

# masjid Al Aqsa

Name:.....

# Where in the World is Masjid al Aqsa?

Masjid al Aqsa is in.....circle the correct answer

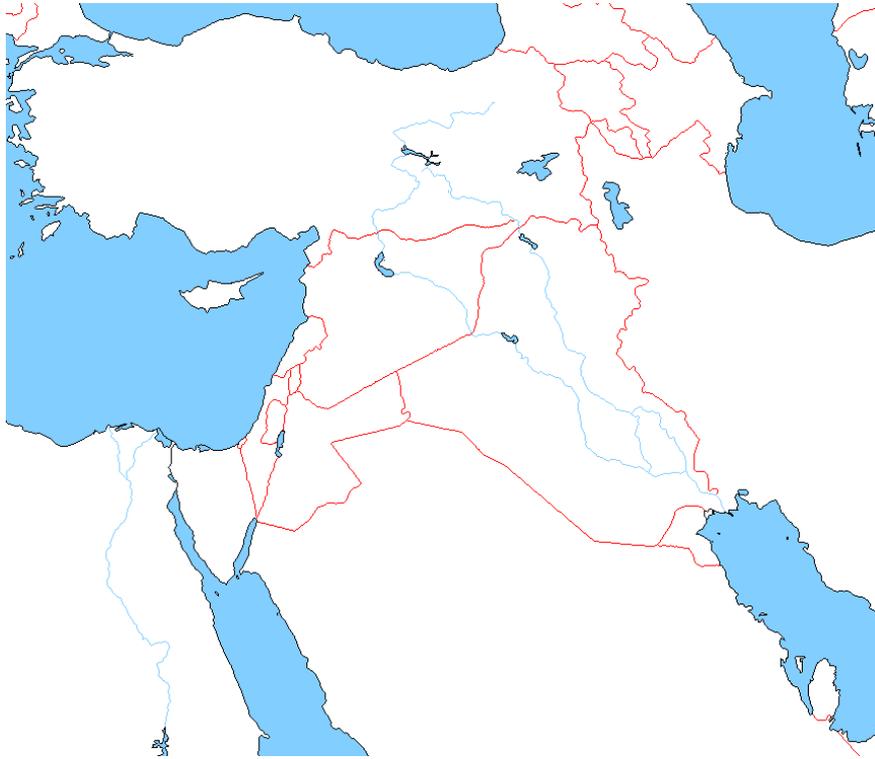
- Saudi Arabia
- Egypt
- Palestine
- America
- Syria
- England

Circle the continent that contains Masjid al Aqsa



- Europe
- Asia - Middle East
- North America
- Australasia
- Africa
- South America

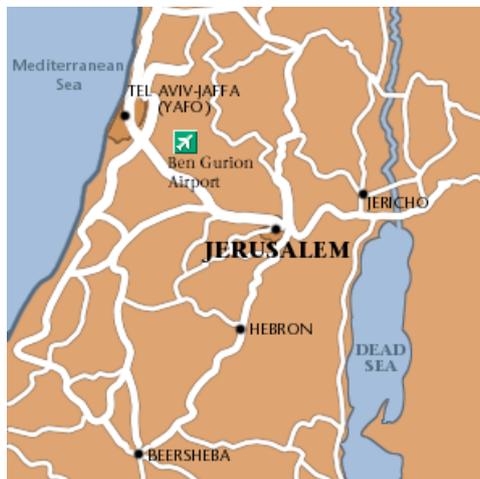
# Find Palestine on the map



(Clue - Palestine looks like this)



**Masjid al Aqsa is in a city in Palestine called Jerusalem (al-Quds)**



# Why is Masjid al Aqsa important?

- Masjid al Aqsa has been mentioned in the Qur'an and hadith (sayings of the Prophet (saw))
- It is the third most blessed place in Islam
- Many Prophets (as), like Ibraheem (as), Musa (as), Isa (as), were born or died in Palestine
- It was the place of Isra wal Mi'raj (we will come back to this later)
- It was the first Qibla (direction for prayer) of the Muslims
- The Khalifah Umar (ra) liberated the area in the year 638CE (we will come back to this later)
- Praying in Masjid al Aqsa is rewarded 500 times more than regular prayer

Narrated Abu Hurayrah:

