

Treća grupa: 12 - 16 godina

<p>Napomene:</p> <p>* ovdje su objedinjena pitanja iz udžbenika (ilmihala) od 5. do 8. razreda osnovne škole (mekteba)</p> <p>* sva pitanja su podijeljena na 3 kategorije:</p> <p>1.KUR'AN (25 pitanja) 2. ILMIHAL (115 pitanja) 3. HISTORIJA ISLAMA (46 pitanja )</p> <p>Kategorija ILMIHAL ima svoje podkategorije: AKAID, IBADAT, AHLAK.</p> <p>* pitanja u svakoj kategoriji su posebno numerisana</p>	<p>Remarks:</p> <p>* Here are unified questions from textbooks (ilmihala) from 5th to 8th grade of primary school (mekteb)</p> <p>* All questions are divided into three categories:</p> <p>1.KUR'AN (25 questions) 2. Ilmihal (115 questions) 3. HISTORY OF ISLAM (46 questions)</p> <p>Category Ilmihal has subcategories: AKAID, IBADAT, AHLAK.</p> <p>* Questions in each category are specifically numbered</p>
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1. KATEGORIJA: KUR'AN

**E'uuzu billaahi mine-ššejtani-rradžiim – bismillaahi-rrahmaani-rrahiim!**

"Utječem se Bogu od prokletog šejtana – U ime Allaha, Milostivog, Samilosnog!

2. SURETUL-FATIHA?

- **EL-HAMDU LILLAHI RABBIL-AALEMIIN.**
- **E-RAHMAANI-RAHIIM.**
- **MAALIKI JEVMI-DDIIN.**
- **IJJAAKE NEABUDU VE IJJAAKE NESTE'IIN.**
- **IHDINE-SSIRAATAL-MUSTEKIIM.**
- **SIRAATALLEZIINE EN-AMTE ALEJHIM**
- **GAJRIL-MAGDUUBI ALEJHIM VELE-DDAALIIN. (AMIIN).**

3. SURETUN-NAS?

- KUL E'UUZU BIRABBI-NNAAS.
  - MELIK-NNAAS.
  - ILAAHI-NNAAS.
- MIN ŠERRIL-VESVAASIL HANNAAS.
- ELLEZII JUVESVISU FII SUDUURI-NNAAS.
  - MINEL-DŽINNETI VE-NNAAS.

4. SURETUL-FELEK?

- KUL E'UUZU BI-RABBIL-FELEK.
  - MIN ŠERRI MAA HALEK.
    - VE MIN ŠERRI GAASIKIN IZAA VEKAB.
    - VE MIN ŠERRI-NNEFFAASAATI FIL-UKAD.
    - VE MIN ŠERRI HAASIDIN IZAA HASED.

5. SURETUL-IHLAS?

- KUL HUVALLAAHU EHAD.
  - ALLAAHU-SSAMED.
- LEM JELID VE LEM JUULED.
  - VE LEM JEKU-LLEHUU KUFUVEN EHAD.

6. SURETUL-LEHEB?

- TEBBET JEDAA EBII LEHEBI-VVETEBB.
- MAA AGNAA ANHU MAALUHUU VE MAA KESEB.
  - SEJASLAA NAAREN ZAATE LEHEB.
  - VEMRE'ETUHUU HAMMAALETTEL-HATAB.
  - FII DŽIIDIHAA HABLU-MMIM-MESSED.

7. SURETUN-NASR?

- IZA DŽAAAA'E NASRU-LLAAHI VEL-FETH.
  - VE RE-EJTE-NNAASE JEDHULUUNE FII DIINILLAHI EFVAADŽAA.
- FE-SEBBIH BI-HAMDI RABBIKE VE-STAGFIRH. INNEHUU KAANE TEVVAABAA.

8. SURETUL-KAFIRUN?

- KUL JAA EJJUHEL-KAAFIRUUN.
- LAA EABUDU MAA TEABUDUUN.

- VE LAA ENTUM AABIDUUNE MAA EABUD.
- VE LAA ENE AABIDUM-MA ABETTUM.
- VE LAA ENTUM AABIDUUNE MA EABUD.
- LEKUM DIINUKUM VE LIJE DIIN.

9. SURETUL-KEVSER?

- INNAA EATAJNAAKEL-KEVSER.
- FE-SALLI LI-RABBIKE VE-NHAR.
- INNE ŠAANI-EKE HUVEL-EBTER.

10. SURETUL-MAUN?

- ERE-EJTE-LLEZII JUKEZZIBU BI-DDIN.
- FE-ZAALIKE-LLEZII JEDU-UL-JETHIM.
- VE LAA JEHUDDU ALAA TA-AAMIL-MISKIN.
- FE-VEJLU-LLIL-MUSALLIIN.
- ELLEZIINE HUM AN SALAATIHIM SAAHUUN.
- ELLEZIINE HUM JURA-UUN.
- VE JEMNE-UUNEL-MAA-UUN.

11. SURETUL- KUREJŠ ?

1. LI-ĪLĀFI ĶUREJJJŠ.
2. Ī-LĀFIHIM RIĤLETE-ŠŠITĀ-I VE-ŠŠĀJJJF.
3. FEL - JĀBUDŪ RABBE HĀŽEL - BEJJJT.
4. ELLEŽĪ AġĀMEHUM~~m-m~~ĪN DŽŪĪ~~n~~-VVE ĀMENEHUM~~m-m~~ĪN ĤAVVVF.

12. SURETUL-FIL?

1. E-LEM TERE KEJFE FEĀLE RABBUKE BI-AŠĤĀBIL-FĪL.
2. E-LEM JEDŽĀL KEJDEHUM FĪ TAġLĪL.
3. VE ERSELE ĀLEJHIM ġAJREN EBĀBĪL.
4. TERMĪHI~~m~~-BI-ĤIDŽĀRET~~m-m~~ĪN SIDŽDŽĪL.
5. FE DŽEĀLEHUM KE-ĀŠFI~~m-m~~E`KŪL.

13. SURETUL-HUMEZE?

1. VEJLU-LLI KULLI HUMEZETI - LLUMEZEH.
2. ELLEŽĪ DŽEMEĀ MĀLE~~n~~-VVE-ĀDDEDEH.

3. JAĤSEBU EŇŇE MĀLEHŪ AĤLEDEH.
4. KELLĀ LE-JUMBEŽEŇŇE FIL-ĤAMEH.
5. VE MĀ EDRĀKE MEL-ĤAMEH.
6. NĀRU - LLĀHIL - MŪĤADEH.
7. ELLETĪ TEĤALIŪ ĀLEL - EF-IDEH.
8. IŇŇEHĀ ĀLEJHI-MU`SADEH.
9. FĪ ĀMEDI-MUMEDDEDEH.

14.SURETUL-ASR?

1. VEL - ĀŠR.
2. IŇŇEL - IŇSĀNE LE-FĪ ĤUSR.
3. ILLE-LLEŽĪNE ĀMENŪ VE ĀMILU-ŠŠĀLIĤĀTI VE TEVĀŠAV BIL-ĤĀĤĪ VE TEVĀŠAV BI-ŠŠABR.

15.SURETUT-TEKASUR?

1. EL-HAKUMUT-TEKASUR.
2. HATTA ZURTUMUL-MEKABIR.
3. KELLA SEVFE TA'LEMUN.
4. SUMME KELLA SEVFE TA'LEMUN.
5. KELLA LEV TA'LEMUNE 'ILMEL-JEKIN.
6. LETEREVUNNEL-DŽEHIM.
7. SUMME LETEREVUNNEHA 'AJNEL-JEKIN.
8. SUMME LE TUS'ELUNNE JEVME'IZIN 'ANIN-NE'IM.

16.SURETUL-KARI'AH?

1. EL-KARI'AH. 2. MEL-KARI'AH. 3. VE MA EDRAKE MEL-KARI'AH.
4. JEVME JEKUNUN-NASU KEL-FERAŠIL-MEBSUS. 5. VE TEKUNUL-DŽIBALU KEL-'IHNIL-MENFUŠ.
6. FE EMMA MEN SEKULET MEVAZINUH. 7. FE HUVE FI 'IŠETIN RADIJEH.
8. VE EMMA MEN HAFET MEVAZINUH. 9. FE UMMUHU HAVIJEH.
10. VE MA EDRAKE MA HIJEH. 11. NARUN HAMIJEH.

17.SURETUL-'ADIJAT?

1. VEL-'ADIJATI DABHA.
2. FEL-MURIJATI KADHA.
3. FEL-MUGIRATI SUBHA.

4. FE ESERNE BIHI NAK'A.
5. FE VESATNE BIHI DŽEM'A.
6. INNEL-INSANE LI RABBIHI LEKENUD.
7. VE INNEHU 'ALA ZALIKE LEŠEHID.
8. VE INNEHU LI HUBIL-HAJRI LEŠEDID.
9. EFELA JA'LEMU IZA BU'SIRE MA FIL-KUBUR.
10. VE HUSSILE MA FIS-SUDUR.
11. INNE RABBEHUM BIHIM JEVMEIZIN LEHABIR.

18. SURETUZ-ZILZAL?

1. IZA ZUL-ZILETIL-ERDU ZILZALEHA.
2. VE AHREDŽETIL-ERDU ESKALEHA.
3. VE KALEL-INSANU MA LEHA.
4. JEVMEIZIN TUHADDISU AHBAREHA.
5. BI ENNE RABBEKE EVHA LEHA.
6. JEVMEIZIN JASDURUN-NASU EŠTATEN LIJUREV A'MALEHUM.
7. FEMEN J'AMEL MISKALE ZERRETIN HAJREN JEREH.
8. VEMEN J'AMEL MISKALE ZERRETIN ŠERREN JEREH.

19. SURETUL-BEJJINEH?

1. LEM JEKUNILLEZINE KEFERU MIN EHLIL-KITABI VEL-MUŠRIKINE MUNFEKKINE HATTA T'ETIJEHUMUL-BEJJINEH.
2. RESULUN MINELLAHI JETLU SUHUFEN MUTAHEREH.
3. FIHA KUTUBUN KAJJIMEH.
4. VE MA TEFERREKALLEZINE UTUL-KITABE ILLA MIN BA'DI MA DŽAETHUMUL-BEJJINEH.
5. VE MA UMIRU ILLA LIJ'ABUDULLAHE MUHLISINE LEHUD-DINE HUNEFÆ VE JUKIMUS-SALATE VE J'UTUZ-ZEKATE VE ZALIKE DINUL-KAJJIMEH.
6. INNELLEZINE KEFERU MIN EHLIL-KITABI VEL-MUŠRIKINE FI NARI DŽEHENNEME HALIDINE FIHA. ULAIKE HUM ŠERRUL-BERIJJEH.
7. INNELLEZINE AMENU VE 'AMILUS-SALIHATI ULAIKE HUM HAJRUL- BERIJJEH.
8. DŽEZAUHUM 'INDE RABBIHIM DŽENNATU 'ADNIN TEDŽRI MIN TAHTIHEL-ENHARU HALIDINE FLHA EBEDA. RADIJALLAHU 'ANHUM VE REDU 'ANH. ZALIKE LIMEN HAŠIJE RABBEH.

20. SURETUL-KADR?

1. INNA ENZELNAHU FI LEJLETIL-KADR.

2. VE MA EDRAKE MA LEJLETUL-KADR.
3. LEJLETUL-KADRI HAJRUN MIN ELFI ŠEHR.
4. TENEZZELUL-MELAIKETU VER-RUHU FIHA BI IZNI RABBIHIM MIN KULLI EMR.
5. SELAMUN HIJE HATTA MATLE'IL-FEDŽR.

