

Adam

In Islam, the story of Adam (known as Prophet Adam in Islamic tradition) is significant as he is considered the first human created by Allah (God). The story of Adam is mentioned in various chapters of the Quran, the holy book of Islam, with additional details provided in the Hadith, which are the sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Allah decided to create a vicegerent (caliph) on Earth, and from clay, He fashioned the first man, Adam. Allah breathed His spirit into Adam, and he became a living being.

Quranic reference (38:71-72): "When your Lord said to the angels, 'I am creating a human being from clay, molded from dark mud,'"

When Allah informed the angels about His plan to create a human being, some of them questioned the wisdom of creating someone who might cause mischief and shed blood. However, Allah, in His infinite knowledge, assured the angels that He knew what they did not.

Quranic reference (2:30): "When your Lord said to the angels, 'I am putting a successor (a vicegerent) on the earth,' they said, 'Will You put someone there who will cause corruption and shed blood, while we celebrate Your praise and proclaim Your holiness?' But He said, 'I know things you do not.'"

Adam and his wife, Hawwa (Eve), were placed in Paradise (Jannah) with the freedom to enjoy its bounties. They were given clear instructions not to approach a particular tree, but Satan deceived them, leading to their disobedience.

Quranic reference (2:35-36): "And We said, 'O Adam, dwell, you and your wife, in Paradise and eat therefrom in [ease and] abundance from wherever you will. But do not approach this tree, lest you be among the wrongdoers.' But Satan caused them to slip out of it and removed them from that [condition] in which they had been. And We said, 'Go down, [all of you], as enemies to one another, and you will have upon the earth a place of settlement and provision for a time.'"

Realizing their mistake, Adam and Hawwa sought Allah's forgiveness, and Allah, being the Most Merciful, accepted their repentance. This event serves as a lesson in Islam about the importance of seeking forgiveness when one makes a mistake.

Quranic reference (2:37): "Then Adam received words from his Lord, and He relented toward him. Indeed, He is the Accepting of Repentance, the Merciful."

Adam and Hawwa were sent down to Earth to fulfill their roles as caretakers (caliphs) and to establish human civilization. They were given guidance on how to live a righteous life, and their story provides valuable lessons for humanity.

Quranic reference (7:31): "O children of Adam! Take your adornment at every masjid and eat and drink, but be not excessive. Indeed, He likes not those who commit excess."

The story of Adam in Islam underscores the concepts of free will, accountability, repentance, and the mercy of Allah. It serves as a foundational narrative for understanding human existence and the purpose of life in Islamic teachings.

Idris

In Islam, Idris (known as Prophet Idris or Enoch in some traditions) is mentioned as a prophet who lived after Adam and before Noah. While the information about Prophet Idris in the Quran is relatively brief, additional details are found in the Hadith and other Islamic traditions.

Prophet Idris is briefly mentioned in the Quran in a few verses. One of the key references is in Surah Maryam (19:56-57):

Quranic reference (19:56-57): "And mention in the Book, Idris. Indeed, he was a man of truth and a prophet. And We raised him to a high station."

Idris is described as a man of truth and a prophet, indicating his righteousness and his role as a messenger of God. While specific details about his prophethood and the message he conveyed are not elaborated upon in the Quran, he is recognized as one of the righteous servants of Allah.

The Quran mentions that Allah raised Idris to a high station. The nature of this elevation is not specified, and interpretations vary among scholars. Some suggest that it could refer to a special status or rank granted to Prophet Idris due to his piety and devotion.

According to Islamic tradition, Prophet Idris was bestowed with knowledge and wisdom by Allah. Some sources suggest that he was the first to use the pen for writing, and he is considered a wise and knowledgeable figure in Islamic history. His teachings and guidance contributed to the spiritual and moral development of his community.

Like all prophets, Idris is believed to have lived a righteous life, fulfilling his role as a messenger of God. It is mentioned that he passed away, but the exact

details of his death are not provided in the Quran. Islamic tradition generally holds that prophets die natural deaths.

While the Quran provides only limited information about Prophet Idris, his story is a part of Islamic tradition, and his character is honored for his truthfulness, prophethood, and the knowledge he shared with his community. The broader details of his life and teachings are often derived from Hadith and other historical sources, and interpretations may vary among scholars and traditions.

Nuh

The story of Prophet Nuh (Noah in English) is an important narrative in Islamic tradition, and it is mentioned in several chapters of the Quran. The story of Nuh is also elaborated upon in various Hadith (sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him) and other Islamic sources. Here is a summary of the story of Nuh in Islam:

Nuh is recognized as one of the prominent prophets in Islam, and he was sent by Allah to guide his people. His mission was to call them to monotheism (Tawhid) and to warn them against their sinful and idolatrous practices.

Quranic reference (71:1-3): "Indeed, We sent Nuh to his people, [saying], 'Warn your people before there comes to them a painful punishment.'"

Nuh spent a considerable amount of time preaching to his people, calling them to worship only Allah and to abandon their idolatrous beliefs. Despite his sincere efforts, the majority of his people rejected his message and continued in their disobedience.

Quranic reference (71:5-6): "And said, 'Seek forgiveness of your Lord. Indeed, He is ever a Perpetual Forgiver. He will send [rain from] the sky upon you in [continuing] showers.'"

As the people persisted in their disbelief and disobedience, Allah instructed Nuh to build an ark (a large ship) to save the believers and pairs of animals from the upcoming flood, which would be a consequence of the people's persistent rejection of God's guidance.

Quranic reference (11:37): "And construct the ship under Our observation and Our inspiration, and do not address Me concerning those who have wronged; indeed, they are [to be] drowned."

When the appointed time came, the floodwaters gushed forth, and the ark carried Nuh, his family, and pairs of animals. The flood was a divine punishment for the wickedness of Nuh's people. Only those who believed in Nuh and embarked on the ark were saved.

Quranic reference (11:40): "And it was said, 'O earth, swallow your water, and O sky, withhold [your rain].' And the water subsided, and the matter was accomplished, and the ship came to rest on the [mountain of] Judiyy. And it was said, 'Away with the wrongdoing people.'"

After the floodwaters receded, Nuh prayed to Allah for guidance, and Allah made a covenant with him that He would never again destroy the earth with a flood. The rainbow is mentioned as a sign of this covenant in Islamic tradition.

Quranic reference (11:41-42): "And he said, 'Embark therein. In the name of Allah is its course and its anchorage. Indeed, my Lord is Forgiving and Merciful.' And it sailed with them through waves like mountains, and Nuh

called to his son who was apart [from them], 'O my son, come aboard with us and be not with the disbelievers.'"

The story of Prophet Nuh in Islam serves as a reminder of the consequences of rejecting divine guidance, the importance of steadfastness in faith, and the mercy of Allah in saving those who believe and follow the guidance of their prophets.

Hud

The story of Prophet Hud is mentioned in the Quran as one of the messengers sent by Allah to guide his people. Prophet Hud is considered a significant prophet in Islam, and his story serves as a lesson about the consequences of rejecting divine guidance. Here is a summary of the story of Hud in Islam:

Prophet Hud was sent by Allah to guide the people of 'Ad, an ancient Arab tribe known for their strength and wealth. His mission was to call them to worship only Allah and to abandon their idolatrous practices and arrogance.

Quranic reference (7:65): "And to the 'Ad [We sent] their brother Hud. He said, 'O my people, worship Allah; you have no deity other than Him. You are not but inventors [of falsehood].'"

Despite the clear message of monotheism that Prophet Hud conveyed, the people of 'Ad rejected his teachings. They were proud of their strength and achievements, and their arrogance led them to deny the message brought by Hud.

Quranic reference (7:66): "O my people, there is not error in me, but I am a messenger from the Lord of the worlds."

The people of 'Ad persisted in their rejection and defiance of the divine message. In response, Allah warned them of a severe punishment. A destructive wind was sent upon them, which lasted for several days and nights, destroying everything in its path.

Quranic reference (7:72): "But they were insolent toward the command of their Lord, so the thunderbolt seized them while they were looking on."

Only Hud and those who believed in his message were spared from the punishment. They were protected by Allah, and the destructive wind destroyed the rest of the rebellious people.

Quranic reference (11:58): "And when Our command came, We saved Hud and those who believed with him, by mercy from Us; and We saved them from a harsh punishment."

