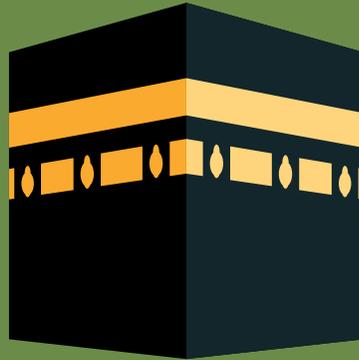


“And We have sent thee not but as a mercy for all peoples.” (21:108)

Stories of the Prophets...

HAZRAT Muhammad

May Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him



Publication Department Lajna Ima'illah UK, 2022

“And We have sent thee not but as a mercy
for all peoples.”

(21:108)

Stories of the Prophets...

HAZRAT MUHAMMAD

*(May Peace and blessings of Allah be
upon him)*

Publication Department Lajna Ima'illah UK

2022



Stories of the Prophets

Hazrat Muhammad

(May Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)

Compiled by: Isha'at Department, Lajna Ima'illah UK

First Published in the UK: 2022

© Islam International Publications Ltd.

Published by:

Lajna Ima'illah UK

Printed in the UK at:

Raqeem Press

Farnham, Surrey

ISBN: 978-1-84880-989-5

Message from Sadr Sahiba

My Dear Children,

Assalamo Alaikum Wa Rehmatullahe Wa Barakatohu

In your hands is a book about our beloved Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad^{sas}.

He was the greatest prophets of all, the seal of prophets and mercy for all mankind. The message of Islam that was given to him by Allah the Almighty was so appealing and powerful that millions of people converted into Islam because of its beautiful teachings and because of the noble and pious character of the Holy Prophet of Islam.

But as you will read in this book or you may have known before that he had a very humble and in some ways painful life. He never met his father, his mother passed away when he was 6 years old, his grandfather passed away when he was 8 years old and he didn't have any siblings. Growing up at his uncle's house when other children used to get gifts or treats he would watch from a distance never asking for anything or having any demands.

Despite the hardships that he faced he continued to bow down in front of Allah and continued to serve humanity. He was most kind, generous, empathetic and extremely loving. He was kind and merciful to his enemies. A woman who used to throw rubbish on him every day and when she failed to do so one day, he checked upon her and found out that she was sick and he then looked after her. He cared very deeply for the rights of women and established them and spoke again and again about educating girls. He cried profusely and was very upset when someone told him about how cruelly that person treated his daughter before he became a Muslim. He didn't like it when someone treated their animals badly. His companions said that we never saw anyone smile so much as the Holy Prophet^{sas}.

But yet we see that despite his mercy and love for the human beings, his love for Allah was at the top. Hence when his dear uncle (who raised him as a child) said to him to stop preaching Islam, Hazrat Muhammad^{sas} said with great conviction that even if Quresh (tribe of Makkah who were against the Holy Prophet) put sun on his right hand and moon on his left hand he would not stop practicing and preaching his faith because Allah has asked him to do so.

That shows you how resilient he was.

Learning about the life and character of our Beloved Prophet Muhammad^{sas} teaches us about not only history of Islam but also about our faith. It makes us love him even more. There are so many lessons you can learn from his life and character, the ones you will find extremely useful in your day to day life in schools, dealing with your family and friends etc. He was and will always remain the perfect human being ever born and a perfect role model.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ
مَّجِيدٌ

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ
مَّجِيدٌ

(O Allah, bless Muhammad^{sas} and the people of Muhammad^{sas} as You did bless Abraham^{as} and the people of Abraham^{as}. You are indeed the Praiseworthy, the Exalted.

O Allah, prosper Muhammad^{sas} and the people of Muhammad^{sas} as You did prosper Abraham^{sa} and the people of Abraham^{as}. You are indeed the Praiseworthy, the Exalted.)

May Allah enable you and me to follow in the footsteps of our Beloved master Hazrat Muhammad^{sas}. Aameen

Wassalam

Fariha Khan

Serving as Sadr Lajna Ima'illah UK

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, Ever
Merciful

Acknowledgements

First and foremost, our thanks and praise are due to Almighty Allah without Whose boundless Grace and Blessings none of our work would be possible.

Lajna Ima'illah UK is privileged to receive the nurturing support and direct advice of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V^{aba}. This inspires our women always and we earnestly pray that we continue to enjoy this Grace of Allah for a very long time. Aameen

I am grateful to Sadr Lajna Ima'illah UK, Dr Fariha Khan Sahiba for her numerous prayers and steady guidance on this project. Under her direction, a team of lajna members, co-ordinated by Mrs. Qudsia Ward worked together to create this series of books suitable for young children telling the stories of the prophets mentioned in the Holy Quran.

The following members of the writing team require a special mention for their splendid work together, sharing knowledge and experience in the process of producing these books. Mehvesh Choudhry; Aalia Rahman; Anusha; Bareera Saqib Mansoor; Fezia Haq; Hanaa Khan; Humda Bilal; Kholah Shah; Maryam Khan; Nooresahar Ahmad; Mufleha Saleem Ahmad; Saleha Bakhtiar; Siemah Ahmad; Atia Bhatti; Atifa Ahmad; Hadiqa Asma.

May Almighty Allah bless them all and enable them to continue to work successfully in the service of Jamaat.

Mrs. Lubna Sohail
Serving as Secretary Isha'at
Lajna Ima'illah UK
2022

Guide for Parents

This book, one of a series of books, produced by Lajna Imaillah UK, is based on the stories narrated in the Holy Quran. They are designed for children of primary school age who can read and try the activities independently.

It is intended that after reading and enjoying these stories you can help your children to find the stories in the Holy Quran and read them for themselves. We hope that you will be able to enjoy sharing the stories with younger children by reading to them and discussing the story events. We also hope you will enjoy sharing the activities with your children.

May Allah enable us to follow the illuminating path of the righteous people who are a beacon of light for the humanity.

“And We have sent thee not but as a mercy for all
peoples.”

(21:108)

Stories of the Prophets...

HAZRAT MUHAMMAD

*(May Peace and blessings of Allah be
upon him)*

Publication Department Lajna Ima'illah UK, 2022

HAZRAT

Dear children,

In this book we will be learning about the greatest prophet of all time, sent for all of mankind by Allah the Almighty. This great prophet is of course the Holy Prophet, Hazrat Muhammad ^{sa}. He was sent to Arabia, specifically Mecca, as shown in the map below:

Mecca and Medina are two of the most important cities in the Holy Prophet^{sa}'s story



Did you know...?

He has been mentioned 4 times in the Quran, by name and even has a chapter named after him!

The Holy Prophet^{sa} is the **Seal of all Prophets**. This means he is the final prophet to bring the perfect teaching

MUHAMMAD

(SA)

We learn about the life of the Holy Prophet^{sa} through Sunnah, the actions of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, and Hadith which are saying of the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

But why is the Holy Prophet^{sa} so special to us?

A prophet is a person chosen by Allah to guide us to the right path. There have been thousands of prophets, but the special thing about the Holy Prophet^{sa}, is that he was sent for all mankind. This means his teaching apply to all of us around the world, for the rest of time.

محمد

The name 'Muhammad' means
The Praised One

The story of the Holy Prophet^{sa} is so vast that only some parts have been included in this book.

