

The Most Awesome Man who Walked the Earth

SEERAH OF THE PROPHET (PBUH)

The Encyclopaedia Britannica calls him the most successful of all religious personalities of the world. The word 'seerah' from root word saa'ir – meaning movement. In this context, it means the method and manner by which the Prophet (pbuh) behaved in different situations.

He was born in Makka on the 29th of August, 570 CE/17 Rabi ul Awwal (Friday), and when he died at the age of 63, the whole of the Arabian Peninsula had changes from paganism and idol worship to the worship of One God; from tribal quarrels and wars to national solidarity and cohesion; from drunkenness and debauchery to sobriety and piety; from lawlessness and anarchy to disciplined living; from utter moral bankruptcy to the highest standards of moral excellence. Human history has never known such a complete transformation of a people or a place before or since.

A man who moved not only empires, dynasties, legislations and armies but millions of human beings in the one third of the then inhabited world- more than he broke idols, changed beliefs and moved souls – his ambition entirely devoted to overthrow false deities and to establish the unity of the one

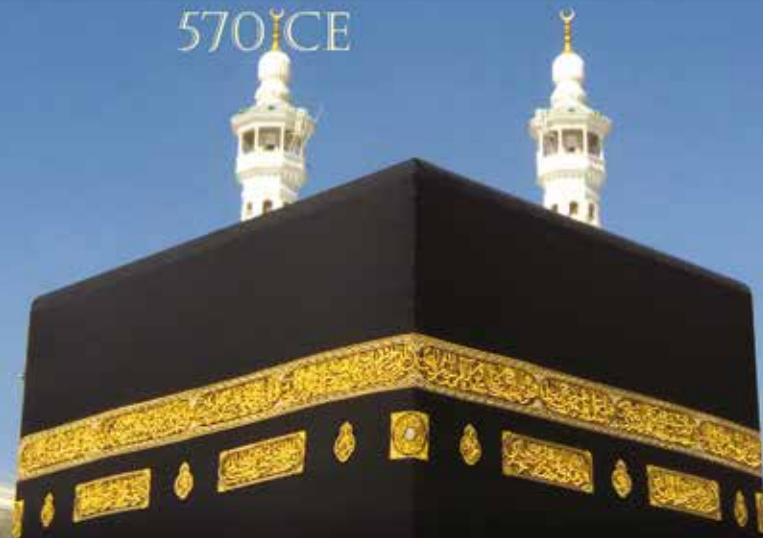
God – 4 words – LAA ILAHA ILLA ALLAH
(THERE IS NO GOD BUT THE ONE GOD)



BIRTH OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AAMUL FEEL (THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT)



570 CE



He 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 she 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.



DEATH OF HIS MOTHER AMINA & HIS GRANDFATHER (ABDUL MUTTALIB)

575 CE – 578 CE (AGE 5–8)



When Muhammad was five his mother took him to Yathrib (Madina), an oasis town a few hundred miles north of Makka, 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 the orphaned boy and placed him in the protection of his paternal grandfather, Abdul Muttalib who was a respected leader of Makka.

On the death of Abdul Muttalib, Muhammad (pbuh) 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. Muhammad worked as a shepherd. "All the Prophets of Allah were shepherds" Prophet (pbuh).



The background of the slide is a photograph of a desert landscape at sunset or sunrise. The sky is a deep orange and yellow, with the sun low on the horizon. In the foreground, a caravan of camels and riders is silhouetted against the bright light. The camels are walking in a line, and the riders are on their backs. The sand dunes in the background are also silhouetted.

TEENAGE YEARS

583 CE – 589 CE (AGE 13–19)

In his teens he sometimes travelled with his uncle with the trade caravan to Syria and Yemen. 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 Prophethood on his shoulder.



HARBUL FIJAAR (THE SACRED WARS)

585 CE (AGE 15)



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.





HILFUL FUDHUL (THE LEAGUE OF THE VIRTUOUS)

595 CE (AGE 25)

A league was initiated by Muhammad (pbuh) to unite the tribes in taking an oath to secure justice for 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.



MARRIAGE TO KHADIJA

595 CE (AGE 25)

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). 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. He moved into Khadija's house. She retired from trading to concentrate on her life with Muhammad (pbuh).



ALI (PBUH) IS BORN

600 CE (AGE 30)



Fatima bint Asad who raised Muhammad (pbuh) gave birth to Ali (pbuh) in the precincts of the Ka'ba.

The first person Ali (pbuh) saw when he opened his eyes was Muhammad (pbuh). He grew up in Muhammad's (pbuh) shadow, becoming his most perfect student and successor.



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE KA'BA

605 CE (AGE 35)



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 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.



FIRST REVELATION

610 CE (AGE 40)



The injustices and idolatry of the Makkans disturbed Muhammad (pbuh). He began making long retreats 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 Him to recite the first revelations of the Qur'an – Suratul Alaq (The Clot) Verses 1-5.

