

# Life of Prophet

**(may Allah bless him and grant him peace)**

## Seerah

### Level 3

*(Ages 7-8 )*

**Name**

**Gardens of Sunnah.co.uk**

## **Makki and Madani Period**

### **Lesson One**

#### **Our beloved Prophet's Childhood**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is the Last Messenger of Allah (The Exalted)

Mother – Sayyidah Aaminah

Father – Sayyidina Abdullah

Nurse – Sayyidah Halimah

Uncle – Abu Taalib

Grandfather – Sayyidina Abdul Muttalib

#### **Introduction**

Muslims all over the world read Salaah, read the Qur'an, give Zakaah, go for Hajj, keep fast, do good deeds and do not do bad things.

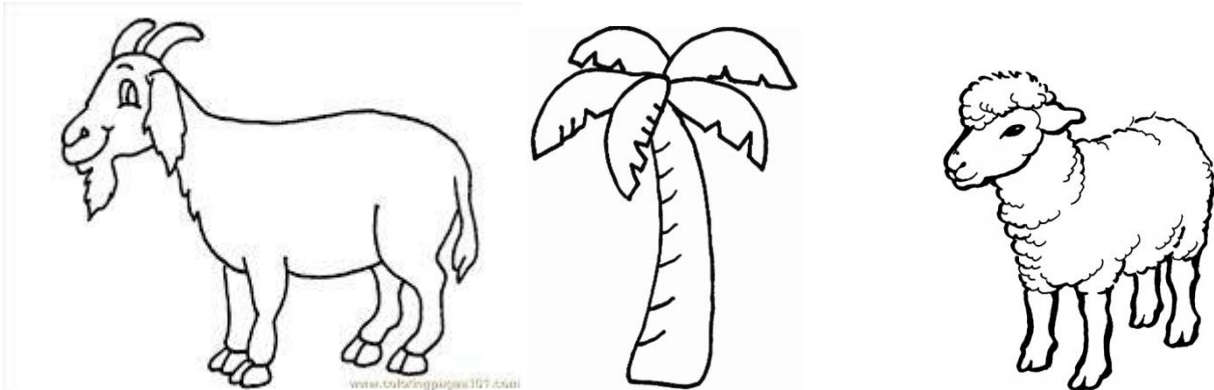
These good habits were taught to us by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) who is Allah's beloved and Last Messenger. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was born on 12<sup>th</sup> Rabbi-ul-Awwal 53 (B.H) in Makkah which is in Arabia.

Our beloved Prophet's father Sayyidina Abdullah passed away before he was born. When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was a small boy, his blessed mother Sayyidah Aaminah sent him to stay in the countryside where the nurse Sayyidah Halimah took care of him.

Sayyidah Halimah and her family felt very happy because there was plenty of Barakah (Blessings) around them.

The land around which they lived became green and their date trees began to give plenty of dates.

Even their goats and sheep began to grow healthy although they ate the same amount of food. The goats also gave much more milk than they did before.



Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was always kind, quiet, well behaved and helpful. Everyone loved and admired him for his good habits. He even helped his foster brothers to look after the goats and sheep.

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was six years old, Sayyidah Halimah took him back to his mother Sayyidah Aaminah in Makkah. His mother then took him to Madinah to meet their relatives and to show him his father's grave. On the way back home to Makkah, Sayyidah Aaminah passed away at a place called Al-Abwaa.

### **Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) Childhood**

After our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) mother Sayyidah Aaminah passed away, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib took care of him. When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was eight years old, Sayyidina Abdul Muttalib passed away.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) then lived with his uncle Abu Taalib. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was very well-behaved, well-mannered, truthful, kind and helpful.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) helped his uncle Abu Taalib with his business and trade. He even travelled with his uncle on his business trips across the desert.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. Who is Allah's last Messenger?

A. Sayyidina Isa.     B. Sayyidina RasoolAllah.

2. Who passed away before our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was born?

A. His Mother. B. His Father.

3. When was our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) born?

A. 12<sup>th</sup> Rabbi ul Awwul.                      B. 12<sup>th</sup> January.

4. Who did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) live with after this mother passed away?

A. Sayyidina Abdul Muttalib.

B. Abu Talib.

5. What was our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) age when his grandfather Sayyidina Abdul Muttalib passed away?

A. 6.

B. 8

6. Why did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) go to live with Abu Taalib?

A. Because his mother passed away. B. Because there was no one to look after him.

## Lesson Two

### **Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) trip to Syria**

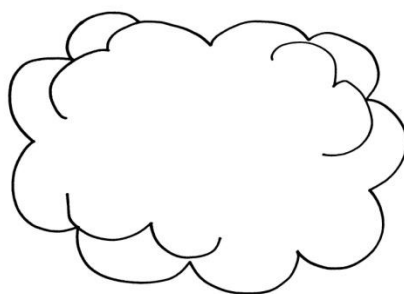
#### *Words to Remember*

Abu Talib. Business. Caravan. Cloud. Bahira. Orphan.

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was 12 years old, his uncle Abu Taalib had to go to Syria on a business trip. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went with him and after travelling for many days, they arrived in Syria.

In Syria, there was a Christian priest by the name of Bahira.

While Bahira watched Abu Taalib's caravan entering Syria, he noticed a cloud in the sky giving shade to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and keeping him out of the sunlight. When the caravan came nearer, Bahira asked Abu Taalib who the boy was. Abu taalib replied that the boy was his son.



Bahira was confused because he had read that there would be a Prophet in the future who was to grow up as an orphan (a child who does not have both parents.) Abu Taalib explained that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was, his brother Sayyidina Abdullah's son. Bahira was

now sure that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was the Prophet that he had read about, and that he was going to lead the people onto the right path.

Bahira then told Abu Taalib to take good care of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). He also told Abu Taalib to keep our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) safe from the Jews, so that they would not be able to harm him.

Abu Taalib then returned to Makkah with our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. What is the name of the Christian priest who met our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) in Syria?

A. Abu Talib. B. Bahira.

2. What did the Christian priest say to Abu Taalib about our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?

A. Take care of him and keep him safe from jews.

B. Take care of him and be his friend.

## Lesson Three

### The Placing of the Black Stone

#### *Words to Remember*

Ka'bah.            Heavy rains.            Flood.            Damage.    Black Stone.  
Wisdom.    Justice.    Fairness.

Once, after heavy rains and floods in Makkah, the walls of the Ka'bah were damaged and the people decided to rebuild the Ka'bah. All the different tribes that were in Makkah joined in the work. However, when it came to placing the Black Stone in the wall of the Ka'bah, the leaders of these tribes began fighting. The placing of the Black Stone was a great honour for the leaders. Each leader wanted to place the Black Stone in the wall of the Ka'bah.



Finally, they decided that the first man to enter the Haram Shareef (sacred area around the Ka'bah) the next morning, should be the one to decide how the Black Stone was to be placed. All the tribe leaders agreed on this idea.



The next morning, by the Will of Allah (The Exalted), our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was the first to enter the Haram Shareef of the Ka'bah and he was asked to solve the problem.

This is what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did:

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) picked up the Black Stone and placed it on a sheet of cloth. He then asked the leaders of the different tribes to hold the edges of the cloth. They raised the Black Stone and carried it to where it was to be placed.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) then took the Black Stone and placed it in the wall of the Ka'bah. In this way, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) made sure that he stopped the tribe leaders from fighting amongst themselves. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) showed wisdom, justice and fairness.

What does this teach us?

- We must practise justice and fairness in whatever we do.
- We must not hurt anyone's feelings, by leaving them out (for example, when playing).
- Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) life has many examples of how he used his knowledge and wisdom to solve problems. We must learn from these examples to solve our own problems..

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. How was our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) just and fair when he solved the problem about the placing of the Black Stone?

A. He let everybody help. B. He told them to sort it out.

2. Why must we practise justice and fairness in whatever we do?

A. So we make more friends.

B. So people will start to respect us.

### Lesson Four

#### The Cave of Hiraa

##### *Words to Remember*

Jabal Al-Noor	Cave of Hiraa
Adulthood	trade
Al-Ameen	honest
As-Sadiq	truthful

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) saw that the people were doing wrong things like burying their daughters alive, fighting, stealing, drinking wine, killing each other and worshipping idols. He became worried and sad because he knew that the people had forgotten all about Allah (The Exalted).

Therefore, he used to go to the Cave of “Hiraa” which is in a mountain called Jabal Al- Noor (Mountain of Light). It is about two or three kilometres from Makkah.



In this cave, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) made du'a to Allah (The Exalted).

## **Lesson Five**

### **Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) in Business and Trade**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) stayed with his uncle Abu Taalib for a very long time. As he grew up into a young man, he began to work in business and trade. In his business and trade, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was honest and truthful. The people loved him for these good habits and he became very famous. The people therefore named him “Al-Ameen” the honest and “As-Saadiq” the truthful.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. Which two names did the people give our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) for his honesty and truthfulness?
2. Why do we have to be honest and truthful like our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) at all times?

3. Give an example from your life when you were honest?

## **Lesson Six**

### **Sayyidah Khadijah**

*Remember the following words*

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)

25 years old    Sayyidah Khadijah    40 years old.    Widow.    Marriage.

*Read and Understand*

In Makkah there lived a rich widow, whose name was Sayyidah Khadijah. She was very kind, helpful and noble. She was well-known to the people in Makkah.

Sayyidah Khadijah owned a business in Makkah. When she heard of our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) honesty and truthfulness, she asked him to work for her.

### **Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) marriage to Sayyidah Khadijah**

Sayyidah Khadijah saw that her business improved when our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) began to work for her. She became very happy and so pleased with his honesty, truthfulness and good work, she suggested marriage to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant

him peace). There were many rich Makkans who wanted to marry her but she refused all of them. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spoke to his uncle Abu Talib and some of his relatives about marriage to Sayyidah Khadijah. Then, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) who was 25 years old and Sayyidah Khadijah who was 40 years old, were married.

**Revise the Lesson and answer the questions**

1. Why did Sayyidah Khadijah marry our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?
2. How old were our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidah Khadijah when they married?

## Lesson Seven

### The coming of Angel Jibreel

*Remember the following words*

Ramadhan	Cave Hira
Angel Jibreel	Revelation
Read	Surah Al 'Alaq

*Read and understand*

One night, during the blessed month of Ramadhan when our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was forty (40) years old, Angel Jibreel appeared before him in the Cave of Hira (Jabal-e-Noor) and said: "Iqra" which means Read!

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) replied: "I will not read." Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said, "He held me and pressed me hard, then he released me and said: "Iqra". And i replied, "I will not read." So he held me and pressed me hard again, then he released me and said: "Read! (Till verse 5)

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) repeated what Angel Jibreel has recited (Surah Al-Alaq, Surah number 96, verses 1-5).

Revelation are messages sent by Allah (The Exalted) to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) repeated what Angel Jibreel had recited Surah Al-Alaq, Surah number 96, verse: 1-5. The reason why our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said I will not read was because he was thinking about his creator and Sayyidina Jibreel is creation. He did not want to divert his attention from Allah to the creation. However, when Sayyidina Jibreel said read in the name of Allah, then the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) read for the sake of Allah.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. To which cave did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) go to think about the truth?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Which angel came to give messages to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What did Angel Jibreel ask our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What was our beloved Prophet's age when Angel Jibreel spoke to him?

5. What is the meaning of Revelation?

## **Lesson Eight**

**Sayyidah Khadijah comforts our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)**

*Remember the following words*

Blanket	comfort
Family	friends

*Read and Understand*

When Angel Jibreel went away, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told his wife Sayyida Khadijah, who believed and support him.

