

SEERAH OF MUHAMMAD ﷺ

سيرة النبي ﷺ

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The author, translators, editors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, asaataza and mashaaiikh.

Contents

Evil ways	1
Birth of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ	2
Childhood.....	3
With Aaminah	4
Journey to Syria.....	5
Marriage	7
In the cave	8
Waraqah bin Naufal.....	9
First Muslims	10
Open call	12
Rejection.....	13
Threats.....	14
Cruelty of the Quraish.....	15
Cruelty towards Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ	16
Bribery	18
To Abyssinia	19
Boycott of Banu Haashim	21
Year of Sorrow	23
Journey to Ta'if.....	24
Mi'raaj (10 th year after Nubuwwat)	25
Pledge of A'qabah.....	26
Plan to kill Nabi ﷺ	27
The search	29
To Madinah	31

Section One

Lesson One

KEYWORDS

Birth	Animals	Wine	Gambled
Killed	Idols	Bury	Daughters

Evil ways

Before the birth of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ, the **people** lived like animals. They drank **wine**, **gambled** and **killed one another**. Women were treated very badly. They prayed to **idols** made of stone. Their worst habit was to **bury their daughters alive**. The strong and powerful ruled by the sword, the weak and the orphans had nobody to protect them. Nobody was safe under these conditions.

Fill in the blank spaces

The Arabs lived like_____. They drank_____,
gambled and_____one another. They prayed to_
_____. They buried their_____
_____alive. The_____and_____had nobody to
protect them.

Lesson Two

KEYWORDS

Makkah	Rabi-ul-Awwal	Banu Haashim	Abdullah
Aaminah	Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Praiseworthy	Monday

Birth of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Hadhrot Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was born in **Makkah** on **Monday, 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 570**. The Quraish tribe had many different families. Hadhrot Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ belonged to the **Banu Haashim** family. His father's name was **Abdullah**. Abdullah passed away before Hadhrot Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was born. His mother's name was **Aaminah**. An angel came and told her to keep her child's name Muhammad. Muhammad means **"The Praiseworthy"**.

Match column A with column B

A	Answer	B
1) 12 th Rabi-ul-Awwal 570		a) Father's Name
2) Banu Haashim Family		b) The Praiseworthy
3) Abdullah		c) Quraish tribe
4) Aaminah		d) Birth day of Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
5) Muhammad		e) Mother's Name

Lesson Three

KEYWORDS

Countryside	Healthy	Haleemah	Four years
Blessed	Obedient	Fight	Example

Childhood

The people of Makkah sent their children to the **country-side** to be brought up so that they would be healthy and strong. Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ was also sent to the countryside. A lady by the name of **Haleemah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا took him into her care.

Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ stayed with Haleemah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا for **four years**. While he stayed with Haleemah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, she was never short of anything and her house was always blessed. Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ grew up as an **obedient** child. Neither did he fight with people nor was he unkind to them.

We should always follow the example of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the blocks

Blessed	four years	Haleemah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	Countryside	Obedient boy
---------	------------	----------------------------------	-------------	-----------------

- The people of Makkah sent their children to the _____.
- _____ took Muhammad ﷺ in her care.
- Muhammad ﷺ stayed with her for _____.
- Haleemah's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا house was always _____.
- Muhammad ﷺ grew up to be an _____.

Lesson Four

KEYWORDS

Mother	Two years	Returning	Aaminah
Passed away	Six years	Abdul Muttalib	Eight years

With Aaminah

Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ stayed with his mother for only **two years**. While returning from Madinah, his mother passed away. At that time, Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ was **six years old**. His grandfather, **Abdul Muttalib**, took him in his care. Two years later, Abdul Muttalib passed away. At the age of **eight**, Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ went to live with his uncle, Abu Taalib. Abu Taalib loved his nephew very much.

