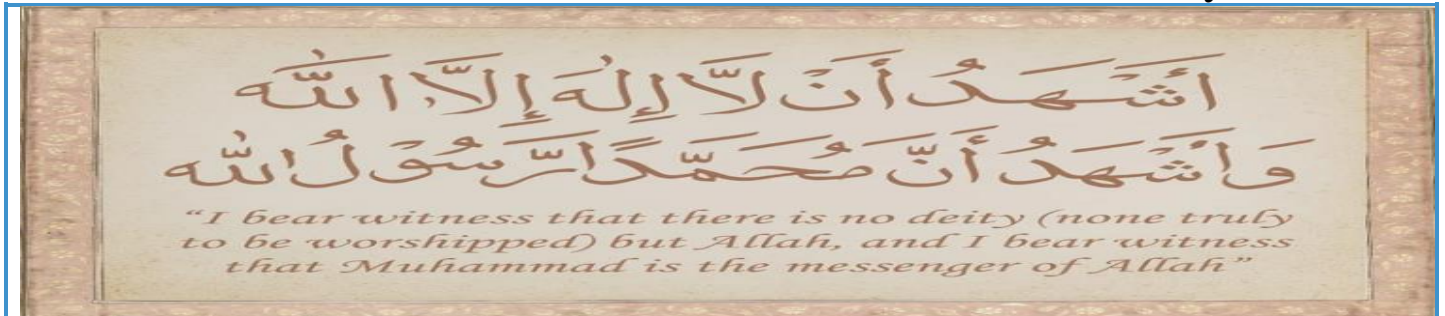


Newsletter

A Newsletter of the Mobile Islamic Community



READ THE HOLY QURAN DAILY

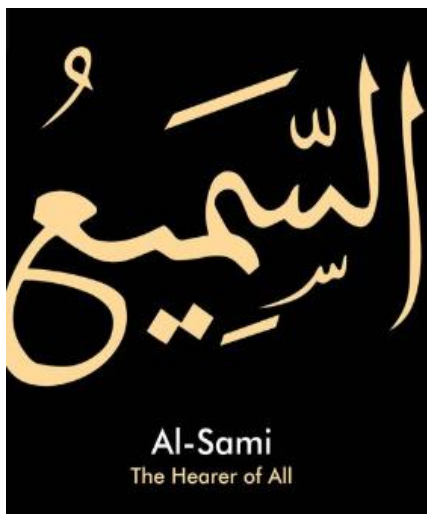
The Prophet (PBUH) said: Fatima (AS) is part of me: she is my heart and my soul that is within my chest. Whoever hurts her has hurt me, and who hurts me has angered Allah (SWT).

Bukhari

Take benefit of five before five: Your youth before your old age, your health before your sickness, your wealth before your poverty, your free time before you are preoccupied, and your life before your death.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

Ibn Abbas and reported by Al Hakim.



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

What is Jumada al-Thani?

Jumada al-Thani is the sixth month of the Islamic (hijri) calendar and is also referred to as Jumada al-Akhirah.

It was a special month for the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), as it is the month in which his most beloved daughter Sayyida Fatima Zahra (AS) was born (on 20th Jumada al-Thani). For Muslims, it is a great time to send salutations upon her and to reflect on her incredible life, character, and nearness to the Prophet (PBUH), from which we can draw important lessons which we can implement in our lives.

It was common practice for the people of pre-Islamic Arabia to name the months according to the season that they occurred in, or the common practices of the time. The word Jumada derives from a word meaning dry parched land, or a land devoid of rain.

It could also mean to freeze. This could be related to the weather conditions at the time when the months were first named historically. However, as the Islamic year operates on the lunar calendar and therefore moves forward 11-12 days each year. This means that the name of the month may no longer correspond to the weather conditions it was named after, or the practices originally associated with it.

Jumada al Akhirah is the Sixth Month of the Islamic (Hijri) Calendar

What is the Importance of Jumada al-Thani?

Jumada al-Thani is not a special month of worship, but Allah (SWT) and His messenger the Prophet (SAW) recommend voluntary acts such as sadaqah jaariyah, recitation of the Qur'an, istighfar, and voluntary prayers all the year round.

It is important to use your time wisely. For the Believer, every moment, every day is a precious opportunity for reward and to wipe sins away with good deeds.

Source: <https://www.islamic-relief.org.uk/resources/islamic-calendar/jumada-al-thani/>



ABU SUFYAN (ra)

A Companion of the Prophet (PBUH)

Many of us should be familiar with Abu Sufyan as the leader of the Quraysh and chief of the enemies of the Prophet before accepting Islam. His role during the life of the Prophet primarily comprises conspiring to undermine the Islamic movement, oppressing Muslims in Mecca, leading wars against Muslims in Medina, and organizing the trade caravans that included the ill-gotten possessions of Muslims he oppressed. He was responsible for managing charity during the hajj season, considered among the most noble of political duties in Mecca. One of his wives, Hind bint Utba, would infamously desecrate the body of the Prophet's beloved uncle Hamza. One of his sons from her would be killed as a pagan in Badr, while one of his daughters from another mother, Ramla Umm Habiba, would become an early convert to Islam and a wife of the Prophet. Altogether, his interests in resisting Islam ranged from religious to economic to social to personal.

In telling his story, one detail is often overlooked: he is approximately 20 years older than the Prophet and he lived approximately 20 years longer. In other words, he is about 60 years old when revelation would begin.

Continued on page 2 column 2



Names of 14 martyrs of Battle of Badr at the wells of Badr. Photo credit Dr Pukhtunyar Afghan

ABU SUFYAN (ra)

Continued from page 2 column 1

He is about 74 years old when the Battle of Badr would thrust him to the top of Qurayshi leadership. He continues the oppressive and aggressive policies of his predecessors toward Muslims, rather than embracing change. He is around 81 years old before he accepts Islam, leading up to the conquest of Mecca, and ultimately lives to around 100 years of age.

By the time the Prophet is ready to march on Mecca, Abu Sufyan approaches the Prophet to accept Islam and come to terms for surrender. These terms are reflected in the Prophet's decree that those that take shelter with Abu Sufyan will be safe. Within a month from leaving Medina and conquering Mecca, the Muslims, now including Abu Sufyan, would fight in the Battle of Hunayn. Historians note that Abu Sufyan was among the few who stood in defense of the Prophet following a setback during the battle. Abu Sufyan would consequently lose an eye as a result of this battle.

Continued on page 2 column 3



**Send Articles, Points of View,
Announcements,
Questions/Comments To
Dr. Maryam C. Hasan
newsletter1559@gmail.com**

ABU SUFYAN (ra)

Continued from page 2 column 2

From around 80-100 years of age, after the death of the Prophet, he would be appointed as a governor and as a leader in campaigns to spread Islam, including those in the Levant. One of his sons, Mu'awiya, would become caliph and establish the Umayyad dynasty after the Rashidun.

The story and legacy of Abu Sufyan can contrast to his older colleagues, Abu Jahl and Abu Lahab. While all three resisted the Prophet, Abu Sufyan would not only live long enough to accept Islam, but also to have fought and sacrificed for Islam as well.

Much can be reflected upon when we consider the advanced age of Abu Sufyan - as well as his elite political status within an adversarial political framework, his vested material interests, and his lifelong worldview - relative to the magnitude and scope of change brought with the Islamic message. Insights from considering this perspective can be applied whether we approach today's political leadership, or if we are approaching an elder loved one with a change to a family tradition.

Yusuf Hasan, Esq.

