

# Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)





## PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

<b>Name:</b>	Muhammad (pbuh)
<b>Parents:</b>	Abdullah bin Al-Muttalib & Amina bint Wahb.
<b>Kuniyya:</b>	Abul Qasim
<b>Titles:</b>	As Sadiq, Al Amin
<b>Birth:</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> Rabi ul Awwal 570 CE
<b>Death:</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> Safar 11AH



## PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) – TIMELINE

Year	Age	Event
<b>570 CE</b> <b>Aamul</b> <b>Feel</b> <b>(The year</b> <b>of the</b> <b>elephant)</b>		<b>Birth</b> He was born in Makka and was the only son of Abdullah bin Al-Muttalib (who died before he was born) and Amina bint Wahb. Overcome with grief at the loss of her husband could not nurse him and entrusted him first to a wet nurse called Thawbiyya (a maid servant of Abu Lahab) and then to Halima from the tribe of Sa'd ibn Bakr. Muhammad (pbuh) grew up in the hills, south of Taif which lay to the North East of Makka. He returned to his mother after four years.



Year	Age	Event
575 CE	5 yrs	<p><b>Death of his mother Amina</b></p> <p>When Muhammad (pbuh) was five his mother took him to Yathrib (Madina); to visit his father's grave there. On the return journey, Amina became ill and died. She was buried in the village of Abwa on the Makka-Madina Road. Umm Ayman, who accompanied them, returned to Makka with him and placed him in the protection of his paternal grandfather, Abdul Muttalib who was a respected leader of Makka. Umm Ayman remained his nurse.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>578 CE</b>	<b>8 yrs</b>	<p><b>Death of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib at the age 82</b></p> <p>Muhammad now moved into the care of his paternal uncle Abu Talib &amp; Fatima bint Asad (the parents of Imam Ali (pbuh). Abu Talib took him with him wherever he went.</p>
<b>583 – 589 CE</b>	<b>Teenage Years</b>	<p>Muhammad (pbuh) worked as a shepherd. “All the Prophets of Allah were shepherds” he said. In his teens he sometimes travelled with his uncle with the trade caravan. On his first trip, on the highway to Syria, a monk called Buhayra (Sergius) noticed a cloud shadowing the travellers. He also noticed that when</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>Muhammad (pbuh) sat under a tree, the branches would bow down as if in respect. He invited the travellers for a meal and watched the young Muhammad (pbuh) intently; noticing the mark of Prophet hood on his shoulder.</p>
585 CE	15 yrs	<p><b>Harbul Fijaar (The sacred wars)</b>            At an annual fair held in the market place called 'Okaz, war broke out between the Banu Kinanah and the Quraysh in the month of Dhulqa'da when war was forbidden. The war continued for 9 years. Muhammad (pbuh) participated and his bravery was acknowledged.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>590 CE</b>	<b>20 yrs</b>	<p><b>Hilful Fudhul (The league of the virtuous)</b>  A league initiated by Zubayr ibn Abdul Muttalib, Usayd bin Khuwaylid (Khadija's brother) and Muhammad (pbuh) to unite the tribes in taking an oath to secure justice to the helpless . The league was formed at the house of Abdullah ibn Ju'dan and continued to function for 50 years after the inception of Islam.</p>
<b>595 CE</b>	<b>25 yrs</b>	<p><b>Marriage to Khadija</b>  Khadija bint Khuwaylad was an astute business women and philanthropist who was titled Ameeratul Quraysh(the princess of Quraysh) and Al Tahira (The Pure one). Aware of</p>