She therefore took him to her cousin Waraqah bin Naufal (who was a wise Christian man) to tell him about what has happened in the Cave of Hira. After our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spoke about what had happened in the Cave of Hira, Waraqah bin Naufal said that this was the same angel who had come to Prophet Musa with messages from Allah. Waraqah bin Naufal advised our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) that some people would not want to listen to his message



about Islam. From that day, Angel Jibreel came with many more messages (revelations) from Allah (The Exalted) to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him peace).

In the beginning, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) began to spread Islam secretly. For three years, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told only his close family and friends about Islam.

### **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. How did Sayyidah Khadijah help our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) when he returned from the Cave of Hira?
2. Who explained to them about what had happened in the Cave of Hira?

## **Lesson Nine**

### **The first believers**

*Remember the following Words*

3 Years              Mount Safa

*Read and Understand*

Sayyidah Khadijah the blessed wife of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), was the first woman to accept Islam.

Sayyidina Abu Bakr who was our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) closest companion, was the first man to accept Islam.

Sayyidina Zaid bin Haarithah was the first slave to accept Islam. He was freed from slavery by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Sayyidina Ali was our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) cousin, was the first boy to accept Islam.

## Mount Safa

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spread Islam secretly for three years. Allah (The Exalted) then instructed our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to tell all the people openly about Islam.



Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told the people of Makkah that he had something very important to tell them. He asked the people to meet at mount Safa, which is a hill near the Ka'bah, so that he could speak to them.

All the people went to listen to what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had to say, because they knew that he never lied to anyone.

Once all the people had gathered around our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) at Mount Safa, he said:

“If I tell you that there is an army behind this mountain waiting to attack you, will you believe me?”

The people said, “Yes” because they knew that he always spoke the truth. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told them to believe that “there is no God but Allah.”

### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. Who were the first believers?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Where did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) call the people to tell them openly about Islam?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) tell the people at this place?

## **Lesson Ten**

### **The reaction of the people of Makkah**

*Remember the following words*

Abu Lahab                      Thorns

*Read and Understand*

When the people heard what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was saying, some accepted and believed him but many became very angry. Some of these cruel people said that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had gone mad (Allah forbid).

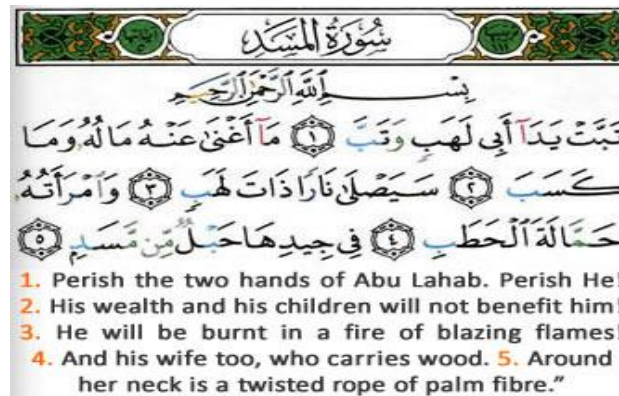
Most of the people did not want to listen to what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was saying and went away from Mount Safa.

### **The cruelty of the disbelievers**

One day, while our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was praying, some bad and evil people threw sand and dirt on him. Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) own uncle, Abu Lahab who was also a disbeliever also threw sand and dirt on our beloved

Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) doorstep. Abu Lahab's wife was so wicked and cruel that she threw thorns in our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him) pathway.

Allah (The Exalted) therefore revealed Surah Lahab, Surah number 111.



### Revise the lesson and Answer the Questions

1. What did the people do after our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told them about Islam at Mount Safa?
2. Who threw dirt and sand on our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?
3. Who threw thorns in our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) pathway?

4. Which Surah was revealed after this incident?

## **Lesson Eleven**

### **The treatment of Sayyidina Bilal**

*Remember the following words*

Sayyidina Bilal	Heavy stone
Ahad! Ahad!	Allah is One

*Read and Understand*

The disbelievers tried to hurt our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and all those who accepted Islam. Sayyidina Bilal who was a slave, was ill-treated but his master for accepting Islam.

Sayyidina Bilal was made to lie down on the hot desert sand and a heavy stone was placed on his chest. Sometimes his master would beat him and drag him through the streets of Makkah.

Sayyidina Bilal's belief was so strong that he still did not give up Islam. He continued to say: Ahad! Ahad! Meaning "Allah is One," "Allah is One." Sayyidina Abu Bakr saw what was being done to Sayyidina Bilal so he bought and freed him.



*Reflect on the morals*

- Although our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and his followers suffered so much, they never gave up hope.
- We must have trust in Allah (The Exalted) because Only He can make us successful.

### **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. Why did Sayyidina Bilal's master punish him?
2. What did Sayyidina Bilal keep saying when his master punished him?



## Lesson Twelve

### The migration to Abyssinia/Ethiopia (Africa)

*Remember the following words.*

King/Najaashi

Africa

Sayyidina Jaafar bin Abu Talib

Surah Maryam

Justice

Fairness

Abyssinia / Ethiopia

*Read and Understand*

When the Makkans ill-treated (hurt) the Muslims more and more, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) asked some of the Muslims to migrate (move) to a place called Abyssinia, which is known as Ethiopia in Africa.

After about two months a second group of Muslims also went to Abyssinia. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), Sayyidina Abu Bakr and the rest of the Muslims stayed in Makkah.

When the Makkans heard of this, they became very angry and they asked Najaashi (who was a Christian), to return the Muslims to them. However, Najaashi was a just man and wanted to know why the Makkans wanted the Muslims back. He gave the Muslims a fair chance of explaining why they had come to Abyssinia.

Sayyidina Jaafar who was the son of Abu Talib, spoke on behalf of the Muslims. He told Najaashi that they once used to worship idols and commit many evil deeds, like killing one another and ill-treating the poor and the weak.

He then told Najashi that Allah (The Exalted) had sent our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to guide them. Now, they worshipped Allah (The Exalted) Only, and they stopped committing all their evil deeds.

He told Najashi that when they followed the teachings of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) the people of Makkah became their enemies.

Najashi asked him to read some verses from the Qur'an. Sayyidina Jaafar bin Abu Talib read verses 15-36 from Surah Maryam Surah number 19 about Sayyidina Isa (Jesus). Sayyidina Jaafar bin Abu Taalib explained that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) taught them that Sayyidina Isa was a servant and messenger of Allah (The Exalted) and that he was born without a father.

After Sayyidina Jafar bin Talib spoke, Najashi decided not to hand the Muslims back to the Makkans

**Revise the Lesson and answer the Questions**

1. Where did the Muslims first go to from Makkah, when they were being ill-treated?
2. On which continent is Abyssinia/Ethiopia?
3. What kind of man was Najashi of Abyssinia?
4. Why was Najashi kind towards the Muslims?

### **Lesson Thirteen**

**The disbelievers try to stop our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) From spreading Islam**

*Remember the following words*

Spread                  Islam                  Protect                  Nephew

*Read and Understand*

In Makkah, there were many people who believed in what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was saying, and they became Muslims. Some of the leaders of the disbelievers spoke to our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle, Abu Talib to stop our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from spreading Islam.

They offered to give our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) anything that he wanted. The disbelievers even tried to talk directly to

our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) so that he will stop spreading Islam.

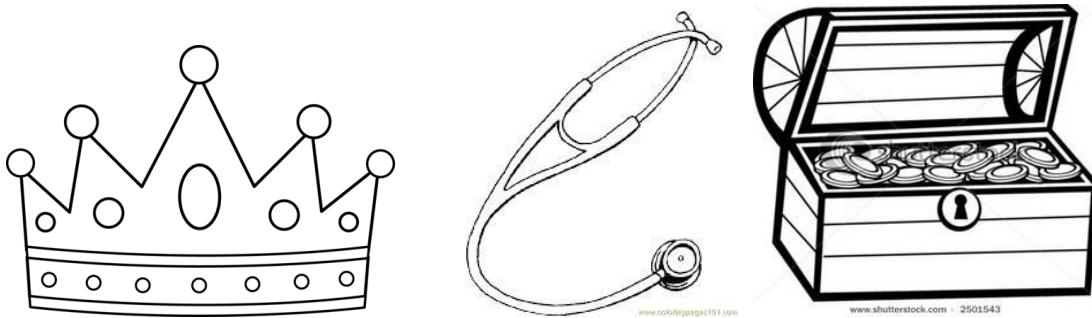
They said, “We will give you anything you want.”

They offered him the following:-

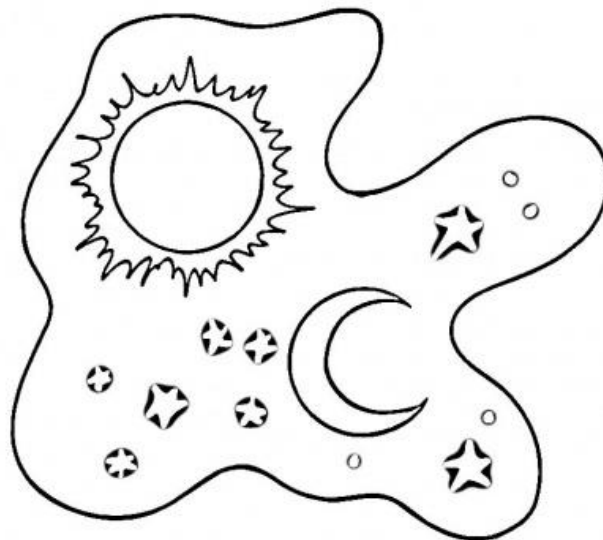
“If you want to be king of Makkah, we will make you our King.

If you want wealth, we will make you rich.

If you are ill, we will get the best doctors for you. We are ready to do anything you want.”



Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not take whatever they offered him, and said, “Even if you put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left, I would not stop preaching Islam. I will either complete my work, or I will die trying.” (meaning I will never give up).



## **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. How did the disbelievers try to stop our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from spreading Islam?
2. What was our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) reply (answer)?

## **Lesson Fourteen**

### **Sayyidina Hamzah and Sayyidina Umar accept Islam**

*Remember the following words*

Qur'aan      Recite

*Read and Understand*

In the sixth year after the first revelation, Sayyidina Hamzah and Sayyidina Umar accepted Islam. Sayyidina Hamzah was our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle and he loved our Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) very much.

In the beginning Sayyidina Umar had not yet entered into the fold of Islam. He did not want to believe that his sister and brother in law had become Muslims. He therefore went to their home and there he heard his sister reciting verses from the Qur'aan.

He became angry and hit both of them. However, he felt ashamed about what he had done and asked them to show him what they were reciting (reading). Sayyidina Umar's sister told him to clean himself before he touched the pages on which the Qur'aan was written.

After having cleaned himself and after reading the verses before him, he knew that these were the Words of Allah (The Exalted). He immediately went to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and accepted Islam.

The Muslims were very happy when Sayyidah Hamzah and Sayyidina Umar accepted Islam. They knew that now, they had two strong and respected men on their side.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. Who was Sayyidah Hamzah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. In which year did Sayyidina Umar and Sayyidina Hamzah accept Islam?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How did Sayyidah Umar enter into the fold of Islam?

## **Lesson Fifteen**

### **The Boycott (To cut relationships)**

*Remember the following words*

No buying. No selling. No food. 3 years. Hunger. Grief.  
Seventh year after the First revelation. Tenth year after the First  
revelation

*Read and Understand*

Alhamdulillah (All praise to Allah), as time went by Islam spread very quickly amongst the people of Makkah. This made some of the tribe leaders very angry. They planned to make the lives of Banu Hashim family more difficult. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) belong to this family.

