

Ambiya

PROPHETS OF GOD



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INTRODUCTION

Allah in the Qur'an in **Suratul Ambiya, aya 107** says:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

And we have not sent you but as a rahma (mercy) to the worlds."

Why did Allah send Prophets? Let us look at what Imam Ali (pbuh) says in the first sermon in Nahjul Balagha –

"..These prophets were to draw the attention of human beings towards the blessings of Allah, to convey His message to them, to teach them, to wisely use the treasures hidden in their minds and intellect, and also to direct them to understand nature and it's secrets – the high covering over their heads, the land spread under their feet, the ways and means of their civilizations, the diseases which weaken them, the misfortunes and calamities which fall on them and lastly death which brings and end to everything....Prophets were men of such strength of character and courage that though they were often in the minority and those who opposed them were in the majority, they never felt nervous, disappointed or baffled, and never left their missions, None of them left the world without pointing out the one who was to take up his place after his death and carry on the divine mission....thus ages succeeded ages until Allah wished to bring the teachings of His religion to the final stage of perfection. And as He had promised in the beginning He appointed the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) as His last Prophet."



NABUWWA

This is the third root of religion

قَالَ فَمَنْ رَبُّكُمَا يَا مُوسَى

قَالَ رَبُّنَا الَّذِي أَعْطَى كُلَّ شَيْءٍ خَلْقَهُ ثُمَّ هَدَى

'Said (Firawn): "And who is the Lord of you two, O Musa!" Said he (Musa): "Our Lord is He who gave everything its form and then guided it".'
Suratu Taha- 20:49,50

The above ayaat of Qur'an show that when Firawn asked Prophet Musa (pbuh) who his Lord was; the reply of Prophet Musa (pbuh) was He who gave everything its form and then guided it. From tiny atoms to whole galaxies, all of creation is progressing as planned by Allah. We see a small seed in the course of prescribed conditions and laws becoming a powerful tree.

وَأَوْحَىٰ رَبُّكَ إِلَى النَّحْلِ

And your Lord inspires the bee...
Suratun Nahl - 16:68
We see the bee which, inspired by Allah develops an order of a complicated society.

Similarly for man to reach perfection Allah has sent Prophets to guide mankind.

Who is a Nabi? A 'Nabi' is a bearer of news. A Nabi must have the following qualifications:

1. He must be sent by Allah. There cannot be a self-made Nabi.
2. He must be sinless (Ma'soom).
3. He must be able to perform miracles (Mu'jiza) in order to verify his claim of Nabuwwa.



- According to Islamic terminology, a Nabi is one who is sent by Allah to guide mankind to the right path. A Nabi is one who is high in the presence of Allah. A Rasul is one who is sent by Allah with a new Sharia' (message and book).

Difference between a Nabi and a Rasul

A Rasul is one who brought a new sharia' (Code of life) whilst those who did not bring a new sharia but followed the previous Rasul were called Nabi – pl. Ambiya.

In English they are all called Prophets as there is no distinguishing word for nabi & rasul.

- **ISMA**

This means protection against committing sins. This protection is safeguarded by exercising Taqwa and knowledge. Although Isma is a grace from Allah the abstention from sins by Prophets and Aimma is through their own free will. Allah says in the Qur'an:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا لِيُطَاعَ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ

"And We did not send any prophet but to be obeyed in accordance with the will of Allah"

Suratun Nisa 4:64

Only the one who is always on the true path and has not ever been unjust would be obeyed wholeheartedly by the people.

- **MU'JIZA**

Every Prophet is granted the power of performing mu'jiza (miracles) in order to give proof that his message is from the Lord of the worlds. A mu'jiza is an act that cannot be performed by learning or practice. Mu'jizas must conform to the mentality of the society to which the Prophet is sent. The mu'jiza given to Prophet Musa (pbuh) was magic because Egypt was at that time engrossed and expert in magic.



Similarly, Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was raised amongst the Arabs who were poets and literary experts and they were challenged at their own art with the Holy Qur'an.

One difference between the mu'jiza of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and the other Prophets' miracles is that the Qur'an stands as a challenge for all times and places while other mu'jizas are temporary and short lived.

The aim of Prophethood and the work of Prophets is not simply to explain 'sharia'. The most important duty of the Prophets is to establish a social order of justice and to encourage freedom of thought and guidance.

Allah sent 124,000 Prophets, we do not know the names of all these Prophets.

In the Qur'an; Allah says:

وَلَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا رُسُلًا مِّن قَبْلِكَ مِنْهُمْ مَّن قَصَصْنَا عَلَيْكَ وَمِنْهُمْ مَّن لَّمْ نَقْصُصْ

عَلَيْكَ

“And indeed We sent Prophets before you, of them there are those whose stories We have related to you and of them are those whose stories We have not related to you...”

Suratul Mu'min 40:78



Prophet mentioned in Qur'an & Adadith

1. Adam (pbuh)	15. Harun (pbuh)
2. Idrees (pbuh)	16. Ilyas (pbuh)
3. Nuh (pbuh)	17. Ilyasa (pbuh)
4. Hud (pbuh)	18. Dhul-Kifl (pbuh)
5. Saalih (pbuh)	19. Dhul-Qarnain (pbuh)
6. Ibrahim (pbuh)	20. Uzayr (pbuh)
7. Lut (pbuh)	21. Dawud (pbuh)
8. Ismail (pbuh)	22. Sulayman (pbuh)
9. Is-haaq (pbuh)	23. Luqman (pbuh)*
10. Ya'qub (pbuh)	24. Yunus (pbuh)
11. Yusuf (pbuh)	25. Zakariyya (pbuh)
12. Ayyub (pbuh)	26. Yahya (pbuh)
13. Shuayb (pbuh)	27. Isa (pbuh)
14. Musa (pbuh)	28. Muhammad (pbuh)

*He was an Ethiopian wise man - Majority of Muslims believe he was a Prophet.

Prophets Mnemonic

Adam¹ & Idrees² went to the N³H⁴S⁵ to visit Ibrahim⁶.
Lut⁷ directed them to Level I⁸I⁹, room Y¹⁰Y¹¹ where Ayyub¹² & Shuayb¹³ were visiting too.
Musa¹⁴ & Harun¹⁵ were also in Level I¹⁶I¹⁷ fitting a D¹⁸D¹⁹U²⁰ and D²¹S²²L²³ with Yunus²⁴ so that Zakariyya²⁵ and Yahya²⁶ could contact Isa²⁷ & Muhammad²⁸



Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an but not named

29. Khidr (pbuh)
30. Yusha bin Nun (pbuh)
31. Shamu'el (pbuh)
32. Hizqeel (pbuh)
33. Rasul As-haab-ul-Ukhdu'd (pbuh)
34. Shamun (pbuh)
35-36 Two other disciples of Isa (pbuh)**

**Successors to Prophet Isa (pbuh) - It is not known whether they were Ambiya.

Prophets mentioned in Ahadith

37. Sheeth (pbuh)	42. Ubaydiya (pbuh)
38. Saam (pbuh)	43. Habaquq (pbuh)
39. Armiya (pbuh)	44. Jirjees (pbuh)
40. Danial (pbuh)	45. Budasif (pbuh)
41. Amus (pbuh)	46. Khalid bin Sanaan (pbuh)



PROPHET ADAM

NAME: Prophet Adam (pbuh)
TITLE: Safiyullah (chosen one of Allah).
Khalifatullah (1st Deputy of Allah).
CHILDREN: Habil, Kabil, Sheeth and others.

Prophet Adam (pbuh) was the first human being created by Allah. Imam Ali (pbuh) describes his creation; Allah gathered together earth having various properties – hard, soft, saline, acidic.... He then added water to this mixture of earth and shaped it into a form. For a period of time this form which we know as the human skeleton was allowed to harden and set. The skeleton was then clothed with muscles and fat and a covering of skin given to it.

Allah then infused into it His spirit and the figure stood up to be a human being.

It is said that as soon as Allah blew His spirit into Prophet Adam (pbuh), he sneezed and opened his eyes saying:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

"All praise is for Allah, the Rabb of the worlds."

Allah teaches Prophet Adam (pbuh) all the names. This means he was taught all knowledge, speech, expression... Even the angels who at first had protested against the creation of a human being were bewildered at the knowledge Prophet Adam (pbuh) had. They conceded saying: "Glory be to You! We have no knowledge but that which You have taught us, surely You are All-Knowing, All-Wise."

An interesting hadith comes to mind; "Jibrail came to Prophet Adam (pbuh) and said: 'O Adam! I have been ordered to let you choose one of three things. Choose one only.'

Prophet Adam asked: 'What are the three things?'

Jibrail replied: 'Reason (aql), modesty and religion (deen).'

Prophet Adam said: 'I choose reason.'



Jibrail ordered modesty and faith to withdraw. But both faith and modesty said: 'O Jibrail! We both have been instructed by Allah to remain with reason wherever it may be.'

Allah then commanded all the angels to do sajda before Adam (pbuh). They all obeyed except Shaytan who was a jinn who lived amongst the angels.

Shaytan was called Azazeel before and he was a Jinn. He used to be a teacher to the angels. When Shaytan was asked why he did not do sajda, he said he was better than Adam (pbuh) as he was made from fire and Adam (pbuh) was made from clay. He was sent out of heaven but was allowed respite until a day chosen by Allah.

Allah then asked Adam (pbuh) and his wife Hawwa (pbuh) to live in the garden of Janna. They were allowed to eat of all the fruits but were advised not to go near one particular tree and not to eat of its fruits.

Shaytan was always angry at Adam (pbuh) at being the cause of his being sent out of heaven so he entered Janna and told Adam (pbuh) that he was their sincere friend and was advising them. He told them to eat of the fruit they were asked not to go near as it would make them be like angels and live forever.

Prophet Adam (pbuh) and Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) had never heard anyone lie before in their lives and because Shaytan swore by Allah, they believed him. As soon as they tasted the fruit, they realised their mistake and turned to Allah for forgiveness saying:

"Our Rabb! We have been unjust to ourselves, and if You do not forgive us and have mercy on us, we shall certainly be of the losers." We too can use this dua mentioned in **Suratul A'raaf, aya 23**, in qunoot to ask for forgiveness for our sins.

Allah forgave them but asked them to leave Janna and live on the earth where as long as they obeyed Allah, Shaytan would not be able to trick them.



It is related that when Prophet Adam (pbuh) was sent to the earth they first arrived at a place called Arafat. At Arafat on the mountain of Jabalul Rahma they cried for forgiveness for their mistake. Allah forgave him. From Arafat, Prophet Adam (pbuh) and Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) went through Muzdalifa and Mina to Makka. To complete their forgiveness, Allah asked Prophet Adam (pbuh) to do a tawaf round where the Ka'ba was going to be. Jibrail drew a square showing where the Ka'ba was to be and Prophet Adam (pbuh) did tawaf.

Hawwa (pbuh) was asked to go away from Adam's sight and told to sit on the mountain of Marwa. On completion of his tawaaf Adam (pbuh) looked for Hawwa (pbuh) He climbed the mountain nearest to the Ka'ba which was mount Saffa and he saw his wife on the opposite mountain. He went towards her but before meeting her he was asked by Allah to cut his nails and hair which he had not looked after and let grow due to his grief of committing a mistake. He did this and on meeting Hawwa (pbuh) he was asked to perform another tawaf (Tawaaf-un-Nisa) in thanks. This was the first Umra performed.

Prophet Adam (pbuh) and Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) settled on the Earth and Allah got used to their new home and Allah blessed them with children, They had two sets of twins. Qabil and his sister were born first and then Habil and his sister some years later.

Qabil became a farmer and grew crops whilst Habil kept cattle and sheep. When it came to appoint a successor, Allah told Prophet Adam (pbuh) to appoint Habil, his younger son. This decision made Qabil very angry and he told his father that he should be the one to succeed because he was older than Habil.

Prophet Adam (pbuh) told them to each make a sacrifice to Allah, and the one whose sacrifice was accepted would be the more deserving one. Habil decided to sacrifice the best animal from his herd and he brought a strong, healthy sheep. Qabil thought to himself that since Allah would not eat his crops, he did not have to sacrifice his best



grain. So he brought some spoilt corn to sacrifice.

The sacrifices were placed at the appointed place when suddenly a fire came down from heaven and burnt the sheep to ashes while the corn was left untouched. This meant that Habil's sacrifice had been accepted while Qabil's was rejected.

