

Seerah of Our Beloved Prophet Muhammad

ﷺ

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Part One

SEERAH OF OUR BELOVED PROPHET MUHAMMAD ﷺ

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Foreword

A person loves someone, either for his qualities,
or his beauty, or his favours.

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was beautiful; the blessed
qualities of Rasulullah ﷺ are incomparable, the favours of
Rasulullah ﷺ upon the Ummah are indescribable.

It is essential that we teach our children
the Seerah of our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Whilst teaching our children the Seerah, they will learn
about the sacrifices, favours, and blessed qualities of Rasulullah
ﷺ. This will inspire our children to love our Prophet ﷺ and
follow his example as a role model.

Shaykh Sajid Ibrahim Sufi - 02nd October 2024

The Whole World Was in Darkness

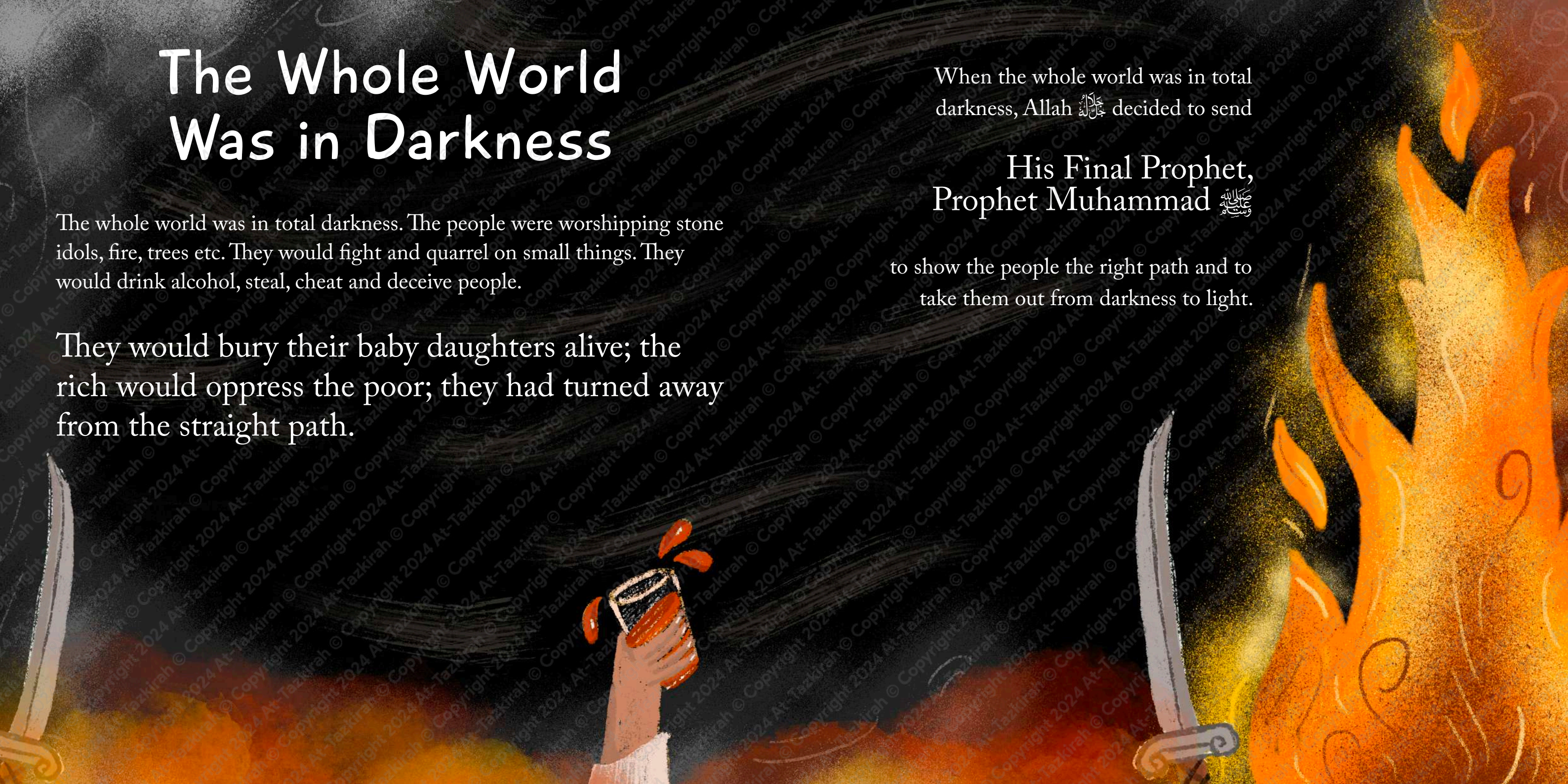
The whole world was in total darkness. The people were worshipping stone idols, fire, trees etc. They would fight and quarrel on small things. They would drink alcohol, steal, cheat and deceive people.

