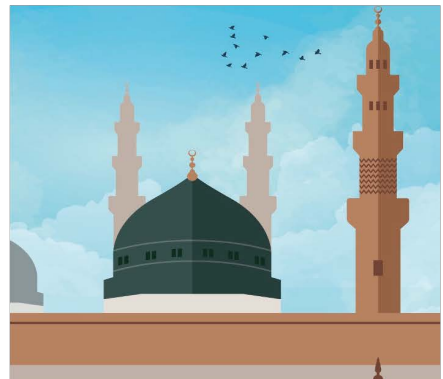
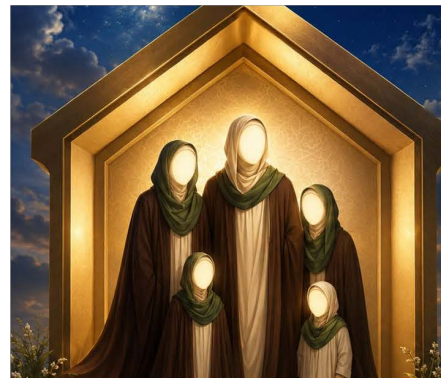
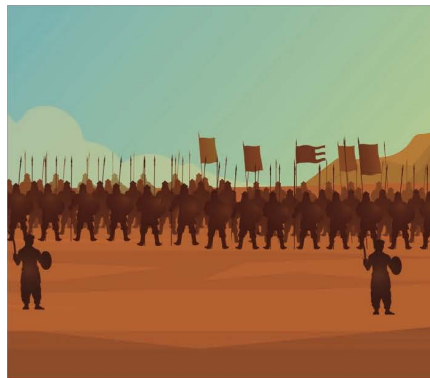
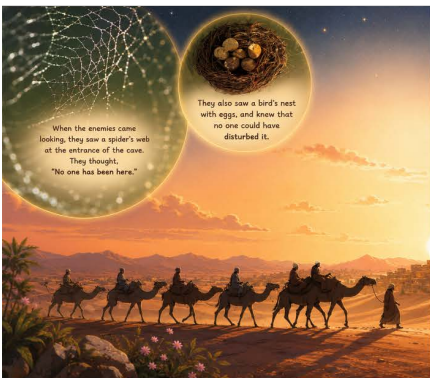
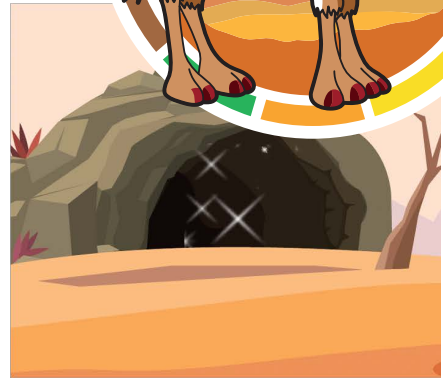


# Let us learn about Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh)



8-12 years



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PROPHET  
MUHAMMAD  
(PBUH)

# RAHMATUL LIL 'AALAMEEN MERCY TO ALL HUMANKIND

|                   |                                                                    |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Great Grandfather | Amr (Hashim)                                                       |
| Grandfather       | Shaybatul Hamd (Abdul Muttalib)                                    |
| Father            | Abdullah                                                           |
| Mother            | Amina                                                              |
| Kuniyya           | Abul Qasim                                                         |
| Birth             | Friday 17th of Rabi ul Awwal - 570 AD -<br>The year 1 'Aamul Feel. |
| Death             | 28th Safar 11 A.H. at the age of 63.<br>Buried in Madina           |



He was the founder of the Quraysh trade caravans. He signed an agreement between the Quraysh and the ruler of Syria which enabled goods to be exchanged freely between their two countries. This encouraged more rulers to participate and it made Makka a leading trade centre.

Once there was a famine in Arabia and Amr took all his belongings to Syria exchanging them for flour and dried bread. He also killed all his camels and fed his people bread and meat until the famine was over.

This earned him the name Hashim - one who breaks bread.

At that time also in Arabia there was a custom whereby those who could not afford to feed themselves would leave Makka and go to the desert where they would live in a tent until they died of hunger and thirst.

The Quraysh thought that was better than begging. Hashim changed this , introducing a plan whereby one rich family was united with one poor family. The two helped each other in trading and thus both gained.

Hashim died in Syria. He had 5 sons - two of whom were Shaybatul Hamd (Abdul Muttalib) , and Asad (Imam Ali's grandfather).



Shaybatul Hamd's mother was called Salma. One of the conditions of her marriage with Hashim had been that she return to her parents at the time of childbirth. When childbirth approached she left Makka to go to her parents in Yathrib (Madina). Her son was born there .

He had a patch of white hair on the front of his head and was thus called Shayba - one with white hair. As a child his manners were so good that he was called Shaybatul Hamd - the one with white hair who is praiseworthy. His father died shortly after Shayba's birth.

A person from Makka once on his visit to Yathrib (Madina) saw a boy who was very good at archery calling himself the son of the chief of Makka. When he returned to Makka he told Muttalib (Hashim's brother) about the boy. Muttalib went to Yathrib and found that the boy was his brother Hashim's son. With Salma's permission he took Shaybatul Hamd to Makka.

When the people of Makka saw Muttalib enter the town with a young boy they assumed that he was Muttalib's slave and called him Abdul Muttalib - slave of Muttalib. Although Muttalib explained that he was his nephew the name stuck. He grew up to be the chief of Makka and was known as Sayyidul Bat'ha (Makka was known as Bat'ha).

He was also known as Mutimut Tayyar (feeder of birds) because besides feeding the pilgrims who came to visit the Ka'ba he used to feed the birds and animals around the Ka'ba too.

He introduced many systems which were later introduced in Islam e.g.

- a) He gave away to charity one fifth of treasure that he found.
- b) He did not let his family drink intoxicants - alcohol, drugs, .....
- c) He cut off the fingers of thieves.
- d) He discouraged the tawaaf of the Ka'ba without clothes.
- e) He stopped marriages between mahram.
- f) He was the first person to make and fulfil 'nadh'r'.
- g) He discouraged the burying of baby girls alive.
- h) He set the fine of 10 camels for killing a person by mistake.

The well of Zam Zam had been closed by the tribe of Banu Jurhum who had been chased out of Makka a long time before. Abdul Muttalib dreamt of it's position and re-dug it making it serviceable again. He also found treasure in it - two gold deer, some swords and battle armour. It was then that he gave away one fifth of it.



The king of Yemen had built a beautiful church decorated with the best of everything. He wanted people to visit Yemen instead of going to Makka to visit the Ka'ba. In spite of all his efforts people still preferred Makka.

He decided the only thing to do was to destroy the Ka'ba. He chose the bravest of his soldiers called Abraha to take a large army and an elephant and destroy the Ka'ba.

On their way to Makka, the army of Abraha destroyed everything in their path. They also stole hundreds of camels including some belonging to Abdul Muttalib.

Abdul Muttalib knew that Abraha and his army were coming to destroy the Ka'ba. He went to the Ka'ba and prayed earnestly:

"O Allah! save Your house and do not let them destroy it!!"

Then he went to see Abraha and asked for the return of his camels. Abraha was shocked! "I have come to destroy the Ka'ba and all you are worried about is your camels?"

Abdul Muttalib replied: "The camels belong to me, so I ask for their return. The Ka'ba belongs to Allah and He will look after it himself."

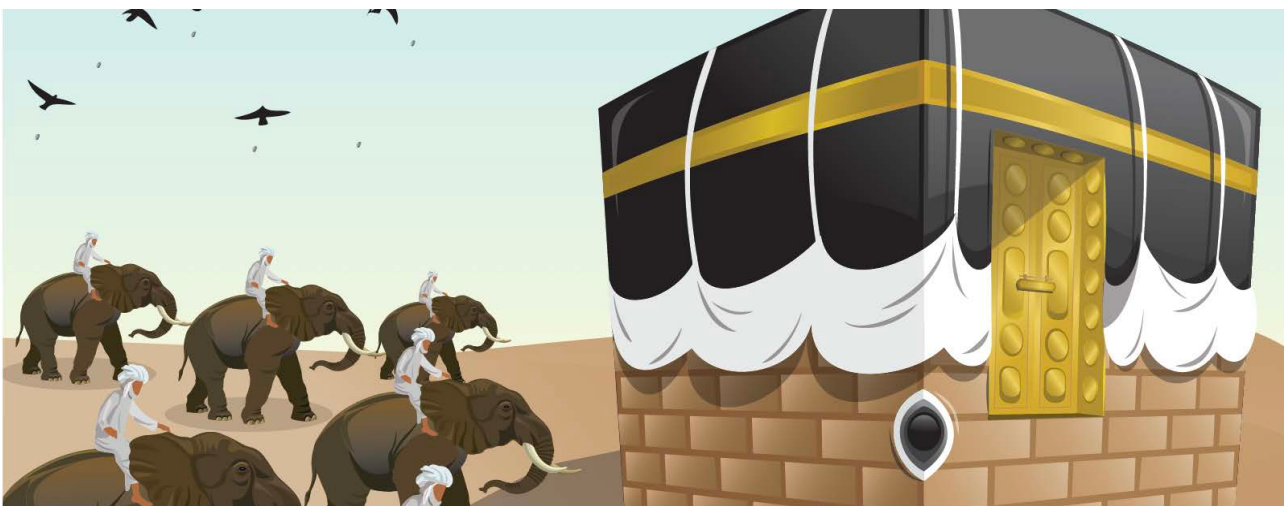
When Abraha heard this he returned the camels and marched forward to destroy the Ka'ba. Allah sent a flock of birds who flew over the army and pelted them with pieces of baked clay which killed the elephant and the soldiers.

