

SEERAH OF MUHAMMAD ﷺ

سيرة النبي ﷺ

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Section One

Lesson One

Keywords			
Badr	Well	128 km	Quraishi caravan
12th Ramadhaan 2 A.H.	313	1 000	Hadhrat Ali, Hamzah, U`baydah bin Haaris ﷺ
Mu`aaz and Mu`awwiz ﷺ	Malaaikah	70 of the disbelievers	14 Sahaabah

The Battle of Badr (2 A.H.)

The most significant battle fought in this year

Badr is the name of a well approximately 128 km from Madinah. This is where the battle took place.

The strength of the Quraish depended largely on business. The profits they earned were used to fight the Muslims. It was decided that this pillar of strength should be weakened. There was a Quraishi caravan coming from Shaam (Syria) and Nabi ﷺ was informed of this. He set out on the 12th Ramadhaan 2 A.H. with three hundred and thirteen Sahaabah ﷺ to confront this caravan. They reached *Rowhaa* which is 64km from Madinah and camped there. Abu Sufyaan, the leader of the Quraishi caravan, heard of their plan and changed his route. He sent a messenger to the Quraish to prepare an army to assist him. The Quraish planned

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to attack the Muslims and were waiting for an excuse for a long time. They prepared an army of 1 000 young men. 100 were on horseback, 700 on camels and 200 on foot.

Sacrifice of the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

When Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ received this information, he consulted with the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and other Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ offered their lives and wealth.

Sa'd bin U'badah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the leader of the Ansaar, said: "By the qasam of Allah سُبْحَانَكَ وَتَعَالَى, if you command us to dive into the sea we will do so." He then delivered a very inspiring speech.

Hadhrot Miqdaad رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said: "O Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ! We will fight on your right and your left and from all sides around you." Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ became very pleased on hearing this and gave the order to advance.

When they reached Badr, they realised that Abu Sufyaan had already reached Makkah with his trade caravan. The large army of the Quraish had arrived and already camped on one corner of the battlefield. They took control of all the spots that were good for fighting. In this manner, they secured all types of comfort and ease. When the Muslims reached Badr, they were left with a sandy area which was not very helpful for fighting. It was very difficult to walk there and there was no sign of any water.

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The unseen help of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى

Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى made it easy for the Muslims by sending heavy rains, as a result of which the ground became firm. The entire army had drinking water for themselves and their animals. They even filled their containers. Due to the rain, the area that the disbelievers took control of became muddy and this made it difficult to walk there.

The Muslims were few in number and were in a defenceless position. An army of a thousand well-equipped youth were to face them. When the rows of both the armies were arranged, three warriors from the Quraish advanced. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Hamzah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat U'baydah bin Haaris رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came out from the Muslim army to fight them. All the three disbelievers were killed. Among the three Muslims, it was only Hadhrat U'baydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who was wounded. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ lifted him on his shoulders and brought him to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ rested Hadhrat U'baydah's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ face on his mubaarak lap and dusted his face. At that time, Hadhrat U'baydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was nearing his end and about to pass away. He asked Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: "Will I be deprived of shahaadat (martyrdom)?" Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ replied: "No. You are a shaheed and I am a witness to it." Hadhrat U'baydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ also achieved the great honour that Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ himself went into his grave and buried him with his own mubaarak hands.

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Thereafter, a fierce war broke out. Nabi ﷺ fell in sajdah and continued asking Allah ﷻ for assistance until eventually Nabi ﷺ was given the glad tiding of the Muslims' victory.

Death of Abu Jahal

Abu Jahal's hatred for Islam was known to one and all. Two Ansaari youngsters, Mu`aaz and Mu`awwiz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا made a promise that they will kill Abu Jahal, though they did not know who he was. They asked Hadhrat Abdur-rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ who Abu Jahal was. He indicated towards him. They both advanced like hawks, attacked him with their swords and killed him.

On seeing this, l`kramah, the son of Abu Jahal (who was not yet a Muslim), came from behind and struck the shoulder of Mu`aaz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. This blow caused a severe injury to his shoulder which caused Mu`aaz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to experience tremendous pain. He placed his arm under his foot and separated it from his body. He then continued fighting. May Allah ﷻ grant us all such eagerness to serve the cause of Islam. Aameen.

A great miracle

By the command of Allah ﷻ, Nabi ﷺ picked a handful of stones and flung it at the disbelievers. He then told the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ to attack them unexpectedly. Allah ﷻ sent the Malaikah (angels) to assist the Muslims. It seemed to the

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kuffaar as though this small group of Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ, were a large group of people.

The great leaders of the Quraish were killed. The remainder of the Quraish began running away from the battlefield and the Muslims chased them. Seventy of the disbelievers were killed and seventy were taken as prisoners. Only fourteen Sahaabah were martyred. Six were from the Muhaajireen and eight from the Ansaar.

Treatment towards the captives

When the captives came to Madinah, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ placed them in the care of the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. He commanded the Sahaabah to make them comfortable. They fed the captives and gave them ripe khajoor (dates) to eat. It was decided that these captives would be set free after handing over four thousand dirhams for each captive.

Nabi's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ son in law, Abul 'Aas ibnur Rabee', was among the captives. He did not have any wealth to pay. He sent a message to his wife Hadhrat Zaynub رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا who was still in Makkah to send the ransom. She had a necklace that her mother, Hadhrat Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا gave her and sent it as part of the ransom money. When Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saw the necklace, tears filled his eyes and he told the Sahaabah: "If you agree, then this necklace of Zaynub رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, which is a memory of her mother, should be returned to her." The

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Sahaabah happily returned the necklace. Abul 'Aas was then instructed to send Zaynub رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا to Madinah. When Abul 'Aas was set free and returned to Makkah, he fulfilled his promise and sent Hadhrat Zaynub رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا to Madinah. Abul 'Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ later accepted Islam.

The captives from Badr did not have any clothing. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ gave each one a pair of clothing. Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, the uncle of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, was so tall that no clothes could fit him. Abdullah bin Ubayy bin Salool (the leader of the munaafiqeen) gave him his kurta. When Abdullah bin Ubayy died, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ gave his own kurta to be used as a kafan in exchange for his favour to Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

The captives from Badr, who were unable to pay the ransom, had to teach ten children to read and write. This was their ransom. Hadhrat Zaid bin Saabit رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ learnt to read and write in this manner.

Lesson One

Lessons:

1. Always be prepared to give your life for the sake of Islam.
2. If we obey Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى and Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى will make things easy for us.
3. Always seek assistance from Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى only.
4. Be kind and considerate to everyone at all times, even to the captives of your enemy.
5. Always repay a favour done to you.

Other events in 2 A.H.

1. Nabi's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ daughter, Hadhrat Ruqayya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, passed away. The news of the victory of Badr reached Madinah when the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ had just finished burying her.
2. Eid Salaah was performed for the first time.
3. The command of *saum* (fasting) in Ramadhaan and zakah was given in this year.
4. Sadaqa-tul-Fitr, the Salaah of Eid-ul-Adha and Qurbani were all made waajib in this year.
5. In Zul-Hijjah, Hadhrat Faatima رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was married to Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.
6. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was commanded to change the Qiblah from Masjidul Aqsa towards the Ka'bah Shareef in Makkah. This will remain our Qiblah till the day of Qiyaamah.