The story of Prophet Hud serves as a warning about the consequences of arrogance, disbelief, and rejection of divine guidance. It emphasizes the importance of humility, gratitude, and adherence to the principles of monotheism.

Quranic reference (7:84): "And to 'Ad [We sent] their brother Hud. He said, 'O my people, worship Allah; you have no deity other than Him. You are not but stewards [of the land] after the people of Noah and increasing in the creation. So remember the favors of Allah that you might succeed.'"

The story of Prophet Hud is a reminder of the cycle of guidance, rejection, and divine punishment that is found in the narratives of various prophets in Islamic tradition. It encourages believers to heed the messages of the prophets and to avoid the pitfalls of arrogance and disobedience to Allah's commands.

Saleh

The story of Prophet Saleh is mentioned in the Quran as a messenger sent by Allah to guide the people of Thamud, an ancient Arabian tribe. Prophet Saleh's story is a cautionary tale about the consequences of rejecting divine guidance and engaging in disobedient behavior. Here is a summary of the story of Saleh in Islam:

Prophet Saleh was sent by Allah to the people of Thamud, who were known for their wealth and advanced civilization. Saleh's mission was to call them to the worship of the one true God and to abandon their idolatrous practices and unjust ways.

Quranic reference (7:73): "And to the Thamud [We sent] their brother Saleh. He said, 'O my people, worship Allah; you have no deity other than Him. He has produced you from the earth and settled you in it, so ask forgiveness of Him and then repent to Him. Indeed, my Lord is near and responsive.'"

In order to provide a clear sign of his prophethood, Saleh was granted a miraculous she-camel by Allah. This she-camel was unique and a test for the people of Thamud. They were given specific instructions not to harm the she-camel and to allow it to drink freely from the water.

Quranic reference (11:64): "And, O my people, this is the she-camel of Allah - [she is] to you a sign. So let her feed upon Allah's earth and do not touch her with harm, or you will be taken by an impending punishment."

Despite the clear signs and guidance provided by Saleh, the people of Thamud persisted in their disbelief and disobedience. They demanded a sign from Saleh and plotted against the miraculous she-camel.

Quranic reference (7:77): "So they hamstrung the she-camel and were insolent toward the command of their Lord and said, 'O Saleh, bring us what you promise us, if you should be among the messengers.'"

The people of Thamud were warned of a severe punishment if they did not repent and turn back to Allah. As a consequence of their disobedience and mistreatment of the she-camel, a powerful earthquake struck their community, destroying them and leaving them lifeless in their dwellings.

Quranic reference (11:67): "So the earthquake seized them, and they became within their home [corpses] fallen prone."

Saleh, along with those who believed in his message, was saved from the divine punishment. After the destruction of Thamud, Saleh and his followers left the region.

Quranic reference (11:89): "And We saved him and those with him by mercy from Us. And We eliminated those who denied Our signs, and they were not [at all] believers."

The story of Prophet Saleh serves as a reminder of the consequences of rejecting divine guidance and mistreating the signs provided by Allah. It underscores the importance of faith, humility, and obedience to Allah's commands as essential elements for avoiding divine punishment.

Lut

The story of Prophet Lut (Lot in English) is recounted in the Quran as a prophet who was sent to guide his people away from wickedness and immorality. Prophet Lut is considered an important figure in Islam, and his story carries

moral lessons about the consequences of deviant behavior. Here is a summary of the story of Lut in Islam:

Prophet Lut was sent by Allah to the people of Sodom and the surrounding cities, who were known for their immoral and sinful behavior, particularly engaging in homosexuality. Lut's mission was to call them to worship only Allah, abandon their wicked practices, and adhere to moral conduct.

Quranic reference (7:80-84): "And [mention] Lot, when he said to his people, 'Do you commit such immorality as no one has preceded you with from among the worlds? Indeed, you approach men with desire, instead of women. Rather, you are a transgressing people.'"

Lut tried to guide his people away from their immoral practices and toward righteousness. He emphasized the consequences of their actions and warned them of the punishment of Allah.

Quranic reference (26:161-166): "And [mention] Lot, when he said to his people, 'Do you commit such immorality as no one has preceded you with from among the worlds? Indeed, you approach men with desire, instead of women. Rather, you are a transgressing people.'"

Allah sent angels in the form of handsome young men to Prophet Lut to deliver a message. Lut was distressed by the sinful behavior of his people and feared for the safety of his guests.

Quranic reference (11:77-81): "And when Our messengers came to Lot, he was anguished for them and felt for them great discomfort and said, 'This is a trying day.'"

Despite Lut's efforts to guide his people, they persisted in their sinful behavior. In response, Allah decreed the destruction of the wicked cities. The angels informed Lut of the impending punishment and instructed him to leave the city with his family before dawn.

Quranic reference (29:31-32): "So when Our command came, We made the highest part [of the city] its lowest and rained upon them stones of layered hard clay, [which were] marked from your Lord. And Allah's punishment is not from the wrongdoers [very] far."

Lut and his family were instructed to leave the city without looking back. His wife, however, disobeyed the command and suffered the same fate as the people of the city. The righteous believers, including Lut and his daughters, were saved from the divine punishment.

Quranic reference (29:33): "So when Our command came, We made the highest part [of the city] its lowest and rained upon them stones of layered hard clay, [which were] marked from your Lord. And Allah's punishment is not from the wrongdoers [very] far."

The story of Prophet Lut in Islam serves as a moral lesson about the consequences of immoral behavior, the importance of adhering to divine guidance, and the mercy of Allah in saving those who strive to live righteously. It also underscores the duty of prophets to guide their communities to the path of righteousness.

Ibrahim

The story of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham in English) is a central and revered narrative in Islam. Ibrahim is considered one of the greatest prophets, and his story is mentioned in various parts of the Quran. His unwavering faith,

devotion to Allah, and willingness to sacrifice for the sake of God serve as powerful examples for Muslims. Here is a summary of the story of Ibrahim in Islam:

Ibrahim was born in a society that practiced idol worship. Early in his life, he questioned the legitimacy of worshiping idols made by human hands. Despite facing opposition from his family and community, Ibrahim rejected idolatry and recognized the oneness of God.

Quranic reference (6:74-79): "And [mention, O Muhammad], when Ibrahim said to his father Azar, 'Do you take idols as deities? Indeed, I see you and your people to be in manifest error.'"

In an effort to demonstrate the futility of idol worship, Ibrahim, as a young man, broke the idols in the temple, leaving only the largest idol intact. When questioned about the incident, Ibrahim pointed to the unbroken idol, challenging the people to ask it.

Quranic reference (21:58-59): "So he made them into fragments, except a large one among them, that they might return to it [and question]. They said, 'Who has done this to our gods? Indeed, he is of the wrongdoers.'"

Frustrated by Ibrahim's rejection of idol worship, his people, led by the king, decided to punish him severely. They built a massive fire and threw Ibrahim into it. However, Allah intervened, and the fire became cool and safe for Ibrahim.

Quranic reference (21:69): "And We saved him and Lot to the land which We had blessed for the worlds."

Ibrahim and his wife Sarah faced difficulties in having children. As a result, with Sarah's permission, Ibrahim married Hajar, and they were blessed with a son named Isma'il. Ibrahim later received a divine command to take Hajar and Isma'il to a barren valley near the Kaaba in Mecca.

Quranic reference (14:37): "Our Lord, I have settled some of my descendants in an uncultivated valley near Your sacred House, our Lord, that they may establish prayer. So make hearts among the people incline toward them and provide for them from the fruits that they might be grateful."

Ibrahim and Isma'il were commanded by Allah to rebuild the Kaaba, the sacred house of worship, in Mecca. Together, they raised its foundations, calling people to worship the one true God.

Quranic reference (2:127): "And [mention] when Ibrahim was raising the foundations of the House and [with him] Isma'il, [saying], 'Our Lord, accept [this] from us. Indeed, You are the Hearing, the Knowing.'"

Ibrahim faced a tremendous test when Allah commanded him to sacrifice his beloved son, Isma'il, in a dream. Both father and son willingly submitted to the divine command. However, Allah, in His mercy, replaced Isma'il with a ram as a sacrificial offering.

Quranic reference (37:102-107): "And when he reached with him [the age of] exertion, he said, 'O my son, indeed I have seen in a dream that I [must] sacrifice you, so see what you think.' He said, 'O my father, do as you are commanded. You will find me, if Allah wills, of the steadfast.'"

