

KISAS AL ANBIYA Latest Edition

Understanding Kisas Al Anbiya: The Stories of the Prophets in Islamic Tradition

Kisas al anbiya translates to "Stories of the Prophets" in Arabic. These narratives hold a significant place in Islamic teachings, serving as moral lessons, spiritual guidance, and examples of steadfast faith. The stories of the prophets (anbiya in Arabic) are extensively documented in the Quran, Hadiths, and Islamic literature, offering insight into the lives, struggles, and divine missions of these revered figures. Exploring **Kisas al anbiya** allows Muslims and interested readers to deepen their understanding of Islamic history, theology, and morality.

The Importance of Kisas Al Anbiya in Islamic Faith

Spiritual and Moral Lessons

The stories of the prophets serve as exemplary models for Muslims, illustrating qualities such as patience, perseverance, trust in God, and humility. Through their lives, believers learn how to navigate life's challenges while maintaining faith and righteousness.

Connection to Quran and Hadith

The narratives of the prophets are primarily sourced from the Quran, which mentions many prophets explicitly and references others indirectly. Additionally, Hadiths provide further details and context. These stories reinforce the teachings of Islam and demonstrate the consistency of divine messages across different eras.

Preservation of Islamic Identity

Recalling the stories of the prophets helps preserve Islamic identity and heritage. It fosters a sense of continuity with the past and highlights the universality of God's message to humanity.

Major Prophets Featured in Kisas Al Anbiya

Prophet Adam (AS)

- The first human being and prophet created by Allah.
- His story emphasizes themes of repentance, mercy, and the beginning of human life on Earth.

Prophet Nuh (Noah, AS)

- Known for building the Ark and surviving the Great Flood.
- The story highlights obedience to God's commandments and the importance of faith during trials.

Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham, AS)

- Revered for his unwavering monotheism and submission to Allah.
- His story includes the sacrifice, the construction of the Kaaba, and his role as a patriarch of monotheism.

Prophet Musa (Moses, AS)

- Famous for leading the Israelites out of Egypt and receiving the Torah.
- His narrative encompasses confronting Pharaoh, miracles, and divine revelation.

Prophet Isa (Jesus, AS)

- Regarded as a prophet and messenger who brought the Injil (Gospel).
- His story affirms the message of monotheism and the miraculous birth.

Prophet Muhammad (SAW)

- The final prophet in Islam, known as the Seal of the Prophets.
- His life exemplifies patience, leadership, and the dissemination of divine guidance.

Key Themes and Lessons from Kisas Al Anbiya

Faith and Trust in Allah

The prophets consistently demonstrate unwavering faith and reliance on Allah, even amid adversity. Their stories inspire believers to trust in God's plan and seek His guidance in all aspects of life.

Patience and Perseverance

Many prophets faced rejection, hardship, and opposition. Their perseverance teaches Muslims the importance of patience (sabr) and steadfastness in faith during difficult times.

Repentance and Forgiveness

The narratives often depict prophets turning to Allah in repentance, emphasizing that divine mercy is always accessible to those who seek forgiveness sincerely.

Divine Miracles and Signs

Miraculous events, such as the parting of the Red Sea or the birth of Isa (Jesus), underscore Allah's power and serve as signs to strengthen faith.

The Role of Kisas Al Anbiya in Islamic Education

Teaching Morality and Ethics

By studying the lives of the prophets, Muslims learn essential virtues such as honesty, humility, patience, and compassion. These stories serve as moral guides for personal development and community building.

Strengthening Faith and Resilience

Prophetic stories remind believers that divine support and guidance are always available. They bolster resilience during hardships by exemplifying trust in divine wisdom.

Inspiring Spiritual Reflection

Reflecting on the stories encourages Muslims to deepen their spiritual connection with Allah, fostering a sense of purpose and devotion.

Sources of Kisas Al Anbiya

The Quran

- The primary source, containing stories of many prophets like Adam, Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa, and Isa.
- Provides moral lessons and divine messages.

Hadith Literature

- Offers additional details and context not explicitly mentioned in the Quran.
- Includes stories narrated by the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) about previous prophets.