State whether True or False

- a) Muhammad ﷺ was eight years old when his mother passed away. _____
- b) They were returning from Madinah. _____
- c) Abdul Muttalib was Muhammad's ﷺ grandfather. _____
- d) Abu Taalib was Hadhrat Muhammad's ﷺ father. _____
- e) Abu Taalib loved Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ _____

Lesson Five

KEYWORDS

Twelve years	Abu Taalib	Syria	Trade journey
Priest	Buhaira	Future Nabi	Take care

Journey to Syria

When Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ was **twelve years old**, Abu Taalib took him to **Syria** on a **trade journey**. In Syria, they met a Christian priest by the name of **Buhaira**. He recognised Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ as the future Nabi of Allah Ta'ala. He told Abu Taalib to take care of his nephew.

Answer the following Questions

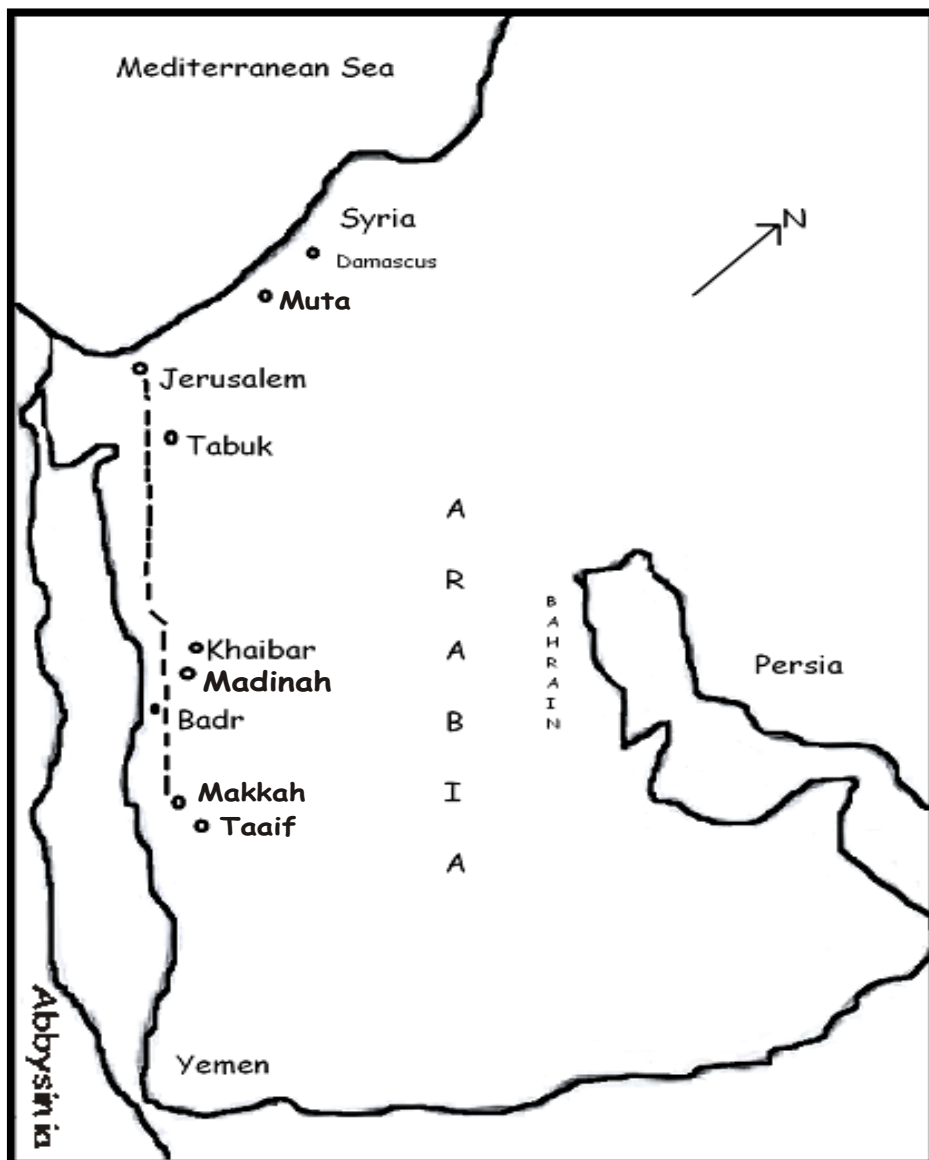
- a) How old was Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ when he went on a trade journey? _____