They would bury their baby daughters alive; the rich would oppress the poor; they had turned away from the straight path.

When the whole world was in total darkness, Allah ﷻ decided to send

His Final Prophet,
Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

to show the people the right path and to take them out from darkness to light.



The Birth of Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born on Monday 8th of Rabi'ul-Awwal in the year 570AD, in Makkah, in Abu Talib's house. Abu Talib was the uncle of our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

There were many tribes in Makkah. The most honoured tribe was the tribe of Quraysh. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was from the tribe of Quraysh.

Within the tribe of Quraysh, the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was from the most respected family of Banu Hashim.

The chief of Banu Hashim was Abdul Muttalib. Abdul Muttalib was the grandfather of our beloved Prophet ﷺ.

The name of our beloved Prophet ﷺ's father was Abdullah and the name of our beloved Prophet ﷺ's mother was Aaminah.





Childhood and Upbringing

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's father (Abdullah) passed away before he was born. He stayed with his mother (Aaminah) for a short time before going into the care of Hadhrat Halimah ؓ.

It was a habit of the Arabs of those days to send their infants to the rural villages to be raised. They would also learn the pure Arabic language, culture and traditions. The air of the countryside was also cleaner, so they would grow up healthy and strong.

Hadhrat Halimah ؓ took our Prophet ﷺ to her village where she took care of him. Our Prophet ﷺ stayed with her for two years. At the end of two years, Hadhrat Halimah ؓ came back to Makkah to return our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to his mother.

During these two years, Hadhrat Halimah ؓ experienced many blessings in her home and she requested Aaminah if she can continue looking after our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Aaminah agreed and Hadhrat Halimah ؓ returned back to her home with him. When our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was four, our Prophet ﷺ returned to his mother.

When our Prophet ﷺ was six years old, his mother passed away. Thereafter, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib took care of him.

When our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was eight years old, his grandfather also passed away. Now, his uncle Abu Talib was blessed with the opportunity to look after him.

The Noble Character

And The Title of Al-Amin (The Trustworthy)

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was very polite and noble. He was very kind. He was very helpful to his neighbours. He would keep good relations with his family. He was very patient. He would help the poor and needy. He would feed the hungry.

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ disliked quarrelling and fighting. He would always keep his promises. He was kind, honest, truthful and trustworthy.

That is why the people of Makkah would trust our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to look after their valuables and gave him the title Al-Amin (the trustworthy).

Other well-known titles of our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were Abul-Qasim and Abu-Ibrahim.

Allah ﷻ also mentions our Prophet ﷺ in the Quran with the name Ahmad.

The Journeys to Syria

The first journey to Syria:
When our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was 12 years old, he travelled to Syria with his uncle Abu Talib for trade.

The second journey to Syria:
Due to our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's well-known honesty, truthfulness and trustworthiness, Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها appointed our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to take her goods to Syria for trade.

Our Prophet ﷺ was 25 years old at that time.



Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها

Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها was a pious lady from a very noble tribe. She was given the title Tahirah (pure).

After witnessing our Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم's honesty, truthfulness, trustworthiness, noble character and after being given details of the journey, she decided to marry our Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Our Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم married Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها when he was 25 years old.

Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها was 40 years old at that time.

Sons & Daughters of our Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم

From Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها, our Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم had four daughters and two sons. The names of the daughters were:

Zaynab رضي الله عنها

Ruqayya رضي الله عنها

Umm-e-Kulthoom رضي الله عنها

Fatima رضي الله عنها

The sons' names were:

Qasim رضي الله عنه

Abdullah رضي الله عنه

Note: Abdullah was also referred to as Tahir and Tayyab.
All of the Prophets sons passed away in their infancy.

