Lecture #13

**Sincerity, Fulfilling Promise & Truthfulness**

**1. Sincerity (Ikhlas)**

* **Definition**:
  + Sincerity means being upright, sincere, truthful, and pure, while being distant from show or ostentation in intention and conduct. It involves purity of intention, straightforwardness in thoughts, loyalty in servitude to Allah, and avoiding worldly purposes in worship.
* **Importance of Intentions**:
  + All deeds are based on intention; deeds are either valid or void depending on the intention.
  + **Quranic Evidence**:
    - *“And they were not commanded except to worship Allah (being) sincere to Him in religion, inclining to truth, and to establish prayer and to give Zakah.”* (Surah Al-Bayyinah 98:5).
    - *“Say (O Muhammad): ‘Indeed, I have been commanded to worship Allah (being) sincere to Him in religion.’”* (Surah Az-Zumar 39:11).
  + **Hadith Evidence**:
    - *“Verily, all actions are but driven by intention and for everyone is what he intended.”* (Al-Bukhari and Muslim).
    - *“Certainly, Allah does not look at your shapes or wealth but only looks at your hearts and deeds.”* (Al-Bukhari and Muslim).
  + **Examples from Hadith**:
    - At the Battle of Tabuk, people with valid excuses who couldn’t participate were rewarded equally because of their intentions (Al-Bukhari & Abu Dawood).
    - *“If two Muslims meet each other with their swords, both the killer and the killed will be in Hell-fire.”* When asked why the killed would suffer, the Prophet (PBUH) explained it was because of their intention to kill their companion (Al-Bukhari and Muslim).
* **Significance of Sincere Intention**:
  + A sincere intention rewards a non-combatant like a combatant, and a non-Mujahid like a Mujahid.
  + A good deed with an evil intention is void, and an act of disobedience cannot be transformed into worship through good intention.
  + **Examples of Invalid Intentions**:
    - Backbiting to comfort someone or attending sinful gatherings for noble reasons is still sinful.
    - Building a mosque with forbidden money or making oaths on behalf of pious individuals is disobedience, even if done with a good intention.
  + **Final Teaching**:
    - Sincerity in intention is only known to Allah. A sincere person acts solely for Allah’s pleasure without concern for human praise or reward.

**2. The Concept of Bid’ah (Innovation in Religion)**

* **Definition**:
  + Any act resembling Shari'ah but lacking evidence in the Quran and Sunnah, done with the intention of gaining closeness to Allah, is termed Bid’ah.
* **Prophetic Warning Against Bid’ah**:
  + *“Whoever does any action that is not in accordance with this matter of ours (Islam), will have it rejected.”* (Sahih Muslim).
* **Key Teachings**:
  + Acts of worship must be authenticated by Shari'ah; anything else is deviation.
* **Examples of Bid’ah in Society**:
  + Constructing domes over graves or slaughtering animals on behalf of pious individuals.
  + Performing rituals labeled as religion without evidence from authentic sources.
  + People adopt such practices due to ignorance, refusal to follow learned scholars, and neglect of the Quran.

**3. Fulfillment of Promises in Islam**

* **Definition and Virtue**:
  + Keeping promises is a hallmark of true believers and a special trait of faithful Muslims (Momineen).
  + Breaking promises is a trait of polytheists (Mushrikeen) and hypocrites (Munafiqeen).
* **Quranic Evidence**:
  + *“And fulfill (every) covenant. Verily! The covenant will be questioned about.”* (Surah Al-Isra 17:34).
  + *“O you who believe! Fulfill (your) obligations.”* (Surah Al-Maeda 5:1).
  + *“O you who believe! Why do you say that which you do not do? Most hateful it is with Allah that you say that which you do not do.”* (Surah As-Saff 61:2-3).
* **Hadith Evidence**:
  + *“Three are the signs of a hypocrite: When he speaks, he lies; when he makes a promise, he breaks it; and when he is trusted, he betrays his trust.”* (Al-Bukhari).
  + A person possessing these traits is considered a hypocrite until they abandon them.
* **Impact on Society**:
  + Breaking promises leads to loss of trust and weakens societal foundations.

**4. Truthfulness (Sidq)**

* **Definition**:
  + Truthfulness involves being truthful in words, actions, and attitude. A truthful person’s actions align with their beliefs and values.
* **Significance in Islam**:
  + Truthfulness is the foundation of all virtues and leads to righteousness and Paradise, while lying leads to evil and Hellfire.
  + Allah commands: *“Fear Allah and be with those who are true.”* (Surah At-Tawbah 9:119).
* **Prophetic Examples and Teachings**:
  + **Story of the Addicted Man**:
    - A man confessed to the Prophet (PBUH) about his multiple sins (drunkenness, theft, fornication) and sought advice. The Prophet instructed him to give up lying.
    - Whenever tempted to commit sin, the thought of confessing truthfully to the Prophet prevented him from indulging. Over time, he abandoned all his vices simply by being truthful.
  + **Prophet Muhammad’s Example**:
    - Before prophethood, he was known as Al-Sadiq (Truthful) and Al-Amin (Trustworthy).
    - His truthfulness and commitment helped overcome strong opposition during his mission.
* **Islamic Teachings on Truthfulness**:
  + Truthfulness is linked to piety and righteousness.
  + Lying is condemned as a major sign of hypocrisy and is a form of deception:
    - *“The greatest deception is to intentionally make your brother (in faith) believe something you know to be false.”*
  + Truthfulness is considered essential for individual happiness and societal harmony.

