

ISLAM AROUND THE WORLD

Alanwar Calendar



تقويم ميلادي

2011

Hijri تقويم هجري
1432 - 1433

Country: New Zealand

Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia

Area: 267,710 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 75

Population: 4,252,277 (July 2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 124

Religions: Anglican 14.9%, Roman Catholic 12.4%, Presbyterian 10.9%, other Christian 15.3%, other & unspecified 20.5%, none 26% (2001 census)

Muslims: 38,270 (0.9%)

Islam in New Zealand began with the arrival of Muslim Chinese gold prospectors working in the Dunstan gold fields of Otago in the 1870s. The first Islamic organization in New Zealand, the New Zealand Muslim Association (NZMA), was established in Auckland in 1950. In 1951 the refugee boat SS Goya brought over 60 Muslim men from Eastern Europe. These Gujarati and European immigrants worked together in the 1950s to buy a house and convert it into an Islamic Center in 1959. In the following year, Imam Maulana Said Musa Patel, from Gujarat, India arrived as the first Imam. Students from South Asia and Southeast Asia helped establish the other prayer rooms and Islamic centers elsewhere from the 1960s onwards, although New Zealand had a relatively tiny Muslim population until many years later.

Large-scale Muslim immigration began with the arrival of mainly working class Fiji Indians in the 1970s. They were followed by professionals after the first Fiji coup of 1987. Early in the 1990s many migrants were admitted under New Zealand's refugee quota, from war zones in Somalia, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Kosovo and Iraq.

Jamia Masjid Al-Mustafa
26 Mangere Rd
Otahuhu 1062, New Zealand
www.sama.co.nz

Year Completed: 2004



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/; en.wikipedia.org

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2011
January

كانون الثاني - يناير

1432

Muharram - Safar

محرم - صفر



Notes

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Dec 2010						
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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Surgery)

Many modern surgical instruments are of exactly the same design as those devised in the 10th century by a Muslim surgeon called al-Zahrawi. His scalpels, bone saws, forceps, fine scissors for eye surgery and many of the 200 instruments he devised are recognizable to a modern surgeon. It was he who discovered that catgut used for internal stitches dissolves away naturally (a discovery he made when his monkey ate his lute strings) and that it can be also used to make medicine capsules. In the 13th century, another Muslim medic named Ibn Nafis described the circulation of

the blood, 300 years before William Harvey discovered it. Muslim doctors also invented anesthetics of opium and alcohol mixes and developed hollow needles to suck cataracts from eyes in a technique still used today.

Abu al-Qasim Al-Zahrawi (Abulcasis) (936 - 1013 AD): An Andalusian who is considered Islam's greatest medieval surgeon and one of the fathers of modern surgery

Book: Medical Encyclopedia called Kitab Al-Tasrif

Source: www.independent.co.uk; How Islamic inventors changed the world, Saturday, 11 March 2006; www.pre-renaissance.com/didyouknow.html

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
												1	New Year's Day (U.S.A. & Canada)
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عن عبد الله بن عمرو، رضي الله عنهما، أن رجلاً سأل رسول الله ﷺ:

«أي الإسلام خير؟ قال ﷺ: تطعم الطعام وتقرأ السلام على من عرفت ومن لم تعرف» مسلم

Abdullah bin 'Amr, may Allah be pleased with them, narrated:

"A man asked Allah's Messenger, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, which (of the merits) is superior in Islam? He (the Holy Prophet) remarked: That you provide food and extend greetings to one whom you know and whom you do not know." Muslim

Country: Malaysia
Southeastern Asia, bordering Thailand, Indonesia, Brunei, and the South China Sea

Area: 329,847 sq km
Country comparison to the world: 66

Population: 26,160,256 (July 2010 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 46

Religions: Buddhist 19.2%, Christian 9.1%, Hindu 6.3%, other & unspecified 5% (2000 census)

Muslims: 15.6 Million (60.4%)

Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, and the Government actively promotes the spread of Islam in the country and its friendship with other Muslim countries. The Census in 2000 show approximately 60.4% of the total population are Muslims in Malaysia. All ethnic Malays are Muslim (100%) as defined by Article 160 of the Constitution of Malaysia. There are also substantial numbers of Indian Muslims and a few numbers of ethnic Chinese converts. Malaysia is one of the most religious countries in the Muslim world.

Islam was first brought to Malaysia by Indian Chinese Muslim traders in the 12th century AD. It is commonly held that Islam first existed in the Malay peninsula since Sultan Muzaffar Shah I (12th century) of Kedah; the first ruler to be known to convert to Islam after being introduced to it by Rowther and Marakkar (Tamil Muslims). In the 13th century, the Terengganu Stone Monument was found at Kuala Berang, Terengganu, where the first Malay state to receive Islam in 1303. Sultan Megat Iskandar Shah (known as Parameswara prior to his conversion) is the first Sultan of Melaka. He converted into Islam after marrying a princess from Pasai, of present day Indonesia.

The religion was adopted peacefully by the coastal trading ports people of Malaysia and Indonesia, absorbing rather than conquering existing beliefs. By the 15th and 16th centuries it was the majority faith of the Malay people.

Masjid Ubudiah
33000 Kuala Kangsar
Perak, Malaysia



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/; en.wikipedia.org

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2011
February

شباط - فبراير

1432

Safar - Rabi' I

صفر - ربيع الأول

Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Parachute and Flying Machine)

A thousand years before the Wright brothers a Muslim poet, astronomer, musician and engineer named Abbas ibn Firnas made several attempts to construct a flying machine. In 852 he jumped from the minaret of the Grand Mosque in Cordoba using a loose cloak stiffened with wooden struts. He hoped to glide like a bird. He didn't. But the cloak slowed his fall, creating what is thought to be the first parachute, and leaving him with only minor injuries. In 875, aged 70, having perfected a machine of silk and eagles' feathers he tried again, jumping from a mountain. He flew to a significant

height and stayed aloft for ten minutes but crashed on landing - concluding, correctly, that it was because he had not given his device a tail so it would stall on landing. Baghdad international airport and a crater on the Moon are named after him.