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ also had another son by the name of Ibrahim ﷺ who also passed away during his infancy.

He was born from Mariyah Qibtiyyah رضي الله عنها.

As we have previously mentioned that the other well-known titles of our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were Abul-Qasim and Abu-Ibrahim.

Abu means father in Arabic. Therefore, he was the father of Qasim رضي الله عنه and father of Ibrahim رضي الله عنه. When Ibrahim رضي الله عنه was born from Mariyah Qibtiyyah رضي الله عنها, Hadhrat Jibrael عليه السلام appeared before Rasulullah ﷺ addressing him by,

“O Abu Ibrahim! O Abu Ibrahim.”

Prophethood

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ often visited the cave of Hira, which is near Makkah. He would stay there for many days. Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ would even take his food with him. Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ would stay there and remember Allah جل جلاله.

This happened often, until one day Allah جل جلاله sent Hadhrat Jibrael عليه السلام with some verses of the Quran.

Hadhrat Jibrael عليه السلام is an Archangel who brought Allah's books, orders, and messages to the Prophets. Hadhrat Jibrael عليه السلام recited the following verses of the holy Quran to our Prophet ﷺ.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ
عَلَقٍ ۝ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝
عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

Read in the name of your Lord Who created
[everything] – created man from a clot of blood.
Read, and your Lord is Most Gracious, Who taught
by means of the pen. He taught man what he did not
know. (96:1-5)

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was chosen by
Allah ﷻ to be His last messenger. Our Prophet
Muhammad ﷺ was 40 years old at the time.

Then Hadhrat Jibraeel عليه السلام taught our Prophet
Muhammad ﷺ how to perform Wudhu and
Salaah.

Following this lesson of Salaah and Wudhu,
our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ returned home.
Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught Hadhrat
Khadijah رضي الله عنها Salaah and Wudhu.

The Very First People to Accept Islam

The very first person to embrace Islam was Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها.
Thereafter, Waraqah ibn Nawfal رضي الله عنه was honoured with embracing Islam.
Waraqah ibn Nawfal رضي الله عنه was the cousin of Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها.

Thereafter, Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه accepted Islam, who was ten when he embraced it. Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was Rasulallah ﷺ's uncle's (Abu Talib's) son.

Thereafter, the freed slave of our Prophet ﷺ, Hadhrat Zaid ibn Harithah رضي الله عنه accepted Islam. Thereafter, Hadhrat Abu bakr رضي الله عنه accepted Islam.

Inviting People Towards Islam Openly

Over a period of three years, Rasulallah ﷺ continued inviting people to Islam secretly. After this period of three years, Rasulallah ﷺ was commanded by Allah ﷻ to invite the people towards Islam openly.

Our Prophet ﷺ climbed Mount Safa and called all the tribes. When they had all gathered, he asked them:



“If I told you that the enemy is waiting on the other side of the mountain to attack you, would you believe me?”

All of them said, “Surely, we would believe you, we have only known you to be honest and truthful (you have always spoken the truth and never lied).”

Our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ invited them towards the worship of only One Allah. If you worship only One Allah then you will be rewarded in this world and also in the hereafter.

If you do not worship only One Allah, then you will be punished by Allah ﷻ in this world and in the hereafter.

Abu Lahab, who was the uncle of our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said “Woe unto you. May you perish. Did you gather us here for this reason only?”

Upon this the whole Surah Lahab was revealed.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ۝ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا
كَسَبَ ۝ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ۝ وَامْرَأَتُهُ
حَمَالَةٌ الْخَطَبِ ۝ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ۝

The people of Makkah worshipped many gods besides Allah ﷻ, so they became incredibly angry and walked away from the Prophet ﷺ.

Trials

The disbelievers of Makkah started to trouble our Prophet ﷺ.

On one occasion our Prophet ﷺ was performing Salaah in the Ka`bah, a disbeliever tied a cloth around his blessed neck and pulled it so tightly that it caused him to suffocate.

Once a disbeliever threw camel intestines on our Prophet ﷺ's back whilst he was in Sajdah.

The companions of Rasulullah ﷺ went through many trials.

Hadhrat Bilal رضي الله عنه was made to lie on burning hot sand and a heavy rock was placed on his chest.

