

THE RISING TIMES

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Ramadan Trivia

By: Urooj Kamran

Test your knowledge about the blessed month of Ramadan with these fun and informative questions!

Questions:

1. What is the name of the month before Ramadan?
2. What is sighted to signal the start of Ramadan?
3. Which month is Ramadan in the Islamic Calendar?
4. What is the most important action done/said before beginning the fast?
5. What is the name of the morning meal before Fajr?
6. What is the name of the evening meal after Maghrib?
7. What is the name of the door in Paradise that opens only for those who fast?
8. How many days are there in Ramadan?
9. What is the name of the Night Prayers in Ramadan?
10. What is the name of the celebration that marks the end of Ramadan?



What breaks your fast: Myth vs Real

By: Manar Mosleh

Brushing your teeth, listening to music, backbiting; these are all just a few myths that are believed by many Muslims to break your fast during Ramadan. There're many myths of what breaks your fast that have been passed on through generations and are still believed in. However, today I will be uncovering a few of these myths and helping you discover the truth about whether or not they actually break your fast.

Firstly, let's start with the very famous myth that brushing your teeth breaks your fast. Please, please, please brush your teeth everyone. The last thing we Muslims need during a long day of fasting is to deal with people's bad breath. Brushing your teeth while fasting doesn't, in fact, break your fast as believed by many worldwide. However, you should still be careful in case you swallow the water. If you're still unsure about brushing your teeth, you could always use a miswak or siwak, which is a thin teeth cleaning natural stick. This is a Sunnah that was done and recommended by the Prophet (SAW). Another major myth is that sins like stealing, listening to music, backbiting, and cursing break your fast. Although technically, these sins may not completely break your fast, they could decrease your rewards (why risk it?) and are highly forbidden in Islam. These are sinful acts which should not be practiced by Muslims in general, but especially during the holy month of Ramadan. In this month, we are to practice self-control and stay away not just from food and water, but also these sinful acts that we may not normally be able to restrain ourselves from.

Ramadan is an opportunity that many may not receive. What's worse is being given this opportunity and not taking advantage of it. The opportunity to get closer to the creator of all things, to the lord of the Heavens and the Earth, to restore your faith, your Iman and fix your relationship with Islam. Why waste even a second of this holy month to do something sinful in which you would not be benefiting from in this life or even in the hereafter? Of course, Allah (SWT) is the All-Forgiving, the All-Merciful, and will always understand and forgive slip-ups. But repentance is something required, however, your sincerity is between you and the Lord.

The last myth I will be discussing is the myth that accidentally drinking or eating breaks your fast. Although most Muslims understand this isn't true, there are some who still worry. There's a strong hadith where the Prophet (SAW) says, "Whoever forgets he is fasting and eats or drinks, let him complete his fast for it is Allah Who has fed him and given him to drink." (Bukhari and Muslim). This is very beautiful, but make sure you don't take advantage of this. Slipping and accidentally landing on a garlic sauce dipped shawarma with fries on the side does not count and you would be breaking your fast. I hope that inshallah you have benefited from this article and keep it in mind during Ramadan. May this coming month be full of peace and blessings towards you and your family, taking advantage of every given opportunity. Jazakumullah Khairan,

Taraweeh and Why You Should Go

By: Salmah Abdulwahab

Taraweeh is a Sunnah salah performed in Ramadan. Some scholars say that Taraweeh can range from 11, 13, or 20 rakaat. The prophet Muhammad (SAW) always performed the Taraweeh prayer. Taraweeh can be performed at home or in the masjid, but it is recommended that whenever praying Taraweeh, one should read the whole Quran throughout the 30 or 31 nights of Ramadan. Taraweeh is performed every night of Ramadan, beginning after Isha prayer before the first day of Ramadan, as Ramadan starts at Maghrib. Moreover, Taraweeh provides us with the chance of connecting with Allah, gaining His forgiveness, and strengthening our Iman. According to Abu Hurairah (RA), our beloved Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said that: "He who prays during the night in Ramadan with faith and seeking his reward from Allah will have his past sins forgiven" (Muslim).