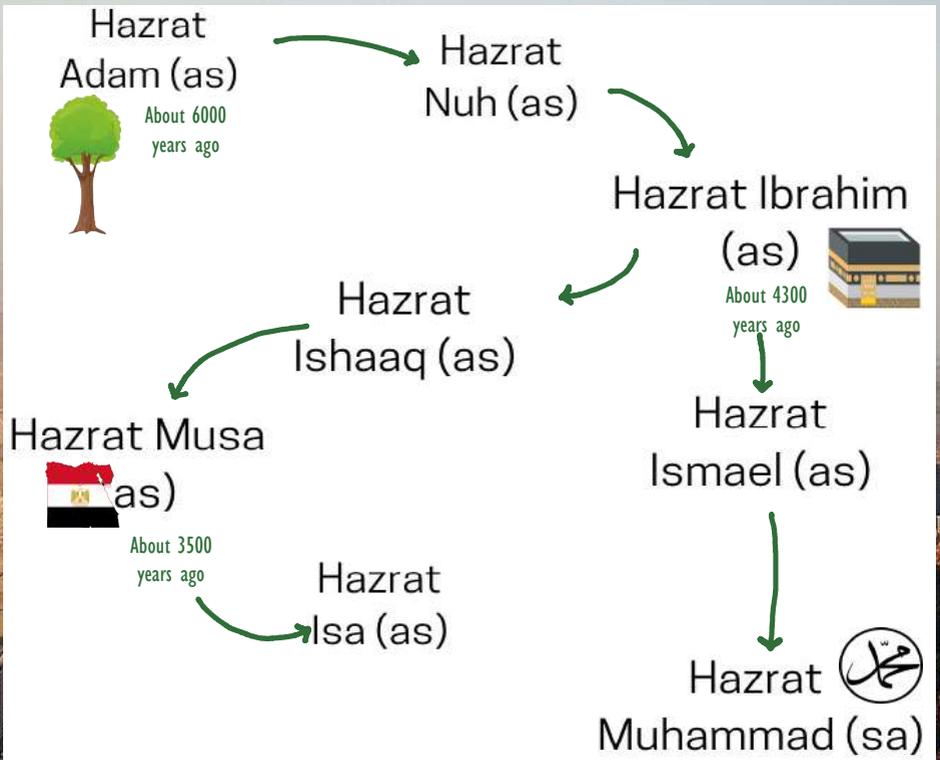
the Holy Prophet (sa)

The story of our beloved master, the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} begins over 1400 years ago, in the year 570 AD. However, even before he was born, Allah had promised us that one day, He would send a messenger for the entire world. This prophet would be special because he would be sent to guide all of mankind, rather than being sent for just one place on earth.

The Holy Quran mentions a prayer of Hazrat Ibrahim^{as} in which he prays to Allah to raise among his progeny a great Prophet with a specific mission.



This shows that many thousands of years before the Prophet^{sa} was born, people were waiting for a Messenger to come. He would be from the family of Hazrat Ismael^{as}, son of Hazrat Ibrahim^{as}. The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} was born in Mecca, which is the same place where Hazrat Ibrahim^{as} and Hazrat Ismail^{as} rebuilt the first House of Allah – the 'Ka'aba'. He brought the teaching of Islam through our Holy Book – the Quran. A timeline of some of the prophets that came before the Holy Prophet^{sa} is given below:



About 1400 years ago

early life & childhood

The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} belonged to a respected family of the Quraish tribe. Before he was born, his mother had seen the name 'Muhammad' in a dream, which was a unique name meaning 'the most praised'.

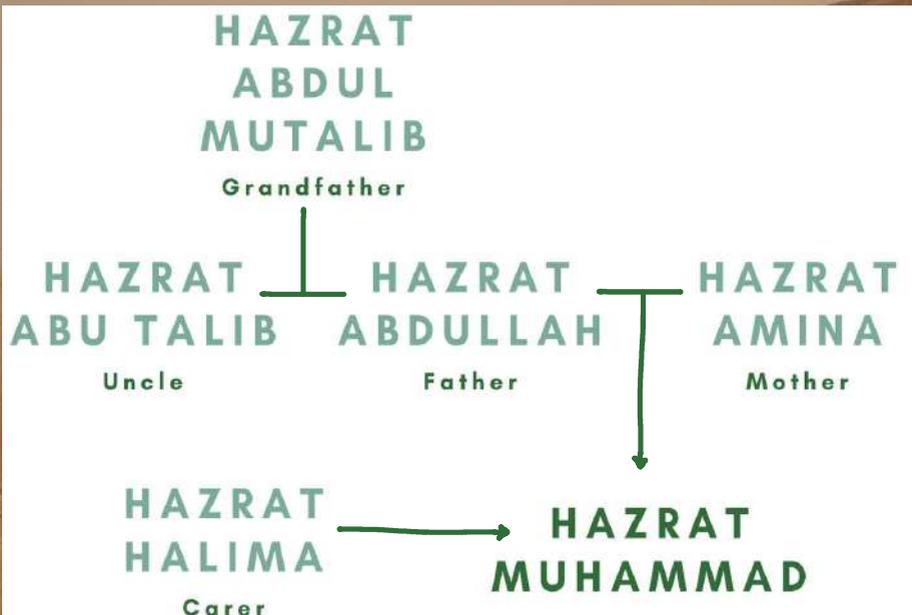
He was born about six months after his father, Hazrat Abdullah, had died. He and his mother, Hazrat Amina, were then looked after by his grandfather, whose name was Hazrat Abdul Muttalib. He was a Chief and elder of Mecca. In those days, many children were sent out of cities to be looked after by women in the country.

This was done so that the children grew with good speech and good health. Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was also one of those children, and he was looked after by a pious lady named Hazrat Halima Sadia.

Did you know...?

The countryside where the Holy Prophet^{sa} was sent was located in a place near Ta'if, east of Mecca.

During his time with Hazrat Halima, it became clear that Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was no ordinary child. One reason for this was that while the young Muhammad^{sa} was in her care, many of her problems started to go away. The Holy Prophets^{sa} was cared for by different people in his early childhood. A brief family tree of his relatives and carers is given here:



Once, the children of the countryside became afraid when they saw two men approach Hazrat Muhammad^{sa}. They saw the men, dressed in white, lay him down and cut open his chest. They seemed to remove his heart and clean it.

They placed his heart back inside his chest and sealed it. When the children told Hazrat Halima of what they had seen, she too became scared, and took little Muhammad^{sa} back to his mother in Mecca.

This whole event happened as vision. It was seen to symbolise the purity of the Holy Prophet^{sa}

Hazrat Amina, however, was not at all frightened upon hearing this incident. She told Hazrat Halima that she had seen in a dream that Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was a shining light to the world, so there was nothing to worry about. When he was about 6 years old, Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} went on a journey with Hazrat Amina to visit family. On the way back from Medina, his mother sadly died, after falling ill. Hazrat Umme Aiman^{ra} was also with them on this journey, and she took the young Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} back to his home.

Did you know...?

Hazrat Umme Aiman^{ra} was a woman slave, she would help and accompany them on their journeys.

Afterwards, back in Mecca, he was taken care of by his grandfather, Hazrat Abdul Muttalib, who loved him very dearly. However, when Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was 8 years old, his grandfather also sadly died. So in his childhood, the Holy Prophet^{sa} faced many personal family losses, but he remained patient and grateful.

After that, he was cared for by his beloved uncle, Hazrat Abu Talib. His uncle adored Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} and took great care of him as if he was his own son. He even had the opportunity to travel outside of Arabia with him, on two or three occasions. When he reached the age of 12, he visited Syria with his uncle on a trading trip, where one person noticed that his face was full of light. This man predicted that he will grow up to be a Prophet. Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} grew up with excellent virtues and morals.

Virtues are having good qualities and excellent behaviour.



Where is Syria?

Syria is a country, north of Arabia, neighbouring Jordan, Iraq and Turkey!

Some of the virtues he possessed included being honest and trustworthy. As the Holy Prophet^{sa} was growing up, he worked as a trader.

Did you know...?

A trader is someone who buys and sells different products

Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was known throughout Mecca as someone people could trust, someone who spoke the truth. People would give him their wealth to keep safe, as they knew he would never steal.

The Holy Quran has stated the exemplary character of the Holy Prophet^{sa}:

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ

“Verily you have in the Prophet of Allah an excellent model...”

Surah Al-Ahzab, verse 22

early life: timeline of events

Below is a timeline of events from the childhood of Holy Prophet^{sa}. Can you fill in the gaps

The Holy Prophet^{sa} was born in

Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was cared for by _____

_____, a wetnurse who lived in a

countryside near _____.

After the passing of _____

_____, he came

into the care of _____

_____, the Holy Prophet's _____.

He was _____ years old

At the age of _____, his

_____ passed away

and he came into the care of

_____. He was

the Holy Prophet's _____.