21. SURETUL-'ALEK?

1. IKRE' BISMI RABBIKELLEZI HALEK.
2. HALEKAL-INSANE MIN 'ALEK.
3. IKRE' VE RABBUKEL-EKREM.
4. ELLEZI 'ALLEME BIL-KALEM.
5. 'ALLEMEL-INSANE MA LEM JA'LEM.
6. KELLA INNEL-INSANE LEJATGA.
7. EN REAHUSTAGNA.
8. INNE ILA RABBIKER-RUDŽ'A.
9. EREEJTELLEZI JENHA.
10. 'ABDEN IZA SALLA.
11. EREEJTE IN KANE 'ALEL-HUDA.
12. EV EMERE BIT-TAKVA.
13. EREEJTE IN KEZZEBE VE TEVELLA.
14. ELEM JA'LEM BI ENNELLAHE JERA.
15. KELLA LE IN LEM JENTEHI LE NESFE'AN BIN-NASIJEH.
16. NASIJETIN KAZIBETIN HATIEH.
17. FEL JED'U NADIJEH.
18. SENED'UZ-ZEBANIJEH.
19. KELLA LA TUTI'HU VESDŽUD VAKTERIB.

22. SURETUT-TIN?

1. VET-TINI VEZ-ZEJTUN.
2. VE TURI SININ.
3. VE HAZEL-BELEDIL-EMIN.
4. LEKAD HALAKNEL-INSANE FI AHSENI TAKVIM.
5. SUMME REDEDNAHU ESFELE SAFILIN.
6. ILLELLEZINE AMENU VE 'AMILUS-SALIHATI FELEHUM EDŽRUN

**GAJRU MEMNUN.**

- 7. FEMA JUKEZZIBUKE B'ADU BID-DIN.**
- 8. ELEJSELLAHU BI AHKEMIL-HAKIMIN.**

23. SURETUL-INŠIRAH?

- 1. ELEM NEŠRAH LEKE SADREK.**
- 2. VE VED'ANA 'ANKE VIZREK.**
- 3. ELLEZI ENKADA ZAHREK.**
- 4. VE REF'ANA LEKE ZIKREK.**
- 5. FE INNE ME'AL-'USRI JUSRA.**
- 6. INNE ME'AL-'USRI JUSRA.**
- 7. FE IZA FERAGTE FENSAB.**
- 8. VE ILA RABBIKE FERGAB.**

24. SURETUD-DUHA

- 1. VED-DUHAA.**
- 2. VELLEJLI IZA SEDŽAA.**
- 3. MAA VEDDE'AKE RABBUKE VE MA KALAA.**
- 4. VE LEL-AAHIRETU HAJRUN LEKE MINEL-UULAA.**
- 5. VE LE SEVFE JU'TIIKE RABBUKE FETERDAA.**
- 6. ELEM JEDŽIDKE JETHIMEN FEA AVAA.**
- 7. VE VEDŽEDEKE DAALLEN FEHEDAA.**
- 8. VE VEDŽEDEKE 'AAILEN FEAGNAA.**
- 9. FE EMMEL-JETIME FELAA TAKHER.**
- 10. VE EMMES-SAAILE FELAA TENHER.**
- 11. VE EMMAA BINI'METI RABBIKE FEHADDIS.**

25. AJETUL-KURSIJ?

**ALLAHU LA ILAHE ILLA HUVEL-HAJJUL-KAJJUM.  
LA TE'HUZUHU SINETUN VE LA NEVM.  
LEHU MA FIS-SEMAVATI VE MA FIL-ERD.  
MEN ZELLEZI JEŠFE'U 'INDEHU ILLA BI IZNIH.  
JA'LEMU MA BEJNE EJDIHIM VE MA HALFEHUM.  
VE LA JUHITUNE BI ŠEJ'IN MIN 'ILMIHI ILLA BIMA ŠA'E.  
VESI'A KURSIJJUHUS-SEMAVATI VEL-ERDA,  
VE LA JEUDUHU HIFZUHUMA, VE HUVEL-'ALIJJUL-'AZIM!**

## 2. KATEGORIJA: ILMIHAL

Akaid:

1. Kako spoznajemo Allaha dž .š.?

Allaha dž.š. spoznajemo preko Njegovih svojstava – sifata, kojih ima 14!

2. Nabroj Allahova dž .š. svojstva-sifate?

- Bog postoji - vudžud,
- Bog je jedan - vahdanijet,
- Bog je oduvijek - kidem
- Bog je zauvijek - beka,
- Bog nije ničemu sličan - muhalefetun lil havadisi,
- Bog sam po sebi opstoji - kijamun bi nefsihi,
- Bog živi svojim vječitim životom - hajat,
- Bog sve zna - ilm,
- Bog sve čuje - sem,
- Bog sve vidi - besar,
- Bog sve svojom voljom čini - iradet,
- Bog je svemoćan - kudret,
- Bog govori svojim božanskim govorom - kelam,
- Bog sve stvara, održava i rastvara - tekvin.

5. Koje je vlastito ime Božije?

Vlastito Božije ime je Allah. Kada ga izgovorimo trebamo dodati i "Džellešanuhu" – Uzvišeni!

6. Šta su esmaul -husna?

To su lijepa Allahova imena kojih ima 99!

Ko ih shvati uči će u Džennet. Neka od njih su: Er-Rahman, Er-Rahim, El-Melik, El-Kuddus, Es-Salam...

7. Šta nas uvjerava u postojanje Allaha dž .š.?

Da postoji Allah dž.š. uvjerava nas naš razum i savršena priroda!

8. Koji je peti imanski šart?

To je: vel-jevml-ahiri ; i vjerujem u Sudnji dan!

## 2nd CATEGORY: Ilmihal

Faith:

1. How do we recognize God?

Allah we know through His properties - sifat, which there are 14 of!

2. Name Allah's properties-Sifat?

- God exists - vudžud,
- God is one - vahdanijet,
- God is always - kidem
- God is forever - beka,
- God is not similar to anything else- muhalefetun lil havadisi,
- God himself exists - kijamun would nefsihi,
- God lives his eternal life - hayatt,
- God knows everything - ilm,
- God hears everything - sem'
- God sees everything - besar,
- God does everything with his will - Iradet,
- God is all-powerful - kudret,
- God speaks his divine speech - Kalam,
- God created all things, maintains, and dissolves - tekvin.

5. What is the proper name of God?

God's almighty name is Allah. When we say his name, we have to add " Džellešanuhu " - the Almighty!

6. What are Esmaul -husna?

These are the beautiful names of Allah in which there are 99!

Who recognizes them, will enter Paradise. Some of them are: Ar-Rahman Ar-Rahim al-Melik, El-Kuddusi, Es-Salam ...

7. What convinces us of the existence of Allah dž .S.?

The existence of Allah, assures us our minds and perfect nature!

8. What is the fifth pillar of faith?

It is :I believe in the Day of Judgment!



9. Šta je to Kijametski ili Sudnji dan?  
To je dan kada će sve živo pomrijeti (Kijametski dan) , a zatim oživjeti, stati pred Allaha dž.š. i odgovarati za svoja dobra i loša djela! (Sudnji dan)

10. Kada ce biti Sudnji dan?  
To zna samo Allah dž.š.!  
Muhammed a.s. nas je obavjestio o predznacima Sudnjega dana, koji se dijele na: male i velike!

11. Šta je Berzah ?  
Berzah je mjesto gdje borave duše od smrti do Sudnjega dana.

12. Postoji li zivot u kaburu?  
Mi čvrsto vjerujemo da postoji život u kaburu, ispit, nagrada i kazna.

13. Sta je sefaat ?  
Šefa'at je pravo poslanika, šehida i dobrih ljudi, da se na Sudnjem danu zauzimaju za griješnike, svoju rodbinu, prijatelje i komšije.

14. Sta je Mizan ?  
Mizan je savršeno mjerilo (vaga), na kojem će se mjeriti djela na Sudnjem danu.

15. Sta je Sirat?  
Sirat je most preko džehennema, preko kojeg će prelaziti ljudi, na Sudnjem danu.

16. Sta je Dzennet i Dzehennem?  
- Dzennet je mjesto uživanja, gdje će boraviti vjernici nakon Sudnjeg dana.  
- Dzehennem je mjesto patnje gdje će boraviti nevjernici i griješnici nakon Sudnjeg dana.

17. Sesti imanski sart ?  
Ve bil-kaderi hajrihi ve šerrihi minellahi teala – i vjerujem u Božije određenje, bilo dobro ili zlo.

18. Kako razumijevamo Bozije odredjenje?

9. What is it Qijamah or Judgment Day?  
This is the day when every living thing will die (Last Day) and then be revived, and stand before Allah and answer for their good and bad deeds! (Judgment Day)

10. When will be the Day of Judgment?  
This only Allah knows!  
We were informed by Muhammad a.s. about the signs of the day of judgment, which are classified as small and large!

11. What is the Berzah?  
Berzah is a place of residence of the soul from death until the Day of Resurrection.

12. Is there life in the grave?  
We strongly believe that there is life in the grave; examination, reward and punishment.

13. What is Shefa'at?  
Shefa'at is the right of God's messengers, the martyrs and the good people at the Day of Judgment to vouch for sinners, their relatives, friends and neighbors.

14. What is Mizan?  
Mizan is the perfect standard (balance), which will measure the acts on Judgment day.

15. What is the Sirat?  
Sirat is the bridge over hell, which people will cross on the Day of Judgment.

16. What is a Paradise and Hellfire?  
- Paradise is a place of enjoyment, where believers will reside after Judgment day.  
- Hellfire is a place of suffering where nonbelievers and sinners will reside After the Day of Judgment.

17. The Sixth pillar of faith?  
- and I believe in God's destiny, good or evil.

18. How do we understand Destiny?

Allah dž.š. je stvoritelj svega. On određuje; kako, kada, gdje i šta će se dogoditi. Što hoće to biva, a što neće ne može ni biti.

19. Ima li covjek ogranicenu slobodnu volju?

Čovjek ima djelimičnu slobodnu volju i mogućnost izbora – irade džuz'ijju.

20. Ima li smisla Allahova nagrada i kazna?

Ima, zato što imamomo djelimičnu slobodnu volju.

21. Moze li grijeh pravdati kaderom?

Ne može, iz razloga što imamo djelimičnu slobodnu volju i odgovorni smo za svoja djela.

22. Sta je tevhid?

Vjerovanje u Allahovu dž.š. jednoću.

24. Sta je gajb?

Gajb je sve ono što ne vidimo, a vjerujemo da postoji; Allah dž.š. meleki, džinni, šejtani, kaburski azab, mizan, sirat, džennet, džehennem itd.

25. Koji su veliki predznaci Sudnjeg dana?

To su: pojava Dedždžala, pojava Mehdija, pojava životinje koja govori iz Zemlje, pojava Je'džudža i Me'džudža, silazak Isa a.s. i izlazak Sunca sa zapada

26. Šta su mu'džize?

Mudžize su nadnaravna djela, koja su poslanici činili uz Allahovu pomoć, kako bi dokazali svoje poslanstvo.

Dijele se na: hisijje – osjetilne i akljije – umne.

27. Šta je kufr a šta širk?

Kufr je nevjerovanje u Allaha dž.š., meleke, kitabe, poslanike, Sudnji dan i Božije određenje, a širk je pripisivanje druga Allahu dž.š.

