

QuranSunnah — Tonight's Cram Pack

Stories of the Qur'an & Sunnah — Yūsuf, Aṣḥāb al-Kahf, Mūsā & Khidr, the Two Gardens — story + lessons · Exam: Saturday HH:MM

 Glance sheet — the crib tables (skim these last)

The whole subject on one page. Provenance: **COURSE DOC** = Yūsuf + the intro module; **SUPPLEMENTARY** = the three Sūrah al-Kahf stories (no course doc — compiled from the Qur'an & tafsir). Note that **three of the four stories are all in Sūrah al-Kahf**.

The four syllabus stories at a glance

Story	Sūrah	One-line lesson	Source
Prophet Yūsuf (AS)	Yūsuf (12)	Patience & forgiveness; Allah's plan turns hardship into honour	DOC
Aṣḥāb al-Kahf	al-Kahf 18:9–26	Firm faith + tawakkul; a proof of the Resurrection	SUPP
Mūsā & Khidr	al-Kahf 18:60–82	Limits of knowledge; wisdom behind apparent hardship	SUPP
The Two Gardens	al-Kahf 18:32–44	Gratitude & tawḥīd vs. arrogance and reliance on wealth	SUPP

Yūsuf — sequence

Dream (11 stars + sun + moon) → thrown in a **well** → sold in Egypt → Zulaykhā & the shirt **torn from behind** → prison & dream interpretation → king's dream (7 fat / 7 lean = 7 plenty, 7 famine) → **storehouses of Egypt** → brothers return, cup in Binyāmīn's bag → reveals himself, forgives, shirt restores Ya'qūb's sight → reunion & prostration (the dream fulfilled).

Aṣḥāb al-Kahf — key facts

Young believers flee a tyrant to a **cave**; Allah makes them sleep **300 years + 9**; the **dog** at the entrance; they wake thinking it was "a day or part of a day"; the old **coin** reveals the centuries; their **number** is known only to Allah. Lesson: faith, tawakkul, proof of resurrection.

Mūsā & Khidr — three incidents

(1) Holed the **boat** → saved it from a king seizing sound boats. (2) Killed the **boy** → he would have oppressed his believing parents. (3) Repaired the **wall** free → a treasure for two orphans lay beneath. Lesson: human knowledge is limited; trust Allah's wise decree.

The Two Gardens — the contrast

An arrogant rich man denies the Hour and trusts his wealth; his believing companion calls him to tawḥīd and to say "**Mā shā' Allāh, lā quwwata illā billāh.**" The gardens are destroyed and the man regrets too late. Lesson: gratitude & tawḥīd vs. pride.



Why study the stories

In the Qur'an, stories (Qaṣaṣ) are described as:

→ **A major method of teaching**

The module opens by stating that stories are a major method of teaching in the Qur'an.

What does **Seerah** refer to?

→  **The biography and life-lessons of Prophet Muhammad**

Seerah = the biography and life lessons of the Prophet ﷺ.

Which Prophet's story is given as the example of **patience and trust in Allah**?

→ **Prophet Yūsuf (Joseph)**

The module names Prophet Yūsuf (Joseph) as teaching patience and trust in Allah.

Which is one of the **five reasons** to learn Qur'an stories?

→ **They are easy to remember and share — effective for da'wah**

"Teaching others" — stories are easy to remember and share, making them effective tools for da'wah.

Why does the Seerah help us understand Islamic **history**?

→ **It gives context to Qur'anic revelations and laws**

The Seerah gives context to when and why revelations and laws came.

Tafakkur means:

→ **Reflection / pondering**

Tafakkur = reflection; the stories encourage reflection (Tafakkur) and self-improvement (Muḥāsaba).

Muḥāsaba means:

→ **Self-accounting / self-improvement**

Muḥāsaba = taking account of oneself; a key benefit of reflecting on the stories.

The module's main message about these stories is that they are:

→ **Not just history — lessons for life to be applied**

"Stories in the Qur'an and Seerah are not just historical accounts; they are lessons for life."

The homework asks each learner to choose one story and write:

→ **Three lessons learned and how to apply them**

Homework: choose one story, write three lessons learned and how you can apply them in life.

Prophet Yūsuf (AS)

Whose son was Prophet Yūsuf (AS)?

→ **Prophet Ya'qūb (AS)**

Yūsuf (AS) was the son of Prophet Ya'qūb (AS) — Jacob in the Bible.

What did Yūsuf see prostrating to him in his dream?

→ **Eleven stars, the sun and the moon**

He dreamt of eleven stars and the sun and the moon prostrating to him (the cows were the king's dream).

Where did the brothers put Yūsuf, and what excuse did they give?

→ **In a dry well; they said a wolf ate him**

They threw him into a well and brought a bloodied shirt, claiming a wolf had eaten him.

How was Yūsuf's innocence shown after Zulaykhā's accusation?

