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Rocket Science

April 2019

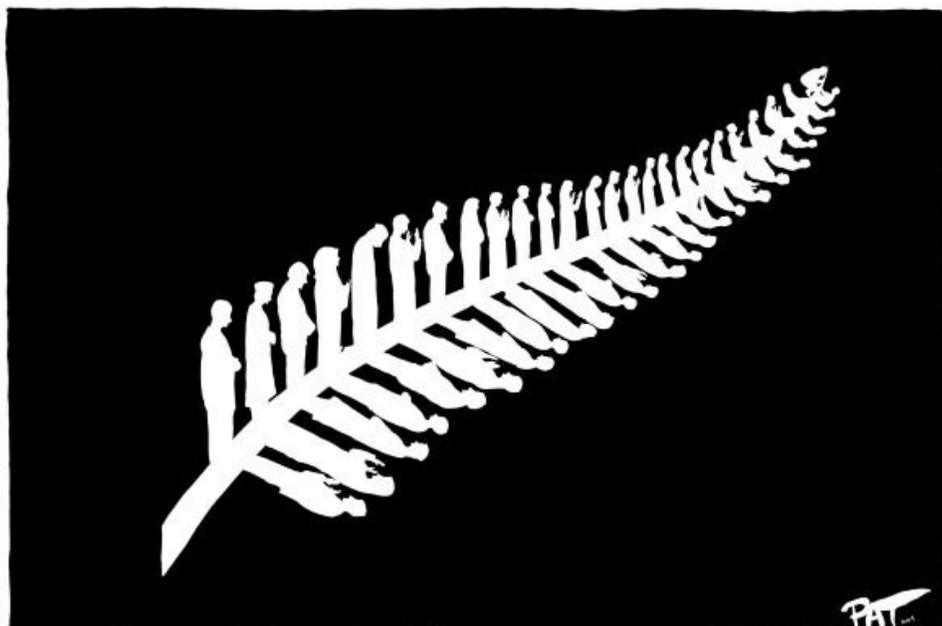
Rajab / Shaban 1440



In the name of Allah,
most Gracious, most Merciful

RIP

It is difficult to know what more can be said about the horror that was inflicted on two mosques in Christchurch on 15 March. The arguments have all been stated in the media, in New Zealand and overseas, over the intervening days.



The dead are human beings with stories

It is important to remember that the horror not only cut short the lives of 50 Muslims, but also deeply affected their families, friends, and the people of Christchurch and New Zealand. Many of them were migrants or refugees, so the effect is also felt in other countries.

The article below tells the personal stories of a few of the victims. It comes from the BBC¹, abridged.

'They run away from death'

Khaled Mustafa, 44, and his son Hamza, 16, were refugees. They had escaped the war in Syria along with three other family members. The family had spent time in Jordan at first, before they were accepted under New Zealand's refugee resettlement programme. They naturally assumed New Zealand was a safe place and had been there for less than a year when they were killed at the Al Noor mosque on Deans Avenue, the site of the first of the two attacks.

Abo Ali, a Syrian man who moved to New Zealand in 1990, says he met the family just once but they were "so happy to have a better life". "They run away from the death, and they die here," Mr Ali tells the BBC.

Hamza's younger brother, Zaid, was also at the mosque. He survived, but was injured. He attended the funeral of his father and brother on Wednesday in a wheelchair, after surgery. "I shouldn't be standing in front of you. I should be lying beside you," he was reportedly heard muttering at their graveside.

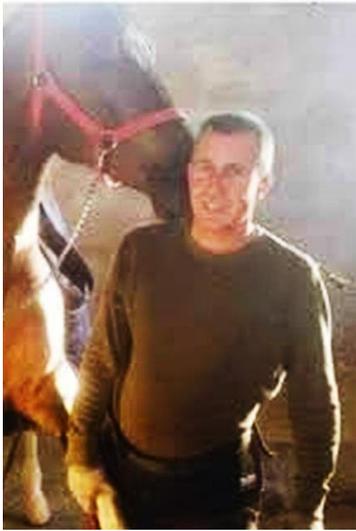
Mr Ibo says the news hit the local Syrian and Muslim communities hard. "But after, when we see the New Zealand people's support, and when we see the Christian people in New Zealand too, their support - believe me, we forget about our problem."

