

Race to Jannah - 6

Group D: Names of Allah

Allah is the Lord of the worlds and our Creator. He is one and there is no god other than Him. Only He is worthy of being worshipped. He is different from His creations in every way. He is the All-Mighty, the All-Wise. All that is in the heavens and the earth glorify Him. He has the best and the perfect attributes. He has the most beautiful names (Al-Araf: 7-180). In Arabic, the names are called “Al-Asmaaul Husna”. We should call on Him by these names. Prophet Muhammad (S) has said that Allah has ninety nine names, and whoever knows them will go to Paradise (Bukhari and Muslim).

Let’s memorize the following names of Allah, understand them, and reflect their meanings in our daily activities.

| Sl | Name | Translit. | Meaning | Explanation |
|----|-------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | الرَّحْمَنُ | Ar-Rahmaan | The Beneficent | He who wills continuous goodness and mercy for all His creations |
| 2 | الرَّحِيمُ | Ar-Raheem | The Merciful | He who acts with extreme kindness |
| 3 | الْمَلِكُ | Al-Malik | The Eternal Lord | The Supreme Lord who has the complete dominion |
| 4 | الْقُدُّوسُ | Al-Qudduus | The Most Holy | The One who is pure from any imperfection |
| 5 | السَّلَامُ | As-Salaam | The Provider of Peace | The One who is the source and provider of peace |
| 6 | الْخَالِقُ | Al-Khaaliq | The Creator | The One who brings everything from non-existence to existence |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7 | الْغَفَّارُ | Al-Ghaffaar | The Great Forgiver | The Forgiver who forgives the sins of His slaves time and time again |
| 8 | الْعَزِيزُ | Al-Azeez | The Mighty One | The Strong and Defeater who cannot be defeated |
| 9 | الرَّزَّاقُ | Ar-Razzaaq | The Total Provider | The Sustainer and Provider |
| 10 | الْعَلِيمُ | Al-A'leem | The All-Knowing One | The Knowledgeable One from Whose knowledge nothing is absent |
| 11 | السَّمِيعُ | As-Samee' | The All-Hearer | The Hearer One who hears all things by His eternal hearing without an ear, instrument or organ |
| 12 | الْخَبِيرُ | Al-Khabeer | The All-Aware One | The One who knows the truth of things |
| 13 | الْعَلِيُّ | Al-Aliyy | The Magnificent One | The Most High who is completely different from the attributes of the creations |
| 14 | الْجَبَّارُ | Al-Jabbaar | The All-powerful One | The One that nothing happens in His Dominion except that which He wills |
| 15 | الْمُتَكَبِّرُ | Al-Mutakabbir | The Dominant One | The One who is clear from the attributes of the creatures |

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Group D: Books of Allah

1. What are the names of the major holy books? Who were they sent to?

- Quran sent to Prophet Muhammad (S)
- Injil (Gospel) sent to Prophet Isa (A)
- Tawrat (Torah) sent to Prophet Musa (A)
- Zabur sent to Prophet Dawud (A)

2. In which language is the Quran?

Arabic

3. Which angel brought the Quran to Rasulullah (S)?

Angel Jibreel

4. How long did it take to complete sending down the Quran?

23 years

5. When was the Quran sent down for the first time?

Quran was sent down for the first time in Laylatul Qadr in Ramadan

6. How many Juzz is the Quran divided into?

30

7. What is the meaning of the word Quran?

The word 'Quran' is derived from the root "qara'a" which means "to read" or "to recite". The meaning of Quran is "reading or reciting".

8. What is the language of Tawrat?

Hebrew

9. What is a person called who memorizes the entire Quran? Mention a hadith regarding importance of memorizing Quran

Hafiz.

It was narrated from 'Aa'ishah R) that the Prophet (S) said: "The one who recites the Quran and learns it by heart, will be with the noble righteous scribes (in Heaven) and the one who exerts himself to learn the Quran by heart and recites it with great difficulty, will have a double reward."

Whoever memorizes the Quran and acts upon it, Allah will reward him and honour him greatly for that.

Some of the rewards of memorizing the Quran are -

- A. The best of people is the one who learns the Quran and teaches it.
- B. Memorizing Quran will keep a person close to the guidance from Allah and reciting it will increase his iman.
- C. It gives the great opportunity to be one of Allah's means in protecting the Quran.