Our Prophet ﷺ and his companions bore all hardships with patience and continued spreading the message of Allah ﷻ.



Migration to Abyssinia

When the disbelievers saw that more and more people were accepting Islam, their oppression towards the Muslims increased.

Rasulullah ﷺ gave permission to the Sahabah to migrate to Abyssinia (Ethiopia), a country in Africa, so that they can worship Allah ﷻ peacefully.

The king of this country was Najashi. He was a just ruler and a Christian at that time, and nobody would be treated badly in his country.

A group of men and women Migrated to Abyssinia from Makkah. The disbelievers realised that the Muslims were living peacefully in Abyssinia and practicing Islam with ease.

The disbelievers were unhappy. They sent two men to Abyssinia to raise a complaint against the Muslims to Najashi, so that he would send them back to Makkah.

They went into the court of Najashi and made their complaint and requested him to hand over the Muslims to them. Najashi said, "I cannot hand them over to you without speaking to the Muslims and investigating the matter".



Najashi then summoned the Muslims, and Hadhrat Ja'far عليه السلام spoke on their behalf. He explained the whole situation of the Muslims and outlined the teachings of Islam.

He said,

“O King! We would worship idols, eat dead animals, break family ties, practice all sorts of evil, ill-treat neighbors, and the strong from among us oppressed the weak. Allah جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ favoured us and sent a messenger to us.

He showed us the straight path and commanded us to worship The One and only Allah جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ, perform Salaah, to Fast, to give Zakah and do good things”.

He thereafter recited some verses of Surah Maryam and explained the belief of the Muslims regarding Hadhrat Maryam عليها السلام and Hadhrat Isa عليه السلام.

After listening to the talk and the recitation of the Quran, the King of Abyssinia, Najashi, refused to hand over the Muslims to them.

Then the disbelievers returned to Makkah unsuccessful.

Later, the King of Abyssinia, Najashi, accepted Islam.



Hadhrat Umar ibn Al-Khattab



Accepts Islam

Rasulullah ﷺ would make Dua (secretly): “O Allah! Strengthen the honour of Islam through either Abu Jahl or Umar ibn Al-Khattab, whoever is dearer to You (O Allah honour them with Islam)”.

Rasulullah ﷺ was informed by Allah ﷻ through revelation (Wahi) that Abu Jahl would not embrace Islam, so, he made Dua solely for Hadhrat Umar ؓ.

Hadhrat Umar ؓ says:

“In the beginning I was an enemy of Rasulallah ﷺ and Islam”. Hadhrat Umar ؓ further says “Abu Jahl announced that whoever murders Muhammad ﷺ will receive one hundred camels in prize money.

“I set out with my sword in search of Muhammad ﷺ”.
On the way he met Nu’aim ibn Abdullah, so he asked

“where are you off to at this time of the afternoon?”

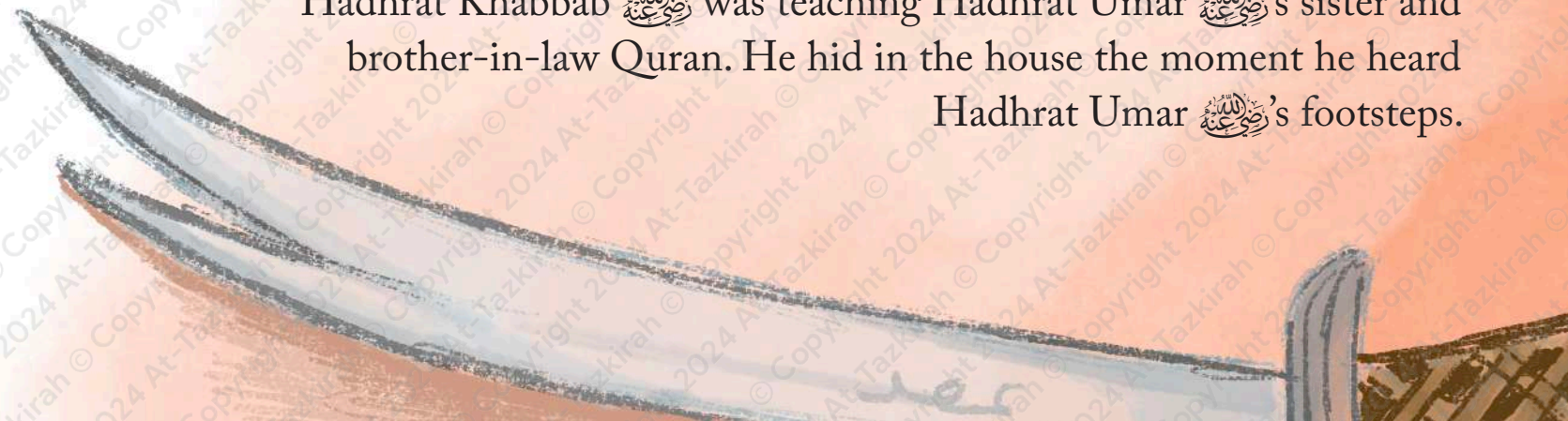
Hadhrat Umar ؓ replied:

