

# بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Chapter No 4

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## **Muhammad Bin Abdullah (Sallaho Aaliha Wasllim)**

“Islam emerged out of the Arabian Peninsula (modern-day Saudi Arabia) in the seventh century. Prior to this, Arabian tribal peoples had practiced a wide variety of pagan beliefs, living in a time Muslims called jahiliyya or ignorance.”<sup>1</sup>

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in Makkah. He was not more than 6 months in His Mother’s womb, when His Father ABDULLAH (Raziallahohunho) died.

### **According to Britannica:**

“Muhammad (in full, Abū al-Qāsim Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Allāh ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib ibn Hāshim) was born after the death of his father,”<sup>2</sup>

So when He (PBUH) born, born orphan. In Makkah where He (PBUH) opened His beautiful eyes, the place is situated in very near to Haramae Kahba tu Allah Asharefah neamed SOOQ UL LAIL (سوق الليل) Now this place is MOOLID UN NABI (PBUH). There is a library named MAKTABA MAKKAH AL MUKARRAMAH.

His (PBUH) grandfather named Him MUHAMMAD (PBUH). He (PBUH) spend His early holy life with his pious Mother SYWDA AMINA (Raziallahohunha). After some years, when He (PBUH) reached 6 years of His pious age, His (PBUH) mother demised. He spends his holy life afterword with his grandfather Abdul Muttalib (Raziallahohunho). Some Seerah Writers says: When Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (Raziallahohunho) died, people cried so much on his death and the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was running behind his dead body. He (PBUH) was weeping. His (PBUH) was 8 years when His (PBUH) grandfather died.<sup>3</sup>

After His (PBUH) demise He (PBUH) spend His whole life with His Uncle Hazrat Abu Talib. Abu Talib was very kind to Him (PBUH). He gives first turn to Him (PBUH) during the food or drinking among their children.

When the Holy Prophet (PBUH) reached 12 year of His age, His (PBUH) Uncle wanted to go, to the city of SHAAM. He (PBUH) was really beloved to him so he took the Holy Prophet (PBUH) with him. Where in BASRA he meet with a FATHER (Christian Religious Person), his name was BAHEERAH. He invited all of them as guest and made food for them. They were very surprised and happy because they got high rank because of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

The Allah Himself saved Him (PBUH) from all the bad deeds and ignorant days’ crimes. Because of His (PBUH) beautiful and attractive personality and nice and kind behavior He (PBUH) was beloved to everyone. He (PBUH) very kind to His (PBUH) neighbors. He (PBUH) was more than faithful and merciful among the people of Arabs. Because

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<sup>1</sup> ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD HISTORY, VOLUME 2, edited by Marsha E. Ackermann Michael J. Schroeder, Publishing 132 West 31st Street New York 10011

<sup>2</sup> The 100 most influential world leaders of all time / edited by Amy McKenna, The Britannica guide to the world’s most influential people) Britannica Educational Publishing, Rosen Educational Services.p 52.

<sup>3</sup> Al Seerah An Nabawiyah (PBUH), Ahmad bin Ziny Dahlaan, Translation by Allama Zulfeqar Ali, Zia ul Quran Publication.P 107/108

of His (PBUH) nice and kind behavior and personality His (PBUH) nation use to say Him (PBUH) ASSADIQ AND ALAMEEN (truthful and faithful).

He (PBUH) when he was approximately 12 years of His (PBUH) age, He (PBUH) participated in a battle, named (HAROOB E FUJJAR) battle of Fijjar. In this battle He (PBUH) participated as a helper to His uncles. He (PBUH) never used the sword.

#### **He (PBUH) as a Merchant:**

His (PBUH) family members were merchants, so He (PBUH) also started the family profession. He (PBUH) started His work on the basis of partnerships. He (PBUH) had a good experience in past because this was His and a family profession. He (PBUH) was famous because of His (PBUH) faithfulness. So many people wanted to do work with Him (PBUH) as partners.