Abbas ibn Firnas (810 - 887 AD): A Berber born in Izn-Rand Onda, Al-Andalus (Ronda, Spain) and lived in the Emirate of Cordoba. He was an inventor, engineer, aviator, physician, Arabic poet, and Andalusian musician

Source: www.independent.co.uk; How Islamic inventors changed the world, Saturday, 11 March 2006; en.wikipedia.org



Notes

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عن أبي شريح الخزازي، رضي الله عنه، أن النبي ﷺ قال:

«من كان يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فليحسن إلى جاره ومن كان يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فليكرم ضيفه ومن كان يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فليقل خيراً أو ليسكت» مسلم

Abu Shuraih Al-Khuzai, may Allah be pleased with him, narrated: The Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, observed:

"He who believes in Allah and the Last Day should do good to his neighbor; and he who believes in Allah and the Last Day should show hospitality to his guest; and he who believes in Allah and the Last Day should either speak good or better remain silent." Muslim

Jan 2011

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Mar 2011

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Country: Bahrain

Middle East, archipelago in the Persian Gulf, east of Saudi Arabia

Area: 741 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 190

Population: 1,046,814 (July 2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 163

Religions: 98% Muslim, with small Christian, Jewish, Baha'i, and Hindu communities

Muslims: 1 Million

In 1783, the al-Khalifa family captured Bahrain from the Persians. In order to secure these holdings, it entered into a series of treaties with the UK during the 19th century that made Bahrain a British protectorate. The archipelago attained its independence in 1971. Bahrain's small size and central location among Persian Gulf countries require it to play a delicate balancing act in foreign affairs among its larger neighbors. Facing declining oil reserves, Bahrain has turned to petroleum processing and refining and has transformed itself into an international banking center.

Bahrain is one of the most diversified economies in the Persian Gulf. Highly developed communication and transport facilities make it home to numerous multinational firms with business in the Gulf. It implemented a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the US in August 2006, the first FTA between the US and a Gulf state. Bahrain's economy, however, continues to depend heavily on oil. Petroleum production and refining account for more than 60% of Bahrain's export receipts, 70% of government revenues, and 11% of GDP (exclusive of allied industries). Other major economic activities are production of aluminum - Bahrain's second biggest export after oil - finance, and construction. Bahrain competes with Malaysia as a worldwide center for Islamic banking.

Al-Fatih Grand Mosque
Al-Fatih Hwy & Awal Ave
Manama, Bahrain

Year Completed: 1988



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/; en.wikipedia.org

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2011

March

آذار - مارس

1432

Rabi' I - Rabi' II

ربيع الأول - ربيع الثاني



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Feb 2011

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Apr 2011

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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Optics)

The ancient Greeks thought our eyes emitted rays, like a laser, which enabled us to see. The first person to realize that light enters the eye, rather than leaving it, was the 10th-century Muslim mathematician, astronomer and physicist Ibn al-Haitham (Alhazen). He invented the first pin-hole camera after noticing the way light came through a hole in window shutters. The smaller the hole, the better the picture, he worked out, and set up the first Camera Obscura (from the Arab word qamara for a dark or private room). He is also credited with being the first man to shift physics from a philosophical activity to an experimental one. John Draper expressed his amazement

that Ibn Al-Haythem wrote about these subjects in the 11th century and for several centuries Ibn Al-Haytham's work on optics was the main source of study in Europe.

Al-Hasan Ibn al-Haitham (965 - 1040 AD): Born circa 965, in Basra, Iraq and lived mainly in Cairo, Egypt. He is regarded as the "father of modern optics"

Book(s): Kitab-al-Manadhir, Mizan al Hikmah. 200 plus books

Source: www.independent.co.uk; How Islamic inventors changed the world, Saturday, 11 March 2006; en.wikipedia.org

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عن عبد الله بن عمرو، رضي الله عنهما، قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ:

«أربع من كن فيه كان منافقا خالصا ومن كانت فيه خلة منهن كانت فيه خلة من نفاق حتى يدعها إذا حدث كذب وإذا عاهد غدر وإذا وعد أخلف وإذا خاصم فجر» مسلم

'Abdullah bin 'Amr, may Allah be pleased with them, narrated: The Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, observed:

"Four characteristics make anyone, who possesses them, a sheer hypocrite; anyone who possesses one of them possesses a characteristic of hypocrisy till he abandons it: when he talks he lies, when he makes a covenant he acts treacherously, when he gives a promise he breaks it, and when he quarrels he deviates from the truth." Muslim

Country: France

Western Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, between Belgium and Spain, southeast of the UK; bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy & Spain

Area: 643,427 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 42

Population: 64,057,792 (July 2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 21

Religions: Roman Catholic 83%-88%, Protestant 2%, Jewish 1%, unaffiliated 4%

Muslims: 5-6 Million (5%-10%)

Islam is the second most widely practiced religion in France by number of worshippers, totaling about 10% of the national population. The presence of Muslims in France is attested as soon as the 8th century when the Moors conquered Spain and pushed northward. The Moors were quickly defeated in 732 by Frankish and Burgundian forces at the Battle of Tours. Islam then disappeared from France until the 20th century. After WWII, the number of Muslims in France surged with the arrival of an increasing foreign labor force from the Maghreb. Immigrants came from nations which maintained strong ties with French language and culture (Francophonie) because of the legacy of past colonization. Immigrants, lured by economic opportunities, supplied a pool of manpower for the labor-intensive economy which prevailed at this time. They have chosen to settle in France and to embrace citizenship, as they were granted family reunification. Muslims contributed noticeably to the economic expansion of France during that time of «The Glorious Thirty», primarily as blue-collar workers in manufacturing plants or construction.

About 70% have their heritage in former North African colonies of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. France favors integration and many Muslims are citizens. Nevertheless, the growth of the community has challenged the French ideal of strict separation of religion and public life.