Read; In the name of your Lord Who created Created the human being from a clot

Read: And your Lord is the Most Generous Who taught by the pen Taught the human being what he didn't know

The experience shook Muhammad (pbuh) to the core and he went home to Khadija feeling feverish and asking to be covered. She accepted his prophet hood immediately. Thereafter Ali (pbuh) who was only 10 years old and Muhammad's (pbuh) adopted son Zayd accepted Islam. After that Abu Bakr ibn Qahafa accepted Islam.



INVITING THE NEAR ONES

613 CE (AGE 43)



وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ

After three years Muhammad (pbuh) was instructed by Allah with the verse 26:214 "And warn your near relations".

This brought in the open declaration of the message. Muhammad (pbuh) arranged a meal and invited 40 people from the family of Abdul Muttalib.

He introduced the concept of one God and him being the messenger of God. They mocked him and when he asked who would help him in his mission, only the young Ali (pbuh) stood up.



PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

613 CE (AGE 43)

فَاصْدَعْ بِمَا تُؤْمَرُ

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.



BIRTH OF FATIMA (PBUH) (AGE 45)



One day a revelation was bestowed on Muhammad (pbuh) to meditate for 40 days away from home and this he did. After the meditation, food from heaven was brought to him and the news of the birth of a daughter. Khadija (pbuh) sensed the presence of a refreshing fragrance wherever she went.

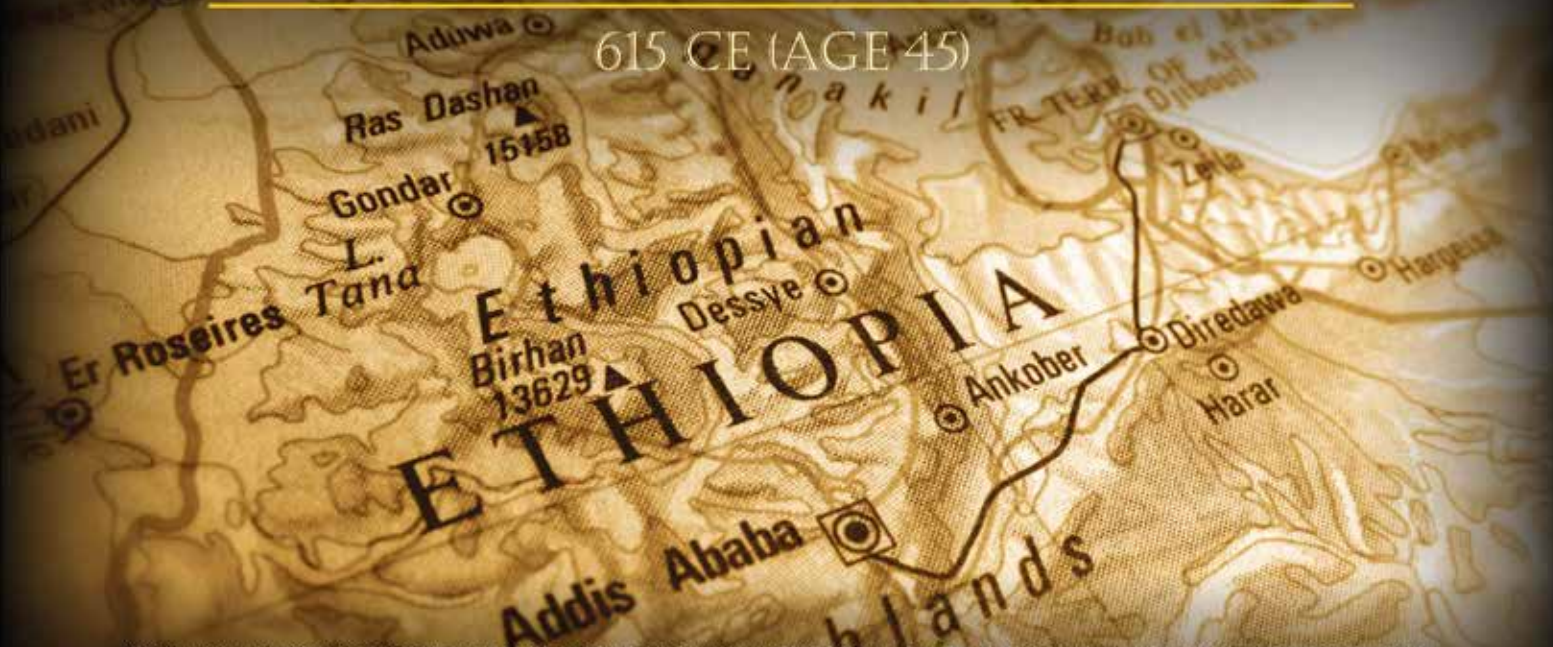
When she was about to give birth, the Quraysh women refused to help her because she supported Muhammad (pbuh). To assist her Allah sent the souls of 4 ladies from heaven - Sarah (wife of Musa (pbuh)) Aasiya (wife of Firaun) Mariam (pbuh) Umm Kulthum (sister of Prophet Musa (pbuh)). Thus Fatima Zahra (pbuh) was born.

