

**1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER – AALIMIYAT**

**JUNE/2024**

**MAHAD ASSALAAM**



**NABI-E-REHMAT ﷺ KI JAMEE SEERAT  
(Abdullah bin Suleman Al Marzuq)**

**USTAD FAZILAT-U- SHEIKH SAYYAD  
WAJID HASAN MADANI**

*Roman Notes by Taliba Asma bint Mohammed*

**SEERAH by Sheikh Wajid Madani**  
**SEERAT-E-NABI E KAREEM SALLALAHU ALAIHAI**  
**WASALLAM**

**1<sup>st</sup> class - 02-05-2024**

Aap ﷺ ko allah ne rehmat bana k bheja hai, Nabi e kareem Sallahulahu Alaihi wa sallam aik aisi zaat hai jinka naam lene mai bhi sawab hai. Aap ﷺ ne farmaya Jo mujh par 1 martabah Darood parhta hai Allah uspar 10 martabah rehmatay naazil farmatay hai. Jab bhi ham ﷺ kehtay rahenge Allah 10 martabah rehmatay naazil farmayega. Nabi ka naam Yeh khud bhi rehmat ka zariya hai Phir Nabi ki zindagi shaksiyat bataya hua rasta rehmat hi rehmat hai mardo k liye bhi khawateen k liye bhi.

- **Jab ham Nabi Sallahulahu Alaihi wa sallam ki Seerat padhta hai toh ham Yeh Jaan Le k Seerat ka kya Matlab hota hai?**

Seerat Yeh lafz Arabic ka hai urdu mai bhi istemaal hota hai aur jab bhi ham lafz e Seerat istemaal kartay hai eska Matlab hota hai ham kisi shaks ki zindagi bayan karna chatay hai.

Saara yaseeru ka maana hota hai chalna, Saraa maane chala asraa ya'nee chalaya. Meraj k waqiye se muttaluiq aayat hai Allah ne chalaya, Allah le jatay hai baytul muqaddis ki taraf toh chalaya ko arabic mai asra kehtay hai aur Saara yasiru chalnay k maane mai aata hai usi se lafz e Seerat urdu mai istemaal hota hai. Lafz e Seerat ka ma'ana hai k koi Insaan apne zindagi mai kaise chala, yaha chalne ka Matlab kirdaar, zindagi guzarne ka tarika hai. Jab ham kehtay hai ache raaste par chalo iska Matlab Yeh nhi k highway mai chaliye kache raste mai na chale, acche raaste mai chalne ka Matlab hai acche kaam karo buray kaam se bacho. Es tarah se jab Nabi k Seerat ham batatae hai yaha Seerat ka Matlab hua k Allah k Rasool Sallahulahu Alaihi wa sallam ne zindagi kaise guzari hai Nabi Sallahulahu Alaihi wa sallam ne kon kon se kaam kiye, ibadat

kaisi ki, Nabi Sallahulahu Alaihi wa sallam ka dusray logo k saath kaise bartav tha, logo k masaeel kaise hal karte the, aapki gharelu zindagi kaisi guzarti thi kuffar k saath apka ravaiya kya tha aap kaise bolte the, kaise dekhte the, kaise chalte the, aapke kapde kaise hua karte the, aapki tijarat kaisi hoti thi, aap kharid o farokth kaise kiya karte the, es tarah zindagi k tamam maraheel tamam shobo ko kaise guzare hai esay kehtay hai Seerat esi liye jab bhi hai Seerat ki kitaab padhta hai usmay Nabi k waalidein, khandan, Nabuwat ki zindagi, wahi ka nuzul Dawat o tablig ka kaam kaise kiya..

Har aik Insaan ki apni zindagi hoti hai Yeh alag baat hai k deegar logo ki zindagi Mehfuz nhi hoti. Agar ham tabdeeliyo ko likhtay hai padhta hai mutaala kartay hai inhe kaha jata hai Yeh Duniya ki tarikh hai. Hamare Paas Adam Alaihi as salaam se le kar aaj tak ki tarikh moujud hai, ki aaj tak kya hua kya tabdeeli hui isay kehtay hai tarikh. Kisi bhi qoum ki tarikh ya'nee woh qoum kaha paida hui, kaise maglub hui, mulk kaise bana, kaise tabdeeli aayi kaise sarhado (borders) mai tabdeeli aayi, aaise hi sarhaday ummatein tabdeel hoti hai, zubaanein tabdeel hoti hai. Agar hindustaan mai urdu zubaan k bare mai likhna hai toh ham kahenge urdu zubaan ki tarikh, Arab k tabdeeli k bare mai likhna hai toh kahenge Jazeeer e Arab ki tareef. Seerat bhi aik Insaan ki tarikh hai woh Insaan kab paida hua kaise jawan hua kaise zindagi guzari esay kahenge Seerat, agar ham kisi Khaas shaks ki zindagi ko batana chah rahe hai toh esay kahenge Seerat. Kisi aik Khaas shaks ki zindagi ko bhi Seerat kehtay hai Nabi k zindagi ko bhi Seerat kehtay hai toh farq kaise hoga

Jab Seerat aisi hi istemaal kiya jaaye naam na likha jaye. Jaise kaha jaye maine Seerat mai 2 kitaab padhi toh jab khaalis lafz e Seerat Keh rahe eska Matlab hota hai Seerat Un Nabi ﷺ. Jaise aaj kaha gaya k aaj dars ki ibteda Seerat se ho rahi toh zehen mai aa jana chahaiye yaha Seerat se Matlab

khatamul ambiya sayyed Ul Mursaleem Nabi ﷺ ki Seerat.

Agar ham Abul kalaam aazad ki zindagi k bare mai likh rage toh ham seerat k saath us shaks ka Naam likhenge jaise Seerate Abul kalam aazad. Imam Abu Hanifa Rahimahullah ki zindagi likhna chah rahe hai.

Seerat Khaas shaks ki zindagi ko kehtay hai, tarikh ya'nee zameeno, daraktho ki, parindo ki, mulko ki zubaano ki tarikh likhi jati hai inke liye Seerat word use nhi hogi. Khaas shaks ki zindagi k bare mai likhna Seerat kehlata hai aur usmay bhi sabse Khaas hai Sallahulahu Alaihi wa sallam Nabi ki Seerat.

Jab bhi lafz e Seerat kahe uska Matlab Nabi ki Seerat hoti hai toh sawal Yeh aaya k

### **Seerat kyu padhna chahiye?**

Aik behtareen kaam ki shuruat behtareen shaksiyat k zariye. Nabi Sallahulahu Alaihi wa sallam ki zindagi ko 1450saal ka arsa guzar chuka hai, 571 hijri mai Nabi ki zindagi ki ibteda hui 1.5 hazar saal k purane baatein hame kyu padhni hai aur aap hi ki zindagi kyu padhni hai. 1.5 Hazaar saal pehlay ki baat kyu na ho baat hamare Emaan ki, hamare Rasool ki, Allah k huqum ki, aur Nabi k behtareen namuna honay ki hai. Aap ﷺ hamere liye ideal hai aman k zindagi guzarne k liye.

Nabi ki zindagi hamare liye behtareen namuna hai. Nabi ki zindagi paidaish se wafat tak Mehfuz hai. Kya hame apni marzi k mutabiq zindagi guzar i hai!? Kya Yeh Duniya banayi gayi toh eska koi system nhi hai? Ek chote se mulk ka bhi system hota hai aur is mulk k sarhad mai rehnay wale Insaan ko kanun se jod diga jata hai aur Yeh Insaan ki tabiyat mai hai. Jab sare log kanun se jud k rahenge toh sabko fayda hoga sab aman se rahenge, koi Hadd se tajavus nhi hoga sabki Jaan aur izat Mehfuz rahega.

Yeh aasman aur zameen aur isme rehne wale bagair nuzaam k bane hai? Nahi

Koi bhi Insaan ho kisi bhi tarha ka ho kahi bhi rehta ho waha aik kanun hota hai system hota hai ghar ka baazar ka rasto ka gadi chalane ka school ka hospital ka sabka qanoon hota. Jaba bhi qanoon ko follow kiya jata hai waha aman hota hai.

Log Arab mulko ki tareef kartay hai kyuki waha ka Insaan sakthi se qanoon mai juda hota hai, halanki woh gair muslim hai lekin Arab k mulko k kanoon dekhne k baad woh tareef kartay hai wajah Yeh pata lagi ki Arab mulko mai qanoon ki sakthi se amal kartay hai. Qanoon par amal karna Insaan fitri taur par pasand karta hai aur esi par aman hai. Jab koi mulk ka badshah apne mulk ko bagair qanoon k nahi rakhna chahta toh Allah puri duniya ko bagair system k kaise banayenge?

Insaan ka Dimaag, jisam Allah ne paida kiya sochnay samjhna ki salahiyat Allah ne di isi k zariye Insaan cheezein karta hai. Alag alag waqt mai Allah ne Khaas banday mutayyin kiye badshah nhi, wazeer e azam nhi, Ambiya ko muntakhab kiye.

**2<sup>nd</sup> class - 04-05-2024**

### **Nabi ki zindagi padhnay se kya fayda hoga?**

Nabi ﷺ ko Allah ne apne paigham bhejne k liye paida kiya aur unhe paighambar banaya, Seerat padne se hame ibadat ka tareeqa malum hota hai, Seerat padne se hamare ilm mai izafa hoga hoga, seerat padne se akhlaq ache hoge, seerat padne se hame nabi ﷺ k zindagi k bare mai malum hoga, Seerat padne se hame sawab b milta hai.

Nabi k ammi abba chacha dada unki biwi ki wafat ho gayi aaur jo log Nabi k amanatdaari ki qasam khaata thay woh log hi Nabi k khilaaf ho gaye jab woh jagah chod kar chale gaye tabhi bhi hamla kiya, jab Nabi ki zindagi dekhe toh pata chalega k Nabi k maamlaat kaise thay Yeh padhenge toh aik alag tarah ka sukun milega.

**Zaruri kitabe Seerat e nabi ﷺ padne k liye =**

1. Ar Raheequl makhtum(urdu):- Safi ur rehman mubarakpuri rh ki kitab hai, Aaisa sharah jis par mohar lagi ho ya'nee Insaan padhta chala jaye thakega nhi.
  2. Tajalliyate Nubuwwat(urdu):- Ye b Safi ur rehman mubarakpuri rh ki hai, ye muqtasar kitab hai.
  3. As Saadiqul ameen(urdu):- Is kitab k musannif hai Dr Mohammed luqman salafi rh, ye b bahot badi aur behtar kitab hai.
  4. Atlas Seerate Nabawi(urdu):- Dr Shauqi abu khalil ne isko arabi mai likha tha phir badme isko urdu mai Sheikh ul hadees hafiz mohammed ameen sahab ne iska tarjuma kiya, isme har cheez k naqshe banaye gaye hai aur multicolour hai, naqshe k saat isko padenge to waqiat ache se dimag mai reh jayenge.
  5. Ad-durusameen fi seerati Rasullil al ameen(arabic):- Musannif Mu'eez bin abdullah zohrani hafizaullah hai, Ye bahot muqtasar kitab hai, ye kitab sawal aur jawab k roshni mai likha hai, ye asaan arabic zuban mai likhi hai, arabic mai asal jumle isme maujud hai.
  6. Al bidaya wan nihaya(arabic):- Imam Ibn Kathir rh ki kitab hai, ye kitab tareeq par hai sirf seerate par nahi, Adam AS se lekar Nabi ﷺ aur khulafaye raashideen aur khilafate amawiya aur abbasiya tak ki saare history likhi hai, ye tariqe islam par hai.
  7. Hadhal Habeeb(arabic) – Abu bakr al jazayiri Rh ki kitab hai ye masjide nabawi k mudarris the, is kitab mai har topic ya waqiah k khatam hone k baad uske faide aur sabaq b likhe hai.
  8. Al lu'lul maknoon fi seeratin nabiyyin maa'mun(arabic) – Musa bin rashid al aa'zmi ki kitab hai, hadees ki roshni mai hai, ye kitab teen jildo(3volumes) mai hai kaafi tafseel k saat hai, har waqiaat ki haqeeqat bayan ki hai, multicolour aur khoobsurat hai ye kitab ki print.
- Aur b bahot si kitabe maujoot hai seerat par.

**Nabi ﷺ ko kyun nabi bana kar bheja tha?, iske phiye ka maqsad kya tha?**, iska unwan tauheed ka taskira se hoga, tamaam ambiya ki dhaisat ka maqsad Allah ne quran mai **Surah Nahl ki ayat no 36** mai bayan ki hai (We surely sent a messenger to every community, saying, "Worship Allah and shun false gods." But some of them were guided by Allah, while others were destined to stray. So travel throughout the land and see the fate of the deniers!, ) Sirf Allah ki ibadat karo Allah k saat kisi ko sharik na karo, Aap ﷺ ka b yahi maqsad tha k log taqud ka inkar kare aur sirf Allah ki ibadat kare, Makkah mai 13saal Nabi ﷺ ne tauheed ki dawat di thi, Makkah mai Nabi ﷺ aane se pehle waha par shirk tha, buttho ki pooja karne wale log the, isiliye ye shaher mushrikeen ki hai aise bahot se kafir aaj kal kehte hai k ye musalman ka nahi hai, aesi surat mai haqeeqat kya hai?

