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uhammad is an Arabic *masculine* proper Noun / Name. The *most* appropriate English translation for the name Muhammad is : **THE HIGHLY PRAISED ONE.**

Muslims, while mentioning this name, for the Last and Final Prophet and Messenger of Allah, suffix an Arabic supplication obligatorily and hence call the name as **Muhammad** - *Sallallah u Alaiyhi wa Sallam* :- meaning – May Peace and Salutations of Allah be upon him and while writing the name for Prophet of Allah, write it as **Muhammad(s)** where (s) / (s.a.w.s) / (s.a.s) / (a.s.) stands for the above-mentioned Arabic supplication. Some also write **Muhammad(pbuh)**, where *pbuh* stands for the English translation Peace be upon Him and this abbreviation *pbuh* is used after writing names for all the Prophets of Allah generally.

BASICS ABOUT THE NAME MUHAMMAD

- Name **Muhammad** comes from the passive participle of the Arabic verb *ḥammada* (حَمَدَ), which is used only to Praise Al Mighty Allah
- Name **Muhammad** as such, also means, The One Highly Praised by Allah
- Name **Muhammad** is believed by some linguistic experts to have been derived from the triconsonantal Semitic root Ḥa-Ma-Da and even with Semitic roots, the name can be translated as "praised, commendable, laudable".
- Hebrew cognate (a passive participle of the verb חָנַן) would be "beloved"

WHOSE NAME WAS MUHAMMAD BEFORE THE PROPHET OF ISLAM

There is not a single verified and established historical evidence that any other person was named Muhammad before the birth of Prophet of Islam.

If any critic or cynic claims about someone else being of the name Muhammad before the birth of the Prophet of Islam, yet the Prophet of Islam, became the first ever man in history with that name to become most popular in history of mankind.

The earliest known spelling of his name in English of 13th Century C.E., spelt popularly as *Mahum* and *Mahumet*. Wyclif, a popular commentator of the Christian Bible is believed to have spelt the name in his documents during 1380 C.E, as *Macamethe* and in some other English documents it has been spelt also as *Makomete*.

English speaking people of the West, spelt his name during 1610s until 19th Century C.E., as, *Mohammed* and many people still do the same.

The best English spelling to pronounce with perfect phonetic, the Arabic Name of the Last and Final Prophet of Islam is **MUHAMMAD** (s).

WHO IS MUHAMMAD Sallallahu Alaihi was Sallam The Prophet Of Islam ?

Muhammad(s) was the son of Abdullah and Aamina. His father Abdullah died, before the birth of Muhammad(s).

Muhammad(s) was born in 570/571 C.E. In other words, Muhammad(s) was born about 570 to 571 years after Jesus Christ (pbuh). Muhammad(s) was born in the Holy city of Makka in the present day peninsula of Saudi Arabia, that was then known as *Hijaaz*.

DATE OF BIRTH of Muhammad(s) is not confirmed, as there was no official system during the time of his birth, to record births or deaths. There is great difference of opinion about the exact date of birth of Muhammad(s), except that, he was born on a Monday in the Arabic month called *Rabee ul Awwal* roughly 570 / 571 years after Jesus Christ's ascension (**Al Qur'an** : Sura Nisa : 04 Aayaat : **157 - 159**) to the heavens.

Another important way to remember his year of birth is, THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT. [Ar Raheeqh al Maqhtoom – *The Sealed Nectar* : Pg : 71 Edi : Jan / 2002]

This title, Year Of The Elephant, is in reference to the historical incidence of the destruction caused to a huge army of King Abraha marching on elephants to demolish the Holy Kaaba, THE HOLIEST MOSQUE ON EARTH located in the city of Makka where Muhammad(s) was born. Allah mentions about the Punishment to Abraha for his evil intention to demolish Kaaba and how Allah sent flock of birds carrying baked clay in their beaks and dropping them on the army of Abraha and they then becoming like chewed up straw in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Feel : **105** Aayaat : **01** to **05**

MUHAMMAD(s) WAS AN ARAB by descendance. 'Arab', linguistically means, desert and barren land without water and vegetation. Since the dawn of history, this term 'Arab', has been undisputedly used to refer to **Arabian Peninsula** geographically and the people living here have been referred as **Arabs**. The **Arabian Peninsula** is surrounded on **West** by the Red Sea and Sinaai, on **East** by the Arabian Gulf, on **South** by Arabian Sea (an extension of the Indian Ocean) and on the **North** by *Old Syria* and part of Iraq. The harsh internal settings of the land of the Arabian region i.e., mostly deserts and sandy places without water and very high temperatures, made it safe from foreign invasions. Despite the pressure of two 'Super Powers', viz., **Roman Empire**

and the **Persian Empire** on either side of the Arabian Peninsula, yet the Arabs living in the Arabian Peninsula were enjoying complete liberty and independence throughout ages. **But**, its external settings caused the Arabian Peninsula to be the Center of the World, being linked by both water and roads at the same time.

This topography of the Arabian Peninsula at that time, made this region the global center for trade, culture, art and RELIGION.

According to the lineage the Arab People / Arab Tribes have been basically divided into Three Main Groups. They are :

1. **PERISHED ARABS** : The ancient most Arabs of whose history is very little known and of whom are supposed to be Aad, Thamood, Tasm, Jadis, Emlaqh etc...
2. **PURE ARABS** : The Arabs supposed to have originated from the progeny of Ya'rub *bin* Yashjub *bin* Qahahtaan, also called Qahahtaanian Arabs. (*bin* in Arabic means son of and *bint* means daughter of). The Qahahtaanian Arabs lived mainly in Yemen and of their many tribes the two most famous were the Himyaar and Kahlaan. The emigrating tribes of Kahlaan can be broadly divided in four groups of Al Azd, Lakhn and Judhaam, Banu Taai and Kindaa.
3. **ARABIZED ARABS** : Originated from the progeny of **Ismaaeel(a)** / Ishmael (as named in the Bible) and were also called as **Adnaanians Arabs**, whose ancestry is traced back to their 'Great-Grandfather', **Ibraaheem(a)** / Abraham (as named in the Bible).

Recent excavations brought to light in great detail about Ibraaheem's(a) family, social conditions and religion/s of the place called 'Ar' / 'Ur' near Koofa (*Karbala*) on the West banks of Euphrates in Iraq, where Ibraaheem(a) originally lived.

Later, Ibraaheem(a) left Ar / Ur for Harraan and then for **PALESTINE** / *Land of Canaan* that was the '**HEADQUARTER**' of Ibraaheem's(a) Message of Monotheism, that is, TAUHEED of Allah. This entire region Ibraaheem(a) wandered to spread the Message of Allah of believing in Only One God and Worshipping that Only One God i.e., Allah.

When Ibraaheem(a) was in Egypt, the Pharaoh king of his time approached his wife Saara(a) with evil intentions. Allah protected Saara(a) from Pharaoh in such a manner, that the Pharaoh in acknowledgment of her grace, modesty and strong attachment to Allah, rendered Haajer(a) / *Haajera* / Hagar (in the Bible) to the service of Saara(a).

Jews and Christians believe Haajer(a) / Hagar to be the slave girl of the Pharaoh while a great historian *even* acknowledged for his several academics by the Western world called *ibn e Qhaldoon*, verified that Haajer(a) / Hagar was not a slave girl but rather the daughter of the Pharaoh (Tareeqh ibn e Qhaldoon : 2 / 1/ 77, quoted in The Sealed Nectar: pg : 26).

Saara(a) and Ibraaheem(a) had grown of age and were still without a child and it is then that Saara(a) made Ibraaheem(a) to take Haajer(a) / Hagar as his wife (as acknowledged in the Bible as well, in the **Genesis : 16 : 3**).

Saara(a), the first wife of Ibraaheem(a) conceived the second son of Ibraaheem(a) that is Ishaagh(a) / Isaac, ONLY years after, Haajer(a), the second wife of Ibraaheem(a) conceived him the first son Ismaaeel(a) / Ishmael (as acknowledged in the Bible as well in the **Genesis : 16 : 15**). Allah mentioned about the glad tiding of the birth of Ismaaeel(a) in **Al Qur'an : Sura Saaffaat : 37 Aayat : 101** : "So We gave him good news of a forbearing son".

When differences arose between Ibraaheem(a) and Saara(a) in regards to Haajer(a) who has given birth to a son Ismaaeel(a) to Ibraaheem(a), while Saara(a) has not yet given birth to any child. It is now, that Ibraaheem(a) along with Haajer(a) and his first son Ismaaeel(a), still an infant, were taken and settled in the valley of Makka near Kaaba. *(The First House of Allah / First Worshiping Place ever to be constructed on earth / The Masjid e Haram : Al Qur'an : Sura Aal e Imran : 03 Aayat : 96)* where Haajer(a) and her infant son Ismaaeel(a) were the first and only inhabitants to be left alone under the exclusive care of Allah and it is here that the incident of **ZAM ZAM** water occurred. This incident is mentioned in detail in Sahih **Bughari** : Vol : 04 : Hadees : 3364 to 3368

Ibraaheem(a) was then given the glad tiding of a son to be born to him from Saara(a) as mentioned in **Al Qur'an : Sura Hijr : 15 Aayat : 51 to 53** and in **Al Qur'an : Sura Saaffaat : 37 Aayat : 112, 113** and this son was none other than **Ishaagh(a) / Isaac** born as the second son of Ibraaheem(a).

Ibraaheem(a) would travel frequently between Palestine and Makka to keep in touch with both of his family members, that is, Haajer(a) and Ismaaeel(a) settled in Makka and Saara(a) and Ishaagh(a) settled in Palestine.

From the Islamic, Jewish and Christian perspective, all descendants of **Ishaagh(a)**, in every generation had Prophets and Messengers of Allah. The last of them was Eaasa(a) / Jesus Christ born miraculously without any male intervention to Maryam(a) / Virgin Mary. (**Al Qur'an : Sura Aal e Imran : 03 Aayaat : 42 to 59**)

Yaqhoob(a) / Jacob was the son of **Ishaaqh(a)** and he received the title of **ISRAAEEL** / ISRAEL and all from his progeny came to be known as **bani ISRAAEEL** (in Islamic history) / **CHILDREN OF ISRAEL** (in the Biblical context).

Muhammad(s) confirmed the same as recorded in a Hadees narrated by *ibn e Abbas[r]* for the **Tafseer** / exegesis of **Al Qur'an** : Sura Baqhra : 02 Aayat : **40** in **Tafseer ibn e Kaseer** AND also mentioned in the Bible in **Genesis : 32 : 28** : "Your name will no longer be Jacob, **but** Israel....."

All these Prophets and Messengers from the progeny of Ishaaqh(a) and Yaqhoob(a) were settled in and around Palestine, then known as **Canaan**. They kept receiving Messages from Allah including Books of Revelation like Toura given to **Moosa / Moses(a)**, Zaboor (Psalms) to **Da'wood / David(a)**, Injeel (Gospel) given to **Eesa / Jesus Christ(a)**.

These Messengers and their respective Messages were meant only for their own people that is only for the Children of Israel and were not till eternity, but rather they were all time-bound **unlike** Al Qur'an that was Revealed to Muhammad(s) as a Universal Guidance to entire mankind till eternity. It is Da'wood(a)'s son Sulemaan(a) / Solomon who built a Masjid / Mosque called as **Baiyt ul Muqhaddis** / Solomon's Temple, in Palestine. All the Messengers sent to Children of Israel would turn towards this Mosque to make Sala'h, the exclusive form of worship done to Allah alone and which is also the second pillar of Islam.

ON THE OTHER SIDE, after Ibraaheem(a) had left both Haajer(a) and the infant Ismaaeel(a) all alone in the valley of Makka to return to Saara(a), Allah sent a wandering people of the tribe of Jurhum (kicked out of Yemen by other tribe) who came across Haajer(a) and Ismaaeel(a) and with Haajer's(a) permission, settled with her as her care-takers and companions. It is these **Jurhum** tribe people, who were from the second main category of Arabs called the Pure Arabs that gave the daughter of the tribe's leader in marriage to Ismaaeel(a) after he grew young and thus a population of **Arabized Arabs** got settled in Makka that finally in their descendants had the Last and Final Prophet of Allah, that is Muhammad(s).

Before Ismaaeel(a) got married, two important incidents happened in his life. **(1)** The incident of Ibraaheem(a) offering his son Ismaaeel(a) for Sacrifice to Allah and then Allah replacing Ismaaeel(a) with a ram / sheep. This incident is commemorated by Muslims as Eid ul Adzha. This incident is recorded by Allah in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Saaffaat : **37** Aayat : **102** to **108** **(2)** The incident of **Ibraaheem(a)** and **Ismaaeel(a)** constructing the **KAABA FOR THE FIRST TIME** as mentioned in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Baqhra : 02 Aayat : **124** to **128**

Muhammad(s) said, that, **his birth in the progeny of Ismaaeel(a)** is the result of Allah accepting the Duaa / Supplication of Ibraaheem(a) : “Our Lord! Raise from among them a messenger who will recite to them Your revelations, teach them the Book and wisdom, and purify them. Indeed, You ‘alone’ are the Almighty, All-Wise.” **Al Qur’an** : Sura Baqhra : 02 Aayat : **129** as mentioned in **Tafseer ibn e Kaseer**

LINEAGE OF MUHAMMAD(s)

As regards to the lineage of Muhammad(s), the undoubtedly established fact is that, Muhammad(s) is from the children of Ibraaheem[(a) – *alaiyhis salaam* – peace on him] i.e. Prophet Abraham and Ibraaheem’s eldest son Ishmael as named in the Bible [**Genesis** : **16:15** ; **17:23, 25**] whom we Muslims refer as Ismaa-eel(a) as mentioned in Al Qur’an : Sura Ibraaheem : **14** Aayat : **39** ; Sura Maryam : **19** Aayat : **54** ; Sura Nisa : **04** Aayat : **163**

Muhammad(s) is from the progeny of **Ismaa-eel(a)**, the eldest son of Ibraaheem(a). Ismaa-eel(a) is the eldest son mentioned in the **Bible** too, as mentioned in : **Genesis** : Ch : **16** V : **15, 16** ; Ch : **17** V : **23, 26**

About the lineage of Muhammad(s), there are three basic and most popular reports. Of these three, two have unauthentic and doubtful chain of narrators. Two of the three reports are unauthentic as per the other criteria to judge historical and genealogical evidences. The one that is correct and corroborates with historical and genealogical evidences and also by a popular tradition of Muhammad(s) mentioning the names of the father and forefathers of Muhammad(s) till a name called Adnaan. These Names are as follows :

MUHAMMAD(s) s/o Abdullah s/o Abdul Mutallib s/o Haashim s/o Abdul Manaaf s/o Qhusaiy s/o Kilaab s/o Murra s/o K’aab s/o Lu’aiy s/o Ghaalib s/o **FIHR** (from whom originates the name Qhuraiysh) s/o Malik s/o An Nadr s/o Kinaana s/o Qhuzaiyma s/o Mudrika s/o Ilyaas s/o Mudar s/o Nizar s/o Ma’ad s/o **ADNAAN** [Ar Raheeqh al Maqhtoom – *The Sealed Nectar* : Pg : **63** Edi : Jan / 2002]

These Notes Are By Br. Imran, President, IREF – Islamic Research & Educational Foundation

BIRTH to FORTY YEARS : FEW PAGES FROM MUHAMMAD's(s) LIFE

- Muhammad(s), a born orphan child, suckled by his mother and then by **Suvaibyba** was sent away to live with Bedouins, being entrusted to a woman named *daaya* (wet nurse) **Haleema** d/o Abi Dzuaib from bani Saad bin Bakr. According to Arab tradition, the urban Arabs would send away their new born babies to Bedouin wet nurses, living in rural areas of the desert, thinking, that this will help their child grow up in a healthy and free desert surrounding, thereby, developing a strong body, original Arab mannerism and culture, pure Arabic speech and characters, that will keep the child safe, from those vices, *generally*, committed in urban places or by inactive and rich society
- These same two women, i.e., Suvaibyba and Haleema suckled other children too, making them the foster brothers and sisters of Muhammad(s). These notable other children include : Hamza[r] the uncle of Prophet (s), Abdullah bin Haaris, Ash Shayma[r] was the foster sister. There are several traditions that narrate how the wet nurse Haleema and the whole of her household were favoured by successive strokes of good fortune as long as the child Muhammad[s] lived under her care. Details of some of those are mentioned in the Ar Raheeqh Al Maqhtoom's English translation entitled **THE SEALED NECTAR** on pages : **72 to 74**
- A notable miracle happened when Muhammad[s] was about 4 to 5 years old. It is narrated by Anas bin Maalik[r], that Angel Jibrayeel[a] came to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), while he was playing with his friends. Jibrayeel[a] took hold of Muhammad[s] and lay him on the ground and tore open his breast and took out the heart from it and then extracted a blood-clot out of it and said: That was the part of Satan in you[s]; And then he washed it with the water of Zamzam in a golden basin and then it was joined together and restored to its place. The boys came running to his nursing mother, Haleema, and said: Verily Muhammad has been murdered. They all rushed towards him and found him alright. Anas[r] said, "I myself saw the marks of needle on his breast". Sahih **Muslim** : Vol : 01 H : **311 / 318** (sunnah.com) and **THE SEALED NECTAR** : pg : **74**
- Muhammad[s] stayed with Haleema till about the age of about 4 or 5 years and then Haleema returned Muhammad[s] to his biological mother Aamina immediately after the above mentioned miracle occurred.
- Aamina the mother of Muhammad[s] decided to visit the grave of the father of Muhammad[s] who was buried in Yathrab [old name for present day city of Madina in Saudi Arabia] along with her father in law, Abdul Muttalib, maid servant and Muhammad[s]. While returning to Makka after visiting the grave, Aamina fell ill and died half way back to Makka from Madina. Thus, Muhammad[s] was now under the care of his paternal grandfather Abdul Muttalib in the city of Makka. But, by the time

Muhammad[s] reached the age of about 8 years, his care-taker grandfather Abdul Muttalib also died, leaving Muhammad[s] under the supervision and care-taking of the uncle of Muhammad[s] named Abu Taalib, the father of Ali[r].

- Muhammad[s] was about 20 years old when the *sacrilegious / disrespectful* wars broke out between Qhuraiysh [the Prophet's Tribe] and Banu Kinaana allied against Qhaiys 'Aiylaan tribe that resulted in the death of several people. This was the first battle in the life of Muhammad[s] in which he participated but with his role confined to just collecting the arrows of the enemy and handing over to the Qhuraiysh warriors. It was called **SACRILEGIOUS / BLASPHEMOUS** because it was fought during the Four Sacred Months when Fighting was strictly prohibited and prohibition of fighting in these months is a Command in the Qur'an hitherto as mentioned in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Tauba : 09 Aayat : 36 : *"The number of months in the sight of Allah is twelve (in a year)- so ordained by Him the day He created the heavens and the earth; of them four are sacred [Zee-Qhaada, Zil-Hijja, Muharram and Rajjab]; that is the straight usage. So wrong not yourselves therein, and fight the Pagans all together as they fight you all together. But know that Allah is with those who restrain themselves"*.
- These wars continued for the next two decades and by then Muhammad[s] has been Chosen by Allah as a Messenger to mankind. When the warring tribes finally gathered in the house of an old aged, honorable Arab, Abdullah bin Jad'an at-Taiymi for peace and confederacy/union/alliance, the beloved Prophet Muhammad[s] said about this Peace Negotiation, *"I witnessed a confederacy in the house of Abdullah bin Jad'an. It is more appealing to me than herds of cattle. Even now, in the period of Islam [as a Messenger of Allah], I shall respond positively to attending such a meeting if I am invited"*. **THE SEALED NECTAR** : pg : 77
- By the age of 20 years, Muhammad[s] had won two most noble titles for himself from the tribes of Makka. Unanimously they called him as **AS - SAADIQH – THE MOST TRUTHFUL** and **AL - AMEEN – THE MOST TRUSTWORTHY**. This was because Muhammad[s] was popular for not lying in any capacity under any circumstances for any reasons, so they called him As – Saadiqh : The Most Truthful AND just like we deposit valuables in banks these days, as such, the Arabs of Makka, especially the traders who travelled outside Makka would safe deposit their valuable belongings with Muhammad[s] and for their surprise, even if they returned after several months or even a year, they would find the belongings to be lying at the same place and in the same condition where they were kept safe by Muhammad[s] when they were deposited, so they called him Al – Ameen : The Most Trustworthy. An important aspect to understand is that, he won both these titles at the peak of his youth when he was just about 20 years old and also much before he declared that he[s] has been Chosen by Allah as the Messenger of Allah. Till the death of Muhammad[s], there was not a single allegation raised against Muhammad[s] even

by the staunchest of his[s] enemies concerning these two most noble characters in him[s] and till date there is no one to counter with evidence, these two of his personal noble characters.

