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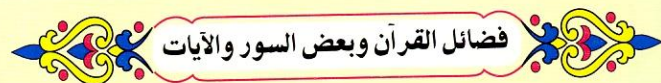
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*In the Name of Allâh, the Most  
Gracious, the Most Merciful*

two large she-camels without committing any sin or severing the family ties?' We replied, 'O Messenger of Allâh! All of us would like this.' So he said, 'Would one of you not go to the *Masjid* and learn or recite two verses from the Book of Allâh? That would be better for him than two she-camels. And three verses would be better for him than three she-camels. And four verses would be better than four she-camels, and whatever their number may be of camels.'" (*Muslim* no. 803)

وعن عائشة، قالت قال رسول الله ﷺ: «الْمَاهِرُ بِالْقُرْآنِ مَعَ السَّفَرَةِ الْكِرَامِ الْبَرَّةِ، وَالَّذِي يَفْقَرُ الْقُرْآنَ وَيَتَتَعْتَعُ فِيهِ، وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ شَاقٌّ، لَهُ أَجْرَانِ» [متفق عليه، البخاري: ٤٩٣٧ ومسلم: ٧٩٨ واللفظ لمسلم].

'Aishah رضي الله عنها narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said, "The one who recites the Qur'ân proficiently will be with the noble ambassador angels, and the one who stumbles through its recitation with difficulty, then he will get two rewards." (Agreed upon in *Al-Bukhârî* no. 4937, and *Muslim* number 798)



## The Virtues of the Qur'ân and Some of its Chapters and Verses

عن عثمان رضي الله عنه عن النبي ﷺ قال: «خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ». [رواه البخاري: ٥٠٢٧].

'Uthmân bin 'Affân رضي الله عنه narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said, "The best of you are those who learn the Qur'ân and teach it." (*Al-Bukhârî* no. 5027)

وعن عقبة بن عامر، قال: خرج رسول الله ﷺ ونحن في الصفة، فقال: «أَيُّكُمْ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يَغْدُوَ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ إِلَى بُطْحَانَ أَوْ إِلَى الْعَقِيقِ فَيَأْتِي مِنْهُ بِنَاقَتَيْنِ كَوْمَاوَيْنِ فِي غَيْرِ إِثْمٍ وَلَا قَطْعِ رَحِمٍ» فقلنا يا رسول الله كلُّنا نحب ذلك. قَالَ: «أَفَلَا يَغْدُو أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ فَيَعْلَمَ أَوْ يَقْرَأَ آيَتَيْنِ مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ نَاقَتَيْنِ، وَثَلَاثُ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ ثَلَاثٍ، وَأَرْبَعٌ خَيْرٌ لَهُ مِنْ أَرْبَعٍ، وَمِنْ أَعْدَادِهِنَّ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ». [رواه مسلم: ٨٠٣].

'Uqbah bin 'Amir رضي الله عنه said, "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out (from his house) and we were on the porch (*As-Suffah*). So he said, 'Who of you would like to go out in the morning to the valley of Buthân or Al-'Aqeeq and come back with

### The Virtue of Sûrat Al-Kahf

- \* Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri رضي الله عنه reported that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said, "Whoever recites *Sûrat Al-Kahf* on the Day of *Jumu'ah* (Friday) then he will be given a light between the two *Jumu'ahs* (that Friday and the following Friday)." (*Al-Baihaqi* 3:249)
- \* Abu Ad-Dardâ رضي الله عنه narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said, "Whoever memorizes ten verses from the beginning of *Sûrat Al-Kahf*, he will be saved from the trial of the Antichrist (*Ad-Dajjal*)." (*Muslim* no. 809)

### Sûrat Al-Kahf (The Cave) 18

*In the Name of Allâh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.*

1. All the praises and thanks be to Allâh, Who has sent down to His slave (Muhammad ﷺ) the Book (the Qur'ân), and has not placed therein any crookedness.
2. (He has made it) straight to give warning (to the disbelievers) of a severe punishment from Him, and to give glad tidings to the believers (in the Oneness of Allâh-Islamic Monotheism), who do righteous deeds, that they shall have a fair reward (i.e., Paradise).
3. They shall abide therein forever.
4. And to warn those (Jews, Christians, and pagans) who say, "Allâh has begotten a son (or offspring or children)."

### فضل سورة الكهف

عن أبي سعيد الخدري رضي الله عنه أن النبي ﷺ قال: «مَنْ قَرَأَ سُورَةَ الْكَهْفِ فِي يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ أَضَاءَ لَهُ مِنَ النُّورِ مَا بَيْنَ الْجُمُعَتَيْنِ». [أخرجه البيهقي ٢٤٩/٣]

وعن أبي الدرداء، أن النبي ﷺ قال: «مَنْ حَفِظَ عَشْرَ آيَاتٍ مِنْ أَوَّلِ سُورَةِ الْكَهْفِ عُصِمَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدَّجَالِ». [رواه مسلم: ٨٠٩].