### **Duniya mai Shirk pehle aya ya Tauheed?**

Adam AS ko Allah ne jab paida kiya to ye sabse pehle insaan aur sabse pehle Nabi the, sabse pehle insan tauheed par the shirk par nahi the, unki biwi, unki aulad, unki nasal tauheed par thi.. Agar koi sawal kare duniye mai pehle tauheed tha ya shirk tha jawab ye hai k Pehle Tauheed tha phir shirk aaya, Ismail AS aur Hajira AS aaye waha pehle to wo nabi b tauheed par the, Adam AS 1000 saal rahe unke wafaat k baad unki nasal tauheed par thi, Qurane majeed mai 25 ambiya ka zikr hai, 2000saal ka arsa guzar gaya tab Allah ne phir Idrees AS ko nabi bana kar bheje, lekin tamam ambiya ka zikr nahi aaya hai quran mai, phir teesre number par Nuh AS aate hai, Nuh AS k qaum mai jab kuch nek logo ka intaqal huwa to log unse bahot mohabbat karte the, unke qaum k logo ne socha k hum in nek logo ko yaad karte rahenge unke jaisa apne aap ko banane ki koshish karenge, unko yaad karneka tariqa ye banaya k unke qabro k paas ja kar unke baare mai baate karte the yaad karne k liye, phir unki tasveer banaliya taaki unki tasveere unke paas hamesha rahe har jagah rahe, saare log aise karne lage aur aam kar diya, ahista ahista logo ne unke

wafat ki aur paidaish ki tariq manane lage aur jab nayi nasal aati hai inki isi tariqe ko follow karne lage, shaitaan ne logo k dimaq mai ye baad daldi k unke baap daada unko follow karte to jab mushkil aati pareshani aati to wo nek logo ki qabro par ibadat, duwa karne lage, Unse fariyaad karte. Phir ye samajne lage k ache bure k ye log malik hai aur unko quda samajne lage jaise Quran me **Surah Nuh ayat 23** mai Allah ne farmaya (urging 'their followers', 'Do not abandon your idols—especially Wadd, Suwâ', Yaghûth, Ya'ûq, and Nasr.')

Ye shuru karne walo ki niyate nek the, jinko ma'boot banaya ja raha wo b nek log the, suruwad unke qabro se huyi aage ye cheez badne lagi aur unki naslo ne shirk karne lage, isse ye samaj aata hai k nek logo ki hadd se zyada mohabbat kufr tak b pahuncha sakti hai.....

Nek Admi k qabr par jaha log jate hai usko Darga kehte hai aaj b bahot se musalman dargao k piche pade hai, shirk karte karte kufr mai padenge aur gumrahi paida hong, ahista ahista unko khuda banalenge, kahi log aaj b kehte hai fala baba bache dete hai, shifa dete hai waqera aur unhe chadare chadate hai, aate aate mela bangaya aur business shuru hogaya hai.

Kufr nek logo ki yaad aur khabr se shuru huyi.

**4<sup>th</sup> class – 08-05-2024**

### **Shirk Phelne k baad kya hua?**

Mashoor Nabi Nuh AS unki qaum se shirk pehalne laga, 950 saal tak Nuh Alaihi salaam apni qaum ko samjhtay rahe phir bhi unhone nahi maana. Jiske dil mai shirk aur kufr daakhil ho jaye aaur jo shubuhaat mai muhtala ho jaye woh jaldi nahi sunta jaldi nahi samajhta, jo usey samjhata hai uski toheen karta hai mazaq udata hai logo ne apne Nabi ko qatl bhi kiya toh Nuh Alehi salaam apni qoum ko samjhatay rahe kuch logo ne maana aur bahut logo ne nahi ma'ana jab tufaan aaya nek log bach gaye Nuh Alehi salaam ki kashti mai sawar ho gaye aaur



baki dub gaye phir aik zamana aaya jab Ibrahim Alaihi salaam aaye, Yeh iraq mai paida hue the waha par unhone apne ghar walo ko apne qaum ko aur apne badshah ko samjhane ki koshih ki....

Ibrahim Alehi salaam k waalid apne bete se naraz ho gaye aur bakayda unhe marne ki dhamki di k agar tumnay Yeh baatein band nahi ki toh mai tumhay pattharo se marunga ya phir nikal jao mere ghar se....

Logo ne kaha hamare baghwano k saath aisa kisnay kar diya? Sabko samjh Aa raha tha k Yeh Ibrahim Alaihi salaam ne hi kiya hoga unhone kaha aik noujawan hai hamare muashray mai jo hamare bhagwan k khilaaf bolta hai toh sabke samne Ibrahim Alehi salaam ko pesh kiya gaya toh unhone kaha., Ibrahim Alehi salaam se Yeh hamare maabudo k saath aisa kisnay kiya inka haath kisne toda inka pair kisne toda inki gardan kisne Laati ibrahim Alehi salaam ne kaha dekhiye woh bada buth hai aur uskay Paas kulhadi hai usi ne maara hoga. Yaha logo ne apna sar niche kar liya aur kaha k Ae Ibrahim Alehi salaam se kaha apko pata hai na Yeh Jo buth hai Yeh bolta nahi hai is se sawal kiya toh woh bolega nhi.

Madad karne wala na toh sunta hai, na toh bolta hai toh woh hamari madad kaise karta hai? Jab ham pareshani mai kisi ko aawaz de rahe aur woh Insaan behra hai, andha hai, toh woh hamari madad kaise karega? Woh log Ibrahim AS ko Aag mai daldiya phir Allah SWT Ibrahim AS ki madad ki.

Ibrahim Alehi salaam ko bhi es qaum k logo ne kaha esay jalaa do aur apne maabudo ki madad karo. Yeh log apne Maabud ki madad kar rahe hai lekin asli Maabud woh hai jo aapki madad kare.

Jab aap Tawheed ki Dawat doge toh koi aapka phoolo se isteqbal karne wala nhi hai. Jo shirk karta hai use Tawheed parast logo se bahut dushmani ho jati hai. Jo log shirk kartay hai unhay sabse zyada Saudi Arab se Nafrat hai lekin yaha shirk ko

panapnay nahi dete waha shirk karne walo ko jagah nhi milti. Ibrahim AS ne us ilaqe ko chod diya aur tauheed k dawat dene k liye makkah mai chale gaye. Unhone apne bete Ismail AS aur biwi Hajira AS ko waha chod diya.

Deen ki Dawat k liye markaz ki zarurat hai uske liye Ibrahim Alehi salaam ne kaabay ki tameer ki, jab koi Insaan Allah k khaatir apna sab kuch qurban karta hai Allah uski zarur madad karta hai. Aisi jagah jaha paani dur dur tak dekhna ko nhi milta tha parinday bhi nhi udte the, ghaas bhi nhi thi waha Tawheed k daayi k liye Allah ne aisa pani nikala k ab tak Musalman us se fayda utha rahe hai. Allah ne us zameen ko barkat wali zameen bana diya jaha Tawheed parast log honge waha zameen se sona uglegi, Allah k farmabardari logo ki har cheez madad karti hai

Jo Sirf zamzam hi piyega usay pyaas bhi nhi lagegi aur bhuk bhi khatam ho jayegi.

Allah ne zamzam k andar dono cheeze paida ki.

**Surah Ibrahim Ayah 37** - Our Lord! I have settled some of my offspring in a barren valley, near Your Sacred House, our Lord, so that they may establish prayer. So make the hearts of "believing" people incline towards them and provide them with fruits, so perhaps they will be thankful.

**5<sup>th</sup> class – 09-05-2024**

**Makkahtul Mukarrama - Ibrahim AS ki Makkah mai**

Intaahi viran aur khushk jagah tha makkah jab Ibrahim waha par apni biwi aur bache ko waha choda tha, bache ko yani Ismail AS ko bhook aur pyaas lagne lagi isiliye hajira as ne khane pine k talash mai nikal gayi safa pahad se marwa pahadi par aayi isi tarah se takriban 7 martaba wo safa se marwa tak bache k liye talash mai thodti rahi, unhone usi dauran ek aawaaz suni aur us awaz ko jawab diya agar aap k paas kuch hai to hame madad

karo wo aawaaz thi Jibraeel AS ki, wo jaante the hajira as ko kis cheez ki zarurat thi lihaza jis jagah par ismail as tadap rahe the unhi k khadmo par jibraeel as ne par maara aur waha se paani nikalne laga, phir wo behne wala pani ko wo mitthi se diwar banane ki koshish kar rahi thi, Nabi ﷺ ne kaha agar wo zamzam k charo taraf se mitthi ki diwar se nahi rokto to aise hi behta rehta....Zam zam ki bahot si fazilat hai..

Paani aane k baad waha par logo ki taadat badne lagi kyunki logo ki zarurate puri hone lagi, Ibrahim AS aur Ismail AS ne Kaabe ki taamir shuru kardi, Allah SWT ne waha par yamen k qabail ko pehlane lage, ek qabila tha qabila e Jurhum waha k log paani talaash karte rahe ittefaq se ek shaksh ne dekha safa aur marwa k upar parinde ud rahe the phir wo waha pahunch kar Hajira AS se ijazat li waha par rukne k liye phir unhe ijazat milgayi, lekin ek shart par k us Paani ki milkiyat sirf Hajira AS aur Ibrahim AS ki hongi wo log mangaye...

Qabila e Jurhum k bacho k saat Ismail khelte the unke bacho k saat rehte rehte unhone arabic sikhliya kyunki unhe sirf iraqi language aati thi aur bade hokar unhi ki qabile k ek aurat se nikah kar liya..

Inhi k nasal se hamere Nabi e Kareem ﷺ paida huye.

**6<sup>th</sup> Class – 15-05-2024**

**Ibrahim AS ki Makkah mukarrama mai aamad ki taadat :**

Ibrahim AS ne apni biwi aur bete ko makkah mai chod kar chale gaye the wapass mulk e shaam k tarah halaki unki zindagi ka aakhri waqt b mulke shaam palestine mai the aur wahi par unka inteqal b huwa tha, wo bas 5 martaba makkah mai aaye the **1.** pehli martaba kuch dino ka khana pani dekar chale gaye the phir kuch dino baad haji AS ko Allah ne khane pine ka intazam kardiya tha, **2.** jab

ibrahim AS mulk se shaam mai the unhone ek khwaab dekha tha k wo apne bache ko zubah kar rahe the toh wo dusri martaba makkah gaye aur apne bete ko is khwaab k baare mai bataya us waqt Ismail AS 13saal k the toh Ismail AS ne apne walid ko kaha k aapko jo hukm diya gaya hai aap wo kare, aap mujhe sabr karne mai se paonge mai qurbani dene k liye tayyar hu, **3.** Badme teesri martaba apne bacho aur biwi ki khabar lene k liye aaye the toh pata ye chala k unki biwi ka inteqal ho chuka hai aur bete k bare mai pata chala k bete ne nikah b karliya hai Qabila e jurhum k ek ladki bajda binte sa'ad se unka nikah huwa tha, jab wo ghar pahunche to waha ismail AS nahi the to unhone unki biwi se zindagi ki halat pucha, unhone pareshaniya bayan ki toh phir Ibrahim AS ne apni bahu se kaha k Jab aapke shauhar aaye unko mera salam kehna aur kehna k ye darwaze k ek patt ko badalte phir jab Ismail AS aaye ye suna to kaha k wo mere walid the aur mujhe aapko talaq dena ka hukum diya hai is tarah se ismail AS ne apni us biwi ko talaq de di. **4.** Phir ek bar chauthi martaba makkah k safar par aaye to us waqt b ismail AS makkah mai nahi the kahi safar par gaye the unhone ghar gaye to waha par bahu ko maujood paya aur wo qabila e jurhum k sardar ki beti basama binte mazaaj hai aur jab Ismail AS ne zindagi ki halat pucha to is bahu ne Allah SWT ka shukr bayan kiya isko sun kar Ibrahim as ne kaha k ismail as aaye to unhe salam kehna aur kehna k is darwaze k patt ko barqarar rakna, Jab Ismail AS ghar aaye to ye sun kar unhone kaha wo mere walid the unhone mujhe hukum diya hai k aap k saat nikah barqarar rakhe, is khaton se takriban 12bete huye isi tarah chalte rahe. **5.** Phir Ibrahim AS 5<sup>th</sup> martaba makkah aaye apne ghar walo ka haal jaanne aur saat mai kaabe ki taamir k liye, ismail as ko bataya k hum falah falah jagah kaabe ki taamir karna chahte hai toh ismail as ne aapki madad ka wada kiya dono baap aur bete milkar khana e kaaba ki taamir farmayi, Makkah mukarama mai pehle zam zam ki ibtada huyi, uske baad qabila e jurhum

waha par aaye, jab sab khane pina aur log rehte the to waha par Allah ki ibadat k liye Allah ka ghar b hona zaruri tha.

**\*Zam zam ibtada se leke inteha tak** = Zam zam ki ibtada islamil as ki zamane mai huyi, allah tallah ne jibrael AS k zariye zam zam ka paani jari kiya, Ismail AS ki nasle aur qabila jurhum ki nasle aage badti rahi is tarah se do hazaar saal ka arsa guzar gaya, phir yaman k ilaqe se ek dusra qabila aaya jisko qabila quza'ha kaha jata hai.. Qabila e quzaha makkah mai aabaad hogaya to inhone dekha ki makkah mai qabila e jurhum ki hukumat hai aur qabila e Jurhum k hukmaraan makkah mai aane wale logo k saat acha sulook nahi karte the, unka bartaaon acha nahi tha unke saat..

Qabila e Quzaha ye chahta tha k qabila jurhum ki hukumat yaha se khatm hojaye aur hamari hukumat ho to isne qabila e jurhum se muqabla kiya natije mai qabila e jurhum ko shikast(haar) hogayi aur qabila e quzaha qalib(jeet) aagaya.