**These cruel enemies of Islam decided to boycott the Banu Hashim family**

The Banu Hashim tribe who were closely related to the Banu Hashim family, did not want to break ties with their relatives (cousins). It was for this reason that they too were boycotted. The tribe leaders made an agreement amongst themselves that:

- a) All relationships with these people be stopped.
- b) No food and water was to be supplied to them.
- c) No one was to buy or sell anything to them.
- d) No marriages were to take place with them.

The agreement was written and it was hung on the Ka'bah.

### **The boycott begins**

The boycott began during the 7<sup>th</sup> year after the first revelation. The hardships were so great that Abu Talib, our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle, took the people away from Makkah to a nearby valley. Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle Abu Talib who had a good business, left everything behind to live in the valley with our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) wife Sayyidiah Khadijah was also very rich, but she too left everything to be with our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

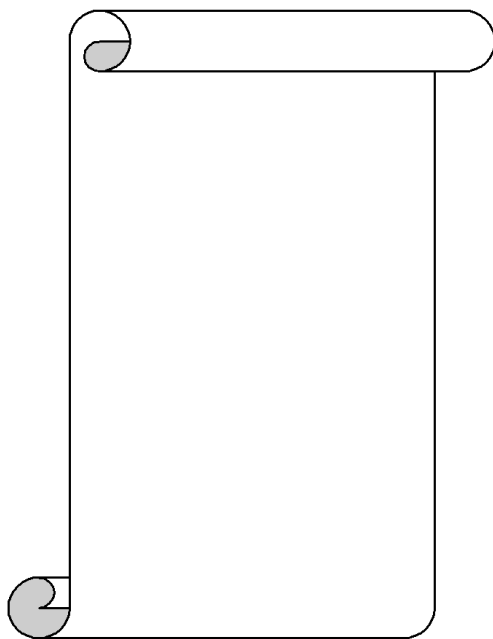
During the boycott, there was no food like the food we eat. Weeks and months went by and soon the food was finished. Everyone in the valley then had to live on leaves and roots of trees. They still however, had strong faith in Allah (The Exalted) even though they went through so much of hardships.

### **The Boycott ends**



Some of the tribe leaders were not happy to see the hardships suffered by all those who were in the valley. They began to talk to the other leaders about ending the boycott. When the leaders went to the Ka'bah to remove the agreement they found that it had already been eaten by worms and only the word "Allah" had remained on it.

There was no longer an agreement and therefore after three long years, the Boycott came to an end and they were allowed to return (go back) home.



This was during the tenth years after the first revelation.

### **The Year of Grief**

Soon after the boycott ended, our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle Abu Talib passed away and a short while later, on 11<sup>th</sup> Ramadhan, our beloved Prophet's wife Sayyidah Khadijah also passed away.

The passing away of Sayyidah Khadijah and Abu Talib made our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) very sad. These two people had helped and stood by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him

and grant him peace) at all times. It is for this reason that the tenth year after the first revelation is called the “year of Grief”.

### *Reflect on the morals*

- As Muslims, we must be patient during hardships. Success comes from being patient and by pleasing Allah (The Exalted).
- We must have faith that Allah (The Exalted) will help us during our times of hardships.
- We must thank Allah (The Exalted) for the food and all the blessings that He gives us.
- Allah (The Exalted) tests us from time to time.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. Why did the boycott take place?
2. When did the boycott begin and when did it end?
3. What were the conditions of the boycott?
4. Do you know of any Muslim country being boycotted today?
5. In which corner of the world is there a shortage of food at the present time?
6. Why is the tenth year after the first revelation known as the Year of Grief?

## Lesson Sixteen

### The visit to Taa'if

*Remember the following Words*

Taa'if	Near Makkah	Patience	Du'aa	courage
Sayyidinah Zaid bin Harithah		Freed slave	Tenth year after the	
first revelation				

*Read and Understand*

After Sayyidah Khadijah and Abu Talib passed away, the Makkans started to trouble our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) even more. However, he did not give up hope in spreading the wonderful message of Islam. In the tenth year after the first revelation, he went to Taa'if which is a short way from Makkah, with his freed slave Sayyidinah Zaid bin Haarithah.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) treated Sayyidina Zaid as his own son.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spoke to the chiefs and the leaders in Taa'if and invited them to become Muslims. These

chiefs and leaders did not listen to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not lose hope and continued to spread Islam to the local people of Taa'if. They too, did not want to listen to him.

The people of Taa'if were very cruel to our Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidinah Zaid. The people chased after them, swearing and throwing stones at them. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was hurt badly and he began to bleed.



Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) became very sad and was disappointed (unhappy) at the way the people of Taa'if had treated him and Sayyidinah Zaid.

### **Leaving Taa'if**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidinah Zaid left Taa'if and rested near a garden, which was a few miles away from Taa'if. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) made du'a to Allah (The Exalted) asking Him for His Mercy. He also made du'aa to Allah (The Exalted) to guide the children of the people of Taa'if.

All praise to Allah (The Exalted) Allah accepted our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) du'a. The people of Taa'if later accepted

Islam and up to this day the people of Taa'if are Muslims. On his return to Makkah, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) continued to invite the people towards Islam.

### **Reflect on the Morals**

- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said: "The believer is not given to cursing," and he did not curse the people of Taa'if. Therefore we should not curse anyone as well.
- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not take revenge because he was always kind. We too, should not take revenge.

### **Revise the lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. After the boycott ended, where did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and his companion go, to spread Islam?
2. How was our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and his companion treated there?
3. What do we learn from this event?

## Lesson Seventeen

### Mi'raaj

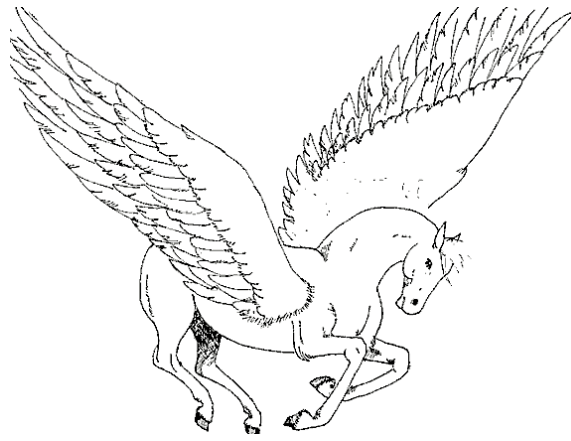
*Remember the following Words*

Tenth Year after the First Revelation. 27<sup>th</sup> Rajab. Jibreel. Burraq. Ka'bah.  
Masjiul Aqsa. Isra'. Seven heavens. Mi'raj. Pillar of Islam.  
Salaah-Five times a day. Jannah. Makkah. Jerusalem.

*Read and understand*

After our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) returned from Taa'if, a special event took place. On the 27<sup>th</sup> night of Rajab, in the tenth year after the first revelation Angel Jibreel came to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), and accompanied him by the command of Allah (The Exalted) on Isra' and Mi'raj.

Isra' is the journey of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from Masjidul Haram (Ka'bah) to Masjidul Aqsa in Jerusalem. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went on this journey with Sayyidinah Jibreel on an animal called Buraq. In Jerusalem, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) met the other Prophets and he led them in Salaah.



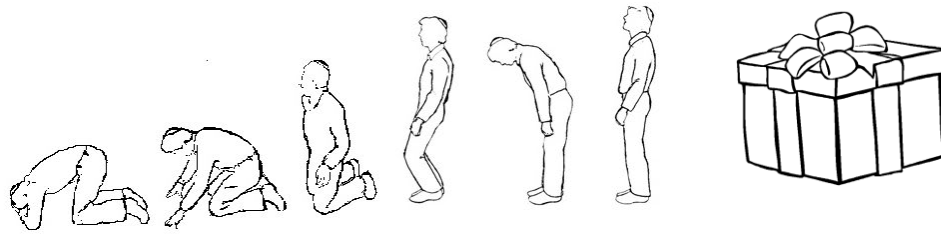
### **Mi'raj – (Ascension)**

After leading the other Prophets in Salaah, Sayyidina Jibreel accompanied our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) on Mi'raj. Mir'aj is the journey of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from earth to beyond (pass) the seven heavens. On the way up to the Seven Heavens, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) met other Prophets of Allah (The Exalted). He was also shown Jannah (Paradise) and Jahannam (Hell).

From Sidratul Muntaha (Lote Tree-it is the highest point, no one will go beyond this point), our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went alone and met Allah (The Exalted).

By the Power of Allah (The Exalted), our beloved Prophet went beyond (pass) the Seven Heavens to a point where he spoke directly to Allah (The Exalted), according to his will.

It was on this night that the Five Daily Salaah was given as a gift to the Muslims, and it was made compulsory (Fardh) on all Muslims.



All these events (happenings) took place in a very short space of time on that night.

### **The reaction of the People**

The next morning, when our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told the people what had happened, some of them laughed and did not want to believe him.

The news of Isra' and Mi'raj also reached Sayyidina Abu Bakr who was a best companion (friend) of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

When he heard what had happened, he asked: "Does our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) say so?"

The people said: "Yes, he does."

Sayyidina Abu Bakr replied. "If our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said so, I believe him!"

It was for this reason that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) gave Sayyidina Abu Bakr the title As Siddiq (The Great Confirmer of the Truth).



### *Reflect on the morals*

- Our success lies in worshipping Allah (The Exalted) Only and following the example of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).
- Salaah was given to us as a special gift. We must thank Allah (The Exalted) for this gift by performing our Five Daily Salaah.

### **Revise the lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. What is Israa?
2. What is Mi'raj?
3. When did it take place?
4. Why is Isra' and Mi'raj important for the Muslims?

## **Lesson Eighteen**

### **The Pledges at Aqabah**

*Remember the following words*

11<sup>th</sup> year after the First Revelation – 6 people

12<sup>th</sup> year after the First Revelation – 12 people

13<sup>th</sup> year after the First Revelation – 70 people

Madinah

Support

Accept

Defend

*Read and Understand*

After Mi'raj had taken place, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) continued his duty of spreading the wonderful message of Islam. During the 11<sup>th</sup> year after the first revelation six men came from Madinah (Yathrib) and met our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) secretly at a place called Aqabah. Our beloved Prophet (may

Allah bless him and grant him peace) invited them to Islam. They accepted and became Muslims.

During the 12<sup>th</sup> year after the first revelation, 12 more men came from Madinah (known as Yathrib at that time) and met our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) again at Aqabah and became Muslims.

During the 13<sup>th</sup> year after the first revelation, 70 people came from Madinah (Yathrib). They met our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) at Aqabah and became Muslims.

They also invited our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to come to live in their city. They promised our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) that they would support Islam, take good care of the Muslims, and protect the religion of Islam.

When some of the Makkans heard about how Islam was spreading, they became jealous and they began to trouble the Muslims even more.

### **The Muslims Leave for Madinah**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) finally told the Muslims to leave Makkah and go to Madinah in small groups. Soon, most of the Muslims left Makkah and went to Madinah and only a few Muslims and Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) were left behind in Makkah.

When the Makkans came to know that many of the Muslims had left Makkah, they became worried. They were afraid that the Muslims may become a strong force and take over Makkah.

### *Reflect on the morals*

- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was patient. If we are patient we will be rewarded too.
- We learn that we must please Allah (The Exalted) in everything that we do.

### **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. What happened during the:
  - a) 11<sup>th</sup> year,
  - b) 12<sup>th</sup> year, and
  - c) 13<sup>th</sup> year after the first revelation
2. What did these people promise to do?