The story of Prophet Ibrahim in Islam illustrates the profound concepts of monotheism, submission to God's will, and the importance of unwavering faith. Muslims commemorate Ibrahim's devotion and the willingness to sacrifice

during the annual pilgrimage (Hajj) rituals. The story serves as a source of inspiration and guidance for Muslims, emphasizing the significance of submitting to Allah with absolute trust and devotion.

Ismail

The story of Isma'il (Ishmael in English) is intricately connected to the life of his father, Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham). Isma'il is considered a prophet in Islam, and his story is mentioned in the Quran. Here is a summary of the story of Isma'il in Islam:

Isma'il was born to Ibrahim and Hajar when Ibrahim was married to Hajar in response to a divine promise from Allah. This occurred after several years of Ibrahim and his wife Sarah facing difficulties in having children.

Quranic reference (37:100-107): "And We gave him the good news of a forbearing son. And when he reached with him [the age of] exertion, he said, 'O my son, indeed I have seen in a dream that I [must] sacrifice you, so see what you think.'"

Following Isma'il's birth, Ibrahim received a command from Allah to take Hajar and Isma'il to a barren valley near the Kaaba in Mecca. This was part of Allah's plan to establish a new center for worship and to test the faith and trust of Ibrahim and his family.

Quranic reference (14:37): "Our Lord, I have settled some of my descendants in an uncultivated valley near Your sacred House, our Lord, that they may establish prayer. So make hearts among the people incline toward them and provide for them from the fruits that they might be grateful."

As Isma'il grew older, he assisted his father, Ibrahim, in the reconstruction of the Kaaba under Allah's command. Together, they raised its foundations and prayed for Allah's acceptance.

Quranic reference (2:127): "And [mention] when Ibrahim was raising the foundations of the House and [with him] Isma'il, [saying], 'Our Lord, accept [this] from us. Indeed, You are the Hearing, the Knowing.'"

Both Isma'il and Ibrahim faced a significant test when Allah commanded Ibrahim in a dream to sacrifice his beloved son. Demonstrating profound submission to God's will, both father and son willingly accepted the divine command. However, Allah, in His mercy, replaced Isma'il with a ram as a sacrificial offering.

Quranic reference (37:102-107): "And when he reached with him [the age of] exertion, he said, 'O my son, indeed I have seen in a dream that I [must] sacrifice you, so see what you think.' He said, 'O my father, do as you are commanded. You will find me, if Allah wills, of the steadfast.'"

The story of Isma'il highlights themes of obedience, sacrifice, and trust in Allah. Muslims commemorate the act of sacrifice during the annual Eid al-Adha, remembering the submission of both Ibrahim and Isma'il to the will of Allah. Isma'il is honored as a prophet and a key figure in the legacy of monotheism and submission to God in Islamic tradition.

Ishaq

The story of Prophet Ishaq (Isaac in English) is a part of the broader narrative of the Abrahamic family, and it is mentioned in the Quran. Ishaq was the son of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) and his wife Sarah. His story is often intertwined

with the lives of his parents and his brother, Prophet Isma'il (Ishmael). Here is a summary of the story of Ishaq in Islam:

Ibrahim and Sarah faced difficulties in having children for many years. Despite their old age, Allah promised them a son, who would be named Ishaq. This promise was fulfilled through divine intervention.

Quranic reference (11:71): "And his wife was standing, and she smiled. Then We gave her good tidings of Isaac and after Isaac, Jacob."

Sarah gave birth to Ishaq, and his birth was a miraculous event given the advanced age of his parents. Ishaq was chosen by Allah to continue the line of prophethood.

Quranic reference (11:72): "And when the fright had left Abraham and the good tidings had reached him, he began to argue with Us concerning the people of Lot."

Ishaq, like his father and brother, became a prophet and messenger of Allah. The Quran does not provide extensive details about Ishaq's specific message, but he continued the legacy of monotheism and guidance to his community.

Allah bestowed blessings upon Ishaq and granted him righteous descendants. His son, Ya'qub (Jacob), became another prophet, and from Ya'qub's offspring, the Children of Israel (the Israelites) emerged.

Quranic reference (37:112-113): "And We gave him back Isaac and Jacob and made both of them righteous."

Ishaq is remembered as a prophet who upheld the monotheistic teachings of Allah. The Quran emphasizes the righteousness of Ishaq and his descendants, and their adherence to the path of faith and obedience to God.

Quranic reference (21:72-73): "And We gave him back his family twice, and We made prophethood and the Book [of God] a legacy for his descendants. And We gave him his reward in this world, and he is indeed among the righteous in the Hereafter."

The story of Ishaq is a part of the broader narrative of the Abrahamic family, which includes Prophet Ibrahim, his wives Sarah and Hajar, and his sons Isma'il and Ishaq. The Quranic accounts of these prophets highlight the themes of faith, obedience, and the fulfillment of divine promises. Ishaq's role in continuing the lineage of prophethood is significant in Islamic tradition.

Yakub

The story of Prophet Yaqub (Jacob in English) is part of the broader narrative of the Abrahamic family, and it is mentioned in the Quran. Yaqub is recognized as a prophet and the son of Prophet Ishaq (Isaac). His life and experiences are particularly associated with his sons, especially Prophet Yusuf (Joseph). Here is a summary of the story of Yaqub in Islam:

Yaqub was the son of Prophet Ishaq (Isaac) and the grandson of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham). The Quran mentions his lineage and his connection to the line of prophethood.

Quranic reference (21:72): "And We gave him back Isaac and Jacob and made both of them righteous."

Yaqub had twelve sons, who later became the heads of the twelve tribes of the Children of Israel. His sons included well-known figures like Yusuf (Joseph), Benjamin, Judah, and others.

Quranic reference (12:6): "And thus will your Lord choose you and teach you the interpretation of narratives and complete His favor upon you and upon the family of Jacob, as He completed it upon your fathers, Abraham and Isaac. Indeed, your Lord is Knowing and Wise."

Yaqub had a special love for his son Yusuf, who was given the gift of interpreting dreams. Yusuf's brothers became envious of him, and they plotted to get rid of him. They convinced their father to allow Yusuf to accompany them on a journey, and then they threw him into a well.

Quranic reference (12:6-7): "And thus will your Lord choose you and teach you the interpretation of narratives and complete His favor upon you and upon the family of Jacob, as He completed it upon your fathers, Abraham and Isaac. Indeed, your Lord is Knowing and Wise."

Yusuf was later sold into slavery and taken to Egypt, where he faced various trials and tribulations. Back in Canaan, Yaqub suffered immense grief upon losing his beloved son Yusuf.

Quranic reference (12:84): "And he turned away from them and said, 'Oh, my sorrow over Joseph,' and his eyes became white from grief, for he was [of that] a suppressor."

Eventually, Yusuf became a prominent figure in Egypt and was reunited with his family, including his father Yaqub. The family was reconciled, and Yusuf's wisdom and position enabled them to settle in Egypt.

Quranic reference (12:96): "And when the bearer of good tidings arrived, he cast it over his face, and he returned [once again] seeing. He said, 'Did I not tell you that I know from Allah that which you do not know?'"

Yaqub and his family lived in Egypt under the care of Yusuf. Before his death, Yaqub gathered his sons and imparted blessings and guidance to each one individually. He emphasized the importance of monotheism and righteousness.

Quranic reference (12:101): "My Lord, You have given me [something] of sovereignty and taught me of the interpretation of dreams. Creator of the heavens and the earth, You are my protector in this world and the Hereafter. Cause me to die a Muslim and join me with the righteous."

The story of Yaqub in Islam highlights themes of family, love, patience, and the ultimate triumph of goodness over adversity. It also emphasizes the importance of faith, trust in Allah, and the ultimate wisdom behind the events that unfold in the lives of the prophets and their families.

Yusuf

The story of Prophet Yusuf (Joseph in English) is one of the most detailed and captivating narratives in the Quran. It is an inspiring tale of patience, resilience, and the triumph of virtue over adversity. Here is a summary of the story of Yusuf in Islam:

Yusuf was the son of Prophet Yaqub (Jacob) and was blessed with beauty and wisdom. His father loved him dearly, which caused jealousy and resentment among his brothers. Yusuf had a special gift of interpreting dreams.

