

L3 Age 8-9

Life of Prophet

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

Seerah

Level 4

(Age 8-9)

Name

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Lesson One

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

Remember the following Words

Allah (The Exalted). Creator (Maker). Worship. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Messenger. Islam.

Read and Understand

Allah (The Exalted) is the Creator (Maker) of everything in the world. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is the last and final Messenger of Allah (The Exalted).

There will be no Prophets after Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Allah (The Exalted) sent many Prophets to teach the people about Allah (The Exalted) and Islam. Islam is the religion of Muslims.

Some of the Prophets that Allah (The Exalted) sent to lead the people are mentioned in the Qur'an.

The Prophets who are mentioned in Surah Baqarah¹ are Prophets Ibraheem, Prophet Isma'eel, Prophet Ishaq, Prophet Ya'qub, Prophet Musa, and Prophet 'Isa (Jesus).

In Surah An'aam², Allah (The Exalted) mentions the names of Prophets Nuh, Prophet Dawud, Prophet Sulayman, Prophet Ayyub, Prophet Yusuf, Prophet Musa and Prophet Harun.

Before our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), Allah (The Exalted) sent Prophet 'Isa (Jesus) to guide his people. Prophet 'Isa told his people to worship Allah (The Exalted) Only.

When the people tried to kill Prophet 'Isa, Allah (The Exalted) raised him to Jannah. He will come back before Qiyamah (the Last Day) and will teach the people to believe that there is no god but Allah (The Exalted) and Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is the last and final Messenger.

This is because Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is, the last and final Messenger of Allah (The Exalted).

¹ In Surah Baqarah, Surah Number 2, verse 136;

² Verse; 84

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions.

1. Who is the Creator of everything?
2. Who is Allah's (The Exalted) last Messenger?
3. What is the religions of Muslims?
4. Why did Allah (The Exalted) send Prophet?
5. List the names of some of the Prophets sent by Allah?
6. Which Prophet did Allah (The Exalted) send before Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?
7. What do Muslims believe about 'Isa?

Leaner Activity

Fill the blanks

Some of the Prophets that are mentioned in the Qur'an are:

1. I__A__H__E__.

2. __US__.

3. __A__U__.

Lesson Two

Our beloved Prophet Muhammad's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) birth

Remember the following Words.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Born.
12th Rabi ul Awwal. Makkah. Last Messenger. Arabia.

Read and Understand

Muslims all over the world read Salaah, read Qur'an, keep fast, go for Hajj, give Zakaah, do good deeds and keep away from bad behaviour.

These good habits were taught to us by Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was born on the 12th of Rabi ul Awwal 53.B.H. in Makkah, which is in Arabia.



Learner Activity

Revise the lesson and Answer the Questions

1. Who is the last and final Messenger of Allah (The Exalted)?
2. Where was the last and final Messenger born?
3. When was the last and final Messenger?

Lesson Three

Our beloved Prophet Muhammad's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) childhood

Remember the following words

Father – Sayyidina Abdullah. Mother – Sayyida Aaminah. Nurse – Sayyidah Halimah. Countryside.

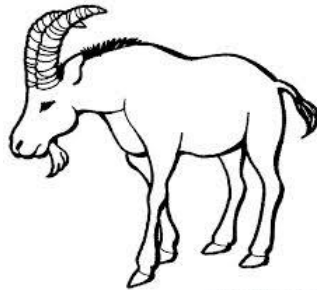
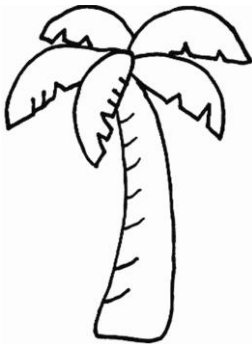
Read and Understand

Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) father's name was Sayyidina Abdullah and his mother's name was Sayyidah Aaminah. Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) 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 mother Sayyidah Aaminah sent him to stay in the countryside (a place that looks like a village), where he could grow into a healthy young boy. He was taken to the countryside by his nurse Sayyidah Halimah who took good care of him.

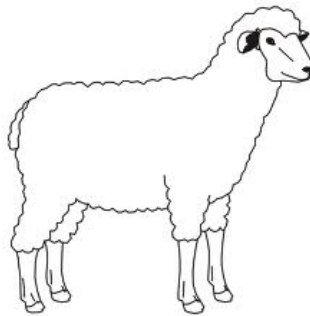
Sayyidah Halimah and her family and her family began to grow very fond of Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

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

The land around which they lived became green. The date trees began giving plenty of dates. Even their goats and sheep began to grow fat. The goats and sheep began to give much more milk than they did before.



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

When he was about six years old, Sayyidah Halimah took him back to his mother Sayyidah Aaminah. She was happy to have her son back. He looked well and healthy from this stay in the countryside.

Allah (The Exalted) blessed our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from the time he was born. Allah (The Exalted) blesses everyone that respects and follows our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). We thank Allah (The Exalted) for making us Muslims and followers of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Learner Activity

Let's thank Allah (The Exalted) for making us Muslims and from the Ummah (followers) of Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Pray 12 times *Alhamdulillah Ash Shukru Lillah* (Allah praise be to Allah Thank you Allah).

L3 Age 8-9



In the space below draw a picture of countryside.

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions

1. What was Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) father's name?
2. What was Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) mother's name?
3. Where did Sayyidah Aaminah send our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to stay when he was a small boy.
4. Who took care of Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) in the countryside?

5. Why was Sayyidah Halimah happy when Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went to live with her?
6. What kind of a boy was Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) when he lived with Sayyidah Halimah?

Lesson Three

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

Mother, Sayyidah Aaminah

Remember the following Words

Madinah. Relatives. Al-Abwa.

Read and understand

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

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Question

1. Where did Sayyidah Aaminah take Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to meet their relatives?
2. How old was Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) when his mother passed away?

3. At which place did Sayyidah Aaminah pass away?

Lesson Four

Our beloved Prophet Muhammad's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) Boyhood

Remember the following Words

Sayyidina Abdul Muttalib. Abu Talib. Business. Grandfather.
Uncle. Desert.

Read and Understand

When Our beloved Prophet's (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.

After his grandfather passed away, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went to live with his uncle Abu Talib. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was always well-bahaved, well-mannered, truthful, kind and helpful.

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

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Question

1. Who did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) live with after his mother passed away?
2. What was our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) age when his grandfather passed away?
3. Who is Abu Talib?
4. How did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) help Abu Talib while he lived with him?

Learner Activity

Fill in the missing letters

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) helped Abu Talib with his:

B__S__N__S__ and T__A__E__

Lesson Five

Our beloved Prophet Muhammad's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) trip to Syria

Remember the following Words

Syria. Bahira. Caravan.

Read and Understand

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was 12 years old, his uncle Abu Talib 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. The caravan stopped near Bahira, he asked Abu Talib who the boy (Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)) was. Abu Talib said that Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was his brother Sayyidina Abdullah's son.

Bahira knew that Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was Prophet that he had read about, and that he was going to teach the people about the right path.

Bahira then told Abu Talib to take good care of Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). He also told Abu Talib 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 Talib then went back to Makkah with Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).



Revise the lesson and Answer the Questions

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

2. What did this priest say to Abu Talib about Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?

Lesson Six

The placing of the black stone

Remember the following Words.

Flood. Ka'bah.
Tribe Leaders.

Haram Shareef.

Wisdom.

Black Stone.

Read and Understand

Once, after heavy rains and floods in Makkah, the walls of the Ka'bah were damaged so the people decided to rebuild the Ka'bah.



All the tribes that were in Makkah joined in the work of rebuilding the Ka'bah.

When it came to the 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 (area around the Ka'bah) the next morning should be the one to decide how the Black Stone was to be placed. All the tribes 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 (area around 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 all the different tribes to hold the edges of the cloth. He also placed on it and carry 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 solved the problem peacefully.

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 of the placing of the Black Stone?
2. Why must we practise justice and fairness in whatever we do?
3. If you see two of your friends fighting, how will you try to help them?

Lesson Seven

Cave of Hira

Remember the following words

Cave of Hira. Jabal al Noor. Du'aa.

Read and Understand

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was always well-behaved, helpful, kind and respected his elders.

As a young man, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spent a lot of time thinking about the world and the people around him. He noticed that the people were doing wrong things like fighting, stealing, drinking wine, killing each other and praying to idols (man-made statues).

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) became sad. He knew that the people forgot about Allah (The Exalted). Therefore, he used to go to the Cave of Hira, which is in a mountain called Jabal al Noor.



It is about two to three kilometres from Makkah. In this cave, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) made du'aa to Allah (The Exalted).

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions

1. When Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was a young man, what did he notice about the people around him?
2. To which cave did Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) go to make du'aa to Allah (The Exalted)?