- Till the age of about 20 to 25 years, Muhammad[s] was not employed regularly. It was reported that he worked on wages as a shepherd for the bani-Saad tribe.
- It was during this time that his reputation in Makka brought him in the notice of the richest businesswoman of Makka who would trade goods to various places outside Makka. Her name was Qhadija[r]. She was considered in Makka the best woman in lineage, fortune, wisdom and modesty. She was reportedly twice widow / divorced and was handling her huge business and huge fortunes by herself. Muhammad's[s] was appointed to do her business for a certain percentage of profits, after she learnt about the noblest characters of Muhammad[s]. She sent him to Syria along with her servant for trade. Qhadija[r] received amazing feed-back about the nobility, truthfulness, trustworthiness, kindness and excellent business approach of Muhammad[s] during his visit to Syria, from the servant of Qhadija[r] who had accompanied him. Moreover, Qhadija[r] noticed huge increase in profits and blessings in life than earlier, since the appointment of Muhammad[s]. All positivism in the life of Qhadija[r] led her to discuss with her friend Nafeesa d/o Muniya, her wish to marry Muhammad[s] who was 15 years younger to Qhadija[r] in age. Nafeesa immediately went and informed the wish of Qhadija[r] to Muhammad[s], who in turn requested his uncle Abu Taalib, mainly to discuss the matter with the uncle/s of Qhadija[r]. Subsequently the marriage was solemnized in the presence of Bani Haashim and the heads of Mudaar as witnesses. Muhammad[s] gave Qhadija[r], twenty camels as dower [Maher – An amount given by the bridegroom to the bride at the time of marriage agreement and that is fixed before the marriage occurs]. Muhammad[s] was at the peak of his youth being 25 years old and Qhadija[r] was 40 years old, that is, fifteen years older than Muhammad[s].
- From the time of getting married at the age of 25 years till Muhammad[s] was about 35 years, he became a very successful businessman and the fortunes of Qhadija[r] doubled and tripled. But the stupendous increase in wealth and business, did not change Muhammad[s] even a jot or a tittle. More than a rich businessman, Muhammad[s] still had the hearts of the Makkan people won by remaining a man of integrity who would never indulge in any social evil, never seen intoxicating, gambling, wining or committing anything that was a sin. He was never seen worshiping idols instilled in Kaaba from the time of his fore-fathers who went astray from the Monotheistic Teachings of Ismaaeel[a] the eldest son of Ibraaheem[a]. Muhammad[s] was still distinguished among an evil society of Makka as a modest, virtuous, graceful person with spotless character and a proven ideal for mankind. Surprisingly, Encyclopaedia Britannica too records, similarly about Muhammad[s]

and mentions that all available historical records point out to these characters of Muhammad[s].

- Muhammad[s] was about 35 years old, when Makkans decided to RE-BUILD the HOLY KAABA that was about to get demolished by a heavy flood that lashed at it. Kaaba then, was a low heighted building of about nine arm's length, since the time of Ismaaeel[a], who had constructed it with his father Ibraaheem[a], several thousands of years ago. The pagan Makkans would throw in it gold and other valuables as a presentation to the idols instilled in it and it had no roof. This allowed thieves an easy access to jump inside the Kaaba and steal the treasure. All its walls remain crackled and it was a weak structure by then, being exposed to the weary and teary conditions of nature since thousands of years. How Makkans rebuilt the Kaaba by obligating themselves to contribute only legally earned money free from any usury, theft etc., is well detailed in the book, **THE SEALED NECTAR** on pages : 79 to 81
- Muhammad[s] was about 37 years old and by now, he won the reputation of an honorably successful man by all standards of the worldly life. BUT he was seemingly disturbed by the social conditions of Makka, where evils of all kind were prevalent and was boasted among people with wide publicity by the sinners. Pondering over all aspects of creation around him[s] and finding himself helpless without a definite course of knowledge and specific approach to correct the social evils and prevent people from the idol worship, that they invented in Makka much after Ismaaeel[a] and polluted the Pure Religion of Ibraaheem[a] of Worshipping Allah without giving any form, Muhammad[s] began to seclude himself by passing long hours in retirement over the hills around Makka and in the ravines/valleys in his neighborhood, meditating and contemplating to widen the mental gap between him and his compatriots. He would carry with him *Saweeqh* – Barley porridge/gruel and water as food and stay for long hours seclusion. His favorite place to retire for meditation was a cave called **HIRA** [*Ghaar e Hira*] on the Mountain of An Noor [*Jabl an Noor*], about 2 kms from Kaaba. Those who visit Makka can visit the cave only as a historical place and it does not have any specific significance in Islam to be visited. This cave exists even today and is about 4 arms' length long and about 1.75 arms' length wide. Muhammad[s] gradually started to increase his time more and more in the cave of Hira. It was noticed that during RAMADzAN, he[s] would stay much longer than any other time of the year during those three years of his staying in seclusion in Hira. This seclusion and meditation by Muhammad[s] in Cave of Hira for about three years till **MUHAMMAD[S] BECAME 40 YEARS OLD**, and Revelation of The Book from Allah commenced, the Scholars say was like a training period for Muhammad[s], that Allah Guided him[s] to, so that he would become strong enough for the Great Responsibility of Changing The World Forever that none did before him

and none will do and can do after him and that he[s] was to shoulder soon. This meditation done in privacy and separation from all in the society were like two prerequisites for Muhammad[s] to successfully fulfil what Allah has in store for him for the remaining of his[s] life, once the Revelation commences to him from Allah. The Syllabus, the Course and the Responsibility that he had to perfectly shoulder was to alter the history of mankind on earth forever and ever.

MUHAMMAD(s) THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH From 40 yrs to 63 yrs age

Muhammad(s) was born as an orphan to Aamina. His father Abdullah died before his birth. Aamina died raising Muhammad[d] up till age six, then he was raised by paternal grandfather Abdul Muttalib till eight years and then by paternal uncle Abu Taalib till he(s) grew young to earn a livelihood himself. Young **Muhammad[s]** earned the reputation of **The Most Truthful** and **The Most Trustworthy**, referred unanimously by all the tribes of Makka. Between 20 and 25 years of his age, Muhammad[s] worked for the richest and most modest, twice widowed / divorced businesswoman, Qhadija[r]. She was so impressed by the noblest characters and successful business done by Muhammad(s) for her, that she proposed to marry him, although Muhammad[s] was just 25 years old and she was about 40 years old. After marriage to Muhammad[s], she gave birth 6 of the total 7 children of Muhammad[s], that included four daughters and two sons. Two sons died as infants. The third son too died as infant but his mother was, Mariya Qhibta[r] whom Muhammad[s] married much after the death of Qhadija[r]. From the time of marriage till Muhammad(s) became 37 years old, he went on to become one of the most successful businessman of Makka, who was very rich and had everything of the worldly life that can be led luxuriously. But, Muhammad(s) chose to seclude himself from society and started to meditate for at-least three years in the Cave of Hira on a Mountain called *Jabl e Noor*, located about 2 kms from Kaaba. **FROM THIS POINT ONWARDS**, let's study the life of Muhammad(s) under **TWO MAIN PERIODS**.

1] MAKKAN PERIOD of about **13 years** till Muhammad(s) was about 53 years old. This can be further studied as

[1.a] Phase of **Secret Invitation to Islam**

[1.b] Phase of **Public Invitation to Islam**

2] MADANI PERIOD of about **10 years** till Muhammad(s) died at the age of **63 years**

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MUHAMMAD(s) IN MAKKA as the Messenger of Allah From 40 yrs age to 53 yrs

[1.a] Phase of Secret Invitation to Islam :

Muhammad(s) turned 40 years old and was in the Cave of Hira meditating and during one of the odd nights of the last ten days of Ramadan, he witnessed something that he(s) never imagined. He was perplexed at the very first time, when this happened.

JIBRAYEEL / GABRIEL BRINGS DOWN THE REVELATION

Al Qur'an declared in Sura Baqhra : 02 Aayat : **185** that the Commencement of the Wahi / Inspiration of the Glorious Qur'an was in the Holy Month of Ramazan and in Ramazan it was specifically in LAIYLAT ul QHADAR / Night Of Qhadar as mentioned in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Qhadar : **96** Aayat : **01**. The first few Aayaat of **Al Qur'an** : Sura Alaqha : **96** Aayat : **01** to **03** / **05** were Revealed to Muhammad[s] for the first time. *"Read in the Name of Your Lord (Allah) who Created you (all); Created man from a clot of blood; Recite and your Lord is Most Generous; who Taught by the Pen (Knowledge); Taught man(kind) which they Knew Not"*. Details about the commencement of the Revelation of Qur'an to Muhammad[s] was mentioned by Muhammad[s] himself, to his beloved wife Aayisha[r] and is recorded in Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : **01** H : **03**.

Muhammad[s] was completely astonished, at this un-imaginable incident, that after receiving the Firs Message of Qur'an, he[s] descended from the Cave instantly, as soon as Jibrayeel[a] disappeared. He[s] rushed to his home and was trembling in fear while calling his most beloved wife Qhadija[r] to cover him with a *blanket*. After restoring peace, he[s] narrated the incident of the Commencement of Revelation of the Qur'an to Qhadija[r] and she was so honest in her feedback, that she soothed Muhammad[s] saying that nothing surprises her much, because, she felt that Muhammad[s] possessed all the excellent qualities of being Chosen by Allah to be His Messenger. To convince him[s] more, she took Muhammad[s] to her cousin Waraqha bin Naufal, a very old man, whom people in Makka remembered as a Scholar of Jewish and Christian Scripture and as a Writer of Hebrew Scripture. On hearing about the incident of Cave of Hira about the commencement of the Revelation of Qur'an to Muhammad[s], Waraqha bin Naufal instantly testified that Muhammad[s] is the 'same' Messenger prophesied in Jewish / Christian Scripture/s and he also warned Muhammad[s] to be ready to face in near future, the worst treatment from his very own people of Makka, who hitherto, revered Muhammad[s] as As-Saadiqh – The Most Truthful and Al-Ameen – The Most Trustworthy. Waraqha told Muhammad[s], that such is the response that all the True Messengers of Allah received before him[s] from their very own community members, when they declared the Truth of Allah and Islam and invited the people to accept Allah as the Only One God Worthy of Worship, shun all social, economic and political evils

and surrender to the Al Mighty Allah and to accept them as their respective Messenger from Allah.

Muhammad[s] would visit Cave of Hira daily from the next day of the Commencement of the First Wahi / Revelation of Qur'an, but, for his[s] surprise, the Wahi / Revelation got paused and this put Muhammad[s] in severe confusion and dilemma, as to what exactly happened to him[s] and if he[s] is truly the Messenger of Allah then why is the Angel Jibrayeel[a] not visiting him[a] again with new Instructions from Allah ? This led Muhammad[s] to fall in minor depression. This pause of Wahi is popularly believed to be for a period of about 2 to 2 ½ years, but this is incorrect, as from authentic sources it is well established that it was for a few days. **THE SEALED NECTAR** on pages : **88, 89**

JIBRAYEEL VISITS AGAIN AND BRINGS REVELATION OF QUR'AN – This time Jibrayeel[a] Revealed to Muhammad[s] **Al Qur'an** : Sura Muddassir : **74** Aayaat : **01** to **05** – “ *O You wrapped in a garment/s; Arise and Warn (people); and Glorify your Lord (Allah); And your clothes purify and avoid all uncleanness*”. After this Revelation, Muhammad[s] said that the Revelation was regular. (Sahih **Bughari** : Vol : **01** H : **04**).

FOR NEXT 3 YEARS SINCE this second Revelation, Muhammad(s) began his Mission of Preaching secretly to his nearest and dearest family members and friends. Muhammad[s] was supposed to **Preach and Invite People to Islam** by Accepting **3 Most Basic Teachings**. Those are :

{1} NO GOD EXCEPT ALLAH SHALL BE WORSHIPPED

{2} MUHAMMAD(s) MUST BE ACCEPTED AS THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH and

{3} ACCEPT QUR'AN AS THE REVEALED VERBATIM WORD OF ALLAH

THE FIRST AND FOREMOST TO ACCEPT ISLAM was none other than his[s] most beloved wife, Qhadeeja[r]. In other words, the Crown of THE FIRST EVER MUSLIM of the Umma of Muhammad[s] goes to a woman i.e. **Qhadeeja[r]** and among men to his[s] best friend **Abu Bakr Siddiqh[r]** and among children to **Ali[r]** the first cousin of Muhammad[s]. The others to follow suit included Usmaan[r], Sumayya[r], Yaasir[r], Ammar bin Yaasir[r], Zubaiyr bin Awwaam[r], Saad bin Waqhaas[r], Talha bin Ubaidullah[r], Abdur Rahman bin Auf[r], Abu Ubaida[r], Bilaal[r], Saiyd bin Zaiyd[r] and his wife Faatima bint e Qhattaab[r] the sister of Umar[r], Abu Salaama[r], Arqham bin Arqham[r], Usmaan bin Maazoun[r] with his two brothers Abdullah[r] and Qhuzama[r].

Slowly the secret preaching brought results that started to become obvious in Makka and as folds of people were entering Islam and pledging to Muhammad[s] to prefer dying over returning to idol worship or to practicing the customs and traditions of their forefathers. This gradually led to a friction in many homes and as Arabs gave everything for the sake of idol worship by instilling idols in the Kaaba, so for them accepting anyone shunning idol worship in their family was an open revolt against their old traditions,

against their self-esteem and self-respect, against their established religious beliefs since hundreds and thousands of years.

It was like, in our days now, someone, openly revolting against the Government of their respective country and revolting against the Law of the Land.

PUBLIC CALL TO ISLAM

Is supposed to have commenced after Muhammad[s] received the Revelation of **Al Qur'an** : Sura Sho'ara : **26** Aayat : **214** – *"(O Muhammad[s]), And Warn your closest kindred"*. It is immediately after this that Muhammad[s] gathered the people of Mount Sufa and PUBLICLY CALLED THEM TO ACCEPT ISLAM by accepting the aforementioned three basic teachings. It was here that his paternal uncle Abu Lahab openly cursed Muhammad[s] (Naoozubillah – May Allah Forbid) and it is in response to the curse of Abu Lahab that Allah Revealed **Al Qur'an** : Sura Lahab : **111** Aayaat : **01** to **05**.

After this, Allah Revealed to Muhammad[s], **Al Qur'an** : Sura Hija : **15** Aayat : **94** – *"Therefore (now) Proclaim / Preach / Invite OPENLY that which you[s] are Commanded and turn away from the Mushrikeen[idol worshippers / polytheists]"*.

Muhammad[s] would publicly go out to every corner of Makka and Invite them to Islam by reciting from **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aaraaf : **07** Aayat : **59** – *"O People Worship Allah ; you have No God except Allah"*.

Muhammad[s] from here onwards openly condemned all forms of idol worship and also openly condemned the wrong practices that Makkans followed since generations after Ismaayeel[a].

Allah describes this stage of Muhammad[s] of OPENLY INVITING TO ISLAM his kindred in Makka, in, **Al Qur'an** : Sura Yaaseen : **36** Aayaat : **01** to **06** – *"Yaaseen ! By the Qur'an filled with Wisdom; Undoubtedly you are a Messenger; On the Rightly Guided Path; This is Certainly a Revelation from The Most Merciful; So that you warn those whose forefathers were un-warned and they lived in ignorance"*.

The reaction of the Pagans of Makka was beyond the imagination of Muhammad[s] and all those who embraced Islam. The pagans of Makka did all their best in their abilities from character assassination, embargoes on Muhammad[s] and his family to such severity that Muhammad[s] mentioned that his most beloved wife Qhadija[r] died as a result of the consequences of that embargo. From mental abuses to physical assaults, the pagans left no stone unturned to prevent Muhammad[s] from FURTHERING THE MISSION OF ISLAM.

These Notes Are By Br. Imran, President, IREF – Islamic Research & Educational Foundation

After a long suffering at the hands of pagan Makkans, Muhammad[s] was left with no choice but to ask Allah to give him a way out of Makka. Many Muslim male and female Companions of Muhammad(s) had already migrated from Makka. But, a Messenger of Allah can migrate only after receiving specific Command of Allah.

Meanwhile Muhammad[s] had sent Mus'ab[r], a very young Muslim revert in Makka, who was most popular in Makka for a high-class lifestyle and is *historically* claimed to have been so handsome, that he resembled Muhammad[s] so much, that, later during the battle of Uhad, disbelievers of Makka looking at his martyred body thought that they had assassinated Muhammad[s] (may Allah Forbid). Mus'ab[r] was a teenager when he embraced Islam. His extremely rich family was so upset at him becoming a Muslim, that they snatched away everything of his belongings leaving him in a state, such, that he had to wrap himself with big leaves of date palm tree and in this condition he came to Muhammad[s] to declare that he has left his home and family for good, for the sake of Islam.

Muhammad[s] selected him[r] to go to Madina and preach Islam.

After a year of preaching in Madina, Mus'ab[r] returned with about 70 Muslim reverts from Madina ,of whom were also the elite and the leaders of Aws and Qhazraj tribes, the most powerful Arab tribes of Madina, who wanted to extend their support to Muhammad[s] by inviting him to migrate forever, with his family and friends to Madina.

These Muslims from Madina, met Muhammad[s] and invited Muhammad[s] to Madina with a promise to protect Muhammad[s] from all his enemies, whether Makkans or any other enemies, by sacrificing everything in their possession to defend Muhammad[s] and all other Muslims who migrate to Madina from the torture of Makkans.

Finally, in about the **13th year of his Messenger-hood**, Muhammad[s] migrated to Madina, along with his all time beloved Companion, **Abu Bakr Siddique[r]**.

An unparalleled reception in history was given by Ansaar of Madina to Muhammad(s) and all other Muhaajir Muslims from Makka.

Ansaar is an Arabic word meaning Helpers and **Muhaajir** is an Arabic word meaning Migrants. This migration from Makka to Madina by Muhammad[s] in Arabic is called as **Hijrat / Hijraa** and this year of hijrat / hijraa marks the date set for the **Lunar Muslim Calendar** invented later, by Umar[r] during his Caliphate and is called the **HIJRI CALENDAR**.

From here onwards, the Muslims migrating from Makka to Madina are called **Muhaajir** and the Muslims who helped these migrants from Makka with everything possible in

their possession are called **Ansaar** in the Islamic history. Allah Himself used these terms for these respective *type of* Muslims in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Tauba : 09 Aayat : 100.