Year	Age	Event
		<p>Muhammad's (pbuh) reputation of honesty and integrity she offered him twice the commission to trade on her behalf on the trade caravan to Syria. The trips measure of success encouraged her to employ him again on the Winter trade caravan to Yemen. After this trip she was convinced he was the man she wished to marry. She was 28 years old when through her friend Nufaysa she proposed to Muhammad (pbuh). Abu Talib and her cousin Waraqa ibn Nawfal trading to concentrate on her life with Muhammad (pbuh). delivered the marriage sermons and Muhammad (pbuh)</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>moved from his uncle Abu Talib's house to live with his wife. The marriage was a happy one and Khadija retired from</p>
600 CE	30 yrs	<p><b>Ali (pbuh) is born</b>            Fatima bint Asad who raised Muhammad (pbuh) gave birth to Ali in the precincts of the Ka'ba. The first person Ali saw when he opened his eyes was Muhammad (pbuh) and grew up in Muhammad's shadow.</p>
605 CE	35 years	<p><b>Reconstruction of the Ka'ba</b>            Makka was hit by a flood and the Ka'ba was badly damaged. On reconstruction, a dispute arose as to which family should have the honour to place the black stone.</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>The dispute was becoming serious when it was suggested that the first person to enter the precincts of the Ka'ba should resolve the dispute or place the black stone on its place. It was Muhammad (pbuh) who walked in. He divided the families into four groups. Putting his cloak on the ground he placed the black stone in the middle and asked each group to hold one corner of the cloak and raise it while he guided the stone in to its place. His resolution was praised and acknowledged.</p>
610 CE	40 yrs	<p><b>First Revelation (Be'that)</b> The injustices and idolatry of the Makkans disturbed</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>Muhammad (pbuh). He used to go to the mountain cave of Hira, three miles North of Makka to meditate. It was on one of these retreats that he was visited by the angel Jibrail (Gabriel) who instructed to recite the first revelations of the Qur'an – Suratul Alaq (The Clot) Verses 96:1-5. The experience shook Muhammad (pbuh) to the core and he went home to Khadija feeling feverish and asking to be covered. She accepted his Prophet hood immediately. Thereafter Ali who was only 10 years old and Muhammad's (pbuh) adopted son Zayd accepted Islam.</p>



Year	Age	Event
		After that Abu Bakr ibn Qahafa accepted Islam.
613 CE	43 yrs	<p><b>Inviting the near ones</b></p> <p>After three years Muhammad (pbuh) was instructed by Allah with the verse 26:214 “And warn your near relations”. This brought in the open declaration of the message. Muhammad (pbuh) arranged a meal and invited 40 people from the family of Abdul Muttalib. He introduced the concept of one God and him being the messenger of God. They mocked him and when he asked who would help him in his mission, only the young Ali stood up.</p>



Year	Age	Event
613 CE	43 yrs	<p><b>Public announcement</b></p> <p>The verse 15:94 “Disclose what has been ordained to you” ordered Muhammad (pbuh) to make a public announcement. He proclaimed the oneness of God near the Ka’ba and the Quraysh were furious. The new movement was a threat to their authority and they retaliated violently. Muhammad (pbuh) was subjected to verbal abuse and his followers with physical torture. Yasir and Sumayya (the parents of Ammar Yasir - companion of Muhammad) were murdered when they refused to accept the idols of the Ka’ba as gods.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>615 CE</b>	<b>45 yrs</b>	<b>Birth of Fatima (pbuh)</b> Khadija (pbuh) noticed a refreshing fragrance around her whilst carrying Fatima.
<b>615 CE</b>	<b>45 yrs</b>	<b>Emigration of Muslims to Abyssinia</b> Persecution was relentless and Muhammad (pbuh) advised a group of a 100 of his followers under the leadership on his cousin Ja'fer ibn Abu Talib to migrate to Abyssinnia (Ethiopia) whose king was a righteous Christian king called Najashi. The Quraysh sent a deputation to demand their deportation. When the king heard Ja'fer's description of Muhammad (pbuh) and his message, he refused to return them



Year	Age	Event
		and granted them abode saying that Muhammad (pbuh) and Jesus (pbuh) were rays from the same sun.
616-619 CE	46 – 49 yrs	<p><b>Embargo and Boycott of Banu Hashim (Prophet’s Family) by Quraysh</b></p> <p>Frustrated, a boycott was implemented signed by forty chiefs and hung on the Ka’ba. Nobody was to trade with the families of Hashim &amp; Muttalib nor marry them nor have contact with them until they handed Muhammad (pbuh) over to the Quraysh. Abu Talib had no alternate but to take them to the valley called Sh’ib Abu Talib which he owned near Mount Hajun. For three years they lived</p>





