

SEERAH
OF
MUHAMMAD ﷺ

Hadhrat Maulana Siddeeq Ahmad Baandwi Saheb رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ

5

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Notes to the Teacher

All praise is due to Allah Ta'ala and Duood and salaam be upon our master Sayyidina Rasulallah ﷺ. It is only with the Fadhal and grace of Allah Ta'ala that He has granted us an opportunity to teach the noble Seerah of His beloved Nabi ﷺ. If we can instil the true love for Nabi ﷺ into the hearts and minds of these young learners, then most definitely we would have achieved our greatest objective. If every child in our class leaves with this feeling in his heart that Nabi ﷺ is my hero and he is my role model in life, then there is no greater achievement for us in this 21st century. May Allah ﷻ bless us all with His true love and the love of His Nabi ﷺ and may He allow us to follow every sunnah of our beloved Nabi ﷺ.

Please take note of the following points when teaching the Seerah of Rasulallah ﷺ:

1. Make a chart with all the important dates and events and put it up on the wall in the classroom. Also give each child a copy of the same on an A4 page.
2. Make flash cards for the difficult terms and definitions together with their explanations e.g. Mu-aakhaat, Ansaar, Hijrat etc.
3. Make sure that pupils understand the “lesson learnt” from each lesson. Take out extra time to drum these lessons into the minds of the children.
4. During the year, give the children assignments and tests on the lessons learnt thus far.
5. After each lesson, make the children complete the worksheets at the back of the text book. Pupils should be made to answer these questions on their own.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson One

Birth of Nabi ﷺ

Our Nabi ﷺ was born on **Monday, 9th Rabi-ul-Awwal or 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal (20th April 571)**, at the time of subah sadiq (early dawn).

Lineage (Family tree)

Our Nabi's ﷺ father's name was **Abdullah**. His lineage from his father is as follows:

- Muhammad ﷺ bin (the son of) Abdullah, bin Abdul Muttalib, bin Haashim bin Abd-e-Manaaf.

Our Nabi's ﷺ respected mother's name was **Aaminah**. His lineage from his mother is as follows:

- Muhammad ﷺ bin Aaminah, bint (daughter of) Wahb, bin A'bd-e-Manaf.

Nabi's ﷺ **paternal grandmother's** (father's mother) name was **Faatima** and his **maternal grandmother's** (mother's mother) name was **Barrah**. He belonged to the **Banu Haashim** family and was from the **Quraish** tribe. Nabi ﷺ did not have any brothers or sisters.

Lesson Two

Upbringing of Nabi ﷺ

Nabi ﷺ was first breastfed by his mother and then by **Thuwaibah**, the freed slave of his uncle, Abu Lahab. On the happiness of his nephew's birth, he freed **Thuwaibah**.

Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ was breastfed by **Haleemah Sa'diyah** رضي الله عنها. She belonged to the **Banu Saad** tribe. Two years later Haleemah رضي الله عنها brought Nabi ﷺ back to his mother in Makkah. She insisted that she wanted to take him back, as her home and her family was blessed by his presence.

Nabi ﷺ used to accompany Haleemah's رضي الله عنها sons whenever they took the goats out to graze. It was during one of these outings that the famous incident of the splitting of Nabi's ﷺ chest took place. One day, Haleemah's رضي الله عنها son rushed into the house informing her that two strange men in white clothes had taken Nabi ﷺ away. When Hadhrat Haleema رضي الله عنها found him, he was pale and weak. He explained that two men had cut open his chest and removed something from him. Due to this unusual incident, Haleemah رضي الله عنها became very worried and brought Nabi ﷺ back to Makkah to his mother.

Nabi's ﷺ mother passed away when he was only **six years** old. His **grandfather** then took care of him. **After two years** his grandfather also passed away. Thereafter, his

uncle Abu Taalib took the responsibility of looking after him. He lovingly cared for him right until his death but, unfortunately he did not accept Islaam.

Lesson Three

First journey to Shaam (Syria)

Abu Taalib took Nabi ﷺ with him on a business trip to **Syria**. On the way they passed a place called **Busrah** where a **Christian monk** by the name of **Buhaira** lived. He came to Nabi ﷺ, looked at him and told Abu Taalib that Nabi ﷺ is indeed the final prophet. All the signs that are mentioned in the past divine books or scriptures are found in him. He showed them the seal of prophethood on his back. He also advised Abu Taalib not to take Nabi ﷺ to Syria, as the Jews living there may kill him. Abu Taalib accepted his advice and sent Nabi ﷺ back to Makkah.

Lessons:

- Listen to the advice of the learned, Ulama and elders.

Lesson Four

Second journey to Shaam (Syria)

Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها was a very rich woman from the Quraish tribe. She was a widow and had businesses in different places. She needed a trustworthy and intelligent person to help her. She heard the people praising Nabi ﷺ and she could not find any person better than him. Therefore, she made him in charge of her wealth and sent him to Syria. She also sent her slave Maysarah with Nabi ﷺ to assist him.

During this journey, they met another Christian monk by the name of **Nastoorah**. He saw Nabi ﷺ sitting under a tree and bore testimony to his nubuwat (prophethood). According to him only Ambiyaa (Prophets) had rested beneath that tree.

Maysarah who accompanied Nabi ﷺ on this journey narrated that whenever it was hot and the rays of the sun struck them, two angels would spread their wings and shade Nabi ﷺ.

Nabi ﷺ sold the goods in a short period with a good profit and returned from Syria with more goods. These goods were also sold with a good profit.

Lessons:

- By being trustworthy, we can benefit people.
- When we are with the pious, observe them and take lesson.

Lesson Five**First nikah (marriage)**

After hearing about the qualities of our Nabi ﷺ, Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها sent a proposal for marriage. Nabi's ﷺ paternal uncle accepted it in exchange of a **mahr (dowry) of twenty camels**. Nabi ﷺ then married Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها. Some say that the mahr was **twelve awqiyas of silver** (one awqiya is equal to forty dirhams). Nabi's ﷺ age was **twenty-five years** at that time and Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها was **forty years** old.

Hadhrat Khadijah's رضي الله عنها marriage to Nabi ﷺ lasted for **twenty-five years and two months**. Nabi ﷺ did not marry any other woman during her lifetime. From Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها, Nabi ﷺ had **four daughters and two sons**.