Lesson Eight

Our beloved Prophet Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) as a young man

Remember the following words

Honest. Al-Ameen. Truthful. As-Saadiq.

Read and understand

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) stayed with his uncle Abu Talib for a very long time. As he grew up into a young man, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) began to work in business and trade.

In his business and trade, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was very honest and truthful. The people admired him for these good habits and he became very famous (well-known). The people therefore named him “Al-Ameen” (The Honest) and “As Saadiq” (The truthful).

We must always be honest and truthful like Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). This will make Allah (The Exalted) very happy.

Al Ameen As Sadiq

Revise the lesson and Answer the Questions

1. How did Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) help Abu Talib when he was a young man?
2. Why did the people admire Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?
3. Which two names did the people give Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) for his good qualities (habits)?

Sayyidah Khadija

Remember the following words

Widow. Marry. 40 years old. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Honesty. 25 years old.

Read and understand

Among the people of Makkah, there lived a very rich widow (lady whose husband had died.) her name of Sayyidah Khadijah. She was wealthy and also had businesses and trade. 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 Muhammad's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)
marriage to Sayyidah Khadijah**

Sayyidah Khadijah saw that the 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, that she suggested marriage to Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

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.

Thus, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) who was 25 years old at the time, married Sayyidah Khadijah who was 40 years old.

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 was Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) when he married Sayyidah Khadijah?
3. How old was Sayyidah Khadijah when she married our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?

Lesson Ten

The coming of Angel Jibreel

Remember the following Words

Ramadan. Cave of Hira. 40 years Old. Angel Jibreel. Surah Al'Alaq.
Iqra'.

Read and Understand

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) always believed that there is One Allah (The Exalted), Who made (created) everything in the world. One night during the month of Ramadan, when our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was forty years old, Angel Jibreel appeared before him in the Cave of Hira and said: "Iqra" – 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 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:

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. In which cave did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) receive the first message from Allah?
2. Which angel came to give messages from Allah (The Exalted) to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?
3. What did the angel ask our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to say?
4. What was our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) age when the angel spoke to him for the first time in the cave?

Lesson Eleven

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

Remember the following Words

Waraqah bin Naufal

Sayyidina Musa – Allah’s Messenger.

our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) – Allah’s last Messenger

Read and understand.

When angel Jibreel went away, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) understood that the words of Allah (The Exalted) were very powerful. As soon as our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went home, Sayyidah Khadijah saw our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) shivering and that something had happened. He was shivering because the words of Allah were very powerful lights.

our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) asked Sayyidah Khadijah to cover him and then he told her all that had happened to him in the Cave of Hira.

Sayyidah Khadijah believed what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was saying and comforted him.

Sayyidah Khadijah was very concerned about our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). She therefore took him to her cousin Waraqah bin Naufal (who was a wise Christian man), to tell him about what had 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 (The Exalted). Waraqah bin Naufal warned 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 and grant him peace). These messages from Allah (The Exalted) to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) are written in the Qur'an.

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Question

1. What did Waraqah bin Naufal say to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidah Khadijah?

Lesson Twelve

The First Muslims/believers

Remember the following Words

The First Muslims

First Man – Sayyidina Abu Bakr

First Woman – Sayyida Khadijah

First Slave – Sayyidina Zaid bin Harithah

First Boy – Sayyidina Ali

Read and understand

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.

Sayyidah Khadijah, the 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 (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) closest companion (best friend) was the first man to accept Islam.

Sayyidina Zaid bin Harithah 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, our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) cousin, was the first boy.

Fill in the names of the first Muslims in the table below:

The First Muslim

First Man	
First Woman	
First Boy	
First Slave	

Lesson Thirteen

Mount Safa

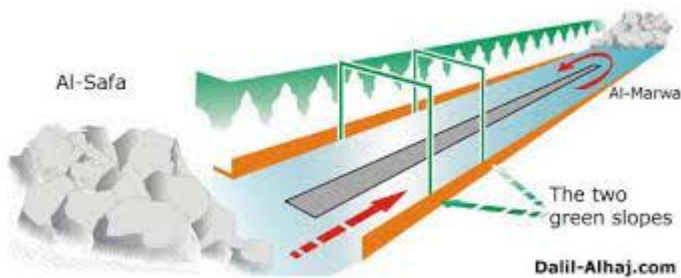
Remember the following Words

Three Years. Secretly. Mount Safa.

Read and Understand

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spread Islam secretly for three years. Allah (The Exalted) then asked (gave instructions to) 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 Makkah that he had something very important to tell them. He asked the people to gather (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. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) then told the people to believe that “there is no god but Allah (The Exalted) Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is the Messenger of Allah.”

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions

1. Who were the first Muslims?
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 Fourteen

Reaction of the Makkans

Remember the following Words

Abu Lahab. Disbeliever.

Read and understand

When the people heard what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was saying, some of them became angry and they did not want to believe him.

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 people threw dirt and sand on him. our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle Abu Lahab who was also a disbeliever, threw dirt and sand 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 peace) pathway.

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

Learner Activity

Look at the translation of Surah Lahab as a class.

**Allah - beginning with the name of - the Most
Gracious, the Most Merciful**

*May both the hands of Abu Lahab be destroyed – and he
is destroyed!*

*His wealth did not benefit him in the least, nor did
whatever he earned.*

He will soon enter the flaming fire.

*And so will his wife; carrying a bundle of firewood on her
head.*

A rope made from palm fibre around her neck!

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. What did Abu Lahab's wife do?

Lesson Fifteen

The treatment of Sayyidina Bilal

Remember the following Words.

Sayyidina Bilal. 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 had accepted Islam. Sayyidina Bilal who was a slave was ill-treated by his master for accepting Islam. Sayyidina Bilal was made to lie 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!" which means (Allah is) One".



Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions

1. Why was Sayyidina Bilal ill-treated by his master?
2. What did Sayyidina Bilal keep on saying when his master was ill-treating him?

Pupil Activity. Fill in the missing letters

It will tell you what Sayyidina Bilal kept on saying when his master was punishing him.

AH__D

__H__D

Lesson Sixteen

Migration (moving) to Abyssinia – Ethiopia (Africa)

Remember the following words

Abyssinia/Ethiopia. Negus/Najaashi. Fair. Sayyidina Jaafar bin Abu Talib. Verses. Surah Maryam.

Read and understand

When the Makkans ill-treated 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 Abyssinia. Abyssinia is also known as Ethiopia and it is in Africa.

When the Makkans heard of this, they became angry and they asked Najaashi, to return the Muslims to them. However, Najaashi (who was a Christian), was a fair and just man and he wanted to know why the Makkans wanted the Muslims to come 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 did many wrong things.

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

Sayyidina Jaafar bin Abu Taalib told Najaashi that when they followed the teaching of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), the people of Makkah became their enemies.

Najaashi asked Sayyidina Jaafar to read some verses from the Qur'an. Sayyidina Jaafar read Verses 15-36 from Surah Maryam, Surah number 19 about Sayyidina Isa.

Muslims believe that Sayyidina Isa is the Prophet of Allah (The Exalted). He taught the people to believe and worship Allah (The Exalted) Only and to do good deeds. But, the people did not want to believe him and they planned to kill him.

Allah (The Exalted) knew of this plan and save Sayyidina Isa from being killed. Allah (The Exalted) raised Sayyidina 'Isa to Jannah.

Sayyidina Isa is not the sone of Allah (The Exalted) as Allah (The Exalted) has no partners, family or children. Sayyidina Isa will come back before Qiyamah and will teach the people that there is no god but Allah (The Exalted) and that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is the Messenger of Allah (The Exalted).

After Najaashi heard Sayyidina Jaafar bin Abu Talib reading the verses from Surah Maryam, he 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. Where is Abyssinia/Ethiopia?
3. What kind of man was Najaashi?

Lesson Seventeen

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.

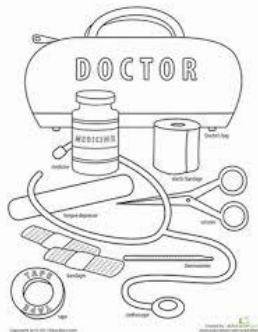
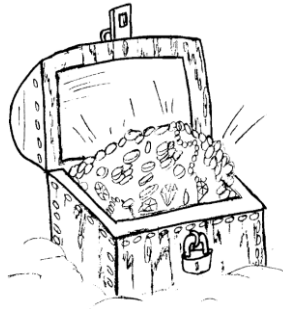
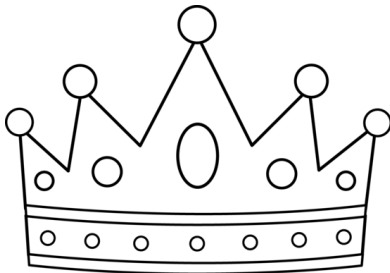
They said, "We will give you anything you want."

