



Prophet Muhammad SAW said, "Beware of the supplication of the oppressed, even if he is an unbeliever, for there is nothing to block it." (Musnad Ahmad)



Allah is fully sufficient for us, and the best Disposer of affairs.

It is narrated by Ibn Abbas RA in Bukhari that "Hasbunallahu wa ni`mal Wakeel" is the supplication that was made by Ibraheem AS when he was being thrown into the fire, and it was said by the best of mankind, leader of Prophets Muhammad SAW and the Sahabah during the battle of Hamra'ul Asad when faced with the polytheists in the aftermath of the battle of Uhud when some hypocrites began to discourage them.

Allah says in Surah Āl Imran: Those who responded to the call of Allah and the Messenger, even after they had received the wound, for those of them who did good deeds and feared Allah there is a great reward. Those to whom people said, "Indeed, the people have gathered against you, so fear them." But it [merely] increased them in faith, and they said, "Allah is fully sufficient for us, and the best Disposer of affairs." So they returned with favour from Allah and bounty, no harm having touched them. And they pursued the pleasure of Allah, and Allah is the possessor of great bounty.

The Prophet SAW once gave a judgement between two men, and the one against whom the judgement was given turned away and said: "Allah is fully sufficient for me, and the best Disposer of affairs." The Prophet SAW said: Allah, Most High, blames for falling short. Apply intelligence, and when the matter gets the better of you, say: "Allah is fully sufficient for us, and the best Disposer of affairs."

A narration by Abu Saeed RA teaches that this supplication should be made when the heart is anxious about the approach of the end of the world. The Messenger of Allah SAW said: 'How can I be comfortable when the one with the horn (Angel Israfeel) is holding it to his lip, his ears listening for when he will be ordered to blow, so he can blow.' It seemed like this information was hard upon the Companions of the Prophet SAW, so he said to them: 'Say: "Allah is fully sufficient for us, and the best Disposer of affairs."'

We can conclude that this supplication should be made when a person might feel defeated and for any situation that worries one about the future. Allah takes care of all matters and grants tranquillity to the hearts.





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	Date	•	Beginning Times					Jama'ah Times				
DAY	DATE	ISLAMIC	FAJR	SUNRISE	DHUHR	ASR	ISHA	FAJR	ASR	MAGHRIB	ISHA	
Thu	1	20	5:44	7:39	12:19	3:00	6:25	6:45	3:45	4:53	7:50	
Fri	2	21	5:42	7:38	12:19	3:02	6:26	u	u	4:55	"	
Sat	3	22	5:41	7:36	12:19	3:04	6:28	6:45	4:00	4:57	7:15	
Sun	4	23	5:40	7:35	12:19	3:05	6:29	"	u	4:59	7:15	
Mon	5	24	5:38	7:33	12:19	3:07	6:31	"	u	5:01	7:50	
Tue	6	25	5:37	7:31	12:19	3:09	6:33	"	u	5:02	"	
Wed	7	26	5:36	7:30	12:19	3:11	6:34	"	u	5:04	"	
Thu	8	27	5:34	7:28	12:19	3:12	6:36	"	u	5:06	"	
Fri	9	28	5:33	7:26	12:19	3:14	6:37	"	u	5:08	"	
Sat	10	29	5:31	7:24	12:19	3:16	6:39	6:30	4:00	5:10	7:15	
Sun	11	30	5:29	7:23	12:19	3:17	6:41	u	u	5:12	7:15	
Mon	12	1	5:28	7:21	12:19	3:19	6:42	"	u	5:13	7:50	
Tue	13	2	5:26	7:19	12:19	3:21	6:44	"	u	5:15	"	
Wed	14	3	5:24	7:17	12:19	3:23	6:46	"	u	5:17	"	
Thu	15	4	5:23	7:15	12:19	3:24	6:47	u	u	5:19	"	
Fri	16	5	5:21	7:13	12:19	3:26	6:49	u	u	5:21	"	
Sat	17	6	5:19	7:11	12:19	3:28	6:51	6:15	4:00	5:23	7:15	
Sun	18	7	5:17	7:09	12:19	3:29	6:52	"	u	5:24	7:15	
Mon	19	8	5:16	7:07	12:19	3:31	6:54	"	u	5:26	7:50	
Tue	20	9	5:14	7:05	12:19	3:33	6:56	"	u	5:28	"	
Wed	21	10	5:12	7:03	12:19	3:34	6:57	"	u	5:30	"	
Thu	22	11	5:10	7:01	12:19	3:36	6:59	"	u	5:32	"	
Fri	23	12	5:08	6:59	12:18	3:37	7:01	u	u	5:34	u	
Sat	24	13	5:06	6:57	12:18	3:39	7:02	6:00	4:15	5:35	7:50	
Sun	25	14	5:04	6:55	12:18	3:41	7:04	"	u	5:37	u	
Mon	26	15	5:02	6:53	12:18	3:42	7:06	"	u	5:39	u	
Tue	27	16	5:00	6:51	12:18	3:44	7:08	"	u	5:41	"	
Wed	28	17	4:58	6:49	12:18	3:45	7:09	"	u	5:42	u	
Thu	29	18	4:56	6:47	12:17	3:47	7:11	"	u	5:44	"	