The names of Nabi's ﷺ children were

1. Zaynub رضي الله عنها
2. Umm-e-Kulthoom رضي الله عنها
3. Ruqayya رضي الله عنها
4. Faatima رضي الله عنها
5. Qasim ﷺ
6. Taahir ﷺ was also referred to as Abdullah

Nabi ﷺ also had another son by the name of Ibraheem ﷺ. He was born from **Maariya Qibtiyya** رضي الله عنها. He passed away during infancy.

The names of Nabi's ﷺ honourable wives

1. Hadhrat Khadijah (RA)
2. Hadhrat Sowdah (RA)
3. Hadhrat A'ishah (RA)
4. Hadhrat Hafsah (RA)
5. Hadhrat Zaynub binte Khuzaymah (RA)
6. Hadhrat Umme Salimah (RA)
7. Hadhrat Zaynub binte Jahsh (RA)
8. Hadhrat Juwayriyyah (RA)
9. Hadhrat Umme Habeebah (RA)
10. Hadhrat Safiyyah (RA)
11. Hadhrat Maymoonah (RA)

Lessons:

- If we want a successful marriage, our focus should be on the character of the person whom we intend getting married to.

Lesson Six

Character and dealings before nubuwat (prophethood)

The Arabs were involved in many evil practices before Islaam. They committed murder, robbery, drank liquor, etc. Allah ﷻ saved Nabi ﷺ from these evils. Nabi's ﷺ *akhlaaq* (character) was pure and his dealings were all correct. Very few possessed the qualities of Nabi ﷺ. All the people of Makkah trusted him. They called him **As-Sadiq** (the truthful) and **Al-Ameen** (the trustworthy). After Nabi ﷺ received nubuwat, the mushrikeen (idol worshipers) would still keep their valuables, etc. by him even though they opposed Nabi ﷺ.

Once, a very strange incident occurred through which we learn how much the people trusted Nabi ﷺ. The Ka'bah was destroyed by a flood and all the tribes got together to rebuild the Ka'bah. When the time came to place the Hajr-e-Aswad (black stone), every tribe wanted the honour of placing it themselves. This was leading to a great dispute and fight.

Some wise people of the Quraish wished to prevent this fight from getting worse. They held a meeting and decided that the first person to enter the Masjid ul Haraam from a certain door the next day would make the decision

regarding the Hajr-e-Aswad. Everyone would have to accept his decision.

The next day, the first person to enter was Nabi ﷺ. When they saw him, they were extremely happy and all said together: "This is As-Saadiq. This is Al-Ameen. He is the best person among the Arabs and he will make the best decision."

When they presented the case in front of Nabi ﷺ, he placed the Hajr-e-Aswad on a piece of cloth and said that one person from every tribe should be chosen to carry this cloth.

They all carried the cloth and when they reached the place where the Hajr-e-Aswad was to be placed, Nabi ﷺ picked it up and placed it with his own mubaarak hands. This excellent decision of Nabi ﷺ made everyone happy and no dispute took place.

Lessons:

- Acquire the qualities of As-Saadiq and Al-Ameen.
- Always avoid and prevent trouble.

Lesson Seven

The difference between a Nabi and a Rasool

Rasools are those truthful servants of Allah ﷻ who were sent with a new shariah (set of divine laws from Allah ﷻ) and were given a new Divine book like the Qur'aan, Torah, etc. It is not necessary for a Nabi to be given a new divine book and a new shariah. It was possible that a Nabi followed the previous shariah and divine book. There were over 124 000 Ambiyaa and Rasools who were sent to the dunya (world). Hadhrat Aadam ؑ was the first and our Nabi Hadhrat Muhammad Mustapha ﷺ was the last.

It is necessary for us to believe that all the Ambiyaa (plural of Nabi) and Rusul (plural of Rasool) whom Allah ﷻ sent were true. Our Nabi ﷺ is greatest of all the Ambiya and Rusul.

Lesson Eight

The period of Nabi's ﷺ nubuwat

In the knowledge of Allah ﷻ, Nabi ﷺ received nubuwat before all the Ambiya. However, in the world, Nabi ﷺ received nubuwat at the age of **forty years**.

Nabi ﷺ mentions: "I was in the cave of Hira when Jibrael ﷺ came to me and said, 'اقْرَأْ' (read)'. I told him that I do not know how to read. Jibrael ﷺ then embraced me very tightly and told me, 'Read.' Again I told him that I could not read. Jibrael ﷺ then embraced me for the third time and again asked me to read. I then asked him what I should read. At that time Jibrael ﷺ recited the aayaat (verses) of Surah Iqra: **اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ** up to **مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ**."

Lesson Nine

The beginning of tableegh (Conveying the message of Deen)

Nabi ﷺ preached for **three years in secret** after receiving nubuwat. During this period, **thirty people** accepted Islaam. Nabi ﷺ taught them in a house on the outskirts of Makkah. They also worshipped Allah ﷻ in this house.

Public preaching of Islaam and its opposition

Nabi ﷺ was commanded to preach Islaam in public. The first thing that Nabi ﷺ had done was that he gathered his family members from the Quraish at **Mount Safa**. He asked them, if they regarded him as truthful. "Yes", they replied. "Will you believe me if I tell you that there is an army behind me about to attack you?" They all said in one voice, "Yes, you are the most Truthful amongst us!"

Thereafter Rasulullah ﷺ said.

"I am presenting to you such a gift which no person had presented to his people. I have brought that which will grant you success in your Deen (religion) and dunya (world). I take an oath in the name of Allah ﷻ that He has sent me to the world as a Nabi (Messenger)."

He also said, "There is a life to come after death and we will be raised again. We will then have to answer for our actions in the world."

The Quraish did not appreciate this and spoke very harshly to Nabi ﷺ and mocked him. They began opposing him. The person who opposed Nabi ﷺ the most was his uncle, **Abu Lahab**, regarding whom Surah Lahab was revealed. Nabi ﷺ did not worry about his opposition in any way and continued inviting the people to the straight path. The disbelievers caused great difficulties and hardships to Nabi ﷺ and to the Sahaabah ﷺ.

Persecution and difficulties

When Nabi ﷺ performed Salaah in the Ka'bah, they tied a cloth around his mubaarak neck and choked him. This would cause him to suffocate and his eyes would bulge out. At times the intestine of a camel which was full of filth was placed on his head. They even planned to smash Nabi's ﷺ mubaarak head and make him a shaheed (martyr). They threw stones at him. They prevented anybody from visiting Nabi ﷺ.