Additionally, Taraweeh unifies Muslims from different communities into one Mosque to prostrate to Allah together. Taraweeh prayer is a Sunnah that all Muslims should follow in Ramadan, however it is not obligatory. According to a hadith, Prophet Muhammad (SAW) prayed one night in the Mosque and several people followed him. Then, he (SAW) prayed next night in the mosque again and more people followed him. Yet, as the people gathered again in the Mosque on the third and fourth night, the Prophet (SAW) did not come the next morning. He (SAW) said: "I saw what you did, and nothing kept me from coming out to you except the fact that I feared that it would be made obligatory for you" (Al-Bukhari). This hadith shows exactly how people are drawn and unified due to Taraweeh. Leaving the house at night for Taraweeh is most definitely rewarded, with every step for that matter (even if you are driving). Taraweeh is the perfect opportunity to feel the unity between our community members, feel that special connection between ourselves and Allah, get our sins forgiven, and add good deeds to our books.

Although Taraweeh isn't compulsory, we are not losing anything by performing it, just gaining, so it is more reason to pray Taraweeh. Ramadan lasts just one month so we need to maximize all the opportunities we get, which includes Taraweeh. Our status increases in the sight of Allah, and because of this commitment to Him, He eases the difficulties for those who worship him solemnly. Not only will we be spiritually more active but our mental health is improved, and we gain a sense of organization.





How To Stop Listening To Music

By: Wassila Doukali

Most people listen to music throughout their day to day tasks or errands. During the holy month of Ramadan we'd like to stop these types of actions that are habitual. We'd like to listen to the Quran or nasheed instead of music. Many people may find that difficult to do because they've become addicted to music and actually find that as motivation to do tasks, such as doing their homework, working out, and even during school. It's very hard for some people to sustain themselves from these types of actions during Ramadan because they are used to doing these actions for eleven months out of the year. There are many debates about whether we shouldn't be listening to music or not, during Ramadan. Some scholars believe that if music doesn't distract people from their prayers, Quran recitation, and other acts of devotion towards Allah then it's okay. Other scholars say that Ramadan is a time for increased worship towards Allah and we shouldn't listen to anything that distracts us from our religion and should spend as much time as we can reading the Quran and gaining as many good deeds as we can, because we only have thirty days to do so.

Some methods that we can do to stop listening to music are listening to the Quran, saying dhikr, and praying more. We can also abstain from listening to music by distracting ourselves with other acts. During Ramadan, we can set goals for ourselves, keep tracks of our habits, and take breaks. Setting goals for ourselves would help us a lot, because we want to accomplish our goals as any other individual would want. When taking breaks from listening to music, we can do that for 2-3 days. So we won't find it difficult to stop listening to music. We can also calculate the amount of time we spend listening to music and try to reduce the hours. These are all methods we can try to apply now that Ramadan is here.

Using Technology During Ramadan

By: Zakira Naim

Ramadan is a holy month for all Muslims and a time for spiritual reflection with deeds such as fasting, prayer, giving charity, and getting closer to Allah. Today, technology plays an important role in our daily lives, including during the holy month of Ramadan. However, if technology is used carefully, it may improve the Ramadan experience by providing resources for faith, connection, and learning. However, if technology is misused, it could distract us from the joy and the Ibaadah of the month. As a result, it is essential to establish a balance when using technology throughout Ramadan to promote and keep us closer to our religion rather than preventing us from spiritual growth.

One of the beneficial ways that technology can make individuals grow and thrive spiritually during Ramadan is accessing religious content. There are several apps/online resources that people can access in order to read the Quran, listen to prayers/ Duaa's, and keep us aware of our daily worships. These resources keep people connected to their faith and religion. It also helps us during the time we face hardships and obstacles in today's modern life. Furthermore, many masjids and Muslim scholars provide virtual lectures and sermons that allow people to expand their knowledge and understanding of Islam. These lectures can be attended in the comfort of our homes, if people can't attend in person due to unavailability.