Qabil became jealous of his brother and he began to hate him. In the Qur'an, in **Suratul Ma'ida, aya 27** Allah says:

"Narrate to them the story of the two sons of Adam. When each of them offered a sacrifice to Allah, but it was accepted from one of them and not accepted from the other. One of them (Qabil) said, "I will murder you", and the other (Habil) replied, "Allah only accepts from those who have taqwa."

Habil loved his brother and tried his best to calm him down and told him - "O Brother, you have gone astray from the right path and whatever intention you have in your heart is sinful. Seek the forgiveness of Allah and do not seek the punishment of Jahannam."

These words had no effect on Qabil. His jealousy was too much for him to bear and one day he killed Habil. Qabil had no idea what to do with the body of his brother. Allah sent down two crows before Qabil. Qabil watched as one crow killed the other one. It then dug a hole in the ground with its beak and buried the dead crow. After that it leveled the ground with its feet. Qabil realised that this was what he had to do, and he buried the body of Habil.

Prophet Adam (pbuh) and Sayyida Hawwa were grief stricken. Allah granted them a son to succeed Prophet Adam (pbuh) called Prophet Sheeth (pbuh).



PROPHET SHEETH (pbuh)

NAME: Sheeth (pbuh)
FATHER: Adam (pbuh)
CHILDREN: Enos

Prophet Sheeth (pbuh) was born five years after the death of Habil. Allah appointed Prophet Sheeth (pbuh) as the successor to Prophet Adam (pbuh), and sent him fifty books containing guidelines, commands, practices and restrictions. He was a virtuous son and it was he who buried Adam (pbuh) when he died.

It is related from Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) that Sheeth (pbuh) led the funeral prayers for Prophet Adam (pbuh) and recited five Takbeers (a practice that we still perform today in Salaat-ul-Mayyit).

Prophet Sheeth (pbuh) resided in Makka, where he constantly performed Hajj. He died at the age of 912 years, leaving his son Enos as his successor. He was buried alongside his parents.

PROPHET'S SHEETH'S ADVISE:

1. Get to know Allah, his angels and messengers.
2. Be aware of the difference between good and evil.
3. Listen to and obeying those who have been appointed by Allah as His messengers/representatives.
4. Be kind to parents.
5. Do good to the best of one's ability
6. Help the poor.
7. Show kindness to the homeless.
8. Be brave in obeying Allah.
9. Keep away from corruption.
10. Have patience with faith and certainty.
11. Be truthful
12. Be just.
13. Do not get too attached to materialistic things.



14. Make a sacrifice as a sign of thanks to Allah Who has bestowed blessings on His creation.
15. Have tolerance and be thankful to Allah during calamities in the world without showing impatience.
16. Be modest and avoid conflict.



IDREES (pbuh) (ENOCK)

NAME: Idrees (pbuh)
FATHER: Jared bin Mahaleel bin Cainan bin Enos bin Sheeth
bin Prophet Adam (pbuh)
CHILDREN: Great-grandfather of Prophet Nuh (pbuh)

Prophet Idrees (pbuh) was born 100 years after the death of Prophet Adam (pbuh). He was the great grandson of Prophet Sheeth (pbuh) and the great grandfather of Prophet Nuh (pbuh).

He was the first person to introduce the art of writing and the art of tailoring (stitching). He was the first man also to make weapons and explain the measuring of weights by balance. It was he who taught people the wonders of the planets in relation to the sun and instructed them to worship the creator (Allah). It is related from Imam Ja'fer Sadiq (pbuh) that Prophet Idrees (pbuh) used to sit in the mosque of Shale (in Kufa) and stitch and offer his prayers there.

It is narrated that during the prophethood of Prophet Idrees (pbuh) there was once a cruel King. One day the King on an outing saw a beautiful garden which he liked. He asked the owner of the garden to hand over the garden to him. The owner refused saying he had a wife and children to feed. The king was enraged. His wife who too was a mean woman told him to ask some people to bear witness that the man was against the king and to then kill him. The king did just that and took the land leaving the family of the garden owner homeless.

Allah sent Prophet Idrees (pbuh) to warn the king of punishment for his crime. The King did not listen and told Prophet Idrees (pbuh) to leave before he was killed. The Queen sent some men to kill Idrees (pbuh.) He left and hid in a cave praying to Allah to punish the people. The King was overthrown and the people of the town too suffered for there was also no rain. 20 odd years later the people through suffering prayed to Allah for forgiveness. Allah accepted their



repentance and rain was sent. Prophet Idrees (pbuh) too returned to the town.

He used to pray so much that even the angels used to wonder about him. Once the angel of death, Izrail, wanted to visit Idrees (pbuh). Allah allowed him to do so, in human form. Idrees (pbuh) asked Izrail to take his soul out as he wanted to taste death. Izrail did this but then returned his soul back.

He then asked to see Janna and Jahannam. When he saw Janna he asked to stay there for a while. Allah allowed him to do so as he had already tasted death.

He is still alive and in heaven.



PROPHET NUH (pbuh)

NAME: Abdul Ghaffar or Abdul Malek or Abdul A'laa
TITLE: Nuh (one who cries a lot - in fear of Allah)
Adam e Thaani (2nd Adam)
CHILDREN: Haam, Saam, Yaafis, Kan'aan

One of the Prophets who lived a very long life was Prophet Nuh (pbuh). He was born 126 years after the death of Prophet Adam (PBUH). It is said that he may have lived for over two thousand years.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) preached and lived amongst his people for 950 years. Every day he would have a new sermon. He preached to his people about the oneness of Allah and asked them not to worship other gods but the people just ignored him, mocked at him and even beat him up. At times Prophet Nuh (pbuh) was buried under piles of stones and Jibrail used to come and remove the stones and tend the wounds.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) after many years of preaching to no avail complained to Allah saying that although he called them night and day they were getting worse and would not listen putting their finger in their ears covering their faces so he could not see them nor could they hear him.

Allah stopped rain to them for many years but the people were so stubborn that they refused to believe and listen.

Finally his patience was exhausted and he complained to Allah about the people. Allah in the Qur'an in **Suratu Nuh, Ayaat 1, 2 & 3** says: We sent Nuh to his people to warn them before the painful punishment came upon them. He said, "O my people, I warn you clearly that you should worship only Allah and fear Him, and follow me."



Allah asked Prophet Nuh (pbuh) to build an ark as His punishment would come in the form of a flood. In response to the command of Allah, Prophet Nuh (pbuh) planted saplings and waited for them to grow up into strong trees. Then he cut them down and began to make the ark.

When the people saw him and the believers making an ark they started laughing at him. The ark was made at a place where now stands Masjid-e-Kufa. It was 1200 yds in length, 800 yds in width and 80 yds in height. It had three stories; the first for the animals, the second for the birds and the third for the believers, Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and his family. It took 80 years to complete the construction of the ark, and during this time the people began teasing him saying that he had given up being a Prophet and become a carpenter.

When the ark was ready Allah asked Prophet Nuh (pbuh) his wife, his three sons, Haam, Saam and Yaafis, the believers and a pair of each kind of animal and bird to board the ark. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) had another son called Kan'aan who refused to board the ark and was not a believer.

When they had all boarded the ark they were asked to say a little prayer to Allah which Allah mentions in **Suratul Mu'minun, Ayaat 28 and 29:**

"All praise is for Allah who delivered us from the unjust people." "And say: O my Rabb! Cause me to land a blessed landing, and You are the best to cause to land"

The water started pouring from the sky and gushing out of the land. There is a spot marked in Masjid-e-Kufa where the water first started gushing out

The ark started moving. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) saw his son Kanaan struggling in the water and tried once more to convince him to have faith and come into the ark. But Kanaan replied that he would go to



top of a mountain and be safe there. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) warned him that there was no shelter from Allah's Curse, except in the ark.

Suddenly, huge wave came and swept Kanaan off forever.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) prayed for the safety of his son. In the Qur'an in **Suratu Hud, Ayaat 45 and 46**, Allah says:

"And Nuh cried to his Lord and said, "My Rabb! indeed my son is of my family, and indeed Your promise is true and You are the most just of the judges." He (Allah) said, "O Nuh, Indeed he is not of your family, his conduct is not righteous...

Allah told Prophet Nuh (pbuh) that Kanaan was not really his son because he did not show it by his deeds and did not deserve to be saved.

Soon there was so much water that all that could be seen was the sky and water. There was a solar eclipse. It is related that the ark was pushed by the waves until it reached Makka where it circled the Ka'ba. The whole world was submerged in water except the spot where Ka'ba stood.

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) was scared as the ark was tossed in the high waters. He recited "Laa Ilaha Illallah" 1000 times. We too can recite this when we are frightened.

On hearing the duas of Prophet Nuh (pbuh) the earth swallowed in water, the sky stopped raining and the ark came to rest on Mount Judi.

Allah in **Suratu Hud, Aya 44** says:

"And it was said: O earth, swallow down your water and O cloud, clear away, and the water was made to recede and the affair was decided and the ark rested on the Judi..."

In the Daily Mail of London (Monday, January 17 1994), it is reported that a team of geologists have found the remains of an ancient ship which fits the description of the ark of Prophet Nuh (pbuh) high in the mountains of the Turkish Iranian border. The Mail says: "The site is



immediately below the peak of the mountain Al-Judi, which is named in the Koran as the resting place of the ark.”

Prophet Nuh (pbuh) and the others came out at Mosul and here the foundation of the city of Madinatuth Thamaanin was laid meaning the city of eight. Prophet Nuh (pbuh) lived for quite a long time after this.

When the angel of death Isra’el came to him Prophet Nuh (pbuh) asked him whether there was time for him to go into the shade from the sun. Isra’el said there was and Prophet Nuh (pbuh) told him that the life of the world was just like passing from the sun into the shade i.e. Like entering from one door and leaving through another.

Although he lived such a long time he never constructed a house for himself. He lived in a small hut.



PROPHET HUD (pbuh)

NAME: Hud (pbuh)
FATHER: Abdullah bin Riah bin Haloos bin Aad bin Aus bin Saam bin Nuh.

Prophet Hud (pbuh) was sent to the people of Aad. Aad was situated in Ahqaaf (which is plural of Hoqf means a raised spot in the desert). It is said to have been located in Yemen at the shores of the sea of Oman.

Prophet Hud (pbuh) was born amongst these people who were very strong and very rich. They however worshipped idols. Prophet Hud (pbuh) spent a long time preaching to them to worship the One and Only God - their creator Allah. The people were stubborn and refused to listen to him except very few. Allah punished the people of Aad by sending a drought (no rain). The people still would not believe and mocked Hud (pbuh) even beating him up. He warned them of a greater punishment but they just ignored him. When the hardships became great they all came to Prophet Hud's house and asked him to pray for rain. He prayed for rain and the people had food again but they still refused to correct themselves. In fact they defied Prophet Hud (pbuh) to bring the punishment that he had said Allah would send on them if he was true.

Prophet Hud (pbuh) told them that the knowledge of when was only with Allah. Soon they saw a cloud coming towards them. Thinking it was rain they gathered underneath it. However it was a blast of strong violent wind (like a cyclone) and it killed all the people of Aad. Prophet Hud (pbuh) and a few believers were saved and it is said Hud (pbuh) moved to Hadrhremaut (Yemen). It is said he died there and is buried there too.



PROPHET SALEH (pbuh)

NAME: Saleh

FATHER: Abud bin Asif bin Nasikh bin Abud bin Hadir bin
Thamood bin A'amir bin Saam bin Nuh

Prophet Saleh (pbuh) was sent to the people of Thamood. The tribe of Thamood were well to do people who lived in the valley of Hijr between Madina and Syria. They used to carve their homes of huge rocks in the mountains. The tribe of Thamood is also known as the second Aad. Allah had favoured them with wealth and bounties but they forgot him and worshipped idols.

Prophet Saleh (pbuh) preached to the people for a long time urging them to abandon their idols and to worship Allah. They used to annually worship a piece of the mountain offering sacrifices it. They called Prophet Saleh (pbuh) to bring a sign from Allah to them if he was one of the truthful ones.

Allah sent as a sign to them a she-camel and it was commanded by Allah that the she-camel would drink all the water of the spring one day and the people of Thamood would drink from it one day. Never had the people seen such a camel who drink all the water of the spring on alternate days but still would not abandon their idols. Prophet Saleh (pbuh) had also warned them that if they harmed the she camel they would be punished by Allah.

Their pride and stubbornness however caused them to kill the she-camel. They then came to Prophet Saleh (pbuh) and said "O Saleh, bring us what you threatened us with if you are of the messengers"

Quran 7:77.