“I am on my way to murder Muhammad ﷺ

Nu’aim said

“Do you know that your sister Fatimah bint Al-Khattab and your brother-in-law Said ibn Zaid have also accepted Islam?”

Hadhrat Umar ؓ became very angry and went to his sister's house. Hadhrat Khabbab ؓ was teaching Hadhrat Umar ؓ’s sister and brother-in-law Quran. He hid in the house the moment he heard Hadhrat Umar ؓ’s footsteps.



Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه stormed into the house and yelled angrily,

“It looks like both of you have accepted Islam”.

His brother-in-law replied:

“Umar! Tell me, if your religion is not true whilst another religion is true, what should one do?”

As soon as Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه heard this he pounced onto him.

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه's sister tried to protect her husband, but he hit her so terribly that she started bleeding from her face.

His sister said:

“O Umar! Do whatever you want, we have accepted Islam. You are doing this to us only because we believe in One Allah? Bear in mind that we have embraced Islam despite your anger against this.”

On hearing this Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was left somewhat embarrassed.

“Okay, show me the book you were reading just now.”

As soon as Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه said this, Hadhrat Khabbab رضي الله عنه who was hiding in a corner of the house came out.

His sister then said:

“Go and perform Wudhu before you touch it.”

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه performed Wudhu or Ghusl. He took hold of the Quran and started reciting from Surah Taha until he reached the verse:

إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا فَاعْبُدْنِي
وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذِكْرِي

“Certainly, I am Allah! There is no other being worthy of worship but Me. So, worship Me and establish Salaah for My remembrance.”

(Surah Taha, Verse 14).



Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه said,
“What magnificent and gracious words!”

On hearing Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه saying this,
Hadhrat Khabbab رضي الله عنه became very happy and said:

“O Umar! Glad tidings unto you! I believe the Dua
Rasulullah ﷺ made for you has been accepted.”

Umar رضي الله عنه said: “O Khabbab!
Take me to Rasulullah ﷺ.”

Hadhrat Khabbab رضي الله عنه took Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه and they headed off in the direction of Darul Arqam where Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم and the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم would regularly gather.

The door was closed. He knocked on the door and requested permission to enter. The door was opened, and two people grabbed Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه by the arms and took him before Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم asked them to let go of him. On grabbing Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه's kurtah he pulled him closer saying:

“O Umar,
accept Islam”.

Saying this, Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم made the following Dua:

“O Allah! This is Umar ibn Al-Khattab before you.
O Allah! Honour Deen (Islam) through Umar ibn
Al-Khattab.”

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه said:

“O Prophet of Allah, I have come to you to accept Islam and I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allah and that you are the messenger of Allah.”

Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم was so pleased when Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه accepted Islam, that he called out the takbir. Upon hearing the takbir, everyone in the house knew that Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه had accepted Islam.

When Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه accepted Islam, Hadhrat Jibraeel عليه السلام descended and said:

“O Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم! All the inhabitants of the heavens are overjoyed on the Islam of Umar”.

Discover the Inspiring Life of our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Join us on a journey through the life of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Learn about his early life before prophethood and the trials he faced when he brought the word of Allah ﷻ to his people.

Ignite a love for him in your children with eye-catching illustrations complimenting the simplistic sentences, inspiring them to follow his example.

A must-read for all ages seeking to deepen their understanding and appreciation of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's life and legacy.