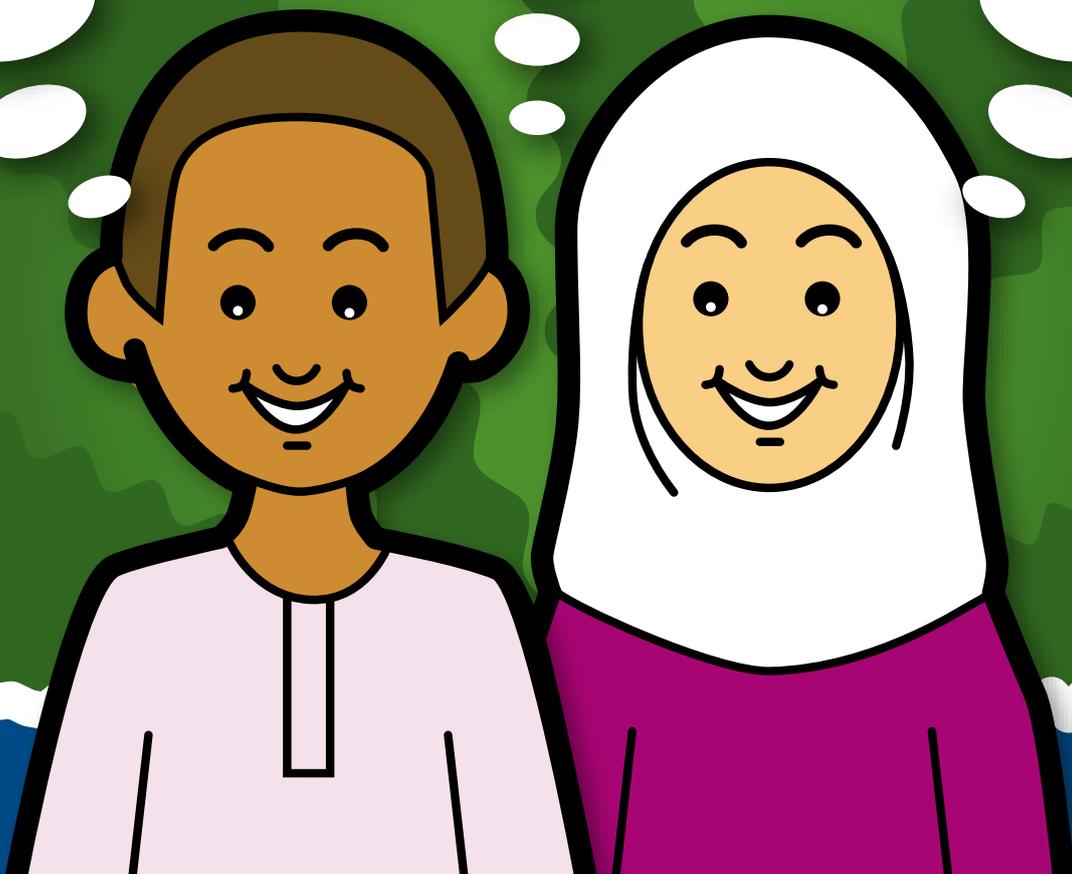
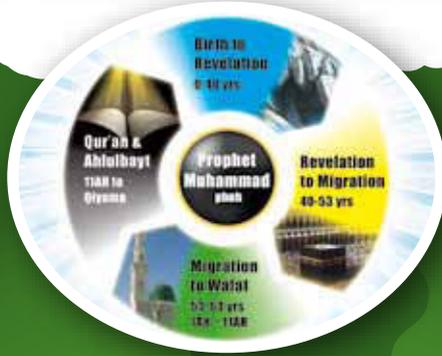


MI14

Learning about the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)



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PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)

Great grandfather - **Amr (Hashim)**

Grandfather - **Shaibatul Hamd (Abdul Muttalib)**

Father - **Abdullah**

Mother - **Amina**

Kuniyya: **Abul Qasim**

Wiladat: **Makka,
Friday, 17th Rabiul Awwal 570 C.E.
Year 1 Aamul Feel**

Wafat: **Madina, 28th Safar 11 AH**

AMR (HASHIM)

He was the founder of the Quraysh trade caravans. He signed an agreement between the Quraysh and the ruler of Syria which enabled goods to be exchanged freely between their two countries. This encouraged more rulers to participate and it made Makka a leading trade centre.

Once there was a famine in Arabia and Amr took all his belongings to Syria exchanging them for flour and dried bread. He also killed all his camels and fed his people bread and meat until the famine was over. This earned him the name Hashim - one who breaks bread.



At that time also in Arabia there was a custom whereby those who could not afford to feed themselves would leave Makka and go to the desert where they would live in a tent until they died of hunger and thirst.

The Quraysh thought that was better than begging. Hashim changed this , introducing a plan whereby one rich family was united with one poor family. The two helped each other in trading and thus both gained.

Hashim died in Syria. He had 5 sons - two of whom were Shaybatul Hamd (Abdul Muttalib) , and Asad (Imam Ali's grandfather).

SHAYBATUL HAMD (ABDUL MUTTALIB)

Shaybatul Hamd's mother was called Salma. One of the conditions of her marriage with Hashim had been that she return to her parents at the time of childbirth. When childbirth approached she left Makka to go to her parents in Yathrib (Madina). Her son was born there .

He had a patch of white hair on the front of his head and was thus called Shayba - one with white hair. As a child his manners were so good that he was called Shaybatul Hamd - the one with white hair who is praiseworthy. His father died shortly after Shayba's birth.

A person from Makka once on his visit to Yathrib (Madina) saw a boy who was very good at archery calling himself the son of the chief of Makka. When he returned to Makka he told Muttalib (Hashim's brother) about the boy. Muttalib went to Yathrib and found that the boy was his brother Hashim's son. With Salma's permission he took Shaybatul Hamd to Makka.

When the people of Makka saw Muttalib enter the town with a young boy they assumed that he was Muttalib's slave and called him Abdul Muttalib - slave of Muttalib. Although Muttalib explained that he was his nephew the name stuck.

He grew up to be the chief of Makka and was known as Sayyidul Bat'ha (Makka was known as Bat'ha).

He was also known as Mutimut Tayyar (feeder of birds) because besides feeding the pilgrims who came to visit the Ka'ba he used to feed the birds and animals around the Ka'ba too.



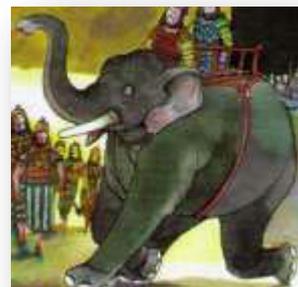
He introduced many systems which were later introduced in Islam e.g.

- a) He gave away to charity one fifth of treasure that he found.
- b) He did not let his family drink intoxicants - alcohol, drugs,
- c) He cut off the fingers of thieves.
- d) He discouraged the tawaaf of the Ka'ba without clothes.
- e) He stopped marriages between mahram.
- f) He was the first person to make and fulfil 'nadhr'
- g) He discouraged the burying of baby girls alive.
- h) He set the fine of 10 camels for killing a person by mistake.

The well of Zam Zam had been closed by the tribe of Banu Jurhum who had been chased out of Makka a long time before. Abdul Muttalib dreamt of its position and re-dug it making it serviceable again. He also found treasure in it - two gold deer, some swords and battle armour. It was then that he gave away one fifth of it.

The king of Yemen had built a beautiful church decorated with the best of everything. He wanted people to visit Yemen instead of going to Makka to visit the Ka'ba. In spite of all his efforts people still preferred Makka.

He decided the only thing to do was to destroy the Ka'ba. He chose the bravest of his soldiers called Abraha to take a large army and an elephant and destroy the Ka'ba.



On their way to Makka, the army of Abraha destroyed everything in their path. They also stole hundreds of camels including some belonging to Abdul Muttalib.

Abdul Muttalib knew that Abraha and his army were coming to destroy the Ka'ba. He went to the Ka'ba and prayed earnestly: "O Allah! save Your house and do not let them destroy it!!"

Then he went to see Abraha and asked for the return of his camels. Abraha was shocked! "I have come to destroy the Ka'ba and all you are worried about is your camels?" Abdul Muttalib replied: "The camels belong to me, so I ask for their return. The Ka'ba belongs to Allah and He will look after it himself."

When Abraha heard this he returned the camels and marched forward to destroy the Ka'ba. Allah sent a flock of birds who flew over the army and pelted them with pieces of baked clay which killed the elephant and the soldiers.

All except Abraha were destroyed and he rushed back to Yemen to tell the King what had happened. A single bird followed Abraha.

"What sort of amazing birds were these?" asked the furious king. Abraha pointed up showing the bird. Just then the bird pelted Abraha and he died instantly in front of the King.

Allah narrates this incident in Suratul Feel.

Abdul Muttalib was a great support to the Prophet (SAW) and died at the age of 82 years leaving 12 sons and 5 daughters.

HAZRAT ABDULLAH (AS) & SAYYIDA AMINA (A)

The Christian priests had a shirt that belonged to Prophet Yahya (AS) They knew from their scriptures that when the father of the last Prophet would be born, blood would appear on the shirt.

They knew therefore when Hazrat Abdullah (AS) was born and were searching for him. He was his father's favourite son.

Abdul Muttalib dreamt that Abdullah should be married to Amina daughter of Wahab. They were married a year before the 'Year of the Elephant'.

When Sayyida Amina (AS) was pregnant, Abdullah went with a trade caravan to Syria. On the way back he fell ill and died before the Prophet (SAW) was born. He is buried in Madina.

He left some camels, goats and a slave girl called Umme Ayman which were given to the Prophet (SAW)

Sayyida Amina was very sad after her husband died. When the Prophet (SAW) was six years old she too died on the way back from visiting Abdullah's grave. She is buried in Abwa, a place between Makka and Madina.



BIRTH OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)

Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (AS) has said that Allah created the light of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) before any of his creations.

He was born in the year of the Elephant (570 C.E.) in the month of Rabi ul Awwal. It was just after sunrise on Friday the seventeenth.

Shaytan who had been previously allowed to visit the heavens suddenly found that he could not go.

He went to the Ka'ba disguised as a little bird and saw angels celebrating. Jibrail saw him and recognised him. He was asked to leave but asked Jibrail to tell him what had happened. Jibrail told him that the last of the Prophets; Muhammad (SAW) was born. Shaytan left weeping and wailing. It is said that he wept for forty days.

It is also said that all the idols fell on their faces and the palace of Kisra who was emperor of Persia started shaking and had cracks in it.