The Prophet (saas) said:

**“Do not travel to visit any masjid except for three: the Masjid Al Haraam (in Makkah), my Masjid (in Madinah) and the Masjid al Aqsa (in Jerusalem)”**

[Sahih Bukhari]

Abu Dardaa' narrated on the authority of *the Prophet*:

**That the reward for praying at the Masjid al Haraam (in Makkah) is equal to the reward for 100,000 regular prayers; the reward for praying at the Prophet's Mosque (in Madinah) is equal to the reward for one 1,000 regular prayers; and the reward for praying at the Al-'Aqsa Mosque (in Jerusalem) is equal to the reward for 500 regular prayers. [Al-Bazaar - Sahih]**

# Isra wal Mi'raj - The Night Journey

## Al Kabah



In the year 620 CE, the Prophet Muhammad (saw) was taken on a journey at night by Allah (swt). The Prophet (saw) travelled, with angel Jibrael, on an animal called al-Buraq, which was like a horse with wings. In one night, the Prophet (saw) travelled from Makkah to al-Quds. This part of the journey is called al-Isra.

At Masjid al Aqsa the Prophet (saw) met all the other Prophets (as) and he led them in prayers. After the prayer, angel Jibrael took the Prophet Muhammed (saw) from al-Quds up to the heavens. This part of the journey is called al-Mi'raj.



Al Aqsa

This journey is mentioned in the Qur'an in Surah Isra verse 1

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ  
الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا الَّذِي بَرَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ  
لِنُرِيَهُ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ﴿١﴾

*Exalted is He who took His Servant by night from al-Masjid al-Haram to al-Masjid al- Aqsa, whose surroundings We have blessed, to show him of Our signs. Indeed, He is the Hearing, the Seeing.*

# The Night Journey - Word search

X Y Y Q V A L B U R A Q  
A L I S R A W R A J A B  
A J A J T M A K K A H M  
S L M E L A S U R E J F  
P L A N N D L T Z Y Z G  
N R R Q O I N F D P A Q  
M Y O B S Z T B Q X L H  
Q J U P Z A Q S K U A A  
D U H U H J L H E J D M  
R Y J A R E M L A L G R  
Y W X Y H D T C U D A D  
H Z H A L A S S X U M P

Al Meraj

Makkah

Al Aqsa

Al Buraq

Prophets

Al Isra

Jerusalem

Palestine

Salah

Rajab

# Story Time - The 'Umari Treaty

Al-Quds was ruled by the Romans who were very harsh on the people.

They used to treat the people very badly.

Muslims, on the other hand were known for being merciful and kind to the people. The Khalifah Umar ibn Al-Khattab (ra) sent an army to the land of Al-Quds. The leader of this army was a man called Abu Ubaydah (ra). In 638 CE the Muslims entered into Al-Quds and the Romans surrendered.

They requested that the Khalifah Umar (ra) come to Al-Quds.

Umar (ra) travelled to Al-Quds with only one servant and only one camel.

They would take it in turns to ride the camel. It was a long and tiring journey. When they arrived at Al-Quds, Umar's (ra) clothes were dirty with patches of mud. The Roman people were rich people who used to take pride in their clean, nice and new clothes. Abu Ubaydah (ra) was worried that the people might humiliate Umar. When Abu Ubaydah spoke to Umar (ra), He (ra) became angry and said: *"Oh Abu Ubaydah, we were once a disgraced people and Allah gave us honour with Islam, if we seek honour in anything other than Islam, Allah would disgrace us."*

When Umar (ra) arrived in al-Quds he made an agreement with the people called the '**Umari treaty**'. In the treaty, the Muslims promised to protect them, their money, their children and their churches. The churches are not to be destroyed and they will not be forced to change their religion. No Jews would be allowed to live with them in the area. Whoever wanted to leave, would be allowed to leave and whoever wanted to stay would need to pay Jizya' (tax). All citizens who stayed would be given protection.

After this day, the Muslims began 1300 years of rule in Palestine.

May Allah (swt) bless Khalifah Umar (ra) and the army of the Muslims.

# The Story of Salaahudin Ayubi

This is the story of Salaahuddin Ayubi. Can you find the underlined words in the word-search below?