Questions

Lesson One

1. Why was this battle named the Battle of Badr? _____

2. What was the number of the Muslim army and the kuffaar army? _____

3. What was the cause of this battle? _____

4. Were the Muslims prepared for this battle in advance or not?

5. What answer did the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ give to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ when he consulted them regarding this battle? _____

6. Why was there the need for consulting the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ?

Questions

7. Did the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ fulfil the promise that they made to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? _____

8. Who won this battle? _____

9. How many disbelievers were killed in this battle? _____

10. How many Muslims were martyred? _____

11. How did the Muslims treat the captives of Badr? _____

12. Explain 4 other events that occurred during this year? _____

Lesson Two

Keywords			
7 th Shawwaal 3 A.H.	3 000 youth	1 000 soldiers	Three hundred
Fifty archers	Mountain pass	23 disbelievers killed	70 Muslims martyred

3 A.H.

The Battle of Uhud

Uhud is a mountain close to Madinah. It was over here, on the 7th Shawwaal 3 A.H., that the battle of Uhud took place. After the defeat at Badr, the disbelievers were extremely disgraced. On returning to Makkah, they began planning their revenge. A year later, they prepared an army of three thousand youth with all the necessary requirements and set out to Madinah. They had seven hundred pieces of armour, two hundred horses and three thousand camels. They also took along fourteen women to encourage the men not to run away from the battlefield.

Nabi's ﷺ uncle, Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, had accepted Islam but remained in Makkah. He informed Nabi ﷺ of what the Quraish had planned. Nabi ﷺ sent two Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمُ to investigate the matter. They returned and informed Nabi ﷺ that the Quraish were outside Madinah. Nabi ﷺ appointed the Sahaabah to stand guard around Madinah as he feared an attack from the Quraish.

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After consulting with the Sahaabah, Nabi ﷺ went out of Madinah with an army of one thousand soldiers. Abdullah bin Ubayy and three hundred of his followers joined the Muslim army. On the way, they deserted the Muslims and returned to Madinah. The Muslim army was left with only seven hundred soldiers.

Children's enthusiasm for Jihaad

When the Muslims came out of Madinah, they began inspecting the army. They found that many youngsters had joined the army. Hadhrat Rafi` bin Khadeej رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who was a young sahaabi, stood on the tips of his toes to appear taller and get accepted in the army.

When Samurah bin Jundub رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was asked to return because of his age, he objected saying: "I am able to drop Rafi` in wrestling. If he is allowed to go in jihad, then I should also be allowed." He was then made to wrestle with Rafi` and true to his word he dropped Rafi` رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. Thus he was allowed to join the army.

Nabi ﷺ arranged the rows of the army. He appointed **fifty archers** to guard the mountain pass as there was a fear of an attack from this pass. Nabi ﷺ instructed them not to move from their position, whether the Muslims won the battle or not.

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The battle began and for some time a severe fight continued. The Muslims gained the upper hand and the Quraish fled from the battlefield. The Muslims began collecting the booty. On seeing this, the archers left their post to join the others in collecting the booty. Their Ameer (leader), Hadhrat Abdullah bin Jubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, stopped them but they felt that there was no need to remain in that position anymore. Only a few Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ remained with him.

Khaalid bin Waleed (who was not yet a Muslim) was fighting against the Muslims. He saw this area unguarded and attacked from the back. **Hadhrot Abdullah bin Jubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ** and his few companions fought very bravely but were eventually martyred. In the confusion, Muslims unknowingly killed their fellow Muslim brothers. **Hadhrot Mus`ab bin U`mair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ** was also martyred in this battle.

Dreadful news

When Hadhrot Mus`ab bin U`mair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was martyred, the news spread that Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was martyred as he looked like Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. It was either shaytaan or one of the disbelievers that screamed **“Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ is killed!”**

When this news spread, the Muslims began losing hope. Many great Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ became very sad but continued fighting bravely. All of them were eagerly trying to find Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. The first to spot Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was Hadhrot Ka`b bin Malik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. He

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screamed aloud: "O Muslims! Blessings be on you! Our Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ is safe."

On hearing this, the Muslims' spirits were lifted and the signs of defeat soon faded away. They all moved towards Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

In the meanwhile, the disbelievers regrouped and launched an attack at Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, but Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was safe. Once, when they surrounded Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he asked: "Who will sacrifice his life for me?" **Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Sakan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ** and four other Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ came forward and fought bravely against the disbelievers. They were all martyred. When Ziyaad رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was wounded and fell to the ground, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked for him to be brought close. The Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ carried him to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He placed his head on the mubaarak lap of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and breathed his last. Subhanallah! What an honour!

Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ Mubaarak face is wounded

A famous warrior from the Quraish by the name of Abdullah bin Qamiah passed the rows of soldiers and reached Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He struck a blow with his sword to the Mubaarak face of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. This caused two links of the helmet to sink deep into his mubaarak face and one tooth to break.

When Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ came forward to remove the links, Abu U'baydah bin Jarrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ took a qasam (oath) that he would

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remove it. He went forward and instead of removing them with his hands, pulled them out with his teeth. With his first attempt one link came off. He pulled it with so much force that his own tooth fell off in the process. On seeing this, Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ went forward to remove the second link. Again Abu U'baydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ promised that he will remove the second link as well. When he pulled out the second link his second tooth also fell off.

Bravery and sacrifice

Hadhrat Abu Dujaanah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ acted as a shield for Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Any arrow that was shot, hit him on his back.

Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ stopped the arrows and the strikes of the swords with his hand, as a result of which his hand became paralysed. When his body was examined after the battle, there were more than seventy wounds found on his body. The ruthless Quraish continued to strike blows at Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, but he continued making dua for them:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِقَوْمِي فَإِنَّهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

O Allah! Forgive my people for verily they do not know.

Blood gushed from the Mubaarak face of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ but he kept on wiping it with a piece of cloth. Thereafter he said that if only one drop of this blood had to fall onto the ground, Allah's سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى (punishment) would afflict them. In this battle twenty-

Lesson Two

two or twenty-three disbelievers were killed and seventy Muslims martyred.

Lessons:

1. On receiving any information, first investigate and confirm before taking any action.
2. As a Muslim, we must be brave and prepared to sacrifice our lives for the sake of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى.
3. The most beloved person to us should be Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, as he was to the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ.
4. We need to forgive those who harm us.
5. We must make dua even for our enemies.

The following events also occurred during this year:

1. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ married Hadhrat Hafsa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and Hadhrat Zaynub رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.
2. Wine was made haraam.
3. Hadhrat Hasan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was born.

Lesson Three

Keywords

Dusoor bin Haaris Muhaaribi	450 soldiers	Mountain tops	Rabiul Awwal 3 AH
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The Battle of Ghatafaan

In Rabi-ul-Awwal 3 A.H., Dusoor bin Haaris Muhaaribi marched with an army of **four hundred and fifty soldiers** to attack Madinah. He intended destroying the Muslims.

Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ came out of Madinah to confront Dusoor but they fled out of fear for the Muslims and hid in the mountain tops. Nabi ﷺ was satisfied and returned from the battlefield.

It rained and their clothes were wet. Nabi ﷺ removed his upper garment and hung it on a tree to dry whilst he rested under its shade. The rest of the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were a distance away from Nabi ﷺ.

Dusoor saw that it was a good opportunity to attack Nabi ﷺ because he was all alone. He came up to Nabi ﷺ and grabbed his sword and asked: "Who will now save you from me?" Nabi ﷺ replied: "My Allah will save me." Dusoor heard this and began trembling. This caused the sword to fall from his hands. Nabi ﷺ lifted the sword and asked Dusoor: "Who will now save you from me?" "Nobody is there to save me," he replied.