According to most popular historical reports, it was a Monday of the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal of the Muslim calendar when Muhammad[s] entered the borders of Madina and at the border itself he camped for four days at-least at a place called Qhuba. It is during these four days stay, at Qhuba, The Messenger of Allah for the first time in his entire life Constructed a Masjid that stands at the same place till date and is called as **Masjid e Qhuba**. On the fifth day, by the Command of Allah, he climbed his camel by the name Qhasva along with Abu Bakr[r] and sent a message to his maternal family members of the tribe called Bani-an-Najar to accompany him inside the city of Madina. Once he entered Madina, he again camped at a valley of Banu Saalim *bin* Auf and performed THE FIRST FRIDAY PRAYER IN MADINA with a gathering of about a Hundred Muslims praying with him[s]. Once the Friday Prayers were over, Muhammad[s] again climbed up his camel and started moving inside the city of Madina. Entire streets of Madina were filled with the Madina people on both sides eagerly requesting Muhammad[s] to select their home for his stay in Madina. But, Muhammad[s] told them to give his camel the way for it was proceeding on the Order of Allah and will Stop at the home that Allah has decided for his[s] stay.

Finally, Muhammad[s] got to stay with one of his maternal family members by the name Abu Ayub Ansari[r].

By now Muhammad[s] was joined by his second wife Sawda[r] and his daughters Umm-e-Kulsu'm, Fatima[r] and by Usama bin Zaiyd[r], Umm e Aiyma[n], while Ali[r] who stayed back in Makka to return the trusts to their respective owners on behalf of Muhammad[s] also joined Muhammad[s] on 5th day of Muhammad[s] migrating to Madina, i.e. on Friday, before the prayers.

Zaiynab[r] d/o Muhammad[s] and her husband Abul Aas[r] joined Muhammad[s] in the third year of the migration of Muhammad[s] and Abu Bakr Siddique[r] was also joined by Ayesha[r], his son Abdullah[r] and other family members.

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LIFE OF MUHAMMAD[s] IN YATzRIB the old name of MADINA

Muhammad[s] had **THREE MAIN PHASES** in the life of Madina. [1] Characterized by too much trouble and conflict and too many obstacles from within, coupled by a hostile wave from outside also against the rising Faith of Islam and growing population of Muslims [2] The Treaty of Hudaibiyah till the Conquest of Makka and the Conquest of the entire Arabian Peninsula (present day Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain...) [3] People embraced Islam from all over Arabian Peninsula in very huge numbers and this continued till the death of Muhammad[s].

The portion by portion and time to time Revelation of Qur'an in Madina mostly included the **LAW SYSTEM OF ISLAM** dealing with Political Laws based on Allah Alone as Legislator of All Laws for mankind, Interest-Free Economy System, Inheritance Laws, Social Laws, Family Laws, Dietary Laws, Dress Code and most importantly after a severe suffering at the hands of Makkan Pagans, Muhammad[s] was given permission to Fight For the Cause of Religion for the first time and this was unlike his last 12 years of patiently and persevering life of Makka to every torture meted out to him[s] and his followers.

According to the Scholars the first Aayat permitting Muhammad[s] to Fight for the Cause of Allah and to resist with force [war against] his enemies was given in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Hajj : 22 Aayat : 39 in which Allah Said : *"Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being fought,¹ because they were wronged. And indeed, Allah is competent to give them victory"*.

Muhammad[s] had to deal with basic categories of people in Madina :

1. His beloved male and female Muslim Companions from Makka and Madina
2. The hypocrites who mixed up with Muslims surrounding Muhammad[s]
3. The polytheist Madina tribes that have not embraced Islam
4. The well-established Jews of Madina since centuries

CONSTRUCTION OF MASJID e NABUVVI was done on a land purchased by Abu Bakr Siddique[r] from two orphans. This was the first task our Muhammad[s] undertook as soon as he entered Madina. Muhammad[s] himself participated in lifting bricks and other works required to construct the Prophet's Mosque i.e. Masjid e Nabuvvi. Muhammad[s] would keep on making a Dua to Allah while picking up every brick to pass over to the other to put it in place to complete the construction. Muhammad[s] would pray Allah and say :

Allahumma Laa Aiysha Illa Aiysh-al Aaqhira
Oh Allah there is no luxury except in Hereafter

Faghfir Lil Ansaar wal Muhaajir
O Allah Forgive Ansaar and Muhaajir

The following are only major events that occurred during the life of Muhammad[s] in Madina till he finally passed away in about 632 C.E.

- **Treaty with the Jews of Madina** was enacted between Muhammad[s] and the Jews of Madina, immediately after arrival of Muhammad[s] in Madina from Makka.
- Muslims undertook **Missions** and **Invasions** on the instructions of Muhammad[s] before Battle of Badr, of places like, **Saif ul Bahr** then **Rabigh** then **Qharraar** then **Al Abwa** then **Buwa't** then **Safwaan** then **Zil – Ushaiyra** then **Naqhlah** between 623 to 624 / 1Hijri to 2 Hijri
- **BATTLE OF BADR** in 624 C.E. / 17th Ramazan, 2 Hijri. This is the Greatest Battle in the history of Islam to take place till eternity(*No battle is a match to this Battle of Badr, not even the very wrongly publicized battle of Karbala where the grandson of Muhammad[s] i.e. Hussain[r] was martyred*). Muhammad[s] prayed in the battlefield using so strong words and said, “O Allah should this group (of Muslims in Badr) be defeated today, You will no longer be Worshipped” – **The Sealed Nectar** : pg : **263**. This was the battle fought between Muhammad[s] along with his followers challenged at a place called Badr, by the Pagans of Makka, who wanted to ultimately attack and kill, all the followers of Muhammad[s], whether from Makka or Madina and also assassinate Muhammad[s] himself. All the top leaders of all the tribes of Makka along with a strong, well equipped army came at Badr to face Muhammad[s] and his Companions who came out of Madina to face them at Badr so that the people of Madina living peacefully shall not be put to trial by the Makkans attacking Madina and the people in Madina to avenge Muhammad[s] and his followers. Pagans of Makka were too angry that they could not prevent Muhammad[s] and his Companions from migrating to Madina even after trying their level best and they were angry also because the Muslims of Madina helped Muhammad[s] grow stronger since his arrival in Madina. **STRENGTH OF MUSLIM ARMY** was made up of 300 to 317 men of whom about 86 were Muhaajir / Emigrants and remaining Ansaar / Helpers of whom about 61 men of Madina were from the tribe of Aws, while about 170 from the tribe of Qhazraj. They had about 2 horses and about 70 camels. Muhammad[s] was their Commander in Chief. **STRENGTH OF MAKKAN ARMY** was made up of 1300 soldiers with about 600 of them well armoured, 100 horsemen and every alternate day they would slaughter about 9 to 10 camels for their supplies. **25 LEADERS OF THE QHURAIYSH WERE KILLED** in the battle and to mention the most important of them was **ABU JAHAL** about whom Muhammad[s] said that Abu Jahal is the *Firoun / Pharoah of my Umma* – **The Sealed Nectar** : Pg : **268**. Compared to this only **14 SAHAABA[r] WERE KILLED** – 6 from Muhaajir and 8 from Ansaar. The different Aayaat where Allah mentioned about Battle of Badar are : **Al Qur'an** : Sura **Imran** : 03 Aayaat : **13, 121 to 127, 133, 173, 174**; Sura **Anfaal** : 08 Aayaat like 07 to

12, 42 to 44, 48; Sura Hajj : 22 Aayat : 39. According to some Scholars these Aayaat also have reference to the next Great Battle, that is the Battle of Uhud.

- After Battle of Badr, Muhammad[s] was alert to put surrounding enemies at bay and as such other **INVASIONS** continued like the **Kudr Invasion** then **Bani Qhaiynuqha** and the covenant of the Jews of Qhaiynuqha and their breaching the treaty and then their surrender and banishment followed by **INVASION** of **As Saweeqh** then **Zi Amr** and then **Buhran**
- **BATTLE OF UHAD** in 625 C.E. / 7th Shawwaal, 3 Hijri. This was one of the most severe battle in which Muslims were taken by surprise by the rumor that Muhammad[s] has been assassinated. Mus'ab bin Umaiy[r] the flag leader of the Muslim Army was martyred and he was very close in resembling Muhammad[s] and his martyrdom led the Enemies to spread the rumour that they had killed Muhammad[s]. Although that was not true but the fact was that Muhammad[s] in this battle was very seriously injured. Muhammad[s] lost his tooth and had a grievous injury on his forehead. He fainted on the battlefield of Uhud and while he fainted, he was protected by female companions and male companions like Saad[r], Qhaura[r], Umme Sulaiym[r] Nusaiyba[r], Umme Ammara[r], Talha[r], Aayisha[r] carrying water bags for Muhammad[s] and Sahaaba[r] and others. The beloved most uncle of Muhammad[s] i.e. Hamza[r] was martyred. Musa'b[r], the First Da'yee of Islam who preached Islam to people in Madina and was the main source from Allah to revert several Leaders of the main tribes of Aws and Qhazraj of Madina was martyred, about whom Muhammad[s] used to say that Mus'ab is the Yousuf of my Umma, because of his handsome personality. Hanzala[r] was also martyred about whom Muhammad[s] said that he is *Ghaseel ul Malaika- The one given ghusl by angels of Allah*. Abdullah ibn e Ubaiy, the Greatest Hypocrite ever to live in this Umma of Muhammad[s] was exposed in this Battle of Uhud who fled away from the battlefield along with about 300 other hypocrites just a little before the commencement of the battle, leaving the plan and strategy of Muhammad[s] utterly disturbed at the very last moment. **70 SAHAABA[r] WERE KILLED** – 5 from Muhajir and 65 from Ansaar. **Al Qur'an : Sura Imran : 03 Aayaat : 122, 128, 167, 179** mentions about Battle of Uhud. A **NOTABLE INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF UHAD** was the leader of hypocrites **Abdullah ibn e Ubaiy bin Salul** who broke away with 300 hypocrites just before the battle began leaving Muhammad[s] with about 1/3rd less force. Total number of people who accompanied Muhammad[s] in Battle of Uhud were about 1000.
- After Battle of Uhad, Muhammad[s] continued pre-emptive **INVASIONS** like the **Hamra ul Asad Invasion** then **Abi Salamah** then **Ar Raaji** then **2nd Battle of Badr** and then **Dumat ul Jandaal**

- **BATTLE OF AHZAAB** is such a popular battle that Allah Revealed a Sura entitled **Sura Ahzaab** which is the Sura number **33** of the **Glorious Qur'an**. It is also called as the **Battle of Confederates / Battle of Trench** or **Qhandaqh** that occurred as a 27 days long defence of the Yatzrib / Madina from the Arab and the Jewish Tribes in 626 C.E. / 5th Shawwaal to 1st Zil Qhaayida, 5 Hijri. A Sahaabi[r], by the name Salman Faarsi[r] i.e. Salmaan of Persia was a new revert and he played the most important role in the Battle of Ahzaab. **Al Qur'an** : Sura **Ahzaab** : **33** Aayaat : **12, 13, 22** mentions about Battle of Ahzaab.
- **COMPLETE INVASION OF BANU QHURAIYZA** is also remembered not just for a great victory for Muslims and much more stability for Muslims in Madina but also for the martyrdom of Sa'd bin Mu'az[r] about which Muhammad[s] said that the Throne of the Compassionate shook at the death of Sa'd bin Mu'az[r] – **The Sealed Nectar** : Pg : **378**
- After Battle of Ahzaab, Muhammad[s] continued **INVASIONS** like the **Bani Lihyaan Invasion** and then **Bani al Mustaliqh**
- **HUDAIYBIYA TREATY / SULAAH HUDAIYBIYA** is historically one of the most important events of the life of Muhammad[s] that occurred in *Zil Qhaada* in about 6 Hijri. Muhammad[s] saw a dream of him performing Hajj [Holy Pilgrimage in Makka at Kaaba] and immediately prepared his clothes and other needs during travel to Makka from Madina to perform Umra (minor pilgrimage). He was accompanied by his wife Umme Salaama[r]. On his way to Makka none of his companions or Muhammad[s] himself carried any weapons with him but rather carried sacrificial animals which he ordered to garland them at *Zul Hulaiyfa* and commanded his Sahaaba[r] to wear their Ihraams [2 pieces of unsewn white cloth. One to cover upper body and the other to cover the lower body. It is the uniform of Hajj / Umra]. He dispatched one of his Sahaabi[r] to find out about any threat to their respective Caravan on their way ahead to Makka. The Sahaabi[r] returned with the news that the Makkans had blocked all ways heading towards Makka and would not allow Muhammad[s] and his Sahaaba[r] to perform Umra. Muhammad[s] consulted his Sahaaba[r] and they opined to continue with the journey as long as they are not stopped. Muhammad[s] continued the journey till finally he and his Sahaaba[r] reached a place called Hudaiybiya near Makka. After reaching this place, Muhammad[s] was visited by one after the other negotiators sent by Qhuraiysh, like, Budail followed by Al Hulaiys and finally by Urwah bin Mas'ud as Saqhafi. Urwah was a prominent personality in Makka as he was their ambassador to Czars and Khosrows of Russia and Persia respectively and to Negus of Abyssinia (Ethopia) to finalize the business deals of the Makkan Pagans. Urwah, after staying in the Muslim camp for a day or two, went back to the Qhuraiysh and advised them to agree to the terms and conditions of Muhammad[s] and told them that whatever efforts the

Makkans may strive with, but they will not be able to subjugate Muhammad[s] and his followers. In the meanwhile, some jingoistic youth of disbelievers of Makka hatched a plan to attack the camp of Muslims and attack Muhammad[s] in a night so that a full-fledged war happens and they felt that they would successfully avenge the losses of Badr, Uhud and Ahzaab. But, Allah made their treacherous plan to attack Muhammad[s] and Sahaaba[r] in the camp of Hudaiybia disclosed to Muhammad bin Maslama[r] a Sahaabi[r] of Muhammad[s] deployed on night duty outside the Muslim camps. Muhammad bin Maslama was successful in getting all the 70 to 80 of the plotters and attackers get arrested. But, Muhammad[s] let them all go free, as Allah had other Great Plan of Victory, in wait for Muhammad[s] and Sahaaba[r] in near future. Allah mentioned about this incident in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Fataah : 48 Aayat : 24

- After several failed negotiations, finally Muhammad[s] decided to send Usman[r] to Makka who had very good reputation among Makkans and his family in Makka was a very strong family, due to which Muhammad[s] was sure that the pagans of Makka will think a hundred times before doing anything harmful to Usman[r]. Muhammad[s] commanded Usman[r] to visit the leaders of Qhuraiysh in person, especially Abu Sufiyaan [who hadn't embraced Islam yet] and to convey to all of them the invitation of Islam from Muhammad[s] and that Muhammad[s] and the companions of Muhammad[s], presently camped at Hudaiybia, have not come to wage war and not even to quarrel in the least bit with disbelievers in Islam in Makka and instead they have all gathered to peacefully fulfil the minor sacred Holy Pilgrimage in Makka at Kaaba (called as Umra) and immediately return to Madina. Usman[r] was honorably greeted by Qhuraiysh leaders he met with, but they were adamant of disallowing Muhammad[s] and his Sahaaba[r] at Hudaiybiya to perform Umra at Kaaba. The Leaders of Qhuraiysh of Makka, instead, allowed Usman[r] to perform his Umra individually in Kaaba. But, Usman[r] rejected the proposal saying that he cannot imagine of performing Umra while Allah's Messenger Muhammad[s] is prevented to perform. Due to unknown circumstances, there was a considerable delay in the return of Usman[r] to Hudaiybiya and Muhammad[s] and his Sahaaba[r] were anxiously waiting to learn the news from Usman[r], whether favorable or hostile. This delay led to a confusion in Muslim camp in Hudaiybiya and the enemies of Islam took this as an opportunity to spread a rumour that Usman[r] had been killed by Makkans in Makka. This worried the Sahaaba[r] a lot and they took a pledge to revenge the death of Usman[r] and all of them pledged on the hand of Muhammad[s] that they would fight to the last drop of their blood to take the revenge of the assassination of Usman[r]. Muhammad[s] stretched out his hand to take the pledge and Umar[r] was holding the Prophet's hand in support, while Abu Sinaan[r] and Salaama bin Al-Akwa[r] were the first to take the pledge. While they

were giving the pledge to Muhammad[s] who was sitting under a tree with his hand stretched out, suddenly, they saw Usman[r], giving the pledge to Muhammad[s] to avenge the death of a Sahaabi[r] of Muhammad[s], not knowing that the pledge was being taken as all Sahaba[r] and Muhammad[s] wanted to take the revenge of the blood of Usman[r] himself, because of the rumour that Usman[r] has been killed. This pledge (*Baiyt*) is known as **BAIYT ur RIZWAAN** meaning The Pledge with which Allah was Well Pleased. Allah mentioned about this pledge and said, *"Indeed Allah was Well Pleased with the Believers (Sahaaba[r]) when they gave their respective Baiy [pledge] to you (Muhammad[s]) under the tree"*. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Fataah : **48** Aayat : **18**. When the pagans of Makka realized that Muhammad[s] and his Sahaaba[r] were ready to die or achieve their goal, they decided to conclude this impasse through a treaty and re-Conciliation with Muslims in Peace. This historical treaty came to be known as **SULAAH -e- HUDAIYBIYA** (The Treaty of Hudaibiyah) between pagans of Makka and Muhammad[s] and his Sahaaba[r]. This treaty had **FOUR MAIN POINTS** and the Sahaaba[r] were feeling uncomfortable with the treaty because on the face of it, the treaty was like Strong Sahaaba[r] agreeing to be subjugated by shamefully defeated Makkans, at least on three occasions of Badr, Uhud and Ahzaab. **The first clause in the treaty** was that, Muhammad[s] and Sahaaba[r] will return to Madina for now and shall come next year to perform Umra and the treaty was to last for 10 years from the date of signing the treaty. **The last clause of the treaty** was that the Muslims will return any Muslim Sahaabi[r] escaping from Makka without prior permission from pagan Makkans to join Muhammad[s] in Madina, while if any Muslim from Madina is captured by pagans of Makka, then, they will not return that Muslim to Muhammad[s]. Realizing that Muhammad[s] was signing the treaty, as such, none of them wanted to openly oppose the treaty, while, Umar[r] already known for his extrovert behaviour, somehow, dared to speak his heart to Muhammad[s] that the treaty shall not be signed. But, Muhammad[s], silenced Umar[r], saying that it was not being signed as a personal gesture of Muhammad[s] but rather it was Muhammad[s] signing the treaty as a Messenger of Allah and Allah already testified in Qur'an that Muhammad[s] does not say / do anything, except by the Command of Allah as mentioned in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Najam : **53** Aayat : **03, 04**. Ali[r] was the scribe on behalf of Muhammad[s] and the pagans objected to Ali[r] writing BISMILLAH hir RAHMAAN nir RAHEEM meaning In The Name of Allah The Most Gracious The Most Merciful and asked him to cut it or erase it and write as the old Arab style Bi-Ismla Allahumma meaning In Your Name O Allah. Then, at the end of the treaty, Ali[r] wrote that the treaty is agreed between Suhail bin Amr of Makka and Muhammad[s] the Messenger of Allah. To this again they objected and said that if they had accepted Muhammad[s] as the Messenger of Allah then there would never have been a need for this Treaty of Hudaibiyah and insisted Ali[r] to cut / erase the phrase Muhammad ur Rasoolullah meaning Muhammad The Messenger

of Allah. But, Ali[r] outright rejected and said that if you disagree in Muhammad[s] as the Messenger, then I declare him to be the Messenger of Allah, therefore I [Ali] will never strike of Muhammad ur Rasoolullah. Finally, Muhammad[s] himself asked Ali[r] to show him where was Rasoolullah written and then the Prophet[s] himself wiped out that part after Muhammad[s] written by Ali[r]. Muhammad[s] then dictated it to be written as Muhammad[s] bin Abdullah meaning Muhammad[s] the son of Abdullah. A very heart breaking incident for the Muslims occurred just when Muhammad[s] was about to sign the treaty. That was the return of Abu Jandal[r] to be returned to Makkan pagans who has just arrived at Hudaiybiya managing to escape from the clutches of pagan Makkans, while he was still in a chained condition. But, Muhammad[s] had to console him and return him to the polytheist Makkans as a clause of the treaty and this was just too much for Sahaaba[r]. Now, after signing the treaty, Muhammad[s] asked the Sahaaba[r] with him to Sacrifice their animal they had brought to be sacrificed in Makka and to shave the hairs on their head. Even after Muhammad[s] mentioning them thrice to do so, the Sahaaba[r] were quiet and not obliging instantly as they would otherwise to Muhammad[s]. On this response from the Sahaaba[r], Muhammad[s] consulted his beloved wife Umm e Salaama[r], who advised Muhammad[s] that if he initiated these actions by himself first, then definitely the Sahaaba[r] would follow suit. Thus, Muhammad[s] initiated this action and Muhammad[s] slaughtered a camel on behalf of 7 men and a cow on behalf of seven men and sheep on behalf of an individual was sacrificed by other Sahaaba[r]. The camel Muhammad[s] sacrificed was the camel of Abu Jahl, that was captured by Sahaaba[r] in the battle of Badr. Based on the Command of Allah in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Mumtahina : **60** Aayaat : **10** and **12**, Muhammad[s] was not to return the Muslim women who migrated from Makka to Madina, even after the treaty of Hudaiybiya. Allah Revealed after the Signing of the Treaty of Hudaiybiya, **Al Qur'an** : Sura Fataah : **48** Aayat : **01** : *"Verily We have Given you a Manifest Victory"*. Allah Called the Signing of Treaty of Hudaiybiya a Manifest Victory, for Allah Knew Perfectly, that, the entire Makkan population in next two years will be at the Mercy of Muhammad[s], to be punished for their crimes against Islam or to be forgiven. And, the condition of forgiving, will, this time not be a treaty, but solely, One Sided Condition put forward by Muhammad[s]. The impact of the Peaceful conclusion of the Treaty of Hudaiybiya by Muhammad[s] made a lot of non-Muslims embrace Islam, much to the surprise of the pagans of Makka. In next two years from the time of Treaty of Hudaiybiya, the number of Muslims doubled. This was just unbelievable for pagans of Makka and they began to gradually breach the clauses of the Treaty of Hudaiybiya.