Technology can also help people stay connected with their distant families and aid in building a greater Muslim community. People can use online communication platforms such as messaging apps and video calls to share their Ramadan experience, offer support, and celebrate moments together such as Iftaar. This virtual community can enhance peace and develop relationships between family and friends even if they are physically separated. However, it is essential to balance online communications/technology with personal moments such as Ibaadah.

On the other hand, one of the issues that technology may cause in Ramadan is distracting people from their focus on deen. Social media is one of the most time consuming hobbies that every person does in their daily life which is commonly pointless scrolling and losing hours. Establishing limits with technology is very essential to ensure that it is used wisely, especially in Ramadan. Using resources that can promote knowledge and mindfulness is way more beneficial than doom scrolling. Individuals can keep in touch with worship and self reflection in the Holy month of Ramadan by using technology wisely.

Essential Duaas

By: Zainab Ijaz

During the holy month of Ramadan, people fast, pray, and ask Allah for forgiveness. Some key duas for this auspicious time are as follows:

1. Dua for Suhoor (Starting the Fast)

وَبِصَوْمِ غَدٍ نَّوَيْتُ مِنْ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ

Transliteration: Wa bisawmi ghadin nawaytu min shahri Ramadan.

Translation: "I intend to fast tomorrow in the month of Ramadan."

2. Dua for Iftar (Breaking the Fast)

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَبِكَ آمَنْتُ وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ

Transliteration: Allahumma laka sumtu wa bika aamantu wa 'alayka tawakkaltu wa 'ala rizq-ika-aftartu.

Translation: "O Allah! I fasted for You, believed in You, trusted in You, and with Your sustenance, I break my fast."

3. Dua for Forgiveness

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ عَفُوفٌ تُحِبُّ الْعَفْوَ فَاعْفُ عَنِّي

Transliteration: Allahumma innaka 'afuwzun tuhibbul 'afwa fa'fu 'anni.

Translation: "O Allah, You are Most Forgiving, and You love forgiveness, so forgive me."

Reciting these duas strengthens faith and brings blessings during Ramadan.



The Reward of Feeding a Fasting Person

By: Aesha Badawi

Assalamu Alaikum

Many of us know that we get rewards for fasting whether it's Ramadan or a normal day. We're also aware that no one knows the amount of hasanat that Allah will give a person on The Day of Judgment. However, there is another good deed that many of us overlook, especially in the holy month of Ramadan. This special act is feeding a fasting person. The special reward for this act is mentioned in Sunan Ibn Majah 1746 and Sunan Al Tirmidhi 807.

عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ الْجُهَنِيِّ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - مَنْ فَطَرَ صَائِمًا كَانَ لَهُ مِثْلُ أَجْرِهِمْ مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ يَنْقُصَ مِنْ أَجْرِهِمْ شَيْئًا

Zayd ibn Khalid al-Juhani said: The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

"Whoever gives iftar to one who is fasting will have a reward like his, without that detracting from the reward of the fasting person in the slightest.

This means that, along with the reward of fasting, you are getting more rewards since you are feeding a fasting person. Also, this does not decrease the reward from the other person's fast.

In summary, the reward of feeding a fasting person is exceptional. Especially due to the fact that we also don't know how many hasanat (good deeds) Allah will give us, like the reward of fasting. This uncertainty to the amount of good deeds we earn encourages all of us to do this act, especially since it can be easily done in our own homes, too. So the next time you see your mother cooking Iftar, go help her so you can reap the reward of feeding a fasting person.



History of Laylatul Qadr

By: Malaak Tehfe

Many of us may wonder, why is Laylatul Qadr such an important night for us, as Muslims?

First off, Laylatul Qadr is the night where Angel Jibreel descended upon Prophet Muhammad (SAW), in the Cave of Hira, and delivered the first revelation. He gave the Prophet the first five ayat of Surah Al- Alaq.

