Charter determine the rights, responsibilities of the locals and immigrants and general guidelines. Most of the articles highlighted the principles of non-discrimination.

The Charter was divided into 47 articles by Dr. Muhammad Hamidullah but later, categorized into 63 articles by Dr. Muhammad Tahir-Ul-Qadri making it easier to understand. Below is a comparative analysis of a few articles of the Medina Charter and various UN Instruments.

According to article 2 of the Charter, the parties in the agreement shall form one community. This clearly guarantees equality without any discrimination as similar to article 7 of the UDHR. According to article 7 of the UDHR, "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination."



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