MUHAMMAD[s]'s LETTERS TO EMPERORS BEYOND ARABIA TO ACCEPT ISLAM In the 6th Hijri, a year after signing the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, Muhammad[s] Commanded Sahaaba[r] to get a ring for him with Muhammad ur Rasoolullah *meaning* Muhammad[s] Messenger of Allah, embossed on it and to be used as a stamp at the end of the letters that Muhammad[s] decided to send to the all-powerful Emperors and Kings outside Arabia. Those kings to whom Muhammad[s] sent letters and emissaries were, **King Muqhaughis of Egypt, King Abi Shimr al Ghassani of Damascus, King Jaiyfer of Oman, Munzir bin Sawa, the Governor of Bahrain, Hauza bin Ali, the Governor of Yamama, King Negus of Abyssinia, and to the TWO SUPERPOWERS OF THE WORLD AT THAT TIME that is, CZAR THE EMPEROR OF ROME and KHOSRO THE EMPEROR OF PERSIA**, whose strength was a no match in the entire world then. The letters by Muhammad[s] began as **BISMILLAH hir RAHMAAN nir RAHEEM** – In the Name of Allah Most Gracious Most Merciful followed by **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aal e Imran : 03 Aayat : 64 : **"Say, 'O People of the Book' Come to common terms between us [Muslims] and you that we [all] Worship none but Allah and we associate no partners with Allah [as equal to Him] nor do we take from among ourselves any Lords or Patrons besides Allah; But if they [non-Muslims] turn away [from this invite] then say to them to be a witness that verily I am a Muslim"**. The letters concluded as : From Muhammad ur Rasoolullah *meaning* Muhammad[s] The Messenger of Allah. The letter had THREE MAIN OFFERS TO THE EMPERORS AND KINGS and they were [1] Accept Islam OR [2] Pay Jizya [a 'tax' kind of economy collected annually once, by a Muslim State from eligible Non-Muslim *men only*, that is just like collecting an obligatory charity called as Zakaat, from eligible Muslims, yearly once] OR [3] be prepared to face the Muslim Army on the battlefield to be subjugated in order to change the man made laws with Law of Allah for mankind given in the Qur'an and in the methodology of Muhammad[s] and to free your people from your slavery to become Slaves of Allah Alone.

These Notes Are By Br. Imran, President, IREF – Islamic Research & Educational Foundation

➤ **POST HUDAIYBIYA HOSTILITIES** – There were two major wars fought and few battles after the treaty of Hudaibiyah and before the Conquest of Makka. The few minor battles won by Muslims were those of Ghaba or Dzi Qharad, Waadi al Qura, Ta'imaa, Dzhaat ur Riqhaa, Dzhaat us Salaasil, Qhadra and several other incidental clashes against enemies of Islam.

[1] CONQUEST OF QHAIYBAR : Qhaiybar was a fortified territory about 60 to 80 miles North of (Yathrib) Madina City and was scattered with castles and farms. But currently it is a village of unhealthy climate. In order to make sure that complete peace and tranquility exists in Madina, for Muhammad[s], after the treaty of Hudaibiyah that neutralized the Makkan enemies, now it was high-time to neutralize, capture and cleanse the enemies within Madina. As such, for him the

priority were the hostile Jews and then the Najd tribes of Madina, who on several occasions played a major role in supporting directly or indirectly, the enemies of Muslims from Makka and outside Madina to fight the Muslims and put an end to Muhammad[s] himself (May Allah Forbid). The Jews in Qhaiybar were using Qhaiybar as a provocation and instigation center militarily and they had an ancient alliance with the confederates, encouraged banu Qhuraiyza to practice treachery, maintained contacts with Ghatafan and Arabians. A thorough investigation of several continual inflictions suffered by Muslims then attributed all the conspiracies done by Jews against Muslims from within the fortified castles of Qhaiybar. When Muhammad[s] returned from Hudaiybiya then he stayed in Madina for two lunar months of Dzil-Hijja and Muharram and at the end of Muharram he[s] left for Qhaiybar. According to some interpreters / exegetists / mufasssireen of Qur'an, Allah Commanded Muhammad[s] about the Battle of Qhaiybar *indirectly* in **Al Qur'an** in Sura Fataah : **48** Aayaat : **15** and **20**. **Qhaiybar** was divided into two main sections, the first containing five fortresses or castles, that were **[1]** Fortress of An Nazir **[2]** Fortress of An Na'im **[3]** Fortress of As Sa'b bin Mua'th **[4]** Fortress of An Ubaiy and **[5]** Fortress of Az Zubaiyr. Of these five the first three were known as **An Nata'h** and the remaining two in **Ash Shaaqh**. While in the Second Section of the city was called **Al Katib'ah** which had three fortresses **[1]** Fortress of Al Qhammus of the family of Abdul Huqhaiyqh from the popular tribe of Madina, Banu An Nadeer **[2]** Fortress of Al Watih and **[3]** Fortress of As Sulaalim. The Muslim Army under the Leadership of Muhammad[s] accompanying them consisted of 1400 Sahaaba[r]. On reaching a place a little outside Qhaiybar, at As-Sahba, Muhammad[s] and the Sahaaba[r] camped from Asar to Fajar and after making Fajar at As-Sahba, Muhammad[s] commanded the Sahaaba[r] to surround Qhaiyber. When a shepherd Jew early morning saw Muhammad[s] and the Muslim army, he started to shout, 'Muhammad[s] has come along with his force', to which Muhammad[s] Replied : "ALLAH IS GREATEST ! Qhaiyber is ruined. Behold, when we descend amidst the people, it will dawn a bad day for those who have been warned (but they did not take heed)". The whole day passed and when night fell, Muhammad[s] made an announcement and said, "TOMORROW I SHALL GIVE THE BANNER TO A MAN WHO LOVES ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER AND ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER LOVE HIM". Next morning when all people gathered around Muhammad[s], hoping to be called by him to carry the banner, they heard the Prophet[s] call the name of Ali[r]. On that day, Ali[r] was suffering from an eye infection, so Muhammad[s] supplicated Allah and applied his saliva on the eyes of Ali[r] that treated his eyes with immediate effect and Ali[r] was relieved of the suffering completely. Then, Muhammad[s] handed him the banner. On receiving the banner, Ali[r] pledged that he would fight the enemy till they embraced Islam. Hearing this, Muhammad[s] replied, "Proceed upon your way until you enter their midst, then invite them to

accept Islam and brief them on their duties towards Allah. I swear by Allah that even if one is guided through you then it would surely outweigh the best camels". Thus the campaign began and one after the other castles and forts were captured by the Muslims under the leadership of Muhammad[s] by the Help of Allah. **NEGOTIATIONS** took place between Abul Huqhaiyqh and Muhammad[s] and they begged Muhammad[s] to spare their lives and they were ready to leave Qhaiybar forever, leave all their belongings back and the treaty mentioned that if anyone caught carrying any belonging then, such shall not be spared and put to death. In spite of the treaty the two sons of Abul-Huqhaiyqh were arrested carrying a concealed leather bag filled with gold, money and jewels. So both of them were killed to breach the treaty. Complete Qhaiybar was captured and all enemies evacuated except for certain Jewish Farmers approached Muhammad[s] and requested him to allow them to cultivate their lands and they agreed to give half the produce to the Muslims. Muhammad[s] was very kind so as to allow them to do so. The Messenger divided all the Spoils of war and entire Qhaiybar was divided into two halves. One half was used to provide food to be stored in case of any calamity that befell Muslims and for entertaining and accommodating foreign delegates who have started to frequent Madina in large numbers WHILE the other half would go to Muslims who have or have not witnessed Hudaiybiya event. The spoils of war were by Allah's Grace so many that **Ibn e Umar[r]** said that we never ate till our fill until we conquered Madina and **Aayisha[r]** said that now we were able to eat dates till our fill. Not only this BUT **THE MUHAAJIREEN** from the abundant spoils of war received in Qhaiybar, **RETURNED THE GIFTS TO THE ANSAAR**. One of the sons of Abul-Huqhaiyqha who was killed for treachery of carrying goods hidden, had a wife by the name Safiyya[r] who was brought as captive of war. **Safiyya[r]** was later freed by Muhammad[s] and was married to him. After the battle of Qhaiybar was completely over, a **Jewish woman** by the name **Zaiynab bint e Haaris**, invited Muhammad[s] for a feast and **she poisoned the sheep** and cooked the poisoned meat and served it to Muhammad[s], who spat the very first morsel he kept in his mouth, showing an utter disliking to the taste. After investigating, she confessed to have poisoned the meat. Muhammad[s] forgave her initially but when he[s] learnt that a Sahaabi by the name Bishr bin al Baraa[r] was killed due to the poison, then Muhammad[s] asked her to be killed. **FADAK** a village to North of Qhaiybar, had its people approach Muhammad[s] directly and ask him to secure their lives in return of giving up their wealth. Thus Fadak was entirely the property of Muhammad[s] as it was captured without a single Muslim soldier required to conquer it. *Unfortunately the Shia community misinterprets the entire incident of this belonging of Muhammad[s] and blames Abu Bakar Siddique[r] for denying its rights of maintenance also to Fatima[r] daughter of Muhammad[s] on the basis of the Hadees of Muhammad[s] that there is no inheritance left by prophets of Allah that are to be distributed among his family*

members, while Fatima[r] insisted that she would like to remain with maintenance rights, but, Abu Bakar Siddique[r] was extra cautious to implement the meaning of the Hadees by not even allowing the maintenance right to the family as he considered it to be the right of the Muslims' Leader i.e. the Caliph and the Muslim State. Later Umar bin Abdul Azeez also called as Umar - II handed over its maintenance rights to the family of the Prophet[s]. **THE COMPENSATORY UMRA** – The Lesser Pilgrimage was performed in 7th Hijri, by Muhammad[s] and Sahaaba[r] for the first time ever after Muhammad[s] left for Madina and after the treaty of Hudaibiyah in 6 Hijri. Muhammad[s] and the Sahaaba[r] hanged their weapons to themselves fearing a breach of treaty of Hudaibiyah [mentioned in these notes earlier] and also set some Sahaaba[r] with weapons about 8 miles from the Makka city to immediately attack in case the Makkans breached treaty with Muhammad[s] and attacked the Prophet[s] and Muslims performing Umra peacefully. Once Muhammad[s] and the Muslims along with him performed all the rites of the Umra, then they returned to the place where other Sahaaba[r] were waiting guard for Muhammad[s] and Muslims and then they were allowed to perform Umra. While Muhammad[s] was returning to Madina, Abbas[r] the uncle of Muhammad[s] offered his sister-in-law, **Maiymoona[r]** for marriage to Muhammad[s].

[2] BATTLE OF MU'TAH : This battle was a very fierce battle and this was the GATEWAY to Muslim Conquest of Constantinople. It took place in 8th Hijri / 629 C.E., at a village called Mu'tah on the borders of Syria, relatively very close to Baiyt-ul-Muqaddis / Masjid Al Aqhsa (Third holiest site for Muslims after Masjid e Haram – Kaaba and Masjid e Nabuwvi – Madina respectively). Muhammad[s] sent an emissary Haaris bin Umair[r], to the Governor of Basra to preach him Islam. But on the way, Haaris[r] was captured and killed by Shuraahbil bin Amar Al Ghassani, a close ally of the Emperor of Byzantine. In those days, killing an emissary was equal to declaring a war upon the side that sent an emissary. As such, when this news reached Muhammad[s], an army of about 3,000 were prepared by him to reach the place where Haaris[r] was martyred. Muhammad[s] gave the leadership of the army to none other than Zaiyd bin Haaris[r] and said if Zaiyd[r] is martyred then the leadership shall be transferred to Jaafar bin Abu Taalib (brother of Ali[r]) and if Jaafar[r] is martyred then the Prophet[s] said that the leadership will be passed on to Abdullah bin Rawaahah[r]. Then, Muhammad[s] instructed the leader of the army, Zaiyd bin Haaris[r] to first invite them to Islam, but, if they turned away the invitation then wage a war against them as a revenge to the killing of Zaiyd bin Haaris[r], the emissary of Muhammad[s] by the Byzantinists. **Muhammad[s]** gathered all the 3,000 Muslim army men and gave a very brief discourse and **said** : **"Fight the disbelievers in the Name of Allah. Neither plunder nor conceal the booty of war and neither kill children nor women nor a hermit nor an ageing**

person; make sure no trees are cut down nor homes demolished” – THE SEALED NECTAR – pgs : 452, 453. The Muslim army marched North-West, to a town called M’an, bordering Syria. Heraclius received the news of Muslim army gathering there, so he too mobilised an army that consisted of about well-equipped 1,00,000 troops with another hundred thousand in standing from the Arabian tribes allied to the Byzantine Empire, namely from, Lakhm, Judham, Balqhaiyn, Bahra and Baali. The Sahaaba[r] had never earlier faced such a huge army and were in a confusion on the further course of action. They were consulting on sending a letter to Muhammad[s], seeking the Prophet’s[s] advise. But, a brief motivating talk of **Abdullah bin Rawaahah[r]** turned the Sahaaba[r] to face the enemy in the battlefield. Abdullah bin Rawaahah[r] is recorded to have said, **“I Swear by Allah that the very objective you are trying to avoid is the one you have set out seeking martyrdom. In our fight we do not count on the number of soldiers or the equipment, But, rather the Faith that Allah has Honored us with. Now hasten to win either of the two, Victory or Martyrdom”.** – THE SEALED NECTAR – pgs : 454. A fierce battle ensued and one after the other the first three leaders to follow each other after Zaiyd bin Haaris[r] were martyred and after the martyrdom of Abdullah bin Rawaahah[r] the banner was held for a while by Saabit bin Al Arqham[r], until the Muslims unanimously granted the honor to **Qhalid bin Waleed[r]**. Once Qhalid bin Waleed[r] took over the leadership, Al Hamdulillah, the battle began to turn in favor of Sahaaba[r], with excellent war strategies used by Qhalid bin Waleed[r] and then a heavy loss was incurred on the Byzantine Army, until they retreated and the Muslims retreated to Madina. Qhalid bin Waleed[r] fought so vehemently that he had to use 9 Swords as swords kept breaking one after the other because of his fierce offensive against the Byzantine Army. When later Muhammad[s] learnt about this, the Prophet[s] gave **Qhalid bin Waleed[r]** the **title of SAIYFULLAH** meaning **THE SWORD OF ALLAH**. By the end of this whole battle, Muslims sustained just twelve martyrs, whereas the exact number of casualties of the Byzantines is un-known, except that it is agreed upon by historians that they suffered a huge loss of life and property. This battle brought a great reputation to Muslims, as they bravely faced highly equipped and most experienced army in the world of that time i.e., the Byzantine army to retreat. Muslim army was just 3,000 fighting the Powerful Byzantine Army numbering 200,000. The only Strength of the Muslim Army was their obedience under all circumstances to Allah and Muhammad[s] and their Complete Trust in Allah Alone. Not only did this battle leave an impact on foreign superpowers of that time of the Growing Muslim Power under the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad[s], but also created tremors in the hearts of the enemies within the Arabian Peninsula, who instantly started to reconcile with Muhammad[s] and Muslims on the terms and conditions dictated by Muhammad[s]. This Battle of Mu’tah was definitely the **KNOCKING ON THE DOORS OF ROMAN AND PERSIAN**

EMPIRES and other remote empires to be prepared to face Muslims in near future and it pointed markedly a NEW ERA OF ISLAMIC CONQUESTS.

➤ **CONQUEST OF MAKKA** happened as a follow up of the breach of treaty of Hudaibiyah by the Qhuraiysh. Post-Hudaibiyah the local tribes around Makka and Madina were with the choice to either ally with Muhammad[s] or the Makkan Qhuraiysh. Of all the tribes, two famous of them were Qhuzaa who joined the Prophet[s] and Banu Bakar who joined the Qhuraiysh. In case of any of the ally of the Qhuraiysh being attacked would be defended by the Qhuraiysh and any of the ally of Muhammad[s] attacked would be defended by Muslims. As such, Banu Bakar attacked Qhuzaa tribe and when the tribals flee to shelter in the Sanctuary of Kaaba, the Banu Bakar followed them up and with the help of Qhuraiysh killed them in the sanctuary of Kaaba. The News took three days to reach Muhammad[s] through an emissary but Muhammad[s] was already informed by Divine inspiration of the incident and Muhammad[s] asked his most beloved wife, Aayisha[r], to prepare his items related to battle and war. Abu Bakar Siddique[r] noticed this and even asked his daughter, Aayisha[r] as to what was the matter? But, Aayisha[r] too herself had no idea except that it was the instruction of Muhammad[s] to her. In the meanwhile, the Qhuraiysh realized that there will certainly be an action of revenge from Muhammad[s] and fearing that, they sent none other than their most popular chief, Abu Sufiyan [who has not yet accepted Islam] to meet Muhammad[s] directly and pacify him and sort out the matter. Abu Sufiyan visited Madina and straight away headed to the house of Muhammad[s] and met his daughter Umm e Habeeba[r] who was by then in Madina and was one of the wives of Muhammad[s]. Abu Sufiyan on reaching her room, stepped in and wanted to sit on the bed, when he noticed that his daughter and the wife of Muhammad[s], Ummul Mu'mineen [mother of Muslim Believers – **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : 33 Aayat : 6], Umm e Habeeba[r] suddenly pulled away the bed and told her father that the bed is used by Muhammad[s] and he [Abu Sufiyan] is not worth to sit on the bed. When Abu Sufiyan inquired what makes her think so, to which Ummul Mu'mineen, Umm e Habeeba[r] said that Abu Sufiyan is unclean [by faith] as he is a polytheist and it is not worth for a polytheist to sit on the bed of the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad[s]. Finding the answer rude, Abu Sufiyan left the house and searched Muhammad[s] outside and met him[s]. But after a pleading discussion, when Muhammad[s] gave no assurance of no retaliation, Abu Sufiyan went to meet Abu Bakar[r] followed by Umar[r], followed by Usmaan[r] and finally to Ali[r] to beg all of them one by one to intercede with Muhammad[s]. But finding no positive response, he returned to Makka and updated them with what all happened. Behind Abu Sufiyan, Allah's Messenger Muhammad[s] sent about 8 envoys to Makka that made the Makkans feel that these envoys are like a sign of relief because they thought that Muhammad[s] is in no mood of a battle or war, otherwise instead of envoys an army of Muslims would have marched to Makka from

Madina. They underestimated the strategy of Muhammad[s], who by then prepared a very strong army of 10,000 Muslims to march to Makka to Conquer Makka. Haatib[r] a Sahaabi who participated in Battle of Badar, sent a female messenger to Makka giving her a plan on a sheet to alert the Makkans that Muhammad[s] was preparing to march with an army to conquer Makka. Allah through Divine Inspiration informed Muhammad[s] about the female messenger carrying the message to Qhuraiysh. Muhammad[s] immediately rushed Ali[r], Miqhdaad[r], Zubaiyr[r] and Marsad[r] to capture the female spy and get her to Muhammad[s]. She was waylaid by these four Sahaaba[r] and on a thorough search a note was discovered from her locks. When she was brought back to Muhammad[s] and the Prophet[s] questioned Haatib[r], he confessed to the crime but swore that he had neither become an apostate nor intended treachery but did it just to gain a bit of favor of Makkan Qhuraiysh, as his children and family members lived in Makka and he feared a threat to their lives from the Qhuraiysh. Haatib[r] said that doing such a favor would help him protect his family from the torture of Qhuraiysh. Umar[r] instantly held him and pulled his sword to behead him but Muhammad[s] stopped Umar[r] and said, "He is one of those who fought in the Battle of Badar. O Umar! and what do you know? Perhaps Allah looked at the people of Badar [the Muslims who participated] and said, ""Do as you please for I have forgiven you"". Umar[r] immediately released him and said, "Allah and His Messenger Know best". – THE SEALED NECTAR – pgs : 461.