Islamic Literature and Historical Texts

- Works such as 'Qisas Al Anbiya' by Ibn Kathir and other scholars compile and interpret these stories for educational purposes.
- Provide detailed narratives, explanations, and lessons.

Contemporary Relevance of Kisas Al Anbiya

Guidance in Modern Life

The stories of the prophets remain relevant today, offering timeless lessons on morality, faith, and resilience applicable to personal struggles and societal challenges.

Promoting Interfaith Understanding

Many stories of the prophets are shared across different Abrahamic faiths, fostering dialogue, mutual respect, and understanding among communities.

Educational and Cultural Impact

In Islamic education systems worldwide, these stories are integral in shaping ethical values and cultural identity among young Muslims.

Conclusion

Kisas al anbiya encapsulates the rich tapestry of prophetic stories that form the backbone of Islamic spiritual and moral teachings. These narratives serve not only as historical accounts but also as enduring lessons that inspire faith, patience, and righteousness. By studying and reflecting on the lives of the prophets, Muslims are encouraged to emulate their virtues, strengthen their relationship with Allah, and lead lives rooted in moral integrity. Whether through Quranic verses, Hadiths, or scholarly works, the stories of the prophets continue to illuminate the path of righteousness for Muslims around the world.

Kisas al-Anbiya: An In-Depth Exploration of the Noble Prophets' Stories

Kisas al-Anbiya, often translated as "Stories of the Prophets," is a revered genre of Islamic literature that recounts the lives, struggles, and teachings of the prophets mentioned in the Quran and Hadith.

These narratives serve not only as historical accounts but also as moral and spiritual lessons, guiding believers in their faith and conduct. In this comprehensive review, we will explore the origins, significance, content, and influence of Kisas al-Anbiya, providing an expert analysis that offers both depth and clarity.

Understanding Kisas al-Anbiya: Origins and Significance

Historical Context and Development

Kisas al-Anbiya have deep roots in Islamic tradition, with their origins tracing back to the earliest centuries of Islam. The genre emerged as a means of preserving and transmitting the stories of prophets from the Quran, Hadith, and early Islamic literature. Early Muslim scholars and storytellers compiled these narratives to strengthen faith, educate communities, and preserve the moral fabric of the Islamic ummah.

The stories themselves are rooted in divine revelation, with the Quran serving as the primary source. Over time, oral traditions and subsequent writings expanded upon these accounts, filling in details and contextualizing events to make them more accessible to different audiences.

During the Islamic Golden Age (8th to 14th centuries), the genre flourished, with scholars such as Al-Tabari, Ibn Kathir, and others producing comprehensive compilations. These works often integrated historical context, theological insights, and moral lessons, making Kisas al-Anbiya a rich and multi-dimensional genre.

Theological and Moral Significance

Kisas al-Anbiya hold profound significance within Islamic theology and morality:

- Reinforcement of Faith: The stories serve as proof of the prophecies, divine guidance, and the mercy of Allah. They demonstrate that prophets faced immense trials but remained steadfast in their faith.

- Moral Lessons: Each story emphasizes virtues such as patience, perseverance, humility, and trust in God, offering moral guidance to believers.

- Historical Continuity: They connect Muslims to the broader Abrahamic tradition, linking the stories of prophets like Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad (peace be upon them) into a continuous divine narrative.

- Encouragement and Inspiration: The resilience and unwavering faith of prophets serve as models for believers facing their own challenges.

Structure and Content of Kisas al-Anbiya

Kisas al-Anbiya are characterized by their narrative richness and thematic coherence. While variations exist depending on the source, most stories share common structural elements.

Common Features of the Narratives

- Introduction of the Prophet: Background, calling, and initial revelations.
- Challenges and Opposition: Confrontations with disbelievers, internal struggles, or personal trials.
- Divine Support and Miracles: Evidence of divine intervention to aid the prophet.
- Message and Prophethood: The core teachings delivered to their communities.
- Repercussions and Outcomes: Successes, failures, or divine punishment.
- Lessons and Morals: Final reflections emphasizing spiritual and ethical lessons.