Grande Mosquée de Paris
39 Rue Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire
75005 Paris, France
www.mosquee-de-paris.org



Sources: en.wikipedia.org; www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook; news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4385768.stm

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2011

April

نيسان - إبريل

1432

Rabi' II - Jumada I

ربيع الثاني - جمادى الأولى



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May 2011

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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Civil Engineering)

Al-Jazari invented a variety of machines for raising water in 1206, as well as water mills and water wheels with cams on their axle used to operate automata in the late 12th century. Cordoba had the first facilities and waste containers for litter collection. The first kerosene lamp was invented by Muhammad ibn Zakariya Razi in the 9th century. Muslim engineers invented a variety of surveying instruments for accurate levelling, including a wooden board with a plumb line and two hooks, an equilateral triangle with a plumb line and two hooks, and a «reed level». They also invented a rotating alidade used for accurate alignment, and a surveying astrolabe used for alignment, measuring angles, triangulation, finding the width of a river, and the

distance between two points separated by an impassable obstruction. The streets of Baghdad were the first to be paved with tar from the 8th century AD. The first ventilators were invented in Islamic Egypt and were widely used in many houses throughout Cairo during the Middle Ages.

Muhammad ibn Zakariya Al-Razi (865 - 925 AD): Born in Raha, Persia. Shifted his interest from music to alchemy and when his experimentation caused him an eye-disease, he shifted his interest to medicine.

Source: www.answers.com/topic/hydraulics; en.wikipedia.org

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عن سعيد بن زيد بن عمرو بن نفيل، رضي الله عنه، أن رسول الله ﷺ قال:

«من اقتطع شبرا من الأرض ظلما طوقه الله إياه يوم القيامة من سبع أرضين» مسلم

Sa'id bin Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail, may Allah be pleased with him, reported: Allah's Messenger, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

«He who wrongly takes a span of land, on the Day of Resurrection, Allah will tie it around his neck in seven folds.»

Muslim

Country: Germany
Central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Poland

Area: 357,022 sq km
Country comparison to the world: 62

Population: 82,282,988 (July 2010 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 15

Religions: Protestant 34%, Roman Catholic 34%, other & unspecified 28.3%

Muslims: 3.5 Million (3.7%)

The majority of the Muslim population is Turkish, with many retaining strong links to Turkey. Others arrived from Bosnia and Kosovo during the Balkan wars. Until recently Muslims were considered «guest workers», who would one day leave the country - a view that is changing.

Muslims first came to Germany as part of the diplomatic, military and economic relations between Germany and the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century. Twenty Muslim soldiers served under Frederick William I of Prussia, at the beginning of the 18th century. In 1745, Frederick II of Prussia established a unit of Muslims in the Prussian army called the «Muslim Riders» and consisted mainly of Bosniaks, Albanians and Tatars. In 1760 the Bosniakcorps was established with about 1000 men.

In 1798 a Muslim cemetery was established in Berlin. The cemetery, which moved in 1866, still exists today. In World War I about 15,000 Muslim prisoners of war were interned in Berlin. The first mosque was established in Berlin in 1915 for these prisoners, though it was closed in 1930. After the war, a small number of Muslims stayed in Berlin. The German section of the World Islamic Congress and the Islam Colloquium, the first German Muslim educational institution for children, were established in 1932.

Abubakr Moschee
Praunheimer Landstraße 19-21
60488 Frankfurt, Germany
www.abubakr.de

Year Completed: 2007



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook; en.wikipedia.org; news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4385768.stm

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2011

May

أيار - مايو

1432

Jumada I - Jumada II

جمادى الأولى - جمادى الآخرة



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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Chemistry)

Distillation, the means of separating liquids through differences in their boiling points, was invented around the year 800 by Islam's foremost scientist, Jabir ibn Hayyan, who transformed alchemy into chemistry, inventing many of the basic processes and apparatus still in use today - liquefaction, crystallization, distillation, purification, oxidation, evaporation and filtration. As well as discovering sulphuric and nitric acid, he invented the alembic still, giving the world intense rosewater and other perfumes and alcoholic spirits (although drinking them is haram, or forbidden, in Islam).

Ibn Hayyan emphasized systematic experimentation and was the founder of modern chemistry.

Jabir ibn Hayyan (Geber) (721 - 815 AD): He is considered by some to be the "father of chemistry". His fame rests on over 100 monumental treatises, of which 22 relate to chemistry and alchemy. Apart from chemistry, he also contributed to other sciences such as medicine and astronomy.

Book(s): Kitab-al-Kimya, Kitab al-Sabieen.

Source: www.independent.co.uk; How Islamic inventors changed the world, Saturday, 11 March 2006; www.pre-renaissance.com

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
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12		13		14		15		16		17		18	
22		23 Victoria Day (Canada)		24		25		26		27		28	
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29		30 Memorial Day (U.S.A.)		31									
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عن أبي هريرة، رضي الله عنه قال: جاء رجل إلى رسول الله ﷺ فقال:

«يا رسول الله من أحق الناس بحسن صحابتي؟ قال: أمك. قال: ثم من؟ قال: أمك. قال: ثم من؟ قال: أمك. قال: ثم من؟ قال: أمك. قال: ثم من؟ قال: أمك.»

قال: ثم من؟ قال: ثم أبوك» البخاري

Narrated Abu Huraira, may Allah be pleased with him: A man came to Allah's Apostle, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, and said:

"O Allah's Apostle! Who is more entitled to be treated with the best companionship by me? The Prophet said: Your mother. The man said: Then who? The Prophet said: Your mother. The man further said: Then who? The Prophet said: Your mother. The man asked for the fourth time: Then who? The Prophet said: Your father." *Al-Bukhari*

Country: Netherlands
Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between Belgium and Germany

Area: 41,543 sq km
Country comparison to the world: 143

Population: 16,783,092 (July 2010 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 59

Religions: Roman Catholic 30%, Dutch Reformed 11%, other 11.2%, none 42% (2006)

Muslims: 973,419 (5.8%)

The history of Islam in the Netherlands started in the early 17th century when the Dutch Republic signed a treaty of free commerce with Morocco, the first-ever official treaty between a European country and a non-Christian nation. In the 19th century, the Netherlands experienced sporadic Muslim migration from the Dutch East Indies when it was a colony from the Netherlands.

In the 1950s Muslims arrived from the former colonies of Suriname and Indonesia. One of the most important groups is the substantial Somali minority. Others are from Turkey and Morocco. The Netherlands favors multiculturalism, essentially the accommodation of different groups on equal terms. Economic growth from 1960 to 1973 led the Dutch government to recruit large numbers of immigrant workers, chiefly from Turkey and Morocco, and migration has continued by way of family reunification and asylum seekers from politically unstable Muslim countries.