The Muslim army marched towards Makka under the leadership of Muhammad[s] and on reaching a place just outside Makka camped at a place called Juhfa, where Abbas[r] the paternal uncle of Muhammad[s] joined him with his family. Meanwhile, Abu Sufiyan with Haakim bin Hizam and Budaiyl bin Warqha came out in the night to survey and met Abbas[r] by chance outside the place where Muhammad[s] and the Sahaaba[r] had camped at Juhfa. Abbas[r] warned Abu Sufiyan that their safety remains only in accepting Islam otherwise they will have to face severe consequences. Realizing the situation, Abu Sufiyan urged Abbas[r] to take him to Muhammad[s] in person so that he may meet Muhammad[s]. Abbas[r] had to struggle to cross the Sahaaba[r] who were very angry seeing Abu Sufiyan and wanted to kill him, but respecting Abbas[r] the uncle of Muhammad[s] accompanying him, they refrained. When both of them finally reached Muhammad[s], the Prophet[s] advised them to meet him the next day. The next day, when Muhammad[s] saw Abu Sufiyan, he directly addressed Abu Sufiyan and said, " *Woe to you ! Isn't it time yet to bear witness that there is no god but Allah and bear witness that Muhammad[s] is the Messenger of Allah*". Hearing these words from Muhammad[s], instantly Abu Sufiyan humbled himself and said that he now agrees with fullest conviction and sincerity that THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH AND MUHAMMAD[s] IS THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH. Then he stretched his hand to read the Shahaada [creed of Islam] :

Ash Hadu-an Laa Ilaaha IllAllahu wa Ash Hadu-anna Muhammadur RasoolAllah

– I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad[s] is the Messenger of Allah. After this, Muhammad[s] openly announced, keeping in mind the status, dignity and awe that Abu Sufiyan[r] held in Makka and said, “He who takes refuge in Abu Sufiyan’s house is safe; whosoever confines himself to his house, the inmates thereof shall be in safety and he who enters the Sacred Mosque [Masjid e Haram – around Kaaba] is safe”. – THE SEALED NECTAR – pgs : 463. Finally on **17th Ramazan / 8 Hijri**, the Muslim Army headed for Makka. Muhammad[s] ordered his uncle, Abbas[r], to hold Abu Sufiyan with him on a hillock from where he could see the full view of the marching Muslim Army into Makka. Abbas[r] did as commanded by the Messenger of Allah, and Abu Sufiyan[r] now could see in full view an ocean of Muslim Soldiers of different tribes carrying their flags by the lead of that tribe’s battalion marching towards Makka and finally saw Muhammad[s] followed by all the Great of Makka who migrated with him[s] to Madina and all the Ansaar of Madina who helped Muhammad[s] and the emigrants of Makka i.e., Muhaajireen of Makka. Abu Sufiyan could not hold back to this display of discipline, power and glory of Muhammad[s] and his obedient most Muslim army and said to Abbas[r], “I Swear by Allah that the Sovereignty of your brother’s son has become too powerful to withstand”. Abbas[r] replied to Abu Sufiyan[r] and said, “It is rather the Power of Prophethood”, to which Abu Sufiyan[r] agreed. Now, Abbas[r] asked Abu Sufiyaan[r] to rush to Makka and inform the people to take shelter in Abu Sufiyan’s home or in the Masjid e Haraam at Kaaba so that they are protected and not avenged. When he rushed to call out to his people, some rebellious people waited in different direction with the intention of attacking Muhammad[s], while all others rushed to the two places of safety i.e., either to the house of Abu Sufiyan[r] or inside the Masjid e Haraam at Kaaba. Muhammad[s] made Qhaalid bin Waleed[r] the leader of the right flank and asked him to enter in the main city of Makka. While they marched, they were faced by some hostile elements and they had to kill atleast 12 enemies of Islam while 2 from his flank got martyred. – THE SEALED NECTAR – pgs : 465. On the other hand, one battalion was led by Saad bin Ubaada[r] who gave the famous call – **Al Youma Youmul Malhamaa** – *Today is the day of throwing flesh [of Makkan enemies of Islam] in the air*. When this news of the slogan reached Muhammad[s] the Messenger immediately discharged him from the duty of carrying the flag and Muhammad[s] raised the popular slogan – **AL YOUMA YOUNUL MARHAMA – TODAY IS THE DAY OF FORGIVENESS AND MERCY** (from Allah). By then, Qhaalid bin Waleed[r] had instilled a camp for Muhammad[s] outside Masjid e Haraam and when Muhammad[s] entered Makka like a Victorious Emperor but Humbled to Allah for the Gift of Victory over Makka, the beloved most Messenger of Allah stopped at the camp and made Sala’h to Thank Allah for the Tremendous Victory within few years of forced migration to Madina from Makka.

Once he completed the Prayers of Thanks to Allah, Prophet[s] immediately marched to the Holy Structure of Kaaba the FIRST EVER WORSHIPPING PLACE ON EARTH OF MONOTHEISM i.e. OF WORSHIPPING ALLAH ALONE that was unfortunately for centuries instilled with about 360 idols instilled by the pagans of Makka. Muhammad[s] straight away entered into the Kaaba and he[s] knocked down all idols instilled at kaaba while constantly reciting an Aayat of the **Al Qur'an** : Sura Bani Israel : **17** Aayat : **81** : ***Wa Qhul Jaa-al Haq wa Zahaq-al Baatil Innal Baatila Kaana Zahooqha*** meaning **Say to them Truth has Arrived and Falsehood Perished for Falsehood is destined / bound to Perish**. After demolishing all the idols inside the Kaaba, Muhammad[s] on his ride then circumambulated [made Tawaaf of] the Kaaba. After completing circumambulation, Muhammad[s] summoned Usmaan bin Talha[r] to hand over the keys of Kaaba to him[s] and then Muhammad[s] opened the Door of Kaaba and entered inside and found the images [pictures] of Ibraaheem[a] and Ismaaeel[a], showing them both as performing divination by arrows. Muhammad[s] was angry on Qhuraiysh who in days of ignorance have made such images of the prophets and also instilled some idols inside the Kaaba too. Muhammad[s] then ordered that all idols be broken to pieces and all images and effigies to be permanently abolished. Once this job got done, Muhammad[s] faced the opposite direction of the Main door of Kaaba and prostrated to Allah several times and then went around in the Cube of Kaaba proclaiming Greatness to Allah and Worship for One and Only Allah. Then Muhammad[s] returned at the door of Kaaba and standing at the most elevated step of the door, he looked in grace and gladness at the huge number of Muslim Followers in Masjid e Haraam. All the 10,000 Muslims who accompanied him from Madina and all the Makkans who took shelter in Masjid e Haraam remained in pin drop silence looking towards Muhammad[s], who then began to address this huge gathering and said, **"THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH ALONE. HE HAS NO ASSOCIATES. HE MADE GOOD HIS PROMISE THAT HE MADE TO HIS SLAVE AND HELPED HIM AND DEFEATED ALL CONFEDRATES ALONE. BEAR IN MIND THAT EVERY CLAIM OF PRIVILEGE, WHETHER THAT OF BLOOD OR PROPERTY IS UNDER MY HEEL EXCEPT THAT OF THE CUSTODY OF AL KAABA AND SUPPLYING WATER TO THE PILGRIMS. BEAR IN MIND THAT ANYONE WHO IS SLAIN EVEN THOUGH DELIBERATELY WITH CLUB OR A WHIP, FOR HIM THE BLOOD MONEY IS VERY SEVERE; A 100 CAMELS OF WHICH 40 SHALL BE PREGNANT. O PEOPLE OF THE QHURAIYSH ALLAH HAS ABOLISHED FOR YOU ALL PRIDE OF THE PRE-ISLAMIC ERA AND ALL PRIDE IN YOUR ANCESTRY; ALL MEN ARE DESCENDANTS OF AADAM[a] AND AADAM[a] WAS MADE FROM DUST.** He[s] then recited in Arabic from **Al Qur'an** : Sura Hujuraat : **49** Aayat : **13** which translated means as : **O MANKIND! VERILY WE CREATED ALL OF YOU FROM A SINGLE PAIR OF MALE AND FEMALE AND MADE YOU INTO NATIONS AND TRIBES TO RECOGNIZE EACH**

OTHER AND THE MOST HONORED OF YOU IN THE SIGHT OF ALLAH IS THE ONE MOST PIOUS". Then Muhammad[s] further said, "O People of Qhuraiysh what do you think of the treatment that I am about to accord you"? There upon the Qhuraiysh replied in a chorus and said, "O Noble brother and son of a Noble brother! We expect nothing but goodness from you" Muhammad[s] then said to the Qhuraiysh, "I SPEAK TO YOU IN THE SAME WORDS AS YUSUF[a] SPOKE TO HIS BROTEHRS" and then recited to them Al Qur'an : Sura Yusuf : 12 Aayat : 92 the meaning of which is : **No Reproach on you today; May Allah Forgive you and He is Most Merciful of those who Show Mercy** and then Muhammad[s] said to the Qhuraiysh, "GO YOUR WAY FOR YOU ARE THE FREED ONES". – THE SEALED NECTAR – pgs : 466, 467. After this address, Muhammad[s] ordered the Keys of the Kaaba to remain with Usmaan bin Talha[r] and the responsibility of providing water to the Haajis [those performing holy pilgrimage to Makka] to remain with his paternal uncle, Abbas[r]. When the time for obligatory Sala'h approached, **Bilaal[r] Habashi** meaning Bilal the Negro, **Ascended the Cube of Kaaba** and standing on the roof of Kaaba **CALLED THE AZAAN** – The five times call, that the Muslims and the Non-Muslims hear from a Mosque as an open invitation to all mankind to suspend all worldly activities and rush to Worship Allah the True Creator. After the Sala'h, Muhammad[s] entered his aunt Umm e Haani's house and washed himself and offered Prayers of Victory or Prayers of Gratitude. Initially shedding the blood of nine worst of the criminals was granted even if they held to the curtains of Kaaba. But later some of them were pardoned except for Abdul Uzza, Abdullah bin Abu Saraah, Miqhyaas bin Sabaaba, Huwaiyris and a WOMAN SINGER. While Ikramaa the son of Muhammad[s]'s staunchest enemy who was killed in Badar i.e., Abu Jahal, was also pardoned, although he attacked and killed two Sahaaba[r] who had marched in Makka under the banner of Qhalid bin Waleed[r] during the Conquer of Makka. The worth to be mentioned here is HABBAAAR[r], who before accepting Islam, had fatally attacked and killed one of the daughters of Muhammad[s] while she was migrating from Makka to Madina and who died because of the injuries later. – THE SEALED NECTAR – pgs : 468, 469. Two chiefs of Qhuraiysh, **Safwaan bin Umaiya** and **Fudala bin Umaiy**r were also pardoned though the latter tried to assassinate Muhammad[s] while he[s] was circumambulating the Kaaba. Muhammad[s] again addressed the next day to the Qhuraiysh and instructed them to strictly adhere to the teachings of Islam and abandon all practices of Pre-Qur'anic Arabia. **FEAR OF THE ANSAAR** was that Muhammad[s] will now stay in Makka that was his homeland, his birthplace and will not return to Madina with them. Finding the Ansaar [Helpers of Madina], dull in behaviour, Muhammad[s] inquired from them as to what was the matter? Gathering courage, they mentioned to him[s] that they were dull because they feared that Muhammad[s] will now never return to Madina. But, Muhammad[s] immediately dismissed all their fears and said to them, "I have lived with you and will die with

you”(in Madina). **THE PLEDGE BEGINS** and all the pagan Makkans come to take the Shaahada to accept Islam and give a pledge to Muhammad[s]. Muhammad[s] also commanded them to fulfil all obligations laid down by Qur’an and never to commit murder of any innocent life again nor to commit adultery or fornication, nor to commit theft or dacoity, nor to go near the wealth and property of an orphan or anyone else that is not their rightful belonging, nor to indulge in intoxication, gambling, astrology and idol worship. Muhammad[s] then gave a BLANKET ORDER and said, **“WHOEVER TRULY BELIEVES IN ALLAH AND HEREAFTER SHALL NOT LEAVE ANY IDOL IN HIS / HER HOUSE WITHOUT BREAKING IT”**. – THE SEALED NECTAR – pgs : 471. Muhammad[s] then stayed in Madina for atleast 19 days and then before returning to Madina, he[s] dispatched at least 4 platoons and sent several missions even after returning to Madina, aiming to eliminate the last of all the symbols and icons of pre-Qur’anic Arabia.

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➤ **BATTLE OF HUNAIYN** happened because after the Conquest of Makka that stunned many Arab tribes of the Arabian Peninsula, yet there were a few tribes who were known as fierce and aggressive on battlefields, namely, branches of Hwaazin and Saaqhib, Nasr, Jusham, Saad bin Bakar and bani Hilaal who were all from Qhaiys Aiylaan, had decided not to surrender but to face the Muslim army under Muhammad[s]. Just NINETEEN DAYS AFTER RETURNING FROM MAKKA, Muhammad[s] prepared for the Battle of Hunaiyn and marched in the direction of Hunaiyn with 10,000 who participated in Conquest of Makka and an additional 2,000 new. An Army of 12,000 Muslims under Muhammad[s] began marching for Hunaiyn and some hypocrites and new reverts to Islam felt complacent at the large number of Muslim Army and its achievements. Some of them even boasted among each other saying that, ‘We shall not be defeated’. Allah Himself reported about their boasting in **Al Qur’an : Sura Tauba : 09 Aayat : 25, 26** and said, **“Assuredly Allah did help you in many battle-fields and on the day of Hunain: Behold! your great numbers elated you, but they availed you naught: the land, for all that it is wide, did constrain you, and you turned back in retreat. But Allah did pour His calm on the Messenger and on the Believers, and sent down forces which you saw not: He punished the Unbelievers; thus does He reward those without Faith”**. After a great struggle and loss of few lives, finally this battle was won by Muhammad[s] and the Muslims under him. Many idolators of Hunaiyn seeing the fierce-full offensive of the Muslims escaped Hunaiyn and rushed to save themselves in Taaif. A huge booty was collected from the battle of Hunaiyn that Muhammad[s] commanded to store at a place called Al Jiraana. The booty included 6,000 captives of war, 24,000 camels, 40,000 sheep and 4,000 ounces of silver. Muhammad[s] appointed Amr al Ghifari[r] to look after the booty till Muhammad[s] returned after completely defeating the idolators who have fled to Taaif and its surrounding areas.

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- **BATTLE OF TAAIF** was an extension of the battle of Hunaiyn. Qhalid bin Waleed[r] was appointed as the leader of the main platoon to enter Taaif while Muhammad[s] himself was to join him by capturing and clearing the surroundings of Taaif from the escaped idolators of Hunaiyn, who would otherwise have gathered strength to reattack Muslims in future. After a very long struggle of several weeks, finally Taaif fell to the Muslims and was conquered. Muhammad[s] then returned to Al Jiraana and after staying there for about 10 days began the distribution of the booty of war. After completing the distribution of booty of war of Hunaiyn and after settling the issue of uneasiness among the Ansaar about the policy of distribution of Muhammad[s] that went more to Makkans compared to Ansaar of Madina, Muhammad[s] then decided to go for Umra to Makka before returning to Madina. Finally, **Muhammad[s] after performing Umra**, appointed **Attaab bin Asad[r]** as the **Governor of Makka** and then returned to Madina during the last of the six nights of Dzul Qhada of 8 Hijri.

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- **INVASION OF TABUK** was one of the most important events of the life of Muhammad[s], that marked the Muslim Expansion on a vast land that now would touch the borders of the Byzantine Empire. After the victorious Battle of Mu'ta the Byzantine empire was preparing itself to avenge the Muslims and put an end to the growing strength of the Muslims before it could reach the mainland of Byzantine Empire. Caesar could not forget the benefits Muslims got from the battle of Mu'ta and Heraclius prepared a huge army to attack Muslims. Muhammad[s], the Messenger of Allah sensing the situation best and decided to fight the Byzantine army outside the borders of the Muslim ruled territory. The news of Byzantine Army preparing against the Muslims reached the Sahaaba[r] and for them it was something more than their lifetime imagination to now face the **MOST POWERFUL ARMY ON EARTH** of their time, the Byzantine Army, which by all worldly virtues was just too big than the Sahaaba[r] could imagine. But with Full Faith in Allah and Trust in the leadership of the Messenger of Allah, the Sahaaba[r] showed no signs of fear and gave their readiness by all means to answer any call by the Messenger of Allah. Muhammad[s] realizing the huge investment and fast preparation needed, *more than ever before*, announced firmly to contribute all that they can. Al Hamdulillah! the rich among the Sahaaba[r] submitted all they had and all the maximum they can while the poor were also so enthusiastic to have their participation for the Sake of Allah to Please Allah and to Support Messenger of Allah against the Most Powerful Army on earth that they too contributed their best, even though they may not have had enough food to eat for the day. Muslim women too contributed in competition with the Muslim Sahaaba[r] by giving away for the Pleasure of Allah in the Cause of Allah for the Cause of Islam all their belongings that they could like musk, armlets,

anklets, earrings and rings, for they did not want to be left out from the Cause of Fighting the Toughest Army in the World during that time. Such was the enthusiasm of the Muslims. BUT LIKE ALWAYS it were only the hypocrites who did not contribute and were in fact making a mockery of the Muslim Believers who were contributing by discouraging them by saying that how could so less of contribution stand against the Power of the World's Greatest Army and how could a few earrings and rings bring equipment equivalent in strength to defeat the Army most experienced on battlefield and with most heavy equipment. Allah Himself reported this in **Al Qur'an** in Sura Tauba : 09 Aayat : **79, 80** – ***"Those who criticize the contributors among the believers concerning [their] charities and [criticize] the ones who find nothing [to spend] except their effort, so they ridicule them - Allah will ridicule them, and they will have a painful punishment. Ask forgiveness for them, [O Muḥammad], or do not ask forgiveness for them. If you should ask forgiveness for them seventy times - never will Allah forgive them. That is because they disbelieved in Allah and His Messenger, and Allah does not guide the defiantly disobedient people"***. After collecting all contributions and preparing in the best possible capacities, Muhammad[s] led the Muslim army to Tabuk. When the Byzantines and their Arab allies learnt about the Muslim army marching to war with them, Allah instilled such a fear in their heart that without facing the Muslim Army, for which they were earlier preparing, now they scattered withing the empire and none came at borders to support their Arab Allies against Muhammad[s] and Sahaaba[r]. Muhammad[s] appointed Qhalid bin Waleed[r] as the Commander of a Platoon and sent him to siege the Castle of Tabuk and give them the option to surrender or face a war. Al Hamdulillah! the Arab tribes which saw their most powerful ally on earth, the Byzantine flee, leaving them in the lurch to face the Muslim Army, decided to surrender. Thus, Allah gave Muslims a Grand Victory against the Byzantine and their Arab Allies. Those who were not hypocrites but failed to participate in the decisive battle against the Byzantine because of some worldly duties that they unintentionally preferred over the Cause of Allah were punished by Allah by being socially boycotted by Muhammad[s] and all the Muslims in Madina, including their wives and children. They were three in number. But their sincere forgiveness was accepted by Allah and Allah Forgave them and reported the same in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Tauba : 09 Aayat : **118** : ***"(He turned in mercy also) to the three who were left behind; (they felt guilty) to such a degree that the earth seemed constrained to them, for all its spaciousness, and their (very) souls seemed straitened to them,- and they perceived that there is no fleeing from Allah (and no refuge) but to Himself. Then He turned to them, that they might repent: for Allah is Oft-Returning, Most Merciful"***.