The name Fatima means weaning - one who will wean her followers into paradise. Khadija (pbuh) said that "Fatima was born in a halo of radiance and light".



EMIGRATION OF MUSLIMS TO ABYSSINIA

615 CE (AGE 45)



Persecution was relentless and Muhammad (pbuh) advised a group of his followers under the leadership of his cousin Ja'fer ibn Abu Talib to migrate to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) where there was a righteous Christian King called Najashi.

Over a hundred Muslims reached safely including Uthman ibn Affan and his wife Ruqayya.

The Quraysh sent a deputation to demand their deportation.

When the King heard Ja'fer's description of Muhammad (pbuh) and his message, he refused to return them and granted them abode saying that Muhammad (pbuh) and Jesus (pbuh) were rays from the same sun.



THE QURAYSH ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE

615 CE (AGE 45)

Persecution increased after the pride of the Quraysh was wounded by King Najashi.

Hamza (Muhammad's (pbuh) uncle) awarded protection to him by opposing the gods of the Quraysh and accepting Islam allowing Muhammad (pbuh) to even pray in public.

The Quraysh sent Utbah (the father in law of Abu Sufyan) to reason with Muhammad (pbuh) offering him wealth, position and women. When he refused to accept they sent a deputation to Abu Talib to persuade his nephew. Muhammad (pbuh) said: "If they place the sun in my right hand and the moon on my left, I will not leave my mission until God makes His cause manifest or I perish in my attempt".



EMBARGO AND BOYCOTT OF BANU HASHIM (PROPHET'S FAMILY) BY QURAYSH

616-619 CE (AGE 46-49)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

- All trade & business of the supporters of Muhammad will be banned.
- Any association with them is prohibited.
- Marriage to daughters & sons of Muslims is forbidden.
- All those who oppose Muhammad will be supported.

The Quraysh was 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 alternative 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.



END OF THE BOYCOTT

619 CE (AGE 49)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Muhammad (pbuh) came to Abu Talib one day and said that the boycott agreement written by the Quraysh had been eaten up by insects and no writing had been left except the name of Allah.

Abu Talib went to the Ka'ba where the Quraysh were gathered and said: "My son says that the agreement which you had written has been eaten by insects and nothing remains except the name of Allah. If he is right, then you must end your injustice and if it is wrong then we will admit that you were right and we were wrong." The agreement was opened and nothing was left except the name of Allah.

The boycott was lifted.



DEATH OF ABU TALIB (PROPHET'S UNCLE) AND KHADIJA (PBUH)

620 CE (AGE 50)

Within 9 months of the boycott ending, Abu Talib passed away at the age of 87. Shortly afterwards, Muhammad's (pbuh) wife Khadija died at the age of 53.

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. Both Abu Talib and Khadija are mentioned in the Qur'an:

أَلَمْ نَجِدْكَ يَتِيمًا فَآوَىٰ

Did He not find you an orphan and give you shelter?

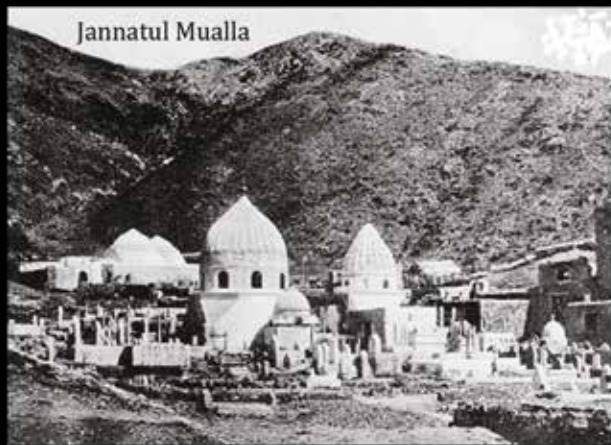
وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَىٰ

And find you lost (that is, unrecognized by men) and guide (them to you)?

وَوَجَدَكَ غَالِيًا فَأَغْنَىٰ

And find you in want and make you to be free from want?

SURATUD DHUHA 93:6-8



VISIT TO TA'IF 620 CE (AGE 50)



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) and Suratul Ahqaf 46:29-32.



BEYOND MAKKA

620 – 622 CE (AGE 50–52)

PLEDGE OF **AQABA** (MOUNTAIN PASS)

- 1) We will not associate anyone with God
- 2) We will not steal
- 3) We will not commit adultery
- 4) We will not slander
- 5) We will obey Rasulullah

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 tribes of Tufayl ibn Amr and Abu Dhar Ghifari came to see him and accepted Islam. Twenty Christians from Nazerath came to visit him and accepted Islam. Six men from Yathrib (Madina) who had heard Muhammad (pbuh) at Aqaba (a mountain pass between Mina and 'Arafat) took his message to Yathrib.

The next year 12 people met Muhammad (pbuh) at Aqaba and took a pledge to uphold the values taught by Muhammad (pbuh). A year later 73 men and 2 women came to take the same pledge known as the second pledge of Aqaba.



