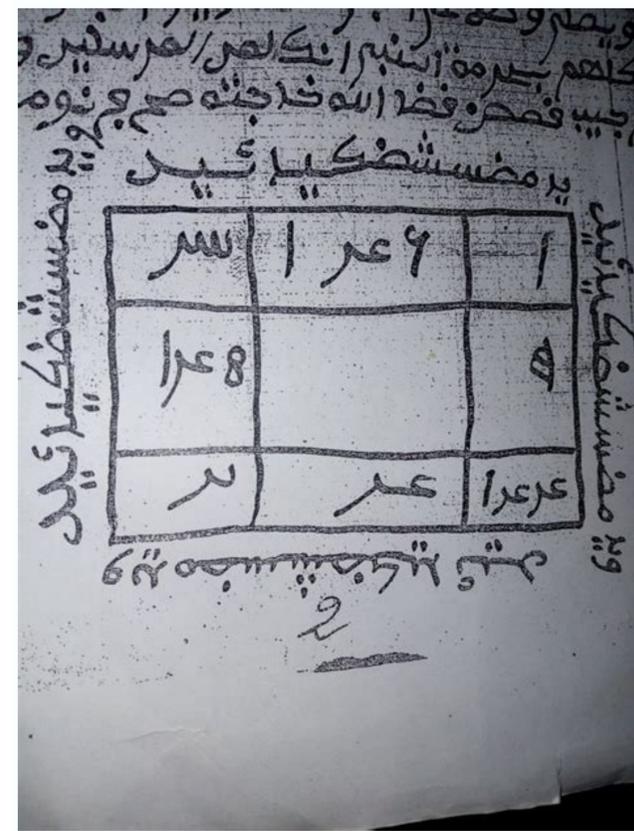


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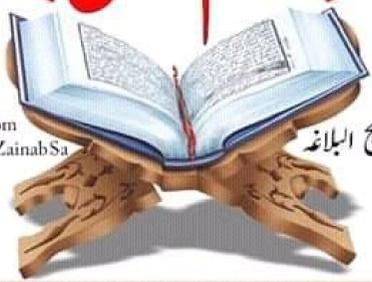
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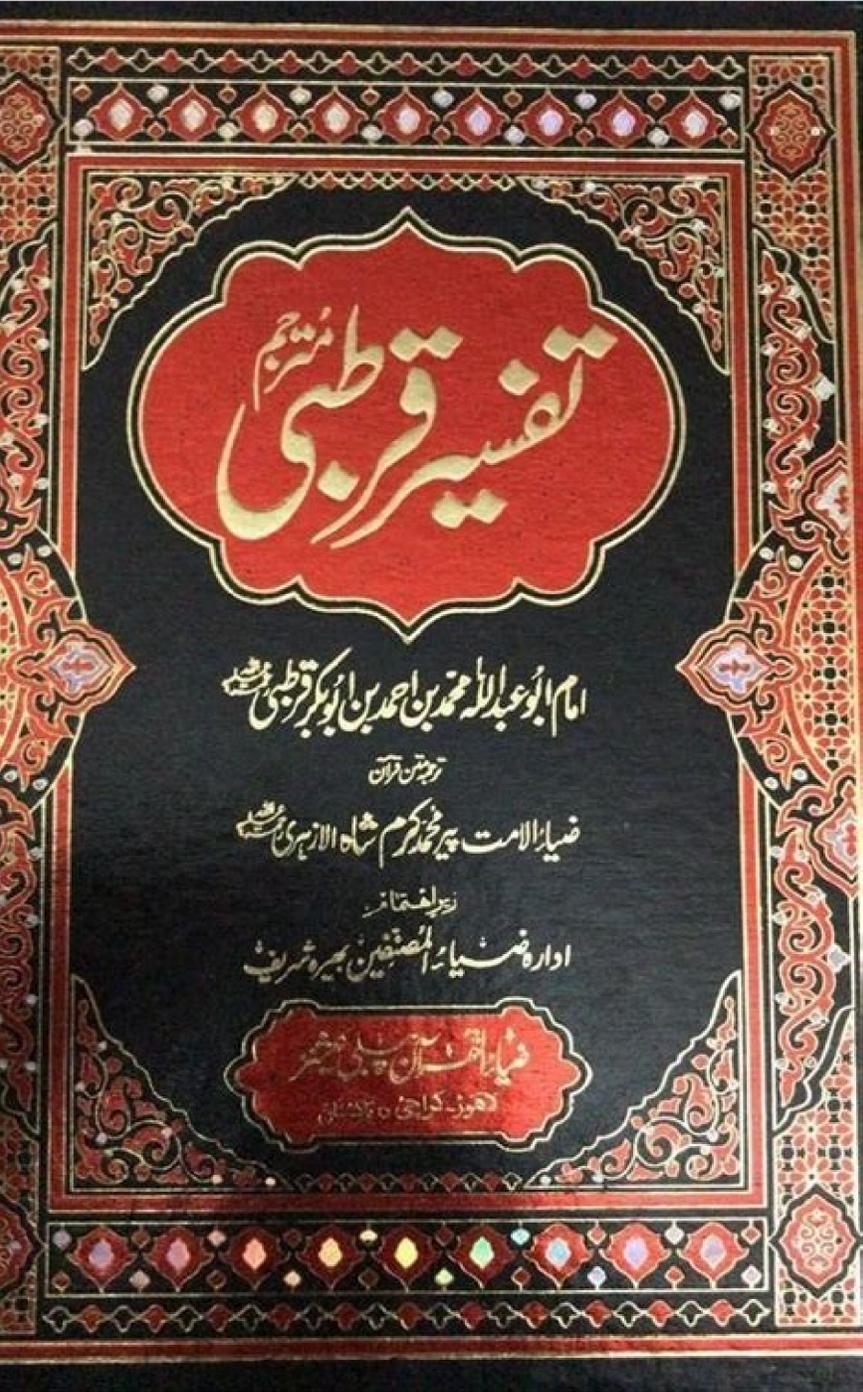
قدم ہے۔

(امام علیؑ)



سنگین گناہ اور ان کے عواقب و نتائج!

- 1 جس گناہ سے عمر اور رزق کم ہو جاتا ہے، وہ ہے ماں باپ سے بد سلوکی۔
- 2 جس گناہ سے انسان پر لعنت ہوتی ہے، وہ ہے جھوٹ۔
- 3 جس گناہ سے دنیا میں ہی پکڑ ہوتی ہے، وہ ہے ظلم۔
- 4 جس گناہ سے عذاب خداوندی نازل ہوتا ہے، وہ ہے زنا۔
- 5 جس گناہ سے اللہ اور اس کے رسول ﷺ بخلاف اعلان جنگ ہوتا ہے، وہ ہے سوؤ۔
- 6 جس گناہ سے پوری انسانیت تباہ ہو جاتی ہے، وہ ہے ناحق قتل۔
- 7 جس گناہ سے نعمتیں چھین جاتی ہیں، وہ ہے تکبر اور ناگھری۔
- 8 جس گناہ سے دعا کی قبول نہیں ہوتی، وہ ہے حرام کھانا۔
- 9 جس گناہ سے ہر شے وقت پر نہیں ہوتی، وہ ہے زکوٰۃ کی ادائیگی میں کوتاہی۔
- 10 جس گناہ سے رب ناراض ہو جاتا ہے، وہ ہے باپ کو ناراض کرنا۔



Knowledge and wisdom imam haddad.