- b) Where did they go for trading? _____

- c) Who did they meet in Syria? _____

- d) Who took Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ to Syria? _____

Lesson Five



Lesson Six

KEYWORDS

Young Man	own business	Widow	Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
manager	Honesty	twenty-five years	Forty years

Marriage

As a young man, Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ started his own business. A rich widow by the name of **Khadijah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا needed someone to run her business for her. She chose Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ as her manager. Because of his **honesty** and **truthfulness**, Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا wished to marry him. When they married, Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was twenty-five years old and Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا forty years old.

Underline the Correct Answer

- A rich widow by the name of (**Safiyya** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, **Khadijah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) was looking for a manager.
- She wished to marry him because of his (**beauty, honesty**).
- When they married, Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was (**Forty-five, Twenty-five**) years old and Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was (**Thirty five, Forty**) years old.

Lesson Seven

KEYWORDS

cave	Hira	Ramadhhaan	Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ
chosen	Nabi	Iqra	Forty years

In the cave

Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ regularly spent time at the **cave of Hira** to pray to Allah Ta'ala. One day in **Ramadhhaan**, the angel, Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ appeared before Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ and told him that Allah Ta'ala had chosen him as **His Nabi**. Hadhrat Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ recited the verses from **Iqra (Surah Alaq)**. Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ was frightened as he had never seen an angel before. He was **forty years old** when this incident took place.

Answer the following Questions

a) Explain in your own words why Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ spent time in the cave of Hira? _____

b) What did Hadhrat Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ say to Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ?

c) What happened to Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ in the cave of Hira? _____

Lesson Eight

KEYWORDS

Wife	Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام	Harm
Cousin	Christian and Jewish books	Happy	true Nabi

Waraqah bin Naufal

Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then went home and told his wife, Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, about Hadhrat Jibrael عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام. She comforted him and told him that Allah Ta'ala would never harm him.

She took him to her cousin, **Waraqah bin Naufal**, who was learned in the **Christian and Jewish books**, and told him what Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had seen. Waraqah bin Naufal became very happy and said that this was the same angel that had come to Hadhrat Moosa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام and that Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was a **true Nabi of Allah Ta'ala**.

Fill in the Correct Answer

Write in your own words something about Waraqah bin Naufal.____

Lesson Nine

KEYWORDS

First person	Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	First male
Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	First boy	Zaid bin Haarisa	First slave

First Muslims

Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was the **first person** to accept Islam. **Hadhrat Abu Bakr** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, a very good friend of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, was the **first man** to accept Islam.

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the son of Abu Taalib and the cousin of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, was the **first boy** to accept Islam.

Hadhrat Zaid bin Haarisa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the freed slave of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, was the **first slave** to accept Islam.

Secretly, the message of Islam began to spread in Makkah. Through the preaching of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the following persons accepted Islam:

Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Zubair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

Others who also accepted Islam were: Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Yaasir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Sumayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, Hadhrat Ammaar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Abdullah bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

Lesson Nine

Match the blocks and colour the matching pair in the same colour

Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا		The first slave to accept Islam
Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ		Accepted Islam through the preaching of Hadhrat Abu-Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ		Other early Muslims
Hadhrat Zaid bin Haarisah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ		First male to accept Islam
Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ		First boy to accept Islam
Hadhrat Bilal, Yaasir, Sumayyah, Arqam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ		First person to accept Islam

Lesson Ten

KEYWORDS

Three years	Islam	Openly	Mount Safa
Family	Called	Quraish	refusing

Open call

After **three years**, Allah Ta'ala ordered His Nabi ﷺ to preach the message of Islam **openly**. First Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ invited his family to Islam. Thereafter, he climbed **Mount Safa** and called the Quraish. They came running to hear what he had to say. When Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ told them about Islam, they went away, refusing to accept Islam.

Fill in the correct answer

Explain in your own words what happened when Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ called the Quraish to Mount Safa? _____

Lesson Eleven

KEYWORDS

did not accept	Islam	Nothing wrong
Laughed	bad names	worshipping idols

Rejection

Most of the people of Makkah did not accept Islam. They thought that there was nothing wrong with **worshipping idols**. They laughed at the teachings of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ and called him bad names. This **did not affect** the Muslims in any way and **did not cause** them to leave Islam.