The Sahaabah ﷺ were placed on burning hot coals and were made to lie naked on the hot desert sand. They would be lashed throughout the night and day. A rope would be tied around their necks and a boulder placed on their chests. They were then dragged on the rocky ground. Some of

them used to be locked up in a room where they were made to inhale the smoke of a fire until they would suffocate. Some of them were wrapped in animal skins and placed in the scorching sun. Some were tied to two camels and the camels were made to run in opposite directions. When the camels ran, their bodies were torn apart. Hadhrat **Sumayya** رضي الله عنها was stabbed in her most sensitive area and was killed in this manner. She was the **first person to be martyred** for the sake of Islam.

Nabi ﷺ and his Sahaabah ؓ were **boycotted for three years** in the valley of Abu Taalib. The disbelievers made every effort not to allow even a morsel of food or a sip of water to reach the Muslims who believed in Allah ﷻ. Their children cried out of hunger but these oppressors never felt any pity for them. This punishment was inflicted on them because they believed in Allah ﷻ and were not worshipping the stone idols that these disbelievers were worshipping. They also did not join them in their evil actions of theft, drinking, gambling and other shameless acts.

Bribery

When oppressing and causing difficulty to Nabi ﷺ did not stop Nabi ﷺ from preaching Islam, they decided to bribe him. They said to him: "If you desire wealth, we will give you as much as you desire. If you desire leadership, we will appoint you as our king. If you wish to marry, then we will marry you to the woman of your choice."

Nabi ﷺ had one answer: "I do not desire any of that. I cannot stop the message which Allah ﷻ has sent me with. If you place the sun in my one hand and the moon in the other, then too, I will not abandon this work."

In short, the call towards the truth will continue under all conditions. Up to this day, no power on earth can stop it. The opposition was destroyed and disgraced. Until Qiyaamah it will continue in this manner. So long as we stay firm on the path of Islaam and continue practising upon the ways of our beloved Nabi ﷺ, we will never be destroyed.

Lessons:

- Remain firm on that which is right. Do not leave the truth because of fear of punishment or because of bribes.
- Face the difficulties that come your way in the path of truth with patience.
- Show more concern for your family than for others.

Lesson Ten

Hijrat or Migration (To leave ones home for the sake of Islaam)

The mushrikeen witnessed the progress of Islaam and they decided to harm the Muslims in every possible way. At this time Nabi ﷺ permitted his Sahaabah ﷺ to migrate to **Habsha (Ethiopia)** so that they may worship Allah ﷻ in peace. The king of Ethiopia was a just and kind ruler. On the **5 Rajab in the fifth year** after nubuwat about **fifteen or sixteen** Sahaabah ﷺ migrated to Ethiopia. They were eleven men and four or five women.

Lesson Eleven

Failed attempts of the disbelievers

When the disbelievers heard of the Muslims migrating to Ethiopia they followed the Muslims. **A'mr ibnul A'as and Abdullah bin Umayyah** were sent with plenty of gifts to the king of Ethiopia. They met the priests and presented gifts to the king and said:

"These people who have come to your land have rebelled against their people. They will cause corruption. You should take them out of here and hand them over to us."

The king replied:

"How can I hand them over to you when I have not listened to their case in court? This will cause me disgrace."

Thereafter, the king called the Muslims and asked them about their condition. Hadhrat **Ja'far** ﷺ went forward and delivered a very inspiring speech. The summary of his message is as follows:

"Most honourable king! We were all misguided and worshipped idols carved from stone. We lived on haraam (unlawful earnings) and ate carrion (dead animals). We used to fight, kill, oppress and steal from one another. Corruption and evil became part of our lives. In order to reform us, Allah ﷻ sent to us a messenger, whose family background and lineage was known to all. His truthfulness and trustworthiness was famous among the Arabs. He called us to worship one God and saved us from worshipping idols. He commanded us to speak the truth, shun lying, deal with others respectfully, be kind to others, stay away from haraam (unlawful), not to harm others, not to steal the wealth of orphans, to be kind to widows, perform salaah, perform hajj and discharge our zakah. Your majesty, we believed him and brought Imaan on him."

He thereafter recited some aayaat (verses) of Surah Maryam and explained the belief of the Muslims regarding Hadhrat Maryam (alayhas salaam) and Hadhrat Isa ﷺ.

This truthful and inspiring talk affected the king so much that he accepted Islaam. He refused to hand over the

Muslims to the Quraish. The king's name was **Ismaha or Ashuma bin Abjar**. He was known as Najashi. He was a Christian.

Lessons:

- The primary purpose of living in this world is to practise Deen. Thus, if the situation in our home town is such that it prevents us from practising our Deen, then we should find another place to stay.
- When handling a dispute, always listen to both sides of the story before making a decision.

Lesson Twelve

Second hijrat (migration) to Habsha (Ethiopia)

The Muslims were living in peace in Habsha. They were free to worship Allah ﷻ. They received news that all the people of Makkah had accepted Islaam, so they returned to Makkah. On reaching Makkah they realised that the news was false. In fact, the disbelievers of Makkah were now even more oppressive against the Muslims. Therefore, Nabi ﷺ permitted the Muslims, in the **7th year of nubuwat**, to migrate to Habsha for a second time.

On this occasion, **eighty-three men and eighteen women** migrated. Besides them, other Yemeni Muslims, from the tribe of Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ, joined them.

Lesson Thirteen

Taa-if

The boycott in the valley of Abu Taalib had a very bad effect on the health of Abu Taalib and Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها. In a short time both of them passed away. There was nobody to protect and assist Nabi ﷺ in Makkah after his uncle Abu Taalib died. Nabi's ﷺ beloved wife, Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها, who was a great source of comfort to him also passed away. In the meantime, the hardships and oppression of the people of Makkah worsened and there was no hope of them accepting Islaam.

Nabi ﷺ travelled to Taa-if thinking that it was a town of honourable people. If they accepted Islaam, it would have a good effect on others. Hence, in the **10th year of Nubuwat**, Nabi ﷺ and Hadhrat **Zaid bin Haaritha** رضي الله عنه set out for Taa-if.