As a Sayyid, his sanctity and direct experience of God are clearly reflected in his writings, which include several books, a collection of Sufi letters, and a volume of mystical poetry. He was an adherent to the Ashari Sunni Creed of Faith (Aqeedah), while in Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh), he was a Sunni Muslim of Shafi'i school. He spent most of his life in Hadramawt where he taught Islamic jurisprudence and classical Sufism according to the Ba 'Alawiyya Sufi order (tariqa). Muslim expansion had virtually come to a halt. There should be no barriers between the outward forms, the inward essence, and practical applicability of the Islamic teachings. Even the Sultans of his day received letters of admonition and counsel from him. Among the books he taught was Awarif al-Ma'arif which is a classical work in tasawwuf by Abu Hafis Umar al-Suhrawardi. ~ ^Imam 'Abdullah bin 'Alawi al-Haddad - MUWASALA". He did this approximately for 11 years until 1072 A.H. (1661 C.E.). Among the nicknames of Imam al-Haddad was the axis of invitation and spiritual guidance (Al-Qutb Al Dawati wal Ishaadi). His father was Alawi bin Muhammad al-Haddad, a pious man of taqwa, from the people of Allah. His descendants live in Gujarat. Before he reached the age of 15, his father advised to memorize a book called al-Ishad, an extremely abridged work in Shafi'i fiqh, but later requested that he would prefer to study the book Bidayat al-Hidayah (Beginning of Guidance) instead of concentrating on jurisprudence. During his life, the British were already accustomed to trade in Yemen, and the Portuguese had captured the island of Socotra, 350 km off the coast. References ~ El-Rouayheb, Khaled (2015-07-08). This does not seem to have affected his personality or scholarship, in memorizing the whole Qur'an or even his look, as no scars remained on his face. A possible meaning for this would be that they would take a rusted or corroded piece of metal and transform it into a shiny well-formed piece of metal, making it like new. In Ramadan 1061 A.H (1650 C.E.) while he was still only 17, the Imam entered khalwa (spiritual seclusion), in a zawiya of the Masjid al-Wujayrah mosque in Tarim. al-Habib Ahmad bin Zayn al-Habshi became Imam al-Haddad's successor in leading the Sufism after his death. He also studied under several other Ulama of Ba 'Alawi sada, such as al-Habib Agil bin Abdurrahman Al-Segaf, Al-Habib Al-'Allamah Abdurrahman bin Sheikh Aidid, Al-Habib Al-'Allamah Sahl bin Ahmad Bahsin Al-Hudayil Ba'alawi and the great scholar in Mecca, Al-Habib Muhammad bin Alwi Al-Segaf, and several other Ulama. "Yaqin" is attained by proper practice of the "Sunna" in fulfilling obligatory worship and avoiding prohibitions along with sincerity and truthfulness to God. The fifth, Alawi, died in Mecca in 1153 AH and his descendants live in Tarim. Cambridge University Press. Portals:BiographyIslam Retrieved from "The Imam was tall and fair skinned. Sufi Sage of Arabia: Imam 'Abdallah Al-Haddad (illustrated ed.). Furthermore, his region of Hadramawt witnessed a simply ruinous period during his life. Imam al-Haddad's paternal grandmother, Salma, was also known to be a woman of gnosis and sainthood. Sometimes he would do this with one of his friends. His works revolve around the attainment of certainty (yaqin), the degree of unshakable faith in Allah and prophet Muhammad. He also studied hiya 'ulum al-din (Revival of Religious Sciences) by Imam al-Ghazali under the scholar. His grave is one of the main destinations many people visited when they do a religious tour to Hadhramaut. It is believed that his spiritual opening was through Sura Yaseen. Furthermore, he does not bring up legal rulings (ahkam fiqhiyya), which would necessitate that his readership be limited to the adherents of his school of law (Shafi'i). Examples of such works are The Book of Assistance, The Lives of Man, and Knowledge and Wisdom. ISBN 978-1-887752657. p. 248. Early life Abd Allah (or Abdullah) was born on Sunday night, 5th Safar, 1044 AH (1634 CE) in al-Subayr, a village on the outskirts of Tarim in Hadramawt. His writings are brief because he judged that coming generations would not have time to read large volumes. His maternal great-grandfather, Ahmad al-Habshi, met his father, before he was to meet his future wife, Abdallah's mother and he said to