All except Abraha were destroyed and he rushed back to Yemen to tell the King what had happened. A single bird followed Abraha.

"What sort of amazing birds were these?" asked the furious king. Abraha pointed up showing the bird. Just then the bird pelted Abraha and he died instantly in front of the King.

Allah narrates this incident in Suratul Feel.

Abdul Muttalib was a great support to the Prophet (SAW and died at the age of 82 years leaving 12 sons and 5 daughters.



The Christian priests had a shirt that belonged to Prophet Yahya (pbuh). They knew from their scriptures that when the father of the last Prophet would be born, blood would appear on the shirt.

They knew therefore when Hazrat Abdullah (pbuh) was born and were searching for him. He was his father's favourite son.

Abdul Muttalib had vowed that when he had ten sons, he would sacrifice one. He drew lots and the name of Abdullah came up. Abdullah was very good and much liked by the people of Makka. When they saw that Abdul Muttalib was going to sacrifice him they persuaded him to go to a wise woman in Yathrib who could tell him of an alternative sacrifice.

It was agreed that lots would be drawn using camels. 10 lots were drawn of 10 camels each. Eventually 100 camels were sacrificed, and Abdullah was saved.

The Prophet (Pbuh) used to say that he was the son of two sacrifices - Ismail & Abdullah.

Abdul Muttalib dreamt that Abdullah should be married to Amina, daughter of Wahab. They were married a year before the 'Year of the Elephant'.

When Sayyida Amina (pbuh) was

pregnant, Abdullah went with a trade caravan to Syria. On the way back he fell ill and died before the Prophet (pbuh) was born. He is buried in Madina.

He left some camels, goats and a slave girl called Umme Ayman which were given to the Prophet (pbuh).

Sayyida Amina was very sad after her husband died. When the Prophet (pbuh) was six years old she too died on the way back from visiting Abdullah's grave. She is buried in Abwa, a place between Makka and Madina.



Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) has said that Allah created the light of Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) before any of his creations.

He was born in the year of the Elephant (570 C.E.) in the month of Rabi ul Awwal. It was just after sunrise on Friday the seventeenth.

Shaytan who had been previously allowed to visit the heavens suddenly found that he could not go.

He went to the Ka'ba disguised as a little bird and saw angels celebrating. Jibraail saw him and recognised him.

He was asked to leave but asked Jibraail to tell him what had happened. Jibaraail told him that the last of the Prophets; Muhammad (pbuh) was born.

Shaytan left weeping and wailing. It is said that he wept for forty days.

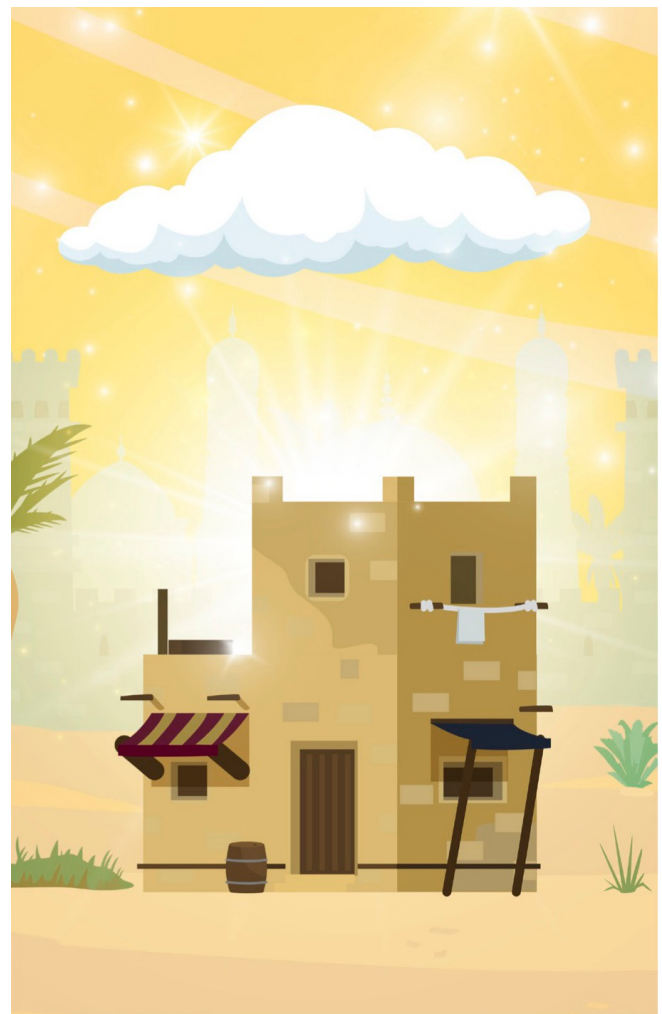
It is also said that all the idols fell on their faces and the palace of Kisra, who was emperor of Persia, started shaking and had cracks in it.

Abdul Muttalib saw a white cloud shadowing the house of Sayyida Amina (pbuh) and ran to enquire.

He was told of the birth of Muhammad (pbuh).

Inspired by Allah, Abdul Muttalib named the child Muhammad. When asked why; he replied that he wished that Muhammad should be praised in the heavens and in the earth (Muhammad means one who is praiseworthy).

It is said that Sayyida Amina (pbuh) had named him Ahmed before Abdul Muttalib called him Muhammad.



Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) father, Hazrat Abdullah, passed away before he was born.

As was the custom, he spent the first five years of his life in the desert with his wet nurse, Halima, and her people from the tribe of Bani Sa'd.

During this time, Halima took him to visit his mother on several occasions before eventually returning him to her care.

Sayyida Amina later decided to take the Prophet to Yathrib to visit the grave of his father, Hazrat Abdullah. She travelled with Umme Ayman, but on the journey back to Makka, Sayyida Amina passed away at a place called Abwa, where she was buried.

The Prophet was then cared for by his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib.

When Abdul Muttalib died a few years later, the loss deeply affected the Prophet (pbuh).

These early hardships helped prepare him for the difficulties he would face later in life.

After Abdul Muttalib passed away, Abu Talib became the Prophet's guardian. Abu Talib was the brother of Hazrat Abdullah and the father of Imam Ali (pbuh).

During the Battles of Fajjar, also known as the unjust battles,

he was known for his bravery and strength.

He also showed his sense of justice and leadership through the Covenant of the Youths, known as Hilful Fuzul, which was formed to protect the rights of the oppressed.

He worked as a shepherd for the people of Makka.

When Abu Talib travelled for trade to Syria and Yemen, he took the Prophet with him, and people noticed his abilities and character.

When Sayyida Khadija heard about his honesty and skill in trade, she employed him to manage her trade caravans. His first journey on her behalf was more successful than any she had experienced before.

Sayyida Khadija asked her friend Nafisa to find out whether the Prophet would agree to marry her. He accepted, and they were married in 595 CE. Their marriage was happy and blessed with two sons, Qasim and Abdullah, who were also known as Tayyib and Tahir, though both passed away in infancy, and one daughter, Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh).

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) often spent time in the Cave of Hira on the Mountain of Light, where he would meditate and pray.



Once, the Ka'ba was being rebuilt. The people of Makka were all working together to build it.

When the walls reached the level where they had to place the 'Hajar al-Aswad' (The black stone) the work stopped. Everyone wanted to place the black stone in its position because it was so important.

There was a big argument and it seemed like there would be a civil war in Makka.

A wise man spoke out and said: "Do not make war because it destroys homes and cities. It causes misery and hardship. Find a solution to your problem."

He suggested that they choose a person who would decide what to do from themselves. The people asked who and how they should choose. The wise man suggested that they appoint the first person who enters Masjid al Haram through a particular door which he pointed towards. Everyone agreed and all eyes were fixed on the door.

A young man entered. Everyone was glad for it was Muhammad Al-Amin (pbuh) (The Trustworthy One). They crowded around him and told him what had happened.

