

● **Immediate Family of the Prophet (PBUH)**

Father: Abdullah ibn Abdul-Muttalib

Abdullah, the Prophet's father, was a handsome and virtuous son of Abdul-Muttalib, known for his chastity and integrity. Mubarakpuri recounts a legendary incident where Abdul-Muttalib, fulfilling a vow, nearly sacrificed Abdullah, but was persuaded by a seer to ransom him with 100 camels instead—a practice common in pre-Islamic Arabia. Abdullah married Aminah bint Wahb, a woman from the noble Banu Zuhrah clan of Quraysh, known for her piety and lineage. Tragically, Abdullah died while on a trade journey to Yathrib (later Madinah) or returning from Syria, before the Prophet's birth. His early death left Aminah to raise their unborn child alone, a loss that shaped the Prophet's early life.

Mother: Aminah bint Wahb

Aminah, the Prophet's mother, came from a respected Qurayshi clan, Banu Zuhrah, and was chosen for Abdullah due to her noble character and lineage. Mubarakpuri describes her pregnancy as blessed, with signs of divine favor. She gave birth to Muhammad (PBUH) in Mecca in 570 CE, coinciding with the Year of the Elephant, a date of profound significance. Aminah raised him with love, but tragedy struck when she died at age six during a journey to Yathrib, where she had taken him to visit relatives and see his father's grave. Her death left the young Muhammad (PBUH) an orphan, a status that Mubarakpuri notes instilled humility and reliance on Allah.

Upbringing and Guardians

- **Abdul-Muttalib's Care:** After Aminah's death, Abdul-Muttalib, the Prophet's grandfather, took him in at age six. A wise and loving guardian, he cherished Muhammad (PBUH), often seating him beside him during tribal gatherings, a sign of special affection. Abdul-Muttalib died at age 82 (some sources vary) when the Prophet was eight, leaving a void but a legacy of honor.
- **Abu Talib's Protection:** Following Abdul-Muttalib's death, the Prophet's uncle, Abu Talib, assumed guardianship. A prominent Quraysh leader, though not wealthy, Abu Talib loved and protected Muhammad (PBUH) fiercely. Mubarakpuri highlights how he supported the Prophet during his youth, accompanying him on trade journeys to Syria and, later, defending him against Quraysh hostility when his prophetic mission began. Despite not embracing Islam, Abu Talib's loyalty was unwavering.

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Prophet Muhammad , peace be upon him, Birth and the Early days .

The year when the failed invasion of Makkah by **Abraha**, the Abyssinian governor of Yemen, who came with a large army and elephants to destroy the Ka'bah and got divinely defeated and persecuted showcases the power and might of Allah sub'hana wa ta'ala in protecting the sanctity of the divine city.

Allah protected His sacred House by sending flocks of birds that pelted the army with stones of baked clay.

The year also marks an event which is the beginning of an era of divinity being felt on the face of earth for a period, facilitated by the Lord of mankind as a mark of mercy towards the dwellers of earth.

The Birth of Prophet Muhammad , peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him.

He was sent to guide mankind.

Allah signifies this in Quran ,

And We have not sent you except as mercy to mankind.

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born in the city of **Makkah** on a **Monday**, in the year of the **Elephant** (approximately 570 CE).

Following the tradition of noble Arab families, the infant Muhammad ﷺ was given to a **Bedouin wet nurse, Ḥalīmah as-Sa'diyyah**, from the tribe of Banū Sa'd. Living in the desert allowed him to grow up in a clean, healthy environment and learn classical, pure Arabic

During his time with Ḥalīmah, as he was nursed by her, noted blessings in her household during his stay, many blessings came to her household — their animals became healthier, and provisions increased. a sign of his unique nature.

A significant event during his stay with Ḥalīmah was the **incident of the chest-cleaving**, where two angels came, opened his chest, removed a portion from his heart (interpreted as the portion of Satan), and cleansed it with Zamzam water before sealing it again. This was a sign of his purity and divine protection.

When he was about four or five years old, Ḥalīmah returned him to his mother due to concern from this extraordinary event. He then lived with his mother Āminah, but she too passed away when he was only **six years old**, during a trip to Yathrib (later Madinah). After her death, he was taken in by his grandfather '**Abdul-Muṭṭalib**', who loved him dearly.

At the age of **eight**, the Prophet ﷺ lost his grandfather as well. He was then placed under the care of his paternal uncle, **Abū Ṭālib**, who became his guardian and protector for many years.

From a young age, Muhammad ﷺ was known for his truthfulness, honesty, and excellent character. He did not participate in idol worship, drinking, or immoral practices common in

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Makkan society. Allah was preserving him for the great mission of **Prophethood** that would come later in his life.

Young Adulthood and Marriage:

As a young man, Muhammad, pbuh engaged in trade, working for merchants in Makkah. His reputation for trustworthiness led to his employment by Khadijah, a wealthy widow and successful businesswoman. Impressed by his integrity during a trading expedition to Syria, Khadijah proposed marriage. Muhammad, then 25, accepted, and their union lasted 25 years until Khadijah's death. The marriage provided emotional and financial stability, allowing Muhammad pbuh to focus on spiritual reflection.

During this period, Muhammad, pbuh was known as "Al-Amin" (the Trustworthy), a testament to his ethical conduct in business and mediation. He participated in resolving tribal disputes, including the peaceful restoration of the Black Stone to the Kaabah, demonstrating his diplomatic skills. His interactions with diverse religious groups, including Jews, Christians, and Hanifs (monotheists rejecting idolatry), deepened his contemplation of spiritual truths.