Underline the correct word

- The people of (**Makkah, Madinah**) did (**not accept, accept Islam**).
- They thought that worshipping (**Allah Ta'ala, idols**) was right.
- They called Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ (**good, bad**) names.
- This (**caused, did not cause**) the Muslims to leave Islam.

Lesson Twelve

KEYWORDS

Preaching	Message	Quraish	Falsehood
Idols	Hate	Complained	Abu Taalib

Threats

Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ kept on preaching the message of Islam. The Quraish did not like to hear about the **truth** of **One Allah** and about the **falsehood** of their **idols**. They began to hate Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ and his teachings. The Kuffaar complained to Abu Taalib about the teachings of his nephew, but Abu Taalib did not do anything to please them. He promised Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ that he would protect him.

Answer the following Questions

- a) Explain why the Kuffaar began hating Hadhrat Muhammad

ﷺ? _____

- b) Explain in your own words what you understand by the word "Kuffaar"? _____

- c) Explain what Abu Taalib did when the Kuffaar complained to him? _____

Lesson Thirteen

KEYWORDS

Quraish	Muslims	Change	Religion
Harming	Lie	Sumayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	Killed

Cruelty of the Quraish

When the **Quraish** saw that the **Muslims** had refused to change their religion, they began **harming** the Muslims. Their first target were the poor Muslims. Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, who was a slave of a non-Muslim, was made to lie on the hot desert sand and whipped by his master. Hadhrat Sumayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was killed with a spear. Other Muslims were beaten in order to force them to leave Islam, but they did not leave Islam.

Explain what the Quraish did to the following Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ in order to force them to leave Islam

- a) Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ _____

- b) Hadhrat Sumayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا _____

- c) Other Muslims _____

Lesson Fourteen

KEYWORDS

Harm	Muslims	Dirt	Abu Lahab
Uncle	Neighbour	Rubbish	Doorstep

Cruelty towards Hadhrat Muhammad

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Not only did the Kuffaar harm the Muslims, but they did not even leave Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in peace. While he was performing Salaah, they threw dirt on him. Abu Lahab was the uncle and neighbour of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He threw rubbish at the doorstep of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, while his wife threw thorns in his path. Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ never took revenge on the people who were cruel to him.

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the blocks

Salaah	Abu Lahab	Thorns	Revenge	Neighbour	Wife
--------	-----------	--------	---------	-----------	------

- 1) _____ was the uncle and _____
_____ of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- 2) They threw rubbish on Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ while he was performing _____.
- 3) Abu Lahab's _____ threw _____ in his path.
- 4) Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ never took _____
_____ on these people.

Section Two

Lesson Fifteen

KEYWORDS

Bribe	Cruelty	not working	Money
beautiful women	King	stops preaching	Threats

Bribery

The Kuffaar realised that their **threats** and cruelty were not working. They decided to **bribe** Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ. They offered him **money**, the most **beautiful women** and were even prepared to **make him their king** in order that he stops preaching Islam. Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ did not accept their offers because he was ordered by Allah Ta'ala to call people to Islam.

Answer the following Questions

1) State three things the kuffaar tried to bribe Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ with.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

2) Did Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ accept their bribe? _____

3) Why Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ did not accept their bribe?

Lesson Sixteen

KEYWORDS

permission	kind king	Negus	Hadhrat Ja'far
fifteen to sixteen people	First Hijrah	jealous	false information

To Abyssinia

(5th year after Nubuwat)

As the Muslims suffered a great deal at the hands of the cruel Kuffaar, Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ gave the Muslims permission to go live elsewhere. They chose **Abyssinia (Ethiopia)**, as a just and kind king lived there. The king of Abyssinia was a **Christian** called **Negus (Najashi)**. All together **fifteen to sixteen people** went to Abyssinia. This was the **first Hijrah (migration)** in Islam.