To Qabila e jurhum ko yaha se nikal diya gaya, toh do hazar saal baad qabila e jurhum makkah se yemen wapas ja rahe the, jaha se aaye waha wapas jarahe the, jaate waqt unhone zam zam ka jo kuwa tha usko mukammal taur par band kar diya aur kaaba mai jo hajre aswad lagaya huwa tha wo hajre aswad b nikal kar kuwey mai daal diya, yani is tareeqa se kar diya k agar aadmi dekhe to uska naam o nishaan b na dikhe, phir takreeban 400saal baad jab Isa AS ki be'sat k takreeban 100saal guzar chuke the iske baad Nabi ﷺ k daada Abdul mutallib k zamane tak zam zam ka kuwaa band raha.

Zam zam Qayamat tak nahi sughe ka...

**7<sup>th</sup> class - 16-05-2024**

**Kaaba ki taamir aur Arab k aqsaam :**

Zam zam k baad phir is jagah par Ismail AS apni walida k saat aabaad rahe ab zarurat thi k waha Allah SWT ki ibadat k liye ek ghar ho..

Phir Allah SWT k hukm se Ibrahim AS ne apne bete Ismail AS k saat milkar kaaba ki taamir farmayi, ye kaaba ki taamir us jagah huyi jis jagah par makkah mukarama mai Qadeem(purani) kabaa ki buniyad thi aur in buniyado par kaaba mukammal taur par taamir kiya gaya, Ismail AS pahado se patthar laate aur laakar apne walid Ibrahim AS ko dete, Iski deeware buland karte jaate the..

Wo pathar jis par khade hokar Ibrahim AS ne Kaaba ki upar ki deewar taamir ki uspar Ibrahim AS k pairo k nishan pad gaye aur us pathar ko Maqaam e Ibrahim AS ka naam diya gaya, aaj b wo pathar makkah mukaram mai kabah k paas maujood hai jise maqame Ibrahim kehte hai, toh us zamane se lekar aaj tak wo pathar bilkul apni asli halat mai maujood hai.

**Ismail AS k do bete the:** Naabit aur qaidaar  
Ismail AS k baad unke dono bete naabit aur qaidaar wo iske zimedaar bane zam zam aur kaaba k bhi, baadme iski zimedari Qabila jurhum k sardar Mazaaz bin amr jurhumi naami shaksh k paas chali gayi aur inke baad unke nasl mai takreeban 2hazar saal tak makkah ki zimedari inke paas rahi.  
Phir kaaba ki zimedari qabila e quzaha k paas aagayi takreeban 300saal inke paas rahi phir Ismail AS ki nasl mai ek aise shaksh ki paidaish hiyu jisko kaha jata hai Qusai bin kilaab jo Aap ﷺ k chaute daada the.

Toh Qusai bin kilaab ne qabila e quzaha se makkah ki zimedari apne haato me leli, aur waqiah san440iswi ka hai.

Aur Nabi 571 ﷺ iswi mai paida huye.

### **Arab ki Aqsaam**

Gazira numa arab k baashinde(rehne wale) " Arab" kehlate hai, bunyadi taur par ye log **Saam bin Nuh AS** ki nasl se hai inka asli watan yemen hai

#### **• Nuh AS k teen bete the :**

1. Saam
2. Haam
3. Yafis

Ye Jo Arab the in logo ka nasab Nuh AS k bete  
Saam se milta hai.

• **Arab ki teen qisme hai:**

1. Arab bayidah ( khatm hone wale,jo mit chuke ho)
2. Arab A'reebah
3. Arab Musta'aribah

**Arab Bayidah :**

Jo qaum halaak hu chuki ho jinka naam o nishan  
baaqi na raha ho jaise qaum mai aad aur samuud

**Arab A'reebah :**

Ye wo Arab hai jinki nasle baaqi rahi ye asal Arab  
hai

**Arab Musta'aribah :**

Jo Arab nahi the lekin baad me Arab ban gaye ye  
asal arab nahi hai. Jaise Ismail AS phir unki nasl  
mai Mohammed ﷺ .

**8<sup>TH</sup> class - 20-05-2024**

**Nabi ﷺ ka Gharana :**

>> **Mohammed ﷺ se Adam AS tak :**

>> **Mohammed ﷺ se Adnaan tak : (22names)**

**Adnaan Ismail AS se niche unke aulaad mai 40wi  
nasl mai hai**

Yaani unki 40 aulad k baad ek Adnan naam ka  
bacha paida hota hai aur isi adnan se Nabi ﷺ k  
silsila e nasab ko yaad rakha jata hai k aap adnani  
hai.

Toh ek hota hai Qahtani aur ek hota hai Adnani, to  
yaha par aap ﷺ ka nasb baadme Adnan se shuru  
hota hai.

Toh ye Ismail AS ka jo silsila e Nasab chala aur 40  
aulaad k baad tan waha par Adnan ki paidaish hoti  
hai.

Phir wo adnaan k baad unke bete, unke bete is  
tarah se aage badne k baad 42wi number par  
Mohammed ﷺ paida hote hai.

Agar hum Mohammed ﷺ se upar jaye Adam AS tak  
to shuru karte hai Mohammed ﷺ tak .

**Aap ﷺ se Adnan tak k kitne afraad ka fasla hai?**

:

Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Abdul mutallib bin hashim bin abde manaaf bin qusayy bin Kilaab bin murrâh bin ka'ab bin luyii bin qalib bin fahar bin malik bin nazr bin kinana bin qhuzaima bin mudrika bin ilyas bin muzr bin nazzaar bin ma'aad bin Adnan.

Jabi Nabi e kareem ﷺ se Adnaan tak hum dekhe to ye 22naam hote hai.

Agar koi humse puche k Adnan aap ﷺ k konse daada hai to hum kahenge 20we daada, to adnan biswe dada hai aur hum ginenge to in sab k Adnan tak 22 naam aate hai.

Iske baad adnan k jo walid the unka naam tha Adh'.

**Aa'd se Ismail AS tak :**

Aa'd se Ismail AS ka jo nasab hai usme mukammal 40naam hai

Aad ke walid, phir unke walid, phir unke walid aese hi Ismail a.s tak 40 naam hain. to 40 number par Ismail a.s ka naam aata hai.

Agar ye pucha jaay ki Ismail a s ke baad aapki aulaad mein Nabi ﷺ ka kitna number hai?kitni aulaad ke baad aap ﷺ paida hue?

Ismail a.s ke baad 61 nasal main Mohammad ﷺ paida hue hain.

Ismail a.s se lekar Nabi ﷺ tak ka zamana kitna tha? Is ke mutalliq hamne padha tha,qabila e jurhum ne 2,000 saal hukumat ki aur uske baad qabila e quza'a aaya, qabila e quza'a ne 300 saal hukumat ki. Phir aap ﷺ ki paidaish makka main 571 main hui.

Takreeban 2,500 saal tak ka faasla hai,aur nasal ke aitbaar se dekha jaay to 61 nasal main aap ﷺ paida hue.

**Ismail AS se lekar saam bin Nuh tak:-**

Arab jo hain wo nuh a.s ke bete haam se hain.

Haam se jo silsila e nasab hai wo qehtaani qabile ka



tha, Arab aa'riba ka tha. Aap ﷺ Arab mustariba main se the lihaza Ibrahim a.s Arab nhi the. Ibrahim a.s ka silsila e nasab jo hai wo nuh a.s kame bete saam se hai.

Agar dekha jaay to Nabi ﷺ ka silsila e nasab nuh a.s ke bete saam se milta hai.

Janki Arab aa'riba ka silsila e nasab haam bin nuh se milta hai.

### **Nuh AS ke 3 bete the:-**

Saam,haam,yafis

To yahan se Ibrahim AS se upar jab ham naam ginte hain to Ibrahim AS se saam tak milkar 10 naam hote hain.

### **Nuh AS se Adam AS tak :-**

Saam ke walid Nuh AS hain.

Nuh AS se lekar Adam AS tak mukammal 10 naam hote hain, is main Nuh AS aur Adam AS ko bhi shumaar karenge.

Is tarah Mohammad ﷺ se Adam AS tak mukammal 82naam aate hain.

### **{Nabi ﷺ ka Nasab Mubarak}**

Mohammad bin Abdullah bin Abdul muttalib bin Hashim bin abd e manaaaf bin qus'ai bin kilaab bin murrâh bin ka'ab bin luwai bin Ghalib bin fihir bin maalik bin nadar bin kinanah bin khuzaima bin mudrikaah bin ilyaas bin mudar bin nazzar bin ma'ad bin adnaan.

### **Nabi ﷺ ke dada :-**

Abdul muttalib ka naam:- shaiba

Hashim ka naam :- a'mr

Abd e manaaaf ka naam:- mugheera

Fihir:- fihir ka laqab quraish tha, ye Nabi ﷺ ke 10we dada the, inhi se nabi ﷺ ko quraishi kaha jata hai, aur aapke qabile ka naam qabila e quraish hai.

Adnaan:- 20th dada

Nabi ﷺ ke gharane ko Hashmi kehte hain, ye unke dada Hashim ki nisbat se hai.

Qus'ai bin kilaab:- qus'ai bin kilaab quraish ka phla shakhs jo ka'aba ka mutawalli bna, qus'ai bin kilaab ne qabila e quza'a ke sardar hulail bin hubshiya ki beti hubbi se nikah kiya tha aur tab ka'aba ki zimmedari qabila e quza'a ke pass thi, hulail ke inteqal ke baad makka ki sardari qus'ai ke pass aayi matlab quraish ke pass.

Phir qus'ai bin kilaab ne un sab logon ka makka wapas bulaya jo makka se chale Gaye the aur phir qabila e quraish ke log makka main rehne Lage. Qus'ai bin kilaab ne makka main daar ul nadwa tameer kiya aik aesa Ghar jo ka'aba ke shumal main tha jahan makka ke sardar makka ke halat ke baare mein meeting kiya karte the.

**Hashim:-** ye hajiyon ki mezbaani kiya karte the, un ka ek khaas tareeqa tha ki roti todh kar gosht aur sorbay me bhigote the (ise hashm kehte hain) taake Haji usme se khate rhen. unhone ne apni zindagi hajiyon ki mezbaani mein waqf kr di Hashim ka asal naam umr tha lekin baad mein unka naam Hashim ho gaya, kiuki ye roti todh kar gosht aur sorbay main bhigote the.

### **Hashim ne tijarat ke liye ek system banaya tha:-**

Hashim ne 2 safar tay kiye:- makka yaman aur mulk e shaam ke darmiyan main hai. Garmi ke mosam mein mulk e shaam jate the aur Sardi ke mosam mein yaman ki taraf chale jaate . Ek martaba Hashim tijarat ke liye mulk e shaam ja rahe the to madina mein ruke aur wahan par banu aadi bin najjar ke khandan me Salma binte umru se nikaah kiya , nikaah ke kuch din baad Hashim mulk e shaam chale Gaye. MulK e shaam ke Palestine ke ghaza main unka inteqal ho gaya, wahan Salma binte umru hamilah ho gayin unhe ek beta paida hua, is bchee ka naam ghar walon ne shaiba rkha.

7 saal baad Hashim ke bhai muttalib ko is sab ke baare mein pata chale to wo madeena jakar us bchee shaiba ko sath lekar aaye, jab makka ke karib aay to logon ne samjha ye bachaa muttalib ka gulam

hai.to unhone is bchee ko Abdul muttalib kaha, Is wajah se is bchee ka naam jo shaiba tha makka mein abdul muttalib hogaya.  
Yahi aap ﷺ ke dada hain. Inhone yahin apni nasal aage badhai .

## 9<sup>th</sup> class - 21-05-2024

Aap ﷺ Ismail AS k nasal se hai  
Nabi ﷺ k dada

Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Abdul muttalib bin hashim bin khusai bin Qilab bin abde manaaf, ye khusai bin qilab k bete hai , inke baad hashim (inका asl नाम Amr hai, hashim inका नाम isiliye tha kyunki wo hajio ko roti paani mai bhigo kar ghost k saat khilate the) बने waha k sardar, inhone apne zindagi का bada sarmaya hajiyo k liye mezbani karte the, kyunki Allah k ghar mai mezbani karna bada sawab का काम hai.

Surah Quraish is surah mai do safar k bare mai hai ek sardi k mausam mai aur dusre garmi k mausam mai hashim ne ye system banaya tha hashim tijarat mai bahot tez the, sardi mai mulke yeman tijarat karne k liye jaya karte the kyunki waha garmi hoti thi, aur garmi mai mulke shaam chale jate the tijarat k liye kyunki waha sardi hoti thi. Tijarat k baad makkah wale log bahot munafa kama kar khush haal bade munafe k saat laut te the.

Mulke shaam jate jate raste mai madina mai thodi der wakfah karke jate the kyunkw waha par bahot se khajoor k baqaat tha, makkah k bahot se logo ki madine mai rishtedari b thi to isiliye wo waha par ruk kar jate the. Waha par banu aadi bin najjar k khandan mai salma binte amr se nikkah kar liya, uske baad wo tijarat k liye mulke shaam chale gaye ye soch kar k wapas lautte waqt salma ko saat leke jayenge, lekin wo mulke shaam mai palestine gaza mai unका inteqal hogaya, idhar madina mai salma binte amr hamila hogayi unhe ek beta paida huwa us बच्चे क नाम ghar walo ne shaiba rakha , 7saal baad hashim k bhai muttalib ko is sab k bare pata

chala wo phir madina jakar us bache shaiba ko saat leke aate hai, jab makkah k khareeb pahunje to logo ne samja ye bacha muttalib ka qulam hai to unhone us bache ko kaha k ye Abdul muttalib hai isi wajeh se us bache ka naam jo shaiba tha makkah mai Abdul muttalib hogaya yahi Aap ﷺ k dada hai. Inhone yahi apni nasal aage badayi .