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 dire trying.”



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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 Eighteen

Sayyidina Hamzah and Sayyidina Umar accept Islam

Remember the following words

Qur'aan

Recite

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 Sayyidina 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 Sayyidina Hamzah?

2. In which year did Sayyidina Umar and Sayyidina Hamzah accept Islam?

3. How did Sayyidina Umar enter into the fold of Islam?

Lesson Nineteen

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 7th 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 Sayyidiyah 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.



Lesson Twenty

The Year of Grief

Soon after the boycott ended, our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle Abu Taalib passed away and a short while later, on 18th 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 cornered 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 Twenty-One

The visit to Taa'if

Remember the following Words

Taa'if Near Makkah Patience Du'aa
courage Sayyidah 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 Sayyidina 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 Sayyidina 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 upto 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 to wards 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 Twenty-Two

Mi'raaj

Remember the following Words

Tenth Year after the First Revelation	27 th Rajab	Jibreel	Burraq
Ka'bah	Masjiul Aqsa	Isra'	Seven heavens
Mi'raj	Salaah-Five times a day		pillar of Islam

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 27th 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 Sayyidina 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 Twenty-Three

The Pledges at Aqabah

Remember the following words

11th year after the First Revelation – 6 people

12th year after the First Revelation – 12 people

13th year after the First Revelation – 70 people

Madinah

Support

Accept

Defend

Read and Understand

After Mi'raj ad 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 11th 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 12th 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 13th 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) 11th year,
 - b) 12th year, and
 - c) 13th year after the first revelation
2. What did these people promise to do?

Lesson Twenty-Four

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
reward 100 camels

sacrifice

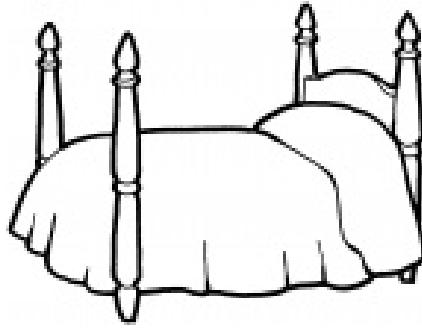
Read and Understand

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 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 Madinha?

Lesson Twenty-Five

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.



While looking for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and Sayyidah 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 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.

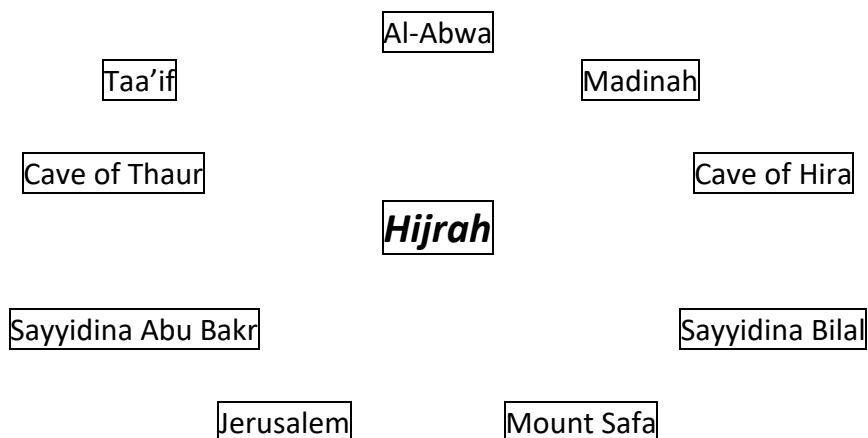
Revise the Lessons and Answer the Questions

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 circles which have the words related to the topic of the Hijrah.



Lesson Twenty-Six

They stay in Quba and arrival in Madinah (Yathrib)

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 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...”*

**Tala'al-Badru 'alayna,
min thaniyyatil-Wada'
wajaba al-shukru 'alayna,
ma da'a lillahi da'**

**O the White Moon rose over us
From the Valley of Wada'
And we owe it to show gratefulness
Where the call is to Allah**

**Ayyuha al-mab'uthu fina
ji'ta bi-al-amri al-muta'
Ji'ta sharrafta al-Madinah
marhaban ya khayra da'**

**O you who were raised amongst us
coming with a work to be obeyed
You have brought to this city nobleness
Welcome! best call to God's way**

**Tala'al-Badru 'alayna,
min thaniyyatil-Wada'
wajaba al-shukru 'alayna,
ma da'a lillahi da'**

Lesson Twenty-Seven

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 in below.

Lesson Twenty-Eight

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-Nine

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 Thirty

Madani Period

The Battle of Badr

Remember the following Words

2 A.H. (Aftr Hijrah). Muslims – 313 Muslims.

Makkans –

1000 men.

Makkans – 70 prisoners.

Muslims – 14

Martyrs.

Makkans – 70 killed.

Read and Understand.

Introduction

News of our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) welcome and success in Madinah reached the people of Makkah. The Muslims formed a very strong bond of brotherhood with one another. They became a united Muslim community in Madinah and this made some of the disbelievers in Makkah angry.

Every year, the Makkans sent a caravan with good for trading to Syria. On the way back, the caravan had to pass near Madinah.

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. They had very few weapons. Most of the Muslim soldiers had only swords with no shields and they were experience to fight in battles.

Even the Ansaar who had just accepted Islam, were prepared to wholeheartedly defend the religion of Islam.

The Muslims had very few horses and camels to ride on. At times two or three companions (Sahabah) of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) took turns to ride on each camel. Our

beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) walked for long distances before taking his turn to ride on the camels.

Many companions pleaded with our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) not to walk, but our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was a fair man, and therefore shared the camels in a just manner. This incident shows the brotherhood that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) created amongst the Muslims.

On the other hand, the disbelievers who numbered 1000, had trained soldiers and they had plenty of equipment for war.

The main concern of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was to protect the Muslims and the city of Madinah.

**Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)
makes du'a before the battle.**

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spent the night making du'a to Allah (The Exalted) asking for help. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) made a special du'a for the Muslim army who were fewer in number and who were sincere in their faith in Allah (The Exalted).

He made a special du'a for the army telling Allah (The Exalted) that if the Muslim army was destroyed, then nobody would be left to worship and pray to Him.

Lesson Thirty-One

The Battle of Badr

The battle of Badr was the first Battle which was fought by the Muslims. On Friday the 17th Ramadhan 2 A.H. the two armies met at Badr.

Allah (The Exalted) informs us 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.

Abu Jahl had already camped with his army at the only oasis of water and the solid ground around it. The Muslim army on the other hand quickly built a shelter for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) on a high mount from where he would be able to see the entire battlefield.

The Muslims bravely defended themselves against the Makkan army. They managed to overpower the Makkan army with the Help of Allah (The Exalted) and finally gained victory as Allah (The Exalted) tells us 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. Fourteen Muslims were martyred (lost their lives for Islam) from the Muslim army.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims treated the prisoners kindly. The rich amongst the prisoners were allowed to free themselves by paying money. Other

prisoners earned their freedom by teaching the Muslims how to read and write.

Reflect on the Morals

- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims prayed to Allah (The Exalted) for help.
- Allah (The Exalted) gave victory to the Muslims, because they were strong and had complete faith in Him.
- The Muslims were brave and were not afraid of the large number of Makkans and their weapons.
- We must have complete faith that Allah (The Exalted) is the Only One and the Only Supreme Being who can Help us.
- Allah (The Exalted) gives victory to those who He wishes.

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?

earner Activity

Unscramble the following words

E.g. AKMHAK MAKKAH

ACRANAV _____

MARANAAD _____

STURT _____

TIFAH _____

EDAR _____

ETWRI _____

RDAB _____

TYMRAR _____

Lesson Thirty-Two

The Battle of Uhud

Read the following Words

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

Read and Understand

Introduction

Allah the All-Powerful gave victory to the Muslims in the battle of Badr although they were smaller in number. 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 lost the battle of Badr although they were better equipped and larger in number. They had fought against a small army of Muslims and were ashamed about their defeat. The Makkans therefore wanted to take revenge, so they prepared for another battle.

Preparation for the Battle

The Makkans prepared an army of 3000 men and marched to Mount Uhud. 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 at the foothills and in front of Mount Uhud, so that the enemy will not attack them from behind the mountain. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) then arranged the Muslim army in battle formation.

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. He did this so that the Muslim army would be safe from being attacked from behind the mountain. 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.