Abdul Muttalib saw a white cloud shadowing the house of Sayyida Amina (AS) and ran to inquire. He was told of the birth of Muhammad (SAW)

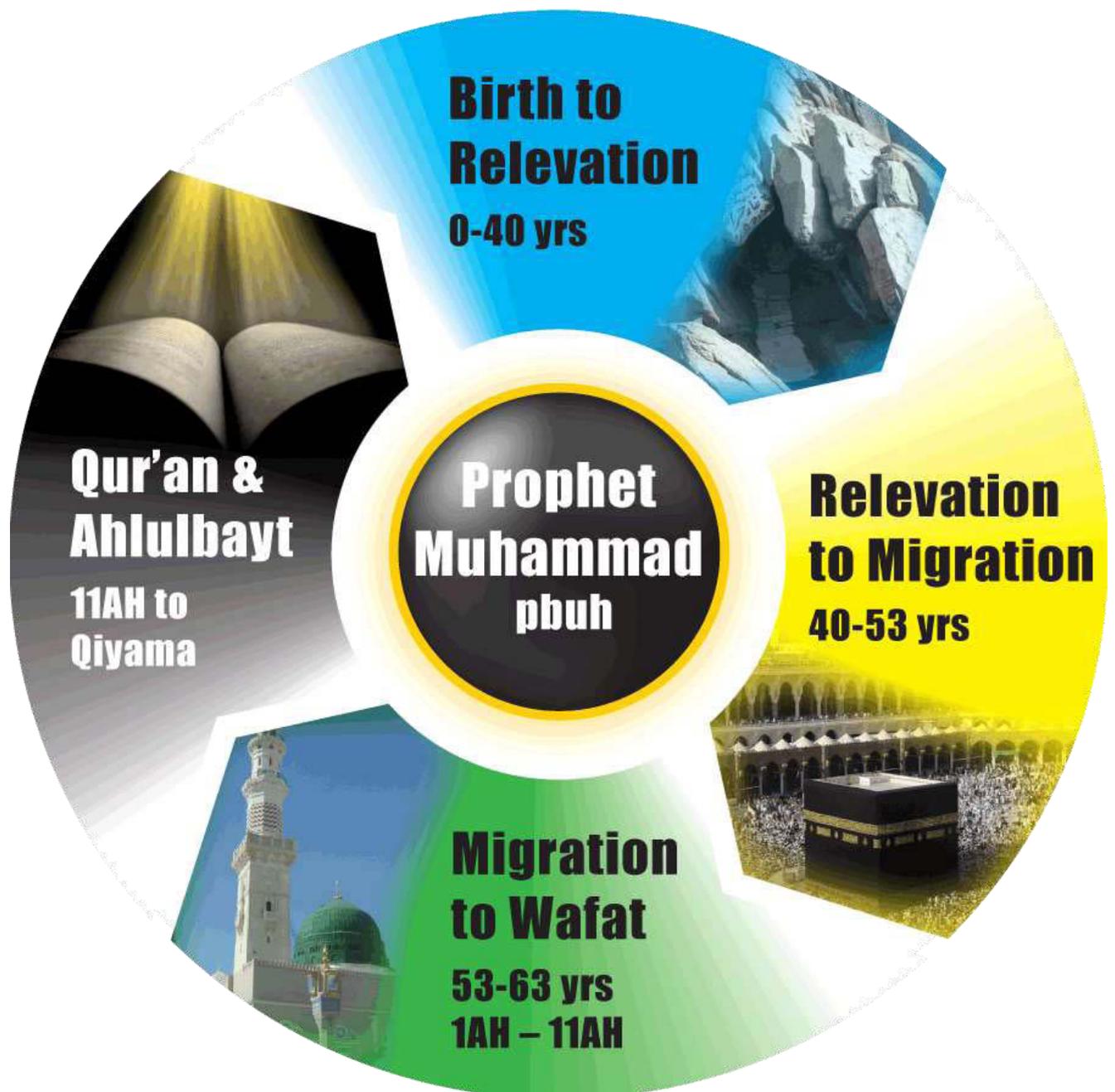
Inspired by Allah, Abdul Muttalib named the child Muhammad. When asked why; he replied that he wished that Muhammad should be praised in the heavens and in the earth (Muhammad means one who is praiseworthy).

It is said that Sayyida Amina (AS) had named him Ahmed before Abdul Muttalib called him Muhammad.

LIFE OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)

His life can be divided into four stages

1. The first forty years from birth to be'that (when the first revelation of Qur'an was received)
2. Announcement of Prophethood and first 13 years in Makka.
3. After Hijra to Madina and 10 years there upto death
4. From wafat to Qiyama where he left behind the legacy of the Qur'an and the Ahlulbayt



THE FIRST FORTY YEARS (570-610 CE)

This period was spent preparing the grounds of declaration of Prophet hood. He had to be able to establish his credentials i.e. his excellent character. In fact he established that he was both Truthful (Sadiq) and Trustworthy (Amin). The people of Arabia although being a tribal community accepted him for his excellent Akhlaq.

Childhood

He was born in Makka on the 17th Rabiul Awwal in the Year of the Elephant.

His father Hazrat Abdullah had died before he was born and as was customary, he was sent to the countryside. The Prophet spent 5 years of his life in the desert among his wet nurse - Halima's people (tribe of Bani Sa'd). During this time Halima took him to visit his mother twice or thrice and then eventually returned him to her.

Sayyida Amina decided that she would take the Prophet to visit the grave of his father Hazrat Abdullah in Yathrib. With Umme Ayman they went and on the way back to Makka, Sayyida Amina died at a place called Abwa where she is buried. He was then looked after by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib who then died a few years later and this hurt the Prophet (SAW) greatly.

All these tragedies in his younger life prepared him for the hardships to come.

Youth

Abu Talib took the guardianship of the Prophet after Abdul Muttalib. (He was Abdullah's brother and Imam Ali's father).

He showed his bravery, and strength in the battles of Fujjar (unjust battles).

He showed his justice and leadership in the Covenant of the Youths (Hilful Fuzul). This was drawn to ensure the welfare of the oppressed.

He worked as a shepherd for the people of Makka

Abu Talib took him when he went to trade in Syria and Yemen and his skills were noted by all.

Sayyida Khadija on hearing of his trade skills employed the Prophet to accompany her trade caravans as her manager. The first trip proved more successful than any other that Sayyida Khadija had known.

She asked her friend Nafisa to ask the Prophet whether he would marry her. He agreed and they were married in 595 CE. They were very happy and had two sons - Qasim & Abdullah (also called Tayyib & Tahir) - both of whom died in infancy and one daughter, Sayyida Fatima Zahra (AS)

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) used to spend a lot of time in the cave of Hira on the mountain of light meditating and praying.



BE'THAT TO HIJRA ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROPHET HOOD AND THE FIRST 13 YEARS IN MAKKA 613-622 CE

As soon as the Prophet (SAW) announced that there are no gods but Allah, he was rejected and persecuted by the Quraysh. He remained the same person - with the excellent akhlaq but what had changed is that he declared his belief in Allah.

BE'THAT

When he was forty he got the first revelations in the cave Hira on the mountain of Light where he used to meditate. It was brought by angel Jibrail and it was the first five ayaat of Suratul Alaq (96)

"Read in the name of your Lord who created (all);

He created man from a clot of blood;

Read! Your Lord is the most bountiful,

Who by the pen taught man what he did not know".

It was the 27th of Rajab (The day of Be'that) in the 40th year of the life of the Prophet. He was busy in remembrance of Allah in his usual place in the cave of Hira.

The first person who the Prophet told of this was his wife, Sayyida Khadija. She immediately testified to his Prophet hood and gave him her full support.

The Prophet began the preaching of his mission to a limited circle for the first three years. Then he was asked by Allah to invite his near relations to Islam.

"And warn your nearest relatives."

Suratush Shu'ara 26:214

The Prophet (SAW) arranged a meal inviting 40 of his relations. This is known as '**Da'watul Dhul Ashira**'. He invited them towards Allah and introduced himself as the Messenger of Allah. He then asked thrice :

"Which one of you will support me so that he may become my brother, wasi and successor after me?"

Each time Imam Ali (AS) who was 13 years old at the time stood up and said:

"O Prophet of Allah ! I am prepared to support you !"

The Prophet (SAW) held Imam Ali's (AS) hand high and told his audience that Ali (AS) would be his successor and they should listen to him and follow him. The others who were present taunted Abu Talib saying he would now have to take orders from his son. The meeting ended .

After this he began preaching openly to the Quraysh who reacted violently. The Prophet and his followers were constantly harassed. The Prophet was not allowed to worship in the Ka'ba. Thorns were strewn in his path, dirt and filth were thrown at him, he was accused of being a madman, magician and poet and was taunted and insulted.

His faithful companions too were tortured. Some were placed on the hot sands and heavy stones were put on their chests, nooses were put round their necks and they were dragged

in the streets. The first martyr of Islam was Sumayya, the mother of one of the companions of the Prophet, Ammar Yasir.

The Prophet had about 100 followers and physical cruelty made life unbearable in Makka. The Prophet advised his followers to go to Abyssinia under the leadership of Jaffer Tayyar. This was the first Hijra in Islam (in the fifth year of Prophet hood) and 15 people took part in it. The Prophet then advised a second Hijra.

When the Quraysh found out that the Muslims were living peacefully in Abyssinia, they sent expensive gifts to the ministers of the King of Abyssinia to bribe them. Then they sent their representative Amr Al-Aas who visited King Najashi (of Abyssinia) asking for the return of the Muslims claiming that they had invented a new religion. The ministers loudly supported the request.

King Najashi asked whether the Muslims had killed anyone, stolen property or committed any crimes. Amr replied that their only crime was the invention of a new religion. King Najashi called Ja'fer bin Abu Talib to the court and asked him why the Muslims had abandoned the religion of their forefathers and started a new religion.

King Najashi was impressed with what Ja'fer said and asked him to recite some ayaat from the Qur'an. Ja'fer recited ayaat from Suratu Maryam which moved the King and his ministers.

Frustrated that they could not overcome the Prophet, the Quraysh boycotted the families of Hashim and Muttalib, having no contact with them nor allowing food or drink to reach to them.

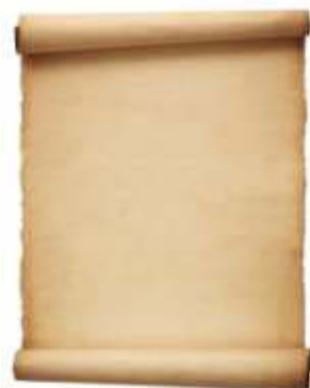
Abu Talib had no choice but to take them to a valley belonging to him called Shib-e-Abu Talib. For three long years from Muharram in the 7th year after declaration of Prophet hood they stayed there under so much hardship that at times they lived on leaves and grass.

They came out when the Prophet told Abu Talib that the agreement signed by all the Quraysh to boycott them had been eaten up by insects and only the words "In the name of our Lord..." remained. Abu Talib went and told this to the Quraysh who found it to be true and had no choice but to stop their boycott.

Shortly after, Abu Talib and Sayyida Khadija both died and this grieved the Prophet so much that he called the year Aamul Huzn (The year of grief).

After the death of Abu Talib and Sayyida Khadija the persecution against the Prophet by the Makkans increased and he decided to go to Taif hoping the people there might listen. But there he was laughed at and driven away. Grieved he returned to Makka.

The news of the preaching of the Prophet had spread and a group of about 20 Christians from Najaran came to Makka and accepted Islam. Another group of 6 people came from Yathrib (Madina) and accepted Islam. This was in the 11th year after the declaration of Prophet hood.



The next year 12 people from Yathrib came and took a pledge (promise) known as the First Pledge Of Aqaba (Aqaba means mountain pass and the pledge was taken in a mountain pass outside Makka). The pledge was besides other things not to associate anything with Allah and obey the Prophet in everything. They returned to Yathrib (Madina) and wrote to the Prophet asking him to send someone to Madina to teach them Islam. The Prophet (SAW) sent Mus'ab bin Umayr and Ibn Umme Maqtum to do tableegh.

MI'RAJ

"Glory be to Him who made His servant go by night from Masjidul Haram to Masjidul Aqsa (the furthest mosque), whose surroundings We have blessed that We might show him some of our signs. He is all Hearing and all Seeing" **Suratu Bani Israel 17:1**

In the 12th year of Prophet hood Allah honoured the Prophet with a visit to the heavens. It was the night of the 27th of Rajab, and the Prophet was at the house of Umme Haani binte Abu Talib. Jibrail came and told him that he was to accompany him on a unique journey on an animal called *Buraq*.

The Prophet first went to the Ka'ba from where he was taken on Buraq to see Madina (where he was to live), Mount Sinai (where Allah spoke to Musa (AS)), Bethlehem (where Isa (AS) was born) and then to Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) where the Prophet led prayers for a lot of other Prophets.

He was then taken to the heavens. The Masjidul Aqsa (furthest mosque) mentioned in the above Qur'anic aya is the mosque in the heavens which is directly above the Ka'ba.

He saw the solar system and talked to the souls of the other Prophets, he saw the places of blessing and punishment and continued until he reached *Sidratul Muntaha'* (a tree in Janna). Jibrail said then that he could not step further then this. Sidratul Muntaha is said to be the symbol marking the last limit of heavenly knowledge beyond which no one could pass.