Quranic reference (12:6): "And thus will your Lord choose you and teach you the interpretation of narratives and complete His favor upon you and upon the family of Jacob, as He completed it upon your fathers, Abraham and Isaac. Indeed, your Lord is Knowing and Wise."

Yusuf's brothers, fueled by jealousy, plotted against him. They convinced their father to allow Yusuf to accompany them on a journey and threw him into a well. Later, they lied to their father about Yusuf's fate, showing him a false blood-stained shirt as evidence of Yusuf's death.

Quranic reference (12:15-18): "So when they took him [out] and agreed to put him into the bottom of the well...And they brought upon his shirt false blood. [Jacob] said, 'Rather, your souls have enticed you to something, so patience is most fitting.'"

Yusuf was found in the well by a caravan and sold into slavery in Egypt. He ended up in the house of a high-ranking Egyptian official named Aziz, where he grew up and eventually became a trusted servant.

Quranic reference (12:21): "And the one from Egypt who bought him said to his wife, 'Make his residence comfortable. Perhaps he will benefit us, or we will adopt him as a son.' And thus, We established Joseph in the land that We might teach him the interpretation of events."

Yusuf faced a difficult situation when Aziz's wife attempted to seduce him. Despite Yusuf's resistance, she falsely accused him of wrongdoing. As a result, he was imprisoned unjustly.

Quranic reference (12:25): "So they raced with one another to the door, and she tore his shirt from the back, and they found her husband at the door. She said, 'What is the recompense of one who intended evil for your wife but that he be imprisoned or a painful punishment?'"

Even in prison, Yusuf continued to display his gift of interpreting dreams. Two fellow inmates, a cupbearer and a baker, sought his interpretation. Yusuf accurately interpreted their dreams, predicting the cupbearer's release and the baker's execution.

Quranic reference (12:36): "And there entered the prison with him two young men. One of them said, 'Indeed, I have seen myself [in a dream] pressing wine.' The other said, 'Indeed, I have seen myself carrying upon my head [some] bread, from which the birds were eating. Inform us of its interpretation; indeed, we see you to be of those who do good.'"

Yusuf's reputation as an interpreter of dreams reached the king of Egypt. The king sought Yusuf's assistance in interpreting a recurring dream. Yusuf's interpretation predicted seven years of abundant harvest followed by seven years of famine. Impressed, the king appointed Yusuf to a high position in the government.

Quranic reference (12:54): "And the king said, 'Bring him to me.' But when the messenger came to him, [Yusuf] said, 'Return to your master and ask him what is the case of the women who cut their hands. Indeed, my Lord is Knowing of their plan.'"

During the famine, Yusuf's brothers traveled to Egypt to seek food. Unaware of Yusuf's true identity, they came before him, and he recognized them. After various tests, Yusuf revealed his identity to them, forgave them, and invited his entire family to settle in Egypt.

Quranic reference (12:92): "He said, 'No blame will there be upon you today. Allah will forgive you, and He is the most merciful of the merciful.'"

Yaqub, who had grieved for years over the loss of Yusuf, was overjoyed to learn that his son was alive. The family was reunited, and Yusuf brought his father, brothers, and their families to Egypt.

Quranic reference (12:96): "And when the bearer of good tidings arrived, he cast it over his face, and he returned [once again] seeing. He said, 'Did I not tell you that I know from Allah that which you do not know?'"

The story of Yusuf in Islam serves as a profound lesson about the importance of patience, resilience, and forgiveness. It also emphasizes the overarching wisdom and plan of Allah in the lives of His chosen servants. Muslims reflect on the virtues and trials faced by Prophet Yusuf, seeking inspiration from his unwavering faith and trust in Allah.

Shuaib

The story of Prophet Shuaib (Jethro in English) is mentioned in the Quran, and he is considered one of the prophets sent by Allah to guide his people. Prophet Shuaib is often associated with his people, the people of Madyan, who were known for their dishonest and corrupt practices. Here is a summary of the story of Shuaib in Islam:

Prophet Shuaib was sent by Allah to the people of Madyan, who had deviated from the path of righteousness and engaged in fraudulent trade practices. His mission was to guide them back to the worship of the one true God and to establish justice and fairness in their dealings.

Quranic reference (7:85): "And to Madyan [We sent] their brother Shuaib. He said, 'O my people, worship Allah; you have no deity other than Him. There has come to you clear evidence from your Lord. So fulfill the measure and weight and do not deprive people of their due and cause not corruption upon the earth after its reformation. That is better for you, if you should be believers.'"

One of the central issues addressed by Prophet Shuaib was the economic injustice prevalent in the society of Madyan. The people were involved in dishonest business practices, cheating in weights and measures, and exploiting others. Shuaib emphasized the importance of fairness in trade and dealings.

Quranic reference (11:85): "And O my people, give full measure and weight in justice and do not deprive the people of their due, and do not commit abuse on the earth, spreading corruption."

Despite Shuaib's sincere efforts to guide his people, they rejected his message. The corrupt leaders and those benefiting from unjust practices were particularly resistant to change. Shuaib faced opposition, mockery, and threats from his people.

Quranic reference (7:88): "And the eminent among those who disbelieved from his people said, 'If you should follow Shuaib, indeed, you would then be losers.'"

Due to their persistent rejection of the message and refusal to reform their ways, the people of Madyan faced a divine punishment. The Quran mentions that a severe earthquake overtook them, leading to their destruction.

Quranic reference (11:94): "And when Our command came, We saved Shuaib and those who believed with him by mercy from Us. And the shriek seized those who had wronged, and they became within their homes [corpses] fallen prone."

Shuaib and the believers who followed him were saved from the punishment. They were granted mercy from Allah, and the community of Madyan was no more.

Quranic reference (11:94): "And when Our command came, We saved Shuaib and those who believed with him by mercy from Us. And the shriek seized those who had wronged, and they became within their homes [corpses] fallen prone."

The story of Prophet Shuaib in Islam serves as a reminder of the importance of justice, honesty, and ethical behavior in all aspects of life. It also highlights the consequences of rejecting divine guidance and persisting in wrongdoing. Muslims reflect on the lessons from the stories of the prophets, seeking guidance for their own conduct in both personal and societal matters.

Ayyub

The story of Prophet Ayyub (Job in English) is a tale of patience, perseverance, and the ultimate reward of steadfast faith. Prophet Ayyub is mentioned in the Quran as a righteous servant of Allah who faced severe trials but remained patient throughout. Here is a summary of the story of Ayyub in Islam:

Prophet Ayyub was a wealthy and pious man living in a land that is believed to be in the region of As-Sham (Greater Syria). He was known for his devotion to Allah, his kindness, and his gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon him.

Quranic reference (38:41-44): "And remember Our servant Job when he called to his Lord, 'Indeed, Satan has touched me with hardship and torment.'"

Satan challenged Ayyub's unwavering faith, suggesting that his devotion to Allah was merely due to the comfort and prosperity in his life. Allah allowed Satan to test Ayyub with a series of trials. Ayyub faced significant losses, including his wealth, health, and family.

Quranic reference (38:41-44): "And We said, 'Strike with your foot; this is a [spring for] a cool bath and drink.'"

Despite enduring immense suffering, Ayyub maintained his patience and never complained against Allah. He remained steadfast in his faith and continued to seek Allah's mercy.

Quranic reference (38:44): "And We restored his family to him, twice as much, as a mercy from Us and a lesson for people of reason."

In response to Ayyub's steadfastness and patience, Allah granted him a miraculous healing. Ayyub was instructed to strike the ground with his foot, and a spring of water gushed forth. He was also restored to health, and his wealth and family were returned to him.

Quranic reference (38:42): "And We said, 'Now, strike the ground with your foot. This is a [spring for] a cool bath and drink.'"

Allah, in His mercy, not only healed Ayyub but also doubled his blessings. His wealth and family were returned to him in abundance, and he continued to live a life of gratitude and devotion to Allah.

Quranic reference (38:43-44): "And We restored his family to him, twice as much, as a mercy from Us and a lesson for people of reason. 'And take in your hand a bunch [of grass] and strike with it and do not break your oath.' Indeed, We found him patient, an excellent servant. Indeed, he was one repeatedly turning back [to Allah]."

The story of Prophet Ayyub serves as a powerful example of unwavering faith and patience in the face of adversity. Muslims commemorate the patience of Prophet Ayyub during times of hardship and adversity, seeking inspiration from his story to endure challenges with fortitude and reliance on Allah's mercy.