At the age of 12, he visited

_____ with

_____ on a

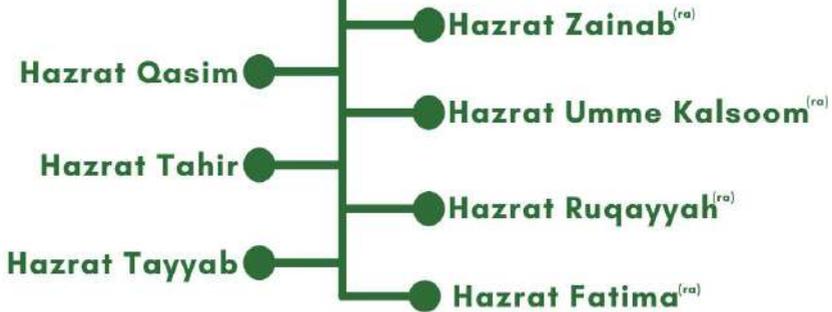
trading trip

the Holy Prophet's Marriage & children

One tradeswoman was very impressed by his excellent character. Her name was Hazrat Khadija^{ra}. She sent a marriage proposal to Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} after seeing his good morals and virtues. At that time, she was 40 years old, and Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was aged 25. Hazrat Khadija^{ra} was a widow, meaning that she had been married before, but her husband had passed away. She also had children. After getting advice from his uncle Hazrat Abu Talib, Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} agreed to this marriage with Hazrat Khadija^{ra}, and they lived very happily together.

Hazrat Khadija^{ra} and Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} were blessed with children. They had seven in total, three sons and four daughters. Sadly, his sons all passed away when they were still very young. However, his daughters lived long lives and the Holy Prophet^{sa} loved them all very much.

Muhammad^(sa) Khadijah^(ra)



In those days, it was common in some Arab tribes to bury their new-born daughters alive, as girls were sadly not wanted. In fact, women in general had very few rights and little respect.

At such a time, Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} set an outstanding example by loving and respecting his daughters. There are also a number of Hadith that explain the importance of looking after daughters.

Can you remember what Sunnah and Hadith are?

Hadith is _____

Sunnah is _____

Freeing Hazrat Zaid^(ra)



Hazrat Khadija^{ra} was very rich, whereas Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was not. When they married, Hazrat Khadija^{ra} gave all her possessions and slaves to Hazrat Muhammad^{sa}.

Slaves in Arabia at the time of the Holy Prophet^{sa} were very common. They were bought by the rich and had to work without pay.

Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} did not keep the slaves; instead, he freed all the slaves that he was given. Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} did not like the practice of keeping slaves because it took away their freedom. Slaves were often treated very badly by their owners. One of his freed slaves was called Hazrat Zaid^{ra}. He became very fond of Hazrat Muhammad^{sa}, and refused to leave him even after being freed. Even when Hazrat Zaid's family found him and tried to take him back home, he refused and stayed with the affectionate prophet!

early Prophethood & first revelation

As Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} grew older, he became more and more devoted to prayer. He often spent time away from Mecca and went to worship Allah in a cave named 'Hira'.

One day, when Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was 40 years old, he saw a vision in the cave as he was praying. An angel came to him and instructed:

“Recite!” اِقْرَأْ

Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} replied:

“I do not know what or how to recite.”

The angel kept on instructing him to read, and eventually guided him to recite the following verse:

“Convey thou in the name of thy Lord Who created, Created man from a clot of blood. Convey! And thy Lord is Most Generous, Who taught *man* by the pen, Taught man what he knew not.”

Surah Al-'Alaq, Verses 2-6

Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} was very distressed by this incident and was full of fear. He returned home and asked Hazrat Khadija^{ra} to wrap him in a blanket and told her what happened.



Cave Hira

Upon hearing this, she comforted him and took him to her cousin's home. He was a Christian named Waraqa bin Naufal, who had knowledge of different Holy Books sent by Allah to other prophets. He told them that he was certain that Angel Jibrail^{as}, who had visited Hazrat Musa^{as}, had now visited Hazrat Muhammad^{sa}. Shortly afterwards, it became clear to Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} that he had been chosen as a Prophet of Allah. Some of his closest friends and family accepted him as the Messenger of God. At that time in Mecca, people used to make idols and statues to worship. The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} taught them that there was only one God. The first person to accept his message was Hazrat Khadija^{ra}. A close friend of Holy Prophet^{sa}, Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}, was the first man to accept his message. The first child to become a Muslim was Hazrat Ali^{ra}, the son of Hazrat Abu Talib. Hazrat Ali^{ra} was the dear young cousin of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, who lived with him.

After some time had passed since Angel Jibrail (as) first came to the Holy Prophet^{sa} in the cave, people began to hear about his claim of prophethood and quietly and secretly accepted him.

However, since the people of Mecca had been worshipping idols for a very long time, they found it difficult to accept the message of Holy Prophet^{sa}. The Prophet^{sa} taught people to pray to one God. He taught them to be kind to people and animals. He taught them a lot of good things, but many people of Mecca would not listen. They were so used to worshipping idols, keeping slaves and other bad habits, they did not want to change. So, they would make life very difficult for the Holy Prophet^{sa} and his companions.

Arabia at the time of the Holy Prophet^{sa} was full of pagan practices. Most of the time they would benefit the people in charge and abuse those with no power. The teachings that the Holy Prophet^{sa} brought, gave everyone rights which is why the people in power did not like his teachings.



Pagan idol

Even when the disbelievers rejected him, the Holy Prophet^{sa} was still seen as an excellent role model. When Allah instructed him to openly invite people to Islam, the Prophet^{sa} gathered the Quraish on a hill and said to them,

“If I tell you that a large army is gathered behind this hill ready to launch an attack against you, will you believe me?”

Even though this seemed impossible, everyone responded:

“Yes, we shall believe you, because you have always been truthful.”

He then told them that he was a prophet. However, the disbelievers laughed at him and refused to believe in one God, the true religion and accept him as the Messenger of Allah.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} remained steadfast and continued to spread the beautiful teachings of Islam. He knew that Allah would always be with him no matter what happened.

the torturing of Muslims

The disbelievers of Mecca tried to stop Islam from spreading. Some of the early Muslims were made to lie on hot sand in the scorching heat, others were buried up to their neck, and a number of them were beaten and tortured. The disbelievers thought this would stop them from following Islam, but the Muslims continued to believe the Holy Prophet^{sa} in fact, their faith strengthened. Many sacrificed their life, loved ones, and wealth because of their faith in the Holy Prophet^{sa} and their trust in the truth!



The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} was very distressed at seeing his followers facing so much cruelty. He himself was also tortured by his disbelieving enemies. There were plans to kill him, a lady would drop rubbish on him as he passed by her home, and he was even hit by young boys of the town.



Yet he remained compassionate and did not give up his mission of teaching others about Allah the Almighty!

Some companions of the Holy Prophet^{sa} expressed their wish to fight the disbelievers.

Dear children, do you know what was the beautiful reply of Holy Prophet^{sa}? He answered:

“I have been ordered by Allah to pardon (to forgive). Fight not therefore.”

What are some words you can use to describe the behaviour of Holy Prophet^{sa} towards his enemies?

Some examples are given below

Forgiving

Compassionate

an enemy accepts Islam!



Did you know that the second Khalifa of the Holy Prophet^{sa} — Hazrat Umar Farooq^{ra} — used to be a fierce enemy of Islam? One day, the Holy Prophet^{sa} prayed for either Umar ibn Khattab or Amr ibn Hisham to accept Islam. They were both fierce enemies of Islam. Allah heard his prayer and made one of them a Muslim. It is narrated that:

One day, Umar^{ra} left his home with the intention to kill the Holy Prophet^{sa}. On his way, he was told that his own sister had accepted Islam. He angrily went towards her house. There, he heard the Holy Quran being recited. This angered him even more. He went inside the house, in a fit. He tried to hit his brother-in-law, but his sister bravely came in between them. Umar^{ra} accidentally injured his sister instead. This made him stop and think about what he did. He wondered what this Holy Book contained which made people accept Islam, and he wished to read the Quran and find out. However, his sister asked him to clean himself

before reading the Holy Quran. After he had washed himself and cooled down, he read some passages of the Holy Quran. He was amazed at the beauty and wisdom found in the text.