Lesson Three

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ felt sorry for him and spared him. Dusoor left and was so affected that not only did he accept Islam but after going back to his people, he began preaching Islam amongst his people.

This was the **noble character** of our Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ that caused the greatest of enemies to hang their heads in shame and accept Islam. After seeing the character of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, is there anyone who can claim that Islam spread through force?

Lessons:

1. Place our trust in Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى at all times.
2. Always show good character to others and be ready to forgive.

Questions

Lesson Two & Three

1. How many ghazawaat (battles) were fought in 3 A.H.? _____

2. What was the reason for the Battle of Uhud taking place?_____

3. What were the numbers of the disbelievers and the Muslims?

4. Why were the Muslims defeated in this battle after gaining victory?_____

5. Which Sahaabi played the greatest role in protecting Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

6. What was the cause for the Muslims gaining victory in Badr and being defeated in Uhud? _____

Lesson Four

Keywords			
Abu Bara A`amir	Najd	Preach Islam	Safar 4 A.H.
Ulama and Qurraa	Hadhrat Ka`b bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	A`amir, R`il, Zakwaan, U`sayya	Umme Salma رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

4 A.H.

Bir-e-Ma`oonah

Abu Bara A`amir misled Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ into believing that if a group of Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were sent to **Najd** to preach Islam they would be successful. He told Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ that the governor of Najd was his nephew and there was no fear or danger. Secretly he planned with some tribes to kill this group. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent a group of Sahaabah to Najd in the month of **Safar 4 A.H.**

This group of Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ consisted of many Ulama and Qurraa. When they arrived, the tribes of **A`amir, Ri`l, Zakwaan and U`sayya** confronted them and this led to a fight. With the exception of **Hadhrat Ka`b bin Zaid** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, all the other Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were martyred. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was greatly grieved by this incident and for the next few days cursed these people.

Lesson Four

During that year, in the month of Shawwaal, the following events took place:

1. Hadhrat Husain رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was born.
2. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ married Hadhrat Umme Salmah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.
3. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ instructed Hadhrat Zaid bin Saabit رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to learn the Jewish language (Hebrew).

Questions

Lesson Four

1. When did the incident of Bir-e-Ma'oona take place? _____

2. Why did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ send a group of Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ to this area? _____

3. Who requested them to come? _____

4. What type of people were in this group? _____

5. What happened to them? _____

6. How did it affect Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? _____

Questions

7. What other events took place during this year? _____

Lesson Five

Keywords			
Khandaq	Agreement	Jews	2 A.H.
Banu Qaynuqaa	Banu Nazeer	Banished	Zil-Qa`dah 5 A.H.
10 000	Hadhrat Salmaan Farsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Trenches should be dug	5 metres wide
5 metres deep	8 kilometres	6 days	15 days

5 A.H.

Battle of Khandaq (trench) or Battle of Ahzaab (groups)

The meaning of **Ahzaab** is **groups**. Many groups from the different Arab tribes participated in this battle to destroy Madinah. That is why it is called the Battle of Ahzaab. This war is also called the Battle of Khandaq (trench) because the Muslims dug trenches around Madinah.

The Quraish and the Jews

After Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to Madinah, he built a good relationship with all its residents irrespective of their religion. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ made an agreement with the Jews that they would remain united. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ adhered to this agreement but the Jews were unable to bear the progress of Islam and secretly plotted against the Muslims.

Lesson Five

When the Muslims were victorious in the Battle of Badr, they could not contain their anger and broke their agreement. In 2 A.H. the Jews, from the tribe of Banu Qaynuqaa, declared war against the Muslims. The Banu Nazeer also turned against the Muslims. On seeing this, Nabi ﷺ began preparing for war. The Jews locked themselves in their forts. They were surrounded for some time and thereafter banished. The Banu Qaynuqaa were banished to Shaam (Syria) and the Banu Nazeer to Khaibar.

The Quraish of Makkah, the Jews and Munafiqeen (Hypocrites) of Madinah Munawwarah all got together against the Muslims. Hatred for the Muslims continued growing in all the tribes from Makkah to Madinah. For some time, the Quraish continued plotting against the Muslims. Eventually, their plans became a reality in Zul-Qa`dah 5 A.H. All the groups gathered their forces and decided to attack Madinah. An army of **10 000** fierce warriors, which later doubled, marched towards Madinah to destroy the Muslims.

When this information reached Nabi ﷺ, he gathered the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ and consulted them. Hadhrat Salmaan Farsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ suggested that it was inappropriate to go out of Madinah to fight. Instead, trenches should be dug on the side where there was fear of the disbelievers attacking. This was due to the fear of danger from the Banu Quraizah as well as the many Munaafiqeen (hypocrites) who were still in Madinah.

Lesson Five

Thus, Nabi ﷺ together with three thousand Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ prepared to dig these trenches. Whilst the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were digging, a large boulder appeared and they were unable to break it. Nabi ﷺ miraculously broke the boulder with just one blow. Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah sacrificed day and night to dig this trench which was **5 metres wide, 5 metres deep and about 8 kilometres long**. It took the Sahaabah **6 days** to complete digging it.

The disbelievers placed Madinah under siege for almost fifteen days. The Banu Quraizah, whom the Muslims feared, sided with the disbelievers and this increased their numbers.

The siege caused lots of uneasiness among the Muslims. Their food provisions were finished and due to insufficient ration, people were suffering from starvation. There was no way of going out of Madinah.

Eventually, the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were in a state of worry and came to Nabi ﷺ complaining of hunger. They lifted their garments showing Nabi ﷺ that each of them had a stone tied to their stomachs. Nabi ﷺ lifted his own garment and showed the Sahaabah two stones tied to his mubaarak stomach.

Lesson Five

When the disbelievers realised that they were unable to cross the trench, they began throwing stones and shooting arrows at the Muslims. The Muslims shot back. This continued for a long time to the extent that Nabi ﷺ missed four Salaah.

The unseen help of Allah ﷻ

Allah ﷻ assisted the Muslim army and sent a hurricane (a strong wind), against the disbelievers, that uprooted their tents from the ground and overturned their pots that were over the blazing fires. This left the disbelievers stunned and without any provisions.

The tribe of Banu Quraizah joined the disbelievers in the Battle of Ahzaab and broke their agreement with Nabi ﷺ. After the battle of Ahzaab, Nabi ﷺ attacked them. They locked themselves in their fort for twenty-five days. Eventually, they became helpless and requested Nabi ﷺ to appoint Hadhrat Sa`d bin Mu`aaz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ as a judge and they would accept whatever decision he made. Hadhrat Sa`d bin Mu`aaz رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ passed the decision in accordance to the Jewish law:

- (a) Those men who can fight must be killed.
- (b) The women and children must be taken as slaves.
- (c) Their wealth must be distributed amongst the Muslims.

Lesson Five

Lessons:

1. Be good to all, even if they are non-Muslims.
2. Jealousy is a very evil quality which leads to many problems.
3. When faced with any difficulty, have patience and turn to Allah Ta'ala for help.

Questions

Lesson Five

1. What was the reason for naming the battle “Khandaq” and “Ahzaab”? _____

2. When did this battle take place? _____

3. What was the cause of this battle? _____

4. What were the numbers of the Muslims and the disbelievers in this battle? _____

5. What was the reason for digging the trench? _____

Questions

6. Who suggested the idea of digging the trench?_____

7. What miracle did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ perform in the Battle of Khandaq?_____

8. How did Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى assist the Muslims?_____

Lesson Six

Keywords			
Hudaybiyyah	Bay`at-ur-Ridhwan	25.5 km	Zil-Qa`dah 6 A.H.
1 400	Mu`jizah	U`smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Umrah

6 A.H.

Treaty of Hudaybiyyah and Bay`at-ur-Ridhwan

Hudaybiyyah is a place about 25 km from Makkah. There is a well at Hudaybiyyah and the place is named after it.

