

NEWSLETTER

DHUL HİJJAH 1447/JUNE 2026 | ISSUE #24

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The Fruit of Honesty

There was once a slave named Mubārak (RA) who worked in his master's orchard for many years. One day, his master said to him, "Bring me a sweet pomegranate." Mubārak (RA) went to a tree, picked one, and brought it back. When the master opened it and tasted it, he found it sour. Angered, he said, "I asked for a sweet one!" and sent him again.

Mubārak (RA) returned with a second pomegranate, but it too was sour. The master's anger increased, and he sent him a third time. Yet even the third pomegranate turned out to be sour.

Frustrated, the master said, "Do you not know the difference between a sweet and a sour pomegranate?" Mubārak (RA) replied calmly, "No." The master was astonished and asked, "How can you not know?" He replied, "Because I have never eaten a pomegranate."

The master then asked, "Why have you never eaten from the orchard?" Mubārak (RA) answered, "Because you never gave me permission."

The master was deeply surprised. Upon checking, he realised that Mubārak (RA) had indeed worked in the orchard for years without ever tasting a single fruit.

Seeing such honesty, restraint, and fear of Allāh ﷻ, the master developed great respect for him and eventually married his daughter to him. From this blessed union was born the great Imām, Abdullah ibn al-Mubarak (RA), whose life became a shining example of knowledge, piety, and sincerity—truly a reflection of his father's integrity.

Reference: Rays of Radiance (Vol. 2, Pages 146-147)

100 Sunnats of our beloved Nabī (11-15)

Sunnats of the toilet & Sunnats of eating

11

Recite the du‘ā after coming out of the toilet.

12

Spread out a cloth on the floor before eating.

13

Wash both hands up to the wrists.

14

Remove your shoes before eating.

15

Sit on the floor and eat.

Revelation of Sūrah al-Kāfirūn

The Quraysh became increasingly troubled by the clear rejection of their idols. They approached Rasūlullāh ﷺ and pleaded with him to stop condemning their beliefs. When this was not accepted, they proposed a compromise: that Rasūlullāh ﷺ should worship their idols for one year, and in return, they would worship Allāh ﷻ for the following year.

This proposal was nothing but an attempt to mix truth with falsehood and dilute the message of Tawḥīd. In response to this, Allāh ﷻ revealed Sūrah al-Kāfirūn, firmly rejecting any form of compromise in matters of belief:

﴿قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ﴾ ﴿لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ﴾ ﴿وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ﴾
﴿وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ﴾ ﴿وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ﴾ ﴿لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ﴾

“Say: O disbelievers! I do not worship what you worship, nor do you worship what I worship. Nor will I ever worship what you have worshipped, nor will you ever worship what I worship. For you is your religion, and for me is my religion.” [Sūrah al-Kāfirūn: 1–6]

This Sūrah made it clear that there can be no compromise in matters of ‘aqidah. The truth is distinct, and falsehood cannot be accommodated alongside it. In addition to this, further revelation came reinforcing the same message:

﴿قُلْ أَفَعَيِّرَ اللَّهَ تَأْمُرُونِي أَعْبُدُ أَيُّهَا الْجَاهِلُونَ﴾
﴿وَلَقَدْ أُوحِيَ إِلَيْكَ وَإِلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ لَئِنْ أَشْرَكَتَ لَيَحْبَطَنَّ عَمَلُكَ وَلَتَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ﴾
﴿بَلِ اللَّهَ فَاعْبُدْ وَكُنْ مِنَ الشَّاكِرِينَ﴾

“Say: Is it other than Allāh that you command me to worship, O ignorant ones? It has certainly been revealed to you and to those before you that if you associate partners with Allāh, your deeds will surely be nullified and you will be among the losers. Rather, worship Allāh alone and be among the grateful.” [Sūrah al-Zumar: 64–66]

These verses firmly established that the path of the Prophets is one of unwavering commitment to Tawḥīd, with no room for compromise, negotiation, or dilution of the truth.

Reference: Muḥammad Idrīs Kāndhlawī, Seeratul Muṣṭafā (Page: 69-70)

DID YOU KNOW?



Did you know that the first person to be buried in Jannatul Baqī' (Baqī' al-Gharqad) was from the Anṣār?

After the Hijrah to Madinah, the first grave in the blessed cemetery of al-Baqī' was that of As'ad ibn Zurārah (RA), one of the early supporters of Islam from the Anṣār. He played a key role in welcoming Rasūlullāh ﷺ to Madinah and was among those who gave their pledge at 'Aqabah.

His burial marked the beginning of al-Baqī' as the main graveyard of the Muslims in Madinah, a place where many of the noble Ṣaḥābah (RA), the family of Rasūlullāh ﷺ, and the righteous are laid to rest.

This reminds us of the honour of the early supporters of Islam, whose sacrifices helped establish the foundations of the Muslim community.