With his sword still in hand, he left to meet the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}. When Umar^{ra} arrived at his door, many companions were scared, thinking that Umar^{ra} is an enemy who would harm the Holy Prophet^{sa}. However, the Holy Prophet^{sa} told the companions to open the door. When asking the reason for his visit, Hazrat Umar^{ra} replied that he wished to accept Islam! This was a happy occasion for the Muslims, and people started to shout, 'Allah o Akbar!' out of joy. Hazrat Umar^{ra} not only became a Muslim, but became an excellent servant of Islam. Later on, he was also blessed to be chosen by Allah as a Khalifa.

Following the conversion of a powerful man like Hazrat Umar^{ra}, torture against the Muslims became worse. The disbelievers were surprised that a man like Hazrat Umar^{ra} had accepted Islam. Many Chiefs of Mecca were sent to the Holy Prophet^{sa}, to attempt to talk to him and stop his mission. They offered him many goods, as a bribe, to stop preaching Islam.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} refused, saying that he is a
Messenger of Allah



and he would bear hardship with patience. The people of Mecca were angered by this response. The Quraish then got together and planned to stop the Holy Prophet^{sa} and his religion. They made a treaty against him, which is a sort of document containing an agreement. One way in which the Muslims were tortured was through ‘boycott’.

Boycott means to withdraw from commercial or social relations with (a country, organization, or person) as a punishment or protest.

For the next few years, the Muslims suffered terribly as they were left without many of the things they needed to survive.

During this boycott, the Muslims found shelter in a lonely, far-away valley in the mountains which was owned by Hazrat Abu Talib, the beloved uncle of the Holy Prophet^{sa}. It was called ‘Shebe Abi Talib’. However, because they were cut off from life in Mecca, they faced hunger and many other hardships. This cruel condition lasted for around 3 years.

Pause and Reflect:

Can you imagine the sacrifices which the Prophet^{sa} and his companions made in order to serve Islam? We should try to remember and send 'Durood' upon the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}, as much as possible.

“Allah and His angels send blessings on the Prophet. O ye who believe! you *also* should invoke blessings on him and salute *him* with the salutation of peace.”

Surah Al-Ahzab, Verse 57

The Holy Prophet^{sa} told Hazrat Abu Talib that Allah the Almighty had informed him that the treaty written by the Quraish had been destroyed and only the name of Allah remained on the piece of paper. When Hazrat Abu Talib went to Mecca and asked about this, he found out that little ants had destroyed the paper except for Allah's name written on it! This showed that the agreement to torture Muslims was coming to an end. This was pleasing to some of the kind Chiefs of Mecca. So, the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} and his companions returned to Mecca.

Quick Revision

Can you remember the story we have read so far?

What was the first revelation?

Which Surah of the Holy Quran is this revelation mentioned in?

What year did the Holy Prophet^{sa} marry Hazrat Khadijah^{ra}?

Who was Hazrat Zaid^{ra}?

Can you name the Holy Prophet^{sa}'s daughters?

How did Hazrat Umar^{ra} accept Islam?

What is one way the Muslims were tortured?

Quick Revision

Can you remember the story we have read so far?

Which angel visited the Holy Prophet^{sa} in Cave Hira?

How old was the Holy Prophet^{sa} when he received his first revelation?

Who was the first person to accept Islam?

Can you name the sons of Holy Prophet^{sa}?

Why did the Quraish reject the Holy Prophet^{sa}'s teachings?

Who was Waraqa bin Naufal?

the year of Grief

The condition of Muslims improved when they were allowed back into Mecca. But the many years spent of hardship had weakened some of them. This included Hazrat Khadijah^{ra}, whose health had weakened after facing these difficult conditions. Soon after leaving the Valley, she sadly passed away, aged about 65.

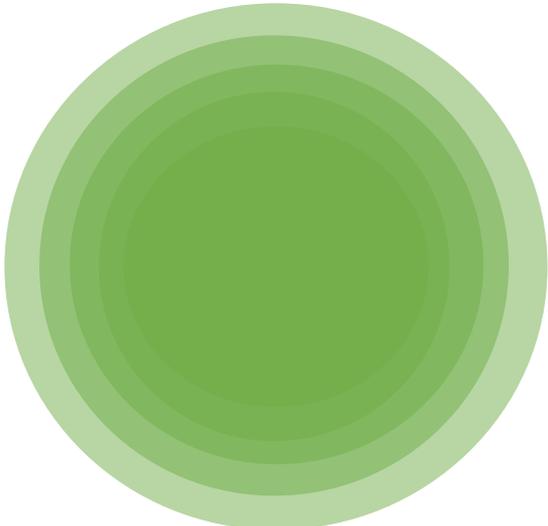
Not long after, Hazrat Abu Talib also died. The Holy Prophet^{sa} loved them both dearly and was deeply saddened at their deaths. As a result, he named the year 619 AD as the 'year of grief', meaning the year which grieved him greatly.

Hazrat Khadijah^{ra} supported and accepted him when others didn't. His uncle had cared for him when his parents passed away. So as you can imagine, their loss was painful for the Holy Prophet^{sa}. He remembered them often and spoke highly of them, even after their deaths.

Activity Page

Both Hazrat Khadijah^{ra} and Hazrat Abu Talib were very important people to the Holy Prophet^{sa}. They always helped him when he was in need and were always by him no matter what the rest of the world would say.

We also always have Allah with us in times of need and in times of joy. Can you match and memorise the following attributes of Allah?



أَلْسَمِيعُ

أَلْسَلَامُ

The All Powerful

The Gentle

أَلْنَلَطِيفُ

The Giver of Peace

أَلْوَلِيُّ

The All Hearing

أَلْقَادِرُ

The Kind

أَلرَّوْفُ

The Friend

back in Mecca

After these deaths, cruelty once again increased. Without Hazrat Abu Talib's support, the Quraish thought that the Muslims had weakened. However, the Muslims continued to face these difficulties with patience and prayer.

Did you know...?

We pray 5 times a day to Allah to help us through difficult times, to remind us Allah is always with us. It is also a chance for us to reflect and be thankful for everything we have been given.

In the same year, the Holy Prophet^{sa} re-married. His Nikah took place following a dream which the Holy Prophet^{sa} saw.

Did you know...?

A 'Nikah' is the Islamic marriage ceremony.

He saw a green silk handkerchief on which was the picture of Hazrat Aisha (ra), daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (ra), and heard:

“This is your wife, in this world and in the hereafter.”

A female companion, Hazrat Khaulah^{ra}, also advised him to marry Hazrat Aisha^{ra}, as well as a widowed lady named Hazrat Saudah^{ra}. The Holy Prophet^{sa} accepted both suggestions and Hazrat Khaulah^{ra} informed both these ladies. Both families accepted this proposal, and each Nikah then took place.



With these marriages, the Holy Prophet^{sa} set an example for Muslims. At that time, many people looked down upon women, yet the Prophet showed that there is no shame in marrying widows or former slaves. He protected them when other people ignored the needs of women.

Later on in Mecca, the restrictions placed upon the Holy Prophet^{sa} and the Muslims were lifted. More freedom was granted to them than during their time in the Valley. Prophet Muhammad^{sa} then went to visit a place called ‘Taif’ with Hazrat Zaid^{ra} to invite people to Islam. The Chiefs of Taif were not willing to accept his message.

Ta'if is located in the west of Arabia, very close to Mecca.



In Ta'if too, the Holy Prophet^{sa} was beaten and injured. The people of Ta'if threw stones at them till their shoes were filled with blood, and drove them out of town.

At that moment, the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} prayed sincerely for people to accept Islam. An Angel also came to the Holy Prophet^{sa}, stating:

“God has sent me to you. If you so command, I may bring the two mountains of this valley together upon these people, and destroy them.”

But the forgiving Prophet^{sa} refused and said that God-willing, many people will be born in Taif later, who will accept Islam.

Pause and Reflect:

This is such an inspirational story of how compassionate the Holy Prophet^{sa} was. He knew these people could be guided so he forgave them for hurting him.