Rajab / Sha'ban 1445 AH

Dhuhr Jama`ah1:00First Jumu`ah12:25Second Jumu`ah1:15

Islamic dates are subject to moon sighting reports. Jama'ah times may be adjusted if a need arises. Asr time ends 5 minutes before the published Maghrib time. Isha Jama'ah is early on weekends.

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	Date			Ве	ginning Tim	Jama'ah Times					
DAY	DATE	ISLAMIC	FAJR	SUNRISE	DHUHR	ASR	ISHA	FAJR	ASR	MAGHRIB	ISHA
Fri	1	19	4:53	6:44	12:17	3:49	7:13	6:00	4:15	5:46	7:50
Sat	2	20	4:51	6:42	12:17	3:50	7:14	5:45	4:45	5:48	7:50
Sun	3	21	4:49	6:40	12:17	3:52	7:16	"	"	5:50	u
Mon	4	22	4:47	6:38	12:17	3:53	7:18	"	u	5:51	u
Tue	5	23	4:45	6:36	12:16	3:55	7:20	"	u	5:53	u
Wed	6	24	4:42	6:33	12:16	3:56	7:22	"	"	5:55	u
Thu	7	25	4:40	6:31	12:16	3:58	7:23	"	u	5:57	u
Fri	8	26	4:38	6:29	12:16	3:59	7:25	"	"	5:58	u
Sat	9	27	4:35	6:27	12:15	4:01	7:27	5:30	4:45	6:00	8:00
Sun	10	28	4:33	6:25	12:15	4:02	7:29	u	u	6:02	u
Mon	11	29	4:31	6:22	12:15	4:04	7:31	"	u	6:04	u
Tue	12	1*	4:28	6:20	12:15	4:05	7:32	4:50*	"	6:05*	u

Salahuddin Al Ayyubi (R)

In 1171, the balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean tilted in favour of the Muslims with Salahuddin's hold on Syria and Egypt and the abolishment of the Fatimid Caliphate. Arabia, Yemen as well as northern Iraq and eastern Anatolia were also added to his domains. It was only a matter of time before the weight of this power was brought on the Crusaders. Renaud de Chatellon was the king of the coastal cities in Palestine and Lebanon who was causing hostilities. Bahauddin - a historian - writes: "This accursed Renaud was a great infidel and a very strong man. On one occasion, when there was a truce between the Muslims and the Franks, he treacherously attacked and carried off a caravan from Egypt that passed through his territory. He seized these people, put them to torture, threw them into pits and imprisoned some in dungeons. When the prisoners objected and pointed out that there was a truce between the two peoples, he remonstrated: "Ask your Muhammed to deliver you". Salahuddin, when he heard these words, vowed to slay the infidel with his own hands."

In 1187, Salahuddin's army met the Franks on the banks of Lake Tiberias, near Hittin. Salahuddin positioned himself between the Crusaders and the lake, denying them access to water. The Franks charged. By a skilful manoeuvre, Salahuddin's forces enveloped the Franks and destroyed them. Most of their leaders were either captured or killed. Jerusalem was well defended by 60,000 Crusader soldiers. The Sultan had no desire to cause bloodshed and offered them a chance for peaceful surrender in return for freedom of passage and access to the holy sites. The offer was rejected. The Sultan ordered the city to be besieged. The defenders bereft of support from the coastline, surrendered.

Salahuddin made the most generous terms of surrender to the enemy. The Franks who wanted to reside in Palestine would be allowed to do so, as free men and women. Those who wanted to leave would be allowed to depart with their households and their belongings under full protection of the Sultan. The Greeks and the Armenians stayed on with full rights of citizenship. When Sybilla, Queen of Jerusalem, was leaving the city, the Sultan was so moved by the hardship of her entourage that he ordered the imprisoned husbands and sons of the wailing women to be set free so that they might accompany their families. In many instances, the Sultan and his brother paid the ransom to free the prisoners. History has seldom seen such a contrast between the chivalry of a conquering hero who treated his vanguished foes with generosity and compassion and the savage butchery of the Crusaders when they took Jerusalem in 1099.