Content Breakdown: Key Prophets and Their Stories

The genre covers a wide array of prophets, each with unique narratives:

- Prophet Adam (AS): The first human and prophet, emphasizing themes of creation, obedience, and repentance.
- Prophet Nuh (Noah, AS): The great flood, the building of the ark, and divine punishment.
- Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham, AS): Faith, sacrifice, and the building of the Kaaba.
- Prophet Musa (Moses, AS): Liberation of the Israelites, the Ten Commandments, and encounters with Pharaoh.
- Prophet Isa (Jesus, AS): Miracles, his message, and his ascension.
- Prophet Muhammad (SAW): The final prophet's life, revelations, struggles, and the establishment of Islam.

Each story is crafted to highlight divine wisdom and the importance of faith, patience, and obedience to God's commands.

Popular Works and Collections of Kisas al-Anbiya

Several classical and modern texts compile and narrate the stories of the prophets, making this genre accessible and engaging for diverse audiences.

Classical Texts

- Qisas al-Anbiya (Stories of the Prophets) by Ibn Kathir: Perhaps the most well-known, this work combines Quranic verses with Hadith and historical accounts, providing comprehensive narratives.
- Al-Kisa by Al-Tha'labi: Focuses on stories of the prophets with a poetic and literary touch.
- Stories of the Prophets by Muhammad al-Ghazali: A modern retelling for contemporary readers, emphasizing moral lessons.

Modern Interpretations and Adaptations

In recent decades, authors have adapted Kisas al-Anbiya into various formats?children?s books, animated series, and educational materials?to make these stories more engaging and accessible, especially for younger audiences.

Impact and Contemporary Relevance

Educational and Spiritual Impact

Kisas al-Anbiya serve as vital educational tools within Islamic communities. They are used in:

- Religious Education: Teaching children and adults about the lives of prophets, reinforcing core beliefs.
- Moral Development: Inspiring ethical conduct through exemplary models.
- Interfaith Dialogue: Facilitating understanding of Islamic history and shared prophetic traditions with other Abrahamic faiths.

Their stories foster a sense of identity, continuity, and divine connection among Muslims worldwide.

Challenges and Criticisms

Despite their importance, some scholars and critics highlight issues such as:

- Historical Accuracy: Variations and embellishments may obscure the original divine message.
- Cultural Adaptations: Modern retellings sometimes prioritize entertainment over theological accuracy.
- Over-simplification: Simplistic narratives might overlook complex theological themes.

Nonetheless, when used responsibly, Kisas al-Anbiya remain a powerful tool for spiritual education.

Qasas Ul Anbiya In English

Qasas ul Anbiya in English: An In-Depth Exploration of Prophetic Stories

Understanding the stories of the prophets, known as Qasas ul Anbiya, is an essential aspect of Islamic tradition. These narratives serve as moral lessons, spiritual guidance, and historical accounts that highlight the virtues, struggles, and divine missions of the prophets sent by Allah. For those unfamiliar with the original Arabic texts, reading Qasas ul Anbiya in English makes these profound stories accessible, fostering a deeper appreciation of Islamic heritage and spiritual wisdom across cultures and languages. This article provides a comprehensive overview of Qasas ul Anbiya, its significance, key stories, and lessons derived from these divine narratives.

What Are Qasas ul Anbiya?

Qasas ul Anbiya, translated as "Stories of the Prophets," comprises a collection of stories about the prophets sent by Allah throughout history. These accounts are present in various Islamic texts, including the Quran and Hadith, and have been elaborated upon by scholars and historians over centuries.

Definition and Significance

- Definition:

Qasas ul Anbiya refers to the detailed stories of prophets such as Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad (peace be upon them all). These stories depict their lives, challenges, divine revelations, and their unwavering faith.

- Significance:

- Serve as moral and spiritual lessons for believers.
- Illustrate the propagation of monotheism and divine guidance.
- Highlight Allah's mercy, justice, and power through the lives of His prophets.
- Inspire faith and patience during trials and tribulations.

- Purpose:

To educate Muslims about their religious history, reinforce faith, and emulate the virtues exemplified by the prophets.

Sources of Qasas ul Anbiya in English

Numerous Islamic texts and translations have made the stories of the prophets accessible in English:

Primary Sources

- The Quran:

The main source, containing direct narratives and references about many prophets.