The Prophet's humanity was of the most perfect character. He was a complete embodiment of all good moral qualities that a man is capable of possessing . The Holy Quran states:

وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ

“And thou dost surely possess high moral excellences”

Surah Al-Qalam, Verse 5

He prayed for them and then made his way back. He got permission from a Chief of Mecca, who, despite his opposition, kindly allowed him back in. The Holy Prophet^{sa} performed a circuit around the Ka'aba and went back to his home. However, the difficulties did not stop here. During this time, the Holy Prophet^{sa} received some revelations which indicated that the Muslims should leave Mecca.

A revelation is a message told by God to a particular person

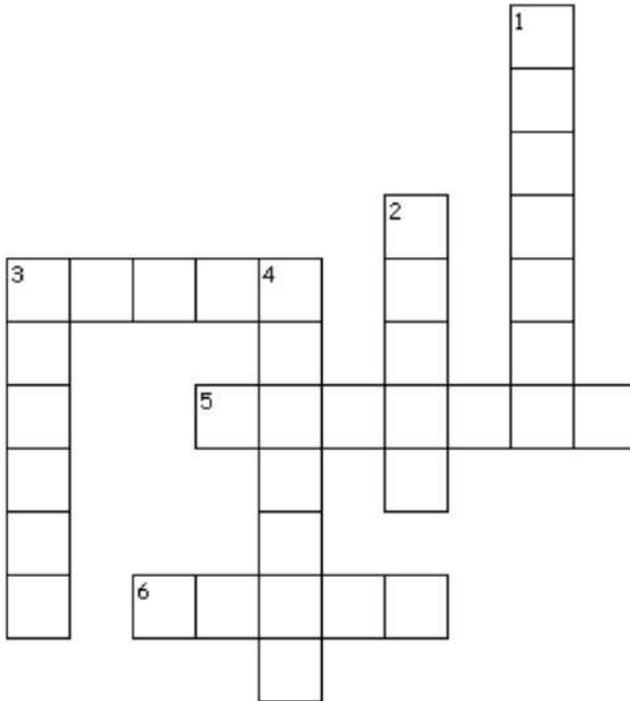
Ever since the Ka'aba was rebuilt by Prophet Ibrahim^{as} and Prophet Ismail^{as}, people travelled to Mecca in order to perform pilgrimage and worship. The Prophet^{sa} took this as opportunity to teach Islam to the people who arrived from different parts of Arabia.

A few people belonging to the Khazraj tribe of Medina, listened and when he told them about God and the teachings of Islam, they grew interested. They took his message back to Medina, which was called 'Yathrib' at that time. The next year, during the Hajj pilgrimage, 12 men from Medina came to the Holy Prophet^{sa} in order to accept Islam. At a place called 'Aqbah', the people of Medina accepted him and the religion of Islam. The people of Mecca were not aware of this meeting taking place. After this, the Holy Prophet^{sa} sent Hazrat Musab bin Umair^{ra} as the first missionary to Medina, to teach them about Islam.

As a result, Islam started to spread in Medina and the Muslims in this city later became known as the 'Ansaar' (the helpers). They smashed their idols and began worshipping one God. The next year, more people came from Medina to accept Islam at the hands of the Holy Prophet^{sa}. When the Ansaar went back, preparations began for the Meccan Muslims to migrate to Medina. Many Muslims travelled by night towards Medina, so that the cruel Quraish would not harm them. It had been 13 years since Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} first came to know about his Prophethood, and after facing so much cruelty, it was time to leave.

Activity Page

Can you complete the cross word below?



Across:

3. The Holy Prophet^{sa} was born in _____
5. The Holy Prophet^{sa} belonged to the _____ tribe
6. The Islamic marriage ceremony is called _____

Down:

1. Salat is one of the 5 _____ of Islam
2. 12 men came to accept Islam in _____
3. The Holy Prophet^{sa} migrated to _____
4. The Holy Prophet^{sa}'s best friend was Hazrat _____

an attack on the Holy Prophet's life

The disbelieving Quraish men noticed that many Muslims had left Mecca, so they thought this was a good opportunity to kill Hazrat Muhammad^{sa}. They stayed outside his house, thinking that he was asleep in his bed. They were prepared to go in and attack. However, the Holy Prophet^{sa} had left his house and met with Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}, and they migrated at night, without the disbelieving Quraish noticing.

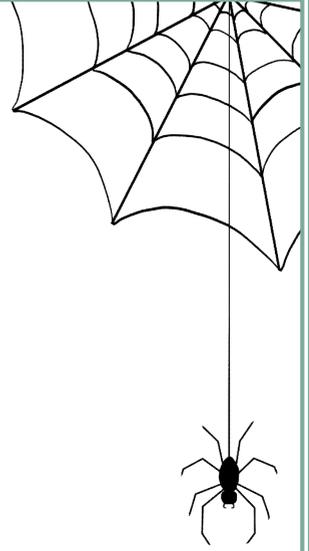
This incident is also noted in the Holy Quran in Surah Al Anfal verse 31 that disbelievers held a conference held in Darun-Nadwah (House of Consultation) in Mecca to devise plans to make last attempt to finish Islam. They made a plan that a number of young men from various Quraish tribes should, in a joint attack, swoop down upon the Holy Prophet^{sa} and kill him.

Although they planned but Allah also planned and He is the best of planners.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} and Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} left and decided to hide out in a cave, 'Thaur'. They spent two days and nights there, waiting for the Quraish to stop looking for the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

Milk was brought by a servant to the cave for them to drink each night.

The Quraish invaded the Holy Prophet's house and saw that he was no longer there. They followed his footsteps to Hazrat Abu Bakr's house and then to the Cave. The Holy Prophet^{sa} and Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} could see their feet and hear the men outside.



Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} was frightened and said:

“O Allah's Messenger! If some of them should look down, they will discover us.”

The Holy Prophet^{sa} told Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}:

لَا تَحْزَنَنَّ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا

“...’Grieve not, for Allah is with us.’...”

Surah At-Taubah, Verse 40

Allah the Almighty protected the Holy Prophet^{sa} and his companion. Whilst the Holy Prophet^{sa} was hidden in the cave, a spider came and built a web at the front of it. When the Quraish

men saw the spider's web, they were sure that the Holy Prophet^{sa} could not have entered the cave without destroying the web first, and therefore, he could not be in there. The Quraish decided not to check inside the cave and left. In this way, Allah saved the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

On the third day, the Holy Prophet^{sa} set out on his journey to Medina. While travelling, they stopped at a camp. Umme Ma'bad was a kind lady who often gave travellers refreshments during their trip. However, on this occasion she had nothing to give the travellers. Her husband had taken all the good and healthy goats out to pasture so there was no milk to be given. Her husband had only left behind those goats that were too weak to produce milk. . The Holy Prophet^{sa} asked for permission to milk these goats. The lady agreed, but said that it was no use, as these goats could not produce any milk.

The Holy Prophetsa picked a goat,
and said

“In the name of Allah.”

He began to milk the goat and milk
began to flow!



How blessed the Holy Prophet^{sa} was! Even when it felt like they would not have anything to eat or drink, the Holy Prophet^{sa} did not lose trust in Allah. This story also shows how important it is to start everything with the name of Allah!

The Holy Prophet^{sa} gave the first bowl to Umm Ma'bad, the second to Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra}, and the third to the guide. The humble Prophet^{sa} was the last to drink. He then milked the second goat and gave all the bowls to Umm Ma'bad. Then, the men continued their journey. When Umm Ma'bad's husband returned, he was amazed by all the bowls of milk and asked where they came from. His wife told him that a blessed man had come and her husband realised who she was talking about:



“He is the man who the Quraish are looking for. Had I been here when he visited, I would have accepted Islam. Let us follow him and accept Islam.”

They followed the Holy Prophet^{sa} to Medina and accepted him. During his journey to Medina, the Holy Prophet^{sa} was given a great prophecy that one day he will come back to Mecca as a conqueror.

Arrival in Medina

As the Holy Prophet^{sa} was nearing Medina, the Muslims were very excited. He first stopped at a nearby village called Quba. There, women and children sang poems to welcome him. Later, the Prophet entered Medina.

