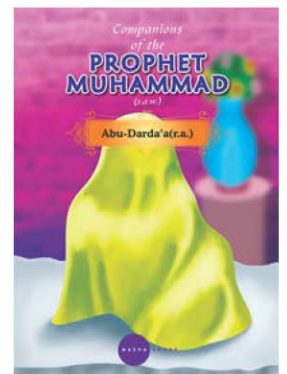
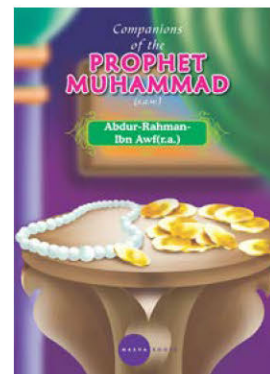
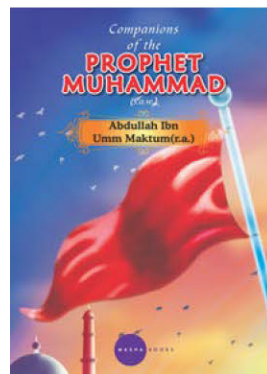
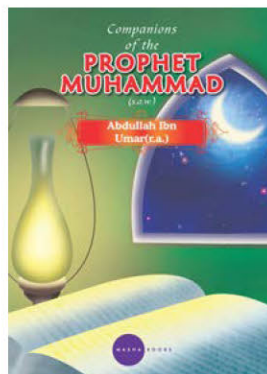
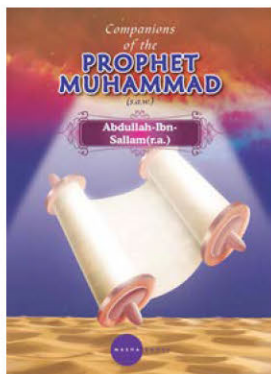
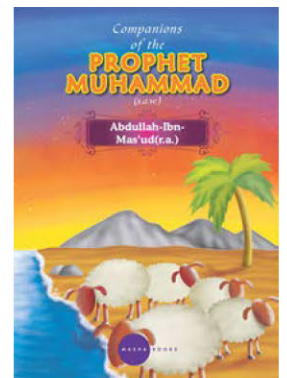
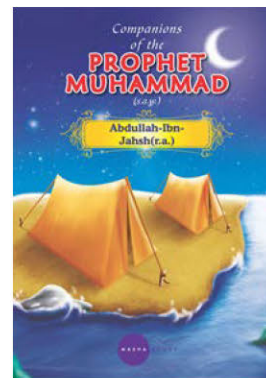
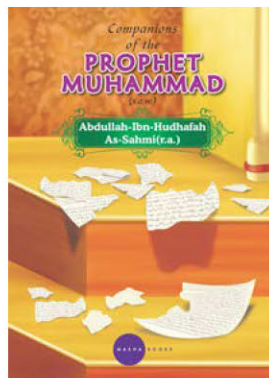
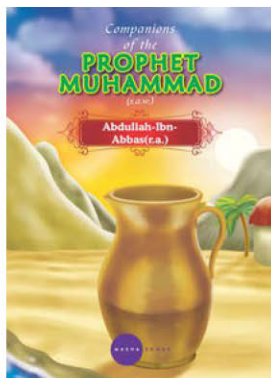
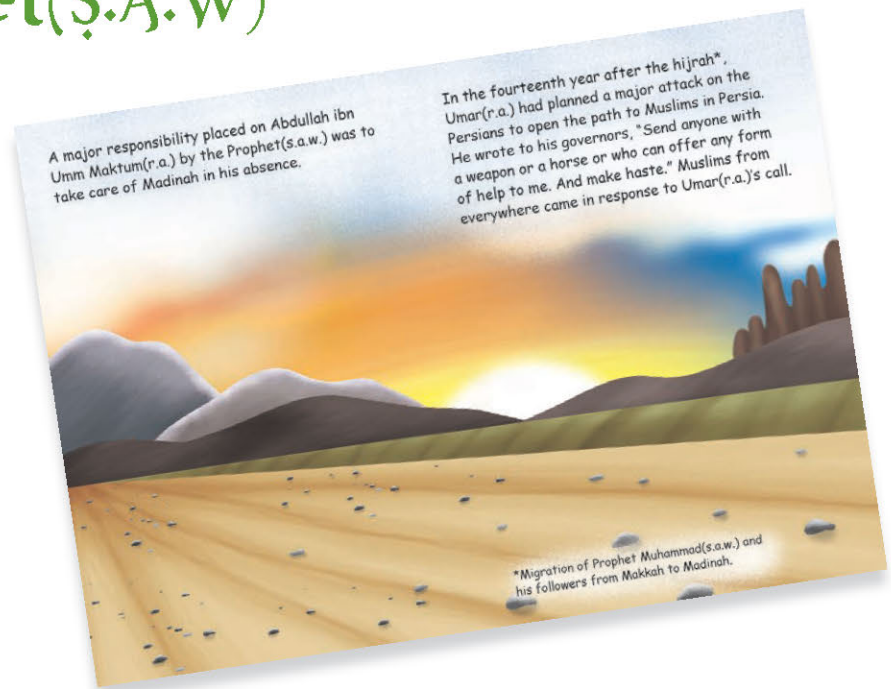
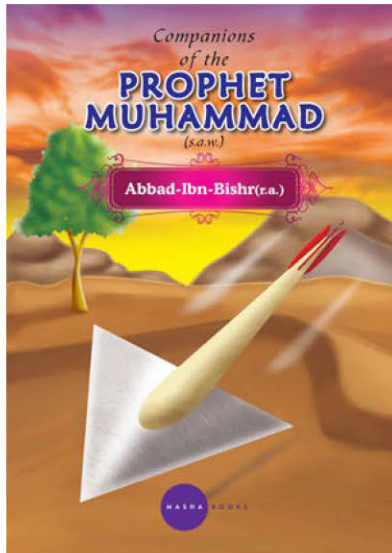


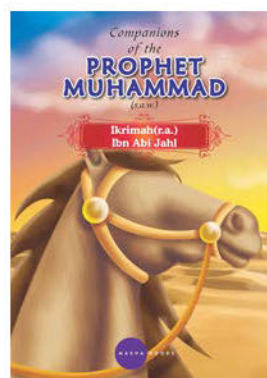
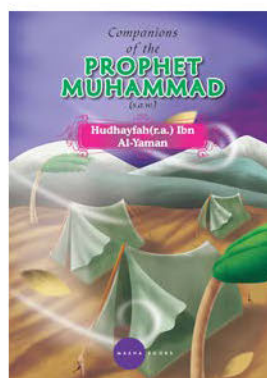
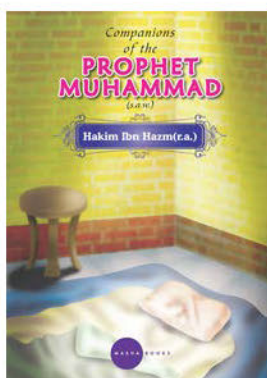
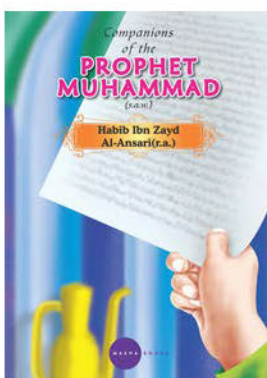
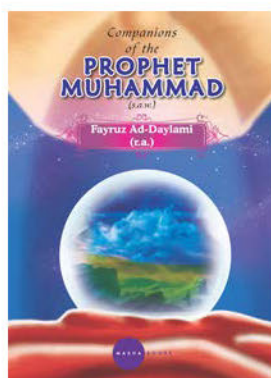
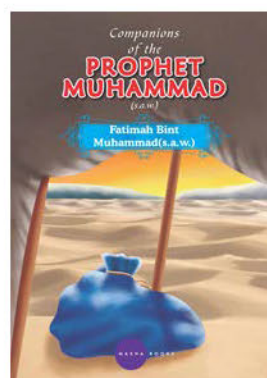
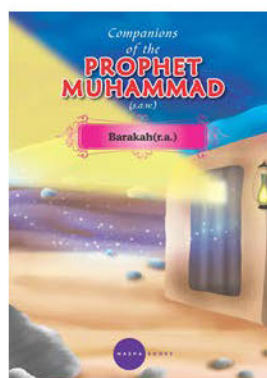
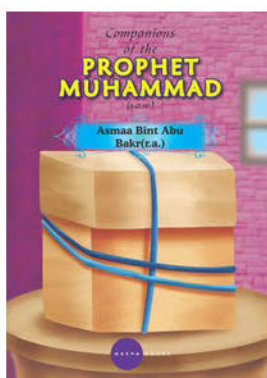
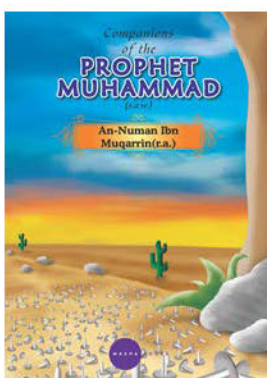
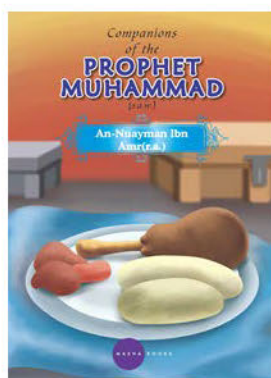
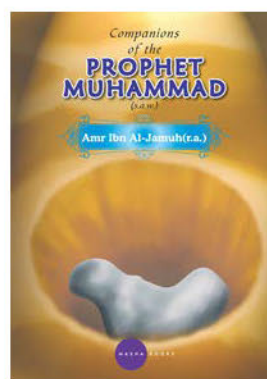
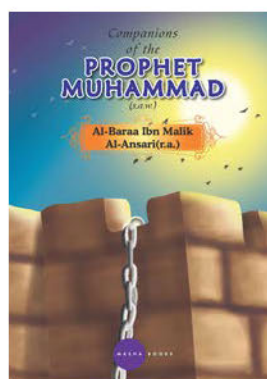
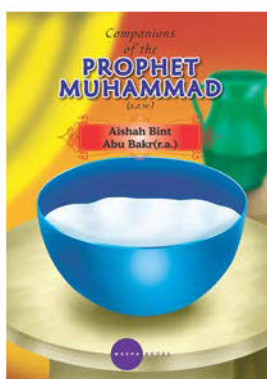
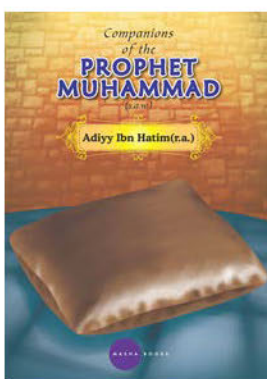
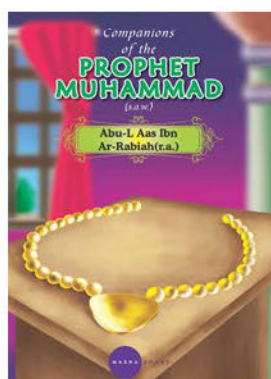
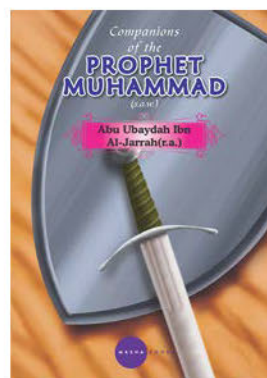
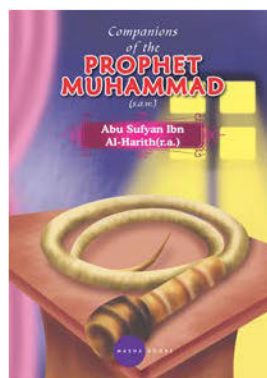
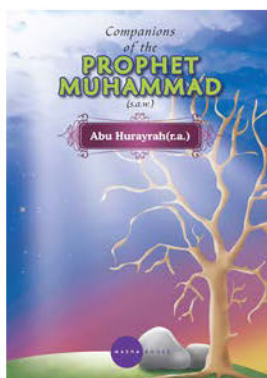
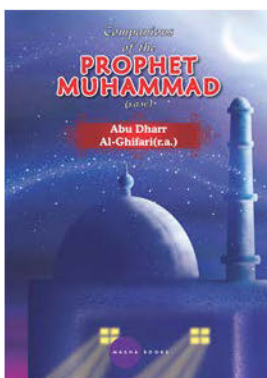
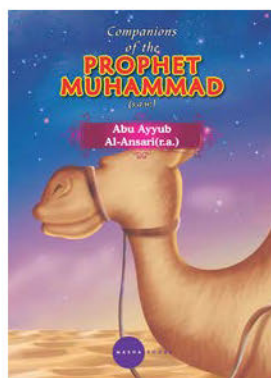


CATALOGUE

Companions Of The Prophet (S.A.W)

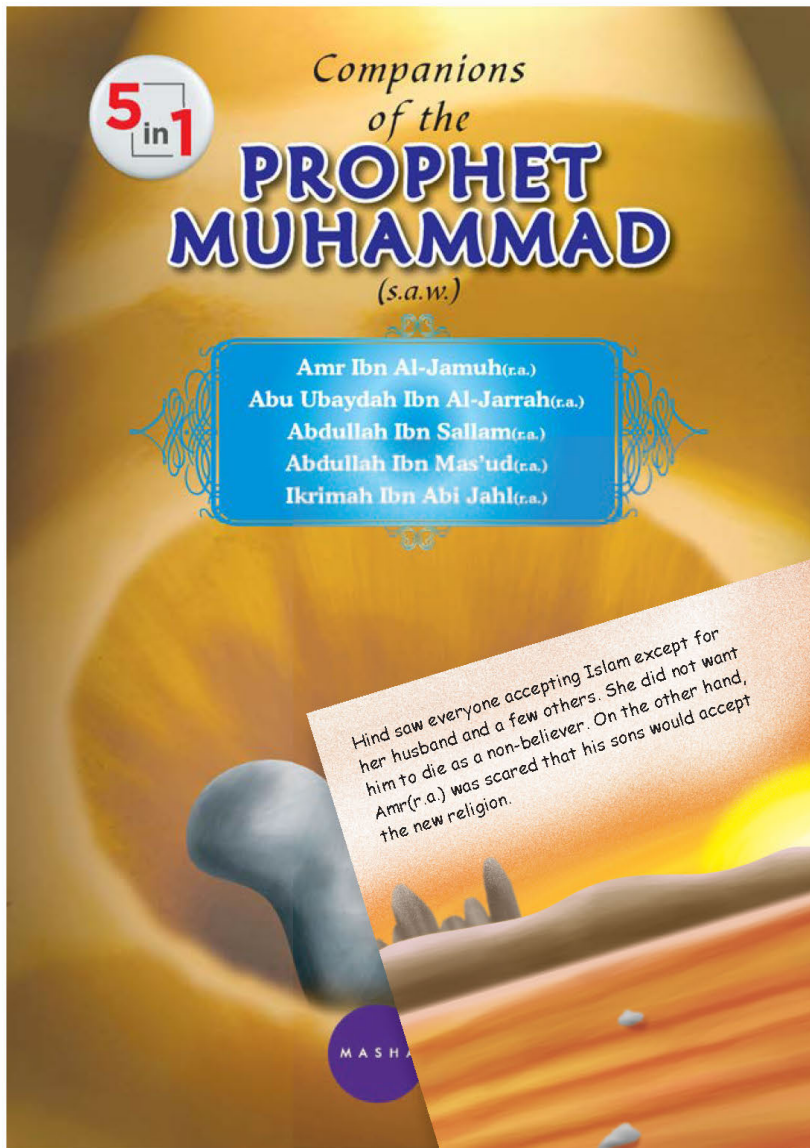
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Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16





Companions Of The Prophet (S.A.W)

Titles in the series: 6
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 80



5 in **1**

Hind saw everyone accepting Islam except for her husband and a few others. She did not want him to die as a non-believer. On the other hand, Amr (r.a.) was scared that his sons would accept the new religion.

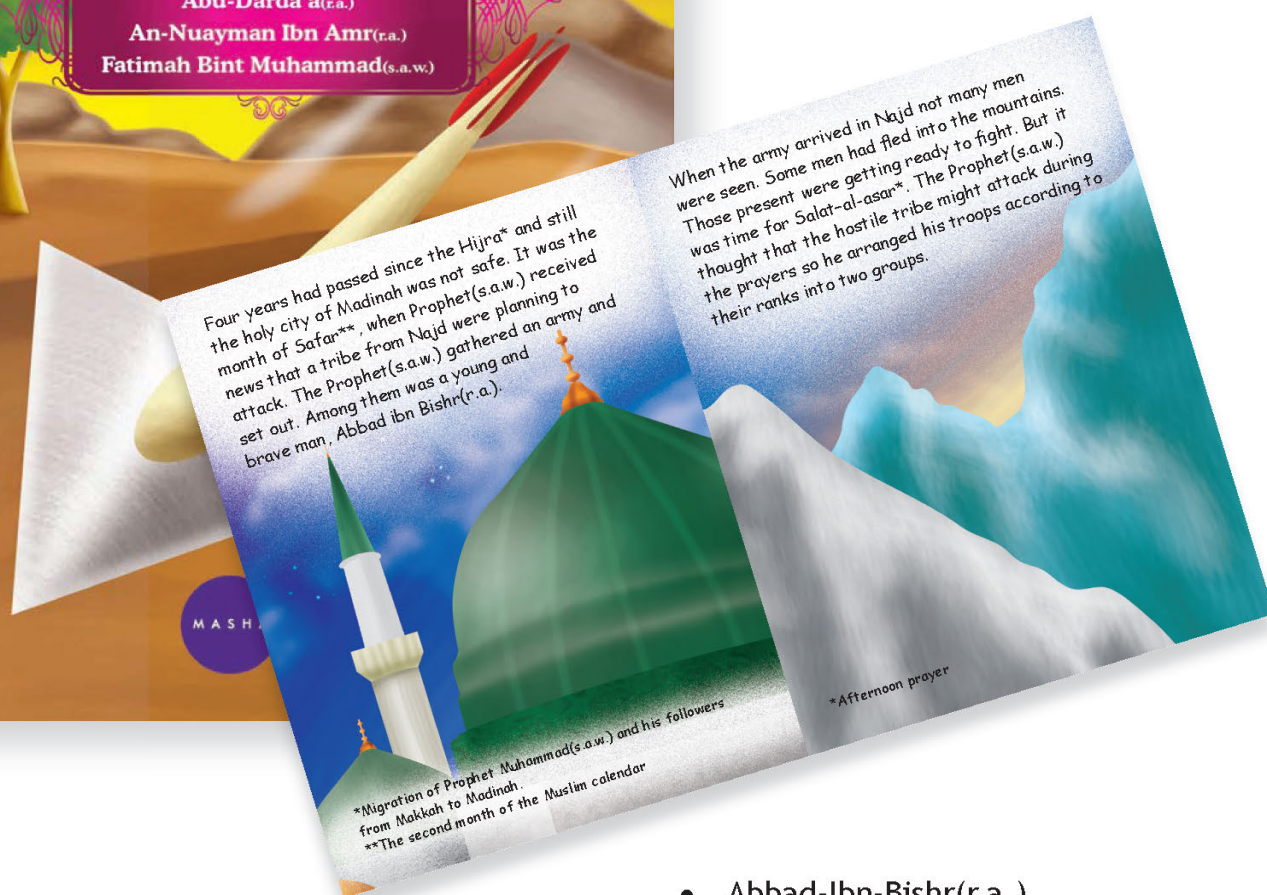
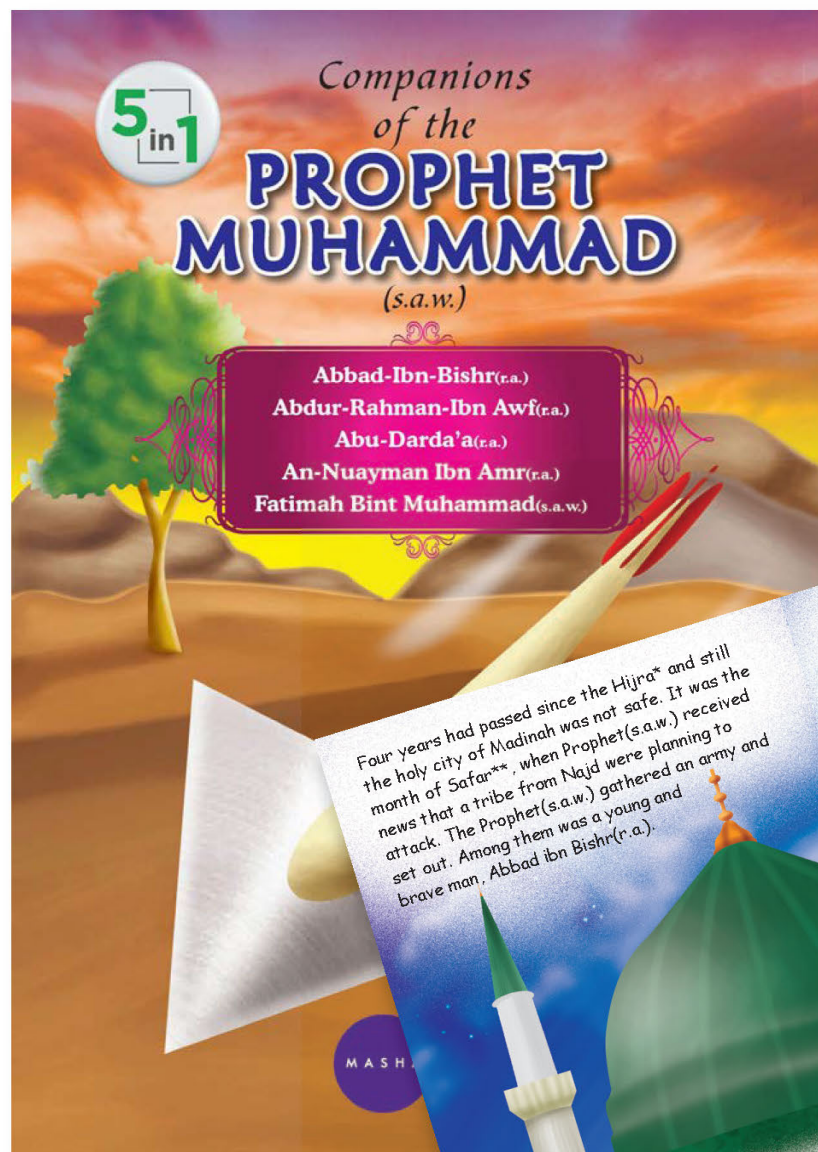
Once Amr's (r.a.) son Muadh recited Surah* Fatehah** to him, he liked it. Muadh urged his father, "please accept Islam dear Father," he said. Amr (r.a.) was thoughtful, he replied, "I must consult my idol, Manat."

*A division of the Quran, although it can be approximately referred to as a chapter.
**The most important Surah in the Quran.

- Amr Ibn Al-Jamuh (r.a.)
- Abu Ubaydah Ibn Al-Jarrah (r.a.)
- Abdullah Ibn Sallam (r.a.)
- Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud (r.a.)
- Ikrimah Ibn Abi Jahl (r.a.)

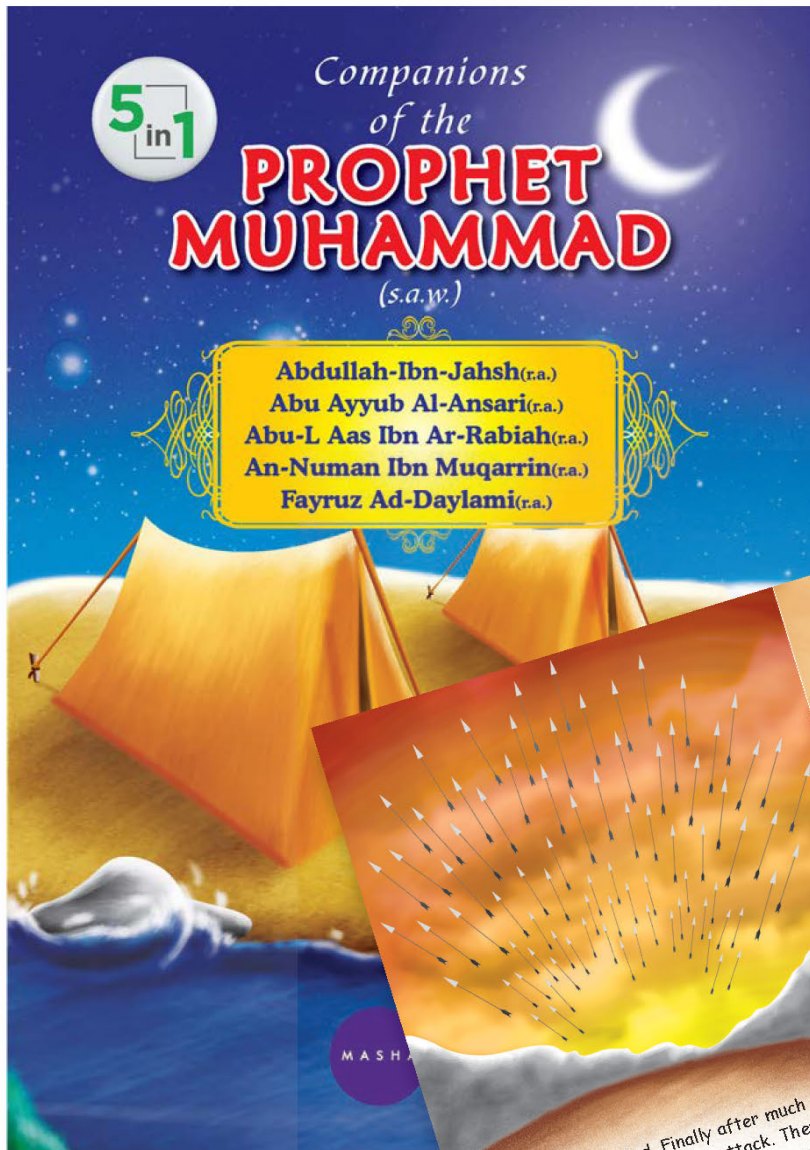
Companions Of The Prophet (s.a.w)

5 in 1



- Abbad-Ibn-Bishr(r.a.)
- Abdur-Rahman-Ibn Awf(r.a.)
- Abu-Darda'a(r.a.)
- An-Nuayman Ibn Amr(r.a.)
- Fatimah Bint Muhammad(s.a.w.)

Companions Of The Prophet (S.A.W)



5
in 1



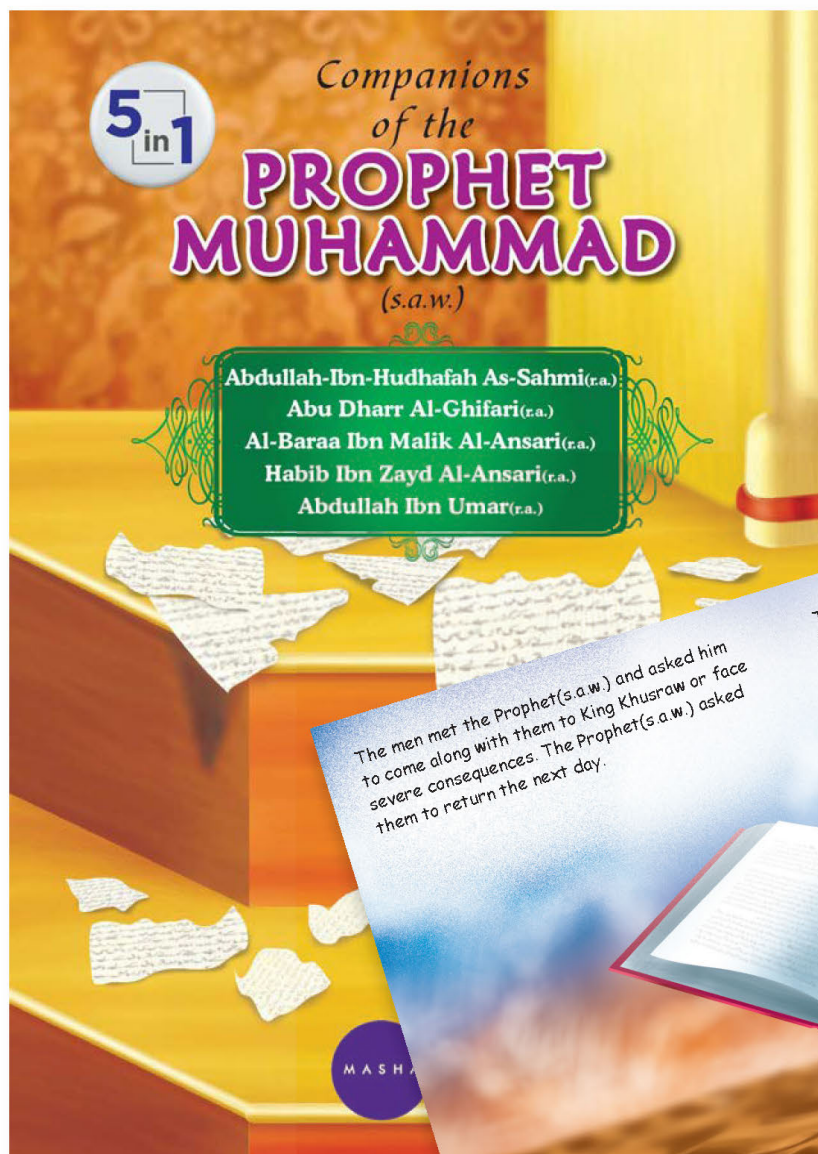
They were confused. Finally after much discussion, they decided to attack. They attacked the caravan and took whatever goods they could. In the fight, one Quraysh was killed, another escaped and the other two were taken as captives.



With the men as captives Abdullah(r.a.) and his men returned and told the Prophet(s.a.w.) of what happened. Prophet Muhammad(s.a.w.) was very upset and said, "I only asked you to gather information about the Quraysh not to take captives." The Prophet(s.a.w.) then granted reprieve to the two prisoners and did not take anything from the caravan.

- Abdullah-Ibn-Jahsh(r.a.)
- Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari(r.a.)
- Abu-L Aas Ibn Ar-Rabiah(r.a.)
- An-Numan Ibn Muqarrin(r.a.)
- Fayruz Ad-Daylami(r.a.)

Companions Of The Prophet(s.a.w)



5
in **1**

The men met the Prophet(s.a.w.) and asked him to come along with them to King Khusrav or face severe consequences. The Prophet(s.a.w.) asked them to return the next day.

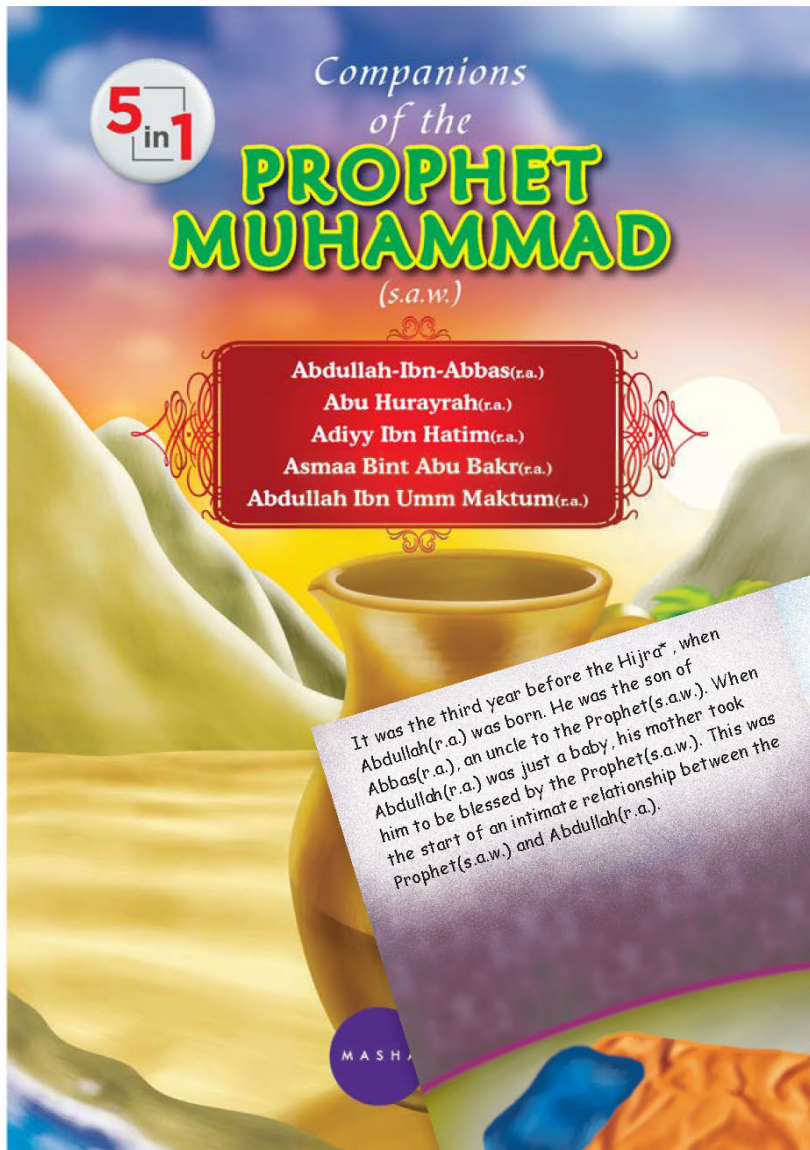
The following day, the Prophet(s.a.w.) informed the men, "Your King Khusrav is dead. Go inform Badhan and ask him to accept Islam."



When the men gave Badhan this news, he was unsure, "If this be true I will embrace Islam," he said. The news was true and the King had indeed been killed and that too by his own son. When Badhan came to know, he and his men readily accepted Islam. The Persians with him in Yemen also became Muslim.

- Abdullah-Ibn-Hudhafah As-Sahmi(r.a.)
- Abu Dharr Al-Ghifari(r.a.)
- Al-Baraa Ibn Malik Al-Ansari(r.a.)
- Habib Ibn Zayd Al-Ansari(r.a.)
- Abdullah Ibn Umar(r.a.)