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- **ABU BAKR[r] AND ALI[r] PERFORM HAJJ** in 9 Hijri. Muhammad[s] sent Abu Bakar[r] as the Deputy of Hajj leading Muslims in the rituals of Hajj. After Abu Bakar[r] left Madina with a delegation of Muslims for Hajj, Muhammad[s] sent Ali[r] with a message to be delivered to Makkans after the pilgrimage that the Muslims are free from obligations of the treaties made with idolators who have breached treaties and the Muslims will stand by the treaty till its fulfilment of terms with those non-Muslims who have not breached a single condition of the treaty. Finally, Abu Bakar Siddique[r] proclaimed that after this year none of the idolators and disbelievers will be allowed in Masjid e Haraam or will be allowed to circumambulated the Kaaba. This was also the Command of Allah in **Al Qur'an : 09 Aayat : 28** : ***"O ye who believe! Truly the Pagans are unclean; so let them not, after this year of theirs, approach the Sacred Mosque. And if ye fear poverty, soon will Allah enrich you, if He wills, out of His bounty, for Allah is All-knowing, All-wise"***.

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- **BATTLES MUHAMMAD[s] FOUGHT & HOW MANY DID HE[s] KILL** is basically a matter of difference of opinion based on various historical records. During the lifetime of Muhammad[s] at least more than 90 Military expeditions took place of which in about 28 to 29 battles Muhammad[s] himself participated as a Leader and by himself, Muhammad[s] fought atleast **8 MAJOR BATTLES**. By the sword of Muhammad[s] all historians have undisputedly recorded that **MUHAMMAD[s] ON BATTLEFIELD KILLED ONLY ONE NON-MUSLIM BY HIS SWORD**.
- **FAREWELL PILGRIMAGE OF MUHAMMAD[s]** was performed by him in **10 Hijri**. Muhammad[s] left Madina to perform Hajj on the last four days of the eleventh month of Muslim calendar i.e. Dzul Qhaayida and reached Makka on the **4th of Dzul Hijja / 10 Hijri**. As soon as he entered Masjid al Haraam, he[s] instantly performed circumambulation of the Kaaba and then did *Sayee* i.e. that seven rounds on the mount of Safa and Marwa and then without relieving himself of Ihraam [as he was performing Hajj e Qhiraan], stayed on a high place of Makka called Al Hajun. Then after performing Fajar in Makka, on the **8th day of Dzul Hijja** also called the day of *Tarviyaah*, he left for **Mina** and stayed there the remaining day, performed Zuhar, Asar, Maghrib Isha and Fajar of next morning. On **9th day of Dzul-Hijja**, Muhammad[s] stayed at Mina till sun rose and then he started for **Arafaat** and after reaching Arafaat, Muhammad[s] stayed in his camp till Zuhar and at the time of Zuhar ordered that his she-camel Qhaswa be prepared for him and then he rode it till he reached the place where about 124,000 Muslims both men and women were gathered and then he addressed them the following: **O people! Listen to what I say. I do not know whether I will ever meet you at this place after this year. Your blood, your property and your honor are as sacred as this day, this month and this city (Makka and its surroundings). Behold! All practices of paganism and**

ignorance are now under my feet. The blood revenge of the Days of Ignorance (pre-Qur'anic era) are remitted. The first claim of blood I abolish is that of ibn e Rabi'a bin Haaris who was being nursed in the tribe of Sa'd and whom Huzaiyl killed. Usury (Interest economy-based dealings of all kinds) is forbidden and I make a beginning by remitting the amount of interest which Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib has to receive. Verily it is remitted entirely. O people! Fear Allah concerning women. Verily you have taken them on the security of Allah and have made their persons lawful unto you by Words of Allah. It is incumbent upon them to honor your conjugal rights and not to commit acts of impropriety which, if they do, you have authority to chastise them, yet not severely. If your wives refrain from impropriety and are faithful to you, clothe and feed them suitably. Verily I have left among you Book of Allah. If you hold fast to it, you shall never go astray. O People! I am not succeeded by a Prophet and you are not succeeded by a Nation. So, I recommend you to Worship your Lord, to Pray Five Prayers, to fast in Ramazan, to pay Zakaat of your provision willingly. I recommend you to perform pilgrimage (Hajj & Umra) to the Sacred House of your Lord and to obey those in authority over you, then you will be awarded to enter the Paradise of your Lord.

– *Wa Antum Tusaa-aloona 'Anni Famaa Antum Qhaayiloon* - **And you will be asked about me So what will you say?** Sahaaba[r] replied : *Nash-had Annaka Qhad Ballaghta wa Addaiyta wa Nasaakta* – **We bear witness that you have conveyed the Message and fulfilled your mission.** Muhammad[s] then raised his forefinger towards the sky and moved it down towards the people while saying – *Allahumm-ash-hadd* – **O Allah Bear Witness** (Muhammad[s] said this phrase thrice). As soon as Muhammad[s] delivered this speech, Allah Revealed to him[s] the following Aayat of the **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ma'ida : 05 Aayat : 03 : ***This Day I Have perfected your Deen [religion] for you Completed My Favor upon you and have chosen Islam for you as your Deen*** (Religion). Bilal[r] called Azaan twice and then Muhammad[s] made Zuhar and as soon as Muhammad[s] completed Zuhar, Bilal[r] proclaimed Iqhaama again and Muhammad[s] made Asar combined with Zuhar. Then Muhammad[s] mounted his ride and returned to his camp on Arafaat and stayed in his camp while facing the Qhibla till about when sky turned a little yellow, then he took Usama[r], who sat behind Muhammad[s] and they both rode to a place called **Muzdalifa** where Muhammad[s] offered **Maghrib** and **Ishaa** with One Azaan and two iqhaama before each Sala'h. Then Muhammad[s] laid down there till it was time for Fajar and after performing Fajar, Muhammad[s] on the **10th Dzil Hijja** moved towards *Al Mash'ar al Haraam*. He faced towards Qhibla [Kaaba] and supplicated **ALLAH IS THE GREATEST THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH** and remained there till it was clear morning, after which he started his journey to Mina before sun rose high by taking behind him Fazal bin Abbas[r]. Muhammad[s] moved little faster at Muhassir valley and then took the middle road that led to **Jamraah** (Jamaraah al kubraa also called

as Jamrah Aqhaba and Jamrah al U'la), where he stopped and pelted 7 pebbles and while pelting each pebble, he[s] said ALLAH IS THE GREATEST. Then Muhammad[s] set off to the sacrificial place where Muhammad[s] slaughtered 63 camels and then asked Ali[r] to sacrifice the remaining 37 camels of the total 100 camels. Muhammad[s] made Ali[r] his representative for sacrificing the remaining camels. A piece of meat from each sacrificed animal was asked to be cooked in a pot and then ate from it and drank the soup. Muhammad[s] then mounted his camel and went straight to Kaaba, circumambulated it and performed his Tawaaf e Ifaada. Then he made Zuhar and then went near ZAM ZAM where banu Abdul Muttalib were serving water to the pilgrims and he too drank a container of water till his fill. Muhammad[s] then spent the days of Tashreeq i.e. 11th, 12th and 13th Dzil Hijja in Mina teaching about Islam and Remembering Allah. On 13th of Dzil Hijja, Muhammad[s] left for Makka from Mina and stayed at a place called Bani Kinaanaa and performed his Zuhar and stayed there to perform Isha and after Isha took a nap for a while and then mounted his camel to reach Kaaba and perform his TAWAAF ul VIDAA [The Farewell Circumambulation]. He[s] ordered all the Sahaaba[r] to do the same. Upon the accomplishment of all his religious rituals, Muhammad[s] started his journey back to Madina. But he returned to Madina, not to rest but to resume his Struggle in the Way of Allah.

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- **THE LAST EXPEDITION** was to avenge the Byzantine empire that started killing those Arabs who were earlier allied with them but have now embraced Islam. Muhammad[s] under the very young leadership of Usaama bin Zaiyd[r], started to mobilize a large army and commanded that the Muslim horses tread the lands of Al Baqha and Ad-Darum of Palestine in order to frighten the Byzantines and to implant confidence in the hearts of the Muslim Arabs living at the borders touching the Byzantine empire. An enormous army under the leadership of Usaama bin Zaiyd[r] departed from Madina and stayed at a place called Jurf, just about 3 miles outside Madina then. An anxiety-provoking news then reached the army about the sickness of the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad[s] and the further marching of the army was delayed as everyone were eager to learn as to what Allah had Willed as regards to His Messenger, Muhammad[s].

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- **MUHAMMAD[s] IN HIS LAST DAYS OF LIFE** When the Call to Islam grew complete and the Dawn of Islam rose on the entire Arabian Peninsula, Messenger of Allah started to develop certain grave symptoms, that could be perceived through his statements and deeds since Ramazan of the 10th Hijri. **THE START OF THE ILLNESS** was sensed when Muhammad[s] complained of high fever and headache while returning from Baqhi al Gharqhad (popularly referred as Jannatul Baqhi – the

Graveyard near Masjid e Nabuvvi, Madina) on the 29th of the Muslim calendar's month, Safar in the 11th Hijri. **FIVE DAYS BEFORE DEATH** on Wednesday, the Prophet's temperature rose very high and he even fainted suffering from pain. He[s] would say again and again, "Pour out water on me seven *Qhiraab*" [water skin]. As soon as he felt better then he would immediately go to the Masjid e Nabuvvi to offer Sala'h. After offering Salah he gathered people around him and said, "Curse of Allah upon Jews and Christians who made the Graves of their Prophets a Worshipping place" – **Buqhari** : Vol : 01 Hadees : 437. Then he said, "*Laa Tattaahizu Qhabri wa Sanan Yu'bad* - Do not make my grave a worshipped idol". **Muatta Imaam Maalik** : English Reference : Book 09 Hadees : 88 (sunnah.com). After saying this, he[s] offered himself to the people and asked them to repay any injuries he might have inflicted on them. Then he descended the pulpit, performed Zuhar and after Sala'h, he returned to the pulpit and resumed his speech and then a Sahaabi[r] said that Muhammad[s] owed him 3 Dirhams. So, Muhammad[s] said, "O Fazal pay him the money". Then he said to the people to acknowledge all the favors of Ansaar and said that the Ansaar of Madina [Helpers who helped Muhammad[s] and all migrants from Makka] are my family and with them I found shelter. He said to the people to overlook all the faults of Ansaar. Then Muhammad[s] said, "Allah the Greatest has given a Slave of His, the opportunity to make a choice between whatever he desires of Allah's Provisions in this world and what He keeps for him in Hereafter. But the Slave chose the Latter". Hearing this Abu Bakr[r] wept like a small child and people were amazed as to why Abu Bakar[r] wept. After the demise of Muhammad[s], people realized that Abu Bakr[r] understood that Muhammad[s] mentioned about himself choosing Hereafter over living more in this world. Finally, before leaving the Masjid, Muhammad[s] also said, "I am most obliged to Abu Bakar[r] for the favor and company of his property. If I were to make any other Qhaleel (most intimate friend) except Allah, I would have chosen Abu Bakar[r] as a friend of mine. But for him I feel affection in brotherhood of Islam. No gate shall be kept open in the Masjid except that of Abu Bakr[r] – **Buqhari** : Vol : 01 Hadees : 466. **FOUR DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH** that is on Thursday, called the people and said I want to write something so that you will never fall into error. Upon this Umar[r] said to the people, "*The Prophet of Allah is suffering from acute pain and you have the Qur'an with you; the Book of Allah is sufficient unto you. When some others present there argued with Umar[r] asking him to allow Muhammad[s] to write. When the noise of argument grew, Muhammad[s] asked all of them to go away and leave him alone*". – **Buqhari** : Vol : 09 Hadees : 7366. On that day, Muhammad[s] performed evening prayers and returned home and the severity of his sickness grew so much that he could not go out to perform Sala'h in the Masjid and asked Aayisha[r] to ask Abu Bakar[r] to lead the Prayers. Aayisha[r] insisted three or four times, that her father Abu Bakar[r] to be excused because of his gentleness. But Muhammad[s] refused and said, "You

[women] are like the women of Yusuf [Joseph]. Convey my Message to Abu Bakar[r]". **Abu Bakr[r] lead 17 Prayers during the lifetime of Muhammad[s]. DAY OR TWO PRIOR TO DEATH** Muhammad[s] felt he was well and so he leaned on two men and went to the Masjid to lead the Sala'h of Zuhar. Abu Bakr[r] who was about to lead the prayers saw Muhammad[s] and instantly withdrew to wait for Muhammad[s] to lead the Sala'h. Muhammad[s] with a gesture said to let him be seated next to Abu Bakr[r] and they seated him to the left of Abu Bakr[r]. Then Muhammad[s] led the Sala'h while Abu Bakr[r] would raise his voice at every *ALLAH u AKBAR* – ALLAH IS THE GREATEST the Prophet[s] said. **A DAY BEFORE HIS DEATH** that was a Sunday, Muhammad[s] set all his slaves free, paid as charity the seven dinars he owned and gave his weapons as a present to the Muslims. When night fell, Aayisha[r] had to borrow some oil from neighbor to lit the oil lantern. Even his coat of armour was deposited as security to a Jew for 30 Sa' of barley. **LAST DAY OF MUHAMMAD[s]'s LIFE** was a Monday, 12th of Rabiul Awwal. The Sahaaba[r] were surprised to see Muhammad[s] lift the curtain of Aayisha's[r] room, look at them smiling cheerfully. Abu Bakr[r] withdrew and retreated to the first row of Sahaaba[r] standing for Sala'h, thinking that he[s] wanted to lead the Sala'h. Then Muhammad[s] gestured them to continue their Sala'h and went into the room and drew down the curtain. Allah's Messenger was not alive for the Next Prayer at Zuhar. **MUHAMMAD[s] BREATHES HIS LAST** and these last moments were described by Aayisha[r] who said that when the pangs of death started, she[r] made him lean against her. It was thus in this position that Muhammad[s] breathed his last. Aayisha[r] would often say in her life that one of Allah's Favors on her was that Allah's Messenger died in her house while she was still alive. He[s] died between my chest and neck while leaning against me. Allah honored me, as his saliva mixed with mine at his death because the *Siwaak / miswaak* that her brother Abdur Rahman bin Abu Bakr[r] brought, with the permission of Muhammad[s], she would chew it in her mouth so as to soften it and when it became soft she would give it to Muhammad[s] and then he would brush his teeth as good as he could. There was a bowl of water and Muhammad[s] dipped his hand in it and wiped his face with it and said, "**LAA ILAAHA ILLALLAH - INNAL MAOUTI SAKARAAT**" - There is No God but Allah - verily Death is full of agonies". Muhammad[s] then raised his hand or finger and looking towards the ceiling moved his lips and Aayisha[r] said that she went close to the lips of Muhammad[s] to hear what he was saying and she said that Muhammad[s] said, "*With those on whom you have bestowed your Grace with the Prophets the Truthful Ones the Martyrs and the Good Doers. O Allah Forgive me and have Mercy upon me and join me to the most exalted Companionship in the High*". He repeated the last words thrice that is, "*The most exalted Companionship in the High*". Aayisha[r] said then his hand slowly came down and he breathed his last. **INNA**

LILLAHI WAS INNA ILAIYHI RAAJIOON – Veriy All Belongs to Allah and to Him is our Return...

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➤ **FAREWELL PREPARATIONS AND BURIAL** The body of Muhammad[s] with clothes on was washed by Ali[r], Abbas[r] and his two sons, Al Fazl[r] and Qhatm[r], the freed Slave of Muhammad[s] by the name Shaqhran[r], Usaama bin Zaiyd[r] and Aws[r]. Abbas[r] and his two sons moved his body side to side while Usama[r] and Shaqhran[r] poured the water and Aws[r] leant the body of Muhammad[s] against himself. Muhammad[s]'s body was washed 3 times with water and berry leaves. Water used to give him bath was from Sa'd bin Qhatam's well from which Muhammad[s] would drink the water. He was then shrouded with 3 white Yemeni Cotton sheets with neither a turban nor a shirt. Abu Bakr[r] said that he heard the Muhammad[s] say that the prophets are buried where they die, so Abu Talha[r] lifted the bed on which Muhammad[s] died and underneath it was dug and cut the ground for his grave. It was *Lahad type* of grave with a niche on the side. Sahaaba[r] entered the room and prayed 10 by 10 each time but individually without an Imaam to lead the Prayers. The first to Pray were the people of his tribe then the emigrants and then the Ansaar and then the women followed by the young. This lasted till Wednesday night till he was finally buried in the grave and covered.

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➤ **FAMILY OF MUHAMMAD[s]**

WIVES OF MUHAMMAD(s)

1. Qhadija[r] d/o Qhuvailid
2. Sauda[r] d/o Zama'
3. Aayisha[r] d/o Abu Bakr[r]
4. Hafsa[r] d/o Umar[r]
5. Zaiynab[r] d/o Qhuzaiyma
6. Umm e Salaama[r] d/o Abu Umayya
7. Zaiynab[r] d/o Jahash
8. Juveriya[r] d/o Al Haaris

9. Umm e Habeeba[r] d/o Abu Sufiyaan[r]

10. Safiyya[r] d/o Huayi bin Aqhtab

11. Maiymoona[r] d/o Al Haaris

Above-mentioned wives were those with whom Muhammad[s] consummated Nikah

12. Imra bani Kilaab – Muhammad[s] **did not consummate Nikah with her**

13. Asma from Kinda - Muhammad[s] **did not consummate Nikah with her**

14. SLAVE GIRL Gifted to him by Zaiynab bint Jahash[r]

15. SLAVE GIRL Jameela[r]

16. SLAVE GIRL Rihaana[r]

17. SLAVE GIRL Maariya Qhibtiya[r] who gave birth to a son of Muhammad[s] named Ibraaheem[r].

During the lifetime of Muhammad[s] his two wives passed away. They were Qhadija[r] and Zaiynab[r].