Many Muslim families were hoping that he would stay in their home, but the Prophet^{sa} said that Allah was guiding the camel on which he was riding, so wherever she stops, he will stay there. So, the camel stopped near the home of Hazrat Abu Ayyub Ansari^{ra}, and the Holy Prophet^{sa} stayed at his home while more houses were prepared for the Muslims who had migrated. When he was still in Mecca, the Holy Prophet^{sa} prayed towards Jerusalem, with the Ka'bah also in front of him. After his migration to Medina, the Holy Prophet^{sa} continued to pray towards Jerusalem but could no longer keep the Ka'bah in front of him as well. Therefore, Allah the Almighty instructed the Holy Prophet^{sa} to pray towards the Ka'bah only.

The Prophet Mosque, Medina





Did you know...?

Masjid Qiblatayn is believed to be the place where the Holy Prophet^{sa} was commanded to change the direction of the Qibla.

This is why Muslims all around the world turn to Mecca when they offer their 5 daily prayers. Soon after his migration, Masjid Nabwi began to be built, and the Prophet^{sa} took part in constructing it. As people of different religions were living together in Medina, the Holy Prophet^{sa} made a pact, in which the Muslims and Jews agreed to respect and support each other.



ActivityPage

Can you complete this wordsearch of some of the places we have learnt about so far...?

N G Z F C L K A E A Y N M C S
A B A A K A C R Q I B X Z M O
L M I N A C V Q E R W S K D C
V F Q G E V W E X Y Y M M F I
T B K M C H O O H S O E T J B
M O U N T U H A D I D O N A J
T B E W V N Y Y P I R R T Z N
D P Q P C A J J N H M A D T P
O Z Y A L I F A T X P Q B M M
D H T G E N C S X Q B V L I J
E C V R E X E A B F E F B R Q
T H T B Q D V M V N F W D I S

Mecca
Cave Hira
Mina

Medina
Mount Uhad
Syria

Kaaba
Hunain
Egypt

Islamic calendar research

Did you know, the Islamic (Hijri) Calendar begins with the migration of Holy Prophet^{sa} to Medina in the year 622?

Can you find out the order of 12 the months of the Islamic calendar below:

Jamada al-Awal

Safar

Rajab

Muharam

Shawal

Jamada al-Thani

Rabi al-Thani

Dhul Qadh

Shaban

Ramadan

Dhul Hajj

Rabi al-Awal

Which Khalifa officially started this calendar?

How many days are in this calendar per year?

Battle of Badr

Jealous of the rise of Islam in Medina, the Meccans tried to force the Muslims into submission. No matter how hard they tried, they were never successful. The Muslims were loyal to the Holy Prophet^{sa} and obedient to God. They never retaliated. But still, the Meccans plotted to fight the Muslims.

A trading caravan from Syria was coming to Mecca, carrying goods and jewels. During this journey, the caravan needed to pass Medina, close to the Muslims. The Meccans thought this was a good time to attack. They lied to their people, saying that the Muslims planned to attack the caravan. The Muslims could be surrounded by the Meccans. The Meccans prepared an army of 1,000 soldiers, all armed and trained in fighting.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} heard news of the oncoming attacks, from both the North and South. Allah Almighty told him that it was permissible for the Muslims to defend themselves.

Monument of martyrs at Battle of Badar



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدانا لهذا
والَّذينا كنا لنكونوا له
ولا نعلم أن هذا لأمر عظيم
أسماء الشهداء طر وأبهر
عسمر بن أبي رافع
صفوان بن وهب
أبو أسود بن عبد شمس
مهدي بن صامخ
عاقلي بن الكسور
عبد الله بن الجراح
مسدد بن حبيدة
سنان بن عبد الحميد
حازم بن مسلمة
زبيد بن الحارث
دعبل بن الحارث
عوف بن الحارث
رضي الله عنهم جميعاً

The Holy Prophet^{sa} asked his companions if they would be loyal to him. His followers said:

“O Messenger of Allah, go ahead with what Allah has commanded of you. We are with you.”

The Holy Prophet^{sa} was reassured by his companions’ support and bravery. The Meccans camped in an area called Badr. The Muslims went there as well. The Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa} had an army of only 313 men, with a few weapons, and little experience of war. The Muslims camped on a sandy area of Badr, near a lake. The loose sand would be difficult to fight on. The Meccans had an advantage as they were on solid ground. The night before the battle, the Holy Prophet^{sa} prayed to God:

“My God, if these men die today at the hands of their enemy in this battle, who will be left behind to glorify Your name?”

God heard the Holy Prophet^{sa}’s prayers and answered them with a rainstorm. The rain caused the solid ground of the Meccans to become slippery mud but made the sandy ground which the Muslims had, hard and solid. Now the Muslims had the advantage.



Abu Jahl, a furious enemy of the Holy Prophet^{sa} (who was also his uncle), was the commander and chief of the Meccan army. He ordered a Bedouin chief to spy on the Muslims and find out how prepared the Muslims were. He found out that the Muslims had an army of only 313 men. Abu Jahl laughed and said the Muslims would be easy to fight. But the Bedouin chief argued,

“My advice to you is — don’t fight these men, because every one of them seems determined to die!”

The man had seen the determination and faith of the Muslims, who were not afraid to die for the sake of Allah. But, Abu Jahl did not listen.

As the battle began, the Holy Prophet^{sa} prayed fervently. After having finished the prayer, the Holy Prophet^{sa} addressed his men

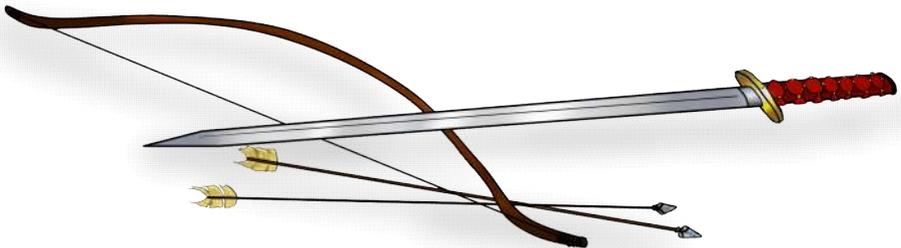
“The hosts shall soon be routed and will turn their backs...”

Surah Al-Qamar, Verse 46

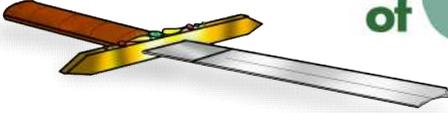
Years earlier, he had received this revelation in Mecca. Finally, the time had come for it to be fulfilled.

So, the Muslims, an army of only 313 in total, fought the Meccan army three times their number. They had little experience, but with Allah's support, they fought bravely.

Eventually, victory came! The Muslims won the battle with the help of Allah, though it seemed impossible. Abu Jahl had been killed, and the remaining enemies fled back to Mecca. The prophecy was fulfilled. Now, the Holy Prophet^{sa} could lead his people back to Medina, safe for now.



Battle of Uhad



The Meccans were devastated by their defeat. They swore to take revenge and win next time. A year later they gathered an army of 3000 men, led by Abu Sufyan. They marched towards Medina, ready to attack.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} asked his followers whether they should meet the men outside of Medina or let them come in and fight inside. The companions said they would prefer to fight outside of Medina. However the Holy Prophet^{sa} believed it would be better inside the city. The Holy Prophet^{sa} listened to his companions, and decided to fight the enemy outside of Medina. The Holy Prophet^{sa} had a vision before the battle, and told the Muslims:

“I had a vision. I saw a cow, and I also saw my sword with its point broken. I saw the cow being butchered, and that I had put my hand inside a coat of armour. I also saw myself riding a ram.”

The companions asked how he interpreted the vision.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} replied:

“The butchering of the cow indicates that some of my companions will be killed in battle. The broken point of my sword indicates that someone important among my relations will meet his death, or maybe, I myself will suffer pain or injury of some kind. Putting my hand in a coat of armour seems to mean that if we stay in Medina it is better for us. The fact that I have seen myself riding a ram means that we will overpower the commander and the disbelievers, and that he will die at our hands”

However, despite this vision, they had agreed on fighting the Meccans outside of Medina, and so they did. The Muslims had an army of 700 men. The enemy’s army was four times their number. The Holy Prophetsa instructed 50 men to stand guard on a hill, which had another pathway to the battlefield. He told these men not to leave their post. Then, the Holy Prophetsa took the other 650 men to the battlefield. These men fought very well and were able to make the Meccans flee. The Muslim army believed they were victorious again. The men on the hill saw that the Meccans were retreating and wanted to join the rest of the Muslim fighters.