Year	Age	Event
		there only coming out in Rajab and Dhulhijja when any sort of violence was taboo. Sympathisers would sneak food in under the cover of night.
619 CE	49 yrs	<p><b>End of the Boycott</b></p> <p>Muhammad (pbuh) came to Abu Talib one day and said that the boycott agreement written by the Quraysh had been eaten up by insects and no writing had been left except the name of Allah. Abu Talib went to the Ka'ba where the Quraysh were gathered and said: "My son says that the agreement which you had written has been eaten by insects and nothing remains except the name of Allah. If he is right, then</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>you must end your injustice and if it is wrong then we will admit that you were right and we were wrong.” The agreement was opened and nothing was left except the name of Allah. The boycott was lifted.</p>
620 CE	50 yrs	<p><b>Death of Abu Talib (Prophet's Uncle) and Khadija (pbuh)</b>          Muhammad (pbuh) was so grieved that he called the year Aamul Huzn (The year of sorrow). With the death of his protectors, the Quraysh increased their persecution.</p>
620 CE	50 yrs	<p><b>Visit to Ta'if</b>          Finding the Makkans turning a deaf ear to him, Muhammad (pbuh) went to the sister city of Taif to</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>the South with his adopted son Zayd. They drove him out pelting him with stones. On his way back a party of Jinn heard him reciting the Qur'an and accepted Islam. The Qur'an mentions this in the opening verses of Suratul Jinn (72).</p>
<p><b>620 - 622 CE</b></p>	<p><b>50-52 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Beyond Makka</b>  Despite the persecution, Islam was spreading to tribes beyond Makka. The Quraysh did their best at stifling the news and warning those coming to Makka of Muhammad (pbuh) who dishonours their idols and had become mad. However, the seekers of truth like the tribe of Abu Dhar Ghifari came to see him</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>and accepted Islam. Twenty Christians from Nazareth came to visit him and accepted Islam. Six men from <b>Yathrib (Madina)</b> who had heard Muhammad (pbuh) at Aqaba (a mountain pass between Mina and 'Arafat) took his message to Yathrib. The next year 12 people met Muhammad (pbuh) at <b>Aqaba</b> and took a <b>pledge</b> to uphold the values taught by Muhammad (pbuh). A year later 73 men and 2 women came to take the same pledge known as the <b>second pledge of Aqaba</b>.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>622 CE</b>	<b>51/52 yrs</b>	<p><b>Israa' Wal Mi'raj (Overnight Journey to Jerusalem and to the Heavens)</b></p> <p>On the 27<sup>th</sup> of Rajab when he was 52 years old, Muhammad (pbuh) was taken on a journey to the heavens to see the glory of the Universe. The Mi'raj is one of the most awesome journeys recorded in the Qur'an in Suratul Israa (17:1)</p>
<b>622 CE 1 AH</b>	<b>53 yrs</b>	<p><b>The Hijra Migration to Yathrib (Madina)</b></p> <p>The Makkans enraged at the spread of Islam, decided to kill Muhammad (pbuh). It was planned that every family should provide a man to carry out the murder. Allah informs</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>Muhammad (pbuh) of their plan in Suratul Anfal 8:30 “And remember when the unbelievers plotted against you to imprison you, or to kill you, or to drive you out, they plotted and planned and Allah planned too.” Muhammad (pbuh) left with Ali sleeping in his bed accompanied by Abu Bakr to go to <b>Yathrib</b> from where he had received an invitation to come. When the Quraysh found Ali in Muhammad’s (pbuh) bed, they sent a search party to look for him. Muhammad (pbuh) and Abu Bakr hid in a cave in the mountain of <b>Thawr</b> 5 miles from Makka. A spider’s web and a pigeon’s nest at the</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>entrance prevented the search party from entering the cave. They continued their journey reaching <b>Quba</b> (2 miles south of Yathrib) a week later on the 12th of Rabiul Awwal 1AH. Muhammad (pbuh) waited there for four days for Ali. The first masjid was built in Quba and it is the first masjid where Salat ul Jumua' was recited. Muhammad (pbuh) and his followers entered Yathrib shortly before noon on Friday 16<sup>th</sup> of Rabi ul Awwal (1 October 622 CE). He was given a warm welcome and Yathrib soon became known as <b>Madinatun Nabi</b>, the City of the Prophet. Such was the</p>