On his return from the journey the Prophet passed a caravan of people who had lost their camel and were looking for it. The Prophet described the caravan exactly and it was the same one which entered Makka a little while later.



HIJRA

The tableegh of the two people sent by the Prophet to Yathrib was so effective that in the same year 70 people came to Makka from Yathrib including the 12 who took the first pledge and all accepted Islam and invited the prophet to Yathrib. This pledge is called the *Second Pledge of Aqaba*.

When the Makkans found out that Islam was spreading in Yathrib they were very angry. They planned to kill the Prophet by choosing one person from each tribe to attack him collectively so no one person or tribe could be blamed.

The Prophet came to know of this and was commanded by Allah to leave for Yathrib. He left Imam Ali (AS) sleeping in his bed (when Imam Ali (AS) found out he was to be the ransom for the Prophet's life he did a sijda of shukr. It is the first one in Islam). The Prophet walked out of the house whilst his attackers were there without being noticed by throwing towards them a handful of dust on which the following aya of the Qur'an had been recited.

"And We have made before them a barrier and a barrier behind them, then We have covered them over so they do not see."

Suratu Yaseen 36:9

The Prophet went to the Mountain of Thaur (about 5 miles from Makka) accompanied by Abu Bakr.



When at dawn the attackers entered the Prophet's house they were shocked and furious at finding Imam Ali (AS) in the Prophet's bed.

Immediately they started looking for the Prophet and came right up to the mouth of the cave in which he was hiding. they did not look in because a spider had woven its cobweb round the entrance and a pair of pigeons had built their nest right at the mouth of the cave and neither was the web broken nor the eggs disturbed.



They left Makka on the 1st night of Rabiul Awwal reaching the cave of Thaur before dawn; remaining there until the 4th of Rabiul Awwal and then leaving for Yathrib. They reached Quba (2 miles south of Yathrib) on the 8th or 12th of Rabiul Awwal.

At Quba the Prophet laid the foundation stone for the Mosque of Quba which has been mentioned in the Qur'an as the first mosque founded on piety.

They entered the city of Yathrib on Friday the 16th of Rabiul Awwal (2nd of July 622 C.E.). This was the date from which dates the Islamic year.

HIJRA AND 10 YEARS THEREAFTER TO WAFAT 1-11AH (622 – 632 CE)

Change of name of Yathrib

The name of the city was changed to Madinatun Nabi, the city of the Prophet. Now, it is generally known as Madinatul Munawwara (The lighted city) or simply Madina.



Building of the masjid

On arrival, a masjid was constructed at the place the Prophet's camel stopped and let the Prophet (SAW) descend. The land belonged to two orphans from whom the Prophet (SAW) bought the land for 10 dinars. The construction of the masjid was shared between the Muslims. Even the Prophet (SAW) had his share of work.. It was built with clay bricks and mud, with the trunks of palm trees as pillars and a roof of palm leaves. Adjoining rooms were built on one side for the Prophet (SAW) and his family and on the other side rooms for the homeless.

Brotherhood between Ansars & Muhajirs

The Prophet established brotherhood between the Ansars (people of Madina) and Muhajirs (immigrants from Makka). The Ansars volunteered to share half of everything they had with their Muhajir brothers.

"Those who believed and migrated and strive in the cause of God with their persons and belongings and those who sheltered and helped them; they are indeed brothers to one another"

Suratul Anfaal 8:72

By this method the Prophet ensured unity of the Muslims.

The Quraysh were very angry about the establishing of Islam in Madina and the Prophets' emigration there. They gathered to attack the Muslims and several battles and skirmishes occurred around Madina.

Change of Qibla

When the order of salaa was first revealed, the qibla was Baytul Muqaddas in Jerusalem. This was the practise in Makka and continued for 17 months after hijra.

One day when the Prophet was leading salaa, he was ordered to change qibla to the Ka'ba after completing two rakaats of the Dhuhr salaa. He at once changed direction without the need of a compass. The masjid where the order came is called **Masjid Dhul Qiblatayn (The masjid with two qiblas)**.

"Many a time We have seen you turn your face towards the heavens. We will make you turn towards a qibla that will please you....."

Suratul Baqara 2:144

BATTLE OF BADR

"And indeed Allah assisted you at Badr when you were weak, so be careful (to your duty) to Allah so that you may be of the thankful ones. When you said to the believers 'Does it not suffice you that your Lord should assist you with three thousand angels sent down.. "'

Suratu Aali Imran 3:122

The battle of Badr was the first of the great battles of Islam.

When the Prophet heard the news that there was a trade caravan going to Syria from Makka under the leadership of Abu Sufyan he sent two men to gather information about it. It was discovered that it was a large caravan in which all the Makkans had shares. The Quraysh had decided to put all their savings into it and use the profits on arms, horses and other items of war to use against the Muslims.

The news was disturbing. The Prophet (SAW) left Madina with 313 men, 2 horses and 70 camels to go to Badr which was a stopping point for the caravans.

The Quraysh had confiscated all the property of all the Muslims who had left Makka for Madina and the Prophet therefore decided to confiscate the property of the caravan in compensation.

Abu Sufyan feared an attack from the Muslims and sent a messenger to Makka telling them of his fears. On receiving the message, an army of 1000 men, 100 horses and 700 camels under the leadership of Abu Jahl left Makka to go to Badr.

Meanwhile Abu Sufyan took a different route back to Makka avoiding Badr. Once he was back in Makka he called Abu Jahl back but Abu Jahl was too proud and wanted to crush the Muslims with his large army.

The two armies met at Badr on 17th Ramadhan 2 A.H.

In the beginning as per Arab custom, single combat (one to one) took place. The famous Quraysh warriors Utbah, Shayba and Walid came to challenge three 'Ansars' from Madina. The Quraysh refused to fight any of the 'Ansars', demanding their 'equals' and so the Prophet (SAW) sent Ubayda, Hamza and Imam Ali (AS) The three Kuffar were killed (Ubayda was hurt). The Quraysh got disturbed and began attacking en masse.

In the thick of the battle the Prophet prayed to Allah. In Surat ul Anfal Allah gave the answer:

"When you asked for help from your Lord, He answered you. Indeed I will aid you with a thousand of the angels in rows after rows".

Suratul Anfal 8:9

The enemies got frightened and began to retreat. The skill of Imam Ali (AS), the other Muslim soldiers and the sight of so many angels struck terror in the enemies hearts.

70 Kuffar were killed including their leader Abu Jahl. Imam Ali (AS) killed 36 of them. 14 Muslims were martyred.

70 prisoners were taken by the Muslims. The prisoners were treated with kindness and some became Muslims. In later days some of the prisoners said:

"Blessed be the men of Madina, they made us ride whilst they walked, they gave us wheat and bread to eat when there was little of it contenting themselves with plain dates".

The rich prisoners paid ransom and were set free. Others were asked to gain their freedom by teaching 10 Muslims to read and write.



BATTLE OF UHUD

The Quraysh wanting to avenge their dead in the battle of Badr gathered together a large force - (700 armoured men, 3000 camel soldiers, and a cavalry of 200 men & group of foot soldiers) to attack the Muslims. The battle was fought at Uhud (3 miles from Madina) on the 7th of Shawwal 3 A.H.

Hind, the wife of Abu Sufyan hired a slave called Wahshi to specifically kill either the Prophet (SAW) or Imam Ali (AS) or Hazrat Hamza (brother of the Prophet's father) to avenge the death of her father and brother who were killed at Badr. Hazrat Hamza was killed and later his body was mutilated by her.

The Makkans were losing and falling back. The Muslims thought the war was already won and started collecting the war booty. The archers who were guarding the mountain pass also left their posts although they had strict orders from the Prophet (SAW) not to leave their posts.

One of the Kuffar, Khalid bin Walid saw a gap in the mountain pass behind the Muslims and got some of his men together to attack the Muslims from behind taking them by surprise. In the confusion a cry went up that the Prophet had been killed. This threw the Muslims into further confusion. Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman fled to the mountains.

"When you ran off without even glancing either side even though the Prophet was calling you back....."

Suratu Aali Imran 3:152

"Indeed those who ran away on the day when the two armies met (Uhud), must have been made to slip by Shaytan on account of some of their (sinful) actions; but indeed Allah has pardoned them, He is Forgiving.... **Suratu Aali Imraan - 3:155**

Imam Ali (AS) continued to defend the Prophet. A voice was heard from the sky which said:

There is no brave soldier except Ali, there is no sword except Dhulfikar*, "

*This was the sword given to Imam Ali (AS) by the Prophet (SAW)



70 Muslims were martyred.

With a victory within their grasps the Muslims suffered a heavy blow. The battle created serious difficulty for the Muslims. It encouraged the Jews and other tribes living outside Madina to attack the Muslims.

THE BATTLE OF KHANDAQUE (DITCH) OR AHZAAB (COALITION)

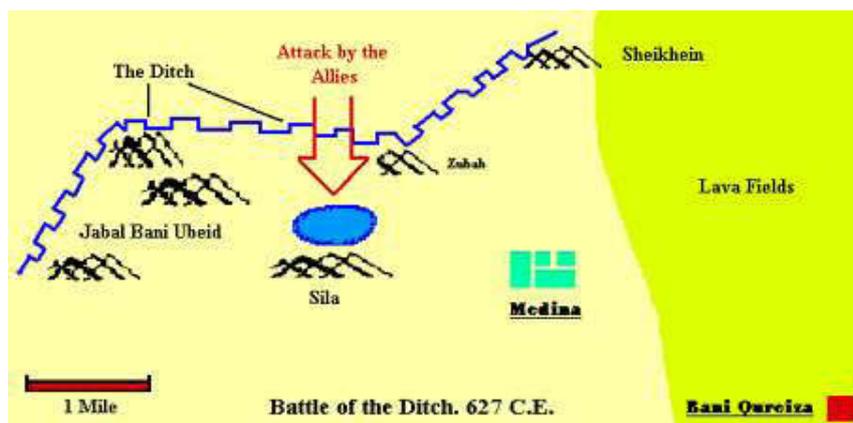
The Jews of Madina (who did not like the spread of Islam there and had been sent out of Madina by the Prophet for breaking their agreement of living in peace with the Muslims) got together with the Quraysh of Makka and got together with many other tribes to fight the Muslims. Under the leadership of Abu Sufyan, an army of 10,000 marched to Madina. It was Dhulqa'da of 5 A.H.

On hearing the news of their coming the Prophet consulted his companions and Salman Al-Farsi advised the digging of a ditch around Madina. The enemies had never seen anything like it and camped outside for 24 to 27 days. A few of the Quraysh managed to cross the ditch but were killed, the bravest of them by Imam Ali (AS) The Muslims were running out of food and the enemies were getting restless with the cold and the rain.

The Prophet prayed for victory. A storm came which uprooted the enemies tents and terrified them. They all fled the first of them being Abu Sufyan who was so upset that he tried to ride his camel without untying the ropes.

"O you who believe! Remember the favours of Allah to you when an army came against you and We sent a wind against them and forces that you did not see. But Allah sees all that you do.

Suratul Ahzab 33:9



PLEDGE OF RIDHWAN

The Prophet decided to perform the pilgrimage to the Ka'ba which until then had been denied to the Muslims. 1,400 Muslims accompanied him and carrying no weapons except their swords and wearing their Ihram and taking 70 camels for sacrificing they went towards Makka.

They camped 10 miles outside Makka at Hudaibiya and the Prophet sent a messenger to ask the Makkans for permission to enter. The Quraysh refused even when the Prophet said they had come for a pilgrimage and not to fight. Uthman bin Affan (nephew of Abu Sufyan) was sent by the Prophet to talk to Abu Sufyan, the leader of the Quraysh. He was told he could perform the Hajj alone but the rest of the Muslims would not be allowed. He refused to take the offer. When he did not return the Muslims feared him dead.

The Prophet said there was a possibility of a battle now, so he took a promise (pledge) from the Muslims saying that they would support him even if faced with death.