Imam al-Haddad's father, "Your children are my children, and there is a blessing in them". They are void of investigative or dogmatic debates. He also authored books such as a ten-volume series of his short treatises, his volume of poetry, a compilation of his sayings, Risaalat al-Mu'awanah (The Book of Assistance), an-Nasaih al-Diniyyah wal-Wasaya al-Imaniyyah (Religious Counsels and Faith-based Advices). External links Video/Audio from Habib Ali and More Prophetic Invocation by Imam Al Haddad The Pure and Sainly Ancestry Ratib al-Haddad; The Litany of al-Haddad Sincere Religious Advices from An-Nasa-ih Din-niyyah Love of the Holy Prophet from Ad-Da'wa-tut-qmmah The Beginning of the Spiritual Path Risalatul Aadaibi Suluk-il-Mourid; The Book of The Mourid Imam al-Haddad Fons Vitae translation series Online Halaqa teaching Imam al-Haddad books including: The Book of Assistance and Nasaih al-Diniyya BaAlawi.com ~ Ratib Alhaddad In Arabic with Roman Transliteration and Translation in English and Malay (PDF Download Available) BaAlawi.com ~ Qasaids and Written Works Qasaids (Poetry/Poems) accompanied by Audio Recitation. Written Works are available for download in PDF Format. Their appeal lies in the concise way in which the essential pillars of Islamic belief, practice, and spirituality have been streamlined and explained efficiently enough for the modern reader. His first son was Zayn al-Abidin, the second son, Hasan, died in Tarim in 1188 AH, the third one was Salim, the fourth one was Muhammad, whose descendants are in Tarim. At night, his servant would lead him to various mosques in Tarim where it is reported he would pray up to 700 Rakat (ritual prayer units) per night. Amongst the foremost of his other teachers was al-Habib al-Qutb Umar bin Abdul-Rahman al-Attas. Imam al-Haddad began to teach shortly after he entered khalwa (seclusion). He also chose the ascetic path, "In the beginning, I spent a long period subsisting on coarse food and wearing rough clothes." Imam al-Haddad would perform recitation a quarter juz (portion) of the Quran practice alone in his youth, prior to the age of 17 in the desert canyons around Tarim. His mother was Salma bint Aidrus bin Ahmad al-Habshi. He studied Bidayat al-hidayah (Beginning of Guidance, By Imam Ghazali) under the guidance of a scholar, al-Faqih ba-Jubayr. Education Imam al-Haddad studied with many of the scholars of his time in Hadhramaut, one of them is his own father. Imam Abdul-Rahman al-Attas is known to be the teacher that allowed him to develop some of his spiritual opening as a student. When Imam al-Haddad was twenty-five, Hadramawt was conquered by the Qasimi Zaydis of Upper Yemen. He authored several books in the area of Sufism as well as books of dhikr such as the Ratib al-Haddad (Arabic: راتب الحداد. Known as the "Gadat" in the local dialect) and Wird al-Lateef (Arabic: الورد اللطيف. The Sayyid, who lived in the ninth century of the Hijra, took to sitting at the ironsmith's shop in Tarim much of the time, hence he was called Ahmad al-Haddad (Ahmad the Ironsmith), Islamic Intellectual History in the Seventeenth Century. Thus, whoever has knowledge, according to Imam al-Haddad, must teach it to those who need it. His lineage is recorded as follows: He is Abdullah bin Alawi bin Muhammad, bin Ahmad, bin Abdullah, bin Muhammad, bin Alawi, bin Ahmad al-Haddad, bin Abu Bakr, bin Ahmad, bin Muhammad, bin Abdullah, bin Ahmad, bin Abd al-Rahman, bin Alawi Amm al-Faqih, bin Muhammad Sahib al-Mirbat, bin Ali Khalil Qasim, bin Alawi al-Tsani, bin Muhammad Sahib al-Sawma'ah, bin Alawi al-Awwal, bin Ubaydullah, bin Ahmad al-Muhajir, bin Isa al-Tumi, bin Muhammad al-Naqib, bin Ali al-Uraidi, bin Ja'far al-Sadiq, bin Muhammad al-Baqir, bin Ali Zayn al-Abidin, bin Husayn, bin Ali bin Abi Talib and Fatimah al-Zahra, the daughter of Muhammad.