### **Abdul muttalib quraish k hai aap k khandan ko banu hashim kaha jata hai aur unke 10 bete the**

:

1. Haris
2. Zubair –sage bhai
3. Abu talib – iman nahi laye(lekin inhone nabi ﷺ ka saat diya) - sage bhai
4. Hamza – mashoor the
5. Abu lahab – iman nahi laya (inhone nabi ﷺ ko har tarah ki takleef dete the, apne beto se nabi ki betiyo se talaq b dilaya, inke naam se quran mai ek surah b hai surah lahab/tabbad)
6. Gaidaag
7. Miqwam
8. Saffaar
9. Abbas – mashoor the
10. Abdullah – sage bhai

### **6 betiya thi :**

1. Ummul hakam
2. Barrah
3. Aatika
4. Safiya
5. Arwa
6. umaima

- Saare 16bache ek biwi se nahi the Inki 6 biwiya thi=

Abdul mutallib k zindagi mai do bade waqiah pesh aate hai ek zam zam k kuwe tha khudayi ka tha, qabila ye jurhum zam zam k kuwe ko band kardiya tha phir 400saal baad abdul muttalib ko khwab dikha k zam zam ka kuwa kaha hai aur waha par kuwe ki khudayi huyi,

**Sawal 1-** Rasool ﷺ k walid ka naam kya tha aur jab aap ﷺ k walid faut huye us waqt aap ki umar kitni thi?

>> rasool ﷺ k walid ka naam abdullah tha aur jab wo faut huye us waqt aap ﷺ apni amma jaan k batn mai bahalat hamal the.

**Sawal 2 :** Rasool ﷺ k walida majida ka naam kya tha aur jab wo faut huyi to us waqt aap ﷺ ki umar kitni thi aur ye k aap ki walida ki wafat kaha huyi thi?

>> Nabi ﷺ ki walida ka naam Aamina binte wahab tha aur aap qabila banu zuhra se taluq rakhti thi jab rasool ﷺ ki umar 6saal ki thi to wo faut hogaye aur unki wafat makkah mukarrama aur madina munawara k darmiyan abwa naami muqam par huyi thi.

**Sawal 3 :** Rasool ﷺ ka mutfiq alai hasb o nasb bayan kare aur bataiye k aap ﷺ ka taluq kis qabile se tha?

>> nabi ﷺ ka mutfiq alai nasab yuh hai Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Abdul mutallib bin hashim bin abde manaaf bin qusayy bin Kilaab bin murrah bin ka'ab bin luyii bin qalib bin fahar bin malik bin nazr bin kinana bin qhuzaima bin mudrika bin ilyas bin muzr bin nazaar bin ma'aad bin Adnan.

Aap ﷺ arabo k qabila quraish ki saaq Banu hashim k taluq rakhte the.

**Sawal 4 :** Nabi ﷺ ki wiladat konse din, konse mahine aur konse saal mai huyi thi?

>> Allah k habeeb o khaleel nabi mohammed bin abdullah bin abdul muttalib saw ki paidaish maahe Rabbi ul awwal ki 9 tariq somwar(monday) k din aamul feel mai shamsi mahina april 571 milad k 20tariq mai huyi thi

**Sawal 5:** Jis san Nabi kareem ﷺ ki paidaish huyi thi uss san ka naam kya aur kyun rakha gaya tha?

>> Jis san nabi ﷺ ki paidaish huyi thi us san ka naam aam ul feel rakha gaya tha isliye k us saal yemen k baadshah Abraha hafshi ne ek bade lashkar k saat makkah par hamla kiya tha aur uske hamrah bahot sare haathi the taake wo unke zariye baitullah al haram ko munhadam karde magar Allah swt ne Abraha aur uski lashkar par Ababeel parindo ka ek lashkar bhej diya jinhone un lashkariyo par upar se kankarnuma khangre pathar pheke, kankaro ne unko halaq karke rak diya.. Quran mai unhi k waqiah k mutalluq Allah swt ne Surah e Feel naazil farmayi hai jiske 5ayat hai.

**Sawal 6:** Nabi ﷺ ki paidaish konse shahar mai huyi aur aap ﷺ ki wafat konse shahar mai?

>> Rasool ﷺ jazira ul arab k shahar makkah mai paida huye aur aap ﷺ ki wafat isi jazira e numa k shahar madina e munawara mai huyi.

**Sawal 7 :** Nabi ﷺ ko bachne mai apna doodh pilane waliya kon thi aur aap ki parwarish karne wali ka naam kya tha ye b batlaiye k aapki doodh sarik behen kon thi?

>> Rasool ﷺ ko doodh pilane waliyo mai Abu lahab ki azad kirda laundi Soiba b شامل hai ki jisne aapko chand din doodh pilaya tha, phir aapko Banu Sa'ad ek nek khatun Halima binte Abu Zuaib ne doodh pilaya jab k aap ﷺ ki parwarish karne walo mai umme aiman Ra ka naam shumar hota hai, isi tarah aap ki doodh behen Sheema binte haarisa'ad ye thi Ra.

**Sawal 8 :** Rasool ﷺ ki walida k wafat k baad Aap ﷺ ki kifalat kisne ki thi aur us waqt aap ﷺ ki umar kitni thi?

>> Nabi ﷺ ki walida Aamina binte wahab k wafat k baad aapke daada Abdul Mutallib(Sheeba) bin Hashim (umro) bin Abdul munaaf ne aap ki kifalat apne zima li jab aapki walida faut huyi aap ki umar 6saal thi.

**Sawal 9 :** Aap ﷺ k daada Abdul Mutallib k wafaat k baad phir Aapki kifalat kisne ki aur us waqt aapki umar kitni thi?

>> Nabi ﷺ k dada Abdul Mutallib k wafaat k baad Aapke chacha Abu Taalib ne Aap ﷺ ki kifalat apne zime leli, Aap nabi ﷺ k maa aur baap dono taraf se sage chache the uss waqt Rasool ﷺ ki umar 8saal thi.

**Sawal 10 :** Khali jagah ko bharti kijiye? Rasool ﷺ k sahaba ikram mai se baaz ahabab ne Aap se dariyaft kiya aur pucha Ae Allah k habeeb o khaleel Aap hame apne bare mai batlaiyye to rasool ﷺ ne farmaya haan suniye mai \_\_\_\_ ki duwa aur \_\_\_\_ ki basharat.

>> Suniye mai apne jidd Amjad Allah k Khaleel Ibrahim AS ki duwa aur Apne eemano nabuwat k bhai Isa bin maryam AS ki basharat hu.

Meri walida ne mere doraniya hamal mai ek khwaab dekha tha k unke wajood se ek tezz roshni nikli hai k jisse mulk shaam k mehlaat roshan hogaye hai aur qabila banu sa'ad bin bakeer mai bibi Halima binte abu zuaib ka mujhe doodh pilaya gaya tha.

## **11<sup>th</sup> Class - 27- 05-2024**

### **Sawal no 11**

**Nabi ﷺ se mutabiq ibrahim AS ki duwa aur Isa as ki basharat ka matalab kya hai?**

Ibrahim AS ne jis waqt kabe ki tabir ki thi us waqt allah se duwa ki thi..

(surah baqarah ayah no 129)

Allah ka ghar to tameer hogaya lekin kyunke ye ghar tauheed ko pehlene k liye hai isliye ibrahim as ne allah se duwa ki Allah se ki koi nabi ko bheje isko pehlane k liye isiliye allah ne unki duwa qabool ki aur nabi ﷺ ko bheja..

Isa AS banu israil k ambiya mai aakhri nabi hai yaqub AS, musa as, Isa as, Suleman as, Dawood as, aise kahi ambiya aaye jo is ilaqe mai the unku banu

israil kehte hai ... Isa AS k baad banu israil mai koi ambiya nahi aaye..

Unke baad duniya mai nabi aaye wo hamere nabi ﷺ aaye..

Aur nabi ﷺ ki nasal ibrahim as se hai ismail as se hai jo khatieen nabi hai..

Isa AS ne apni ghaum ko ek basharat di ki mere baad ek nabi ayenge jinka naam hoga Ahmed isiko kehte hai Nabi ﷺ Isa AS ki basharat hai..

Mohammed ﷺ k kai naam the.

Baaz log quran e kareem k 99 names ko kehte hai lekin unmesa kuch aise naam hai jo haqiqat mai nabi ﷺ k nahi hai lekin logo ne unko bana kar rakha hai...

## **Sawal 12 : Kuch aise naam hai jo Nabi ﷺ se pehle kisi ambiya k nahi hai :**

1.**Mohammed** ﷺ – Aap ﷺ is naam se zyada jane jate hai, kalime mai me b aur azaan mai istemal hai, Quran me surah mohammed b hai, nabi k daaada ne ye naam rakha, sabse zyada ya bahot zyada khabile tarif insan iska matlab hai.. Unki ye niyat thi k hamara ye pota bada hokar aisa bane inki charcha ho.

2.**Ahmed** - bahot zyada ya sabse se zyada tareef karne wala, Allah swt k sabse zyada tareef karne wale

3.**AL Mahi** – baatil ko mithane wala

4.**Al Aqib** – sabse aakhir mai aane wale

5.**Al hashir** – jama karne wala yani jab tak aakhri nabi nahi ayenge tab tak qayamat nahi ayengi, phir tamam insan jama ki jayenge

6.**Al muqfi** – Sabiqah ambiya k raaste par chalne wala, nabi ﷺ apne se pehle se aane wale ambiya k raaste mai the wo b tauheed ki dawaat diya karte the..

7.**Al Nabiyyun Malhama** – maidan e kaarzar ka nabi, yani jung k maidan ka nabi, agar kabi musalmano par kuffar hamla karte the to aap khud muqabla karte the aur musalmano ki hifazat karte the



### **Sawal 13 :Aise naam jo pehle sabiq a ambiya**

**sharik the :**

As shahid

Al mubashir

Al basheer

An nazeer

Nabi ur rahma

Nabi ur tauba

Al fatih

Al ameen

Al mutawwir. waqera

**Sawal 15 :** Mushrikeen e makkah ne Rasool ﷺ ka kya naam rakha huwa tha?

>> Nabi ﷺ ko Qabila e Quraish mai Mohammed bin Adullah ﷺ ko Ameen k naam se pukarte the, Sadiq o ameen (sache aur amanatdaar) aur ek alim, daee, talib e ilm ko b sadiq o ameen hona chahiye warna sahi ilm hasil nahi kar sakte, agar hum sache hote to bidaat aur qurafaat kabhi nahi aati, amanat dari nahi hone k wajah se quran aur hadees mai bahot se log sahi se nahi samajte.. Aaj kal log nabi k baaton par nahi imaam k baaton par amal karte hai, natija ye huwa k logo nabi k nakshe khadam par nahi balke imaam k naqshe khatam par chalne lage.. Isilye sadiq o ameen hona bahot zaruri hai. Ibtada se lekar nabuwat tak allah ne nabi ko sadiq o ameen rakha, baadme aisa huwa k jab Nabi ﷺ ne tauheed ki dawat di to wahi logo ne unhe jadugar waqera ilmazat lagane lage.

**Sawal no 16 - Nabi ﷺ ki nabuwat ki ibtada kese huyi?**

Aapko 40saal k baad 6mahine tak musalsal sache khwaab dikhane lage, (jaise abdul muttalib ko khwaab mai zam zam ka kuwaa dikhayi diya phir unhone usi jagah par khoodna shuru kiya isko kehte sacha khwaab jo aapne raat ko dekha subah waisa hi huwa).

**Sawal no 17 – Ibtadaye wahi se pehle rasool ﷺ konsi qaar mai jakat tanhayi iqtiyar karke Allah**

### **ki ibadat kiya karte the?**

ye khwabo k baad ek martaba aise huwa k aap ﷺ qaar e hira mai the (makkah k jabal e noor mai ek qaar hai) waha allah ki ibadat karte the us waqt achanak aapke paas Jibrael as aaye aur kaha iqra pado phir aapne kaha mujhe padna nahi aata aise hi 3 baar kaha phir Jibraeel As unku padna sikhaya 23saal padate the phir wahi sabaq aap sahaba ko padate the.. Ye padne padane ka sil sila jo hai Aap ﷺ k zamane se chala aaraha hai..

### **Sawal no 18 – Jab wahi ka aagaz huwa to us waqt nabi ﷺ ki umar kitni thi?**

Jab rasool ﷺ par wahi ki ibtada huyi to us waqt aapki umar 40saal ho chuki thi.

### **Sawal no 19 – Quran e kareem mai se sabse pehle konsi aayaat nabi ﷺ par naazil ki gayi thi?**

**SURAH AL ALAQ K 5 ayate** jibreel as ne pehli martaba padaye, uske baad yaha se aapko nabi bana diya gaya.. Yaha se aap ﷺ seede apne ghar aaye ghabraye huwe, pareshan hokar khadija ra ko pura waqiah suna diya dono ye nahi pata tha ki ye jibrael as kon the.. Dono miya biwi khadija k bhai warqa bin naufal k paas gaye aur ye pucha to unhone aap ko tassali di ki aap ko nabi banaya ja raha hai... yahi the jo musa AS k paas b wahi lekar aaye the..