Seeing their army win, they decided to leave their post of the hill, even though the Holy Prophet^{sa} had instructed them to stay there until he ordered otherwise. A Meccan soldier, Khalid bin Walid (who later became a Muslim), noticed that the path on the hill was unguarded, with only a few Muslim soldiers left defending it. The Meccans decided to attack again from the hill. They killed the few soldiers still posted there and attacked the Muslims below, from the hill. Because of this surprise attack, they were able to kill many Muslims.

Hazrat Talha^{ra} saw the Meccans begin to fire arrows at the face of Holy Prophet^{sa} face. He held up his hand to protect the Holy Prophet^{sa}. Arrow after arrow struck the hand of Hazrat Talha^{ra}, but he did not flinch, as he



knew that if he moved even the slightest, the arrows would hit the Holy Prophet^{sa}. His hand was severely damaged, but Hazrat Talha^{ra} did not care as he was protecting the Holy Prophet^{sa}. The Holy Prophet^{sa} was hit by rocks thrown in his direction and he fell unconscious. The Meccans saw this and thought that surely, he had died, and they rejoiced in their victory.

The Muslims ran and protected the Holy Prophet^{sa} as he recovered. Eventually, he began to wake from his unconsciousness.

Thinking Prophet Muhammad^{sa} had died, and seeing the Muslims' determination, the Meccans left.

Just as the prophecy had foretold, Muslim victory had been converted into great loss of lives. The Holy Prophet^{sa} was injured, and many companions of the Holy Prophet^{sa} were brutally killed, became martyrs.

After this battle, the Prophet^{sa} returned to Medina and continued his mission of teaching Islam, but their troubles did not end here.

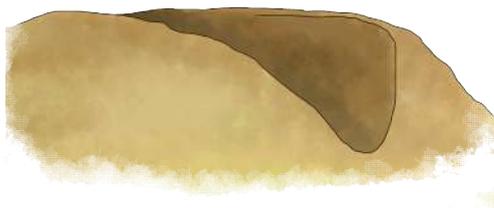


Graveyard of the Companions^{ra}

Battle ^{the} of Ditch

Two years after the Battle of Uhud, the Meccans gathered all the Arabian tribes that did not support the Holy Prophet^{sa}. Together, they formed an army of 20,000 soldiers, who marched towards Medina. They planned to attack the Muslims again and end Islam once and for all.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} heard about the oncoming attack and sought advice from his companions. Among the companions was Salman^{ra}, the first Persian Muslim. The Holy Prophet^{sa} asked Salman^{ra} how they fought in Persia. Salman^{ra} told the Holy Prophet^{sa} that Persians dug ditches around the battlefield, making it hard for the enemy to attack. The Holy Prophet^{sa} approved of this idea. Medina had hills on one side of the city, meaning the enemy could not attack from there. The second side had a lot of lanes and a large population, making a surprise attack impossible. The third side had the fortress of the Jewish tribe, Banu Quraiza, a Muslim ally.



That meant there was only one remaining side of Medina, with open plains of land, where the enemy could attack.

3000 men, women and children helped to dig a ditch, including the Prophet^{sa}. It was a mile wide and gave the Muslims protection. The enemy had 20,000 soldiers, whilst the Muslims had 1200 — it was not an even match. When the enemy came, they were confused by the ditch, as this battle strategy had never been used before in Arabia. They had no choice but to leave. They then decided it was best to sneak through the Jewish side of Medina, whilst also sending troops through the ditch, making this a two-sided attack. This strategy meant that they needed the Banu Quraiza's support. The Jewish tribe agreed to help the enemies, but requested it to be kept a secret, as they did not want the Muslims to know of their betrayal.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} knew the pact with the Jews had been broken. He told 500 soldiers to protect the women and children, leaving only 700 on the side with the ditch. The Muslim army was very small, and they could be defeated easily. Allah the Almighty, however, saved the Muslims.

Both Jews and enemies had doubts. The Pagan Arabs went to bed worried about Banu Quraiza's support.

As they went to sleep, the Pagans lit a fire at night as an omen for protection. But God caused the fire to be blown out that night. To them, this was a bad sign. Already having doubts, the Pagans began to flee the battlefield. Abu Sufyan grabbed a horse and rode away. The enemy was retreating. The battle of the ditch ended after 20 days, causing little damage.



ActivityPage

Reflecting on these last few page, can you fill in the blanks...?

During the Battle of Badr, the Meccans had an army of _____ men, while the Muslims had only _____ men. The Holy Prophet^{sa} turned to Allah, who caused a _____, which made the soil below the _____ slippery. This gave the _____ an _____ and they won the battle.

During the Battle of _____, the _____ surprise attacked from an unguarded hill, resulting in the death of many _____. Hazrat _____ was severely injured protecting the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

The Meccans attacked Medina in the Battle of the _____, _____ years after the Battle of Uhad. The ditch around them protected the Muslims, however the _____ betrayed their pact with the Muslims. Nonetheless, the _____ won the battle in _____ days, with little damage.

Jews, Muslims, 20, Talha (ra), Meccans, Rainstorm, 1000, Ditch, Advantage, 313,

Meccans, Muslims, Uhad, 2, Muslims

the Hudaibiyyah pact

Sometime later, the Holy Prophet^{sa} saw a vision that he will certainly enter the Sacred Mosque if God wills. The Holy Prophet^{sa} was very happy with this revelation. It was because of this revelation, the Holy Prophet^{sa} took 1500 companions with him to perform the pilgrimage in Mecca.

Holy Prophet^{sa} sent Hazrat Usman^{ra} to Mecca, in order to let the Meccans know they were coming in peace. However, the Meccans told Hazrat Usman^{ra} that they did not want the Muslims to perform the pilgrimage, as it would make it seem as if the Muslims had won. Instead, the

Meccans said they would allow them to perform it the next year, on the condition that they leave for now without fighting. The Holy Prophet^{sa} agreed to these terms and said that a treaty should be written up to confirm this.



This is called the ‘Hudaibiyyah Pact’. It favoured the Meccans more, but the Prophet^{sa} still agreed to it as it ensured peace. Allah also informed him that this was a sign of Islam’s victory:

“Verily, We have granted thee a clear victory,”

Surah Al-Fath, Verse 2

Soon after, the Holy Prophet^{sa} invited many leaders of the world towards Islam, by writing letters to Kings of different nations. In this way, he continued the mission of Islam. Whilst a peace treaty was signed in the south of Arabia, some tribes in the north near Medina joined up to oppose the Prophet^{sa}. They had a brief fight with the Muslims at the place called Khaibar, but surrendered soon after. The Holy Prophet^{sa} did not punish them, but told them to move far away from Medina.

On another occasion, some of the Jews of Medina planned to kill the Holy Prophet^{sa}. They prepared a large amount of poisoned meat. The Holy Prophet^{sa} took one bite of the food and realised it was poisoned!

The Holy Prophet^{sa} did not swallow the meat. Unfortunately, one of the Holy Prophet's companions, had already swallowed it and died shortly after.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} asked the Jews why they had poisoned the food. The Jews replied:

“We thought that if you were not a true prophet this would get rid of you and if you were a true prophet the poison would do no harm to you”.

The Holy Prophet^{sa} replied that despite their efforts to kill him, Allah the Almighty would never allow it.



Quick Revision

Let's recap some of the story so far!

How old was Hazrat Khadijah^{ra} when she passed away?

Which year did the Holy Prophet^{sa} migrate to Medina?

Which direction did the Muslims originally pray?

Who was the Hudaibiyah pact between?

When leaving Mecca, which cave did the Holy Prophet^{sa} hide in?

What are the names of the three Battles mentioned in this book so far?

According to the pact, when could the Muslims return for the pilgrimage?

conquering Mecca!

In line with the Hudaibiyah Pact, the Muslims returned to Mecca the next year to perform the pilgrimage. The Prophet^{sa} along with 2,000 companions went to Mecca in peace, making sure to follow the conditions of the treaty.