His dream to make hers come true

In many ways, 24-year-old Ansi Alibava's path to New Zealand was an unlikely one. She was born in Kerala, India, and not into a wealthy family. After her father died in Saudi Arabia, where he had been working, she began looking after the family, aged just 18. Her husband Abdul Nazer says that when they first met, he was struck by how she was "supporting everything".

The couple had migrated from India a year ago to pursue her dream of studying and travelling overseas. It had been his dream to make hers a reality, he said. It was only when his father agreed to pledge his house for a loan that the pair were able to get to New Zealand. It was the first time either had even been outside of Kerala. After securing jobs in Christchurch they had been supporting both families at home.

Mr Nazer can only manage a few words as he describes the bliss they shared in New Zealand. She loved her studies, he says, sitting in a room at Christchurch's Lincoln University where she was working towards a Master's degree in agricultural engineering. She had recently begun an internship.



Khaled Mustafa was a keen horse-rider



Hamza Mustafa



Ansi Alibava

Mr Nazer, 34 says of his wife: "She's a really lovely person. Very kindly. She loved all people, cousins, friends. She kept a big space in her mind [for] family members. Especially my father and my mother, my brothers."

Mr Nazer doesn't know for sure whether he'll remain in New Zealand, but it is likely, as he is now committed to supporting Ms Alibava's family - they have no breadwinners left.

'My husband – what a lovely man'

On Wednesday, flowers and tributes were starting to pile up outside Mohammed Imran Khan's takeaway shop, Indian Grill. Mr Khan, also known among friends as Imran Bhai, died in the Linwood mosque. Originally from India, he was an immensely popular figure in Christchurch.

"It's just been an absolutely overwhelming [amount] of texts and messages or communications from people I don't even know - just saying what a lovely man he was," his wife Tracey says. "I knew that people loved him, not so much to this extent, I think. He was a very known man throughout the community for just his heart and giving of time and everything else."

She is focused on looking after their teenage son, as well as her husband's relatives. "It's very difficult being over the other side of the world and hearing this, and not having information," she says, with relatives arriving from around the world.

'A kind of outrageous character'

The dozens of victims largely began their lives outside New Zealand, in South Asia and the Middle East, in Somalia or Fiji, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Linda Armstrong, 64, was a New Zealander but her life had been far from conventional, her nephew Kyron Gosse says. At one point, as "a bit of a hippy", she had lived on Waiheke Island near her home city of Auckland "in this little hut in the middle of the bush with only a long drop [toilet] and no shower", he says. At other times, she had settled in lofts and granny flats, ridden a motorbike, and travelled extensively – once living in Berlin.

Always curious, she found Islam in 2011 while volunteering in a refugee centre in Auckland and talking to people there. "She'd want to know - why? What do you believe?" Mr Gosse says. "And as she found out more and more about Islam, she told me: 'These are really beautiful people and this religion really resonates with me.'"

He describes his aunt as "a kind of outrageous character" who had always been rebellious and a bit stubborn. She brought her stubbornness to the mosque. Following one conversation with a younger relative, she took issue with the plastic waste being generated there – so she went out and bought everyone plates.



Mohammed Imran Khan



Linda Armstrong

She rarely had much money but was endlessly generous. Despite living on welfare payments, she began donating NZ\$50 (£25; \$34) per month to a refugee family from Syria. "She never met them, she just heard about it and thought: what can I do?" Mr Gosse says.

'Our brother is missing'

Across Christchurch this week, locals have been comparing the collective trauma to an earthquake that struck the city in 2011, killing 185 people. It is, many say, a similar pain although they are fully aware that this particular pain has been inflicted by a person, and on a specific community. After an earthquake, a city can rebuild – a physical healing of its wounds.

One victim, Zakaria Bhuiya, was part of that process. He had moved to Christchurch from Bangladesh to work on the post-quake rebuild, according to the Indian Social and Cultural Club. Mr Bhuiya, a welder, had taken annual leave on Friday to celebrate his 33rd birthday with friends at the Al Noor mosque.