Companions Of The Prophet (S.A.W)



5 in 1

It was the third year before the Hijrah, when Abdullah(r.a.) was born. He was the son of Abbas(r.a.), an uncle to the Prophet(s.a.w.). When Abdullah(r.a.) was just a baby, his mother took him to be blessed by the Prophet(s.a.w.). This was the start of an intimate relationship between the Prophet(s.a.w.) and Abdullah(r.a.).

As Abdullah(r.a.) grew up he engaged himself in the services of the Prophet(s.a.w.). He would run and fetch water when the Prophet(s.a.w.) wanted to do wudu*, would stand behind the Prophet(s.a.w.) during his journeys. He was very attentive and eager to hear the Prophet(s.a.w.) at all times.

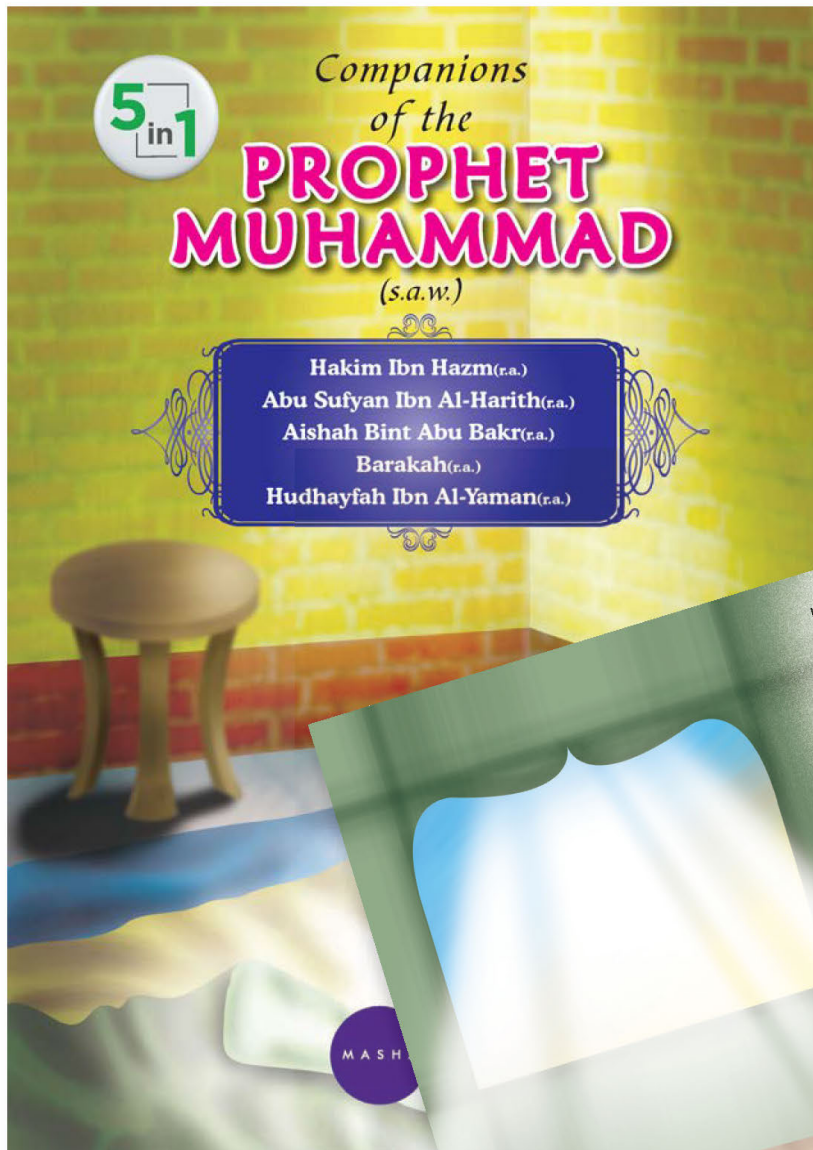
*Procedure for washing parts of the body using water, in preparation for prayers.

*Migration of Prophet Muhammad(s.a.w.) and his followers from Makkah to Madinah.

- Abdullah-Ibn-Abbas(r.a.)
- Abu Hurayrah(r.a.)
- Adiyy Ibn Hatim(r.a.)
- Asmaa Bint Abu Bakr(r.a.)
- Abdullah Ibn Umm Maktum(r.a.)

Companions Of The Prophet (s.a.w)

5 in 1

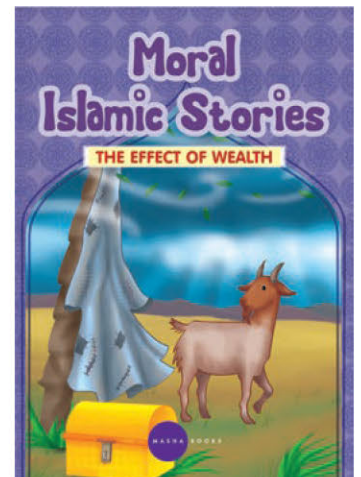
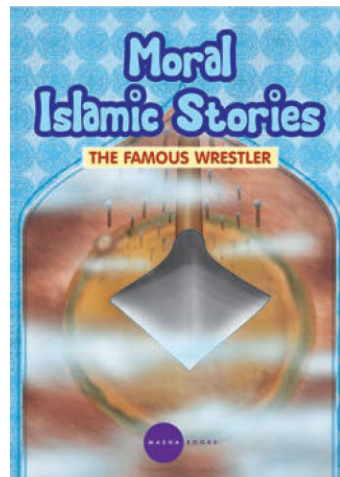
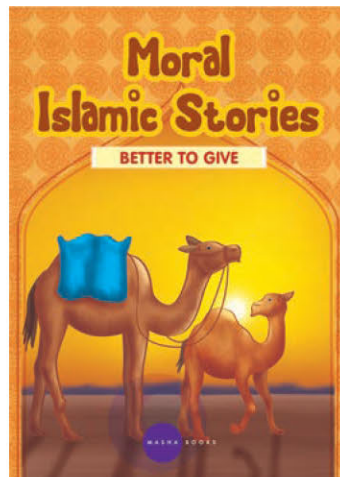
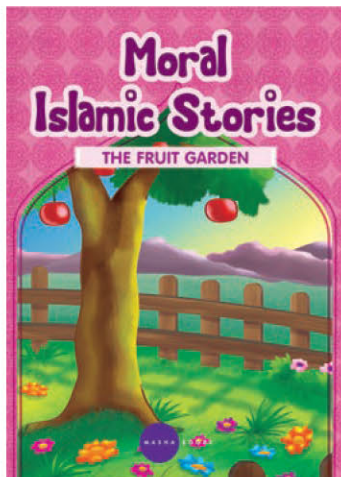
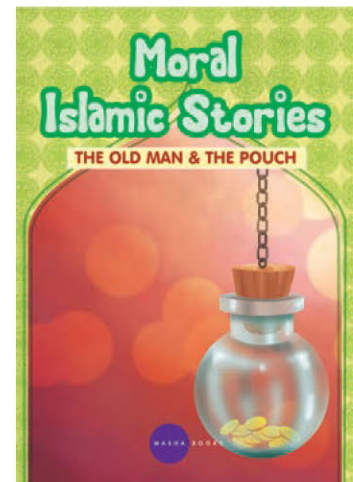
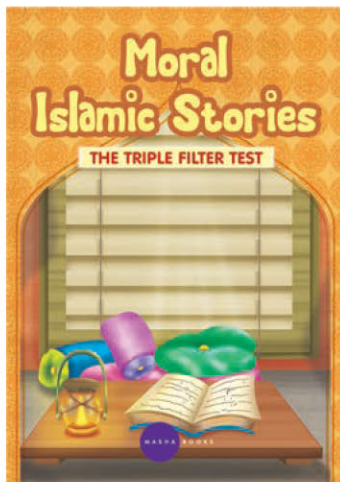
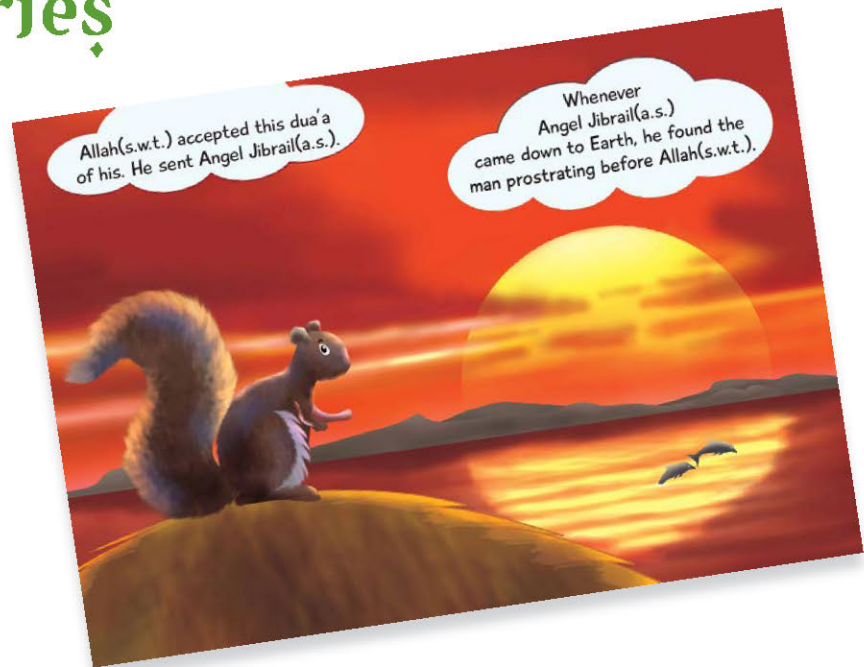
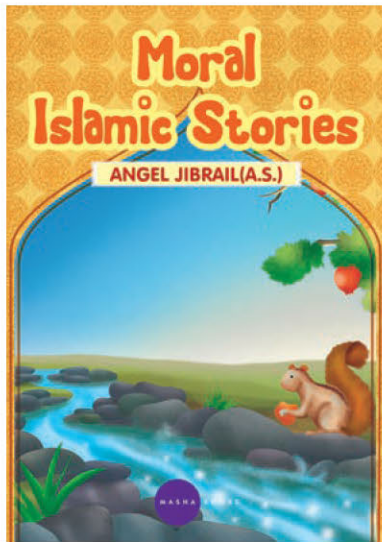


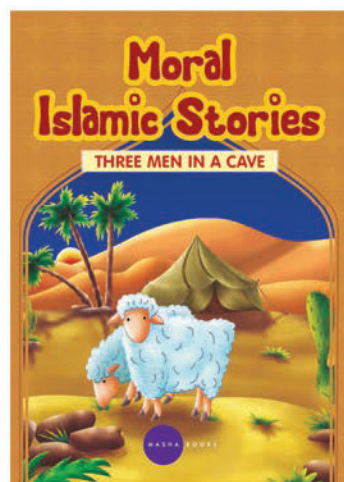
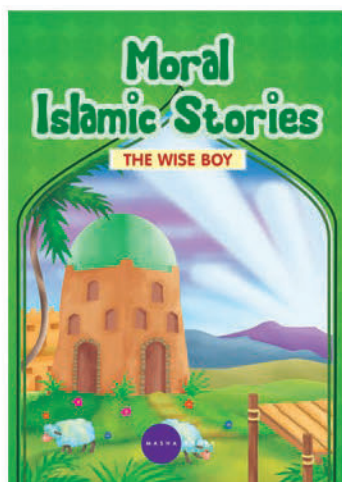
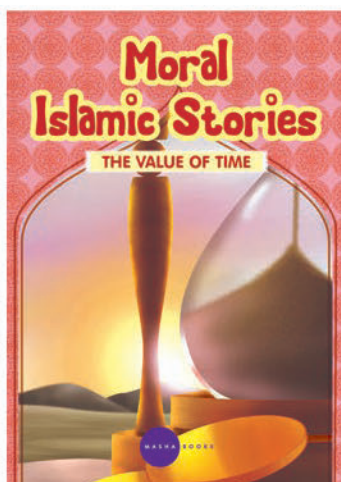
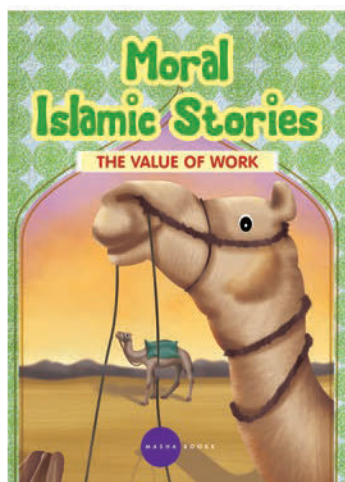
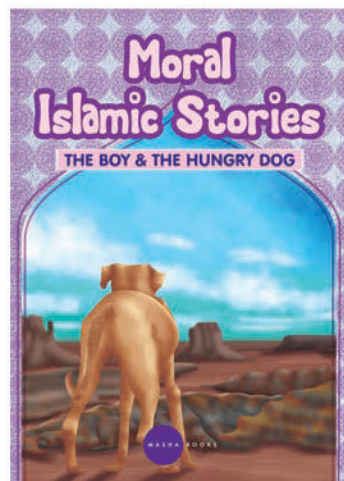
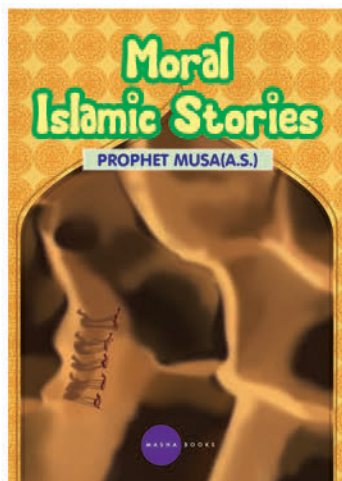
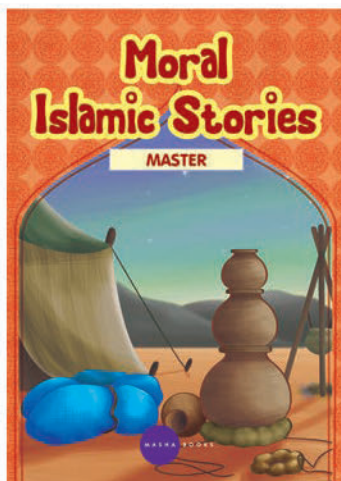
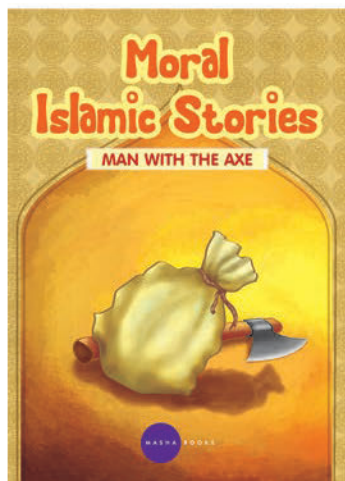
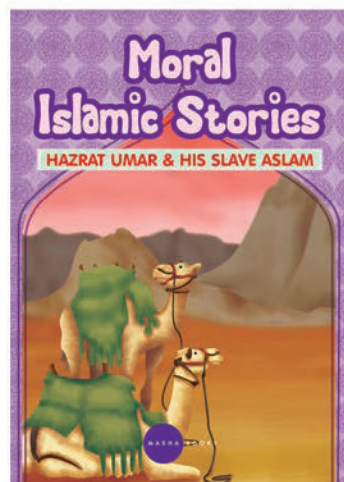
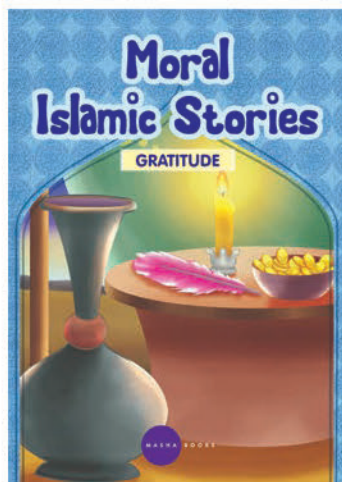
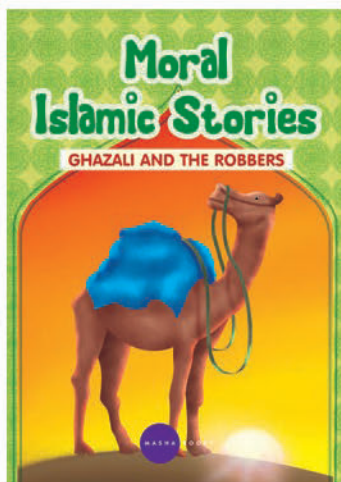
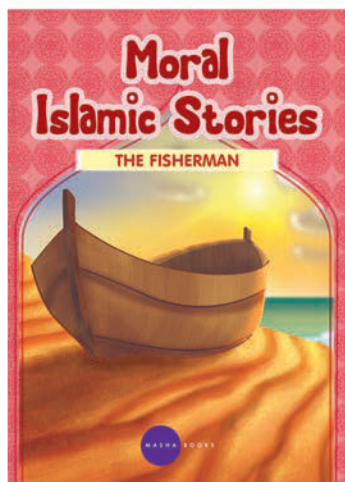
Hakim(r.a.) accepted Islam from his heart even if he did it late. He also wanted to make up for the time he had lost. He owned a building Dar an-Nadwah, where the Quraysh* got together to plot against the Prophet(s.a.w.) He sold that building and gave the money in the name of Allah(s.w.t.).

- Hakim Ibn Hazm(r.a.)
- Abu Sufyan Ibn Al-Harith(r.a.)
- Aishah Bint Abu Bakr(r.a.)
- Barakah(r.a.)
- Hudhayfah Ibn Al-Yaman(r.a.)

Morāl Islāmīc Stōriēs

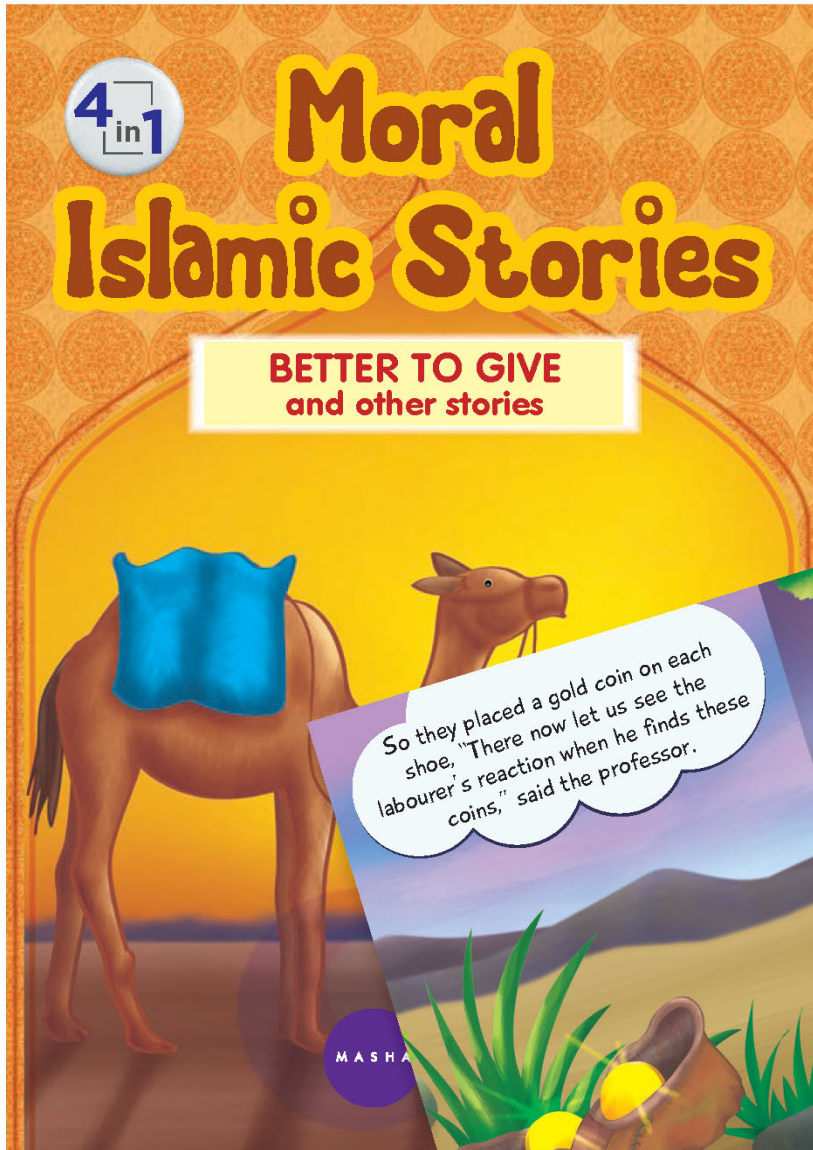
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Pages: 16



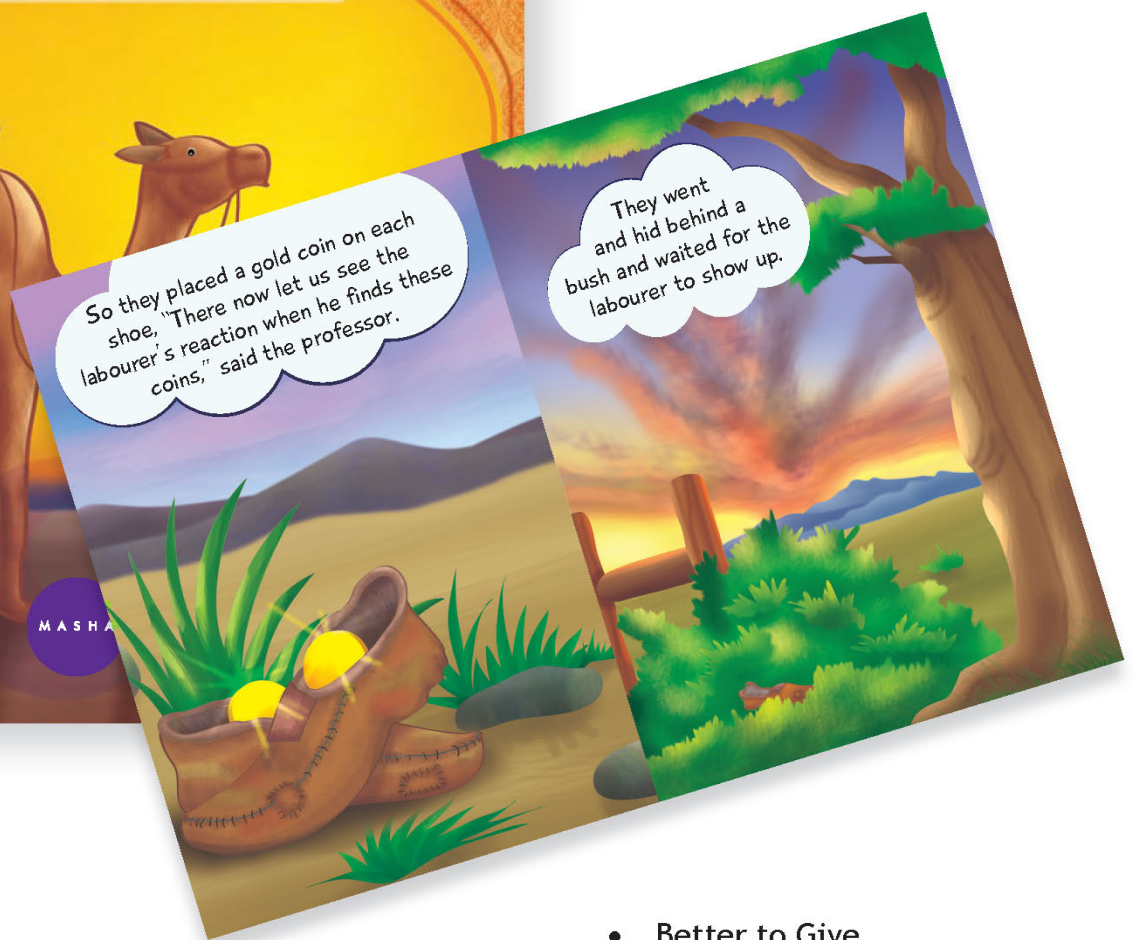


Morāl İslāmīc Stōriēs

Titles in the series: 5
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 64

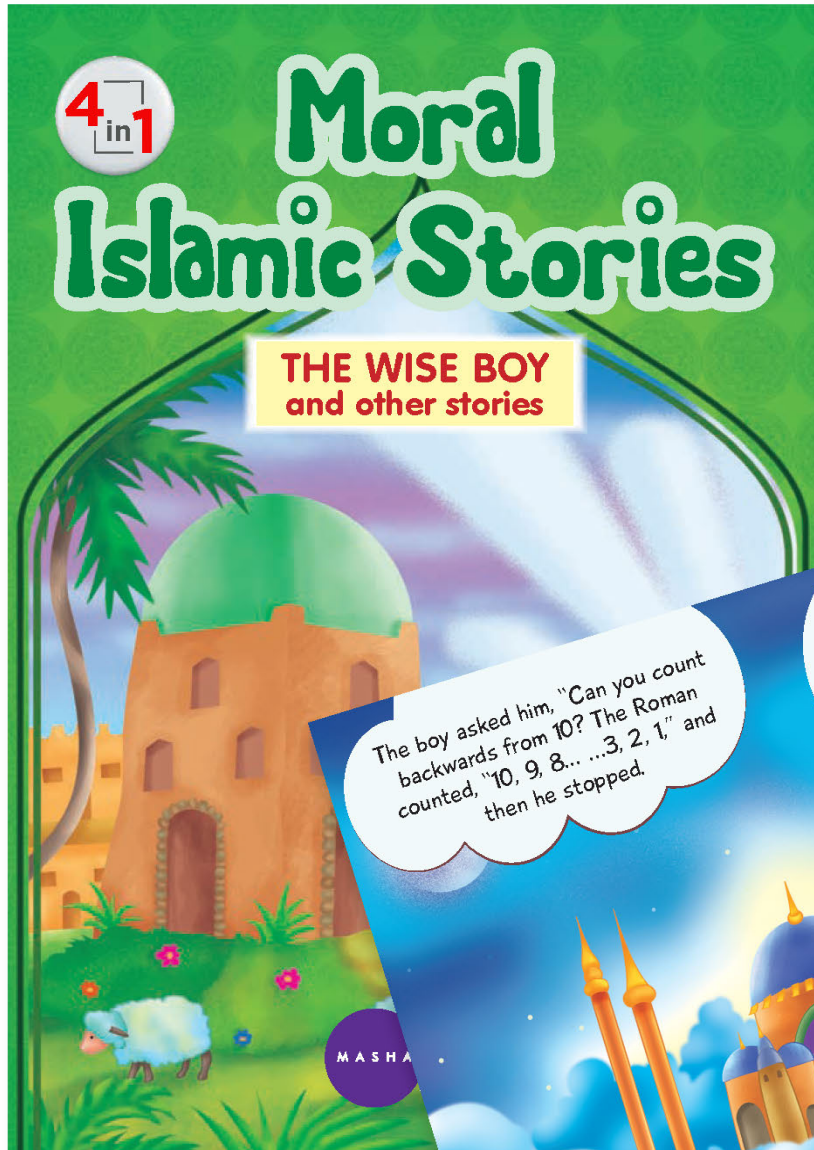


4
in 1



- Better to Give
- The Old Man and the Pouch
- The Boy and the Hungry Dog
- The Pharaoh's Wife

Morāl İslāmīc Stōriēs



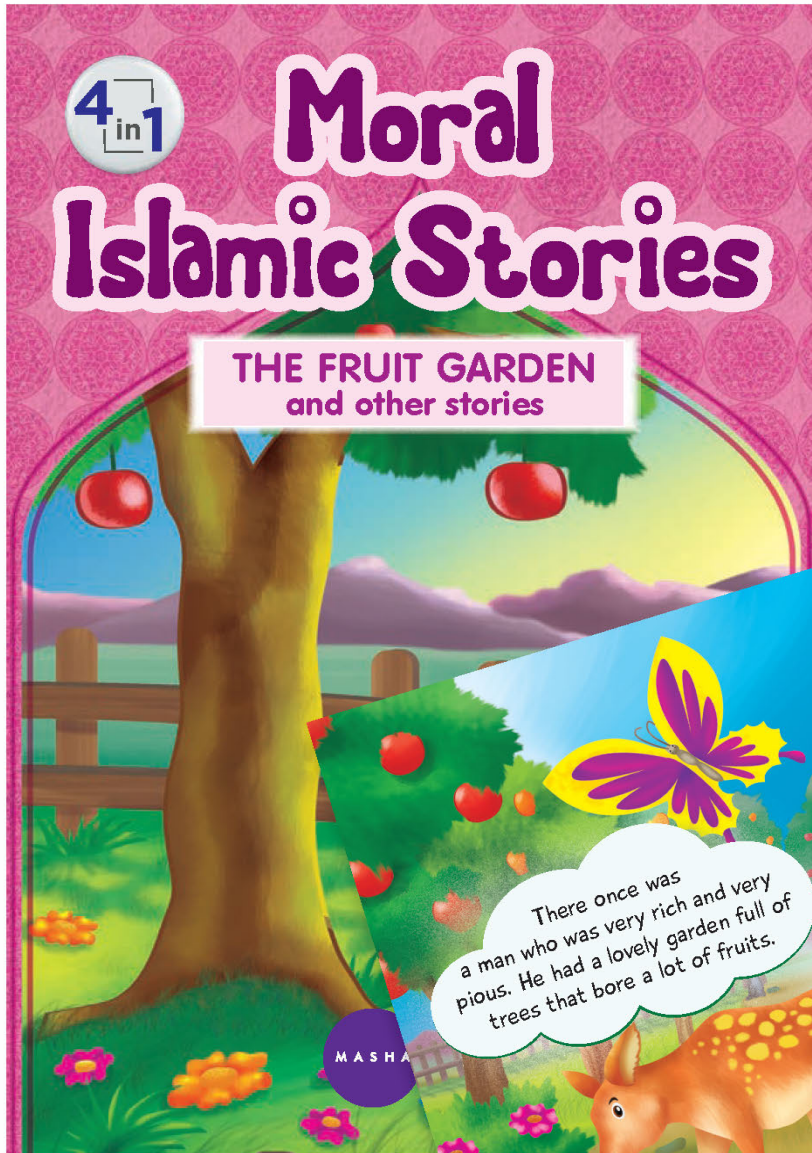
4 in 1

The boy asked him, "Can you count backwards from 10? The Roman counted, "10, 9, 8... ..3, 2, 1," and then he stopped.

"What comes before one?" asked the boy. "Nothing!" said the Roman. "If there is nothing before one, then how do you expect anything before the 'absolute one' which is Allah(s.w.t.)?" the boy said.

- The Wise Boy
- Man with the Axe
- Three Men in a Cave
- Gratitude

Morāl İslāmīc Stōriēs



4 in 1

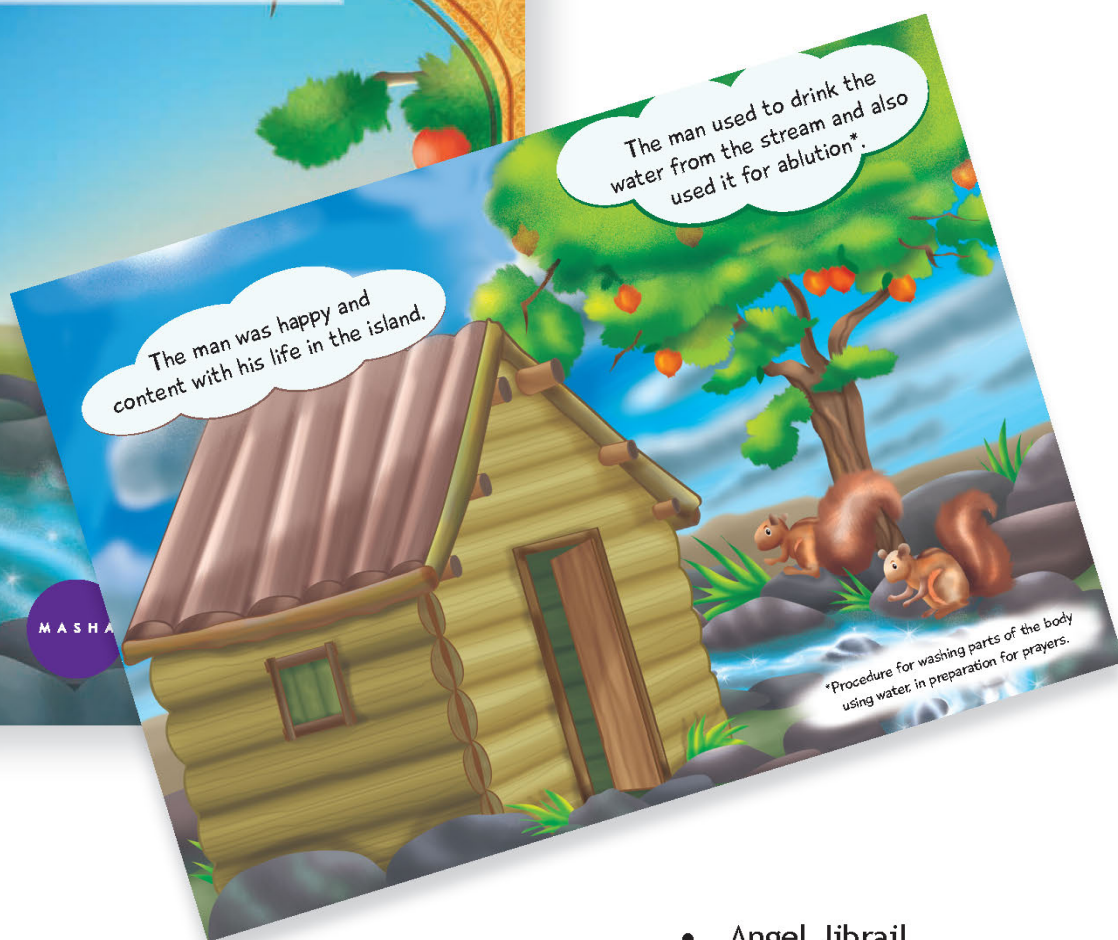
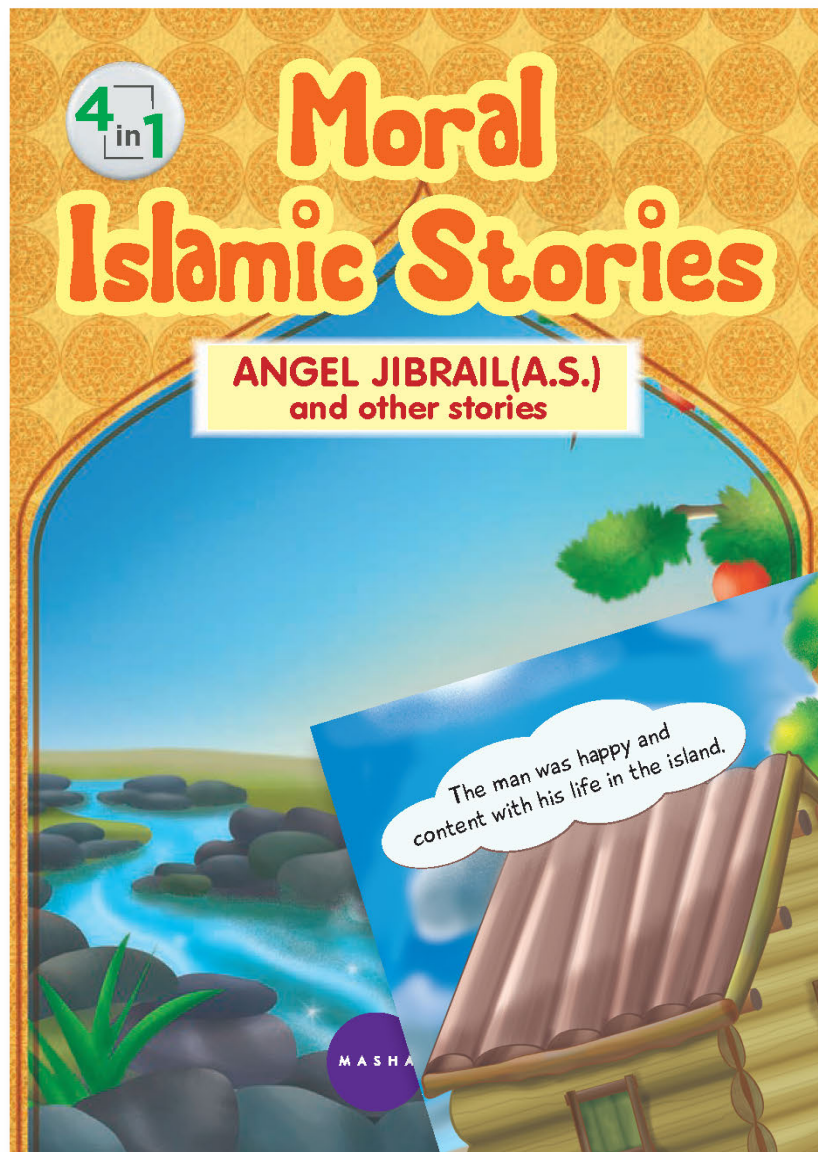
There once was a man who was very rich and very pious. He had a lovely garden full of trees that bore a lot of fruits.