- Hadith Literature:

Additional details and stories are found in sayings and traditions of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

- Prophetic Stories Collections:

Books such as Stories of the Prophets by Ibn Kathir, Qasas ul Anbiya by M. S. Khattab, and other scholarly works provide detailed retellings and commentary.

- Islamic Educational Materials:

Various lectures, articles, and online platforms translate and interpret these stories for English-speaking audiences.

Major Prophets Featured in Qasas ul Anbiya

The stories of many prophets are included in Qasas ul Anbiya, each with unique lessons and historical importance.

Key Prophets and Their Stories

- **Prophet Adam (AS):**

The first human being and prophet, whose story involves creation, the temptation of Satan, and Allah's mercy in forgiving him.

- **Prophet Noah (Nuh AS):**

Known for building the Ark, surviving the great flood, and preaching patience and obedience to Allah.

- **Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham AS):**

The patriarch of monotheism, famous for his unwavering faith, the sacrifice story, and his role in rebuilding the Kaaba.

- Prophet Musa (Moses AS):

Led the Israelites out of Egypt, received the Torah, and faced Pharaoh's tyranny.

- Prophet Isa (Jesus AS):

His miraculous birth, message of peace, and the events leading to his ascension.

- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH):

The final prophet, whose life encapsulates the revelation of the Quran and the establishment of Islam.

Themes and Lessons in Qasas ul Anbiya

The stories encapsulate universal themes and moral principles that are relevant across eras and cultures.

Core Themes

- Faith and Trust in Allah:

Many prophets demonstrated unwavering faith during hardships.

- Patience and Perseverance:

Enduring trials and opposition with patience is a recurring lesson.

- Obedience to Divine Will:

Following Allah's commands regardless of personal difficulties.

- Repentance and Mercy:

Allah's mercy is emphasized through stories of repentance and forgiveness.

- Social Justice and Compassion:

Prophets advocated for justice, kindness, and caring for others.

- The Power of Prayer and Supplication:

Many stories highlight the importance of turning to Allah in times of need.

Lessons for Modern Life

- Resilience in Adversity:

Emulating prophets? patience during personal and societal challenges.

- Maintaining Faith:

Staying steadfast in belief amid doubts and hardships.

- Moral Integrity:

Upholding honesty, justice, and compassion.

- Spreading Goodness:

Like the prophets, believers are encouraged to promote righteousness and kindness.

- Trust in Divine Wisdom:

Understanding that divine plans surpass human understanding.

How to Study Qasas ul Anbiya in English Effectively

Engaging with Qasas ul Anbiya in English can be enriching when approached thoughtfully.

Tips for Study

- Read Multiple Sources:

Compare different translations and commentaries to grasp deeper meanings.

- Reflect on Lessons:

Think about how the stories apply to personal life and societal issues.

- Attend Educational Sessions:

Join classes, lectures, or discussion groups focused on Islamic history.

- Incorporate Prayer and Supplication:

Seek understanding and guidance through dua while studying these stories.

- Share Knowledge:

Teaching others helps reinforce your understanding and spreads beneficial knowledge.

Conclusion

Qasas ul Anbiya in English serve as a vital bridge connecting believers and learners worldwide to the rich history of divine guidance. These stories not only recount the lives of revered prophets but also serve as timeless lessons on faith, resilience, morality, and obedience to Allah's will. Whether read for spiritual growth, moral education, or historical interest, the stories of the prophets continue to inspire millions around the globe, fostering a sense of unity, purpose, and divine connection.

Embracing these narratives in English allows non-Arabic speakers to access the profound wisdom embedded in Islamic tradition. Through understanding and reflection, believers can emulate the virtues of the prophets and strengthen their faith in Allah's mercy and guidance.

Qasas ul Anbiya: An In-Depth Exploration of the Stories of the Prophets

The stories of the prophets, known as Qasas ul Anbiya (Stories of the Prophets), hold a revered place in Islamic tradition. These narratives serve as moral lessons, spiritual guidance, and historical accounts that connect believers with the divine history of humanity. As a comprehensive collection, Qasas ul Anbiya offers insights into the lives of prophets from Adam (AS) to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), illustrating themes of faith, perseverance, obedience, and divine justice. In this article, we will delve deeply into the significance, content, historical sources, and pedagogical value of Qasas ul Anbiya, providing an expert overview that underscores its enduring importance in Islamic culture.