Dhulkifl

The figure known as Dhulkifl in Islam is mentioned briefly in the Quran without much detail about his life and prophethood. His name appears in two verses of the Quran, and there is limited information available about him in Islamic tradition. Here are the relevant Quranic verses:

"And mention Ishmael, Elisha, and Dhulkifl; all were of the patient."

"And [mention] Job, when he called to his Lord, 'Indeed, adversity has touched me, and You are the Most Merciful of the merciful.'"

In these verses, Dhulkifl is mentioned alongside other prophets, including Ishmael and Elisha. However, the Quran does not provide detailed information

about his life, his people, or the nature of his prophethood. As a result, the story of Dhulkifl is not elaborated upon in the Quran, and there are limited additional details available in the Hadith (sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad).

Due to the lack of specific information, scholars and commentators have varying opinions about the identity and details of Dhulkifl. Some suggest that Dhulkifl may be a title or an epithet for a known prophet, while others consider it a distinct prophet with a separate mission. The lack of specific information about Dhulkifl in Islamic sources has led to diverse interpretations and discussions among scholars.

Musa

The story of Prophet Musa (Moses in English) is one of the most detailed and significant narratives in the Quran. Musa is considered one of the greatest prophets in Islam, and his story is mentioned extensively in multiple chapters of the Quran. Here is a summary of the story of Musa in Islam:

Prophet Musa was born during a time when the Pharaoh of Egypt was oppressing the Israelites. Due to a prophecy that a child from the Israelites would overthrow his rule, Pharaoh ordered the killing of all male Israelite infants. Musa's mother, however, placed him in a basket and set him afloat on the river Nile. The basket was discovered by Pharaoh's wife, who convinced Pharaoh to adopt Musa.

Quranic reference (20:38-39): "And [mention] when We inspired to your mother what We inspired, [Saying], 'Cast him into the chest and cast it into the river, and the river will throw it onto the bank; there will take him an enemy to Me

and an enemy to him.' And I bestowed upon you love from Me that you would be brought up under My eye."

Musa received prophethood from Allah and was given the mission to deliver the Israelites from the oppression of Pharaoh and to guide them to the worship of the one true God. Musa was chosen as a messenger and a leader, and he was given miracles to support his mission.

Quranic reference (7:104): "And Moses said, 'O Pharaoh, indeed I am a messenger from the Lord of the worlds.'"

Musa was given several miracles to demonstrate the truth of his message. One of the most famous miracles is the parting of the Red Sea, which allowed the Israelites to escape from the pursuing army of Pharaoh. Another miracle was the staff of Musa turning into a serpent.

Quranic reference (26:63-66): "So We inspired to Moses, 'Strike with your staff the sea,' and it parted, and each portion was like a great towering mountain. And We advanced thereto the pursuers. And We saved Moses and those with him, all together. Then We drowned the others."

Musa led the Israelites out of Egypt in an event known as the Exodus. Despite the numerous signs and miracles, Pharaoh and his army pursued them. The miraculous parting of the Red Sea allowed the Israelites to cross safely, but when Pharaoh and his army followed, the waters returned, drowning them.

Quranic reference (26:52-68): "And We certainly saved the Children of Israel from the humiliating torment - From Pharaoh. Indeed, he was a haughty one among the transgressors."

Musa received the revelation of the Torah on Mount Sinai. The Torah contains guidance and laws for the Israelites. Musa communicated directly with Allah during this time.

Quranic reference (7:143): "And when Moses arrived at the appointed time and his Lord spoke to him, he said, 'My Lord, show Yourself to me that I may look at You.' [Allah] said, 'You will not see Me, but look at the mountain; if it should remain in place, then you will see Me.' But when his Lord appeared to the mountain, He rendered it level, and Moses fell unconscious. And when he awoke, he said, 'Exalted are You! I have repented to You, and I am the first of the believers.'"

Musa faced challenges and opposition from his own people, as well as moments of impatience and frustration. However, he remained steadfast in his commitment to Allah's guidance.

Quranic reference (20:83-84): "And We certainly gave Moses the Scripture that perhaps they would be guided. And We made the son of Mary and his mother a sign and sheltered them within a high ground having level [areas] and flowing water."

The story of Musa in Islam emphasizes the themes of faith, patience, and the consequences of rejecting divine guidance. It also underscores the power of Allah in delivering His messengers and supporting them with miracles. Muslims hold Prophet Musa in high regard, and his story serves as a source of inspiration and guidance in facing life's challenges with faith and perseverance.

Harun

The story of Prophet Harun (Aaron in English) is intertwined with the life and mission of his brother, Prophet Musa (Moses). Harun is considered a prophet

and a messenger of Allah in Islam. Here is a summary of the story of Harun in Islam:

When Allah appointed Musa as a prophet and messenger to liberate the Children of Israel from the tyranny of Pharaoh, Musa requested that his brother, Harun, be made a prophet alongside him. Allah granted Musa's request, and both brothers were chosen for the mission.

Quranic reference (20:29-30): "And appoint for me a minister from my family - Aaron, my brother. Increase through him my strength, and let him share my task, that we may exalt You much and remember You much."

Harun played a crucial role in supporting Musa during the mission to confront Pharaoh and deliver the message of monotheism. Harun was a comforting presence and a source of strength for Musa.

Quranic reference (28:34): "My brother Aaron is more fluent than me in tongue, so send him with me as support, verifying me. Indeed, I fear that they will deny me."

When Musa went to Mount Sinai to receive the revelation of the Torah, he left Harun in charge of the Israelites. During Musa's absence, some of the Israelites began worshipping a golden calf. Harun tried to prevent them from deviating, but he faced challenges in maintaining order.

Quranic reference (20:92-94): "Aaron had already told them before [the return of Moses], 'O my people, you are only being tested by it, and indeed, your Lord is the Most Merciful, so follow me and obey my order.'"

Despite the challenges, Harun remained faithful to Allah and loyal to Musa's mission. He resisted the worship of the golden calf and reminded the people of their wrongdoing.

Quranic reference (20:95-97): "They said, 'We did not break our promise to you by our will, but we were made to carry burdens from the ornaments of the people [of Pharaoh], so we threw them [into the fire], and thus did the Samiri throw.' And he extracted for them [the statue of] a calf which had a lowing sound, and they said, 'This is your god and the god of Moses, but he forgot.'"

Harun prayed to Allah for support and guidance in dealing with the challenging situation. He sought Allah's mercy and protection from the wrongdoing of his people.

Quranic reference (20:98): "[Moses] said, 'O Aaron, what prevented you, when you saw them going astray, From [protesting to] follow me? Then have you disobeyed my order?' Aaron said, 'O son of my mother, do not seize [me] by my beard or by my head. Indeed, I feared that you would say, "You caused division among the Children of Israel, and you did not observe [or await] my word.'"

Allah, in His mercy, forgave Harun for any shortcomings during Musa's absence. Both Musa and Harun were granted Allah's mercy and were praised for their dedication to His mission.

Quranic reference (37:114-122): "And We gave Moses and Aaron the criterion and a light and a reminder for the righteous, Who fear their Lord unseen, while they are of the Hour apprehensive. And this [Qur'an] is a blessed message which We have sent down. Then are you with it unacquainted?"

The story of Harun in Islam illustrates the challenges faced by the prophets in conveying the message of monotheism and the importance of remaining steadfast in faith. Harun's role as a supporter of Musa and a leader among the Israelites showcases the importance of collaboration in fulfilling the mission of spreading the message of God.

Dawud

The story of Prophet Dawud (David in English) is mentioned in the Quran, and he is revered as a prophet and a king in Islam. Dawud is recognized for his wisdom, courage, and his role in establishing justice. Here is a summary of the story of Dawud in Islam:

Dawud was born in Bethlehem and was known for his skills as a shepherd. He was chosen by Allah to be a prophet and was blessed with talents, including a beautiful voice and mastery over iron. Dawud's piety and gratitude toward Allah set the foundation for his prophethood.

Quranic reference (38:20): "And We certainly gave David from Us bounty. [We said], 'O mountains, repeat [Our] praises with him, and the birds [as well].' And We made pliable for him iron."

