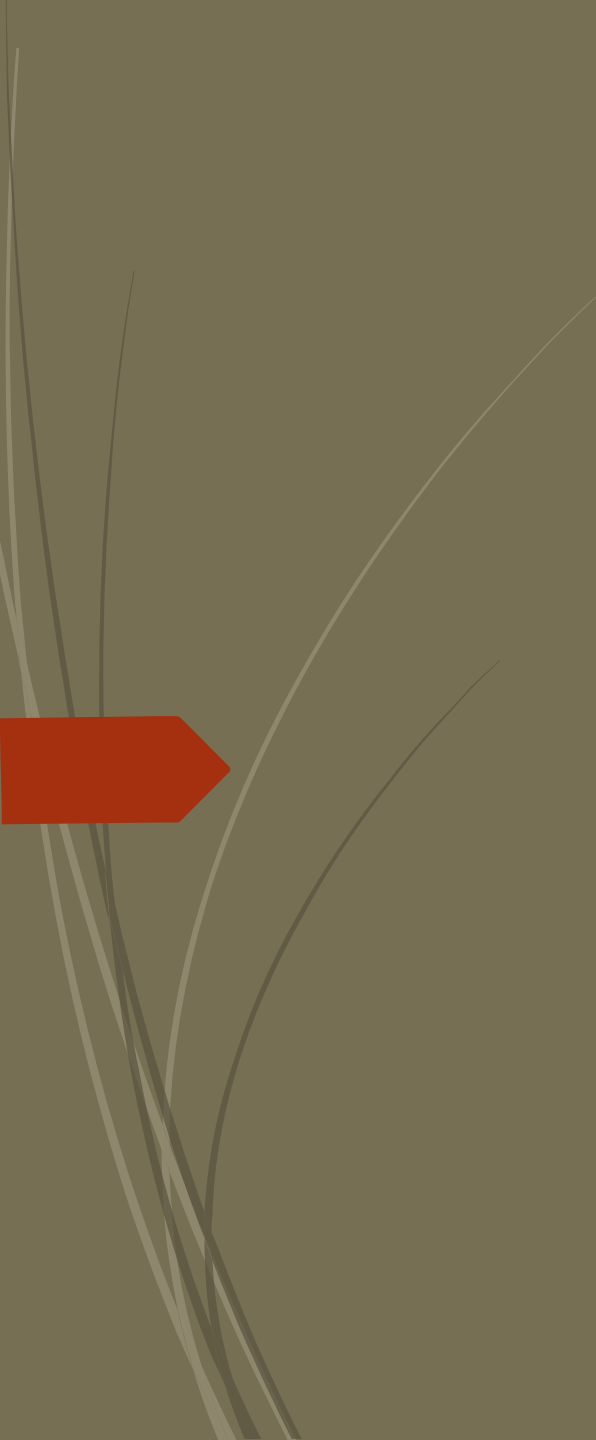




Seerat-un-Nabi ﷺ

Rahmatullah Shaikh



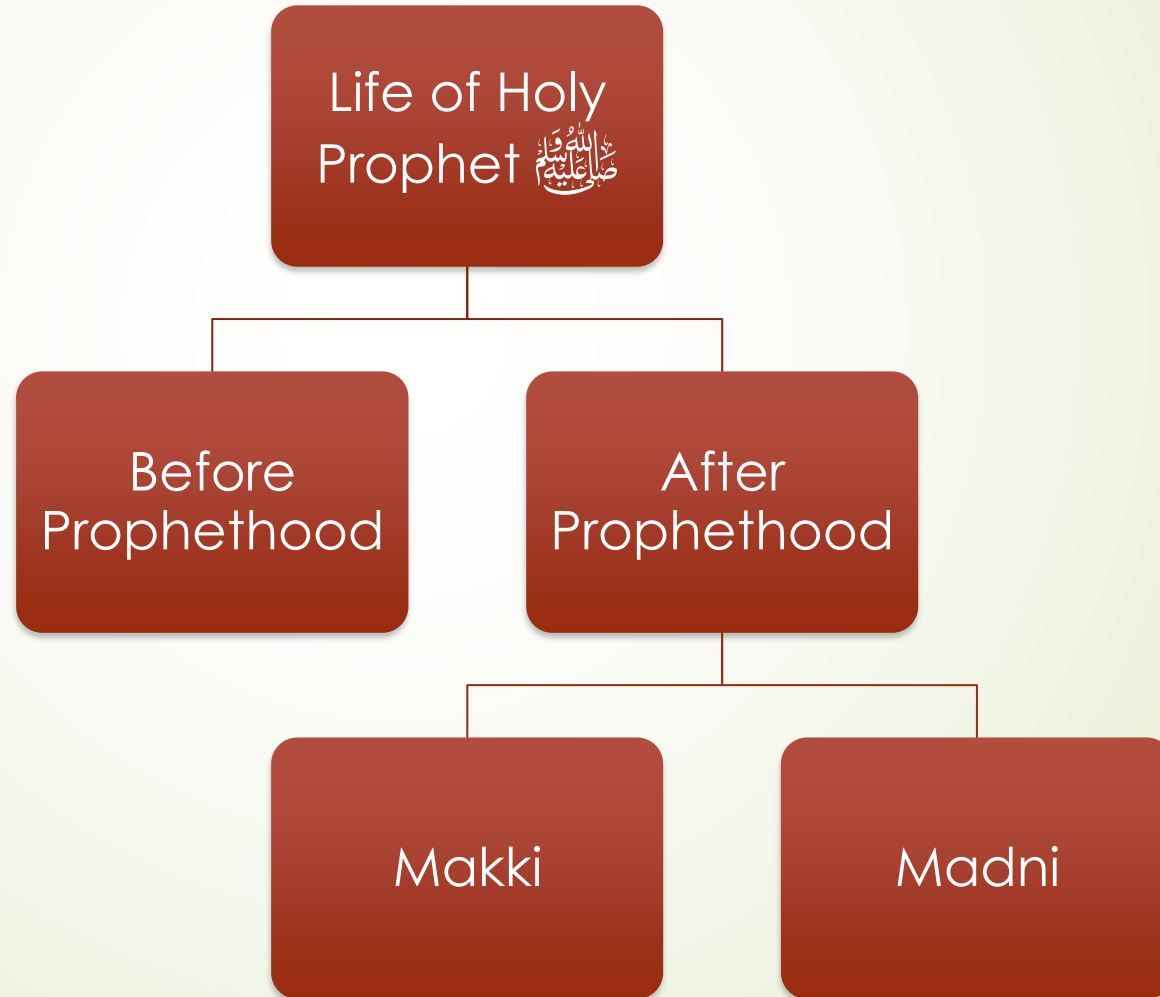
What do you know about the
life of Holy Prophet ﷺ?

(Seerat Books)

Why Should
we read the
life of Holy
Prophet ﷺ?



Seerat-un-Nabi ﷺ



Introduction

- The Holy Prophet ﷺ was born in Makkah on Monday morning, in the year of elephant 571 A.D, some fifty-five days after the unsuccessful expedition of Abrahah against Makkah.
- Father's name: Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib
- Mother's name: Aminah bint Wahab
- He was born in the noblest tribe of Banu Hashim, named Quraish.

محمد بن عبد الله بن عبد المطلب بن هاشم بن عبد مناف بن قصي بن كلاب
بن مره بن كعب بن لوي بن غالب بن فهر بن مالك بن نضر بن کنانه.

Splitting of Chest

- When the Holy Prophet ﷺ was 5 years old, this incident took place.
- An angel came to him and split his chest and removed a blood clot from his heart.
- After this incident Hazrat Haleema took him back to his home and returned to his mother.

Fixing of Black Stone

- When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was 35 years old, Ka'aba was damaged. Quraish decided to rebuilt it.
- When the time came to place the black stone, a dispute arose among the chiefs of Quraish.
- An old wise man suggested that the matter be resolved by whoever enters the Ka'aba first the next morning.
- He put Hajr-e-Aswad in a sheet of cloth and asked the chiefs of tribes to hold the corners of sheet and said that to lift it up together. Then he fixed the Hajr-e-Aswad with his noble hands.



Life of Holy Prophet ﷺ after Prophethood

After Prophethood (Makki life)

➤ A brief introduction:

- First revelation
- Preaching of Islam openly
- The Quraish approached Abu Talib
- The Quraish's oppressions on Muslims

➤ Migration to Ethiopia

- First migration: 5th Nabvi
- 12 Men & 4 Women
- Leader: Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A.)
- Second Migration: 6th Nabvi
- 83 Men & 18 Women
- Leader: Hazrat Jafar bin Abi Talib (R.A.)