10. Names of Quran with meaning

- A. Al-Furqan (the distinguisher between right and wrong),
- B. Kitabullah (the book of Allah),
- C. Kalamullah (the words of Allah),
- D. Tajkirah (reminder),
- E. Zikr (reminder) and
- F. Kitab (scripture),
- G. Tanjeel (revelation),
- H. Huda (hidayah), etc.

11. Importance of reciting Quran

Prophet (S) said, "The believer who recites the Qur'aan is like a citrus fruit - its fragrance is pleasing and its taste is sweet. The believer who does not recite the Qur'aan is like a dry date - it has no fragrance but its taste is sweet. The hypocrite who recites the Qur'aan is like a basil - its fragrance is sweet, but its taste is bitter. The hypocrite who does not recite the Qur'aan is like a colocynth - it has no smell, and its taste is bitter" (Muslim)

In addition, the Prophet (S) said: "It will be said to the companion of the Qur'aan after he has entered Paradise, 'Recite, and rise!' For every verse he recites he will rise one level (in Paradise), until he recites the last verse with him (i.e., in his memory)." (Aboo Dawood)

12. Importance of trying to understand Quran

- A. The Quran will be a proof for us on the Day of judgement
- B. The Quran will intercede for us on the Day of judgement
- C. There are 10 rewards for each letter we recite from the Quran
- D. The Quran will lead us to paradise
- E. Reading of the translation of the Quran is extremely important because every Muslim has to know the essential commands and requirements of Allah
- F. Quran is the only way to honor and morality, and it's the duty of all Muslims to find this way. So understanding the Book of Allah is better than just reciting Quran

The Prophet (S) said "Whoever recites the Quran, learns it and acts upon it, will be given a crown of light to wear on the Day of Judgement, and its light will be like the light of the sun."

13. Who was the only woman whose name is mentioned in Quran?

Maryam

14. How many surahs are in the Quran? How are the surahs divided?

114 surahs. They are divided in two parts:

- A. Makki surah- revealed to Prophet Muhammad (S) before migration from Makkah
- B. Madani surah- revealed to Prophet Muhammad (s) after migration to Madinah

15. Name the prophet whose name is most mentioned in the Quran?

Prophet Musa (A): 136 times

16. Name the Surah without Bismillah

Surah At Tawba

17. Name the Surah with bismillah twice

Surah Naml

18. Name the Surahs having the titles named after different Prophets

- A. Surah Yunus
- B. Surah Hud
- C. Surah Yusuf
- D. Surah Ibrahim
- E. Surah Nuh
- F. Surah Muhammad

19. How many prophets and messengers are mentioned in Quran?

25 prophets and messengers. They are - 1) Adam, 2) Idris (Enoch), 3) Nuh (Noah), 4) Hud (Heber), 5) Saleh (Shelah), 6) Ibrahim (Abraham), 7) Lut (Lot), 8) Ismail (Ishmael), 9) Ishaq (Issac), 10) Yaqub (Jacob), 11) Yusuf (Joseph), 12) Ayyub (Job), 13) Shoaib (Jethro), 14) Musa (Moses), 15) Harun (Aaron), 16) Julkifl (Ezekiel), 17) Dawud (David), 18) Sulaiman (Solomon), 19) Ilyas (Elijah), 20) Al-yasa (Elisha), 21) Yunus (Jonah), 22)

Zakariya (Zacharias), 23) Yahya (John), 24) Isa (Jesus), and 25) Muhammad (S).

20. In which surah of Quran the proper name "Allah" is mentioned in its each and every verse?

Surah Al Mujadalah

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Group D: Pillars of Islam

1. How many pillars does Islam have? What are they?

The Messenger of Allah (S) said: Islam has been built on five [pillars]:

- A. Testifying that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah,
- B. Establishing the salaah (prayer),
- C. Paying the zakah (obligatory charity),
- D. Making the Hajj (pilgrimage) to the House, and
- E. Fasting in Ramadan. (Bukhari and Muslim)

In brief, the five pillars of Islam are - i) Shahadah, ii) Salah, iii) Zakah, iv) Hajj and v) Sawm.

2. Who is the Creator of the universe?

Allah

3. Which direction do Muslims face while offering salah?

Towards the holy city Makkah

4. How many times Muslims have to pray? Name them with time.

5 times a day:

- A. Fajr- Before sunrise
- B. Dhuhr- Mid-day Prayer
- C. Asr- When the sun turns orange
- D. Maghrib - after sunset
- E. Isha - the night prayer

5. Compulsory surah to read in salah

Surah Fatiha

6. Before performing salat, we clean ourselves with water. What is the name of the process called?

Wudoo

7. In which month do all Muslims fast?

Ramadan

8. During hajj, men wear a special cloth. What is the color of the cloth?

White

9. Where do Muslims go for hajj?

Makkah

10. During hajj, we remember the teachings of a prophet. Which Prophet do we remember?

Prophet Ibrahim (A)

11. What are the four obligatory parts of wudoo?

In order: i) Washing the face completely once, ii) Washing the arms up to the elbows once, iii) Wiping the head once, and iv) Washing the feet up to ankles once.