Dawud's fame grew when he confronted the giant Jalut, commonly known as Goliath. The Israelites were facing a formidable enemy, and Dawud, armed with his faith and a slingshot, defeated Jalut with a single shot to the forehead. This victory showcased Dawud's trust in Allah and his courage in the face of adversity.

Quranic reference (2:251): "So they defeated them by permission of Allah, and David killed Goliath, and Allah gave him the kingship and prophethood and taught him from that which He willed. And if it were not for Allah checking

[some] people by means of others, the earth would have been corrupted, but Allah is full of bounty to the worlds."

After the victory over Jalut, Dawud was appointed as a king and prophet by Allah. He ruled with justice, guided his people, and judged disputes fairly. Dawud's reign was characterized by prosperity, peace, and righteousness.

Quranic reference (21:78-79): "And [mention] David and Solomon, when they judged concerning the field - when the sheep of a people overran it [at night], and We were witness to their judgment. And We gave understanding of the case to Solomon, and to each [of them] We gave judgment and knowledge. And We subjected the mountains to exalt [Us], along with David and [also] the birds."

Dawud was bestowed with the Psalms (Zabur) as a divine scripture. The Psalms were a source of guidance, worship, and wisdom for Dawud and his people.

Quranic reference (17:55): "And your ally is none but Allah and [therefore] His Messenger and those who have believed - those who establish prayer and give zakah, and they bow [in worship]."

The Quran also narrates a story involving two brothers who owned a vineyard. One brother oppressed the other, and Dawud was called upon to judge between them. Dawud's judgment was based on justice, and he rectified the wrongdoing.

Quranic reference (38:21-26): "And has there come to you the news of the adversaries, when they climbed over the wall of [his] prayer chamber - When they entered upon David and he was alarmed by them? They said, 'Fear not. [We are] two adversaries, one of whom has wronged the other, so judge between us with truth and do not exceed [it] and guide us to the sound path.'"

The story of Dawud in Islam highlights themes of justice, courage, and the importance of reliance on Allah. Dawud's role as both a prophet and a king exemplifies the integration of spiritual and worldly responsibilities, and his story is an inspiration for Muslims to uphold justice and righteousness in their lives.

Sulayman

The story of Prophet Sulayman (Solomon in English) is prominently featured in the Quran, and he is considered one of the great prophets and kings in Islam. Sulayman, known for his wisdom and connection with the animal kingdom, played a significant role in the history of the Israelites. Here is a summary of the story of Sulayman in Islam:

Sulayman was the son of Prophet Dawud (David), and he inherited the prophethood and kingship from his father. Allah blessed Sulayman with wisdom, knowledge, and the ability to judge matters with justice.

Quranic reference (21:78-79): "And [mention] David and Solomon, when they judged concerning the field - when the sheep of a people overran it [at night], and We were witness to their judgment. And We gave understanding of the case to Solomon, and to each [of them] We gave judgment and knowledge. And We subjected the mountains to exalt [Us], along with David and [also] the birds."

Sulayman's kingdom extended over a vast territory, and he ruled with justice and fairness. Allah granted him control over the jinn, animals, and even the wind. Sulayman's reign was characterized by peace and prosperity.

Quranic reference (38:36-38): "So We subjected to him the wind blowing by his command, gently wherever he directed, And the devils [of jinn], every builder and diver, And others bound together in chains."

One of the most well-known aspects of Sulayman's story is his ability to communicate with animals. Allah granted him the unique ability to understand the language of birds and animals. This ability played a role in Sulayman's wise judgments and in his control over the animal kingdom.

Quranic reference (38:19-20): "And the birds were assembled, all with him repeating [praises]. And We strengthened his kingdom and gave him wisdom and discernment in speech."

Sulayman is credited with overseeing the construction of the Temple of Solomon (Bait al-Maqdis) in Jerusalem, a significant place of worship. The construction of the temple is mentioned in the Quran as a testament to Sulayman's devotion to Allah.

Quranic reference (34:13): "They made for him what he willed of elevated chambers, statues, bowls like reservoirs, and stationary kettles. [We said], 'Work, O family of David, in gratitude.' And few of My servants are grateful."

The Quran narrates the story of the Queen of Sheba (Bilqis) visiting Sulayman to test his wisdom. Impressed by Sulayman's display of his kingdom, wisdom, and devotion to Allah, the Queen of Sheba embraced monotheism.

Quranic reference (27:44): "She was told, 'Enter the palace.' But when she saw it, she thought it was a body of water and uncovered her shins [to wade through]. He said, 'Indeed, it is a palace [whose floor is] made smooth with glass.' She said, 'My Lord, indeed I have wronged myself, and I submit with Sulaiman to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.'"

Sulayman passed away, and his death was concealed for a period by the jinn who continued working on his construction project, thinking that he was still alive. Eventually, when a termite ate his staff and he fell, it became apparent to the people that Sulayman had passed away.

Quranic reference (34:14): "And when We decreed for Solomon death, nothing indicated to the jinn his death except a creature of the earth eating his staff. But when he fell, it became clear to the jinn that if they had known the unseen, they would not have remained in humiliating punishment."

The story of Sulayman in Islam emphasizes the themes of wisdom, justice, devotion, and the acknowledgment of Allah's favors. Muslims hold Prophet Sulayman in high regard, and his story serves as a source of inspiration for leadership, wisdom, and humility in the face of divine blessings.

Ilyas

Prophet Ilyas (Elijah in English) is mentioned in the Quran, and while his story is not as detailed as some other prophets, he is revered as a righteous and steadfast messenger of Allah. Here is a summary of the story of Prophet Ilyas in Islam:

Ilyas was chosen by Allah as a prophet and was sent to guide the people of his time. His mission was to call the people to the worship of the one true God and to guide them away from idolatry and wrongdoing.

Quranic reference (37:123-130): "And indeed, Elias was one of the messengers. When he said to his people, 'Will you not fear Allah? Do you call upon Ba'l and leave the best of creators, Allah, your Lord and the Lord of your first forefathers?'"

Ilyas confronted the people who were engaged in the worship of false deities, particularly a god named Ba'l. He called upon them to abandon idol worship and turn to the worship of Allah, the Creator of all.

Quranic reference (37:130-132): "And they denied him, so indeed, they will be brought [for punishment], Except the chosen servants of Allah. And We left for him [favorable mention] among later generations: 'Peace upon Elyas [Elias (Ilyas)].'"

Prophet Ilyas performed miracles as a sign of his prophethood. The Quran does not provide specific details about these miracles, but prophets in Islam are often granted miracles to validate their message.

In the Bible, there is a narrative of Prophet Elijah taking refuge in a cave. While the Quran does not provide explicit details about this event, it is mentioned that Ilyas faced rejection from his people, and he sought refuge in a place where Allah provided for him.

Quranic reference (38:48): "And mention Ishmael, Elisha, and Dhul-Kifl, and all are among the outstanding."

Prophet Ilyas is mentioned in the Quran with respect, and his name is invoked as a symbol of righteousness and devotion to Allah.

Quranic reference (37:130-132): "And We left for him [favorable mention] among later generations: 'Peace upon Elyas [Elias (Ilyas)].'"

The story of Prophet Ilyas, while not as detailed as some other prophetic narratives in the Quran, underscores the recurring theme of monotheism, rejection of idolatry, and the steadfastness of the prophets in delivering Allah's

message. Muslims hold Prophet Ilyas in high esteem, and his story serves as a reminder of the importance of worshiping the one true God.

Alyasa

Prophet Alyasa (Elisha in English) is mentioned briefly in the Quran, and his story is not as extensively detailed as some other prophets. He is considered a prophet in Islam, and his narrative highlights themes of faith, miracles, and divine intervention. Here is a summary of the story of Prophet Alyasa in Islam:

Alyasa was chosen by Allah as a prophet to guide his people and deliver the message of monotheism. Like other prophets, he was entrusted with the task of calling his community to worship Allah alone and to live righteous lives.

Quranic reference (38:48): "And mention Ishmael, Elisha, and Dhul-Kifl, and all are among the outstanding."

Alyasa is believed to be a successor to Prophet Ilyas (Elijah), and he continued the mission of his predecessor. Ilyas was known for his confrontation with idolatry and his miracles, and Alyasa carried on this legacy.

Quranic reference (6:85): "And Zakariya, John, Jesus, and Alyasa - all were of the righteous."

While the Quran does not provide specific details about the miracles of Alyasa, it is a common theme in Islamic tradition that prophets are granted miracles as signs of their authenticity and divine support.