He asked them to repent (do tawba) within three days but they only mocked him. On the 4th day there was a thunder bolt from the sky



and earthquake killing the people of Thamood. Prophet Saleh (pbuh) and his few followers escaped.

Prophet Saleh (pbuh) was greatly moved to see the dead bodies of his tribe and he returned and addresses the dead saying "O my people, indeed I did deliver to you the message of my Lord and did warn you but you did not heed the warners"

Qur'an 7:79.



PROPHET IBRAHIM (pbuh)

NAME: Ibrahim (pbuh)
FATHER: Tarookh bin Nahoor bin Sarooj bin Reu bin Peleg
bin Aber bin Salah bin Arikshaz bin Saam bin Nuh
TITLES: Khalilullah (Friend of Allah)
CHILDREN: Ismail & Is-haaq (pbuh)

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) was born in the time of the king called Namrud who claimed that he was God. An astrologer had told Namrud that there was soon to be a Prophet who would overthrow Namrud and invite people to Allah. Namrud afraid of losing his power ordered all men and women in the land to be separated so there would be no children born. He thought he could change the will of Allah.

As soon as he was born, his mother hid him in a cave outside the town where they lived until he was 13 years old. His mother felt it was safe to bring him into town then. His father, Taraq, had already died, so he was adopted by Azar, his father's brother.

Azar was a famous sculptor who used to make idols out of stone. Azar gave Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) a job to sell these idols. On the first day of his job, he tied a rope around some idols and dragged them through the market-place. He then called out to the people:

"Come and buy these lifeless idols who can neither benefit nor harm anybody."

The people of the town were furious and complained to Azar who dismissed Ibrahim (pbuh) immediately.

Ibrahim (pbuh) tried to reason with his uncle who was like a father to him. The Qur'an mentions the conversation in **Suratu Maryam, Ayaat 44 - 47:**



"O my father! Do not worship Shaytan, who was disobedient to Allah. O my father! I am afraid that the punishment of Allah might touch you so that you would be a friend of Shaytan."

He (Azar) said, "Do you turn against my gods, O Ibrahim? If you do not go away I will stone you. Get away from me for a long while."

He (Ibrahim) said, "Peace be on you, I will pray to my Rabb to forgive you. He is most gracious to me."

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) continued to preach to his people telling them not to worship statues. One day when the people were out of town, he went to where the statues were kept and broke all of them leaving only the biggest one. When the people of the town came back they saw the broken statues and rushed towards Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) saying:

"Have you done this to our Gods, Ibrahim?"

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) wanted them to realise the helplessness of these statues and asked them to ask the biggest one. The people knew that their Gods could not answer and lowered their head in shame and said: "You know fully well that these (statues) speak not"

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) replied

"Would you then worship that which can neither help nor harm you?" Allah mentions this incident in Suratul Ambiya.

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) had showed them the uselessness of their Gods but the people were stubborn. They did not want to admit defeat. They wanted to get rid of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh). A huge furnace was constructed and firewood was collected for a month. Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) was placed in a catapult and flung into the fire by Namrud, the king at that time. A tiny lizard slithered as close to the fire as he could get. With water in his little mouth he spit it at the fire trying to douse it. The other animals around him seeing him said: "What difference will it make?"

The lizard replied:



"On the day of qiyama, when I will come before my Creator, I will say that I tried my best."

As he was being thrown in to fire several angels came to him offering to rescue him but Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) said that was a matter between him and his Lord (Allah).

In Suratul Ambiya, aya 69, Allah says that he told the fire:

"O fire! Be cold and a safety to Ibrahim (pbuh)"

Recite this aya when you have a fever and Insha'Allah you will get better.

Namrud, who was watching was astounded when from the top of his palace he saw that the fire had turned into a garden.

Namrud summoned Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) and told him: "You are creating confusion in the people by inviting them to worship another lord besides me. Tell me Who is your Lord?"

The incident is mentioned in **Suratu Baqara, aya 258** where Allah says:

"Have you thought about the one (Namrud) who argued with Ibrahim about his Rabb, because Allah had given him the kingdom?

Ibrahim said to him, "My Lord is He Who gives life and causes death."

He (Namrud) said, "I (also) give life and cause death."

Ibrahim said, "Allah makes the sun rise from the east, (why don't) you bring it from the west." Thus the unbeliever was baffled and Allah does not guide unjust people."

This is how Namrud thought he too could give life and cause death. He said:

"If I call two prisoners who are going to be hanged, and let one go free and kill the other, I have given one life and the other death."

Namrud saw that he could not win and so he ordered Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) to leave his kingdom and stopped everybody from following his religion.



Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) left the city of Babul and migrated to Syria. From Syria he went towards Baytul Muqaddas. On the way there a king presented his wife Sarah with a slave called Hajra. Sarah presented Hajra to Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh)

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) and Sarah could not have any children and this made him very sad. He prayed to Allah to grant him a child through Hajra Allah granted him a son called Ismail. When Ismail was born Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) was 86 years old. Five years later Allah also granted him another son through Sarah whom they called Is-haaq.

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) took Hajra and Ismail to the place now known as Makka. He returned to Baytul Muqaddas. Hajra and her baby son Ismail soon ran out of water. Hajra ran in search of water between the two mountains of Safa and Marwa. Suddenly she saw a spring of water gush out under the heel of her son Ismail. The spring is still there today and is known as Zamzam. Soon the tribe of Banu Jurham came and settled around there and the town of Makka grew. Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) visited them often.

When Ismail (pbuh) was 13 years old, Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) dreamt that he was sacrificing Ismail (pbuh) It was a dream from Allah. Ibrahim (pbuh) talked to Ismail about his dream and Ismail who too was to be a Prophet said that Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) should do as Allah had commanded. Just as Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) thought that he had sacrificed Ismail (pbuh) after passing a knife over his neck he opened his blindfold and saw that Ismail was standing safe near him and in his place there was a Ram.

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) thought that his sacrifice had not been accepted but he heard a voice which said:

"O Ibrahim, indeed you have proven true that dream, thus do we reward the doers of good". Allah mentions this in **Suratus Saffat, aya 105.**



We celebrate Eid-ul-Hajj (Adha) commemorating this sacrifice of Ibrahim (pbuh) Allah in **Suratu 'Aali Imran, aya 91** says:

"Never shall you achieve righteousness unless you spend (in the way of Allah) that which you love most".

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) and Ismail also made the Ka'ba near the grave of Hajra who had died. The place where Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) stood is also there today and is known as Maqame Ibrahim. Allah softened the rock he was standing on to mould his footprints.

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) is called the father of the Prophets because from his son Ismail (pbuh) came the Arab Prophets, including our Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), and from his son Is-haaq (pbuh) came the Prophets of Bani Israil including Prophet Isa (pbuh).

The title of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) was "Khalilullah", which means "Friend of Allah". When the time came for his death, he told the angel of death:

"Ask Allah if a friend kills his friend?"

The angel of death, Izrail, could not answer this question, so he returned to Allah, Who commanded him to go back to Ibrahim (pbuh) and say:

"O Ibrahim, does a friend refuse to return to his friend?"



PROPHET LUT (pbuh) (LOT)

Name: Prophet Lut (pbuh)

Father: Haram son of Tarih

Prophet Lut (pbuh) was the cousin of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh). Their mothers were sisters and Prophet Lut's (pbuh) own sister, Sarah, was Prophet Ibrahim's (pbuh) first wife. The two Prophets (pbuh) migrated together to Palestine, but later Prophet Lut (pbuh) settled in the district of Sodom in Jordan.

The people of Sodom were unsociable and treated strangers disgracefully. Anybody who passed through their area would be robbed of all his possessions. Their life was full of singing, merry-making and gambling. But by far the worst vice in their community was homosexuality, which was openly practiced. The word sodomy is in fact a reference to the people of Sodom, who were the first to commit this despicable act. To guide these shameless people, Allah sent Prophet Lut (pbuh) to them. Prophet Lut (pbuh) did his utmost to teach the people about the evil of their ways. He preached to them the message of Allah and begged them to give up their lewd and disgusting customs. However, after 30 years of guidance, only a handful of people had accepted his teaching while the rest remained engrossed in their sinful habits. The Qur'an says:

And (We sent) Lut, when he said to his people, "Why do you commit such indecent acts that have never been committed before by anyone in any of the worlds? Verily, you come to men in lust instead of women. Indeed you are a people who are guilty of excess." And they had no answer except that they said, "Turn him out of our town, he and his people seek to purify (themselves)."

Suratul A'raf, 7: 80 - 82

While Prophet Lut (pbuh) increased his efforts to try and guide the people, they wanted to expel him and his followers from the town. When he warned the people to fear the Wrath of Allah for their indecent behaviour, they laughed and said that they did not care about



it. Finally Prophet Lut (pbuh) despaired of ever guiding the people. He was deeply ashamed when they forced travellers passing through the town to indulge in their vile acts, and prayed to Allah to deliver him and his family from the people of Sodom. Finally, the punishment of Allah descended on these wretched people. Allah sent down a group of His angels, including Jibrail (pbuh), to teach the people of Sodom a terrible lesson. The angels came down in human form and first visited Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh). He thought they were travellers who were passing by his house, so he welcomed them and prepared a roasted calf for them. However, they did not touch their meals and their strange behaviour frightened Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh). At this point, the angels introduced themselves and said that they were on their way to punish the people of Lut. However, they also informed him of the good news that he would soon be blessed them with a son, (Prophet) Ishaaq (pbuh), and a grandson, (Prophet) Ya'qub (pbuh).

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) had not been able to have a child with his wife Sarah and the news delighted them. Then, he remembered their other purpose.

"And when Ibrahim recovered from his awe and had received the good news, he began pleading with Us for Lut's people. Verily, Ibrahim was indeed forbearing, compassionate and often turned to Allah. (Allah said), "O Ibrahim, Forsake this (argument)! Indeed the decree of your Lord has already come to pass, and verily, they are about to receive a torment (which is) irreversible."

Suratu Hud, 11: 74 - 76

The angels then changed themselves into handsome young men and left for Sodom. When they reached the town, they knocked at the door of Prophet Lut's (pbuh) house. Prophet Lut (pbuh) was very worried when he saw that he had guests who were handsome youths, because he knew very well what the habits of his people were. However, he could not turn them away and so he welcomed them to his house. The Qur'an says:

And when Our Messengers came to Lut, he was grieved for them and felt himself powerless (to protect them) and they said, "Do not fear or



grieve, we will deliver you and your people, except your wife. She shall be of those who stay behind. Verily, we are bringing upon the people of this town a punishment for their sins." And indeed We have left a clear sign of it for a people who understand. **Suratul 'Ankabut, 29: 33 – 35**

No sooner had the guests arrived than Prophet Lut's (pbuh) immoral wife signalled to the people that there were young men in her house.

The Qur'an says:

And his people came rushing to him, those who had done evil deeds in the past. He (Lut) said, "O my people, here are my daughters (to marry) - they are purer for you, so guard against (the punishment of) Allah, and do not disgrace me about my guests. Is there not amongst you a single right minded man?" They said, "Indeed you know that we do not need your daughters and you very well know what we intend."

Suratu Hud 11, 78, 79

As the people surged towards the house, determined to satisfy their evil desires, Jibrail (pbuh) waved his arm at them and turned them blind. He then asked Prophet Lut (pbuh) to leave in the night with his family and the few virtuous people, but to leave his wife behind. As soon as they were safe, the angels brought the punishment of Allah on the town. The Qur'an says:

So the (violent) Blast seized them (while) entering upon dawn. Thus did We turn it (the town) upside down and rained down on them stones of baked clay. Verily, in this are signs for those who are heedful.

Suratul Hijr, 15: 73 - 75



PROPHET Yaqub (pbuh) & PROPHET YUSUF (pbuh)

In **Suratul Ambiya, Ayaat 72 and 73**, Allah says about Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh):

And We bestowed on him Is-haaq, and Ya'qub as an additional gift, and made them righteous. And We made them Aimmah to guide (the people) by Our command; and We inspired them to perform good deeds and observe their moral obligations and pay Zakaat; and they obeyed Us.

Prophet Ish-aaq (pbuh) was the younger son of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh). Prophet Is-haaq (pbuh) was blessed with twin sons, Isu and Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh).

Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) was much loved by his parents and this made his twin brother jealous. To prevent trouble between the brothers, Prophet Is-haaq (pbuh) advised Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) to migrate from their home in Baytul Muqaddas to go and live with his uncle.

There Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) worked for his uncle and married his uncle's daughters.

With his family he returned to his home town of Baytul Muqaddas and made up with his twin brother. He then decided to settle in the land of Kanaan and Allah granted him with twelve sons and two daughters.

His son, Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) who was one of the youngest was very dear to him. Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) is referred to in the Bible as Joseph son of Jacob.

Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) once dreamt that eleven stars and the sun and moon were doing sajda to him. He told the dream to his father. Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) realised that the dream showed his son's greatness and advised him not to tell his brothers about the dream.



Prophet Yusuf's (pbuh) brothers were very jealous of him because he was so loved by their father and they planned to get rid of him. Whenever they took their goats out for grazing they would ask their father if Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) could accompany them. Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) always refused, saying that he was too young. One day they insisted that he was now old enough to go with them. With reluctance, their father (pbuh) agreed to let them take Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) with them.

As soon as they were far enough from home, they began to plot about how to get rid of Yusuf (pbuh) when they came across a dry well. Ignoring his pleas and protests, they ripped off his shirt and threw him into the well. Prophet Yusuf's (pbuh) shirt, and threw him into the well. On the way back, they slaughtered a goat and stained Prophet Yusuf's (pbuh) shirt with its blood. They arrived home and with crocodile tears in their eyes, they told their father that while they were grazing their sheep, a wolf came and ate Prophet Yusuf (pbuh). He did not believe their story but remained patient, trusting in Allah.

Meanwhile a caravan of traders passing by the well stopped to draw some water. They were surprised to see Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) come up holding the bucket. They hid him with their merchandise and sold him to some slave traders for a few pieces of silver.

Thus Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) arrived in Egypt. At the slave market the buyers were all attracted by Prophet Yusuf (pbuh), who was a very handsome young man. The governor of Egypt, Potifar bought him and took him home telling his wife Zulaykha that they would adopt him as their son.

Things did not work out as Potifar had intended and Zulaykha did not see Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) as her son. To restore peace in his household, Potifar imprisoned Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) despite his innocence.



On the same day that Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) was put into prison, two other men were also imprisoned. One used to serve the king wine, while the other was the royal cook. Both men had been accused of trying to poison the king. On the following day, the wine-server said to Prophet Yusuf (pbuh):

"I saw in a dream that I was crushing grapes to make wine for the king".

The cook said, "I dreamt that I was carrying some bread in a basket on my head and birds were pecking at the bread".

Both men saw that Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) was a righteous person and asked him if he could interpret their dreams.

Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) took this opportunity to tell them about tawheed and the day of Qiyama. Then he explained their dreams to them saying: "O my prison-mates! The man who dreamt that he was crushing grapes will soon be released from here and will go back to his previous post. The second one, who carried the bread on his head in the dream, will be executed and the birds will start to eat his brain."

The dreams of both men came true just as Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) had foretold. One of the captives was released while the other was hanged. The King, some years later had a dream as mentioned in **Suratu Yusuf, ayaat 43 and 44:**

"The king dreamt that seven lean cows were eating seven fat ones and that there were seven green ears of corn and seven dry ones. He asked the nobles to tell him the meaning of his dream if they were able to. They replied, "It is a confused dream and we do not know the meaning of such dreams."

The king was disturbed and asked his advisors if they knew what it meant. They were confused. When the wine-server heard about the dream he was reminded of his time in prison and remembered Prophet Yusuf (pbuh). He took permission from the King to visit Prophet Yusuf (pbuh)



Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) told his the meaning of the dream saying:
"For seven years the crops will yield abundant food for the people of Egypt. After that there will be a famine for seven years during which all the food lying in the storehouses will be finished and people will starve. Therefore, the people should try to grow as much extra grain as possible so that it would stand them in good stead during the time of famine".

On hearing this sensible explanation of his dream from the wine-server, the king summoned Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) and released him from prison acknowledging his innocence.

Allah in **Suratu Yusuf, ayaat 54 and 55** says:

"The king ordered his men to bring Yusuf before him; he wanted to grant him a high office. The king said to him, "From now on you will be an honoured and trusted person amongst us." Yusuf said, "Put me in charge of the treasuries of the land, I know how to manage them."

The king agreed and put him in charge of him in charge of finance and food and Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) became the new Aziz of Egypt. He wanted to make sure that during the famine which was to come, no-one would remain hungry.

He ordered the construction of large storehouses and during the first seven years, Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) made sure that all extra grain stored. When the famine came after seven years, there was enough food for the people. However, the famine also came to the near lands of Palestine and Kanaan where Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) lived with his sons.

One day Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) called them and said:

"My sons! We are in need of food because of the famine. I have heard that the Aziz of Egypt is a kind and just man and we may be able to buy grain from him. Leave Binyameen with me for company so that I may not be lonely."

The brothers of Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) set off for Egypt to purchase grain and bring it back to Kanaan. Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) was very pleased to see them. They did not recognise him at all, never expecting that he was



alive. They were provided with enough wheat for their needs and had their money put back in their bags secretly. He also asked them to bring their other brother the next time they came.

When they returned home they were delighted to find that their money was returned as well. Soon the wheat ran out and the brothers had to return to Egypt. They managed to convince their father to allow Binyameen to go with them as requested by Prophet Yusuf (pbuh). Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) was so pleased to see Binyameen. He invited all of them to dinner and later told Binyameen that he was his brother but asked him to keep it a secret from the others.

Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) then arranged matters so that Binyameen would stay in Egypt. The other brothers were distressed because they knew that their father would be very angry at them. Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) refused to let Binyameen go. Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) was heartbroken when he found out that Binyameen had been detained in Egypt. His eyesight had already gone in crying for Yusuf (pbuh). He sent the brothers back to plead for Binyameen's release.

The brothers returned. Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) reminded them of how they had once separated him from his father because of jealousy. They realised that this was their brother and felt ashamed asking Yusuf (pbuh) for forgiveness. Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) said: "You need not be frightened of me. Allah may forgive you your sins. Now take my shirt and cover my father's face with it, so that he may regain his lost sight. Then return to me with all your family."

After getting his eyesight back and hearing the good news of his son, Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) decided to go to Egypt immediately. Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) was delighted to meet them and hugged his father and mother. Thus Allah made true the dream of Prophet Yusuf (pbuh), when he had seen eleven stars and the sun and the moon doing sajda in front of him. At the request of his son, Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) settled in Egypt with his family, and they came to be known as the Bani Isra'il.



The separation of Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) from his son was also remembered by Imam Ali Zaynul Aabedeen (pbuh).

Whenever Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen (pbuh) saw water he wept and remembered Ali Asgher and the thirsty children in Kerbala.

He would repeat the tragedy of Kerbala and weep whenever anyone came to meet him.

A man once told him to have patience and not to weep so much for many years had passed.

Imam replied:

"You are not doing me justice! Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) cried so much when separated from Prophet Yusuf (pbuh) that he lost his eyesight and he was a Prophet of Allah. I saw my whole family slaughtered and I also saw my mothers and sisters paraded in the streets?"



PROPHET AYYUB (pbuh) (JOB)

Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) was the grandson of Prophet Ishaq (pbuh) son of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) and his wife was the granddaughter of Prophet Yusuf (pbuh). He was a wealthy and generous man with large flocks of sheep and a lot of land. He had many children and was well respected by his people. He was devoted to Allah. On seeing the devotion of Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) to Allah, Shaytan decided to try to lead him astray. Since he was dealing with a Prophet, Shaytan requested Allah for power over Prophet Ayyub's (pbuh) affairs and said,

"O Allah, while Ayyub enjoys your blessings he remains grateful to you. But give me control over his affairs and I will make him turn away from you."

Allah was fully aware of the patience and steadfastness of Prophet Ayyub (pbuh), but as a trial for His Prophet and as a lesson for mankind, he granted Shaytan's request. Shaytan caused the destruction of all Prophet Ayyub's (pbuh) animals and property and worse of all, he killed his children as well. However, Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) turned to Allah with even greater intensity than before.

When Shaytan saw his plot defeated, he caused Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) to lose his health and be got with a severe disease. Seeing the troubles befalling Prophet Ayyub (pbuh), his people began saying that he must have done something awful to incur the punishment of Allah and they began to avoid him. Finally he was exiled from his community and had to leave the town. Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) began to live in the wilderness and passed his time praying to Allah. His only companion was his wife Rahma, who supported them by doing odd-jobs in people's houses.

Several years passed and Shaytan watched helplessly as Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) remained steadfast in his devotion and prayers to Allah. Finally, he decided that he would try Prophet Ayyub's (pbuh) patience



through his wife. One day Shaytan came in the form of a human being to Rahma and told her that he knew of a way to cure her husband of his terrible disease. He told her to take a sheep and slaughter it in his name instead of the Name of Allah. He claimed that its meat would immediately cure Prophet Ayyub (pbuh). When she came back and suggested this treatment to her husband, he instantly realised what had happened. He reminded her that they were being tried and was cross with her, vowing to punish her for her evil suggestion. Finally, Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) turned to Allah and complained about Shaytan's repeated efforts to make him forsake his beliefs. "(Remember) Ayyub when he called to his Lord, "I am afflicted with distress and You are the Most Compassionate of all." So We heard his cry and relieved him of the misery he was in.

Suratul Ambiya, 21: 83, 84

Allah accepted the prayers of Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) and cured him of all his troubles. "Stamp your foot on the ground. This stream is for you to wash with, (and) a cool and (refreshing) drink." And we gave him his family and more like them; a mercy from Us and a reminder for those with understanding. And it was said to him, "Take in your hand a bunch of (thin) sticks (like fibre) and strike (your wife) with it, so as not to break your oath." Verily, We found him steadfast, an excellent servant. Verily, he turned to Us often.

Suratus Saad, 38: 42 - 44

Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) struck the ground with his foot and a stream of water came out. When he washed himself with the water he saw that his sickness disappeared and he returned to normal. His wife Rahma was worried about him, but when she returned she was amazed to see him restored to his former health.

Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) was happy at seeing his wife but after a time, he remembered his vow to punish her. But Allah revealed to him that he should strike her with a soft lash so as to literally fulfil his vow, but not to hurt her at all because she had faithfully served him in his time



of trial. Allah then restored Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) to his former prosperity. He was blessed with many more children.



PROPHET SHU'AYB (pbuh)

NAME: Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh)

FATHER: Cubek, son of Dawil, son of Marrah, son of Anqa, son of Ibrahim

Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) had a son called Midian who married one of the daughters of Prophet Lut (pbuh). Allah granted them lots of children and they settled in a place which was later to be called Midian (Madyan). It was situated on the outskirts of Hijaz but within the borders of Syria.

Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) was sent by Allah to the people of Madyan. They were business people who were not fair in their dealings. They used to use wrong measures of weight i.e. give less for what they had charged (cheat their customers), and also used to steal. This was how they made a profit in their businesses. When Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) told them to serve none but Allah and to stop cheating and stealing from people, they made fun of him because they did not want to lose their profits.

Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) is known as 'Khatîbul Ambiya' because his sermons (lectures) were very beautifully said making people wants to hear. The people of Madyan however, turned a deaf ear saying he was a liar. He also had a staff which would lower the height of any mountain so that he could climb on it with ease. It is said that it was the same staff that he gave to Prophet Musa (pbuh) with which Prophet Musa (pbuh) parted the river Nile with Allah's permission. The people of Madyan let loose dogs on Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) and his followers and threatened to kill them.

Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) was very disappointed. He prayed to Allah to punish them. Allah accepted his dua and an earthquake shook Madyan. The whole city was flattened to the ground and only Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) and his followers were saved.



After that Prophet Shu'ayb (pbuh) was sent to the town of Ayka which was near Madyan. There the people said he was under a magic spell and not one followed his teachings. Eventually Allah punished them too by sending intense heat to the town. For seven days the heat scorched them after which they saw a cloud coming towards them. All the people rushed to take shelter under it only to be rained with fire from the heavens and the people of Ayka were no more.



PROPHET MUSA (pbuh)

NAME: Prophet Musa (pbuh)

FATHER: Imran, son of Qahath, son of Levy, son of Yaqub, son of Is-haaq

The family of Prophet Ya'qub (pbuh) settled in Egypt and were called the Bani Israil.

After several centuries, a man called Firawn came to power in Egypt. He was alarmed to see that the Bani Israil had become so many and he felt that they were a threat to the existence of the Egyptians. He made life very difficult for them.

Once an astrologer told Firawn that a boy from the Bani Israil would take over his kingdom. Firawn ordered all baby boys born to the Bani Israil to be killed at birth.