Year	Age	Event
		significance of the <b>Hijra</b> that it dates the Muslim Hijri calendar.
<b>622 CE 1AH</b>	<b>53 yrs</b>	<b>Building of the mosque in Madina</b> The first thing Muhammad (pbuh) did was to organise the building of a mosque. After purchasing the land, a clay brick structure was built and roofed with palm wood rafters. Trunks of palm trees were used as pillars. Soon a simple mosque was completed with rooms on one side for Muhammad (pbuh) and his family and on the other side for those who had nowhere to live in what was called 'Suffa'.
<b>623 CE 2AH</b>	<b>54 yrs</b>	<b>Brotherhood</b> Most of the emigrants from Makka (Muhajireen)





Year	Age	Event
		<p>were poor and had no possessions. The Muslims of Madina (Ansar – Helpers) provided them with food and shelter sharing their wealth with them. Muhammad (pbuh) established brotherhood between them, making one Muhajir (emigrant) a brother of an Ansar (Helper of Madina). For himself he established brotherhood with Ali (pbuh) saying: “You are my brother in the life of this world and in the hereafter)</p>
<p><b>623 CE</b> <b>2AH</b></p>	<p><b>54 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Salaa (Daily Prayers) and Sawm (Fasting) are made obligatory</b> Zakatul Fitr and the Eid Salaa were also introduced in this year.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>623 CE 2AH</b>	<b>54 yrs</b>	<p><b>The change of the Qibla from Jerusalem to the Ka'ba</b></p> <p>It was whilst praying in Masjid-e-Qiblatayn – (The masjid with two qiblas) where Muhammad (pbuh) was given the order by Allah to change the qibla from Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) to the Ka'ba in Makka through the revelation of verse 2:144-145</p>
<b>624 CE 2AH</b>	<b>54 yrs</b>	<p><b>Battle of Badr</b></p> <p>The Makkans planned an attack on Madina. 313 Muslims against a well-equipped Quraysh army of 1000 met at Badr, 200 miles from Makka and 80 miles from Madina. The Muslims won and were recognised as a</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>formidable force. However, the defeat made the Makkans more bitter.</p>
<p><b>625 CE</b> <b>3 AH</b></p>	<p><b>55 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Battle of Uhud</b> The Makkans were now seeking revenge for Badr. They planned an attack. The armies met at Dhul Hulayfa, 5 miles east of Madina in the fields of Mount Uhud. Thinking they had won, some of the soldiers abandoned their posts and went for the booty allowing the Quraysh to attack from behind and suffered a heavy blow. Muhammad's (pbuh) uncle Hamza was killed in Uhud.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>625 CE 3AH</b>	<b>55 yrs</b>	<b>Birth of Imam Hasan (pbuh)</b> The first grandchild of Muhammad (pbuh) born to Fatima & Ali (pbuh)
<b>626 CE 4AH</b>	<b>56 yrs</b>	<b>Birth of Imam Husayn (pbuh)</b>
<b>627 CE 5 AH</b>	<b>57 yrs</b>	<b>Battle of Ahzab (Khandaque) Defence of Madina</b> The Makkans and some of the tribes around Madina who were opposed to the Muslims got together and formed a coalition (ahzab) of 10000 soldiers to attack Madina. A ditch (khandaque) was dug around Madina and the coalition army camped outside for over 3 weeks trying to infiltrate the town. Running out of provisions, Muhammad