#### **Marriage with SYEDA KHADIJA (RAZIALLAHOANHA):**

Syeda Khadija raziallahoanha was a very famous because of Her piety and ethical code of conduct. Her trade was very wide and she requested to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) for her partnership to the Journey of SHAAM. He (PBUH) was agreed and took Her goods to the BASRA. There He (PBUH) was travelling with the slave of Syeda Khadija MAISARAH.

MAISARAH posturized the personality of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the front of Syeda Khadija Raziallahoanha. She Requested the Marriage with the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Then He (PBUH) accepted and got married with her in the pious age of 25. At that time, Khadijah was twice widowed and forty years old. Khadijah (ra) and Muhammad (s) were the parents of six children - four daughters and two sons.

#### **Agreement of FAZOOOL (HALF UL FAZOOOL):**

Because of wars, the peace of the HIJAAZ was destroyed. His (PBUH) uncle ZUBAIR BIN ABDUL MUTTALIB started the movement against it. So the tribe of TAMEEM and BANI ZUHRA agreed on peace contract. He (PBUH) was also the Peace maker and participant of that contract. In His (PBUH) pious life, He (PBUH) said that, if somebody wanted to give me the red camel's against that contract, I would have been refused, and if somebody want to do the same contract now, I am ready to do it.

#### **Construction of KAABA TU ALLAH AS SHAREEFA:**

This event brighten the personality of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) with in the Arabs. The Tribe of Quraish wanted to rebuild the KAABA SHAREEF. During the construction, every tribe of Arabs wanted to place the Holy Stone HAJAAR E ASWAD. They opened up their swords and it could be a horrible war in the Arabs again. Then this was decided that the person who will enter first in the KABBA SHAREEF will decide and everyone accept His decision. In the morning the Holy Prophet (PBUH) entered first by the grace of Allah. He (PBUH) placed a cloth and said to masters of all the tribes that they will rise this cloth and He (PBUH) placed the Holy Stone in the Middle of it. Then He (PBUH) Himself raised the stone and placed it in the wall of KAABA SHAREEFAH. Because of His (PBUH) wise decision, He (PBUH) saved the whole Arab from a terrible war and innocent blood shed.

### **First Revelation or divine indication:**

The Holy sanctuary Ka'bah was now filled with three hundred sixty idols. The original, pristine message of Prophet Ibrahim was lost, and it was mixed with superstitions and traditions of pilgrims and visitors from distant places, who were used to idol worship and myths. In every generation, a small group of men and women detested the pollution of Ka'bah and kept pure their practice of the religion taught by Prophet s Ibrahim and Ismail. They used to spend some of their time away from this polluted environment in retreats to nearby hills. Muhammad (s) was forty when, during his one of many retreats to Mount Hira for meditation during the month of Ramadan, he received the first revelation from the Archangel Jibril (Gabriel). On this first appearance, Gabriel (as) said to Muhammad: "Iqraa," meaning Read or Recite. Muhammad replied, "I cannot read," as he had not received any formal education. The Angel Gabriel then embraced him until he reached the limit of his endurance and after releasing said: "Iqraa." Muhammad's answer was the same as before. Gabriel repeated the embrace for the third time, asked him to repeat after him and said: "Recite in the name of your Lord who created! He created man from that which clings. Recite; and thy Lord is most Bountiful, He who has taught by the pen, taught man what he knew not. "These revelations are the first five verses of Surah (chapter) 96 of the Qur'an. Thus it was in the year 610 CE the revelation began. Muhammad (s) was terrified by the whole experience of the revelation and fled the cave of Mt. Hira [Qur'an 81:19-29]. When he reached his home, tired and frightened, he asked his wife: 'cover me, cover me,' in a blanket. After his awe had somewhat abated, his wife Khadijah asked him about the reason of his great anxiety and fear. She then assured him by saying: "Allah (The One God) will not let you down because you are kind to relatives, you speak only the truth, you help the poor, the orphan and the needy, and you are an honest man. Khadijah then consulted with her cousin Waraqa who was an old, saintly man possessing knowledge of previous revelations and scriptures. Waraqa confirmed to her that the visitor was none other than the Angel Gabriel who had come to Moses. He then added that Muhammad is the expected Prophet (PBUH). Khadijah accepted the revelation as truth and was the first person to accept Islam. She supported her husband in every hardship, most notably during the three-year 'boycott' of the Prophet (PBUH)'s clan by the pagan Quraish. She died at the age of sixty-five in the month of Ramadan soon after the lifting of the boycott in 620 CE.