### **Sawal no 20 – Rasool ﷺ ki pehli zawjah Khadijah RA ne uss waqt Aap ﷺ ko kya kaha tha, Jab Aap ﷺ us pehli wahi k naazil hone par dar ki wajah se unke paas ghar tashrif laye the aur Khadija ra se aapne wo kuch bayan kiya jo ghare hira mai aapne dekhe aur jo suna tha?**

Khadija ra ne aapko tassali di thi aapki behtareen sifaat ko bayaan karke tassali di , aap pareshan na ho allah aapko koi nuqsaan nahi pahunchayenge kyunki aap silah rehmi karte, gareeb logo ki madad karte hai, mehmano ki mehman nawazi karte ho, jinke andar inti achi sifaat ho unko allah nuqsaan nahi pahunchate)

**Sawal no 21 – Rasool ﷺ ne ghare hira mai jo dekha aur jo kuch sama'ad farmaya tha uske muta'aliq jab aap ne ummul mu'mineen sayyeda khadija bit qhuwailid ra ko batlaya(aur apne khawf ka izhar b farmaya) to phir sayyeda khadija ra aapko kisi aadmi k paas lekar gayi thi to us shaksh ne aap ﷺ se kya kaha tha?**

Khadija ra ne aap ﷺ ko warqa bin naufal k paas leke gayi thi ye khadija ra k chichazat bhai the, unhe injeel padna likna aata the,wo isaaee the (musalman the), wo budhe the, aur ache ilm wale insaan the toh unhone kaha tha ya wahi farsihta hai jo musa k paas aaya tha unhone ye b kaha k kaash k mai jawaan hota us din jis din aapko makkah wale nikalne ki koshish karenge us waqt mai aapki zarur madad karta.. Phir aap ne pucha ta'jub k saat kya ye log mujhe nikalege? Warqa bin naufal ne kaha haa nikalege ye log kyunki jab b is tarah se ek nabi aya hai usse logo ne dushmani ki agar us din mai raha jis din dushmani karenge us din mai aapki mazbuti se madad karunga lekin Allah k marzi se kuch dino baad wo inteqal kar gaye.

**Sawal no 22- Madina se hijrat karne tak makkah mai tauheed ki dawat kitne saal tak dawat diye the ? – 13 saal tak**

**Sawal no 23-** jab aap makkah mai rahe toh khufiya dawat kab tak diya tha?

(ek tha qufiya dawat dusra tha aelaniya dawat) shuruwad mai aapne chupke chupke qufiya dawat dete the khamushi se to Aap ne taqriban ibtadayi teen saal tak khufiya dawat dete rahe.

**Sawal no 24 –** sabse pehle kisne islam qabul liya ? Aurton mai khadija RA, aur Mardo mai Abu bakr siddiq RA, bachon mai Ali bin abi talib, qulamo mai Zaid bin harisa ra. Abu bakr siddiq k islam qabool karne k baad bahot s faida huwa

**Sawaal no 25 – Aap ﷺ ko aur ahle bait ko mushrikeen e makkah ne kaha pe qaid karke rakha tha?**

Jab Aap ﷺ safa pahadi par khade hokar dawah dete hai us waqt se musalsal pareshan karne lage jismani, deeni, izzat ki har tarah ki takleef dene lage Nabi ﷺ ko, aap k shakshiyat, aamaal, aqwal k bare bura bhala kehne lage

Inke maqsad ye tha k aap ﷺ islam ki dawat dena band karde, isliye inhone socha banu hashim aur banu mutallib ko boycott karde, in dono khandano k aulad ko boycott kardiya, tamam ko boycott kardiya lekin usme bahot log musalman the aur bahot se abhi musalman nahi huye the taake agar khandan walo ko takleef hogi to wo khandan walo ki takleef aur pareshan hone se aap deen ka kaam band karde. Nabi ﷺ aur saare rishtedar.

**Sawal no 26 – Us ghati mai rasool ﷺ aur aapke ahle bait, khandan walo aur kuch sahaba ikram ka muhasara kitne arse tak raha?**

tamaam log takriban 3saal mukammal shaibe abi taalib mai qaid rahe, nabuwat k 7 we saal ye huwa tha.

**Sawal no 27 – Dawat k natije mai jo takleefe aur musibate aayi usko bataye?**

Mushrikeene makkah ne boycott kardiya aur khana paani tijarat kuch nahi milne diya, baat cheet se b mana kar diya, natije mai musalman daraqt k patte aur chamde ubal kar khane lage..

Nabi ﷺ par ilzamat lagane lage nujumi, jadugar, kabhi aap k badan par gandagi daldete, unko maarne k koshish karte the gale daba kar, abu lahab ne aap se kaha tha agar tum dawat band nahi karde to aapki dono betiyo ko talaq dedenge.

**Sawal no 28- Islam k pehle do shaheedo k naam?**

Sumayya ra aur Yaseer ra in dono miya biwi ko makkah mai qatal kardiya tha islam qabool karne k baad.

**Sawal no 29 - Allah ka dushman ummaya bin qalaf aap k saat kya sulook kiya karta tha ?**

Ummaya bin qalaf makkah ka ek sardar tha aur bilal ra iske qulam the yeh dek kar usko gussa aaya toh wo bilal ra ko har tarah ki takleef dene laga, makkah k garam garam ret par letadeta tha aur seene par pada pathar rak deta tha take k wo palad na sake.. Niche garam zameen aur upar se bhari pathar seene par rak kar do tarah ki takleef dete aur bilal se kehta k ye bilal ab tum islam ko chodo ge ya nahi? Wo kehte ahad ahad allah ko nahi chodenge.. Ittefaq se abu bakr siddiq ra ne bilal RA ko dekha aur mu mangi qimat de kar unhe waha se qareed kar azaad kar diya.

**Sawal no 30 – Mushrikeen e makkh aur kuffar k taraf se sahaba ikram ra ko jo aziyate di jaati thi unke baare mai jab baaz sahaba ne Rasool ﷺ k saamne shikayat ki to Allah k habeeb o khaleel nabi ﷺ ne inko kya jawab diya?**

- Mushrikeen e makkh aur kuffar k taraf se sahaba ikram ra ko jo aziyate di jaati thi unka shikwa shikayate jab baaz assahabun nabi ne aap ﷺ ki to rasool ﷺ ne unhe wazaahat se batlaya(tassali dete huye) aapne ye bataya k aqeeda e tawheed khali aur deene hanifiyat k khatir pehli ummato mai guzarne wale Allah k moomin bando ko kis tarah unse bhi saqt takleefe dee jati thi aur batlaya k unke chamdo ko lohe ki kankghiyo k saat unke wajood se udhed diya jata tha aur aari k saat unke wajoodo ko sir se lekar pairo tak cheer diya jata tha magar uske bawajood wo sabar se kaam lete the ye bayan karne k baad nabi ﷺ ne unko khuskhabri dete huye farmaya - " Allah rab zuljalaal kis qasam Allah tabarak wa ta'allah deen e haq ko zaroor mukammal karenga aur phir aisa hongha ki ek shaksh(yemen k shaher) Sanaa' se sawar hokar hazire maut tak(jo yemen mai hi kahi manzil par hai) safar karenga aur

Allah k siwa use kisika dar khawf na hongha magar tum log jaldi kar rahe ho.(aur chahte ho k ye kam jald hojaye magar Allah ne iske liye jo waqt muqarar likha hai usi waqt hoga)." - Sahih bukhari kitabul iqra no 6934

**13<sup>th</sup> class- 30-05-2024**

**Sawal no 31 – Aamul Huzn (iska maana hota hai Gham ka saal) konsa saal tha aur seerat mai isko aamul huzn kyun likha jata hai?**

Makkah ki zindagi pareshan haal thi aam insan hota to sabr nahi kar sakta tha wo Aap ﷺ the jo saari musibate par sabr kiya, log aap ﷺ ko bahot pareshan karte the aur takleef dete the, jo log unhe sadiq o ameen kehte the wahi pareshan karne lage.. Ek hadsa ye tha k unke beta ka inteqal hogaya tha bachpan mai hi, phir badme madine mai ibrahim paida huye unka b bachpan mai hi intaqal hogaya, betiyon mai 3betiya ka inteqal hogaya tha aap ki zindagai mai hi...

Makkah k log kehte the Nabi ﷺ k saat aise hadase isiliye horahe the kyunki aap ﷺ ne unke devtao ko thukhraya lekin Nabi ﷺ ko Allah aazma rahe the, Allah nabiyo ko aur nek logo ko aazmatein hai, Nabi ﷺ ko jab nabuwat mili us waqt se lekar takriban 10saal ka ibtadayi hisse tak biwi Khadija ra aur chacha Abu talib bahot saat diya karte the, ye do shaksiyat the ek ghar k andar ek ghar k bahar, lekin zindagi to aani jani hai koi insan hamesha rehne wala nahi, 3saal tak banu hashim aur banu mutallib ko shaibe abi talib mai qaid kar diya tha inhi mai Nabi ﷺ k saat khadija ra aur aapke chacha Abu talib b the, us waqt nabi ﷺ ki umar 50saal hogayi thi aur khadija ra ki umar takriban 65, lihaza jab shaibe abi talib se 3saal baad bahar aaye to in dono khadija ra aur Abu talib ka intaqal hogaye lihaza Nabi ﷺ in dono k inteqal k baad nabi ﷺ bahot ghamgeen hogaye the, nabuwat k 10we saal in dono ka inteqal hogaye the, baaqi k makkah k 3saal jo the us waqt makkah k logo ne aapko bahot zayada pareshan karne lage aur aap ﷺ kehte b the ye log

mere chacha k jaane k baad mujhe takleefe dene lage mujhe apne chacha bahot hifazat karte the.

### **Sawal no 32 = Nabi ﷺ k saat jinno ki taadat kitni thi jinhone islam le aaye the?**

Ye b nabuwat ka 10 we saal ka hi waqiah tha, is waqiah k baad aap ﷺ ne taaif gaye huye the taif walo ne aap ﷺ ko bahot zyada pareshan karne lage aur takleefe dene lage pathar marte the, thukte the, unpar ilzame lagate the, waqaira, lekin nabi ﷺ ne unhe jawab mai duwaye dedi thi, duaon se chand saal k baad taaif mai imaan pehelne laga...

Phir wo pareshan haal wapas aagaye iske baad ye waqiah pesh aaya tha aap ﷺ tamaam insano aur jinno ko b nabi hai, jaise islam lana hamere liye zaruri hai waise hi jinno par lazim hai, jinno mai b ache aur bure, musalman aur kafir hote hai....

Ek bartaba Jab Nabi ﷺ taif jake wapas aaye to who bahot ghamgeen hogaye the

Jab aap wadiye naqla mai pahunche the waha nabi ﷺ ki mulaqat huyi unki **tadaat saat thi** aur wo ahle nasab se the, wo jin aaye nabi ﷺ se quran suna nabi ﷺ se baat cheet kari Islam qabool karliya aur apne jagah jaakar Islam ki dawat dusre jinno ko dene lage. Is waqiah se nabi ﷺ ko badi khushi huyi taaif log imaan nahi late the, aur yaha allah ne khud jinno ko hamare paas bhejdia aur bina koi takleef aasani se quran sunkar jinn imaan le aaye. (surah Ahqaaf ayah no 29-32) ye to bahot khushi ki baat thi.

**Sawal no 33** - Uske baad mushrikeene makkah ne nabi ﷺ ko abtar kaha tha(abtar k maana ye hai k wo shaksh jo be nasal ho, jinke aulaad nahi hote)

Jab aap k bete(tayyab,taahir)abdullah, khasim paida huye bete ko intaqal hogaya , mushrikeen ye kehte lage hamere devtaa inse naraz hogaye kyunke ye maa'buto ka inkaar karte hai. Aesehi musalman khabro par murdo par eman rakhte hai agar kabhi musulmano me se inko samjane lage to kehte hai aise mat bola karo hamere baba naraaz hojayenge. Yaha nabi ﷺ k baare mai kuffar aise kehte the bas

yahi aqeeda jo mushrikeen e makkah ka tha wohi  
aaj kal k musalmano mai hai...

Surah Kausar:

Abtar keh kar Nabi Muhammad ﷺ ko naraaz karte  
the ki aapka koi beta baaqi nahi hai toh nasal baaqi  
nahi rahegi aur na naam,

Lekin Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى ne kalima e Tawheed mein  
Muhammad ﷺ ka naam saath rakha aur aapko  
duniya bhar mein jaana aur maana jaata hai.  
Allah ne aapko apne naam k saat jod diya.

**Sawal no 34-** Nabi ﷺ k chacho mai musalman huye  
unke naam kya the?

- 1.Ek hamza Ra
- 2.Abbas RA

**Sawal no 35 -** Nabi ﷺ k un chachao ka naam bataye  
jo imaan nahi laye ?

- 1.Abu taalib
- 2.Abu lahab
- 3.Zubair bin Abdul mutallib
- 4.Abdul Ka'aba
- 5.Dirar
- 6.Qusm abdul mutallib
- 7.muqheera
- 8.musa'ab
- 9.Al awam bin abdul mutallib
- 10.Al Haris bin Abdul mutallib

**Sawal no 36-** Nabi ﷺ k chacha mai wo kon shaksh  
tha jo aap ko pareshan karte the aur aziyat  
pahuncha te the aur quran mai jo surah hai uska  
naam b batlaiye?