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَى عَبْدِهِ الْكِتَابَ وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ عِوَجًا ۝  
 قِيمًا لِيُنذِرَ بَأْسًا شَدِيدًا لِمَنْ لَدُنْهُ وَيُبَشِّرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِينَ  
 يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا حَسَنًا ۝  
 فِيهِ أَبَدًا ۝ وَيُنذِرُ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ وَلَدًا ۝

مَا لَهُمْ بِهِ مِنْ عِلْمٍ وَلَا لِآبَائِهِمْ كَبُرَتْ كَلِمَةً تَخْرُجُ مِنْ أَفْوَاهِهِمْ إِنَّ يَقُولُونَ إِلَّا كَذِبًا ﴿٥﴾ فَلَعَلَّكَ بِخُفْيَةِ نَفْسِكَ عَلَىٰ أَثَرِهِمْ إِنْ لَمْ يُؤْمِنُوا بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ أَسَفًا ﴿٦﴾ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا مَا عَلَى الْأَرْضِ زِينَةً لِّهَا لِنَبْلُوَهُمْ أَيُّهُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا ﴿٧﴾ وَإِنَّا لَجَاعِلُونَ مَا عَلَيْهَا صَعِيدًا جُرُزًا ﴿٨﴾ أَمْ حَسِبْتَ أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ الْكَهْفِ وَالرَّقِيمِ كَانُوا مِنْ آيَاتِنَا عَجَبًا ﴿٩﴾ إِذْ أَوَى الْفِتْيَةُ إِلَى الْكَهْفِ فَقَالُوا رَبَّنَا إِنَّا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً وَهَيِّئْ لَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِنَا رَشَدًا ﴿١٠﴾ فَضَرَبْنَا عَلَىٰ آذَانِهِمْ فِي الْكَهْفِ سِنِينَ عَدَدًا ﴿١١﴾ ثُمَّ بَعَثْنَاهُمْ لِنَعْلَمَ أَيُّ الْحِزْبَيْنِ أَحْصَىٰ لِمَا لَبِثُوا أَمَدًا ﴿١٢﴾ نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ نَبَأَهُم بِالْحَقِّ إِنَّهُمْ فِتْيَةٌ آمَنُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ وَزِدْنَاهُمْ هُدًى ﴿١٣﴾ وَرَبَطْنَا عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ إِذْ قَامُوا فَقَالُوا رَبُّنَا رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ لَنْ نَدْعُو مِنْ دُونِهِ إِلَهًا لَقَدْ قُلْنَا إِذَا شَطَطًا ﴿١٤﴾ هَؤُلَاءِ قَوْمُنَا اتَّخَذُوا مِنْ دُونِهِ إِلَهًا لَوْلَا يَأْتُونَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِسُلْطَانٍ بَيِّنٍ فَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنِ افْتَرَىٰ عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا ﴿١٥﴾

5. No knowledge have they of such a thing, nor had their fathers. Mighty is the word that comes out of their mouths [i.e., He begot sons and daughters]. They utter nothing but a lie.
6. Perhaps, you, would kill yourself (O Muhammad ﷺ) in grief, over their footsteps (for their turning away from you), because they believe not in this narration (the Qur'an).
7. Verily, We have made that which is on earth as an adornment for it, in order that We may test them (mankind) as to which of them are best in deeds [i.e., those who do good deeds in the most perfect manner, that means to do them (deeds) totally for Allāh's sake and in accordance with the legal ways of the Prophet ﷺ].
8. And verily, We shall make all that is on it (the earth) a bare dry soil (without any vegetation or trees).
9. Do you think that the people of the Cave and the Inscription (the news or the names of the people of the Cave) were a wonder among Our Signs?
10. (Remember) when the young men fled for refuge (from their disbelieving folk) to the Cave. They said: "Our Lord! Bestow on us mercy from Yourself, and facilitate for us our affair in the right way!"
11. Therefore, We covered up their (sense of) hearing (causing them to go in deep sleep) in the Cave for a number of years.
12. Then We raised them up (from their sleep), that We might test which of the two parties was best at calculating the time period that they had tarried.
13. We narrate unto you (O Muhammad ﷺ) their story with truth: Truly, they were young men who believed in their Lord (Allāh), and We increased them in guidance.
14. And We made their hearts firm and strong (with the light of faith in Allāh and bestowed upon them patience to bear the separation of their kith and kin and dwellings) when they stood up and said: "Our Lord is the Lord of the heavens and the earth, never shall we call upon any *ilāh* (god) other than Him; if we did, we should indeed have uttered an enormity in disbelief."
15. "These our people have taken for worship *ālihah* (gods) other than Him (Allāh). Why do they not bring for them a clear authority? And who does more wrong than he who invents a lie against Allāh."