### **The Revelation:**

Gabriel (as) visited the Prophet (PBUH) as commanded by Allah revealing Ayat (meaning signs, loosely referred to as verses) in Arabic over a period of twenty-three years. The revelations that he received were sometimes a few verses, a part of a chapter or the whole chapter. Some revelations came down in response to an inquiry by the nonbelievers. The revealed verses were recorded on a variety of available materials (leather, palm leaves, bark, shoulder bones of animals), memorized as soon as they were revealed, and were recited in daily prayers by Muslims [Qur'an 80:13-16]. Angel Gabriel taught the order and arrangement of verses, and the Prophet (PBUH) instructed his several scribes to record verses in that order [Qur'an 75:16-19 and 41:41-42]. Once a year, the Prophet (PBUH) used to recite all the verses revealed to him up to that time to Gabriel to authenticate the accuracy of recitation and the order of verses [Qur'an 17:106]. All the revealed verses (over a period of 23 years and ending in 632 CE) were compiled in the book known as Qur'an. The name Qur'an appears in the revealed verses. The Qur'an does not contain even a word from the Prophet (PBUH). The Qur'an speaks in the first

person, i.e., Allah's commandments to His creation. Gabriel also visited the Prophet (PBUH) throughout his mission informing and teaching him of events and strategy as needed to help in the completion of the Prophet (PBUH) mission.

### **The Prophet (PBUH)'s sayings:**

The Prophet (PBUH)'s sayings, actions, and approvals are recorded separately in collections known as Hadith. The mission of Prophet (PBUH) Muhammad (s) was to restore the worship of the One True God, the creator and sustainer of the universe, as taught by Prophet Ibrahim and all Prophets of God, and to demonstrate and complete the laws of moral, ethical, legal, and social conduct and all other matters of significance for the humanity at large.

### **The Preaching:**

The first few people who followed this message were: his cousin Ali, his servant Zayd ibn Harithah, his friend Abu Bakr and his wife and daughters. They accepted Islam by testifying that: **"There is no Deity (worthy of worship) except Allah (The One True God) and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah."**

### **Islam means peace:**

Islam means peace by submission and obedience to the Will and Commandments of God and those who accept Islam are called Muslims, meaning those who have accepted the message of peace by submission to God.

### **First Stage of Islam in Makkah:**

In the first three years of his mission forty people (men and women) accepted Islam. This small group comprised of youth as well as older people from a wide range of economic and social background.

### **Second Stage of Islam in Makkah:**

The Prophet (PBUH) was directed by a recent revelation to start preaching Islam to everyone. He then began to recite revelations to people in public and invite them to Islam.

### **Aggression of leaders in Makkah:**

The Quraish, leaders of Makkah, took his preaching with hostility. The most hostile and closest to the Prophet (PBUH) was his uncle Abu Lahab and his wife. Initially, they and other leaders of Quraish tried to bribe him with money and power including an offer to make him king if he were to abandon his message. When this did not work, they tried to convince his uncle Abu Talib to accept the best young man of Makkah in place of Muhammad and to allow them to kill Muhammad. His uncle tried to persuade the Prophet (PBUH) to stop preaching but the Prophet (PBUH) said: **"O uncle, if they were to put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left hand to stop me from preaching Islam, I would never stop. I will keep preaching until Allah makes Islam prevail or I die."**

### **Persecution of Muslims:**

The Quraish began to persecute Muslims by beating, torture and boycott of their businesses. Those who were weak, poor or slaves were publicly tortured. The first person to die by this means was a Muslim women by the name Umm Ammar **(the mother of Ammar Ibn Yasir)**. The Muslims from well-to-do families were physically restrained in their homes with the condition that if they recant they will be allowed freedom of movement. The Prophet (PBUH) was publicly ridiculed and humiliated including frequent throwing of filth on him in the street and while he prayed in the Ka'bah.