Ayat 1-5:

“Read, ‘O Prophet,’ in the Name of your Lord Who created” (96:1)

“created humans from a clinging clot.” (96:2)

“Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous,” (96:3)

“Who taught by the pen” (96:4)

“taught humanity what they knew not.” (96:5)

Laylatul Qadr is the holiest night for us as Muslims. We don't know the exact day, but we know from the Prophet that it is one of the last 10 odd nights of Ramadan. It is stated in Surah Al- Alaq, Ayah 3 “The Night of Glory is better than a thousand months.” So try your best to get in as many good deeds as you can. Inshallah, all of our deeds are accepted during this holy night!



Even in the Belly

By: Mennatallah Aly

The blessed month of Ramadan is known for being the month of forgiveness and repentance. In this month, we don't only fast from food and water, but also from committing bad deeds. This month is a purification for us. A reminder. A way for Muslims to return to the light after being in the dark. All of these themes were combined in the story of Prophet Yunus (AS), whose story teaches us the beauty of repentance in Islam and Allah's everlasting mercy. We can learn various lessons from this story that would significantly help us on our Ramadan redemption journey. The story is as follows:

Prophet Yunus (AS) was sent as a Prophet to the people of Nineveh to invite his people to return to Allah (SWT) and refrain from their idol-worshipping rituals. Despite their ignorance and constant mockery of the Prophet and his call to Tawheed, he was never deterred, and continuously advised them as instructed by his Lord. He also kept reminding them of the wrath that was awaiting them from Allah (SWT) as the ones that happened to previous tribes such as Qawm 'Ad, Thamud, and the people of Nuh (AS). However, at one point, Prophet Yunus feared that his people's fate was sealed, in which they did not care about their wrath whatsoever. He fled the city to avoid the prophecy that Allah warned his people about, displeasing Allah (SWT) by leaving without a specific command.

Soon, Allah's threat of a punishment started coming to life, in which the skies of Nineveh turned red with anger. However, unlike the previous tribes that disbelieved in Allah, the people of Nineveh turned to Allah and started begging for His forgiveness and mercy. Allah then cleared the skies of Nineveh, and the people began praying for the safe return of Prophet Yunus to continue guiding them.

Meanwhile, a storm began in the seas where the ship of Yunus and the believing people were sailing, forcing the passengers to get rid of unnecessary baggage to restore the balance of the ship. However, the ship still struggled to stay afloat, which left the captain with the decision that a person must be sacrificed to save the rest of the passengers. The captain then drew lots to decide which person would be sacrificed, in which Yunus was selected every single time despite having three trials to avoid sacrificing him. Yunus then understood that it was Allah's decree and jumped into the water, immediately swallowed by the largest whale in the ocean, as commanded by Allah (SWT).

After the whale descended to the bottom of the ocean, Prophet Yunus found himself under three layers of darkness: the night, the sea, and the whale's stomach. After 3 days and 3 nights, he then realized his wrongdoing and immediately prostrated to Allah (SWT) inside the stomach of the whale and said:

"لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ"

(There is no god but You. Glory be to You! I have done wrong.)

— Qur'an 21:87

Allah (SWT) then forgave Prophet Yunus and commanded the whale to spit him out on the nearest shore. Since Prophet Yunus's body was inflamed and without protection from the sun due to the whale's stomach acids, Allah commanded a tree to grow over him to provide him with food and shade. Allah then forgave him and told him that if he hadn't sincerely repented to Him (SWT), he would've stayed in the whale's stomach until the Day of Judgement.

This story serves as a powerful reminder of Allah's boundless mercy and forgiveness. The same way he took Yunus out of three layers of darkness after his sincere repentance, he can take us out of the darkness and guide us back into the light. So, this year inshallah, make the most out of this Ramadan and never doubt the infinite depth of Allah's mercy and the boundless extent of His forgiveness.

Ramadan Traditions within RSA Students

By: Manar Mosleh & Mennatallah Aly

Ramadan is a beautiful month where not only do you get closer to Allah(SWT), but also to your community and loved ones. Lights and decorations hang from shop to shop from roof to roof, delicious foods are exchanged and gifted to neighbors and family. The laughter of huge families gathering together for Iftar fills homes and even the people who feel they have no one are surrounded by people who believe everyone deserves the Ramadan spirit. Now, you will explore how Ramadan is celebrated in different countries, highlighting the shared traditions and values that connect people around the world.