## **Lesson Nineteen**

**Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) prepares to leave for Madinah**

*Remember the following words*

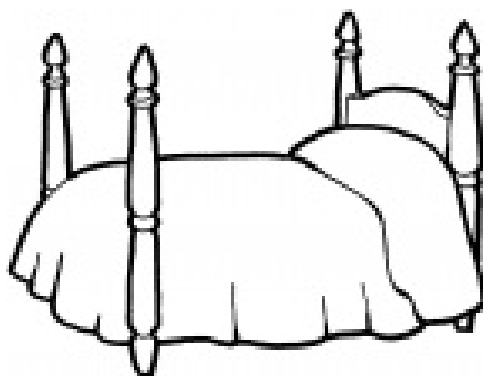
Sayyidina Abu Bakr      Sayyidina Ali      capture      sacrifice  
reward      100 camels

*Read and Understand*

The Makkans were afraid that Islam would become very strong and spread very fast if our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) also went to Madinah. The Makkan leaders decided to meet, to find ways to stop our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from spreading Islam.

Together, they wanted to kill our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) when he left his house. We know that Allah (The Exalted) knows everything, so Allah (The Exalted) tells us in the Qur'aan that He had already warned Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) about how the Makkans planned to kill him.

Allah (The Exalted) asked our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to leave for Madinah. Before he left Makkah, he asked Sayyidina Ali (his cousin) to sleep in his bed. The Makkans surrounded our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) house.



As our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) left his house, he recited (read) the first 9 verses of Surah Yaseen. While he recited (read) these verses, he threw a handful of sand on the enemy.

Allah (The Exalted) made the Makkans fall into a deep sleep and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) passed by them unnoticed. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) then went to Sayyidina Abu Bakr's house and together they left for Madinah.

The Makkans thought that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was sleeping in his bed, whereas he had already left for Madinah.

However, the next morning the Makkans found out that Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had safely left for Madinah and

that it was Sayyidina Ali who was sleeping in his bed. This made the Makkans very angry.

They were so angry that they offered a reward of 100 camels (like 100 latest mobile phones) to anyone who could capture (catch) our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) dead or alive.

At once, the disbelievers began to search (look) for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

### *Reflect on the morals*

- Allah (The Exalted) protects those who face dangers and make sacrifices for the cause of Allah (The Exalted).
- We learn that the Qur'an is the means of power, guidance, Mercy, cure (shifa), etc. therefore, we read the Qur'an daily.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. Why did the Makkans want to kill Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?
2. How did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) safely leave Makkah to go to Madinah?

## **Lesson Twenty**

### **The Hijrah (Migration)**

*Remember the following words*

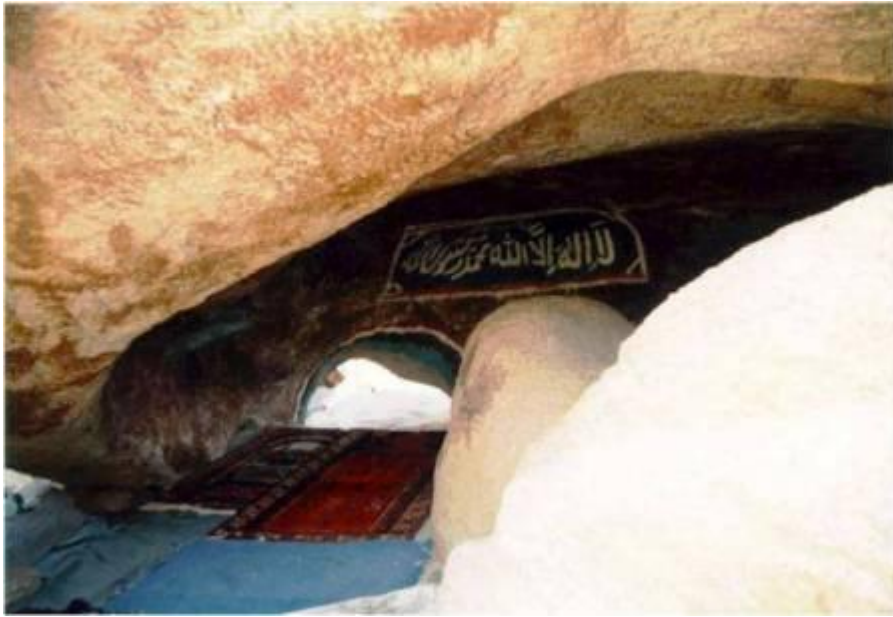
Hijrah                  Migration                  Cave of Thaur                  Spider's web  
Suraqah bin Malik    forgive

*Read and understand*

The migration of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from Makkah to Madinah is known as the Hijrah. The Hijrah was chosen as the beginning of the Islamic Calendar

After Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidina Abu Bakr left Makkah, they stayed in a cave in Mount Thaur. Mount Thaur is about 8 kilometres away from Madinah.

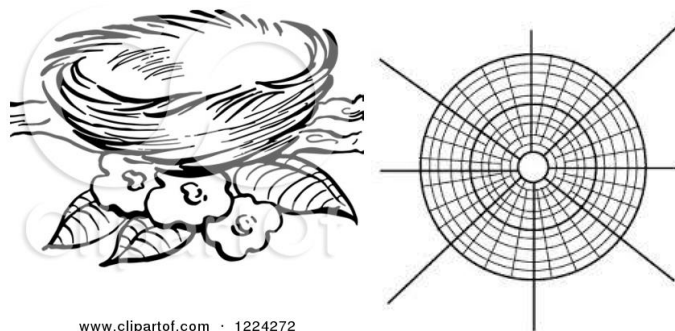




**Mount Thaur.**

While looking for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidina Abu Bakr, the enemy reached the entrance of the cave of Thaur. Sayyidina Abu Bakr thought that the Makkans might capture (catch) them.

When the enemy came near the entrance of the cave, they saw a spider's web and a pigeon's nest and turned away. They thought that if there was anyone in the cave, the web and the nest would have been broken.



Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidina Au Bakr stayed in the cave of Thawr for 3 days and 3 nights. On the fourth day, they carried on their journey to Madinah.

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidina Abu Bakr stopped to rest, a man called Suraqah bin Malik saw them. He had been looking for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidina Abu Bakr hoping to get a reward of the 100 camels (like 100 latest mobile phones). He was riding a horse and tried to catch them. As he came closer to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), the legs of his horse sank into the sand and he fell off.

He became afraid at what was happening to him. Suraqah bin Malik then asked our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to forgive him and to pray for him. Later, Suraqah bin Malik accepted Islam.

### **Reflect on the morals**

- Our faith in Allah (The Exalted) and belief in Islam comes first in our lives. It comes before our country, our property and our relatives.
- Just for the sake of Islam, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the people left their homes and their belongings to go to Madinah.
- It was also through Allah's (The Exalted) help that the Muslims and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) arrived safely at Madinah.

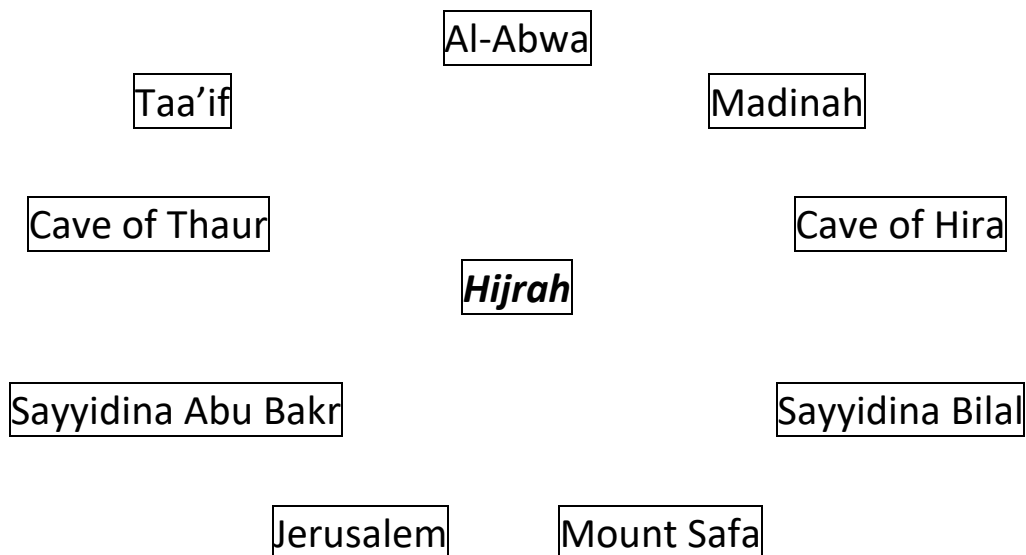
The Hijrah played an important role in the early development (growth/spreading) of Islam.

## Revise the Lessons and Answer the Questions

1. What is the Hijrah?
2. Who travelled with Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) on this journey?
3. In which cave did they stay for a few days?
4. How did Allah (The Exalted) help them?

## Learner Activity

Look at the words in the boxes below and colour in all the boxes which have the words related to the topic of the Hijrah.



## **Lesson Twenty-One**

### **They stay in Quba and arrival in Madinah (Yathrib)**

*Remember the following words*

Quba      First Masjid      Rabi'ul Awwal      Madinah      Al-Qaswaa Abu Ayyub  
Ansari

*Read and Understand*

The good news reached the Muslims in Madinah that Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was on his way to join them. The Muslims in Madinah were worried and they waited for Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to come. They were worried because they knew that the disbelievers from Makkah were trying to capture him.

### **The Stay in Quba**

Six days after leaving the Cave of Thaur, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidina Abu Bakr reached a place called Quba which is near Madinah. It was here that the first Masjid of Islam, Masjid Quba, was established (built) by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidina Abu Bakr stayed in Quba for a few days. Thereafter, they carried on their journey and they reached Madinah on Friday, in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal.

### **The Arrival in Madinah**

The Muslims were overjoyed. There was great excitement when our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidina Abu Bakr arrived in Madinah. Men, women and children came from all over Madinah to see and welcome our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

The people were very pleased and happy to see our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Just to show how happy they were, the people began to sing the famous song: *"Tala al-Badru 'Alayna..."*

### **The Muslims in Madinah**

The Muslims in Madinah were very kind and helpful. Most of the Muslim families wanted our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to live with them. Each one pleaded with him to come to his house and caught the ropes of his camel and held on to it. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) asked them to leave the camel alone, for

it was under the Guidance of Allah (The Exalted) and would stop on its own. The camel Al-Qaswaa, stopped at the house of Sayyidina Abu Ayyub Ansari's home for seven months until his own home was built.

### **Reflect on the morals**

- We learn that we must be kind and helpful to all the people around us.
- All Muslims are one – we must always be united and help one another.

### **Revise the Lessons and Answer the Questions**

1. When did Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) arrive in Madinah?
2. Where did Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) live when he arrived in Madinah?

### ***Learner Activity***

The Hijrah was the journey of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from Makkah to Madinah. Draw pictures of the Ka'bah and Masjid un Nabawi or cut and stick them below.

## **Lesson Twenty-Two**

### **Masjid un Nabawi Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) Masjid**

*Remember the following words*

Masjid un Nabawi    Brotherhood    Muhaajiroon    Migrants    Ansar  
Helpers

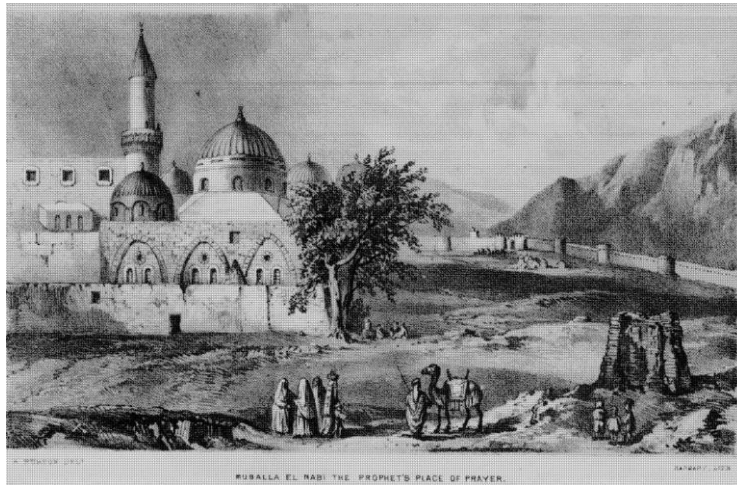
*Read and Understand*

Next to Sayyidina Abu Ayyub Ansari's house, there was an empty plot of land. It belonged to two orphans called Sahl and Suhail. The land was bought from the orphans and the first Masjid in Madinah was built here.