Lecture #14

**Fundamental Human Rights in Islam**

**Rights of Parents**

1. **Significance of Parents in Islam**:
   * The Quran emphasizes showing gratitude to both Allah and parents. Special mention is made of the mother’s hardship in bearing and nursing children:  
     *“And We have enjoined on man (to be good) to his parents: in travail upon travail did his mother bear him, and in years twain was his weaning: (hear the command), 'Show gratitude to Me and to thy parents: to Me is (thy final) Goal.'”* (Quran 31:14).
   * Another verse highlights the covenant to worship Allah alone and treat parents with kindness, along with other vulnerable groups like orphans and the needy:  
     *“Worship none but Allah; treat with kindness your parents and kindred, and orphans and those in need; speak fair to the people; be steadfast in prayer; and practice regular charity.”* (Quran 2:83).
2. **Story of the Three Persons**:
   * The Prophet (PBUH) narrated a story of three men trapped in a cave by a rock. Each invoked Allah with a good deed they had performed sincerely for His sake:
     + **First Person**: He prioritized his parents over his family by giving them milk first every day. One day, though his children cried in hunger, he waited until dawn to serve his parents, who had fallen asleep. Allah accepted this sincerity and moved the rock partially.
     + **Second Person**: He refrained from committing adultery with a woman he deeply loved when she reminded him to fear Allah. He abandoned his sinful intentions and left her. Allah moved the rock further.
     + **Third Person**: A worker he had employed refused payment. Instead of keeping the money, he invested it, and when the worker returned, he gave him the full yield, including cows and a shepherd. Allah fully removed the rock, allowing them to escape (Bukhari 3:418).
3. **Dearest Deeds to Allah**:
   * A companion asked the Prophet (PBUH) about the most beloved deeds to Allah:
     + **First**: Offering prayers at their fixed times.
     + **Second**: Being good and dutiful to one’s parents.
     + **Third**: Participating in Jihad for Allah’s cause (Bukhari 1:505).
4. **Great Sins**:
   * The Prophet (PBUH) listed the following as great sins:
     + Associating partners with Allah (Shirk).
     + Being undutiful to one’s parents.
     + Killing unjustly.
     + Giving false witness (Bukhari 3:821).
   * He emphasized that being undutiful to parents is among the **biggest sins**, second only to Shirk (Bukhari 8:290).
   * Cursing parents indirectly is also a grave sin, such as abusing someone else’s parents, which leads to retaliation (Bukhari 8:4).
5. **No Paradise for the Disobedient**:
   * The Prophet (PBUH) stated: *“Let him be humbled into dust, who sees either of his parents in their old age, or both of them, but does not enter Paradise.”* (Muslim 1160).
   * Those who remind others of their favors, disobey parents, or are addicted to alcohol will not enter Paradise.
6. **After Their Death**:
   * Kindness to parents does not end with their death. The Prophet (PBUH) outlined actions that continue to benefit them:
     + Invoking blessings and forgiveness for them.
     + Fulfilling their final instructions.
     + Maintaining relationships with relatives connected to them.
     + Honoring their friends (Abu Dawood 2440).
7. **Obedience with Exceptions**:
   * Parents are described as "your Paradise and your Hell," meaning obedience to them leads to rewards, and disobedience leads to punishment.
   * However, if parents command something that involves Shirk or disobedience to Allah, they must not be obeyed, but still treated kindly:
     + *“If they strive to make thee join in worship with Me things of which thou hast no knowledge, obey them not; yet bear them company in this life with justice.”* (Quran 31:15; 29:8).

**Rights of Children**

1. **Duties of Parents**:
   * The parent-child relationship is reciprocal. The rights of parents are the duties of children, and vice versa. Parents must safeguard their children from Hellfire by instilling moral and religious values (Quran 66:6).
2. **Spiritual and Moral Development**:
   * Children are entrusted to parents, who are accountable before Allah for their upbringing. Parents must ensure their children grow into righteous individuals who can pray for them after their death.
   * A Hadith states that a child’s prayer is one of three sources of ongoing reward for parents (Sahih Muslim).
3. **Material Support**:
   * Parents must provide for their children’s food, clothing, and protection until adulthood. Protection includes safeguarding them from physical, moral, and intellectual harm.
   * Strictness may be necessary for discipline, but children must respect it.
4. **Right to Education**:
   * Education must include religious and moral training alongside academic knowledge. Parents should actively engage in their children’s education and lead by example.
   * The Prophet (PBUH) said:
     + *“Acquisition of knowledge is a must for every Muslim boy and girl.”*
     + *“The best of you is one who gives a good education (intellectual and moral) to his children.”*
   * Special emphasis is placed on educating daughters:
     + *“He who provides good upbringing to 3 daughters shall go to Paradise.”* This applies even to those with two or one daughter.
5. **Psychological Needs**:
   * The Prophet (PBUH) showed immense love for children. He would play with them, kiss them, and even let his grandsons ride his shoulders during prayers.
   * He once rebuked a man who claimed never to kiss his children, saying: *“What can I do if Allah has taken away love and compassion from your heart?”*
6. **Equality Among Children**:
   * Parents must treat all children equally. Favoritism leads to jealousy and discord among siblings and is considered injustice (Zulm), which is forbidden in Islam.
   * A Hadith recounts a man gifting one child but not others. The Prophet (PBUH) said:
     + *“Take back your gift.”*
     + *“Be afraid of Allah, and be just to your children.”*
   * Exceptions are allowed for urgent needs, but consistent favoritism is prohibited.