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

*In the Name of Allâh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.*

«الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا، وَإِلَيْهِ  
النُّشُورُ». [البخاري: ٦٣١٢ ومسلم: ٢٧١١]

“All praises are due to Allâh, Who brings us life after He has brought us death, and unto Him is the return.”  
(*Al-Bukhârî* no. 6312, and *Muslim* no. 2711)

«أَصْبَحْنَا عَلَى فِطْرَةِ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَعَلَى كَلِمَةِ  
الْإِخْلَاصِ، وَعَلَى دِينِ نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَعَلَى  
مِلَّةِ أَبِينَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَنِيفًا مُسْلِمًا، وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ  
الْمُشْرِكِينَ». [أحمد: ٤٠٦/٣ والدارمي: ٢٦٩١  
(صحيح) انظر: المجمع: ١٠/١١٦].

“We have entered a new day upon the pure religion of Islâm, the Word of Purity, the religion of our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, and the religion of our father Ibrâhîm, who was a pure Muslim and he was not of the polytheists (*Mushrikîn*).” (*Ahmad* 3:406, and *Ad-Dârimî* no. 2691. It is an authentic *Hadith*. See *Al-Majma’* 10:116.)

أدعية  
الصباح والمساء

# Supplications

for the  
Morning and the Evening

"O Allâh! Verily, I ask You for the doing of good deeds, abandonment of evil deeds, love of the poor, and when You want to expose your servants to any trial (*Fitnah*), then cause me to die without being afflicted by the trial." (*At-Tirmidhî* no. 3233, and *Ahmad* 5:378. It is an authentic *Hadith*.)

اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي لَأَحْسَنِ الْأَخْلَاقِ، فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي  
لَأَحْسَنِهَا إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَاصْرِفْ عَنِّي سَيِّئَهَا، لَا  
يَصْرِفُ عَنِّي سَيِّئَهَا إِلَّا أَنْتَ. [النسائي: ٨٩٥  
(صحيح)]

"O Allâh! Guide me to the best of character, for verily, none guides to the best of character except You. And keep me away from the bad character, for verily, none can keep me away from the bad character except You." (*An-Nasâ'î* no. 895. It is an authentic *Hadith*.)

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ خَلَقْتَنِي وَأَنْتَ تَهْدِينِي، وَأَنْتَ  
تُطْعِمُنِي وَأَنْتَ تَسْقِينِي، وَأَنْتَ تُمِيتُنِي وَأَنْتَ  
تُحْيِينِي. [الطبراني في الأوسط: ١٠٣٢]

"O Allâh! You created me, You guide me, You feed me, You give me to drink, You cause me to die and You give me life." (*At-Tabarânî* in *Al-Awsât* no. 1032)

«اللَّهُمَّ بِكَ أَصْبَحْنَا، وَبِكَ أَمْسَيْنَا، وَبِكَ نَحْيَا،  
وَبِكَ نَمُوتُ وَإِلَيْكَ النُّشُورُ». [أبو داود: ٥٠٦٨  
والترمذي: ٣٣٩١ (صحيح)]

"O Allâh! With Your blessings we enter the morning and with Your blessings we enter the evening, with Your blessings we live and die, and unto You is the return." (*Abu Dâwûd* no. 5068, and *At-Tirmidhî* number 3391)

«رَضِيتُ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا، وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا، وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ  
ﷺ نَبِيًّا». (ثلاث مرات) [أبو داود: ٥٠٧٢  
وأحمد: ٣٣٧/٤ والطبراني في الكبير: ٣٦٧/٢٢]

"I am pleased with Allâh as my Lord, with Islâm as my religion and with Muhammad as my Prophet." [This is to be said three times.] (*Abu Dâwûd* number 5072, *Ahmad* 4:337, and *At-Tabarânî* in *Al-Kabîr* 22:367)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ فِعْلَ الْخَيْرَاتِ، وَتَرْكَ  
الْمُنْكَرَاتِ، وَحُبَّ الْمَسَاكِينِ، وَإِذَا أَرَدْتَ  
بِعِبَادِكَ فِتْنَةً فَأَقْبِضْنِي إِلَيْكَ غَيْرَ مَفْتُونٍ.