The Quraish's Ambassadors in the Court of Negus (Nijashi)

- The Quraish sent Amar bin A'as and Abdullah bin Rabeed' to Negus, attempting to convince them that the Muslims have rebelled against their nation.
- Hazrat Jafar (R.A.) presented the case of Muslims in the court of Negus.
- The Quraish accused that the Muslims do not hold positive opinion about Hazrat Esa (A.S.).
- Hazrat Jafar (R.A) refuted the allegations and recited surah Maryam in front of Negus.
- After this debate, Negus granted full protection and asylum to the Muslims.

The Boycott of Banu Hashim

- Quraish observed that Islam is spreading day by day e.g., Umar and Hamza accepted Islam in 6th of Nabvi, King of Habsha disappointed Quraish, etc.
- The Quraish decided to impose a total boycott against the Prophet ﷺ and his family (Banu Hashim & Banu Muttalib).
- **Conditions:**
 - No Marriage contract
 - No Business
 - Any kind of provision to reach them is not allowed
 - Not to sit with them
 - Not to speak with them
 - Not to enter their houses
- They hung the document inside the Ka'bah.



Conti.

- They had to live in a valley (Shi'ab-e-Abi talib) for three years.
- It was a hard time. The supply of food was almost stopped, and the people faced great hardships.
- They had to eat leaves of trees and skins of animals. The cries of little children suffering from hunger used to be heard clearly.
- Hisham, determined to end the boycott, personally approached and convinced five people, and together they succeeded in bringing it to an end.
- The Boycott last for about three years (7th Nabvi to 10th Nabvi).
- **The year of grief** (عام الحزن)
- **The Journey to Taif**

The Night Journey

- This journey has two parts called Al-Isra & Al-Mi'raj.
 - Al-Isra (From Masjid-e-Haram to Masjid-e-Aqsa)
 - Al-Mira'j (From Masjid-e-Aqsa to the heavens)
- Meeting With different Prophets on skies:
 - 1st: Hazrat Adam (A.S.)
 - 2nd: Hazrat Esa (A.S.)
 - 3rd: Hazrat Yusuf (A.S.)
 - 4th: Hazrat Idrees (A.S.)
 - 5th: Hazrat Haroon (A.S.)
 - 6th: Hazrat Moosa (A.S.)
 - 7th: Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S.)



Conti.

➤ Gifts of Mi'raj:

- Five daily prayers (which equal to reward of fifty daily prayers)
- Last two verses of Surah Al-Baqarah
- Allah SWT promised that the sins of the Ummah would be forgiven except Shirk.



Life of Holy Prophet ﷺ in Medina

The Charter of Medina

- When the Prophet ﷺ migrated to Medina, He had to solve two main problems:
 - Survival Problem (Muwakhat)
 - Security Problem (The Charter of Medina)
- **Main Points:**
 - All tribes shall live as one people and each one of the parties shall keep to its own faith.
 - Medina shall be regarded as sacred by both; all bloodshed being forbidden therein.
 - The system of Blood-money & sacrifice would continue.
 - No party will give refuge to Quraish.
 - If Medina is attacked both parties will participate in the defense of Medina.
 - If any dispute arises b/w the parties, it shall be referred to Muhammad (ﷺ) the Messenger of Allah.

The Treaty of Hudaibiyah

- In 6th Hijrah the Prophet ﷺ dreamt that he is performing umrah with his companions.
- In Zul-Qa'ad the Prophet ﷺ left for Makkah along with 1400 companions.
- At the place Hudaibiyah the Quraish sent emissaries that the Muslims would not be permitted to perform Umrah (Lesser Pilgrimage).
- Bai't-e-Rizwan
- Finally a treaty was signed and agreed by two sides (The Muslims and The Quraish)
- **Main Points:**
 - The Muslims will not perform Umrah this year.
 - Next year, they will be allowed to do so, but they will not stay more than three days.
 - Muslims will not bring arms except covered swords with them next year.

Conti.