This Masjid is known as Masjidun Nabawi (The Prophet's Masjid)

The Masjid has walls made from mud bricks, and the pillars were made out of palm tree trunks. The roof was made of palm tree branches and leaves.

There were also two rooms that were built next to the Masjid for our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) family.



### **Brotherhood and Sharing in Islam**

The Muslims of Madinah were called Al-Ansaar (The Helpers) and the Muslims who came from Makkah were called Al-Muhaajiroon (The Migrants).

The people of Madinah (Al-Ansar) were very strong in their belief in Islam. After the building of Masjid un Nabawi, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) taught the Muslims about the brotherhood of Islam. He brought the Muslims from Makkah (the Muhajiroon) closer to those who were in Madinah (the Ansar).

Most of the Muslims who came from Makkah to Madinah were very poor and homeless.

The Ansar however, were very kind and they shared all their belonging and their homes with the Muhajiroon.

Each man in Madinah took as his brother a man from Makkah and shared everything with him, and treated him as a member of his own family.



### *Reflect on the morals*

- The Muslims must help and care for one another to please Allah (The Exalted).
- Sayyidina Abu Musa reported that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said: “The relationship of the believer to another believer is like (the parts of) a building, one of which strengthens the others. He illustrated this by interlacing the fingers of both his hands.” (Agreed upon)

### **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. Describe our beloved Prophet’s (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) Masjid?
2. How did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) bring about brotherhood among the Muslims of Makkah and Madinah?
3. What can you do to bring about a stronger bond of brotherhood in your Madrasah or at home?

## **Lesson Twenty-Three**

### **Al Madinah Al Munawwarah (The City of Light)**

*The first two years*

*Remember the following words*

Sayyidina Bilal   Adhan   Fasting   Zakaah   Jerusalem   Makkah  
Qiblah   Masjid Aqsa   Ka'bah

*Read and Understand*

All praise to Allah (The Exalted), the following events took place in Madinah within the first two years after the Hijrah:

1. Allah (The Exalted) made fasting compulsory (Fardh) in the month of Ramadhan.
2. Allah (The Exalted) made Zakaah compulsory (Fardh). Zakaah is to give assistance to (help) those in need.

3. Allah (The Exalted) changed the Qiblah from Masjidul Aqsa in Jerusalem to the Ka'bah in Makkah.

4. The Adhan was introduced to call the people for Salaah (Prayer).

Sayyidina Bilal was chosen as the first Mu'adhin (caller). He used to climb to the roof top of a house near Masjidun Nabawi to call out the Adhan.

Yathrib was therefore given the name of "Madinatun Nabi" or "The City of the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)."

5. In Madinah, there were three powerful Jewish tribes known as Banu Qaynuqa, Banu Qurayza and the Banu Nadir.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was concerned about the safety of the Muslims. He therefore made an agreement with the jews – the Jews and the Muslims signed the agreement to have peace.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was very happy that he was now in Madinah and that he had signed an agreement to have peace. He knew that Islam would grow into a strong religion in this new city of Madinah.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had a very busy life while he lived in Madinah. He fought many battles for the sake of Islam and won.

While our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) lived in Madinah, he also spread Islam far and wide and many people became Muslims.

## **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. What were some of the important events that took place within the first two years after the Hijrah?
2. Explain how we still put into practise the wonderful things that were introduced in Madinah, in the first two years after the migration.

## **Lesson Twenty-Four**

### **The Battle of Badr**

*Remember the following Words*

First battle	2 A.H. (after Hijrah)	Caravan	Muslims – 313
faith in Allah (The Exalted)	Muslims – Victory	Muslim Martyrs – 14	
men	Makkans loss 70 men	Makkans – 1000 men	

*Read and Understand*

### *Introduction*

A very strong bond of brotherhood developed between the Muhajiroon and the Ansaar after the Hijrah (migration). The number of Muslims in Madinah was growing, and Islam was spreading fast. Some of the Makkans became jealous, and waited for an opportunity to fight against the Muslims.

Two years after the Hijrah, the Makkans sent a caravan from Makkah to Syria with goods for business and trade. One of the Makkans named Abu Sufyan, had gone from Makkah on this trading up. On the way back from Syria, the caravan had to pass near Madinah.

Abu Sufyan was afraid, that the Muslims from Madinah may stop the caravan when it passed by, so he asked the Makkans for help.

### **Preparation for the battle**

The Makkans used this as an excuse to fight the Muslims, thinking that their numbers and weapons will make them win. They then went with an army from Makkah to help Abu Sufyan. When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) heard that the Makkans were preparing for battle, he also prepared an army, which was made up of only 313 men. They had very few weapons. However, the disbelievers had more weapons, and they had 1000 men.

### **The Battle**

The battle of Badr took place on 17<sup>th</sup> Ramadhan 2 A.H. Allah (The Exalted) tells us about the Battle of Badr in the Qur'an, in Surah Ale Imran, Surah number 3, verse 13:

*Indeed there was a sign for you in the two groups that clashed; one army fighting in Allah's cause, against the other of disbelievers, whom they (the Muslims) saw with their eyes, as twice their own number; and Allah strengthens with His help whomever He wills; indeed in this is a lesson for the intelligent, to be learnt by observing.*

The Muslims were fewer in number and they had strong faith in Allah (The Exalted). They were not afraid to fight for Islam.

Before the battle, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) prayed to Allah (The Exalted), asking Him to help the Muslims. The Muslims were very brave, and they had complete faith and trust in Allah (The Exalted). They fought bravely and with Allah's Help, they won the battle. We read in the Qur'an, Surah Ale Imaran, Surah number 3, verse 123:

Allah indeed aided you at Badr when you had no means; so fear Allah - so that you may be thankful.

### *Conclusion*

Seventy Makkans, including Abu Jahl who was an enemy of Islam, were killed, and seventy of them were taken as prisoners. The prisoners were treated kindly by the Muslims. Some were allowed to free themselves by paying money. Others freed themselves by teaching the Muslims how to read and write. Fourteen Muslims were martyred (lost their lives for Islam) from the Muslim army.

### *Reflect on the Morals*

- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) only had a small number in his army. Allah (the Exalted) gave victory to the Muslims, against a larger well prepared army of disbelievers.
- Allah (The Exalted) gave the Muslims victory because they put their faith in Him, and they were fighting for Islam.
- Victory comes from Allah (The Exalted) alone.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. What was the cause of the battle of Badr?
2. Why did the Muslims win?
3. What lesson do we learn from this battle?
4. How did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims treat the prisoners?

*Reported events – the treatment of prisoners*

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told the Muslims to give the prisoners food to eat. Those prisoners whose clothing was torn during the battle, were given decent clothing by the Muslims. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims did not ill-treat their prisoners. This shows the kindness of the Islamic way of life.

**Learner Activity**

Fill in the missing letters in the blocks to complete the words.

1. First battle fought in Islam. \_A\_R.
2. In this army there were 313 people. \_U\_L\_M\_.
3. Before the battle, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did something for the Muslim army. \_R\_Y\_D.

4. The Muslims won because they were strong in their belief. \_A\_T\_.

## **Lesson Twenty-Five**

### **The Battle of Uhud**

*Remember the following words.*

3 A.H. (after Hijrah)	Muslims – 700 men	Makkans – 3000 men	50
archers	mountain pass	khaalid bin Waleed	follow our beloved Prophet
(may Allah bless him and grant him peace)		martyrs	Sayyidina
Hamzah			

*Read and Understand*

#### *Introduction*

Allah (The Exalted) the All-Powerful gave victory to the Muslims in the battle of Badr. Victory at the Battle of Badr made the Muslims feel stronger. This made the Makkans jealous because they had lost the battle of Badr. The



Makkans wanted to take revenge, so they prepared for another battle. This battle took place in Shawwal 3 A. H. At Mount Uhud near Madinah.



### **Preparation for the Battle**

The Makkans prepared an army of 3000 men. The Muslims were again smaller in number, and they had only 700 men.

On the battlefield, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) placed the Muslim army in front of Mount Uhud, so that the enemy will not attack them from behind the mountain. There was a pass between Mount Uhud and Mount Rahmah where our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) placed 50 of his best archers. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told the 50 archers not to leave their positions, until he told them to. Thus, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) made sure that they would not be attacked from behind the mountain.

### **The Battle of Uhud**

During the battle, the Muslims were winning and the Makkans were losing. The Makkans left their goods on the battlefield and started to run away. The

Muslims on the battlefield began to collect the goods that the Makkans had left behind.

Seeing this, the archers that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had placed on the mountain pass, thought that the battle was over. When the archers saw the Muslims on the battlefield taking the war booty, most of them left their positions from the mountain pass, and went down Mount Uhud. They also wanted to collect the goods that the Makkans had left behind.

A group of Makkans led by Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed, saw that the mountain pass was not well guarded. They entered through the mountain pass, and attacked the Muslims from behind. Allah (The Exalted) tells us in the Qur'an, in Surah Ale Imran, Surah number 3, verse: 152

*And indeed Allah has proved true His promise to you, when you used to slay the disbelievers by His command; until the time you people lost courage and disputed about the order and disobeyed after Allah had shown you what pleases you; some of you desired the world, and some of you desired the Hereafter; thereafter He turned you away from them in order to test you; and undoubtedly He has forgiven you; and Allah is Most Munificent towards the Muslims.*

### *Conclusion*

Most of the archers were disobedient to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and left their positions from the mountain pass to get worldly things.

The Muslims therefore lost many lives. During this battle, our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle, Sayyidinah

Hamzah, also lost his life and became a Shaheed (martyr). Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was also hurt during this battle.

It should be noted that Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed accepted Islam later in 8 A. H. And fought bravely on the side of the Muslims in many battles. He also received the title of Saifullah (The Sword of Allah) for his bravery in wars.

### *Reflect on the morals*

- Obeying Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) leads to success.
- Disobeying Allah and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) leads to hurt and problems.

### **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. What was the cause of the battle of Uhud?
2. What lessons do we learn from this battle?

### **Learner Activity**

Tick the correct answers for each of the statements below

1. The battle of Uhud was fought in?  
a) 2 A.H.      b) 3 A.H.      c) 5 A.H.
2. The Muslim army had?  
a) 7000 men.      B) 700 men.      C) 70 men.

3. There were?

a) 5000 archers. B) 500 archers. C) 50 archers.

4. This leader entered the mountain pass with his army and attacked the Muslims?

a) Khalid bin Waleed. B) Abu Jahl. C) Abu Sufyan.

5. This beloved uncle of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was martyred during the battle

a) Abu Lahab. B) Sayyidina Abbas. C) Sayyidina Hamzah.

## **Lesson Twenty-Six**

### **The battle of the Trench**

*Remember the following Words*

5 A.H. (After Hijrah) Muslims – 3000 Men. Sayyidina Salman Farsi. Trenches 5 metres wide – 5 metres deep. Disbelievers – 10000 men. Sandstorm.

*Read and Understand*

*Introduction*

Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) always brought about peace and happiness wherever he went. Our beloved Prophet

(may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spoke to the Jews in Madinah, and they promised to live peacefully with the Muslims.