Lecture #17

**Arabia: The Cradle of Islam**

**Geography of Arabia**

* **Overview**:
  + Arabia, the birthplace of Islam, is the largest peninsula globally.
  + Known as "Jazirat-ul-Arab" (Island of Arabia), it is geographically bounded by:
    - **East**: Persian Gulf
    - **South**: Arabian Sea
    - **West**: Red Sea
    - **North**: Syrian Desert (referred to as the "sand sea").
  + Features include:
    - Deserts with broiling sand.
    - Mauve mountains and jagged peaks.
    - Rocky and barren landscapes interspersed with circular crags and mirages.
  + A vast plateau that rises gradually from east to west, with fertile valleys in western mountain ranges and parts of Yemen.

**Political Divisions (as of 1992)**

1. **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**
2. **Republic of Yemen**
3. **Sultanate of Oman**
4. **United Arab Emirates**
5. **State of Qatar**
6. **State of Bahrain**
7. **State of Kuwait**

**Vegetation**

* Sparse vegetation due to extreme aridity and saline soils.
* Prominent plants:
  + **Date-palms**: Thrive near water; provide staple food, wood, and by-products.
  + **Cereals**: Wheat, barley, oats, maize, and millet.
  + **Other crops**:
    - Coffee (Yemen).
    - Cotton (Yemen and Oman).
    - Mangoes (Al-Hasa, Saudi Arabia).
    - Coconut palms (Oman).
  + Forests are limited to juniper clusters in Yemeni highlands.

**Ecology**

* **Water**:
  + A critical factor shaping Arabian history.
  + Settlements like Makkah formed due to springs such as Zamzam.
* **Oil reservoirs**:
  + Discovered in the 20th century, oil transformed the region from a desolate area to a hub of geopolitical significance.
* **Camels**:
  + The Arabian camel (dromedary) was vital for transport, sustenance (milk), and shelter (camel hair for tents).

**Political Conditions in Pre-Islamic Arabia**

* **Tribal Society**:
  + Absence of centralized governance except in Yemen.
  + Authority rested with tribal chiefs, based on personal character and moral influence rather than political power.
* **Justice System**:
  + No formal police or judiciary existed.
  + Justice was tribal; crimes led to personal revenge or collective tribal action.
* **Tribalism (Asabiyya)**:
  + Tribal loyalty took precedence over ethics.
  + Tribes protected members even if they were offenders.
* **War**:
  + A constant feature of society.
  + Reasons included resource scarcity and inter-tribal animosity.
  + Seen as a sport to demonstrate heroism and gain tribal honor.

**Economic Conditions**

1. **Jewish Dominance**:
   * Controlled agriculture, best lands, and industries.
   * Monopoly over weapons manufacturing.
2. **Slavery**:
   * Slaves were traded and considered property.
   * Slavery formed the lowest and most oppressed social class.
3. **Capitalism**:
   * Wealth concentrated among merchants and moneylenders.
   * High-interest rates on loans led to exploitation and widening wealth gaps.
4. **Urban Centers**:
   * **Makkah**:
     + A hub for trade, with caravans traveling to Syria, Yemen, Bahrain, and Iraq.
     + Economy depended on caravan trade requiring skill and organization.

**Social Conditions**

* **Patriarchal Society**:
  + Women were objectified; practices included:
    - Unlimited polygamy.
    - Inheriting wives (except mothers) after a man's death.
    - Female infanticide, upheld due to societal pressures.
* **Vices**:
  + Common practices included:
    - Alcohol consumption.
    - Gambling, often compulsive.

**Religious Beliefs in Pre-Islamic Arabia**

Known as the "Times of Ignorance" (Jahiliyyah), Arabian society followed diverse religious practices:

1. **Idol-Worshippers (Polytheists)**:
   * Majority of Arabs worshipped idols.
   * Each tribe had its own idol.
   * Kaaba in Makkah housed 360 idols, though it was originally built by Prophet Abraham and his son Ismael for the worship of one God.
2. **Atheists**:
   * Believed in the eternity of the material world, denying divine existence.
3. **Zindiqs**:
   * Influenced by Persian dualism.
   * Believed in two forces (good and evil/light and darkness) locked in eternal conflict.
4. **Sabines**:
   * Worshipped stars and celestial objects.
5. **Jews**:
   * Migrated to Hijaz after the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in 70 CE.
   * Established strong centers in towns like Yathrib, Khayber, Fadak, and Umm-ul-Qura.
   * Converted some Arabs to Judaism.
6. **Christians**:
   * North Arabian Ghassan tribe was converted by Romans.
   * Some clans later migrated to Hijaz.
7. **Monotheists**:
   * A small group following Prophet Abraham's teachings.
   * Refused idol worship.
   * Included members of Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) family and clan (Banu Hashim), including future Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib (RA).