ISRAA' WAL MI'RAJ (OVERNIGHT JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM AND TO THE HEAVENS)

622 CE (AGE 52)

On the 27th of Rajab when he was 52 years old, Muhammad (pbuh) was taken on a journey to the heavens to see the glory of the Universe. The Mi'raj is one of the most awesome journeys recorded in the Qur'an in Suratul Israa (17:1)

مُبْرَأَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدٍ لَّيْلًا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى الَّذِي بَارَكْنَا

حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِّيَهُ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ

Glory be to Him Who made His servant to go on a night from the Sacred Mosque to the remote mosque of which We have blessed the precincts, so that We may show to him some of Our signs; surely He is the Hearing, the Seeing.



THE HIJRA MIGRATION TO YATHRIB (MADINA)

1 AH/622 CE (AGE 53)



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 (pbuh) sleeping in his bed accompanied by Abu Bakr to go to Yathrib (Madina) whose leaders had invited him for his wisdom.

When the Quraysh found Ali (pbuh) 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. Abu Bakr was scared and Muhammad (pbuh) consoled him with aya from Suratul Tawba 9:40.

If you will not aid him, Allah certainly aided him when those who disbelieved expelled him, he being the second of the two, when they were both in the cave, when he said to his companion: Grieve not, surely Allah is with us. So Allah sent down His tranquillity upon him and strengthened him with hosts which you did not see, and made lowest the word of those who disbelieved; and the word of Allah, that is the highest; and Allah is Mighty, Wise.

A spider's web and a pigeons nest at the entrance prevented the search party from entering the cave.





BUILDING OF THE MOSQUE IN MADINA

1AH/622 CE (AGE 53)

They continued their journey reaching Quba (2 miles south of Yathrib) a week later on the 12th of Rabi ul Awwal 1AH. Muhammad (pbuh) waited there for four days for Ali (pbuh).

The first masjid was built in Quba and it is the first masjid where Salat ul Jumua' was recited. Muhammad (pbuh) and his followers entered Yathrib shortly before noon on Friday 16th of Rabi ul Awwal (1 October 622 CE). He was given a warm welcome and Yathrib soon became known as Madinatun Nabi, the City of the Prophet. Such was the significance of the Hijra that it dates the Muslim Hijri calendar.

The first thing Muhammad (pbuh) did was to organise the building of a mosque. Purchasing the land on which his she camel Kiswa had stopped from 2 brothers – Sahal and Suhayl a clay brick structure was built 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 rooms for those who had nowhere to live in what was called 'Suffa'.





BROTHERHOOD

2AH/623 CE (AGE 54)

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 Muhajir (emigrant) a brother of an Ansar (Helper of Madina). "Surely those who believed and fled (their homes) and struggled hard in Allah's way with their property and their souls, and those who gave shelter and helped-- these are guardians of each other....." SURATUL ANFAL 8:72

For himself he established brotherhood with Ali (pbuh) saying: "You are my brother in the life of this world and in the hereafter".



SALAA (DAILY PRAYERS) AND SAWM (FASTING) ARE MADE OBLIGATORY

2AH/623 CE (AGE 54)

Bilal (the first Muadhin of Islam) was taught the adhan by Ali (pbuh) who learnt it from Muhammad (pbuh) when he returned from Mi'raj. It is in this year that Bilal started reciting the Adhan publicly.

Zakatul Fitr and the Eid Salaa were also introduced in this year.



The background image shows the Dome of the Rock on the left, with its large, weathered dome and minaret. To the right is the Kaaba, a large black cube-shaped structure with gold bands and minarets. The sky is clear blue.

THE CHANGE OF THE QIBLAH FROM JERUSALEM TO THE KA'BA

2AH/623 CE (AGE 54)

It was whilst praying in Masjid-e-Qiblatayn - (The masjid with two qiblas) that Muhammad (pbuh) was given the order by Allah to change the qibla from Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) to the Ka'ba in Makka.

Indeed We see the turning of your face to heaven, so We shall surely turn you to a qiblah which you shall like; turn then your face towards the Sacred Mosque, and wherever you are, turn your face towards it..... SURATUL BAQARA 2:144



MARRIAGE OF ALI (PBUH) & FATIMA (PBUH)

2AH/624 CE (AGE 54)



In explanation to someone about Fatima (pbuh), Ali (pbuh) said: "Should I speak to you about Fatima (pbuh) and Myself?

She was my spouse who was the most beloved to the Prophet.....


I never angered her or forced her to do something she didn't like up to the day she died. Neither did she anger me or disobey me. In fact whenever I looked at her all depression and sadness lifted from my heart"

"We lived like 2 pigeons in a cocoon".



BATTLE OF BADR

2AH/624 CE (AGE 54)



Medina
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.



BATTLE OF UHUD

3AH/625 CE (AGE 55)

Medina
Battle of Uhud

Mecca

Riyadh

Tropic of Cancer

BAHRAIN Gulf

QATAR

UNION OF ARAB EMIRATES

Dubai

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 that some of the soldiers had abandoned their posts, they went for the booty allowing the Quraysh to attack from behind and so suffered a heavy blow.