This battle took place in Shawwal 3 A. H. At Mount Uhud near Madinah. The battle began with traditional single combats first. Sayyidina Abu Dujanah, Sayyidina Hamzah, Sayyidina Ali, and Sayyidina Sa'ad fought bravely and killed a number of Makkani soldiers. Before the general fighting even started, the Makkans had already lost many soldiers in single combat, thus giving the Muslims great courage and hope.

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. They also wanted to collect the goods that the Makkans had left behind, therefore most of them left their positions from the mountain pass, and went down Mount Uhud.

A group of Makkans led by Khalid bin Waleed, saw that the mountain pass was not well guarded. They entered through the mountain pass, and attacked the Muslims from behind. The Muslims fought back bravely and the Makkans lost many soldiers from their army. Soldiers from the Muslim army were also wounded and altogether seventy Muslims were martyred. Amongst the lives lost in the Muslim army, our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) uncle, Sayyidina Hamzah. He was killed by a negro (black) slave, by the name of Wahshi, who was promised his freedom if he killed Sayyidina Hamzah, the Makkans were so bitter for revenge that they mutilated (injured) the bodies of the Muslim martyrs. Hind, (the wife of Abu Sufyan) tore out the liver of Sayyidina Hamzah.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was also wounded in this battle. A rumour (false news) had spread that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was killed. However, Allah the Most Powerful protected our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

The first person to find our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was still alive was Sayyidina Kaab bin Maalik. "I recognised the Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) bright eyes gleaming from beneath his helmet. I called out at the top of my voice." O Muslims, the Prophet of Allah (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is here!" This revived the strength and courage of the Muslims and they began to fight back bravely once again. 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

The Muslims therefore lost many lives because most of the archers were disobedient to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and had left their positions from the mountain pass. The martyrs were all buried in the vicinity of Uhud. The Muslims did not have enough cloth to cover the feet of the martyrs. Eventually, grass was used to cover their feet. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) too was very sad about his uncle Sayyidinah Hamzah's death.

It should be noted that Sayyidinah 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

- We must always obey Allah's Commands and the teachings of His Messenger.
- We must strive to do good and keep away from what is evil.
- Obeying Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) leads to success and 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. Why did the Muslims lose so many lives at the battle of Uhud?

3. What lessons do we learn from this battle?

Learner Activity

Use the clues to fill in the crossword

Down

D1. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) placed 50 of them in the mountain pass.

F1. The people who fought against the Muslims came from this city in Arabia.

L2. This battle was fought in 3 A.H.

Across

A6. This battle was fought in 2 A.H.

F4. The first name of the Makkan leader who entered through the mountain pass.

D6. The beloved uncle of Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) who was martyred during this battle.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1				A		M						
2				R								H
3												
4				H		K		A	A		I	D
5						A						
6	B			R		H		M		A	H	
7				S								

Lesson Thirty-Three

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.

Hurricane.

Read and Understand

Introduction: The Jews

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) tried to make peace with the Jews when he first arrived in Madinah. Some of the Jews from the tribe called Banu Qaynuqah tribe were against Islam and began to cause trouble. They were told not to make mischief, but they did not listen. As a result, the Banu Qaynuqah tribe were sent away from Madinah.

Another Jewish tribe known as the Banu Nadir, plotted to kill our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). This plot was discovered and they too were sent away from Madinah. They settled in a place called Khaybar.

A Jewish tribe, the Banu Qurayzah, at first stood by the Muslims and did not betray them. They remained in Madinah, but later turned against the Muslims.

The Jews that were sent away from Madinah were unhappy and they began to side with the Makkans. They joined forces and they began to side with the Makkans. They joined forces with the Makkans and with other small Arab tribes. Together, they prepared an army of 10,000 soldiers for another battle.

Preparation for the battle

The news of the disbelievers' preparation for the battle reached our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims. They began to think of ways to protect Madinah and to defend themselves. They knew that the disbeliever's army was larger in number. There were two sides of the city that were already protected by high molten rocks, while on the third side Madinah was protected by thick palm trees. The unprotected sides still needed to be protected. Among the people in Madinah, was a Persian Muslim by the name of Sayyidina Salaman Farsi. He suggested that they should dig trenches (hollow ditches) across the entrances of the city of Madinah.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) thought that this was a good idea, so together with 3000 Muslims quickly set to work and began to dig trenches even though it was bitterly cold as it was winter but the Muslims work day and night digging the trenches. 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 large army of Jewish tribes, Arab tribes and the Quraysh of Makkah arrived at Madinah, they found that they could not enter the city because of the trenches. The enemy tried to make things difficult for the Muslims. They therefore, camped outside the city and stopped all goods from entering or leaving the city. It was cold and the food supplies became very low.

The Banu Qurayzah who were inside the city of Madinah also turned against the Muslims. The Muslims were now in danger not only from outside the city, but from inside as well.

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 for three days and nights.

In Surah Ahzab, Surah number 33, verse 9, Allah (The Exalted) tells us that He sent down a powerful wind (sandstorm) and an army of angels (which the enemy could not see), to help the Muslims.

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.



There was such a powerful wind, that the enemy and their camp was destroyed. The powerful wind also made it impossible for the enemy

to make fire to cook a meal, or to warm themselves. The enemy became frightened and returned to Makkah.

Conclusion

All praise to Allah (The Exalted), once again, Allah (The Exalted) gave victory to the Muslims. The Muslims were overjoyed when they saw the enemy leaving, as this meant victory for Islam. The Banu Qurayzah were then also sent away from Madinah. The battle of the Trench took place in Shawwal/Dhul Qa'dah 5 A.H.

Reflect on the morals

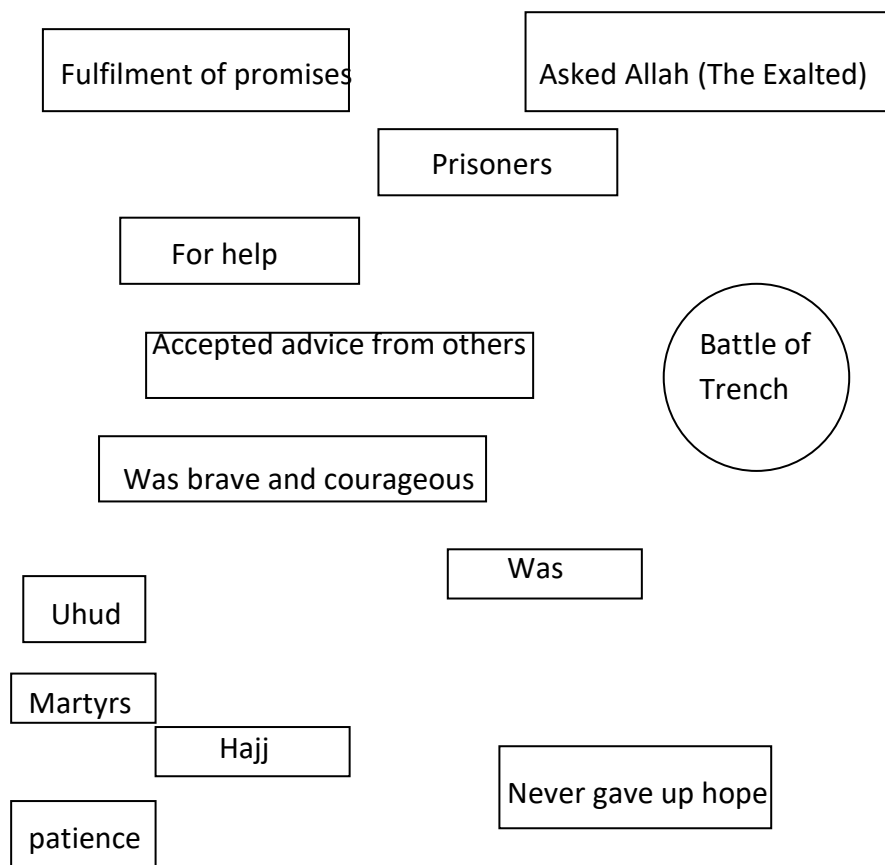
- We Muslims must never give up hope and always pray to Allah (The Exalted) for His Help.
- Sometimes Allah (The Exalted) wants us to have patience (sabr) before He gives us the good that we ask Him.
- We must therefore practice patience and put our trust in Allah (The Exalted).
- Allah (The Exalted) 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. Name the three main Jewish tribes that lived in Madinah.
2. What did the Muslims do to protect Madinah?
3. How did Allah (The Exalted) send help to the Muslims?
4. What lessons do we learn from this battle?

Learner Activity

Below are words that describe our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) actions during the battle of the trench. Join the words that have information about this battle, by drawing a line to link them all together.