The Quraish became jealous and sent a group of people to bring the Muslims back. The group gave the king **false information** about the Muslims. The King called the Muslims and questioned them. On learning the truth from Hadhrat Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, the king turned the Quraish away and allowed the Muslims to stay.

Lesson Sixteen

Underline the Correct Word.

The Muslims went to live in **(Syria, Abyssinia)**. The king, whose name is **(Najashi, Makoukis)** was a **(Christian, Jew)**. Altogether **(fifteen to sixteen, eighteen to twenty)** people left for Abyssinia.

Explain the Following

1) Explain what did the Quraish do? _____

2) Explain if the Quraish were successful and why? _____

3) Explain in your own words what Hijrah means. _____

Lesson Seventeen

KEYWORDS		
Boycott	Punish	Banu Haashim
three years	Suffered	small section

Boycott of Banu Haashim

(7th year after Nubuwat)

Boycott: – To cut off all relations and dealings with someone.

The Kuffaar became even angrier as they could not bring the Muslims back from Abyssinia. They decided to punish the family of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ, the **Banu Haashim**. The Kuffaar **boycotted** the Muslims and sent them to live in a small section of Makkah.

The Muslims remained in this place for **three years**. Nobody was allowed to sell food to them or help them in anyway. For three years the Muslims lived and suffered in this place.

Lesson Seventeen

State whether True or False

- a) The Kuffaar became happy as they could not bring the Muslims back from Abyssinia. _____

- b) The Kuffaar sent the Muslims to live outside Makkah. _____

- c) They remained in this place for five years. _____

- d) The kuffaar were allowed to buy and sell to the Muslims. _____

- e) The boycott took place in the 7th year after Nubuwaat. _____

Lesson Eighteen

KEYWORDS

Valley	Abu Taalib	passing away
Boycott	Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	Health

Year of Sorrow

(10th year after Nubuwat)

After three years of hardship, the Muslims were allowed to leave the section in which they were boycotted called the **Valley of Abu Taalib**. This cruel boycott had a bad effect on the health of **Hadhrat Khadijah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and **Abu Taalib**. Both passed away shortly after the boycott.

The passing away of Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and Abu Taalib made Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ very sad. He had lost two of his best supporters. Therefore this year was called the **Year of Sorrow**.

Explain what happened after the boycott to:

a) Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا _____

b) Abu Taalib. _____

How did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ feel? _____

Lesson Nineteen

KEYWORDS

Ta'if	100 kilometres	Zaid bin Haarisa رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Refused
Message	Stones	Thrown	Chased

Journey to Ta'if

When Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saw that the people of Makkah were not accepting Islam, he decided to go to a place called **Ta'if** which is approximately **100 kilometres** away from Makkah. He was accompanied by **Zaid bin Haarisa** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. The people of Ta'if refused to accept Hadhrat Muhammad's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ message. Stones were thrown at him and he was chased out of the town. Bleeding and tired, Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ took shelter in the garden of **Utbah bin Rabi'ah**.

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the blocks.

Utbah bin Rabi'a	Zaid bin Haarisa	Ta'if	Stones	100
------------------	------------------	-------	--------	-----

- a) _____ is _____ kilometres from Makkah.
- b) _____ accompanied Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- c) _____ were thrown at Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- d) He took shelter in the garden of _____.

Lesson Twenty

KEYWORDS

Mi'raaj	Journey	Makkah	Masjid-e-Aqsa
Buraaq	Seven heavens	Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ	Five Salaah

Mi'raaj (10th year after Nubuwat)

Mi'raaj means the journey of Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ to the seven heavens. Rasulallah ﷺ was taken from **Makkah** to **Masjid-e-Aqsa in Jerusalem** on the **Buraaq**. From Jerusalem, he went to the **seven heavens**. He met all the Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ. It was during the Mi'raaj that Allah Ta'ala gave Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ the **five daily Salaah** as a gift to the Muslims, making it **compulsory (Fardh)** on all the Muslims. This journey of Mi'raaj took place in just a portion of a night.

Answer the following Questions

- 1) Explain in your own words what you understand by Mi'raaj.