Süleymaniye Camii Tilburg
Wandelboslaan 2
5042 Tilburg, The Netherlands
www.suleymaniye.nl

Year Completed: 2001



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook; en.wikipedia.org; news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4385768.stm

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2011
June

حزيران - يونيو

1432

Jumada II - Rajab

جمادى الآخرة - رجب



Notes

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May 2011

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Jul 2011

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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Mechanics)

The crank-shaft is a device which translates rotary into linear motion and is central to much of the machinery in the modern world, not least the internal combustion engine. One of the most important mechanical inventions in the history of humankind was created by an ingenious Muslim engineer called al-Jazari to raise water for irrigation. His 1206 Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices shows he also invented or refined the use of valves and pistons, devised some of the first mechanical clocks driven by water and weights, and was the

father of robotics. Among his 50 other inventions was the combination lock.

Abu Al-iz Al-Jazari (1136 - 1206 AD): Born in Al-Jaziraóthe, northern Mesopotamia. In his book, he described fifty mechanical devices along with instructions on how to construct them.

Book: Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices

Source: www.independent.co.uk; How Islamic inventors changed the world, Saturday, 11 March 2006; en.wikipedia.org

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
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						29 Jumada II	30		1 Rajab			2	
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
26	27	28	29	30									
24	25	26	27	28	الإسراء والمعراج Al-Israa' wa Al-Mi'raj	27	28						

عن أنس، رضي الله عنه، عن النبي ﷺ:

«أكبر الكبائر الإشراف بالله، وقتل النفس، وعقوق الوالدين، وقول الزور» البخاري

Narrated Anas bin Malik, may Allah be pleased with him: The Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

“The biggest of Al-Kaba’ir (the great sins) are (1) to join others as partners in worship with Allah, (2) to murder a human being, (3) to be undutiful to one’s parents (4) and to make a false statement,» or said, «to give a false witness.” *Al-Bukhari*

Country: Turkey

Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia, bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Georgia, and bordering the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Syria

Area: 783,562 sq km
Country comparison to the world: 37

Population: 77,804,122 (July 2010 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 17

Religions: Muslim 99.8%, other 0.2% (mostly Christians and Jews)

Muslims: 77.6 Million

Although Turkey is a secular state, Islam is an important part of Turkish life. Its application to join the EU divided existing members, some of which questioned whether a poor, Muslim country could fit in. Turkey accused its EU opponents of favoring a "Christian club". Membership talks were formally launched in October 2005, with negotiations expected to take 10 years. Most Turks are Sunni Muslim, but a significant number are of the Alevi branch of Shias.

During the Muslim conquests of the 7th and early 8th centuries, nomadic Arab armies established the Islamic Empire, the largest empire the world had yet seen. The Islamic Golden Age was soon inaugurated by the middle of the 8th century by the ascension of the Abbasid Caliphate and the transfer of the capital from Damascus to Baghdad.

In 1922 the new nationalist regime abolished the Ottoman sultanate, and in 1924 it abolished the caliphate, the religious office that Ottoman sultans had held for four centuries. Thus, for the first time in Islamic history, no ruler claimed spiritual leadership of Islam.

Sultan Ahmet Mosque
Atmeydanı Cd, 21
34122 Istanbul Province, Turkey
www.sultanahmetcami.com

Year Completed: 1617



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook; en.wikipedia.org; news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4385768.stm

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2011
July
تموز - يوليوي

1432
Rajab - Sha'ban
رجب - شعبان



Notes

Jun 2011						
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August 2011						
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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Numbering System)

The system of numbering in use all around the world is probably Indian in origin but the style of the numerals is Arabic and first appears in print in the work of the Muslim mathematicians al-Khwarizmi and al-Kindi around 825. Algebra was named after al-Khwarizmi's book, Al-Jabr wa-al-Muqabilah, much of whose contents are still in use. The work of Muslim maths scholars was imported into Europe 300 years later by the Italian mathematician Fibonacci. Algorithms and much of the theory of trigonometry came from the Muslim world. And Al-Kindi's discovery of frequency analysis rendered all the codes of the ancient world soluble and created the basis of modern

cryptology.

Yaqub Ibn Ishaq al-Kindi (801 - 873 AD): Was born in Kufa. He was a philosopher, mathematician, physicist, astronomer, physician, geographer and even an expert in music. It is surprising that he made original contributions to all of these fields.

Book(s): Risalah dar Tanjim, Ikhtiyarat al-Ayyam, Ilahyat-e-Aristu, al-Mosiqa, Mad-o-Jazr, and Aduiyah Murakkaba.

Source: www.independent.co.uk; How Islamic inventors changed the world, Saturday, 11 March 2006

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
										1	Canada Day (Canada)	2	
										29	Rajab	1	Shaban
3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
			Independence Day (U.S.A.)										
2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
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16		17		18		19		20		21		22	
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31													
23		24		25		26		27		28		29	

عن أبي هريرة. رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ:

«أكمل المؤمنين إيماناً أحسنهم خلقاً وخياركم خياركم لنسائهم» الترمذي

Abu Hurairah, may Allah be pleased with him, relates that the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

"The believer with the most complete faith is the one with the best character, and the best of them are those whom treat their women the best." Al-Tirmidhi

Country: Australia
Oceania, continent between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean

Area: 7,741,220 sq km
Country comparison to the world: 6

Population: 21,515,754 (July 2010 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 54

Religions: Catholic 25.8%, Anglican 18.7%, Uniting Church 5.7%, Presbyterian and Reformed 3%, Eastern Orthodox 2.7%, other Christian 7.9%, Buddhist 2.1%, other 2.4%, Unspecified 11.3%, None 18.7% (2006 Census)

Muslims: 365,767 (1.7%)

Islam in Australia is a small minority religious grouping. The first Muslims in Australia were traders from ethnic groups indigenous to the Indonesian archipelago. Between 1860 and the 1890s a number of Central Asians came to Australia to work as «Afghan» camel drivers. The first camel drivers arrived in Melbourne in June 1860, when eight Muslims and Hindus arrived with the camels for the Burke and Wills expedition. The next arrival of camel drivers was in 1866 when 31 men from Rajasthan and Baluchistan arrived in South Australia with camels for Thomas Elder. Although they came from several countries, they were usually known in Australia as Afghans and they brought with them the first formal establishment of Islam in Australia

The first mosque in Australia was built in 1882 at Marree in South Australia. The Great Mosque of Adelaide was built in 1890 by the descendants of the camelers. In the 1920s and 1930s Albanian Muslims were accepted along with Bosnian Muslims. Albanian Muslims built the first mosque in Victoria in Shepparton in 1960 and the first mosque in Melbourne in 1963. Bosnian Muslims established various multi-ethnic Islamic societies throughout Melbourne which included Muslims of different backgrounds.