The fall of Jerusalem sent Europe into a frenzy and lead to The Third Crusade. The

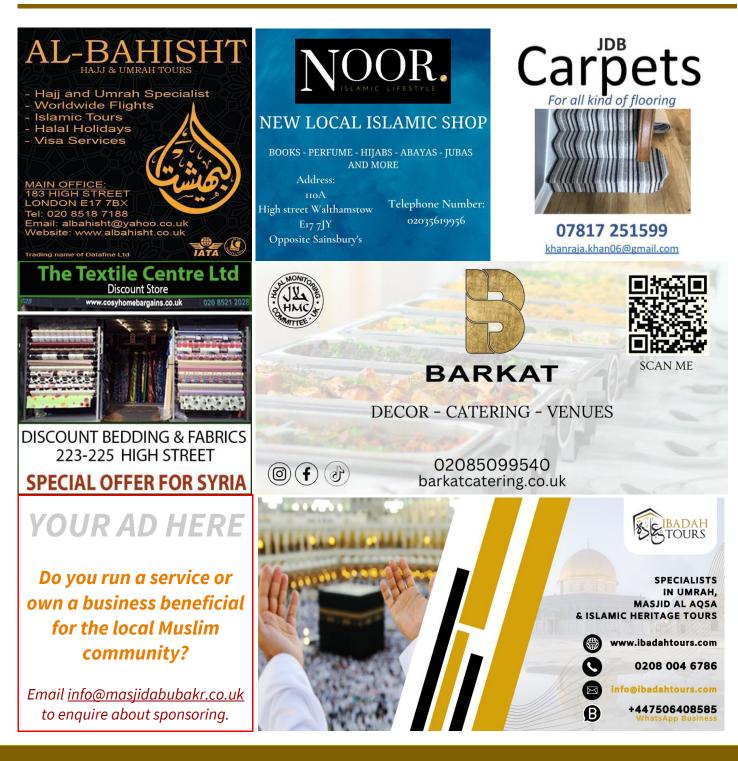
military situation in Syria favoured Salahuddin on the ground and the Crusaders at sea. Salahuddin sought an alliance with Yaqub al Mansur of the Maghrib to blockade the Mediterranean. Yaqub's hands were full with the Crusaders in his own backyard and he did not appreciate the global scope of the Latin invasions. The Third Crusade was the most bitterly fought of all the Crusades in Palestine. On occasions, the Muslim armies broke through and brought relief to the city. But the Crusaders, with their sea-lanes open, were re-supplied and the siege resumed.

The defenders in Acre offered valiant resistance, but after a long siege, surrendered in 1191. The victorious Crusaders went on a rampage and violating the terms of surrender, butchered anyone who had survived the siege. King Richard himself slayed the garrison after it had laid down its arms. The Crusaders rested a while in Acre and then marched down the coast towards Jerusalem. When they approached Ascalon, Salahuddin, realizing that the city was impossible to defend, evacuated the town and had it razed to the ground.

A stalemate developed with Salahuddin guarding his supply routes by land while the Crusaders controlled the sea. Richard of England finally realized that he was facing a man of steel and made an overture for peace. Meetings took place between them. At first, Richard demanded the return of Jerusalem and all the territories that had been liberated since the Battle of Hittin. The unacceptable demands were refused.

It was at this juncture that Richard made his historic proposals to bring peace to Jerusalem involving a marriage bond between the two faiths. Salahuddin welcomed the proposals. But the priests and many among the Franks were opposed. Threats were made for the excommunication of King Richard. Eventually, a peace treaty was concluded under which Jerusalem would remain under the Sultan but would be open to pilgrims of all faiths. Freedom of worship would be guaranteed. The Franks would retain possession of a strip of land along the coast extending from Jaffa to Tyre but the bulk of Syria and Palestine would remain in Muslim hands.

The Third Crusade marshalled all the energies of Europe on a single enterprise, namely, the capture of Jerusalem. But all that their full might with their combined resources could claim was but one insignificant fortress, Acre. Salahuddin returned to Damascus, victorious and hailed by his compatriots as a symbol of valour and chivalry. He had achieved what few before him had achieved, namely a united ummah facing a common foe. He spent the remainder of his days in prayer and charity, building schools, hospitals and establishing a just administration. This prince of warriors passed away on the fourth of March 1193 and was buried in Damascus.



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