→ **His shirt was torn from behind, not the front**

A witness reasoned: torn from behind means she lied — Sūrah Yūsuf 12:26-27.

While in prison, what did Yūsuf do **before** interpreting the two men's dreams?

→ **Called them to the Oneness of Allah (tawḥīd)**

He first preached tawḥīd to his prison-mates, then interpreted their dreams.

What did the king's dream of seven fat and seven lean cows mean?

→ **Seven years of plenty followed by seven years of famine**

Yūsuf interpreted it as seven years of plenty then seven of famine — so store grain in advance.

What position did Yūsuf ask the king to give him?

→ **Charge of the storehouses / treasuries of the land**

"Put me in charge of the treasuries of the land; indeed I am a knowing guardian" — 12:55.

What was the name of Yūsuf's full younger brother?

→ **Binyāmīn**

Binyāmīn was Yūsuf's full brother, whom he arranged to keep with him in Egypt.

How did Yūsuf keep Binyāmīn in Egypt?

→ **The king's cup was placed in Binyāmīn's bag**

By Allah's plan, Yūsuf had the king's drinking cup placed in Binyāmīn's baggage — Sūrah Yūsuf 12:70.

How did Ya'qūb (AS) regain his eyesight?

→ **Yūsuf's shirt was cast over his face**

"I smell the scent of Yūsuf"; the shirt was placed on his face and his sight returned — 12:94-96.

What did Yūsuf say to his brothers when he forgave them?

→ **"No blame upon you today; may Allah forgive you"**

He pardoned them generously — a model of forgiveness despite great wrong.

Which single sūrah tells the whole story of Yūsuf?

→ **Sūrah Yūsuf (chapter 12)**

The complete narrative is in Sūrah Yūsuf, which Allah calls "the best of stories" (12:3).

Aṣḥāb al-Kahf — the People of the Cave

Who were the Aṣḥāb al-Kahf?

→ **Young men who believed in Allah and fled a tyrant's persecution**

They were young believers who withdrew to a cave to protect their faith from an idol-worshipping tyrant.

Why did they go to the cave?

→ **To protect their faith and worship Allah safely**

They withdrew from their idol-worshipping people to preserve their religion, trusting Allah.

How long did they remain in the cave?

→ **Three hundred years, plus nine**

"They remained in their cave for three hundred years and exceeded by nine" — 18:25.

What was at the entrance of the cave?

→ **Their dog, with its forelegs stretched out**

Their dog lay at the entrance with its forelegs stretched — Sūrah al-Kahf 18:18.

When they awoke, how long did they think they had slept?

→ **A day or part of a day**

They assumed only "a day or part of a day" had passed — 18:19.

What revealed that centuries had actually passed?

→ **Their old silver coin and the changed city**

The man sent to buy food carried an outdated coin into a changed city — exposing how long they had slept.

What does the Qur'an teach about **their number**?

→ **Allah knows best; do not argue over it without knowledge**

"Say, my Lord is most knowing of their number" — and not to dispute the unseen (18:22).

Their story is especially a sign / proof of:

→ **The Resurrection — Allah's promise is true**

Their sleep and awakening prove Allah's power to revive — a sign of the truth of the Resurrection (18:21).

In which sūrah is their story told?

→ **Sūrah al-Kahf (18)**

It is in Sūrah al-Kahf, which is named ("The Cave") after this very story.

A key lesson of the story is:

→ **Trust in Allah (tawakkul) and holding firm to faith**

They fled relying only on Allah's mercy, and He protected them — a model of tawakkul and steadfast faith.

Mūsā & Khidr

What prompted Mūsā (AS) to make the journey?

→ **He was told a servant of Allah had knowledge he did not**

Mūsā claimed to be most knowledgeable; Allah directed him to a more knowing servant at the junction of the two seas.

What was the **sign** for finding the man?

→ **The place where the fish would come alive and slip into the sea**

They carried a fish; where it returned to life and entered the sea was the meeting place.

What condition did al-Khidr set for Mūsā?

→ **Do not question anything until I explain it**

Al-Khidr warned Mūsā would lack patience and required him not to ask about anything until it was explained.

What did al-Khidr do to the **boat**?

→ **He made a hole in it**

He bored a hole in the boat — to Mūsā's objection — Sūrah al-Kahf 18:71.

Why did al-Khidr damage the boat?

→ **To save it from a king who seized every sound boat by force**

The boat belonged to poor workers; a king ahead took every flawless boat, so the defect protected it.

Why did al-Khidr take the life of the boy?

→ **He would have grown to oppress his believing parents; Allah would give them better**

Allah willed to protect the believing parents from his future transgression and replace him with a better child.

What lay beneath the **wall** al-Khiḍr repaired?

→ **A buried treasure belonging to two orphans**

Under it was a treasure for two orphan boys whose father was righteous; the wall was fixed so it would last until they matured.

How did al-Khiḍr describe the source of his actions?

→ **"I did it not of my own accord"**

"And I did it not of my own accord" (18:82) — the wisdom came from Allah, not himself.