Lesson Thirty-Four

The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah

Remember the following words

6 A.H. (after Hijrah).	Negotiations.	Muslims-1400 men.
'Umrah.	Camped.	Letters to kings.
Treaty – agreements.		Bay'ah-al-Ridwaan.

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 (pure) 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 with the intention to perform 'Umrah. The Muslims carried only their travelling swords with them and they wanted to perform 'Umrah without any bloodshed (fight).

The Muslims stop at Hudaibiyyah

When the Quraysh 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.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) held a number of discussions and negotiations with the Quraysh. While the Quraysh leader Urwah ibn Mas'ud met with our beloved Prophet (My Allah bless him and grant him peace) for negotiations, he was able to observe first hand, the great amount of respect that the Companions had for our beloved Prophet (My Allah bless him and grant him peace).



Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) wanted the Quraysh leaders to allow the Muslims to enter Makkah.

Bay'ah-al-Ridwaan

After negotiations with Urwah ibn Mas'ud, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) sent Sayyidina 'Uthman into the city of Makkah for further negotiations with the Quraysh. When

Sayyidina 'Uthman was delayed in returning, the Muslims became worried and thought that Sayyidina 'Uthman had been killed. The Muslims were concerned about Sayyidina 'Uthman's safety, because they were strongly united in the brotherhood of Islam.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) gathered the Muslims around him and told them they would not leave until they had found out what had really happened to Sayyidina 'Uthman. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) also decided that if they were challenged, then they would defend themselves. 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. This pledge was known as the Bay'ah-al-Ridwaan and Allah (The Exalted) revealed the following verse 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.

Allah (The Exalted) the Protector had protected Sayyidina 'Uthman. He had not been murdered and he returned safely to the Muslims. The Bay'ah-al-Ridwaan stands as a great part of Islamic History because it

stood for the strength and willingness of the Muslims to stand united and to face any danger without fear.

After many negotiations/discussions with the Quraysh, finally a treaty (an agreement) was reached and a treaty was signed. This treaty is known as the Treaty of Hudaibiyah.

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).

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) used wisdom in signing the treaty with the Makkans and returning to Madinah. He knew that the treaty would be favourable for the Muslims in the future.

After the Treaty of Hdaybiyah 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 Hdaybiyyah, 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 Hudaibiyyah 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.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) invites the rulers of nearby countries to accept Islam

Towards the end of 6 A.H., Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) addressed letters to spread the wonderful message of Islam to the rulers of neighbouring countries. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) invited them to accept Islam.



- The letters were sent by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to the rulers of Persia, Egypt, Abyssinia and Rome. The emperor of Rome showed an interest, but did not accept Islam.
- The king of Egypt respectfully received our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) letter and sent gifts to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), however, he also did not accept Islam.
- The king of Persia did not accept our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) invitation to embrace Islam. He tore the letter into pieces.
- The king of Abyssinia / Ethiopia later accepted Islam.

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions

1. Why did Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) go to Makkah in Dhul-Qa'dah 6 A.H.?
2. How many Muslims accompanied Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) on this Journey?

3. Why did Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims have to camp at Hudaibiyah?
4. Explain the Bay'ah-al-Ridwaan.
5. What were the conditions of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah?
6. Why was the treaty favourable for the Muslims?
7. Which king later accepted Islam?

Learner Activity

Drawing up an agreement

1. Two people that you know have had a disagreement.

Rules:

- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____

2. After both people have seen this agreement and are happy to follow the rules, ask them to sign their names in the spaces below.

1. _____
1st Person

2. _____
2nd Person

Lesson Thirty-Five

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 forts 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

Madinah. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) tried to negotiate (discuss) 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 territory.

The Siege of Khaybar

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

In the morning when the Jews came out, they were surprised to see the Muslims. They ran back into their forts. 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 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.

It was just after the Battle of Khaybar that a Jewish lady tried to poison our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) began to chew the first morsel of food, but immediately tasted the poison and removed it from his blessed mouth. Allah (The Exalted), the All-knowing had protected our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and he was saved from being poisoned.



‘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 Hdaybiyyah. 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/show.*)

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-Six

The Battle of Mu'tah

Remember the following Words.

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

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 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 Sayyidinah 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 (who was the first slave to accept Islam) and Sayyidina Jafar bin Abu Talib (who had spoken on behalf of the Muslims to Najaashi, the king of Abyssinia), 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.



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 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-Eight

The Conquest of Makkah

Remember the following Words

8 A.H. (After Hijrah). Muslims – 10,000 men.
Muslim – Banu Khuzaa’ah. Makkah – Banu Bakr. Ka’bah – no
idols. Victory. Forgiving. Humble. Prophet
Yusuf.

Read and Understand

Introduction

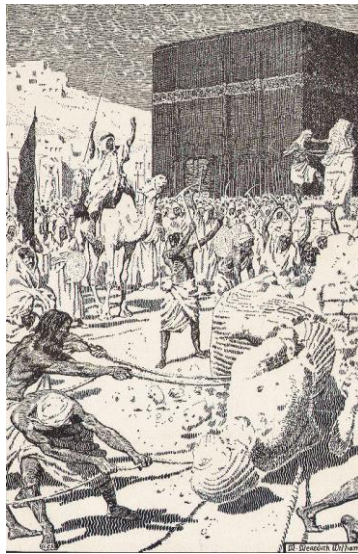
After the treaty of Hudaibiyyah was signed, there was peace for a little while, between the Muslims and the disbelievers. This gave the disbelievers a chance to see the beauty of the Islamic way of life. Many disbelievers therefore accepted Islam. During this time, the wonderful message of Islam was spreading.

However, after two years the Makkans broke the treaty, and began to trouble the Muslims again. One of the Makkan allies (friends), by the name of Banu Bakr, began to trouble one of the tribes, by the name of Banu Khuzaa’ah, who was allies of the Muslims. This tribe went to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) for help.

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

Since the Makkans broke the treaty, in Ramadan 8 A. H. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) went to Makkah with 10,000 men. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) mounted on his camel and prepared to enter Makkah. He placed Sayyidina Khalid ibn Walid in command on the right and Sayyidina Zubair bin Al-Awwam on the left of the entrance from the south of the city. His own troops which was now in the centre, he divided into two; half of it was to be led by Sayyidina Sa'd bin Ubadah and his son and the other half, in which he would ride, was to be led by Sayyidina Abu 'Ubaydah. When the order was given they were to divide and enter the city from four directions. Sayyidina Khalid bin Walid from the south, and the others from the hills through three different passages. When the Makkans saw the large number of Muslims, they became afraid and immediately gave up. Allah the All-Powerful made it possible for the Muslims to enter the city of Makkah without a battle. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was humble, 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. The Ka'bah was once again made the place of worship for Allah (The Exalted) Only. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told Sayyidina Bilal to give the Adhan and then he led the Salaah.



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

After the Salaah, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) addressed the people of Makkah. Among the people were those who had harmed many Muslims and also those who were

responsible for the death of his beloved uncle Sayyidina Hamzah. 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) looked at them and said: "Do you know how I am going to deal with you? I am going to deal with you just as Prophet Yusuf dealt with his brothers. You are free and may Allah (The Exalted) have Mercy upon you."

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) showed kindness and forgiveness to the Makkans, this made many of them accept Islam.

Conclusion

The conquest of Makkah is the greatest victory in Islamic History. It was achieved with very little fighting and bloodshed.

Reflect on the morals.

- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) teaches us to stand up against injustice (wrong doings).
- Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not take revenge on his enemy but was kind which made people respect him even more. 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.
- As Muslims, we must show the teachings of Islam. in the way we behave. This will attract people towards accepting our religion.
- We learn to forgive the people around us.
- We learn not to have pride.
- 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 blocks 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-Nine

The Battle of Hunayn

Remember the following Words

8 A.H. (After Hijrah). Muslims – 12000 men.
Hawaazin. Banu Thaqeef. Muslims – have courage.

Read and Understand

Introduction

Allah (The Exalted), the All-Powerful made it possible for Islam to grow into a strong religion. After the conquest of Makkah, and the idols were removed from the Ka’bah, there were still a tribe in the south of Arabia, the Hawazin tribe, who had not accepted Islam. This tribe became jealous of the Muslims and decided to join forces with another tribe called the Banu Thaqeef, who were from Tai’f. These tribes prepared for battle in Shawwal 8 A.H. after the Conquest of Makkah.

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 Battel 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.

The Muslims were surprised and at first they turned away from the enemies. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) however, stayed firmly in his place with his uncle Sayyidina Abbas.

A call by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and his uncle Sayyidina Abbas brought the army together again. The Muslims answered their call and quickly returned to their positions and 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 Huneyn - 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.