Nabi ﷺ spoke to the leaders of the town and invited them to Islaam. Instead of being kind and respectful, they treated him very harshly. They made fun of Nabi ﷺ and sent the hooligans and other evil people to harm him. They ran behind him, swore and threw stones at Nabi ﷺ, due to which Nabi ﷺ began to bleed. When Nabi ﷺ rested for a while, these wretched people chased him and started pelting him with stones until blood flowed from his body

and filled his shoes. Hadhrat Zaid bin Haaritha ؓ, who was protecting Nabi ﷺ, was also injured.

Whilst returning from Taa-if, Nabi ﷺ rested in an orchard where he made a very emotional and touching duaa. The owner of the orchard felt sorry for Nabi ﷺ and sent his slave whose name was **A'ddaas** with some grapes. Before eating the grapes, Nabi ﷺ recited bismillah. A'ddaas who was a Christian commented: "There is nobody in this area who takes the name of Allah."

Nabi ﷺ asked him where he came from. He replied: "I am from Neenwaa." Nabi ﷺ asked him: "Is it the same Neenwaa where a pious servant of Allah ﷻ by the name of Yunus ibn Matta lived?" A'ddaas replied: "How do you know about him?" Nabi ﷺ replied: "He was a Nabi and I am also a Nabi."

On hearing this, A'ddaas kissed the forehead and hands of Nabi ﷺ and accepted Islaam. When A'ddaas returned, his master asked him: "What were you doing? This person will misguide you." A'ddaas replied: "He is the final prophet. All the Ambiya of the past gave glad tidings about him."

When Nabi ﷺ reached a place called **Qarn-uth-Tha'alib** Jibraeel ؑ came to him and said: "Allah ﷻ knows very well how the people of Taaif have treated you and He has sent an angel who is in charge of the mountains to assist you in whatever you wish."

The angel came to Nabi ﷺ and said: "If you order me, I will crush the people between these two mountains." Nabi ﷺ replied: "No. I have hope in Allah ﷻ that such people will be born from their offspring who will worship Allah ﷻ and they will not ascribe any partners to Him."

Sometime later, this is exactly what happened and they all became Muslims.

Lessons:

- When in any difficulty, turn to Allah ﷻ first (by making duaa).
- We must develop the ability to forgive those that hurt us.

Lesson Fourteen

Mi'raaj

The incident of Mi'raaj took place after returning from Taa-if in the **tenth year after nubuwat**. The occasion of Mi'raaj has great significance in Islaamic history. In comparison to all the other Ambiyaa, this honour was granted to our Nabi ﷺ only.

A brief explanation of this incident is as follows:

Jibraeel عليه السلام and Mikaaeel عليه السلام seated Nabi ﷺ on the buraaq (a special horse from Jannah) and took him from Makkah to Musjid-ul-Aqsa in Jerusalem. This buraaq was very swift. Each step was as far as one could see. When they reached Musjid-ul-Aqsa, adhaan was called out and Nabi ﷺ lead the Salaah. All the other Ambiyaa followed Nabi ﷺ in salaah.

Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ ascended (went up to) the different skies where he met the different Ambiyaa. On the first sky he met Aadam عليه السلام, on the second sky I'sa عليه السلام and Yahya عليه السلام, on the third sky Yusuf عليه السلام, on the fourth sky Idrees عليه السلام, on the fifth sky Haroon عليه السلام, on the sixth sky Moosa عليه السلام and on the seventh sky he met Ebrahim عليه السلام. (*Saheeh Al-Bukhaari*)

Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ went to the Sidrat-ul-Muntaha (a point very close to the A'rsh - throne of Allah ﷻ beyond which no creation can pass) and entered Jannah. There he saw the wonders of Jannah. Nabi ﷺ then saw Jahannum, which was

full with different types of punishments. Nabi ﷺ then went further and saw Allah ﷻ.

In reality, Nabi ﷺ did not only see Allah ﷻ in his mind but physically with his eyes. Nabi ﷺ fell into sajdah and was granted the opportunity of speaking to Allah ﷻ physically in his presence. It was at this time that salaah was made fardh (compulsory) five times a day. Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ returned to Makkah. This entire journey took place in just one night.

The next morning the news of the Mi'raaj spread in Makkah and the people began mocking Nabi ﷺ. To test Nabi ﷺ, they asked him to describe Masjidul Aqsa and his other experiences. Nabi ﷺ gave them a clear description of all that they had requested of him.

On his return, Nabi ﷺ passed by the trade caravans of the Quraish, which were on their way to Shaam at that time. He greeted them and they recognised the voice of Nabi ﷺ. When these caravans returned to Makkah, they bore testimony to this.

The believers accepted this without any doubt. The first to accept it was Hadhrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq ؓ. These proofs were presented to those who refused to believe him. When there was no way out for them they began saying that this journey was an act of sorcery and that Nabi ﷺ was a magician.

Lesson Fifteen

Lessons of Mi'raaj

During Mi'raaj, Nabi ﷺ witnessed many people receiving punishment for their Evil deeds in Jahannum.

1. A group of people with fingernails of copper were scratching their faces and chests. When Nabi ﷺ enquired about this group, Jibraeel ﷺ replied that they were those who made gheebat (used to backbite) in the world.
2. One person was swimming in a river of blood and a boulder was being thrown at him all the time. When Jibraeel ﷺ was asked who this person was, he replied that he used to deal in interest.
3. There was a group of people whose heads were being smashed by boulders. Thereafter their heads would return to their original form and get smashed again. This punishment continued all the time. When Nabi ﷺ asked Jibraeel ﷺ who these people were, he replied that they were those who did not perform their fardh salaah.
4. A group of people had rags tied around their private parts. They were grazing on the thorns and stones of Jahannum as camels graze. Jibraeel ﷺ explained that they were those who did not pay their zakaah.
5. Some men and women were in front of two pots. One pot had cooked meat and the other had raw meat. They

were eating the raw meat. Nabi ﷺ asked Jibraeel ﷺ who they were. He replied that they were those men and women who committed zina (adultery).

6. There was a stick that was in the middle of the path. It would tear up whoever passed by it. When Nabi ﷺ asked Jibraeel ﷺ about this, he replied that this is the example of those people who hide on the side of the roads and loot the people passing by (highway robbers).
7. A group of people collected a huge pile of wood, which they were unable to carry. They continued adding to the pile of wood. Jibraeel ﷺ explained that this is the example of the people who have not fulfilled the rights of others.
8. The cheeks and lips of a group of people were being cut with iron scissors. After being cut, they would return back to normal. Their cheeks and lips would then be cut again and in this manner the punishment continued. When Jibraeel ﷺ was asked as to who they were, he replied that these were the people who would deliver lectures and advise others, but they themselves did not practise upon it.