The rich man would always pluck the fruits and share them with the poor and needy.

- The Fruit Garden
- The Triple Filter Test
- The Famous Wrestler
- The Value of Work

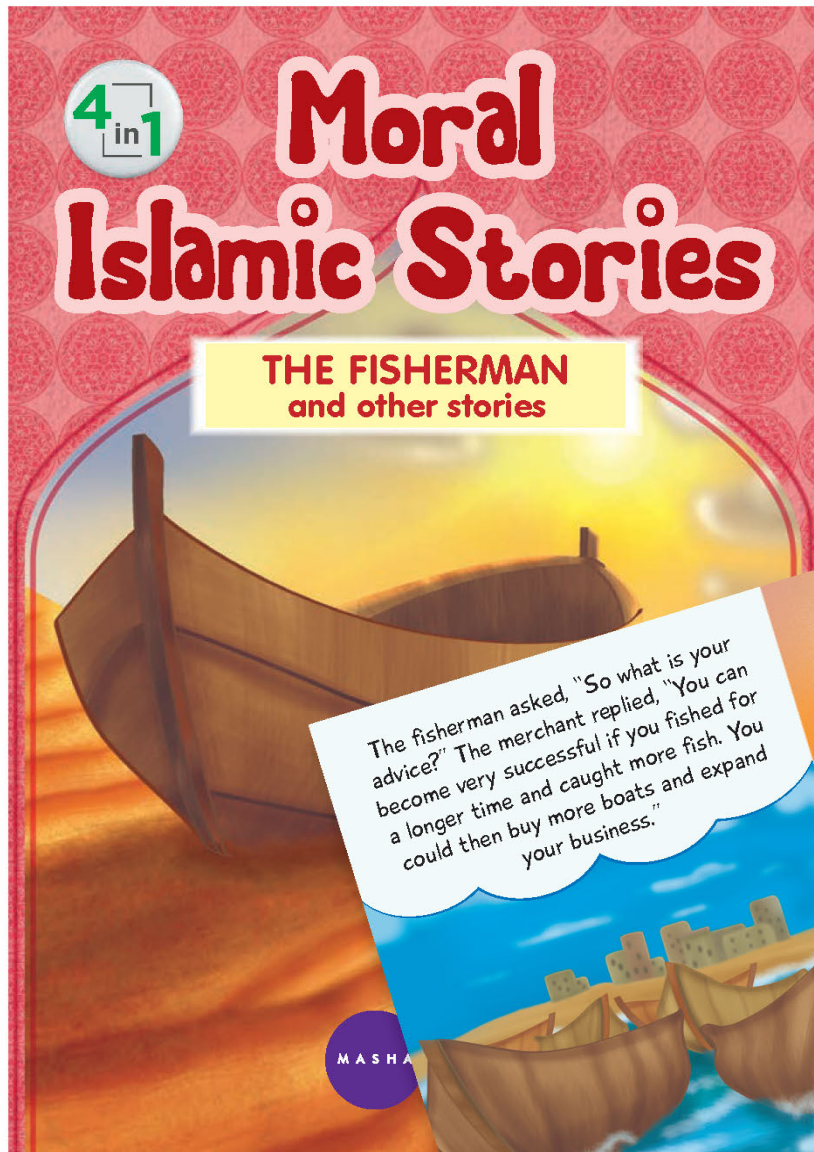
Morāl İslāmīc Stōriēs

4 in 1

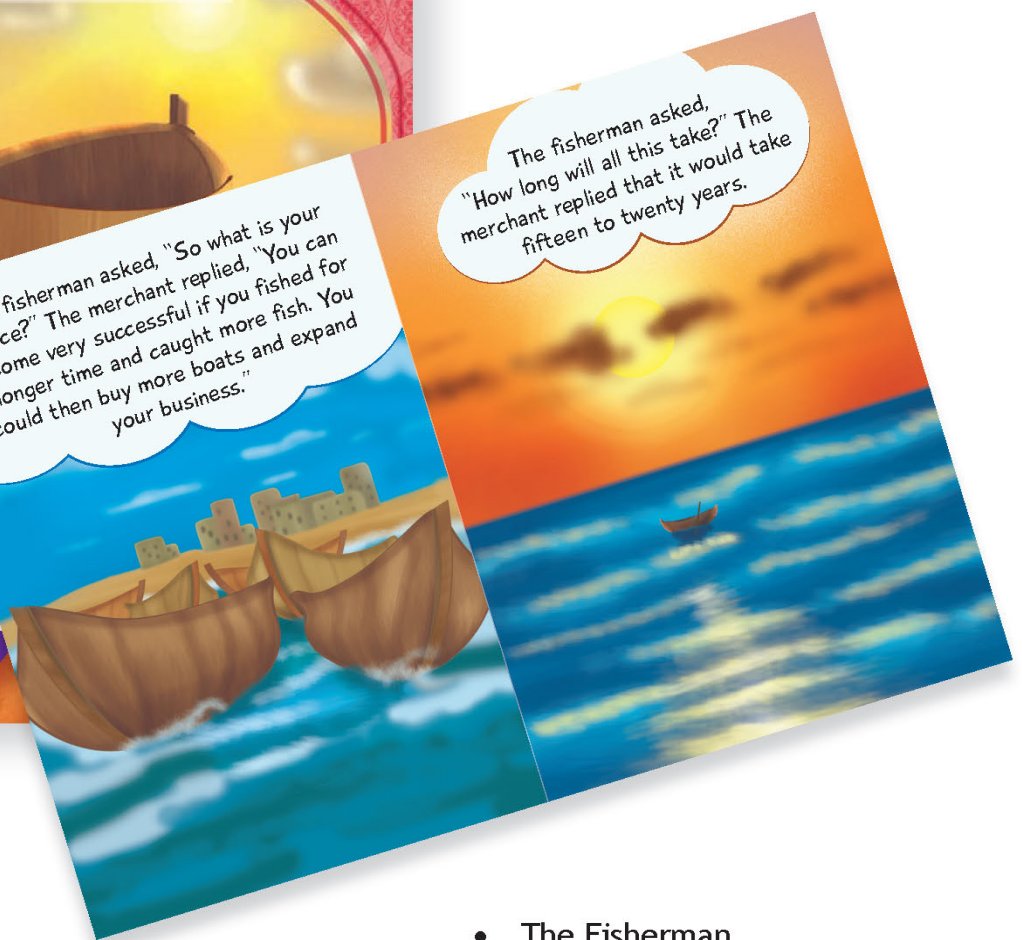


- Angel Jibrail
- The Value of Time
- The Effect of Wealth
- Ghazali and the Robbers

Morāl İslāmīc Stōriēs



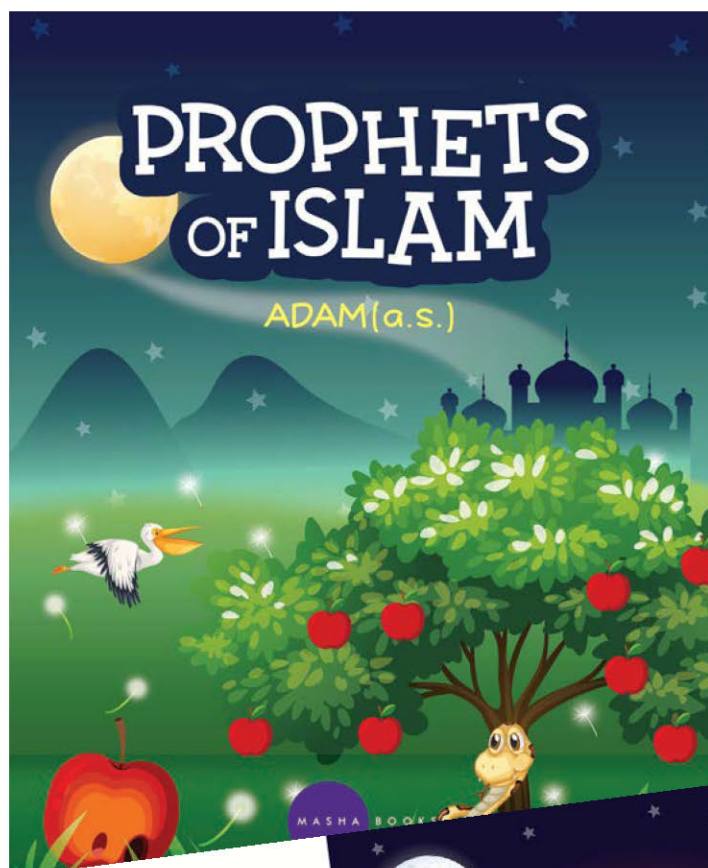
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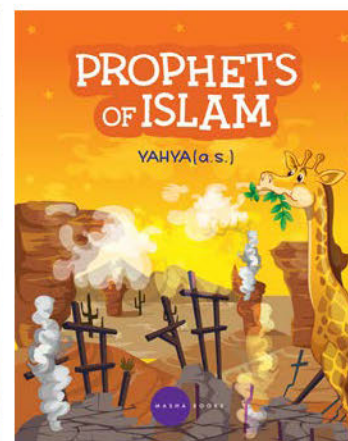
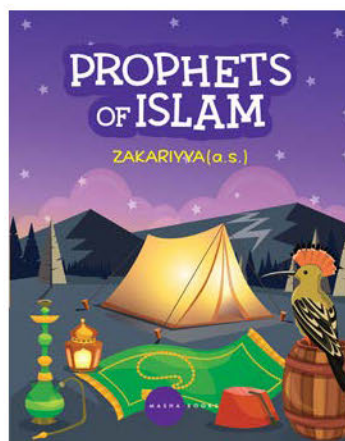
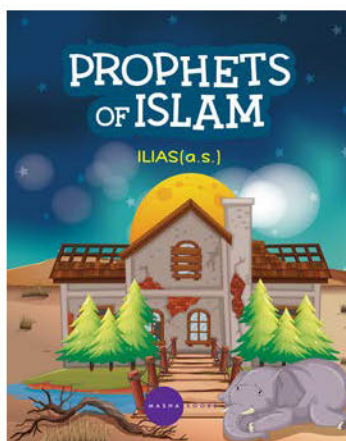
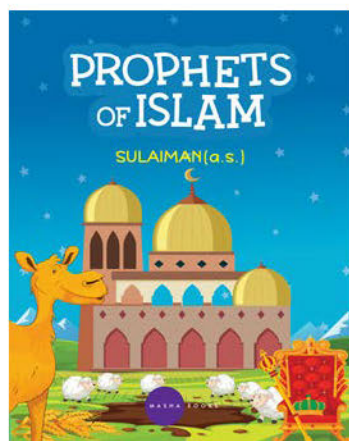
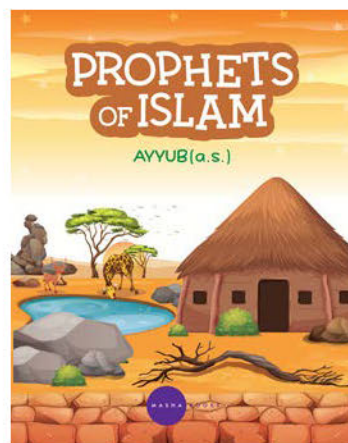
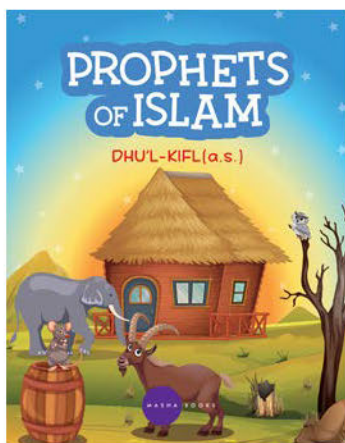
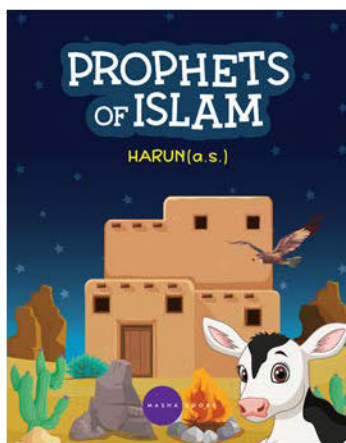
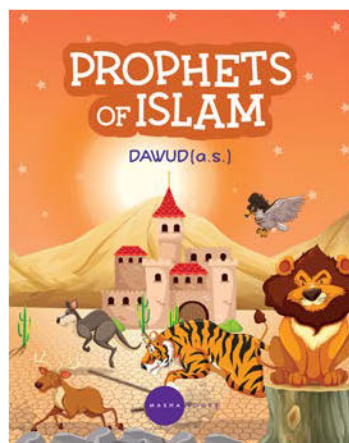
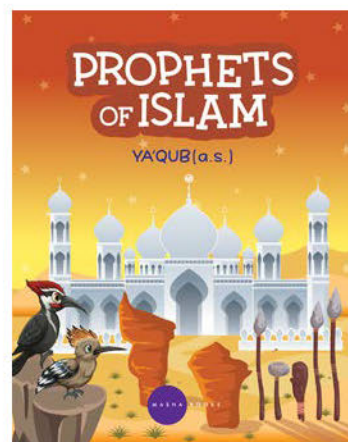
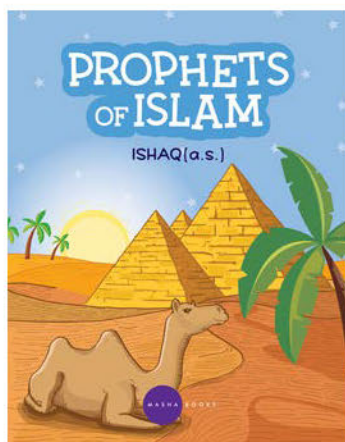
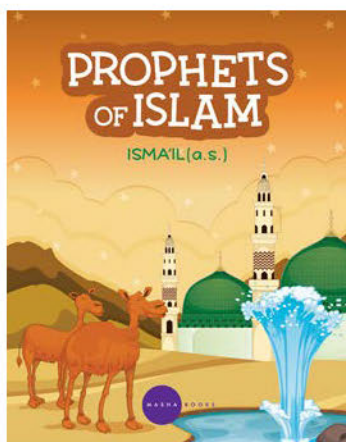
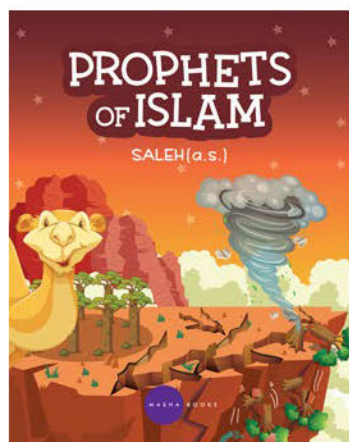


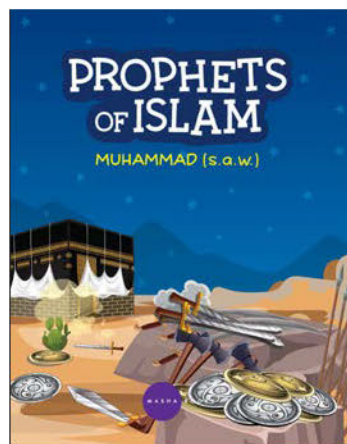
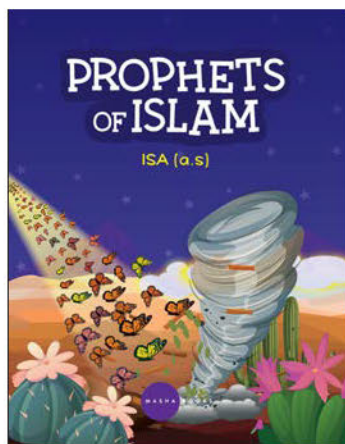
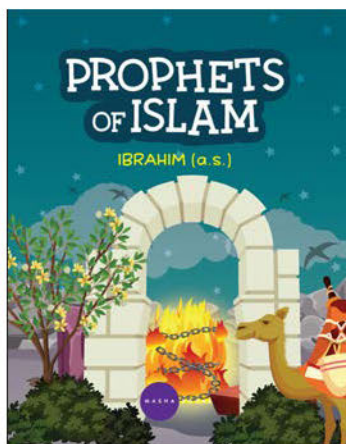
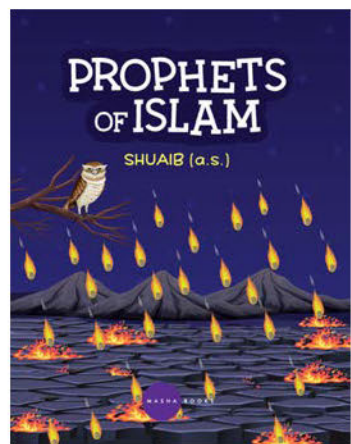
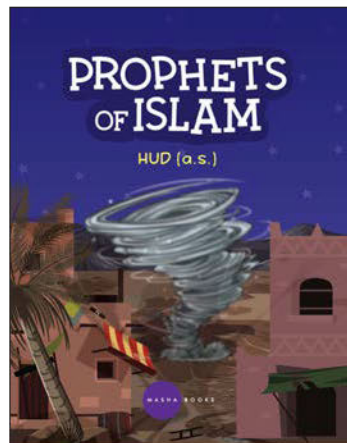
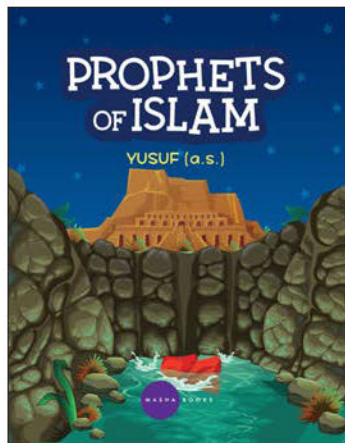
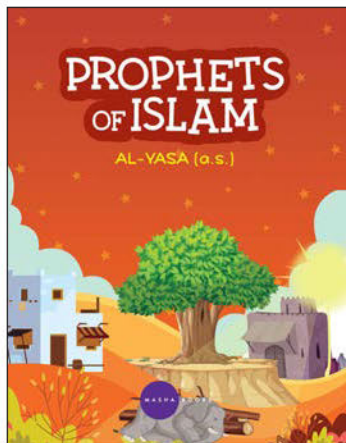
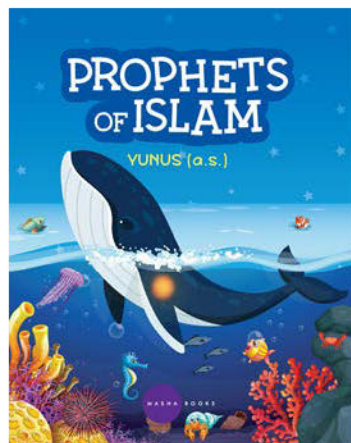
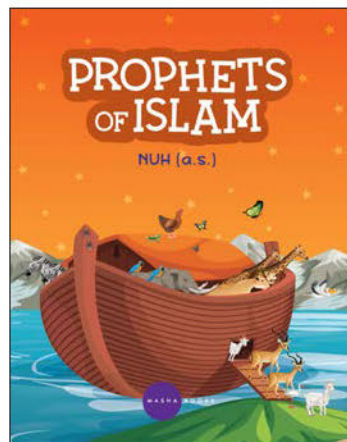
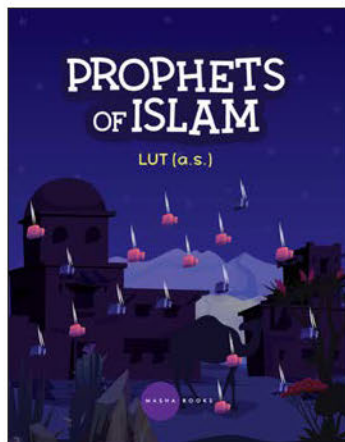
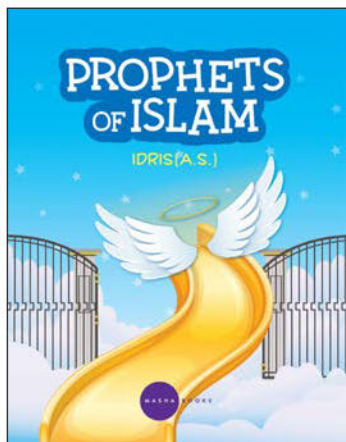
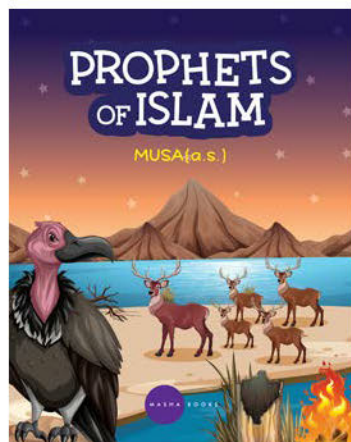
- The Fisherman
- Prophet Musa (a.s.)
- Master
- Hazrat Umar & His Slave Aslam

Prophets of Islam

Titles in the series: 25
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16

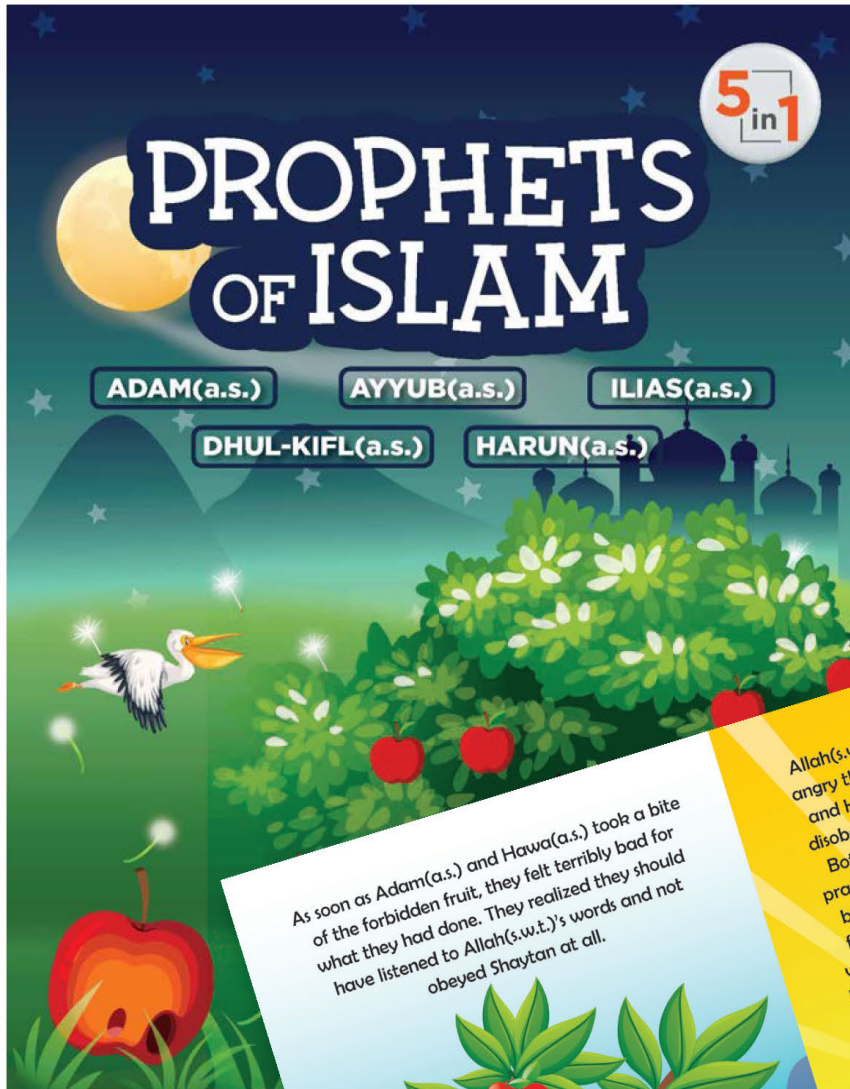






Prophets of Islam

Titles in the series: 5
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 80



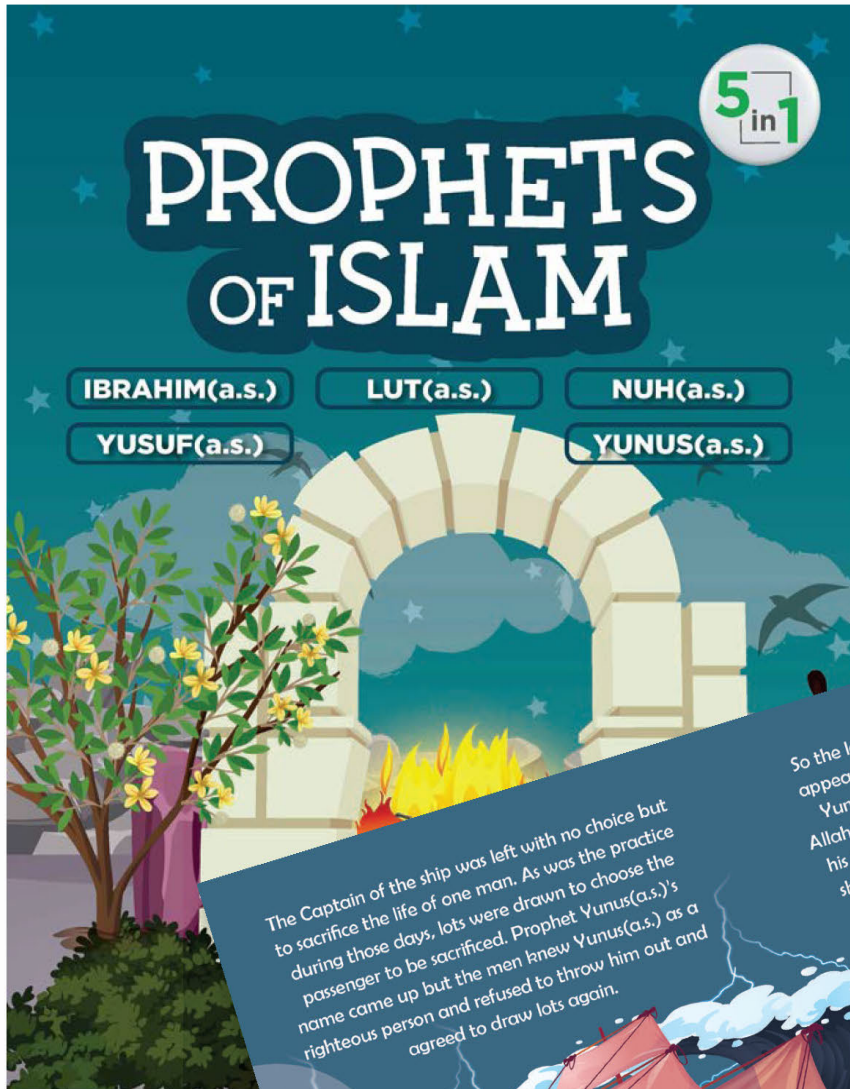
5 in 1

As soon as Adam(a.s.) and Hawa(a.s.) took a bite of the forbidden fruit, they felt terribly bad for what they had done. They realized they should have listened to Allah(s.w.t.)'s words and not obeyed Shaytan at all.

Allah(s.w.t.) was very angry that Adam(a.s.) and Hawa(a.s.) had disobeyed Him(s.w.t.). Both repented and prayed to Allah(s.w.t.) begging Him(s.w.t.) for forgiveness. They were very sorry for not listening to Allah(s.w.t.) and admitted their mistake.

- Prophet Adam(a.s.)
- Prophet Ayyub(a.s.)
- Prophet Ilias(a.s.)
- Prophet Dhul-Kifl(a.s.)
- Prophet Harun(a.s.)

Prophets of Islam



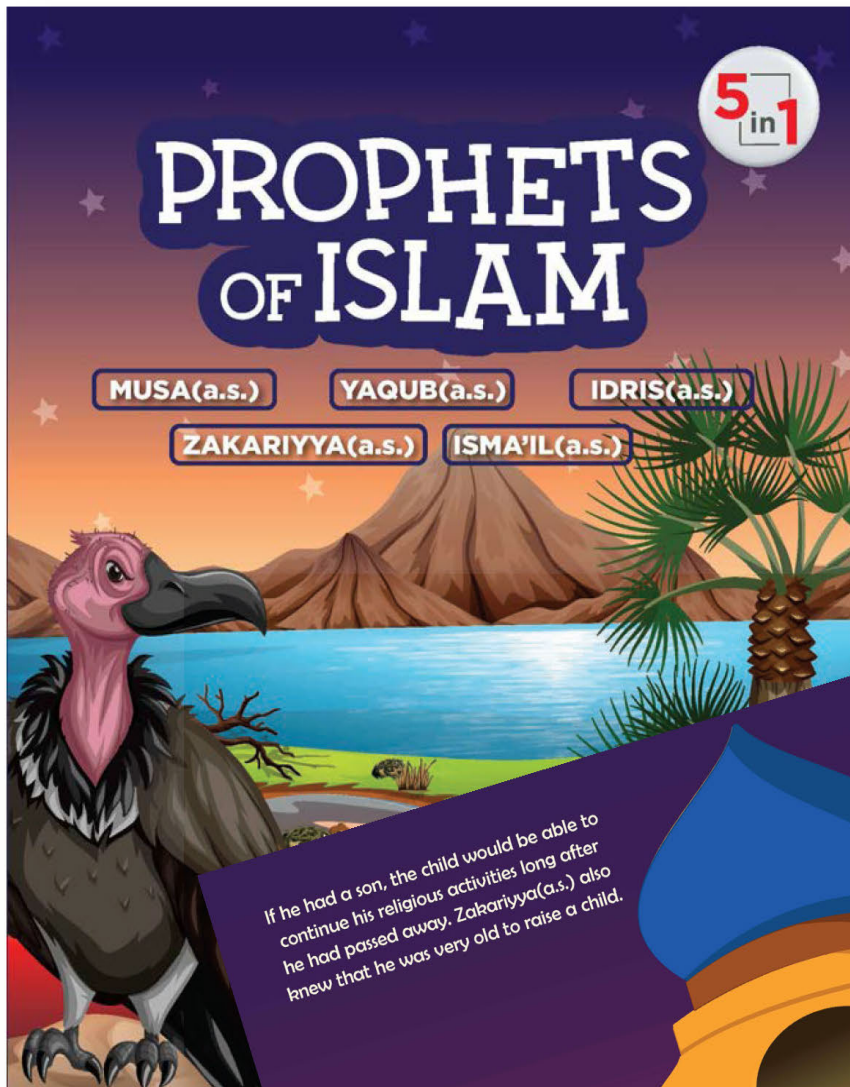
5 in 1

The Captain of the ship was left with no choice but to sacrifice the life of one man. As was the practice during those days, lots were drawn to choose the passenger to be sacrificed. Prophet Yunus(a.s.)'s name came up but the men knew Yunus(a.s.) as a righteous person and refused to throw him out and agreed to draw lots again.

So the lots were cast, and Yunus(a.s.)'s name appeared again. This happened three times. Yunus(a.s.) knew this to be the verdict of Allah(s.w.t.) for he had left his people without his Lord's consent. So, he jumped out of the ship into the dark and angry waves in the middle of the ocean.

- Prophet Ibrahim(a.s.)
- Prophet Lut(a.s.)
- Prophet Nuh(a.s.)
- Prophet Yusuf(a.s.)
- Prophet Yunus(a.s.)