When Prophet Musa (pbuh) was born, Allah inspired his mother, Yokabid, to put her baby in a water proof box and place it in the waters of the Nile. She did this, and then sent her daughter to follow the box and see where it went. The box floated towards the palace of Firawn, where his men fished it out. Firawn wanted to kill the baby but his wife, Aasiya persuaded him to adopt the child as their own as they had no children. Firawn agreed and asked for someone to be found to breastfeed the crying baby. Musa (pbuh) refused milk from all the women who came forward. His sister then came forward and said she knew someone whom the baby would not refuse. She brought her mother and thus Prophet Musa (pbuh) was reunited with his mother as Allah had promised.

Prophet Musa (pbuh) grew up in the palace of Firawn. Once in his youth, he saw two men fighting. One was from Bani Israil, and shouted for help. Prophet Musa (pbuh) came to his rescue and struck the other man a single blow which killed him. The incident was seen by one of



Firawn's men and Prophet Musa (pbuh) had to leave the city as Firawn was looking for him.

He walked for a long time without any destination in mind when he reached the town of Madain. Here, he rested next to a well and saw that the shepherds had gathered to water their sheep. Two women were standing away from the crowd of men, waiting their turn. Prophet Musa (pbuh) went forward to help them get the water. They went away but one returned later and told Prophet Musa (pbuh) that her father would like to thank him personally for helping them. Their father was Prophet Shuayb (pbuh).

He offered Prophet Musa (pbuh) a job as a shepherd. He worked there and married one of the daughters of Prophet Shuayb (pbuh) called Safura.

After 10 years in Madain, he left for Egypt with his wife and a few sheep. It was winter time and one day Prophet Musa (pbuh) lost his way in the night. Suddenly he saw a fire in the distance. He asked Safura to wait where she was and he went towards the fire thinking he could bring some of it back to provide warmth. The fire was coming from Mount Sinai and as he came nearer he saw that the flames were from a green tree. Suddenly a voice said:

"O Musa, I am your Rabb! Take off your shoes for you have stepped on to the sacred valley of Tuwa."

The voice asked him to throw his staff onto the ground. Suddenly it became a snake. Musa (pbuh) was assured that it would not harm it and he should lift it without fear. As he lifted the snake it became a staff once again. He was asked to put his hand under his armpit and draw it out again. Musa (pbuh) saw a dazzling light on his palm. The voice said: "O Musa! These are the two great signs of your Rabb. Go back to Firawn and his people and invite them towards your Rabb!"

Prophet Musa (pbuh) returned to Egypt and with his brother Harun (pbuh) went to the court of Firawn. He told Firawn that He was a



messenger from the One God. In **Suratu Taha, Ayaat 49 and 50**, Allah says:

“Said (Firawn): ‘And who is the Rabb of you two, O Musa?’ Said he (Musa): ‘Our Rabb is He who gave everything its form and then guided it’.”

Firawn rejected Musa (pbuh) and Harun (pbuh) saying:

“He (Firawn) said, "If you will take a Rabb besides me, I will most certainly imprison you". He (Musa) said, "What! even if I bring to you something manifest". He said, "Bring it then if you are one of the truthful ones". So he cast down his staff and lo! it suddenly becomes an obvious snake. And he drew forth his hand, and lo! it appeared dazzling white to the onlookers.”

Allah mentions this conversation in **Suratush Shuara, ayaat 29 to 33**.

Firawn was taken back but decided that they were just magicians and called all the greatest magicians in the land to contest with Prophet Musa (pbuh). On the appointed day, everyone was gathered in Firawn’s court to watch. The magicians threw some rope on the ground which started wriggling like snakes. Prophet Musa (pbuh) threw down his staff which became a snake and ate up all the bits of rope thrown by the magicians. The magicians realised that they had witnessed a miracle and immediately went into sajda saying:

“We believe in the Rabb of Harun and Musa.”

Firawn was furious and he retorted:

"You believe in him without my permission while he is only your chief who taught you this magic, therefore I will cut off your feet and hands and I will certainly crucify you on the trunks of palm trees.."

The magicians were not scared. Firawn felt that his authority was being threatened and he decided to kill Musa (pbuh). His advisors were terrified and persuaded him not to.

In the meantime, Allah asked Prophet Musa (pbuh) to warn Firawn that His punishment would come if Firawn did not change his ways. Firawn ignored the warning and soon Egypt had a severe famine. Swarms of locusts ate away the crops. The river Nile flooded its banks causing great



destruction. The people were afflicted with lice and boils on their skin. The people rushed to Prophet Musa (pbuh) asking him to pray for their relief and promised believe in Allah. But when they were cured and the situation improved, they returned to their old ways.

Finally, Allah ordered Prophet Musa (pbuh) to leave Egypt. In **Suratu Taha, ayaat 77, 78 and 79**, He says:

We commanded Musa, "Journey by night with Our creatures, and strike a dry path for them through the sea. Do not fear being overtaken by Firawn nor have dread of any thing". Firawn followed them with his army, but the sea overpowered and engulfed them. Firawn had led his people astray and did not rightly guide them"

Prophet Musa (pbuh) got together the Bani Israil and by cover of night they left to go to Palestine. As soon as Firawn found out he followed them with a large army. When Musa (pbuh) reached the Red Sea, Allah asked him to strike the waters of the sea with his staff. Suddenly, the waters parted and twelve paths appeared, one for each of the tribes of Bani Israil. Firawn and his army caught up with them just as they were crossing the Red Sea. As the army charged up the paths, the waters closed in on them and they were all drowned. In the final moments of his life Firawn realised the greatness of Allah and he cried out: "...I believe that there is no god except He in Whom the Bani Israil believes and I am of those who submit."

Allah answers in the Qur'an, in **Suratu Yunus, Ayaat 91 and 92**:

"What now? And indeed you disobeyed before and you were one of the mischief makers. But We will deliver you with your body that you may be a sign to those after you...."

Firawn's body was thrown on to the shore and can be seen in the museum of Cairo today as Allah promised as a lasting lesson for mankind.

The Bani Israil meanwhile continued with prophet Musa (pbuh) towards Palestine. They had to be constantly reminded about their baya't to



Allah to worship Him alone. When they reached Mount Sinai, Allah summoned him. In **Suratul A'raaf, aya 142**, He says:

"And We appointed with Musa a time of thirty nights and completed them with ten (more), so that the appointed time with his Rabb was complete forty nights, and Musa said to his brother Harun, take my place among my people, and act well and do not follow the ways of the mischief makers".

Allah revealed to prophet Musa (pbuh) the Tawrat inscribed on tablets of stone. When he returned to his people he saw that they were worshipping a statue of a cow made of gold. Prophet Harun (pbuh) had tried to warn them but a man called Samiri had convinced them the cow was a deity to be worshipped. Prophet Musa (pbuh) was furious. He admonished his people and banished Samiri. The people did tawba and the statue of the cow was melted and thrown into the sea.

After a long journey, the Bani Israil finally came to Palestine. In **Suratul Ma'ida, ayaat 21 and 22**, Allah says:

"O my people! Enter the holy land which Allah has prescribed for you and turn not away for then you will be of the losers." "They said: O Musa! Surely there is a strong race in it, and we will on no account enter it until they go out from it, so if they go out, then we will enter"

You see, the many years under Firawn's oppression had made them weak. Prophet Musa (pbuh) tried to convince them but they said: "...O Musa! We will never enter in it as long as they are in it, therefore you and your Rabb, can go fight you both and we will sit (wait) down here." Allah mentions this in **Suratul Ma'ida Aya 24**

They remained in the wilderness for forty years without homes. During these forty years a new generation of stronger and more courageous generation replaced the older ones. Prophet Musa (pbuh) and Prophet Harun (pbuh) had died, but Yusha' bin Nun, a successor of Prophet Musa (pbuh), led the Bani Israil to live in Palestine.



PROPHET KHIDR (pbuh)

NAME: Talia

FATHER: Malkan bin Aber bin Salah bin Arikshaz bin Saam bin Nuh

Prophet Khidr (pbuh) was sent to preach about the oneness of Allah, His messengers and divine books. One of his signs was that whatever he touched, dry wood or hard earth, it would turn green, hence the name Khidr.

The humility of Prophet Khidr (pbuh) is such that he is reported to have said: “Whenever I said to myself that I now know all Allah’s friends, the same day I saw a friend of Allah whom I did not know.”

Imam Ali Zaynul Abideen (pbuh) has said the Prophet Khidr’s (pbuh) last advice to Prophet Musa (pbuh) was;

- Never blame anyone for your sins for the most favourable acts before Allah are:
- Moderation in giving away
- Forgiveness in power
- Leniency towards the ‘abd of Allah, for whoever is lenient towards people, Allah too will be lenient towards him on the Day of Judgement.
- Fear of Allah is the secret of all wisdom.

Prophet Khidr (pbuh) is still alive and is reported to be present at Hajj every year.



PROPHET ILYAS (pbuh)

NAME: Ilyas (pbuh)
FATHER: Azer bin Eizar bin Harun bin Imran

It is narrated in Qasas Al-Anbiya (the stories of the Prophets) by Ibn Katheer, that Prophet Ilya (pbuh) was a messenger sent to Ba'albak in East Damascus. The people there did not believe him and intended to kill him but he escaped from them taking refuge in a cave.

Just like Prophet Khidr (pbuh), Prophet Ilyas (pbuh) is still alive. He is believed to travel in the deserts guiding those who get lost.

Prophet Khidr (pbuh) and Prophet Ilyas (pbuh) are said to meet in Masjide Quba on Eid ul Adha every year. They are also said to meet in Baytul Muqaddas during the month of Ramadhan every year, perform Hajj and meet in Arafat



LUQMAN (pbuh)

Luqman is the son of Anqi, son of Mazid, son of Saroon. He was from the Nubia, Egypt. Some historians believe that he was the nephew or cousin of Prophet Ayyub (pbuh) and lived at the time of Prophet Dawud (pbuh). He was an extremely pious man and used to mostly remain silent while he pondered about the nature of life. Once his master passed by him and said: "O Luqman! Why do you sit alone so much? You would better associate with people.

Luqman said: "Sitting alone is better for meditation which is the path to Janna."

During the last few years of his life, he withdrew from people and is believed to have passed away at the time of Prophet Yunus. He is buried in Palestine.

The Holy Prophet (pbuh) is reported to have said that although Luqman was not a prophet, he was a servant of Allah who meditated a great deal, enjoyed certainty, loved Allah and Allah too love him and favoured him by giving him wisdom.

His words of wisdom have been mentioned in the Qur'an in **Suratu Luqman 31: 12 - 18:**

"Indeed We gave to Luqman wisdom, saying, "Be grateful to Allah; for whoever is grateful, indeed he is only grateful for his own self; and whoever is ungrateful, (it is to the discredit of his own self); Indeed Allah is Self Sufficient, the Most Praised."

"And when Luqman said to his son while he counselled him: "O my son! Do not associate anything with Allah, for verily associating (anything) with Allah is the greatest sin"."

"O my son! verily if it is even the very weight of the grain of a mustard seed (closed) in (even) a rock, or (be it high) in the heavens or (buried



deep) in the earth, Allah will bring it to light; Allah is All Subtle (Lateef), All Aware."

"O my son! Establish salaa and enjoin the good and forbid the evil, and be patient against what befalls you; indeed this is the task of steadfastness. And do not turn your face to people (in scorn) and do not walk proudly in the earth; verily Allah does not like any self-conceited boaster.

And be moderate (modest) and lower your voice; indeed the most unpleasant of voices is the braying of the donkeys."



PROPHET DAWUD (pbuh)

The Bani Israil entered Palestine with Yusha bin Nun – a successor of Prophet Musa (pbuh) where they still had to fight with the Philistines whom they had chased out. In the last battle, the sacred box which had the original tablets of the Tawrat was lost and they were even chased out of Palestine.

They spent many years with no land or homes. Finally they approached Prophet Samuel (pbuh) and asked him to appoint a strong king for them so that they could get back their land. On the command of Allah, Prophet Samuel (pbuh) appointed Taalut known in Christian scriptures as Saul as their king. The Bani Israil did not like the choice, saying that Taalut was a poor and unknown man. However, Prophet Samuel (pbuh) informed them that Taalut had been chosen because of his knowledge, wisdom and strength, and he would lead them to victory.