Yemen: During Ramadan, Yemen doesn't sleep, the decorated streets, shops, and restaurants are always lit because most of Yemen stays up till suhoor, with friends and family taking advantage of this holy month while spending quality time together. The masajid are always busy, especially the few hours before fajr where the recitation of Quran, taraweh prayer and tasbehat echo through the towns. When iftar time comes around, a long-held tradition called an iftar cannon is blown, which notifies everyone it's time to break your fast. Many people in Yemen don't have anything to break their fast with, however Yemenis are known to be generous and always try to spread the Ramadan spirit with their neighbors and the less fortunate. -Manar Mosleh

Egypt: In Egyptian culture, from the decorations to the 24/7 family gatherings, the Ramadan vibes are impeccable. The days preceding Ramadan are spent shopping and decorating, with old Ramadan music blasting everywhere, children buying their fawanees, and neighbors connecting red-patterned fabric decoration to each other's houses. On the first day of Ramadan, there is an unwritten rule where most Egyptian families often have Mahshi and duck for their first iftar. Many people also host Mawa'id Al Rahman, which are tables set in the streets with Iftar for those who can't afford it. We also have a tradition of the mesaharati who wakes people up for suhoor by beating a drum. Little kids often go up to them to personally call their name to wake up. -Mennatallah Aly

Morocco: For iftar in Morocco, we are known to break our fast with milk and dates. However, our milk also includes blossom water and sugar. We nearly cut the dates in half and put walnuts between the tear. We also eat Harira, which is a soup that consists of chickpeas, lentils, mini spaghetti (شعرية). We are known for eating sweets such as chebakia and slilou. Lastly, we sometimes eat dinner before Tarwaih or after, it depends on the meal. -Aesha Badawi

Palestine: During Ramadan, Palestinian families gather for iftar, breaking their fast with dates and soup before enjoying traditional dishes like Maqluba and Musakhan. In cities like Jerusalem and Nablus, streets are decorated with lanterns and lights, and children walk around singing Ramadan songs. The tradition of musaharati, a person who walks through neighborhoods beating a drum to wake people for suhoor, is still preserved in many areas. -Maya Escheik

Pakistan: Ramadan has always been a time of connection to both my faith and a bit of my heritage. Growing up in the U.S., I will never have the same experiences as my parents, but they always ensure to keep our traditions alive. In my household, food has been a strong link with my ancestors. A staple on my iftar table has been Samosas and pakoras. Although greasy, the flavor profile is one of nostalgia. I might not have grown up with iftar festivals and extended family reunions, but I can still appreciate my Pakistani-American experience. -Marib Saeed

Lebanon: In Lebanon, every morning of Ramadan, a man called the mesaharati goes through the streets, banging a drum to wake people up for suhoor. People eat qamar-el-din, manaqeesh, fool, cheese, labne for suhoor and iftar, and fatoosh (salad) is a must for every iftar. We pray and give charity, and everyone cooks something different, so neighbors exchange dishes every day. -Mohamad Gebai

Senegal: In Senegal, there are lots of traditions related to Ramadan. This is mainly for the fact that 98% of Senegal is populated by Muslims. For example, it is common for people to eat rice dishes during suhoor and iftar. Thieboudienne (cheb-oo-jen), is a common dish usually cooked in Ramadan and enjoyed throughout the month. It is made of fish, rice, vegetables, tomato sauce, and herbs. Another example of Senegalese tradition is that people often go door to door asking for forgiveness from their neighbors so they can start their Ramadan with a clean slate. Kids also go door to door and ask for money. - Khadija Diop



How to Stay Consistent After Ramadan Ends

By: Aseel Saadeh

Although Ramadan is a time for spiritual development, it can be difficult to maintain consistency afterward. It's crucial to create reasonable goals, carry on with acts of worship, donate to charities, build relationships with a good community, and exercise self-discipline to sustain the positive habits formed during the month.