Prophets of Islam



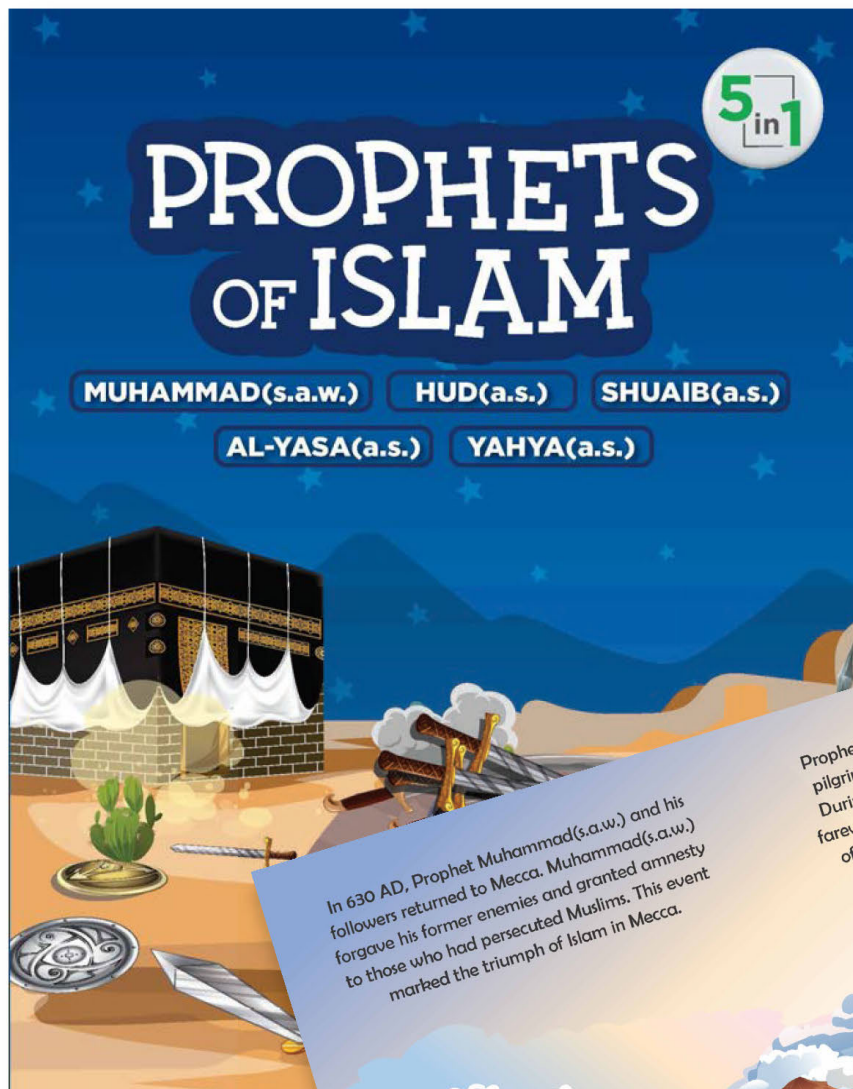
5 in 1

If he had a son, the child would be able to continue his religious activities long after he had passed away. Zakariyya(a.s.) also knew that he was very old to raise a child.

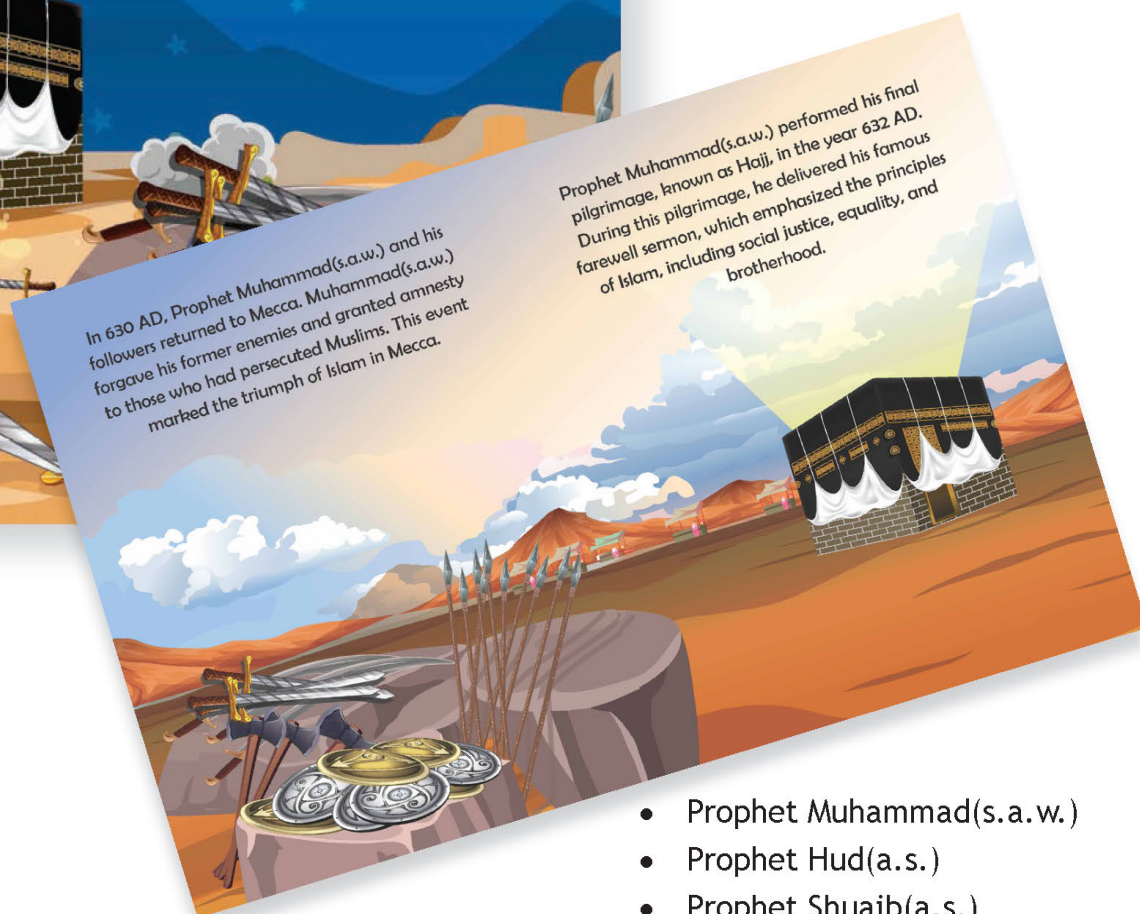
He also knew his wife was barren, but firmly believed through Allah(s.w.t.) all things are possible. One night, he stood in his sanctuary, deep in prayer.

- Prophet Musa(a.s.)
- Prophet Yaqub(a.s.)
- Prophet Idris(a.s.)
- Prophet Zakariyya(a.s.)
- Prophet Isma'il(a.s.)

Prophets of Islam



5 in 1

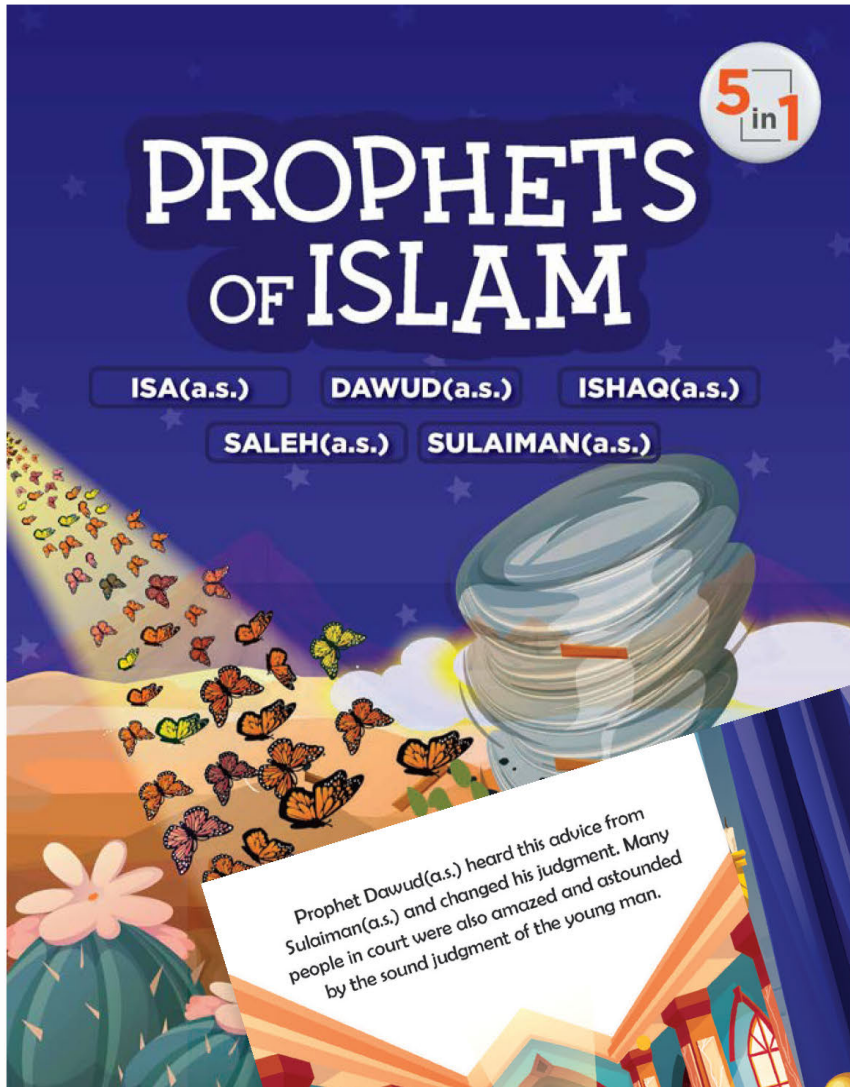


In 630 AD, Prophet Muhammad(s.a.w.) and his followers returned to Mecca. Muhammad(s.a.w.) forgave his former enemies and granted amnesty to those who had persecuted Muslims. This event marked the triumph of Islam in Mecca.

Prophet Muhammad(s.a.w.) performed his final pilgrimage, known as Hajj, in the year 632 AD. During this pilgrimage, he delivered his famous farewell sermon, which emphasized the principles of Islam, including social justice, equality, and brotherhood.

- Prophet Muhammad(s.a.w.)
- Prophet Hud(a.s.)
- Prophet Shuaib(a.s.)
- Prophet Al-Yasa(a.s.)
- Prophet Yahya(a.s.)

Prophets of Islam



5 in 1

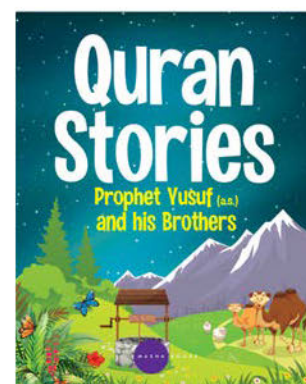
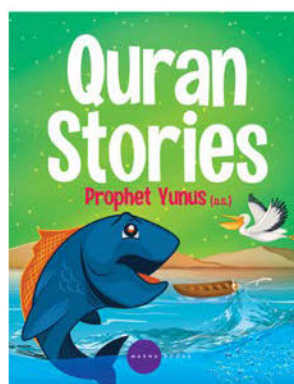
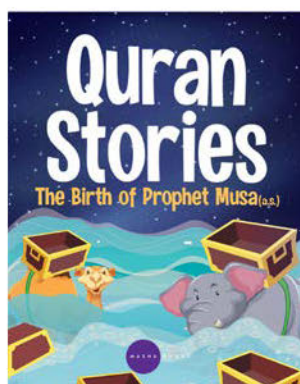
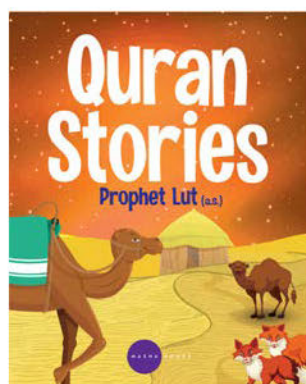
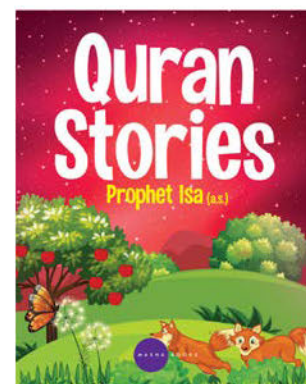
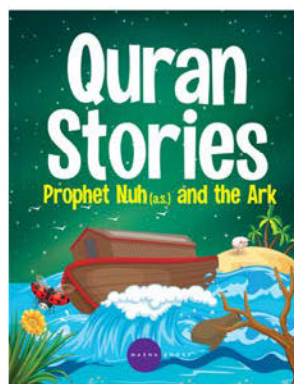
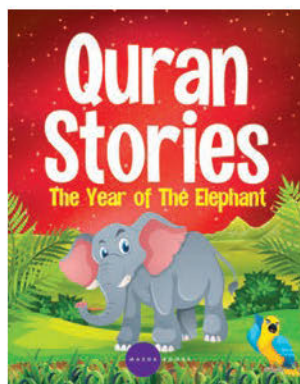
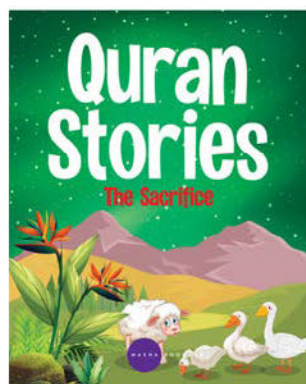
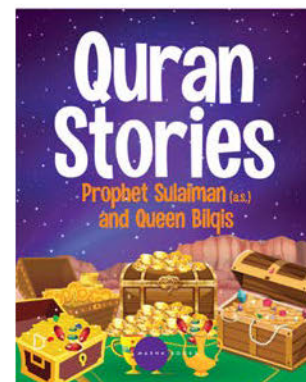
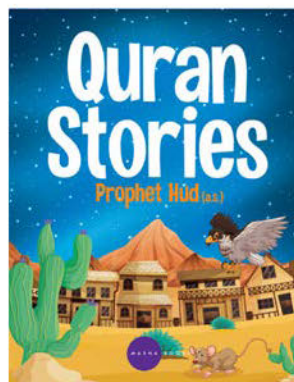
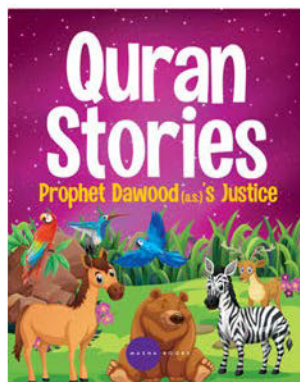
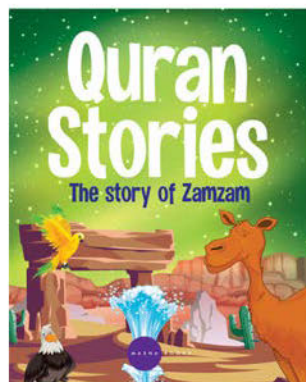
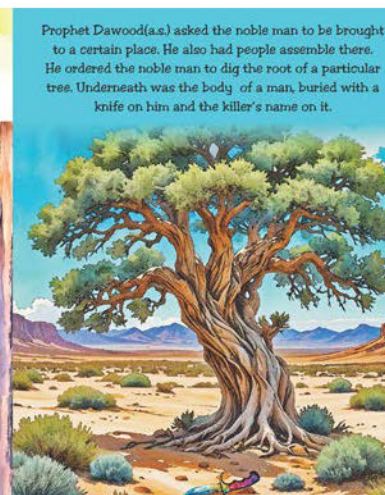
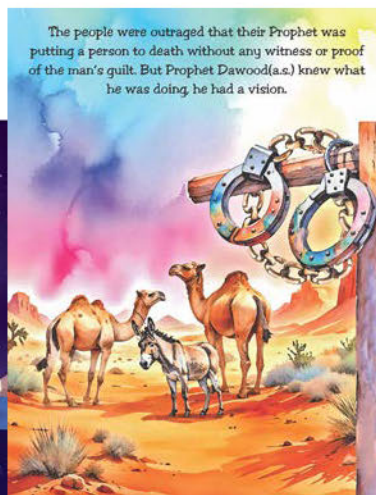
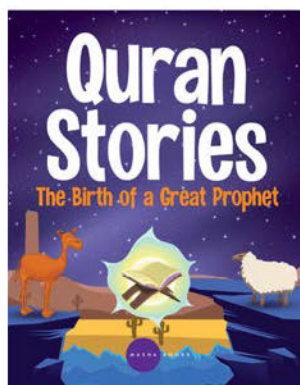
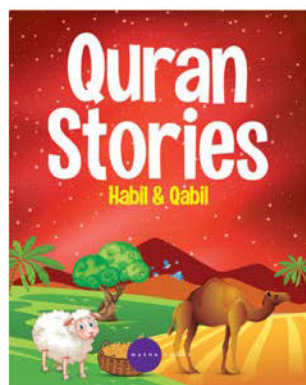
Prophet Dawud(a.s.) heard this advice from Sulaiman(a.s.) and changed his judgment. Many people in court were also amazed and astounded by the sound judgment of the young man.

Seeing this, Prophet Dawud(a.s.) made him his heir. Dawud(a.s.) soon passed away and Prophet Sulaiman(a.s.) ascended the throne.

- Prophet Isa(a.s.)
- Prophet Dawud(a.s.)
- Prophet Ishaq(a.s.)
- Prophet Saleh(a.s.)
- Prophet Sulaiman(a.s.)

Stories From The Quran

Titles in the series: 14
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



Stories From The Qur'an

Titles in the series: 3
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 80



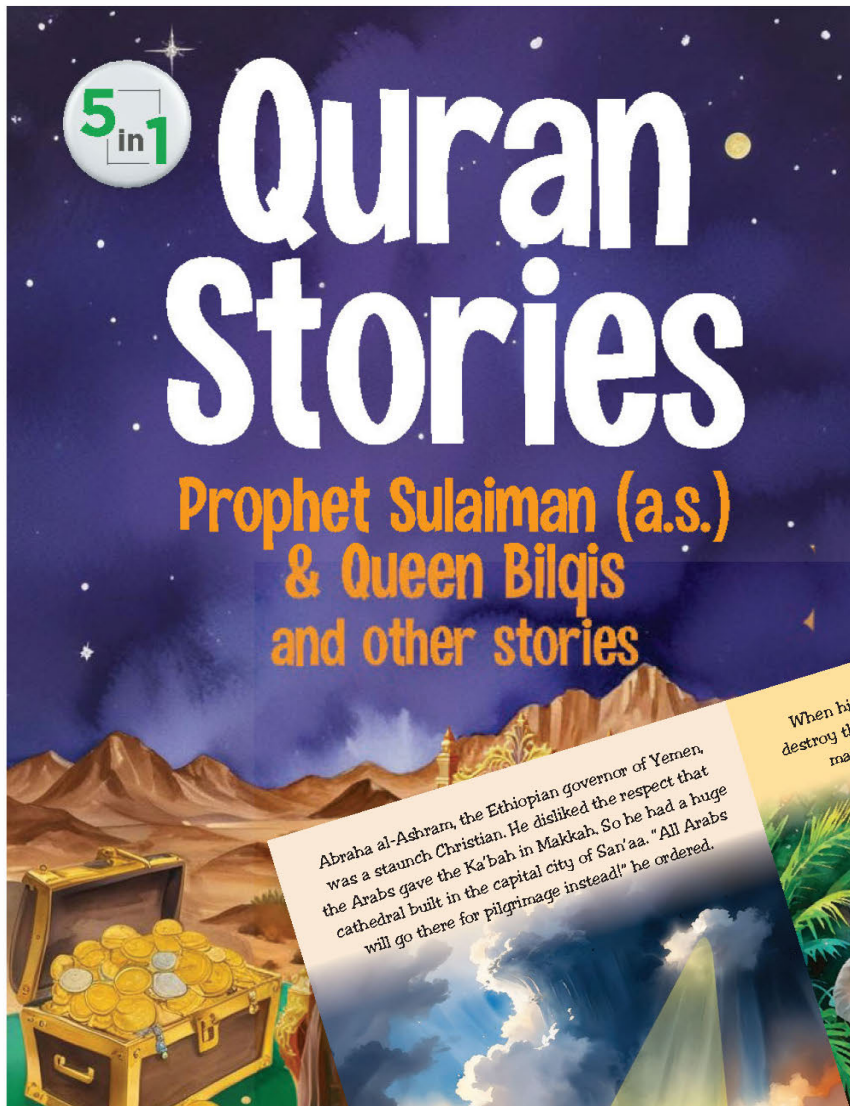
5 in 1

Even the birds and animals would be in a trance listening to his recitation. It was truly a miracle of Allah(s.w.t.). In fact, Prophet Dawood(a.s.) was also blessed with the ability to understand their language.

Prophet Dawood(a.s.) would often send deputies to listen to complaints of his people even in his absence so his people were not neglected at any time. Once Allah(s.w.t.) sent two angels disguised as men to Prophet Dawood(a.s.). The first man said, "We need your help over a dispute, my brother has ninety-nine sheep and he has given me just one. Then he has even taken back the one that he had given me."

- Habil & Qabil
- The Birth of a Great Prophet
- The story of Zamzam
- Prophet Dawood (a.s.)'s Justice
- Prophet Hud (a.s.)

Stories From The Qur'an



5 in 1

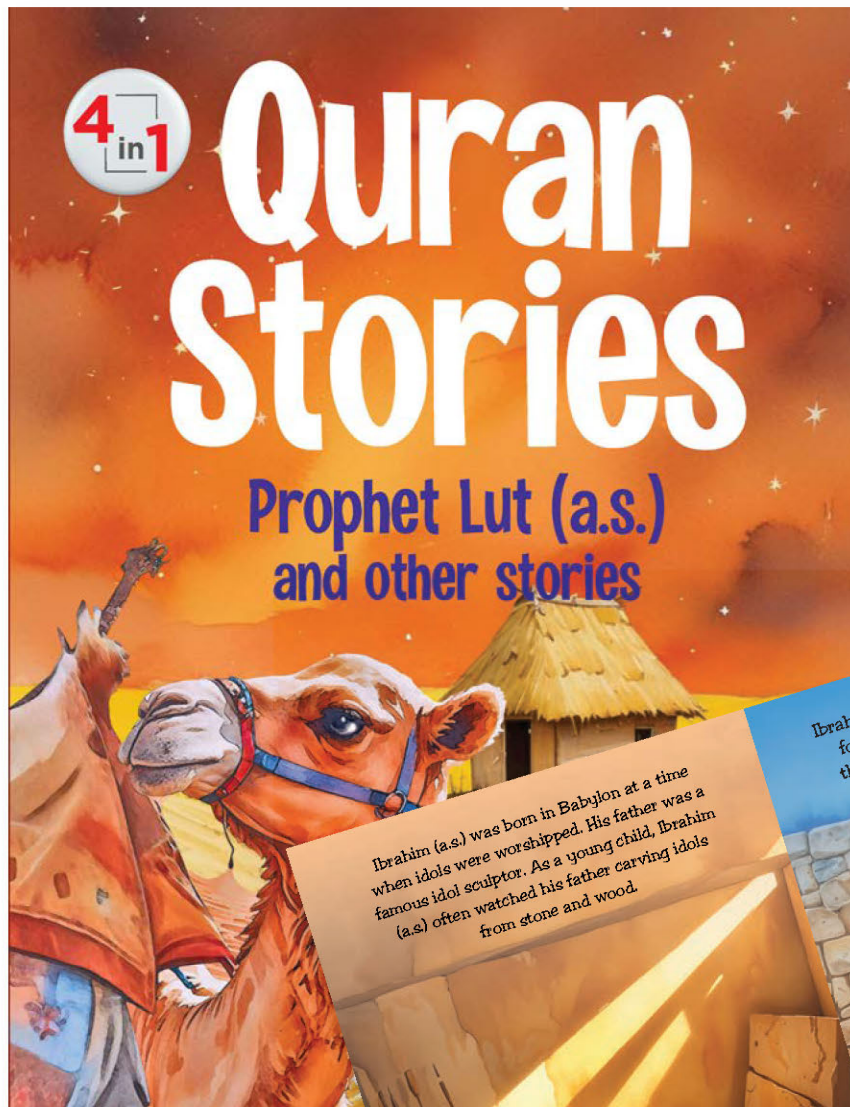
Abraha al-Ashram, the Ethiopian governor of Yemen, was a staunch Christian. He disliked the respect that the Arabs gave the Ka'bah in Makkah. So he had a huge cathedral built in the capital city of San'aa. "All Arabs will go there for pilgrimage instead!" he ordered.

When his order was ignored, he was furious. "I shall destroy the Ka'bah! Then we'll see where they pray!" He marched towards Makkah with a large army.

- Prophet Sulaiman (a.s.) & Queen Bilqis
- The Year of the Elephant
- The Sacrifice
- Prophet Nuh (a.s.) & The Ark
- Prophet Isa (a.s.)

Stories From The Qur'an

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 64



4 in **1**

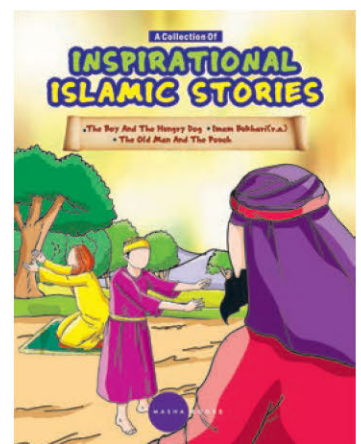
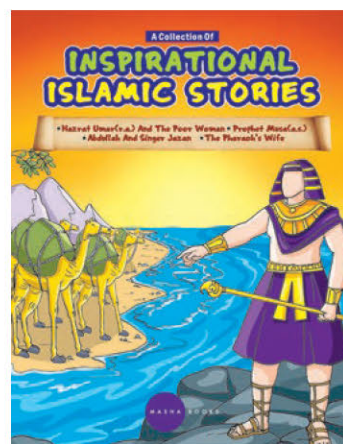
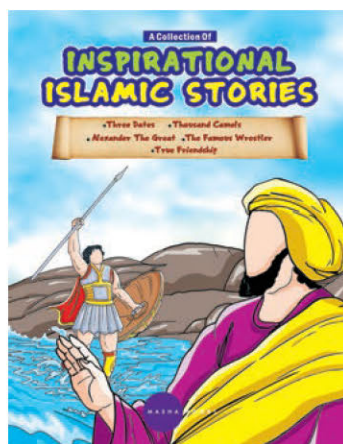
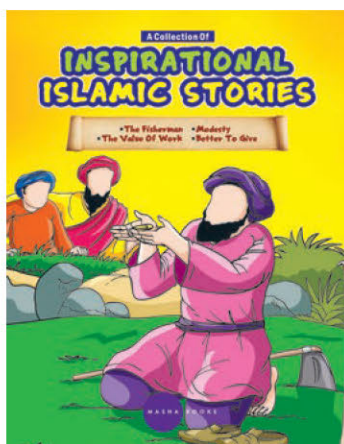
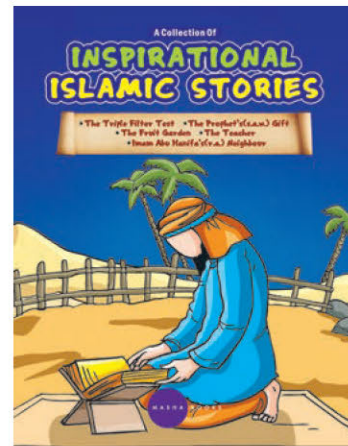
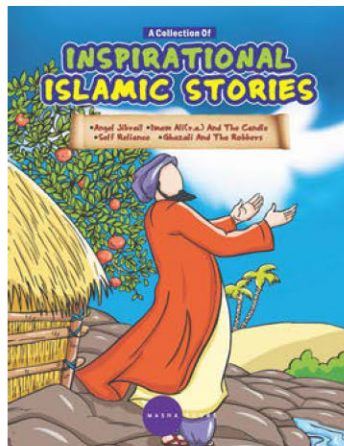
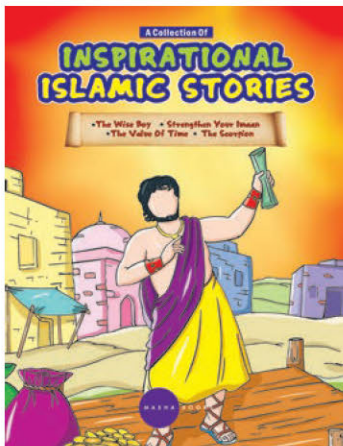
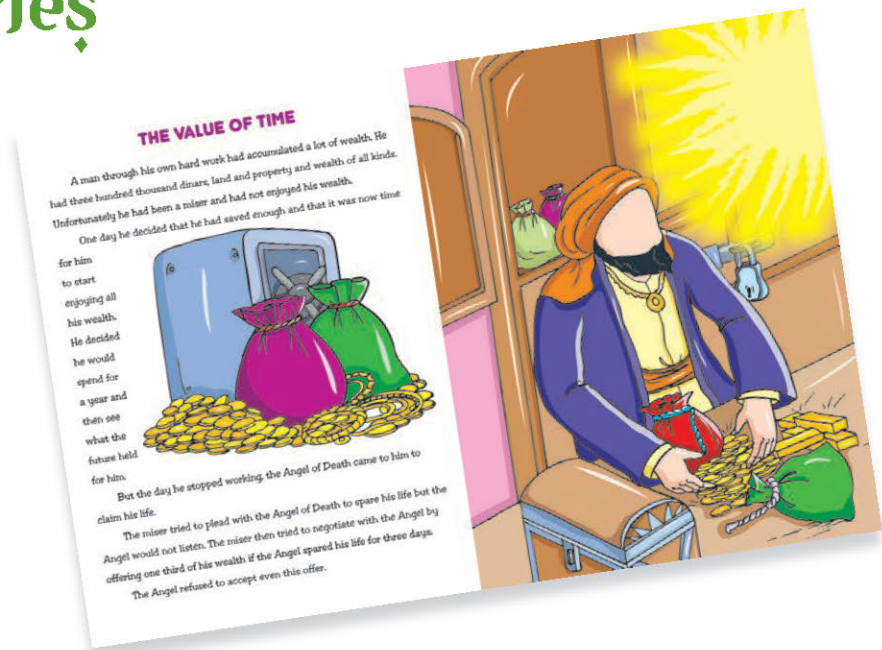
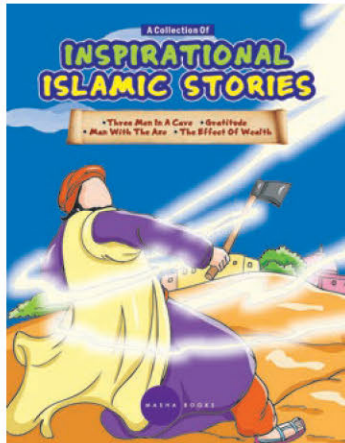
Ibrahim (a.s.) was born in Babylon at a time when idols were worshipped. His father was a famous idol sculptor. As a young child, Ibrahim (a.s.) often watched his father carving idols from stone and wood.

Ibrahim (a.s.) would play with these sculptures for a while after his father was done with them. Later, he would be amazed to see the same idols being worshipped in temples.

- Prophet Lut (a.s.)
- The Birth of Prophet Musa (a.s.)
- Prophet Yunus (a.s.)
- Prophet Yusuf (a.s.) & His Brothers

Inspirational Islamic Stories

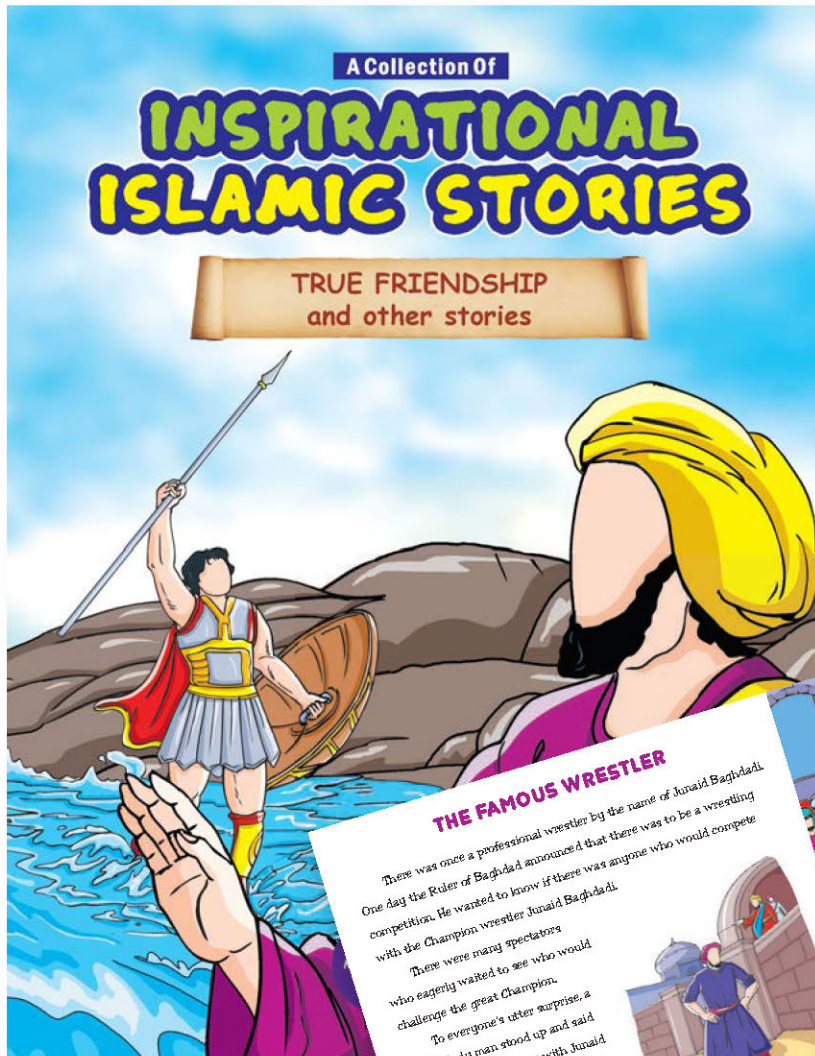
Titles in the series: 8
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



Inspirational Islamic Stories

Titles in the series: 2
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 64

4 books
in 1



TRUE FRIENDSHIP
and other stories

- True Friendship
- Three Dates
- Thousand Camels
- Alexander The Great
- The Famous Wrestler

- The Fisherman
- Modesty
- The Value of Work
- Better to Give

- The Boy and the Hungry Dog
- Imam Bukhari(r.a.)
- The Old Man and the Pouch

THE FAMOUS WRESTLER

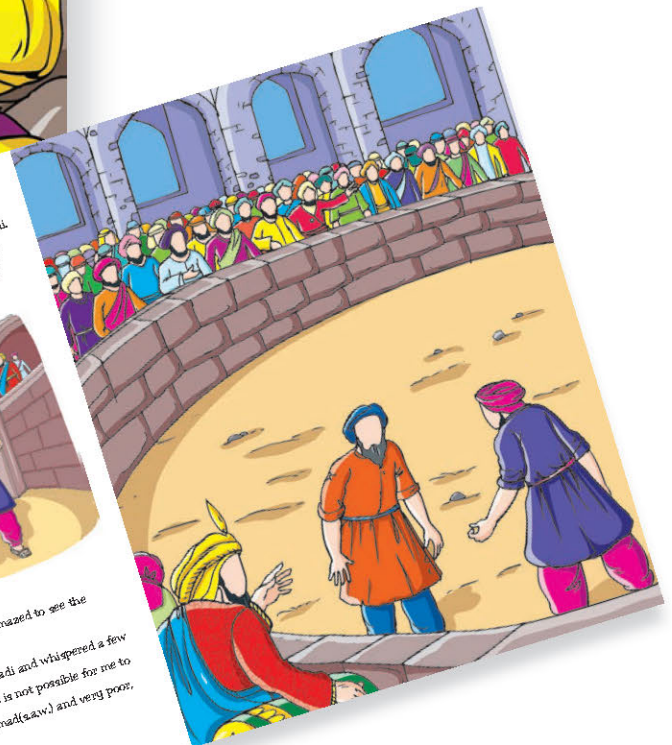
There was once a professional wrestler by the name of Junaid Baghdadi. One day the Ruler of Baghdad announced that there was to be a wrestling competition. He wanted to know if there was anyone who would compete with the Champion wrestler Junaid Baghdadi. There were many spectators who eagerly waited to see who would challenge the great Champion.