- Abu lahab the jinke baare mai allah ne quran mai  
surah bhejdi Surah Al masad ki 5ayate.

**Sawal no 37-** Nabi ﷺ k wo chacha jo emaan nahi laye  
lekin madad(dafaa) karte the aur jab Abu talib  
marzul maut mai giraftar huye to Rasool ﷺ ka  
mua'qif kya tha aur mushrikeene makkah ka  
mua'qif kya tha aur wo konsi ayat hai jo unke bare  
mai nazil huyi ?



- Ali ra k walid abde manaf - Abdul muttallib.
- Aur Abu talib jab bimar huye to us waqt uske paas **Abu Jahal aur Abdullah bin Abu Umaiyah baithe** huye the to Rasool ﷺ uske paas tashrif laye aur farmaya " chachajaan sirf ek baar kalima e tawheed k Allah k siwa koi ma'bood barhaq nahi kehdo, mai qayamat wale din us kalime k bina par tumhare liye Allah swt se parzor Shafa'at aur guzarish karlunga" Abu Jahal aur Abdullah bin Umaiyah kehne lage aye Abu talib kya tu marte waqt apne baap Abdul mutallib k mazhab wa millat pe ruq pher lenga? Phir ye dono barabar usse baat karte rahe, Yaha tak k Aakhri baat jo Abu talib ne logo se kahi wo yahi thi k wo Abdul mutallib ki millat par faut ho raha hai aur uske baad wo faut hogaya, Rasool ﷺ ko is baat se bahot dukh pahuncha aur phir farmaya " Mai jab tak aap se rok na diya jau aap k liye duwae maqfirat karta rahunga us par Allah tallah ne ye aayaat nazil farmayi- (Surah Tawbah ki Ayat no 113) = Paighambar ko nahi chahiye na eeman walo ko k mushriko k liye baqshish ki duwa mange goya wo unke rishtedar ho, jab unko ye malum hogaya k wo(mushrik dozaqi hai).
- Aur Surah Al Qasas ki ayah no 56 = Aye paighambar tu jisko chahe usko raah par nahi laga sakta ye Allah ta'ala ka kaam hai wo jisko xhahta hai raah par laata hai aur wo khoob jaanta hai kon Raah par aane k layaq hai.

## 14<sup>th</sup> Class - 03-06-2024

**Sawal no 38-** Nabi ﷺ k phupiyo ka naam bataye aur kitni thi aur unmese islam laane wali ka naam bi bataiye?

- 1.Safiya bint abdul mutallib ra ye syeda zubair bin al awam ki walida thi - inme se sirf ye phupi imaan layi thi
- 2.Aatiqa
- 3.Barra

4.Arwa

5.Umaima

6.Ume hakeem

(Albatta aapki phupiyo aatiqa aur arwa ki imaan wo islam k bare mai iqtilaaf hai)

**Sawal no 39 - Nabi ﷺ k bete kitne the aur unka naam kya tha?**

Bachpan mai hi inka intaqal hogaya tha aur pehle do bete nabuwat se pehle huwe the, **Al khasim** inhi se nabi ki kuniyat thi, **Abdullah** nabuwat k baad paidaish huyi(tayyab aur taahir b kaha jata hai) aur **Ibrahim**(mariya khibti nabi ki bandi unse paida huye the)

**Sawal no 40 - Nabi ﷺ ki betiya kon kon thi?**

Zainab, Ruqaiyya, umme kulthum, fatima, sabki walida mohtarama ummul mumineen syeda khadijatul kubra thi, aur inme se teen betiyon ka inteqal aapki zindagi mai hogaya. Fatima ra ka b nabi ﷺ k 6mahine baad inteqal huwa

**15<sup>th</sup> Class - 05-06-2024**

**Sawal no 41 - Nabi ﷺ k damaat kon the?**

Ruqaiya ra ka nikah usman bin affan ra se huwa... jab ruqaiya ra ka inteqal huwa to nabi ﷺ ne umme kulthum se nikah kar diya isiliye usman ra ko zun noorain kaha jata hai kyunki unke paas nabi ﷺ k do betiya thi, Zainab ra ka nikah abul aas bin rabi se makkah mai huwa tha baadme jab hijrat aaye to wo b musalman hogaye, Fatima ra ka nikah Ali bin abu talib se huwa tha.

**Sawal no 42 - Aap ﷺ ki Azwaaj e mutaharat(nabi ﷺ ki biwiya ko kehte hai) kitni thi?**

Aap ki biwiya 11 thi aur dusra taadat 9 thi likte hai yaani jis waqt aap ka inteqal huwa us waqt 9thi

1.khadija binte khuwailid ye takriban nabi ﷺ ki zindagi mai 25saal rahi

2. sauda binte zama ra nabuwat k baad jab aap ki umar 50saal ki thi
3. aysa ra se huwa inka nikah makkah mai huwa lekin ruksati madina mai huwa tha
4. Syedda hafsa binte umar ra
5. zainab binte quzaima ra
6. umme salma hind binte abu umaiya maqdhumi
7. zainab binte jahesh
8. juweriya binte harris
9. ume habiba binte abu sufiyan (inka naam ramla tha)
10. safiya ra binte huyi binte aqtab
11. maimuna binte haris ra

**Sawal no 43 – Nabi ﷺ ki sabse pehli biwi kon thi?  
Aur aapne unke saat shadi kab ki thi?**

- Nabi ﷺ ne sabse pehle syedda Khadija ra bint quwailid se shadi ki thi aur unke saat aapki shadi baasate nabuwat wa risalat se 15saal pehle huyi thi.

**Sawal no 44 – Ummul mu'mineen Syeda Khadija ra k saat nikah k waqt Nabi ﷺ ki umar kitni thi?  
Aur unki khud aoni umar kitni thi?**

- Nabi ﷺ ki umar khadija ra se shadi k waqt nabi ﷺ ki umar 25saal thi phir unki khud umar 40saal thi.

**Sawal no 45 – Shadi k baad khadija ra nabi ﷺ k saat kitna arsa zinda rahi? Khadija ra bewa thi ya kuwari? Kya Aap ﷺ ne unse pehle kisise nikah kiya tha?**

- Khadija ra ne ummul mu'mineen ki haisiyat se nabi ﷺ k saat zindagi k 25saal guzare, aur jab aap ra ki shadi nabi ﷺ k saat huyi to aap us waqt bewa thi unke pehle do nikah ho chuke the nabi ﷺ unka teesra nikah huwa, Aap ﷺ ne unke wafat se pehle unki zindagi mai kisi aur se nikah nahi ki.

**Sawal no 46** – Nabi ﷺ ki wo konsi biwi thi jinhe allah k taraf se jannat ki basharat hogi (yakhoot) motiyon ka mahal hoga?

- Ummul mu'mineen Khadija ra

**Sawal no 47** - Khadija ra k inteqal hone k baad aap ﷺ ka ehssaas wo jihaan (tasurat) kaise the?

- Nabi ﷺ ummul mu'mineen khatijatul kubra ra ki wafat k baad unka aksar zikar kiya karte the aur unki taarif farmate k wo bahor kaamil auraton mai se thi, aur jab koi bakri waqera zuba karte to aap ﷺ khatija ra ki saheliyo k paas uska ghost zarur bhejwate.

**Sawal no 48 – Syeda umme habiba ra aur umm salma ra k naam kya the?**

- Ummul mu'mineen syeda umm habiba ra ka naam Ramla bint Abu sufiyan saqar bin harb ra tha aur umm salma ka naam hind bint abu umaiyah ra tha.

**Sawal no 49** – Wo konsi biwiya thi jinka inteqal nabi ﷺ ki zindagi mai huwa?

Khadija ra aur zinab binte quzaima ra.

- Nabi ﷺ k wafat k waqt aapki 9 azwaje mutaharaat baqaide hayyat thi,

**Sawal no 50 – Nabi ﷺ k wafa't k baad sabse pehle konsi biwi faut huyi aur kab huyi?**

- Nabi ﷺ k wafaat k baad sabse pehle Ummul mu'mineen syeda Zainab binte jahash ra syedina umar ibn khattab ra k khilafat k daurane sana' bees(20) hijri mai faut huyi.

**16<sup>th</sup> Class - 06-06-2024**

**Sawal no 51** –Sabse aakhir mai inteqal mai hone wali biwi kon thi?

- umme salma hind binte abu umaiya maqdhumi, sana' 62hijri mai faut huyi, unse nabi ﷺ ne

jamaadiya saaniya sana 4hijri mai nikah kiya tha.

- Zainab binte quzaima ra ko ummul masakeen kehte the kyunki wo gareebo ki bahot madad karti thi
- Aysha siddiqah ra se sabse zyada mohabbat karte the isiliye munafiqeen ne inke qilaaf galat baat pehlane lage unko takleef dene k liye
- Zainab binte jahesh ra ka nikah aasmaan mai huwa

**Sawal no 52 – Ibrahim bin Mohammed ﷺ k walida naam kya tha? Aur Aap ﷺ k baaqi betiyo k maa ka naam kya tha?**

A. 52) Nabi kareem ﷺ ke sahab zade sayyidina Ibrahim (Radhiyallahu anh) ki walidah ka naam mariyah qabtiyyah (Radhiyallahu anha) tha. Aur unki doosre bete (al qasim aur abdullah) sayyidah khadeeja al kubra (Radhiyallahu anha) ke batan se the.

**Q. 53)** Nabi mukarram ﷺ ki azwāj e mutahharath mei se woh kon umm ul mu’mineen hain keh jin ka laqab “umm al-masākeen” tha aur unn ka ye laqab kyun parha?

**A. 53)** Zainab binte khuzaymah (Radhiyallahu anha) ka laqab tha “umm ul masākeen” iss wajah se ke woh ghareebo aur miskeeno se hamdardi aur rahamdili se mashhoor thee’n.

**Q. 54)** Rasool Allah ﷺ ki azwāj mutahharat mei se woh kon thee’n jin per munafiqo ne fahsh alzaam lagaya tha aur Allah ne wahi bhej ker unn ki bar’at farmayi thi aur ye saat o aasmano se 10 aayaat ki surath mei nazil hui ke jinhe qayamat tak parha jayega?

**A. 54)** Umm ul mu'mineen Ayesha siddeeqa bint Abu Bakr Siddiq (Radhiyallahu anhuma) per munafiqo ne burayi ki tohmata dhari thi. Aur fir Allah ne 10 aayaat mubarakah nazil karke aap (Radhiyallahu anha) ki bar'at ka a'ilaan kiya. Jab tak qur'an majeed dunya mei मौजूद hai qayamat tak in aayaat ki tilawat ahl e imaan karte rahenge.

### **Surah an Noor: 11-20**

11. Jo log yeh bohat bara bohtan bandh laye hain yeh bhi tum mein se hi aik giroh hai. tum usay – apne liye bura nah samjhoo, balkay yeh to tumahray haq mein behtar hai. haan un mein se har 1 shakhs par itna gunah hai jitna is ne kamaya hai aur un mein se jis ne is ke bohat barray hissay ko sar-anjaam diya hai is ke liye azaab bhi bohat hi bara hai.

12. usay suntay hi momin mardon aurton ne –apne haq mein naik gumani kyun nah ki aur kyun nah keh diya ke yeh to khullam khula Sarih bohtan hai.

13. woh is par chaar gawah kyun nah laye? aur jab gawah nahi laye to yeh bohtan baz log yaqeenan Allah ke nazdeek mehez jhutay hain.

14. agar Allah taala ka fazl wakaram tum par duniya aur akhirat mein nah hota to yaqeenan tum ne jis baat ke charchay shuru kar rakhay thay is baray mein tumhe bohat bara azaab pohanchana.

15. jab ke tum usay apni zabanon se naqal dar naqal karne lagey aur –apne mnh se woh baat nikaalte lagey jis ki tumhe mutlaq khabar nah thi, go tum usay halki baat samajte rahay lekin Allah taala ke nazdeek woh bohat barri baat thi.

16. tum ne aisi baat ko suntay hi kyun nah keh diya ke hamein aisi baat mnh se nikalni bhi لائق nahi. ya Allah ! to pak hai, yeh to bohat bara bohtan hai aur tohmat

17. Allah taala tumhe naseehat karta hai ke phir kabhi bhi aisa kaam nah karna agar tum sachey momin ho .

18. Allah taala tumahray samnay apni ayatain bayan farma raha hai, aur Allah taala ilm o hikmat

wala hai

19. Jo log musalmanoon mein be hiyai phelanay ke aarzoo mand rehtay hain un ke liye duniya aur akhirat mein dard naak azaab hain, Allah sab kuch jaanta hai aur tum kuch bhi nahi jantay .

20. agar tum par Allah ka fazl aur is ki karam nah hota aur yeh bhi ke Allah taala barri shafqat rakhnay wala meharban wala na hota (to tum tabah hojate)

**Q. 55)** Umm ul mu'mineen sayyidah Ayesha siddeeqa bint abi bakr siddiq (Radhiyallahu anhuma) ki kunyath wa laqab kya tha? Aap (Radhiyallahu anha) ke walid mohtaram kon the? Aur aap (Radhiyallahu anha) ke dada ka naam kya tha?

**A. 55)** Unn ki kuniyath: "Umm Abdullah"

Laqab: siddeeqah bint siddiq.

Aap (Radhiyallahu anha) ke walid mohtaram awwal khaleefate rasool sayyidina abu bakr siddeeq, jin ka naam "abdullah" aur dada ka naam "abu quhafah uthman (Radhiyallahu anhum ajma'een) they.