12. What is the percentage of Zakah on Muslims?

Zakah is giving 2.5% of one's savings (if it is equal to nisaab after 1 year of possession) to the poor and needy.

13. What is the name of meal we eat to break our fasting and start our fasting in Ramadan?

- The meal that we eat to break our fast: Iftar
- The meal that we eat to start our fast: Suhoor

14. What is the term used to describe seven times encircling the Kabah during Hajj?

Tawaf

15. What is Akhirah?

The life in hereafter. The real success or failure of one's life is the success and failure of afterlife. We will get the result of our deeds in the hereafter. The life in hereafter will be everlasting.

16. Benefits of performing Salah

Few benefits of salah- 1. Obeying Allah 2. Remembering Allah 3. Being close to Allah 4. Getting our sins forgiven 5. To be a better Muslim the Prophet (peace be upon him) said, "The first matter that the slave will be brought to account for on the Day of Judgment is the prayer. If it is sound, then the rest of his deeds will be sound. And if it is bad, then the rest of his deeds will be bad."

The Messenger of Allah (S) said: "Allah has obligated five prayers. Whoever excellently performs their ablutions, prays them in their proper times, completes their bows, prostrations and khushu, has a promise from Allah that He will forgive him. And whoever does not do that has no promise from Allah. He may either forgive him or punish him." (Malik, Ahmad, Abu Dawud, al-Nasa'i)

17. Importance of fasting

Abu Huraira related that the Prophet (S) said: Whoever fasts during Ramadan with faith and seeking his reward from Allah will have his past sins forgiven. Whoever prays during the nights in Ramadan with faith and seeking his reward from Allah will have his past sins forgiven. And he who passes Lailat al-Qadr in prayer with faith and seeking his reward from Allah will have his past sins forgiven. (Bukhari, Muslim)

18. Importance of Ramadan

- Holy Quran was first revealed in the month of Ramadan.
- Fasting in the month of Ramadan is the fourth Pillar of Islam.
- Fasting helps to attain Taqwa (performing of actions which please Allah and abstaining from those actions that displease Him).
- Ramadan is the month of Quran. It is highly recommended in the Ramadan to read and study the Holy Quran and to share with others.
- The Night of Decree or The Night of Power (Laylat al-Qadr) is in this month, which is better than a thousand months.

- In this Holy month, the gates of Paradise are opened, gates of Hell are closed and the devils are chained up.
- Umra'h (shorter/minor pilgrimage) in Ramadan is equivalent to Hajj (major pilgrimage).
- It is said in an authentic Hadith of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) that fasting in the Ramadan sincerely out of faith and in the hope of reward, we will be forgiven all our previous sins, provided the major sins are not committed.

19. What are the things we must do before salah?

Fard tasks include: i) cleanliness of body, ii) cleanliness of garments, iii) cleanliness of place, iv) covering of required parts of the body ('satr'), v) ascertaining the right time for a prayer, vi) facing the Ka'ba, vii) having the intention to offer the salah in the mind.

20. Write some of the pillars of the salah.

A pillar of salah is a compulsory task and it can never be waived. The pillars include: i) qiyam or standing during obligatory prayers if one is able to do so, ii) the opening takbeer (saying "Allaahu akbar"), iii) reciting al-Faatihah, iv) Rukoo' (bowing), v) Sujood (prostration), vi) sitting at the end of salah and reciting tashahhud, vii) ending salah by saying salam, etc.

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Group D: Life of Prophet Muhammad (S)

1. Who was the last prophet in Islam? What is the meaning of his name?

Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu alayhi wa sallam (S). The meaning of Muhammad is Praiseworthy.

2. What were Prophet Muhammad's (S) parents' names?

- Father : Abdullah
- Mother: Amina

3. What was the first Masjid built by Rasulullah(S)?

Masjid e Quba

4. Who took care of the Prophet (S) after his mother's death?

His grandfather Abdul Muttalib.