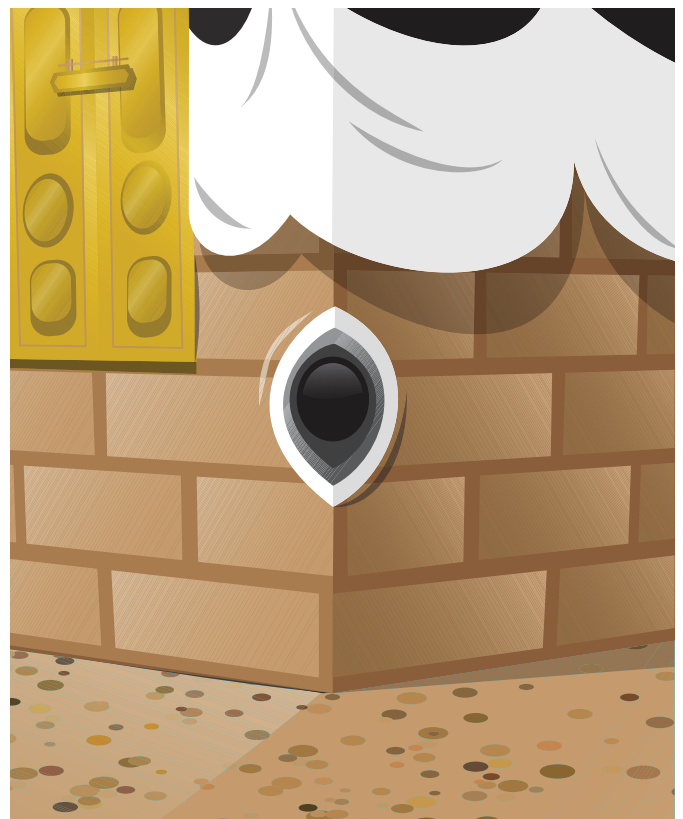
He told them, "All the leading men

of Makka must share in this important work."

The people looked surprised, "How is that possible?"

Muhammad (pbuh) gave instructions for all the leaders of the tribes to be present. When they had all assembled, he took off his cloak and placed the Hajar al-Aswad in the middle. He asked all the leaders to pick the cloak and bring it to the side of the Ka'ba.

Muhammad (pbuh) gently guided the stone to its special place. All the people were pleased. He had not yet declared his prophethood but despite this, the people of Makka used to turn to him to settle their differences.



As soon as the Prophet (pbuh) announced that there are no gods but Allah, he was rejected totally. He remained the same person - with the excellent akhlaq but what had changed is that he had declared his belief in Allah.

When he was forty he got the first revelations in the cave of Hira in mountain of Noor (Light) where he used to meditate. It was brought by angel Jibrail and it was the first five ayaat of Suratul Alaq.

"Read in the name of your Lord who created (all);

He created man from a clot of blood;  
Read! Your Lord is the most bountiful,  
Who by the pen taught man what he did not know".

It was the 27th of Rajab (The day of Be'that) in the 14th year of the life of the Prophet.

He was busy in remembrance of Allah in his usual place in the cave of Mount Noor (a mountain situated in the north of Makka).

The angel Jibrail came to him and recited to him the above ayaat of the Qur'an. The Prophet had not been taught to read and write by any on earth but

his abilities were taught to him by the Lord. The first person who the Prophet told of this was his wife - Sayyida Khadija. She immediately testified to his Prophethood and gave him her full support.

The Prophet began the preaching of his mission to a limited circle for the first three years. Then he was asked by Allah to invite his near relations to Islam.

"And warn your nearest relatives."  
Suratush Shu'ara 26:214



The Prophet (pbuh) arranged a meal inviting 40 of his relations. This is known as 'Da'watul Dhul Ashira'.

He invited them towards Allah and introduced himself as the Messenger of Allah. He then asked thrice:

"Which one of you will support me so that he may become my brother, wasi and successor after me?"

Each time Imam Ali (pbuh) who was 15 years old at the time stood up and said: "O Prophet of Allah! I am prepared to support you!" The Prophet (pbuh) held Imam Ali's (pbuh) hand high and told his audience that Ali (pbuh) would be his successor and they should listen to him and follow him.

The others who were present taunted Abu Talib saying he would now have to take orders from his son. The meeting ended.



After this he began preaching openly to the Quraysh who reacted violently. The Prophet and his followers were constantly harassed.

The Prophet was not allowed to worship in the Ka'ba.

Thorns were strewn in his path, dirt and filth were thrown at him, he was accused of being a madman, magician and poet and was taunted and insulted.

His faithful companions too were tortured. Some were placed on the hot sands and heavy stones were put on their chests, nooses were put round their necks and they were dragged in the streets.

The first martyr of Islam was Sumayya, the mother of one of the companions of the Prophet, Ammar Yasir.

The Prophet had about 100 followers and physical cruelty made life unbearable in Makka. The Prophet advised his followers to go to Abyssinia under the leadership of Jaffer Tayyar. This was the first Hijra in Islam (in the fifth year of Prophet hood) and 15 people took part in it. The Prophet then advised a second Hijra.

When the Quraysh found out that the Muslims were living peacefully in Abyssinia, they sent expensive gifts to the ministers of the King of Abyssinia to bribe them.

Then they sent their representative Amr Al-Aas who visited King Najashi (of Abyssinia) asking for the return of the Muslims claiming that they had invented a new religion.

The ministers loudly supported the request. King Najashi asked whether the Muslims had killed anyone, stolen property or committed any crimes. Amr relied that their only crime was the invention of a new religion.

King Najashi called Ja'fer bin Abu Talib to the court and asked him why the Muslims had abandoned the religion of their forefathers and started a new religion.

King Najashi was impressed with what Ja'fer said and asked him to recite some ayaat from the Qur'an.

Ja'fer recited ayaat from Suratu Maryam which moved the King and his ministers.

Frustrated that they could not overcome the Prophet, the Quraysh boycotted the families of Hashim and Muttalib, having no contact with them nor allowing food or drink to reach to them.

Abu Talib had no choice but to take them to a valley belonging to him called Shib-e-Abu Talib.

For three long years from Muharram in the 7th year after declaration of Prophethood they stayed there under so much hardship that at times they lived on leaves and grass.

They came out when the Prophet told Abu Talib that the agreement signed by all the Quraysh to boycott them had been eaten up by insects and only the words "In the name of our Lord..." remained.

Abu Talib went and told this to the Quraysh who found it to be true and had no choice but to stop their boycott.

Shortly after Abu Talib and Khadija both died and this grieved the Prophet so much that he called the year Aamul Huzn (The year of grief).



"The hour drew near, and the moon was split apart; and if they see a miracle they turn aside and say: It is magic! ..." Suratul Qamar - 54:2, 3

The people of Makka once came to the Prophet (pbuh) and said: "If you are a Prophet of Allah, then make the moon split into two!"

The Prophet (pbuh) pointed to the moon and with Allah's help the moon was seen split into two parts.

A man called Ibn Abbas says that he

saw the peak of Mount Hira between the two parts of the moon.

The people then asked for the two parts to be joined together and it was done.

They saw the miracle with their own eyes. The Jews who were present became Muslims, but the Makkans like Abu Jahl said it was magic and walked away.

The crack is present in the moon even today.



One night the angel Jibraail came to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and said that he was to go on a special journey.

The Prophet (pbuh) travelled on a special mode of transport called Buraq which travelled faster than lightning. In Arabic lightning is Barq.

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was taken from the Ka'ba to Madina. From there he was taken to Mount Sinai where Prophet Musa (pbuh) had an appointment with Allah for forty nights.

From there he went to Baytulhaam (Bethlehem) where Prophet Isa (pbuh) was born and then to Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) where in the mosque of Aqsa he led Salaatul Jama'a, praying with all the other Prophets sent before him.

From Baytul Muqaddas, he was taken to the heavens where he met all the other Prophets and saw the places of punishment and the places of blessings.

He also went to the masjid in the heavens.

Allah says in the Qur'an that the Prophet (pbuh) was taken on this special journey so he could see some of the wonderful signs of Allah.

When we have a very good friend, we too want to show them our secrets and treasures. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) is a perfect Muslim who obeyed Allah all the time and so is very close to Allah.



The tableegh of the two people sent by the Prophet to Yathrib was so effective that in the same year 70 people came to Makka from Yathrib including the 12 who took the first pledge and all accepted Islam and invited the prophet to Yathrib. This pledge is called the Second Pledge of Aqaba.

The people of Makka who did not believe in Allah had tried everything to stop the spread of Islam

. They tried to stop the Prophet (pbuh) from believing in Allah by offering him riches and comfort but that did not work. They tried to be nasty to him and his followers but that too did not work so they decided to kill him.

They chose one person from each tribe to meet one night and kill the Prophet (pbuh) whilst he was sleeping.

Allah had told the Prophet (pbuh) of their plan through the angel Jibraail. The Prophet (pbuh) asked Imam Ali (pbuh) to sleep in his bed that night.

On hearing the request Imam Ali (pbuh) immediately did a sajda of shukr to thank Allah for having given him the honour of protecting the Prophet (pbuh).

The Prophet (pbuh) recited some ayaat of Sura Yaseen and slipped out of the house under the very noses of the killers. Imam Ali (pbuh) had never slept more peacefully.

Later in the night, the killers burst into the house. They lifted the blanket to find Imam Ali (pbuh) sleeping in the Prophet's (pbuh) place. Their plan had failed.

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was on his way to Madina where the people had invited him to come.