It took Taalut 20 years to find the sacred box which had the Tawrat and once it was given back to the Bani Israil, they marched to Palestine. The leader of the Philistines was a huge man called Jaalut known in Christian scriptures as Goliath. Just looking at Jaalut terrified the Bani Israil.

Prophet Dawud (pbuh) was present in the army of Taalut. He was very young and had not come to fight but to attend to his three older brothers who were soldiers, and to bring news of the war back to their father. When Taalut saw that Jaalut had terrified his army, he tried to encourage his men by promising them great rewards if they faced Jaalut. He even promised that he would marry his daughter to the man who killed Jaalut.

Prophet Dawud (pbuh) went to find out what was going on. He had never fought before he went to Taalut and said:



"I am fit to fight this devil because I have killed a tiger and a bear who attacked my father's sheep."

Taalut was impressed by his bravery and accepted his offer. He gave Prophet Dawud (pbuh) armour and told him to be careful.

Before Prophet Dawud (pbuh) approached Jaalut, he removed the heavy armour. He stood before the enemy, with a catapult and the staff with which he used to tend to his sheep. Before Jaalut could react to this challenge, Prophet Dawud (pbuh) had shot a stone from his catapult. The stone struck Jaalut's forehead with terrible force and brought him to the ground in a daze. Prophet Dawud (pbuh) then drew Jaalut's heavy sword and cut off his head. Having witnessed the death of their powerful leader, the Philistines were demoralised and ran away in panic.

Prophet Dawud (pbuh) married Taalut's daughter Mikâl. He was also made commander-in-chief of Taalut's army. After Taalut died Prophet Dawud (pbuh) became the king. Allah blessed him with a beautiful voice and revealed the Zabur known as the Psalms of David. When he used to recite from it, the mountains and the birds would also join through him.

Iron was as soft as wax in his hands, and he used to make special, light-weight battle armour made of iron ringlets joined together. By selling these to the army, he earned his livelihood.

Allah in the Qur'an in **Suratus Saba', aya 10**, says:

Indeed We granted Dawud a blessing, saying, "O Mountains! sing the praise of Allah along with him, and you too, O Birds!." And We made iron soft for him."

Prophet Dawud (pbuh) ruled for many years. He had nineteen sons. Each of his sons hoped to inherit their father's throne. Allah revealed to Prophet Dawud (pbuh) some questions to put to each of his sons.



Who ever answered the questions correctly, would inherit his father's throne.

One day, Prophet Dawud (pbuh) called all his sons in the presence of all the scholars and leaders of all the tribes in his kingdom. He asked them all the following questions:

1. Which is the nearest thing to a human being?
2. Which is the furthest thing to a human being?
3. Which two things are attached to each other?
4. Which is the most shocking thing?
5. Which two things remain unchanged?
6. Which two things are always different?
7. Which two things are opposed to each other?
8. What is the action the result of which is good?
9. What is the action the result of which is bad?

Only the youngest son, Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) stood up and gave the following answers

1. The nearest thing to a human being is the hereafter as death may come at any moment.
2. The furthest thing from a human being is the time which has passed away.
3. The two things that are attached to each other are the body and the soul.
4. The most shocking thing is a dead body.
5. The two things which remain the same are the sky and the earth.
6. The two things which are different are the night and day.
7. The two things opposed to each other are life and death.
8. The action, the result of which is good is patience at the time of anger.
9. The action, the result of which is bad is haste at the time of anger.



PROPHET SULAYMAN (pbuh)

Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) was appointed the successor to his father's throne. He was thirteen years old when his father Prophet Dawud (pbuh) died.

Allah granted him with the greatest kingdom that any king has ever ruled over. He was also granted the blessing of knowing the language of the birds and the animals. Even the wind would obey him. His army consisted of men, jinn, animals and birds.

He was once marching with his army to a place called the Valley of Ants which had a lot of gems and valuable metals buried in it. In the valley there were large ants which stopped people from coming into the valley.

As Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) was walking through the valley of the ants, the chief of the ants warned his fellow ants of the coming of the army advising them to go into their homes to avoid being crushed. When Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) heard the warning of chief of the ants, he smiled and walked up to him gently lifting him on the palm of his hand.

"Don't you know that I am the Prophet of Allah and that I would not harm any of Allah's creatures?" Sulayman asked the chief ant.

"Of course I do!" said the chief

"But, I feared that if my fellow ants would see the grandeur of your army, they would underestimate the grace of Allah which they receive and may become ungrateful."

The chief ant then asked Prophet Sulayman (pbuh)

"May I ask you a question?"

"Yes!" said Prophet Sulayman (pbuh)

"Who is better at this moment of time?" asked the chief ant

"Why don't you answer the question yourself!" Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) said.



The chief ant replied:

"At this moment in time, I am better than you for I am standing on the palm of a Prophet of Allah, whilst you O Prophet are standing on the ground!"

Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) heard what the chief of the ants had said. Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) smiled and asked his army to be careful not to hurt the ants. Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) thanked Allah for giving him the wisdom to understand and to be able to save lives of the ants.

One day Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) noticed that his messenger bird, Hud Hud was missing.

A little while later the Hud Hud came back and reported to him saying: "...I have brought to you information from Saba (Sheba). Indeed I found a woman ruling over them and she has been given plenty and a great throne. I found her and her people worshipping the sun instead of Allah....."

Allah mentions this in **Suratun Naml, ayaat 23 and 24.**

Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) sent a letter to Bilqees, the Queen of Saba, saying:

"In the name of Allah, the Kind, the Merciful. Do not elevate yourself and come towards me in submission to Allah (as a Muslim)."

When Bilqees received the letter, she consulted her ministers and decided to send Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) gifts and then wait for his reaction. Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) welcomed the messengers and asked for the reply to his letter. When they presented him with the gifts, he said:

"What are these riches? I have been given such blessings from Allah that are matched by none. Return to your country and inform your Queen that I am sending such an army towards Saba that no one will be able to defeat."

When Bilqees received this message and the report about the power of Prophet Sulayman (pbuh), she decided to submit herself before him and accept his invitation to embrace Islam.



When Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) learnt that she was coming to his kingdom, he turned to his people and said:

"Which of you can bring me her throne before they come here in submission?"

One jinn said:

"I will bring it before you rise from your place...."

But one who had been taught the special name of Allah by Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) said:

Said he who had some knowledge of the Book, "I will bring it to you before your eye blinks", and when he (Sulayman) saw the throne settle beside him, he said, "This is by the Grace of my Lord so that He may test whether I am grateful or ungrateful..."

In preparation for the arrival of Bilqees, Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) had ordered a palace of glass to be built. Under the glass floors, there was water with various kinds of fish swimming in it. When Bilqees arrived, he took her to the palace.

Bilqees was fooled by the appearance of water and hitched up her dress showing her bare feet to stop it getting wet. When she realised her mistake, she at once understood what Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) was trying to tell her. He was showing her that things are not always what they seem, and even if the sun she worshipped was the most powerful thing to see, it was Allah who created it.

One day Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) called all his army of men, jinn, animals and birds together. He wanted to inspect them all. He climbed on top of his palace to see them. It was there whilst he was viewing his kingdom that the angel of death came. Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) was still leaning on his staff (stick). It was only when a worm ate through the stick and he fell that the men and jinn in his army realised that he had died.



DHUL-KIFL (pbuh)

In relation to the prophethood of Dhul-kifl, Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh) is reported to have said that Allah has sent down 124,000 Prophets. Among them 313 were apostles. Dhul-kifl was one of them and he was appointed after Prophet Sulayman (pbuh).

Dhul-kifl belonged to Hadarmaut and his first name was Owaidya. His father's name was Oriyan. He was a very quiet and calm-natured person.

One day Iblis asked one of his companions, "Which one of you would go to Owaidya, make him angry and compel him to break his promise?" A companion of Iblis, named Abyaiz said, he was prepared to do this. Iblis ordered him to go and try.

At that time the Dhul-kifl was resting after solving the problems of the peoples. The shaytan came and said that he has been harassed by someone. The Prophet said to him to go and call the person who has harassed him. He said, "He will not come if I ask him." The Prophet gave him his ring as a sign and told him to show him and bring him. The shaytan took Prophet's ring and went away. Dhul-kifl could not rest or sleep that night. The next day after solving the problems of his people he decided to rest. Again that shaytan approached to him and said, "The person, who harassed me had not accepted the ring and refused to come."

The servant of Dhul-kifl told him to wait or go away as the Prophet was resting. But shaytan said he wanted justice that very moment. The servant informed Dhul-kifl, who wrote a letter and gave it to him to show it to his enemy. The shaytan took the letter and moved away. The Prophet could not sleep and passed the night in prayers. This was repeated on the third day. He came and said that his foe had not accepted his letter and denied to come. Then Prophet arose, held his hand and went alone with him. It was very hot and Prophet was



walking in the severe heat of the sun. He felt ashamed seeing the Prophet's patience. He became disappointed and thought that he can't control him. He left his hand and disappeared.

For this reason he is called Dhulkifl because he was firm in his promise. Allah stated about his patience to his last Prophet so that he too can have patience when troubled by his community.



PROPHET ZAKARIYYA (pbuh) & PROPHET YAHYA (pbuh)

Zakariyya (pbuh) and his wife were very old, and to their sorrow they did not have any children. They wanted very much to have a son, so Zakariyya (pbuh) prayed to Allah: Let my wife and I have a son before we die.

As Zakariyya (pbuh) was saying his prayer, an angel of Allah appeared. You have prayed to Allah and Allah has heard your prayer, the angel told him. Your wife will have a son and his name will be Yahya (pbuh). He will be a good and honourable man and he will be Allah's prophet.

Even though Zakariyya (pbuh) had prayed for this, he was surprised: But my wife and I are very old! He said. How can we have a son?

When Allah has willed a thing, it will happen, the angel assured him. As a sign that you are going to have a son, you must not speak to anyone for three days.

So it happened that even when Zakariyya (pbuh) wanted to speak to someone, he could not move his tongue. Only after three days was he able to speak again. He knew then that they were going to have a son. Both he and his wife were very happy. They prayed to Allah and thanked Him, and when the son was born, they named him Yahya (pbuh).

Yahya (pbuh) was a good and loving son. He prayed to Allah together with his father Zakariyya (pbuh) and his mother. The three of them always did good deeds. Yahya (pbuh) was very kind and good to all people and all animals. He was never proud or bad-tempered, and Allah made him His prophet. Yahya (pbuh) was a pious and humble servant of Allah and he always told people to pray to Allah because Allah had created mankind.



Allah's blessing for Yahya (pbuh) can be found in the Qur'an: "Peace was with him on the day he was born and on the day he died, and peace will be with him on the day when he will come to life again."

Whoever is as good and pious as Prophet Yahya (pbuh) will be blessed with everlasting peace by Allah.



PROPHET ISA (pbuh)

Prophet Isa (pbuh) was the son of Sayyida Maryam (pbuh), daughter of Imran and his wife Hanna. He was from the descendants of Prophet Dawud (pbuh).

It was a custom in the days of Sayyida Maryam that people used to dedicate one of their sons in the services of the temple of Jerusalem. Just before Sayyida Maryam (pbuh) was born, her mother prayed to Allah to grant her a child whom she would dedicate to the service in Baytul Muqaddas. Hanna delivered a girl and she called her Maryam which means 'maidservant of Allah'. Sayyida Hannah took the baby Maryam to the temple in Jerusalem and pleaded with the people to accept her as she had already promised Allah. Lots were drawn as to who was to look after the child. Prophet Zakariyya (pbuh) got custody of Sayyida Maryam.

When Sayyida Maryam (pbuh) came of age, Prophet Zakariyya (pbuh) built her a special room in Baytul Muqaddas for her. When he went to visit her he found that she always had food. Prophet Zakariyya (pbuh) asked her where the food came from and she said that it came from Allah.

One day while she was busy in her worship, Sayyida Maryam (pbuh) saw a young man suddenly appear before her.

She was scared but the man said:

"O Maryam! Indeed Allah has chosen you and purified you and has chosen you above all the women of the world." "O Maryam! Indeed Allah gives you the good news of a word from Him whose name shall be the Messiah, Isa – son of Maryam." "And he shall speak in the cradle and when he is old and will be of the righteous ones."

Sayyida Maryam said: : "O my lord! How can I have a son when no man has touched me."



The angel Jibrail replied: "Even so Allah creates what so ever He wants, and when He decides a matter. He only says Be and it is." "And He will teach him the book and the wisdom and the Tawrat and the Injeel."