5. Who became the guardian of young Muhammad (S) after his grandfather passed away? Did that person accept Islam? Why?

Uncle Abu Talib. He did not accept Islam. Though he provided a lot of support for the Prophet (S), he rejected Islam because of his pride and arrogance of his legacy. He did not want to leave his father's religion as he was afraid of people's criticism.

6. When did the Prophet migrate from Makkah to Madinah? Who was with him? Where was our Prophet (S) and his companion hiding before embarking on the actual journey of Hijrah?

The Prophet (S) migrated from Makkah to Madinah on 13th year of dawah with Abu Bakr (R). They were hiding in cave Sawr.

7. How old was Prophet Muhammad (S) when he passed away?

63 years old

8. What was the name of Prophet Muhammad's (S) first wife?

Khadeejah (R)

9. What are the names of Prophet Muhammad given by his community people?

Al Amin (the trustworthy), Al Sadiq (the truthful)

10. What is the name of the cave where the first few verses of the Quran were sent down? How many verses were sent down? What is the meaning of the verses?

Cave Hira. The first revelation revealed to the Prophet was the first 5 verses of Surah Al-Alaq. The angel Jibreel brought it down to the Prophet. The meaning of first 5 verses of surah Alaq: "Read in the name of your Lord, Who has created man, out of a clinging clot: And read, The Lord is Most Bountiful,-Who taught (the use of) the pen,-Taught man what he did not know." [Surah Al-Alaq verse: 1-5]

(Allah did not order to pray Salah, or pay Zakah in the very beginning of revelation; He ordered to read. So we can see the importance of reading or learning, right?)

11. What is the name of the first battle fought by Rasulullah (S)?

Battle of Badr

12. Give the names of the Mothers of the Believers (Ummahatul Mu'minin).

1) Khadijah bint Khuwailid (R) 2) Sawda bint Zam'a (R) 3) A'isha bint Abu Bakr (R) 4) Hafsa bint 'Umar (R) 5) Zainab bint Khuzaima (R) 6) Ummu Salama Hind bint Abi Umaiyah (R) 7) Zainab bint Jahsh (R) 8) Juwairiya bint al-Harith (R) 9) Ummu Habiba Ramla bint Abu Sufyan (R) 10) Safiyya bint Huyayy (R) 11) Maimuna bint al-Harith (R) 12) Maria al-Qibtiyya (R)

13. Why should we follow the Prophet (S)?

- Allah says: "There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent pattern for anyone whose hope is in Allah and the Last Day and [who] remembers Allah often." (Quran 33:21)

- Allah also says: “Whatsoever the Messenger (Muhammad PBUH) gives you, take it, and whatsoever he forbids you, abstain (from it), and fear Allah. Verily, Allah is Severe in punishment. “(Quran, 59:7)
- Prophet (S) said: ‘Pay attention to my sunnah (way) and the way of the Rightly-guided Khaleefahs after me, adhere to it and hold fast to it.’” (Saheeh Abi Dawud, Kitaab al-Sunnah).

14. Write down names of Prophet Muhammad’s children

Qasim, Zainab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulthum, Fatimah, Abd-Allah and Ibrahim.

15. In which battle did Prophet Muhammad’s (S) have only 313 men to fight against Quraish?

Battle of badr, the first battle between believers and non- believers

16. After becoming prophet, how long did he live in Makkah before he migrated to Madinah?

13 years

17. What is the significance of “the year of elephants”?

- This is the year when Abraha, the king of Yemen attacked Kabah. He had a huge army with elephants and was destroyed by pebbles dropped by small birds. It is mentioned in the Quran in Surah Al- Fil.
- Also, this is the year when Prophet Muhammad (S) was born.

18. Name the first Muslims.

- First female: Khadijah Binte Khuwaylid,
- First man: Abu Bakr As-Siddiq,
- First child: Ali ibn Abu Talib,
- First freed slave: Zaid bin Harith.

Then through Abu Bakr the following were converted- 1. Sa`d ibn Abi Waqqas 2. Uthman ibn Affan 3. Zubayr ibn al-Awam 4. Abdur Rahman bin Awf.