Year	Age	Event
		<p>(pbuh) prayed for victory at what is now Masjid Fath (Mosque of victory) and a fierce storm raged uprooting the tents of the coalition who lifted the siege and turned away. The incident is mentioned in 33:9</p>
<p><b>627 CE</b> <b>5 AH</b></p>	<p><b>58 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Treaty of Hdaybiyya</b> In Dhulqa'da of 5 AH, Muhammad (pbuh) decided to perform the Umra pilgrimage to Makka with 1400 companions. They camped 10 miles outside Makka at Hdaybiyya and an envoy was sent to ask permission to visit the Ka'ba. It was denied but a treaty was signed which gave him the peace allowing him to</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>consolidate most of the tribes in Arabia and be able to send invitations to Islam to the rulers of neighbouring countries. The first 6 verses of the chapter of Victory (48) were revealed after Hudaibiyya describing the treaty as a victory.</p>
<p><b>628 CE</b> <b>7 AH</b></p>	<p><b>59 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Battle of Khayber</b> The tribes of Banu Qinaqa &amp; Banu Nadir who were expelled out of Madina for plotting havoc had settled in Khayber (80 miles from Madina). They had built 7 strong forts (Khayber means a fort). Even here they were constantly plotting to attack the Muslims. The Prophet decided to stop them and in Muharram 7 A.H.</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>Muhammad (pbuh) with 1400 Muslims had surrounded all the forts. In the course of a month all the forts were defeated. A piece of land called Fadak was gifted to him by one of the tribes and he gave it to his daughter Fatima (pbuh)</p>
<p><b>629 CE</b> <b>7 AH</b></p>	<p><b>61 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Visit to Makka</b> According to the terms of the treaty, the Muslims could now visit Makka. In Dhulqa'da, Muhammad (pbuh) accompanied by 2000 Muslims visited Makka for Umra. They stayed in Makka for 3 days as agreed.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>629 CE 8AH</b>	<b>61 yrs</b>	<b>Introduction of the 3 step mimbar</b> Suggested by a Muslim carpenter and accepted by Muhammad (pbuh)
<b>629 CE 8 AH</b>	<b>61 yrs</b>	<b>Battle of Mu'ta</b> The envoy sent to Syria by Muhammad (pbuh) was killed by the Romans and this eventually resulted in the Battle of Mu'tah fought near the village of Mu'tah, east of the Jordan River and Karak, between the Muslims who numbered 3000 and a 20000 strong army of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire. It was in this battle that Ja'fer ibn Abu Talib (Tayyar) was killed.





Year	Age	Event
<p><b>630 CE</b> <b>8 AH</b></p>	<p><b>62 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Conquest of Makka</b> By now, the balance of power had shifted radically away from the once powerful Makka, toward Muhammad and the Muslims. The peace treaty signed by the Quraysh had been violated and in January 630 CE, the Muslims marched to Makka and were joined by tribe after tribe along the way. They entered Makka without bloodshed and the Makkans, seeing the tide had turned, joined them. The conquest of Makka signaled an unprecedented increase in tribes accepting Islam. The Qur'an mentions it in Suratun Nasr (110).</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>630 CE 8 AH</b>	<b>62 yrs</b>	<b>Battle of Hunayn</b> A battle fought against the tribes of Hawazin & Thaqeef, 10 miles from Makka at Hunayn. The battle strategy was not followed by one of the commanders who was then taken by surprise throwing the Muslims into disarray. A few remained steadfast and managed to bring order following Muhammad's (pbuh) instructions. 9:25-27
<b>630 CE 9 AH</b>	<b>62 yrs</b>	<b>Expedition of Tabuk</b> A report had come to Muhammad (pbuh) that the Romans were planning an attack. Muhammad (pbuh) decided to lead a Muslim army into Roman territory before the Romans threatened the