"He lived on the bare basics in order to maximise the money he

could send home to support his family," his employer AMT Mechanical said. He leaves behind a wife in Bangladesh, Rina Akter.

'He turned my life around'

At times in this city of about 400,000 people it feels like everyone knew a victim, or knows someone who did. Peter Higgins, 67, says cardiologist Amjad Hamid had convinced him to retire following "a heart attack" and subsequent complications. "That bloke really turned my life around," he says of Dr Hamid, a 57-year-old Palestinian who migrated decades ago. "He got shot. And I think, how many people has he saved? And someone decides to play out with a gun."

May Allah (swt) grant Jannat ul-Firdaus to all the dead, who lost their lives while attending Friday jumuat prayer.

1 Jay Savage (22 March 2019). Christchurch mosque shootings: The lives lost and the world they revealed. BBC News. www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-47650948



Zakaria Bhuiya



Amjad Hamid



Letters of support

The Mount Albert Islamic Trust would like to express its gratitude to Mount Albert Baptist Church, just across the road, who asked the members of their congregation to write a few words to show their support for the Muslims of Christchurch, and more generally New Zealand. The following are a few of the messages they wrote.

Racism is not the Kiwi way! New Zealand is a place that all nationalities and religious/cultural beliefs are welcomed. All Kiwis are shocked by the Christchurch events.

Equality and diversity are hallmarks of this great country as is community. It is devastating to us to witness what was done to one of those communities. I have wept for two days and am uncertain what I can do.

It is my hope that with love, hope and kindness within our society and communities, we can somehow get through this atrocity. It is beyond understanding, beyond imagining.

With my own family in Christchurch, I would like to offer my support to you as a fellow New Zealander. Please know that in my family we come from many nationalities and accept everyone for who they are as we all bring gifts to our community.

My husband's family fled from horrors in Nazi Germany, and I had hoped that people would learn to accept one another's religions.

We don't often say this but it is deeply true,
You are brothers and sisters
whatever our skin hue.

Though we share the same Father
and go about a different day.
Though you call him Allah
we all feel the urge to pray.

So we stand today, oh yes
we stand with Ishmael's creed
for a similar faith we profess
a similar love indeed.

*You make NZ a richer and more diverse county by being here.
Thank you.*



We are 100!

The sad news of the Christchurch massacre has overshadowed the happy fact that this is the 100th issue of *Rocket Science*.

Rocket Science started in January 2011, primarily as a means of disseminating more widely the bayans and khutbahs delivered at Rocket Park Friday jumuah prayer. It has undergone several transformations since then. The newsletter format has changed. Also, several news stories from

around the world, that were not reported widely in the western press, have been summarised.

We would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the continued publication of this newsletter over the last decade.

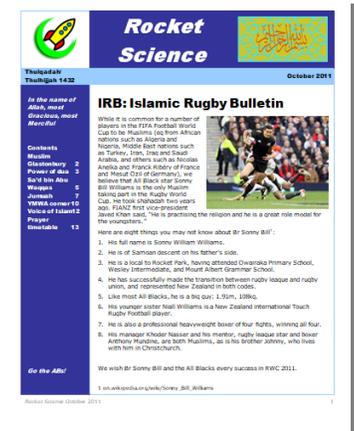
Back copies – all 100 of them – are available from the Mount Albert Islamic Trust website (www.mtalbertislamiccentre.org/node/11).



Our first issue, Jan 2011



Helping out after the Christchurch earthquake, Apr 2011



Muslim Sonny Bill Williams helps the All Blacks win the Rugby World Cup, Oct 2011



Remembering our brother and imam, Mohamed Cassim Abdul Hassan, May 2013

Eid ul-Adha, Nov 2014

Rocket Science turns four years old, with a new look, Jan 2015

Helping the Fiji cyclone relief effort, Mar 2016

Eid ul-Fitr, Jul 2016

How to perform hajj, Aug 2018

The saddest front page



Preparing for Ramadan

Ramadan is coming, and we are just over a month away from it. Before we know it, another year will have passed yet again. What are we doing to prepare ourselves to welcome our guest? The Sahaba used to spend half the year in anticipation of Ramadan and half a year missing it. Are we in anticipation of it? They were constantly living in hope of Ramadan, preparing every step of the way and holding on to the spiritual highs gained from one Ramadan to the next.