When the birth of her baby approached, she went out of her room to rest under an old date-palm tree. Suddenly it became fresh and where Prophet Isa (pbuh) was born. Things had happened so quickly and in despair she cried, "Would that I had died and been forgotten before all this had happened!"

Allah in **Suratu Maryam, aya 24 to 26** says: Then (a voice) called out to her from beneath her, "Do not be sad, your Rabb has caused a stream (to flow) from beneath you. And shake towards you the trunk of the palm-tree, it will drop on you fresh ripe dates. Then eat and drink." Just as she was promised, she felt better and she made her way towards Baytul Muqaddas. The townspeople seeing her with the baby said: "O Maryam, you have come with an unusual thing" "O sister of Harun! Your father was not a bad man nor was your mother an immoral woman"

Sayyida Maryam, having total trust in Allah, pointed to the child in her arms. The townspeople said: "How can we speak to one who is a child in the cradle?"

Prophet Isa (pbuh) from the arms of his mother said: "Indeed I am a servant of Allah, He has given me a book and made me a prophet." "And peace be upon me the day I was born and the day I will die and the day I am raised alive."

The story of his birth is narrated in Suratu Maryam, after which Allah says:

"This is Isa, the son of Maryam, the word of truth about which they dispute, it does not befit Allah that he should take to himself a son, glory be to Him, when a matter is decreed, He only says to it Be and it is."



The miracle of Prophet Isa (pbuh) speaking to them from his mother's arms silenced and baffled the people. The news of the miracle spread and people from far and wide came to visit the baby.

The Jewish emperor, Herodotus, learnt about the birth of Prophet Isa (pbuh) and was immediately concerned about the threat to his power. He thus plotted to kill Prophet Isa (pbuh) to protect himself from any future trouble. However, Sayyida Maryam (pbuh) learnt of the danger to her son and she left with him for Egypt.

In Egypt, Prophet Isa (pbuh) lived with his mother until he was 30 years old. Then he received the command of Allah to begin his mission and the Injeel was revealed to him. Prophet Isa (pbuh) returned to Baytul Muqaddas.

Prophet Isa (pbuh), with the permission of Allah could raise the dead to life, restore the eyesight of the blind and cure the lepers. These miracles made a lot of the people believe. The rest of them became his deadly enemies because their religious leaders encouraged them to oppose the Prophet who had brought a message that superseded that of Prophet Musa (pbuh).

From amongst the few who believed, Prophet Isa (pbuh) selected twelve as his companions or disciples. The Qur'an calls them 'hawwariyyun'. These men were taught by Prophet Isa (pbuh) and they would in turn preach to the people according to the laws laid down in the Injeel. Day by day, his followers increased in number but his popularity made the Jews hate him even more. Despite their efforts to stop people from following the new faith, they were helpless.

Prophet Isa (pbuh) and his twelve disciples went from place to place teaching the word of Allah in the Injeel.

One day, the disciples of Prophet Isa (pbuh) asked him to show a sign of Allah so that they could experience first hand direct contact with Him. They said, "O Isa, does your Lord not possess enough power to send



food for us from heaven?" Prophet Isa (pbuh) raised his hands towards Allah.

In **Suratul Ma'ida, ayaat 114 and 115** Allah says:

"When Isa prayed, "Lord, send us a table full of food from the heavens so that it will make a feast for us and for those who are yet to come in this world as an evidence from You. Give us sustenance, for You are the best Provider." Allah replied, "I am sending it to you but if anyone of you turns back to disbelief, I will make him suffer a torment that no one has ever suffered."

When the food came, it served to increase the faith of the disciples. Many people who witnessed this miracle became believers. However, the Jews were disturbed and felt threatened. They accused Prophet Isa of disrupting their lives and religion, refusing to recognise him as a messenger of Allah.

Finally, they decided to find him and kill him once and for all. They caught and interrogated one of his disciples, whose name was Shamoon as-Safa known in Christian scriptures as Simon, but he gave them no information as to the whereabouts of Prophet Isa (pbuh). Then they came across another disciple, Yahuda (known as Judas) who when bribed with 30 pieces of silver led them to Prophet Isa (pbuh) who had taken shelter outside town when he found out that the Jews wanted to execute him through crucifixion. This meant that he would be nailed with his hands and feet on a cross and would remain there until he died.

As Yahuda entered the house where he knew Prophet Isa (pbuh) was with the soldiers behind him, he found it empty. Allah changed his facial features to resemble those of Prophet Isa (pbuh). He came out of the house to tell the soldiers that the house was empty, only to find himself arrested and dragged away.

Despite his protests, he was crucified. The Jews and even the Christians say that Prophet Isa (pbuh) was crucified. Allah in the Qur'an says:



“That they said: "Indeed we killed the Messiah, Isa son of Mary, the Apostle of God."; but they killed him not, nor crucified him, but it was made to appear to them (that they had). And those who differ therein are full of doubts, with no (certain) knowledge. They only pursue a conjecture. They certainly did not kill him. Nay, Allah raised him up to Himself; and Allah is Mighty, Wise.

The Prophet (Pbuh) has said that when Imam Mahdi (pbuh) will re-appear, Prophet Isa (pbuh) will descend from the heavens and offer prayers behind him.

The Christian Era (A.D.) dates from the birth of Prophet Isa (pbuh). He was only 33 years old when he was raised to the heavens.



PROPHET MUHAMMAD (pbuh)

NAME: Muhammad (pbuh)
PARENTS: Abdullah bin Al-Muttalib & Amina bint Wahb.
KUNIYYA: Abul Qasim
TITLES: As Sadiq, Al Amin
BIRTH: 17th Rabi ul Awwal 570 CE
DEATH: 28th Safar 11AH



TIME LINE – PROPHET

Year	Age	Event
570 CE Aamul Feel (The year of the elephant)		Birth He was born in Makka and was the only son of Abdullah bin Al-Muttalib (who died before he was born) and Amina bint Wahb. Overcome with grief at the loss of her husband could not nurse him and entrusted him first to a wet nurse called Thawbiyya (a maid servant of Abu Lahab) and then to Halima from the tribe of Sa'd ibn Bakr. Muhammad (pbuh) grew up in the hills, south of Taif which lay to the North East of Makka. He returned to his mother after four years.
575 CE	5 yrs	Death of his mother Amina When Muhammad (pbuh) was five his mother took him to Yathrib (Madina); to visit his father's grave there. On the return journey, Amina became ill and died. She was buried in the village of Abwa on the Makka-Madina Road. Umm Ayman, who accompanied them, returned to Makka with him and placed him in the protection of his paternal grandfather, Abdul Muttalib who was a respected leader of Makka. Umm Ayman remained his nurse.
578 CE	8 yrs	Death of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib at the age 82 Muhammad now moved into the care of his paternal uncle Abu Talib & Fatima bint Asad (the parents of Imam Ali (pbuh). Abu Talib took him with him wherever he went.



Year	Age	Event
583 – 589 CE	Teenage Years	Muhammad (pbuh) worked as a shepherd. “All the Prophets of Allah were shepherds” he said. In his teens he sometimes travelled with his uncle with the trade caravan. On his first trip, on the highway to Syria, a monk called Buhayra (Sergius) noticed a cloud shadowing the travellers. He also noticed that when Muhammad (pbuh) sat under a tree, the branches would bow down as if in respect. He invited the travellers for a meal and watched the young Muhammad (pbuh) intently; noticing the mark of Prophet hood on his shoulder.
585 CE	15 yrs	Harbul Fijaar (The sacred wars) At an annual fair held in the market place called ‘Okaz, war broke out between the Banu Kinanah and the Quraysh in the month of Dhulqa’da when war was forbidden. The war continued for 9 years. Muhammad (pbuh) participated and his bravery was acknowledged.
590 CE	20 yrs	Hilful Fudhul (The league of the virtuous) A league initiated by Zubayr ibn Abdul Muttalib, Usayd bin Khuwaylid (Khadija’s brother) and Muhammad (pbuh) to unite the tribes in taking an oath to secure justice to the helpless . The league was formed at the house of Abdullah ibn Ju’dan and continued to function for 50 years after the inception of Islam.
595 CE	25 yrs	Marriage to Khadija Khadija bint Khuwaylad was an astute business women and philanthropist who



Year	Age	Event
		<p>was titled Ameeratul Quraysh (the princess of Quraysh) and Al Tahira (The Pure one). Aware of Muhammad's (pbuh) reputation of honesty and integrity she offered him twice the commission to trade on her behalf on the trade caravan to Syria. The trips measure of success encouraged her to employ him again on the Winter trade caravan to Yemen. After this trip she was convinced he was the man she wished to marry. She was 28 years old when through her friend Nufaysa she proposed to Muhammad (pbuh). Abu Talib and her cousin Waraqa ibn Nawfal delivered the marriage sermons and Muhammad (pbuh) moved from his uncle Abu Talib's house to live with his wife. The marriage was a happy one and Khadija retired from trading to concentrate on her life with Muhammad (pbuh).</p>
600 CE	30 yrs	<p>Ali (pbuh) is born Fatima bint Asad who raised Muhammad (pbuh) gave birth to Ali in the precincts of the Ka'ba. The first person Ali saw when he opened his eyes was Muhammad (pbuh) and grew up in Muhammad's shadow.</p>
605 CE	35 years	<p>Reconstruction of the Ka'ba Makka was hit by a flood and the Ka'ba was badly damaged. On reconstruction, a dispute arose as to which family should have the honour to place the black stone. The dispute was becoming serious when it was suggested that the first person to enter the precincts of the Ka'ba should</p>



Year	Age	Event
		resolve the dispute or place the black stone on its place. It was Muhammad (pbuh) who walked in. He divided the families into four groups. Putting his cloak on the ground he placed the black stone in the middle and asked each group to hold one corner of the cloak and raise it while he guided the stone in to its place. His resolution was praised and acknowledged.
610 CE	40 yrs	First Revelation (Be'that) The injustices and idolatry of the Makkans disturbed Muhammad (pbuh). He used to go to the mountain cave of Hira, three miles North of Makka to meditate. It was on one of these retreats that he was visited by the angel Jibrail (Gabriel) who instructed to recite the first revelations of the Qur'an – Suratul Alaq (The Clot) Verses 96:1-5. The experience shook Muhammad (pbuh) to the core and he went home to Khadija feeling feverish and asking to be covered. She accepted his prophethood immediately. Thereafter Ali who was only 10 years old and Muhammad's (pbuh) adopted son Zayd accepted Islam. After that Abu Bakr ibn Qahafa accepted Islam.
613 CE	43 yrs	Inviting the near ones After three years Muhammad (pbuh) was instructed by Allah with the verse 26:214 "And warn your near relations". This brought in the open declaration of the message. Muhammad (pbuh) arranged a meal and invited 40 people from the family of Abdul Muttalib.