- 2) On what did Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ travel during Mi'raaj? _____

- 3) Who did Rasulallah ﷺ meet in Mi'raaj? _____

- 4) What gift did Allah Ta'ala give to Rasulallah ﷺ in Mi'raaj? _____

Lesson Twenty-One

KEYWORDS

A'qabah	Group	Accepted Islam	following year
bigger group	Help	Live	Madinah

Pledge of A'qabah

A group of people from **Madinah (called Yathrib at that time)** met Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ secretly at a place called **A'qabah**. They accepted Islam. The following year they brought a bigger group to accept Islam. They promised to **help** Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ and also invited him to live in **Madinah**. The Muslims of Makkah were given permission to leave and settle in Madinah. They left Makkah in groups.

Underline the correct word

A group of people from Madinah, at that time called (**Ta'if, Yathrib**) met Muhammad ﷺ at a place called (**A'qabah, Abwa**). They (**rejected, invited**) the (**Muslims, Kuffaar**) to live in Madinah. The Muslims left Makkah (**individually, in groups**).

Lesson Twenty Two

KEYWORDS

angrier	Madinah	attack and kill
13 th Year	trust	Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Plan to kill Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

(13th year after Nubuwaat)

The Quraish became even angrier when they saw that the Muslims had left for Madinah. Islam was also **growing stronger** by the day. If they did not stop Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, they thought, they would lose their power and be destroyed. They decided to choose a young man from each family to wait outside the house of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to **attack and kill** him when he came out.

Allah Ta'ala informed Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ of their plan and ordered him to leave Makkah. In the dark of night, Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ left unseen while these men were sitting outside his house. The next morning, they found **Hadhrat Ali** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in the bed of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ left Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in charge of the goods which the people used to leave with him as **trust (Amaanah)**.

Lesson Twenty Two

Answer the following

1. Explain in your own words why the Quraish decided to kill Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. _____

2. Who did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ leave in his bed? _____

3. Why did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ leave him behind? _____

4. Did the Quraish see Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ when he left the house? _____

Lesson Twenty Three

KEYWORDS

three days	left Makkah	Searching	Reward
100 camels	Captured	Saur	spider's web

The Search

When the Kuffaar of Makkah saw that Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ had left Makkah, they began **searching** for him. The Kuffaar offered a reward of **100 camels** to anybody who captured Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ. **Hadhrat Abu Bakr** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ accompanied Rasulullah ﷺ. They hid in the **Cave of Saur** near Makkah.

The Quraish came searching right up to the mouth of the cave. On seeing a **spider's web** at the mouth of the cave, they left. Food and messages were brought secretly to Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ at night. They spent **three days** in this cave.

Lesson Twenty Three

Fill in the blanks with the words given in the blocks

Spiders Web	Saur	Three	100	Food	Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Reward
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- 1) The Kuffaar offered a _____ of _____ camels.
- 2) Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was accompanied by _____

- 3) They hid in the Cave of _____
- 4) The Kuffaar while searching found a _____
at the mouth of the cave.
- 5) _____ and messages were brought at night.
- 6) They spent _____ days in the cave.

Lesson Twenty Four

KEYWORDS

Dirt Road	Suraaqah bin Maalik	capture	12 th Rabi-ul-Awwal
Makkah	Madinah	Hijrah	event

To Madinah

When the search died down, Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ and Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ set out for Madinah on a dirt road. On their way, **Suraaqah bin Maalik** tried to capture Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ but failed. Rasulallah ﷺ reached Madinah on the **12th Rabi-ul-Awwal**. Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ was given a great welcome by the people of Madinah. This event, of leaving Makkah and going to Madinah, is known as the **Hijrah**.