There are many things we can do in anticipation of the month of Ramadan, to prepare ourselves mentally, spiritually and physically.

Sahur

Let's begin with the first thing we do in the morning. Our Prophet (saw) encouraged us to have a pre-dawn meal before fasting. Anas (ra) reported that the Prophet (saw) said, "Eat a pre-dawn meal for there are blessings in it" (Bukhari and Muslim).

In another hadith, the Prophet (saw) said, "The pre-dawn meal is blessed, so do not neglect it, even if you only take a sip of water. Verily, Allah and His angels pray for those who have pre-dawn meals" (Ahmad).



Waking up early

To enable us to eat the pre-dawn meal, we must be able to wake up before dawn each day. Think about what time you are regularly waking up on a normal day, and analyse whether there is room for improvement.

Do you have a hard time waking up for Fajr each morning? If so, then waking up before Fajr during Ramadan is going to be even harder. Try sleeping early each night and work towards waking up before Fajr time on a regular basis. The early hours of the morning are filled with many rewards. Remind yourself of these rewards and motivate yourself to benefit from them.

Practise going to sleep early each night by sleeping immediately after Isha. Our beloved Prophet (saw) disliked talking and staying up too long after Isha.

Prophet Muhammad (saw) made dua and said, "O Allah, bless my ummah in its early hours". Make it a habit from today to sleep and wake up early each day to capture this blessing.

The blessing which our beloved Prophet (saw) taught us is in line with what is being scientifically encouraged for the body. The body will be in line with the earth's circadian rhythms. Harvard biologist Christoph Randler discovered in 2008¹ that early risers are more proactive. In a 2008 Texas University study, college students who identified themselves as "morning people" earned a full point higher on their GPAs than those who were "night owls" (3.5 vs 2.5)².

1 Christoph Randler (2010). Defend Your Research: The Early Bird Really Does Get the Worm. Harvard Business Review. hbr.org/2010/07/defend-your-research-the-early-bird-really-does-get-the-worm

2 www.forbes.com/pictures/ehjh45khem/benefits-of-early-risers-2/#74a695f73890

Abu Huraira (ra) reported that the Messenger of Allah (saw) said, "The best prayer after the obligatory prayers is the night prayer" (Muslim).

Waking up early and performing Tahajjud is a good way to inculcate the morning habits for Ramadan. This not only gets you up and alert, but also reaps the gems of merits that Allah (swt) has gifted us with.

Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated that Allah's Messenger (saw) said, "In the last third of every night our Rabb [Cherisher and Sustainer], Allah (swt) descends to the lowermost heaven and says, 'Who is calling Me, so that I may answer him? Who is asking Me so that I may grant him? Who is seeking forgiveness from Me so that I may forgive him?'" (Sahih al-Bukhari, Hadith Qudsi).

The gift of the early hours is already open to us well before Ramadan and it will prepare us for the times to come, if only we started to practise the habits. If waking up for Tahajjud is too much of a step, then practise waking up early for Fajr, and spend some time making dhikr each morning, to form a habit. Sit on your prayer mat after Fajr for as long as you can.

"The angels keep on asking Allah's forgiveness for anyone of you, as long as he is at his musalla (praying place) and he does not pass wind. They say, 'O Allah! Forgive him, O Allah! Be Merciful to him'" (Bukhari).

Eating in the early hours of the morning

Allah (swt) has blessed the early morning meal. It is a sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (saw). It distinguishes the fast of a Muslim from the others, and helps maintain the much needed energy and vitality during a long day's fast. In preparing for Ramadan, practise eating breakfast in the morning each day. If you are one to skip breakfast in the morning, start by having at least something small every morning. Gradually bring this as early as the pre-dawn meal so that it becomes normal to eat in the mornings, even if a little, combining with the practice of Tahajjud.