By the beginning of the twenty-first century, Muslims from more than sixty countries had settled in Australia.

Sunshine Mosque
618 Ballarat Rd
Albion VIC 3020, Australia
www.sunshinemosque.com.au

Year Completed: 1979



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook; en.wikipedia.org

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2011
August
أب - أغسطس

1432

Ramadan - Shawwal
رمضان - شوال



Notes

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Sep 2011						
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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Mathematics)

Among the achievements of Muslim mathematicians include the development of algebra and algorithms by Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, the invention of spherical trigonometry, the addition of the decimal point notation to the Arabic numerals, the invention of all the trigonometric functions besides sine, al-Kindi's introduction of cryptanalysis and frequency analysis, al-Karaji's introduction of algebraic calculus and proof by mathematical induction, the development of analytic geometry and the earliest general formula for infinitesimal and integral calculus by Ibn al-Haytham, the beginning of algebraic geometry by Omar Khayyam, the first refutations of Eu-

clidean geometry and the parallel postulate by Nasir al-Din al-Tusi, the first attempt at a non-Euclidean geometry by Sadr al-Din, the development of symbolic algebra by Abu al-Hasan ibn Ali al-Qalasadi, and numerous other advances in algebra, arithmetic, calculus, cryptography, geometry, number theory and trigonometry.

Al-Khwarizmi: (780 - 850 AD) - **Book:** Al-Jabr wa-al-Muqabilah

Abu al-Hasan ibn Ali al-Qalasadi - **Book:** al-Tabsira fi'l-m al-hisab

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
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		1 Ramadan		2		3		4		5		6	
7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
14		15		16		17		18		19		20	
14		15		16		17	معركة بدر The Battle of Badr (2 A.H.)	18		19		20	فتح مكة Conquest of Makkah (8 A.H.)
21		22		23		24		25		26		27	
21		22		23		24		25		26		27	
28		29		30		31							
28		29		عيد الفطر Eid Al-Fitr		2							
			1 Shawwal										

عن ابن عباس، رضي الله عنهما، قال:

«ما رأيت النبي يتحرى صيام يوم فضله على غيره إلا هذا اليوم يوم عاشوراء وهذا الشهر يعني شهر رمضان» البخاري

Narrated Ibn 'Abbas, may Allah be pleased with them:

"I never saw the Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, seeking to fast on a day more (preferable to him) than this day, the day of 'ashura', or this month, i.e. the month of Ramadan." *Al-Bukhari*

Country: United Arab Emirates
Middle East, bordering the Gulf of Oman & the Persian Gulf, between Oman and Saudi Arabia

Area: 83,600 sq km
Country comparison to the world: 114

Population: 4,975,593 (July 2010 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 114

Religions: Muslim 96%, other (includes Christian, Hindu) 4%

Muslims: 4.7 Million

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) was formed from the group of tribally organized Arabian Peninsula Sheikdoms along the southern coast of the Persian Gulf and the northwestern coast of the Gulf of Oman. This area was converted to Islam in the Seventh century; for centuries it was embroiled in dynastic disputes.

The United Arab Emirates is a federation of seven emirates, each with its own ruler: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwain, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah. The federation was formally established on December 2, 1971. The federal government is a constitutional republic, headed by a president and council of ministers. Islamic ideals and beliefs provide the conservative foundation of the country's customs, laws and practices. The UAE has a modern and generally well-developed infrastructure, and tourist facilities are widely available.

Four-fifths of the UAE is desert, yet it is a country of contrasting landscapes, from awe-inspiring dunes to rich oases, precipitous Rocky Mountains to fertile plains. The United Arab Emirates, one of the world's fastest growing tourist destinations, has all the right ingredients for an unforgettable holiday, sun, sand, sea, sports, unbeatable shopping, top-class hotels and restaurants, an intriguing traditional culture, and a safe and welcoming environment.

Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Mosque
Al-Khaleej Al-Arabi St & Eastern Ring Rd
Abu Dhabi, UAE



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/; www.emirates.org/; travel.state.gov/travel

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2011
September

أيلول - سبتمبر

1432

Shawwal - Thul Q'adah

شوال - ذو القعدة



Notes

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Aug 2011						
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Oct 2011						
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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Medicine)

Abu al-Qasim (Abulcasis) helped lay the foundations for modern surgery, with his Kitab al-Tasrif, in which he invented numerous surgical instruments, including the first instruments unique to women, as well as the surgical uses of catgut and forceps, the ligature, surgical needle, scalpel, curette, retractor, surgical spoon, sound, surgical hook, surgical rod, and specula, and bone saw. Ibn al-Haytham (Alhacen) made important advances in eye surgery, as he correctly explained the process of sight and visual perception for the first time in his Book of Optics. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) helped lay the foundations for modern medicine, with The Canon of Medicine, which was responsible for the discovery of contagious disease, introduction of quarantine to limit their spread, introduction of experimental medicine, evidence-based medicine, clinical trials, randomized controlled trials, efficacy tests, and clinical pharmacology, the first descriptions

on bacteria and viral organisms, distinction of mediastinitis from pleurisy, contagious nature of tuberculosis, distribution of diseases by water and soil, skin troubles, sexually transmitted diseases, perversions, nervous ailments, use of ice to treat fevers, and separation of medicine from pharmacology. Ibn al-Nafis laid the foundations for circulatory physiology, as he was the first to describe the pulmonary and coronary circulation.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) (980 - 1037 AD): Born in Afshana, near Bukhara. For a thousand years he has retained his original renown as one of the greatest thinkers and medical scholars in history.