Lecture #18

**Key Events and Dates in the Life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)**

**Birth and Childhood**

* **570/571 CE**: Born on 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal in the Year of the Elephants to Hazrat Amina. His father, Hazrat Abdullah, passed away before his birth. His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, named him Muhammad and performed his Aqeeqah (sacrifice) on the seventh day after birth.
* **4 Years**: Lived with Hazrat Halima (RA) in the countryside, where her household was blessed with abundance during his stay.
* **6 Years**: His mother passed away at Abwa during a visit to Madinah. A slave girl, Umm-e-Ayman, brought him back to Makkah.
* **8 Years**: His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, passed away, and his uncle, Abu Talib, took over his care.

**Youth**

* Worked as a shepherd and later as a trader, gaining a reputation for honesty and trustworthiness (**Al-Ameen and As-Sadiq**).
* Participated in societal efforts to promote peace through the Hilf-ul-Fudul pact.
* Helped resolve the dispute over placing the Black Stone (**Hajr-e-Aswad**) during the rebuilding of the Kaaba by involving all tribes.

**Marriage**

* Married Hazrat Khadija (RA) at the age of 25. She was a wealthy widow impressed by his honesty in managing her business.
* They had six children:
  + Two sons (**Qasim and Abdullah**, both passed away in childhood)
  + Four daughters (**Zaynab, Ruqayya, Umm Kulthum, and Fatimah**).

**Prophethood**

* **610 CE** (Age 40): Received the first revelation in the Cave of Hira during Ramadan. The angel Jibreel (Gabriel) commanded him to read, marking the beginning of his prophethood.
* The first believers
  + Were his wife, **Hazrat Khadija (RA)**;
  + His close friend, **Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)**;
  + His cousin, **Hazrat Ali (RA)**;
  + His servant, **Hazrat Zaid-bin-Harith (RA)**.

**Preaching**

* Quietly preached Islam for three years before receiving the command to proclaim it publicly.
* Early converts faced persecution, including Hazrat Bilal (RA), who was tortured by the Quraysh.

**Notable Early Events**

* **The Two Stalwarts of Islam**:
  + **Hazrat Hamza (RA)**: Accepted Islam after defending Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Abu Jahl.
  + **Hazrat Umar (RA)**: Initially an opponent, he embraced Islam after hearing the Quran being recited by his sister and her husband.

**Persecutions and Migration**

* Advised a group of Muslims to emigrate to Abyssinia to escape persecution (5th year of Prophethood).
* Faced hostility from leaders like Abu Lahab and Abu Jahl but continued his mission steadfastly.

**Significant Events**

* **Isra and Miraj (Ascension)**: At age 50, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was miraculously taken to Jerusalem and ascended to the heavens, where he was granted the five daily prayers.
* **Pledges of Aqaba**: Gained support from the tribes of Yathrib (Madinah) in the 12th and 13th years of prophethood.

**Hijrah (Migration to Madinah)**

* **622 CE**: Migrated to Madinah, marking the beginning of the Islamic calendar (Hijri year 1).

**Major Battles and Treaties**

* **624 CE**: Battle of Badr—Muslims' first significant victory.
* **625 CE**: Battle of Uhud—A setback for the Muslims.
* **627 CE**: Battle of the Trench—A defensive success.
* **628 CE**: Treaty of Hudaibiyya—A truce with the Quraysh.
* **629 CE**: Conquest of Khyber.
* **630 CE**: Conquest of Makkah—Marked the widespread acceptance of Islam.

**Farewell Pilgrimage and Demise**

* **631 CE**: Delivered the Farewell Sermon during Hajj, emphasizing equality, justice, and the finality of his message.
* **632 CE**: Passed away on 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal at the age of 63, leaving behind a legacy that transformed Arabia and beyond.

Lecture 19

**Life History of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)**

**Torture and Persecution**

* After Hazrat Umar (RA) embraced Islam, Muslims gained courage to preach openly.
* The Quraysh offered bribes to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to abandon Islam, which he refused.
* Tortures intensified:
  + **Hazrat Bilal (RA)**: Tortured on hot sand with heavy stones placed on his chest.
  + **Hazrat Uthman (RA)**: Beaten and tied by his uncle.
  + **Hazrat Ammar (RA), Hazrat Yaasir (RA), and Hazrat Sumayyah (RA)**:
    - Hazrat Sumayyah (RA) became the first martyr, killed by Abu Jahl.
  + **Hazrat Zaeerah (RA)**: Beaten into blindness.
  + **Hazrat Khabbab-bin-Aret (RA)**: Pushed into fire.

**Migration to Abyssinia**

* In the 5th year of Islam, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) allowed Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia due to severe persecution.
* Abyssinia's ruler, Negus (Najjashi), provided refuge and later embraced Islam.

**Boycott of Banu Hashim**

* Quraysh tribes imposed a boycott on Banu Hashim, lasting three years (7th-10th years of Islam):
  + Exiled to the valley of Shu'ab Abu Talib.
  + Endured extreme hardship, often lacking food and water.
* The boycott ended when the document of the agreement, stored in the Kaaba, was found eaten by ants, except for the name of Allah.

**Loss of Hazrat Khadija (RA) and Abu Talib**

* After the boycott:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) lost his wife, Hazrat Khadija (RA), and his uncle, Abu Talib, in the same year (Year of Grief).
  + Left without familial protection, persecution increased.