The pledge was taken under an Acacia tree and is known as the pledge of Ridhwan.

"Indeed Allah was well pleased with the believers when they pledged their allegiance to you under the tree. He knew what was in their hearts so he sent down peace on them and rewarded them with an immediate victory"

Suratul Fath - 48:18

Soon afterwards Uthman returned safe. With him was Suhail bin Amr who was sent by the Quraysh to settle the matter. As a result a treaty was signed by the Muslims and the Quraysh.

TREATY OF HUDAYBIYYA

1. The Muslims should return to Madina without performing Hajj.
2. They could return next year for a maximum of 3 days.
3. They should not bring any arms except a sword which was sheathed.
4. There would be no war between the Muslims and the Quraysh for 10 years.
5. If a Makkan visited Madina without the permission of his tribe he would be sent back to Makka, but if a Muslim from Madina visited Makka without permission he would not be allowed to return.
6. This treaty would also apply to the allies and friends of either party.

After 3 days at Hudaibiya the Muslims returned to Madina. On the way back Surah Al-Fath (The Victory) was revealed which showed the victory of the Treaty although at the time it seemed against the Muslims. The treaty brought welcomed peace and in the next 2 years more people became Muslims than in the previous 19 years since the declaration of Prophet hood.

INVITATION TO THE NEIGHBOURING STATES

The peace given by the treaty of Hudaibiya allowed the Prophet to send the message of Islam to the countries near Arabia. Letters were sent to Heraculis (Byzantine Emperor), Kisra Parviz (king of Persia), King of Egypt and Abyssinia, the chief of Yemen and the chief of Syria.

Heraculis received the message with honour also sending gifts to the Prophet. The king of Persia however was enraged and tore the letter to pieces. The Syrian chief put the Muslim messenger to death and this became the cause of the conflict with the Christians resulting in the Battles of Moota and Tabuk. The king of Abyssinia accepted Islam and also made arrangements for the return of Jaffar Tayyar and other Muslims to Madina.

BATTLE OF KHAYBER

"Allah had promised you many gains which you will take; so He gave this soon enough to you and withheld the hands of men from you that it may serve as a sign for the believers, and guide you on the straight path...."

Suratul Fath - 48:20

The Jews who were sent out of Madina had settled in Khayber (80 miles from Madina). They had built 7 strong forts (Khayber means a fort). The fort called Qamus was the strongest of them. They were constantly plotting to attack the Muslims.

The Prophet decided to stop them before they destroyed the Muslims. By the middle of Muharram 7 A.H. the Prophet with 1'400 Muslims had surrounded all the forts. In the course of a month all the forts were defeated except Qamus.

After giving the standard (flag to lead battle) to both Umar ibn Khattab and Abu Bakr ibn Abi Qahafa who returned unsuccessful the Prophet gave it to Imam Ali (AS) who killed the bravest of the Jewish warriors Marhab and tore off the gate of the fort enabling the Muslims to enter. The Jews inside the fort cried out for peace and the Prophet allowed them to peace and protection on the basis that they pay a tax equal to half the produce of their lands.

On the day of the victory of Khayber the Muslims who had gone to Abyssinia under the leadership of Jaffer Tayyar returned home and for the Prophet it was an occasion of double joy.

Fadak

After the battle of Khayber the prophet sent Imam Ali (AS) to a Jewish tribe who lived in Fadak. They agreed to accept the same conditions that the Jews of Khayber had without any battle i.e. in return for protection they would give half of the produce of their lands to the Prophet. According to Islamic rules the lands got through war belong to the Muslims but the land given without war belong to the Prophet. Fadak therefore belonged to the Prophet and he gave it as a gift to his daughter Sayyida Fatima Zahra (AS)

CONQUEST OF MAKKA

"When there comes the help of Allah and the victory; And you see men entering the religion of Allah in groups. So, glorify your Lord and seek His forgiveness. Indeed He accepts Tawba.

Suratun Nasr 110:2-4

One of the conditions of the treaty of Hudaibiya was that there would be no fighting between the Muslims and the Quraysh and their respective allies. The allies of the Quraysh broke their agreement by attacking an ally of the Muslims.

The Prophet marched with 10'000 men and camped a short way away from Makka. He entered Makka on Friday, 20th Ramadhan 8 A.H. almost unopposed. He broke all the idols in the Ka'ba and then ordered Bilal to give adhan.

"Truth has come and falsehood has vanished; and falsehood is certainly a thing vanishing..

Suratu Bani Israil 17:81

He then gave a sermon after which he declared :

"I shall speak to you as Yusuf spoke to his brothers.

There is no reproach against you today, God will forgive. He is the most merciful and compassionate".

Suratu Yusuf 12:92

Makka was conquered with no house destroyed and none hurt. With Imam Ali (AS) on the Prophet's shoulders, the Ka'ba was cleaned of all the idols that were housed in it.



The result of this action saw many enter the religion and Surah An-Nasr was revealed. Messengers were then sent to the neighbouring tribes calling them with peace and goodwill to Islam.

"(O Muhammad) Allah who has commanded you to follow the guidance of the Qur'an will certainly return you victoriously to your place of birth....."

Suratul Qasas 28:85

EID E MUBAHILA

"To those that argue with you concerning Jesus after the knowledge you have received say : Come, let us gather our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves . We will pray together and call down the curse of Allah on every liar ."

Suratu Aali Imran 3:61

When real arguments fail to produce the desired effect, then to wish for the intervention of Allah's judgement in order to sift the right from wrong; is Mubahila.

In the year 9 A.H. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) wrote to the heads of different tribes and countries of the world inviting them to Islam.

One of the letters was written to the Christian community of Najran, a territory made up of 72 villages situated on the borders of Hijaz and Yemen. They had a very big church which they regarded as equal to the Ka'ba. The three leaders of the Christian community were Aqib, Abdul Masih, & Abu Harith.

Abu Harith wanted all the people to accept Islam but his friends did not like the idea. It was decided that a group of Christian leaders would go to Madina to discuss the issue with the prophet (SAW) himself. Sixty of the most important leaders were chosen to go.

They came to Madina richly dressed with gold rings and silken clothes. The Prophet (SAW) did not see it proper even to return their greetings and Imam Ali (AS) asked them to come to see the Prophet (SAW) after they had changed their clothes to something simpler. They took his advice and were warmly welcomed by the Prophet (SAW) They were put up in one part of the mosque where they were allowed to perform their prayers comfortably.

They asked the Prophet (SAW) what he thought of Jesus and he said:

"He was a human being created by God and was a prophet ."

"Have you ever seen any child born in this world without a father?" the Christian leaders asked.

The Prophet (SAW) replied using the aya of Qur'an:

"Jesus is like Adam in the sight of Allah. He created him from dust and then said to him 'be' and he was "

Suratu Aali Imran 3:59

If Jesus had a right to be called the son of God just because there was no father than Adam deserved the title more as he had no father nor mother.

The Christians could not answer to this argument , but they still continued in their belief and continued to argue. Then the aya of Qur'an 3:61 (above) was revealed to the Prophet inviting the Christians to a **Mubahila** where the curse of Allah would be on the liars.

The Christians accepted the challenge and went back to where they were staying. Abu Harith advised them; telling them that if the Prophet (SAW) brought warriors and officers to the field of Mubahila the his claim to Prophet hood was untrue; but if he brought his children and dear ones than it would mean that he was a true prophet.

Next day at the appointed hour the Prophet (SAW) arrived at the place where Mubahila was going to take place with Imam Husayn (AS) in his arms, Imam Hasan (AS) holding his

other hand and followed by Bibi Fatima (AS) and Imam Ali (AS) He had told them that when he raised his hands in prayer they were to say 'Ameen'(So be it).

The Christians watched the Prophet (SAW) and his Ahlul bayt walking towards the appointed place. Abu Harith asked a local person who the people were who were walking with the Prophet (SAW) He was told of their names and their relationship with the Prophet (SAW)

Abu Harith told his colleagues:

"I see such faces that if they raise their hands in supplication and pray to God that the biggest mountain may be moved from its place, the same will happen immediately. We should in no circumstance engage in a Mubahila with these sacred people because it is possible thatnot even one Christian may remain alive on the face of the earth ."

Everyone accepted his advice. They gave up the Mubahila and a treaty was signed whereby the people of Najran would supply the Islamic government 2,000 garments every year , the price of each which shall not be more than 40 dirhams.....

FAREWELL HAJJ

Since the time when Prophet Ibrahim (AS) had built the Holy Ka'ba, it had been a place of worship. Over the years, this worship had deteriorated into strange and undesirable practices. People used to dance naked around the Holy Ka'ba, and they had put idols inside it.

Even after the conquest of Makka when these idols were broken, the people did not know how to perform the Hajj ceremonies properly. The Prophet (SAW) therefore performed Hajj in 10 A.H., so that the people would remain in no doubt as to how it should be done.

He could also instruct the people about the boundaries of Mina and Arafat and teach them about the times of departure from these places.

In Dhulqa'da he announced that he was going to perform the Hajj that year. Thousands gathered outside Madina awaiting the departure of the Prophet (SAW). The Prophet (SAW) appointed Abu Dajana as his representative in Madina and proceeded toward Makka taking with him 60 animals for sacrifice.

At Zil Hulayfa, in the mosque of Shajara, he put on his Ihram.

At Arafat, the Prophet (SAW) whilst mounted on his camel, delivered his famous and historical speech to the thousands of people who had gathered. He addressed the people and went through a summary of his teachings to them. He repeated all the major and minor elements of Islamic principles so that there could be no doubt left in their minds. When he finished he offered his noon and afternoon prayers with 100,000 men.

The Prophet (SAW) then completed the Hajj

This Hajj is known as Hajjatul Wida (the Farewell Hajj) because it was the last Hajj that the Prophet (SAW) performed in his life. During this Hajj he demonstrated every feature of the ceremony, so that there could be no confusion later.

On Thursday 18th Dhulhijja 10 A.H. the returning caravan of Hajjis reached Johfa. On its borders is a pond (called Ghadeer in Arabic). The place is called **Ghadeer Khum** because of its location.

Jibrail brought a message for the Prophet (SAW):

“O Prophet! Deliver what has been revealed to you from Your Lord, and if you do not then you have not delivered His message and Allah will protect you from the people; Indeed Allah does not guide the unbelieving people.”

Suratul Ma'ida - 5:68

It was terribly hot; the Prophet (SAW) gave instructions for making a pulpit (mimbar) so he could deliver the message of the Lord.

A pulpit of saddles was hastily made and Bilal gave the Adhan (call to prayers).

After prayers he stood on the pulpit and delivered the following sermon;

"All glory is exclusively for Allah. We seek his help and have faith in him and rely on him. We seek refuge in him from our evil doings and indecent deeds. He is the Lord besides whom there is no guide. There will be none to mislead one whom he guides. I testify that there is no God but Allah and Muhammed is his servant and his messenger. O people! I may soon accept the divine invitation and depart from amongst you. I am responsible and you too are responsible. What is your opinion about me ?"

At this stage those present said loudly :

"We testify that you have carried out your mission and made efforts in this behalf. May Allah reward you for this."

The Prophet (SAW) continued :

"Do you testify that the Lord of the world is one and Muhammed is his servant and messenger and that there is no doubt about life in the other world ?"

All the people said :

"It is correct and we testify it !"

Then the Prophet (SAW) said :

"O my followers ! I am leaving behind two heavy (valuable) things as legacies to you and it is to be seen how you behave with these two legacies of mine."

At this moment a person stood up and said with a loud voice:

"What do you mean by these two valuable things ?"

To this the Prophet (SAW) replied:

"One of them is the book of Allah and the other thing is my progeny and my Ahlulbayt. Allah has informed me that these two things will not get separated from each other. "O People ! don't seek precedence over the Qur'an and over my progeny, and do not be negligent in your behaviour towards them, lest you be destroyed."

At this moment he took Imam Ali's hand and raised it so high that the whiteness of both of their armpits was seen. He introduced Imam Ali (AS) to the people and said:

"Who enjoys more rights over the believers than themselves?"