Immediately they started looking for the Prophet, was on his way to Madina where the people had invited him to come. They came right up to the mouth of the cave in which he was hiding, but did not look inside because a spider had woven its web round the entrance and a pair of pigeons had built their nest right at the mouth of the cave and neither was the web broken nor the eggs disturbed.

The Prophet reached Quba a few days later where he built the first ever mosque.

Thereafter they carried on to Yathrib. The Hijri calendar starts from the date they entered Yathrib, which was later called Madina.



## Change of name of Yathrib

The name of the city was changed to Madinatun Nabi, the city of the Prophet. Now, it is generally known as Madinatul Munawwara (The lighted city) or simply Madina.

## Building of the masjid

On arrival, a masjid was constructed at the place the Prophet's camel stopped and let the Prophet (pbuh) descend. The land belonged to two orphans from whom the Prophet (pbuh) bought the land for 10 dinars.

The construction of the masjid was shared between the Muslims. Even the Prophet (pbuh) had his share of work.. It was built with clay bricks and mud, with the trunks of palm trees as pillars and a roof of palm leaves.

Adjoining rooms were built on one side for the Prophet (pbuh) and his family and on the other side rooms for the homeless.

## Brotherhood between Ansars & Muhajirs

The Prophet established brotherhood between the Ansars (people of Madina) and Muhajirs (immigrants from Makka). The Ansars volunteered to share half of everything they had with their Muhajir brothers.

"Those who believed and migrated and strive in the cause of God with their persons and belongings and those who sheltered and helped them; they are indeed brothers to one another" 8:72

By this method the Prophet ensured unity of the Muslims.

The Quraysh were very angry about the establishing of Islam in Madina and the Prophets' emigration there. They gathered to attack the Muslims and several battles and skirmishes occurred around Madina.

## Change of Qibla

When the order of salaa was first revealed, the qibla was Baytul Muqaddas in Jerusalem. This was the practise in Makka and continued for 17 months after hijra.

One day when the Prophet was leading salaa, he was ordered to change qibla to the Ka'ba after completing two rakaats of the Dhuhr salaa. He at once changed direction without the need of a compass. The masjid where the order came is called Masjid Dhul Qiblatayn (The masjid with two qiblas).

"Many a time We have seen you turn your face towards the heavens. We will make you turn towards a qibla that will please you....."



When the Prophet heard the news that there was a trade caravan going to Syria from Makka under the leadership of Abu Sufyan he sent two men to gather information about it. It was discovered that it was a large caravan in which all the Makkans had shares. The Quraysh had decided to put all their savings into it and use the profits on arms, horses and other items of war to use against the Muslims.

The news was disturbing. The Prophet (pbuh) left Madina with 313 men, 2 horses and 70 camels to go to Badr which was a stopping point for the caravans. The Quraysh had confiscated all the property of all the Muslims who had left Makka for Madina and the Prophet therefore decided to confiscate the property of the caravan in compensation.

Abu Sufyan feared an attack from the Muslims and sent a messenger to Makka telling them of his fears. On receiving the message, an army of 1000 men, 100 horses and 700 camels under the leadership of Abu Jahl left Makka to go to Badr.

Meanwhile Abu Sufyan took a different route back to Makka avoiding Badr. Once he was back in Makka he called Abu Jahl back, but Abu Jahl was too proud and wanted to crush the Muslims with his large army. The two armies met at Badr on 17 Ramadhan 2 A.H.

In the beginning as per Arab custom, single combat (one to one) took place. The famous Quraysh warriors Utbah, Shayba and Walid came to challenge three 'Ansars' from Madina. The Quraysh refused to fight any of the 'Ansars', demanding their 'equals' and so the Prophet (pbuh) sent Ubayda, Hamza and Imam Ali (pbuh). The three Makkans were killed (Ubayda was hurt). The Quraysh got disturbed and began attacking en masse. In the thick of the battle the Prophet prayed to Allah. In Sura Al Anfal Allah gave the answer in aya 8 and 9, "When you asked for help from your Lord, He answered you. Indeed I will aid you with a thousand of the angels in rows after rows".

In Sura Aali Imran, aya 22, He says: "And indeed Allah assisted you at Badr when you were weak, so be careful (to your duty) to Allah so that you may be of the thankful ones. When you said to the believers 'Does it not suffice you that your Lord should assist you with three thousand angels sent down...'"

The Makkans got frightened and began to retreat. 70 prisoners were taken by the Muslims. The prisoners were treated with kindness, and some became Muslims. They were asked to gain their freedom by teaching 10 Muslims to read and write.

The battle of Badr strengthened the faith of the Muslims.



## BATTLE OF UHUD

The Quraysh wanting to avenge their dead in the battle of Badr gathered together a large force to attack the Muslims. The battle was fought at Uhud (3 miles from Madina) on the 7th of Shawwal 3 A.H.

Hind, the wife of Abu Sufyan hired a slave called Wahshi to specifically kill either the Prophet (pbuh) or Imam Ali (pbuh) or Hazrat Hamza (brother of the Prophet's father) to avenge the death of her father and brother who were killed at Badr.

The Makkans were losing and falling back. The Muslims thought the war was already won and started collecting the war booty. The archers who were guarding the mountain pass also left their posts although they had strict orders from the Prophet (pbuh) not to leave their posts.

"When you ran off without even glancing either side even though the Prophet was calling you back..." 3:152

The Muslims got attacked from behind and in the confusion a cry went up that the Prophet had been killed. This threw the Muslims into further confusion. Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman fled to the mountains.

Imam Ali (pbuh) continued to defend the Prophet. 70 Muslims were martyred.

## BATTLE OF KHANDAQ / AHZAAB

The Jews of Madina got together with the Quraysh of Makka many other tribes to fight the Muslims.

Under the leadership of Abu Sufyan, an army of 10,000 marched to Madina. It was Dhulqa'da of 5 A.H.

On hearing the news of their coming the Prophet consulted his companions and Salman Al-Farsi advised the digging of a ditch around Madina. The enemies had never seen anything like it and camped outside for 24 to 27 days.

A few of the Quraysh managed to cross the ditch but were killed, the bravest of them by Imam Ali (pbuh). The Muslims were running out of food and the enemies were getting restless with the cold and the rain.

The Prophet prayed for victory. A storm came which uprooted the enemies tents and terrified them.

They all fled the first of them being Abu Sufyan who was so upset that he tried to ride his camel without untying the ropes.

"O you who believe! Remember the favours of Allah to you when an army came against you and We sent a wind against them and forces that you did not see. But Allah sees all that you do. 33:9



The Prophet decided to perform the pilgrimage to the Ka'ba which until then had been denied to the Muslims.

The 1400 Muslims who accompanied the Prophet carried no weapons except their swords. They went towards Makka wearing their Ihram and taking 70 camels for sacrificing.

They camped 10 miles outside Makka at Hudaibiya, from where the Prophet sent a messenger to ask the Makkans for permission to enter.

The Quraysh refused even when the Prophet said they had come for a pilgrimage and not to fight. Uthman bin Affan (nephew of Abu Sufyan) was sent by the Prophet to talk to Abu Sufyan, the leader of the Quraysh.

He was told he could perform the Hajj alone, but the rest of the Muslims would not be allowed. He refused to take the offer. When he did not return the Muslims feared him dead.

The Prophet said there was a possibility of a battle now, so he took a promise (pledge) from the Muslims saying that they would support him even if faced with death.

The pledge was taken under an acacia tree and is known as the pledge of Ridhwan.

Soon afterwards Uthman returned safe. With him was Suhail bin Amr who was sent by the Quraysh to settle the matter. As a result, a treaty was signed by the Muslims and the Quraysh.

After 3 days at Hudaibiya the Muslims returned to Madina.

"Indeed Allah was well pleased with the believers when they pledged their allegiance to you under the tree. He knew what was in their hearts, so he sent down peace on them and rewarded them with an immediate victory" 48:18



On the way back Sura Al Fath (The Victory) was revealed which showed the victory of the Treaty although at the time it seemed against the Muslims.

The treaty brought welcomed peace and in the next 2 years more people became Muslims than in the previous 19 years since the declaration of Prophethood.

### TREATY OF HUDAYBIYYA

1. The Muslims should return to Madina without performing Hajj.
2. They could return next year for a maximum of 3 days.
3. They should not bring any arms except a sword which was sheathed.
4. There would be no war between the Muslims and the Quraysh for 10 years.
5. If a Makkan visited Madina without the permission of his tribe he would be sent back to Makka, but if a Muslim from Madina visited Makka without permission he would not be allowed to return.
6. This treaty would also apply to the allies and friends of either party.

### INVITATION TO THE NEIGHBOURING STATES

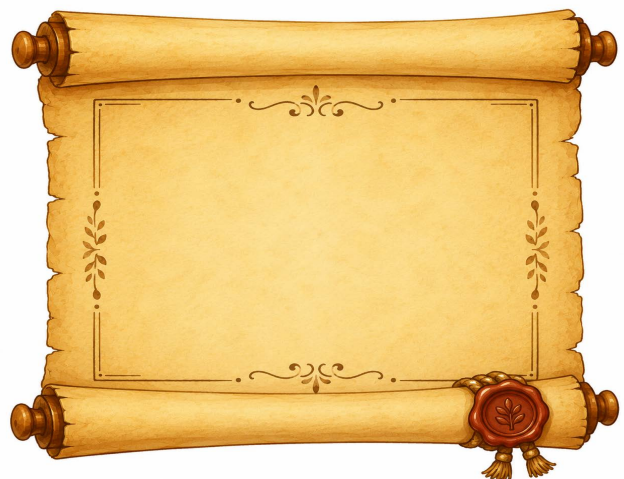
The peace given by the treaty of Hudaibiya allowed the Prophet to send the message of Islam to the countries near Arabia.