It is simpler to keep on course when you set tiny, manageable goals. Focus on reading a few verses of the Quran everyday, fasting once or twice a week, and praying five times a day rather than striving for tough schedules. Maintaining discipline and a spiritual connection might be achieved by fasting on Mondays, Thursdays, or the six days of Shawwal.

Even reading a few verses of the Quran on a regular basis strengthens one's faith. Studying its significance or hearing recitations might also be beneficial. The discipline acquired during Ramadan is strengthened by praying Tahajjud, even if it is only two rak'ahs before Fajr.

Good deeds and charity should not stop after Ramadan. Regularly making small donations, volunteering, or providing basic assistance to others can have a significant impact. Consistency can also be encouraged by maintaining connections to a community of support, whether through friends, family, or the mosque.

It takes work to stay on course after Ramadan, but by maintaining healthy routines, you can deepen your faith and advance your spiritual development all year long. It's important to keep in mind that consistency is more important than perfection in progress. Over time, even small achievements build up, and any action performed to better oneself is worthwhile. The lessons you gain throughout Ramadan can become lifelong habits that will keep you rooted in your faith long after the month is over if you have the correct attitude and commitment.

The Ramadan War of 1973

By: Abdulmalek Abdullallah

In this article, I would like to bring attention to a major event that had occurred in the Middle East during this blessed month of Ramadan, The War of 1973. This was a war involving Israel and the Arab States led by Egypt and Syria. Six years prior to this, the Six Day War occurred in June 1967. The aftermath of this war saw the Sinai Peninsula, Golan Heights, along with parts of Jordan being taken by Israel as part of their Greater Israel project. They also took the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, and East Jerusalem, which still haunts the Palestinians to this day. This obviously did not sit well with the Arabs, and they spent the next six years preparing to take them back. The 1973 War then began on October 6th, with the Arabs aiming to take back the lands that were taken by Israel. This attack caught the Israelis by surprise as they did not expect the weakened countries to attack and ignored previous signs of the oncoming attack. The war concluded with only the Sinai Peninsula being retrieved due to a lack of unity between the Arab States. Both sides claimed victory at the end of the war, but who truly won isn't the most important matter. Even to this day, those parts of Palestine are still being occupied by Israel. Although a ceasefire has been achieved, that is not our goal. Our goal is to have a Free Palestine, Inshallah.



Ramadan Door Competition Winners!

This Ramadan, students across RSA showed off their creativity in our **Annual Ramadan Door & Bulletin Board Decorating Contest!** Grades 4 and up transformed their classroom doors into stunning displays of Ramadan spirit, while Pre-K through 3rd grade decorated bulletin boards with beautiful designs. From glowing lanterns and crescent moons to inspiring Quranic verses, every creation reflected the meaning and beauty of Ramadan.

After a tough decision, our judges have chosen the winners! **Congratulations to KG, 4th grade, and 11th grade girls** for their amazing designs! A big shoutout to everyone who participated—your hard work and creativity made our school shine this Ramadan! 🌙

11th
grade
girls



4th
grade



KG



DIY Tasbeeh

By: Taghreed Awawdeh

What You'll Need:

You'll need 33 beads for a basic set of tasbeeh.

Pick beads you love like wood, glass, or even colorful plastic. You can even mix and match for a unique look.

Use something strong, like elastic string or nylon thread.

Tassel (optional) You can buy one or make your own with thread or yarn.

Scissors

How to Make It:

1. Cut a long piece of string that you think will be enough to fit all the beads.
2. Slide your beads onto the string one by one. You can do a pattern with colors or keep it simple, make it how you like.
3. Once all the smaller beads are strung, add the slightly larger bead.
4. Bring the two ends of the string together and tie a firm knot. If you're worried about the knot slipping, you can add a little dab of glue and let it dry.
5. If you want a tassel, tie it to the knot. You can make one by wrapping thread around your fingers, tying it at the top, and shortening the bottom for a clean finish.
6. Carefully cut off any extra string near the knot.