**Q. 56)** woh kon si bi bi theen jin ka nikah Allah taala ne saton asmano ke oopar –apne pyare nabi Mohammad rasool Allah se taleem se kya tha? is bi bi ka khawand nabi mukaram mslye Aleem se pehlay kon tha? aur yeh bi bi sahibaa faut kab hui theen?

**A. 56)** Jis bi bi ka nikah Allah rab ul izzat ne saton asmano ke oopar –apne pyare nabi Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ se kya tha, woh theen Sayeda zainab Bint Jahsh (Radhiyallahu anha). aur nabi kareem se qabal un ke khawand ka naam Zaid ibn Harisa tha, (Radhiyallahu anh wa ardaah) ( yeh rasool Allah ﷺ ke qabal az aaghaz nabuwat muki daur se hi khidmat guzaar, azad shuda ghulam chalay aa rahay thay. ) Sayeda zainab Bint Jahash ( ke jo aap ﷺ ki phophi Sayeda Safia Ali iltija ki beti theen aur

un ka nikah janab Zaid ibn Harisa (Radhiyallahu anh) se nah ho saka tha aur unhon ne un ko Talaq day di thi.... ka intqaal syedna Umar Farooq (Radhillah anhu) ki khilafat ke aaghaz mein hi ho gaya tha

**Q. 57)** woh kon bi bi sahibaa hain jo tamam umhaat al-momineen mein yeh infiradiat rakhti hain ke un se jab rasool Allah ﷺ taleem ne nikah kya to yeh kanwari theen? aur jab aap ﷺ ne un ke sath khalwat ikhtiyar farmai to un ki uss umar kitni thi ?

**A. 57)** Umm al-momineen Sayeda aisha Bint abbu baker Seddiq riya ko tamam ummahath al-momineen mein yeh infiradiat haasil thi ke jab rasool Allah ﷺ ne un se shadi ki to yeh kanwari theen. ( baqi tamam umhaat al-momineen se nabi kareem ﷺ ki shadi haalat byuogi mein hui thi. ) jab nabi mukaram ﷺ ne uumm al-momineen Sayeda aisha (Radhiyallahu anha) se khalwat ikhtiyar farmai to is waqt un ki Umar 9 saal thi.

**Q. 58)** Sayeda khadeejat al kubra ke islam laane ke baad sab se pehlay islam laane walay 8 afraad ke naam batlaaiyyeh aur sayyidna abu baker Seddiq (Radhiyallahu anh) ke haath par islam laane walay kon thay ?

**A. 58)** Umm al-momineen sayda Khadija al kubra ke islam laane ke baad imaan o islam ikhtiyar karne walay pehlay aath ashaab alnbi se taleem ke naam bil tarteeb yun hain : (1) Sayyidina abu bakr abdullah bin abu quhafah (2) Ali ibn Abu Talib , (3) Zaid ibn Harisa (4) usmaan ibn Affan , (5) Zubair ibn al awaam, (6) Abdul Rahman ibn auf, (7) Saad ibn abi Waqqas (8) Talah ibn Abaid Allah (Radhiyallahu anh). un mein se aakhri paanch hazraat graami [ sadatana uthman ibn Affan , Zubair ibn al awaam, Abdul Rahman ibn auf, Saad ibn abi Waqas aur Talhah ibn Ubaid Allah (Radhiyallahu anhum ajma'een) ne syedna abu bakr Seddiq (Radhiyallahu anh) ke haath par imaan o islam qubool kiya tha.



**Q. 59)** Rasool Allah ﷺ ne Aleem ke khateeb ka naam bhi batlaaiyeh ?

**A. 59)** Nabi mukaram ﷺ ke shouraa ( ke jo kufar o dalaalat aur shirk o khurafaat ke muqablay mein islam ki sar bulandi, Allah ki toheed aur nabi mukaram se taleem ki tauseef o Takreem mein ashaar kehte thay. ) saadatana abdullah ibn rawahah, Hassan ibn saabit aur ka'ab ibn maalik (Radhiyallahu anh) thay. aur aap ﷺ ke khateeb ka naam janab saabit ibn Qais ibn Shamaas tha (Radhiyallahu anh wa ardaah) ( ke jab bhi kisi mauqa par deen Hanifiyat ki hakaniyat, Allah ki tawhweed khalis ke ghalba aur nabi mukaram se ilm ki risalat o nabuwat ke dalail par mudlil aur Fasih o Baleegh guftagu karne aur kufar o mushriqeen ke muqablay mein par zor ki zaroorat paish aati to syedna saabit ibn Qais (Radhiyallahu anh) guftagu farmatay thay)

### 17<sup>th</sup> Class - 10-06-2024

**Q. 60)** Waqiya mairaaaj o isra kab pesh aaya tha?

**A. 60)** Nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ko raton raat baitullah al-haram, mecca mukarramah se bait al-muqaddas masjid aqsa tak aur wahan se oopar saton asmano aur sidra al muntaha tak Allah 'azz zawajal ki taraf se syedna Jibreel (Alaihi salam) ke hamrah le jane wala waqea saal e nabuwat ke dasvin (10) saal... yani hijrat se teen saal qabal... paish aaya tha.

**Q.61)** Jab Rasool Allah ﷺ ko raat o raat Bait-Allah Al Haram, Makkah se Bait al Muqaddas ki taraf le jaya gaya, wahan aap ﷺ ne 2 raka'at namaz parhi aur sayyidina jibreel (alaihi salam) aap ﷺ ke paas 2 bartan bhare huwe laye. Batlayiye inn bartano mei kya tha? Aur inn dono me se konse mei se kis cheez ko rassol Allah ﷺ ne ikhtiyaar farmaya? Aur fir janab Jibreel (alaihi salatu was salam) ne aap ﷺ se kya kaha?

**A.61)** jab nabi mukaram ﷺ ko mecca mukarramah se raton raat bait al kuqaddas tak le jaya gaya to aap ﷺ ne masjid aqsa mein do rak'at namaz ada ki. [yeh namaz aap ne ambiya karaam (alaihi salam) ki imamat kerwatay hue parhi thi. aur Buraq ko masjid aqsa ke darwazay ke aik halqa ( goll kara ) se bandh diya tha.]

Iss waqt syedna Jibreel (alaihi salam) aap ke paas aik doodh se bhara huwa aur dosra sharaab se labalab do bartan le kar haazir hue aur farmaya :  
”un dono mein se jo chahain aik ko ikhtiyar farmalein”. chunancha aap ﷺ ne doodh ke pyalaa ko ikhtiyar farmaya. Iss par syedna Jibreel (alaihi salam) ne farmaya : ( ( اخْتَرْتُ الْفُطْرَةَ ) ). aap ﷺ ne fitrat ( ke jis mein tamam tarah ki kher aur sab bhalaiyan hain ) ikhtiyar farmai hai. “ (aur yaad rakhiye ke agar aap ne sharaab ko ikhtiyar kar liya hota to aap ﷺ ki ummat gumraah ho jati)

**Q.62)** jab rasool Allah ﷺ ko oopar asmano par le jaya gaya ( waqea mairaaaj ke waqt ) to wahan asmano mein kuch ambia karaam se aap ﷺ ki mulakaatein hui. yeh batlaaiyyeh ke har aasman par kis kis nabi se aap ki mulaqaat hui ?

**A.62)** jab waqea mairaaaj ke mauqa par nabi mukaram ﷺ ko asmano par le jaya gaya to aap ki pehlay aasman par syedna aadam, dosray aasman par syedna eesa o yahya jo baaham khaala zaad thay. teesray aasman par syedna Yousuf , chouthay aasman par janab idrees, panchwin aasman par janab Haroon, chhatay aasman par syedna Musa aur satwen aasman par syedna ibrahim (alaihimu salatu wa salam) se mulakaatein hui. ( sab hazraat graami qader se jo guftagu aur baat cheet hui uss ki tafseel pichlle sawal, jawab ke Hashia mein di gayi kutub mein mulahiza farmaen. )

**Q.63)** Jab nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ko mairaaaj ke mauqa par aasman ki taraf le jaya gaya to aap ne syedna ibrahim (Alayhi as salam) ko (satwe aasman par) aik ghar ke sath take lagaye hue dekha, batlaaiyyeh is ghar ka naam kya hai? is mein

rozana kitney farishtay daakhil hotay hain? aur un ke is amal se kis baat ka istadlaal hota hai?

**A.63)** satwen aasman par woh ghar ke jis ke sath nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ne Allah ke khalil syedna ibrahim (alaihi salatu was salam) ko take lagaye hue dekha tha, uss ka naam **"al-bait al ma'moor"** jis ka matlab "abad ghar" hota hai aur yeh ghar firsh-ton ki ibadat ke sath har waqt abad rehta hai. is ghar mein. .. hamaray zameeni nizaam ke aitbaar se chaubees ghanton walay) aik din mein sattar hazaar farishtay Allah ki ibadat ke liye daakhil hotay hain. aur jo farishtay is ghar mein aik baar aa kar Allah ki ibadat kar jatay hain woh qayamat tak dobarah is ghar mein daakhil nahi ho saken ge. (syedna ibrahim alaihi salatu wa salam) ko nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ne jab salam kiya to unhon ne salam ka jawab dete hue : ( ( مَرْحَبًا بِالْأَيْنِ الصَّالِحِ وَالنَّبِيِّ الصَّالِحِ ) ) walay alfaaz se aap ﷺ ka istaqbaal kya. "al-bayt al ma'moor" mein kisi farishtay ki baari ( do baar nah anay ka ma'na yeh hai ke un ki tadaad is qader ziyada hai ke Allah ke siwa un ki ginti kisi ko maloom nahi. jaisay ke Allah azz zawajal ne farmaya:

"aur hum ne dozakh ke Darogha farishtay muqarrar kiye hain aur hum ne Anees ki ginti is liye muqarrar ki hai ke kafir ( yeh sun kar ) gumraah hon ( aur ) is liye ke kitaab walon ( yahood aur nasari ko yaqeen peda ho aur imaan walon ka imaan barhay aur kitaab walon aur imaan daaron ko ( quran ki sachaa-i mein koi shuba nah rahay aur is liye ke kafir aur jin ke dil mein ( shak ki ) bemari hai woh yun kahin bhala is Anees ki ginti se Allah taala ki kya gharz hai. Allah isi terhan jis ko chahta hai bhatka deta hai aur jis ko chahta hai raah par lata hai. aur Allah taala ke lashkar Allah taala ke siwa aur koi nahi jaanta. aur yeh baatein to bas logon ki naseehat ke liye bayan ki gayi hain (nah aur kisi gharz se)"

**Q.64)** Rasool Allah ﷺ par namaz kab aur kahan par farz hui thi? aur kya jab namaz farz hui thi to nabi kareem ﷺ aur Allah Tabarak o taala ke darmiyan koi vaastaa bhi tha? is se kis baat par istadlaal kya ja sakta hai ?

**A.64)** Nabi mukaram ﷺ par jab namaz farz ki gayi to is waqt aap mairaaaj ki raat asmano par thay. ( yani namaz ka tohfa ahal imaan o islam ke nabi ko duniya par nahi balkay asmano par bulaa kar ataa kya gaya tha. ) syedna ibrahim khalil Allah (alaihi salatu wa salam) aur bait al maamoor ki ziyarat ke baad nabi mukaram khatam al anbiya war rasool Ahmed Mujtaba Mohammad mustafa ﷺ ko phir khuday-e Jabbar jal Jalalah ke darbaar mein pohanchaya gaya. aur aap ﷺ Allah ke itnay qareeb hue ke do kamaanon ke barabar ya is se bhi kam faasla reh gaya. is waqt Allah ne –apne bande par wahi farmai jo kuch ke wahi farmai aur pachaas waqt ki namazain farz kee. Iss ke baad aap ﷺ wapas hue yahan tak ke hazrat Musa (alaihi salam) ke paas guzray to unhon ne poocha ke Allah ne aap ﷺ ko kis cheez ka hukum diya hai? aap ﷺ ne farmaya : pachaas namazon ka? unhon ne kaha : aap ﷺ ki ummat is ki taaqat nahi rakhti. –apne parvar-digaar ke paas wapas jaiye aur apni ummat ke liye takhfeef ka sawal kiijiye. aap ﷺ ne hazrat Jibreel (alaihi salam) ki taraf dekha goya un se mahswara le rahay hain. unhon ne ishara kya ke haan, agar aap ﷺ chahain. Iss ke baad hazrat Jibreel (alaihi salam) aap ﷺ ko Jabbar Tabarak o taala ke huzoor le gaye, aur woh apni jagah tha... ba’az Tiraq mein sahih bukhari ka lafz yahi hai.... iss ne das namazein kam kar dee’n aur aap ﷺ neechay laaye gaye. jab Musa (alaihi salam) ke paas se guzar huwa to unhein khabar di. unhon ne kaha : aap –apne rab ke wapas jaiye aur takhfeef ka sawal kiijiye. iss tarah hazrat Musa (alaihi salam?) aur Allah azz o jal ke darmiyan aap ﷺ ki aamad o Raft barabar jari rahi. yahan tak ke Allah azz o jal ne sirf paanch namazain baqi rakhen. is ke baad bhi Musa (alaihi salam) ne aap ﷺ ko wapsi aur talabb takhfeef ka mahswara diya magar aap ﷺ ne farmaya : ” ab mujhe –apne rab se

sharam mehsoos ho rahi hai. mein isi par raazi hon aur sir tasleem khham karta hon. phir jab aap miley taleem mazed kuch daur tashreef le gaye to nida aayi ke mein ne apna fareeza nafiz kar diya aur – apne bundon se takhfeef kar di. Toh namaz ki farziyat ke is mauqa par nabi rehmat Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ aur Allah Tabarak o taala ke mabain koi vaastaa nah tha. iss se aik to syed al ambiya war rahool, imam al jannah wal bashr Mohammad an nabi al kareem ﷺ ki Azmat shaan maloom hui aur doosri namaz ki ahmiyat o fazeelat aur is ki Allah ke haan qader o manzilat o Riffat shaan maloom hui.