**Journey to Ta’if**

* Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) visited Ta’if (48 km from Makkah) with Hazrat Zaid-bin-Harith (RA) to preach Islam.
* Faced rejection and insult:
  + Children and youth stoned them, causing severe injuries.
* Despite the suffering, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) prayed for their guidance, showcasing his noble character.

**Isra and Miraj (Ascension)**

* Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) journeyed from Makkah to Jerusalem (Baitul Muqaddas) on Buraq.
* Ascended to the seven heavens, meeting various prophets.
* Received the gift of five daily prayers (Salat).
* The journey occurred in one night.

**Pledges of Aqabah**

* **First Covenant (621 CE)**:
  + Six people from Madinah accepted Islam and pledged allegiance.
  + Promised to worship only Allah, avoid sins, and follow Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
* **Second Covenant (622 CE)**:
  + 73 men and 2 women pledged to protect Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Islam, sacrificing their lives if needed.
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) assured them Paradise as their reward.

**Hijrah (Migration to Madinah)**

* Quraysh plotted to assassinate Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
* He left Makkah with Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) and hid in the Cave of Thoor for three days.
* Reached Madinah safely, marking the start of the Islamic calendar (Hijri Year 1).

**Arrival in Madinah**

* **Quba**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stayed here for 14 days and built Masjid-e-Quba (the first mosque in Islam).
* **Madinah**:
  + Warmly welcomed by the Ansar (Helpers).
  + Established Muwakhat (Islamic Brotherhood) between the Muhajireen (Migrants) and Ansar.

**Masjid-e-Nabawi**

* Built with contributions from Sahaba, including Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
* Simple structure with mud bricks and a roof of palm tree trunks and leaves.
* Included a platform for poor companions (Ashaab-e-Suffah).

**Constitution of Madinah**

* A treaty between Muslims, Jews, and other tribes of Madinah:
  + Ensured mutual defense and freedom of religion.
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) acted as the final arbitrator in disputes.

**Munafiqeen (Hypocrites)**

* Led by Abdullah bin Ubay bin Sulool, who secretly opposed Islam while pretending to support it.
* Collaborated with Jews to undermine Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

**Wars with the Quraysh**

* **Battle of Badr (2 AH)**:
  + Quraysh, led by Abu Jahl, attacked with 1,000 men.
  + Muslims, numbering 313 with minimal resources, achieved victory with Allah’s help.
  + 70 Quraysh were killed, including Abu Jahl, and 70 were captured.
  + 14 Muslims were martyred.
  + Marked a turning point, strengthening Islam.

Lecture #20

**The Battle of Uhud (3 A.H.)**

* **Background**:
  + Makkans sought revenge for their defeat at Badr.
  + Abu Sufyan led 3,000 soldiers to Madinah.
* **Muslim Preparations**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) consulted the Muslims, deciding to confront the enemy outside Madinah.
  + Departed with 1,000 men, reduced to 700 after Abdullah bin Ubay (leader of Munafiqeen) and 300 men deserted.
  + Positioned with Mount Uhud at their back and archers guarding the pass under Hazrat Abdullah bin Jubair (RA), with strict orders not to leave their post.
* **Battle Events**:
  + Muslims initially gained the upper hand; Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat Hamza (RA) killed many enemy soldiers.
  + Archers disobeyed orders, leaving their posts to collect spoils of war.
  + Khalid bin Walid exploited the unguarded pass, attacking the Muslims from behind.
  + Hazrat Hamza (RA) was martyred by Wahshi, a slave hired by Hinda (wife of Abu Sufyan).
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was injured: teeth broken, helmet rings pierced his face.
  + False rumors of the Prophet’s death demoralized Muslims but rallied Sahaba around him.
  + 65 Ansar and 4 Muhajireen were martyred, including Hazrat Mus’ab bin Umair (RA), whose resemblance to the Prophet caused confusion during the battle.
  + Hinda mutilated Hazrat Hamza's body out of vengeance.
* **Outcome**:
  + Makkans retreated; Muslims suffered heavy losses but remained resolute.

**Relations with the Jews**

* **Treaty**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) initially signed a peace treaty with Jewish tribes in Madinah.
* **Betrayals**:
  + **Banu Qainuqah**:
    - Expelled for inciting unrest and conspiring with enemies.
  + **Banu Nadhir**:
    - Plotted to assassinate the Prophet and were expelled to Khaibar and Syria (4 A.H.).
  + **Banu Quraizah**:
    - Allied with Quraysh in the Battle of Ahzab (Trenches).
    - After their defeat, Hazrat Sa’ad bin Mu’az (RA) judged that fighters be executed, women and children enslaved, and property distributed.

**The Battle of Ahzab (Trenches) (5 A.H.)**

In 5 A.H., a massive alliance of 10,000 men, including Quraysh, Jews, and desert tribes, marched towards Madinah. Faced with overwhelming odds, the Prophet (PBUH) accepted Hazrat Salman Farsi’s (RA) suggestion to dig a trench around the city.

The trench, 5 meters wide and deep, thwarted the enemy’s advances. For 27 days, the Quraysh laid siege, but their morale dwindled as they faced the harsh weather and a fierce storm. When Amr bin Abd, a Quraysh warrior, crossed the trench, Hazrat Ali (RA) confronted and killed him, bolstering Muslim spirits.