As with other prophets, Alyasa is described as a righteous and pious individual. Prophets in Islam serve as exemplars of moral conduct and obedience to Allah's commands.

Quranic reference (6:85): "And Zakariya, John, Jesus, and Alyasa - all were of the righteous."

Prophet Alyasa is mentioned in the Quran in a list of righteous prophets, and his name is invoked as a symbol of piety and adherence to the path of righteousness.

Quranic reference (6:85): "And Zakariya, John, Jesus, and Alyasa - all were of the righteous."

The story of Alyasa is relatively concise in the Quran, and additional details about his life and mission are found in the Hadith (sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad) and other sources of Islamic tradition. Muslims honor and respect Prophet Alyasa as one of the prophets who contributed to the rich tapestry of divine guidance throughout history.

Yunus

The story of Prophet Yunus (Jonah in English) is prominently featured in the Quran and holds significant moral and spiritual lessons. Yunus is considered a prophet in Islam, and his story is primarily narrated in the Surah Al-Saffat (Chapter 37), Surah Al-Anbiya (Chapter 21), and Surah Al-Qalam (Chapter 68). Here is a summary of the story of Yunus in Islam:

Yunus was sent as a prophet to the people of Nineveh, who were known for their disobedience and sinful behavior. His mission was to guide them to the worship of the one true God and to lead a righteous life.

Quranic reference (37:139-148): "And indeed, Jonah was among the messengers. [Mention] when he ran away to the laden ship. And he drew lots and was among the losers. Then the fish swallowed him, while he was blameworthy."

And had he not been of those who exalt Allah, He would have remained inside its belly until the Day they are resurrected."

Yunus faced challenges and opposition from his people. In frustration, he left his community without waiting for Allah's command. He boarded a ship, and the crew decided to cast lots to determine who was the cause of the storm they were facing. The lot fell on Yunus, and he voluntarily threw himself into the sea to save the ship and its crew.

Quranic reference (37:139-148): "And he went among the laden ships and cast lots and was among the losers. Then the fish swallowed him while he was blameworthy."

After Yunus threw himself into the sea, he was swallowed by a giant fish (traditionally referred to as a whale) as a form of divine punishment for leaving his mission prematurely. Inside the belly of the fish, Yunus repented and sought Allah's forgiveness.

Quranic reference (37:142-148): "So the fish swallowed him, while he was blameworthy. And had he not been of those who exalt Allah, He would have remained inside its belly until the Day they are resurrected. But We threw him onto the open shore while he was ill."

In the depths of the sea, Yunus realized his mistake and turned to Allah in sincere repentance. He acknowledged his error, sought forgiveness, and expressed his commitment to fulfill his mission. Allah, in His mercy, forgave Yunus and commanded the fish to release him onto the shore.

Quranic reference (37:143-148): "And had he not been of those who exalt Allah, He would have remained inside its belly until the Day they are resurrected."

But We threw him onto the open shore while he was ill. And We caused to grow over him a gourd vine."

After being cast ashore, Yunus returned to his people. This time, they were receptive to his message, and they embraced the guidance he offered. The people repented and turned to the worship of Allah.

Quranic reference (37:147-148): "So he called out within the darknesses, 'There is no deity except You; exalted are You. Indeed, I have been of the wrongdoers.' So We responded to him and saved him from the distress. And thus do We save the believers."

The story of Prophet Yunus in Islam emphasizes the themes of repentance, humility, and the boundless mercy of Allah. It serves as a reminder that no matter how far one may stray, sincere repentance and turning to Allah in humility can lead to forgiveness and salvation. Muslims reflect on the story of Yunus as a source of inspiration and a lesson in patience and trust in Allah's wisdom.

Zakariyyah

The story of Prophet Zakariyya (Zechariah in English) is narrated in the Quran, where he is depicted as a righteous and pious servant of Allah. Zakariyya is acknowledged as a prophet and is mentioned in connection with the story of the birth of his son, Prophet Yahya (John). Here is a summary of the story of Zakariyya in Islam:

Zakariyya is introduced in the Quran as a devout and elderly man who served as a caretaker of the Maryam (Mary), the mother of Prophet Isa (Jesus). He was known for his piety, devotion to Allah, and his role as a guardian of the sacred precincts.

Quranic reference (3:37): "So her Lord accepted her with good acceptance and caused her to grow in a good manner and put her in the care of Zechariah. Every time Zechariah entered upon her in the prayer chamber, he found with her provision. He said, 'O Mary, from where is this [coming] to you?' She said, 'It is from Allah. Indeed, Allah provides for whom He wills without account.'"

Despite his old age and his wife's infertility, Zakariyya prayed fervently to Allah for a righteous heir who could inherit the prophetic legacy. He wanted someone to continue the mission of spreading monotheism and righteousness.

Quranic reference (3:38-39): "Thereupon Zechariah supplicated to his Lord, saying, 'My Lord, grant me from Yourself a good offspring. Indeed, You are the Hearer of supplication.' So the angels called him while he was standing in prayer in the chamber, 'Indeed, Allah gives you good tidings of Yahya, confirming a word from Allah and [who will be] honorable, abstaining [from women], and a prophet from among the righteous.'"

Allah responded to Zakariyya's prayer by granting him the good news of the birth of a son, Yahya (John). This was a miraculous event given Zakariyya and his wife's old age.

Quranic reference (19:7-10): "O Zechariah, indeed We give you good tidings of a boy whose name will be John. We have not assigned to any before [this] name.' He said, 'My Lord, how will I have a boy when my wife has been barren and I have reached extreme old age?'"

As a sign of Allah's power and the fulfillment of His promise, Zakariyya was made temporarily mute. He was instructed to convey the good news to his people through gestures and signals.

Quranic reference (19:11): "He said, 'Thus [it will be]; your Lord says, 'It is easy for Me, for I created you before, while you were nothing.'""

Zakariyya played a central role in raising Yahya and ensuring his righteous upbringing. Yahya, like his father, became a prophet and played a crucial role in guiding the Children of Israel.

Quranic reference (19:12-13): "[Zechariah] said, 'My Lord, make for me a sign.' He said, 'Your sign is that you will not [be able to] speak to the people for three nights, [being] sound.'"

The Quran does not explicitly mention the death of Zakariyya, but it is understood that, like all prophets, he eventually passed away. Prophets in Islam are believed to have been mortal, and their primary mission was to convey the divine message to their communities.

The story of Prophet Zakariyya emphasizes the power of prayer, the mercy of Allah, and the fulfillment of His promises. Muslims regard Zakariyya as an exemplary figure of patience, devotion, and trust in Allah's wisdom. His story is a source of inspiration for those facing challenges and seeking divine guidance.

Yahya

The story of Prophet Yahya (John in English) is mentioned in the Quran and is closely related to the stories of his parents, Prophet Zakariyya (Zechariah) and Maryam (Mary). Yahya is honored as a prophet in Islam, and his birth is regarded as a special divine favor. Here is a summary of the story of Yahya in Islam:

Yahya was born to the righteous Prophet Zakariyya and his wife, who had been barren for a long time. Allah granted Zakariyya's prayer for a pious son, and Yahya was chosen to continue the line of prophethood.

Quranic reference (3:39): "So the angels called him while he was standing in prayer in the chamber, 'Indeed, Allah gives you good tidings of Yahya, confirming a word from Allah and [who will be] honorable, abstaining [from women], and a prophet from among the righteous.'"

Yahya is described as a prophet who took a Nazirite vow, meaning he lived an ascetic and abstinent lifestyle. He abstained from certain worldly pleasures and focused on devotion to Allah. This vow included refraining from consuming alcohol, avoiding impure things, and maintaining a simple lifestyle.

Quranic reference (19:12-13): "[His father] said, 'My Lord, make for me a sign.' He said, 'Your sign is that you will not [be able to] speak to the people for three nights, [being] sound.' So he came out to his people from the prayer chamber and signaled to them to exalt [Allah] in the morning and afternoon."

Yahya preached to the Children of Israel, calling them to worship Allah alone and to follow righteous and ethical paths. His message emphasized repentance, piety, and the importance of fulfilling their responsibilities towards one another.

Quranic reference (19:13-15): "So he came out to his people from the prayer chamber and signaled to them to exalt [Allah] in the morning and afternoon. [Allah] said, 'O John, take the Scripture with determination.' And We gave him judgement [while yet] a boy."