19. How old was Muhammad (S) when he became a prophet?

40 years

20. Write some importance of learning Seerah

Importance of learning seerah include:

- It helps us to increase our love for the Messenger (S): If we know him we will love him and it will increase with our knowledge about him.
- Seerah helps us to better understand the Quran: As Prophet (S) followed the Quran throughout his life and explained it.
- Perfect role model : learning seerah can help us to follow Prophet(S) in our life as a role model
- It can be source of optimism in our own lives : seerah helps to raise our Iman during difficult times
- It can be seen as a method for the revival of the Ummah
- Prophet's life as a miracle, his own life and times, how he revolutionized Arabia, and how he changed the entire world from where he came – from a humble origin, a shepherd in Makkah, and what happened with the message he came with. Immediately he became a leader within 20 years.
- It is an obligation upon all of us

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Group D: Life of Prophet Nooh (A)

A long time ago, there was a nation who lost the way of guidance given by Allah. They forgot the teachings of worshipping one and only God, Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala. Therefore, Allah sent Nooh (A) as a prophet to his people to show them the right path. This nation is known as people of Nooh.

For many generations, Nooh's (A) people had been worshipping statues that they called gods. They believed that these gods would bring them good, protect them from evil and provide all their needs. They gave their idols names such as Wadd, Suwa', Yaghoos, Yawooq and Nasr.

Originally these were the names of righteous people who had lived among them. After their deaths, statues of them were erected to keep their memories alive. After sometime, however, people began to worship these statues. Later generations did not even know why the statues had been erected; they only knew their parents had prayed to them. That is how idol worshipping developed.

Allah sent Nooh (A) to guide his people. Nooh (A) was an excellent speaker and a very patient man. He pointed out to his people the wonders of the universe created by Allah. He spoke about Allah's favors and blessings towards them. He clarified to them how the devil had deceived them for so long. He told the people to listen to Allah. He told them to be good person. He called them to worship only Allah alone. He described the terrible punishment Allah would send out if they continued in their evil ways.

Nooh continued patiently to call his people to believe in Allah for nine hundred and fifty years. However, only a few people believed in him and his messages. Others thought, he could not be a prophet since he was a man like them. They laughed at Nooh (A). They also started to call him a liar. He endured all the sufferings and mockery, and continued to convey the messages commanded by Allah.

Nooh's (A) people disregarded his warning. Nooh (A) saw that the number of believers was not increasing, while that of the disbelievers was. He felt sad for his people. But he did not lose hope. He depended upon Allah and prayed for His support. There came a day when Allah revealed to Nooh that no one else would believe.

Allah ordered Nooh (A) to build a big boat. Nooh (A) chose a place outside the city, far from the sea. He collected wood and tools, and began to build the boat all throughout the day and night. The people began to mock again seeing him making the boat on dry land. However, Nooh (A) had his trust in Allah and followed Allah's command.

The boat was constructed, and Nooh (A) was waiting for Allah's command. The terrible day arrived when the oven at Nooh's (A) house overflowed, a sign from Allah. Nooh boarded the boat along with a small number of the believers. He also took with him a pair, male and female, of every type of animal, bird and insect. Seeing him taking these creatures to the boat, the people laughed loudly.

Then water started to rise from every crack in the Earth and it began to rain. Water continued pouring from the sky and rising from the cracks for days. The seas and waves invaded the land. Soon everything on the ground went under water.

With Allah's command, the rain stopped and the flood water retreated. The flood cleansed the earth of the disbelievers and polytheists. The boat of Nooh (A) landed safely with Allah's mercy. Nooh (A) released the birds, and the beasts which scattered over the earth. After that the believers disembarked. Nooh (A) put his forehead on the ground in prostration. The believers then started a new life of purity and peace on the Earth.

In our life, we may come across many difficulties and sufferings in following the true path of Islam. Many people may laugh at us when we follow the teachings of Allah and His messenger Muhammad (S). We should learn from the patience of Nooh (A) and his trust on Allah. In the end, Allah saves the true believers and punishes bad people. We should worship only Allah

and seek His help in everything in our life. May Allah be our Protector and accept us as His beloved servants. Ameen!

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Group D: Muslim Inventions that Changed the World

1. Algebra

Algebra is used every day by electrician, engineers, doctors and pharmacist and many more to make important decision. It's one of the most important topics in Maths. From Everyday life decision making, to advanced training in science and technology, the ability to understand and apply Algebra is a stepping stone to a successful journey in life.

Muḥammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (780 – c. 850), also known as Algoritmi in the west, was a Persian Muslim scholar in the House of Wisdom in Baghdad who produced works in mathematics, astronomy, and geography during the Abbasid Caliphate. Al-Khwarizmi's authored 'The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing' where he presented the first systematic solution of linear and quadratic equations in Arabic. Because he is the first to teach algebra as an independent discipline and introduced the methods of "reduction" and "balancing" he has been described as the father or founder of algebra.