The storm ultimately scattered the enemy forces, ending the siege without direct combat. The Muslims’ unity and determination foiled the largest coalition against them, cementing their position in Arabia.

**The Treaty of Hudaybiyah (6 A.H.)**

* **Purpose**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) intended to perform Umrah with 1,400 Sahaba, carrying no arms except sheathed swords.
* **Negotiations**:
  + Quraysh initially refused entry.
  + Hazrat Uthman (RA) was sent as an envoy, leading to rumors of his murder.
  + Muslims pledged loyalty to defend Islam under a tree (Bai’at-ur-Ridhwan).
  + Suhail bin Amr negotiated the treaty on behalf of Quraysh.
* **Terms**:
  + Muslims would return without performing Umrah but could return the following year.
  + A 10-year truce was agreed.
  + Muslims returning to Makkah would not be accepted, while those leaving Madinah would not be returned.
  + Tribes could ally with either party.
* **Outcome**:
  + The treaty was seen as a triumph for Islam, facilitating peaceful propagation.

**Epistles to Kings (7 A.H.)**

* After Hudaybiyah, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent letters inviting rulers to Islam:
  + The Roman Emperor, the Persian King (Qaysar), the Egyptian ruler (Aziz), the Negus of Abyssinia, and Arab chiefs.
  + Qaysar of Persia tore the letter, and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) predicted his downfall.
  + Showed the universal mission of Islam.

**The Fall of Khaibar (7 A.H.)**

* **Background**:
  + Banu Nadhir exiled to Khaibar conspired against Muslims.
* **Battle**:
  + Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) led 1,600 men; three Islamic flags were introduced, including one from Hazrat Aisha’s (RA) shawl.
  + Fortresses fell one by one.
  + Famous fortress Qamoos was captured after 20 days under Hazrat Ali’s (RA) leadership.
* **Outcome**:
  + Muslims gained victory; 15 Muslims were martyred, and 93 Jews killed.
  + A peace treaty was signed with the Jews, granting safety in exchange for tribute.

Lecture 21

**The Conquest of Makkah: A Turning Point**

Once, the Quraysh had sworn peace with the Muslims, but their greed for power broke the Treaty of Hudaybiyah. They allied with Banu Bakr to attack the Muslim allies, Banu Khuza’a. This betrayal reached the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), who resolved to end the hostilities once and for all.

In the month of Ramadan, 8 A.H., an army of 10,000 Muslims marched silently towards Makkah. They camped at Mar-ur-Zahraan, just outside the city. The Quraysh, unsuspecting, were alarmed when shepherds reported the sight of the massive army. Abu Sufyan, the leader of the Quraysh and a longtime enemy of Islam, ventured out to investigate and found himself face-to-face with Hazrat Abbas (RA), the Prophet’s uncle. Abbas persuaded him to seek the Prophet’s mercy.

When Abu Sufyan entered the Prophet’s tent, he found not vengeance but forgiveness. The Prophet (PBUH) extended protection to Abu Sufyan, who returned to Makkah with a new understanding of Islam's noble values.

The next day, the Muslim army entered Makkah without resistance. The Quraysh, who once exiled the Prophet (PBUH), now stood helpless. In the Ka’ba courtyard, they awaited judgment. The Prophet (PBUH), standing before them as a victor, asked, “What do you expect of me?” Their voices trembled as they replied, “Kindness and pity, O gracious brother.” He then declared, “Have no fear this day; may Allah forgive you.”

The Prophet (PBUH) cleansed the Ka’ba of its 360 idols, reciting, “Truth has come, and falsehood has vanished.” The city that once expelled him now echoed with the call of Tauheed. Makkah was transformed into a symbol of Islam’s triumph.

**The Battle of Hunain: Testing Faith**

After Makkah’s conquest, two neighboring tribes, Hawazan and Saqif, refused to accept Islam. Led by Maalik bin Auf, they gathered a massive army to challenge the Muslims. The Prophet (PBUH), with an army of 12,000, marched towards the valley of Hunain.

The Hawazan, masters of archery, launched a sudden ambush. Arrows rained down, causing chaos in the Muslim ranks. Many retreated, but the Prophet (PBUH) stood firm with a few loyal companions. Hazrat Abbas (RA) rallied the scattered soldiers, and the tide turned. The Muslim army regained composure and defeated the enemy. The victory at Hunain further solidified Islam's strength in Arabia.

**The March to Tabook: Strengthening the Faith**

In 9 A.H., news came of a Roman army preparing to invade Arabia. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) called upon the Muslims to defend their homeland. Despite the scorching heat and limited resources, an army of 30,000 set out for Tabook under his leadership.

The Romans, intimidated by the Muslims’ resolve, abandoned their plans. The campaign ended without bloodshed, and several peaceful treaties were signed with Christian tribes. This expedition marked the end of hostilities in Arabia, paving the way for the unification of the region under Islam.

**The Farewell Hajj: A Lasting Legacy**

By 10 A.H., most of Arabia had embraced Islam. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), accompanied by 124,000 companions, performed his Farewell Hajj. On the plains of Arafat, riding his camel Quswa, he delivered his final sermon. He reminded the gathering of their duties to Allah, the rights of women, and the equality of all Muslims. He abolished racial superiority and interest-based transactions.