The Jews however, did not keep to their promise. Those who plotted to kill our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), and create problems with the Muslims, were sent away from Madinah. They became jealous and joined those Makkan and Arab tribes, who were against the Muslims. The enemies began preparing a huge army to fight the Muslims.

This news reached the Muslims in Madinah. Again the Muslims had to prepare to defend themselves.

### **Preparation for the battle of the Trench**

The disbelievers army was large in number and had 10 000 men. The Muslims had to think of a plan to protect themselves and the city of Madinah. Among the people in Madinah, was a Persian Muslim by the name of Sayyidina Salman Farsi. He suggested that they should dig trenches across the entrances of the city of Madinah.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) together with 3000 Muslims, began to dig trenches even though it was bitterly cold. The trenches which were dug across the entrances of the city of Madinah were 5 metres deep and 5 metres wide.

### **Arrival of the enemy**

When the enemies from Makkah arrived at Madinah, they found that they could not enter the city because of the trenches. They therefore, camped outside the city. They stopped all goods from entering or leaving the city.

### **Power of Allah (The Exalted)**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) then prayed to Allah (The Exalted), asking Him for Help. The Muslims were very patient and they never gave up hope. They also prayed to Allah (The Exalted) asking Him for Help.

That same night, Allah (The Exalted) sent His Help, by sending an army of angels to help the Muslims. Allah (The Exalted) also sent a powerful wind (sandstorm) upon the enemy, and their camp was destroyed. The enemy became frightened and returned to Makkah. The battle of the Trench took place in Shawwal/Dhul Qa'dah 5 A.H.



### *Conclusion*

All praise to Allah (The Exalted), once again, Allah (The Exalted) gave victory to the Muslims. In Surah Ahzab, Surah number 33, verse: 9, Allah (The Exalted) tells us that He sent forth a wind (sandstorm) and an army of angels (which they could not see) to help the Muslims. The sandstorm destroyed the entire enemy camp. The enemy became frightened and returned to Makkah.

We read of this incident in the Qur'an;

*O PEOPLE who believe! Remember the favour of Allah upon you when some armies came against you, so We sent against them a windstorm and the armies you could not see; and Allah sees your deeds.*

Reflect on the morals

- We Muslims must never give up hope and always pray to Allah (The Exalted) for His Help.
- Sometimes Allah (The Exalted) wants us to have patience (sabr) before He gives us the good that we ask Him.
- We must therefore practice patience and put our trust in Allah (The Exalted).
- Allah (The Exalted) sent His Help to the Muslims during the Battle of the Trench in the form of a sand storm and armies of angels.
- To be successful, we must ensure that we do everything to please Allah (The Exalted) alone.

### **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. What did the Muslims do to protect Madinah?
2. How did Allah (The Exalted) send help to the Muslims?

## **Lesson Twenty-Seven**

### **Reported Events**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) strong faith and trust in Allah (The Exalted)

One of the companions named Sayyidina Hudhayfa said: “It was already quite cold when a storm blew up and there was thunder and lightning everywhere. It was almost impossible to see anything. Just then, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) came and asked me to cross the trench and go into the enemy camp, as it was important to know if they were planning to stay outside Madinah, or return to Makkah. I was the most nervous of men and extremely sensitive to the cold. Still, on receiving our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) command, I



immediately got up. He prayed for my safety, and I set off. I went into Abu Sufyan's camp, and was able to bring back the news that they were discussing plans to leave. On my return, I found our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) praying. Whenever our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was confronted with some difficult task, he would put his trust in Allah (The Exalted) and pray."

### *Learner Activity*

Draw a line between the blocks that match.

Battle of Trench

Sayyidina Salman Farsi

Rain

Waraqah bin Naufal

Allah's Help

Wind (sandstorm)

Muslims Army

5 A.H.

3000 Men

5 metres wide 5 metres deep

Trenches

Person who thought of Digging Trench

## Lesson Twenty-Eight

### The treaty of Hudaibiyyah

*Remember the following words*

6 A.H. (after Hijrah). Dream.

Muslims-1400 men.

‘Umrah.

Camped. Letters to kings.  
favourable.

Treaty – agreements.

Conditions –

*Read and Understand*

*Introduction*

In Madinah, many people began to accept the beautiful religion of Islam, and the number of Muslims began to grow. One night, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had a dream that he was entering Masjidul Haram (meaning pure and not Haraaam) in Makkah.

In Dhul Qa'dah 6 A.H., our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) set out with 1400 Muslims, from Madinah to Makkah to perform 'Umrah (pilgrimage).

When some of the Makkans heard that the Muslims, led by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), were on their way to Makkah, they did not allow the Muslims to enter the city.

Therefore, the Muslims, who had come all the way from Madinah, had to camp at a place called Hudaibiyyah, which is a short distance away from Makkah.

The companions of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) pledged to him (promised him), that they would support him, and stand with him, no matter what happened.

Allah (The Exalted) tells us in the Qur'an in Surah Fath, Surah number 48, verse 18;

*Indeed Allah was truly pleased with the believers when they swore allegiance to you beneath the tree - so He knew what was in their hearts - He therefore sent down peace upon them, and rewarded them with an imminent victory.*

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) held a number of meetings with the Makkans. Finally a treaty (an agreement) was signed.



Some Conditions of the treaty that was signed between the Muslims and the Makkans were as follows:

1. Both sides agreed not to fight for 10 years.
2. The Muslims must go back to Madinah that year.
3. The Muslims may come back the next year and stay in Makkah for 3 days only.
4. The Muslims shall not take back with them the Muslims living in Makkah.
5. The Muslims shall not stop any Muslim, wishing to remain in Makkah.
6. If a person from amongst the Makkans went to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) in Madinah, then our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) would have to return him to the Makkans.
7. If any person from the side of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went to the Makkans, then the Makkans would not return him to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) in Madinah.
8. Neighbouring tribes were free to join either party (i.e. Muslims or Makkans).

After the Treaty of Hudaibiyah was signed, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims returned to Madinah. At first, the conditions of the treaty seemed unfair to the Muslims. However, as time went on, they saw that it was favourable to the Muslims for the following reasons:

1. There was peace (no war), and the Muslims were free from attack for a while.
2. While they stayed at Hudaibiyah, the Makkans observed the good habits of the Muslims and many accepted Islam.
3. The city of Madinah was at last regarded as an independent state by all people.
4. The city of Madinah now had its own land over which it had total control.
5. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was now the lawfully accepted Leader of Madinah, even though there were many people in the city who had not accepted Islam.

### *Reflect on the Morals*

- The Muslims only saw the benefit of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah much later. Sometimes we only see the benefit of the good that we do, much later.
- We must practice in times of trouble, as Allah (The Exalted) rewards those who are patient.

## **Lesson Twenty-Nine**

### *Reported events*

### **Islamic Unity**

The Makkans sent a messenger to speak to the Muslims who were camping at Hudaibiyyah. He saw 1400 Muslims, all reading Salaah shoulder to shoulder, lined up with our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) in front. He liked the behaviour of the Muslims and the way that they worshipped Allah (The Exalted). When the messenger returned to the Makkans, he said: 'When Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him

peace) made a move, all his followers did the same; the Muslims worked as one unit.'



This shows the unity of Muslims.

### *Learner Activity*

Drawing up an agreement

1. In the space below, list a set of rules that you want all your classmates to follow.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Divide your classmates into three groups. After all the leaders of the groups have seen the rules, and if they agree, ask them to sign their names on behalf of their friends in the space below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

First group leader

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Second group leader

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Third group leader

## **Lesson Thirty**

### **The Expedition of Khaybar**

*Remember the following Words*

7 A.H. (After Hijrah). Muslims – 1600. Fort. Victory.

*Read and Understand*

*Introduction*



After the Jews left Madinah, they settled in the many castles of Khaybar. This is a place about 160 km north of Madinah. These Jews continued to make mischief against the Muslims and plotted to invade Madinah.

Almost a month after the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah was signed, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) came to know about the plans and the preparations of the Jews to invade (attack) Madinah. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) tried to talk with the Jews but they were not prepared to live peacefully with the Muslims. Thus, upon the advice of the companions, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) set out with 1600 Muslims to confront the Jews in their area.

### **The siege (blockade) of Khaybar**

The Muslim army arrived at Khaybar during the night, and positioned themselves outside the Jewish forts (castles).

In the morning when the Jews came out, they were surprised to see the Muslims. They ran back into their forts (castles). The Muslims surrounded the forts and conquered them one after the other over a period of several days. During the fighting 93 Jews were killed, whilst 15 Muslims were martyred.

### *Conclusion*

When the Jews begged for mercy, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was understanding towards them. The Jews promised our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) that they would give half their produce (food) from their lands to the Muslims, if they

were set free. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) accepted their offer and the crops from the land around Khaybar, was distributed amongst the Muslims. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims returned to Madinah and were now safe from the Jews.

### **‘Umrah of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)**

In 6 A.H. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had decided to perform ‘Umrah with the Muslims. The disbelievers in Makkah had stopped them and the result was the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah. One of the conditions of the Treaty was that the Muslims were permitted to perform the ‘Umrah the next year. Therefore, in the month of Dhul-Qa’dah 7 A. H. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Muslims went to Makkah to perform the ‘Umrah.

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims entered Makkah, the disbelievers mockingly spread the news that the Muslims had become weak and sickly whilst in Madinah.

It was for this reason, that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) ordered the Muslim men to do Ramal in the first three rounds of Tawaaf. Ramal means to walk briskly with short quick steps, with the chest out, whilst moving the shoulders. (Teacher to explain).

### *Reflect on the Morals*

- We should also be forgiving like our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) as forgiveness encourages understanding and co-operation in the people around us.
- Allah (The Exalted) the All-Knowing, has the Power to protect, guide and shower mercy on the Believers.

- We must always have courage and bravery when striving in the path of Islam.

### **Revise the lesson and Answer the Questions.**

1. When did the Battle of Khaybar take place?
2. Why did it take place?
3. What is Ramal?
4. What important moral did you learn from this battle?

## **Lesson Thirty-One**

### **The Battle of Mu'tah**

*Remember the following Words.*

8 A.H. (After Hijrah). Sayyidinah Zaid bin Harithah.  
Abu Talib. Sayyidinah Abdullah bin Rawahah.  
Walid.

Sayyidinah Jafar bin  
Sayyidinah Khalid bin

*Read and Understand*

*Introduction*

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had sent invitations to the rulers of the neighbouring countries, one of the messengers was sent to a place called Basrah. The Messenger was killed and the ruler of Basrah also threatened to invade (attack) Madinah.

### **Preparation for the Battle**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) sent an army of 3000 Muslims under the leadership of Sayyidina Zaid bin Harithah to confront the enemy. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) also gave the following instructions to the army: “If Zaid bin Harithah is martyred, then Jafar bin Abu Talib will be your commander. If he too is martyred, then Abdullah bin Rawahah will take command. If he too is martyred then you can select a commander from amongst yourselves.”