'Algebra' is derived from al-jabr, one of the two operations he used to solve quadratic equations. Algorism and algorithm stem from Algoritmi, the Latin form of his name. Al Khwarizmi's book was later translated into Latin by Robert of Chester in 1145, was used until the sixteenth century as the principal mathematical text-book of European universities.

Al Khwarizmi second major work was on the subject of arithmetic. He was credited for introducing the Arabic numerals to the Western world Because of his important contribution to mathematics and astronomy a lunar crater on the far side of the moon was named after him called Al-Khwarizmi.



A lunar impact crater located on the Moon, named Al-Khwarizmi

2. Surgery

Surgical procedures today, range from the simple procedures like, removing a mole from a skin, to complex procedures like repairing a damaged heart. Surgical procedures have evolved tremendously over time, and Muslim surgeons have made great contributions in developing these complex life saving procedures.

Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas al-Zahrawi popularly known as Al-Zahrawi, also known as Abulcasis (from Arabic Abu al-Qasim), was an Arab Muslim physician and surgeon who lived in Al-Andalus, modern day Spain. Born in 936 he is considered the greatest medieval surgeon to have appeared from the Islamic World, and has been described as the father of surgery.

Al-Zahrawi was a court physician to the Andalusian caliph Al-Hakam II. He devoted his entire life and genius to the advancement of medicine as a whole and surgery in particular. Al-Zahrawi specialized in curing disease by cauterization. He introduced over 200 surgical instruments. Many of these instruments were never used before by any previous surgeons. His use of catgut for internal stitching is still practised in modern surgery.

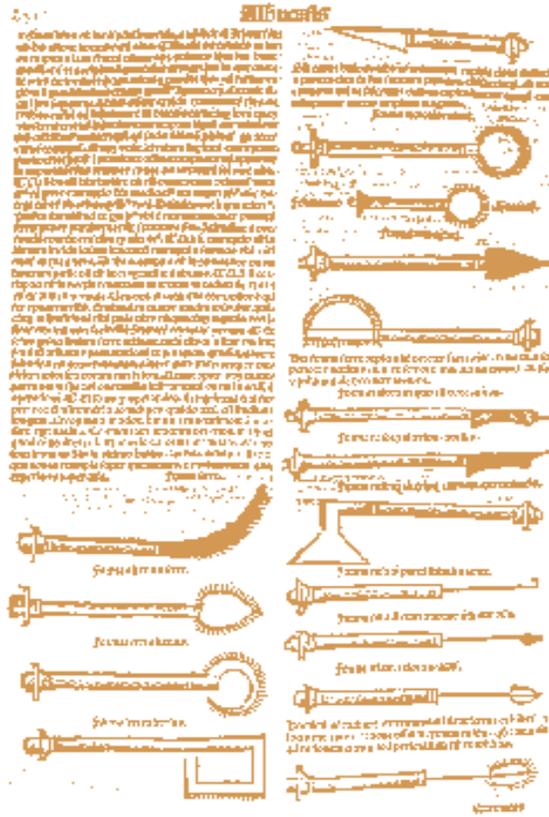
Al-Zahrawi was the first to illustrate the various cannulae and the first to treat a wart with an iron tube and caustic metal. He was also the first to draw hooks with a double tip for use in surgery. He was also the first to use cotton to control bleeding, performing tracheotomy, and first to use a fine drill to remove stones.

Al-Zahrawi's thirty-chapter book, *Kitab al-Tasrif*, completed in the year 1000, covered a broad range of medical topics, including dentistry. In it he also wrote of importance of treating patients kindly irrespective of their social status. He encouraged the close observation of individual cases in order to make the most accurate diagnosis and the best possible treatment.

Al-Tasrif was later translated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona in the 12th century, and illustrated. For perhaps five centuries during the European Middle Ages, it was the primary source for European medical knowledge, and served as a reference for doctors and surgeons.

Donald Campbell, a historian of Arabic medicine, described Al Zahrawi as being a dominant figure in medicine having an influence lasting 500 years in Europe. Pietro Argallata (d. 1453) described Al-Zahrawi as "without doubt the chief of all surgeons".

The street in Cordoba where he lived is named in his honor as "Calle Albucasis". On this street he lived in house no. 6, which is preserved today by the Spanish Tourist Board with a bronze plaque (awarded in January 1977) which reads: "This was the house where Al-Zahrawi lived.



Page from a 1531 Latin translation by Peter Argellata of Al-Zahrawi's treatise on surgical and medical instruments.