He proclaimed, “I leave behind the Quran and my Sunnah. If you hold fast to them, you will never go astray.” With these words, the Prophet (PBUH) entrusted the torch of Islam to his followers.

**The Passing of a Beloved Leader**

After returning to Madinah, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) fell ill. Despite his worsening health, he remained devoted to his people, even leading prayers when possible. On Monday, 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11 A.H., the greatest leader of humanity breathed his last in the house of Hazrat Aisha (RA). He was buried in her room, leaving behind a legacy of mercy, justice, and unwavering faith.

Lecture 22

**The Farewell Hajj (10 A.H.)**

**Context**

* By 10 A.H., most of Arabia had embraced Islam. Idol worship had ended, and the region was united under the teachings of Islam.
* This pilgrimage was a monumental event, marking the culmination of Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) mission.

**Departure from Madinah**

* In Zil-Qadah, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) set out from Madinah with 124,000 companions to perform Hajj.
* The Prophet (PBUH) intended to demonstrate the correct way to perform Hajj and to deliver his final message to the Muslim Ummah.

**Arrival in Makkah**

* On the **5th of Zil-Hajj**, the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions entered Makkah and performed Umrah.
* On the **8th of Zil-Hajj**, they moved to Mina and camped there overnight in preparation for the next day’s rituals.

**The Sermon at Arafat**

* On the **9th of Zil-Hajj**, riding his camel Quswa, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) delivered his farewell sermon on the plains of Arafat in the Uranah Valley.
* The sermon was addressed to all of humanity, offering timeless guidance and emphasizing key principles of Islam.

**Key Points of the Sermon**

1. **Sacredness of Life and Property**:
   * The Prophet (PBUH) declared life and property as sacred, comparing their sanctity to the sacredness of the month, the day, and the city.
   * Commanded Muslims to return goods entrusted to them to their rightful owners.
   * Advised against harming others: **“Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you.”**
2. **Prohibition of Usury (Interest)**:
   * All forms of interest were declared forbidden (Haram).
   * The Prophet (PBUH) led by example by canceling all interest owed to his uncle, Abbas ibn Abdul Muttalib.
3. **Warning Against Satan**:
   * The Prophet (PBUH) warned of Satan’s attempts to mislead the Ummah, particularly in smaller matters, as he had given up hope of leading them astray in major issues.
4. **Rights and Responsibilities Between Men and Women**:
   * Highlighted the rights of women and emphasized their kind treatment.
   * Stated that wives have rights over their husbands, as husbands have rights over their wives, under Allah’s trust and permission.
5. **Core Acts of Worship**:
   * The Prophet (PBUH) urged adherence to the pillars of Islam: Salah (prayer), fasting during Ramadan, Zakat (charity), and Hajj (pilgrimage) for those able to afford it.
6. **Equality Among People**:
   * Declared the equality of all humans, stating:  
     **“An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor does a non-Arab have superiority over an Arab; a white has no superiority over a black, nor does a black have superiority over a white—except by piety and good action.”**
7. **Unity of the Muslim Ummah**:
   * Emphasized the brotherhood of Muslims:  
     **“Every Muslim is a brother to every Muslim, and nothing is permissible to a Muslim which belongs to a fellow Muslim unless it is given freely and willingly.”**
8. **Accountability and the Day of Judgment**:
   * Reminded the assembly of their accountability before Allah:  
     **“One day, you will appear before Allah and answer for your deeds.”**
9. **Finality of Prophethood**:
   * Proclaimed that there would be no prophet or new faith after him.
   * Reiterated that Islam is the final divine religion.
10. **Guidance for Future Generations**:
    * Left the Quran and his Sunnah as the ultimate guide for Muslims:  
      **“If you hold fast to them, you will never go astray.”**
    * Encouraged the dissemination of his message:  
      **“All those who listen to me shall pass on my words to others, and those to others again.”**

**Completion of the Hajj**

* After the sermon, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) asked the gathering if he had conveyed Allah’s message. The assembly unanimously replied:  
  **“By our Lord, Verily Thou Hast.”**
* Allah revealed the verse:  
  **“This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My favor upon you, and chosen Islam as your religion.”** (Quran 5:3)
* On the **12th of Zil-Hajj**, after completing the rites of Hajj, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) offered Fajr Salah at the Ka’ba and returned to Madinah with the Muhajireen and Ansar.

**The Last Sermon: A Timeless Message**

Delivered during the Farewell Hajj, the Last Sermon emphasized the following principles:

1. **Respect for Life and Property**:
   * Life and property are sacred and must not be violated.
2. **Prohibition of Interest (Usury)**:
   * All forms of interest were abolished.
3. **Accountability Before Allah**:
   * A reminder that all actions will be judged by Allah.
4. **Avoidance of Harm**:
   * Prohibited harm to oneself or others.
5. **Rights of Women**:
   * Advocated for fair treatment of women and their rights.
6. **Core Obligations of Islam**:
   * Salah, fasting, Zakat, and Hajj were emphasized as fundamental duties.
7. **Unity and Equality**:
   * Stressed that all humans are equal, with piety being the only measure of superiority.
8. **Finality of Prophethood and Islam**:
   * Declared that no prophet would come after him and no new faith would arise.
9. **Eternal Guidance**:
   * Left the Quran and Sunnah as the ultimate sources of guidance.