Outcome of the Battle

The Muslims fought with all their might. The strength of the Muslim army was so great, that the enemy ran away. Some of them ran to Taa'if and hid in a fort. Taaif was so well guarded that the Muslims could not gain entry. When the enemy did not come out, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) returned to Makkah where he performed 'Umrah.

During this time, Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) received a request from the Banu Hawaazin tribe (to which Sayyidah Halimah belonged) to be pardoned. The Hawaazin begged for the forgiveness for their part in the war and requested the release of their people who were taken prisoners.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the companions agreed to this request and released all the Hawaazin captured in the war. Among them Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) found his foster sister Shai'ma, the daughter of Sayyidah Halima. He offered to take her to Madinah to live with him as his sister if she so wished. Shai'ma accepted Islam but

preferred to remain with her tribe. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) later returned to Madinah.

Conclusion

The battle was won by the Muslims and many of their belongings that were taken away from them, were regained. The Muslims had also taken 6,000 prisoners but they were later set free. They gathered a large amount of goods amounting to 24,000 camels, 40,000 goats and 40,000 ounces of silver. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), not only set the prisoners free, but also gave them clothes and provisions for their journey. The whole of the Hawaazin tribe were so happy with Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) generosity, that they accepted Islam.

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 important lesson do you learn from this 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). Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was being humble and was trying to win the heart of Hakim.

Leaner Activity

Questions

Answers

1	A. Cause of the Battle of Hunayn
2. the year in which the Battle of Hunayn was fought.	B.
3	C. The number of soliders on the
4. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)	side of the Muslims army.
uncle who took part in this battle.	D.
5	E. Lesson learnt from this battle.

Lesson Forty

The Expedition of Tabuk

Remember the following Words.

9 A.H. (After Hijrah).

Test of faith. Leave Harvest.

Romans – jealous.

True Muslims.

Donated.

Thirst – rain.

20 days and nights.

Read and Understand.

Introduction

Many of the Arab tribes began to embrace Islam and became united (joined) with one another and this made the Romans jealous. The Romans therefore wanted to destroy the Muslims. They wanted to destroy Islam, and prepared for a battle against the Muslims. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) came to know about their plans, and decided to meet them for the battle, at a place called Tabuk. Tabuk was about 800 kilometres away from Madinah and on the route to Syria. Thus the city of Madinah and the people inside the city would be safe from attack.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) left Sayyidina Ali in Madinah to look after the Muslims families and their properties. 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!

A sincere Muslim needs to have courage and patience and be prepared to undergo hardship solely for the pleasure of Allah (The Exalted). There was a need for a great deal of money and equipment for the expedition of Tabuk. Many of the Muslims, and especially our beloved

Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) close Companions were willing to help.

Sayyidina Abu Bakr gave all his wealth and property for the expedition; Sayyidina 'Umar gave half of his wealth and Sayyidina 'Uthman donated 650 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 peace with some of the tribes that lived in that region. 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.

Conclusion

We learn that this journey proved to be a test for the Muslims in Madinah. The difficult times that the Muslims were going through and the choices that they had to make because of this, showed our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), who the true Muslims were.

Likewise, we should be able to set aside all personal problems and difficulties to strive in the path of Islam. This journey was a success only with the Help of Allah (The Exalted).

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. Fill in the letters in the blanks below.

2. The letters that appear in the blocks will reveal what the expedition of Tabuk was all about.

Example: Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) marched to Tabuk to confront the Roman army.

- A. The expedition of Tabuk was a test for the Muslims to see whether they would ufl their duty of fighting for Islam.
- B. The expedition of Tabuk tested the belief of Muslims in lh.
- C. It teaches us to sacrifice everything for the sake of slm.
- D. This expedition revealed to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), who really, were the u believers.
- E. This was a test for the Muslims as they had to avst their crop.

Lesson Forty-One

The First Hajj

Remember the following Words

9 A.H. (After Hijrah). 300 Muslims. Sayyidina Abu Bakr. Banner of Islam.

Read and Understand

Introduction

After the expedition (mission) of Tabuk, there was peace all over Arabia and many more people began to accept Islam. many months passed until it was time for Hajj (pilgrimage). For the first time, Hajj was going to be performed as Islam teaches us to.

The First Hajj

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told Sayyidina Abu Bakr, to lead the Hajj in Makkah. Sayyidina Abu Bakr took 300 Muslims, from Madinah to Makkah, and taught them for the first time how Hajj was to be performed.

Sayyidina Abu Bakr gained the title of Amirul Hajj, meaning, Leader of the Hajj. This Hajj took place in 9 A.H.

Conclusion

After the Hajj, Sayyidina Abu Bakr returned to Madinah with many new Muslims. Islam grew rapidly and in 10 A.H. people from all over Arabia, came to the city of Madinah to accept the religion of Islam.

Revise the lesson and answer the Questions

1. In which year did the first Hajj take place?
2. Who led the first Hajj?

3. What title was given to Sayyidina Abu Bakr?

Lesson Forty-Two

The Farwell Hajj

Remember the following Words

10 A.H.(after Hijrah). Makkah – 4th Dhul Hijjah. Mina – 8th Dhul Hijjah. Arafat – 9th 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 4th day of Dhul Hijjah. On the 8th 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 9th day of Dhul-Hijjah, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) mounted his camel and went to Arafat followed but 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 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.

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 Forty-Three

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 – 12th 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 12th 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 you 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?

**Qualities of our beloved Prophet
(may Allah bless him and grant him peace)**

Patience, perseverance and courage

Throughout our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) entire life he practised the great qualities of patience and perseverance. Every stage of Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) life severally tested and opposed by the non-believers. He became an orphan at an early age and had to support himself. He experienced many hardships whilst he was spreading Islam.

We read in the Qur'an, in Surah Lahab, Surah number 111 of the fate of Abu Lahab and his wife.

Allah - beginning with the name of - the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

*May both the hands of Abu Lahab be destroyed – and he is destroyed!
His wealth did not benefit him in the least, nor did whatever he earned.*

*He will soon enter the flaming fire.
And so will his wife; carrying a bundle of firewood on her head.
A rope made from palm fibre around her neck!*

The story of Abu Lahab and his wife being dragged into hell has been recorded forever to show Allah's anger for their cruelty (disrespect) to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) preferred to give all his enemies more than one chance just for the sake of Islam. This means that he put his personal feelings, life and property aside when it came to Islam. Amidst all his troubles, he always helped people who needed his guidance and advice. He patiently answered countless questions as the new Muslims wanted to know everything about Islam. He fulfilled his duty until he had fully conveyed the message of Islam.

He was even rejected and stoned when he visited Taif, 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.

Wisdom

Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) wisdom was evident from a early age. He preferred to meditate when he was very young, rather than play. His wisdom in his trade led him to be completely trusted by people. They later convinced others that he was speaking the truth about Islam. The perfect example of his wisdom, even before the advent of Islam, was the placing of the Black Stone.

His wisdom led him to spread Islam to leaders through letters of invitation and negotiation / discussion. He was wise in the way he planned battle strategies, bringing victory to the Muslims. He wisely treated his enemy and prisoners of battle with kindness and understanding which led to the rapid growth of Islam.

Love and Mercy

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was full of love, mercy and kindness to all. Allah (The Exalted) sent Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) as "a mercy to all the worlds." We read in the Qur'an in Surah Ambiya, Surah number 21, verse 107:

And We did not send you (O dear Prophet Mohammed - peace and blessings be upon him) except as a mercy for the entire world. (Prophet Mohammed – peace and blessings be upon him – is the Prophet towards all mankind.)

He showed this by being merciful to one and all. He showed mercy even to prisoners of battle. He taught both young and old, male and female, Muslim and non-Muslim to respect and show kindness to one another. This love and mercy was evident (proof) during his Farewell Lecture when he resolved human problems and brought about brotherhood of Muslims.

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.

It is also 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.

Even Sayyidah Khadijah saw his excellent character from the time he came to work for her. When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) told her about what had happened in the Cave of Hira, she never doubted him. She not only believed in him but support him too.

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.

Keeping Promises /Trustworthiness

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) always maintained a good relationship with everyone he came into contact with. He always kept his promises.

For example, one of the conditions of the treaty of Hdaybiyyah, was that if any Muslim went to Madinah from Makkah, he would be returned to Makkah on command. When the treaty was being written, Abu Jandal escaped from Makkah to go to Madinah. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) however, maintained that he could not break his promise, and Abu Jandal was returned to the people of Makkah.

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

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 he was in Madinah, he did not favour anyone and opposed those who approached him to do so.

Once, a Quraysh woman was found guilty of stealing and people wanted our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to favour her. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was always just and fair and did not favour her.