"Eat breakfast like a king, lunch like a prince, and dinner like a pauper" is a well-known saying in line with the sunnah. The body goes into its own fast overnight, and hence the breakfast is actually "breaking the fast" early morning. We wake up like a car with no petrol to move it. Waking up for sahur is in alignment with our deen. The advice of nutritionists is that breakfast should be eaten within two hours of waking, so eating sahur not only meets the sunnah benefits for the akhira, but also has the added health benefits in this life.

Eat healthily and moderately

With less time to eat in Ramadan, we really need to pay attention to what we eat. While we fast, the food we eat before we start our fast or to break our fast needs to provide the optimal energy so we can accomplish our daily tasks and increase our worship.



BREAKFAST LIKE A

KING

LUNCH LIKE A

PRINCE

DINNER LIKE A

PAUPER



Overeating too is hazardous. Ash-Shafi'i (ra) said, "I have not filled myself in 16 years because filling oneself makes the body heavy, removes clean understanding, induces sleep and makes one weak for worship."

Similarly, a famous hadith states, "The Son of Adam will not fill a pot worse for himself than his stomach. It is enough for the Son of Adam to eat a few bites that strengthens his spine. If he likes to have more, then let him fill a third with food, a third with drink and leave a third for his breathing" (An-Nasai and At-Tirmidhi).

Perform extra, voluntary fasts

Usamah ibn Zayd (ra) said, "I said, 'Oh Messenger of Allah, I do not see you fasting in any other month like you fast in Shaban.' He said, 'That is a month to which people do not pay attention, between Rajab and Ramadan, and it is a month in which deeds are lifted up to the Lord of the Worlds. I like my deeds to be lifted up when I am fasting'" (an-Nasai).

The best way to prepare fasting for a whole month is to start fasting often, in order to gain control over your actions, stomach and desires.

Recite and reflect upon the Quran

Start now to reflect on portions of the Quran to get closer to Allah (swt) and understand your responsibilities. Every single time you read the Quran, you will uncover a greater depth of meaning and benefit in this world and the Hereafter.

Aishah (ra) related that the Prophet (saw) said, "Indeed the one who recites the Quran beautifully, smoothly and precisely,

will be in the company of the noble and obedient angels. As for the one who recites with difficulty, stammering or stumbling through its verses, then he will have twice that reward" (Muslim).

Repent and make dua

We all make mistakes but, alhamdu lillah, we can always repent.

The Prophet (saw) said, "All the children of Adam constantly err, but the best of those who constantly err are those who constantly repent" (At-Tirmidhi).

Give charity

This world can only be a better place if we help each other. In return, Allah (swt) rewards us in both worlds. The Messenger (saw) said, "Allah is in the aid of His servant as long as His aide is in the assistance of others" (Muslim).

In the Quran, Allah (swt) asks, "Who is it that would loan Allah a goodly loan so He will multiply it for him and he will have a noble reward?" (Qur'an 57:11).

The Prophet (saw) also said, "Give charity without delay, for it stands in the way of calamity" (Al-Tirmidhi).

Each and every one of us will have a unique way to prepare for Ramadan. We should state the intention of making this Ramadhan a better one than the last. We might succeed or fail, but we should never lose hope in Allah (swt) and His mercy. May Allah grant us the strength to take steps towards Him this Ramadan and keep us steadfast on the straight path.



Sirah of the Prophet

We conclude the brief account, started in previous issues, of the life of Prophet Muhammad (saw).

Migration to Madinah

During his time in Makkah, our beloved Prophet (saw) concentrated on building aqidah, the basic principles and beliefs in Islam. As he migrated to Madina, the focus shifted to building institutions such as mosques, and building a community of Muslims.

The Madinan people were mainly Jews and Arabs. The Arabs had control as they were more united than the Jews. The religion that the people of Madina followed was the religion of the Quraish as they were the leaders of the land.

The Prophet (saw) recognised that the society was in turmoil and started building mosques to unite the communities together. The masjid was not only a place of worship, but it was also where political events such as the parliament, knowledge sharing, schooling, battle planning, and disputes were resolved. So the masjid had several purposes, not just prayers.

The Prophet (saw) brought in the concept of brotherhood, where the Ansar (people of Madina) were coupled with the Muhajirun (the migrants from Makkah). If an Ansari died, then the Muhajiri was to inherit the wealth. This ensured a level playing field and helped bring the community together while taking care of the migrants.