### **Patient of Muslims:**

In spite of great hardships and no apparent support, the message of Islam kept all Muslims firm in their belief. The Prophet (PBUH) was asked by God to be Patient and to preach the message of Qur'an. He advised Muslims to remain patient because he did not receive any revelation yet to retaliate against their persecutors. [Persecution]

### **Immigration to Abyssiniya:**

When the persecution became unbearable for most Muslims, the Prophet (PBUH) advised them in the fifth year of his mission (615 CE) to immigrate to Abyssinia (modern Ethiopia) where Ashabah (Negus, a Christian) was the ruler. Eighty people, not counting the small children, emigrated in small groups to avoid detection. No sooner had they left the Arabian coastline, the leaders of Quraish discovered their flight. They decided to not leave these Muslims in peace, and immediately sent two of their envoys to Negus to bring all of them back. However, Negus allowed them to stay under his protection after he investigated Muslim belief and heard the revelations about Jesus and Mary (peace be upon them both), which appears in Chapter 19, entitled Mary, of the Qur'an. The emigrants were allowed freedom of worship in Abyssinia.

### **The Deadly Boycott:**

The Quraish then made life even more difficult for the Prophet (PBUH) by implementing total ban on contact with the Prophet (PBUH)'s family (Bani Hashim and Muttalib). The ban lasted for three years without the desired effect. Just before the ban was lifted, the Prophet (PBUH) was contacted by the leaders of Quraish to agree to a compromise under which they should all practice both religions (i.e., Islam and Idolatry). Upon hearing this, the Prophet (PBUH) recited a revelation (Chapter 109) he had just received and which ends with the words: "... For you your religion and for me mine." The ban was lifted when leaders of Quraish discovered that their secret document on the terms of ban, which they had stored in Ka'bah, was eaten by worms and all that was left were the opening words 'In Your name, O Allah.'

### **The Year of Tears and Grief:**

The effects of the three-year boycott left the Prophet (PBUH) with more personal sorrow when he lost his beloved wife Khadijah (ra) and Uncle Abu Talib soon after the ban was lifted. After Khadijah's death in 620 CE, the Prophet (PBUH) married a widowed Muslim woman, Sawdah (ra) who was fifty years old. She and her husband had immigrated to Abyssinia in the early years of persecution. After her husband died, she came back to Makkah and sought Prophet (PBUH)'s shelter. The Prophet (PBUH), recognizing her sacrifices for Islam, extended his shelter by marrying her. Later in the same year, the



Prophet (PBUH) upon receiving the divine command in a dream, after approval of Sawdah, contracted marriage to A'ishah, the daughter of his dear companion Abu Bakr. She joined the Prophet (PBUH) in Medinah, completing the marriage contract. Sawdah and A'ishah (ra) were the only wives until he was fifty-six years old.

### **The Journey of Taif:**

After the death of his uncle Abu Talib, the Prophet (PBUH) went to Taif (about 50 miles east, southeast of Makkah) to seek their protection. They flatly refused and mocked at him, and severely injured him by inciting their children to throw stones at him. Gabriel (as) visited the Prophet (PBUH) here suggesting that the angels were ready to destroy the town if he were to ask Allah for the punishment. Nevertheless, the Prophet (PBUH) declined and prayed for future generations of Taif to accept Islam [Taif]. It was on the return journey from Taif that the verses from Surah Al Jinn (Chapter 72) were revealed. It indicated that the Qur'an is a book of guidance to both the Jinns and Humankind.