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)

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spread Islam in Makkah with great love and sincerity. Many Makkans still did not listen to him. He did not give up hope and continued to spread Islam. he rejected all the material wealth and worldly gifts offered to him by the Makkan chiefs because of his sincerity to his duty and his religion. His sincerity made him do things only to please Allah (The Exalted).

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.

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) spent all his life in simplicity. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) early life was a hard-working one. He spent his time in the countryside tending to sheep, and thinking about the truth (Allah). During his adulthood he chose a hardworking and busy career, that of trading.

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. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) bed was made out of ordinary reeds which showed their imprint on his body after resting. He liked living simply and wanted his family and friends to lead simple lives too.

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. If we lead simple lives and follow our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) example, we shall be successful in this world and in the Hereafter, Insha Allah.

Forgiveness

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) never took revenge against anyone for personal reasons 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. When the leaders of Taif had the mischief makers throw stones at him, our

beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not take revenge. Instead, he asked Allah (The Exalted) to guide them and to make them good Muslims.

He always treated evil with the good of forgiveness and kind behaviour. He overcame the ignorance of the people with the knowledge of Islam. Even during the battles, he always forgave his enemies and set his prisoners free without torturing them.

To forgive one's enemy, is greater than taking revenge. If we plan to take revenge, then evil enters into our hearts and makes us cruel and unkind people. Forgiveness cleanses our hearts of all ill-feelings and replaces it with 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.

Once a Bedouin was selling meat and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) thinking that he had some dry dates at

home, bought the meat in exchange for the dates. However, when our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) reached home, he realised that there was no dates left, so he told the Bedouin. The Bedouin became angry and accused our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) of tricking and cheating him.

The people tried to reason with the man and explained to him that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) would never do such a thing. However, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said to the people that the Bedouin has all the right to protest (object).

When the problem was solved, and after the Bedouin was given dates, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) still treated him kindly and this greatly impressed the man.

If we are fair in our dealings with others, then people 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 while he faced many dangers and problems during the early years of spreading Islam in Makkah. He fought many battles with

reat courage and hope. During the battle of Badr, he faced his enemy with only 313 men, and never showed any signs of fear. He put his complete faith in Allah (The Exalted) and courageously (brave) won the battles that he fought. He also undertook the expedition of Tabuk in extreme heat, but did this with great courage and won.

His strong courage and firmness came from his faith and belief in Allah (The Exalted). He did not accept the bribes that were offered to him by the people who wanted him to stop his mission. He knew that nothing any human offered to him, could ever be better than what the Almighty Allah (The Exalted) had given him. He firmly and courageously refused lavish (plenty) gifts and wealth without the slightest doubt in his heart.

In whatever we do for Islam, 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 success in whatever we do.

Summary on Seerah of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)

Birth and early years

Allah (The Exalted) sent our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) as the last and final Messenger. He was born on the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal 53 B.H. in Makkah, which is in Arabia. our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) father, whose name is 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 mother Sayyidah Amina sent him to stay in the countryside. He was taken to the countryside by his nurse Sayyidah Halima who took good care of him.

When our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was six years old, his mother Sayyidah Aminah passed away at a place called Al-Abwa. When our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) mother passed away, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib took care of him. After his grandfather passed away, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) lived with his uncle Abu Talib, and helped him with his business and trade.

Once, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) travelled with his uncle Abu Talib on a business trip to Syria. In Syria, they met a Christian priest Bahira, who knew about our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Bahira advised Abu Talib to take good care of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) as he was one day, going to teach the people about the right path.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) as a young Man

When heavy rains had once damaged the walls of the Ka'bah, the people decided to rebuild it. When it came to the placing of the Black Stone, the tribe leaders began to fight as each one wanted to place it in the wall of the Ka'bah. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) stopped the fighting by picking up the Black Stone and placing it in 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 himself.

As a young man, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) used to spend a lot of time in the Cave of Hira, thinking about the Creator of the world and the people around him. He also

began to work in business and trade as a young man. He became so famous for his honesty and truthfulness in his business and trade that he became known as “Al-Ameen” (The Honest) and “As Saadiq” (The Truthful).

Sayyidah Khadijah had business and trade in Makkah and 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.

Sayyidah Khadijah became so happy with our beloved Prophet’s (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) honesty, truthfulness and good work that she asked him to marry her, even though rich Arabs of the time wanted to marry her. Thus our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) who was 25 years old, married Sayyidah Khadijah who was 40 years old.

The coming of Angel Jibreel

Angel Jibreel brought the first revelation from Allah (The Exalted) to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) in the Cave of Hira during the month of Ramadan, when our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was 40 years old. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) lived in Makkah for 13 years after Angel Jibreel brought the first revelation from Allah (The Exalted) to him. During these 13 years, some important events that took place were as follows:

The First Believers in Islam:

The first woman – Sayyidah Khadija.

The first man – Sayyidina Abu Bakr.

The first boy – Sayyidina Ali.

The first slave – Sayyidina Zaid bin Harithah

After spreading Islam secretly for 3 years, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) called the people to Mount Safa and publicly told the people to believe that “There is no God but Allah.”

The treatment of Sayyidina Bilal

When some of the people heard what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was saying, they did not want to listen to him and tried to hurt him. The disbelievers’ also hurt all those who accepted Islam. Sayyidina Bilal who was a slave, was ill-treated by his master for accepting Islam but his belief in Islam was so strong that he continued to say Ahad! Ahad! (One Allah!) even whilst being punished by his master.

Migration to Abyssina / Ethiopia

When the torture of the Muslims by the Makkans increased, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) asked some of the Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia / Ethiopia. The Muslims stayed in Abyssinia / Ethiopia for a while and then returned to Makkah.

The disbelievers' tried to stop our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from spreading Islam by offering him many lavish (plenty) gifts and bribes (money), which he refused.

Sayyidinah Hamzah and Sayyidinah Umar accept Islam

In the sixth year after the first revelation, Islam was strengthened when two very strong and respected men, Sayyidinah Hamzah and Sayyidinah Umar accepted Islam.

The Boycott

In the 7th year after the first revelation, some of the tribe leaders decided to boycott the Banu Hashim and Banu Muttalib families.

The boycott ended during the 10th year after the revelation and in this year, Sayyidah Khadijah and Abu Talib 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 and it is for this reason that this year was known as the Year of Grief.

Visit to Taif

In the 10th year after the first revelation, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) visited Taif with Sayyidina Zaid bin Harithah to spread Islam. They were ill treated by the people who lived there. In this year our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was, by the Command of Allah taken on Israa and

Mi'raj. Isra is the journey of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from Masjidul Haraam (Ka'bah) to Masjidul Aqsa in Jerusalem. Mir'aj is the journey of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) from the earth to beyond the seven Heavens. Isra and Miraj took place in just a small part of the night.

The pledges (promise) At Aqabah

The pledges at Aqabah took place in the 11th, 12th and 13th years after the first revelation. Seventy (70) people came from Madinah met our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) at Aqabah and accepted Islam in the 13th year after the first revelation. They also invited our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to come to live in Madinah and promised to support Islam, to take good care and to protect the Muslims.

The Hijrah

When the disbelievers found out that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was preparing to go to Madinah, they plotted to kill him. Allah (The Exalted) warned our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) about the plan of the disbelievers and later instructed him to leave for Madinah. Our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) journey from Makkah to Madinah is known as the Hijrah. The Hijrah was chosen as the beginning of the Islamic Calendar.

Question: *Do you know which Hijra we are in at the moment? If no one in the class knows, can you find out!*

Before our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) arrived in Makkah, he stayed in Quba for few days and established (made) the first Masjid in Islam, Masjid Quba. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) arrived in Madinah on Friday in the month of Rabi ul Awwal. In Madinah, he built the first Masjid, known today as Masjidun Nabawi (The Prophet's Masjid). During the first two years after the Hijrah, the following events took place; Fasting and Zakaah were made compulsory (a must), the Qiblah was changed from Masjidul Aqsa (in Jerusalem) to the Ka'bah and Adhan was introduced to call the people for Salaah.



The Battle of Badr

The battle of Badr was fought in Ramadan 2 A.H. the Muslim army consisted of 313 Muslims and the disbelievers' army consisted of 1000 soldiers. The Muslim army still won this battle because of their strong faith and belief and through the Help of Allah (The Exalted).

The Battle of Uhud

The battle of Uhud was fought in Shawwal 3 A.H. the Muslim army consisted of 700 men and the disbelievers' army consisted of 3000. During this battle, many Muslim lives were lost because most of the archers that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had placed on the mountain pass had left their positions. Among those who were martyred during this battle was the beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) beloved uncle Sayyidina Hamza.