May Allah ﷻ protect and save us from all these evil actions so that we do not receive any punishment in the Hereafter. Aameen.

Lesson Sixteen

Islaam in Madinah Tayyibah

Nabi ﷺ continued preaching Islaam among the people. He would go alone into the market places and meet the people. He tried different methods of preaching. With the exception of a few people, everyone mocked him and caused all kinds of difficulties to him.

In this manner ten years passed. During this period, some people from the tribe of **Khazraj** of Madinah came to Makkah and met Nabi ﷺ. Among them were two men, one by the name of **As'ad bin Zuraarah** and the other by the name of **Zakwaan bin 'Abdil Qais**. **Six men** in that group accepted Islaam. As'ad and Zakwaan ﷺ were among the six.

Nabi ﷺ asked them: "Will you assist me in preaching Islaam?" They replied: "At the moment there is a war amongst us. It will be improper for you to come to Madinah now. It will be better if you come when there is peace." They promised to make an effort for peace and return to Makkah the next year.

They went back to Madinah and made an effort for peace. The fight between the **Ows** and the **Khazraj** ended. Keeping to their promise, the group returned the next year at the time of haj. There were **ten** people from the **Khazraj** and **two** from the **Ows** in this group. Many of those who had not become Muslims the previous year, now

accepted Islaam. This bay't (promise) with Nabi ﷺ took place in a valley called 'Aqabah. Therefore, this pledge is known as **Bay't-ul-'Aqabah-Al-Ula**.

When these people returned to Madinah and started making tableegh (spreading Islaam), Islaam began to be discussed in every home. Even in public, people spoke about this "New" Deen.

Lessons:

- If you make a promise, keep up to it.
- Whatever effort you are making, do not give it up. Even after years of trying, carry on. Allah ﷻ will one day open the way for you.

Lesson Seventeen

First Madrasah in Madinah Tayyibah

The Ows and Khazraj got together and wrote a letter to Nabi ﷺ, which stated:

"Al-humdulillah! Islaam is spreading in Madinah. Could you please send someone who will teach us the Qur'aan, Deeni matters and guide us in spreading Islaam further?"

Nabi ﷺ chose **Hadhrat Mus'ab bin 'Umair** ؓ for this work and sent him to Madinah Munawwarah. When he reached Madinah, he started a madrasah and began working with the people. After making an effort for only **one year**, he sent a group of **seventy men and two women** to Nabi ﷺ the following year at the time of haj.

Nabi ﷺ hosted them warmly and at night used to speak to them for a long time in a valley. Each one of them took bay't (Pledge of allegiance) at the hands of Nabi ﷺ that they promised to remain steadfast to it at all times and that they will assist Nabi ﷺ in spreading Deen.

They then asked: "What will we receive in exchange for this?" Nabi ﷺ replied: "The pleasure of Allah ﷻ and Jannah." On hearing this they all said that they were happy and pleased.

History is proof to the fact that these people fulfilled this promise until they died. Their children also remained

steadfast to it. This bay't pledge is known as **Bay't-ul-'Aqabah Ath-thaaniyah**. (The second pledge of 'Aqabah)

Lessons:

- Always have the desire to improve yourself.
- Make Allah's ﷻ pleasure and Jannah the goal of your life.

Lesson Eighteen

Hijrat (migration) to Madinah Munawwarah

When the disbelievers of Makkah heard that the people of Madinah took Bay't (Pledge) at the hands of Nabi ﷺ, they became very angry. Every day they thought of new plans, to harm the Muslims.

Seeing this condition, Nabi ﷺ gave the Sahaabah ﷺ permission to make hijrat (migrate) to Madinah Munawwarah. The Sahaabah secretly left for Madinah until there were no Muslims left in Makkah besides Nabi ﷺ, Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ, Hadhrat Ali ﷺ and a few weak Sahaabah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ also intended to migrate but Nabi ﷺ stopped him and told him to wait a while and make hijrat with him.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ was waiting to make hijrat and kept aside two camels for this journey, one for himself and the other for Nabi ﷺ.

The disbelievers were constantly making an effort to harm the Muslims. Each one of them took a part in it. One day, they got together in **Darun-Nadwa** to decide what they should do to Nabi ﷺ. Someone suggested that he should be imprisoned. Some suggested that he should be banished. The cunning and evil ones among them did not accept these ideas and said that they would not be successful by doing this.

Abu Jahal suggested that Nabi ﷺ should be killed. One person from each tribe should take part in the killing so that Nabi's ﷺ family would not be able to take revenge.

Allah ﷻ informed Nabi ﷺ of this meeting and commanded him to make hijrat. That night he told Hadhrat Ali ؑ to sleep in his bed. The amaanaat (trusts) of the non-muslims that were kept by Nabi ﷺ were all handed over to Hadhrat Ali ؑ with the instruction to return them to the people the next morning.

Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ left his home whilst a group of the disbelievers were waiting at the door. Nabi ﷺ came out of the house reciting Surah Yaseen and when he reached the aayat (verse):

فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ

And we have covered them (with the darkness of Kufr and sin) so they cannot see (the truth).

He repeated it a few times. Due to this, Allah ﷻ blinded the disbelievers and they were unable to see Nabi ﷺ.

Nabi ﷺ then went to the house of Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؑ and found him waiting there. Abu Bakr ؑ hired a guide to show them the way. They left his house secretly and went towards **Mount Thaur**.

Lessons:

- When you are entrusted with something, make sure that you return it.
- Before doing any task (work), make proper arrangements.

Lesson Nineteen

The cave of Thaur

At night, Nabi ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ left Makkah and went to the cave of Thaur. When the disbelievers came to know the next morning that Nabi ﷺ left his home, they became very worried and sent some people to search for him. Those who were experts in **qiyaafah** (an art of tracking footprints) followed the footprints of Nabi ﷺ and came to the cave. If they bent down a little, they would have seen Nabi ﷺ. Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ became very worried but Nabi ﷺ consoled him saying: "Do not fear. Allah ﷻ is with us." Allah ﷻ caused the disbelievers to turn away from the cave and they did not look inside.