All of them said:

"Allah and His Prophet (SAW) know better".

Then the Prophet (SAW) said:

"Allah is my mawla (master) and I am the mawla of the believers and I am more deserving and enjoy more rights over them than they themselves."

"O people! Of whomsoever I am mawla, this Ali is also his/her mawla."

Then he raised his hands for dua:

"O Allah! Love those who love Ali, and be the enemy of those who are the enemies of Ali. O Allah! help Ali's friends and humiliate his enemies and make him the pivot (centre) of truth."

Just then Jibrail appeared and brought the following revelation:

"This day I have perfected your religion for you and completed my favours to you and have chosen Islam as your religion....."

Suratul Ma'ida 5:3

At this moment the Prophet (SAW) pronounced takbeer loudly and then added:
"I thank Allah for having perfected His religion and for having completed His favour and for His having been pleased with the master ship and succession of Ali after me."

Then the Prophet (SAW) stepped down from the pulpit and said to Imam Ali (AS):
"Sit in a tent so that the chiefs and distinguished personalities of Islam may shake hands with you and congratulate you."

The two shaykhs (Abu Bakr & Umar) were the first to congratulate Imam Ali (AS) and call him their mawla.



WAFAT OF THE PROPHET (SAW)

A month after the Prophet (SAW) returned from the farewell Hajj, he fell ill.

As the health of the Prophet (SAW) worsened, Sayyida Fatima (AS) became very sad.. The Prophet (SAW) asked her not to be sad and whispered something in her ear that made her smile. When she was asked about it later, Sayyida Fatima (AS) said that her father had told her not to be sad because she would be the first to join him in the hereafter.

Three days before he died he asked for a paper, pen and ink so he could write some advice for the Muslims so that they would always stay on the right path.

One of his companions, Umar who was there refused to give him what he had asked for saying that the Qur'an was enough and that the Prophet (SAW) was sick and did not know what he was saying. The Prophet (SAW) got angry and sent him away.

During the last moments of his life, the Prophet (SAW) opened his eyes and asked for his brother to be called. Ayesha called her father Abu Bakr, but when the Prophet (SAW) saw him he placed his head back on his pillow and repeated that his brother should be called for.

Hafsa, another wife of the Prophet (SAW) called her father Umar, but the same thing happened.

Ayesha then sent for Imam Ali (AS) saying that the Prophet (SAW) would see no one else. When Imam Ali (AS) arrived, the Prophet (SAW) raised his cloak and took him under its cover. He then placed his head on the chest of Imam Ali (AS) and talked to him for a long time.

Just then there was a knock on the door. Sayyida Fatima (AS) told the caller to come later, as her father was very ill. However, the caller was insistent and kept on knocking.

Tears welled up in Sayyida Fatima's (AS) eyes, but her father said to her:

"O Fatima, let him in. For it is none other than the Angel of Death. It is only out of respect of your presence that he is asking for permission to enter, otherwise he waits for nobody when he comes to take away the soul."

Soon afterwards the signs of death began to appear on the Prophet's (SAW) face. His last words were : *"Salaah! Salaah!"*

It was Monday 28th Safar 11 A.H. He was 63 years old.

Imam Ali (AS) gave him ghusl and kafan. He is buried in his house in Madina which adjoins the mosque.

APPENDIX



AHAD_NAMA AHTINAME (CHARTER OF PRIVILAGES)

Ahtiname (Latinised version of AHAD_NAMA) comes from the Arabic words *ahd*, which means “obligation,” and *name*, which means “document, testament.” The document has been instrumental in the protection of St Catherine’s Monastery at the base of Mount Sinai, and as a means of ensuring peaceful and cooperative relations between Christians and Muslims. The continuous existence of the monastery during fourteen centuries of Islamic rule is a sign of the respect given to this Letter of Protection, and the principles of peace and cooperation that it enshrines.

“This is a message from Muhammad ibn Abdullah, as a covenant to those who adopt Christianity, near and far, we are with them. Verily I, the servants, the helpers, and my followers defend them, because Christians are my citizens;



Id out against anything that displeases them. I will not be on them. Neither are their judges to be removed from their jobs from their monasteries. I will not allow anyone to buy a house of their religion, to damage it, or to carry anything from it to the Muslims houses. Should anyone take any of these, he would spoil God’s covenant and disobey His Prophet. Verily, they are my allies and have my secure charter against all that they hate.

No one is to force them to travel or to oblige them to fight. The Muslims are to fight for them. If a female Christian is married to a Muslim, it is not to take place without her approval. She is not to be prevented from visiting her church to pray.

Their churches are to be respected. They are neither to be prevented from repairing them nor the sacredness of their covenants. No one of the nation (of Muslims) is to disobey the covenant till the Last Day (end of the world).”

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Helena the mother of Constantine I in 330 had a chapel constructed on the site where Prophet Musa (AS) saw the burning bush. The bush and the chapel exist till today. Later Emperor Justinian around 540 constructed a monastery which came to be known as Monastery of St. Catherine, enclosing the Chapel of the Burning Bush. The fathers of the Monastery visited Rasulullah (SAW) in Madina in 625 AD and requested for protection. The request was accepted and the charter, was sent to them by Rasulullah (SAW).



SEERAH OF THE PROPHET (SAW)

The word '**seerah**' from root word saa'ir – meaning movement. In this context means the method and manner by which the Prophet (SAW) behaved in different situations.

There is Muhammad the Prophet,
Muhammad the Reformer,
the emancipator of women,
the refuge for orphans and the oppressed,
the physician,
the statesman,
the intellectual,
the judge,
the nation builder,
and then as the Qur'an says:

Muhammad – the most perfect example of a human being

"Indeed in the messenger of Allah, you have the most perfect example..."33:21

40 AHADITH

RASULULLAH (SAW) has said:

"From among my followers, one who protects my forty ahadith*, so that people may benefit from them, Allah will treat him on the Day of Resurrection with those of wisdom and learning".

***A hadith is a report of the sayings or actions of Rasulullah (SAW) and his ahl ul bayt together with the tradition of its chain of transmission.**

1. When he spoke he would smile.
2. He would always sit in a circle with his companions.
3. He used to mend his shoes, patch his clothes, and grind the wheat.
4. His hands were like those of a perfume seller, always with a beautiful fragrance. He used to love perfume.
5. He would always wear his rings on his right hand.
6. He always sat facing qiblah especially when he went to the mosque.
7. When he entered the mosque he would sit at the first available space.
8. He would drink water in sips and not gulp it down all together.
9. He said: "Food that is hot does not have blessings so let it cool".
10. "Olive oil and vinegar are the food of the Prophets".
11. He would have dates and raisins for breakfast.
12. There was no fruit more liked by him than pomegranates.
13. "The one who brushes his teeth twice a day has kept alive the sunnah of the Prophets".
14. "Cleanliness is half of faith".
15. "Wear the right shoe before the left shoe and take off the left shoe before the right shoe".
16. "One of the qualities of the Prophets is to know the times of salaa".
17. When the time of salaa came he would tell Bilal to call out the adhan loudly.
18. He would place a staff in front of him when he prayed.

19. In Salatul Jama'a he would say "Stand in a straight line and do not differ for if you do your hearts will disagree".
20. Nothing would distract him from the Maghrib salaa when the sun had set.
21. "If you have a pearl in your hands and people call it a peanut it will not cease to be a pearl".
22. "There are 5 things I will not give up until death – eating with slaves on the ground, riding a donkey without a saddle, milking goats with my hands, wearing coarse clothes and greeting children".
23. "No honour is nobler than humility and kindness".
24. "Human beings from Adam to this day are like the teeth of a comb, there is no superiority for an Arab over a non-Arab, nor for one colour over another except with God awareness".
25. He was always first to greet others.
26. Imam Ali (AS) "In the past I had a brother in God. The insignificance of the world in his eyes made him great in my eyes. He was not ruled by his stomach. He used to keep silent most of the time – yet when he spoke he silenced all speakers and quenched the thirst of all questioners. He was more eager to listen than to speak. He was considered weak, yet in an emergency he was a lion of the forest. He would not advance an argument unless it was decisive, and he would not censure anyone for what could be excused until he had heard the excuse. He would say what he would do and not say what he would not do. When two things came to him, he would see which was more emotionally desirable and then do the contrary".
27. He spoke in short, meaningful sentences and was never heard to interrupt anybody's speech.
28. He never spoke with a sad or frowned face.
29. "The character of Rasulullah (SAW) was the Qur'an".
30. The one who recites the Qur'an and the one who listens have an equal share of the reward".
31. "We forgive those who wrong us and give those who deprive us".
32. He travelled on Thursdays.
33. When something made him sad he would turn to prayer.
34. He used to recite Istighfar all the time.
35. He used to fast in Rajab and Sha'ban saying they were the months of Allah where all sins would be forgiven.
36. "The weapon of the Prophets is du'a".
37. "Masajid are the gathering places of the Prophets".
38. He would not sleep until he had recited one of the Musabbihaat. The suwer of the Qur'an beginning with 'Sabbaha'.
39. When he congratulated someone he said "*Baarakallahu lakum wa baarakallahu alaykum*" May Allah bless you and keep you blessed.
40. When he gave condolences he would say: "*Ajarakumullahu wa rahimakum*" May Allah recompense you and have mercy on you.

TIME LINE

Date	Age	Event
570 CE Aamul Feel (The year of the elephant)		Birth He was born in Makka and was the only son of Abdullah bin Al-Muttalib (who died before he was born) and Amina bint Wahb. Overcome with grief at the loss of her husband could not nurse him and entrusted him first to a wet nurse called Thawbiyya (a maid servant of Abu Lahab) and then to Halima from the tribe of Sa'd ibn Bakr. Muhammad (pbuh) grew up in the hills, south of Taif which lay to the North East of Makka. He returned to his mother after four years.
575 CE	5 yrs	Death of his mother Amina When Muhammad (pbuh) was five his mother took him to Yathrib (Madina), to visit his father's grave there. On the return journey, Amina became ill and died. She was buried in the village of Abwa on the Makka-Madina Road. Umm Ayman, who accompanied them, returned to Makka with him and placed him in the protection of his paternal grandfather, Abdul Muttalib who was a respected leader of Makka. Umm Ayman remained his nurse.
578 CE	8 yrs	Death of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib) at the age 82 Muhammad now moved into the care of his paternal uncle Abu Talib & Fatima bint Asad (the parents of Imam Ali (pbuh)). Abu Talib took him with him wherever he went.
583 – 589 CE	Teenage Years	Muhammad (pbuh) worked as a shepherd. "All the Prophets of Allah were shepherds" he said. In his teens he sometimes travelled with his uncle with the trade caravan. On his first trip, on the highway to Syria, a monk called Buhayra (Sergius) noticed a cloud shadowing the travellers. He also noticed that when Muhammad (pbuh) sat under a tree, the branches would bow down as if in respect. He invited the travellers for a meal and watched the young Muhammad (pbuh) intently; noticing the mark of Prophet hood on his shoulder.