The Prophet (PBUH) concluded by calling upon Allah as a witness to his conveyance of the divine message.

Lecture #23

**Al-Razi**, **Ibn Rushd**, **Al-Biruni**, and **Al-Farabi**

**1. Al-Razi (Rhazes) (864–930 C.E.)**

* **Birthplace**: Ray, Iran.
* **Fields of Contribution**: Medicine, Chemistry, Mathematics, Astronomy, Philosophy.
* **Key Achievements**:
  + **Medicine**:
    - Authored renowned works such as **Kitab al-Mansoori**, **Al-Hawi**, **Kitab al-Mulooki**, and **Kitab al-Judari**.
    - **Kitab al-Mansoori**: A 10-volume book translated into Latin in the 15th century, extensively covering Greco-Arab medicine.
    - Distinguished between **smallpox and chickenpox**, a groundbreaking medical achievement.
    - Advocated for cures using **regulated food** and **psychological treatment**.
    - First to use **opium for anesthesia** in surgery.
  + **Chemistry**:
    - Authored **Kitab al-Asrar**, which detailed the preparation of chemical materials and their uses.
    - Pioneered the production of **sulphuric acid**.
    - Developed **alcohol** by fermenting sweet substances.
    - Designed instruments for chemical investigations.
  + **Philosophy**:
    - Contributed significantly to philosophical discourse alongside his scientific endeavors.
  + **Legacy**:
    - Credited with over **200 scientific contributions**, half of which focus on medicine and 21 on alchemy.

**2. Ibn Rushd (Averroes) (1128–1198 C.E.)**

* **Birthplace**: Cordova, Andalusia (modern-day Spain).
* **Fields of Contribution**: Philosophy, Medicine, Jurisprudence, Logic, Astronomy.
* **Key Achievements**:
  + **Medicine**:
    - Authored **Kitab al-Kulyat fi al-Tibb** (translated into Latin as "Colliget"), which discussed the diagnosis, prevention, and cure of diseases.
    - Wrote 20 medical books, earning recognition as a distinguished physician.
  + **Philosophy**:
    - Authored **Tuhafut al-Tuhafut** (Incoherence of the Incoherence) in response to Imam Ghazali's work, defending philosophy.
    - His writings explained and analyzed the works of Aristotle, leading to the latter's recognition in Europe.
  + **Jurisprudence**:
    - Authored **Hidayat-al-Mujtahid wa-Nihayat-al-Muqtasid**, considered a seminal work on the Maliki school of thought.
  + **Astronomy**:
    - Wrote a treatise on the **motion of celestial spheres** (**Kitab fi-Harakat al-Falak**).
  + **Legacy**:
    - His writings covered **20,000 pages**, and many were translated into various languages, spreading his influence globally.

**3. Al-Biruni (973–1048 C.E.)**

* **Birthplace**: Khwarazm (modern-day Uzbekistan).
* **Fields of Contribution**: Physics, Metaphysics, Mathematics, Geography, Sociology, Astronomy, History.
* **Key Achievements**:
  + **Astronomy and Mathematics**:
    - Authored **Qanoon-i-Masoodi**, detailing theories on astronomy, trigonometry, and planetary motions.
    - Conducted experiments on astronomical phenomena, accurately measuring longitudes and latitudes.
    - Discussed the **rotation of the Earth** and proposed correct values for various geographical locations.
    - Discovered that the **speed of light** is far greater than the speed of sound.
  + **Medicine**:
    - Combined Arabic and Indian medical knowledge in **Kitab al-Saidana**.
  + **Geography and History**:
    - Authored **Kitab al-Hind**, which provided a detailed account of the Indian subcontinent's historical and social conditions.
    - Discussed the ancient history of nations in **Al-Athar al-Baqia**.
  + **Physics**:
    - Discovered formulas related to **specific gravity** and other physical phenomena.
    - Demonstrated that the formula attributed to Newton was discovered by him centuries earlier.
  + **Legacy**:
    - Renowned for his versatility and scientific rigor, Al-Biruni is considered one of the greatest scholars of the Islamic Golden Age.

**4. Al-Farabi (870–950 C.E.)**

* **Birthplace**: Wasij, near Farab, Turkistan.
* **Fields of Contribution**: Philosophy, Logic, Sociology, Psychology, Medicine, Mathematics, Music.
* **Key Achievements**:
  + **Philosophy**:
    - Known as the “**Second Teacher**” (Al-Muallam al-Thani), second only to Aristotle in philosophical contributions.
    - Simplified the study of logic by dividing it into **Takhayyul (idea)** and **Sabut (proof)**.
  + **Sociology and Politics**:
    - Authored **Ara Ahl al-Madina al-Fadila** ("The Virtuous City"), which outlined an ideal society based on justice and morality.
  + **Music**:
    - Contributed to the development of music theory and its relationship to mathematics and psychology.
  + **Science and Medicine**:
    - Authored numerous books on logic, psychology, and medicine, showcasing original contributions.
  + **Legacy**:
    - A prolific writer and encyclopedist, Al-Farabi's works influenced both the Islamic world and Europe, earning him a place among history’s greatest thinkers.