Answer the following

- 1) Who tried to capture Rasulallah ﷺ? _____

- 2) Was he successful? _____

- 3) When did Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ reach Madinah? _____

- 4) What is this event known as? _____

Some important dates and events

DATE	EVENT
Monday, 12 th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 570	Birth of Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
1 st Year to 4 th Year	Stayed with Haleemah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
Six Years old	Aaminah passed away
Eight Years old	Abdul Muttalib passed away
Twelve Years old	Went on a trading journey to Syria with Abu Taalib
Twenty-Five Years old	Married Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
Forty Years old. Month of Ramadhaan	Became a Nabi of Allah Ta'ala
Forty-Three Years old	Gave the open call on Allah Ta'ala's orders
5 th Year after Nubuwat	First Hijra of Muslims to Abyssinia
7 th Year after Nubuwat	Boycott of Banu Haashim by the Kuffaar
10 th Year after Nubuwat	Death of Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and Abu Taalib
11 th Year after Nubuwat	Mi'raaj - Journey to the seven heavens
13 th Year after Nubuwat	1) Plan to kill Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ 2) Ordered by Allah Ta'ala to make Hijrah
12 th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 13 th Year after Nubuwat	Reached Madinah where Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was given a great welcome

GLOSSARY

Makkah	A city in Arabia
Rabi-ul-Awwal	3 rd month in the Islamic Calendar
Madinah	A city in Arabia
Ramadhaan	9 th month in the Islamic Calendar
Hadhrat Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ	Brought Allah Ta'ala's messages to the Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ
Surah Alaq	The 96 th chapter in the Holy Qur'aan
Radiyallahu anhu	May Allah Ta'ala be pleased with him
Radiyallahu anha	May Allah Ta'ala be pleased with her
Alayhis Salaam	May Allah Ta'ala's peace be upon him
Mount Safa	A hilltop in Makkah
Islam	The religion of the Muslims
Muslims	Those who believe in one Allah and Hadhrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
Salaah	The second pillar of Islam. To pray five times daily
Hijrah	To leave ones home for the sake of Islam
Ta'if	A city in Arabia
Mi'raaj	Journey to the seven heavens
Fardh	Made compulsory by Allah Ta'ala
Sunnah	Actions, words or habits of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
Nafil	Optional or Extra
Yathrib	The first name of Madinah
Amaanah	Something given to someone for safe keeping (trust)
Buraaq	Mode of travel during Mi'raaj

Poem

Yaa Muhammad. Yaa Muhammad.

Do you know of Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?
His family and his words?
Let me tell you a little about him.

Born in Makkah
Near the Ka'bah
In the arms of Aaminah
To Abdul Muttalib's delight
To be Abu Taalib's pride

Yaa Muhammad, Yaa Muhammad The final messenger
The final messenger
O Muhammad O Muhammad-
The final messenger (Chorus)

Abdul Muttalib was his grandfather
Abdullah his father
Abu Taalib was his uncle
Aaminah his mother

Come to Islam
Come and submit
To the Oneness of Allah Ta'ala
Come to Imaan
Come and have faith
In the Oneness of Allah Ta'ala (Twice)

Glory be to Allah Ta'ala.

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ قُدُّوتُنَا

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ قُدُّوتُنَا وَدَعْوَتُهُ رِسَالَتُنَا
بِهِ كَانَتْ سَعَادَتُنَا لَهُ وَجِبَتْ مَحَبَّتُنَا

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ قُدُّوتُنَا

لَقَدْ كَمَلْتَ مَرَايَاهُ وَرَبُّ الْعَرْشِ رَبَّاهُ
فَكُلُّ الرُّسُلِ تَرْضَاهُ إِمَامًا عِنْدَ مَسْرَاهُ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ قُدُّوتُنَا

إِلَى الْمَعْرُوفِ يَدْعُونَا وَإِلَى الْإِحْسَانِ يَحْدُونَا
وَبِالْقُرْآنِ يَهْدِينَا وَبِالْأَخْلَاقِ يَحْمِينَا

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ قُدُّوتُنَا

TRANSLATION

Rasulullah ﷺ is our Leader.

His invitation is our Message.

It is due to him that we are fortunate.

Our love for him is necessary.

Rasulullah ﷺ is our Leader

Surely The Rabb of the Throne is his Rabb. All the
Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ were pleased to have him as their Imaam at Mi'raaj.

Rasulullah ﷺ is our Leader

He invites us to good. He leads us to the best. He guides
us with the Qur-aan and with Good Character he favours us.

Rasulullah ﷺ is our Leader.