28. Sta je nifak?

Nifak je licemjerstvo, a svojstva munafika su: kad govori laže, kad obeća ne ispuni, i kad mu se nešto povjeri on to iznevjeri.

Allah is the creator of everything. He determines; how, when, where and what will happen. What he wants to be will be, and what is not meant to be, will not be.

19. Does man have a limited free will?

The man has a partial free will and choice - irada džuz'ijju.

20. Does Allah's reward and punishment make sense?

Yes, because we have a partial free will.

21. Could sin be justified by Kader?

It cannot, because we have a partial free will and we are responsible for our actions.

22. What is tawhid?

Belief in the Oneness of God the Almighty.

24. What is "Gayb?"

Gayb is the invisible, the unseen world in which we strongly believe in. For example: Allah, angels, jinn, devils, pergatory, Divine Scale, Paradise, Hellfire,etc..

25. What are the great signs of the Day of Judgment?

These are: the emergence of Dajjal, the appearance of the Mahdi, the appearance of an animal that speaks from the earth, the emergence of Je'džudža and Me'džudža, descent of Isa a.s. and the sunrise from the west

26. What are Mudžize?

Mudžize are supernatural acts, which the Prophets did with Allah's help, to prove their prophecy.

They are divided into: hisijje - sensory and akljije - mind.

27. What is kufr and what is sirk?

Kufr is disbelief in Allah, the angels, Kitab, messengers, the Last Day and God's determination, and shirk is the attribution of another Allah

28. What is nifak?

Nifak is hypocrisy, and properties of the hypocrites are: when telling lies, when promises are not fulfilled, and when he does something he entrusted but it fails.

29. Šta je Havd?

Havd je vrelo Muhammeda a.s. u džennetu.

**Ibadat:**

30. Šta je post ?

Post je suzdržanje od jela, pića, pušenja i intimnih odnosa od pojave zore do zalaska sunca!

Post je propisan u toku mjeseca ramazana, koji može trajati 29 ili 30 dana!

31. Ko je dužan postiti ?

Postiti je dužan svaki punoljetan i umno zdrav musliman (mukellef), ukoliko nema određenih smetnji!

32. Ko nije dužan postiti?

Nisu dužne i ne smiju da poste; žene u hajzu i nifasu, a mogu da ne poste: žena trudnica, dojilja, bolesnik, putnik, zatvorenik, borac, radnik na teškim fizičkim poslovima i iznemogao starac i starica.

33. Šta kvari post?

Post kvari: ako se nešto pojede, popije, ispuši cigareta i pojava hajza ili nifasa!

34. Šta je kada u postu?

Kada u postu je nadoknada opravdano izostavljenih dana posta – dan za dan! Lijepo bi bilo, to izvršiti prije nastupanja sljedećeg ramazana!

35. Šta je fidja?

Fidja je jednodnevna hrana za jednu osobu koju daje onaj ko ne može napostiti opravdano propuštene dane ramazana.

To uglavnom daje iznemogao starac ili starica i hronični bolesnik koji nema nade u ozdravljenje.

36. Šta je kefaret u postu?

Kefaret je otkup (iskupljenje) za namjerno propušteni post. Iznosi: roba ropstva osloboditi, ili 60 dana uzastopno postiti, ili 60 siromaha nahraniti!

29. What is havd?

Havd is the stream of Muhammad a.s. in Paradise.

**Ibadat:**

30. What is a fasting?

Fasting is withdrawal from eating, drinking, smoking and intimate relationships from dawn to sunset! Fasting is prescribed during the month of Ramadan, which can last for 29 or 30 days!

31. Who is obliged to fast?

Fasting is required for every age and mentally healthy Muslim (mukellef) unless there is some barrier!

32. Who is not obliged to fast?

Those who are not required and should not to fast are; women in Hais (menstruation) and Nifas (after birth bleeding); these cannot fast: pregnant women, nursing mothers, the patient, a traveler, a prisoner, a fighter, a worker performing hard work and bedridden old man and woman.

33. What breaks (ruins) the fast?

Fast is broken by: eating, drinking, smoking or starting menstrual or after birth bleeding

34. What is "Kada" in fasting? - How to Make up Missed Days of Fasting during Ramadan: One must fast - day after day, in succession, until all days have been made up! It would be nice to make it up by the next Ramadan!

35. What is Fidja?

Fidji is one-day food for one person, which is given to those who can not make up missed days of fasting in Ramadan. This is generally given by a bedridden old man or an old woman and a chronic patient who doesn't have hope of recovery.

36. What is "Kefaret" in fasting?

Kefaret is redemption for deliberately breaking fasting. Equivalent to: free a slave of slavery, or 60 consecutive days to fast, or feed 60 poor!

37. Iftarska dova?

Allahumme leke sumtu, ve bike aamentu, ve alejke tevekkeltu, ve bi rizkike eftartu!

38. Objasni pojmove: sehur, imsak, iftar?

Sehur je period i jelo prije posta (priprema), a traje do pojave zore.

Imsak je početak posta (početak zore), a iftar – završetak posta (zalazak sunca).

39. Kako će bolesnik obaviti namaz?

Bolesnik će klanjati namaz onako kako može; stojeći, sjedeći, ležeći ili išaretom (znakovima) i mislima.

40. Ko je musafir?

Musafir (putnik) je osoba koja se uputi na put duži od 80 kilometara.

41. Kako će putnik obaviti namaz?

Putnik će; klanjati samo farze, skraćivati 4 na 2, i mesh mu važi 3 dana. Namaz može obaviti u prevoznom sredstvu.

42. Nabroj namaske farzove?

- Iftitahi tekbir – početni tekbir
- kijam – stajanje
- kira'et – učenje Kur'ana
- ruku' – pregibanje
- sedžda – spuštanje na tlo
- kadei ahire – posljednje sjedenje.

43. Nabroj namaske vadžibe?

- na svakom rekatu proučiti fatihu,
- kod svih namaza na prva dva rekata, a kod sunneta uvijek – proučiti suru
- na sedždi spustiti čelo i nos,
- obaviti prvo sjedenje i proučiti Ettehijjatu,
- kod noćnih namaza, džume i bajrama - imam da uči naglas, kod dnevnih
- u vitr namaza proučiti Kunut dovu, a kod bajrama izgovoriti 6 tekbira,
- na kraju namaza predati selam, a učiniti sehvi sedždu ako je potrebno,
- obaviti namaz po tadili-erkanu; polahko i razgovjetno!

45. Kako trebamo postupiti ako se dvoumimo u namazu?

37. Dua for Iftar?

Allahumme leke sumtu, ve bike aamentu, ve alejke tevekkeltu, ve bi rizkike eftartu!

38. Explain the terms: Sahur, Fajr, Iftar?

Sahur is the period of eating before the start of fast (preparation) and lasts until the appearance of dawn. Fajr is the beginning of fasting (early dawn) and iftar - the end of fasting (sunset).

39. How will a sick person pray?

The sick person will perform salat as they can; standing, sitting, lying down or išareti (signs) and thoughts.

40. Who is "musafir"?

Musafir (traveler) is a person who travels for longer than 50 miles.

41. How will the traveler pray?

The traveler will; pray only fard, shortened 4 units to 2, and "mesh" is valid for 3 days. Prayer can be done in the vehicle.

42. Name fard (mandatory) parts in any prayer?

- Iftitahi tekbir - initial takbir
- Kijam - STANDING
- Kira'et - reciting Qur'an
- Ruku'- bending
- Sejda - prostration
- Kadei ahire - the last sitting.

43. Name "vajib" (2nd mandatory) parts in any prayer?

- On every unit recite Fatiha,
- In all the prayers on the first two units, and in the Sunnah always recite Surah
- During prostration put down on ground forehead and nose,
- Do the first seating and recite Ettehijjatu,
- At night prayers, Friday prayers and Fitr - imam recites prayer aloud,
- At Vitre prayer recite "Kunut-dua", and at bayram say takbeer 6 times,
- At the end of prayers make "selam", and do sehvi sejda if necessary,
- To pray at Tadi-Erkan; slowly and clearly!

Ako nam se dvoumljenje dešava prvi puta ili veoma rijetko – namaz ćemo ponoviti! A ako se dešava češće, računati ćemo ono što je sigurno, klanjati potreban broj rekata i na kraju namaza učiniti sehvi sedždu!

46. Šta je sehvi -sedžda , i kako se obavlja?

Sehvi sedžda je naknadna sedžda koju činimo sa ciljem da popravimo greške u namazu. Čini se: ako izostavimo neki namaski vadžib ili ga pogrešno uradimo, ako nešto dodamo u namazu ili se dvoumimo.

47. Kako prispjevamo u džemat?

U džemat smo stigli – ako stignemo imama prije predaje selama. Na rekat smo stigli – ako stignemo imama na ruku'u. Propuštene rekate naklanjamo, nakon što imam preda selam na desnu stranu.

48. Šta je mesh po mestvama?

To je potiranje mokrom rukom po obući koja pokriva noge do iza članaka i teško propušta vodu. Mesh se može činiti po mestvama samo ukoliko su čiste, nepoderane i ako smo ih obukli na čiste noge. Mesh važi 24 sata, a putniku 72 sata.

49. Kada mesh po mestvama nije valjan?

Mesh po mestvama nije valjan ukoliko su mestve: nečiste, poderane, ne pokrивaju članke, ako nisu obučene pod abdestom, ako smo ih skidali i ako je isteklo vrijeme.

50. Šta je mesh po zavoju?

To je potiranje mokrom rukom po zavoju, gipsu ili langeti, ako nam je povrijeđen dio tjela koji trebamo oprati prilikom abdesta ili gusula.

51. Džuma namaz, vrijeme klanjanja...

Džuma namaz je zajednički, sedmični namaz, koji se klanja petkom umjesto podne namaza.

Obavezan je svakom slobodnom, punoljetnom i umno zdravom muslimanu koji se nalazi kod svoje kuće.

52. Kako se klanja džumanski farz sa nijjetom?

Džumanski farz ima dva rekata i zanijjeti se riječima:

45. How do we respond upon thoughts of doubt during prayer?

If our contention occurs for the first time or very rarely - the prayer we repeat! And if it happens more often, we count on what is certain, worship the required number of river and at the end of prayers do sehvi prostration!

46. What is sehvi -prostration, and how is it performed?

Sehvi prostration the subsequent prostration that one does in order to correct errors in their prayer. For instance: if you omit some prayers in wajib section or make a mistake, if you add something in prayer, or we are not sure ....

47. How to arrive in the Masjid?

In the Masjid you have arrived in - if you get there before the Imam make selam greeting with others. On the unit we arrived - if we catch up with an imam at ruku'u. Missed units we make up after imam make selam on right side.

48. What is mesh over mestwa?

It is putting a wet hand on shoes that cover the leg to above the ankle and does not get rid of water. Mesh can be done over mestwa just when they are clean, unripped and if we put them on clean legs. Mesh is valid for 24 hours, but for travelers 72 hours.

49. When is mesh over mestwa not valid?

Mesh over mestwa is not valid in these times: uncleanliness, ripped clothes, doesn't cover ankle, If they aren't put on under Ablution, if we took them off and if the time has run out.

50. What is mesh over bandage?

This is putting a wet hand over bandage, cast, or wrap, if the part of our body in which we need to wash for Ablution or Gusul is injured.