To everyone's utter surprise, a frail elderly man stood up and said that he would compete with Junaid Baghdadi. He was about sixty-five years old.

As the elderly man entered the ring the spectators began to laugh. They could not imagine this frail man wrestling with the mighty Champion.

When Junaid Baghdadi entered the ring he was amazed to see the elderly man waiting to wrestle with him.

The elderly man then went up to Junaid Baghdadi and whispered a few words to him. He told the Champion, "I am aware it is not possible for me to defeat you. I am a descendant of Prophet Muhammad(saw) and very poor, my children are starving."

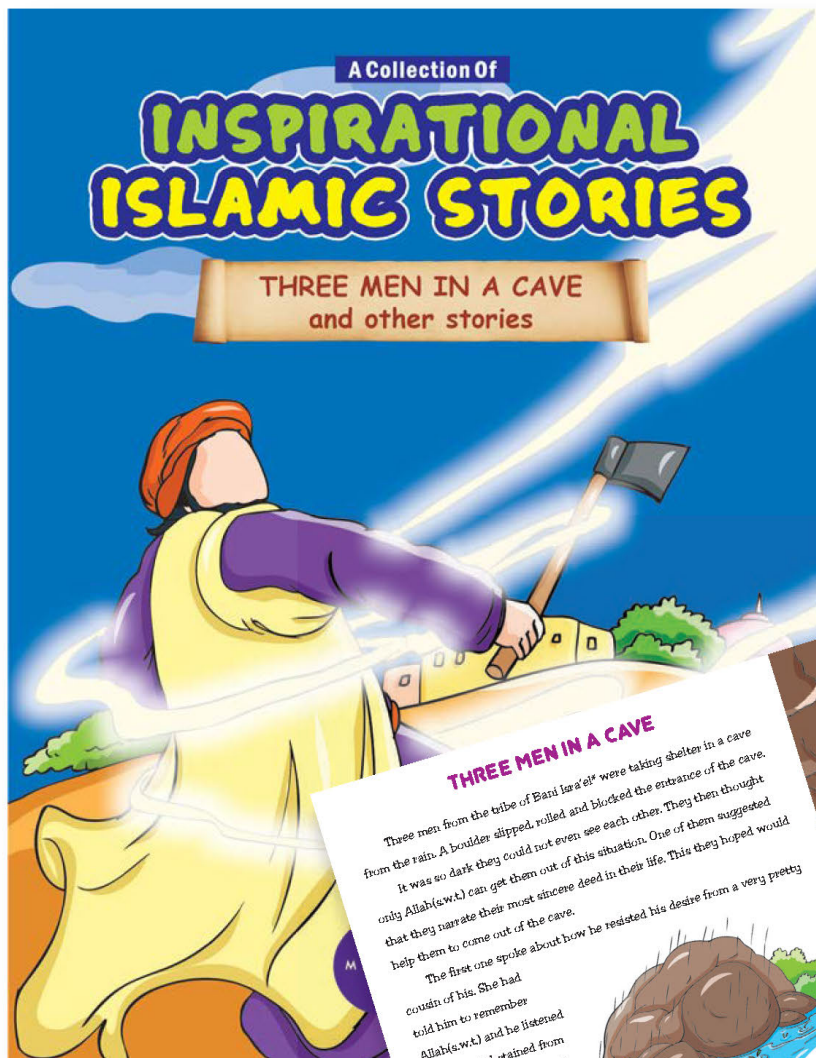


- Hazrat Umar(r.a.) and the Poor Woman
- Abdullah and Singer Jazan
- Prophet Musa(a.s.)
- The Pharaoh's Wife

Inspirational Islamic Stories

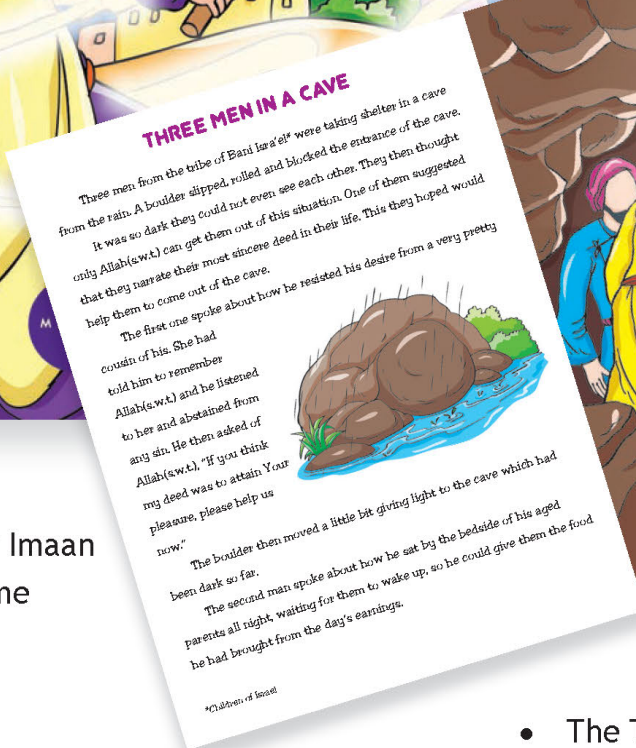
4 books
in 1

- Three Men in a Cave
- Gratitude
- Man with the Axe
- The Effect of Wealth



- The Wise Boy
- Strengthen Your Imaan
- The Value of Time
- The Scorpion

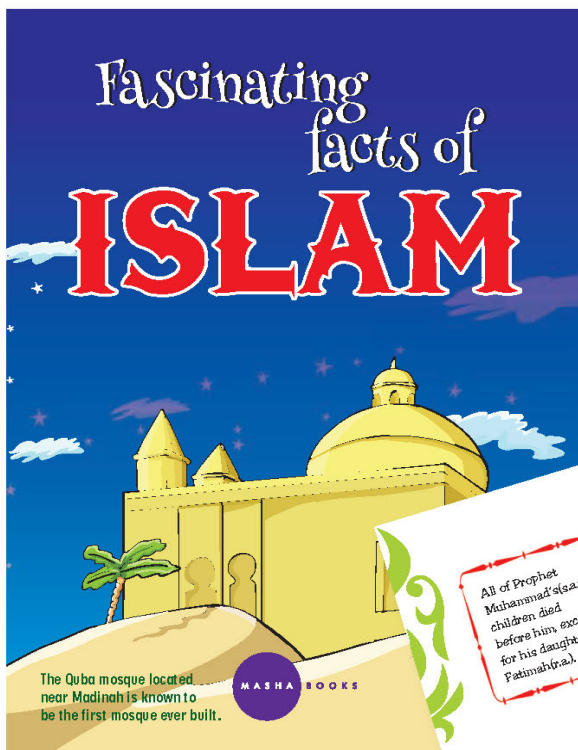
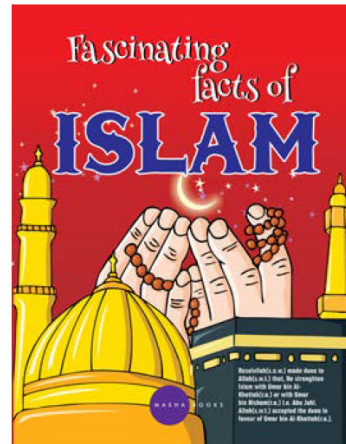
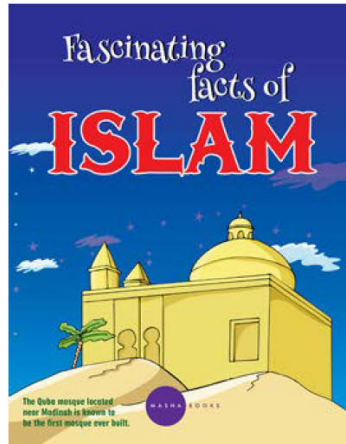
- Angel Jibrail
- Imam Ali(r.a.) and the Candle
- Self Reliance
- Ghazali and the Robbers



- The Triple Filter Test
- The Prophet's(s.a.w.) Gift
- The Fruit Garden
- The Teacher
- Imam Abu Hanifa's(r.a.) Neighbour

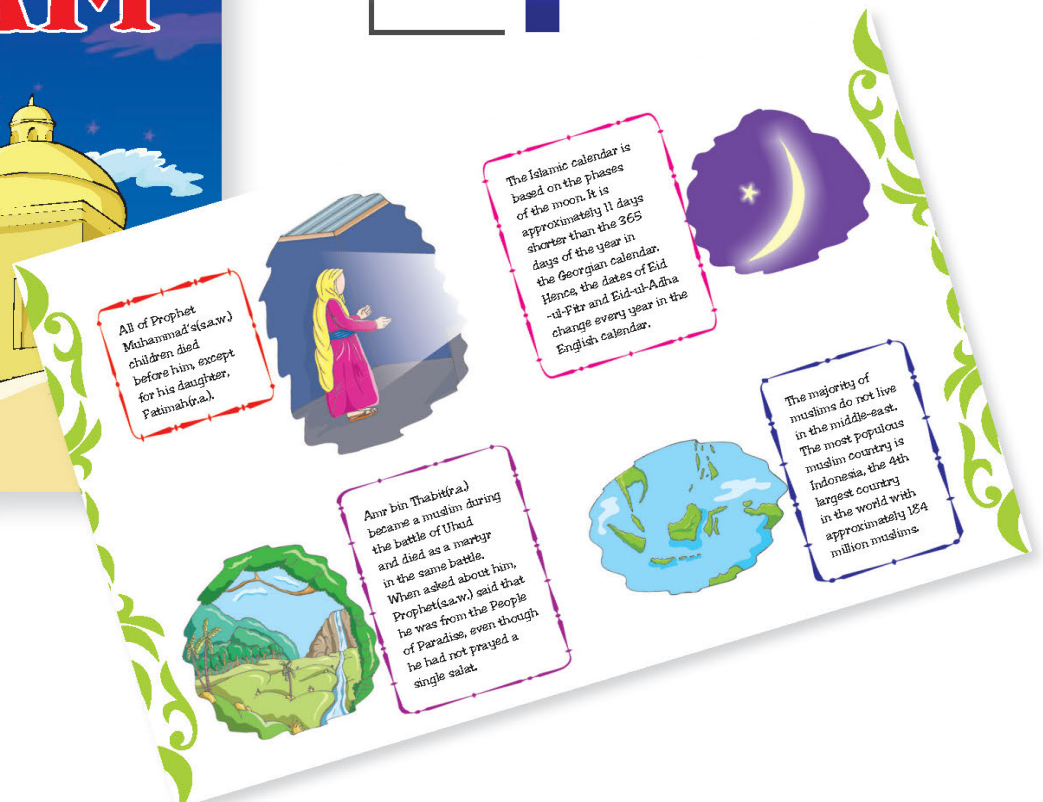
Fascinating Facts of Islam

Title in the series: 2
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



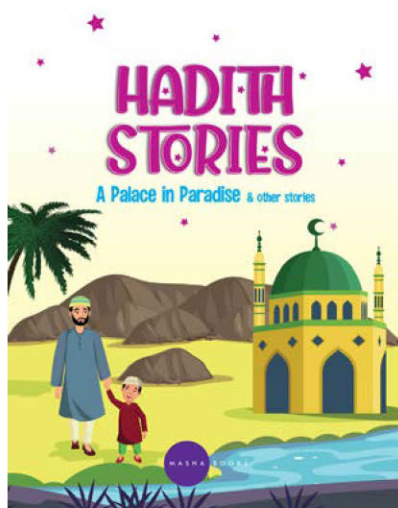
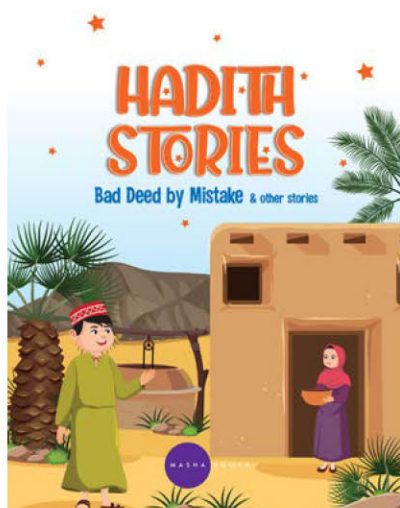
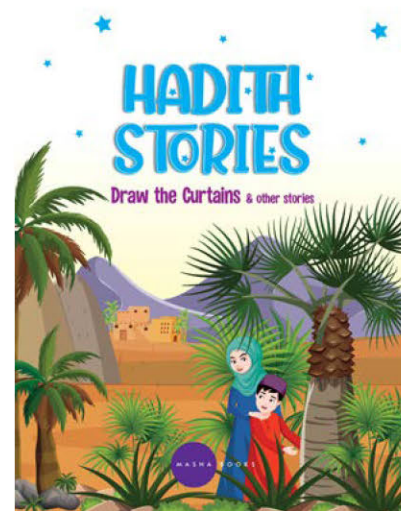
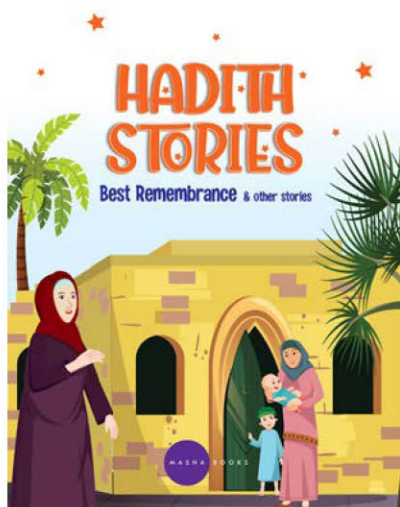
2 books
in 1

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 32



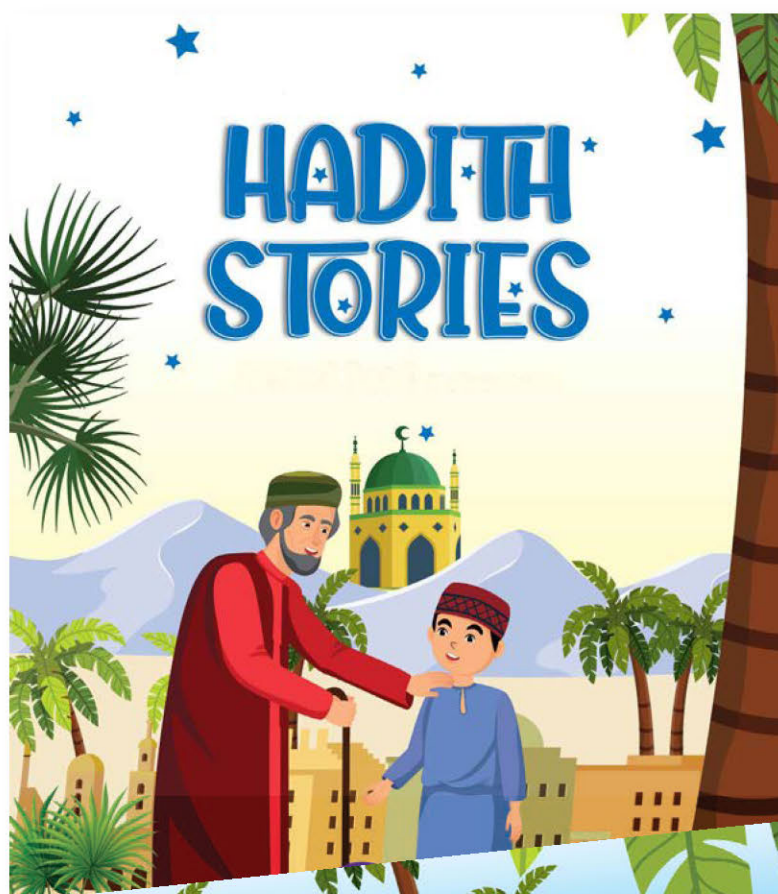
Hādith Stories

Title in the series: 7
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



Ḥadīth Stories

Title in the series: 1
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 112



A Good Deed

Akram was an affectionate child. His grandfather loved him a lot. Every morning, Akram accompanied his grandfather to the mosque. One day, they were on their way to the mosque as usual. They saw a man looking worried, walking with dreary feet. "Can you please guide me to this address?" the man asked, showing a piece of paper.

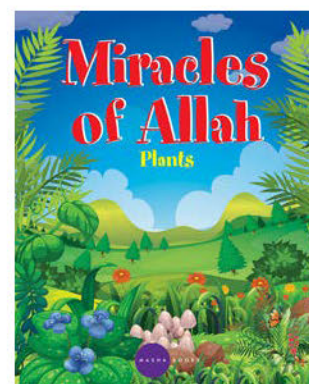
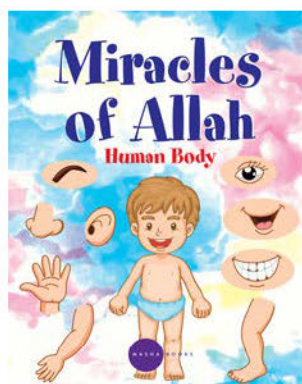
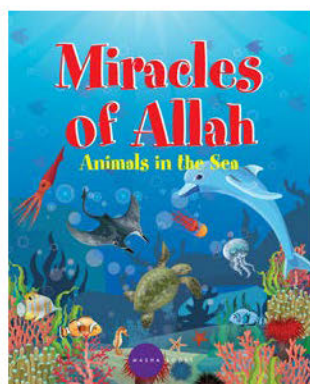
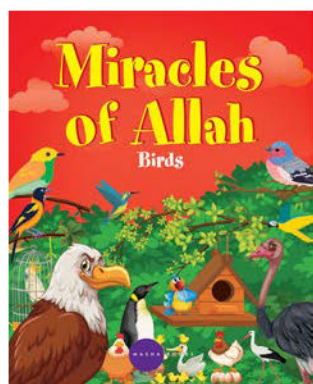
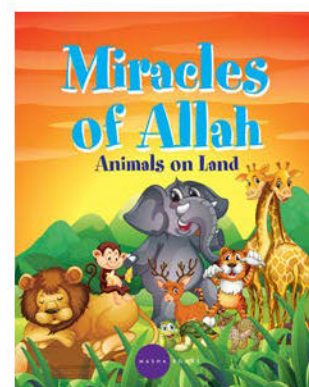
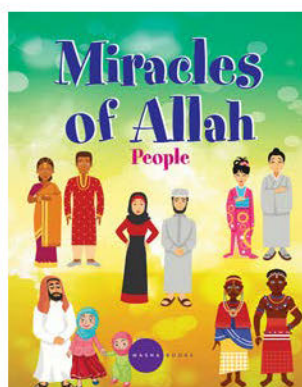
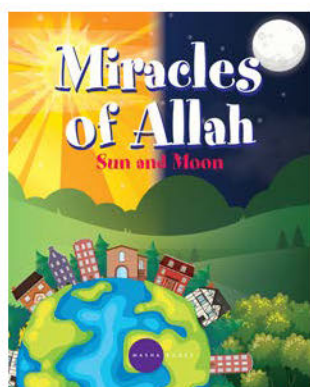
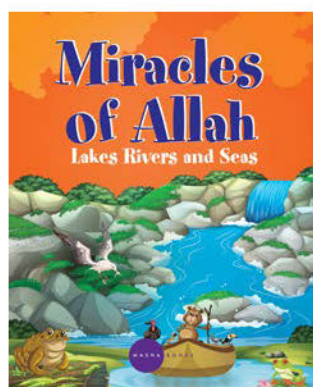
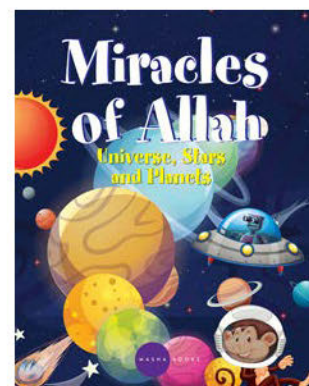
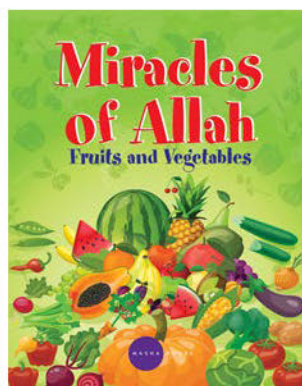
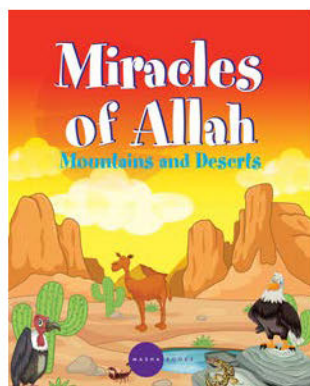
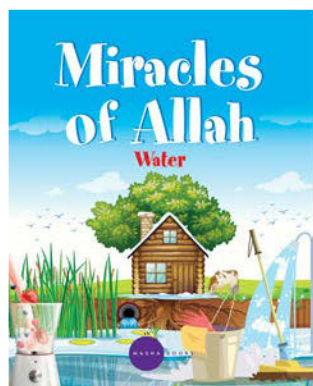
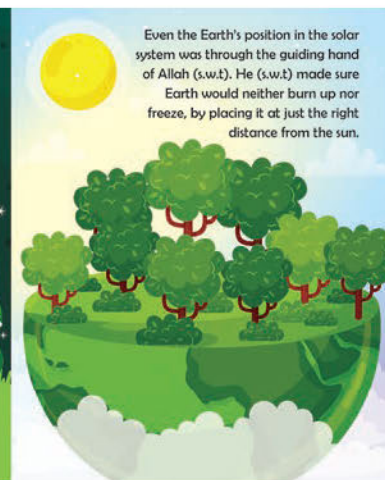
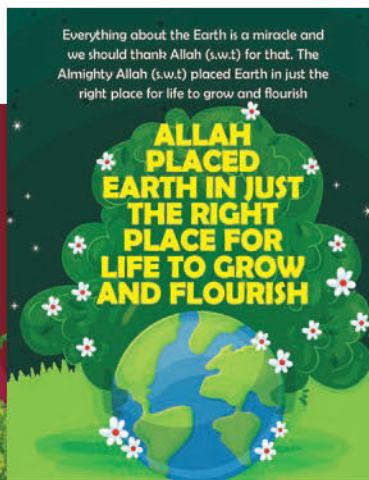
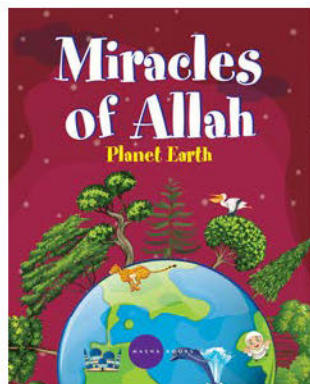
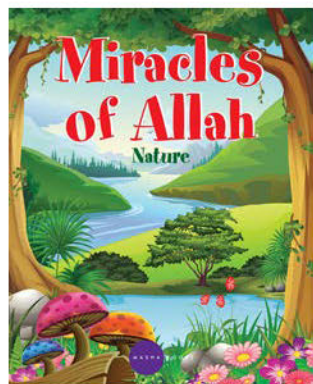
Akram recognised the man and said, "He is your old friend, grandpa. But he had insulted you last year, I remember. And after that he never came to meet you." "Yes, I remember, Akram," said

his grandfather, adding, "He seems to be in distress now. Let us help him." Akram then directed the man to the correct address. "Thank you very much for your good deed," said the man, as he apologised to Akram's grandfather.

"Is this too considered a good deed, grandpa?" asked Akram. "Yes my little one. The Prophet (S.A.W) has said: 'Do not neglect good deeds. Even if it is pouring water from your bucket into your friend's cup, do it. Meet your friend with a pleasant face and treat him well. Protect him from slander when he leaves you.'" (Sahih Muslim)

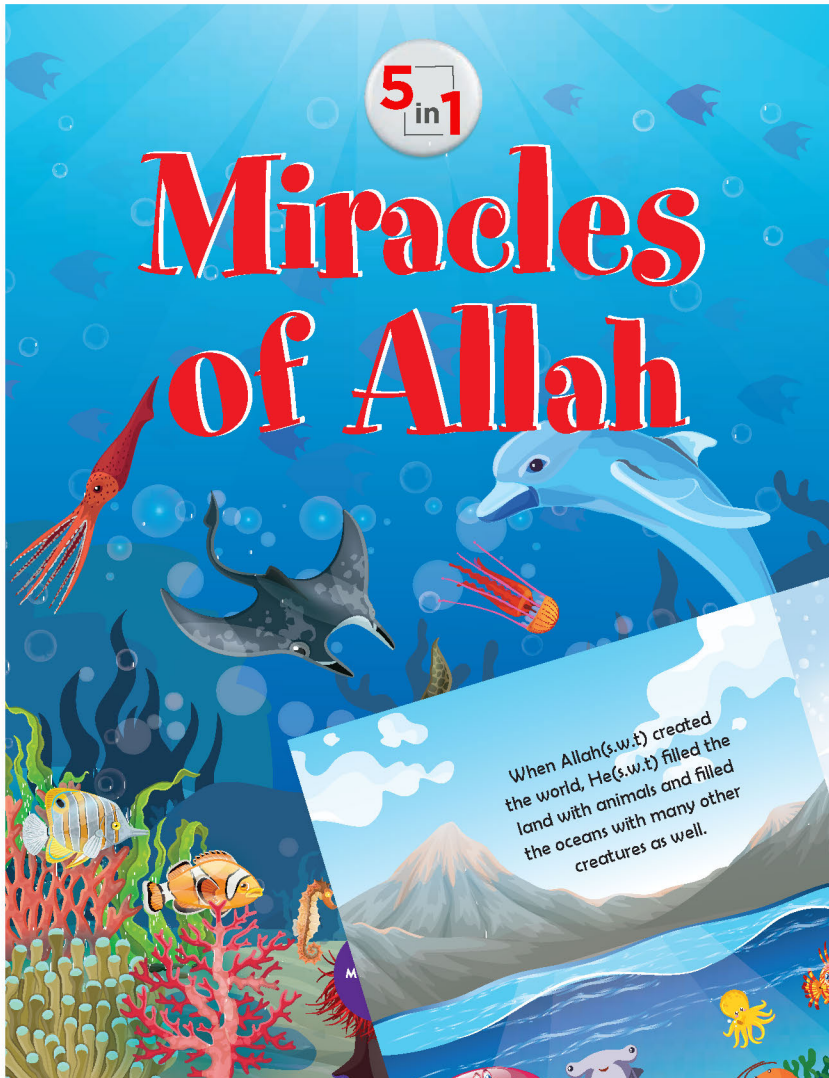
Miracles of Allah

Titles in the series: 14
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



Miracles of Allah

Titles in the series: 3
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 80

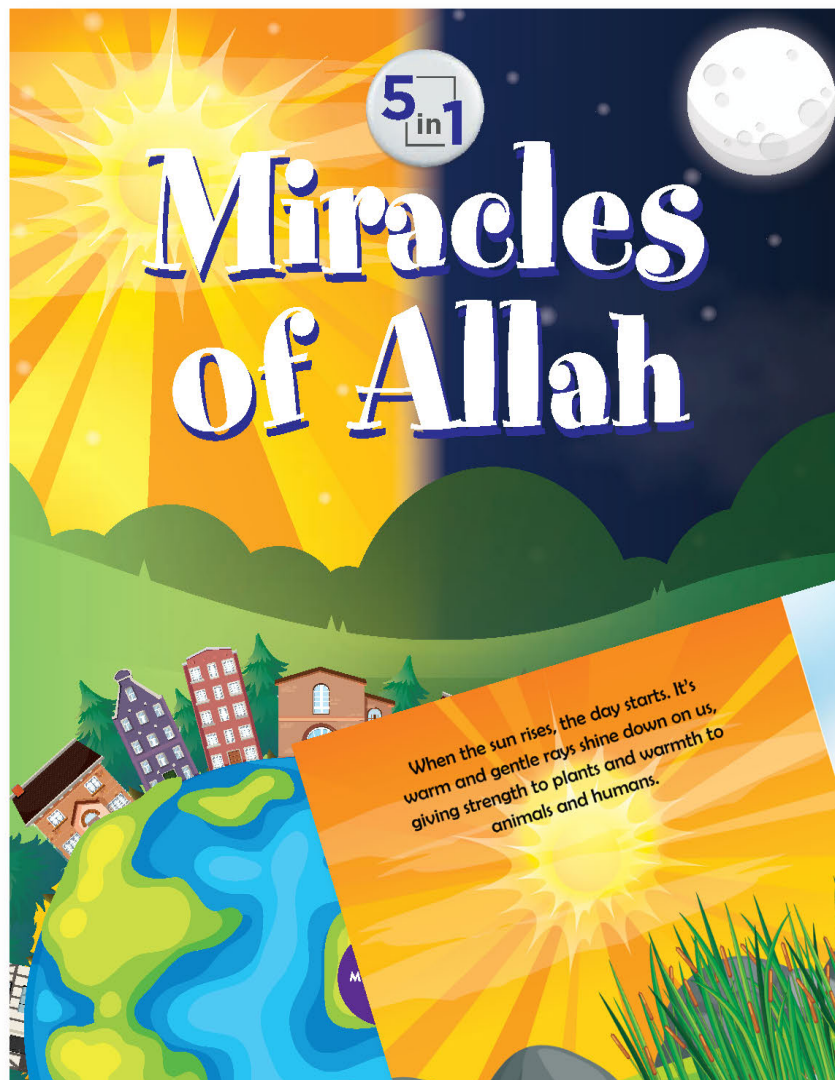


5
in **1**



- Animals in the Sea
- Water
- Birds
- Animals on Land
- Fruits and Vegetables

Miracles of Allah



5 in 1

When the sun rises, the day starts. It's warm and gentle rays shine down on us, giving strength to plants and warmth to animals and humans.

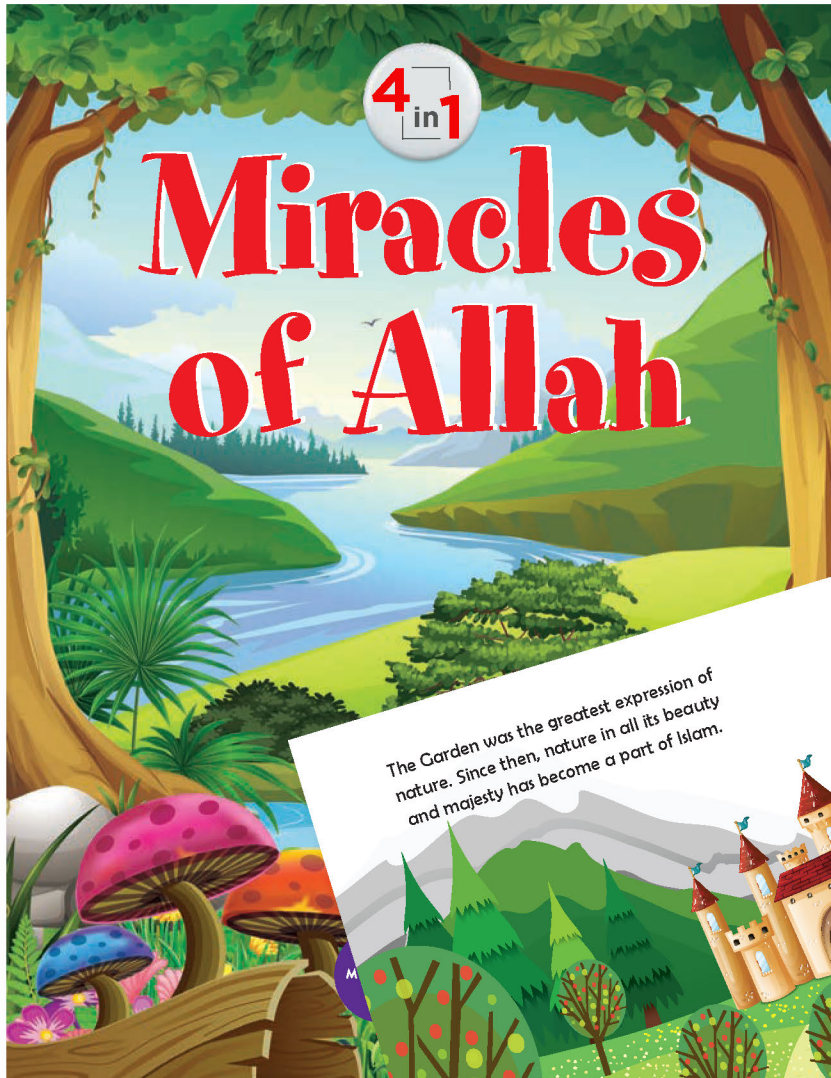
From the sun, the plants take in the energy. They store this energy inside them and use it to grow. These plants then make beautiful flowers or tasty vegetables, which becomes food for animals and humans.