### **The events of al-Israa and al-Miraj:**

Soon after the terrible disappointment at Ta'if, the Prophet (PBUH) experienced the events of al-Israa and al-Miraj (621 CE). In the Al-Israa, Gabriel (as) took the Prophet (PBUH) from the sacred Mosque near Ka'bah to the furthest (al-Aqsa) mosque in Jerusalem in a very short time in the latter part of a night. Here, Prophet (PBUH) Muhammad met with previous Prophet (PBUH) s (Abraham, Moses, Jesus and others) and he led them in prayer. After this, in Al-Miraj, the Prophet (PBUH) was taken up to heavens to show the signs of God [More... The Dome of the Rock]. It was on this journey that five daily prayers were prescribed. He was then taken back to Ka'bah, the whole experience lasting a few hours of a night. Upon hearing this, the people of Makkah mocked at him. However, when his specific description of Jerusalem, other things on the way, and the caravan that he saw on this journey including its expected arrival in Makkah turned out to be true, the ridicule of the nonbelievers stopped. The event of Israa and Miraj is mentioned in the Qur'an - the first verse of Chapter 17 entitled 'The Children of Israel.' In 622 CE.

### **A plan of Killing (Naoozu Billallah):**

The leaders of the Quraish decided to kill the Prophet (PBUH) and they developed a plan in which one man was chosen from each of the Quraish tribes and they were to attack the Prophet (PBUH) simultaneously. Gabriel informed the Prophet (PBUH) of the plan and instructed him to leave Makkah immediately.

### **The Migration to Madinah:**

The Prophet (PBUH), after making arrangements to return the properties entrusted to him by several nonbelievers, left with Abu Bakr in the night he was to be assassinated. They went south of Makkah to a mountain cave of Thawr [see Qur'an 9:40], and after staying three nights they travelled north to Yathrib (Medinah) about two hundred fifty miles from Makkah. Upon discovery of his escape, the leaders of Quraish put up a reward of one hundred camels on him, dead or alive. In spite of all their best scouts and search parties, Allah protected the Prophet (PBUH) and he arrived safely in Quba, a suburb of Medinah [Qur'an 28:85]. This event is known as the 'Hijra' (migration) and the Islamic

calendar begins with this event. The people of Aws and Khazraj in Madinah greeted him with great enthusiasm in accordance with their pledge made at Aqaba less than a year ago during the annual pilgrimage. One by one those Muslims (men and women) of Makkah who were not physically restrained, and who could make a secret exit, left for Madinah leaving behind their properties and homes. To insure the peace and tranquillity, the Prophet (PBUH) proposed a treaty defining terms of conduct for all inhabitants of Madinah.<sup>4</sup>

## Some related topics:

Tawheed and Risalah in Makkah

Love of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

The concept of Human equality

Peace and Stability

Ethics and nonviolence

Simplicity

Brotherhood and respect of Women

## Questions And Answers:

### 50 Questions-Quiz On Life of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (sallallahu alayhi wasallam)

**1. When & where was the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) born?**

**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) was born in Makkah on 12th Rabiul Awwal.**

**2. On which day was the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) born?**

**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) was born on Monday.**

**3. What is the name of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s mother?**

**The name of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s mother is Hazrat Aminah.**

**4. What is the name of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s father?**

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<sup>4</sup> Biography of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Dr. A. Zahoor and Dr. Z. Haq(Copyright 1990, 1997, 1998 All Rights Reserved)



- The name of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s father is Hazrat Abdullah.
5. When did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s father pass away?  
Six months before the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s birth.
6. When did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s mother pass away?  
When the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) was 6 years old.
7. What is the name of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s grandfather?  
Hazrat Abdul Muttalib.
8. Who took care of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) after his mother's death?  
His grandfather.
9. When did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s grandfather die?  
When the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) was 8 years old.
10. Who took care of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) after his grandfather's death?  
His uncle Abu Talib.
11. What is the name of our Holy Prophet (s.a.w)?  
His name is Hazrat Muhammad (s.a.w), son of Abdullah.
12. What is the meaning of 'Muhammad'?  
'Muhammad' means 'the Praiseworthy One.'
13. What titles were given to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) by the people of Makkah?  
The titles were Sadiq and Ameen.
14. What is the meaning of 'Sadiq' and 'Ameen'?  
'Sadiq' means true and 'Ameen' means honest.
15. How old was the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) when he got married?  
The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) was 25 years old.
16. Who did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) marry?  
The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) married Hazrat Khadija (R.A).
17. How old was Hazrat Khadija when she married the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)?  
She was 40 years old.
18. How many sons and daughters did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) have?  
The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) had 2 sons and 4 daughters.
19. What are the names of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s sons?  
The names of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s sons are Abdullah, Tayyab and Ibrahim.
20. What are the names of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s daughters?  
The names of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s daughters are Zainab, Ruqayya, Umme Kulthum and Fatima.
21. When and where did the first revelation of the Holy Qur'an happen?