Year	Age	Event
		<p>heart of Islam. When they reached Tabuk (midway between Madina and Damascus), the news came that the Romans had withdrawn from the border towns. Muhammad (pbuh) returned to Madina.</p>
<p><b>630 CE</b> <b>10 AH</b></p>	<p><b>62 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Mubahila</b> Muhammad (pbuh) invited the Christians of Najran on the 24<sup>th</sup> of Dhulhijja to a Mubahila (A prayer of the faithful in order to rid themselves of the company of liars). The event was the result of a delegation led by Abdul Masih to discuss matters regarding Isa (pbuh Jesus) "If any one disputes in this matter with you, after the knowledge has come to</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>you, say: "Come! let us gather together, our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves: Then let us earnestly pray, and invoke the curse of Allah on those who lie!" 3:61.</p> <p>Muhammad (pbuh) brought Ali, Fatima, Hasan &amp; Husayn (pbut). The Christian delegation on seeing them withdrew from the Mubahila.</p>
<p><b>631 CE</b> <b>10 AH</b></p>	<p><b>63 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Death of Ibrahim (Prophet's son through Maria Qibtiyya)</b></p> <p>Ibrahim fell ill after the Battle of Tabuk at which time he was over a year old. Muhammad (pbuh) his eyes filled with tears said: "The eyes send their</p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>tears and the heart is saddened, but we do not say anything except that which pleases our Lord. Indeed, O Ibrahim, we are bereaved by your departure from us". His death coincided with an eclipse of the sun and a rumour went out saying that the sun was eclipsed in sadness over the death of Ibrahim. Upon hearing this Muhammad (pbuh) said: "The sun and the moon are signs of God. They are eclipsed neither for the death nor birth of any man. On beholding an eclipse, therefore, remember God and turn to Him in prayer'.</p>



Year	Age	Event
632 CE 10 AH	63 yrs	<p><b>Hajj al-Widaa (Farewell Pilgrimage)</b>            Muhammad (pbuh) performed his last Hajj accompanied by 100,000 companions. He gave a sermon in Arafat citing the principles of faith and their manifestation.</p>
632 CE 10 AH	63 yrs	<p><b>Ghadeer</b>            On the way back from the farewell Hajj. Muhammad (pbuh) stopped at Ghadeer and ordered that a pulpit be made with the saddles. Here he declared his successor in response to verse 5:67 by raising the hand of Ali (pbuh) and saying “For whomsoever I am Leader (mawla); Ali is his leader (mawla)”. The final revelation of verse 5:3 was revealed. <b>“This</b></p>



Year	Age	Event
		<p>day I have perfected your religion for you and completed my favour upon you; and chosen Islam as a religion for you”</p>
<p><b>632 CE</b> <b>11 AH</b></p>	<p><b>63 yrs</b></p>	<p><b>Death of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)</b>            In Muharram, Muhammad fell ill with a fever and headaches. His condition worsened and he died on the 28<sup>th</sup> of Safar with his head on the lap of Ali (pbuh).</p>



Year	Age	Marriages of the Prophet
595 CE	25 yrs	<p><b>1. Khadija</b></p> <p>Khadija bint Khuwaylad (Khalid) was an astute business women and philanthropist who was titled Ameeratul Quraysh (the princess of Quraysh) and Al Tahira (The Pure one). She was 28 years old when through her friend Nufaysa she proposed to Muhammad (pbuh). Abu Talib and her cousin Waraqa ibn Nawfal delivered the marriage sermons and Muhammad (pbuh) moved from his uncle Abu Talib's house to live with his wife. After 26 years of marriage Khadija died. Muhammad (pbuh) called the year Amul Huzn (The year of grief)</p>





<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Marriages of the Prophet</b>
622 CE 1AH	51 yrs	<p><b>2. Sawda</b></p> <p>Sawda was a widow whose husband had died during the migration to Abyssinnia. Her father and brother were staunch enemies of Islam and had she returned to them they would have forced her to renounce her faith. Muhammad (pbuh) married her to safeguard her.</p>
623 CE 2AH	54 yrs	<p><b>3. Ayesha</b></p> <p>Abu Bakr wished to cement his friendship with Muhammad (pbuh) and offered his daughter Ayesha in marriage in 621 CE. The marriage took place in 2AH.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Marriages of the Prophet</b>
625 CE 3 AH	55 yrs	<b>4. Hafsa</b> Umar ibn Al Khattab expressed a desire for Muhammad (pbuh) to marry his daughter Hafsa who was widowed shortly after the Battle of Badr.
625 CE 3 AH	55 yrs	<b>5. Zaynab bint Khuzayma</b> Widowed at the Battle of Badr, she was known for her compassion. She was known as Ummul Masakin. She died in the Prophet's lifetime.
626 CE 5 AH	57 yrs	<b>6. Umm Salma (Hind bint Umayya)</b> Umm Salma and her husband were one of the first migrants to Abyssinnia. Her husband was killed in the Battle of Uhud. Muhammad (pbuh)