### **The Battle**

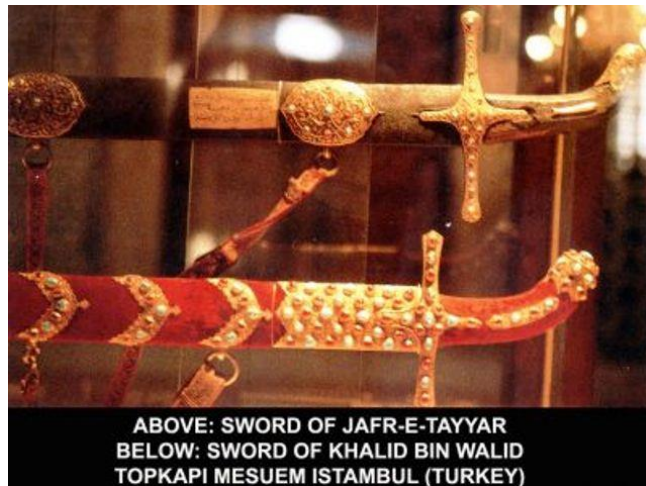
The Muslims bravely faced a large army of 100,000 enemies. This battle took place at a place called Mu'tah about 800km away from Madinah. The Muslims fought bravely, but Sayyidina Zaid bin Haarithah and Sayyidina Jafar bin Abu Talib, who was the second leader of the Muslims were martyred.

Sayyidina Jafar bin Abu Talib was so brave that he continued to fight even after both his arms were cut off. Thereafter, Sayyidina Abdullah bin Rawahah took the leadership. He was also martyred. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) knew they were going to be martyred so he gave a plan before they went.

## Conclusion

The Muslims now appointed Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed as their leader. And they managed to gain the upper hand in the battle. The next day Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed spread the Muslim army out a long line and it looked like they were going to attack the enemy again. The enemy however, did not come forward to fight and Sayyidina Khalid bin Walid withdrew his army and returned to Madinah.

Sayyidina Khalid bin Walid had great courage. He earned the title of Saifullah (Sword of Allah) from our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), for his bravery in the war.



## *Reflect on the morals*

- We must complete faith and trust in Allah (The Exalted) as He gives success to those who strive to please Him.
- We should always be brave and courageous and put our faith in Allah (The Exalted) when we defend (protect) Islam.

## Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions

1. When was the Battle of Mu'tah fought?
2. Which Muslim leaders were martyred in this battle?
3. What title did Sayyidina Khalid bin Walid receive for his bravery in the war?
4. What important moral did you learn from this battle?

### **Lesson Thirty-Two**

#### **The Conquest of Makkah**

*Remember the following Words*

8 A.H. (After Hijrah).      Muslims – 10,000 men.      Ka'bah – no idols.  
Victory.      Forgiving. Humble.

*Read and Understand*

#### *Introduction*

After the treaty of Hudaibiyyah was signed, there was peace for a little while, between the Muslims and the disbelievers. During this time, the wonderful message of Islam was spreading.

However, after two years the Makkans broke the treaty, and began to trouble the Muslims again. Therefore, in Ramadan 8 A. H. our beloved Prophet (may

Allah bless him and grant him peace) went to Makkah with 10,000 men. When the Makkans saw the large number of Muslims, they became afraid and immediately gave up.

### **Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) Arrives in Makkah**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was humble (modest), and entered Makkah with his blessed head bowed down. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) prayed to Allah (The Exalted) and thanked Him for giving victory to the Muslims.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) entered the Ka'bah and cleared all the idols that were inside. Since that day, there are no idols in the Ka'bah.

### **Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) forgives**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was not proud and cruel, he did not take revenge. He forgave the people that were against him. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) showed kindness to the Makkans, this made many of them accept Islam.

*Reflect on the morals.*

- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not take revenge on his enemy. He was grateful to Allah (The Exalted) for the victory over the disbelievers.
- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not force any conditions upon the people of Makkah. He brought about peace and harmony among all the people who lived there.

- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) showed kindness to the Makkans, and many of them began to accept Islam. in this way the number of Muslims grew. Be kind to people and Allah (The Exalted) will make people respect you.
- We learn to forgive the people around us.
- We learn not to have pride (show off).
- We must thank Allah (The Exalted) for everything.

### **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions**

1. Why did the Muslims march to Makkah in Ramadan 8 A.H.?
2. What did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) do when he entered Makkah?
3. What lessons do we learn from the conquest of Makkah?

### **Learner Activity**

1. Colour or highlight all the sentences that have statements that are on the topic of the Conquest of Makkah.
2. The blocks that you colour will give you a short summary of this event.

\* \* \* \* \*

1. Battle fought in 3 A.H.
2. This event took place in 8 A.H.
3. There were seventy martyres in this battle.



4. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) marched with 10,000 men to Makkah.
5. This battle had only 313 Muslims.
6. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) marched to Makkah because the Makkans broke the treaty of Hdaybiyyah.
7. Muslims dug a trench across the entrance of the city of Madinah.
8. Makkans surrendered without a fight.
9. A wind (storm) swept away the enemy tents.
10. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) entered the city in peace, and treated the Makkans fairly.

### **Lesson Thirty-Three**

#### **The Battle of Hunayn**

*Remember the following Words*

8 A.H. (After Hijrah).      Muslims – 12000 men.      Sayyidina Abbas.

*Read and Understand*

#### *Introduction*

After the conquest of Makkah, and the idols were removed from the Ka'bah, there were still some people who had not accepted Islam, these people prepared for battle.

#### **Preparation for the Battle of Hunayn**

Whilst our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was still in Makkah, he heard of their preparations for battle. He also made

preparations. This time, the Muslims were well prepared and were very large in number with 12,000 men. Some Muslims were sure that they would win this battle because of their large numbers.

### **The Battle of Hunayn**

The disbelievers marched and arrived at the valley of Hunayn before the Muslims. They hid themselves in the area of the mountain pass and waited for the Muslim army to arrive. When the Muslim army approached, the disbelievers showered them with arrows, causing them to scatter.

A call by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and his uncle Sayyidina Abbas brought the army together again. This time the Muslim army continued to fight back bravely against the enemy.

*In the Qur'an, in Surah Tawbah, Surah number 9, verse: 25-26 Allah (The Exalted) says:*

*Indeed Allah helped you on many occasions - and on the day of Hunayn - when you prided in your multitude, so it did not benefit you at all, and the earth despite being vast became restricted for you - then you turned back and returned. Then Allah sent down His calm upon His Noble Messenger and upon the Muslims, and sent down armies you did not see, and punished the disbelievers; and such is the reward of the deniers.*

### **Conclusion**

When the Muslims came back to fight, the enemies ran away. Some of them ran away to Taa'if and hid in a fort. The Muslims surrounded the fort waiting for the enemy to attack. When the enemy did not come out, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims then

went to Makkah performed the 'Umrah and returned to Madinah. This battle took place in Shawwal 8 A.H.

### *Reflect on the Morals*

- We must not be proud of our numbers and the things that we have.
- Our faith in Allah (The Exalted) is most important.
- We must put our complete trust in Allah (The Exalted) for His Help, as He is the Only One to give success and victory.

### **Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions.**

1. What was the cause of the battle?
2. What happened to the Muslims at first?
3. What was the outcome of the battle?

#### **Reported Events**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) advice about greed at the time of Hunayn

After the Battle of Hunayn, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) gave Hakim ibn Hizam part of the battle booty (goods). But Hakim was not satisfied with his share, so our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) gave him more. He said “O Hakim, the material things of this world are very attractive, but he who takes such things out of greed and uses them badly, will not be blessed with what he has. He will be like a man who eats, but is never filled. It is only he who takes a thing with a pure heart and uses it well who will be blessed, and remember that the hand that gives is better than the hand that receives.” Even in your case O Prophet of Allah?” asked Hakim. “Yes, even in my case,” was the reply of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

### *Leaner Activity*

Tick the correct answer.

1. The battle of Hunayn was fought in: 6 A.H. \_\_. 7 A.H. \_\_. 8 A.H. \_\_.
2. The number of men in the Muslim Army: 5000 \_\_. 2000 \_\_. 12000 \_\_.
3. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle who took part in this battle:  
Abu Talib \_\_. Sayyidina Abbas \_\_. Sayyidina Hamzah \_\_.
4. This battle was won by the: Romans \_\_. Muslims \_\_. Makkans \_\_.

## **Lesson Thirty-Four**

### **The Expedition of Tabuk**

*Remember the following Words.*

9 A.H. (After Hijrah).	Harvest – time.	Romans – jealous.	True
Muslims.	Donated.	Thirst – rain.	20 days and nights.

*Read and Understand.*

#### *Introduction*

All praise is for Allah (The Exalted), many people accepted the beautiful religion of Islam and this made the Romans jealous. They wanted to destroy Islam, and prepared for a battle against the Muslims. The Muslims came to know about their plans, and decided to meet them for the battle, at a place called Tabuk. The Expedition of Tabuk took place in Rajab 9 A.H.



### Preparation for the Expedition

During the time of this expedition, it was very hot in Madinah. It was also time for the farmers to harvest their fruit and to sell their crop.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) asked the Muslims to leave all their harvest and to go for a battle in very hot weather conditions.

This was a great test for them and it showed our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) who the true Muslims were.

In the Qur'an, in Surah Tawbah, Surah number 9, verse 81, Allah (The Exalted) says:

*Those who were left behind rejoiced that behind the Noble Messenger of Allah they had remained seated, and they were unwilling to fight in Allah's cause with their lives or their wealth, and said "Do not venture out in the heat"; say, "The fire of hell is the hottest"; if only they understood!*

Some Muslims were very generous: Sayyidina Abu Bakr gave all his wealth and property for the expedition; Sayyidina 'Umar gave half of his wealth and Sayyidina 'Uthman donated many camels and horses.

In verses 86 of Surah Tawbah, Allah (The Exalted) says:

And when a chapter is sent down that "Accept faith in Allah and fight along with His Noble Messenger", the men of means among them seek exemption from you and say, "Leave us, for us to be with those who sit."

### **Journey to Tabuk**

The journey to Tabuk was long and very hot. During the journey to Tabuk, some Muslims did turn back, but our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and his followers continued, until they finally began to run out of water.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) prayed to Allah (The Exalted) for help, because the Muslims were very tired and thirsty. As soon as our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) finished his du'aa, the first drops of rain began to fall, and the rain continued until all the Muslims drank enough water to satisfy their thirst.

### **At Tabuk**

When the Muslims reached Tabuk, they found that the Romans had not come. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims waited at Tabuk for 20 days before returning to Madinah. During these 20 days our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) made treaties (contract) with some of the tribes that lived in that region.

### **After the Expedition**

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was sure that the Roman army was not coming, he returned to Madinah with his army.

Reflect on the Morals.

- We learn to put Islam before everything else.
- The Help of Allah (The Exalted) comes in many ways.

### **Revise the Lesson and answer the Questions**

1. Why was the expedition of Tabuk undertaken?
2. What was the importance of this expedition?
3. What lessons do we learn from the expedition of Tabuk?

### *Learner Activity*

1. Look at the words below and circle only those words that are relevant to the expedition of Tabuk.

Cold Weather	Persians	20 days	Harvest	Snow
10 days	Hungry	Sow Seeds	8 A.H.	Hot
Weather 9 A.H.	Romans.			



## **Lesson Thirty-Five**

### **The Farwell Hajj**

*Remember the following Words*

10 A.H. (after Hijrah). Makkah – 4<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah. Mina – 8<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah.  
Arafat – 9<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah. Farewell sermon.

*Read and understand*

#### *Introduction*

After the First Hajj, a whole year passed until the time for Hajj came again the next year. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) decided to perform Hajj and sent messengers inviting the Muslims to join him in the pilgrimage.

There was great joy and excitement among the people when they heard that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was going for Hajj. They were overjoyed and began to march towards Madinah and their number increased to about 100,000.

Before setting off on their journey, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) led the Muslims in Salaah. After the Salaah, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) mounted his camel and headed towards Makkah with a great crowd of excited Muslims.

## **The Hajj**

The procession of pilgrims arrived in Makkah on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of Dhul Hijjah. On the 8<sup>th</sup> day, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went with the Muslims to Mina and spent the day and night performing Salaah and praying to Allah (The Exalted).