Year	Age	Event
		He introduced the concept of one God and him being the messenger of God. They mocked him and when he asked who would help him in his mission, only the young Ali stood up.
613 CE	43 yrs	Public announcement The verse 15:94 “Disclose what has been ordained to you” ordered Muhammad (pbuh) to 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.
615 CE	45 yrs	Birth of Fatima (pbuh) Khadija (pbuh) noticed a refreshing fragrance around her whilst carrying Fatima
615 CE	45 yrs	Emigration of Muslims to Abyssinia Persecution was relentless and Muhammad (pbuh) advised a group of a 100 of his followers under the leadership on his cousin Ja’fer ibn Abu Talib to migrate to Abyssinnia (Ethiopia) whose King was a righteous Christian King called Najashi. The Quraysh sent a deputation to demand their deportation. When the King heard Ja’fer’s description of Muhammad



Year	Age	Event
		(pbuh) and his message, he refused to return them and granted them abode saying that Muhammad (pbuh) and Jesus (pbuh) were rays from the same sun.
616-619 CE	46 – 49 yrs	Embargo and Boycott of Banu Hashim (Prophet's Family) by Quraysh Frustrated, a boycott was implemented signed by forty chiefs and hung on the Ka'ba. Nobody was to trade with the families of Hashim & Muttalib nor marry them nor have contact with them until they handed Muhammad (pbuh) over to the Quraysh. Abu Talib had no alternate but to take them to the valley called Sh'ib Abu Talib which he owned near Mount Hajun. For three years they lived there only coming out in Rajab and Dhulhijja when any sort of violence was taboo. Sympathisers would sneak food in under the cover of night.
619 CE	49 yrs	End of the Boycott Muhammad (pbuh) came to Abu Talib one day and said that the boycott agreement written by the Quraysh had been eaten up by insects and no writing had been left except the name of Allah. Abu Talib went to the Ka'ba where the Quraysh were gathered and said: "My son says that the agreement which you had written has been eaten by insects and nothing remains except the name of Allah. If he is right, then you must end your injustice and if it is wrong then we will admit that you were right and we were wrong." The



Year	Age	Event
		agreement was opened and nothing was left except the name of Allah. The boycott was lifted.
620 CE	50 yrs	Death of Abu Talib (Prophet's Uncle) and Khadija (pbuh) Muhammad (pbuh) was so grieved that he called the year Aamul Huzn (The year of sorrow). With the death of his protectors, the Quraysh increased their persecution.
620 CE	50 yrs	Visit to Ta'if Finding the Makkans turning a deaf ear to him, Muhammad (pbuh) went to the sister city of Taif to the South with his adopted son Zayd. They drove him out pelting him with stones. On his way back a party of Jinn heard him reciting the Qur'an and accepted Islam. The Qur'an mentions this in the opening verses of Suratul Jinn (72).
620 - 622 CE	50-52 yrs	Beyond Makka Despite the persecution, Islam was spreading to tribes beyond Makka. The Quraysh did their best at stifling the news and warning those coming to Makka of Muhammad (pbuh) who dishonours their idols and had become mad. However, the seekers of truth like the tribe of Abu Dhar Ghifari came to see him and accepted Islam. Twenty Christians from Nazareth came to visit him and accepted Islam. Six men from Yathrib (Madina) who had heard Muhammad (pbuh) at Aqaba (a mountain pass between Mina and 'Arafat) took his message to Yathrib. The next year 12 people met Muhammad (pbuh) at



Year	Age	Event
		Aqaba and took a pledge to uphold the values taught by Muhammad (pbuh). A year later 73 men and 2 women came to take the same pledge known as the second pledge of Aqaba .
622 CE	51/52 yrs	Israa' Wal Mi'raj (Overnight Journey to Jerusalem and to the Heavens) On the 27 th 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)
622 CE 1 AH	53 yrs	The Hijra Migration to Yathrib (Madina) 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 Muhammad (pbuh) of their plan in Suratul Anfal 8:30 "And remember when the unbelievers plotted against you to imprison you, or to kill you, or to drive you out, they plotted and planned and Allah planned too." Muhammad (pbuh) left with Ali sleeping in his bed accompanied by Abu Bakr to go to Yathrib from where he had received an invitation to come. When the Quraysh found Ali in Muhammad's (pbuh) bed, they sent a search party to look for him. Muhammad (pbuh) and Abu Bakr hid in a cave in the mountain of Thawr 5 miles from Makka. A spider's web and a pigeon's nest at the entrance prevented the search party from



Year	Age	Event
		entering the cave. They continued their journey reaching Quba (2 miles south of Yathrib) a week later on the 12th of Rabiul Awwal 1AH. Muhammad (pbuh) waited there for four days for Ali. The first masjid was built in Quba and it is the first masjid where Salat al Jumua' was recited. Muhammad (pbuh) and his followers entered Yathrib shortly before noon on Friday 16 th of Rabi ul Awwal (1 October 622 CE) . He was given a warm welcome and Yathrib soon became known as Madinatun Nabi , the City of the Prophet. Such was the significance of the Hijra that it dates the Muslim Hijri calendar.
622 CE 1AH	53 yrs	Building of the mosque in Madina The first thing Muhammad (pbuh) did was to organise the building of a mosque. After purchasing the land, a clay brick structure was built and roofed with palm wood rafters. Trunks of palm trees were used as pillars. Soon a simple mosque was completed with rooms on one side for Muhammad (pbuh) and his family and on the other side for those who had nowhere to live in what was called 'Suffa'.
623 CE 2AH	54 yrs	Brotherhood Most of the emigrants from Makka (Muhajireen) 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



Year	Age	Event
		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)
623 CE 2AH	54 yrs	Salaa (Daily Prayers) and Sawm (Fasting) are made obligatory Zakatul Fitr and the Eid Salaa were also introduced in this year.
623 CE 2AH	54 yrs	The change of the Qiblah from Jerusalem to the Ka'ba It was whilst praying in Masjid-e-Qiblatayn – (The masjid with two qiblas) where Muhammad (pbuh) was given the order by Allah to change the qibla from Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) to the Ka'ba in Makka through the revelation of verse 2:144-145
624 CE 2AH	54 yrs	Battle of Badr The Makkans planned an attack on Madina. 313 Muslims against a well equipped Quraysh army of 1000 met at Badr- 200 miles from Makka and 80 miles from Madina. The Muslims won and were recognised as a formidable force. However, the defeat made the Makkans more bitter.
625 CE 3 AH	55 yrs	Battle of Uhud The Makkans were now seeking revenge for Badr. They planned an attack. The armies met at Dhul Hulaifa, 5 miles east of Madina in the fields of Mount Uhud. Thinking they had won, some of the soldiers abandoned their posts and went for the booty allowing the Quraysh to



Year	Age	Event
		attack from behind and suffered a heavy blow. Muhammad's (pbuh) uncle Hamza was killed in Uhud.
625 CE 3AH	55 yrs	Birth of Imam Hasan (pbuh) The first grandchild of Muhammad (pbuh) born to Fatima & Ali (pbuh)
626 CE 4AH	56 yrs	Birth of Imam Husayn (pbuh)
627 CE 5 AH	57 yrs	Battle of Ahzab (Khandaque) Defence of Madina 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 (pbuh) prayed for victory at what is now Masjid Fath (Mosque of victory) and a fierce storm raged uprooting the tents of the coalition who lifted the siege and turned away. The incident is mentioned in 33:9
627 CE 5 AH	58 yrs	Treaty of Hudaibiyya 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 Hudaibiyya and an envoy was sent to ask permission to visit the Ka'ba. It was denied but a treaty was signed which gave him the peace allowing him to consolidate most of the tribes in Arabia and be able to



Year	Age	Event
		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.
628 CE 7 AH	59 yrs	Battle of Khayber The tribes of Banu Qinaqa & Banu Nadir who were expelled out of Madina for plotting havoc had settled in Khayber (80 miles from Madina). They had built 7 strong forts (Khayber means a fort). Even here they were constantly plotting to attack the Muslims. The Prophet decided to stop them and in Muharram 7 A.H. Muhammad (pbuh) with 1400 Muslims had surrounded all the forts. In the course of a month all the forts were defeated. A piece of land called Fadak was gifted to him by one of the tribes and he gave it to his daughter Fatima (pbuh)
629 CE 7 AH	61 yrs	Visit to Makka According to the terms of the treaty, the Muslims could now visit Makka. In Dhulqa'da, Muhammad (pbuh) accompanied by 2000 Muslims visited Makka for Umra. They stayed in Makka for 3 days as agreed.
629 CE 8AH	61 yrs	Introduction of the 3 step mimbar Suggested by a Muslim carpenter and accepted by Muhammad (pbuh)
629 CE 8 AH	61 yrs	Battle of Mu'ta The envoy sent to Syria by Muhammad (pbuh) was killed by the Romans and this eventually resulted in the Battle of Mu'tah



Year	Age	Event
		fought near the village of Mu'tah, east of the <u>Jordan River</u> and <u>Karak</u> , between the Muslims who numbered 3000 and a 20000 strong army of the <u>Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire</u> . It was in this battle that Ja'fer ibn Abu Talib (Tayyar) was killed.
630 CE 8 AH	62 yrs	Conquest of Makka By now, the balance of power had shifted radically away from once-powerful Makka, toward Muhammad and the Muslims. The peace treaty signed by the Quraysh had been violated and in January 630 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 signalled an unprecedented increase in tribes accepting Islam. The Qur'an mentions it in Suratun Nasr (110)
630 CE 8 AH	62 yrs	Battle of Hunayn A battle fought against the tribes of Hawazin & Thaqeef, 10 miles from Makka at Hunayn. Battle strategy not followed by one of the commanders who was then taken by surprise throwing the Muslims into disarray. A few remained steadfast and managed to bring order by following Muhammad's (pbuh) instructions. Mentioned in 9:25-27.
630 CE 9 AH	62 yrs	Expedition of Tabuk A report had come to Muhammad (pbuh) that the Romans were planning an attack. Muhammad (pbuh) decided to lead a



Year	Age	Event
		Muslim army into Roman territory before the Romans threatened the heart of Islam. When they reached Tabuk (midway between Madina and Damascus), the news came that the Romans had withdrawn from the border towns. Muhammad (pbuh) returned to Madina.
630 CE 10 AH	62 yrs	Mubahila <u>Muhammad</u> (pbuh) invited the <u>Christians</u> of <u>Najran</u> on the 24 th of Dhulhijja to a Mubahila (A prayer of the faithful in order to rid themselves of the company of liars). The event was the result of a delegation led by Abdul Masih to discuss matters regarding Isa (pbuh Jesus) "If any one disputes in this matter with you, after the knowledge has come to you, say: "Come! let us gather together,- our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves: Then let us earnestly pray, and invoke the curse of Allah on those who lie!" <u>3:61</u> Muhammad (pbuh) brought Ali, Fatima, Hasan & Husayn (pbut). The Chritian delegation on seeing them withdrew from the Mubahila.
631 CE 10 AH	63 yrs	Death of Ibrahim (Prophet's son through Maria Qibtiyya) Ibrahim fell ill after the <u>Battle of Tabuk</u> at which time he was over a year old. Muhammad (pbuh) his eyes filled with tears said: "The eyes send their tears and the heart is saddened, but we do not say anything except that which pleases our



Year	Age	Event
		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'.
632 CE 10 AH	63 yrs	Hajj al-Widaa (Farewell Pilgrimage) Muhammad (pbuh) performed his last Hajj accompanied by 100,000 companions. He gave a sermon in Arafat citing the principles of faith and their manifestation.
632 CE 10 AH	63 yrs	Ghadeer On the way back from the farewell Hajj. Muhammad (pbuh) stopped at Ghadeer and ordered that a pulpit be made with the saddles. Here he declared his successor in response to verse 5:67 by raising the hand of Ali (pbuh) and saying "For whomsoever I am Leader (mawla); Ali is his leader (mawla)". The final revelation of verse 5:3 was revealed. "This day I have perfected your religion for you and completed my favour upon you; and chosen Islam as a religion for you"
632 CE 11 AH	63 yrs	Death of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) In Muharram, Muhammad fell ill with a fever and headaches. His condition worsened and he died on the 28 th of Safar with his head on the lap of Ali (pbuh).



Hadith e Thaqaalayn

"It seems that the time has approached when I shall be called away (by Allah) and I shall answer that call. I am leaving for you two precious things and if you adhere to them both, you will never go astray after me. They are the **Book of Allah (The Qur'an)** and **my Progeny that is my Ahlul Bayt**. The two shall never separate from each other until they come to me by the Pool (of Paradise)."



Year	Age	Marriages of the Prophet
595 CE	25 yrs	1. Khadija 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)
622 CE 1AH	51 yrs	2. Sawda 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.
623 CE 2AH	54 yrs	3. Ayesha 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.
625 CE 3 AH	55 yrs	4. Hafsa 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	5. Zaynab bint Khuzayma 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.



Year	Age	Marriages of the Prophet
626 CE 5 AH	57 yrs	6. Umm Salma (Hind bint Umayya) Umm Salma and her husband were one of the first migrants to Abyssinnia. Her husband was killed in the Battle of Uhud. Muhammad (pbuh) 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	7. Zaynab bint Jahsh 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	8. Juwayrira bint Al Harith 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 war and the marriage initiated the conversion of her tribe to Islam.
628 CE 7AH	59 yrs	9. Safiya bint Huyay 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.
628 CE 7 AH	60 yrs	10. Umm Habiba (Ramla bint Abu Sufyan) Umm Habiba was Abu Sufyan's daughter. 4 months after the death of her husband Ubaydullah who had 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



Year	Age	Marriages of the Prophet
		"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.
629 CE 7 AH	61 yrs	11. Maymuna bintal Harith In Dhulqa'da, Muhammad (pbuh) accompanied by 2000 Muslims visited Makka for Umra. They stayed in Makka for 3 days as agreed. 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
629 CE 8 AH	61 yrs	12. Maria Qibtiyya (Copt) The Prophet's letter to Muqawqis, the ruler of Egypt was similar to that sent to Emperor Heraclius, as he was a Coptic Christian. Muqawqis answered to 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.