In the beginning of Zul-Qa`dah 6 A.H., Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ tied the ihraam for U`mrah and set out towards Makkah. A large group of Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ, approximately 1 400, joined Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ at Hudaybiyyah.

Nabi's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ mu`jizah (miracle)

The wells in Hudaybiyyah dried up. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ gave the Sahaabah an arrow to dig into the well. As a miracle, water gushed into the wells and all the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ quenched their thirst.

When the disbelievers of Makkah learnt of the intentions of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, they decided to stop him from entering Makkah. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent Hadhrat U`smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to Makkah to inform the disbelievers that they have come only to perform U`mrah. When

Lesson Six

Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ reached Makkah, the disbelievers held him back.

A rumour spread that the disbelievers killed Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. When the news reached Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he gathered the Sahaabah under a tree and instructed them to take bay`at (pledge allegiance) upon jihaad. This is mentioned in the Qur-aan as Bay`at-ur-Ridhwaan. Later on they learnt that this was only a rumour.

The Muslims and disbelievers agreed to sign a treaty so that both sides would have peace. The Quraish sent Suhail bin A`mr to make the conditions of the agreement. The following conditions were made for the next ten years:

1. The Muslims should return to Madinah immediately.
2. The Muslims would be allowed to come the following year, but only for three days.
3. They should not come with their weapons. If they bring their swords it must be kept in their sheaths (cover for swords).
4. Any Muslim still in Makkah will not be allowed to return with the Muslims to Madinah.
5. If any Muslim from Makkah came to Madinah then he will have to be sent back, but if any Muslim from Madinah came to Makkah, he will not be sent back to Madinah.

Lesson Six

The Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were not pleased with this treaty. Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ expressed this to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ replied that I have been commanded by Allah تَعَالَى to accept it. Allah تَعَالَى revealed *Surah Fatah*, wherein this treaty was termed as an open victory. Hence, the events that followed later established the fact that this treaty was a clear victory for the Muslims. The Muslims gained many benefits through this treaty.

Some of them are as follows:

1. Previously, due to the wars with the Quraish and other tribes, the Muslims were unable to go to other places to preach Islam. Now the doors were open for them.
2. The Muslims were now able to meet the disbelievers and the disbelievers got an opportunity to witness Islam. Thereafter, they began entering into the fold of Islam. In a short span of time the number of Muslims increased.
3. The disbelievers were always trying to bring disgrace to the Muslims and tried to wipe out their existence but were never successful. In the end, they were forced to sign a treaty with the Muslims, whom they always considered to be weak.

Lessons:

Sometimes, conditions seem to be unpleasant but are actually better for us. Therefore we should not complain.

Lesson Six

Inviting the kings of the world to Islam

Nabi ﷺ wished that the message of Islam reach the kings of the world. The following are the names of the kings to whom letters were sent, their responses and the names of the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who took the letters:

1. A`mr bin Umayya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was sent to Ashumah, Najashi, the king of Habsha (Ethiopia). On seeing the name of Nabi ﷺ, he placed the letter on his eyes. He descended from his throne, sat on the ground and accepted Islam wholeheartedly.
2. Dihya Kalbi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was sent to Hiraql (Hercules), the emperor of Rome. It was proven from previous scriptures that Nabi ﷺ was a true Nabi. He wished to accept Islam but this angered his subjects. He feared that if he became a Muslim, his people would take away his leadership and this prevented him from accepting Islam.
3. Abdullah bin Huzaafah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was sent to the proud Kisrah, (Khosro Parwez), the leader of Persia. This wretched person disgraced the mubaarak name of Nabi ﷺ and tore his letter to pieces. When this news reached Nabi ﷺ, he cursed him saying: "May Allah سُبحانه وتعالى tear up his kingdom as he tore my letter to pieces." How could the dua of Nabi ﷺ go unanswered? After a short period of time, Khosro Parwez was killed by his very own son in a merciless way.

Lesson Six

4. Haatib bin Abi Balta`a رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was sent to the leader of Egypt (Maqowqas). Allah سُبحانهُ وتعالى inspired him with the truth of Islam and love for Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in his heart. He treated Hadhrat Haatib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ very kindly and sent gifts for Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ among which were Maariya Qibtiyyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and a white mule, whose name was Duldul. He also gifted one thousand dinaars and twenty sets of clothing to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
5. A`mr-bin-A`as رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was sent to the leaders of Oman. Their names were Ja`far and Abdullah. They were convinced with Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ through their research from previous scriptures and both of them accepted Islam. They immediately began collecting zakaat from their subjects and handed it over to Hadhrat A`mr-bin-A`as رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

Lessons:

1. Love for position and fame can cause a person great harm and loss, even being deprived from accepting the truth (Imaan).
2. Disrespect is very dangerous. It is worse than committing sin. This is because it can deprive a person from accepting the truth (Imaan), which will result in everlasting punishment in the fire of Jahannam.

Lesson Six

Khaalid bin Waleed رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and A`mr-bin-A`as رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ accept Islam

Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ fought in every battle against the Muslims. He was a pillar of support for the disbelievers in most battles especially in Uhud. However, after the treaty of Hdaybiyyah, he travelled from Makkah to Madinah on his own and became a Muslim. On the way he met Hadhrat A`mr bin A`as رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ who left for the same reason. Both of them reached Madinah together and accepted Islam at the same time.

Questions

Lesson Six

1. Where is Hdaybiyyah? _____

2. What is the incident regarding this treaty? _____

3. What were the conditions in this treaty? _____

4. How was this called a clear victory when the Muslims were outwardly suppressed? _____

Questions

5. Which mu'jizah (miracle) of Nabi ﷺ was shown in Hdaybiyyah? _____

6. Explain in detail, the letters that Nabi ﷺ wrote to the kings? _____

7. What were the other events that occurred during this year?

Lesson Seven

Keywords			
Banu Nazeer	Khaibar	1600 Sahaabah	Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Seventy men	U'mratul-Qadha	Three days	Hadhrat Maymoonah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

7 A.H.

Battle of Khaibar

When the Banu Nazeer was banished from Madinah, they settled in a place called Khaibar. They began inciting the neighbouring tribes to fight against the Muslims. Hence there was a need for the Muslims to take control of their base and to destroy their power. That is why in Muharram or Jumadul-Ula 7 A.H., Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and 1600 Sahaabah left for Khaibar. 1400 Sahaabah were on foot and 200 riding on animals.

Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى granted the Muslims victory and they gained control over all the forts of the Jews.

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ played a great role in this jihaad and lifted the door of Khaibar himself whereas seventy men were unable to even shake it. It is for this reason that he was known as "The Conqueror of Khaibar. The following conditions were laid down in the treaty with the Banu Nazeer:

Lesson Seven

1. They will remain in Khaibar for as long as the Muslims wished. When the Muslims permit them to move, then only will they move out.
2. A portion of their crops should be handed over to the Muslims.

U`mratul-Qadha

Nabi ﷺ performed the U`mrah, which he missed the previous year when the treaty of Hudaibiyyah was signed. It was stated therein that the Muslims would only be allowed to perform U`mrah in the coming year and would be allowed to stay in Makkah for only three days.

Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ adhered to this treaty. After performing U`mrah, they returned to Madinah. During this journey, Nabi ﷺ married Hadhrat Maymoonah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

Questions

Lesson Seven

1. Where did the Banu Nazeer settle when they were banished from Madinah? _____

2. What was the reason for the battle of Khaibar? _____

3. How many Sahaabah were there in the army? _____

4. What extraordinary task did Ali عليه السلام carry out in this battle?

5. What is the incident that took place there? _____

6. What were the other events that occurred during this year?

Section Two

Lesson Eight

Keywords			
Muta	50km	8 A.H.	3 000 Sahaabah
3 leaders were made shaheed	Zaid bin Haarisa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	10 000	Haaris bin 'Umair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
Shurahbeel	Romans	Khalid bin Waleed رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Saifullah

8 A.H.

Battle of Muta

Muta is the name of a place in Shaam (Syria), approximately 50km from Baitul Maqdis. The cause of this war was that Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent Hadhrat Haaris bin 'Umair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ with the invitation of Islam to Shurahbeel, the governor of Busra, who reacted with aggression and killed Hadhrat Haaris bin 'Umair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

In 8 A.H., Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent an army of 3 000 Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ to confront Shurahbeel who prepared an army of nearly 150 000 soldiers (i.e. 3 Muslims against 150 disbelievers). This war took place in Muta.

Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى placed such fear in the hearts of the Romans for this small group of Muslims that they ran away from the battlefield and the Muslims gained victory.

Lesson Eight

Three leaders of the Muslim army were made shaheed in this battle:

1. Hadhrat Zaid bin Haarisa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.
2. Hadhrat Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.
3. Hadhrat Abdullah bin Rawaaha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

After these three Sahaabah were made shaheed, Hadhrat Khalid bin Waleed رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ took charge of the Muslim army and thereafter the Muslims gained victory. From then onwards, Hadhrat Khalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ received the title of Saifullah (The Sword of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).

Lesson Nine

Keywords			
Banu Bakar	Banu Khuza'ah	U'mar bin Saalim	3 Ramadhaan 8 AH
10 000	Surah Fatah	U'smaan bin Talha Shaybi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	360 idols

Conquest of Makkah

At the time of the Treaty of Hdaybiyyah, the **Banu Bakar** joined the Quraish and the **Banu Khuza'ah** joined the Muslims. Before two years could pass, the Banu Bakar attacked the Banu Khuza'ah killing their women and children. The Quraish assisted the Banu Bakar in this fight. When the Banu Khuza'ah asked the Banu Bakar for safety in the name of Allah Ta'ala, they replied: "Does Allah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** have any status today?"

Those who remained from the Banu Khuza'ah came to Madinah seeking the help of the Muslims. '**U'mar bin Saalim** recited a heart-rending poem to Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ wherein he sought his help. On hearing this poem, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ became restless and sent a messenger to the Quraish requesting them to renew the treaty. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ informed them that if they did not accept the conditions that were laid down, the treaty of Hdaybiyyah would be cancelled. The Quraish were not pleased with the conditions and chose to cancel the treaty.

Lesson Nine

Eventually, Nabi ﷺ began preparing for jihad. On Wednesday, 3rd Ramadhan 8 A.H. after A'sr, Nabi ﷺ and an army of **ten thousand** strong left Madinah. On reaching Makkah, **Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was instructed to enter Makkah with a group of Sahaabah from the upper end of Makkah. Nabi ﷺ instructed him not to confront those who did not attack them.

On the other end, Nabi ﷺ entered Makkah on his camel with **Hadhrat Usama** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. Nabi ﷺ wore a black turban and recited the aayaat (verses) of **Surah Fatah**. With total humility and modesty Nabi ﷺ announced:

“Whoever enters the Masjid-e-Haraam will be safe, whoever stays indoors will be safe, the wounded will not be killed, the captives will not be killed and those who try to escape will not be chased.”

On Friday, 20th Ramadhan, Nabi ﷺ made tawaaf of the Ka'bah. There were 360 idols around the Ka'bah. Whenever Nabi ﷺ passed by an idol, he pointed towards it with his stick and immediately it fell to the ground. Whilst making tawaaf, Nabi ﷺ recited the verse:

جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا

*The truth has come and falsehood has perished. Most definitely
falsehood is bound to perish.*

Lesson Nine

Treatment of the disbelievers after the conquest of Makkah

After completing the tawaaf of the Ka'bah, Nabi ﷺ called **U'smaan bin Talha Shaybi** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and asked him to open the Ka'bah door. Nabi ﷺ went into the Ka'bah Shareef and then to the Maqaam-e-Ibraheem and performed Salaah behind it.

These were the very same people who planned to kill Nabi ﷺ and today they were all in front of him. They banished him from his hometown, afflicted his Sahaabah with difficulties and fought wars against the Muslims.

All were waiting to see what action will be taken against these people today. However, Nabi ﷺ who was a mercy unto mankind addressed them saying:

أَنْتُمْ الطُّلَقَاءُ لَا تَثْرِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْيَوْمَ

Today you all are free. There is no blame on you.

This was the character of that personality who was a mercy unto mankind! Is it still possible to say that Islam spread with the force of the sword?

Lessons:

1. Inculcate the quality of forgiveness and kindness.
2. Invite people to Islam by displaying an excellent character.

Lesson Nine

The noble character of Nabi ﷺ and Abu Sufyaan's acceptance of Islam

Abu Sufyaan, the leader of the Quraish and the commander in most of the battles against the Muslims, came out of Makkah to get information about the Muslim army. The Sahaabah captured him and brought him to Nabi ﷺ. He instructed the Sahaabah to set Abu Sufyaan free. This affected Abu Sufyaan so much that he immediately accepted Islam. Now we call him Hadhrat Abu Sufyaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

On the day of the conquest of Makkah, someone came to Nabi ﷺ trembling and panting. Nabi ﷺ comforted him with the following words: "I am not a king. I am the son of an ordinary woman." This episode further emphasises the great and humble character of Nabi ﷺ.

Nabi ﷺ remained in Makkah for fifteen days after the conquest of Makkah. The Ansaar of Madinah began thinking that Nabi ﷺ will now stay in Makkah and they would all be deprived of his noble company. When Nabi ﷺ heard this he said:

"No! My life and death will be with you." Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ returned to Madinah and appointed Hadhrat I'taab bin 'Usayd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ as the governor of Makkah.

Lesson Ten

Keywords			
Hawaazin	Saqeef	12 000	Duldul
Double armour	Felt proud	70 disbelievers	24000 camels 40 000 goats

Battle of Hunain

After the conquest of Makkah, the Arabs began entering into Islam in large numbers. Many of them believed in the truthfulness of Islam but did not accept due to fear of the Quraish. The Quraish were now defeated and this obstacle was removed. That is why many of them accepted Islam.

Those Arabs who did not accept Islam, did not have the strength to oppose the Muslims. However, there were two tribes, the **Hawaazin** and **Saqeef** who could not tolerate the rise of Islam. They now prepared to wage war against the Muslims and set out towards Makkah.

When the news reached Nabi ﷺ, he gathered an army of 12 000 Sahaabah to fight them. The army consisted of 10 000 Muhaajireen and Ansaar and 2 000 who accepted Islam at the time of the conquest of Makkah.

On the 6th Shawwaal, this army left Makkah. When they reached the valley of Hunain, the enemy attacked the Muslims from all directions. The front section of the Muslim army scattered since there was no order as yet.