Year	Age	Marriages of the Prophet
		married her when she was 29. She died at the age of 84 serving the family of the Prophet all her life.
627 CE 5AH	57 yrs	<b>7. Zaynab bint Jahsh</b> She was the ex wife of Zayd bin Haritha, the adopted son of Muhammad (pbuh). The marriage made it clear that adopted children were not the same as biological children and removed the taboo of marriage to a divorcee.33:37
628 CE 6 AH	58 yrs	<b>8. Juwayrira bint Al Harith</b> She was the daughter of the chief of Banu Mustaliq who launched an attack on the Muslims but were defeated. She was amongst the prisoners of



Year	Age	Marriages of the Prophet
		war and the marriage initiated the conversion of her tribe to Islam.
628 CE 7AH	59 yrs	<p><b>9. Safiya bint Huyyay</b>            She was the daughter of Huyay ibn Al Akhtab, an enemy of Muhammad (pbuh) who had accepted Islam. She dreamt of the moon falling into her lap and when narrating it to her husband was accused her of wanting the whole of Arabia to become a Muslim land. She left him and Muhammad (pbuh) offered to marry her.</p>
628 CE 7 AH	60 yrs	<p><b>10. Umm Habiba (Ramla bint Abu Sufyan)</b>            Umm Habiba was Abu Sufyan's daughter. 4 months after the death of her husband Ubaydullah who had</p>



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		<p>abandoned her and her daughter; the Prophet sent a message to Najashi, asking him to stand proxy for himself and to ratify a marriage between him and Umm Habiba, if she were willing. She had a dream in which someone came to her and addressed her as "Mother of the Faithful", and she interpreted this as meaning that she would become the wife of the prophet. The Prophet's letter to Negus inviting him to proclaim Islam was sent at this time.</p>



<b>Year</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Marriages of the Prophet</b>
629 CE 7 AH	61 yrs	<p><b>11. Maymuna bintal Harith</b></p> <p>In Dhulqa'da, Muhammad (pbuh) accompanied by 2000 Muslims visited Makka for Umra. They stayed in Makka for 3 days as agreed.</p> <p>At Serif on the fourth day he married Maymuna-sister of Umm Fadhl (wife of Abbas) and Asma (wife of Ja'fer Tayyar) and Salma (wife of Hamza). 33:50</p>
629 CE 8 AH	61 yrs	<p><b>12. Maria Qibtiyya (Copt)</b></p> <p>The Prophet's letter to Muqawqis, the ruler of Egypt was similar to that sent to Emperor Heraclius, as he was a Coptic Christian.</p> <p>Muqawqis answered to</p>



Year	Age	Marriages of the Prophet
		<p>the Prophet (pbuh) evasively. However, he sent a rich present of a thousand measures of gold, twenty robes of fine cloth, a mule, and two Coptic Christian ladies who were held in great respect in Egypt. The young ladies were sisters, Mariyah and Sirin. The prophet gave Sirin to Hassan ibn Thabit, the poet, and he took Maria as his wife. The mule was named Duldul and the Prophet rode it in the Battle of Hunain. Maria gave him a son, Ibrahim who died in infancy.</p>



The goal of the QF team is to change the way we learn about Islam to reach our personal best - to be the “Go to” place for student, teacher, parent, adult who missed out on Madrasa, or a curious individual just trying to make sense of Islam. Everything hinges around the concept that it is our duty to understand and be understood in order to reach our personal best.

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