Letters were sent to Heraculis (Byzantine Emperor), Kisra Parviz (king of Persia), the King of Egypt and Abyssinia, the chief of Yemen and the chief of Syria.

Heraculis received the message with honour also sending gifts to the Prophet. The king of Persia however was enraged and tore the letter to pieces.

The Syrian chief sentenced the Muslim messenger to death and this became the cause of the conflict with the Christians, resulting in the Battles of Moota and Tabuk.

The king of Abyssinia accepted Islam and made arrangements for the return of Jaffar Tayyar and other Muslims to Madina.



"Allah had promised you many gains which you will take; so He gave this soon enough to you and withheld the hands of men from you that it may serve as a sign for the believers, and guide you on the straight path...."  
48:20

The Jews who were sent out of Madina had settled in Khayber (80 miles from Madina). They had built 7 strong forts (Khayber means a fort). The fort called Qamus was the strongest of them. They were constantly plotting to attack the Muslims.

The Prophet decided to stop them before they destroyed the Muslims. By the middle of Muharram 7 A.H. the Prophet with 1'400 Muslims had surrounded all the forts. In the course of a month all the forts were defeated except Qamus.

After giving the standard (flag to lead battle) to both Umar ibn al-Khattab and Abu Bakr ibn Abi Qahafa who returned unsuccessful the Prophet gave it to Imam Ali (pbuh) who killed the bravest of the Jewish warriors Marhab and tore off the gate of the fort enabling the Muslims to enter. The Jews inside the fort cried out for peace and the Prophet allowed them to peace and protection on the basis that they pay a tax equal to half the produce of their lands.

On the day of the victory of Khayber the Muslims who had gone to Abyssinia under the leadership of Jaffer Tayyar returned home and for the Prophet it was an occasion of double joy.

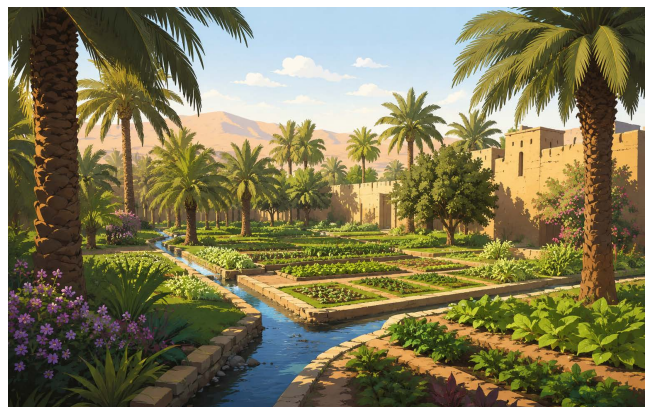
## Fadak

After the battle of Khayber the prophet sent Imam Ali (pbuh) to a Jewish tribe who lived in Fadak.

They agreed to accept the same conditions that the Jews of Khayber had without any battle i.e. in return for protection they would give half of the produce of their lands to the Prophet.

According to Islamic rules the lands got through war belonged to the Muslims, but the land given without war belonged to the Prophet.

Fadak therefore belonged to the Prophet, and he gave it as a gift to his daughter Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh).



"When there comes the help of Allah and the victory; And you see men entering the religion of Allah in groups. So, glorify your Lord and seek His forgiveness. Indeed He accepts Tawba." 110:2-4

One of the conditions of the treaty of Hudaibiya was that there would be no fighting between the Muslims and the Quraysh and their respective allies.

The allies of the Quraysh broke their agreement by attacking an ally of the Muslims.

The Prophet marched with 10'000 men and camped a short way away from Makka.

He entered Makka on Friday, 20th Ramadhan 8 A.H. almost unopposed.

He broke all the idols in the Ka'ba and then ordered Bilal to give adhan.

"Truth has come and falsehood has vanished; and falsehood is certainly a thing vanishing..." 17:81

He then gave a sermon after which he declared: "I shall speak to you as Yusuf spoke to his brothers.

'There is no reproach against you today, God will forgive. He is the most merciful and compassionate'". 12:92

Makka was conquered with no house destroyed and none hurt. With Imam Ali (pbuh) on the Prophet's shoulders, the Ka'ba was cleared of all the idols that were housed in it.

The result of this action saw many enter the religion and Sura Al Nasr was revealed.

Messengers were then sent to the neighbouring tribes calling them with peace and goodwill to Islam.

"(O Muhammad) Allah who has commanded you to follow the guidance of the Qur'an will certainly return you victoriously to your place of birth..." 28:85



"To those that argue with you concerning Jesus after the knowledge you have received say: Come, let us gather our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves.

We will pray together and call down the curse of Allah on every liar."  
Sura Aali Imran 3:61

When real arguments fail to produce the desired effect, then to wish for the intervention of Allah's judgement in order to sift the right from wrong; is called Mubahila.

In the year 9 A.H. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) wrote to the heads of different tribes and countries of the world inviting them to Islam. One of the letters was written to the Christian community of Najran.

A large delegation was appointed to go to meet the Prophet (pbuh). Warmly welcomed by the Prophet (pbuh) they were put up in one part of the mosque where they were allowed to perform their prayers comfortably. They asked the Prophet (pbuh) what he thought of Jesus, and he said:

"He was a human being created by God and was a prophet."

"Have you ever seen any child born

in this world without a father?" they asked.

The Prophet (pbuh) replied: "Jesus is like Adam in the sight of Allah. He created him from dust and then said to him 'be' and he was..." Sura Aali Imran 3:59

They could not answer to this argument but continued to debate the issue when the aya inviting them to a Mubahila was revealed.

They accepted the challenge and at the appointed hour arrived at the place where the Mubahila was going to take place.

There they saw the Ahlul Kisaa

The Prophet (pbuh), Imam Ali (pbuh) Imamayn Hasanayn (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) and immediately their leader Abu Harith said: "I see such face that if they raise their hands in supplication and pray to God that the biggest mountain may be moved from its place, the same will happen immediately.

We should in no circumstance engage in a Mubahila with these sacred people because it is possible that... not even one of us may remain alive on the face of the earth."

They withdrew from the Mubahila.



Since the time when Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) had built the Ka'ba, it had been a place of worship. Over the years, this worship had deteriorated into strange and undesirable practices. People used to dance naked around the Ka'ba, and they had put idols inside it.

Even after the conquest of Makka when these idols were broken, the people did not know how to perform the Hajj ceremonies properly. The Prophet (pbuh) therefore performed Hajj in 10 A.H., so that the people would remain in no doubt as to how it should be done.

He could also instruct the people about the boundaries of Mina and Arafaat and teach them about the times of departure from these places.

In Dhulqa'da he announced that he was going to perform the Hajj that year. Thousands gathered outside Madina awaiting the departure of the Prophet (pbuh).

The Prophet (pbuh) appointed Abu Dajana as his representative in Madina and proceeded toward Makka taking with him 60 animals for sacrifice.

At Zil Hulaifa, in the mosque of Shajara, he put on his Ihraam.

At Arafaat, the Prophet (pbuh) whilst mounted on his camel, delivered his famous and historical speech to

the thousands of people who had gathered. He addressed the people and went through a summary of his teachings to them. He repeated all the major and minor elements of Islamic principles so that there could be no doubt left in their minds. When he finished, he offered his noon and afternoon prayers with 100,000 men.

The Prophet (pbuh) then completed the Hajj

This Hajj is known as Hajjatul Wida (the Farewell Hajj) because it was the last Hajj that the Prophet (Pbuh) performed in his life. During this Hajj he demonstrated every feature of the ceremony, so that there could be no confusion later.



It was a hot sunny day. Lots and lots of people were coming back from Makka after doing hajj with the Prophet (pbuh).

They stopped at a place near Johfa which was known as Ghadeer e Khum.

The angel Jibraail came and told the Prophet (pbuh) that he had a special announcement for the Prophet (pbuh) to make to the people.

The Prophet (pbuh) asked Bilal to give the adhaan. Bilal had a beautiful voice, and he was the Prophet's favourite muadhin (Someone who gives adhaan).

When the people heard the adhaan, they all came to hear the Prophet (pbuh). Even those who had gone forward came back.

After the zhuhr salaa, Prophet Muhammed (pbuh) stood on a pulpit made out of saddles.

He told the people that he was soon to die. He was leaving behind two very important things which the Muslims should always follow; The Quran and his AhlulBayt.

He then held the hand of Imam Ali (pbuh) high up and told the people that as per the command of Allah, Imam Ali (pbuh) would be the leader of the Muslims after him.