Understanding Qasas ul Anbiya: Definition and Significance

What are Qasas ul Anbiya?

Qasas ul Anbiya translates to "Stories of the Prophets." It is a genre of Islamic literature that narrates the lives, struggles, virtues, and divine missions of prophets sent throughout history. These stories are not merely biographical accounts but are imbued with moral, spiritual, and theological lessons designed to inspire faith and righteousness among Muslims.

Significance in Islamic Tradition

- **Moral and Ethical Guidance:** The narratives exemplify virtues such as patience, trust in God, humility, and unwavering faith, serving as models for believers.
- **Reinforcement of Faith:** They affirm the concept of divine prophecy and the continuity of God's message through different prophets.
- **Historical Awareness:** They connect Muslims with the broader narrative of divine intervention across different civilizations and eras.
- **Educational Tool:** Used extensively in sermons, Islamic education, and personal reflection, these stories help inculcate religious values.

The Role of Qasas ul Anbiya in Muslim Life

- **Spiritual Inspiration:** Stories like that of Prophet Ibrahim (AS) and Prophet Yusuf (AS) inspire perseverance amidst adversity.
- **Moral Reflection:** They prompt believers to evaluate their own lives against the virtues exemplified by the prophets.
- **Understanding Divine Justice:** The narratives often depict divine justice and mercy, reinforcing trust in God's plans.

Historical Sources and Compilation of Qasas ul Anbiya

Primary Sources

The stories of the prophets are derived from various sources, primarily:

- **The Qur'an:** The primary and most authentic source, containing direct references and narratives about many prophets.
- **Hadith Literature:** Sayings and traditions of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) that elaborate on prophetic stories.
- **Historical and Tafsir Literature:** Works that interpret and expand upon Qur'anic stories, such as Tafsir al-Jalalayn, Tafsir ibn Kathir, and others.
- **Early Islamic Histories:** Texts like Kitab al-Anbiya by Ibn Kathir, which compile and narrate detailed stories of prophets.

Development of Qasas ul Anbiya Literature

Historically, Islamic scholars and storytellers collected and expanded upon these stories into comprehensive texts, often blending Qur'anic narratives with local legends, folklore, and theological interpretations. Notable compilations include:

- Al-Anbiya (The Prophets) by Imam al-Tabari
- Stories of the Prophets by Ibn Kathir
- Various moral and didactic works aimed at educating Muslims about divine history

Authenticity and Variations

While the Qur'an provides the core narratives, retellings and elaborations vary based on cultural contexts and scholarly interpretations. Modern retellings often aim for accessibility and moral clarity,

emphasizing lessons over historical details.

Major Prophets Covered in Qasas ul Anbiya

The Canonical Prophets

The stories typically focus on a select group of prophets, often referred to as Ulul Azm?the "Resolute Prophets"?including:

- Prophet Adam (AS): The first human and prophet, whose story encompasses creation, temptation, repentance, and God's mercy.
- Prophet Nuh (Noah, AS): The flood narrative, obedience amidst rejection, and divine salvation.
- Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham, AS): His unwavering faith, sacrifice, and role as the patriarch of monotheism.
- Prophet Musa (Moses, AS): Liberation of Israelites, divine miracles, and receiving the Torah.
- Prophet Isa (Jesus, AS): His miraculous birth, message, and ascension (with interpretations varying among scholars).
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): The final prophet whose life and mission are central to Islamic belief.

Other Notable Prophets

Beyond the core group, stories extend to prophets like Hud, Salih, Yunus (Jonah), Dhul-Kifl, and others, each illustrating unique lessons.

Key Themes and Lessons in Qasas ul Anbiya

Faith and Trust in Divine Wisdom

Most stories emphasize the importance of trusting God's plan, even in the face of adversity. For instance:

- Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son (AS) teaches submission to divine will.
- Prophet Yunus's (Jonah) patience in the belly of the whale underscores reliance on God's mercy.

Patience and Perseverance

Prophets often faced rejection, persecution, and hardship, yet remained steadfast:

- Prophet Nuh (Noah) building the ark despite ridicule.
- Prophet Yusuf's journey from betrayal to kingship, exemplifying patience.