On the 9<sup>th</sup> day of Dhul-Hijjah, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) mounted his camel and went to Arafat followed by all the pilgrims. It was here, that he delivered his Historical Farewell Lecture to the Muslims.

After our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) delivered his Last Lecture, Allah (The Exalted) revealed the following verse of the Qur'an to him. He recited this verse to the people, as stated in Surah Maa'idah, Surah number 5, verse 4:

*They ask you (O dear Prophet Mohammed - peace and blessings be upon him) what is made lawful for them; say, "Pure things are made lawful for you, and the beasts (and birds) of prey which you have trained and use for hunting, (and) you teach them what Allah has taught you; so eat what they kill and leave for you, and mention Allah's name upon it - and keep fearing Allah; indeed Allah is Swift At Taking Account."*

When the people heard him say this, many of them began to cry, as they knew that this life in this world might be near its end. This Hajj was called the

Farewell Hajj because our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) saw Makkah and the Ka'bah for the last time. It was also here that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) completed the message of Islam and delivered to the people what Allah (The Exalted) had commanded him to do.

### *Conclusion*

This was an auspicious occasion for the companions because they were performing the Hajj in the company of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). However, during the Farewell Sermon, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) gave an indication that his time to leave this world was soon, when he said, "Perhaps I will not meet you again after this year and at this place ever."

The companions sadly realised that they would soon be parted from our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). They loved our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) more than anything else and therefore the separation from him would be heart-wrenching and most unbearable.

### **The Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Last Sermon**

This sermon was delivered on the Ninth Day of Dhul Hijjah 10 A.H. in the 'Uranah valley of Mount Arafat' (in Mecca).

After praising, and thanking Allah ﷻ he ﷺ said:

"O People, lend me an attentive ear, for I know not whether after this year, I shall ever be amongst you again. Therefore listen to what I am saying to you very carefully and TAKE THESE WORDS TO THOSE WHO COULD NOT BE PRESENT HERE TODAY.

O People, just as you regard this month, this day, this city as Sacred, so regard the life and property of every Muslim as a sacred trust. Return the goods entrusted to you to their rightful owners. Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you. Remember that you will indeed meet your LORD, and that HE will indeed reckon your deeds. ALLAH has forbidden you to take usury (interest), therefore all interest obligation shall henceforth be waived. Your capital, however, is yours to keep. You will neither inflict nor suffer any inequity. Allah has Judged that there shall be no interest and that all the interest due to Abbas ibn 'Abd'al Muttalib (Prophet's uncle) shall henceforth be waived...

Beware of Satan, for the safety of your religion. He has lost all hope that he will ever be able to lead you astray in big things, so beware of following him in small things.

O People, it is true that you have certain rights with regard to your women, but they also have rights over you. Remember that you have taken them as your wives only under Allah's trust and with His permission. If they abide by your right then to them belongs the right to be fed and clothed in kindness. Do treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers. And it is your right that they do not make friends with any one of whom you do not approve, as well as never to be unchaste.

O People, listen to me in earnest, worship ALLAH, say your five daily prayers

(Salah), fast during the month of Ramadan, and give your wealth in Zakat.  
Perform Hajj if you can afford to.

All mankind is from Adam and Eve, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white except by piety and good action. Learn that every Muslim is a brother to every Muslim and that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood. Nothing shall be legitimate to a Muslim which belongs to a fellow Muslim unless it was given freely and willingly. Do not, therefore, do injustice to yourselves.

Remember, one day you will appear before ALLAH and answer your deeds.  
So beware, do not stray from the path of righteousness after I am gone.

O People, NO PROPHET OR APOSTLE WILL COME AFTER ME AND NO NEW FAITH WILL BE BORN. Reason well, therefore, O People, and understand words which I convey to you. I leave behind me two things, the QURAN and my example, the SUNNAH and if you follow these you will never go astray.

All those who listen to me shall pass on my words to others and those to others again; and may the last ones understand my words better than those who listen to me directly. Be my witness, O ALLAH, that I have conveyed your message to your people".

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. When did the Farewell Hajj take place?
2. Describe the events that took place during the Hajj?

3. Discuss the Last sermon/Farewell Lecture.
4. How can we put into practise whatever Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said in the Farwell Sermon?

## **Lesson Thirty-Six**

### **Illness and passing away of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)**

*Remember the following Words*

11 A. H. (After Hijrah). Sayyida Aisha. Sayyidina Abu Bakr. Sayyidina Umar. Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) ill health. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) passing away – 12<sup>th</sup> Rabi ul Awwal.

*Read and Understand*

#### *Introduction*

Soon after the Farewell Hajj, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) returned to Madinah and he became ill. In Madinah, although Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was ill, he still went on with his duty of leading the Salaah in Masjid un Nabawi. He visited the Muslim burial ground of Jannatul Baqee and the battlefield of Uhud to make du'a for those that had passed away.

Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) illness began with headaches and lasted for approximately 18 days. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) continued to lead the Salaah in Masjidun Nabawi until he became too weak to do so.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) asked his close companion, Sayyidina Abu Bakr to lead the Salaah and he performed Salaah with Sayyidina Abu Bakr.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) became even more unwell and breathed his last in this world on Monday, the 12<sup>th</sup> of Rabbi ul Awwal 11 A.H.

### **Reaction of the People**

When the people heard that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) has passed away, they were shocked and filled with grief and could not accept the news.

Sayyidina Umar could not believe what had happened and wanted to kill those who said that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had passed away.

After Sayyidina Abu Bakr had confirmed (made sure) that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had passed away, he told the people the following:

“O people! If our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is the object of your adoration, then know that he has passed away. But if it is Allah (The Exalted) that you worship, then know that Allah (The Exalted) cannot die.”

Sayyidina Abu Bakr then recited the following Qur'anic verse 144 from Surah Ale Imran, Surah number 3:

*And Mohammed (peace and blessings be upon him) is purely \* a Noble Messenger; there have been Noble Messengers before him; so if he departs or is martyred, will you turn back on your heels? So whoever turns back on his heels does not cause any harm to Allah; and Allah will soon reward the thankful. (\* Neither God nor an angel, but a human being with the highest spiritual status.)*

## Conclusion

Sayyidina Abu Bakr's words and his recitation from the Qur'an convinced the people that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had passed away. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is buried in the actual room and place where he passed away in Madinah.



## Revise the lesson and answer the Questions

1. When did Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) breathe his last?



2. What was the reaction of the people?

3. Who addressed the people?

### **Lesson Thirty-Seven**

**Morals learnt from the Life of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)**

#### **Obedience (To be well-behaved)**

As a child our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was kind and helpful to his foster brothers and sisters. He was not naughty or noisy. He was well-behaved and helped his foster brothers to look after the sheep and goats. He also respected his elders and helped them whenever possible.

It is important for us to try to be like our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). If we are good, then everyone will respect and love us for our good qualities.

#### **Honesty and Truthfulness (Not cheating, lying, stealing, etc.)**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was so honest that even his enemies admired him for his truthfulness. When he called the people at Mount Safa and asked them if they will believe him if he

told them that an army was going to attack them from behind the mountain, they replied “Yes.” This is because he never told a lie.

Sayyidah Khadijah too, liked his truthfulness from the time he came to work for her. Therefore, when he told her about what had happened in the Cave of Hira, she believed him.

We have to be honest and truthful at all times so that people will recognise this quality in us and trust us.

If we tell lies, then nobody will ever know when we are speaking the truth, and this could lead to many problems and even the anger of Allah (The Exalted). When we tell lies, then Allah (The Exalted) becomes unhappy with us.

## **Trustworthiness**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was kind, helpful and generous to one and all, and was always trustworthy. He was trusted so much by the people that they would give him their money and jewellery for safe-keeping.

At the time of Hijrah, although the people were planning to kill him, he made sure that he returned the money and jewellery that the people had given to him for safe-keeping. So, he left Sayyidah Ali in Makkah to give back the money and jewellery to the people, while he migrated to Madinah.

Whenever we make a promise, it is important that we keep it, as people are putting their trust in us. Keeping a promise is a responsibility. We must keep our promises as Allah (The Exalted) dislikes those who break their promises.

## **Love and Mercy**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was full of love, mercy and kindness to all. He loved his friends and showed kindness to all. He loved animals too, and told others to do the same. He also said that we should show mercy to our young and show respect towards our elders.

If we show love and mercy to others, then we too will receive the same from them.

If we are rude and unkind to others, then they will be unhappy with us and Allah (The Exalted) too will be unhappy with us.

## **Patience, perseverance and courage**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was very patient and brave throughout his life. He became an orphan at an early age. He experienced many hardships whilst he was spreading Islam.

During the 13 years in Makkah, the people tried to hurt our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), boycotted him and even tried to kill him. He was even stoned when he went to Taa'if to spread the beautiful message of Islam.

However, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) never complained, or gave up hope. He was patient and full of courage for the sake of Islam.

We should also have the same courage and patience to keep Islam alive and strong. We should never give up hope against the strong forces that are against Islam.

## **Justice (to be fair)**

As a trader, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) became known as an honest, fair and just businessman, when the Ka'bah was being re-built, the people began to fight about the placing of the Black Stone.

It was our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) who gave the fair and just plan for the placing of the Black Stone, which pleased everyone and saved them from fighting.

We should also be fair and just to all, as we would not like anyone to be unfair towards us.

## **Sincerity**

(To do and say things without putting on an act)

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was spreading the wonderful message of Islam, many people treated him rudely but he never gave up hope. He refused all the expensive gifts and bribes (payment) that people offered him to stop spreading Islam because he was true and sincere in everything he did.

To be insincere is to go against Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and we will make Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) unhappy with us.

If we are sincere in all our actions, then Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) will be pleased and happy with us.

## **Sacrifice**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) made many sacrifices to spread Islam. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) lived a simple life and was always prepared to share whatever he had with other people. Once a man gave seven orchards to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) as a gift, but he gave them all to the poor people. If we learn to make sacrifices for the sake of Islam, then Allah (The Exalted) too will be pleased with us.

### **Simplicity**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was a very simple and humble person. He wore simple clothing and ate simple food. Even after he became the ruler of Madinah, he used to mend his own clothes and shoes. He also sat on the floor, bare ground or mat.

We must lead simple lives. Then we will be happy and content with whatever we have. This means that we must be thankful and grateful to Allah (The Exalted). We must not be greedy because greed makes us want more. When we want more and more, we will not be happy with what Allah (The Exalted) has given us.

### **Forgiveness**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) never took revenge against anyone and forgave even those who were cruel to him. Even after the battles, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) would forgive his enemies, and set his prisoners free without harming them.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not take revenge against his enemy, therefore many people accepted Islam.

If we plan to take revenge, then will enters into our hearts and makes us cruel and unkind. Forgiveness cleanses our hearts of all ill-feelings and replace it will goodness.

### **Fair dealing**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was always fair and honest in his dealings with others. When he was a young man, he became a trader and through his fair dealings he became known as Al-Ameen and As Saadiq.

Sayyidah Khadijah also noticed our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) qualities, and trusted him with her business and later married him.

If we are fair in our dealings with others, then people will be happy to keep on dealing with us and being our friends. If we are unfair, then people would never come to us for anything again.

### **Courage and bravery**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had great courage whenever he faced problems. He was brave and courageous, and never gave up hope against the cruel Makkans who tried to punish him and his followers.

In Madinah, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) fought many battles and won even though Muslims were fewer in number, because of his courage, bravery and complete faith in Allah (The Exalted).

In whatever we do, we have to be brave and courageous like our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). If we lose hope, then we will not succeed in whatever we do.

Insha Allah we will learn more about the beautiful way of life of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

**Remember:**

**Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)  
loves You!**