Muhammad's (pbuh) uncle Hamza was killed in Uhud.



BIRTH OF IMAM HASAN (PBUH) 3AH/625 CE
BIRTH OF IMAM HUSAYN (PBUH) 4AH/626 CE
(AGE 55-56)



The first grand children of Muhammad (pbuh) born to Fatima & Ali (pbuh).

BATTLE OF AHZAB (KHANDAQUE) DEFENCE OF MADINA

5AH/627 CE (AGE 5)

● Battle of Ahzab
● 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.

"O you who believe! Call to mind the favor of Allah to you when there came down upon you hosts, so We sent against them a strong wind and hosts, that you saw not, and Allah is Seeing what you do...." Suratul Ahzab 33:9



TREATY OF HUDAYBIYYA

5AH/627 CE (AGE 58)



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 Hudaybiyya and an envoy was sent to ask permission to visit the Ka'ba.

It was denied but a treaty was signed which gave him the peace, allowing him to consolidate most of the tribes in Arabia and be able to send invitations to Islam to the rulers of neighbouring countries.

The first 6 verses of the chapter of Victory (48) were revealed after Hudaybiyya describing the treaty as a victory.



BATTLE OF KHAYBER

7AH/628 CE (AGE 59)

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).

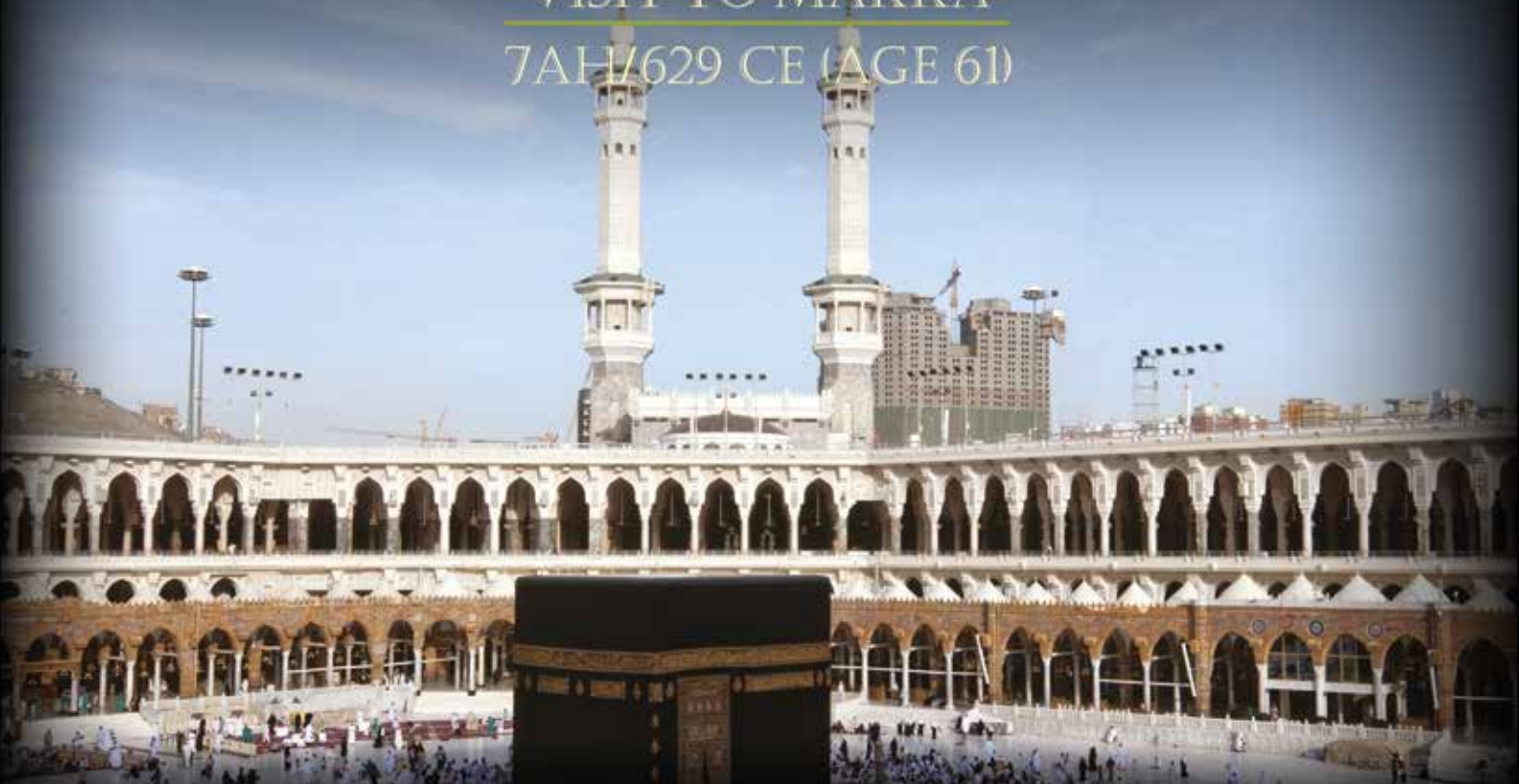
They had built 7 strong forts (Khayber means a fort). Even here they were constantly plotting to attack the Muslims. The Prophet decided to stop them and in Muharram 7 A.H., Muhammad (pbuh) with 1400 Muslims had surrounded all the forts. In the course of a month all the forts were defeated.