The battle of Trench

This event took place in Sahwwal/Dul Qa'dah 5 A.H. the Muslim army consisted (had) of 3000 men and the disbelievers' army consisted of 10,000 men. The Muslims dug trenches (across the entrances of the city of Madinah to protect themselves from the enemy who had camped outside the city. However, Allah (The Exalted) sent help in the form of a powerful sandstorm which destroyed the enemy and the Muslims were victorious.

The treaty of Hdaybiyya

In Dhul Qa'dah 6 A.H. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) took 1400 Muslims and set out from Madinah towards Makkah, with the intention of performing Umrah. They were however, not allowed to enter the city of Makkah. Negotiations (talks)

were carried out and the Treaty was favourable for the Muslims as they were safe from further attacks from the disbelievers’.

Towards the end of 6 A.H. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) addressed letters to the rulers of neighbouring countries to spread Islam. Some of these rulers accepted Islam whilst others, showed no interest.

The Expedition of Khaybar

This event took place in 7 A.H. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) came to know that the Jews, who had settled in Khaybar, were intending to invade Madinah. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) took 1600 Muslims to confront these Jews. The Muslims conquered Khaybar over a period of several days but not without the loss of 15 martyrs. In the year 7 A.H., our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and the Muslims also performed Umrah.

The Battle of Mu’tah

The battle of Mu’tah took place in 8 A.H. the Muslim army consisted (had) of 3,000 Muslims, whereas the disbelievers’ had 100,000 soldiers. Three brave Muslim soldiers, Sayyidina Zaid bin Harithah, Sayyidina Jaafar bin Abu Talib and Sayyidina Abdullah bin Rawahah were

martyred during the battle. Then Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed took leadership of the army and the Muslims were victorious (winning).

The conquest of Makkah

This even took place in 8 A.H. because the Makkans broke the treaty that was signed at Hdaybiyyah. In Ramadan 8 A.H. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) took 10,000 Muslims and prepared to enter Makkah. When the disbelievers saw the large number of Muslim s, they immediately surrendered.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) thanked Allah (The Exalted) for their safe entry into Makkah. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did not take revenge in the enemy in Makkah, he forgave them and many entered into the folds of Islam.

The Battle of Hunayan

This battle took place in Shawwal 8 A.H. The Muslim army consisted of 12,000 men who were at first taken by surprise. The disbelievers' army attacked them from the area of the mountain pass at Hunayn. The disbelievers' had arrived and poisoned themselves in the pass before the Muslims. However, the Muslims were called upon by Sayyidina

Abbas and they continued to fight bravely and eventually won the battle.

The Expedition of Tabuk

This event took place in 9 A.H. and it was a test of faith for the Muslims. The Romans wanted to destroy the Muslims and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) decided that it would be best to meet the Roman army at a place called Tabuk.

The time for this expedition was extremely hot and also the time for the farmers to harvest their crop. The difficult times that the Muslims were going through and the choices that they had to make, showed our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) who the true Muslims were.

Hajj

The first Hajj took place in 9 A.H. Sayyidina Abu Bakr took 300 Muslims and taught them for the first time how Hajj was to be performed as Islam teaches us.

The Farwell Hajj took place in 10 A.H. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and about 100,000 Muslims went to Makkah to perform Hajj. It was during that our beloved Prophet (may

Allah bless him and grant him peace) delivered his Historical Farewell Lecture.

Illness and passing away

After the Farewell Hajj, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) returned to Madinah and became ill. After a few days, he passed away on Monday 12th of Rabi ul Awwal 11 A.H. 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.



**Qualities of our beloved Prophet
(may Allah bless him and grant him peace)**

Allah (The Exalted) says in the Qur'an in Surah Al Ah-Zaab, Surah number 33, verse 21;

Indeed following the Noble Messenger of Allah is better for you – for one who is confident of Allah and the Last Day, and remembers Allah much.

Courage and bravery

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) had great courage while he faced many dangers and problems during the early years of spreading Islam in Makkah. He fought many battles with great courage and hope.

During the Battle of Badr, he faced a large number of enemies with only 313 Muslims. He never showed any signs of fear and put his faith in Allah (The Exalted). Allah (The Exalted) gave victory to the Muslims.

During the battle of Uhud, a rumour had spread that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was killed. When the Muslims heard that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was still alive, it revived (bought back) their strength and courage. They fought a very brave battle under his courage and guidance.

In the battle of Hunayn, when the enemy attacked the Muslims with arrows, the Muslims at first turned away from the enemy. Our beloved

Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) stood bravely and called out to the Muslims and encouraged them to fight back.

A companion of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was asked about the reaction of the Muslims and he replied: "Yes, that it true, but I bear witness that the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) stood firm and did not move from his place. By Allah (The Exalted) when the fighting rose to its height, we took refuge by his side and the bravest among us was considered that man who stood by him."

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) also undertook the expedition of Tabuk in extreme heat, facing a long journey and many enemies, but he did this with great courage. In whatever we do for Islam, 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.

Wisdom

our beloved Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) wisdom was evident from an early age. His wisdom in his trade led him to be completely trusted by people. This later convinced others that he was speaking the truth about Islam.

The perfect example of his wisdom can be seen in the manner in which he negotiated with the people of Makkah in the treaty of Hudaibiyyah.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) used wisdom in signing the treaty with the Makkans and returning to Makkah. At first, many of the companions were unhappy when they had to return to Madinah. However, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) knew that the treaty would be favourable for the Muslims in the future. We learn that sometimes we only see the benefit of good that we do, much later.

His wisdom led him to spread Islam to leaders through letters of invitations and negotiations / discussions. He was wise in the way he planned war strategies, bringing many victories to the Muslims. He treated the enemies and prisoners of war with kindness and understanding which led to the rapid growth of Islam.

Love and mercy

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was as a mercy to all the worlds. We read in the Qur'an in Surah Al Ambiya, surah number 21, Verse:107

And We did not send you (O dear Prophet Mohammed - peace and blessings be upon him) except as a mercy for the entire world. (Prophet

Mohammed – peace and blessings be upon him – is the Prophet towards all mankind.)

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was full of love and mercy for all. He loved his friends and showed mercy even to his enemies. His love and mercy was shown not only to the Arabs, but to all people that came into contact with him.

Sayyidina Abu Hurayrah reported that some people asked our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) to curse the disbelievers. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) replied: "I was not sent on earth to curse, I was sent only as a mercy."

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) loved animals too and asked all his companions to do the same. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) has said that we should show mercy to our young ones and respect and love our elders.

Sayyada Aisha reported that a travelling Arab came to our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and asked: "Do you kiss children? We do not kiss them." Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) replied: "I cannot help you since Allah (The Exalted) has withdrawn mercy from you."

This means that Allah (The Exalted) is merciful on those who show mercy to the young ones. If we show love and mercy to others, then

we too will receive the same type of kindness from them. If we are rude and unkind to others, then they and Allah (The Exalted) will be unhappy with us.

Obedience

our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was totally obedient to Allah (The Exalted) and did everything to please Him only. The foundation of Islam which was laid by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was one in which Tawheed is the cornerstone of a Muslims' belief. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was so obedient to Allah (The Exalted) that he showed the Qur'an in all subjects of his life.

Total obedience to Allah (The Exalted) never left our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) even though people tried to bribe him. He always stood firm in his obedience to Allah (The Exalted) and refused such offers unhesitatingly. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was so obedient to Allah (The Exalted) that the Qur'an acknowledges that his conduct was exemplary and worthy of following. We read in the Qur'an in Surah Al-Qala, Surah number 68, verse:4

And indeed you possess an exemplary character.

Honesty and Truthfulness

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was known as Al-Ameen the honest and As Saadiq the truthful because of his honesty and fair dealings with all people. our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) spread Islam secretly for three years and called the Makkans to Mount Safa which is a hill near the Ka'bah to tell them openly about Islam.

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.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said: "If I tell you that there is 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.

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 really speaking the truth and this could lead to many problems.

Keeping promises

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) always maintained a good relationship with everyone that he came into contact with. He was kind, generous, polite and helpful to one and all. He always kept his promises.

For example, one of the conditions of the treaty of Hudaibiyah, was that if any Muslim went to Madinah from Makkah, he would be returned to Makkah on demand. When the treaty was being written, Abu Jandal escaped from Makkah to go to Madinah. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) however, maintained that he could not break his promise, and Abu Jandal was returned to the people of Makkah. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was trusted by the people so much, that they even kept their jewellery and cash with him for safe keeping.

At the time of the Hijrah, although the people were planning to kill him, he was worried about giving people back their belongings. As a result, he left Sayyidina Ali in Makkah to return their cash and jewellery 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 ourselves would be greatly disappointed if someone broke a promise made to us.

Remember:

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