He said, "For whosoever I am the mawla (master), Ali is his mawla (master). He repeated this three times".

As soon as he had announced this, Jibraail brought another message from Allah which said that Islam was now complete and perfect.

This was the last aya of the Qur'an to be revealed. It is aya 3 of Sura Al Maa'ida.



In the Muharram of the year 11 A.H. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) became very ill.

As the health of the Prophet (pbuh) worsened, Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) became very sad. The Prophet (pbuh) asked her not to be sad and whispered something in her ear that made her smile. When she was asked about it later, Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) said that her father had told her not to be sad because she would be the first to join him in the hereafter.

Three days before he died, he asked for a paper, pen, and ink so he could write some advice for the Muslims so that they would always stay on the right path.

During the last moments of his life, the Prophet (pbuh) opened his eyes and asked for his brother to be called. Ayesha called her father Abu Bakr, but when the Prophet (pbuh) saw him he placed his head back on his pillow and repeated that his brother should be called for.

Hafsa, another wife of the Prophet (pbuh) called her father Umar, but the same thing happened.

Ayesha then sent for Imam Ali (pbuh) saying that the Prophet (pbuh) would see no one else. When Imam Ali (pbuh) arrived, the Prophet (pbuh) raised his cloak and took him under its cover. He then placed his head on the chest of Imam Ali (pbuh) and talked to him for a long time.

Just then there was a knock on the door. Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) told the caller to come later, as her father was very ill. However, the caller was insistent and kept on knocking.

She became very upset, but her father said to her: "O Fatima, let him in. For it is none other than the Angel of Death. It is only out of respect of your presence that he is asking for permission."

On the 28th of Safar 11 A.H. at the age of 63 years, Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) died with his head resting in the lap of Imam Ali (pbuh)

The last thing he said was, "Salaa! Salaa!"

Imam Ali (pbuh) gave him ghusl and kafan and it was he who buried him in his house which was joined to the mosque of Madina.

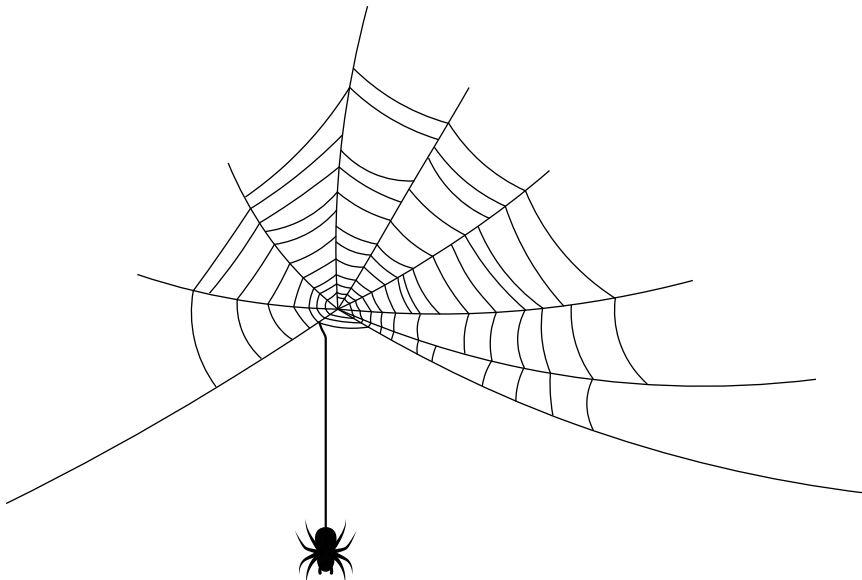
Fill in the Prophet's (pbuh) family tree below.



Stick a photo or draw your family member on the tree and write their name below them.



Draw a cave around the spider's web which protected the Prophet (pbuh) during Hijra (first journey from Makka to Madina).



The plate below shows the food that the prophet (pbuh) used to like.



On the plate below draw the food that you enjoy eating.



## DATES

"Eat dates on an empty stomach and they will kill bad bacteria"

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

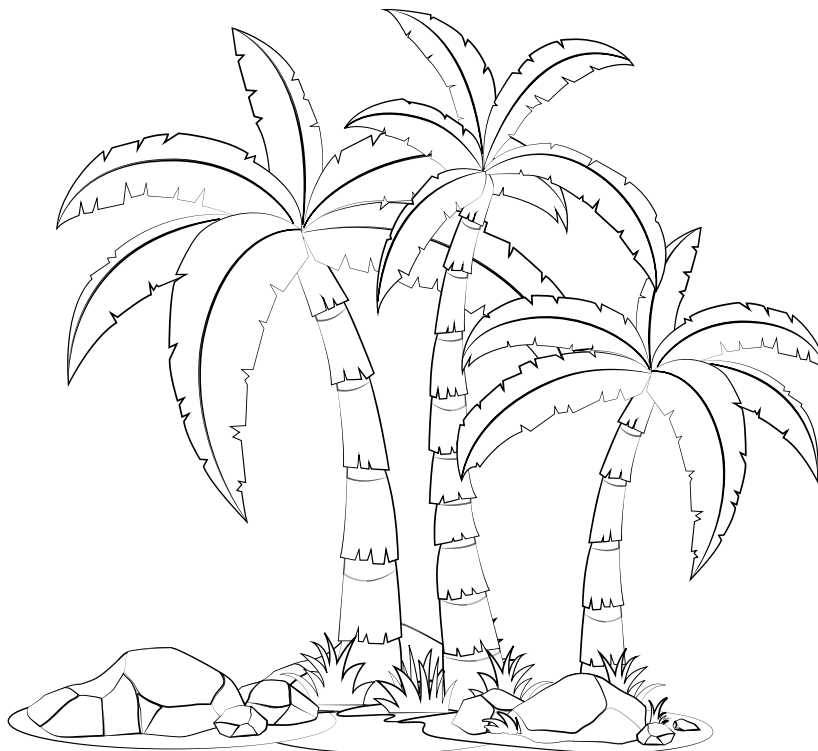
Dates give you instant energy (especially recommended for those suffering from low blood pressure)

"Begin your breakfast with dates" Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

Dates are also good for the heart as they reduce bad cholesterol.



Draw dates on the palm trees below and colour in the picture.



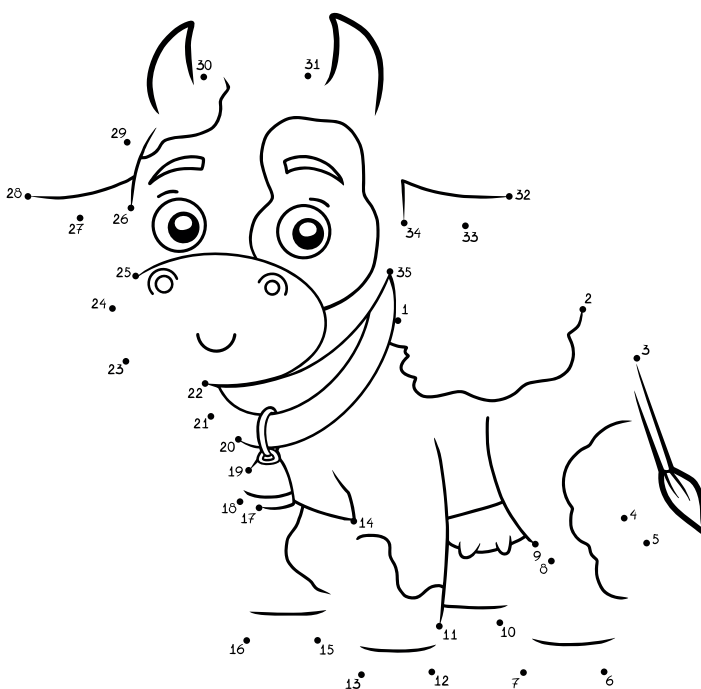
## MILK

Milk good for the bones.