A piece of land called Fadak was gifted to him by one of the tribes and he gave it to his daughter Fatima (pbuh).



VISIT TO MAKKA

7AH/629 CE (AGE 61)



According to the terms of the treaty of Hudaibiyya, 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.



INTRODUCTION OF THE 3 STEP MIMBAR

8AH/629 CE (AGE 61)

The Prophet used to lean against a date palm trunk before the mimbar was built. After the mimbar was built, the Prophet (pbuh) used it for delivering his khutbas. On the first day he sat on the mimbar, sound was heard from the date palm.

The Prophet (pbuh) came down from the mimbar, hugged the date palm and told it that it would accompany him to Janna. When the date palm dried up and died, it was buried there and a pillar was raised in it's memory called the pillar of hannana (the sound a baby camel makes when it is separated from its mother).

The pillar is within the mihrab of Masjidun Nabi in Madina.



BATTLE OF MU'TA

8AH/629 CE (AGE 61)



• Mu'ta

The envoy sent to Syria by Muhammad (pbuh) was killed by the Romans.

This eventually resulted in the Battle of Mu'ta fought near the village of Mu'ta, east of the Jordan River and Karak, between the Muslims who numbered 3000 and a 200,000 strong army of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire.

It was in this battle that Ja'fer ibn Abu Talib(Tayyar) was killed.



CONQUEST OF MAKKA

9AH/630 CE (AGE 62)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

1. When there comes the help of Allah and the victory,

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

2. And you see men entering the religion of Allah in companies,

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

3. Then celebrate the praise of your Lord, and ask His forgiveness; surely He is oft-returning (to mercy).

By now, the balance of power had shifted radically away from once-powerful Makka toward Muhammad and the Muslims.

In January, 630 AD, 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. Suratun Nasr was revealed.



BIRTH & DEATH OF IBRAHIM (PROPHET'S SON)

9-10AH/630-631 CE (AGE 62-63)

Ibrahim fell ill after the Battle of Tabuk at which time he was over a year old.

Muhammad (pbuh) his eyes filled with tears said: "The eyes send their tears and the heart is saddened, but we do not say anything except that which pleases our Lord. Indeed, O Ibrahim, we are bereaved by your departure from us".

His death coincided with an eclipse of the sun and a rumour went out saying that the sun was eclipsed in sadness over the death of Ibrahim.

Upon hearing this Muhammad (pbuh) said:

"The sun and the moon are signs of God.

They are eclipsed neither for the death nor birth of any man.
On beholding an eclipse, therefore, remember God and turn to Him in prayer".



BATTLE OF HUNAYN

9AH/630 CE (AGE 62)