51. Friday prayer, time, number of units , intention , obligation perform this prayer?

Friday prayer is a mandatory, weekly prayer, in which is prayed Fridays instead of the noon prayer. It is mandatory for every available adult and mentally healthy muslim who is not traveling.

52. How do you pray fard of Juma with "Nijet"?

Fard of Juma has two units of prayer and nijet is with the words:

NEVEJTU EN USALLIJE LILLAHI TE'ALA SALATE  
FARDIL-DŽUMU'ATI EDAEN MUSTAKBILEL-KIBLETI, IKTEDEJTU BI  
HAZEL-IMAMI, ALLAHU EKBER.

53. Šta je sedžda-i-tilaveh, kako se čini?

- To je sedžda koju činimo ukoliko proučimo ili čujemo ajet sedžde iz Kur'ana, a takvih ajeta ima 14.
- Čini se tako što izgovorimo tekbir, učinimo samo jednu sedždu i ponovo izgovorimo tekbir.

54. Tehijjetul-mesdžid?

To je namaz koji obavljamo iz počasti prema džamiji, a posebno ukoliko neku džamiju posjećujemo prvi puta. Ima dva rekata.

55. Istihara namaz?

To je namaz koji klanjamo kada se dvoumimo u vezi neke odluke, i želimo da nas Allah dž.š. uputi na ispravnu odluku. Pred spavanje se klanjaju dva rekata i prouči dova.

56. Duha namaz?

Duha namaz je jutarnji namaz koji se klanja kada Sunce odskoči pa do pred podne. Može se klanjati od 2 do 12 rekata.

57. Lejl namaz?

To je noćni namaz. Najbolje je klanjati dva po dva rekata, koliko god želimo, i to u zadnjoj trećini noći. Muhammed a.s. je klanjao 8 rekata noćnog namaza.

58. Namaz za kišu?

To je namaz koji se klanja u vrijeme velike suše. Klanjaju se na otvorenom prostoru dva rekata, u džematu, održi se hutba, a zatim se prouči dova. Lijepo je da prisustvuje što više svijeta.

59. Hadždže namaz?

To je namaz za želju. Ima dva rekata, nakon kojih proučimo dovu zamolivši Allaha dž.š. da nam usliša želju.

60. Ko je sahibi-uzur, i propisi o njemu?

NEVEJTU EN USALLIJE LILLAHI TE'ALA SALATE  
FARDIL-DŽUMU'ATI EDAEN MUSTAKBILEL-KIBLETI, IKTEDEJTU BI  
HAZEL-IMAMI, ALLAHU EKBER.

53. What is sedžda - and- tilaveh , how to perform?

- That is sajda which we do when we say or hear a verse sajde from the Kur'an, but there are 14 of those verses.
- It is done like that so we say tekbir, we do only one sedžda and again we say tekbir.

54. Tehijjetul-mesdžid?

This is a prayer we perform of honor to the mosque, but especially if it is the first visit to the mosque. There are two units of prayer.

55. Istihara prayer?

This is a prayer which is prayed when you are uncertain on some decisions, and we believe that Allah can guide us to the right decision. Before sleep we pray two units of prayer and we make dua.

56. Duha prayer?

Duha prayer is a morning prayer in which is prayed when the sun rises until noon. You can pray from 2 to 12 full units of prayer.

57. Lejl prayer?

This is the nightly prayer. It is best to pray two by two sections of prayer. however much you wish, and that in the last third of the night. Muhammed a.s. has prayed 8 units of prayer during the nightly prayer.

58. Prayer for rain?

This is the prayer that is prayed at a time of great drought. This is prayed in an open environment for two sets of prayer, in the Masjid, perform sermon, and after that make dua. It is nice for many people to attend. .

59. Hajje prayer?

This is a prayer for a wish. There are two units of, and that of which we recite a prayer for Allah to grant us our wish.

60. Who is sahibi-uzur, and the regulations of it?

Sahibi-uzur je osoba kod koje stalno teče krv, gnoj, sukrvica ili neka druga tekućina iz tjela. On mora za svako namasko vrijeme uzimati novi abdest i može biti imam samo sahibi-uzurima.

61. Šta spada u nečistoće?

U nečistoće spada:

- nečistoće koje izlaze iz ljudskog i životinjskog tijela,
- alkohol,
- sve od psa i svinje.

62. Sadaka?

Sadaka je dobrovoljni prilog ili dobro djelo koje učinimo u ime Allaha a na nečiju korist.

63. Šta je kada u postu?

Kada u postu je napaštanje nenamjerno i opravdano izostavljenih dana posta, dan za dan.

64. Šta je kefaret u postu?

Kefaret je otkup (nadoknada) za namjerno prekršeni post, a iznosi;

- roba ropstva osloboditi,
- 60 dana uzastopno postiti ili
- 60 siromaha nahraniti.

65. Sadekatul-fitr?

To je obavezna sadaka koja se daje na kraju ramazana, kako bi očistili svoj post i pomogli siromahe. Daje se u visini jednodnevne hrane za jednu osobu ili protuvrijednost u novcu.

66. Šta su ef'alu -mukellefin?

To su šerijatom propisana djela obaveznika.

67. Kako se dijele ef'alu-mukellefin?

Dije se na: fard, vadžib, sunnet, mekruh i haram.

- Fard je stroga obaveza da se nešto radi, a dijeli se na; fardi ajn – strogo ličnu obavezu i fardi kifaje – kolektivna (zajednička) obaveza.
- Vadžib je obaveza koju je Allah dž.š. naredio ali ne tako strogo kao farz.

Sahibi-uzur is a person who is always flowing blood, pus or any other liquids from the body. On every time of prayer he has to perform new ablution, and sahibi-uzur can be the imam only to a people in same situation.

61. What belongs in uncleanliness?

Uncleanliness includes:

- impurities that come from the human and animal body,
- alcohol,
- everything from dog and pig.

62. Sadaka?

Sadaka is donations or the good work that we do in the name of Allah on someone's favor.

63. What is "kada" during fast?

Kada is making up for unintentionally and justifiably missed days of fast.

64. What is kefaret during fast ?

Kefaret is a fee for deliberately violating fast which is;

- release one slave,
- 60 consecutive days of fasting or
- feeding 60 poor people.

65. Sadekatul-fitr?

This is required charity that is given at the end of ramazan. This is how you clean your fast and help the poor. A days' worth of food is given for one person or a cash equivalent.

66. What is ef'alu -mukellefin?

These are with law prescribed deeds for obligatory muslims.

67. Which category of ef'alu-mukellefin we have?

We have next categories: fard, vadžib, sunnet, mekruh i haram.

- Fard is a strict commitment to doing something, and it's separated by: fardi ajn – strict personal commitment and fardi kifaje – collective commitment
- Vadžib is a commitment that Allah dž.š. ordered but it's not as strict as fard.

- Sunnet je sve ono što je Muhammed a.s. rekao, radio, preporučio i šutnjom Dijeli se na:

- sunneti gajri muekkede – nepritrđeni sunnet.

sunneti muekkede – pritrđeni sunnet i

Sunnet može biti: mendub – ono što je Muhammed a.s. redovno radio, mustehab – pohvano raditi, jer je i Muhammed a.s. ponekad to radio, i mubah – ono što je dozvoljeno raditi.

- Mekruh je sve ono što je pokuđeno raditi. Dijeli se na:

mekruhi tahrimen – blizak haramu i

mekruhi tenzihen – obični mekruh.

- Haram je ono što je Allah dž.š. strogo zabranio da se radi.

- Mufsid su djela, radnje i postupci koji kvare vjerske obrede.

68. Šta je šerijat?

Šerijat je islamski vjerezakon, ili skup propisa po kojima se vladaju muslimani i muslimanke.

69. Koji su izvori šerijata?

To su:

- Kur'an ; posljednja Božija objava data Muhammedu a.s.

- Sunnet; sve što je Muhammed a.s. rekao, radio, preporučio i šutnjom odobrio.

- Idžma; saglasnost islamskih učenjaka po nekom pitanju.

- Kijas; analogija – donošenje novih propisa na temelju postojećih sličnih rješenja.

70. Šta je gusul, kada se uzima?

Gusul je obavezno vjersko kupanje. Gusul uzima :

- žena nakon prestanka hajza ili nifasa

- džunub osoba nakon intimnog odnosa ili izbacivanje sjemena u snu ili javi.

71. Gusulski šarti?

- Sunnet is everything that Muhammed a.s. said, did, recommended and silently approved.

It's separated on:

- sunneti gajri muekkede – Prophet's deeds sometimes omitted.

- sunneti muekkede – important sunnet and

Sunnet could be : mendub – what Muhammed a.s. normally did, mustehab –thankfully did, because even Muhammed a.s. did that sometimes, and mubah – which is what you're allowed to do.

- Mekruh are all of the things that are disliked for you to do. They are separated by:

mekruhi tahrimen – closer to haram and

mekruhi tenzihen – simple mekruh.

- Haram is what Allah dž.š. strictly forbids one to do.

- Mufsid are deeds, actions, and procedures that ruin your religious rites.

68. What is Shariah?

Shariah is an islamic religious law or set of regulations in which Muslims are ruled by.

69. What are the sources of Shariah?

They are:

- Qur'an ; the last message of God given to Muhammed a.s.

- Sunnah; everything that Muhammed a.s. said, did, recommended and silently approved.

- Ijma; approvement of Islamic scholars on an issue.

- Qijas; analogy– adoption of new regulations on the basis of existing similar solutions. .

70. What is gusul , when is it taken?

Gusul is a mandatory religious bathing. People that take Gusul are:

- women after the end of hajz or nifas

- Junub person after intimate relations or ejection of semen in a dream or reality.

71. Conditions of gusul?



Gusulski šarta ima 3:

- oprati usta i grlo (gargareh)
- oprati nos (istinšak)
- oprati čitavo tijelo, da nigdje ne ostane suho (gasli vudžud).

72. Kako je gusul činio Muhammeda, a.s.?

Muhammed a.s. bi prvo uzeo abdest, bez pranja nogu, zatim bi oprao čitavo tijelo počevši od glave i desnog ramena, i na kraju bi oprao desnu, pa lijevu nogu.

73. Kada je sunnet uzeti gusul?

Sunnet je uzeti gusul:

- petkom, prije džume
- uoči bajrama,
- prilikom obačenja ihrama.

74. Šta je hajz, a šta nifas?

Hajz je period čišćenja (materice), koji se javlja kod svake punoljetne žene svakog mjeseca, i traje od 3 do 10 dana.

Nifas je period čišćenja koji se javlja nakon poroda, a traje najviše 40 dana.

75. Za koju osobu kažemo da je džunub?

Džunub osobe su:

- muškarac i žena nakon intimnog odnosa,
- osoba kod koje dođe do izlaska sjemena u snu ili javi.

76. Šta je zabranjeno džunub osobi i osobi sa hajzom i nifasom?

Zabranjeno je:

- klanjati i postiti,
- učiti Kur'an ili ga doticati bez omota,
- ulaziti u džamiju i obilaziti oko Kabe.

Džunub osoba smije zapostiti, ali se treba što prije okupati, i smije vršiti intimni odnos. Žena u hajzu i nifasu smije učiti Kur'an napamet, ali ne smije imati intimni odnos.

There is three conditions of gusul:

- wash the mouth and throat(gargareh)
- wash the nose (istinshaq)
- wash the whole body, so there isn't a dry place anywhere.

72. How did Muhammed a.s. perform Gusul?

Muhammed a.s. would first take wudu, without washing the legs, afterwards he would wash his entire body starting from the head and right shoulder, and at the end he would wash his right and then left leg.