A central lesson of this story is:

→ **Human knowledge is limited; wisdom can lie behind apparent harm**

Even Prophet Mūsā was taught the limits of his knowledge and that Allah's decree hides great wisdom.

In which sūrah is this story found?

→ **Sūrah al-Kahf (18)**

Mūsā and al-Khiḍr appear in Sūrah al-Kahf 18:60–82.

The Owners of the Two Gardens

What did the rich man's two gardens contain?

→ **Grapevines bordered by palms, with crops and a flowing river**

Two gardens of grapevines bordered by date palms, crops between, and a river — Sūrah al-Kahf 18:32–33.

How did the rich man behave toward his companion?

→ **He boasted he was greater in wealth and mightier in men**

He boasted: "I am greater than you in wealth and mightier in men" (18:34).

Which was one of the rich man's arrogant claims?

→ **That his garden would never perish**

He said he did not think it would ever perish, nor that the Hour would come — pure heedlessness.

What did his believing companion remind him of first?

→ **That Allah created him from dust, then a sperm-drop**

"Have you disbelieved in He who created you from dust, then from a sperm-drop...?" (18:37).

What phrase should the man have said on entering his garden?

→ **"Mā shā' Allāh, lā quwwata illā billāh"**

"Why did you not say: Mā shā' Allāh, lā quwwata illā billāh?" — al-Kahf 18:39.

What happened to the two gardens?

→ **They were destroyed and their water sank away**

Allah's judgement ruined the gardens and their water sank beyond reach (18:41–42).

What was the man's reaction after the ruin?

→ **He wrung his hands in regret, wishing he had not set up partners with Allah**

"I wish I had not associated anyone with my Lord" — too-late regret (18:42).

Could anyone help him against Allah's decree?

→ **No — he had no group to help him**

"There was for him no company to aid him other than Allah" (18:43).

The main lesson of the parable is:

→ **Gratitude & tawḥīd vs. arrogance and reliance on wealth**

It contrasts the grateful believer with the arrogant, ungrateful man who trusted his wealth and denied the Hereafter.

In which sūrah is this parable found?

→ **Sūrah al-Kahf (18)**

The Two Gardens parable is in Sūrah al-Kahf 18:32–44.

Complete review — four stories at a glance + battery test

Yūsuf: what did Yūsuf see prostrating to him in his dream?

→ **Eleven stars, the sun and the moon**

Eleven stars + the sun + the moon — fulfilled at the family's reunion in Egypt.

Yūsuf: how was his innocence with Zulaykhā established?

→ **His shirt was torn from behind**

A tear from behind proved he was fleeing — Sūrah Yūsuf 12:26–27.

Yūsuf: the king's dream of 7 fat & 7 lean cows meant:

→ **Seven years of plenty then seven of famine**

Store grain in the plentiful years for the coming famine.

Yūsuf: which single sūrah contains the whole story?

→ **Sūrah Yūsuf (12)**

The complete narrative is Sūrah Yūsuf, "the best of stories" (12:3).

Kahf: how long did the People of the Cave sleep?

→ **Three hundred years, plus nine**

"Three hundred years and exceeded by nine" — 18:25.

Kahf: what does the Qur'an say about their number?

→ **Only Allah knows best; don't argue over it**

"My Lord is most knowing of their number" — restraint about the unseen (18:22).

Kahf: their story is most clearly a proof of:

→ **The Resurrection**

The long sleep and awakening show Allah's power to revive — proof of the Resurrection.

Mūsā & Khidr: why did al-Khidr make a hole in the boat?

→ **To save it from a king seizing every sound boat**

The defect protected the poor owners' boat from confiscation.

Mūsā & Khidr: what lay beneath the repaired wall?

→ **A treasure for two orphans**

A treasure for two orphan boys with a righteous father lay beneath it.

Mūsā & Khidr: the story's core lesson is:

→ **Human knowledge is limited; trust Allah's wise decree**

Even Prophet Mūsā was taught the limits of knowledge and the wisdom behind apparent hardship.

Two Gardens: what phrase should the rich man have said?

→ **"Mā shā' Allāh, lā quwwata illā billāh"**

al-Kahf 18:39 — acknowledging Allah's will guards a blessing from pride.

Two Gardens: what caused the man's ruin?

→ **Arrogance, ingratitude and associating partners with Allah**

He denied the Hour and trusted his wealth; the gardens were destroyed and he regretted his shirk.

Which **three** of the four stories share a single sūrah?

→ **Aṣḥāb al-Kahf, Mūsā & Khidr, the Two Gardens — all in al-Kahf**

Three of the four are in Sūrah al-Kahf; only Yūsuf has its own sūrah.

Which story comes from the **official course doc** (not supplementary)?

→ **Prophet Yūsuf (AS)**

Only Yūsuf (and the intro module) were provided as course material; the three al-Kahf stories are supplementary.