Then, in the year after the pilgrimage, the Meccans broke the conditions of the treaty. So, the Holy Prophet^{sa} marched towards Mecca with 10,000 followers. The Meccans feared the worst, but the Prophet^{sa} asked the defeated Quraish how they expected him to treat them. They replied,

“We expect from you goodness. We request you to do goodness to us. You are our revered cousin and now have all the power to do whatever you like.”

The Holy Prophet^{sa} responded,

“I will say the same to you which my brother Yusuf had said to his brothers:

قَالَ لَا تَثْرِيْبَ عَلَيْكُمْ الْيَوْمَ

“...’No blame *shall lie* on you on this day;...”

Surah Yusuf, Verse 93

The Holy Prophet^{sa} then entered Mecca victoriously, and went straight to the Kab’ah. He made seven circuits around the Kab’ah on his camel and struck down all 360 idols in the House of God. As each one fell, he recited:

**“Truth has come, and falsehood has vanished away. Falsehood does indeed
vanish away fast.”**

The Holy Prophet^{sa} then entrusted Hazrat Umar^{ra} with the task of destroying the pictures drawn on the Ka’aba. He then performed two rakaat of prayer to thank Allah.

Once all idols were finally removed, the Prophet^{sa} drank some Zamzam water, and used the rest to perform wudu. Instead of letting a drop of this sacred water go to waste, his companions caught the drops as they fell and used them to wash themselves.

In this way, the Ka’aba once again became

a place of worship of One God. The Prophet^{sa} forgave those who tortured him and his followers, and the Quraish were defeated and humiliated.



Battle of Hunain & the final pilgrimage

Because Medina gave shelter to the Prophet^{sa}, he did not stay in Mecca despite conquering it, and decided to return to Medina. Arab tribes near Mecca were unaware of the Holy Prophet's victory at first. When they found out, they were furious. They asked other Arabian tribes to help them in this final attempt to end Islam.

When the Holy Prophet^{sa} heard about this upcoming battle, he began to make preparations. The Muslim army then set off towards the battlefield. 2000 Meccans, who were not Muslims, requested to join the forces as they had agreed to live under Muslim rule. When the Muslims reached Hunain, they were attacked. The enemy had hidden most of its forces behind walls, and only kept a few soldiers in sight. The Muslims thought the enemy army was the size they could see, so they went ahead to fight these men. However, as they began to fight, arrows began to fly from the hidden troops. The Meccans, who had agreed to fight with the Muslims, fled the battlefield. This left only a small number of Muslims to fight.

There were only 12 companions close enough to protect the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} suggested that they retreat and regroup. The Holy Prophet^{sa} refused. Instead, the Holy Prophet^{sa} proclaimed to the enemy:

“I am a Prophet. I am no pretender. I am the son of Abdul Mutallib.”

Then the Holy Prophet^{sa} requested Abbas^{ra}, who had a loud voice, to remind the Muslims of the oath they took to fight. After hearing this, many Muslims dismounted from their animals and came running towards the Holy Prophet^{sa}, ready to fight. Amazingly, Abu Sufyan, a long-standing enemy of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, also joined forces with the Muslims. He had been an enemy for a long time. However, on this day, he became a loyal follower and companion to the Holy Prophet^{sa}. Abu Sufyan, dismounted his own animal and grabbed the stirrups of the Holy Prophet’s mule in one hand, In his other hand, he held a sword, ready to protect the Holy Prophet^{sa} at any cost. The Holy Prophet^{sa} was amazed at this quick change in Abu Sufyan, but knew God had the power to do such a magnificent thing. The Holy Prophet^{sa} prayed for Abu Sufyan:

“I pray, may God forgive him for all the wrongs he has done.”

Eventually the battle ended. The enemy was defeated. After the battle, the Holy Prophet^{sa} returned all the loaned army supplies back to the lenders. He rewarded them many times over for their graciousness. They were very pleased with the Holy Prophet^{sa}'s kind and honest nature. Some of his enemies, or the children of his enemies, then accepted Islam.

The following year, the ninth year of Hijra, the Holy Prophet^{sa} went on a Pilgrimage to Mecca. During this Pilgrimage he received this Quranic revelation:

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتِمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ
نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا

“...This day have I perfected your religion for you and completed My favour upon you and have chosen for you Islam as religion...”

Surah Al-Ma'idah, Verse 4

This revelation meant that the Holy Quran was now complete — the greatest blessing bestowed on man by Allah the Almighty.

On his return, the Holy Prophet^{sa} stopped at Mina and spoke to the Muslims. In his address, the Holy Prophet^{sa} said:

“O men, lend me an attentive ear. For I know not whether I will stand before you again in this valley and address you as now.”

Prophet Muhammad^{sa} concluded the address by saying:

“O men, what I say to you you must hear and remember all Muslims are as brethren to one another. All of you are equal All men, whatever nation or tribe they may belong to and whatever station they may hold, are equal. Even as fingers of the two hands are equal, so are human beings equal to one another. No one has any right, any superiority to claim over one another, you are as brothers.”



the Holy Prophet (sa)'s final days

On the journey to Medina, the Prophet^{sa} said to his companions:

“I shall soon receive the call and I shall depart. O my companions, I shall have to answer God, and you will have to answer also. What will you then say?”

They replied:

“We will say that you delivered well the message of Islam, devoted all your life to the service of faith. You had the most perfect passion for the good of man: We will say Allah, give him the best of rewards.”

The Prophet^{sa} had received the entire Qur'an. His duty to share the perfect book had now finished. In the last days of his life he taught and trained his followers to raise their moral standard, refine their behaviour and prepare them for his departure. Soon the Prophet^{sa} became unwell. Despite his illness, he would go to the mosque and conduct prayers. Eventually, he became too weak and rested in the room of Hazrat Aisha^{ra} until his demise. When the news of his demise reached the Mosque, the Muslims were filled with grief.

Hazrat Umar^{ra} became very distressed from hearing this news and could not believe it. As soon as Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} heard the news, he rushed to Hazrat Aisha's room.

Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} went to the Holy Prophet's body, uncovered his face, and kissed his forehead. He said:

“God is our witness. Death will not come upon you twice.”

Then Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} found the Muslims in the mosque. He looked at their distraught faces. He recited to the Muslims, this verse from the Holy Qur'an:

وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ
قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ

“And Muhammad (sa) is only a Messenger. Verily, *all* Messengers have passed away before him. If then he die or be slain, will you turn back on your heels?...”

Surah Ale-Imran, Verse 145

The mission of the Holy Prophet^{sa} was now complete. It was now every Muslim's duty to follow these divine teachings and to spread the blessed message of Islam.

Khulfa-e- Rashideen

activity page

Following the demise of the Holy Prophet (sa), Khilafat began to lead the Muslims.

Can you match the correct facts and khulfa together?

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

Hazrat Ali

Hazrat Abu Bakr
Saddiq

Hazrat Umar
Farooq

Hazrat Uthman
Ghani

Extremely kind
and gentle
character

First child to
accept Islam

Was once an
enemy of
Islam

First man to
accept Islam

Khilafat reign:
644-656 AD

Khilafat reign:
634-644 AD

Khilafat reign:
632-634 AD

Khilafat reign:
656-661 AD

Activity Page

Word search

M J L U T E G M F M N Z R K H
J U M H S Y C T U C A A I K S
D A H W A C X S C T M I M A F
R I K A E J T S U V H D I L A
L X H N M A U Q A I T N A X Z
U R A R F M A B M A U T Z Y H
V Y D A G H A C A I Z W A P M
A M I Q S R S D V S O Y R I N
B R J I Y X W U H X U N R F F
R K A B U B A U Y M W X Q L A
R W H M E S Q Y N K K D Q G T
X H W K P Q A L L A H W M I Q

Abu Bakr
Ali
Muhammad

Abu Jahl
Allah

Aisha
Khadijah
Zaid

Taif
Uthman
Umar

Stories of the Prophets...

HAZRAT Muhammad

May Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him

The story of our beloved master, the Holy Prophet Muhammad ^{sa} before he was born, Allah had promised us that one day, He would send a messenger for the entire world. This prophet would be special because he would be sent to guide all of mankind, rather than being sent for just one place on earth.