- War should be suspended for **ten years**.
- Anyone who will go with Muhammad ﷺ without the permission of his guardian will be returned back but any of the followers of Muhammad ﷺ return to Quraish, will not be sent back.
- Tribes of Arabia are free to take any side they want.
 - (Banu Bakr allied with the Quraish and Banu Khuza'a allied with the Muslims.)
- **Benefits:**
 - The Quraish accepted the leadership of the Prophet ﷺ.
 - Muslims were allowed to make alliances with other tribes.
 - It gave Muslims a chance to preach Islam without fear of conflict.

The Last Sermon of Holy Prophet ﷺ

- Hajj ordained on Muslims in 9th Hijrah, 300 Muslims performed Hajj under the leadership of Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq (R.A.)
- Next year, the Prophet ﷺ intended to perform Hajj and it was announced widely.
- All Muslims were advised to move for Hajj, because of two purposes:
 - The Prophet ﷺ himself wanted to teach the procedure of Hajj to all Muslims.
 - He wanted to give summary of Islam in a shape of sermon.
- This sermon was delivered on 9th Zul-Hajj at Arafat before Zuhr prayer.
- He started his sermon with praising Allah (SWT) and said, “O people! listen to my words, because I do not know whether I shall ever meet again here after this year.



Conti.

Main points of the last sermon:

- You are created from a male and a female; hence you are brothers.
- An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab and a non-Arab has no superiority over an Arab except by piety (Taqwa).
- All practices of the days of ignorance are under my feet.
- Usury or interest is forbidden.
- He who has any trust with him should handover to whom it belongs.
- You have certain rights over women and women have certain rights over you.
- It is not permissible for a woman to give anything from the wealth of her husband without his consent.
- Fear Allah in the matter of women. Treat them gently.



Conti.

- All debts must be repaid, borrowed property must be returned and gifts should be given to each other.
- Beware! Everyone is responsible for one's own deeds.
- Neither the son is responsible for the crime of his father, nor the father, for the crime of his son.
- Nothing of his brother is lawful to a Muslim except what he gives willingly to him. So do not do wrong.
- Every Muslim is the brother of other Muslim so feed your slaves what you eat & dress them what you, yourselves wear.
- No Prophet will come after me.
- I have left among you the Book of Allah. If you hold it tightly, you will never be misguided.

Conti.

- Worship your lord, offer prayers five times a day, observe fast in the month of Ramzan, pay zakat and perform pilgrimage.
- Convey the message of Allah to those who are not present.
- In the last Prophet said to the people, "If you were asked by Allah about me what would you say?" They answered, "We will give witness that you conveyed the message of Allah."
- There upon Prophet Muhammad ﷺ lifted his forefinger towards the sky and said: "O Allah! You are my witness."
- After finishing the sermon, the revelation came to him,

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتِمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ۖ

This days I have perfected your faith and completed My blessing upon you, and have chosen for you Al-Islam as religion (Al-Maida:3)

The Prophet's demise

- During the last few days of his illness, he appointed Hazrat Abubakar to lead the congregational prayers.
- He spent the last week of his life in the house of Hazrat Ayesha (R.A.).
- On the 12th of Rabi ul Awwal in the 11th year of Hijrah, the Prophet left this mortal world.
- He emphasized the importance of taking care of prayers and fulfilling the rights of slaves before his demise.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلِّمْ تَسْلِيمًا كَثِيرًا كَثِيرًا

What lessons can be
learned from
Prophet's Life in
Makkah?





The lessons from Prophet Muhmmad's life

- He was steadfast in his mission.
- He did not compromise on the principles of Islam.
- He faced the hardships with steadfast patience.
- Humility and modesty was his nature.
- He used to solve the matters with justice and fairness.
- He was known as Al-Amin, meaning 'the trustworthy,' and As-Sadiq, meaning 'the truthful'.
- He fostered a sense of unity and cooperation among the people.
- He always placed his trust in Allah SWT.
- He always ask Allah SWT for help.



Conti.

- He emphasized the importance of treating women with respect and dignity.
- Forgiveness was his nature.
- He possessed the quality of effective communication.
- He showed the importance of wisdom in resolving the conflicts.
- He was super positive even at the lowest point.
- He conveyed the message of Islam with his actions.
- He kept his character pure and clean.
- Even in challenging situations, he never ceased preaching Islam.
- He did not curse enemies.
- He always had a plan and a life mission.