- Sun and Moon
- Planet Earth
- Universe, Stars and Planets
- People
- Human Body

Miracles of Allah

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 64



4 in 1

The Garden was the greatest expression of nature. Since then, nature in all its beauty and majesty has become a part of Islam.

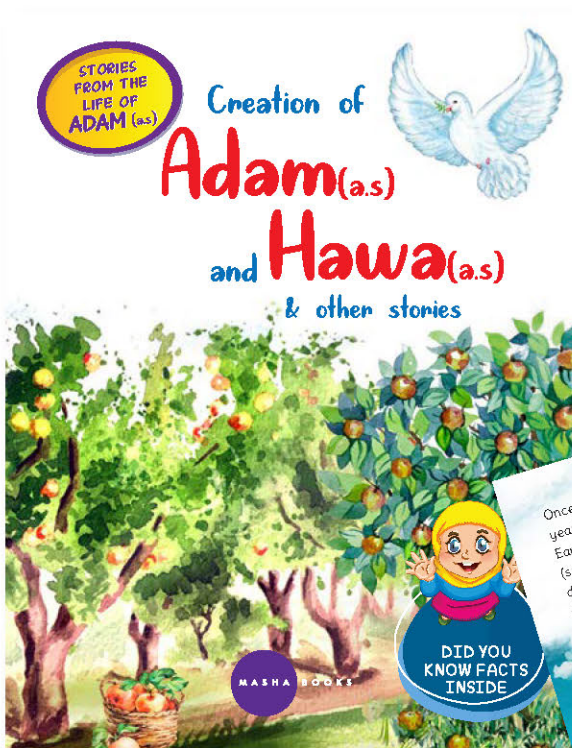
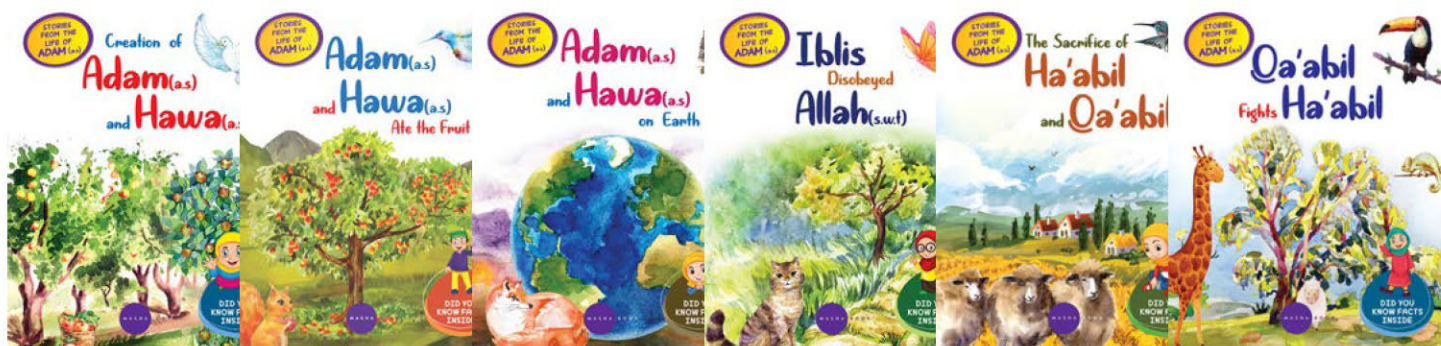
Nature is so very important to us that many mosques and palaces are all filled with paintings or tiled depictions of flowers and gardens.



- Nature
- Plants
- Mountains and Deserts
- Lakes, Rivers and Seas

Stories from the Life of Adam(a.s.)

Titles in the series: 6
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



6
in 1

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 96

Once upon a time, many, many billion years ago, there was no Heaven or Earth. Allah (s.w.t) was alone on His Throne. Then He (s.w.t) decided to create the universe, the heavens and the Earth.

Did You Know?
ALLAH (s.w.t)
CREATED
EVERYTHING
OUT OF
NOTHING

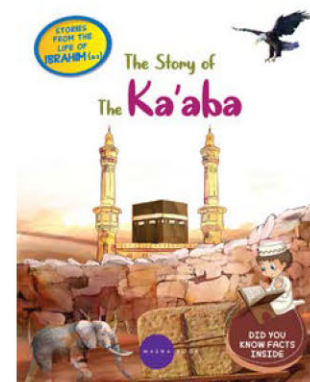
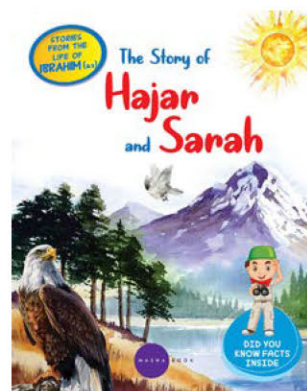
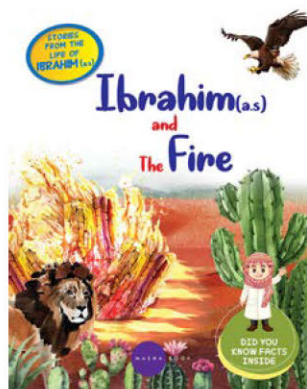
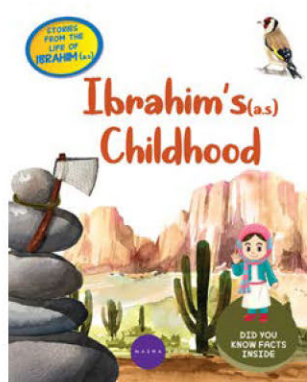
Allah (s.w.t) just said, "Kun, Fa Yakun" which means "Be! And it is!", and everything came into existence. The seven heavens, the seven earths and all the planets and galaxies and the entire universe was created just by one order of Almighty Allah (s.w.t).

- Creation of Adam and Hawa
- Adam & Hawa Ate the Fruit
- Adam & Hawa on Earth

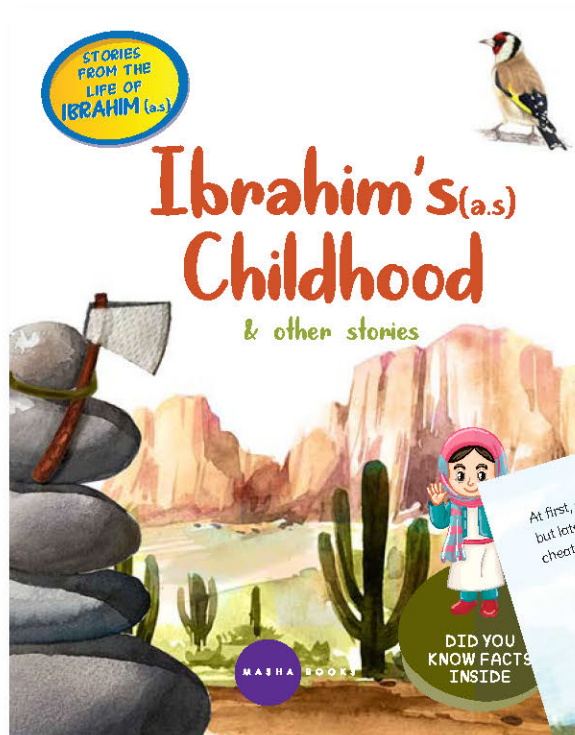
- Iblis Disobeyed Allah
- The Sacrifice of Ha'abil and Qa'abil
- Qa'abil Fights Ha'abil

Stories from the Life of Ibrahim(a.s.)

Titles in the series: 4
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 64



4 in 1

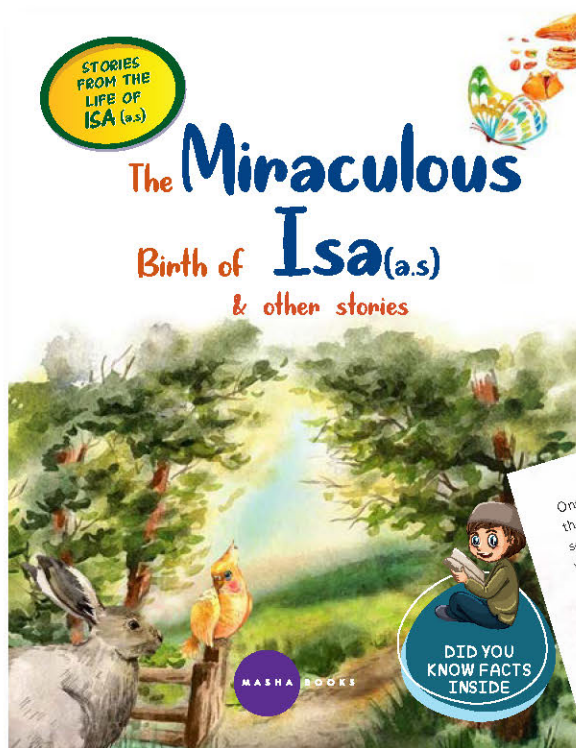
At first, such a sight seemed funny to Ibrahim(a.s.), but later he began to feel angry. How could people be cheated like this by these lifeless items, he wondered.

What made Ibrahim(a.s.) angrier was that, his father wanted him to be a priest in one of these temples when he grew up, but Ibrahim(a.s.) never stopped displaying his hatred for these idols made of stone and wood.

- Ibrahim's(a.s.) Childhood
- Ibrahim(a.s.) and The Fire
- The Story of Hajar & Sarah
- The Story of The Ka'aba

Stories from the Life of Isa(a.s.)

Titles in the series: 5
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



5 in 1

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 80

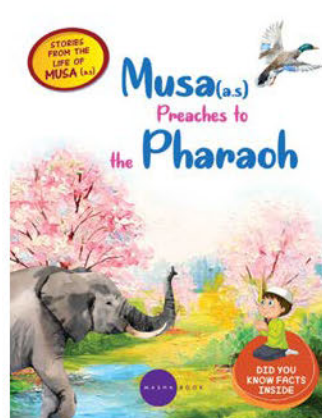
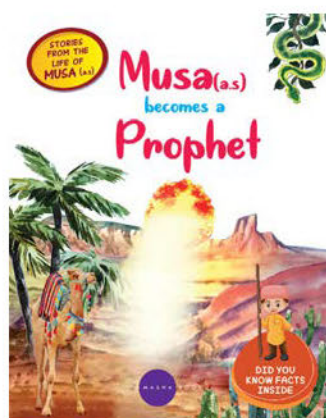
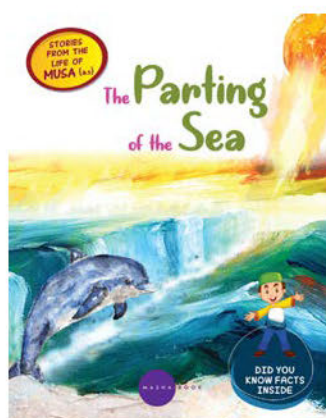
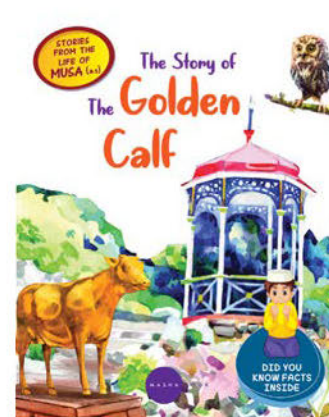
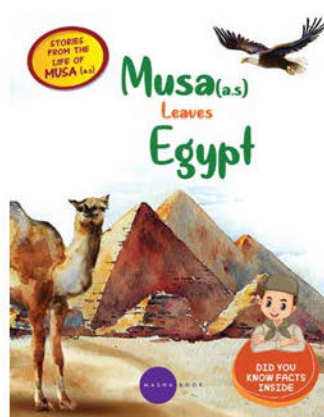
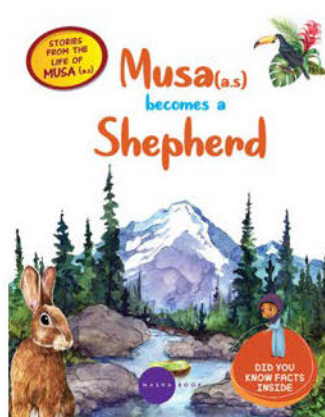
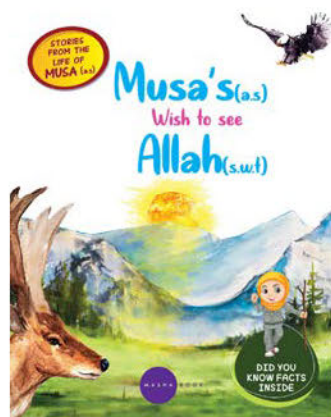
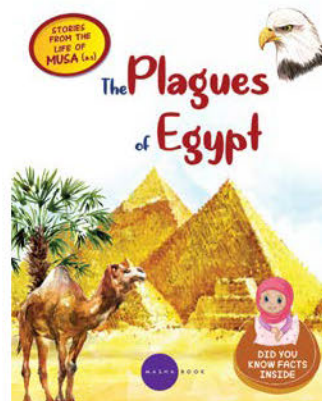
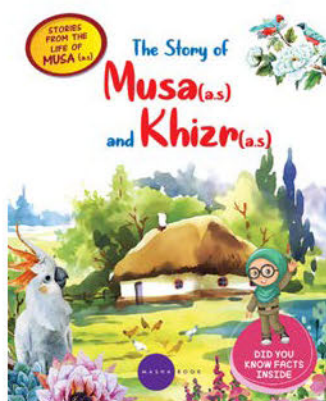
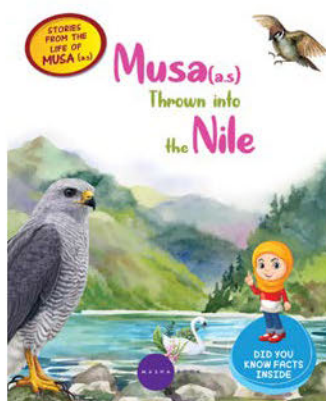
- The Miraculous Birth of Isa(a.s.)
- Isa(a.s.) Speaks as an Infant
- The Miracles of Isa(a.s.)



- Isa(a.s.) Raised to Heaven
- The Second Coming of Isa(a.s.)

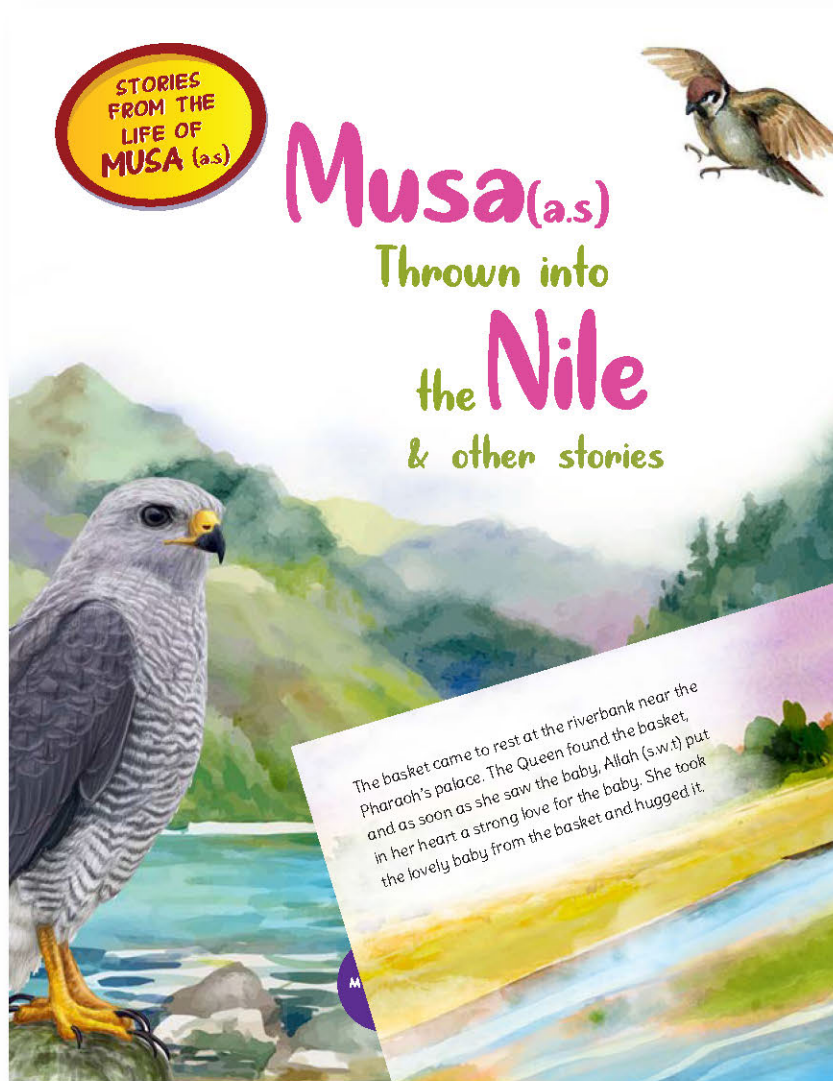
Stories from the Life of Musa(a.s.)

Titles in the series: 10
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



Stories from the Life of Musa(a.s.)

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 80



5 in 1



- Musa(a.s) Thrown into the Nile
- Musa(a.s) Leaves Egypt
- Musa(a.s) Becomes a Shepherd
- Musa(a.s) Becomes a Prophet
- Musa(a.s) Preaches to the Pharaoh

Stories from the Life of Muṣā(ʿa.s.)

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

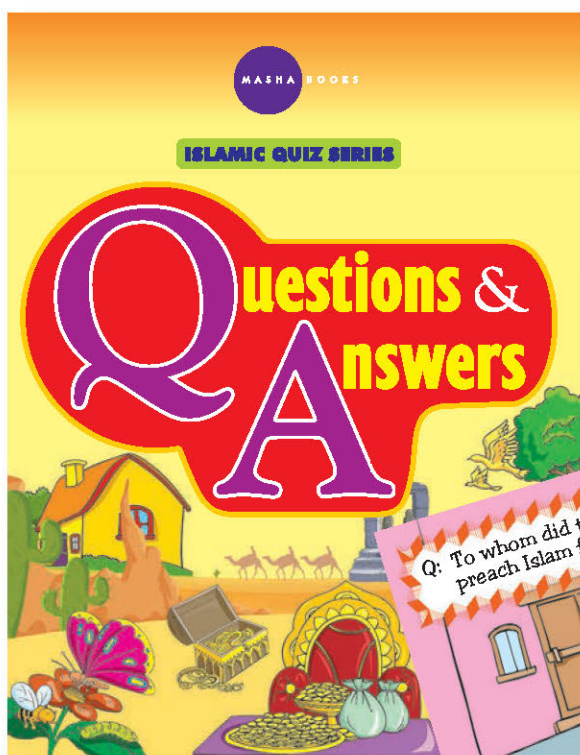
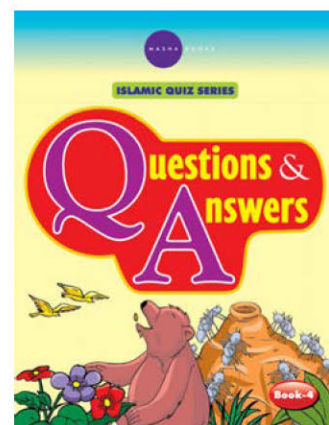
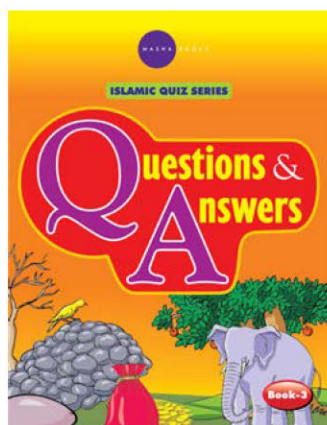
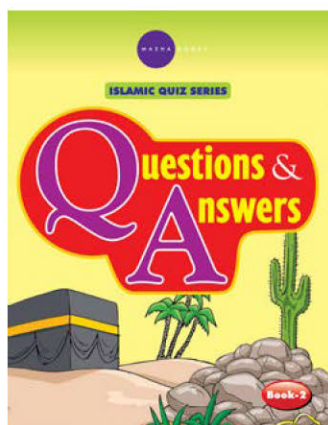
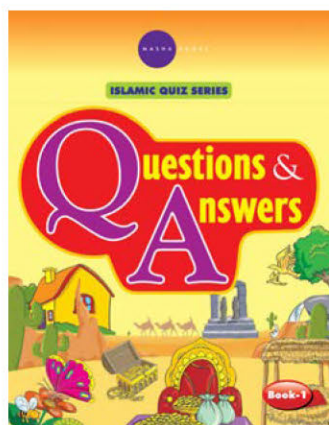
Pages: 80



- The Plagues of Egypt
- The Parting of the Sea
- The Story of the Golden Calf
- Musa's(a.s) Wish to see Allah(s.w.t)
- The Story of Musa(a.s) & Khizr(a.s)

Islāmic Quiz Sēriēs

Title in the series: 4
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



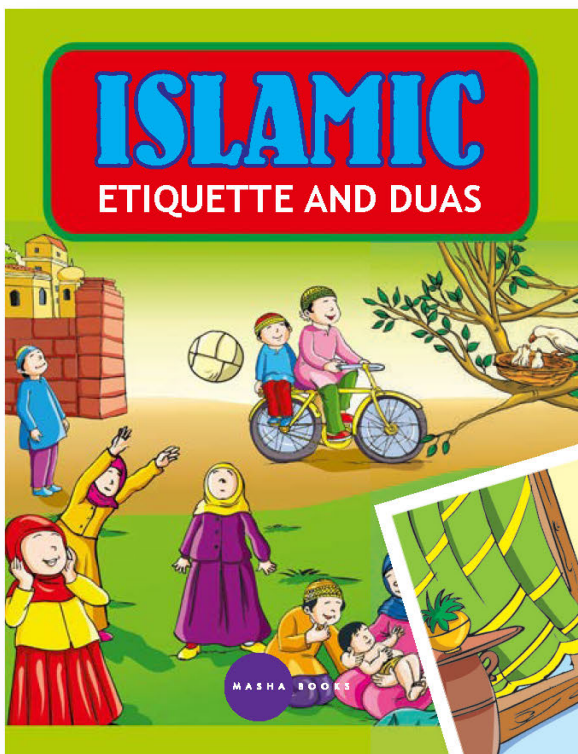
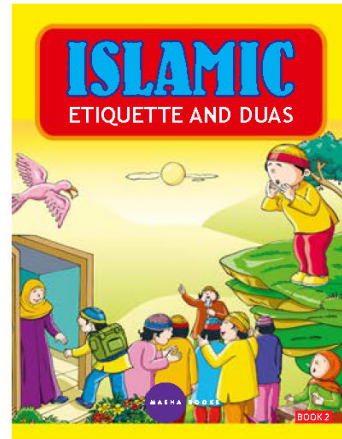
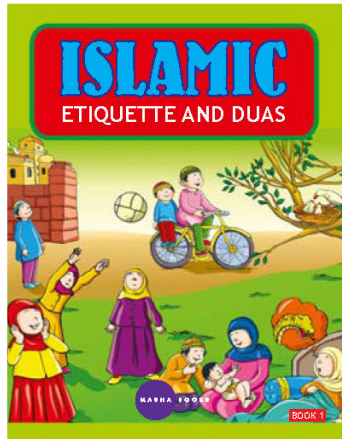
4 books
in 1

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 64



Islamic Etiquette And Duas

Title in the series: 2
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 24



2 books
in 1

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 48

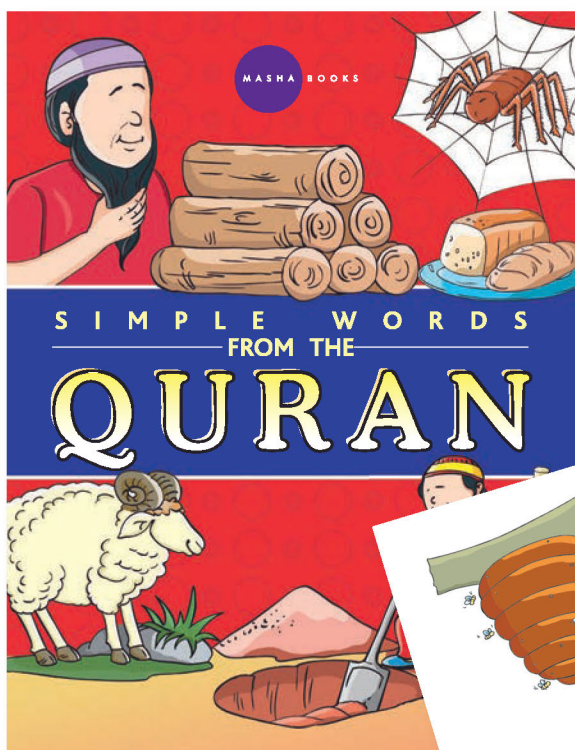
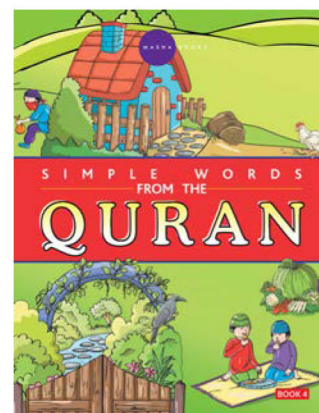
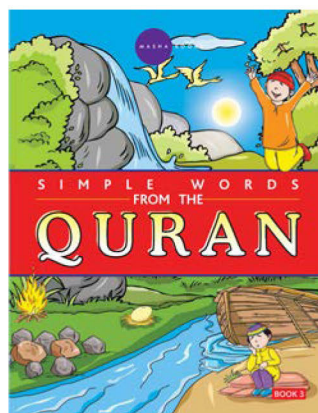
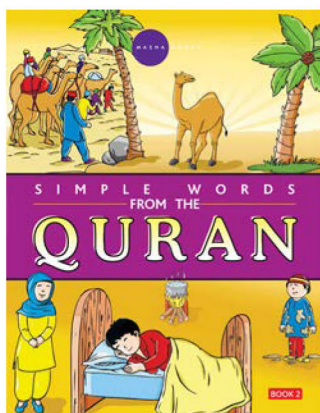
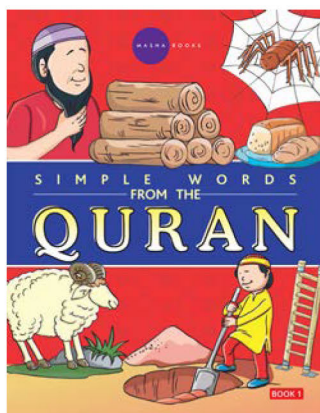


'ALHAMDULLILAH'
PRAISE BE TO ALLAH(S.W.T.).

SAY THIS
WHEN YOU FINISH A MEAL.

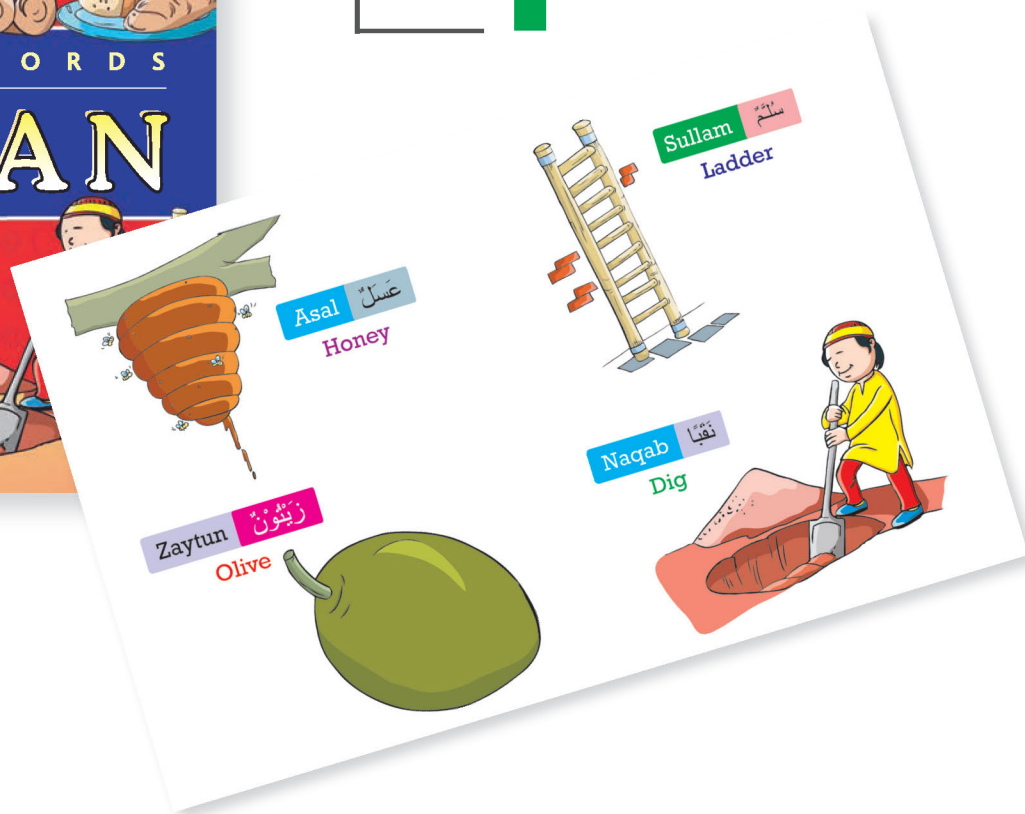
Simple Words From The Quran

Title in the series: 4
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 16



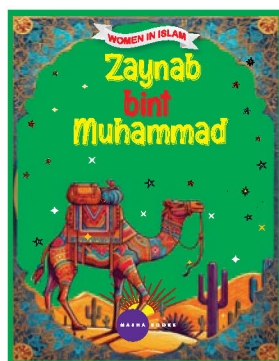
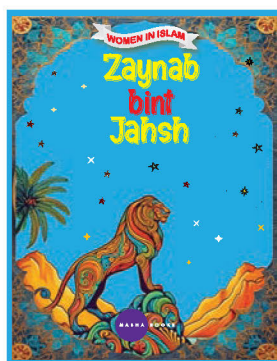
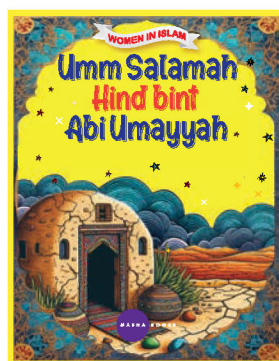
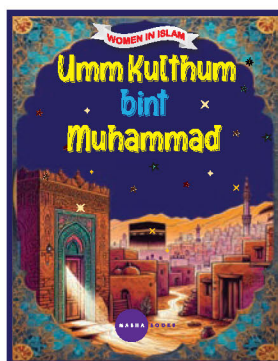
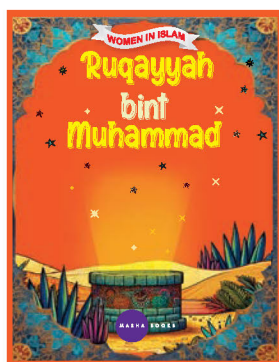
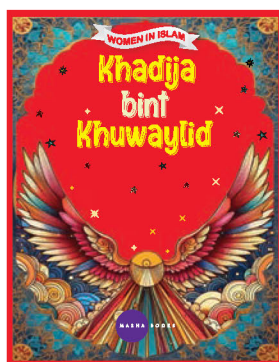
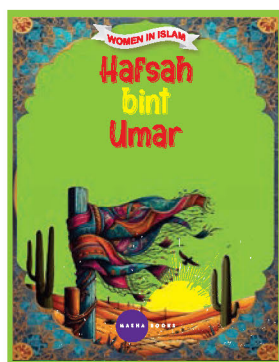
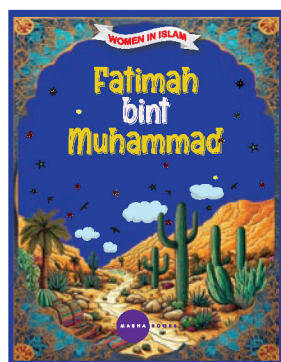
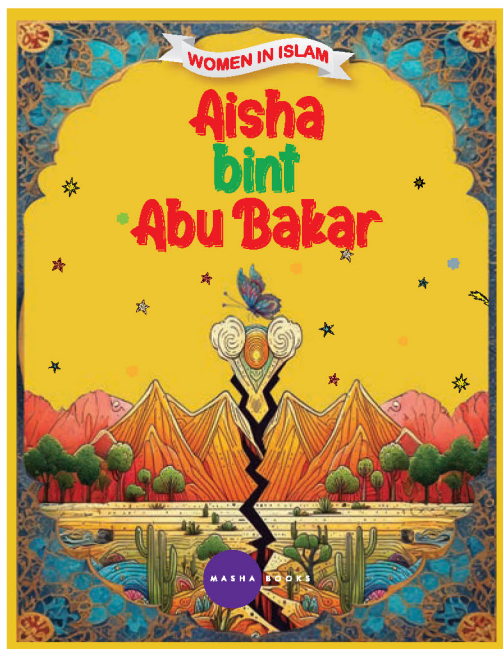
4 books
in 1

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 64



Women in Islam

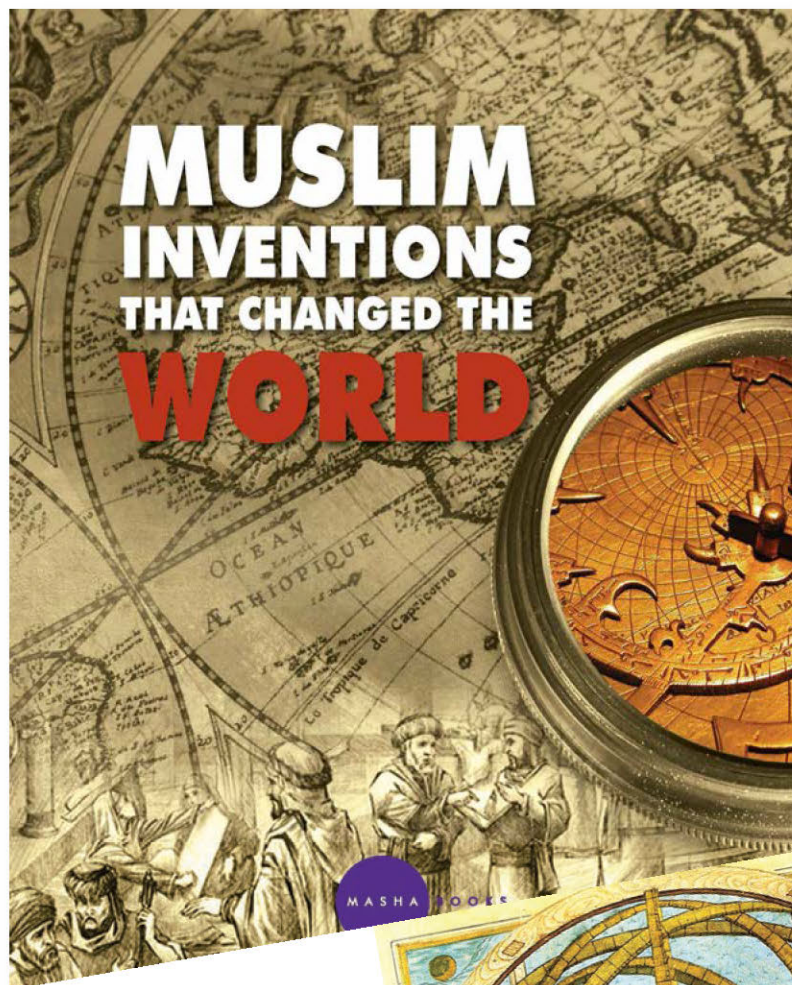
Titles in the series: 10
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
Pages: 32



Muslim Inventions that Changed the World

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 192



Armillary Sphere 8th century C.E

For as long as people have gazed up at the stars above, they have devoted a good amount of their time predicting the movement of the heavenly bodies. Many people from different civilizations built all kinds of devices to act as a physical form of what they saw in the sky. The models were built with the idea that Earth had stars surrounding it. One such device was called the Armillary Sphere.