Yahya faced opposition from the corrupt rulers of his time. His unwavering commitment to the message of monotheism and justice led to his

imprisonment. Despite the challenges, Yahya continued to preach and uphold his principles.

Quranic reference (19:14-15): "And peace be upon him the day he was born and the day he dies and the day he is raised alive. And mention, [O Muhammad], in the Book [the story of] Mary, when she withdrew from her family to a place toward the east."

Yahya met a tragic end as he was martyred by the order of a tyrant king. The story of his martyrdom emphasizes the importance of remaining steadfast in the face of oppression and injustice.

Quranic reference (19:15-16): "And mention, [O Muhammad], in the Book [the story of] John, when he withdrew from his family to a place toward the east. And he took a promise from the Children of Israel, and We delegated from him twelve leaders. And Allah said, 'I am with you. If you establish prayer and give zakah and believe in My messengers and support them and loan Allah a goodly loan, I will surely remove from you your misdeeds and admit you to gardens beneath which rivers flow. But whoever of you disbelieves after that has certainly strayed from the soundness of the way.'"

The story of Prophet Yahya in Islam highlights themes of steadfastness, asceticism, and unwavering commitment to the message of monotheism. Yahya's life and teachings serve as an inspiration for Muslims to persevere in their faith, even in the face of adversity, and to uphold justice and righteousness.

Isa

The story of Prophet Isa (Jesus in English) is an essential part of Islamic tradition and is mentioned in various chapters of the Quran. Isa is considered

one of the great prophets in Islam, and his story emphasizes his miraculous birth, his role as a messenger of Allah, and his eventual ascension. Here is a summary of the story of Isa in Islam:

One of the most remarkable aspects of Isa's story in Islam is his miraculous birth to the Virgin Maryam (Mary). Allah created Isa without a human father, and Maryam, a pious and chaste woman, was chosen for this divine miracle.

Quranic reference (3:45-47): " [And mention] when the angels said, 'O Mary, indeed Allah gives you good tidings of a word from Him, whose name will be the Messiah, Jesus, the son of Mary - distinguished in this world and the Hereafter and among those brought near [to Allah]. He will speak to the people in the cradle and in maturity and will be of the righteous.' She said, 'My Lord, how will I have a child when no man has touched me?' [The angel] said, 'Such is Allah; He creates what He wills.'"

Isa was chosen as a prophet and messenger to the Children of Israel. His mission was to call people to the worship of the one true God (Allah), to emphasize righteousness, and to guide them away from corruption and deviation from the true path.

Quranic reference (3:49): "And [make him] a messenger to the Children of Israel, [who will say], 'Indeed I have come to you with a sign from your Lord in that I design for you from clay [that which is] like the form of a bird, then I breathe into it and it becomes a bird by permission of Allah. And I cure the blind [from birth] and the leper, and I give life to the dead - by permission of Allah. And I inform you of what you eat and what you store in your houses. Indeed, in that is a sign for you, if you are believers.'"

Isa performed various miracles throughout his life, such as healing the sick, giving sight to the blind, and even bringing the dead back to life. These miracles served as signs of his prophethood and the divine support behind his message.

Quranic reference (3:49): "[I have come to you] with a sign from your Lord in that I design for you from clay [that which is] like the form of a bird, then I breathe into it and it becomes a bird by permission of Allah. And I cure the blind [from birth] and the leper, and I give life to the dead - by permission of Allah."

Despite his miracles and teachings, Isa faced opposition from some among the Children of Israel who rejected his message. However, there were also followers who believed in him and his divine mission.

Quranic reference (3:52): "But when Jesus felt [persistence in] disbelief from them, he said, 'Who are my supporters for [the cause of] Allah?' The disciples said, 'We are supporters for Allah. We have believed in Allah and testify that we are Muslims [submitting to Him].'"

In Islamic belief, there is a significant divergence from the Christian narrative regarding the crucifixion of Isa. The Quran asserts that Isa was not crucified but was raised up to Allah, and that someone else was made to resemble him. This event is considered one of the mysteries known to Allah.

Quranic reference (4:157-158): "And [for] their saying, 'Indeed, we have killed the Messiah, Jesus, the son of Mary, the messenger of Allah.' And they did not kill him, nor did they crucify him; but [another] was made to resemble him to them. And indeed, those who differ over it are in doubt about it. They have no knowledge of it except the following of assumption. And they did not kill

him, for certain. Rather, Allah raised him to Himself. And ever is Allah Exalted in Might and Wise."

Islamic tradition holds that Isa did not die but was taken up to the heavens, and he will return in the future as a sign of the approaching Day of Judgment. During his return, Isa will defeat the false messiah (Antichrist) and establish justice on Earth.

Quranic reference (43:61): "And indeed, Jesus will be [a sign for] knowledge of the Hour, so be not in doubt of it, and follow Me. This is a straight path."

The story of Isa in Islam emphasizes monotheism, the miracles performed by prophets, and the divine wisdom in preserving Isa from harm. Muslims hold Prophet Isa in high esteem as one of the honored messengers of Allah.

Muhammad

The story of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is central to Islam, and it encompasses his life, prophethood, and the establishment of the Islamic community. Prophet Muhammad is considered the final messenger in Islam, delivering the Quran, the holy book of Islam, over a period of approximately 23 years. Here is a summary of the story of Prophet Muhammad in Islam:

Prophet Muhammad was born in Mecca in 570 CE to the Hashim clan of the Quraysh tribe. His father, Abdullah, passed away before his birth, and his mother, Amina, died when he was only six years old. Muhammad was raised by his grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib, and later by his uncle, Abu Talib.

Known for his honesty and integrity, Muhammad earned the title "Al-Amin" (the trustworthy). Even before receiving revelations, he was respected in the community for his fair dealings and leadership qualities.

At the age of 40, during a period of seclusion in the Cave of Hira, Muhammad received his first revelation from the Angel Gabriel. The revelation began with the command "Read," and it marked the beginning of his prophethood.

Quranic reference (96:1-5): "Read in the name of your Lord who created. Created man from a clot. Read and your Lord is Most Honorable, Who taught to write with the pen. Taught man what he knew not."

Muhammad faced opposition from the leaders of Mecca who rejected the message of monotheism and the call to abandon idol worship. The early followers of Islam, including Muhammad and his close companions, endured persecution and economic boycotts.

Due to the increasing hostility in Mecca, Muhammad and his followers, known as the Sahabah (companions), migrated to the city of Yathrib, later known as Medina. This migration, known as the Hijra, marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

In Medina, Muhammad established the first Islamic state, where Muslims and non-Muslims lived under a constitution known as the Constitution of Medina. The Prophet served as both a religious and political leader.

The first major battle between the Muslims and the Quraysh of Mecca took place at Badr. Despite being outnumbered, the Muslims emerged victorious in what is considered a significant event in Islamic history.

After years of persecution and conflict, the Prophet and his followers peacefully entered Mecca, and the city embraced Islam. The idols in the Kaaba were removed, and Mecca became the spiritual center of Islam.

In his final year, Prophet Muhammad performed the Farewell Pilgrimage, during which he delivered his famous Farewell Sermon, emphasizing equality, justice, and unity among Muslims.

Prophet Muhammad passed away in Medina in 632 CE at the age of 63. His death marked the completion of his mission as the last messenger of Allah. The teachings of Islam, including the Quran and the Sunnah (the Prophet's traditions), continue to guide Muslims worldwide.

Over 23 years, Prophet Muhammad received revelations that were compiled into the Quran, the holy book of Islam. The Quran provides guidance on various aspects of life, morality, and spirituality.

Prophet Muhammad's life serves as a model for Muslims. His actions, decisions, and interactions with others (recorded in Hadith) are studied for guidance on leading a righteous and ethical life.

Prophet Muhammad's mission united diverse Arabian tribes under the banner of Islam. He established a sense of brotherhood among Muslims, transcending tribal and racial differences.

Prophet Muhammad's teachings emphasize justice, compassion, and the rights of individuals. His leadership laid the foundation for an ethical and just society.

The story of Prophet Muhammad in Islam is not only a historical account but also a source of inspiration for Muslims, guiding them in matters of faith, morality, and community life. Muslims celebrate his life and strive to follow his example as they navigate the challenges of the modern world.