585 CE	15 yrs	<p>Harbul Fijaar (The sacred wars) At an annual fair held in the market place called 'Okaz, war broke out between the Banu Kinanah and the Quraysh in the month of Dhulqa'da when war was forbidden. The war continued for 9 years. Muhammad (pbuh) participated and his bravery was acknowledged.</p>
590 CE	20 yrs	<p>Hilful Fudhul (The league of the virtuous) A league initiated by Zubayr ibn Abdul Muttalib, Usayd bin Khuwaylid (Khadija's brother) and Muhammad (pbuh) to unite the tribes in taking an oath to secure justice to the helpless . The league was formed at the house of Abdullah ibn Jo'dan and continued to function for 50 years after the inception of Islam.</p>
595 CE	25 yrs	<p>Marriage to Khadija Khadija bint Khuwaylad was an astute business women and philanthropist who was titled Ameeratul Quraysh (the princess of Quraysh) and Al Tahira (The Pure one). Aware of Muhammad's (pbuh) reputation of honesty and integrity she offered him twice the commission to trade on her behalf on the trade caravan to Syria. The trips measure of success encouraged her to employ him again on the Winter trade caravan to Yemen. After this trip she was convinced he was the man she wished to marry. She was 28 years old when through her friend Nufaysa she proposed to Muhammad (pbuh). Abu Talib and her cousin Waraqa ibn Nawfal delivered the marriage sermons and Muhammad (pbuh) moved from his uncle Abu Talib's house to live with his wife. The marriage was a happy one and Khadija retired from trading to concentrate on her life with Muhammad (pbuh).</p>
600 CE	30 yrs	<p>Ali (pbuh) is born Fatima bint Asad who raised Muhammad (pbuh) gave birth to Ali in the precincts of the Ka'ba. The first person Ali saw when he opened his eyes was Muhammad (pbuh) and grew up in Muhammad's shadow.</p>
605 CE	35 years	<p>Reconstruction of the Ka'ba Makka was hit by a flood and the Ka'ba was</p>

		badly damaged. On reconstruction, a dispute arose as to which family should have the honour to place the black stone. The dispute was becoming serious when it was suggested that the first person to enter the precincts of the Ka'ba should resolve the dispute or place the black stone on its place. It was Muhammad (pbuh) who walked in. He divided the families into four groups. Putting his cloak on the ground he placed the black stone in the middle and asked each group to hold one corner of the cloak and raise it while he guided the stone in to its place. His resolution was praised and acknowledged.
610 CE	40 yrs	First Revelation (Be'that) The injustices and idolatry of the Makkans disturbed Muhammad (pbuh). He used to go to the mountain cave of Hira, three miles North of Makka to meditate. It was on one of these retreats that he was visited by the angel Jibrail (Gabriel) who instructed to recite the first revelations of the Qur'an – Suratul Alaq (The Clot) Verses 96:1-5. The experience shook Muhammad (pbuh) to the core and he went home to Khadija feeling feverish and asking to be covered. She accepted his prophethood immediately. Thereafter Ali who was only 10 years old and Muhammad's (pbuh) adopted son Zayd accepted Islam. After that Abu Bakr ibn Qahafa accepted Islam.
613 CE	43 yrs	Inviting the near ones After three years Muhammad (pbuh) was instructed by Allah with the verse 26:214 "And warn your near relations". This brought in the open declaration of the message. Muhammad (pbuh) arranged a meal and invited 40 people from the family of Abdul Muttalib. He introduced the concept of one God and him being the messenger of God. They mocked him and when he asked who would help him in his mission, only the young Ali stood up.
613 CE	43 yrs	Public announcement The verse 15:94 " Disclose what has been ordained to you" ordered Muhammad (pbuh) to

		<p>make a public announcement. He proclaimed the oneness of God near the Ka'ba and the Quraysh were furious. The new movement was a threat to their authority and they retaliated violently. Muhammad (pbuh) was subjected to verbal abuse and his followers with physical torture. Yasir and Sumayya (the parents of Ammar Yasir – companion of Muhammad) were murdered when they refused to accept the idols of the Ka'ba as gods.</p>
615 CE	45 yrs	<p>Birth of Fatima (pbuh) Khadija (pbuh) noticed a refreshing fragrance around her whilst carrying Fatima</p>
615 CE	45 yrs	<p>Emigration of Muslims to Abyssinia Persecution was relentless and Muhammad (pbuh) advised a group of a 100 of his followers under the leadership on his cousin Ja'fer ibn Abu Talib to migrate to Abyssinnia (Ethiopia) whose King was a righteous Christian King called Najashi. The Quraysh sent a deputation to demand their deportation. When the King heard Ja'fer's description of Muhammad (pbuh) and his message, he refused to return them and granted them abode saying that Muhammad (pbuh) and Jesus (pbuh) were rays from the same sun.</p>
615 CE	45 yrs	<p>The Quraysh attempt to negotiate Persecution increased after the pride of the Quraysh was wounded by King Najashi. Hamza (Muhammad's (pbuh) uncle) awarded protection to him by opposing the gods of the Quraysh and accepting Islam allowing Muhammad (pbuh) to even pray in public. A reward was raised for one who killed Muhammad (pbuh) as they could not publicly kill him because of the prestige of Abu Talib. They sent Utbah (the father in law of Abu Sufyan) to reason with Muhammad (pbuh) offering him wealth, position and women. When he refused to accept they sent a deputation to Abu Talib to persuade his nephew. Muhammad (pbuh) said: "If they place the sun in my right hand and the moon on my left, I will not leave my mission until God makes His cause manifest or I perish in my attempt".</p>
616-619 CE	46 – 49 yrs	<p>Embargo and Boycott of Banu Hashim (Prophet's Family) by Quraysh Frustrated, a boycott was implemented signed by forty chiefs and hung on the Ka'ba. Nobody</p>

		was to trade with the families of Hashim & Muttalib nor marry them nor have contact with them until they handed Muhammad (pbuh) over to the Quraysh. Abu Talib had no alternate but to take them to the valley called Sh'ib Abu Talib which he owned near Mount Hajun. For three years they lived there only coming out in Rajab and Dhulhijja when any sort of violence was taboo. Sympathisers would sneak food in under the cover of night.
619 CE	49 yrs	End of the Boycott Muhammad (pbuh) came to Abu Talib one day and said that the boycott agreement written by the Quraysh had been eaten up by insects and no writing had been left except the name of Allah. Abu Talib went to the Ka'ba where the Quraysh were gathered and said:"My son says that the agreement which you had written has been eaten by insects and nothing remains except the name of Allah. If he is right, then you must end your injustice and if it is wrong then we will admit that you were right and we were wrong." The agreement was opened and nothing was left except the name of Allah. The boycott was lifted.
620 CE	50 yrs	Death of Abu Talib (Prophet's Uncle) and Khadija (pbuh) Muhammad (pbuh) was so grieved that he called the year Aamul Huzn (The year of sorrow). With the death of his protectors, the Quraysh increased their persecution.
620 CE	50 yrs	Visit to Ta'if Finding the Makkans turning a deaf ear to him, Muhammad (pbuh) went to the sister city of Taif to the South with his adopted son Zayd. They drove him out pelting him with stones. On his way back a party of Jinn heard him reciting the Qur'an and accepted Islam. The Qur'an mentions this in the opening verses of Suratul Jinn (72).
620 - 622 CE	50-52 yrs	Beyond Makka Despite the persecution, Islam was spreading to tribes beyond Makka. The Quraysh did their best

		<p>at stifling the news and warning those coming to Makka of Muhammad (pbuh) who dishonours their idols and had become mad. However, the seekers of truth like the tribe of Abu Dhar Ghifari came to see him and accepted Islam. Twenty Christians from Nazareth came to visit him and accepted Islam. Six men from Yathrib (Madina) who had heard Muhammad (pbuh) at Aqaba (a mountain pass between Mina and 'Arafat) took his message to Yathrib. The next year 12 people met Muhammad (pbuh) at Aqaba and took a pledge to uphold the values taught by Muhammad (pbuh). A year later 73 men and 2 women came to take the same pledge known as the second pledge of Aqaba.</p>
622 CE	51/52 yrs	<p>Israa' Wal Mi'raj (Overnight Journey to Jerusalem and to the Heavens) On the 27th of Rajab when he was 52 years old, Muhammad (pbuh) was taken on a journey to the heavens to see the glory of the Universe. The Mi'raj is one of the most awesome journeys recorded in the Qur'an in Suratul Israa (17:1)</p>
622 CE 1 AH	53 yrs	<p>The Hijra Migration to Yathrib (Madina) The Makkans enraged at the spread of Islam, decided to kill Muhammad (pbuh). It was</p>

		<p>planned that every family should provide a man to carry out the murder. Allah informs Muhammad (pbuh) of their plan in Suratul Anfal 8:30 “And remember when the unbelievers plotted against you to imprison you, or to kill you, or to drive you out, they plotted and planned and Allah planned too.” Muhammad (pbuh) left with Ali sleeping in his bed accompanied by Abu Bakr to go to Yathrib from where he had received an invitation to come. When the Quraysh found Ali in Muhammad’s (pbuh) bed, they sent a search party to look for him. Muhammad (pbuh) and Abu Bakr hid in a cave in the mountain of Thawr 5 miles from Makka. A spiders web and a pigeons nest at the entrance prevented the search party from entering the cave. They continued their journey reaching Quba (2 miles south of Yathrib) a week later on the 12th of Rabiul Awwal 1AH. Muhammad (pbuh) waited there for four days for Ali. The first masjid was built in Quba and it is the first masjid where Salatul Jumua’ was recited. Muhammad (pbuh) and his followers entered Yathrib shortly before noon on Friday 16th of Rabi ul Awwal (1 October 622 CE) . He was given a warm welcome and Yathrib soon became known as Madinatun Nabi , the City of the Prophet. Such was the significance of the Hijra that it dates the Muslim Hijri calendar.</p>
622 CE 1AH	53 yrs	<p>Building of the mosque in Madina The first thing Muhammad (pbuh) did was to organise the building of a mosque. After purchasing the land, a clay brick structure was built and roofed with palm wood rafters. Trunks of palm trees were used as pillars. Soon a simple mosque was completed with rooms on one side for Muhammad (pbuh) and his family and on the other side for those who had nowhere to live in what was called ‘Suffa’.</p>
623 CE 2AH	54 yrs	<p>Brotherhood Most of the emigrants from Makka (Muhajireen) were poor and had no possessions. The Muslims of Madina (Ansar – Helpers) provided them with</p>

		<p>food and shelter sharing their wealth with them. Muhammad (pbuh) established brotherhood between them, making one Muhajir (emigrant) a brother of an Ansar (Helper of Madina). For himself he established brotherhood with Ali (pbuh) saying: "You are my brother in the life of this world and in the hereafter)</p>
623 CE 2AH	54 yrs	<p>Salaa (Daily Prayers) and Sawm (Fasting) are made obligatory Zakatul Fitr and the Eid Salaa were also introduced in this year.</p>
623 CE 2AH	54 yrs	<p>The change of the Qiblah from Jerusalem to the Ka'ba It was whilst praying in Masjid-e-Qiblatayn – (The masjid with two qiblas) where Muhammad (pbuh) was given the order by Allah to change the qibla from Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) to the Ka'ba in Makka through the revelation of verse 2:144-145</p>
624 CE 2AH	54 yrs	<p>Battle of Badr The Makkans planned an attack on Madina. 313 Muslims against a well equipped Quraysh army of 1000 met at Badr- 200 miles from Makka and 80 miles from Madina. The Muslims won and were recognised as a formidable force. However, the defeat made the Makkans more bitter.</p>
625 CE 3 AH	55 yrs	<p>Battle of Uhud The Makkans were now seeking revenge for Badr. They planned an attack. The armies met at Dhul Hulaifa, 5 miles east of Madina in the fields of Mount Uhud. Thinking they had won, some of the soldiers abandoned their posts and went for the booty allowing the Quraysh to attack from behind and suffered a heavy blow. Muhammad's (pbuh) uncle Hamza was killed in Uhud.</p>
625 CE 3AH	55 yrs	<p>Birth of Imam Hasan (pbuh) The first grandchild of Muhammad (pbuh) born to Fatima & Ali (pbuh)</p>
626 CE 4AH	56 yrs	<p>Birth of Imam Husayn (pbuh)</p>
627 CE 5 AH	57 yrs	<p>Battle of Ahzab (Khandaque) Defence of Madina The Makkans and some of the tribes around Madina who were opposed to the Musims got together and formed a coalition (ahzab) of 10000 soldiers to attack Madina. A ditch (khandaque) was dug around Madina and the coalition army</p>