These spheres modeled the heavens and planetary motions, showing the Muslim astronomers how the Universe worked. This device is amazingly accurate to the model of what we know today. The device was made up of multiple concentric rings with the Earth being right at the center and the other bodies surrounding it. Construction of the Armillary Sphere began in early eighth century when they began to write about in al-Farabi's 'The Instrument with the Rings'. It was only in the tenth century that they reached a level of sophistication that they would be produced in two main forms.

Demonstrational Armillary Spheres were ones that concentrated on the Earth and sky model of the globe was surrounded by the rings denoting the circle of the Equator, tropics and polar circles. All of this was held together by a graduated meridian ring. Planets and stars did not appear in this model, but they did give the relative motion of bodies around the Earth. The observational Armillary Sphere was different because it did not have Earth in the center. Instead, it had



A spherical celestial globe from Islamic astronomy, based on the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford.

mounted sighting devices on the rings. The spheres were also larger and functioned as tools to determine co-ordinates and other values. These objects were found in the 15th century Maragha Observatory, the 16th century Samarkand Observatory and the 17th century Observatory at Istanbul.

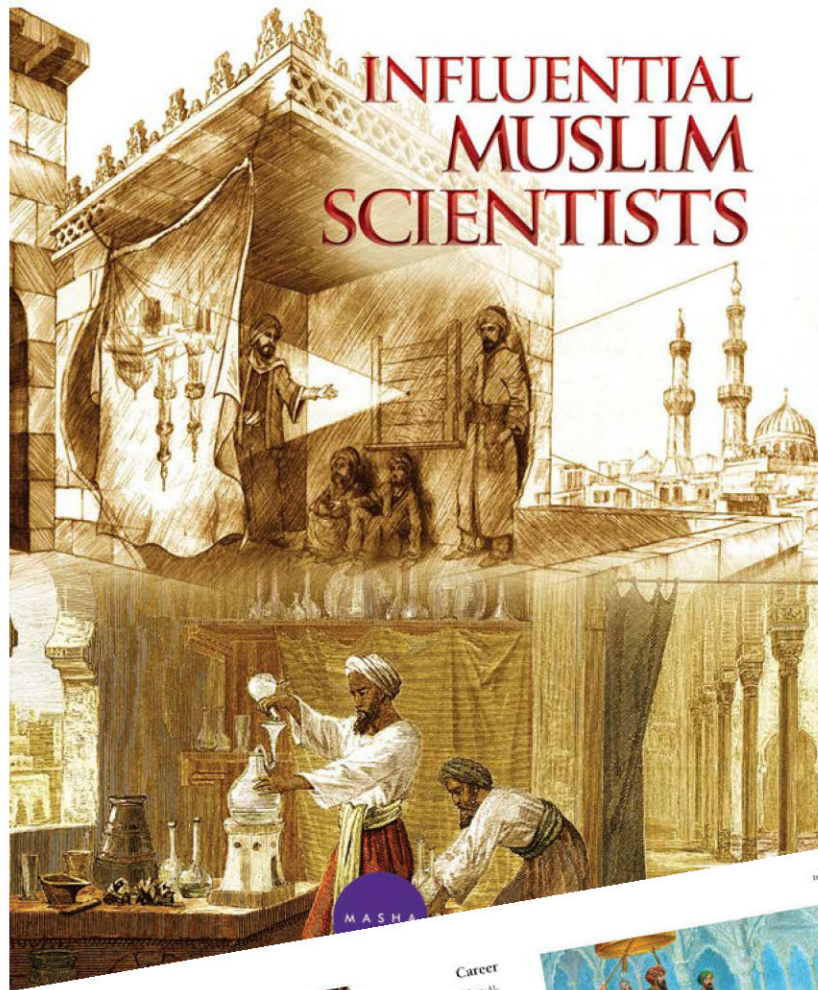


A 16th century manuscript of astronomers working on an Armillary Sphere.

Influential Muslim Scientists

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 152



10 | Influential Muslim Scientists

AL-KINDI

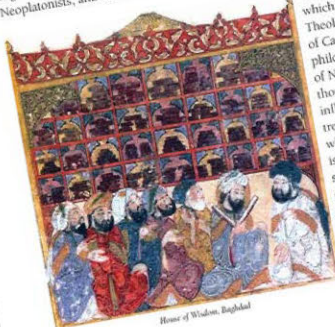
Early Life

Abu Yusuf Yakub ibn Ishaq as-Sab'ah al-Kindi was an Arab Muslim scientist, physician, mathematician, and philosopher who lived around 801-873 A.D.

Al-Kindi was born to aristocratic parents of the Kinda tribe of Kufa. His father was the governor of Kufa, and Al-Kindi received his early education there. He later went to Baghdad for higher education and was patronized by the Abbasid caliph Al-Ma'mun. Seeing his aptitude for study, Al-Ma'mun appointed him to the House of Wisdom, a center for translation of Greek philosophical and scientific texts, in which included the famous Theology of Aristotle and Book of Causes. Although Al-Kindi's philosophy displayed traces of Neoplatonism, Aristotelian thought remained his primary influence, which is evident in his treatise, 'On First Philosophy' in which he argues that the world is not eternal and that God is a simple 'One'. His other works on psychology and cosmology are also famous, especially, 'On the Intellect'. Al-Kindi also wrote extensively on mathematics and the sciences, particularly on astrology.



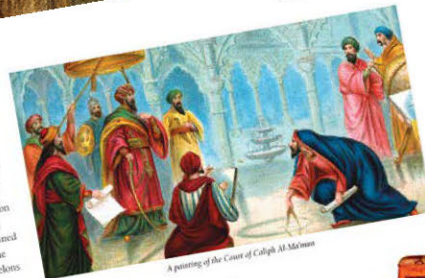
Al-Kindi



House of Wisdom, Baghdad

Career

When Al-Ma'mun died, his brother Al-Mutawakkil became caliph. He appointed Al-Kindi as a tutor to his son Ahmed, and Al-Kindi gained access to the upper echelons of power.



A painting of the Court of Caliph Al-Mutawakkil

Works

According to some sources, Al-Kindi is said to have written at least two hundred and sixty books covering a wide range of subjects from geometry, medicine, philosophy, logic, astronomy, physics, optics, cryptology, chemistry, mathematics, meteorology and even music.

Music

Al-Kindi was the first great theoretician of music in the Arab-Islamic world and is known to have written fifteen treatises on music theory, but only five have survived.

Right: An manuscript on musical composition showing a qitara or guitar.

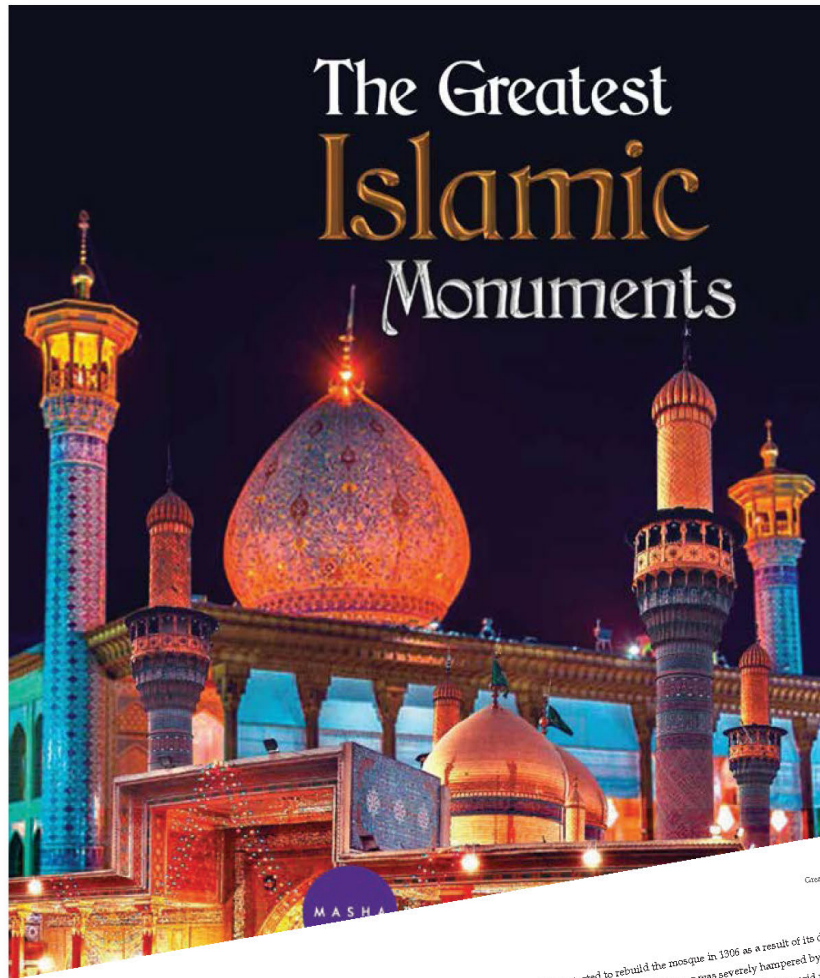
Left: A painting portraying Al-Kindi at work.



The Greatest Islamic Monuments

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 224



6 Greatest Islamic Monuments

Afghanistan

Herat Masjid

The Herat Masjid stands at 800 years old and is one of the finest examples of Islamic architecture in Central Asia. From the tile mosaic to the inspired usage of intricate detailing and bright colours, it serves as a hymn in praise of Allah.

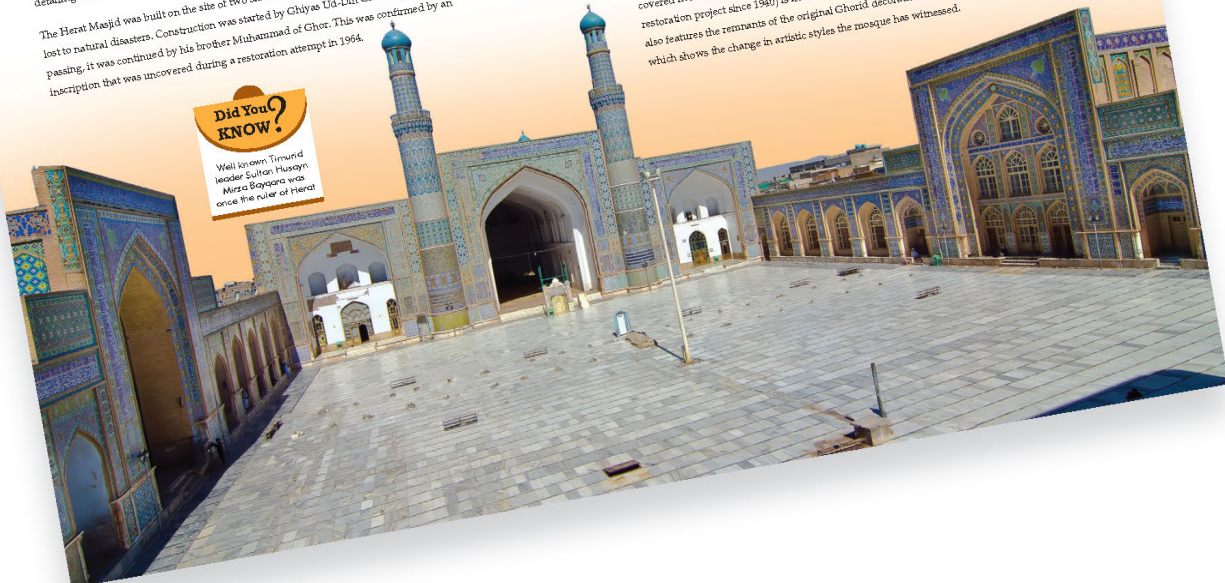
The Herat Masjid was built on the site of two smaller Zoroastrian fire temples that were lost to natural disasters. Construction was started by Ghiyath al-Din Ghori and after his passing, it was continued by his brother Muhammad of Ghori. This was confirmed by an inscription that was uncovered during a restoration attempt in 1964.

Did You Know?

Well known Timurid leader Sultan Husayn Mirza Bayqara was once the ruler of Herat

Shams al-Din Iqbal started to rebuild the mosque in 1306 as a result of its destruction at the hands of Genghis Khan in 1221. This effort however was severely hampered by an earthquake in 1364. The mosque was largely left untouched during the time of the Timurid rulers. It was Jalal al-Din Firuzshah a prominent ruler under Shah Rukh that was credited with replacing the ruined building with an entirely new building that had surrounding gardens. The detailing work was so lengthy that it alone took five years to complete, bringing in workers from across the empire. The mosque was given one last renovation under the Mughal Empire by Prince Khurram.

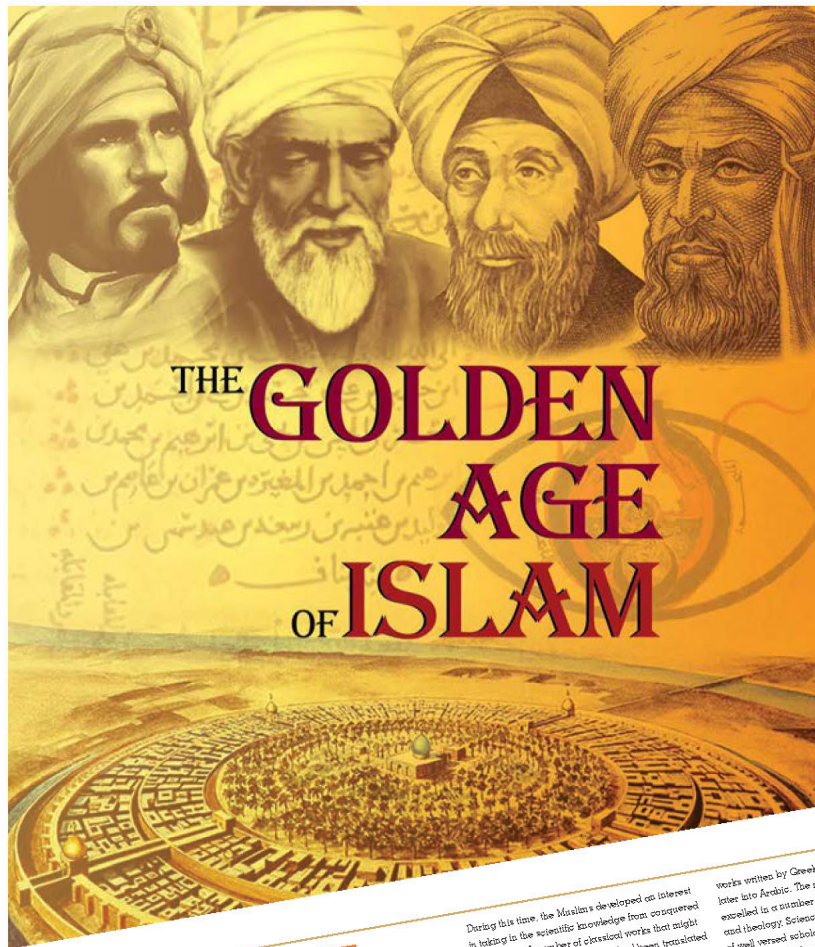
While many of the mosaics have a Timurid origin, the mosque has its own designs in colours and calligraphy. Two huge minarets flank the main entrance and almost every square centre is covered in beautiful mosaics that have blue bands of Qura'nic script. The workshop (an on-going restoration project since 1940) is in a courtyard to the left of the main entrance. The courtyard also features the remnants of the original Ghoriid decoration that is inlaid with Timurid tiling which shows the change in artistic styles the mosque has witnessed.



The Golden Age of Islam

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 72

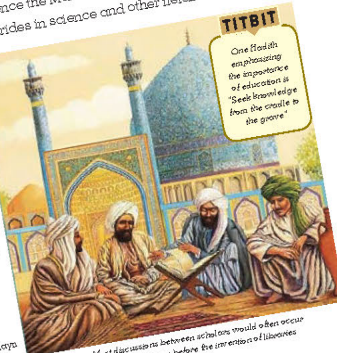


The Golden Age of Islam

How it all began

One of the primary reasons for the spread of Islam was rooted in the religion itself. There are a number of Quranic injunctions and Hadiths (Prophetic traditions) that places value on the importance of education. There are some Hadiths that stress upon the importance of gaining more knowledge. This concept would greatly influence the Muslims, prompting them to think progressively and make great strides in science and other fields of knowledge.

Besides this came the aid of Governments. As the Islamic Empire began to expand, so too did the King's desire to learn and know more. Their desire to expand their Empire was only matched by their desire to learn. To that end, the Empire heavily patronized scholars. The money that was spent on the Translation Movement (whereby nearly all Greek books written by notable scholars were translated into Arabic) was high. It is estimated to be twice the annual research budget that is spent on the United Kingdom's Medical Research Council (more than 700 million pounds give or take). The best of scholars and translators like Hunayn ibn Ishaq and others were equal to what professional athletes have today.



Most discussions between scholars would often occur orally. This was before the invention of libraries.

During this time, the Muslims developed an interest in taking in the scientific knowledge from conquered civilizations. A number of classical works that might have otherwise been lost to time had been translated into Arabic and Persian. These works, which later be translated into Hebrew, Latin and Turkish. The Church of the East, also played a contributing role during this time. They aided in the development of the Islamic Civilization during the Umayyads and the Abbasids reign. The Church translated a number of works written by Greek Philosophers into Syriac and later into Arabic. The members of the Church also excelled in a number of fields like philosophy, science and theology. Science in particular had a number of well versed scholars like Hunayn ibn Ishaq, Ya'qub al-Khwarizmi, Qasim ibn Sargis, Thabit ibn Qurra etc. There was a long period of time where the physicians of the Abbasid Caliphate where Assyrian Christians. The Baghdad Caliphate was among the most prominent Christian families that worked as physicians.



The Al-Andalus dynasty was started as a branch of the Umayyad Caliphate

Another important factor to the Golden age was the development of new technology. There was a new and easier writing system in place and the spread of paper from China to the Middle East also helped greatly. Earlier on, all scholarly works were written on papyrus, which was a costly venture in the long run and could crack very easily. As there were volumes and volumes of books being translated and made available to the public, paper became all the more important to the growth of the Islamic Civilization. Paper came to the Islamic world via the Al-Andalus dynasty on the Iberian Peninsula (present day Spain). Paper was easier to make, therefore costs less and could be written on both sides. It absorbed ink allowing for better record keeping as well. Thanks to this it reached a point where one could make a living simply from writing and selling books. This led to the rise of libraries, further spreading wisdom and knowledge among the people. Islamic paper makers were able to devise an assembly line method of hand-copying manuscripts to turn out editions far greater than what could be seen in Europe. It was through the efforts of these countries that the rest of the world was able to make paper from linen.

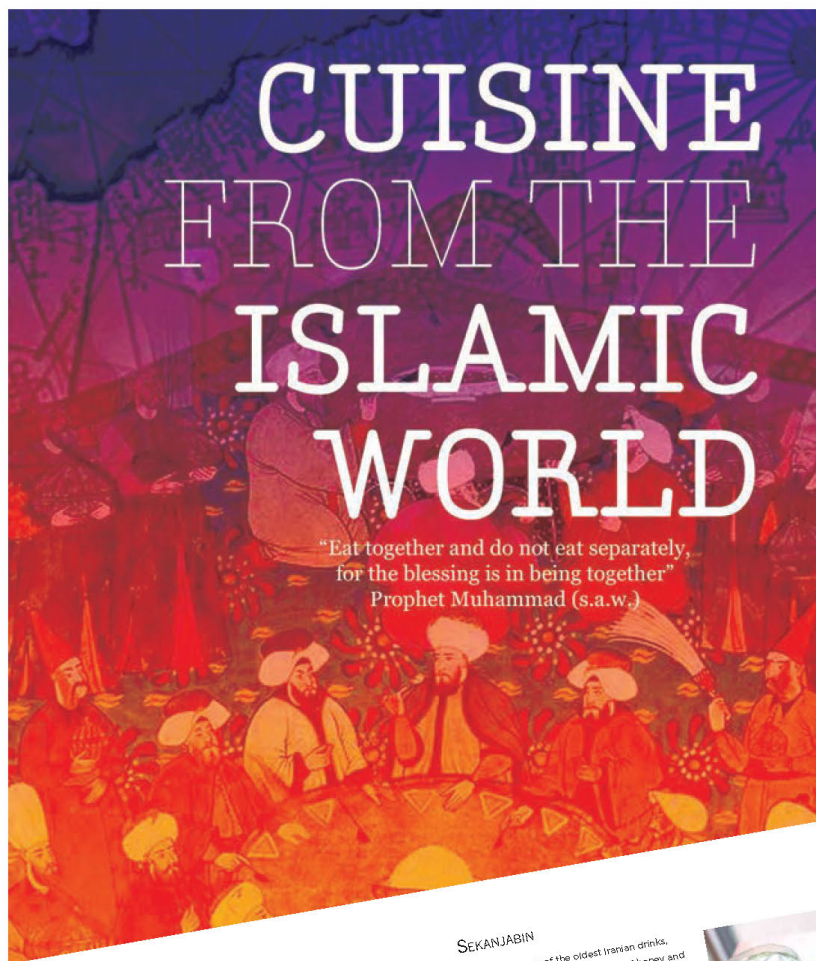


A piece of papyrus with a Quran (Arabic script) on black ink

Cuisine from the Islamic World

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 152



BASTANI SONNATI

Bastani Sonnati is an Iranian ice cream made using milk, sugar, eggs, saffron, vanilla, pistachios and rose water. The dessert is more commonly known across the world as Persian Ice Cream. Salep (a type of flour) is sometimes added as an ingredient. Another interesting feature of Bastani is the flakes of frozen clotted cream that is added at the end.



Iranian traditional ice cream - Akbar Moshfi

During the time of the Persian Empire, people were known to pour syrups over snow called 'fruit ice' (sorbet). Alexander the Great, enjoyed 'fruit ices' when sweetened with honey and chilled in snow.



Before refrigerators, the Shahchah was used to store ice and dessert



Harji Bastani

A variation of the dessert, Harji Bastani is created with carrot juice and the ice cream made to float on the top. This can also be garnished with cinnamon or nutmeg.

SEKANJABIN

Sekanjabin is one of the oldest Iranian drinks, which is made from a combination of honey and vinegar. The drink is usually served in summer and can sometimes be seasoned with mint.



Lettuce and Sekanjabin which is popular on Sadeh Be-dar



LIGHVAN CHEESE

Lighvan cheese is a type of brined cheese that has originated in Iran. It is known for having a sour flavour and its shape is covered by a number of holes. This cheese is obtained from sheep's milk. The



Lighvan's brined cheese is the most famous cheese in all of Iran

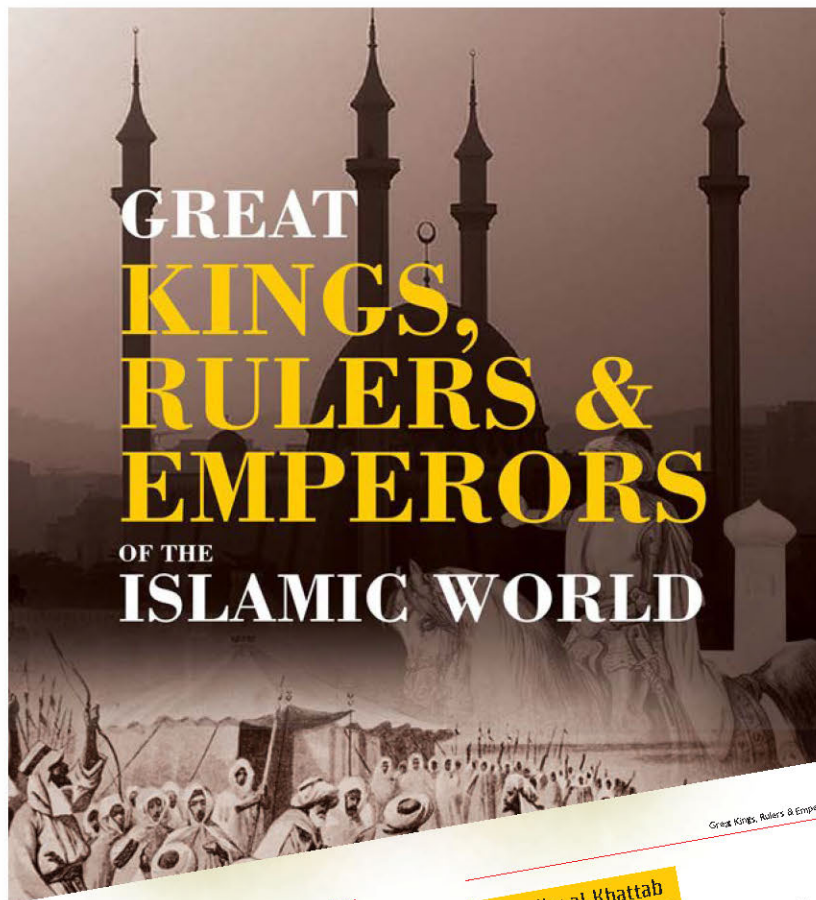
name Lighvan or Liqvan comes from a village in East Azerbaijan where the cheese first originated from. The milk is coagulated with rennet tablets, then the curd is placed into triangular cloth bags to be fully drained. These blocks of cheese which are about 20 centimeter thick are then removed and put into earthenware pots. The cheese is normally served at breakfast or dinner accompanied by fresh bread.

Cuisine from the Islamic World

Great Kings, Rulers & Emperors of the Islamic world

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

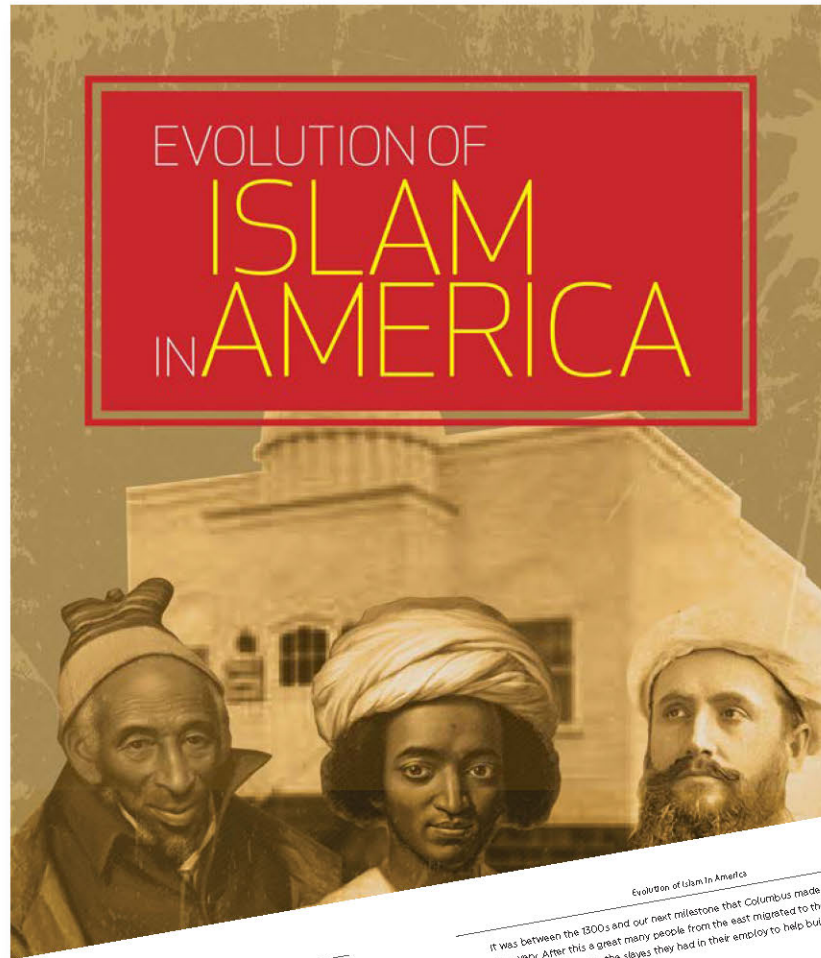
Pages: 160



Evolution of Islam in America

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 48



Evolution of Islam in America

Initial Stages

For many years, Islam was a religion that remained primarily in countries such as Egypt, Persia, Turkey etc. It did spread to the west, but was limited only to Cordoba in Spain but it did not spread to the newly discovered continent of North America for many years. So the question remains, how did it start?

1178 CE

While many have attributed Columbus with the discovery of North America, truth was, the Muslim world already knew about the continent. This is backed up by the Sung Document which records a number of Muslims sailors who traveled to a land called Mu-Lan-Pi (otherwise known as the American continent). The document is also mentioned in a publication called The Khotan Amir's 1933. The journey took place in 1178 CE, many years before the famous Zheng he traveled the seas.



Zheng he was a famous Chinese explorer, fleet admiral and diplomat in the Ming Dynasty



Art recreation of Abu Bakr II

1300 CE

After this incident, Abu Bakr or Abu Bakr II who ruled Mali in West Africa started a series of sea voyages to North America in the early 1300s. It was during this time that Mandingo Muslims were said to have parts of West Africa were said to have arrived in the Gulf of Mexico then travel up the Mississippi river to explore the interior portion of the newly discovered continent.

Evolution of Islam in America

It was between the 1300s and our next milestone that Columbus made his legendary discovery. After this a great many people from the east migrated to the new continent. Along with them came the slaves they had in their employ to help build and construct towns and cities for the settlers.

First World Map drawn by Piri Reis (right)
Piri Reis, a famous navigator and cartographer (bottom right)



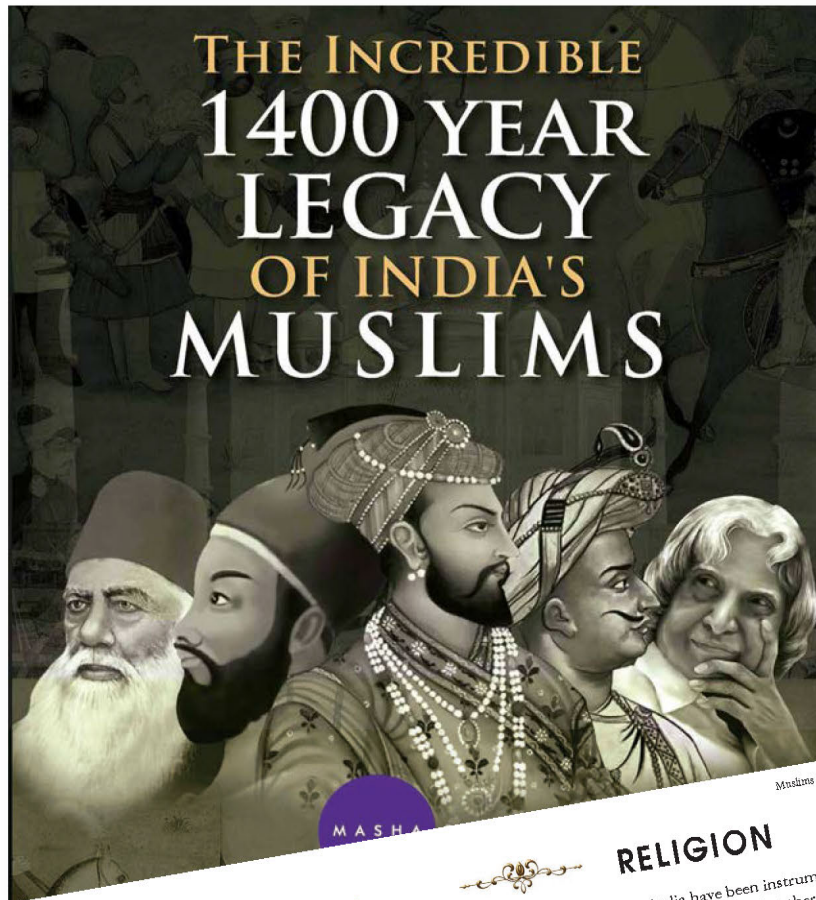
1513 CE

Piri Reis finishes the first world map. Through the research and information gained from other maps, Piri Reis also includes America on the map. The artistry of the map is greater than any that came before it and is well received by all.