Book(s): The Canon of Medicine, The Book of Healing.

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
								1		2		3	
								3 Shawwal		4		5	
4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
		Labor Day (U.S.A. & Canada)											
6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
18		19		20		21		22		23		24	
20		21		22		23		24		25		26	
25		26		27		28		29		30			
27		28		29		30		1 Thul Q'adah		2			

عن أبي موسى، رضي الله عنه، عن النبي ﷺ قال:

«المؤمن للمؤمن كالبنيان يشد بعضه بعضا وشبك بين أصابعه» البخاري

Narrated Abu Musa, may Allah be pleased with him: The Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

“A believer to another believer is like a building whose different parts enforce each other. The Prophet then clasped his hands with the fingers interlaced.” *Al-Bukhari*

Country: Belgium
Western Europe, bordering the North Sea, between France and the Netherlands

Area: 30,528 sq km
Country comparison to the world: 140

Population: 10,423,493 (July 2010 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 79

Religions: Roman Catholic 75%, other (includes Protestant) 25%

Muslims: 628,751 (6%)

Islam in Belgium is relatively new, and is mostly practised in the Belgian immigrant communities. It is the largest minority religion in Belgium. A 2008 estimation shows that 6% of the Belgian population, about 628,751, is Muslim (98% Sunni). Muslims cover 25.5% of the population of Brussels, 4.0% of Wallonia and 3.9% of Flanders. The majority of Belgian Muslims live in the major cities, such as Antwerp, Brussels and Charleroi.

According to estimates released in 2007 by sociologist Jan Hertogen, the largest group of immigrants in Belgium, numbering 264,974, are Moroccans. The Turks are the third-largest group, and the second-largest Muslim ethnic group, numbering 159,336. Other nationalities represented are mostly Albanians, Pakistanis and West-Africans. No accurate numbers can be given as religious or ethnic censuses are forbidden in Belgium, and most people with roots in Islamic countries (including Christian Assyrian refugees from Turkey) took the Belgian nationality, their children born in Belgium are more and more born as Belgian citizens and hence do not appear in any statistics.

Moroccan and Turkish immigrants began coming in large numbers to Belgium starting in the 1960s as guest workers. Though the guest-worker program was abolished in 1974, many immigrants stayed and brought their families using family reunification laws. Today the Muslim community continues to grow through marriage migration.

Yunus Emre Camii
Parochiekerkstraat 78
3600 Genk, Belgium
www.yunusemrecamii.be



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook; en.wikipedia.org

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2011
October

تشرين الأول - أكتوبر

1432

Thul Qīdah - Thul Hijjah

ذو القعدة - ذو الحجة

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ
إِلهِ الْيَوْمِ وَالْآخِرِ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ
وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ أَكْبَرُ
وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا أَسْمَى

Notes



Sep 2011						
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Nov 2011						
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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Timekeeping Devices)

In the 10th century, al-Sufi described over 1,000 different uses of an astrolabe, including timekeeping, particularly for the times of Salah prayers and Ramadan. Geared mechanical astrolabe featured a calendar computer and gear-wheels, and was invented by Abi Bakr of Isfahan in 1235. Al-Jazari invented monumental water powered astronomical clocks which displayed moving models of the sun, moon, and stars. His largest astronomical clock displayed the zodiac and the solar and lunar orbits. Another innovative feature of the clock was a pointer which travelled across the

top of a gateway and caused automatic doors to open every hour. The first geared clock was invented by the 11th century Arab engineer Ibn Khalaf al-Muradi in Islamic Iberia; it was a water clock that employed both segmental and epicyclic gearing. Other monumental water clocks constructed by Muslim engineers also employed complex gear trains and arrays of automata.

Al-Sufi: (908 - 986 AD)

Book: Book of Fixed Stars

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
												1	
												3	Thul Qīdah
2		3		4		5		6		7		8	فجر شروق ظهر عصر مغرب عشاء
4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
		Columbus Day (U.S.A.) Thanksgiving Day (Canada)											
11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
16		17		18		19		20		21		22	
18		19		20		21		22		23		24	
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30		31											
25		26		27		28		29		1	Thul Hijjah	2	

عن صفوان بن سالم، رضي الله عنه: أن النبي ﷺ قال:

«الساعي على الأرملة والمسكين كالمجاهد في سبيل الله أو كالذي يصوم النهار ويقوم الليل» البخاري

Narrated Safwan bin Salim, may Allah be pleased with him: The Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

“The one who looks after and works for a widow and for a poor person, is like a warrior fighting for Allah’s Cause or like a person who fasts during the day and prays all the night.” *Al-Bukhari*

Country: Saudi Arabia
Middle East, bordering the Persian Gulf & the Red Sea, north of Yemen

Area: 2,149,690 sq km
Country comparison to the world: 14

Population: 29,207,277 (July 2010 est.)
Country comparison to the world: 41

Religions: Muslim 100%

Muslims: 29,207,277

Saudi Arabia sometimes called "The Land of the Two Holy Mosques". Some of its largest cities are:

Riyadh: Located in the centre and the capital of SA with 6.5 million people

Jeddah: Located in the middle of the Eastern coast of the Red Sea known as the 'Bride of the Red Sea' and is considered the economic and tourism capital of the country. The second largest city (3.9 million) and dates back to around 3000 years when groups of fishermen used to settle in it after their fishing trips.

Makkah (Mecca): The history of Mecca goes back to Prophet Abraham (Ibrahim) who built the Kaaba with the help of his eldest son Ishmael around 2000 BCE when the inhabitants of what was then known as Bakkah had fallen away from the original monotheism of Abraham through the influence of the Amelkites. Muslims all around the world turn their faces toward it when they pray and visit at least once in their lifetime if they are able "Hajj". Total population is 1.8 million. The mosque complex covers an area of 356,800 square meters and can accommodate up to 820,000 worshippers during the Hajj. The Holy Mosque is the only mosque that has no qibla direction

Madinah: Houses prophet's mosque "Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi" which is the second largest Mosque in the world with a capacity over 600,000 worshippers. Total population is 1.6 million.