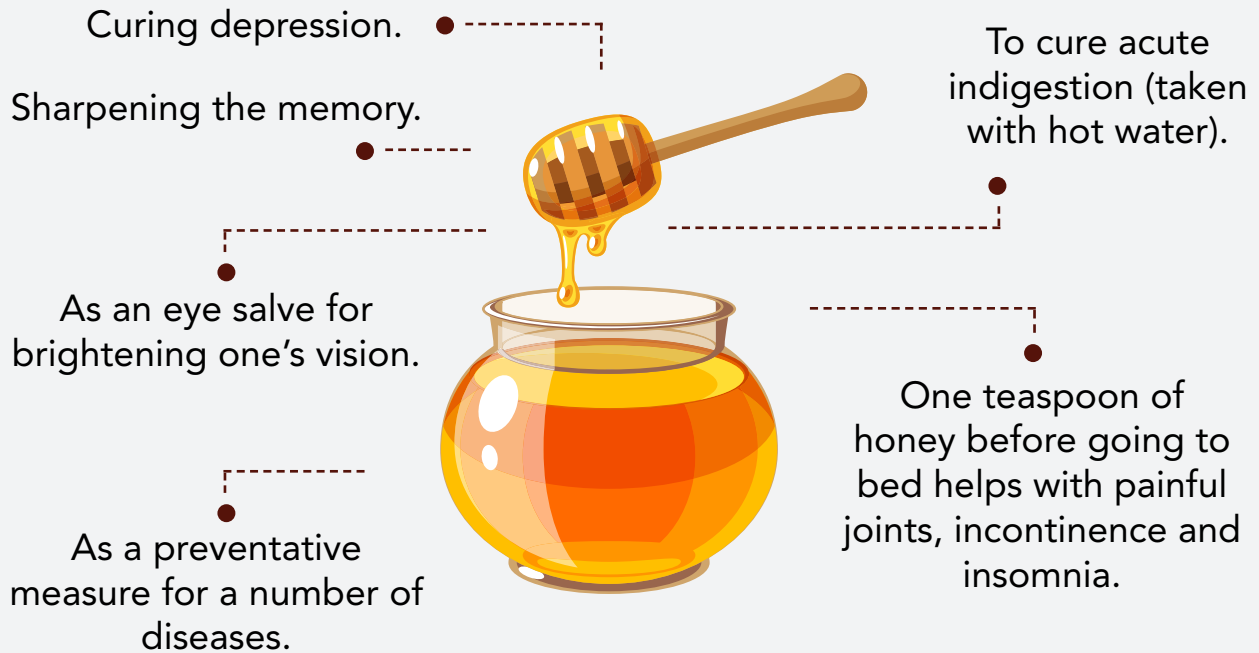


Milk is an excellent source of vitamins and minerals.

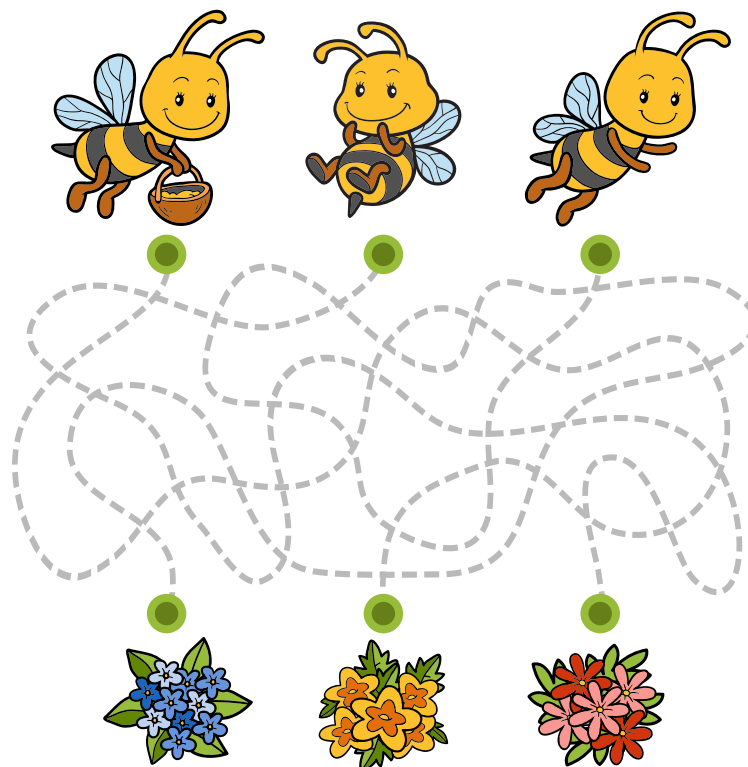
Connect the dots and colour it in.



## HONEY

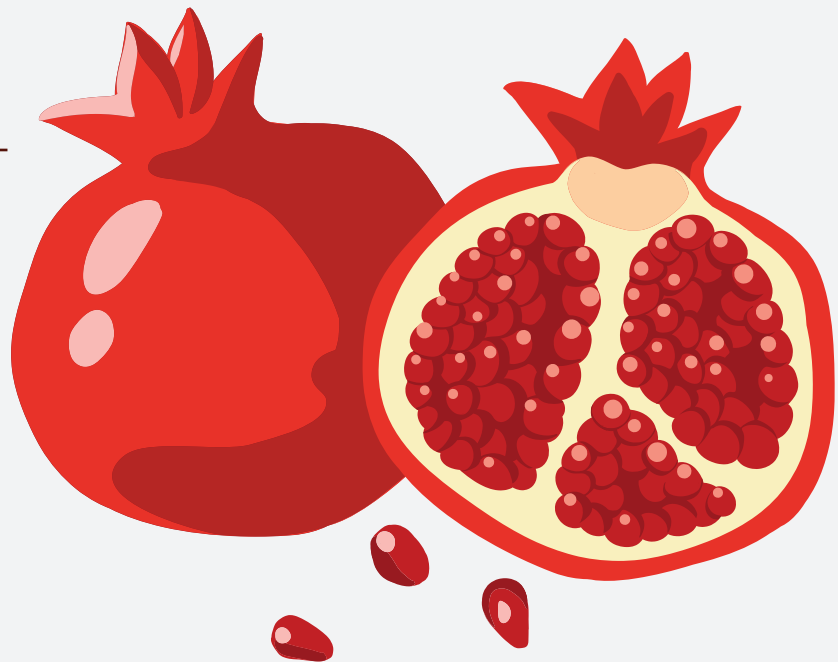


Help the bees to find their way to the flower

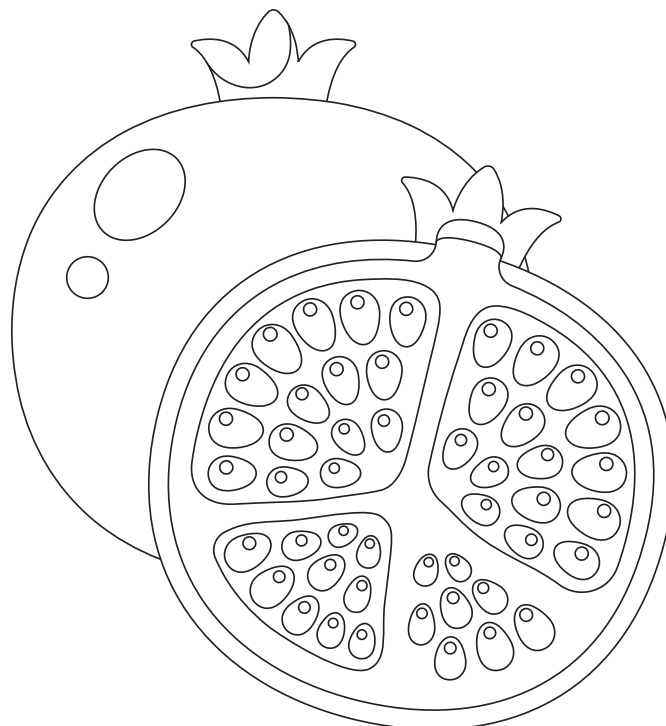


### POMEGRANATE

Pomegranate helps digestion and if eaten first thing in the morning on Friday it provides enlightenment.



Colour in the picture below.



## OLIVE OIL

"I enjoin olive oil on you for eating and massaging yourself. It will prevent 70 diseases."

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

A cure for food poisoning.



Massaging the body.

Use it as for dipping in bread.

The leaves of the olive tree have been recommended for eczema, and other skin ailments.

Colour in the picture below.



## RED GRAPES

"The best of foods is bread and the best of fruits are grapes"  
Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

Prophet Noah complained of grief and was told to eat grapes.



Good for reducing the effects of ageing, kidney disorders, asthma, migraines & constipation, also good for memory and eyes

Can you draw 21 red grapes and add them to the bowl below?



## MY ACTS OF KINDNESS:

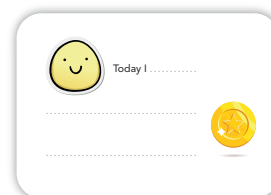
You will need:



Empty jar



Qi



Act of kindness tokens template

## INSTRUCTIONS

Just like the Prophet showed kindness to the lady who threw rubbish - can you do some acts to help others?