**The first revelation was at the cave of Hira when the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) was 40 years old.**

**22. What happened at the cave of Hira?**

**Angel Jibra'il brought the message of Allah to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w).**

**23. What did Angel Jibra'il say to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)?**

**He asked the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) to read.**

**24. What did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) reply?**

**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) said he could not read.**

**25. How many times did Angel Jibra'il ask the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) to read?**

**He asked 3 times.**

**26. How many verses were revealed in the first revelation of the Holy Qur'an?**

**5 verses were revealed.**

**27. Who was the first person to accept Islam?**

**Hazrat Khadija (R.A)**

**28. Who was the first man to accept Islam?**

**Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)**

**29. Who was the first child to accept Islam?**

**Hazrat Ali (R.A)**

**30. Who was the first slave to accept Islam?**

**Hazrat Zaid (R.A).**

**31. What was the message the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) was spreading?**

**There is no God other than Allah, and Muhammad (s.a.w) is his Last Messenger.**

**32. What did the non-believers of Makkah say to the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)?**

**They insulted him and opposed him.**

**33. How old was the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) when he migrated to Madinah?**

**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) was 53 years old.**

**34. What was the first name of Madinah?**

**The first name of Madinah was Yathrib. (The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) has told us not to**

**call this blessed city Yathrib again; instead we should call it Madinah or Tayba.)**

**35. What does Yathrib mean?**

**City of Disease.**

**36. What is the meaning of Madinatun Nabi?**

**Holy city of the Prophet.**

**37. What building did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) & the companions make in**

**Madinah?**

**Masjid Nabawi.**

**38. When and where did the battle of Badr take place?**

**The battle of Badr took place in Makkah in the 2nd Hijra.**

**39. What is the importance of the battle of Badr in Islam?**

**It is the first battle in Islamic history.**

**40. How many non-believers were in the battle of Badr?**

**1,000 non-believers were present in the battle of Badr.**

**41. How many Muslims were in the battle of Badr?**

**313 Muslims were present in the battle of Badr.**

**42. Who won the battle of Badr?**

**Badr because they were brave & they had love for Allah & the Holy Prophet (s.a.w).**

**43. What was the 2nd battle in Islamic history?**

**The battle of Uhud is the 2nd battle in Islamic history.**

**44. Can you name 4 famous battles in the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)'s lifetime?**

**Badr, Uhud, Tabuk and Khandaq.**

**45. When did the treaty of Hudaibiya take place?**

**The treaty of Hudaibiya took place in the 6th year of Hijri.**

**46. When did the conquest of Makkah take place?**

**The conquest of Makkah was in the 8th year of Hijri.**

**47. When did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) perform his last Hajj?**

**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) performed his last Hajj in the 10th year of Hijri.**

**48. What did the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) say about youngsters and elders?**

**The Holy Prophet (s.a.w) said that those who do not show respect to his elders and**

**love to his youngsters is not amongst the righteous.**

**49. What is the importance of love for the Holy Prophet (s.a.w)?**

**No-one can become a true believer unless he loves the Holy Prophet (s.a.w) more than**

**his family, friends, wealth and everything else in the world.**

**50. What is the duty of every Muslim?**

**To follow the Holy Qur'an & Sunnah so that we can be good people and please**

**Allah**

**& the Holy Prophet (s.a.w).<sup>5</sup>**

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<sup>5</sup> <http://maraislam.blogspot.com/2012/02/50-questions-quiz-on-life-of.html>

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