Enjoy making your tasbeeh! It's not just a craft—it's something that holds personal meaning and can be a beautiful part of your prayers.

Qatayef Recipe

By: Ayah Mohammad

Here's a quick and easy recipe for "Qatayef Asafiri" (Mini Stuffed Pancakes)—a popular Ramadan sweet treat.

Make syrup – Boil 1 cup sugar + ½ cup water + ½ tsp lemon juice. Add rose water (optional) & cool.

Prepare batter – Mix 1 cup flour, ½ cup semolina (optional), 1 tbsp sugar, 1 tsp baking powder, ½ tsp baking soda, 1 ¼ cup warm water, and 1 tsp vanilla. Let rest 10 min.

Cook pancakes – Pour small circles on a non-stick pan, cook on one side only until bubbly and dry. Keep covered.

Fill the qatayef: Take a pancake, pinch the edges together halfway to form a cone. Fill with ricotta cheese and sprinkle with crushed pistachios.

Serve: Drizzle with cooled syrup and enjoy!



Biscoff Cheesecake

By: Karima Kayed

Assalamu alaikum here is a very quick and easy biscoff cheesecake recipe for you to enjoy this upcoming Ramadan!

Ingredients:

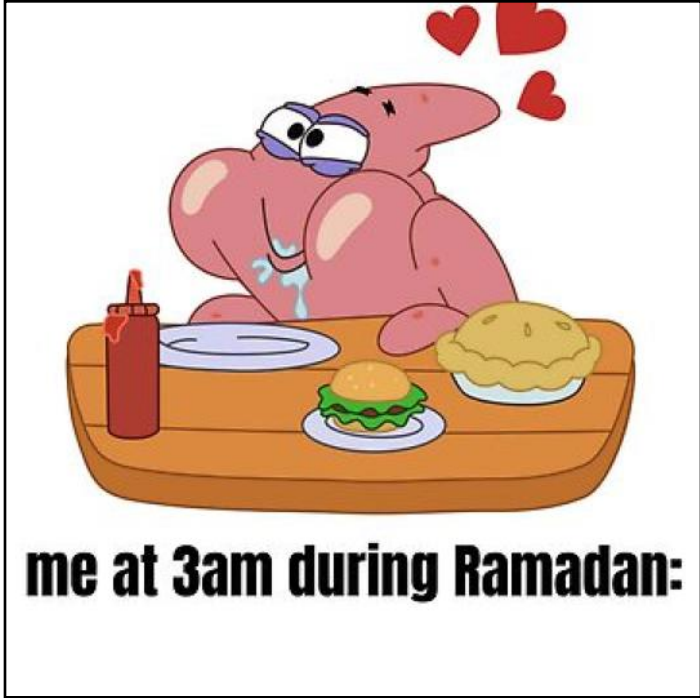
- 16 ounces of Biscoff butter
- 1 tub of cool whip
- 1 package of Biscoff cookies
- 8 ounces of softened cream cheese
- 8-inch ready graham cracker crust
- 1 teaspoon of vanilla extract

Instructions:

- 1- Put the softened cream cheese and two tablespoons of Biscoff butter, vanilla extract, and cream cheese in a bowl and mix for one minute.
- 2- Fold in the tub of cool whip into mixture until smooth.
- 3- Gently scoop it into the graham cracker crust and spread evenly.
- 4- In a microwave-safe dish, melt 4 tablespoons of the Biscoff butter for 20 seconds.
- 5- Pour it on top of the mixture in the graham cracker crust.
- 6- Get a few biscoff cookies, crush them, then pour it on top of the graham cracker crust.
- 7- Get 8 biscoff cookies and distribute them evenly on the top.
- 8- Refrigerate overnight.
- 9- Take it out and enjoy!



Ramadan Memes!



Ramadan Trivia Answers

1. Sha'ban
2. The crescent moon
3. The ninth month
4. The intention (niyyah)
5. Suhoor
6. Iftar
7. Bab Al-Rayaan
8. 29 or 30 days
9. Taraweeh
10. Eid al-Fitr