Umayyah bin Khalaf said: "How could anyone ever enter here? A spider has spun its web over the entrance and a pigeon has built its nest and laid its eggs here."

This was all the plan of Allah ﷻ. When Allah ﷻ wishes to safeguard a person, He makes the means for it. Nabi ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ stayed in this cave for three days until the disbelievers lost hope in finding them.

During these three days, Hadhrat Abu Bakr's ؓ son used to inform them of what was happening in Makkah at night and would return before the morning. His daughter, Hadhrat **Asma** رضي الله عنها, would send food for them. He commanded

his slave to herd the sheep up to the cave so that the footprints of Nabi ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ would be erased.

Lessons:

- In all situations, place your trust in Allah ﷻ.
- When Allah ﷻ wants to protect someone, none can harm him.

Lesson Twenty

To Madinah

After staying for **three days** in the cave of Thaur, Hadhrat Abu Bakr's ؓ slave, '**Aamir bin Fuhairah** ؓ brought two camels to the cave on the **4th of Rabi-ul-Awwal**. He also brought a guide whose name was **Abdullah-ibn-Urayqeet**.

Lesson Twenty One

The unseen help of Allah ﷻ

Nabi ﷺ left the cave of Thaur with Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ, 'Aamir bin Fuhayrah ؓ and Abdullah bin Urayqeet. At the same time **Suraaqah bin Maalik** was sent by the Quraish to search for Nabi ﷺ. As he approached Nabi ﷺ, his horse slipped and he fell off. He climbed back on to his horse and followed Nabi ﷺ.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr ؓ turned around and looked at him but Nabi ﷺ did not pay any attention to Suraaqah at all. When Suraaqah came very close, the legs of his horse sunk into the ground and Suraaqah fell off for the second time. He tried to pull the horse's legs out but was unable to do so. He was forced to ask Nabi ﷺ for protection and Nabi ﷺ granted him safety.

Through the barakat (blessings) of Nabi ﷺ, his horse got freed. When the horse's legs came out of the ground, smoke began to rise from that place. When Suraaqah saw this, he was convinced that this person is a Nabi. With extreme humility he presented some of his provisions to Nabi ﷺ but Nabi ﷺ did not accept it. He only requested Suraaqah not tell anyone of his whereabouts. Suraaqah fulfilled this promise and only after a few days narrated this incident to Abu Jahal. He also advised him not to oppose Nabi ﷺ.

Lessons:

- When a promise is made, make sure that it is fulfilled.
- When the truth (in any matter) becomes apparent, accept it immediately - with humility.

Lesson Twenty Two

Mu'jizah (miracle) of Nabi ﷺ

On the way to Madinah Munawwarah, Nabi ﷺ passed by the tent of **Umme Ma'bad**. Her goat, that was not giving milk, was tied on one side of her tent. Nabi ﷺ sought permission from her and rubbed his hands on its udders. The udders became filled with milk and eventually it gave so much milk that Nabi ﷺ and all his companions drank from it. Thereafter, they continued the journey. When Umme Ma'bad's husband returned and heard what happened, he exclaimed: "By the qasam of Allah ﷻ! This is the very same pious person from Makkah." Thereafter, both of them made hijrat to Madinah and accepted Islaam.

Lessons:

- Before using anything, make sure that you ask the owner for permission.

Lesson Twenty Three

The beginning of the Islaamic calendar

On the journey to Madinah, Nabi ﷺ stayed in **Quba for fourteen days**. Quba is in the outskirts of Madinah Munawwarah. It was here that he built the first Musjid in the history of Islaam.

Before making hijrat, Nabi ﷺ entrusted the amaanaat (trusts) that people had kept by him, to Hadhrat Ali ؑ. Hadhrat Ali ؑ returned these amaanaat (trusts) to their owners and then left for Madinah and joined Nabi ﷺ in Quba.

Hadhrat Umar ؓ later started the Islaamic calendar from the time of hijrat and the first month of the Islaamic calendar was fixed as Muharram.

Lessons:

- If you have been given a trust, make sure that you return it.
- If after being given a trust you cannot return it personally, then make arrangements for it to be returned by someone else.
- As Muslims, we should know the dates of the many different events that had transpired in Islamic history.

Lesson Twenty Four

Entrance into Madinah Munawwarah

Nabi ﷺ prepared to leave for Madinah on a **Friday** in the month of **Rabi-ul-Awwal**. The Ansaar of Madinah were walking around the animal of Nabi ﷺ. They were full of joy and the young children recited poetry welcoming him. They reached the area of the **Banu Saalim** at the time of Jumuah. Nabi ﷺ performed the Jumuah Salaah here. After the Salaah, Nabi ﷺ climbed back onto the animal and proceeded in to the city.

Whenever Nabi ﷺ passed the house of an Ansaari, the Ansaari would request Nabi ﷺ to stay at his home. Nabi ﷺ would reply: "Leave the camel as it is. Wherever Allah ﷻ wishes it to stop, it will stop."

The camel continued walking and finally sat in front of the house of Hadhrat Abu Ayyoob Ansaari ؓ. Hence Nabi ﷺ stayed at his house.

Lessons:

- Always be ready and eager to entertain guests.
- When your suggestion or offer is refused, do not insist that it must be accepted.

Lesson Twenty Five

Musjid-un-Nabawi ﷺ

There was no Masjid in Madinah Munawwarah before the coming of Nabi ﷺ. The place where the camel of Nabi ﷺ sat was purchased and a Masjid was built on that spot. The wall was built from unbaked bricks, the pillars were made from date palms and the roof was made from its branches.

It appears in some narrations that stones were placed as walls and thereafter changes and alterations were made to the Masjid according to the need until the present day as we see it.

May Allah ﷻ allow those people who keep the Masjid occupied, flourish till the Day of Qiyaamah. Aameen.

There were two rooms built at the side of the Masjid. One was for Hadhrat Ayesha رضي الله عنها and the other for Hadhrat Sowdah رضي الله عنها. After these two rooms, more homes were built according to the need.

Lessons:

- When moving into a new area, the first thing to do is find a Masjid and a Madrasah. If these do not exist in that area, make arrangements to build them.
- When building a Masjid, keep it simple.

