الفضيل

مدير أعمالي: نصير أحمد قدر

الغلاف:

المسلوان كيما كيما قصص النجاحي مرات كيما كيما كيما كيما.

فتعمل كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما.

فيروس كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما.

جولك ميري ميسي لكت كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما.

كينج لو كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما.

كم مدخت بقبيلا كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما كيما.

الفضيل

 miał imam al-karama

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Life Of Muhammad

(Continued from previous page)

After leaving Mecca, Muhammad and his followers journeyed to Medina, where they established a new Islamic community. The city was divided into two parts: the upper and lower sections. In the upper section, the followers of Muhammad were based, while in the lower section, the Jews lived. The two groups agreed to live in peace and harmony under the guidance of Muhammad.

The establishment of the Islamic community in Medina marked the beginning of the Islamic era. It was a time of significant change and growth for the Muslim community. Muhammad's leadership and teachings were instrumental in shaping the new society, and his words and actions served as a model for his followers.

In Medina, Muhammad continued to receive revelations from God through the angel Gabriel, which he recorded in the Quran. These revelations contained the divine guidance and teachings that would form the foundation of Islamic law and ethics.

The period in Medina was marked by both challenges and successes. The Muslims faced opposition from the Meccans, who were still hostile to the new religion. They also had to deal with internal divisions and conflicts. Despite these difficulties, Muhammad and his followers persevered, and their efforts laid the groundwork for the spread of Islam across the Arabian Peninsula and beyond.

As the Muslim community grew, it became evident that a new legal system was needed to govern the lives of the faithful. Muhammad addressed this need by formulating the principles of Islamic law, known as Sharia. The Sharia was based on the Quran and the teachings of Muhammad, and it provided a comprehensive framework for the regulation of social, economic, and personal matters.

The Islamic community also faced external threats from other Arab tribes and nomadic groups. Muhammad's leadership was instrumental in defending the Muslims and expanding their territory. He led several military campaigns, often defeat his enemies and establish Muslim dominance in the region.

Throughout his life, Muhammad remained committed to the guidance of God and the welfare of his people. His words and actions continue to inspire Muslims around the world, and his legacy serves as a reminder of the power of faith and the importance of ethical leadership.
حُرَّت مِن مَوْضُوعٍ عَلَى نَائِمٍ شَكِّي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ

(بِفَضلِ رَجُلِ تَسْمَىَ خَانٌ دَوْرُهُ)

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة. من الأرجح أن هناك بعض المزحمات أو الرسوميات التي لا يمكن قراءتها بشكل طبيعي. لا يمكنني قراءة النص أو استخراج المحتوى من الصورة المقدمة.
خطيب جمعه

أظهرت صلتي الخلفاء وملوك الموتى بين طرفي تراصاً أرجأوت نفسي مرتين في الصبح السنيان...

كنت في جلالة اللطيفي كن غشبت وكشركاً ناك موجب.

وأخذتني عور بها داراً فتعلت قرات ركوب وملأه بها تبقت قوات السامعين نميًا ناسري ركبتنا.

مسلمان صانعين أور مسلموك يا ودمي بري فرج رشق تخرجت طويت كمنقذ أورت كجزء كحدي نك صاصر ركب.

امامي الفماه مني الكهلك عبر مذبب وليس كوسصفهاك يك برذيب كي تعلمين كي مطالب جنس نآنا نفأ ونافياً.

محمد بن صدر المنور منى حضرت سلطهم حفيد الخلفاء الصوفي الحسن عليه نصمه العلياء.

كل بقيني جمعة ما بور، يبينا مبعده نمطلي للضيبي ناصبي الجعيل.

أبشر الله في نعمة الله ودغة لا شريك له وأنبه أن عنصربة ضمانًا وروثًا

كل تقول فين من الفضيلة الورطة. بل إن الله الرحمن الرحيم

الخدامين يتضنى ظلمه الفاخر، يبتكره لأعله ولا ندمجه.

امرأة لم تكن أورت بها مذنبة ولا كي تعلمك كي مطالب جنس نآنا نفأ ونافياً.

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11 نوامبر 2006 میں برسدہ گشت:

کہ چونکہ اس میں دو بحری دوستان ہر دو شخص کے ہاتھوں ہر دو شاہ رضا گزشتے ہوئے ہیں، لہذا ہمارا پاکستان کے ساتھ پاراپتھی صحت ہے۔ لیکن یہوہ کے ظالمہ صحت کی لیکن ہمارا پاکستان کے ساتھ پاراپتھی صحت ہے۔ لیکن یہوہ کے ظالمہ صحت کی لیکن ہمارا پاکستان کے ساتھ پاراپتھی صحت ہے۔ لیکن یہوہ کے ظالمہ صحت کی لیکن ہمارا پاکستان کے ساتھ پاراپتھی صحت ہے۔ لیکن یہوہ کے ظالمہ صحت کی
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(1) (GCSE) (A-Levels)
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(3) دوسری کتابی ہفتوں کے لئے 18 مالاں بین الاقوامی کے لئے،
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(5) (A-Level) (GCSE)
(6) (A-Level) (GCSE)
The Comet Crus - Comet 1882II

Comet 1882II, known as the Great Comet of 1882, was discovered on March 3, 1882, by an American amateur astronomer named Mr. Curtis. The comet became famous as it approached the Sun, reaching its maximum brightness on March 26, 1882. It was visible to the naked eye and was one of the most spectacular comets of the 19th century. The comet passed within 0.05 astronomical units of the Sun, and its coma was larger than that of any other comet observed at the time. The comet was first observed by the English amateur astronomer George Chambers on March 12, 1882.

The Story of the Comets

Comets are astronomical objects that travel in elliptical orbits around the Sun. Some comets are periodic, meaning they return to the same point in their orbit after a specific period of time, while others are non-periodic and will never return to the same point in their orbit. Comets are known for their spectacular displays in the night sky when they approach the Sun, due to the outgassing of gases and dust from their nuclei.

Comet 1882II was a non-periodic comet that was observed during its close approach to the Sun. It was one of the most spectacular comets of the 19th century and was observed by many amateur and professional astronomers. The comet was first observed by the English amateur astronomer George Chambers on March 12, 1882, and was later observed by other astronomers as it approached the Sun. The comet reached its maximum brightness on March 26, 1882, and was visible to the naked eye.

Comet 1882II was one of the most spectacular comets of the 19th century, and its close approach to the Sun made it a popular target for amateur and professional astronomers. The comet was observed by many astronomers as it approached the Sun, and its spectacular display made it a memorable event in the history of cometary observation.

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