73. When is it sunnah to perform gusul?

It's sunnah to perform gusul:

- Friday, before Jumuah
- on the eve of Eid,
- when putting on the ihram's.

74. What is hajz, what is nifas ?

Hajz (menstruation) is the period of the cleansing of the uterus, which happens to every female adult, every month, and it last from 3 to 10 days.

Nifas (postpartum bleeding) is the period of cleansing which happens after giving birth, this lasts at least 40 days.

75. What person do we call a junub?

Junub person is a:

- male or female after an intimate action,
- a person who ends up having an ejaculation in a dream or reality.

76. What is forbidden to a junub person or a person with hajz or nifas?

It's forbidden to:

- pray and fast,
- read the Qur'an or touch it without covers,
- go inside a mosque or go around the Kaba.

Junub person is allowed to fast, but they have to as soon as possible bathe, and are allowed to finish their intimate action. A women in hajz or nifas is allowed to read the Qur'an by memory, but is not allowed to have any intimate relations.

77. Šta je dženaza namaz?

Dženaza namaz je poseban namaz koji se klanja za umrlu osobu.

78. Kome se klanja dženaza?

Dženaza namaz se može klanjati samo osobi koja je umrla, musliman je, okupana je i umotana u ćefine i nalazi se ispred džemata.

79. Kako se klanja dženaza?

Dženaza namaz ima 2 farza – kijam (stajanje) i 4 tekbira, i može se klanjati samo u džematu za imamom.

Nakon prvog tekbira uči se subhaneke, sa dodatkom VE DŽELLE SENAUKÉ, prije - ve la ilahe gajruke, izgovori se drugi tekbir i uče salavati, izgovori treći tekbir i uči dženazetska dova, a zatim se izgovori četvrti tekbir i preda selam na desnu i lijevu stranu.

80. Šta je džihad?

Džihad je svaki vid borbe i truda, svim dozvoljenim sredstvima, u ime Allaha, a na korist muslimana.

81. Šta je vakuf?

Vakuf je opće zajedničko dobro koje neki musliman daruje u ime Allaha dž.š., u korist ljudi. Najpoznatiji vakufi su:

- Gazi Husrev -begov u Sarajevu,
- Karadžoz-begov u Mostaru,
- Ferhat-pašin u Banjaluci i dr.

82. Šta je zekat?

Zekat je davanje određenog djela imovine (2.5%), na određenu vrstu i količinu imovine (nisab), koju posjedujemo godinu dana.

Zekat se daje na:

- zlato, srebro i novac,
- krupnu i sitnu stoku,
- poljoprivredne proizvode,

77. What is Funeral prayer?

Funeral prayer is a special prayer in which you pray for a deceased person.

78. To whom do you pray Funeral prayer?

Funeral prayer can only be prayed to the person who has died, who's a Muslim, cleaned and wrapped in clean, white sheets and they are found in front of the Jama'at.

79. How do you pray Funeral prayer?

Funeral prayer has 2 fard- kijam (standing) and 4 tekbira, and can only be prayed in a Jama'at with an imam.

After the first tekbir you recite subhaneke, adding VE DŽELLE SENAUKÉ, before - ve la ilahe gajruke, you say the second tekbir and recite Salawat's, you say the third tekbir and recite Fual prayer dua, after that you say the fourth tekbir and say selam on your right then left side.

80. What is jihad?

Jihad is a every form of a struggle or effort, in all lawful means, in the name of Allah, and on the benefit of muslims.

81. What is vakuf ?

Vakuf is the general common good that a muslim donates in the name of Allaha dž.š., for the benefit of the people. Most common vakeefs are:

- Gazi Husrev -beg'S in Sarajevo,
- Karadžoz-beg's in Mostar,
- Ferhat-paša's in Banjaluka and other.

82. What is zekat?

Zekat is the giving of certain part of property (2.5%), specific type and amount of assets (nisab), which last for about a year. .

Zekat is given by:

- gold, silver, and money
- big and small livestock,
- agricultural products,
- merchandise
- natural resources.

83. Kome pripada zekat?

- siromasima,
- nevoljnicima,
- sakupljačima,
- čija srca treba pridobiti,
- za otkup iz ropstva,
- prezaduženim,
- u svrhe na Allahovom putu
- putnicima namjericima

84. Šta je hadždž?

Hadždž je hodočašće Kabe i drugih svetih mjesta u tačno određeno vrijeme.

Farzovi

hadža su:

- stupanje u ihram,
- boravak na Arefatu 9. zul-hidždžeta i
- tavafu-zijarah – obavezni obilazak oko Kabe.

85. Koji su vadžibi hadždža :

To su:

- boravak na Muzdelifi,
- bacanje kamenčića na Mini,
- brijanje ili potkresivanje kose,
- saj između Safe i Merve,
- tavaful-veda (oprosni obilazak oko Kabe).

86. Objasni pojmove: Arefat, Mina, Safa i Merva?

- Arefat je visoravan u blizini Meke, gdje sve hadžije borave 9. zul-hidždžeta.
- Muzdelifa je mjesto između Arefata i Mine, gdje hadžije borave i ibadete 10. noć zul-hidždžeta.
- Mina je mjesto između Muzdelife i Kabe, gdje hadžije bacaju kamenčiće, kolju kurbane, potkresuju ili briju kosu i borave u danima bajrama.
- Safa i Merva su dva mjesta (brežuljka) između kojih je trčala Hadžera, tražeći vodu, a gdje hadžije danas vrše saj – ubrzani hod.

87. Šta je dženneti-bekijja?

Dženneti bekijja je mezarje u Medini, gdje su ukopane Poslanikove kćeri, supruge, drugi članovi porodice i mnogi ashabi.

83. To whom does zekat belong to?

- the poor,
- the one that is ill or suffering,
- collectors,
- who must obtain a heart,
- redemption of slavery,
- a person who's in debt,
- one on the Allah's path
- travelers

84. What is Hajj?

Hajj is the pilgrimage to Mecca (the Kaaba) and other holy sites at specific times. Fardh Hajj includes:

- Wear Ihram clothing
- Stay at Arafat on the 9th night of Dhul al-Hijjah
- Tawaf al- ziyarah: moving around the Kabba

85. What are the Obligations of Hajj?

- Stay at Muzdalifah
- Throwing stones at Mina
- Shaving/trimming your hair
- Stay between al- Safa and al- Marwah
- Tawaf-al ziyarah: moving around the Kabba

86. Explain the following terms: Arafat, Mina, Safa and Marwa.

- Arafat's plateau is near Mecca, where all the pilgrims stay on the 9th night of Dhu al-Hijjah (month in which Hajj takes place)
- Muzdalifah is a place between Arafat and Mina, where pilgrims worship and stay on the 10th night of Dhul al-Hijjah
- Mina is a place between Muzdalifah and the Kaaba, where pilgrims throw stones, an animal is sacrificed, men shave their hair and live in the days of Eid
- Al- Safa and al-Marwah are two places (hills) between which Hajera ran, looking for water, and where pilgrims today travel back and forth.

87. What is Jannat ul-Baqi?

- That is the cemetery in Medina, where the Prophet's daughter, wife, other family members and many companions are buried.

88. Šta je brak?

Brak je ugovor muškarca i žene o zajedničkom životu, iz kojeg proističu određena prava i obaveze.

89. Šta je mehr?

Mehr je vjenčani dar, koji muž daje ženi prilikom sklapanja braka ili u toku života.

90. Koja su prava i dužnosti supružnika?

To su:

- da se vole i poštuju,
- da se potpomažu,
- da poštuju roditelje i rodbinu jedno drugog,
- da odgajaju i obrazuju djecu.

91. Koje su trajne smetnje za sklapanje braka?

To su: srodstvo po krvi, mlijeku i tazbinstvu.

92. Koja je kazna za blud?

- Oženjen i udata – kamenovanje do smrti,
- neoženjen i neudata – 100 udaraca bičem.

93. Šta je halal, a šta haram?

Halal je sve ono što je Allah dž.š. dozvolio, a haram sve ono što je zabranio!

94. Koja su jela i pića zabranjena muslimanima?

Zabranjeno je: strv, krv, zaklano u nečije drugo a ne Allahovo ime, svinjsko meso, meso zvjeri, meso domaćih deraćih životinja, meso glodara, gmizavaca i dr... Zabranjena su sva alkoholna pića.

95. Šta su teški grijesi i navedi primjer?

Teški grijesi su oni grijesi koji izvode iz vjere. Primjer: kufr – nevjerovanje i širk – pripisivanje druga Allahu dž.š.

96. Šta su veliki grijesi?

Veliki grijesi su oni grijesi koji ne izvode iz vjere, ali za njih slijedi velika kazna. Primjer: blud, krađa, potvora, pijenje alkohola, laž, ogovaranje, izostavljanje namaza, posta, zekata i hadža.

88. What is marriage?

a) Marriage is a contract between a man and a woman as partners in a relationship. This contract is composed of certain rights and obligations.

89. What is mehr?

a) Mehr is a wedding gift, which the husband gives to his wife at the time of marriage or during life.

90. What are the rights and duties of the spouses? They include:

- a) To love and respect each other
- b) To support each other
- c) To respect each other's parents and relatives
- d) To raise and educate children

91. What are the prohibitions (restrictions) to marriage?

a) Relationship by blood, milk, and an in-law

92. What is the punishment for adultery?

- a) If you are married, being stoned to death
- b) If you are single, being hit by 100 lashes

93. What is halal and what is haram?

a) Halal is all that Allah allows and haram is everything that is forbidden.

94. What are the food and drinks forbidden to Muslims?

a) It is forbidden to consume: dead meat, blood, anything slaughtered not in the name of Allah, pork, meat breast, meat of domestic farm animals, the meat of rodents, reptiles, etc ... All alcoholic beverages are prohibited.

95. What are extreme sins and give an example.

a) Extreme sins are those that derive from faith. Example: disbelief, shirk (associating anything with Allah), etc...

96. What are the major sins?

a) Major sins are those sins that do not derive from religion, but they are followed by a big penalty. Examples include: fornication, theft, slander, drinking, lying, and the omission of prayer, fasting, zakat, and hajj

97. Šta su to mali grijesi?

Mali grijesi su oni grijesi koji ne izvode iz vjere, niti za njih slijedi velika kazna, ali ih se treba čuvati. Male grijehе brišu dobra djela!

98. Šta je tevba?

Tevba je pokajanje za počinjene grijehе. Da bi bila primljena treba biti iskrena, što potvrđuje napuštanje grijehа. Kajemo se izgovaranjem riječi: Estagfirullah – oprosti Uzvišeni Allahu! Lijepo je klanjati prije dove 2 rekata!

### **Ahlak:**

99. Adabi posjete bolesniku?

To su:

- posjetiti ga u prikladno vrijeme i ponijeti primjeren poklon,
- zaželiti mu dobro, proučiti mu dovu i njega zamoliti da učini dovu za nas,
- voditi primjeren i ugodan razgovor,
- ne zadržavati se predugo i pomoći mu ako je to potrebno.

100. Namaz kao odgojno sredstvo?

Namaz nas odvraća od svega što je loše. Jača naš karakter i uči nas redu, poretku, disciplini, organizaciji i društvenosti.

101. Post kao odgojno sredstvo?

Post jača našu savjest i karakter. Razvija kod nas saosjećajnost prema drugima i osjećaj zahvalnosti prema Allahu dž.š. na blagodatima. Jača našu bogobožnost i čuva nas grijehа.

