



Wonderful
stories of
Animals
in the
Quran

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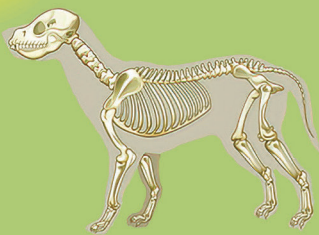
Contents

Taxonomy	4
Classification Systems	5
Animal Diet	7
Food Chain and Food Web	8
Animals in the Qur'an	9
The Cow of the Children of Israel 	9
The Donkey of Uzair 	15
The Camel of Prophet Salih 	21
The Dog of the Companion of the Cave 	27
The Wolf of Prophet Yuusuf 	33
The Ram of Prophet Ismail 	39
The Sheep and the Orchard 	45
The Elephant of Abrahah 	51
The Crow of Qabil 	57
The Bird of Prophet Ibrahim 	63
The Serpent of Prophet Musa 	69
The Whale of Prophet Yuunus 	75
The Ant of Prophet Sulaiman 	81
The Hoopoe of Prophet Sulaiman 	87
References of Animals Mentioned in the Qur'an and Number of their Occurrences	93
Picture Atlas	96
General Activities	105

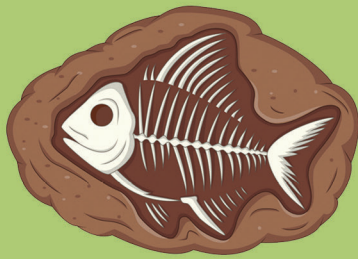
Taxonomy

Allah created this huge universe along with its galaxies, planets, humans, animals, plants, inanimate objects and other things the knowledge of which human beings are yet to discover. Each time we observe the creation of al-Khaaliq (the Creator), we cannot help but discover the finesse of His work and superior wisdom behind everything.

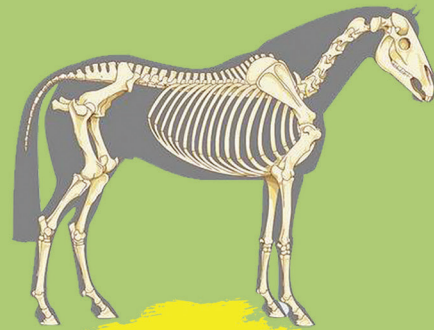
Allah has ordained His creation in the best form and gave every creature a perfect order. This is observable from the simplest to the most intricate living organism in the universe. Glory be to the Lord of majesty Who created all things with excellence and uniqueness.



The skeleton
for the dog



The skeleton
for the fish



The skeleton
for the horse

Scientists have classified all organisms on planet earth into two:

Living Things: These are the organisms that grow, reproduce and move from one place to another and they have specific characteristics. Among them are man, animals and plants.

Non-living Things: These are inanimate organisms which do not grow, reproduce or move from place to place, such as 'inorganic things.'

For the purpose of the classification of these creatures, scientists have devised a system which they refer to as Taxonomy. The primary objective is to facilitate the study of these living things, identify and derive benefit from them.

Taxonomy: is a science which is concerned with the description, naming and classification of living organisms into groups according to their common characteristics.

Classification Systems

Classification of Aristotle:

The science of the classification of living organisms began with Aristotle who classified living things into two:

Animals (blooded and non-blooded animals) and **plants** (trees, shrubs and herbs).

However, Aristotle's classification was rather primitive and not precise.

Classification of Carolus Linnaeus:

Carolus Linnaeus's classification is considered to be the first formal system of classification.

He classified living things into two (kingdoms):

Animal and Plants and he divided each kingdom into a number of phylum and each phylum is divided into classes and each class is further divided into orders and each order is divided into families and each family divides into genera and each genus is divided into species.

In addition to this, He also devised a formal system of naming.

Carolus was the one who introduced the binary system of naming species of living things.

This involves giving each specie a scientific name consisting of two syllables which are name of genus and name of specie. He used Latin as the basis of his naming system.

- **Kingdom:** This is considered the broadest level of classification.
- **Phylum:** It includes several related classes of living organism;.
- **Class:** Includes orders of living things that are connected to one another.
- **Order:** This includes closely related families.
- **Family:** This is the highest level after genus and it comprises of similar and closely related genres.
- **Genus:** It is defined as a group of species that are structurally and genetically related.
- **Specie:** It is defined as a collection of living organisms that share similarities in shape, characteristics and are capable of interbreeding and produce fertile offspring in natural condition.



With scientific advancement, there appeared many living organisms which Linnaeus' classification could not deal with, such as Euglena, which has green plastids that performs photosynthesis (a characteristic of plant kingdom) and has whip-like appendages (from the characteristics of animal kingdom).

KINGDOM

EX. KINGDOM: ANIMAL

PHYLUM

EX. PHYLUM: CHORDATA

CLASS

EX. CLASS: MAMMALIA

ORDER

EX. ORDER: PRIMATES

FAMILY

EX. FAMILY: HOMINIDAE

GENUS

EX. GENUS: HOMO

SPECIES

EX. SPECIES: H. SAPIENS