

## ANCESTORS

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a direct descendant of Hazrat Ismail the son of Hazrat Ibrahim. The Holy Prophet's grandfather Abdul Muttalib was a prominent figure in the Quraish tribe and played an important role in the restoration of the fountain of Zamzam. Abdul-Muttalib's dialogue with Abrahah who was Christian Viceroy of Yemen. Abdul Muttalib raising his orphaned grandson Muhammad (PBUH), Hazrat Muhammed who was born after Abdul-Muttalib son died After the death of Abdullah, Hazrat Muhammad was born in Makkah on 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal 571 AD. The name being uncommon and unknown somebody Asked question about it. Hazrat Muttalib replied I named him Muhammad so that his name may be praised on Earth and in the Heavens.

## CONDITIONS OF ARABIA AT THAT TIME OF BIRTH OF THE HOLY PROPHET (PBUH).

At the time of the birth of the Holy Prophet (pbuh), Arabia was characterized by polytheism, idolatry, and moral decay. People had no belief in life after death, no moral code and engaged in vices such as drinking and gambling. Women had no inheritance rights and were treated as property that could be bought or sold. There was no settled government or law, and tribes fought among each other for generations. Despite these negative traits, Arabs were also known for their heroism, love for liberty, hospitality and eloquence. This period is referred to as the Age of Ignorance in Arab history.

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## **Birth and Upbringing**

Prophet Muhammad pbuh was born and raised by a Bedouin woman named Halima Saadia. His mother passed away when he was six years old, and his grandfather cared for him until he died when Muhammad was eight. His uncle Abu Talib then took care of him and loved him like a son. Muhammad didn't go to school, but he showed intelligence and curiosity at a young age. People liked him because he was kind and peaceful. At twelve, he went on a trip to Syria with Abu Talib, where a monk recognized his future as a prophet. They returned home for his safety. Muhammad liked to be alone, helping the poor and avoiding idol worship. He worked as a shepherd, which gave him time to think.

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## Harb ul Fijar

When Muhammad pbuh was about fifteen years old, there was a war called Harb-ul-Fijar. He saw how terrible it was, with lots of people suffering for no good reason. This made him really hate violence and want peace instead. Even though he didn't fight, he helped by collecting arrows from the enemy. This gave him some experience with military things, which later helped him become a leader during an important social and religious change.

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## **Al Sadiq and Al Amin**

The Holy Prophet was known for being very honest and trustworthy. People trusted him and called him Al-Sadiq (The Truthful) and Al-Amin (The Trustworthy). They would even leave their valuable things with him because they knew he would keep them safe. His character inspired others to be honest and fair too. People looked up to him and sought his advice because they knew he would always give them truthful and reliable guidance. These titles became a part of his identity and represented his strong moral values.

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## Half ul Fazul

After the devastating Fijar war, Makkah's leaders formed Half-al-Fazul, a league committed to peace, suppressing violence and injustice, and protecting the rights of the weak. The alliance, named after three participants known as al-Fazl, aimed to maintain honor. Led by Zubair bin Abdul Muttalib, the Hashimites and other tribes gathered at Abdullah bin Judan's house, pledging to stand with the oppressed and eradicate injustice. Hazrat Muhammad pbuh attended the meeting and was deeply impressed, remaining loyal to the alliance and expressing his unwavering commitment.

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## **Marriage to Khadija**

Hazrat Muhammad pbuh married a respected widow named Khadija. She was impressed by his honesty and goodness. Khadija asked Muhammad to take her goods to Syria, and he returned with good profits. Khadija was so pleased that she proposed marriage to him. They got married when Muhammad was 25 and Khadija was 40. They had children together, but only one daughter named Fatima survived. Khadija remained Muhammad's only wife until her death at the age of 65. Muhammad always loved and cherished her, and she was buried in Makkah.

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## **Fixing of Black Stone**

The Ka'abah in Makkah was prone to flooding, so the decision was made to rebuild it. The task was divided among the leading families of Makkah, and the reconstruction was completed harmoniously. However, a dispute arose when it was time to place the Black Stone, Hajr al-Aswad, in its designated spot. Hazrat Muhammadpbuh, at the age of 35, resolved the situation peacefully by suggesting a cloth be spread on the ground. The leaders of the Quraish families held the corners of the cloth while Muhammadpbuh placed the Black Stone in the center. Together, they lifted it to the proper height, and with his own hands, he laid the Black Stone in its place.

## CALL TO PROPHETHOOD

The paragraph discusses Hazrat Muhammadpbuh's call to prophethood. Before receiving the revelation, he became aware of the corrupt society and sought solitude in a cave for contemplation. Angel Jibrael appeared, asking him to read, and after hesitation, Muhammadpbuh received his first revelation. He was shaken by the experience but was comforted by Hazrat Khadija and her cousin, Warqa bin Naufal, who recognized the divine nature of the encounter and predicted opposition from his enemies.