102. Lijepa svojstva vjernika?

Ahlaki hamide (lijepa svojstva) su: iskrenost, čvrsto vjerovanje, strpljivost, ustrajnost, pravednost, darežljivost, blagost i dr.

103. Kaži nešto o jekinu?

"Strpljivost je pola imana, a jekin (čvrsto vjerovanje) je cio iman."

97. What are the minor sins?

a) Small sins are those sins that do not derive from faith, neither of them are followed by a large punishment, but they should be kept. Small sins erase good deeds!

98. What is Tawba (repentance for sins)?

Tawba is repentance for sins committed. In order to be admitted one should be honest, as evidenced by the abandonment of sin. We repent by saying: Estagfirullah – forgive me Allah! It's good to pray 2 rakats before the prayer.

### **Morality:**

99. What are some good manners to practice when visiting a sick person? These include:

- a) To visit him at the appropriate time and bring an appropriate gift,
- b) Wish him well, make a prayer for him and ask him to pray for us
- c) Make appropriate and pleasant conversation,
- d) Do not stay too long and help him if necessary

100. What does praying teach us?

Prayer deters us from everything that is bad. It strengthens our character and teaches us right from wrong, order, discipline, organization and sociability.

101. What does fasting teach us?

Fasting strengthens our conscience and character. It helps develop our compassion for others and a sense of gratitude to Allah. It strengthens our piety.

102. What are some of the beautiful characteristics of believers?

They include honesty, strong belief, patience, perseverance, justice, generosity, gentleness, etc....

103. Say something about Yaqin?

Patience is half of iman (believe), and yaqin (conviction) is iman at all.

<p>104. Kaži nešto o strpljivosti i ustrajnosti? "Strpljivost je ključ spasa."</p>	<p>104. Say something about patience and perseverance. Patience is the key to salvation.</p>
<p>105. Kaži nešto o iskrenosti i istinoljubivosti? "Držite se iskrenosti, jer iskrenost vodi dobročinstvu, a dobročinstvo vodi u džennet. Čuvajte se laži, jer laž vodi grijehu, a grijeh vodi u džehennem."</p>	<p>105. Say something, as it relates to Islam, about honesty/truthfulness. "Always speak and act honestly, because honesty leads to charity and benevolence, which lead to Paradise. Beware of falsehood (dishonesty) because falsehood is sinful, and sin leads to Hell."</p>
<p>106. Kaži nešto o pravednosti? "Jedan čas pravednosti, bolji je kod Allaha dž.š. od sedamdeset godina ibadeta."</p>	<p>106. Say something, as it relates to Islam, about justice? "One time or act of justice is better received by Allah than 70 years of worship."</p>
<p>107. Kaži nešto o samilosti i praštanju? "Praštanje je Allahovo svojstvo i on voli praštanje." "Ko nema samilosti prema drugom, neće se ni njemu smilovati."</p>	<p>107. Say something, as it relates to Islam, about compassion and forgiveness? "Forgiveness is the attribute of Allah, Who is the Most Merciful. When one human being has no compassion for another human being, then Allah will not have mercy on those who are not compassionate. "</p>
<p>108. Kaži nešto o vjernosti? "Nema imana onaj ko ne ispunjava preuzete obaveze, niti ima imana onaj ko ne drži obećanje."</p>	<p>108. Say something, as it relates to Islam, about fidelity/faithfulness? "There is no faith in people who do not fulfill their obligations nor those who do not keep their promises."</p>
<p>109. Kaži nešto o poslušnosti brizi o roditeljima? "Neka je sram čovjeka koji doživi starost jednog ili oba roditelja pa svojim dobročinstvom prema njima ne zasluži džennet." " Džennet je pod majčinim nogama."</p>	<p>109. Say something, as it relates to Islam, about obedience and caring for parents? "A human being who brings shame to his or her parents does not deserve Paradise. Remember, Paradise is under mother's feet. "</p>
<p>110. Kaži nešto o pomaganju rodbine, komšija i drugih ljudi? "Koga raduje da živi u izobilju i da se dugo spominje, nek pomaže rodbinu." "Najbolji čovjek je onaj ko je najkorisniji ljudima, a najgori je onaj koji im nanosi štetu."</p>	<p>110. Say something, as it relates to Islam, about helping relatives, neighbors and other people? "The person who looks forward to living in abundance (Paradise) will help others every chance they get. The best person is the person who is most useful to people. The worst person is the person who causes harm."</p>
<p>111. Koji su opasni poroci današnjice? To su: droga, alkohol, prostitucija, duhan i novi oblici idolatrije.</p>	<p>111. What are the dangerous vices (immoralities)? "Some dangerous vices (immoralities) include drugs, alcohol, prostitution, tobacco and new forms of idolization (worshipping of people)."</p>
<p>112. Koje su dužnosti prema domovini? To su: - da je volimo, - poštujemo njene zakone i simbole,</p>	<p>112. What are your duties to your homeland (where you live)? Some of our duties are: That we love our homeland (patriotism)</p>

- branimo
- i borimo se za njen napredak.

113. Koje su dužnosti prema IZ -i?

To su:

- da budemo njeni aktivni članovi
- plaćamo članarinu i predajemo sredstva zekata, sadekatul-fitra i kurbanske kožice,
- poštujemo njene vodeće ljude i učestvujemo u aktivnostima zajednice.

114. Ko sve spada u porodicu?

Užu porodicu čine – roditelji i djeca, a širu porodicu čine – i braća, sestre, uzlazna i silazna rodbina.

115. Koja su lijepa svojstva muslimana?

Ahlaki hamide (lijepa svojstva) su: iskrenost, čvrsto vjerovanje, strpljivost, ustrajnost, pravednost, darežljivost, blagost i dr.

### 3. KATEGORIJA: HISTORIJA ISLAMA

1. Koliko Božijih poslanika je spomenuto u Kur'anu?

U Kur'anu je spomenuto 28 imena, za 25 smo sigurni da su bili Božiji poslanici, a za trojicu (Uzejr, Zul-Karnejn i Lukman) ne znamo pouzdano da li su bili poslanici ili samo odabrani Allahovi robovi.

2. Nabroji imena Božijih poslanika koji su spomenuti u Kur'anu?

- |               |                   |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Adem       | 2. Idris          | 3. Nuh            |
| 4. Hud        | 5. Salih          | 6. Ibrahim        |
| 7. Lut        | 8. Ismail         | 9. Ishak          |
| 10. Ja'kub    | 11. Jusuf         | 12. Ejjub         |
| 13. Šu'ajb    | 14. Musa          | 15. Harun         |
| 16. Davud     | 17. Sulejman      | 18. Il'jas        |
| 19. El-jesea  | 20. Junus         | 21. Zul-kifl      |
| 22. (Uzejr)   | 23. (Zul-Karnejn) | 24. (Lukman)      |
| 25. Zekerijja | 26. Jahja         | 27. Isa I         |
|               |                   | 28. Muhammed a.s. |

That we respect the laws and symbols of our homeland  
That we defend our homeland  
That we fight for the progress of our homeland

113. What are our duties to our Islamic community (Jemaa'at)?

Our duties to our islamic community include:

- To be active members within our place of worship
- To pay a membership fee and commit funds (Zakat, sadekatul-Fitr)
- To respect the leading men and women of our place of worship
- To participate in community activities for the benefit of our place of worship

114. What makes a family?

Immediate family = parents, children, siblings

Extended family = relatives; uncles, aunts, cousins

115. What are beautiful qualities of Muslims?

“Ahlak hamide (beautiful qualities) include: honesty, strong belief/faith, patience, perseverance, justice, generosity, compassion, among many other qualities.”

### 3RD CATEGORY: ISLAMIC HISTORY

1. How many prophets of God are mentioned in the Quran?

“In the Qur'an, 28 names of prophets are mentioned. Twenty-five of those names/prophets are confirmed to have been the messengers of God. The other three who are mentioned (Ezra, Zul-Qarneyn and Luqman) have not been confirmed to have been messengers of God.”

2. Name the 28 prophets who are mentioned in the Quran.

- |            |              |                   |
|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Adem    | 11. Jusuf    | 21. Zul-kifl      |
| 2. Idris   | 12. Ejjub    | 22. (Uzejr/Ezra)  |
| 3. Nuh     | 13. Šu'ajb   | 23. (Zul-Karnejn) |
| 4. Hud     | 14. Musa     | 24. (Lukman)      |
| 5. Salih   | 15. Harun    | 25. Zekerijja     |
| 6. Ibrahim | 16. Davud    | 26. Jahja         |
| 7. Lut     | 17. Sulejman | 27. Isa           |
| 8. Ismail  | 18. Il'jas   | 28. Muhammed      |
| 9. Ishak   | 19. El-jesea |                   |
| 10. Ja'kub | 20. Junus    |                   |

3. Reci nešto o Ibrahimu,a.s.?

Spada u ulul-azm poslanike. Rođen je i odrastao u Babilonu, gdje vladao Nemrud, i gdje su ljudi obožavali pored njega i kipove, Sunce, mjesec i zvijezde. Njegov otac Azer izrađivao je kipove svome narodu, koje je Ibrahim polupao, i zbog čega je bačen u vatru. Nakon što ga je Allah spasio, protjeran je i nastanio se u Palestini. Imao je sina Ismaila, kojeg je trebao učiniti kurbanom i sa kojim je obnovio Kabu, i sina Ishaka od kojeg potiču Jevreji. Imao je dvije žene; Saru i Hadžeru.

4. Reci nešto o Musa a.s.?

Spada u ulul-azm poslanike. Poslan je Jevrejima, koji su bili u ropstvu kod faraona u Egiptu, i koje je uspio izvesti. Objavljen mu je Tevrat, a njegova poznata mudžiza je štap i ruka koja bi postajala bjela. Bio je oženjen Šuajbovom kćerkom, a imao je brata poslanika – Haruna koji je bio veoma rječit.

5. Reci nešto o Isa,a.s.?

Spada u ulul-azm poslanike. Sin je Merjeme, najodabranije žene i rođen je bez oca – Allahovim emrom. Progovorio je u bešici, oživljavao je mrtve, liječio slijepce i bolesne, mogao je od zemlje napraviti pticu koju bi oživio i dr. Uzdignut je i vratit će se na Zemlju pred Sudnji dan.

6. Koji je tačan datum i mjesto rođenja Muhammeda,a.s.?

Muhammed a.s. je rođen 12. rebiul-evvela 570.g. u Meki.

7. Kako su se zvali roditelji Muhammeda, a.s. ?

Otac mu se zvao Abdullah, a majka Amina.

8. Zašto se kaže da je Muhammed,a.s., rođen kao siročić?

Zato što je njegov babo Abdullah, umro 2 mjeseca prije njegovog rođenja.

9. Kako se zvao djed Muhammeda, a.s. ?

Djed mu se zvao Abdul-Mutallib.

3. Say something about Ibrahim a.s.?

“Ibrahim a.s. belongs to the ‘ulul pyrazine’ group of messengers. He was born and raised in Babylon, where he reigned Nemrud. Along with Ibrahim a.s. people worshipped the statues, sun, moon and stars. His father, Azer, made statues of his people, but Ibrahim a.s. smashed those statues, which is the reason he was thrown into hellfire. However, Ibrahim a.s. was saved by Allah and settled in Palestine. Ibrahim a.s. had a son, Ismail, with whom he made Kurban. Ismail, also, renewed the Kaaba, and his son, Isaac, from whom Jews descended. Ibrahim a.s. had two wives; Sarah and Hajar.”