Lesson Twenty Six

Mu-aakhaat (Brotherhood)

Those Sahaabah ﷺ who came from Makkah to Madinah were totally helpless. Nabi ﷺ made an agreement of brotherhood between the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar. They supported and assisted each another. The Ansaar tried to compete with one another in assisting the Muhaajireen. They allowed the Muhaajireen to do as they felt with their houses, wealth, properties and orchards and gave preference to the Muhaajireen over themselves.

Once, an Ansaari Sahaabi told his Muhaajir brother, "Take half my wealth. My house has two sections, take whichever section you wish. I have two wives. I will divorce the one you like and you may marry her thereafter."

The Muhaajir Sahaabi replied: "May Allah ﷻ bless you in your wealth and family. Show me the way to the marketplace and I will see to my own needs."

In short, the Ansaar displayed the highest form of brotherhood and the Muhaajireen displayed the highest form of independence. If any Muhaajir took anything, he made up for it later. Initially they also inherited from each other due to mu-aakhaat (brotherhood) but later Allah ﷻ cancelled this law.

Lessons:

- Always be ready to assist the needy.
- Give preference to others over yourself.
- As far as possible, try not to ask anyone for any material things.
- Remain independent from the creation as far as material things are concerned.

Lesson Twenty Seven

Treaty with the Jews

The Jews of Madinah knew very well that Nabi ﷺ was the final Prophet and that the Ambiyaa of the past had given glad tidings regarding him. However, due to their hatred and enmity for Nabi ﷺ, they continued opposing him and plotting with the disbelievers of Makkah against him.

When Nabi ﷺ settled in Madinah, their anger and hatred increased. They realised that they would no more be respected and honoured in the presence of Nabi ﷺ. With the exception of a few Jews who embraced Islaam, the rest of them were burning with jealousy and hatred for Nabi ﷺ.

Nabi ﷺ felt it necessary to enter into a treaty with them in order to be safe from their danger. The treaty highlighted the following:

1. The Jews would be free to practise their religion.
2. If the Muslims engaged in war, the Jews would assist the Muslims.
3. The Jews and Muslims will live as friends.
4. If Madinah is attacked, the Muslims and Jews will join forces against the enemy.
5. If any one of them enters into a treaty with the enemy, the other group would also be part of the treaty.
6. None of the groups will grant safety to the Quraish.
7. If the Muslims went to war against anyone, the Jews will assist in the expenditure.
8. Together, they would assist the oppressed.
9. If a dispute occurred between the Muslims and the Jews, Nabi ﷺ would be the final judge to settle it.

The Jews did not adhere to this treaty. In the **2nd year**, the **Banu Qaynuqaa'** broke the treaty. Likewise the **Banu Nadheer** also broke the treaty in the **4th year** and the **Banu Quraizah** in the **5th year**.

Lessons:

- Hatred and jealousy prevents a person from accepting the truth.
- Do not invite difficulty and danger. As far as possible, make arrangements to be protected.

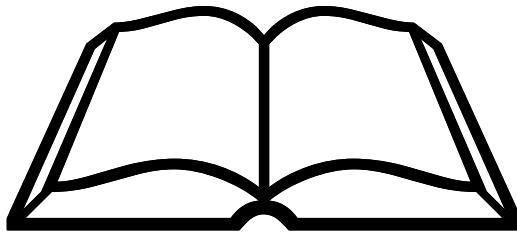
Lesson Twenty Eight

Adhaan

Nabi ﷺ disliked using the methods of the Jews and Christians for calling the people to the Musjid at the time of Salaah. There was a need to adopt a method to gather the people in the Musjid at the time of Salaah. Allah ﷻ showed some of the Sahaabah ؓ the adhaan in their dreams. The Sahaabah ؓ related their dreams to Nabi ﷺ and he preferred it over other suggestions. It was then introduced in the Shariah. Hadhrat **Bilal** ؓ was appointed as the muadh-dhin and Allah ﷻ made him the leader of the muadh-dhins till the Day of Qiyaamah.

Lessons:

- We should not adopt the ways of the non-Muslims.





Questions

Lesson One & Two

1. What was Nabi's ﷺ date of birth? _____

2. What was his lineage from his father side? _____

3. Which tribe did Nabi ﷺ belong to? _____
4. Which family did Nabi ﷺ belong to? _____
5. How many women breastfed Nabi ﷺ? _____
6. Whose slave was Thuwaibah رضي الله عنها? _____

7. Which tribe did Haleemah رضي الله عنها belong to? _____

8. How long did Nabi ﷺ stay with her? _____
9. Which incident caused Haleemah رضي الله عنها to bring Nabi ﷺ back to his mother? _____

10. What was Nabi's ﷺ age when his mother passed away? _____
11. Who took care of Nabi ﷺ after his mother passed away? _____

Lesson Three

1. Why did Nabi ﷺ go to Syria? _____

2. With whom did he go? _____

3. Why did Buhaira advise that Nabi ﷺ be sent back to Makkah? _____

4. Did Abu Taalib carry out the advice of the monk? ____

Lesson Four

1. Why did Nabi ﷺ go to Syria for a second time? _____

2. Who sent him? _____

3. Why was Nabi ﷺ chosen for this work? _____

4. Who was Maysarah? _____
5. What strange incident did he narrate about the journey? _____

6. What was the sign of nubuwat that the monk Nastoora had seen? _____

7. Was this trip successful? Explain your answer. _____

8. What lesson do we learn from this journey of Nabi ﷺ?

Lesson Five

1. Who was the first woman that Nabi ﷺ married? _____

2. What quality did Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها see in Nabi ﷺ that made her propose to him? _____

3. What was the mahr (dowry) for this nikah? _____

4. What were the ages of Nabi ﷺ and Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها at the time of the marriage? _____

5. How many years did Hadhrat Khadijah رضي الله عنها spend in the marriage of Nabi ﷺ? _____

6. How many children did they have and what were their names? _____

7. List the names of the other honourable wives of Nabi ﷺ? _____

Lesson Six

1. What was the condition of the Arabs before Islaam? _____

2. What did they think about Nabi ﷺ? _____

3. What dispute took place when the Ka'bah was being rebuilt and how did Nabi ﷺ settle this dispute? _____

4. What is the Hajr-e-Aswad? _____

Lesson Seven

1. Why were the Rusul and Ambiya sent to this dunya (world)? _____

2. How many Rusul and Ambiya were sent and what was their work? _____

3. What belief must we have about the Ambiyaa ﷺ? _____

4. What are the names of the first and last Nabi? _____

Lesson Eight

1. What age did Nabi ﷺ receive nuhuwat? _____

2. Where was Nabi ﷺ when he received nuhuwat and who came to him? _____

3. Explain the beginning of nuhuwat in detail? _____

4. Which verses were revealed to Nabi ﷺ in the cave? _____

5. What was the name of the cave? _____

Lesson Nine

1. What method did Nabi ﷺ adopt when he started preaching Islaam? _____

2. Who did Nabi ﷺ first call upon when he was commanded to preach in public? _____
3. Who was the first to oppose him? _____