[2] The first person of Ba 'Alawi sada to acquire the surname al-Haddad (The Ironsmith) was Imam al-Haddad's ancestor, Sayyid Ahmad bin Abu Bakr. ISBN 9781107042964. He lived his entire life in the town of Tarim in Yemen's Valley of Hadramawt and died there in 1720 CE (1132 Hijri). He also married in this same year. Some of Imam al-Haddad's students were his sons, Hasan and Husein al-Haddad, as well as al-Habib Ahmad bin Zayn al-Habshi. The last one, Husayn, died in Tarim Tahun in 1136 AH. Imam al-Haddad was survived by six sons. Sources Badawi, Mostafá (2005). Works and teachings Earning his livelihood from the plantations he owned, his life was devoted to teaching and writing. He would spend his time in khalwa (prayer) during the day and then leave to be with his wife at night, at the home of his wife's family. Fons Vitae. Thus, his works are very well suited, if not purposely designed, for mass readership. Sufi Muslim Imam, MujaddidAbdullah ibn Alawi Al-Haddadالحدادعبد الله بن علوي الحدادPersonalBornAbdullah30 July 1634Tarim, HadhramautDied10 September 1720(1720-09-10) (aged 86)TarimReligionSunni IslamNationalityYemenCreedAshari[] OccupationIslamic scholar, SufiSenior posting Influenced by al-GhazaliAbdallah ibn Alawi al-HaddadKnown forSufismNotable work The Book of Assistance, The Lives of Man, Knowledge and WisdomChildrenZayn al-Abidin Hasan Salim Muhammad Alawi HusaynParentsSalma bint Aydarus (mother) Part of a series on IslamSufismTomb of Abdu Qadir Gilani, Baghdad, Iraq Ideas Abdal Al-Insan al-Kamil Baqaa Dervish Dhawq Fakir Fanaa Haal Haqiqaa Ihsan Irfan Ishq Karamat Kashf Lataif Manzil Ma'rifa Maqaam Nafs Nur Qalandar Qutb Silsila Sufi cosmology Sufi metaphysics Sufi philosophy Sufi poetry Sufi psychology Salik Tazkiyah Wali Yaqeen Practices Anasheed Dhikr Hadra Muraqabah Qawwali Sama Whirling Ziyarat Sufi ordersSunni Qadiri Shadhili Naghbhandi Chishti Suhrawardi Rifa'i Khalwati Rahmani Badawi Desuqi Ba 'Alawi Tijani Dargawi Idrisi Senusi Bayrami Jelveti Maizbhandari Malamati Mouridi Sulaymaniyya Salihiyya Azeemia Kubrawi Ashrafiya Mevlevi Shattari Uwaisi Fultali Shi'a Alians Bektashi Hurufi Ni'matullāhī Nuqtawī Qalandari Safawi Zahabiya Non-denominational Akbari Galibi Haqqani Anjuman Issawiyya Jerrahi Madari Meivazhi Noorbakshia Zahedi Zikris List of sufis Notable early Notable modern Singers Topics in Sufism Tawhid Sharia Tariqa Haqiqa Ma'rifa Art History Music Persecution Shrines Islam portaltve Imam Sayyid Abd Allah ibn Alawi al-Haddad (Arabic: عبد الله ابن علوي الحداد, romanized: 'Abdullāh ibn 'Alawī al-Haddād; Arabic pronunciation: [ʕbdullah ibn ʕlwi d-haddaːd] (1634 CE) was a Yemeni Islamic scholar. Later life Imam al-Haddad lived during Islam's "Period of Decline", in which its forces of might and beauty seem to have become exhausted. He was also known as the "blacksmith of hearts" (Haddad al-Quloob). Despite being a major source of reference among the Sunni Muslims (especially among Sufis), only recently have his books begun to receive attention and publication in the English-speaking world. Death Imam al-Haddad died in his home in al-Hawi, Tarim on Monday night 7th or 8th Dhu al-Qi'dah, 1132 AH (1720 C.E.) and buried at Zanball[1] cemetery in Tarim. The Hadramis regained their freedom in 1715 CE; the imam was eighty-one-years of age. As a very young man when Imam al-Haddad would recite Sura Yaseen, he would start crying and be overcome with crying. Smallpox blinded him for life before the age of five. "In my childhood," he testifies, "I was never treated like one who didn't see, neither in walking nor in playing." From a young age, he was trained as a religious scholar as he was given to intense worship and spiritual struggle as a child.

Your collection of books is wide and full of in depth knowledge which is useful to readers. The quality and delivery is up to the mark. Kitaabun Customer . I just want to thank you for your excellent service. I received my books this morning, Alhamdulillah, and I was very happy with the prompt delivery. Kitaabun Customer. Previous Next. Categories - Qur'an - - Hadith - - Classical - ... Definitions. The Arabic word tasawwuf (lit. being or becoming a Sufi), generally translated as Sufism, is commonly defined by Western authors as Islamic mysticism. The Arabic term sufi has been used in Islamic literature with a wide range of meanings, by both proponents and opponents of Sufism. Classical Sufi texts, which stressed certain teachings and practices of the Quran ... Ahmad ibn Hanbal's family was originally from Basra, Iraq, and belonged to the Arab Banu Dhuhih tribe. His father was an officer in the Abbasid army in Khurasan and later settled with his family in Baghdad, where Ahmad was born in 780 CE.. Ibn Hanbal had two wives and several children, including an older son, who later became a judge in Isfahan.

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