The sahifa

The sahifa, or an agreement between the three parties – the Muslims, the non-Muslim Arabs and the Jews – was enacted by the Prophet (saw). It stipulated various duties such as:

1. Upholding the state of unity in peace and war
2. Freedom of worship
3. The Prophet (saw) was given full authority to judge in all affairs
4. The duties towards neighbours was established, including helping each other and providing support and security
5. The sanctity of Madina, which was established as a holy city, the home of our beloved Prophet (saw)
6. Man's right to life, property and faith

A sahifa therefore can be thought of as the bill of rights, the Magna Carta, or human rights.

Abdullah ibn Ubaid

One person who was very upset at the arrival of the Prophet (saw) in Madina was Abdullah ibn Ubaid. He had a plan to become the next ruler of Madina, but when the Prophet (saw) took on this role, he became upset. He was concerned that he would lose his status, influence and power. Although outwardly he was a Muslim, in his heart he remained a polytheist. He used to profess Islam verbally but inwardly he remained hostile towards our beloved Prophet (saw).

The Jews

Allah (swt) instructed the Prophet (saw) to invite the Jews to Islam and to worship one God. The Prophet was not a prophet for Arabs only, but to the Jews as well, and to all mankind. He showed kindness to all people including the Jews and polytheists (Mushrikin). Although the majority of them



rejected the Prophet (saw), he continued to live with them in peace, security and honour. The sahifa helped achieve this goal.

As reported in a sahih Bukhari hadith, Abdullah ibn Salam, a Jewish leader, went to the Prophet (saw) and asked three questions, and after that he accepted Islam.

"Abdullah ibn Salam heard the news of the arrival of Allah's Messenger (at Madina) while he was on a farm collecting its fruit. So he came to the Prophet and said, 'I will ask you about three things which nobody knows unless he is a prophet. Firstly, what is the first portent of the Hour? What is the first meal of the people of Paradise? And what makes a baby look like its father or mother?'

The Prophet said, 'Just now Gabriel has informed me about that.' Abdullah said, 'Gabriel?' The Prophet said, 'Yes.' Abdullah said, 'He, among the angels is the enemy of the Jews.' On that, the Prophet recited this holy verse: 'Whoever is an enemy to Gabriel (let him die in his fury!) for he has brought it (i.e. Quran) down to your heart by Allah's permission' (2.97).

Then he added, 'As for the first portent of the Hour, it will be a fire that will collect the people from the East to West. And as for the first meal of the people of Paradise, it will be the caudite (i.e. extra) lobe of the fish liver. And if a man's discharge preceded that of the woman, then the child resembles the father, and if the woman's discharge preceded that of the man, then the child resembles the mother.'

On hearing that, Abdullah said, 'I testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah, O,

Allah's Messenger. The Jews are liars, and if they should come to know that I have embraced Islam, they would accuse me of being a liar.'

In the meantime some Jews came (to the Prophet) and he asked them, 'What is Abdullah's status amongst you?' They replied, 'He is the best amongst us, and he is our chief and the son of our chief.' The Prophet said, 'What would you think if Abdullah ibn Salam embraced Islam?' They replied, 'May Allah protect him from this!'

Then Abdullah came out and said, 'I testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.' The Jews then said, 'Abdullah is the worst of us and the son of the worst of us,' and disparaged him. On that Abdullah said, 'O Allah's Messenger! This is what I was afraid of!'"

Worship

Initially, the brotherhood was made up of 45 Ansars and 45 Muhajirun. Afterwards, all others made the journey to Madina from Makkah and settled there. The masjid was established. Allah (swt) decreed the faraid (compulsory acts of religion). This includes fasting, zakat, and Hajj. Only prayers were legislated in Makkah. This ensured that man's physical and spiritual needs were met.

Allah (swt) says in the Quran, "And I did not create the jinn and mankind except to worship Me" (51.56). So, the biggest and greatest gift that Allah (swt) has given us is the gift of deen. He has chosen to guide us in the path of Islam and therefore we need to be very grateful for that. The Prophet (saw) was sent as a mercy to mankind, so that we may perfect our character and in return gain the pleasure of Allah (swt).