4. How was Nabi ﷺ and his Sahaabah ﷺ treated when he started preaching Deen to the disbelievers? _____

5. How long did the disbelievers boycott Nabi ﷺ and his Sahaabah ﷺ? _____
6. What types of difficulties did they undergo during the boycott period? _____

7. How did they try to bribe him? _____

8. What was Nabi's ﷺ answer to the disbelievers when they offered him a bribe? _____

9. What lesson do we learn from the above incident? _____

Lesson Ten

1. What is the meaning of hijrat? _____

2. Why was the command of hijrat given? _____

3. Why was Habsha (Ethiopia) chosen as the place to make hijrat to? _____

Lesson Eleven

1. How did the disbelievers plan to prevent the Muslims from living in peace in Habsha? _____

2. What answer did the Muslims give to the king of Habsha with regards to the complaints he received regarding them? _____

3. Who answered him and what effect did it have on the king's heart? _____

Lesson Twelve

1. Why did the Muslims return to Makkah after living a peaceful life in Habsha? _____

2. Why did they return to Habsha once again? _____

3. How many people went to Habsha in the second hijrat?

4. Did the people from Makkah migrate only or did other people also migrate? _____

Lesson Thirteen

1. Why did Nabi ﷺ travel to Taa-if? _____

2. How did the people of Taa-if treat Nabi ﷺ? _____

3. Who was U'daas and why was he sent to Nabi ﷺ? _____

4. What did U'daas's master tell him and what was his reply? _____

5. What did Jibraeel عليه السلام tell Nabi ﷺ on this journey and what was his reply? _____

Lesson Fourteen

1. When did Mi'raaj take place? _____

2. How did Nabi ﷺ travel from Makkah to Bait-ul-Maqdis?

3. What did Nabi ﷺ do after reaching Bait-ul-Maqdis? ____

4. How did Nabi ﷺ travel from Bait-ul-Maqdis to the
skies? _____
5. Which Prophets did Nabi ﷺ meet and in which sky? ____

6. Did the people of Makkah accept the incident of Mi'raaj
when they heard of it? _____

Lesson Fifteen

1. List three evil actions and the punishment given for those who do these evil actions. _____

2. Who were the people whose heads were being smashed and whose cheeks and lips were being cut with iron scissors? _____

Lesson Sixteen

1. How did Islaam start in Madinah? _____

2. Who were the first among the people of Madinah to accept Islaam? _____

3. Which tribe did they belong to? _____

4. What does Bay't-ul-'Aqabah mean? _____

5. How many people took Bay't (promise) at that time? _____

6. What did these people do after they took Bay't and what effect did it have? _____

Lesson Seventeen

1. Who was the teacher in the first Madrasah of Madinah Tayyibah? _____

2. What effort did he make and what was the result of it?

3. After the people of Madinah accepted Islaam, where did they meet Nabi ﷺ and what promise did they make?

4. Did they fulfil this promise or not? _____

Lesson Eighteen

1. What was the reason for making hijrat to Madinah Munawwarah? _____

2. Who was with Nabi ﷺ when he made hijrat? _____

3. How did Nabi ﷺ come out of his home and how was he saved from the evil of the disbelievers? _____

4. Who did Nabi ﷺ leave on his bed and why did he not take him with? _____

Lesson Nineteen

1. How far is the cave of Thaur from Makkah? _____

2. How many days did Nabi ﷺ stay in the cave and why was this place chosen? _____

3. Who was with Nabi ﷺ? _____

4. Why did the disbelievers not search for Nabi ﷺ in the cave? _____

5. Who brought food for Nabi ﷺ? _____

6. What lesson do we learn from this incident? _____

Lesson Twenty & Twenty One

1. After how many days did Nabi ﷺ come out of the cave and how many people were travelling with him? _____

2. Who was Suraaqah? _____

3. How did Allah ﷻ save Nabi ﷺ from Suraaqah? _____

4. What effect did it have on him? _____

5. What promise did he make to Nabi ﷺ and did he keep to it? _____

Lesson Twenty Two

1. After leaving the cave of Thaur, where did Nabi ﷺ stop? _____

2. How did Umme Ma'bad treat Nabi ﷺ and what mu'jiza of Nabi ﷺ was shown at that time? _____

3. What effect did this incident have on Umme Ma'bad and her husband? _____

Lesson Twenty Three

1. Where is Quba? _____
2. How many days did Nabi ﷺ stay in Quba and what did he do there? _____

3. What is the first month of the Islaamic calendar called? _____

Lesson Twenty Four

1. What day did Nabi ﷺ enter Madinah Munawwarah? _____

2. After entering Madinah, where did Nabi ﷺ perform Jumuah Salaah? _____

3. Where did Nabi ﷺ stay? _____
4. What was the reason for him staying there? _____

Lesson Twenty Five

1. Where was the first Masjid in Madinah Munawwarah built? _____

2. What were the walls and roof of the Masjid made from? _____

Lesson Twenty Six

1. What is the meaning of mu-aakhaat? _____

2. Who were the Muhaajireen? _____

3. Who were the Ansaar? _____

4. How did the Ansaar treat the Muhaajireen after the agreement of mu-aakhaat? _____

5. How did the Muhaajireen respond to them? _____

6. Does the law of inheriting from each another still exist? _____

Lesson Twenty Seven

1. What treaty did the Jews of Madinah make with Nabi ﷺ? _____

2. Why did they make this treaty? _____

3. Did the Jews adhere to it or not? _____

4. Which tribes broke the treaty and in which year? _____

Lesson Twenty Eight

1. Why was there a need for the adhaan? _____

2. If the purpose of adhaan is achieved through any other way will it be permissible? _____

3. What are the words of adhaan? _____

4. Can the words of the adhaan be changed? _____

5. Who is the leader of the Muadh-dhins till the Day of Qiyaamah? _____