		camped outside for over 3 weeks trying to infiltrate the town. Running out of provisions, Muhammad (pbuh) prayed for victory at what is now Masjid Fath (Mosque of victory) and a fierce storm raged uprooting the tents of the coalition who lifted the siege and turned away. The incident is mentioned in 33:9
627 CE 5 AH	58 yrs	Treaty of Hdaybiyya In Dhulqa'da of 5 AH, Muhammad (pbuh) decided to perform the Umra pilgrimage to Makka with 1400 companions. They camped 10 miles outside Makka at Hdaybiyya and an envoy was sent to ask permission to visit the Ka'ba. It was denied but a treaty was signed which gave him the peace allowing him to consolidate most of the tribes in Arabia and be able to send invitations to Islam to the rulers of neighbouring countries. The first 6 verses of the chapter of Victory (48) were revealed after Hdaybiyya describing the treaty as a victory.
628 CE 7 AH	59 yrs	Battle of Khayber The tribes of Banu Qinaqa & Banu Nadir who were expelled out of Madina for plotting havoc had settled in Khayber (80 miles from Madina). They had built 7 strong forts (Khayber means a fort). Even here they were constantly plotting to attack the Muslims. The Prophet decided to stop them and in Muharram 7 A.H. Muhammad (pbuh) with 1400 Muslims had surrounded all the forts. In the course of a month all the forts were defeated. A piece of land called Fadak was gifted to him by one of the tribes and he gave it to his daughter Fatima (pbuh)
629 CE 7 AH	61 yrs	Visit to Makka According to the terms of the treaty, the Muslims could now visit Makka. In Dhulqa'da, Muhammad (pbuh) accompanied by 2000 Muslims visited Makka for Umra. They stayed in Makka for 3 days as agreed.
629 CE 8AH	61 yrs	Introduction of the 3 step mimbar Suggested by a Muslim carpenter and accepted by Muhammad (pbuh)
629 CE 8 AH	61 yrs	Battle of Mu'ta The envoy sent to Syria by Muhammad (pbuh)

		was killed by the Romans and this eventually resulted in the Battle of Mu'tah fought near the village of Mu'tah, east of the Jordan River and Karak, between the Muslims who numbered 3000 and a 20000 strong army of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire. It was in this battle that Ja'fer ibn Abu Talib(Tayyar) was killed.
630 CE 8 AH	62 yrs	Conquest of Makka By now, the balance of power had shifted radically away from once-powerful Makka, toward Muhammad and the Muslims. The peace treaty signed by the Quraysh had been violated and in January 630, the Muslims marched to Makka and were joined by tribe after tribe along the way. They entered Makka without bloodshed and the Makkans, seeing the tide had turned, joined them. The conquest of Makka signalled an unprecedented increase in tribes accepting Islam. The Qur'an mentions it in Suratun Nasr (110)
630 CE 8 AH	62 yrs	Battle of Hunayn A battle fought against the tribes of Hawazin & Thaqeef, 10 miles from Makka at Hunayn. Battle strategy not followed by one of the commanders who was then taken by surprise throwing the Muslims into disarray. A few remained steadfast and managed to bring order by following Muhammad's (pbuh) instructions. Mentioned in 9:25-27.
630 CE 9 AH	62 yrs	Expedition of Tabuk A report had come to Muhammad (pbuh) that the Romans were planning an attack. Muhammad (pbuh) decided to lead a Muslim army into Roman territory before the Romans threatened the heart of Islam. When they reached Tabuk (midway between Madina and Damascus), the news came that the Romans had withdrawn from the border towns. Muhammad (pbuh) returned to Madina.
630 CE 10 AH	62 yrs	Mubahila Muhammad (pbuh) invited the Christians of Najran on the 24 th of Dhulhijja to a Mubahila (A prayer of the faithful in order to rid themselves of the company of liars). The event was the result of a delegation led by Abdul Masih to discuss matters regarding Isa (pbuh Jesus)

		<p>"If any one disputes in this matter with you, after the knowledge has come to you, say: "Come! let us gather together,- our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves: Then let us earnestly pray, and invoke the curse of Allah on those who lie!" <u>3:61</u> Muhammad (pbuh) brought Ali, Fatima, Hasan & Husayn (pbut). The Christian delegation on seeing them withdrew from the Mubahila.</p>
<p>631 CE 10 AH</p>	<p>63 yrs</p>	<p>Death of Ibrahim (Prophet's son through Maria Qibtiyya) Ibrahim fell ill after the Battle of Tabuk at which time he was over a year old. Muhammad (pbuh) his eyes filled with tears said: "The eyes send their tears and the heart is saddened, but we do not say anything except that which pleases our Lord. Indeed, O Ibrahim, we are bereaved by your departure from us". His death coincided with an eclipse of the sun and a rumour went out saying that the sun was eclipsed in sadness over the death of Ibrahim. Upon hearing this Muhammad (pbuh) said: "The sun and the moon are signs of God. They are eclipsed neither for the death nor birth of any man. On beholding an eclipse, therefore, remember God and turn to Him in prayer'.</p>
<p>632 CE 10 AH</p>	<p>63 yrs</p>	<p>Hajj al-Widaa (Farewell Pilgrimage) Muhammad (pbuh) performed his last Hajj accompanied by 100,000 companions. He gave a sermon In Arafat citing the principles of faith and their manifestation.</p>
<p>632 CE 10 AH</p>	<p>63 yrs</p>	<p>Ghadeer On the way back from the farewell Hajj. Muhammad (pbuh) stopped at Ghadeer and ordered that a pulpit be made with the saddles. Here he declared his successor in response to verse 5:67 by raising the hand of Ali (pbuh) and saying "For whomsoever I am Leader (mawla); Ali is his leader (mawla)". The final revelation of verse 5:3 was revealed. "This day I have</p>

		perfected your religion for you and completed my favour upon you; and chosen Islam as a religion for you”
632 CE 11 AH	63 yrs	Death of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) In Muharram, Muhammad fell ill with a fever and headaches. His condition worsened and he died on the 28 th of Safar with his head on the lap of Ali (pbuh).
11 AH to Qiyama	Wafat to Qiyama	Hadith e Thaqalayn "It seems that the time has approached when I shall be called away (by Allah) and I shall answer that call. I am leaving for you two precious things and if you adhere to them both, you will never go astray after me. They are the Book of Allah (The Qur'an) and my Progeny, that is my Ahlul Bayt . The two shall never separate from each other until they come to me by the Pool (of Paradise)."

SAMPLE WORKSHEETS

FAMILY TREE OF PROPHET MUHAMMED (S.A.W)

Fill in the blanks

Great Grand Father _____
↓

Grand Father _____
↓

Father _____ Mother _____
↓

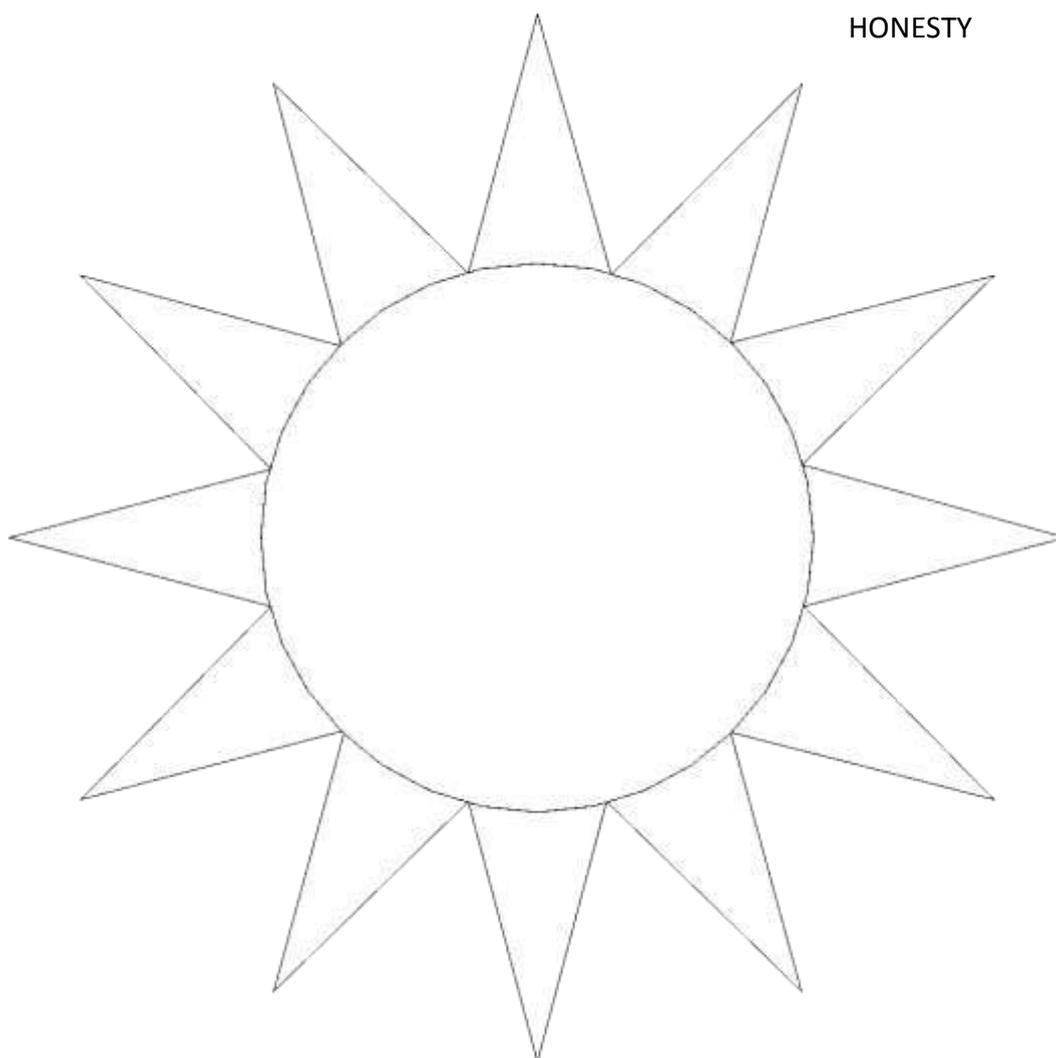
Holy Prophet _____ Wife _____
↓

Daughter _____ Husband _____
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Hasan Husayn

**PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)
THE SUN OF KNOWLEDGE TO OUR PATH**

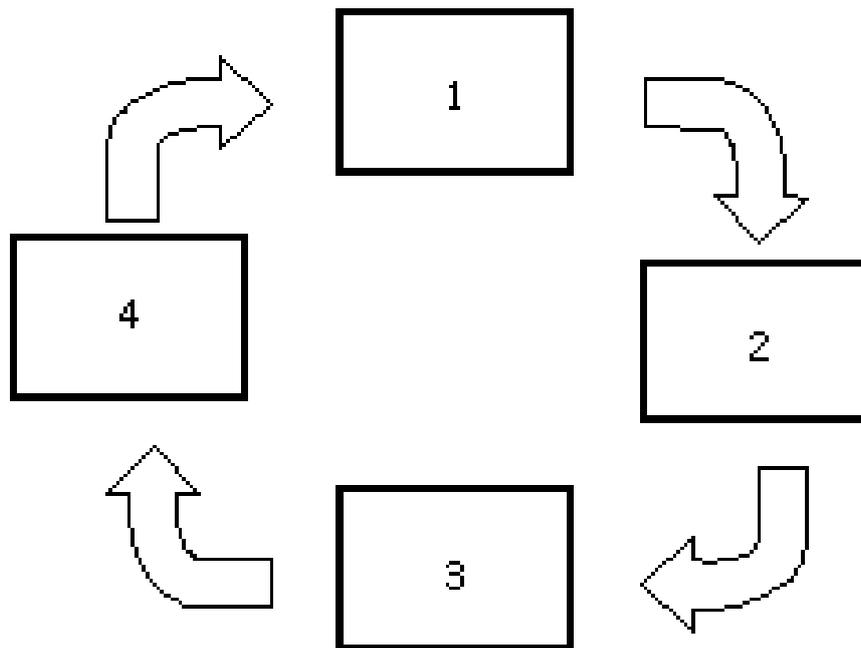
Colour the sun below and for every ray that you see write down the different things that Rasulullah has taught us. One has been done for you.