Islam is more than just a religion

While prayers and aqidah are important, Islam stresses the importance of good character, communal living, and being kind to others. We cannot practise the religion in isolation, by us Muslims getting together as one while leaving out the rest of the community. It's about engagement in society. The best people are those who mix with people of the society, suffer from its hardships, are patient and come out successful and strong despite the challenges they face in the community.

Aisha (ra) reported, "The Prophet said, 'Jibreel continued to advise me to treat neighbours well until I thought he would make them my heirs.' This hadith shows the importance of being inclusive of the society, being kind and supportive to the neighbours, even though they might not be Muslims. The principles the Prophet (saw) was building in Madina can be summarised in the following verse of the Quran:

"And strive for Allah with the striving due to Him. He has chosen you and has not placed upon you in the religion any difficulty. [It is] the religion of your father, Abraham. Allah named you 'Muslims' before [in former scriptures] and in this [revelation] that the Messenger may be a witness over you and you may be witnesses over the people. So establish prayer and give zakah and hold fast to Allah. He is your protector; and excellent is the protector, and excellent is the helper" (22:78).

The call to prayer

As the number of Muslims grew across Madina, there was a need to establish a way to call to prayer. There were some suggestions such as blowing a horn like the Jews, or ringing a bell. However, when

Abdullah ibn Zaid ibn Halam saw in a dream someone calling to prayer using the words as we now know, he went and told the Prophet (saw) about it. And then it became the call to prayer. Umar (ra) also said that he himself saw a similar dream with the exact words.

The Prophet (saw) instructed Bilal (ra) to make the adhan, as he had a beautiful, loud voice. When we hear the adhan, we must remain quiet and repeat after it.

The battles

After the establishment in Madina, the Muslims were involved in a series of battles for their survival. In the final major confrontation, the Battle of the Trench and Siege of Madina, the Prophet (saw) and his companions prevailed and a treaty was signed.

This treaty was broken by the Makkans a year later. By now, the Prophet (saw) had plenty of forces and the balance of power had shifted away from the Makkan leaders to him. In 630, the Muslim army marched into Makkah, taking the city with minimum casualties.

The Prophet (saw) gave amnesty to many of the Makkan leaders who had opposed him and pardoned many others. Most of the Makkan population converted to Islam. The Prophet (saw) and his companions then proceeded to destroy all of the statues of pagan gods in and around the Kaaba.

The death of the Prophet

After the conflict with Makkah was finally settled, the Prophet (saw) took his first (and last) Islamic pilgrimage to Makkah and in March 632 he delivered his farewell sermon at Mount Arafat. Upon his return to Medina to his wife's home, he fell ill for several days. He died on 8 June 632, at the age of 63, and was buried at Masjid an-Nabawi (the Mosque of the Prophet) one of the first mosques built by the Prophet in Madina.





Waleed Basyouni

Voice of Islam

VOI delivers the message of Islam based on the teachings of the Noble Quran and the Sunnah (practices) of the Prophet Muhammad (saw). VOI television is broadcast on APNA TV (Freeview channel 36)(10.30 am Sun). In order to save costs, it now only broadcasts on APNA TV. However, Voice of Islam programmes are available on YouTube.

7 April

Quran: 03: 64 Ali-Imran: We worship only one God.
 Animation 50: What is the importance of Fajr & Isha?
 Raising children and parenting 06
 The beginning & the end 23: Scary-looking angels.
 Lecture: Gratitude to the Merciful. Yasmin Mogahed.
 Amazed by the Quran: 32 type of calamities.

14 April

Quran: 03: 64 Ali-Imran: We worship only one God.
 Animation 51: What is the meaning of *Bismillah*?
 Raising children and parenting 07
 Lecture: Learning from our children. Waleed Basyouni.
 The beginning & the end 26: 70,00 angels escorting you.

21 April

Quran: 03: 64 Ali-Imran: We worship only one God.
 Animation 52: What is the meaning of Ar-Rahman?
 Raising children and parenting 08
 Lecture: Jesus in Islam
 1 word series 03

28 April

Quran: 33: 40-43.
 Animation 53: What is miracle of Quran?
 The beginning & the end 24: They would shake your hand
 Lecture: Ramadan: Time to stop bad habits.
 5 tips for Ramadan
 Amazed by the Quran: 33: Why is Moses different?