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CHILDREN OF MUHAMMAD[s]

1. ZAINAB[r] d/o Muhammad[s] and Qhadija[r]
2. RUQHAYYA[r] d/o Muhammad[s] and Qhadija[r]
3. UMM e KULSOOM[r] d/o Muhammad[s] and Qhadija[r]
4. FATIMA[r] d/o Muhammad[s] and Qhadija[r]
5. QHAASIM[r] son of Muhammad[s] and Qhadija[r]
6. ABDULLAH[r] son of Muhammad[s] and Qhadija[r]
7. IBRAAHEEM[r] son of Muhammad[s] and Maariya Qhibtiya[r]

Chronologically speaking, Qhaasim[r] was the first child to be born to Muhammad[s] and Qhadija[r] followed by four daughters and then followed by a son, while the last son Ibraaheem[r] was born to the Slave Girl, Maariya Qhibtiya[r]. Moreover, all the three sons of Muhammad[s] died when they were still infants and even all the daughters passed away under 30 years of age according to available historical records.

OBLIGATION OF OBEYING MUHAMMAD[s] IN THE LIGHT OF QUR'AN

- ✓ It is not fitting for a Believer, man or woman, when a matter has been decided by Allah and His Messenger to have any *other* option after that Decision: if any one disobeys Allah and His Messenger, he is indeed on a clearly wrong Path. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : 33 Aayat : 36
- ✓ But no, by your Lord, they [Muslims] can have no (True) Faith, until they make you (Muhammad[s]) *their* Judge in all matters [of life] between them, and without any burden find full comfort in your decision/s and accept your decision/s with the fullest conviction. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Nisa : 04 Aayat : 65
- ✓ He who obeys the Messenger, obeys Allah: But if any turn away, We have not sent you[Muhammad(s)] to watch over their (evil deeds). **Al Qur'an** : Sura Nisa : 04 Aayat : 80
- ✓ And whoever opposes the Messenger after Guidance (Qur'an) has become clear to him/her and follows a way other than the way of the Muslim believers - We shall leave him/her in the path he/she has chosen [in life other than acceptable by Allah], and land him in Hell,- what an Evil refuge! **Al Qur'an** : Sura Nisa : 04 Aayat : 115
- ✓ Say: "If ye do love Allah, Follow me: Allah will love you and forgive you your sins: For Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful." **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aal e Imran : 03 Aayat : 31
- ✓ Say, " **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER**. But if you turn away - then indeed, Allah does not like the disbelievers." **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aal e Imran : 03 Aayat : 32
- ✓ And **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER** that you may obtain mercy. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aal e Imran : 03 Aayat : 132
- ✓ O you who have believed, **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER** and those in authority among you. And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger, if you should believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is the best [way] and best in result. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Nisa : 04 Aayat : 59
- ✓ And **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER** and beware. And if you turn away - then know that upon Our Messenger is only [the responsibility for] clear notification. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ma'ida : 05 Aayat : 92
- ✓ O you who have believed, **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER** and do not turn from him while you hear [his order]. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Anfaal : 08 Aayat : 20

- ✓ O you who have believed, **RESPOND TO ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER** when he calls you to that which gives you life. And know that Allah intervenes between a man and his heart and that to Him you will be gathered. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Anfaal : 08 Aayat : 24
- ✓ And **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER**; and fall into no disputes[*between yourselves*], then *in that case* you lose courage and your power departs; and be patient and persevering: For Allah is with those who patiently persevere: **Al Qur'an** : Sura Anfaal : 08 Aayat : 46
- ✓ And whoever **OBEYS ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER** and fears Allah and is conscious of Him - it is those who are the attainers of Ultimate Success. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Noor : 24 Aayat : 52
- ✓ Say: " **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER**: but if ye turn away, he is only responsible for the duty placed on him and ye for that placed on you. If ye obey him, ye shall be on right guidance. The Messenger's duty is only to preach the clear (Message). **Al Qur'an** : Sura Noor : 24 Aayat : 54
- ✓ The desert Arabs say, "We believe." Say, "Ye have no faith; but ye (only) say, 'We have submitted our wills to Allah,' For not yet has Faith entered your hearts. But if ye **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER**, He will not belittle aught of your deeds: for Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful." **Al Qur'an** : Sura Hujuraat : 49 Aayat : 14
- ✓ Have you feared to present before your consultation charities? Then when you do not and Allah has forgiven you, then [at least] establish prayer and give Zakāh and **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER**. And Allah is Aware of what you do. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Mujaadila' : 58 Aayat : 13
- ✓ And **OBEY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER**; but if you turn away - then upon Our Messenger is only [the duty of] clear notification. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Taghaabun : 64 Aayat : 12

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MUHAMMAD[s] IN THE LIGHT OF QUR'AN – An Understanding from few Aayaat

- ✓ Say, "O mankind! I am the Messenger of Allah, sent to all of you, to Him Belongs the dominion of the Heavens and the Earth; there is no god but He; it is He that gives both life and death. So, believe in Allah and His Messenger, the Unlettered Prophet, who believes in Allah and His words" (The Qur'an); follow him (Muhammad[s]) that (so) you all may be Guided". **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aaraaf : 07 Aayat : 158

- ✓ And We have not sent you but as a Messenger to entire mankind giving them glad tidings and warning them, but most of them mankind do not understand. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Saba : **34** Aayat : **28**
- ✓ And [mention] when Jesus, the son of Mary, said, "O Children of Israel, indeed I am the messenger of Allah to you confirming what came before me of the Torah and bringing good tidings of a messenger to come after me, whose name is **Aḥmad**(Another Name of Muhammad[s])."¹ But when he (Muhammad[s]) came to them with clear evidences, they said, "This is obvious magic." **Al Qur'an** : Sura Saff : **61** Aayat : **06**
- ✓ Those who follow the Messenger, the unlettered prophet, whom they find written [i.e., described] in what they have of the Torah and the Gospel, who enjoins upon them what is right and prohibits them from what is wrong and makes lawful for them what is good and forbids them from what is evil and relieves them of their burden¹ and the shackles which were upon them. So they who have believed in him, honored him, supported him and followed the light which was sent down with him - it is those who will be the successful. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aaraaf : **07** Aayat : **157**
- ✓ It is He Who has sent amongst the Unlettered a messenger from among themselves, to rehearse to them His Signs, to sanctify them, and to instruct them in Scripture (The Qur'an) and Wisdom (*Explanation and Practice according to Muhammad[s]*), although they had been, before, in manifest error. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Jum'ua : **62** Aayat : **02**
- ✓ "**Muḥammad** is the Messenger of Allah....." **Al Qur'an** : Sura Fata'h : **48** Aayat : **29**
- ✓ And those who believe and do righteous deeds and believe in what has been sent down upon **Muḥammad** - and it is the truth from their Lord - He will remove from them their misdeeds and amend their condition. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Muhammad[s] : **47** Aayat : **02**
- ✓ **Muḥammad** is not but a messenger. [Other] messengers have passed on before him. So, if he was to die or be killed, would you turn back on your heels [to unbelief]? And he who turns back on his heels will never harm Allah at all; but Allah will reward the grateful. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aal e Imran : **03** Aayat : **144**
- ✓ **Muhammad** is not the father of any of your men, but (he is) the Messenger of Allah, and the Seal of the Prophets: and Allah has full knowledge of all things. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : **33** Aayat : **40**
- ✓ Truly you will die (one day), and truly they (too) will die (one day). **Al Qur'an** : Sura Zumar : **39** Aayat : **30**

- ✓ Your companion [i.e., **Muḥammad(s)**] has not strayed, nor has he erred. Nor does he speak from [his own] inclination. It is no less than inspiration sent down to him. Taught to him by one intense in strength [i.e., Gabriel]. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Najam : **53** Aayaat : **02** to **05**
- ✓ And You (**Muhammad[s]** is established) on an exalted standard of character. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Qhalam : **68** Aayat : **04**
- ✓ And raised high (till eternity) for you [**Muhammad(s)**] your repute. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Nashra'h : **94** Aayat : **04**
- ✓ And We have not sent you [**Muḥammad(s)**], except as a mercy to the worlds. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ambiya : **21** Aayat : **107**
- ✓ Glory be to the One Who took His servant 'Muḥammad' by night from the Sacred Mosque to the Farthest Mosque whose surroundings We have blessed, so that We may show him some of Our signs.¹ Indeed, He² alone is the All-Hearing, All-Seeing. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Bani Israel : **17** Aayat : **01**
- ✓ See how they call you names 'O Prophet'! So they have gone so 'far' astray that they cannot find the 'Right' Way. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Bani Israel : **17** Aayat : **48**
- ✓ And from [last part of] the night, pray (Tahjjud) with it [i.e., recitation of the Qur'ān] as additional [Sala'h / Prayer] for you (Muhammad[s]); it is expected that your Lord will resurrect you to a praised station. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Bani Israel : **17** Aayat : **79**
- ✓ Behold! Allah took the covenant of the prophets, saying: "I give you a Book and Wisdom; then comes to you a messenger, confirming what is with you; do ye believe in him and render him help." Allah said: "Do ye agree, and take this my Covenant as binding on you?" They said: "We agree." He said: "Then bear witness, and I am with you among the witnesses." **Al Qur'an** : Sura Aal e Imran : **03** Aayat : **81**
- ✓ The Prophet is closer to the Believers than their own selves, and his wives are their mothers.....**Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : **33** Aayat : **06**
- ✓ Now has come unto you a Messenger (**Muhammad[s]**) from amongst yourselves: it grieves him that you should perish: ardently anxious is he over you: to the Believers is he most kind and merciful. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Tauba : **09** Aayat : **128**
- ✓ You [mankind] have indeed in the Messenger of Allah a beautiful pattern (of conduct) for any one whose hope is in Allah and the Final Day, and who engages much in the Praise of Allah. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : **33** Aayat : **21**

- ✓ And Allah would not punish them while you (**Muhammad[s]**) are amongst them, nor will He punish them while they seek (Allah's) Forgiveness. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Anfaal : 08 Aayat : 33
- ✓ O Messenger! proclaim (Qur'an to mankind) which has been Revealed to you from your Lord; If you failed to do so (Proclaim Qur'an to mankind), then you have not fulfilled the Mission of Messenger hood; And Allah will defend you from people (who are impish/mischievous); For Allah does not Guide who reject Faith[deliberately]. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ma'ida : 05 Aayat : 67
- ✓ O Prophet, indeed We have sent you as a witness and a bringer of good tidings and a warner. And one who invites [mankind] to Allah, by His permission, and an illuminating lamp. And give good tidings to the believers that they will have from Allah great bounty. And do not obey the disbelievers and the hypocrites and disregard their annoyance, and rely upon Allah. And sufficient is Allah as Disposer of affairs. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : 33 Aayaat : 45 to 48
- ✓ O Prophet, indeed We have made lawful to you your wives to whom you have given their due compensation[maher / dower] and those your right hand possesses from what Allah has returned to you [of captives] and the daughters of your paternal uncles and the daughters of your paternal aunts and the daughters of your maternal uncles and the daughters of your maternal aunts who emigrated with you and a believing woman if she gives herself to the Prophet [and] if the Prophet wishes to marry her; [this is] only for you, excluding the [other] believers. We certainly know what We have made obligatory upon them concerning their wives and those their right hands possess, [but this is for you] in order that there will be upon you no discomfort [i.e., difficulty]. And ever is Allah Forgiving and Merciful. It is not lawful for thee (to marry more) women after this, nor to change them for (other) wives, even though their beauty attracts you, except any your right hand should possess (as handmaidens): and Allah doth watch over all things. O you who have believed, do not enter the houses of the Prophet except when you are permitted for a meal, without awaiting its readiness. But when you are invited, then enter; and when you have eaten, disperse without seeking to remain for conversation. Indeed, that [behavior] was troubling the Prophet, and he is shy of [dismissing] you. But Allah is not shy of the truth. And when you ask [his wives] for something, ask them from behind a partition. That is purer for your hearts and their hearts. And it is not [conceivable or lawful] for you to harm the Messenger of Allah or to marry his wives after him, ever. Indeed, that would be in the sight of Allah an enormity. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : 33 Aayaat : 50 to 54
- ✓ O Prophet, tell your wives and your daughters and the Muslim women to pull down over themselves [part] of their outer garments. That is more suitable that they will

be known and not be abused; And ever is Allah Forgiving and Merciful. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : **33** Aayat : **59**

- ✓ O Prophet, when you [or the Muslims] divorce the wife/wives, divorce them at their prescribed periods, and count (accurately), their prescribed periods [*3 menstruation cycles or 3 lunar months*]: And fear Allah your Lord: and turn them not out of your homes, nor shall they (themselves) leave, except in case they are guilty of some open lewdness; these are limits set by Allah: and any who transgresses the limits of Allah, does verily wrong his/her (own) soul: you do not know if Allah will bring about thereafter some new situation. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Talaah : **65** Aayaat : **01** to **02**
- ✓ Indeed, We have given you, [O Muḥammad], a clear victory: That Allah may forgive for you what preceded and what will follow of your sin [i.e., errors/mistakes] and complete His Favor upon you and Guide you to a Straight Path. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Fata'h : **48** Aayaat : **01** to **02**
- ✓ Say, [O Muḥammad], "Indeed, I have been commanded to worship Allah, [being] sincere to Him in religion. "And I am commanded to be the first of those who bow to Allah in Islam." Say: "I would, if I disobeyed my Lord, indeed have fear of the Penalty of a Mighty Day." Say, "Allah [alone] do I worship, sincere to Him in my religion. So, worship what you will besides Him." Say, "Indeed, the losers are the ones who will lose themselves and their families on the Day of Resurrection. Unquestionably, that is the manifest loss." **Al Qur'an** : Sura Zumar : **39** Aayaat : **11** to **15**
- ✓ Say: "Verily, my Lord hath Guided me to a way that is Straight,- a religion of right,- the path (trod) by Abraham the true in Faith, and he (certainly) joined not gods with Allah." Say: "Indeed, my prayer and my service of sacrifice, my life and my death, are (all) for Allah, the Cherisher of the Worlds: No partner has He. And this I have been commanded, and I am the first [among you] of the Muslims." Say: "Shall I seek for (my) Cherisher other than Allah, when He is the Cherisher of all things (that exist)? Every soul draws the burden of its deeds / actions on none but its own self: no bearer of burdens can bear the burden of another. Your goal in the end is towards Allah: He will tell you the truth of the things in which you disputed." **Al Qur'an** : Sura An'aam : **06** Aayaat : **161** to **164**
- ✓ Indeed, it [Revelation of Qur'ān] is the word of a noble Messenger. And it is not the word of a poet; little do you believe. Nor is it the word of a soothsayer: little admonition it is ye receive. [Qur'an] a Revelation from the Lord of the worlds. And if the messenger (Muhammad[s]) were to invent any Sayings in Our Name (then) We would have seized him by the right hand And We should certainly then cut off the artery of his heart [or jugular vein] And there is no one of you who could prevent [Us]

from him. But verily this is a Message for the Allah-fearing. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Haaqhqhaa : **69** Aayaat : **40** to **48**

- ✓ Then the Messenger will say: "O my Lord! These are *from* my people (my Ummat) who migrated from the Qur'an (disobeying the Commands in the Qur'an)". **Al Qur'an** : Sura Furqhaan : **25** Aayat : **30**
- ✓ So, Remind [O Muḥammad(s)]; you are only a reminder. You are not over them a controller and Manager of their deeds/affairs. However, he/she who turns away and disbelieves; Allah will *certainly* punish him/her with a mighty Punishment. Indeed, to Us is their return. Then it will be for Us to call them to account. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ghaashiya : **88** Aayaat : **21** to **26**
- ✓ Indeed, [O Muhammad], you do not guide whom you like [*among mankind*], but Allah Guides whom He wills. And He is most knowing of the [*rightly*] guided. **Al Qur'an** : Sura Qhasas : **28** Aayat : **56**

These Notes Are By Br. Imran, President, IREF – Islamic Research & Educational Foundation

MUHAMMAD[s] **IN THE LIGHT OF HADEES** – An Understanding from few Ahaadees

- Muhammad[s] said that he has **5 NAMES** and they are : **Muhammad(s)** – The Praised One, **Ahmed(s)** – The Praise Worthy, **al Maahi(s)** - through whom Allah eliminates infidelity/disbelief, **al Haashir** – first of all to be resurrected on Day of Judgment, **al Aaqhib** – Last and Final of all the Prophets till eternity. Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : **04** H : **3532**
- The Prophet (ﷺ) said "None of you will have faith till he loves me more than his father, his children and all mankind." Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : **04** H : **15**
- I heard Muawiya bin Abi Sufyan delivering a sermon. He said, "I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) saying, "If Allah wants to do a favor to somebody, He bestows on him, the gift of understanding the Qur'an and Sunna. I am but a distributor, and Allah is the Giver. The state of this nation will remain good till the Hour is established, or till Allah's Order comes." Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : **09** H : **7312**
- I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Who will be the luckiest person who will gain your intercession on the Day of Resurrection?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Abu Huraira! I have thought that none will ask me about this Hadith before you, as I know your longing for the (learning of) Hadiths. The luckiest person who will have my intercession on the Day of Resurrection will be the one who said, 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allah,' sincerely from the bottom of his heart." Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : **08** H : **6570**

- "Every Prophet has a (special) supplication which is answered. Verily, I have reserved mine as intercession for my nation, and it shall reach, if Allah wills, those of them who die, not associating anything with Allah." **Tirmizi : Vol : 06 H : 3602**
- That he heard the Prophet (ﷺ) when somebody mentioned his uncle (i.e. Abu Talib), saying, "Perhaps my intercession will be helpful to him on the Day of Resurrection so that he may be put in a shallow fire reaching only up to his ankles. His brain will boil from it." Sahih **Buqhari : Vol : 05 H : 3885**
- The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "There was no prophet among the prophets but was given miracles because of which people had security or had belief, but what I was given was the Divine Inspiration which Allah revealed to me (i.e., Qur'an). So, I hope that my followers will be more than those of any other prophet on the Day of Resurrection." Sahih **Buqhari : Vol : 09 H : 7274**
- Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to us, "Honesty descended from the Heavens and settled in the roots of the hearts of men (faithful believers), and then the Qur'an was revealed and the people read the Qur'an, (and learnt it from it) and also learnt it from the Sunna." Both Qur'an and Sunna strengthened their (the faithful believers') honesty. Sahih **Buqhari : Vol : 09 H : 7276**
- The best talk (speech) is Allah's Book 'Qur'an), and the best way is the way of Muhammad, and the worst matters are the heresies (those new things which are introduced into the religion); and whatever you have been promised will surely come to pass, and you cannot escape (it). Sahih **Buqhari : Vol : 09 H : 7277**
- Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "All my followers will enter Paradise except those who refuse." They said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Who will refuse?" He said, "Whoever obeys me will enter Paradise, and whoever disobeys me is the one who refuses (to enter it)." Sahih **Buqhari : Vol : 09 H : 7280**
- The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Leave me as I leave you, for the people who were before you were ruined because of their questions and their differences over their prophets. So, if I forbid you to do something, then keep away from it. And if I order you to do something, then do of it as much as you can." Sahih **Buqhari : Vol : 09 H : 7288**
- The Prophet (ﷺ) did something as it was allowed from the religious point of view but some people refrained from it. When the Prophet (ﷺ) heard of that, he, after glorifying and praising Allah, said, "Why do some people refrain from doing something which I do? By Allah, I know Allah more than they." Sahih **Buqhari : Vol : 09 H : 7301**