Prophet Muhammad (SAW)

Put the following sentences in order in the flow chart.

- The people follow the Prophet's teachings.
- The people forget the Prophet's teachings.
- Allah sends a Prophet to guide the people.
- The people do evil deeds and commit shirk.

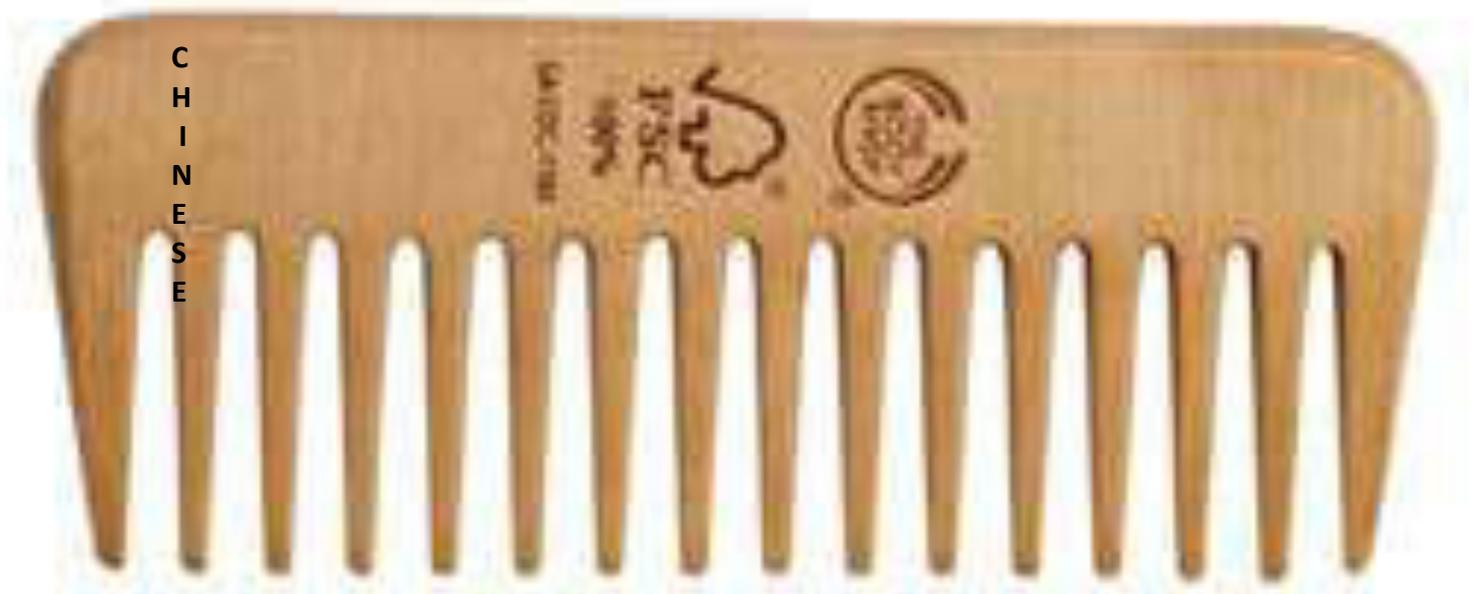


What did the Makkans do before Islam? How had they forgotten the teachings of Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.)

ALL PEOPLE ARE EQUAL- The Prophet hated Nationalism

“ Human beings from Adam to this day are like the teeth of a comb, there is no superiority for an Arab over a non Arab, nor for one colour over another except with God awareness “

On the teeth of the comb below write down all the different nationalities of people that you know. One has been done for you.



BATTLE OF BADR

								1					
2					3								
												4	
		5			6								
7													
		8											

Across

2. Badr is 80 miles from this city
6. He took a different to Makka avoiding Badr
7. The Muslims had 313 whilst the Makkans had 1000
8. He killed 36 of the Makkans

Down

1. The Muslims had 2 whilst the Makkans had 100
2. They won
3. The leader of the Makkans
4. The Muslims had 70 whilst the Makkans had 700
5. The dua of the Prophet (SAW) is mentioned in this sura

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (SAW)

Numbers

1. What year was the Prophet (SAW) born in?
2. How old was the Prophet (SAW) when he received the first revelation?
3. What number Surah is Suratu Muhammad ?
4. How many years did the Prophet (SAW) preach Islam in Makka?

Qur'an

1. What were the first ayaat to be revealed to the Prophet (SAW)?
2. What was the last aya to be revealed?
3. Where in the Qur'an does Allah console the Prophet (SAW) on the wafat of his young son?
4. What is the difference between the revelation of the Qur'an on laylatul Qadr as a whole and it's revelation over 23 years?

Life

1. What are the three methods with which the Prophet (SAW) established Islam?
2. The life of the Prophet (SAW) can be divided into 3 parts – name them!
3. What was the main aim of the Prophet (SAW) – use the Qur'an to justify your answer
4. The Prophet (SAW) was labelled with three names by the media machine of the Quraysh – all three are found in the Qur'an – What were these?

Finally quote one hadith of the Prophet (SAW)

THE HOLY PROPHET (SAW)

Read the following questions and circle the correct answers

1. The Prophet was born in _____
a. Makka b. Madina c. Iran d. Karbala
2. His father's name was Hazrat _____
a. Ali b. Jaffer c. Hamza d. Abdullah
3. His mother was Sayyeda _____
a. Hajra b. Fatima c. Amina d. Khadija
4. His enemies called him _____ & _____
a. Truthful & Trustworthy b. Humble & Polite
c. Kind & Merciful d. Brave & Courageous
5. He received his first revelation when he was in the _____
a. Cave of Mt. Arafat b. Cave of Mt. Hira
c. Cave of Jabal Al-Nur d. Cave of Mt. Sinai
6. The first migration was made to _____
a. Madina b. Makka c. Abyssinia d. Egypt
7. The Ansaar are the people who _____
a. People of Madina who helped the Prophet after his migration.
b. People of Najran with whom Mubahila was to take place
c. People of Makka with whom the Prophet signed a treaty

d. Plotted and wanted to kill the Prophet.

8. The first battle at the time of the Prophet was battle of

a. Siffeen b. Uhad c. Khandaq d. Badr

9. What is Fadaq

a. A piece of land given to Sayyida Zahra as a gift.

b. 2nd battle of Islam

c. A Jewish fort.

10. _____ was an enemy who troubled the Prophet

a. Yazid b. Muawya c. Abu Sufyan d. Marwan

11. _____ is a famous companion of the Prophet

a. Ahmed b. Qambar c. Hilal d. Salman

12. The Prophet is buried in _____

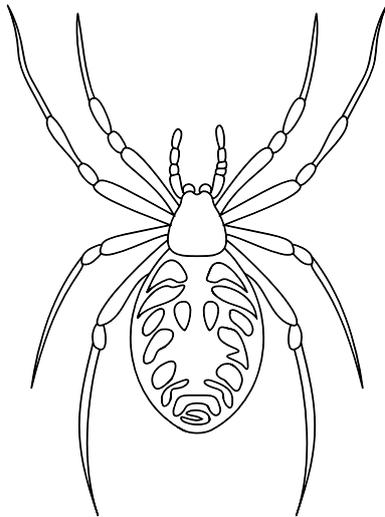
a. Jannat ul Bagee b. Masjidun Nabi c. Ka'ba d. Shaam

13. The Qura'n was revealed over _____ years

a. 23 b. 40 c. 63 d. 10

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.)

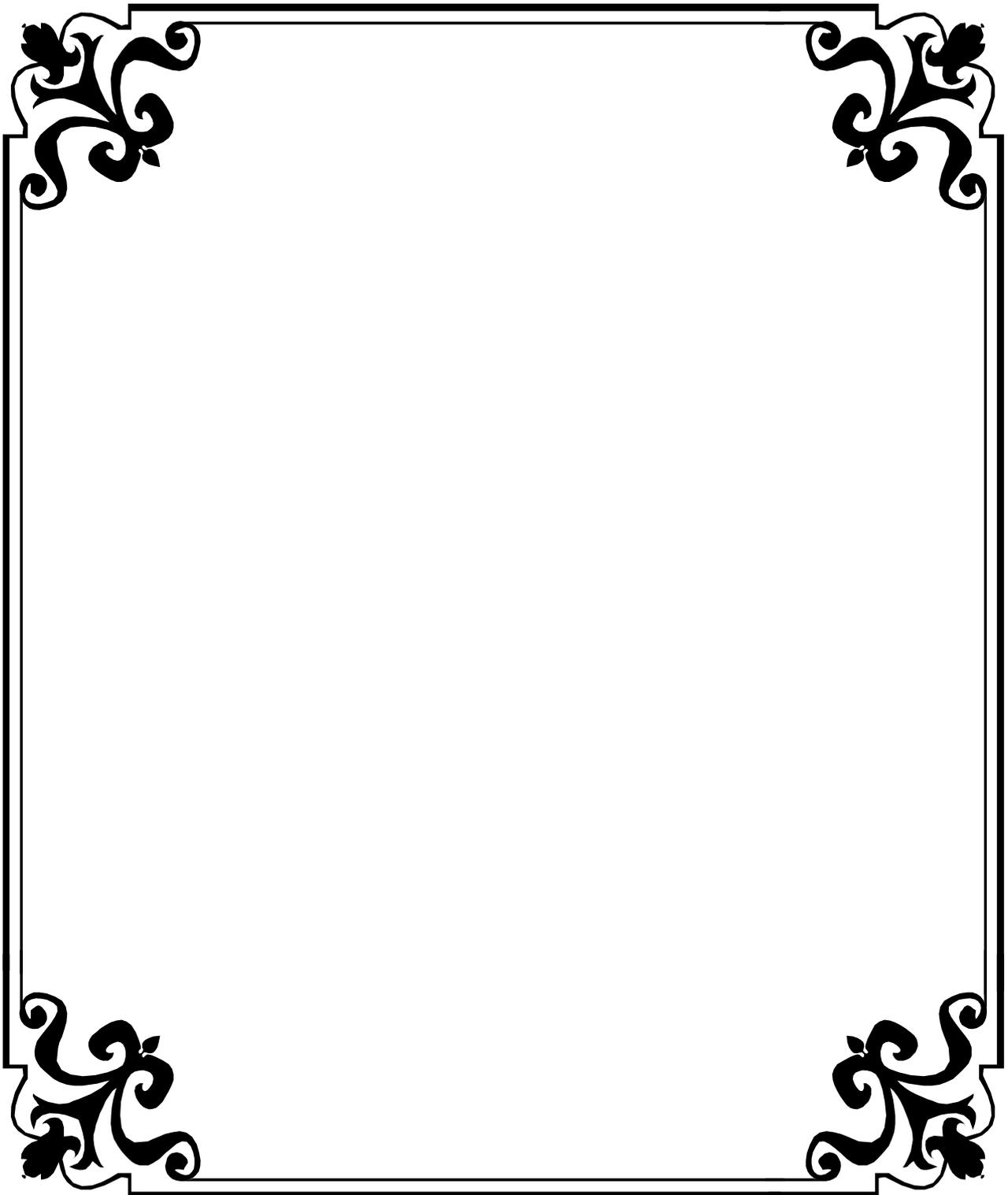
Draw the web which the spider made to protect the Prophet (S.A.W.)



SALAWAAT

Decorate the frame below with colours / markers/ glitter etc.... and write in it in your best writing-

“ Allah send your blessings on Muhammed and his Ahlulbayt “





About Q Fatima

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Our current live strategies are Q114 (the teaching of the structure and content of the 114 chapters of the holy Qur'an) and Radio Fatima (broadcasting daily from 6 - 7 a.m. on Spectrum Radio 558MW, SKY Channel 0185 and on www.spectrumradio.net. All the broadcasts are archived on our website and you can subscribe to the online podcasts through iTunes.

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