4. Say something about Musa a.s.

“Musa a.s. belongs to the ‘ulul azm’ group of messengers. He was sent to the Jews, who were in bondage (debt) to the Pharaoh in Egypt. The Torah (Jewish holy book) was sent of Musa a.s. His well-known miracle qualities include the rod and hand that would become white. He was married to Šu’ajb’s daughter, and had a brother who is also a prophet – Harun.”

5. Say something about Isa a.s.?

Considered as an ululazm prophet. Son of Merjem, the most faithful and chosen woman, and he was born without a father – through Allah’s will. He began to speak while in his cradle, he resurrected people, healed the blind and sick, made a bird out of soil and bring it to life. He was elevated into the sky and will return to Earth prior to Judgment Day.

6. What is the correct date and place of birth of Muhammed, a.s.?

Muhammed a.s. was born on 12. rebiulevvela, year 570, in Mecca.

7. What were the names of Muhammed a.s.’s parents?

His father’s name was Abdullah, his mother’s name was Amina.

8. Why is it said that Muhammed a.s. was born an orphan?

This is said because his father (Abdullah) passed away 2 months prior to his birth.

9. What was the name of Muhammed a.s.’s grandfather?

AbdulMutallib.



10. Kako se zvala dojilja kod koje je Poslanik, a.s. ostao do pete godine ?  
Zvala se Halima, iz plemena Sad bin Bekr.

11. Koliko je Muhammed,a.s. bio kod amidže Ebu Taliba?  
Muhammed a.s. je bio kod amidže Ebu Taliba od osme godine pa sve do ženidbe sa hazreti Hatidžom .

12.Nadimak Muammeda,a.s.?  
Nadimak Muhammeda a.s. je bio El-Emin – što znači povjerljivi, pouzdani.

13. Da li je Poslanik činio neki grijeh prije poslanstva?  
Poslanik nije činio grijeha ni prije poslanstva, jer ga je Uzvišeni Allah sačuvao.

14. Prva objava?  
Prva objava počela je 27. Noći mjeseca ramazana u pećini Hira, a objavljeno je pet prvih ajeta sure Alek.

15. Prvi muslimani?  
Prvi muslimani su: Hatidža, Alija, Zejd i Ebu Bekr.

16. Koliko je Muhammed a.s. tajno pozivao u islam?  
Muhammed a.s. je tajno pozivao u islam 3 godine.

17. Kada se desio Isra i Miradž?  
Isra i miradž se desio 27.redžeba 11.g. po poslanstvu.

18. Šta je Isra i Miradž?  
Isra je noćno putovanje Muhammeda a.s. na Buraku, od Mesdzidul-Harama, do Mesdzidul-Aksa'a. Miradž je uzdignuće Muhammeda a.s. kroz 7 nebesa, gdje susreo neke poslanike, vido Džennet i Džehennem, i razgovarao sa Allahom dž.š.

19. Koje Poslanike i gdje je sreo Muhammed a.s.?  
Susreo je Adema na prvom, Isa'a i Jahja'a na drugom, Jusufa na trećem, Idrisa na četvrtom, Haruna na petom, Musa'a na šestom i Ibrahima na sedmom nebu.

10. What was the name of the woman who breastfed Muhammed a.s. and who he stayed with until the age of five?  
Her name was Halima, from the Sad bin Bekr tribe.

11. How long did Muhammed a.s. stay with his uncle Ebu Talib?  
Muhammed a.s. stayed with his uncle Ebu Talib from age 8 until his marriage to his wife, the honorable Hatidza.

12. What was Muhammed a.s.'s nickname?  
His nickname was El-Emin which means trustworthy, dependable.

13. Did Muhammed a.s. commit any sins prior to becoming a prophet?  
Muhammed a.s. did not commit any sins prior to becoming a prophet, as he was saved by the almighty Allah.

14. First proclamation/announcement?  
The first proclamation/announcement began on the 27th night of Ramadan, in the cave of Hira, where the first five verses of surah Alek were revealed.

15. First muslims?  
First muslims were: Hatidza, Alija, Zejd and Ebu Bekr.

16. How long did Muhammed a.s. secretly call people to Islam?  
For three years.

17. When did Isra and Miradz occur?  
Isra and Miradz occurred on 27. Redzeb (seventh month), year 11, based on the prophecy.

18. What is Isra and Miradz?  
Isra is Muhammed a.s.'s nightly travel on Burak, from MesdzidulHaram to MesdzidulAksa'a.Miradz is the elevation of Muhammed a.s. through seven skies, where he came across several prophets, saw heaven and hell, and spoke to the almighty Allah.

19. Which prophets, and where did Muhammed a.s. come across?  
He saw Adem on the first, Isa'a and Jahja'a on the second, Jusuf on the third, Idris on the fourth,Harun on the fifth, Musa on the sixth, and Ibrahim on the seventh sky.

20. Šta je hidžra i kada se dogodila?

Hidžra je preseljenje Muhammeda a.s. i muslimana iz Meke u Medinu. Dogodila se u mjesecima; muharemu, seferu i rebiulu-evvel, 622.g.

21. Kako se zvala pećina gdje su se sklonili Poslanik i Ebu Bekr?

Zvala se Sevr.

22. Koji ashab je primio Poslanika u Medini?

Zvao se Ebu Ejub el-Ensari.

23. Ko su muhadžiri i ensarije?

Muhadžiri su muslimani doseljenici iz Meke. Ensarije su stanovnici Medine koji su primili i pomogli doseljenike iz Meke.

24. Šta je Poslanik prvo uradio po dolasku u Medinu?

Izgradio je džamiju, pobratimio muslimane i napisao prvi ustav na svijetu.

25. Bitka na Bedru?

Dogodila se 17. ramazana 2.g. po Hidžri. Povod bitke je namjera muslimana da presretnu nevjerničku karavanu. Muslimana je bilo preko 300, a nevjernika oko 1000. Pobijedili su muslimani, koji su imali 14 šehida, dok je nevjernika poginulo 70, i zarobljeno 70.

Izginuli su mnogi mekanski velikaši na čelu sa Ebu Džehlom.

26. Bitka na Uhudu?

Dogodila se u mjesecu ševalu, 3. g. po Hidžri. Povod bitke je želja nevjernika da se osvete za poraz na Bedru. Muslimana je bilo oko 700, a nevjernika oko 3 hiljade. Muslimani su izgubili skoro dobivenu bitku, jer su strijelci napustili ranije svoj položaj. Poginulo je 70 muslimana, a među njima Poslanikov amidža Hamza, a Muhammed a.s. je ranjen.

27. Kada se dogodilo oslobođenje Meke i ko je to učinio? Dogodilo se u

mjesecu ramazanu 8.g. po Hidžri. Muhammed a.s. je oslobodio vodeći sa sobom vojsku od oko 10 hiljada muslimana, nakon što su nevjernici prekršili

20. What is hidzra and when did it occur?

Hidzra is the migration of Muhammed a.s. and Muslims from Mecca to Medina. This occurred in the months of Muharem, Sefer, and RebioulEvvel, year 622.

21. What was the name of the cave where the prophet Muhammed a.s. hid along with Ebu Bekr?

The name of the cave was Sevr.

22. Which friend welcomed the prophet Muhammed a.s. to Medina?

His name was Ebu Ejub elEnsari.

23. Who are Muhadzir's and Ansari's?

Muhadziri are Muslims that migrated from Mecca. Ensarije are the residents of Medina who welcomed and helped the migrants from Mecca.

24. What was the first thing Muhammed a.s. did upon his arrival to Medina?

He built a mosque, established brotherhood among Muslims, and wrote the first constitution.

25. Battle of Bedr?

Occurred on the 17th Ramadan, second year, according to Hidzra. The purpose behind the battle was to conquer disbelievers caravan. There was 300 Muslims, and 1000 disbelievers. Muslims conquered the battle, and were left with 14 martyrs, while the disbelievers lost 70 people and had another 70 arrested. The battle resulted in a vast loss of Mecca's most elite eliminated along with Ebu Dzehl.

26. Battle of Uhud?

Occurred during the month Seval, year 3 according to Hidzra. The purpose behind the battle was for the disbelievers to avenge for the loss of Battle of Bedr. There were about 700 Muslims, and about 3 thousand disbelievers. Muslims lost an almost victorious battle, as the arches retreated from their position. There was about 70 Muslim casualties, among them was Muhammed a.s.'s uncle Hamza. Muhammed a.s. was also wounded in this battle.

27. When did the liberation of Mecca occur and who was responsible for it?

It occurred during the month of Ramadan, year 8, according to Hidzra. Muhammed a.s. was responsible for its liberation, leading 10 thousand Muslims

dogovoreno primirje. Ubijeni su samo najveći zlikovci, koji se nisu htjeli pokajati, a svima ostalim Poslanik je oprostio. Kaba i harem su očišćeni od kipova.

#### 28. Lik Muhammeda a.s.

Muhammed a.s. je bio srednjeg rasta, krupnih kostiju, blagog i prijatnog lica, širokog čela, sa lijepom dužom, kovrdavom kosom i crnim dugim trepavicama, lijepih bijelih – blago razmaknutih zubi, guste crne brade.

Bio je oličenje povjerljivosti, iskrenosti, poštenja i hrabrosti. Nadimak El- Emin (Povjerljivi) ponio je još u mladalačkim danima. Njegov moral je bio Kur'an.

#### 29. Bolest Muhammeda, a.s.?

Prve znake bolesti Poslanik a.s. je osjetio po povratku sa Oprosnog hadža. Bolest se pogoršala početkom rebiul-evvela, a posebno ojačala posljednja tri dana, kada Poslanik nije mogao predvoditi ljude u namazu, pa ga je zamijenio Ebu Bekr.

#### 30. Kada i gdje je umro Muhammed a.s.?

Muhamed a.s. je umro 12. rebiul-evvela 11.g. po Hidžri, ili 8. juna 632.g. u Medini, gdje je i danas njegov mezar.

#### 31. Kako su ashabi primili vijest o smrti Poslanika a.s.?

Vijest o smrti Poslanika, ashabi su primili sa velikom žalošću, a posebno je bio potresen Omer r.a. Najprisebniji je bio Ebu Bekr koji je održao govor i umirio muslimane.

#### 32. Poslanikova djeca?

Poslanik je imao ukupnu sedmero djece, šestero sa Hatidžom i jedno sa robinjom Marijeh. Hatidža je rodila: Kasima, Abdullaha, Rukaju, Zejnebu, Ummu Kulsum i Fatimu, a Marijeh je rodila Ibrahima. Svi su umrli za njegova života osim Fatime, koja je umrla 6 mjeseci iza njegove smrti.

#### 33. Poslanikova unucad ?

Poslanikovi najpoznatiji unuci su Hasan i Husejn, sinovi Alije i Fatime.

#### 34. Kako se zovu jednim imenom prva četvorica halifa i njihova imena?

Zovu se hulefai-rašidin; pravedne halife, i oni su: Ebu Bekr, Omer, Osman i Alija r.a.

after the disbelievers disobeyed the peace agreement. Only the most vicious who refused to show any repentance were executed, everyone else was forgiven by the prophet Muhammed a.s All statues were removed from Kaba and harem.

