

Splitting of Chest

This incident occurred when the Prophet (SAW) was five years old. He was under the care of Hazrat Haleema Sa'dia (R.A). One day, while playing with his friends, Angel Jibreel came to him, split his chest, and removed a blood clot from his heart. Later, he placed the heart back in its original position.

When the children saw this, they ran to his foster mother and informed her that Muhammad had been harmed. When she reached him, however, the Prophet (SAW) was unharmed. After this event, Hazrat Haleema returned the Prophet (SAW) to his mother.

Fixing of Black Stone

When the Prophet (SAW) was 35 years old, the Ka'ba was flooded by rainwater, and the building was damaged. The people of Makkah decided to rebuild it. This task was divided among the leading families of Makkah. The construction was completed smoothly without any argument. But when the time came to place Hajr-e-Aswad (Black Stone), a dispute arose among the chiefs of Makkah. Every chief wanted the honor of placing Hajr-e-Aswad in its proper place. There was a fear that this agreement could lead to violence.

An old wise man suggested a solution that whoever entered the Ka'ba first the next morning, would decide. His suggestion was accepted by all.

The next morning, the Prophet (SAW) was the first to enter the Ka'ba. He wisely addressed the issue by spreading a sheet of cloth and putting Hajr-e-Aswad on it. Then he asked the Chiefs of Quraish to lift it up together. When the stone reached the proper place, the Prophet (SAW) fixed Hajr-e-Aswad with his noble hands.

The Boycott of Banu Hashim

When the Quraish observed that Islam was spreading day by day, they decided to impose a social boycott against the Prophet (SAW) and his family. It was a challenging time for the Prophet (SAW) and his family. They had to live in a valley called Shi'ab-e-Abi Talib for three years. The following were the main conditions of the boycott:

1. No Marriage contract will be done with them.
2. No kind of business will be done with them.
3. Not allowed to sit with them.
4. Not allowed to speak with them.
5. Not allowed to enter their houses.
6. Any kind of provision to reach them is not allowed.

The Night Journey

The Night Journey is the significant event in the Prophet's life, comprised of two parts: Al-Isra and Al-Mi'raj. Al-Isra involves the Holy Prophet's (SAW) journey from Masjid-e-Haram to Masjid-e-Aqsa, whereas Al-Mi'raj encompasses his journey from Masjid-e-Aqsa to the skies.

During this journey, the Prophet (SAW) met with different prophets on different 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.)

In the End, the Prophet (SAW) was given three invaluable gifts:

1. The obligation of Five daily prayers, which holds a reward equal to fifty prayers.
2. The last two verses of Surah Al-Baqrah
3. Allah (SWT) promised that all sins of the ummah would be forgiven except shirk.

The Charter of Medina

When the Holy Prophet (SAW) migrated to Medina, he faced two main challenges: Survival problem and Security problem. To tackle the survival problem, he established a brotherhood bond between the Muhajir and the Ansar. For security problems, the charter of Medina was crafted to ensure peace and harmony in the city. The main clauses of this charter were:

1. All tribes shall live as one people and each one of the parties shall keep to its own faith.
2. Medina shall be regarded as sacred by both; all bloodshed being forbidden therein.

3. The system of Blood-money & sacrifice would continue.
4. No party will give refuge to Quraish.
5. If Medina is attacked, both parties will participate in the defense of Medina.
6. 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 Holy Prophet (SAW) had a dream of performing umrah with his companions. He (SAW) considered it a divine order. In response, he, along with his 1400 companions left Medina for umrah. When they reached Hudaibiyah the Quraish sent their ambassadors that the Muslims are not allowed to perform umrah. After a lengthy discussion a treaty was signed with following key points:

1. The Muslims will not perform Umrah this year.
2. Next year, they will be allowed to do so, but they will not stay more than three days.
3. Muslims will not bring arms except covered swords with them next year.
4. War should be suspended for ten years.
5. Anyone who will go with Muhammad (ﷺ) without the permission of his guardian will be returned but any of the followers of Muhammad (ﷺ) return to Quraish, will not be sent back.
6. Tribes of Arabia are free to take any side they want.

The Last Sermon of Holy Prophet (SAW)

Hajj became obligatory for Muslims in the 9th year of Hijrah. In the 10th year, the Prophet (SAW) performed his first and last Hajj. During this significant event, the Prophet (SAW) delivered a historic sermon. The following were the key points of the sermon:

1. You are created from a male and a female; hence you are brothers.
2. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab and a non-Arab has no superiority over an Arab except by piety (Taqwa).
3. All practices of the days of ignorance are under my feet.
4. Usury or interest is forbidden.
5. You have certain rights over women and women have certain rights over you.
6. Fear Allah in the matter of women. Treat them gently.
7. Beware! Everyone is responsible for one's own deeds.
8. Every Muslim is the brother of other Muslim. so feed your slaves what you eat & dress them what you, yourselves wear.
9. No Prophet will come after me.
10. I have left among you the Book of Allah. If you hold it tightly, you will never be misguided.
11. Worship your lord, offer prayers five times a day, observe fast in the month of Ramzan, pay zakat and perform pilgrimage.
12. Convey the message of Allah to those who are not present.

The Lesson from the Prophet's life

1. He was steadfast in his mission.
2. He did not compromise on the principles of Islam.
3. He faced the hardships with steadfast patience.
4. Humility and modesty were his nature.
5. He used to solve the matters with justice and fairness.
6. He was known as Al-Amin, meaning 'the trustworthy,' and As-Sadiq, meaning 'the truthful'.
7. He fostered a sense of unity and cooperation among the people.
8. He always placed his trust in Allah SWT.
9. He always asks Allah SWT for help.
10. He emphasized the importance of treating women with respect and dignity.
11. Forgiveness was his nature.
12. He possessed the quality of effective communication.
13. He showed the importance of wisdom in resolving the conflicts.
14. He was super positive even at the lowest point.
15. He conveyed the message of Islam with his actions.
16. He kept his character pure and clean.
17. Even in challenging situations, he never ceased preaching Islam.
18. He never cursed his enemies.
19. He always had a plan and a life mission.