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## **PREACHING BY THE HOLY PROPHET**

During a period of revelation pause, the Holy Prophetpbuh saw Angel Jibrael seated in the sky, which alarmed him. Encouraged by another revelation, he began preaching to his close friends and relatives, who responded positively. Khadija, Ali, and others were among the early converts. After three years, about forty people embraced Islam, having witnessed the Prophet's honest character. He later received a revelation to admonish his nearest kinsmen and invited them, but only Ali pledged support. Following further commands, the Prophetpbuh openly preached, facing opposition but gaining followers.

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## OPPOSITION AND PERSECUTION BY THE QURAISH

As the Holy Prophetpbuh publicly declared his message, opposition and persecution by influential figures like Abu Jahl, Abu Lahab, and others intensified. Poor converts suffered torture and imprisonment, while the Quraish threw rubbish and hurled abuse at him. Despite attempts to ridicule and entice him away from Islam, the Holy Prophetpbuh remained steadfast in his mission, rejecting all offers and continuing with increased determination. Even when Abu Talib was pressured to stop him, the Holy Prophetpbuh insisted on persisting in his mission, gaining the support of his family, except for Abu Lahab, who openly opposed him.

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## REASONS FOR OPPOSITION

The Quraish opposed the teachings of Islam because they were used to idol worship and considered the new faith an insult to their traditions. They were the custodians of the Ka'abah, which brought them wealth through pilgrims' gifts to their idols. Embracing Islam would mean giving up their sinful practices, which they were not willing to do. Additionally, they could not accept someone from the Banu Hashim tribe, like the Holy Prophetpbuh, having supremacy over them, as they believed the Quran should have been sent to an influential person from the chief cities. They questioned the Holy Prophetpbuh's lack of worldly power and doubted his role as a messenger of Allah.



## REACTION OF EARLY MUSLIM TOWARDS PERSECUTION

Early Muslims faced severe persecution but remained steadfast in their faith. Despite torture and death, they never abandoned Islam. They were united under the leadership of the Holy Prophet, following his advice even in difficult times like migrating to Abyssinia. The Muslims showed remarkable qualities of courage, discipline, and patience during the persecution, resisting pagan ideas and idol worship while enduring hardships with unwavering trust in Allah's help.

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## **MIGRATION TO ABYSSINIA**

During the hardships, the Holy Prophet allowed some Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia. The group included Hazrat Usman, Hazrat Jafar, and others. The Christian king, Najashi, treated them kindly, and when the Quraish asked for their return, Najashi refused until he learned about their religion. After hearing Hazrat Jafar's explanation and listening to a portion of Surah Maryam, Najashi acknowledged the similarity between the Quran and the Gospel, and the Quraish's mission failed.

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## **Significance of Migration to Abyssinia**

The migration of Prophet Muhammad's companions to Abyssinia was a significant event, marking their first major political move. This migration strengthened the unity among Muslims, both those who migrated and those who stayed in Makkah. It allowed Muslims to establish a close-knit community based on Islamic teachings, demonstrating that a Muslim society could function without the Prophet's direct presence. This migration also showcased the sincerity of the Muslims to the Quraish and led to the idea of a larger migration to Yasrab. The Quraish's anger over their failure in Abyssinia resulted in increased trouble for the Muslims in Makkah.

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## Boycott

After Hamza and Umar embraced Islam, the pagans feared the growing influence of Prophet Muhammad and his followers. They demanded the Banu Hashim hand over the Prophet or face a boycott.

All Quraish tribes enforced a boycott, isolating the Banu Hashim in a valley for three years. Despite the hardship, new converts joined, and compassionate unbelievers broke the agreement, ending the ban and causing disunity among the pagans.

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## Year of Grief

In the 10th year of Prophethood, both Hazrat Khadija and the Prophet's uncle Abu Talib passed away. The deaths of his wife and uncle left the Holy Prophet deeply grieved, leading to the year being named "the Year of Grief." Abu Talib's death gave enemies a chance to harm the Prophet, and although Muslims shared his sorrow, they lacked the strength to oppose the Quraish or provide the protection he had lost.

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## **Marriage with Sawdah and Aisha**

In the 10th year of Prophethood, the Holy Prophet married Sawdah, a widow of a companion who had returned from Abyssinia. In that same year, he married Aisha, daughter of his friend Abu Bakr, in a ceremony held in Madinah.

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## Visit to Taif

After Abu Talib's death, the Holy Prophet faced increased attacks from the Quraish. He went to Taif, hoping for support, but the chiefs responded with hostility, injuring him. He found refuge in an orchard owned by opposed brothers. Despite this, he prayed for their guidance. In 9 A.H., Taif embraced Islam.

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# Mairaj

In the 10th year of Prophethood, Prophet Muhammad experienced the Night Journey and Ascension. He traveled from Masjid-e-Haram to Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, then through the heavens. He met prophets, reached the Lote Tree, and spoke directly to Allah. Heaven and Hell were shown, and he returned to Makkah. This event highlighted his special blessing from Allah.

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