#### 28. Muhammed a.s.'s visual?

Muhammed a.s. was average size, big boned, calm and friendly face, wide forehead, with long curly hair and long black eyelashes, beautiful white slightly spaced out teeth, and a thick black beard. He was the face of trustworthiness, honesty, respect, and courage. The nickname, EL-Emin (trustworthy) was given to him at an early age. His moral was the Kur'an.

#### 29. Muhammed a.s.'s illness?

The prophet experienced first signs of illness upon his return from his final pilgrimage. His illness worsened toward the beginning of rebiulevvel, and took turn for the worst during the final three days, where the prophet was no longer able to lead the prayer and was replaced by Ebu Bekr.

#### 30. When and where died Muhammad a.s.?

Muhammad a.s. died on 12 Rabi 'al-Awwal 11.g. AH, or 8 June 632.g. in Medina, where today is his grave.

#### 31. How did the Companions receive the news of the death of the Prophet a.s.?

The news of the death of the Prophet, the Companions were received with great regret, and was especially shaken Omer R.A. The most cool-headed was Abu Bakr who made a speech and appease Muslims.

#### 32. Prophet's children?

The Prophet had a total of seven children, six with Khadijah and one with slave Marijeh. Khadija gave birth to : Qasim, Abdullah, Rukaj, Zaynab, Umm Kulthum and Fatima, and Marijeh gave birth to Ibrahim. They all died during his lifetime except Fatima, who died 6 months after his death.

#### 33. Prophet's grandchildren?

Prophet's most famous grandsons Hassan and Hussein, sons of Ali and Fatima.

#### 34. Who is with this jed is not m m namely rst four ica ha lif and it iho your name and?

They are called hulefai-rashidin; righteous caliphs, and they are: Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali R.A.

35. Ebu Bekr r.a.?

Ebu Bekr je prvi musliman izvan Poslanikove kuće. Bio je poznat po hrabrosti, mudrosti i darežljivosti. Poslanik ga je nazvao Es-Sidik – Istinoljubivi. Poslanikov je najbolji prijatelj i otac Aiše r.a., Poslanikove supruge. Zajedno sa Poslanikom učinio je hidžru i sav svoj imetak dao za islam. Vladao je 2 godine, od 632. do 634.g. Uspio je pokoriti odmetnička plemena, pobijediti lažnog poslanika Musejlemu Kezzaba i proširiti islamsku državu. Skupio je Kur'an u jedinstvenu zbirku Mushaf.

36. Omer r.a.?

Omer je imao nadimak El-Faruk ; onaj koji rastavlja istinu od neistine. Poznat je po pravедnosti. Na vlast je došao po oporuci Ebu Bekra, uz odobrenje muslimana. Vladao je 10 godina, od 634. do 644.g. Proširio je i uredio islamsku državu, te uveo hidžretski kalendar. U njegovo vrijeme osvojeni su veliki djelovi Perzije i Vizantije, a oslobođen je Jerusalem. Ubio ga je Firuz ibn Lu'lu'e na sabah namazu.

37. Osman r.a.?

Osman je jedan od prvih muslimana. Prozvan je Zu-nnurejni; Vlasnik dvaju svjetala, jer je bio oženjen Poslanikovim kćerkama, prvo Rukajjom, s kojom je činio hidžru u Abesiniju, a poslije njene smrti, njenom sestrom Ummu Kulsum. Poznat je po darežljivosti, blagosti i stidu. Vladao je od 644. do 656.g. Proširio je muslimansku državu. Ubijen je u vrijeme smutnji, od strane muslimanskih pobunjenika.

38. Alija r.a.?

Alija je amidžić Muhammeda a.s. i sin Ebu Taliba. Islam je primio kao dječak. Bio je poznat po velikom znanju i izuzetnoj hrabrosti pa je nazvan Hajberški lav. On je muž Fatime i otac Hasana i Husejna. Vladao je 5 godina, od 656. do 661.g. u vrijeme velikih smutnji, kada je pokušao uspostaviti red u islamskoj državi. Ubio ga je haridžija Abdu-rrahman ibn Muldžem.

35. Ebu Bakr RA?

Abu Bakr was the first Muslim outside the Prophet's house. He was known for his courage, wisdom and generosity. The Prophet called it Es-Sidik - Truthful. Prophet is the best friend and father of Aisha RA, the Prophet's wife. Together with the Prophet did was migrated and all their possessions given to Islam. He ruled for two years, from 632 to 634.g. He managed to subdue lawless tribes, defeat the false prophet Musaiemah Kezzab and expand the Islamic country. He collected the Qur'an in a unique collection Mushaf.

36. Omer R.A.?

Omer was nicknamed El-Farouk; one that separates truth from falsehood. It is known righteousness. Came to power by the will of Abu Bakr, with the approval of the Muslims. he ruled 10 years, from 634 to 644.g. Expanded and edited an Islamic state, and introduced the AH calendar. In his time won the big parts of Persia and Byzantium, and was released on Jerusalem. He was killed by Firuz Bin Lu'lu'e the morning prayer.

37. Osman R.A.?

Osman is one of the first Muslims. Nicknamed the Zu-Nnurejni; Owner of two lights, because was married to the Prophet daughters, first Ruqaya, with whom he did migrated to Abyssinia, and after her death, her sister Umm Kulthum. It is known generosity, gentleness and shame. He ruled from 644 to 656.g. He expanded the Muslim state. He was killed during the Troubles, by Muslim rebels.

38. Alija R.A.?

Ali's nephew Muhammad a.s. and the son of Abu Talib. Islam is received as a boy. He was known the great knowledge and exceptional courage and is called Hajberški lion. He was the husband of Fatima and father of Hasan and Husain. He ruled for five years, from 656 AD to 661.g. in a time of great Troubles, when he tried to establish order in the Islamic state. He was killed by Kharijite Abdu-Rahman Bin Muldžem.

### 39. Emevije?

Prva su dinastija u islamu. Osnovao ih je Muavija, a poznati su još: Velid I, Abdul-Melik, Omer ibn Abdul-Aziz. Vladali su od 661.-750. Proširili su islamsku državu i uredili njenu organizaciju i administraciju. U vrijeme Emevija muslimani su osvojili Pirinejsko poluostrvo ( Španija i Portugal). Glavni grad je bio Damask u Siriji.

### 40. Abasije?

Abasije su druga dinastija u islamu, koju je osnovao Abbas es-Sefah. Poznati su još: Ebu Džafer el-Mensur, Harun er-Rešid, Me'mun. Vladali su od 750.-1517.g. Proširili su islamsku državu ka istoku, dali veliki doprinos procvatu islamske nauke, kulture i civilizacije. Najpoznatiji grad je bio Bagdad.

### 41. Islam u Bosni?

Islam je došao u Bosnu preko Turaka-Osmanlija krajem 14. i početkom 15. stoljeća.

Posebno se raširio dolaskom Mehmeda el-Fatiha 1463.g. kada je ubijen posljednji bosanski kralj i kada je došlo do masovnog preleska na islam, od strane Bogumila.

### 42. Organi IZ-e?

Najviši zakonodavni organ IZ-e je Sabor IZ-e, na čijem čelu je predsjednik sabora.

Najviši predstvanički i izvršni organ je reis-ul-ulema, kojem pomaže njegov zamjenik i Rijaset. Osnovni organ u džematu je džematski odbor. Svaki džemat ima imama i predsjednika džematskog odbora – muteveliju. Više džemata čine medžlis, na čijem čelu su glavni imam i predsjednik medžlisa, a više medžlisa čine – muftiluk, na čijem čelu je muftija.

### 43. Obrazovne institucije IZ-e?

Osnovna obrazovna institucija IZ-e je mekteb. Viša obrazovna institucija je medresa, i postoje medrese:

- u Sarajevu: Gazi Husrev - begova
- Tuzli: Behram-begova
- Mostaru: Karadžoz – begova,
- Travniku: Elči Ibrahim - pašina

### 39. Emewids?

The first dynasty in Islam. It was started by Muawiya, and are known: Walid I, Abdul-Melik, Umar ibn Abdul-Aziz. They ruled from 661st to 750th Expand the Islamic state and regulate its organization and administration. At the time of the Umayyads Muslims have won Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal). The capital was Damascus in Syria.

### 40. Abbasids?

Abbasids the second dynasty in Islam, founded by Abbas es Sefah. Known the following: Abu Jafar al-Mansur, Harun al-Rashid, Mamun. They ruled from 750.-Marina In 1517 Expand the Islamic state to the east, made a great contribution booming Islamic science, culture and civilization. The most famous city was Baghdad.

### 41. Islam in Bosnia?

Islam arrived in Bosnia through the Ottoman Turks in the late 14th and early 15th century. In particular, the spread of Mehmed el-Fatih 1463 when he was killed last Bosnian king and when there was a mass conversions to Islam, by Bogumils.

### 42. Organizations of IZ-e?

The highest legislative authority IZ-e Parliament IZ-e, headed by the President of Parliament. The highest executive body of the Reis-ul-Ulema, which helps his deputy and Rijaset. The main authority in the congregation is Board of Jama'at. Each congregation has imams and President mosque board - mutevelija. More Jama'at make Majlis, headed the chief imam and president of the Majlis, the Majlis make more - Mufti Office, headed by Mufti.

### 43. Educational institutions of IZ-e?

The main educational institutions in the mekteb. Higher educational institutions is madrasahs, and there are madrasahs:

- Sarajevo Gazi Husrev - beg
- Tuzla: Behram-beg
- Mostar: Karadžoz - beg,
- Travnik: Elci Ibrahim - pasha

- Visokom: Osman ef. Redžović,  
- Cazin: Džemaludin ef. Čaušević  
Najviše obrazovne institucije su fakulteti i oni postoje u Sarajevu, Zenici i Bihaću.

#### 44. Mubarek dani?

Mubarek dani su:

- Jevmul-arefe; 9. dan zul-hidždžeta,
- Jevmul-ašura; 10. dan muharrema,
- ramazanski dani,
- dani bajrama i petak.

#### 45. Mubarek noći?

To su:

- lejletul-kadr; 27. noć mjeseca ramazana,
- lejletul-miradž; 27 noć mjeseca redžeba,
- lejletul-berat; 15. noć šabana,
- lejletu-rregaib; prva noć uoči petka u mjesecu redžebu.

#### 46. Značajni datumi?

To su:

- 11. juli; dan Srebrenice, dan kada je počeo genocid nad muslimanima zaštićene zone u Srebrenici.
- 7. maj; dan džamija, dan kada je srušena poznata džamija Ferhat-paše u Banjaluci.
- 2. dan ramazanskog bajrama – Dan šehida.

- Visoko: Osman ef. Redžović,  
- Cazin: Džemaludin ef. Causevic  
Most educational institutions are colleges and they are in Sarajevo, Zenica and Bihac.

#### 44. Mubarek days?

Mubarak are given:

- Jevmul-Aref; Ninth day of Dhul-hidždžeta,
- Jevmul-Ashur; 10th day of Muharram,
- Ramadan days,
- The days of Eid and Friday.

#### 45. Mubarek nights?

That are:

- Laylat al-Qadr; 27th night of Ramadan month,
- Laylat al-Miraj; 27 night month of Rajab,
- Laylat al-Berat; 15th night of Sha'ban,
- Lailat al rregaib; The first night of the Friday of the month of Rajab.

#### 46. Important dates?

That are:

- July 11; Day of Srebrenica, the day when he started the genocide of Muslims protected zone in Srebrenica.
- May 7; day mosque, the day when it was demolished mosque known Ferhat Pasha in Banja Luka.
- 2nd day Eid al-Fitr - Day of the martyrs.