Lesson Ten

This seemed to be the cause but the real reason for this is what the Qur-aan has mentioned, that some of the Muslims felt proud of their large numbers and thought that they will never be defeated.

In order to warn them, Allah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** allowed this to occur so that the Muslims will realise that their victory and defeat is not based on strength, but only on the assistance of Allah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى**.

Despite their lack of means, the Muslims were victorious in Badr yet they faced defeat in Hunain in spite of their strength and abundant means.

Nabi **صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** wore double armour and rode a white mule called Duldul. Seeing the condition of the Muslim army, Nabi **صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** commanded Hadhrat Abbaas **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** to call the Muslims. His bold announcement brought the Muslims back to their feet and once again the fight began between the disbelievers and Muslims.

A great mu'jizah (miracle)

Nabi **صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** picked a handful of sand and threw it towards the disbelievers. Allah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** caused the sand to go into their eyes. The disbelievers were eventually over awed and fled from the battlefield. The Muslims eventually gained victory. Only four Muslims were martyred whereas more than seventy disbelievers were killed.

Lesson Ten

The Muslims took possession of all their belongings amongst which were twenty four thousand camels, more than forty thousand goats and four thousand awqiya (490 kgs) of silver. All this was distributed amongst the Muslims. The new Muslims from Makkah were given more.

Lessons:

1. Our total reliance should be on Allah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** only, not on our large numbers.
2. At no stage in our life can we become proud of our achievements and good doings. Pride is a destroyer of all good deeds and achievements.

Lesson Eleven

Keywords

Fort	Ji'rranah	Catapult	6 th Zul-Qa`dah 8 A.H
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Battle of Taaif

After the Banu Saqeef and Hawaazin were defeated in Hunain, they took protection in the fort of Taaif. Nabi ﷺ followed them to Taaif. For approximately eighteen days they laid siege to the fort. During this time, the people of Taaif shot many arrows at the Muslims due to which a large number of Muslims were wounded and twelve were made shaheed.

Hadhrat Salmaan Farsi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ suggested that the Muslim army respond by using a catapult, which was like a canon in that time. Besides this, no real fighting took place. When Nabi ﷺ left Taaif and camped at Ji'rranah, the people of Taaif came to Nabi ﷺ and requested him to handover those who were captured at Hunain. Nabi ﷺ agreed and handed them over. After returning to Madinah, a delegation from Taaif came to Madinah and accepted Islam.

U'mrah from Ji'rranah

Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ performed U'mrah from Ji'rranah where he tied his ihraam and left for Makkah. Nabi ﷺ returned to Madinah on the 6th Zul-Qa`dah 8 A.H.

Questions

Lesson Eight/ Nine/ Ten/ Eleven

1. Where is Muta and why did a war take place there? _____

2. What were the numbers of the Muslims and disbelievers? _____

3. Was there any fighting? _____

4. Who gained victory? _____

Questions

5. What evil did the people of Makkah do, that caused Nabi

صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to take his army to Makkah? _____

6. How many Sahaabah were there with Nabi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and on what date did they leave? _____

7. What was the approach of Nabi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ when he entered Makkah? _____

8. How did Nabi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ treat the disbelievers of Makkah who had caused harm to him? _____

Questions

9. How did Nabi ﷺ treat Abu Sufyaan, who had opposed Nabi ﷺ the most? _____

10. Where is Hunain? _____

11. Who did the Muslims fight there? _____

12. What was the cause of this war? _____

Questions

13. Were the Muslims victorious in Hunain or were they defeated? Explain in detail. _____

14. Which mu'jizah (miracle) of Nabi ﷺ was shown in this battle? _____

15. Explain the cause for the battle of Taaif. _____

16. Were the Muslims victorious in this battle or not? _____

Questions

17. How did they confront the people of Taaif? _____

18. How did Nabi ﷺ treat the people of Taaif after the battle? _____

19. What effect did it have on them? _____

Lesson Twelve

Keywords			
Tabuk	Rajab	20 000 Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ	30 000 weapons
10 000 horses	Hiraql	Muhammad bin Maslamah	Hims

9 A.H.

The Battle of Tabuk

After returning from Taaif, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ remained in Madinah until the middle of 9 A.H. when he was informed that Hiraql (Hercules) was preparing an army at Tabuk to attack the Muslims after their defeat in Muta. In spite of the Sahaabah's poverty and the scorching heat Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ began preparations for jihaad.

The Sahaabah were a group who were always ready to sacrifice. They immediately commenced preparations. A collection was made and Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ brought all his belongings. Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ brought half his belongings and Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ presented 900 camels, 100 horses and ten thousand dinaars. Similarly, other Sahaabah donated towards the jihaad according to their ability. The women donated their jewellery.

On a Thursday in Rajab, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ left Madinah for Tabuk with **20 000 Sahaabah**. **Muhammad bin Maslamah** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was

Lesson Twelve

appointed to look after Madinah for this period. They had **30 000 weapons and 10 000 horses.**

When Nabi ﷺ and the Sahaabah reached Tabuk, **Hiraql** fled to **Hims** and no battle was fought. Nabi ﷺ returned after staying in Tabuk for fifteen to twenty days. This was the last battle that Nabi ﷺ fought. Nabi ﷺ returned to Madinah in Ramadhaan 9 A.H. After this encounter, the Romans were terrified of the Muslims and remained very quiet.

Arrival of delegations

Once the roads became safe after the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah, the Muslims got the opportunity of spreading Islam on a large scale. That is why the Qur-aan referred to this treaty as a clear victory. There were still a few people who were prevented from accepting Islam due to pressure from the Quraish.

The Conquest of Makkah removed this obstacle and the message of the Qur-aan reached every home. The Qur-aan, with its beauty, left a deep impression on the hearts of everyone. Those who did not like the Muslims or Islam, were now actually coming from far off places to Nabi ﷺ. Happily they accepted Islam and were prepared to sacrifice their lives for Islam. Most of these delegations came in 9 A.H. The number of Muslims increased to such an extent, that when Nabi ﷺ performed Haj in 10 A.H. more than 100 000 Muslims joined him.

Lesson Twelve

Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, the Ameer of Haj

After returning from Tabuk in 9 A.H., Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ appointed Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ as the leader of Haj and sent him to Makkah with the Muslims.

Questions

Lesson Twelve

1. Where is Tabuk? _____

2. Why did the Muslim army go there? _____

3. How many soldiers were there in the army? _____

4. What was the economic condition of the Muslims when the announcement for the Battle of Tabuk was made? _____

5. How was the equipment for this war prepared? _____

Questions

6. Why was there no fighting in this war? _____

7. What was the reason for the increase in delegations coming into Madinah and what was the obstacle that had not allowed them to come in the past? _____

Lesson Thirteen

Keywords

Haj	Over 100 000	Zul-Hulaifah	9 th Zul-Hijjah
Arafaat	Khutbah	Ihraam	Taqwa

10 A.H.

Haj

Haj was already made fardh before 10 A.H. Nabi ﷺ left for haj on the 25th Zul-Qa`dah 10 A.H. and the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ joined him. They numbered over a hundred thousand. Nabi ﷺ tied his ihraam at Zul-Hulaifah, six miles from Madinah. They reached Makkah on a Saturday and thereafter performed haj.