Monotheism and Rejecting Idolatry

Stories of prophets calling for the worship of one God serve as a reminder of the central tenet of Islam:

- Prophet Ibrahim's rejection of idol worship.
- Prophet Musa's confrontation with Pharaoh.

Divine Justice and Mercy

The narratives balance themes of divine justice?punishments for wrongdoers?and mercy?divine forgiveness and salvation.

Moral Virtues

Stories highlight virtues such as honesty, humility, gratitude, and compassion.

Pedagogical and Cultural Impact of Qasas ul Anbiya

Educational Value

- Moral Development: These stories serve as moral exemplars for children and adults alike.
- Religious Identity: They reinforce core beliefs and religious practices.
- Interfaith Dialogue: Shared stories, especially of figures like Ibrahim and Musa, foster understanding among different faith communities.

Cultural Influence

- Literature and Art: The stories have inspired countless works of literature, poetry, and visual arts across Muslim cultures.
- Folklore and Popular Culture: Many stories have been adapted into plays, children's books, and media, making them accessible and engaging.

Modern Reinterpretations

Contemporary scholars and writers are re-examining Qasas ul Anbiya to emphasize moral lessons relevant to modern issues such as social justice, environmental stewardship, and peacebuilding.

Critical Perspectives and Contemporary Relevance

Challenges in Interpretation

- Historical Accuracy: Debates exist regarding the historicity of certain stories.
- Cultural Variations: Different Muslim communities may emphasize certain stories over others.
- Integration with Science and History: Reconciling religious narratives with scientific and historical scholarship.

Relevance Today

Despite challenges, Qasas ul Anbiya remains vital:

- As a moral compass guiding individual conduct.
- As a source of spiritual solace and inspiration.
- As a foundation for interfaith understanding and dialogue.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Qasas ul Anbiya

The stories of the prophets, as compiled and transmitted through Qasas ul Anbiya, are more than mere narratives—they are the moral backbone of Islamic spirituality. Their timeless themes continue to resonate, inspiring countless generations to uphold justice, patience, faith, and compassion. Whether approached as theological doctrine, historical recounting, or moral allegory, Qasas ul Anbiya remains a cornerstone of Islamic literature and a vital resource for moral and spiritual education.

In an era of rapid change and complex moral challenges, these stories remind believers of the enduring values exemplified by the prophets—a testament to the divine guidance that has shaped human history and continues to illuminate the path of righteousness.

Note: This comprehensive overview aims to encapsulate the depth and breadth of Qasas ul Anbiya, emphasizing its importance as a moral, spiritual, and cultural treasure of the Islamic tradition.

QuestionAnswer What is Qasas al-Anbiya? Qasas al-Anbiya is a famous Islamic book that narrates the stories and histories of the prophets mentioned in the Quran, aiming to teach moral lessons and inspire faith. Who authored Qasas al-Anbiya? The most well-known author of Qasas

al-Anbiya is Ibn Kathir, a renowned Islamic scholar and historian. Why is Qasas al-Anbiya important in Islamic education? It provides believers with moral lessons, historical context, and spiritual insights from the lives of the prophets, enhancing understanding of Islamic teachings. What are some key prophets covered in Qasas al-Anbiya? The book covers prophets such as Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad (peace be upon them), among others. Is Qasas al-Anbiya available in English translation? Yes, numerous translations of Qasas al-Anbiya are available in English to help non-Arabic speakers learn about the stories of the prophets. How does Qasas al-Anbiya differ from other Islamic storybooks? Qasas al-Anbiya offers a detailed, historically grounded account based on Quranic verses and authentic traditions, setting it apart from simpler storybooks. Can children benefit from reading Qasas al-Anbiya? Yes, many editions are adapted for children, helping them learn about the prophets' lives in a way that is engaging and educational. What lessons can Muslims learn from the stories in Qasas al-Anbiya? Muslims can learn about patience, faith, perseverance, obedience to God, and the importance of righteousness through the stories of the prophets.

Related keywords: Prophets stories, Quran stories, Islamic history, prophets in Islam, biblical prophets, Quranic narratives, Islamic teachings, prophets' biographies, Quran stories in English, Islamic literature

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