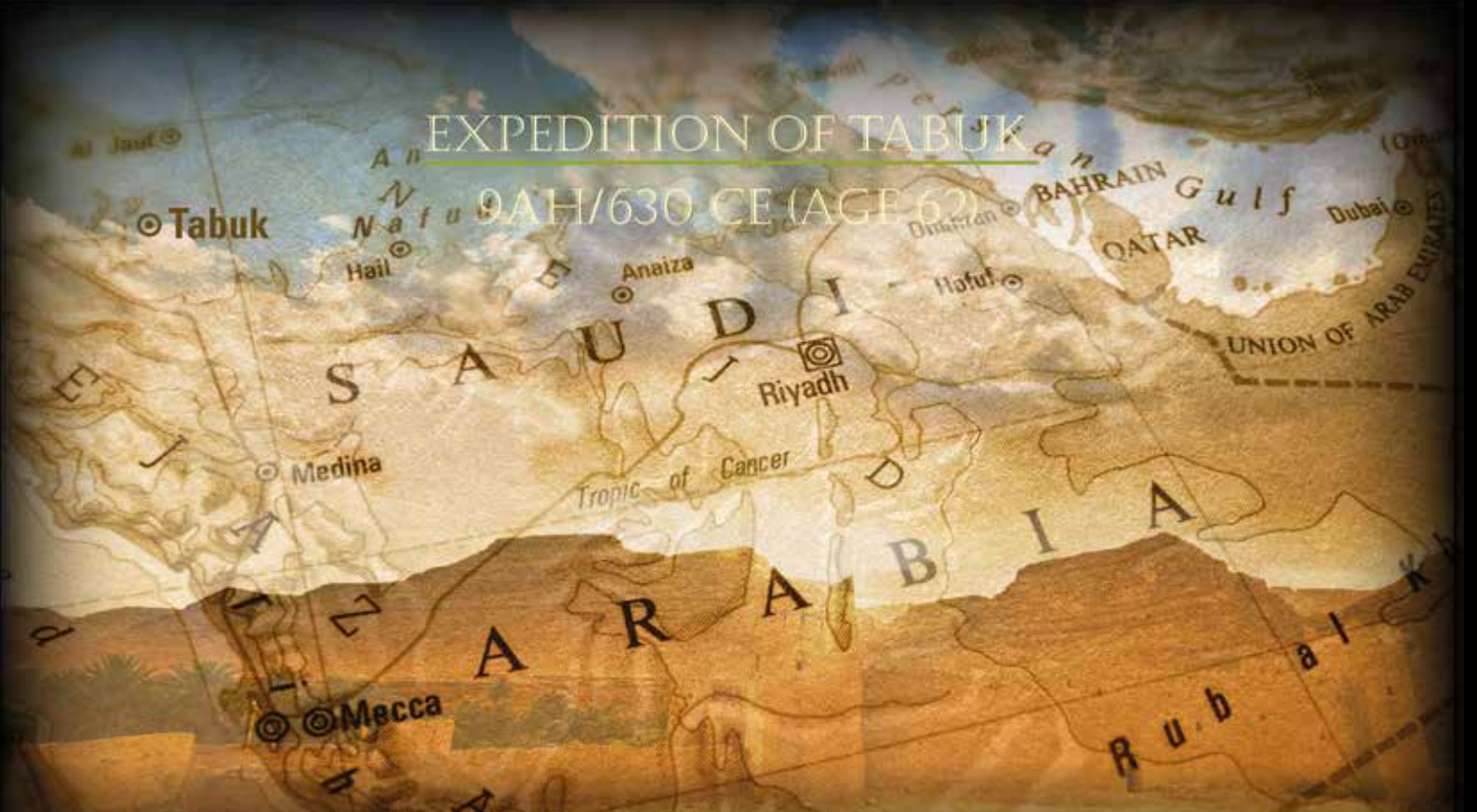
A battle was fought against the tribes of Hawazin & Thaqeef, 10 miles from Makka at Hunayn. The battle strategy not followed by one of the commanders who was then taken by surprise throwing the Muslims into disarray. A few remained steadfast and managed to bring order by following Muhammad's (pbuh) instructions.

The Prophet (pbuh) rode his white mule Dul Dul which was given to him by Muqawqis (The ruler of Egypt).



EXPEDITION OF TABUK

9AH/630 CE (AGE 62)



A report had come to Muhammad (pbuh) that the Romans were planning an attack.

Muhammad (pbuh) decided to lead a Muslim army into Roman territory before the Romans threatened the heart of Islam.

When they reached Tabuk (midway between Madina and Damascus), the news came that the Romans had withdrawn from the border towns. Muhammad (pbuh) returned to Madina. Tabuk was the last campaign in which Muhammad (pbuh) participated.



The background of the slide features a close-up photograph of two hands. The hand on the left is open, palm up, with a string of dark red beads resting on the fingers. The hand on the right is in a prayer position, with fingers together and palm facing inward. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the textures of the skin and the beads against a dark background.

MUBAHILA

10AH/630 CE (AGE 62)

Muhammad (pbuh) invited the Christians of Najran on the 24th 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 withdrawal of the mercy of God on those who lie!" 3:61

Muhammad (pbuh) brought Ali, Fatima, Hasan & Husayn (pbuh). The Christian delegation on seeing them withdrew from the Mubahila.



HAJJ AL-WIDAA (FAREWELL PILGRIMAGE)

10AH/631 CE (AGE 63)

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.





GHADEER

10AH/631 CE (AGE 63)