Khutbah of A`rafaat

On the 9th Zul-Hijjah, after reaching Arafaat, Nabi ﷺ delivered a very inspiring khutbah which was full of advice and wisdom. This was the last message of Nabi ﷺ. The following lines of the khutbah should be inscribed on the heart of every Muslim:

“O people! Listen to me so that I will be able to explain all those things that are necessary. I do not know whether we will be able to gather next year.

The life, wealth and honour of a Muslim is sacred until the Day of Qiyaamah as is the sanctity of today (Day of Arafaah), this month (Zul-Hijjah) and this city (Makkah).

Lesson Thirteen

Each person should fulfil the responsibility entrusted to him.

O people! Your wives have rights over you and so do you have rights over them.

O people! All Muslims are brothers. The wealth of another person is not lawful without his pleasure. Do not become disbelievers after my death by fighting with each other. I have left with you the Book of Allah. If you hold steadfast to its laws, you will never be misguided.

O people! Your Rabb (Lord) is one and your father (Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) is one. You are all the children of Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ was created from sand. The most honoured amongst you is he who has the most fear of Allah سُبحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. No Arab holds virtue over a non-Arab except by virtue of his taqwa (fear of Allah). Remember! I have conveyed the message. O Allah! You are my Witness that I have conveyed the message. Those present, should convey the message to those who are absent."

After performing haj, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ remained in Makkah for a few days and thereafter returned to Madinah.

Questions

Lesson Thirteen

1. When was haj made fardh? _____

2. When did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ perform haj? _____

3. How many Sahaabah accompanied Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ for haj?

4. What khutbah did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ deliver to the Sahaabah?
Mention parts of it. _____

5. What command did he give the Sahaabah? _____

Lesson Fourteen

Keywords

Usaama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Makkah Mu`azzamah	26 Safar 11 A.H.	Romans
Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Dispatched	Sariyyah	Madinah

11 A.H.

Sariyyah of Hadhrat Usaama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

After returning from Makkah Mu`azzamah, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ prepared an army on the 26th Safar 11 A.H. to fight the Romans. Amongst the soldiers were many leading Sahaabah like Hadhrat Abu Bakar Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat U`mar Farooq رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abu U`baydah bin Jarrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ appointed Usaama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as the ameer (leader) of this army. This was the last army that Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ himself arranged. This army had not yet left Madinah when Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ fell ill. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ thereafter passed away and Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ dispatched this army.

Questions

Lesson Fourteen

1. When did the army of Hadhrat Usaama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ leave? _____

2. Who sent them off? _____

3. Which great Sahaabah were in this army? _____

4. Where was this army sent to? _____

5. On what date did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ prepare this army to fight? _____

Lesson Fifteen

Keywords			
Final illness	Jannatul Baqee`	Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Headache
13 days	Hadhrat A`isha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Lead the Salaah

The final illness of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

On Wednesday, 28th Safar 11 A.H., Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ visited Jannatul Baqee` (graveyard in Madinah) where he made dua for those buried there. After returning from the graveyard, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had a headache and then experienced a severe fever, which lasted thirteen days.

During this sickness, according to his routine, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sought permission from the Azwaaj-e-Mutahharaat (noble wives) to stay at Hadhrat A`isha's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا home. All the Azwaaj-e-Mutahharaat granted him permission.

Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ leads the Salaah

Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ illness gradually worsened to such an extent that he was unable to go to the Masjid. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then said: "Tell Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to lead the Salaah". Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ performed approximately **seventeen** Salaah.

On one occasion, Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ passed a group of Ansaar who were crying. When they were

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asked the reason for their crying, they replied: "We are crying in remembrance of the majlis (gathering) of Nabi ﷺ."

Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ related this to Nabi ﷺ. Hearing this, Nabi ﷺ came out of his home whilst leaning on the shoulders of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Fadhl bin Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ walking ahead of them. Nabi ﷺ ascended the mimbar but was unable to climb to the top. He sat on the first step and delivered a very emotional lecture. Part of it is as follows:

"O people! I know that you fear your Nabi passing away. Did any of the Ambiyaa who came in the past remain alive forever? I will be meeting my Creator and you will also be meeting me. Our meeting place will be the Howdh-e-Kowsar (pond of Kowsar).

Whoever desires to drink from this pond on the Day of Qiyaamah should stop his hands and tongue from doing things that do not concern him.

I instruct you to treat the Muhaajireen kindly and I instruct the Muhaajireen to remain with unity and show kindness to one another.

As long as people obey Allah ﷻ and follow His commands, their rulers will be just, and once they disobey Allah ﷻ, their rulers will deal with them unjustly."

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Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ went into his room and came out only three or five days before his demise. His mubaarak head was bandaged. At that time, Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was leading the Salaah. On seeing Nabi ﷺ he began moving back. Nabi ﷺ signalled him not to move and sat on his left hand side. After the Salaah, Nabi ﷺ delivered a short khutbah wherein he mentioned:

“Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ has been the most kind to me. If I had to take anyone as a khaleel (bosom friend) after Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى, I would have taken Abu Bakar as a khaleel. But there can be no khaleel (bosom friend) besides Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. Therefore, Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ is only my brother and a friend. With the exception of Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, everyone should block his door that leads into the Masjid.”

This Hadith is a clear indication to the fact that Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was to be the Khalifah after Nabi ﷺ.

Thereafter, on Monday the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, whilst the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were performing the Fajr Salaah behind Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, Nabi ﷺ raised the curtain in his room, looked at the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ and smiled. On seeing Nabi ﷺ, Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ began to move backwards and out of happiness the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were unable to

Lesson Fifteen

concentrate in their Salaah. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ indicated to them to complete the Salaah and he lowered the curtain. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ never came out of his room after this.

On this day after the Zuhr Salaah, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ left this worldly abode and went to meet his Creator, Allah سُبحانه وتعالى.

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

To Allah do we belong and to Him shall we return

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was buried after two days, on Wednesday, at the time of sehri (early dawn). Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was sixty-three years old at the time of his demise.

Questions

Lesson Fifteen

1. When did Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ illness start? _____

2. How long did it last? _____

3. Where did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stay during his illness? _____

4. Where was Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ staying towards the end of his illness? _____

5. Who lead the Salaah whilst Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was ill and what sign was this? _____

6. On what day did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ pass away? _____

7. When was he buried? _____

8. What was Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ age at the time of his demise? _____

Lesson Sixteen

Keywords

Last words	Punctual on Salaah	Demise of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Adopt sabr
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Nabi's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ last words

Hadhrat A`ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا mentioned that during this illness, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ would at times lift the sheet from his face and say:

“May the curse of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى be on the Christians and the Jews. They changed the graves of their Ambiyaa into places of worship.”

Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ desired that his followers should not do the same.

Alas! How many Muslims have made the graves of the pious into places of worship?

Hadhrat A`ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates that towards the end, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ would raise his sight towards the sky and say:

اللَّهُمَّ الرَّفِيقَ الْأَعْلَى

O Allah! Join me to The One who is Most Kind and Most High.

In one narration it is mentioned that the words: الصَّلَاةُ الصَّلَاةُ (be punctual on Salaah, be punctual on Salaah) were constantly repeated by Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Lesson Sixteen

When the news of the demise of Nabi ﷺ reached the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ, they could not contain themselves. Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was so overtaken by grief that he began denying the demise of Nabi ﷺ. Besides him, there were many other Sahaabah who were worried and in a state of confusion.

Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ delivered a short khutbah and encouraged the Sahaabah to make sabr (have patience).