[الترمذي: ٣٢٣٣ وأحمد: ٣٧٨/٥ (صحيح)]

إِنَّ لِلَّهِ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ اسْمًا، مَنْ أَحْصَاهَا دَخَلَ  
الْجَنَّةَ. [البخاري: ٢٧٣٦ ومسلم: ٢٦٧٧].

“Verily, Allâh has ninety-nine Names. Whoever, preserves and memorizes them, then he will enter into Paradise.”  
(Al-Bukhârî no. 2736, and Muslim no. 2677)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى فَادْعُوهُ بِهَا  
هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ

“Allah’s are the Beautiful Names, so call Him with them.” (7:180)

الْمَلِكُ

The King

الرَّحِيمُ

The Merciful

الرَّحْمَنُ

The Compassionate

الْمُؤْمِنُ

The Giver of Peace

السَّلَامُ

The Author of Safety

الْقُدُّوسُ

The Holy

الْجَبَّارُ

The Compeller

الْعَزِيزُ

The Strong

الْمُهَيَّمِنُ

The Protector

الْبَارِئُ

The Maker

الْخَالِقُ

The Creator

الْمُتَكَبِّرُ

The Majestic

اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَدَعْ لَنَا ذَنْبًا إِلَّا غَفَرْتَهُ، وَلَا هَمًّا إِلَّا  
فَرَجْتَهُ، وَلَا دَيْنًا إِلَّا قَضَيْتَهُ، وَلَا حَاجَةً مِنْ  
حَوَائِجِ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا قَضَيْتَهَا بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا  
أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ. [الطبراني كما في سلاح المؤمن لابن

الهمام ص ٤٥٠]

“O Allâh! Do not leave any sin upon us except that You forgive it, nor any grief except that You remove it, nor any debt except that You repay it, nor any need from the needs of the world or the Hereafter except that You fulfill it with Your Mercy, O Most Merciful of those who show mercy.” (At-Tabarâni as is in *Silâh Al-Mu’min* by Ibn Al-Hammâm, page 450.)

﴿ رَبَّنَا ءَاتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ  
حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٠١]

“Our Lord! Give us good in this life and in the Hereafter, and save us from the torment of the Hell-fire.”  
(2:201)

الرَّاقِبُ	الْمُجِيبُ	الْوَاسِعُ
The Watcher	The Responsive	The Vast
الْحَكِيمُ	الْوَدُودُ	الْمَجِيدُ
The Judge	The Loving	The Glorious
الْبَاعِثُ	الشَّهِيدُ	الْحَقُّ
The Raiser	The Witness	The Truth
الْوَكِيلُ	الْقَوِي	الْمَتِينُ
The Trustee	The Strong	The Firm
الْوَلِيُّ	الْحَمِيدُ	الْمُحْصِي
The Protecting Friend	The Praiseworthy	The Counter
الْمُحْيِي	الْمُبْدِئُ	الْمُعِيدُ
The Restorer	The Originator	The Reproducer
الْمُمِيتُ	الْحَيُّ	الْقَيُّومُ
The Destroyer	The Alive	The Self-Subsisting
الْوَاحِدُ	الْمَاجِدُ	الْوَاحِدُ
The One	The Glorious	The Perceiver
الصَّمَدُ	الْقَادِرُ	الْمُقْتَدِرُ
The Independent	The Capable	The Dominant
الْمُقَدِّمُ	الْمُؤَخِّرُ	الْأَوَّلُ
The Promoter	The Retarder	The First

الْمُصَوِّرُ	الْغَفَّارُ	الْقَهَّارُ
The Fashioner	The Great Forgiver	The Dominant
الْوَهَّابُ	الرَّزَّاقُ	الْفَتَّاحُ
The Bestower	The Sustainer	The Opener
الْعَلِيمُ	الْقَابِضُ	الْبَاسِطُ
The All-Knowing	The Retainer	The Enlarger
الْخَافِضُ	الرَّافِعُ	الْمُعِزُّ
The Pleaser	The Elevator	The Honourer
الْمُذِلُّ	السَّمِيعُ	الْبَصِيرُ
The Humiliator	The All-Hearing	The All-Seeing
الْحَكَمُ	الْعَدْلُ	اللَّطِيفُ
The Judge	The Just	The Subtle
الْخَبِيرُ	الْحَلِيمُ	الْعَظِيمُ
The Gracious	The Clement	The Mighty
الْغَفُورُ	الشَّكُورُ	الْعَلِيُّ
The Forgiving	The Grateful	The High
الْكَبِيرُ	الْحَفِيفُ	الْمُقِيتُ
The Great	The Preserver	The Sustainer
الْحَسِيبُ	الْجَلِيلُ	الْكَرِيمُ
The Reckoner	The Beneficent	The Bountiful