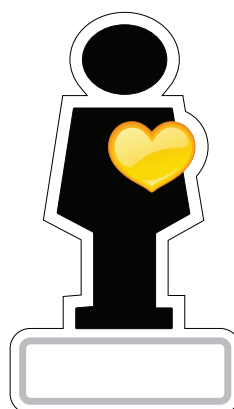
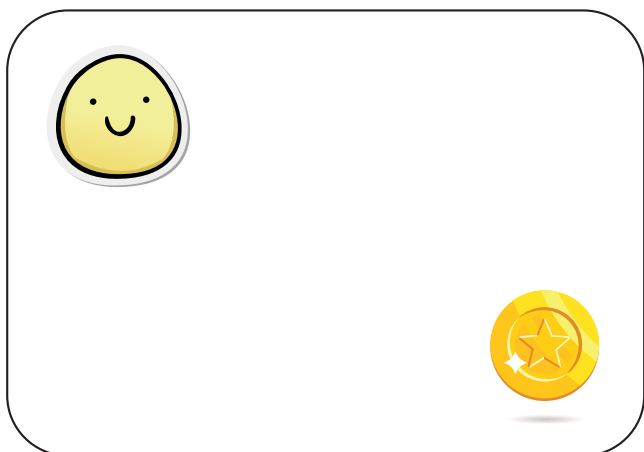
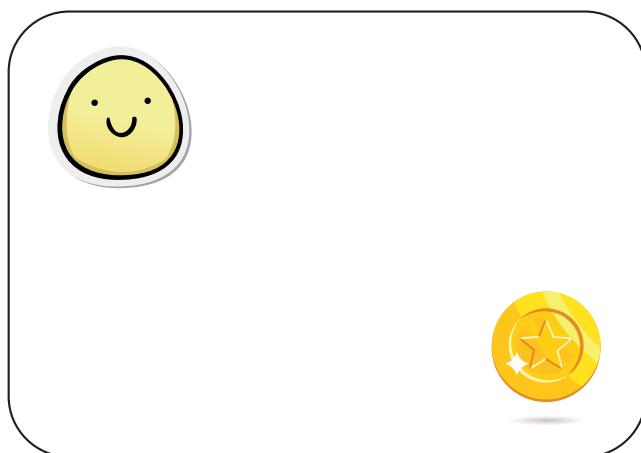
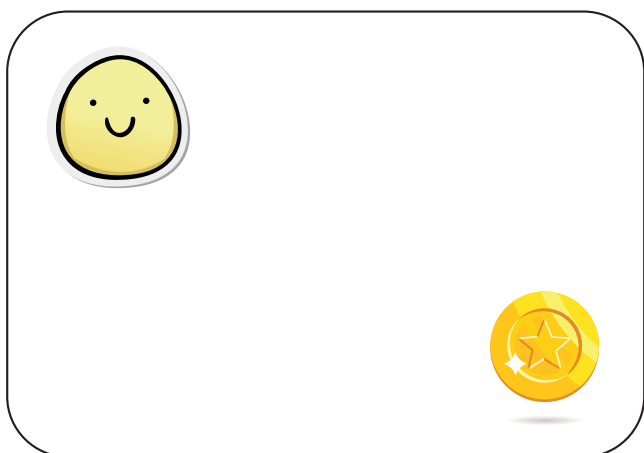
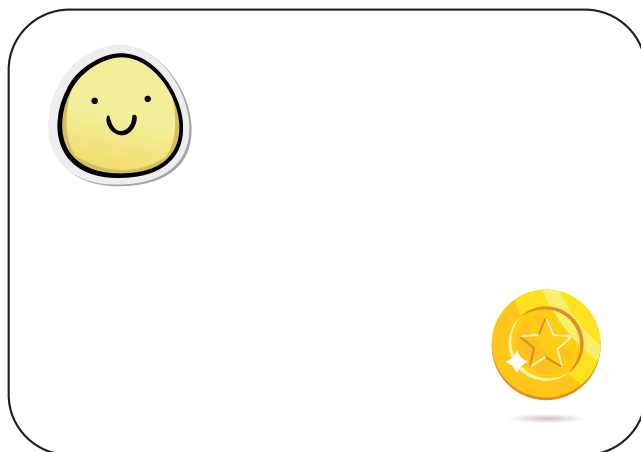
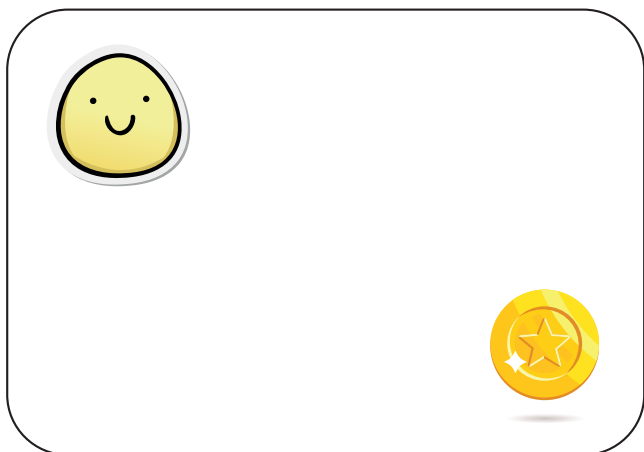
Each time you do something draw/ write what you did and pop it into your jar of kindness. How many acts will you do in a month?

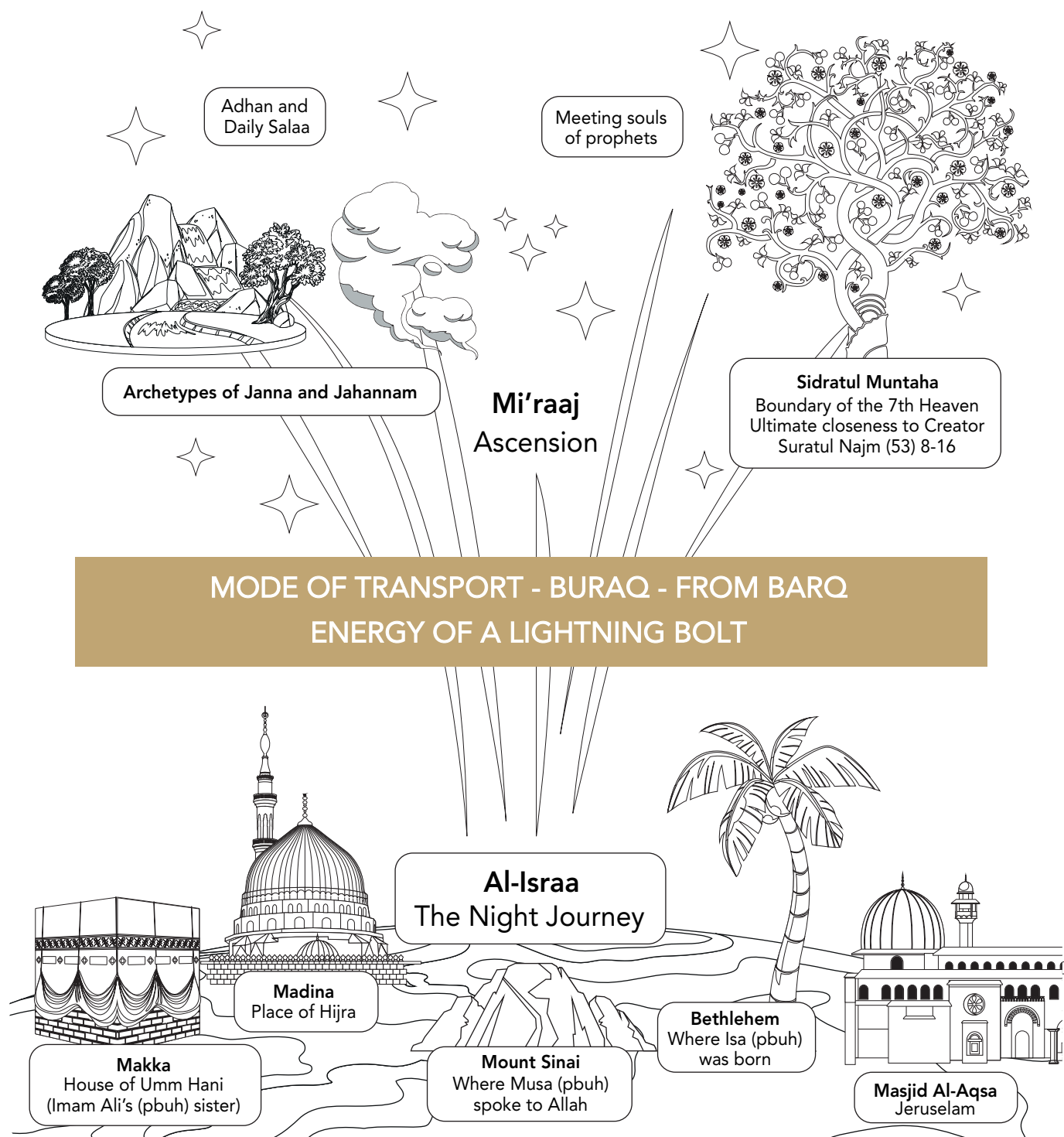
### Ideas for acts of kindness:

- Helping a parent
- Being caring to a sibling
- Respecting the earth - e.g. recycling
- Treating animals with care
- Remembering neighbours - even with a dua
- Helping an elderly person
- Remembering those who have less than us
- Respecting our teachers



Cut out Qi and write your name before sticking it on the jar along with your good deed tokens. See appendix page for Qi and tokens to cut out.





When the Prophet (pbuh) went for Me'raaj he saw the places of blessings and the places of punishment.

Connect the bad deeds with the place of punishment and the good deeds with the place of blessing.



Salaa (Namaz)



Sawm (Fasting)



Being rude



Lying



Reciting Qur'an



Learning



Naughty



Fighting



Learning

A scene from The Message Showing the Makkans at the beginning of the battle of Badr.



1. Who was the leader of the caravan that was travelling from Makka to Syria?

.....

.....

2. When did the Battle of Badr happen?

.....

.....

3. How many men were there in the army of the Makkans? And how many were there in the army of the Prophet (pbuh)?

.....

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