He also mentioned: **“Whoever used to worship Muhammad ﷺ, then let him know that Muhammad ﷺ has passed away, and whoever used to worship Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى, then let him know that Allah is *Hayyun Qayyoom* (Ever living). He is alive today as well.”**

Hearing this, the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ came back to their senses. They felt that the most important matter after the demise of Nabi ﷺ was the appointment of a khalifah. They feared disorder in many *Deeni* and worldly matters, especially regarding the carrying out of the burial rites of Nabi ﷺ. Therefore, there was a delay in the burial of Nabi ﷺ and it was only on Wednesday night that Nabi ﷺ was finally buried.

The grave of Nabi ﷺ was dug in the room of Hadhrat A'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and Nabi ﷺ was buried therein.

Questions

Lesson Sixteen

1. What advice did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ give before his demise? _____

2. What was the condition of the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ when they received the news of Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ demise? _____

3. What was the main point in the khutbah of Hadhrat Abu Bakar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ? _____

4. What is the meaning of اَللّٰهُمَّ الرَّفِيقَ الْاَعْلَى? _____

Lesson Seventeen

Keywords

Moderate height	Head fairly large	Thick beard	Extremely handsome
14th moon	Perspiration	Unique fragrance	Skin like silk

The Mubaarak (blessed) features of Nabi ﷺ

Nabi ﷺ was neither very tall nor was he short. Nabi ﷺ was of a moderate height. His mubaarak head was fairly large and his beard was thick. There were a few strands of white hair on his mubaarak head and beard. Some have mentioned that there were twenty to twenty five strands of white hair.

Nabi's ﷺ face was extremely handsome and bright. Whoever saw the mubaarak face of Nabi ﷺ, described it to be brighter than the fourteenth moon.

The perspiration of Nabi ﷺ had a unique fragrance. When the perspiration dripped from his mubaarak face, it would be as if they were pearls.

Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reported that the skin of Nabi ﷺ was softer than silk and the scent that emanated from his body was more fragrant than musk and amber.

Nabi's ﷺ hair reached his shoulders and at times it reached his earlobes. Nabi ﷺ combed his hair and applied surmah

Lesson Seventeen

to his eyes. However, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ eyes always appeared as if surmah had been applied to them naturally. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ eyes were extremely beautiful and wide. They were dark black and slightly reddish.

There was a long streak of hair running from his chest to his navel. When Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ walked, he placed his foot firmly on the ground. It seemed as if he was descending from a high place.

The Seal of Nubuwaat

The seal of nubuwaat was between the two shoulder blades of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, more closer to the right hand side. This seal had a special sign, which was mentioned in the previous books and by the Ambiyaa of the past. Had the Ulama of the Bani Israeel seen the seal, they would have definitely recognised that Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was the very same final Nabi, regarding whom the Ambiyaa of the past had given glad tidings.

Questions

Lesson Seventeen

1. Explain the Mubaarak features of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? _____

2. How many strands of white hair did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ have on his mubaarak head and beard? _____

3. Where was the seal of nubuwat positioned and what was it a sign of? _____

Lesson Eighteen

Keywords			
Simple clothing	Lungi	Kurta	Jubba
Shawl	White in colour	Yemeni shawl	Khuf, Footwear

Clothing of Nabi ﷺ

Nabi ﷺ had very simple clothing. The general clothing of Nabi ﷺ consisted of a lungi (piece of cloth wrapped around the lower part of the body), kurta, topee, jubba and a shawl. There were also patches on them. Nabi's ﷺ garments were white in colour. He also had a Yemeni shawl with green and red stripes. It was famously known as *Burdun Yamaaniyyun*.

Topee - The topee of Nabi ﷺ was flat and would stick to his mubaarak head.

A`maamah (Turban) - Nabi ﷺ wore a topee under his turban. The tails of the turban hung at the back of his mubaarak head between his two shoulders. At times it would hang at the back, at times on the right and at times below the chin.

Kurta (upper garment) - Nabi ﷺ loved the kurta. The collar was situated near the chest. At times his buttons were left open.

Lesson Eighteen

Lungi (lower garment) - Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ lungi reached up to his shins.

Trousers - It is established that Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did buy a trouser and liked it. However, it is not established whether he actually wore one.

Khuf (leather socks) - Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ used leather khufs and made masah over it at the time of wudhu.

Pillow - Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ pillow was made of leather and was stuffed with pieces of bark from the date (khajoor) palm. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ mostly slept on a straw mat.

Footwear - Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ shoes were similar to a sandal. The bottom had a leather layer and there were two straps attached to it through which his mubaarak toes would fit.

Questions

Lesson Eighteen

1. What was the colour of Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ clothing? _____

2. Describe the pillow of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? _____

3. Describe the topee of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? _____

4. Did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ wear a trouser? _____

5. How far down did Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ lungi reach? _____

6. Describe the shoes of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? _____

Lesson Nineteen

Keywords

Soft nature	Gentle in speech	Disgraced	Clear
Unnecessarily	Evil speech	Forgave	Daily chores

Character and Habits

Hind bint-e-Haalah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا reports that Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was always restless out of concern for the hereafter. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had a soft nature and was gentle in speech. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ never disgraced anyone. He never considered any gift to be insignificant. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was very clear when he spoke and never spoke unnecessarily.

Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not become angry with others due to personal reasons. If Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saw anything unpleasant, he turned his mubaarak face away. If it were something pleasant he lowered his gaze.

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ mentions that Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed away from evil speech, shamelessness and immorality. He forgave those who treated him harshly. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ never raised his hands against anyone. However, if any law of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى was violated, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ expressed his anger. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ carried out the daily chores at home. He would sweep the floor and milk the goat. He attended to all his needs himself.

Lesson Nineteen

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ always remembered Allah سُبحانهُ وتعالى and fulfilled the needs of others. If Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not have anything by him to give to someone, he would excuse himself in a gentle and kind tone. He also visited the sick. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not avoid sitting with the slaves and poor people.

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ loved good smells and disliked bad smells. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ greeted everyone with a smiling face. He never found fault with food. At times, there would be starvation in the house of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. His family never ate barley bread to their fill. Once, there was such starvation, that for two months not even a fire was lit in the house of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Questions

Lesson Nineteen

1. Explain the character of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Think about ways on how we can also practise upon it. _____

2. List those aspects which you can start practising upon immediately.

Lesson Twenty

Keywords

Miracles	Moon split	Stones & trees make salaam	Water flows from fingers
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Mu'jizaat (miracles)

Allah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** allowed certain miracles to take place at the hands of His Ambiyaa. This would be a sign of their nubuwat, causing their opposition and enemies to lower their heads in submission before them.

There were numerous mu'jizaat shown at the hands of our Nabi **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ**.

The mu'jizaat of the past Ambiyaa were restricted to their lifetimes, whereas the mu'jizah of our Nabi **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ**, which is the Qur-aan is present until today and will remain till Qiyamah. All other powers fail in front of it.

Besides this mu'jizah, there were other mu'jizaat such as splitting of the moon into two, flowing of water from the mubaarak fingers of Nabi **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** and stones and the trees making salaam to Nabi **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ**. The crying of the date trunk, which was used by Nabi **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** to lean against, is also a great mu'jizah of our Master **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ**. Then there is the episode of Nabi **صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** calling the trees which answered him and then returned to their spots. Like this, there are thousands of mu'jizaat and predictions that are clearly established. The Ulama have written separate books on this subject.

Questions

Lesson Twenty

1. What is the greatest mu'jizah of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? _____

2. Why is the mu'jizah of the Qur-aan greater than the mu'jizaat of the other ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ? Present a proof for it. _____

3. Besides the mu'jizaat mentioned above, ask your ustaadh/aapa about other mu'jizaat and learn them too. _____