Fatemah Al-Zahra (Floating Mosque)
Corniche Rd
Jeddah 23321, Saudi Arabi



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook; en.wikipedia.org; www.jeddah.gov.sa

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2011
November

تشرين الثاني - نوفمبر

1432/1433

Thul Hijjah - Muharram 1433

ذو الحجة - محرم ١٤٣٣



Notes

Oct 2011						
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Dec 2011						
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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Architecture)

The Great Mosque of Xi'an in China was completed circa 740, and the Great Mosque of Samarra in Iraq was completed in 847. The Great Mosque of Samarra combined the hypostyle architecture of rows of columns supporting a flat base above which a huge spiraling minaret was constructed. The Spanish Muslims began construction of the Great Mosque at Cordoba in 785 marking the beginning of Islamic architecture in Spain and Northern Africa. The mosque is noted for its striking interior arches. Moorish architecture reached its peak with the construction of the Alhambra, the magnificent palace/fortress of Granada, with its open and breezy interior spaces

adorned in red, blue, and gold. The walls are decorated with stylized foliage motifs, Arabic inscriptions, and arabesque design work, with walls covered in glazed tiles.

Many buildings and portions of buildings worldwide have been inspired by the Alhambra: there is a Moorish Revival house in Stillwater, MN which was created and named after the Alhambra. Also, the main portion of the Irvine Spectrum Center in Irvine, CA, is a postmodern version of the Court of the Lions.

Source: en.wikipedia.org

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
				1		2		3		4		5	فجر شروق ظهر عصر يوم عرفة Arafat Day مغرب عشاء
				5 Thul Hijjah		6		7		8		9	
6	Fajr Sunrise Zuhr عيد الأضحى Eid Al-Adha	7	أيام التشريق Tashreeq Days	8	أيام التشريق Tashreeq Days	9	أيام التشريق Tashreeq Days	10		11	Veterans Day (U.S.A.) Remembrance Day (Canada)	12	
10	Asr Isha	11		12		13		14		15		16	
13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
20		21		22		23		24	Thanksgiving Day (U.S.A.)	25		26	
24		25		26		27		28		29		1 Muharram 1433	
27		28		29		30							
2		3		4		5							

عن أبي هريرة، رضي الله عنه، قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ:

«من حج البيت فلم يرفث ولم يفسق رجع كما ولدته أمه» البخاري ومسلم

Abu Hurairah, may Allah be pleased with him, narrated: the Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

"Whoever performs Hajj and does not commit any Rafath (obscenity) or Fusooq (transgression), he returns (free from sin) as the day his mother gave birth to him." Al-Bukhari and Muslim

Country: Spain

Southwestern Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, and Pyrenees Mountains, southwest of France

Area: 505,370 sq km

Country comparison to the world: 51

Population: 40,548,753 (July 2010 est.)

Country comparison to the world: 32

Religions: Roman Catholic 94%, Other 6%

Muslims: 1 Million (2.47%)

Islam in Spain has had a fundamental presence in the culture and history of the nation. The religion was present in modern Spanish soil from 711 until 1492 under the rule of the Arabs and Moors of al-Andalus. By the 10th century, Cordoba had 700 mosques, 60,000 palaces, and 70 libraries, the largest of which had 600,000 books. In the whole al-Andalus, 60,000 treatises, poems, polemics and compilations were published each year.

Almost eight centuries of Moorish rule over Spain came to an end in 1492, providing the country with a strong Islamic legacy, particularly in its architecture. The modern Muslim population started to arrive in significant numbers in the 1970s. Many were Moroccans coming to work in tourism and subsequent growth came when their families joined them. The state recognizes Islam, affording it a number of privileges including the teaching of Islam in schools and religious holidays. There have been some reports of tension towards Muslim immigrants. Spain was shaken in 2004 when terror attacks by suspected radical Islamists killed 191 people on Madrid commuter trains.

El Centro Cultural Islámico de Madrid
Calle de Salvador de Madariaga, 4
28027 Madrid, Spain
www.ccislamico.com



Sources: www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook; en.wikipedia.org; news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/4385768.stm

© AL-Anwar Designs. Photograph by Riad K. Ali.

2011
December

كانون الأول - ديسمبر

1433

Muharram - Safar

محرم - صفر



Notes

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Nov 2011						
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Jan 2012						
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Muslims' Contributions to Civilization (Institutions)

A number of important educational and scientific institutions previously unknown in the ancient world have their origins in the early Islamic world, with the most notable examples being: the public hospital (which replaced healing temples and sleep temples) and psychiatric hospital, the public library and lending library, the academic degree-granting university, and the astronomical observatory as a research institute (as opposed to a private observation post as was the case in ancient times).

The Guinness Book of World Records recognizes the University of Al Karouine in Fez, Morocco as the oldest degree-granting university in the world with its founding in 859 CE by Fatima al-Fihri. Al-Azhar University, founded in Cairo, Egypt in the 975 CE, offered a variety of academic degrees, including postgraduate degrees, and is often considered the first full-fledged university. The origins of the doctorate also dates back to the ijazat attadris wa 'l-ifttd ("license to teach and issue legal opinions") in the medieval Madrasahs which taught Islamic law.

Source: en.wikipedia.org

SUN	الأحد	MON	الاثنين	TUE	الثلاثاء	WED	الأربعاء	THU	الخميس	FRI	الجمعة	SAT	السبت
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								6 Muharram 1433	7			8	
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تاسوعاء Taso'a 9		عاشوراء A'shora 10		11		12		13		14		15	
11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
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18		19		20		21		22		23		24	
23		24		25		26		27		28		29	
25 Christmas Day (U.S.A. & Canada)		26 Boxing Day (Canada)		27		28		29		30		31	
30		1 Safar		2		3		4		5		6	

عن ابن عمر، رضي الله عنهما، قال: قال رسول الله ﷺ:

«ما زال جبريل يوصيني بالجار حتى ظننت أنه سيورثه» البخاري

Narrated Ibn Umar, may Allah be pleased with them: Allah's Apostle, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said:

"Gabriel kept on recommending me about treating the neighbors in a kind and polite manner, so much so that I thought that he would order (me) to make them (my) heirs." Al-Bukhari



Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi - Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia



Mosque in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia



Masjid Qiba - Al-Madinah, Saudi Arabia



Al-Jazzar Mosque - Akko, Palestine



Jaffa Grand Mosque - Jaffa, Palestine



Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa - Jerusalem, Palestine



Al-Ashrafiah Mosque - Amman, Jordan



Dome of the Rock - Jerusalem, Palestine



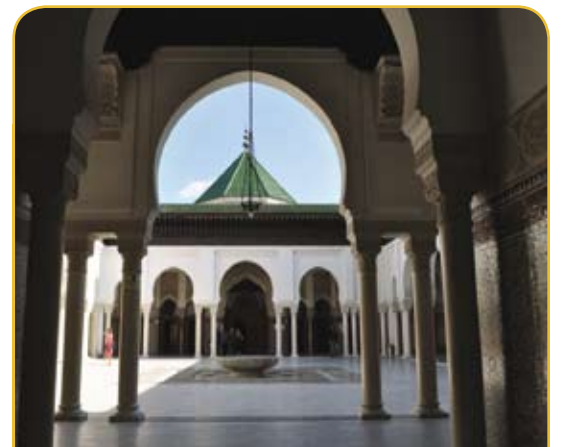
Jamia Masjid Al-Mustafa
Otahuhu, New Zealand



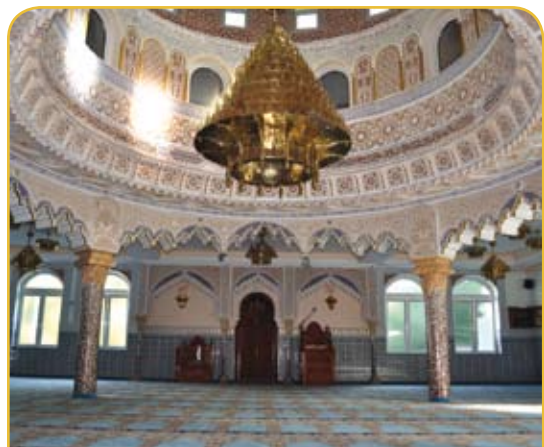
Yunus Emre Camii
Genk, Belgium



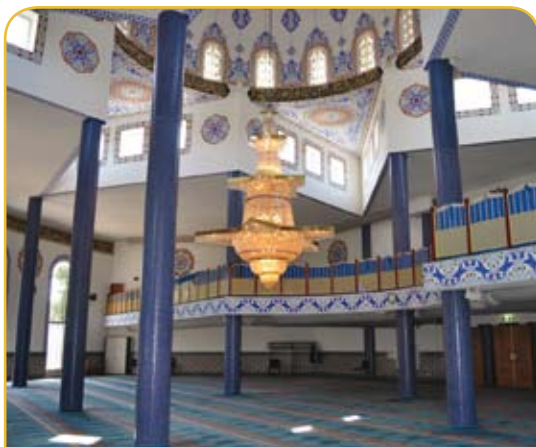
Al-Fatih Grand Mosque
Manama, Bahrain



Grande Mosquée de Paris
Paris, France



Abubakr Moschee
Frankfurt, Germany



Süleymaniye Camii
Tilburg, The Netherlands



Sultan Ahmet
Istanbul, Turkey



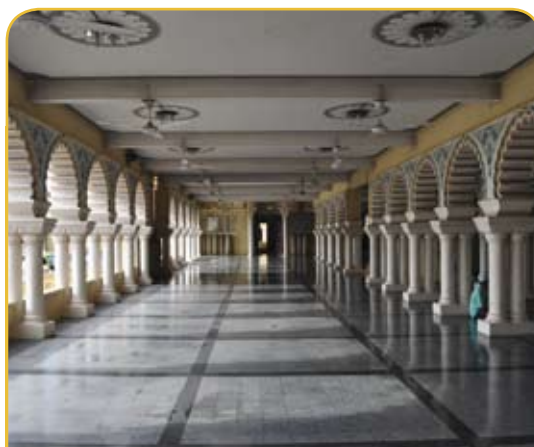
Sunshine Mosque
Albion, Australia



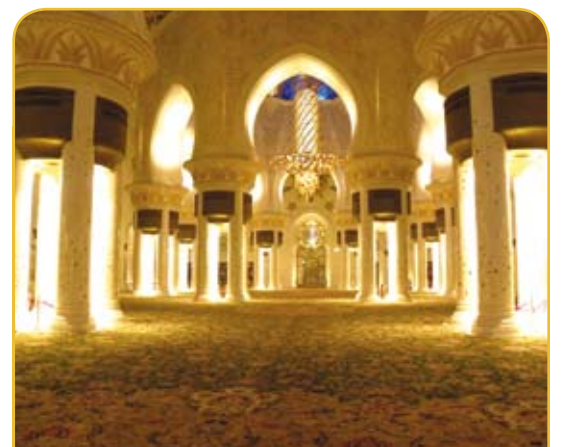
Malaga Mosque (Mezquita de Málaga)
Malaga, Spain



Masjid Ubudiab
Kuala Kangsar, Perak, Malaysia



Masjid Zahir
Kedah, Alor Star, Malaysia



Shk. Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan Mosque
Abu Dhabi, UAE

January 2011

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August 2011

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September 2011

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November 2011

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December 2011

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Jamia Masjid Al-Mustafa Otabuhu, New Zealand January 2011



Masjid Ubudiah Kuala Kangsar, Perak, Malaysia February 2011



Al-Fatih Grand Mosque Manama, Bahrain March 2011



Grande Mosqué de Paris Paris, France April 2011



Abubaker Moschee Frankfurt, Germany May 2011



Süleymaniye Camii Tilburg, The Netherlands June 2011



Sultan Ahmet Istanbul, Turkey July 2011



Sunshine Mosque Albion, Australia August 2011



Shk. Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nabhan Mosque Abu Dhabi, UAE September 2011



Yunus Emre Camii Genk, Belgium October 2011



Fatimah Al-Zahra Jeddah, Saudi Arabia November 2011



El Centro Cultural Islámico de Madrid Madrid, Spain December 2011