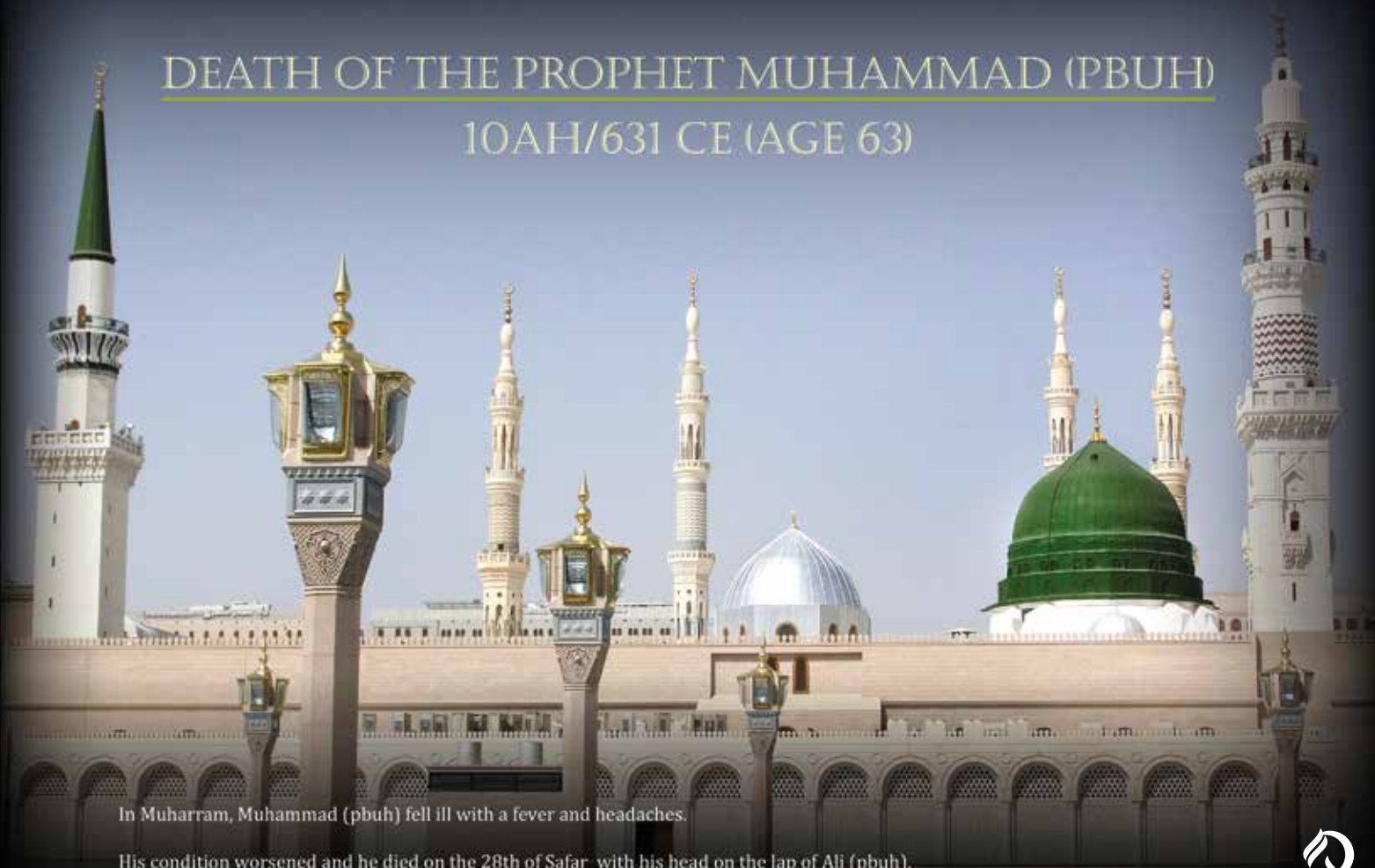
On the way back from the farewell Hajj, Muhammad (pbuh) stopped at Ghadeer and ordered that a pulpit be made with the saddles. Here he declared his successor in response to verse 5:67 by raising the hand of Ali (pbuh) and saying "For whomsoever I am Leader (mawla); Ali is his Leader (mawla)".

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".



DEATH OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

10AH/631 CE (AGE 63)



In Muharram, Muhammad (pbuh) fell ill with a fever and headaches.

His condition worsened and he died on the 28th of Safar with his head on the lap of Ali (pbuh).



HADITH AL THAQALAYN

PROPHET
MUHAMMAD
(PBUH)

SAYYIDA
FATIMA
(PBUH)

IMAM
ALI
(PBUH)

IMAM
HASAN
(PBUH)

IMAM
HUSAYN
(PBUH)

IMAM ALI
ZAYNUL
ABIDEEN
(PBUH)

IMAM
MUHAMMAD
AL-BAQIR
(PBUH)

IMAM JA'FER
AS-SADIQ
(PBUH)

IMAM MUSA
AL-KADHIM
(PBUH)

IMAM ALI
AR-RIDHA
(PBUH)

IMAM
MUHAMMAD
AT-TAQI
(PBUH)

IMAM ALI
AN-NAQI
(PBUH)

IMAM HASAN
AL-ASKERI
(PBUH)

IMAM
MUHAMMAD
AL-MAHDI
(PBUH)



"Indeed, I am leaving behind two important (weighty) things: The Book of God (Qur'an) and my Ahlulbayt (itra'), for indeed, the two will never separate until they meet me by the stream of Kawthar on the day of Judgement."



THE MARRIAGES OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

The marriages of the Prophet (pbuh) can be divided into 3 categories:

0 – 25 Years – not married

25 – 52 Years – married to Khadija (one wife for 26 years)

52 – 63 Years – married for 3 reasons:



He married for political reasons. Through these marriages, he was able to establish ties with neighbouring communities and also strengthening the bonds of companions.

He married the women who were widowed in order to secure their honour.

He married in order to establish a law.

- AYESHA
- HAFSA
- UMM HABIBA
- JUWAYIRIYYA
- SAFIYA
- MARIYA
- SAWDA
- UMM SALAMA
- ZAYNAB BINT KHUZAIMA
- MAYMUNA
- ZAYNAB BINT JAHASH
(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.