The Incredible 1400 Year Legacy of India's Muslims

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 204



Muslims who helped build India / 77

RELIGION

Islam and Muslims in India have been instrumental in nurturing communal harmony. It has been noted that there were no recorded instances of communal disunity during the Mughal rule. Moreover Sufi Muslims who have been part of this country for centuries are known for their secular outlook. The Sufi teachings of divine spirituality, cosmic harmony, love and humanity went off well with the common people. One reason why Islam became more favourable in India was due to the establishment of Khanqah's, a kind of community centre run by the Sufis.

76 / Food



Mughal Family Picnic

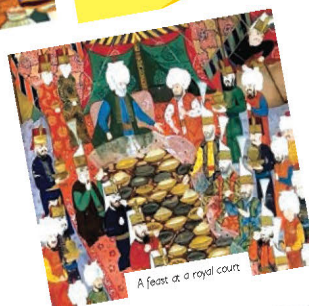
The main difference from traditional Hindu cuisine was the use of meat and fish.

West and Central Asian cooking techniques and ingredients were adopted.

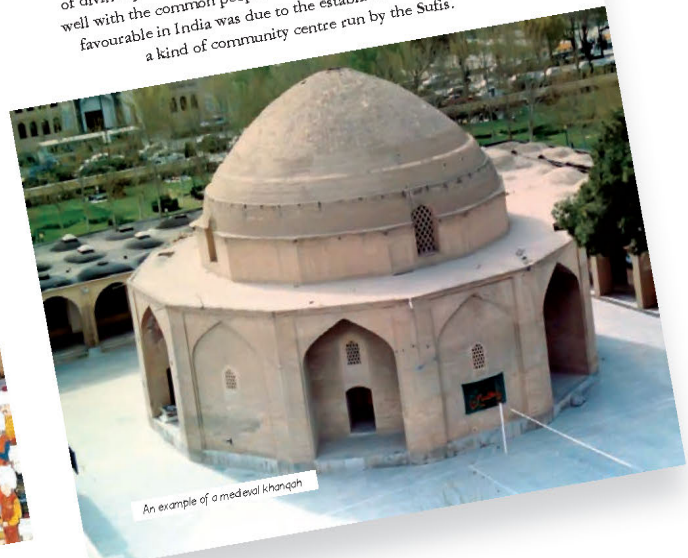
Muslim rulers were great gourmets, famous for their lavish courts and elaborate meal rituals and many of the dishes they patronized are today part of the Indian gourmet heritage.



Muslims introduced the famous Tandoor style of cooking. In traditional Muslim cooking culture, meats can also be cooked in Tandoors marinating them in yogurt and spices.



A feast at a royal court

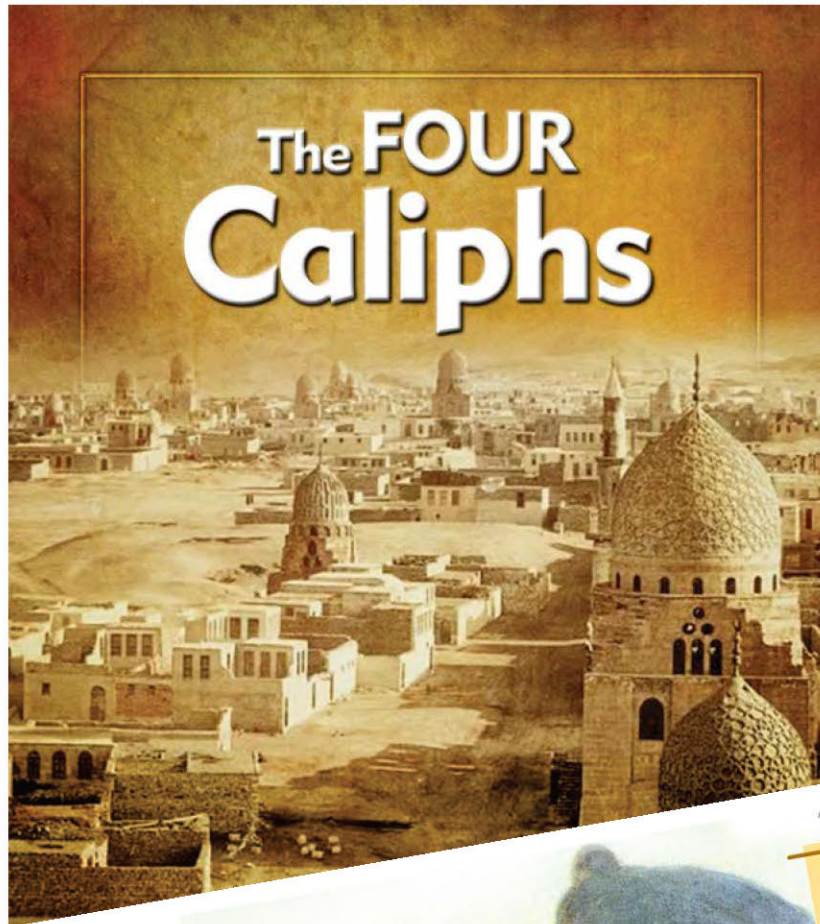


An example of a medieval Khanqah

The Four Caliphs

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 116



THE FOUR CALIPHS OF ISLAM

ABU BAKR AL SIDDIQUE

■ Introduction

The night was pitch dark. There was no sign of a moon in the sky. The air was filled with suspense. Danger was lurking in the darkness. It appeared, and indeed there were, shadows hiding in the dark. Assassins with daggers drawn, hiding behind the date palms. The tension in the city of Mecca was so palpable that even taking a breath was a labor. And then came the knock on the door. That much awaited knock. "The Loyal One" instantly knew who was at the door. His eyes started overflowing with silent tears of joy. He had at last been chosen to accompany his childhood friend, the Prophet of Allah, "The Mercy of The Worlds", in his flight to safety. The man chosen was none other than Abu Bakr Al-Siddique.

Abu Bakr(RA) was one of the greatest and most trusted companions of Prophet Muhammad(S.A.W), and one of the early converts to Islam, the monotheistic religion propagated by Prophet Muhammad(S.A.W) at the start of the 7th century CE when almost the whole of the Arabian Peninsula was steeped in paganism. He was a close friend and advisor to the Prophet(S.A.W) and took part in every battle alongside the Prophet(S.A.W). Abu Bakr also holds the distinction of spending all of his wealth in charity in the path of Allah. He was also the father-in-law of the Prophet(S.A.W), as one of his daughters, Ayesha(RA) was married to the Holy Prophet(S.A.W).

ABU BAKR AL SIDDIQUE

Abu Bakr was the 1st of the 4 Rightly Guided Caliphs of Islam, in the period known as the Rashidun Caliphate. He has the honor of being buried next to the Prophet.

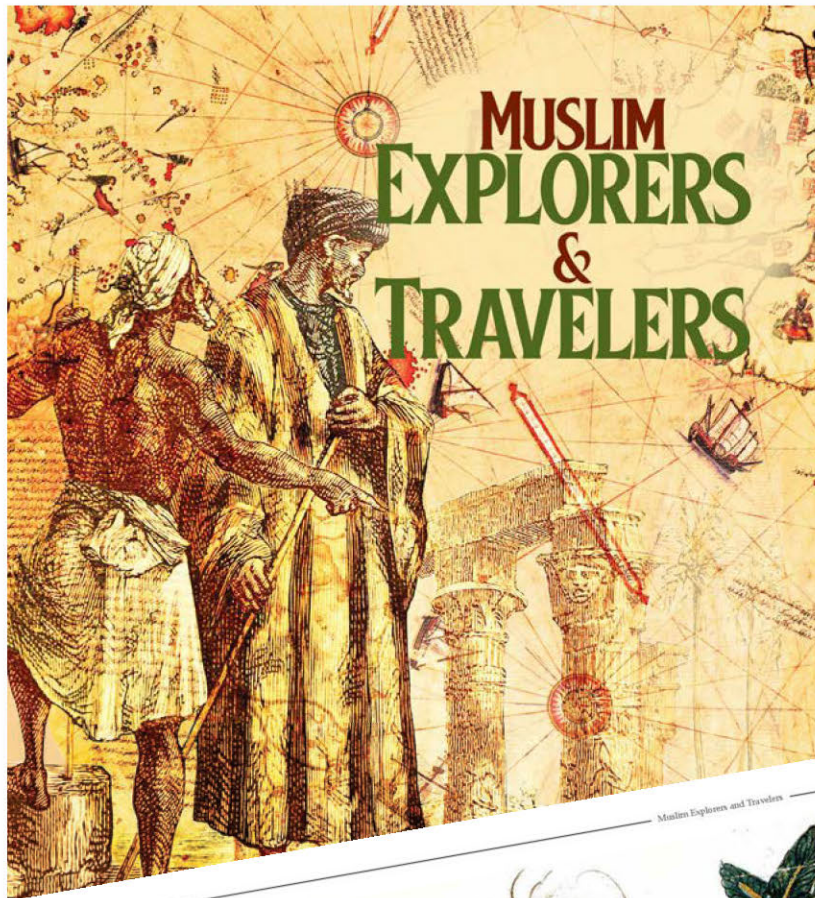


A camel is also called 'bake' in Arabic

Muslim Explorers & Travelers

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 116

A painting of
Assyrians and the
Armenians

Al-Masudi wrote about the history of the ancient civilizations that had once ruled the land where Islam was born. His writing mentions the Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians and other such dynasties. Al-Masudi is also the only Arab historian to have referred in an indirect way to the kingdom of Urartu, when he speaks about the wars waged between the Assyrians and the Armenians.

Persia was a vast empire with a deep history that stretched back in time, well before the arrival of Islam.

Al-Masudi knew of this history and was also keenly aware of the influence

of the influence of ancient Babylon had on Persia. He had access to a wealth of translations from accomplished scholars such as Ibn al-Muqaffa from Middle Persian into Arabic. During his many travels he is known to have consulted with Persian scholars and Zoroastrian priests. This gave him access to information and Zoroastrian priests. This gave him access to information and Zoroastrian priests. This gave him access to information and Zoroastrian priests.

Al-Masudi's wide range of interests included the Greeks and the Romans. Again, like many of the other Arabic historians, he had little information about Greece before the Macedonian dynasty that birthed Alexander the Great, and was unclear of the dynasties that preceded this one. Although he knew there were kings that ruled this land before Alexander, he was unclear of their names and reigns. He is also unfamiliar with some portions of Greek political life, such as the Athenian democratic institutions.

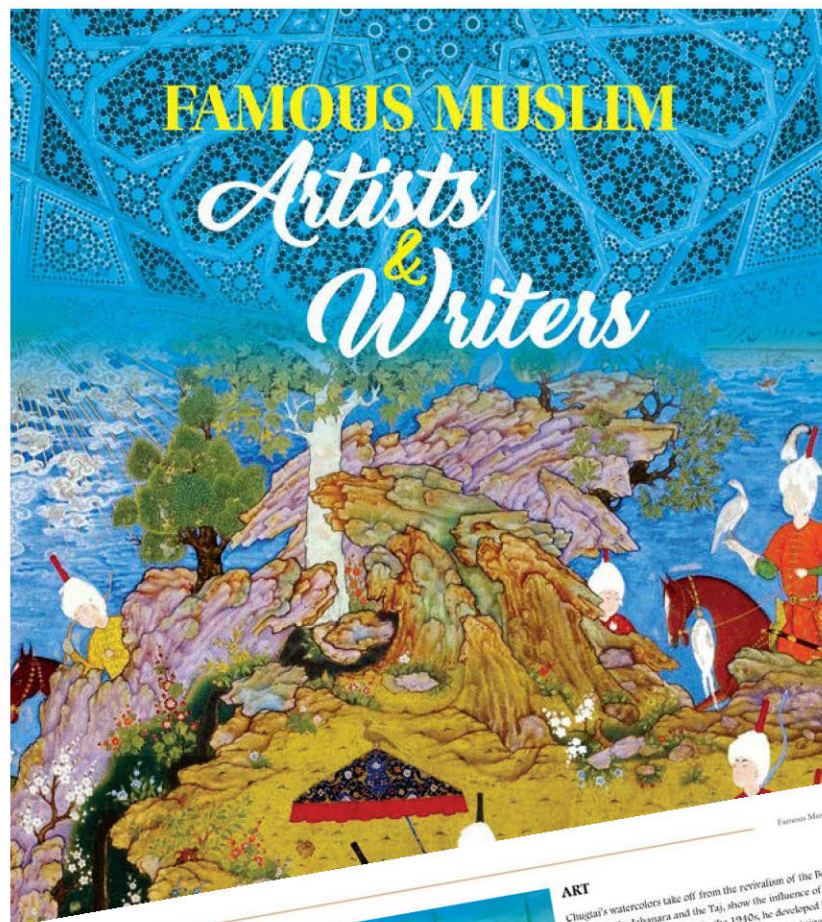
A painting of a caravan of Arabic travelers



Famous Muslim Artists and Writers

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 146



146 Famous Muslim Artists and Writers

Chughtai's first painting in a revivalist 'oriental' style appeared in the Modern Review magazine in the year 1916. His first exhibition was in 1920 and was held at the Punjab Fine Art Society. He also exhibited with the Indian School of Oriental Art during the 1920s, by which time he had become quite renowned. His work contributed greatly to Lahore's burgeoning modern art scene. While he predominantly worked with watercolors, he was also a print-maker, honing his skills in London when he visited the city in the mid-1930s. His sketches were used in many books in Punjabi poetry by Bhui Vir Singh for illustrating his famous poems like *Kanibadi Kalai*, and including his famous epic *Rana Surat Singh*. Chughtai was ever grateful to Bhui Vir Singh for encouraging the young artist in him, by using Chughtai's illustrations in his works.

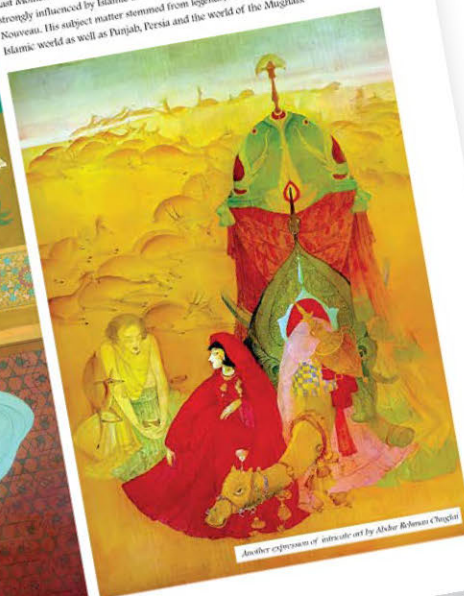
In his sixty years of artistic creation, Chughtai produced nearly 2000 watercolors, thousands of pencil sketches and nearly 500 etchings and aquatints. He designed stamps, insignias, book covers and coins. He was also an avid collector of miniatures and other art. After the creation of Pakistan in 1947, Chughtai was regarded as one of the most famous representatives of Pakistani art. His paintings were given to visiting heads of state. Chughtai died in Lahore on 17 January 1975.



Another expression of intricate art by Akbar Raza Chughtai

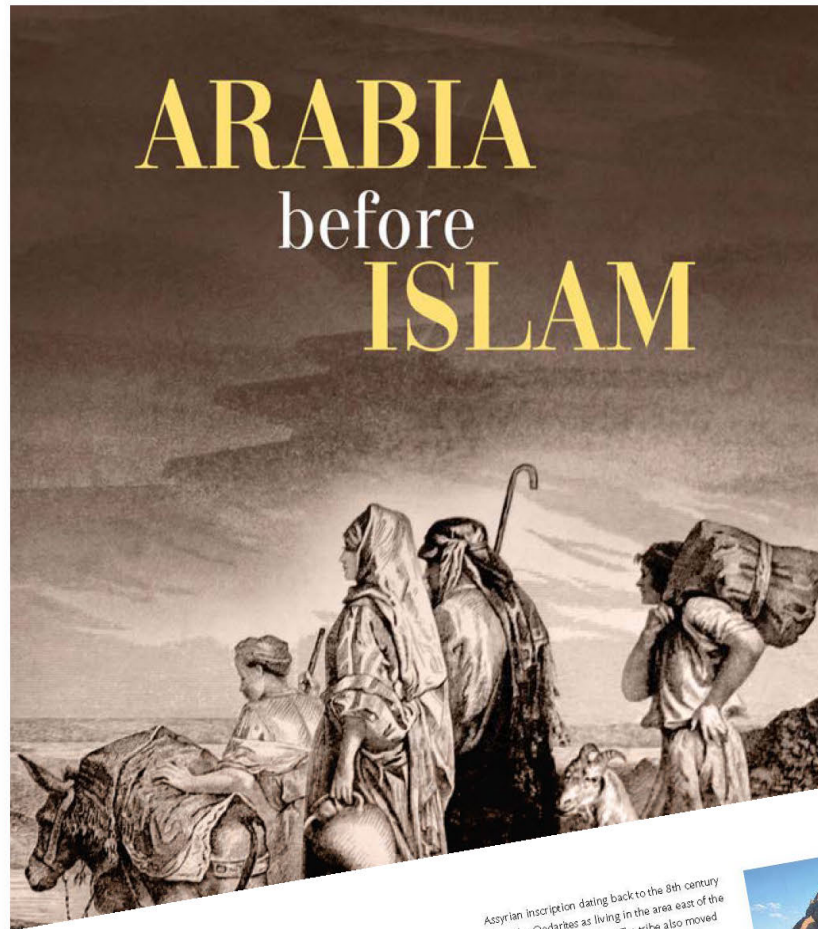
ART

Chughtai's watercolors take off from the revivalism of the Bengal School of Art. Pieces like the *Jahanara* and the *Taj*, show the influence of Abanindranath's *The Last Moments of Shah Jahan*. By the 1940s, he developed his own style, which was strongly influenced by Islamic art traditions but retaining a feel of New Art or Art Nouveau. His subject matter stemmed from legends, folklore and history of the Indo-Islamic world as well as Punjab, Persia and the world of the Mughals.



Another expression of intricate art by Akbar Raza Chughtai

Arabia before Islam
 Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches
 Pages: 144



24 | Arabia before Islam

MAJOR KINGDOMS IN ARABIA

The history of ancient Arabia before Islam in the 630s is not known in great detail. Historians have invested a great deal of archaeological work and research into exploration and excavation of the Arabian Peninsula, gathering evidence in the form of inscriptions and coins dotted across southern Arabia. Much of the material comes from written sources from other groups (like the Egyptians, Greeks, Persians etc.) and oral accounts, later recorded by Islamic scholars. During this period, a number of different kingdoms prospered from the Red Sea and Indian Ocean trade. The major kingdoms that existed in pre-Islamic Arabia were the Sabeans, Awsan, Hadhramaut, Dilmun, Lakhmid, Ghassanids, Himyar and the Nabataeans.

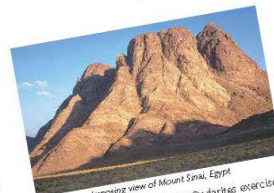
NORTHERN ARABIA KINGDOM OF QEDAR

The Qedarites were an alliance of nomadic Arab tribes or an Arab tribal confederation. They lived in the northwest Arabian desert and were known as an influential force between the 8th to 4th centuries BCE.



Kingdom of Qedar, 5th Century BCE

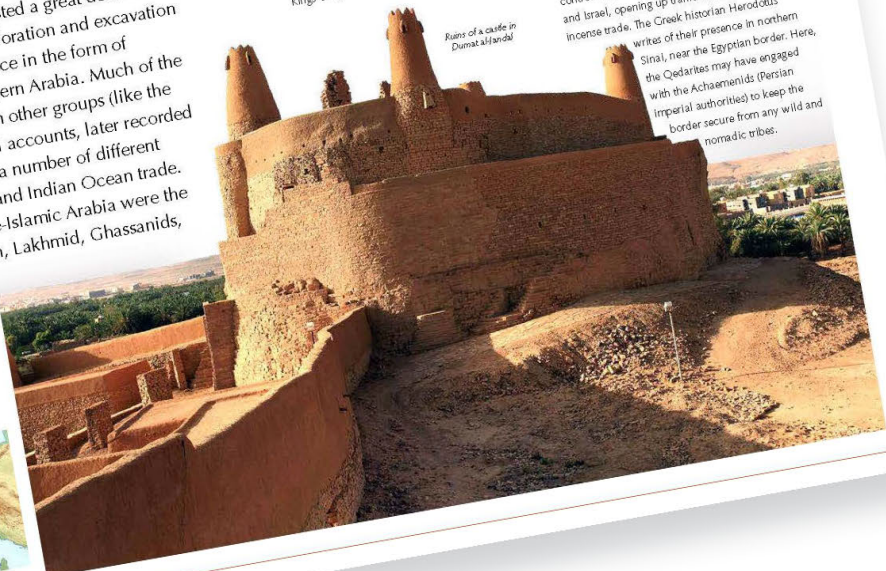
Assyrian inscription dating back to the 8th century place the Qedarites as living in the area east of the western border of Babylon. The tribe also moved further east into areas of the Transjordan and southern Syria. In the 7th century BCE, by around 5th century BCE they had reached the Sinai and as far as the Nile Delta. Qedarite domination of northwest Arabia involved alliances between the Kings of Qedar and the Kings of Dedan.



Imposing view of Mount Sinai, Egypt

Between 550 and 330 BCE, the Qedarites exercised control over the desert areas bordering Egypt and Israel, opening up traffic related to Arabian incense trade. The Greek historian Herodotus writes of their presence in northern Sinai, near the Egyptian border. Here, the Qedarites may have engaged with the Achaemenids (Persian imperial authorities) to keep the border secure from any wild and nomadic tribes.

Ruins of a castle in Dumakal (Saudi Arabia)

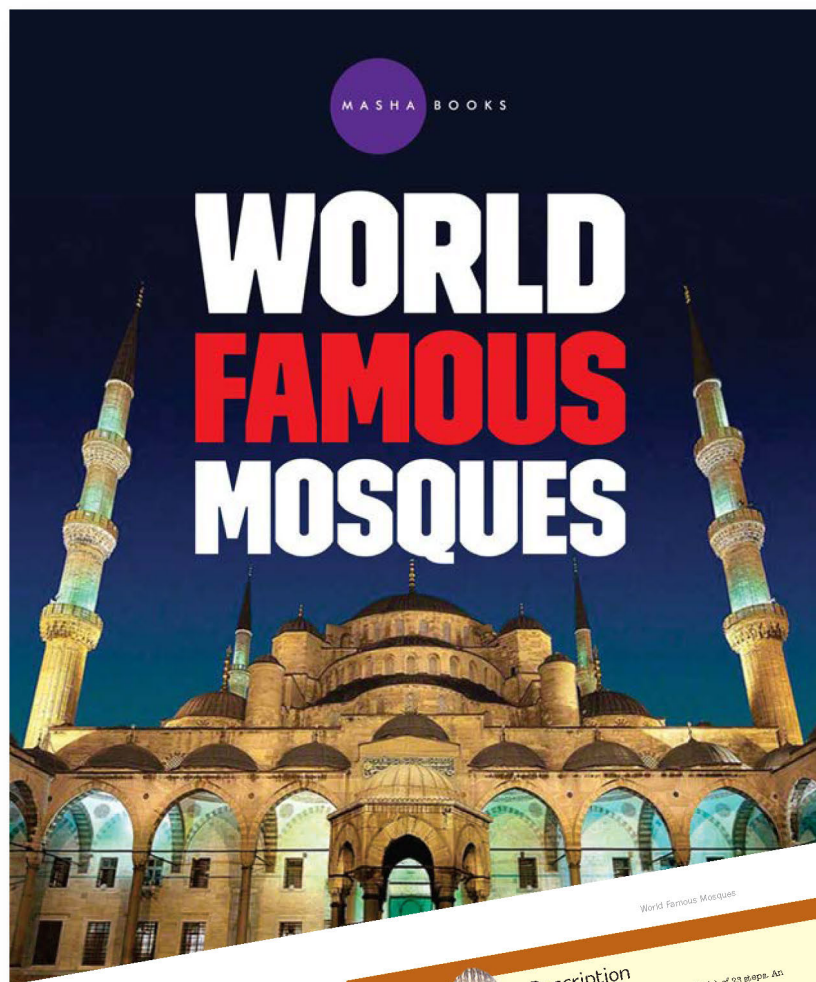


Arabia before Islam | 25

World Famous Mosques

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Pages: 192



Ketchaoua Mosque

Located in Algeria, Algeria, the Ketchaoua mosque stands as a fine example of Ottoman architecture. Built during the 17th century, the mosque is located at the foot of Casbah (a fortress) and is near the National Library of Algeria. The architecture of the mosque is a combination of Moorish and Byzantine architecture.

History

The fortress looked beside the Mediterranean sea shore side as a unique median that existed before the construction of the mosque at its centre. The fortress overlooks the island centre where a Carthaginian trading post was created, in 6th century BC. The Berbers, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs and Spaniards have all had control over the fortress and each one has left their mark there.

The mosque was constructed in 1612, during the Ottoman period by Hassan Pasha. It would later be converted into a church by the French in 1865. It was only after 1962 did the mosque go back to its original purpose. An important fact about the mosque is that despite transitioning between two different faiths for four centuries, it has retained its original grandeur. This has led many historians and travellers to refer to the mosque as one of the most gorgeous buildings in Algeria.



More than 10 million books are housed inside the National Library of Algeria



Charles Valée who built the largest Roman theatre in Algeria

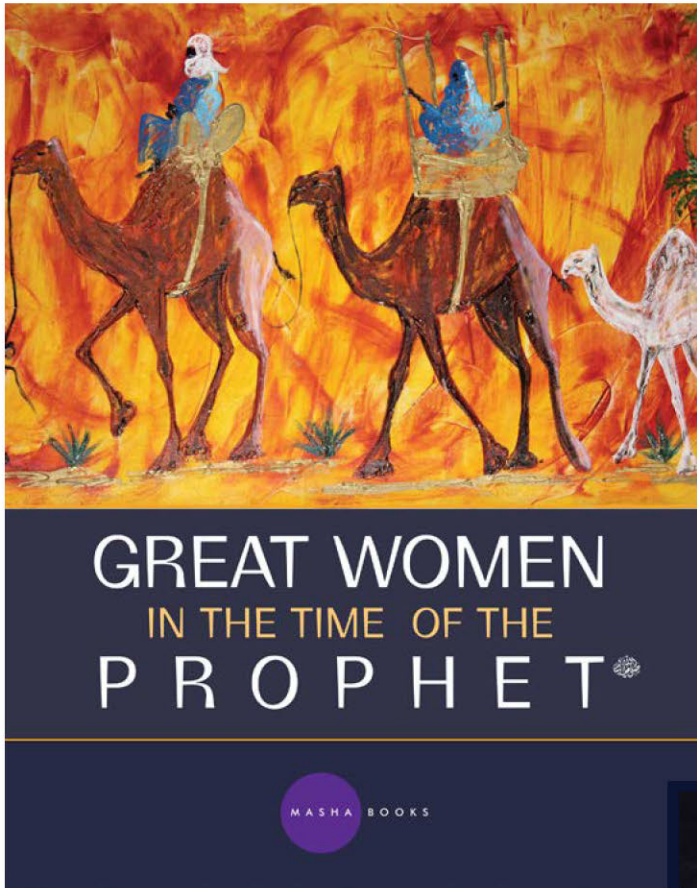
The history of the Ketchaoua mosque plays an important role in the history of the Casbah. The mosque is exactly located at the intersection of the roads from lower Casbah, leading to the five other Algerian cities. In 1856, the mosque was converted into a cathedral and named the St. Philippe Cathedral by the French. Later in 1960 after the conquest of Constantine by France, Marshal general Charles Valée had a cross fixed at the top of the cathedral. It was only in 1962 that the cathedral reverted back into a mosque, as it was a moment of significant religious and cultural importance. The re-dedication of the cathedral to a mosque was done in the first year of Algerian independence, an event held at Ben Badis Square. Besides the mosque, there are also the remains of old mosques, Ottoman-style palaces and a citadel.

Description

Belonging to the mosque is through a flight of 53 steps. An ornate portico is seen at the entrance, supported by four black veined marble columns. The arcade found inside the mosque are built with white marble columns. Many of the white columns found here are part of the original mosque. The beauty of the mosque's chambers, ceilings and the minarets are further enhanced by the two octagonal minarets that overlook the Casbah public square. The minarets are a blend of Byzantine and Moorish designs. Also the remains of Ben Gacem are enshrined in a tomb in one of the mosque chambers.



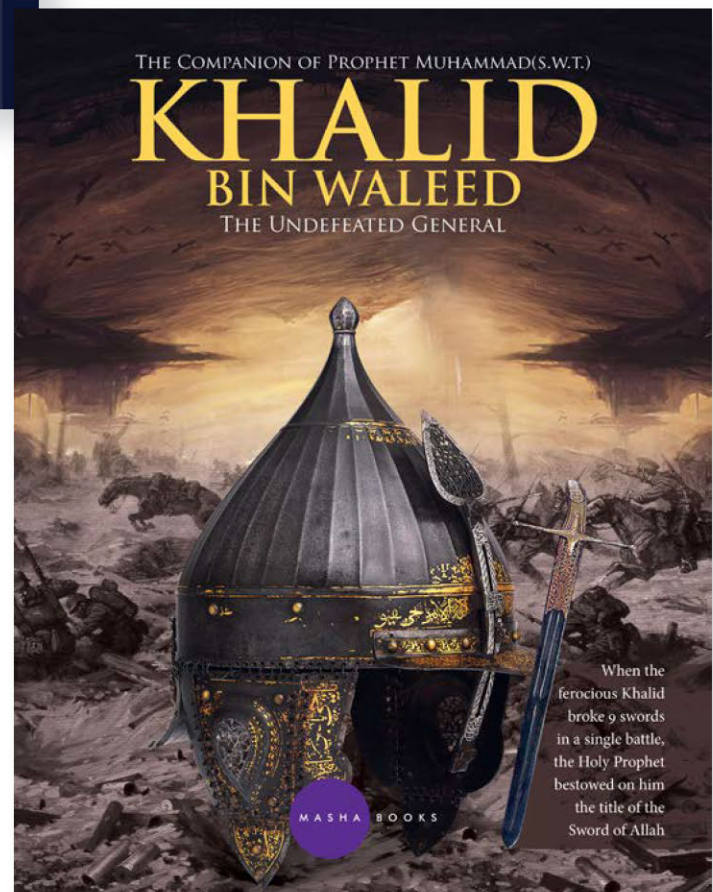
FORTHCOMING



Great Women in the Time
of the Prophet

Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Khalid Bin Waleed
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches



THE COMPANION OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD(S.W.T.)

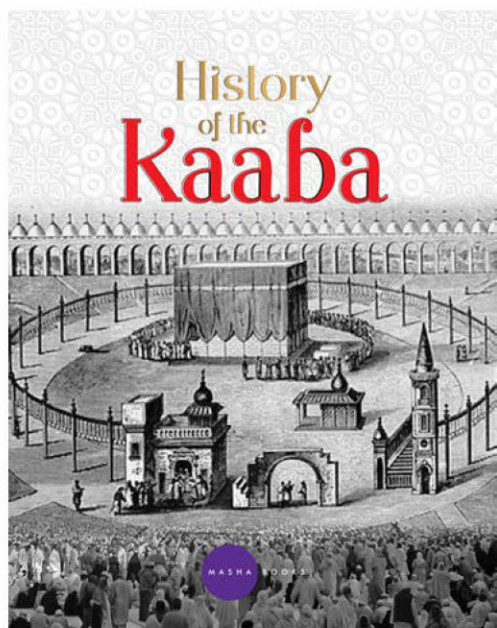
KHALID BIN WALEED

THE UNDEFEATED GENERAL

When the
ferocious Khalid
broke 9 swords
in a single battle,
the Holy Prophet
bestowed on him
the title of the
Sword of Allah

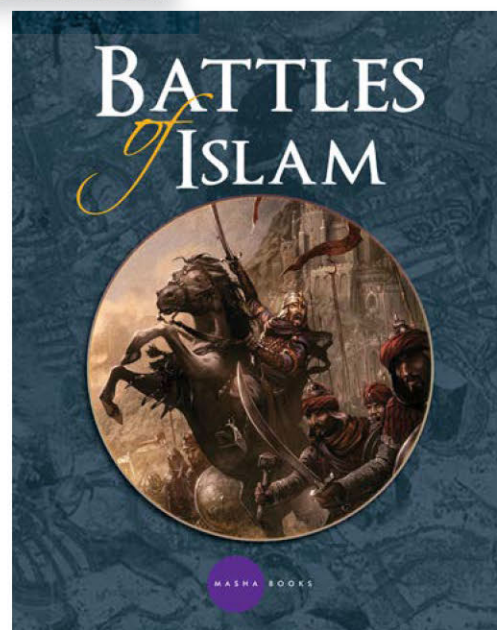
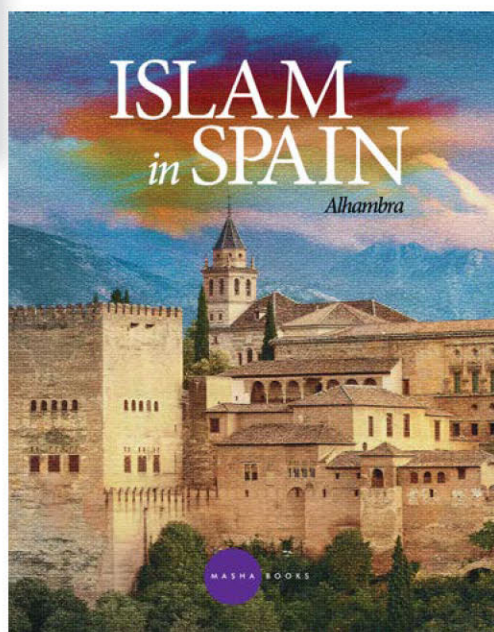
MASHA BOOKS

FORTHCOMING



History of the Kaaba
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches

Islam in Spain
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches



Battles of Islam
Size: 8.5 inches X 11 inches



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