- The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Mu'adh! Do you know what Allah's Right upon His slaves is?" I said, "Allah and His Apostle know best." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "To worship Him (Allah) Alone and to join none in worship with Him (Allah). Do you know what their right upon Him is?" I replied, "Allah and His Apostle know best." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Not to punish them (if they do so). Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : 09 H : 7373
- The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The keys of the unseen are five and none knows them but Allah: **(1)** None knows (the sex) what is in the womb, but Allah; **(2)** None knows what will happen tomorrow, but Allah; **(3)** None knows when it will rain, but Allah; **(4)** None knows where he will die, but Allah (knows that); (5) and none knows when the Hour will be established, but Allah." Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : 09 H : 7379
- The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allah will gather the believers on the Day of Resurrection in the same way (as they are gathered in this life), and they will say, 'Let us ask someone to intercede for us with our Lord that He may relieve us from this place of ours.' Then they will go to Adam and say, 'O Adam! Don't you see the people (people's condition)? Allah created you with His Own Hands and ordered His angels to prostrate before you, and taught you the names of all the things. Please intercede for us with our Lord so that He may relieve us from this place of ours.' Adam will say, 'I am not fit for this undertaking' and mention to them the mistakes he had committed, and add, "But you'd better go to Noah as he was the first Apostle sent by Allah to the people of the Earth.' They will go to Noah who will reply, 'I am not fit for this undertaking,' and mention the mistake which he made, and add, 'But you'd better go to Abraham, Khalil Ar-Rahman.' They will go to Abraham who will reply, 'I am not fit for this undertaking,' and mention to them the mistakes he made, and add, 'But you'd better go to Moses, a slave whom Allah gave the Torah and to whom He spoke directly' They will go to Moses who will reply, 'I am not fit for this undertaking,' and mention to them the mistakes he made, and add, 'You'd better go to Jesus, Allah's slave and His Apostle and His Word (Be: And it was) and a soul created by Him.' They will go to Jesus who will say, 'I am not fit for this undertaking, but you'd better go to Muhammad whose sins of the past and the future had been forgiven (by Allah).' So they will come to me and I will ask the permission of my Lord, and I will be permitted (to present myself) before Him. When I see my Lord, I will fall down in (prostration) before Him and He will leave me (in prostration) as long as He wishes, and then it will be said to me, 'O Muhammad! Raise your head and speak, for you will be listened to; and ask, for you will be granted (your request); and intercede, for your intercession will be accepted.' I will then raise my head and praise my Lord with certain praises which He has taught me, and then I will intercede. Allah will allow me to intercede (for a certain kind of people) and will fix a limit whom I will admit into Paradise. I will come back again, and when I see my Lord (again), I will fall down in prostration before Him, and He will leave me (in prostration) as long as He

wishes, and then He will say, 'O Muhammad! Raise your head and speak, for you will be listened to; and ask, for you will be granted (your request); and intercede, for your intercession will be accepted.' I will then praise my Lord with certain praises which He has taught me, and then I will intercede. Allah will allow me to intercede (for a certain kind of people) and will fix a limit to whom I will admit into Paradise, I will return again, and when I see my Lord, I will fall down (in prostration) and He will leave me (in prostration) as long as He wishes, and then He will say, 'O Muhammad! Raise your head and speak, for you will be listened to, and ask, for you will be granted (your request); and intercede, for your intercession will be accepted.' I will then praise my Lord with certain praises which He has taught me, and then I will intercede. Allah will allow me to intercede (for a certain kind of people) and will fix a limit to whom I will admit into Paradise. I will come back and say, 'O my Lord! None remains in Hell (Fire) but those whom Qur'an has imprisoned therein and for whom eternity in Hell (Fire) has become inevitable.' " The Prophet (ﷺ) added, "There will come out of Hell (Fire) everyone who says: 'La ilaha illal-lah,' and has in his heart good equal to the weight of a barley grain. Then there will come out of Hell (Fire) everyone who says: 'La ilaha illal-lah,' and has in his heart good equal to the weight of a wheat grain. Then there will come out of Hell (Fire) everyone who says: 'La ilaha illal-lah,' and has in his heart good equal to the weight of an atom (or a smallest ant). Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : 09 H : 7410

- Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "While I was at Mecca the roof of my house was opened and Gabriel descended, opened my chest, and washed it with Zamzam water. Then he brought a golden tray full of wisdom and faith and having poured its contents into my chest, he closed it. Then he took my hand and ascended with me to the nearest heaven, when I reached the nearest heaven, Gabriel said to the gatekeeper of the heaven, 'Open (the gate).' The gatekeeper asked, 'Who is it?' Gabriel answered: 'Gabriel.' He asked, 'Is there anyone with you?' Gabriel replied, 'Yes, Muhammad I is with me.' He asked, 'Has he been called?' Gabriel said, 'Yes.' So the gate was opened and we went over the nearest heaven and there we saw a man sitting with some people on his right and some on his left. When he looked towards his right, he laughed and when he looked toward his left he wept. Then he said, 'Welcome! O pious Prophet and pious son.' I asked Gabriel, 'Who is he?' He replied, 'He is Adam and the people on his right and left are the souls of his offspring. Those on his right are the people of Paradise and those on his left are the people of Hell and when he looks towards his right he laughs and when he looks towards his left he weeps.' Then he ascended with me till he reached the second heaven and he (Gabriel) said to its gatekeeper, 'Open (the gate).' The gatekeeper said to him the same as the gatekeeper of the first heaven had said and he opened the gate. Anas said: "Abu Dhar added that the Prophet (ﷺ) met Adam, Idris, Moses, Jesus and Abraham, he (Abu Dhar) did not mention on which heaven they were but he mentioned that he

(the Prophet (ﷺ)) met Adam on the nearest heaven and Abraham on the sixth heaven. Anas said, "When Gabriel along with the Prophet (ﷺ) passed by Idris, the latter said, 'Welcome! O pious Prophet and pious brother.' The Prophet (ﷺ) asked, 'Who is he?' Gabriel replied, 'He is Idris.'" The Prophet (ﷺ) added, "I passed by Moses and he said, 'Welcome! O pious Prophet and pious brother.' I asked Gabriel, 'Who is he?' Gabriel replied, 'He is Moses.' Then I passed by Jesus and he said, 'Welcome! O pious brother and pious Prophet.' I asked, 'Who is he?' Gabriel replied, 'He is Jesus. Then I passed by Abraham and he said, 'Welcome! O pious Prophet and pious son.' I asked Gabriel, 'Who is he?' Gabriel replied, 'He is Abraham. The Prophet (ﷺ) added, 'Then Gabriel ascended with me to a place where I heard the creaking of the pens." Ibn Hazm and Anas bin Malik said: The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Then Allah enjoined fifty prayers on my followers when I returned with this order of Allah, I passed by Moses who asked me, 'What has Allah enjoined on your followers?' I replied, 'He has enjoined fifty prayers on them.' Moses said, 'Go back to your Lord (and appeal for reduction) for your followers will not be able to bear it.' (So I went back to Allah and requested for reduction) and He reduced it to half. When I passed by Moses again and informed him about it, he said, 'Go back to your Lord as your followers will not be able to bear it.' So I returned to Allah and requested for further reduction and half of it was reduced. I again passed by Moses and he said to me: 'Return to your Lord, for your followers will not be able to bear it. So I returned to Allah and He said, 'These are five prayers and they are all (equal to) fifty (in reward) for My Word does not change.' I returned to Moses and he told me to go back once again. I replied, 'Now I feel shy of asking my Lord again.' Then Gabriel took me till we " reached Sidrat-il-Muntaha (Lote tree of; the utmost boundary) which was shrouded in colors, indescribable. Then I was admitted into Paradise where I found small (tents or) walls (made) of pearls and its earth was of musk." Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : 01 H : 349

- Aayisha[r] said, "If anyone tells you that Muhammad has seen his Lord, he is a liar, for Allah says: 'No vision can grasp Him.' (6.103) And if anyone tells you that Muhammad has seen the Unseen, he is a liar, for Allah says: "None has the knowledge of the Unseen but Allah." Sahih **Buqhari** : Vol : 09 H : 7380

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MUHAMMED(s) MENTIONED IN MAJOR RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURES

MUHAMMAD[s] IN HINDU RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURES

- ❖ **RIG VED** : Book: 1 Hymn: 13 Verse: 3 and in : 1: 18: 9 * 1: 106: 4 * 1: 142: 3 * 2: 3: 2 * 3: 29: 11 * 5: 5: 2 * 7: 2: 2 * 10: 64: 3 * 10: 182: 2

- ❖ **YAJUR VED** : Chapter: 20: Verse: 37 and in 20: 57 * 21: 31 * 21: 55 * 28: 2 * 28: 19 * 28: 42 * 29: 27

In all these references mentioned above from Rig Ved and Yajur Ved, Muhammad[s] is prophesied as *NARA+SHANSA = NARASHANSA*, a Sanskrit word that if translated into English means THE PRAISEWORTHY MAN and if this statement is translated in Arabic then it would be translated as MUHAMMAD[s].

- ❖ **ATHAR VED** : Book: 20: Hymn: 127: Verses: 1 – 13 : In these references, Muhammad[s] is prophesied as *KAURAMA* that is a Sanskrit word which if translated into English will mean Prince of Peace and also an Emigrant. Muhammad[s] was an emigrant who migrated from city of Makka to Madina and also he is referred as Mercy to Universe in Al Qur'an : Sura Ambiya : 21 Aayat : 107 that will amount to one who is extremely peaceful * Muhammad[s] is prophesied as 'AHMED' in **Atharvaved**: Book: 8 ch: 5 V: 16 and also in **Atharvaved**: Book: 20 ch: 126 V: 14

- ❖ **SAAM VED** : "I received light [Revelation / Guidance] from Him just as from the sun". **Sam Ved**: Book: 2 Ch: 2 Deyca: 1 Verse: 8 : Muhammad[s] received Qur'an as a Book of Guidance and as a Clear Light from Allah. Allah Says in Al Qur'an : Sura Ma'ida : 05 Aayat : 15 : O People of the Book! There has come to you our Messenger, revealing to you much that you used to hide in the Book [Taura, Psalms and in Gospel], and passing over much (that is now unnecessary): There has come to you from Allah a (new) LIGHT and a crystal clear Book [The Qur'an].

- ❖ **BHAVISHYA PURAANA** : **Bhavishya Purana**: Prati Sarag Parv III: Khand 3: Adhyay 3: Shalokas 5 to 8 : Muhammad[s] is referred to as *MALECHAA* a Sanskrit word which if translated into English means, A FORIEGNER and for Land of the People of Indus (now called as India / Hindustan), Muhammad[s] is a foreigner. The prophecy says he will be well received i.e., his teachings will be well received. In further verses of the Bhavishya Puraana, the prophecy describes his followers (Muslims) and their religious doctrines in great detail as mentioned in **Bhavishya Purana**: Prati Sarag Parv III: Khand 3: Adhyay 3: Shalokas 10 to 27

MUHAMMAD[s] IN JEWISH RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURE

- ❖ Old Testament : **DEUTERONOMY** : Ch : 18 V : 18 * **ISAIAH** : Ch : 29 V : 12 * **SONGS OF SOLOMON** : Ch : 05 V : 16

MUHAMMAD[s] IN CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURE

- ❖ **NEW Testament** : Gospel of John:14:16 * Gospel of John:15:26 * Gospel of John:16:07 * Gospel of John:16:12 to 14

MUHAMMAD[s] IN BUDDHIST RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURE

- ❖ Chakkavatti Sinhna Suttanta : D.03 V:76 * Sacred Books Of The East:Vol.35 Pg :225 * Gospel of Buddha by Paul Carus : pgs :217, 218 (published : Ceylon Sources)

MUHAMMAD[s] IN ZOROASTER / PARSI RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURE

- ❖ Sacred Books Of The East:Vol.23 Part:02 Pg :220 * Sacred Books Of The East:Vol.23 Part :02 Pg :306 * Zend Avesta : Zamyad Yasht : Ch : 15 V: 95 * Dasaateer : Bandaheesh : Ch : 30 V : 06 to 27

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EMINENT NON-MUSLIM SCHOLARS SAID ABOUT MUHAMMED(s)

NEPOLEAN BONAPARTE – Christian Cherfils **BONAPARTE ET ISLAM** (PARIS 1914)

"I hope the time is not far off when I shall be able to unite all the wise and educated men of all the countries and establish a uniform regime based on the principles of Qur'an which alone are true and which alone can lead men to happiness."

M.K.GANDHI - **YOUNG INDIA** : 1924

"...I became more than ever convinced that it was not the sword that won a place for Islam in those days in the scheme of life. It was the rigid simplicity, the utter self-effacement of the prophet, the scrupulous regard for his pledges, his intense devotion to his friends and followers, his intrepidity, his fearlessness, his absolute trust in God and his own mission. These and not the sword carried everything before them and surmounted every trouble."

LAMARTINE - **Histoire de la Turquie** : Vol : 02 Pg : 276-277 : Paris, 1854

"If greatness of purpose, smallness of means, and astounding results are the three criteria of human genius, who could dare to compare any great man in modern history with Muhammad[s]? The most famous men created arms, laws and empires only. They founded, if anything at all, no more than material powers which often crumbled away before their eyes. This man moved not only armies, legislations, empires, peoples and dynasties, but millions of men in one-third of the then inhabited world; and more than that, he moved the altars, the gods, the religions, the ideas, the beliefs and souls... the forbearance in victory, his ambition, which was entirely devoted to one idea and in no manner striving for an empire; his endless prayers, his mystic conversations with God, his death and his triumph after death; all these attest not to an imposture but to a firm

conviction which gave him the power to restore a dogma. This dogma was twofold, the unit of God and the immateriality of God; the former telling what God is, the latter telling what God is not; the one overthrowing false gods with the sword, the other starting an idea with words.

"Philosopher, orator, apostle, legislator, warrior, conqueror of ideas, restorer of rational dogmas, of a cult without images; the founder of twenty terrestrial empires and of one spiritual empire, that is Muhammad[s]. As regards all standards by which human greatness may be measured, we may well ask, is there any man greater than he?" *meaning* Greater than Muhammad[s]...

MICHAEL H. HART : **The 100: A Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History**
Pg : 33 : New York: 1978

"My choice of Muhammad[s] to lead the list of the world's most influential persons may surprise some readers and may be questioned by others, but HE WAS THE ONLY MAN IN HISTORY who was SUPREMELY SUCCESSFUL on both the RELIGIOUS and SECULAR level."

EDWARD GIBBON and **SIMON OCKLAY** - **History of the Saracen Empire**, p. 54:
London, 1870,

"It is not the propagation but the permanency of his religion that deserves our wonder, the same pure and perfect impression which he engraved at Mecca and Medina is preserved, after the revolutions of twelve centuries by the Indian, the African and the Turkish proselytes of the Koran...The Mahometans have uniformly withstood the temptation of reducing the object of their faith and devotion to a level with the senses and imagination of man. 'I believe in One God and Mahomet the Apostle of God', is the simple and invariable profession of Islam. The intellectual image of the Deity has never been degraded by any visible idol; the honors of the prophet have never transgressed the measure of human virtue, and his living precepts have restrained the gratitude of his disciples within the bounds of reason and religion."

Rev. **BOSWORTH SMITH** : **Mohammed & Mohammadanism** : Pg : 92 : London 1874

"He was Caesar and Pope in one; but he was Pope without Pope's pretensions, Caesar without the legions of Caesar: without a standing army, without a bodyguard, without a palace, without a fixed revenue; if ever any man had the right to say that he ruled by the right divine, it was Mohammed[s], for he had all the power without its instruments and without its supports."

ANNIE BESANT, **The Life and Teachings of Muhammad** : pg : 4 : Madras 1932

"It is impossible for anyone who studies the life and character of the great Prophet of Arabia, who knows how he taught and how he lived, to feel anything but reverence for that mighty Prophet, one of the great messengers of the Supreme. And although in what I put to you I shall say many things which may be familiar to many, yet I myself

feel whenever I re-read them, a new way of admiration, a new sense of reverence for that mighty Arabian teacher."

MONTGOMERY WATT : Mohammad at Mecca : Pg : 52 : Oxford 1953

"His readiness to undergo persecutions for his beliefs, the high moral character of the men who believed in him and looked up to him as leader, and the greatness of his ultimate achievement – all argue his fundamental integrity. To suppose Muhammad[s] an impostor raises more problems than it solves. Moreover, none of the great figures of history is so poorly appreciated in the West as Muhammad[s]."

JAMES A. MICHENER : 'Islam: The Misunderstood Religion' : pp. 68-70 : Reader's Digest (American Edition) : May 1955

"Muhammad, the inspired man who founded Islam, was born about A.D. 570 into an Arabian tribe that worshipped idols. Orphaned at birth, he was always particularly solicitous of the poor and needy, the widow and the orphan, the slave and the downtrodden. At twenty he was already a successful businessman, and soon became director of camel caravans for a wealthy widow. When he reached twenty-five, his employer, recognizing his merit, proposed marriage. Even though she was fifteen years older, he married her, and as long as she lived, remained a devoted husband.

"Like almost every major prophet before him, Muhammad fought shy of serving as the transmitter of God's word, sensing his own inadequacy. But the angel commanded 'Read'. So far as we know, Muhammad was unable to read or write, but he began to dictate those inspired words which would soon revolutionize a large segment of the earth: "There is one God." "In all things Muhammad was profoundly practical. When his beloved son Ibrahim died, an eclipse occurred, and rumors of God's personal condolence quickly arose. Whereupon Muhammad is said to have announced, 'An eclipse is a phenomenon of nature. It is foolish to attribute such things to the death or birth of a human-being.' "At Muhammad's own death an attempt was made to deify him, but the man who was to become his administrative successor killed the hysteria with one of the noblest speeches in religious history: 'If there are any among you who worshipped Muhammad, he is dead. But if it is God you worshipped, He lives forever.'"

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW - The Genuine Islam Vol. 08 Year : 1936

"I believe if a man like him were to assume the dictatorship of the modern world he would succeed in solving its problems in a way that would bring much needed peace and happiness. I have studied him - the man and in my opinion is far from being an anti-Christ. He must be called the Savior of Humanity. I have prophesied about the faith of Mohammad[s] that it would be acceptable to the Europe of tomorrow as it is beginning to be acceptable to the Europe of today."

THOMAS CARYLE – Heros and Heros Worship

"how one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and Bedouins into a most powerful and civilized nation in less than two decades?"
 "...The lies (Western slander) which well-meaning zeal has heaped round this man (Muhammed) are disgraceful to ourselves only...How one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilized nation in less than two decades....A silent great soul, one of that who cannot but be earnest. He was to kindle the world; the world's Maker had ordered so."

SAROJINI NAIDU : Ideals of Islam, Speeches and Writings : Madaras, 1918

"It was the first religion that preached and practiced democracy; for, in the mosque, when the call for prayer is sounded and worshippers are gathered together, the democracy of Islam is embodied five times a day when the peasant and king kneel side by side and proclaim: 'God Alone is Great'..."

STANLEY LANE-POOLE – Table Talk of the Prophet

"He was the most faithful protector of those he protected, the sweetest and most agreeable in conversation. Those who saw him were suddenly filled with reverence; those who came near him loved him; they who described him would say, "I have never seen his like either before or after." He was of great taciturnity, but when he spoke it was with emphasis and deliberation, and no one could forget what he said..."

These Notes Are By Br. Imran, President, IREF – Islamic Research & Educational Foundation

- ✓ Allah said in **Al Qur'an** : Sura Ahzaab : 33 Aayat : 56 : ***"Indeed, Allah confers blessing upon the Prophet, and His angels [ask Him to do so]. O you who have believed, ask [Allah to confer] blessing upon him and ask [Allah to grant him] peace".***

Allahumma Salli Alaa Muhammadin wa alaa Aal-i-Muhammadin Kamaa Sallaiyta Alaa Ibraaheem awa alaa Aal-i-Ibraaheem Innaka Hameedun Majeed – Allahumma Baarik Alaa Muhammadin wa alaa Aal-i-Muhammadin Kamaa Baaraktaa Alaa Ibraaheema wa alaa Aal-i-Ibraaheema Innaka Hameedun Majeed

O Allah Send Your Blessings upon Muhammad[s] and the family of Muhammad[s] Just like you sent Blessings on Ibraaheem[a] and the family of Ibraaheem[a] for Verily You Are Worthy of All Praise and You are The Glorious – O Allah Bestow Generously upon Muhammad[s] and family of Muhammad[s] just like you Generously Bestowed upon Ibraaheem[a] and family of Ibraaheem[a] for Verily You Are Worthy of All Praise and You are The Glorious **Aameen**

DRAFT