Watch VOI online, or order a free copy of the Quran: www.voitv.org

Auckland prayer timetable for April 2019

(from www.islamicfinder.org. For other cities in New Zealand, see www.fianz.co.nz).

Date	Fajr	Sunrise	Dhuhr	Asr 1	Asr 2	Maghrib	Isha
1	06:09	07:33	01:26	04:44	05:34	07:18	08:37
2	06:10	07:34	01:26	04:43	05:32	07:16	08:36
3	06:11	07:35	01:25	04:42	05:31	07:15	08:35
4	06:12	07:36	01:25	04:41	05:30	07:13	08:33
5	06:13	07:37	01:25	04:40	05:28	07:12	08:32
6	06:14	07:38	01:24	04:39	05:27	07:11	08:30
7	05:14	06:38	12:24	03:38	04:26	06:08	07:28
8	05:15	06:39	12:24	03:37	04:24	06:06	07:27
9	05:16	06:40	12:23	03:36	04:23	06:05	07:26
10	05:17	06:41	12:23	03:35	04:22	06:03	07:24
11	05:18	06:42	12:23	03:34	04:21	06:02	07:23
12	05:18	06:43	12:22	03:32	04:19	06:01	07:22
13	05:19	06:44	12:22	03:31	04:18	05:59	07:20
14	05:19	06:44	12:22	03:31	04:18	05:59	07:20
15	05:21	06:45	12:22	03:29	04:16	05:57	07:18
16	05:22	06:46	12:21	03:28	04:14	05:55	07:16
17	05:22	06:47	12:21	03:27	04:13	05:54	07:15
18	05:23	06:48	12:21	03:26	04:12	05:53	07:14
19	05:24	06:49	12:21	03:25	04:11	05:51	07:13
20	05:25	06:50	12:21	03:24	04:09	05:50	07:11
21	05:25	06:51	12:20	03:23	04:08	05:49	07:10
22	05:26	06:51	12:20	03:22	04:07	05:47	07:09
23	05:27	06:52	12:20	03:21	04:06	05:46	07:08
24	05:28	06:53	12:20	03:20	04:05	05:45	07:07
25	05:29	06:54	12:20	03:19	04:04	05:44	07:06
26	05:29	06:55	12:19	03:18	04:02	05:42	07:05
27	05:30	06:56	12:19	03:17	04:01	05:41	07:03
28	05:31	06:57	12:19	03:16	04:00	05:40	07:02
29	05:31	06:57	12:19	03:16	04:00	05:40	07:02
30	05:32	06:58	12:19	03:15	03:58	05:38	07:00

Asr 1: Maliki, Shafii and Hanbali schools (single shadow length)

Asr 2: Hanafi school (double shadow length)

“For any Muslim who dies and four of his close neighbours testify that they have known him to be good, Allah the Blessed, the Highest, will say, ‘I have accepted your testimony and forgiven him for what you do not know about.’”
(Hadith Ahmad)

Credits

Rocket Science is a monthly newsletter produced by the Mount Albert Islamic Trust.

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Why attend Rocket Park jumuah?

Prayers are held at the **Senior Citizens' Association building, Rocket Park, New North Road, Mount Albert.**

- ✓ Central location
- ✓ Plenty of free parking
- ✓ Facilities for ladies
- ✓ Heating and air-conditioning
- ✓ Bayan (religious talk) before jumuah prayers
- ✓ All bayans and khutbahs in English

NB We are only open for Friday prayers – not for the five daily prayers.

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SwT, saW, as, ra

SwT: subhanahu wa ta'ala "Glory to Him, the Exalted" (when mentioning Allah)

saW: salallahu alaihi wassalam "May the blessings and peace of Allah be upon him" (when mentioning Muhammad)

as: alaihis salam "Peace be on him" (when mentioning other prophets)

ra: radi allahu anhu/ha/hum "May Allah be pleased with him/her/them" (when mentioning members of Muhammad's family, companions, etc)