J	N	C	R	U	S	A	D	E	R	S	T
D	I	J	C	E	M	B	R	I	R	P	O
R	D	L	B	J	E	K	F	Q	Y	Y	Q
E	D	I	V	S	L	U	P	G	C	R	X
U	U	B	Q	M	A	M	E	T	L	O	K
R	H	E	U	J	S	D	T	O	J	T	I
O	A	R	M	Y	U	R	E	T	Y	C	U
P	A	A	M	E	R	I	E	T	J	I	Z
E	L	T	A	S	E	P	J	D	I	V	P
J	A	E	H	E	J	E	X	U	A	N	L
T	S	D	G	O	X	S	A	G	B	E	U
V	O	H	S	U	C	S	A	M	A	D	L

Salaahuddin Ayubi was born in 1137 in Syria. He was a great warrior. By 1182 he was the leader of all of Eastern Asia including Syria and Egypt.

The Christians Crusaders from Europe conquered Jerusalem in 1099. 88 years later Salaahuddin led his army into many battles against the Crusaders, and liberated Jerusalem.

He died on March 4<sup>th</sup> 1193, and his death brought great sorrow to all of Damascus and the Muslim world. Salaahuddin is an example of a Muslim leader and general, who led his people to victory to regain the blessed city of Jerusalem. He also united the Muslim Ummah at a time when there was division and fighting.

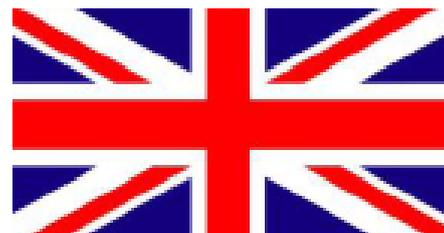
# Occupation of Palestine



Palestine was Muslim land since the 'Umari Treaty'

It was part of the Ottoman Khilafah until WW1.

After WW1, Britain took over rule in Palestine. As part of the Balfour declaration Britain decided to create a 'homeland for the Jews'. Jews were encouraged to move to Palestine.



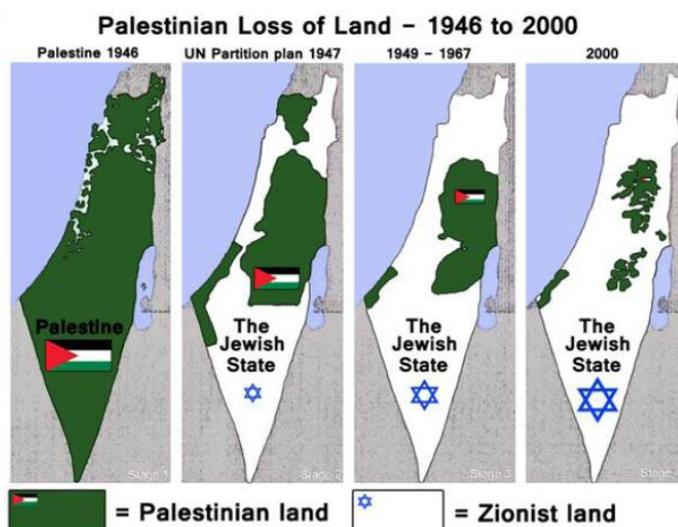
The land of Palestine was taken from the Muslims and the Jewish state of Israel was made in 1948. The Muslims were forced to leave, their homes and their land was given to the Jews.

By 1948, 78% of Palestine was occupied and 750,000 Palestinian Muslims forced to leave.

In 1967 Israel bombed Palestine. 350,000 Palestinians were forced into refugee camps

Currently the Palestinians live in only 2 areas, the West Bank and Gaza.

There are an estimated 7 million displaced Palestinians worldwide.





# Masjid al Aqsa needs liberation

## For how long will the occupation continue?

- Palestine has been occupied for over 70 years
- Israel continues to attack the Palestinian people. They bomb their houses, arrest them and not allow them to travel freely
- The Palestinians have been defending themselves, but they only have stones in front of tanks
- The other countries of the world are not helping the Muslims in Palestine
- Palestine is surrounded by Muslim countries. They are also not helping to remove the occupation

## List 3 ways in which we can help the Muslims of Palestine

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## How can Masjid al Aqsa be liberated?

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# Colouring