**Q. 65)** sab se pehlay Allah ke nabi Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ par ( aur aap ki ummat par kitni namazain farz hui theen? aur uss paighambar ka kya naam hai ke jis ne Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ki tawajah Allah rab alameen se namazon mein takhfeef kar wa lainay ki taraf mabzol karwai thi ?

**A.65)** iss sawal ke jawab ki wazahat pichlle jawab mein aa chuki hai ke nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ par pehlay pachaas namazain farz hui theen, magar un mein takhfeef hotay hotay bil akhir yeh paanch reh gayeen. aur is takhfeef ke liye syedna Musa (alaihi salatu was salam) ne nabi rehmat ﷺ ki tawajah is taraf mabzol karwai thi. ummat islamia ke liye shab o roz ( chobees ghanton walay din ) mein namaz mein farz to paanch hi rahen lekin Allah azzwajal ne un ka ajar pachaas ka hi rakha hai. yeh uss ki khaas rehmat o mohabbat ka saboot hai, is ummat ke sath .

**Q.66)** Rasool Allah ﷺ ki namaz par hiras wa tama' ka zikar karte hue mudlal guftagu kiijiye aur yeh bhi batlaaiyyeh ke aap ﷺ namaz ( salaah ) kaisay parha karte thay?

**A.66)** Allah azz zawajal ne –apne habib o khalil nabi Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ko qiyam al layl ( namaz tahajjud ) ka hukum farma rakha tha. chunancha is zaman mein Allah Tabarak o taala ka irshad hai:

“aye kapra lapaitnay walay, ( saari ) raat ( namaz mein ) khara reh. magar thori raat (aaraam kar)

aadhi raat ya is se kuch kam ( tahai raat ) ya uss se ( kuch ) ziyada ( do tahai raat ) aur quran ko thehr thehr kar achi tarah se parha kar “ .

Jabk doosre maqam par Allah azzwajal ka irshad yun hai : ( الاسراء : 79 )

“aur raat ko kisi waqt jaag aʿth ( tahajjud ki namaz parh ) yeh ziyada hai tere liye ajab nahi ke ( is ki barket se ) tera maalik tujh ko ( qayamat mein ) maqam Mahmood tak pohanchaye”

Allah rab alameen –apne momin bundon ki is zimn mein sift Alia bayan karte hue farmatay hain : ( 15 : الذاريات - 18 )

“be shak parhaizgaar ( Allah se darnay walay uss din ) baghoon aur chashmon mein ( mazay karte ) hon ge, unn ko jo un ka maalik deta jaye ga, letay jayen ge. Allah de aur bandah le Nemat par Nemat ) be shak yeh log ( bahishat mein jane se pehlay hi naik thay. raat ko thora hi sotay thay aur sehar ke waqt ( ya subah saweray ) astaghfar karte rehtay thay”.

darj zail ahadees se maloom sun-hwa ke nabi mukaram ﷺ qiyam al layl (namaz tahajjud) ko bohat lamba kar ke parha karte thay . ( 1 ) syedna Abdullah ibn masood (Radhiyallahu anh) bayan karte hain ke: “mein ne ek raat nabi mukaram ﷺ ke sath kharray ho kar tahajjud ki namaz parhi. aap ﷺ ne itna lamba qiyam kya ke meri niyath bigar gayi. Ravi hadees abbu waile poochnay lagey : "aap ke dil mein kya aaya tha? “ unhon ne kaha : ” mere dil mein aaya ke mein baith jaoon ya yeh ke mein aap ﷺ ko akela chore dun“ ( magar chorra nahi aur shetan ke waswasa ko dur kar ke woh nabi kareem ﷺ ke sath lamba qiyam kiye rakhay) (2) syedna hzifh ibn al yameen (Radhiyallahu anh) bayan karte hain ke : aik raat mein ne nabi kareem ﷺ ke sath namaz tahajjud parhi. aap ﷺ ne ( pehli rakat mein ) surah al-baqrah shuru kar di. mere dil mein aaya ke aap 100 ayaat ke baad ruku kar len ge, magar aap agay barh gaye. mere dil mein is ke baad khayaal aaya ke aap ﷺ aik rakat mein surah al-baqrah mukammal parheen ge aur ruku kar len ge lekin aap ﷺ agay barh gaye. aur aap ne surah an-Nisa shuru kar di

aur usay bhi mukammal parh dala. Iss ke baad aap ﷺ ne surah aal-Imran shuru farmayi aur usay bhi mukammal parh liya. yeh bhi yaad rakhiye ke aap ﷺ thehr thehr kar parhte thay. ( aur jaldi nahi karte thay. ) aur aap jab kisi aisi aayat ki tilawat karte ke jis mein Allah ki tasbeeh ka zikar hota to aap ﷺ subhan Allah kehte. aur jab aap ka guzar ( doran e qiraat ) kisi aisi aayat se hota ke jis mein sawal ( mangnay ) ka zikar hota to aap ﷺ mangnay ki daa parhte. aur jab ta'awwuz ki aayat se guzarte to Allah ki panah talabb karte. phir aap ﷺ ne ruku kya aur ruku mein "subhana Rabbi yal adheem " parhnay lagey. aur yeh bhi yaad rakhiye ke aap ke ruku bhi qiyam ke barabar barabar tha.

is ke baad ruku se uth kar qiyam mein "sami' Allah liman hamidah, rabbaba laka al hamd" parha ( aur deegar azkar kiye ) aur aap is qiyam mein bhi ruku ke barabar kharray rahay. (iss ki tasbeehat ke sath sath dosray azkar o tasbeehat karte rahay) aur aap ka sajda bhi aap ke qiyam ke barabar barabar tha. ( aur is tarah aap ne baqi namaz ada ki.

**Q.67)** jab makki daur mein mushriqeen mecca ki taraf se musalmanoon ko takleifein pohanchanay mein sakhti aagai to rasool Allah miley taleem ne unhen kis taraf hijrat kar jane ka hukum diya tha aur aap ne unn ke liye is mulk intikhaab kyun kiyatha ?

**A.67)** jab makki daur mein musalmanoon par mecca ke kufar o mushriqeen ki taraf se bohat ziyada aziat naak taklifoo aur musibaton ke pahar todrh diye gaye to nabi mukaram ﷺ ne unhein bar-e-azam Africa ke mulk habsha ki taraf hijrat kar jane ka hukum farmaya. aap ﷺ ne un ke liye is mulk ka intikhab is liye kiya tha ke yahan ka badshah kisi par zulm nah karta tha aur nah kisi ko kisi par zulm karne deta tha .

**Q.68)** mulk habsha ki taraf pehli dafaa hijrat kab hui thi aur is pehli hijrat mein muhajreen ki tadaad kitni thi? yeh bhi batlaaiyyeh ke mulk habsha ke

badshah ka naam kya tha ke jis ne musalman muhajreen ka istaqbaal nihayat achay tareeqay se kya tha? mulkk habsha, mulk faris ( Iran ) aur mulk room ke badshahon ke alqab kya sun-hwa karte thay?

**A.68)** mulk habsha ki taraf pehli hijrat mahe Rajab sunah? saal nabuwat mein hui thi. is mein hijrat karne walay mardon ki tadaad baara thi aur un mein chaar musalman bi bayan theen. woe ( syedna usmaan ban Affan razi Allah un ke Ameer thay. aur un ke hamrah rasool Allah ne Aleem ki Sahebzadi Sayeda Ruqia bani uljha bhi theen. nabi mukaram isliye Ali came ne un ke baray mein farmaya tha : ” janab ibrahim khalil Allah aur hazrat Loot (alihimus salam) ke baad yeh pehla gharana hai ke jis ne Allah ki raah mein hijrat ki hai. un musalman muhajreen ka istaqbaal karne walay mulk habsha ke badshah ka naam usahma tha. ( Rehmat Allah taala ) is daur mein mulk habsha ka laqab : Najashi , mulk faris ke badshah ka laqab : kasri aur mulkk room ke badshah ka laqab : qaisar sun-hwa karta tha.

**Q.69)** mulk habsha ki taraf doosri hijrat kab hui thi? aur is doosri hijrat mein musalmanoon ki tadaad kitni thi ?

**A.69)** mulk habsha ki taraf makki musalmanoon ki doosri hijrat 5 saal-e-nabuwat ke aakhir mein hui thi aur is mein mard muhajreen ki tadaad 83 aur muslim aurton ki tadaad unnees 19 thi. Pehli hijrat habsha ke muqablay mein doosri hijrat habsha – apne daamin mein ziyada mushkilaat liye hue the magar Allah azzwajal ne usay bhi musalmanoon ke liye kamyab bana diya tha .

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**Q.70)** aik saal hajj ke mauqa par jab nabi mukaram ﷺ ne –apne aap ko Yasrab se anay walon par paish kya to un logon ka muaqqaf ( kirdaar o amal ) kya tha? yeh waqea kab ka hai? aur is mulaqaat ke nateeja mein kitney log musalman hue thay? baet ukba oola kab hui thi? aur is moqa par kitney logon



ne nabi mukaram miley taleem ke haath par baet ki thi? aur un ke sath aap ne kis sahib ko dawat o islaah ke liye rawana farmaya tha ?

**A.70)** gyaarwe saal nabuwat ke mausam hajj ( July 620 ؎ ) mein jab rasool Allah ﷺ ne Yasrab se atay hue baaz logon par Allah ki tawheed aur apni risalat ko paish kya to un mein se ( qabeela khazraj se talluq rakhnay walay : Asad ban zararah, auf ibn Haris ibn rafa'ah, raafi' ibn maalik ibn Ajlan , qutba ibn Aamir ibn hadeeda, ukba ibn Aamir ibn naabi aur Haris ibn abdullah ibn rayeb) chay nojawanon ne deen haq ko qubool kar liya aur musalman ho gaye. yani Allah umm Hussain . Islam ko qubool karne walay un chay Saadat mand yathribi ashaab o ahbaab yani Allah ne nabi mukaram ﷺ se aglay saal ke mausam hajj mein mana ki ghati ukba mein milnay ka wada kiya. chunancha aglay barhoyn sal nabuwat ke mausam hajj mein Yasrab ke baara afraad ne nabi mukaram ﷺ se ukba mein mulaqaat ki, jin mein paanch pichlle saal walay ashaab aur saat naye ahbaab thay. Naye hazraat ne bhi imaan o islam qubool kiya aur phir un baara hazraat ne nabi mukaram ﷺ ke haath par baet ki, jisay tareekh mein ” baet ukba oola“ kaha jata hai. islam mein naye daakhil honay walay Meer bi ahbaab ke naam yeh thay : Maaz ibn al-haris Ibn 'afraa, zakwaan ibn abd al qaies, ibaadah ibn Samat , Yazid ibn tha'alba, abbas ibn ibadah ibn nadhla, abu hashim ibn tayyahat, aur 'aweem ibn sa'adah (Radhiyallahu anhum ajma'een). Nabi Muazzam o mualim ka-inaat anas ؓ ne Yasrab ke un baara hazraat ke hamrah syedna Masab ibn umair (Radhiyallahu anh wa ardaah) ko rawana farmaya takeh aap (Radhiyallahu anh) ahal Yasrab ko quran ki taleem dei aur unhein deen seekhiye.

**Sawal 71- baite aqba saniya kab huyi thi aur jin logo ne bait ki thi unki taadat kitni thi?**

**A.71)** aur phir sal-e-nabuwat ke tirhoyn saal ke mausam hajj ( June sunah 622 ؎ ) mein Yasrab se anay walay tehattar ( 73 ) mardon aur do aurton ne ( 12 zo al-haja ki raat ) nabi mukaram ﷺ ke sath deen

haq par datt jane aur is raah mein mout wa hayaat ki baet ki. ( yeh dono aurtain umm Umara naseeba bint ka'ab aur uumm manee Asma Bint Umar thee' (Radhiyallahu anh). iss baet ki takmeel ke baad nabi kareem se taleem ne Ansar ke baara naqeeb sardar muqarrar farmaiye tafseel الرحيق المختوم urdu safha 210 taa 218 par dekhi ja sakti hai. )

**Q.72)** baet ukba mein ansar madinah ne rasool Allah se ilm ke haath par kis cheez ki baet ki thi ?

**A.72)** baet ukba mein imaan walay ansar madinah ne rasool Allah ﷺ ke sath is baat par baet ki thi ke :

(1) woh Allah Tabarak o taala ke sath kisi ko shareek nahi t:hrayin ge. ( aur nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah se taleem ko apni zindagi ke tamam umoor mein apna haadi o rahnma aur Allah ka bheja sun-hwa paighambar dil o jaan se manen ge ).

(2) chori nahi karen ge.

(3) zina kaari nahi karen ge.

(4) apni avladon ko qatal nahi karen ge.

(5) baahum aik dosray par bohtan tarashi nahi karen ge. (6) aur nabi khatam ar rasool ﷺ ki neki ke kamon mein nafarmani nahi karen ge.

**Q.73)** apni hijrat ke waqt nabi mukaram ne Aleem ne mushrikon par apni hijrat posheeda rakhnay ke liye kon kon se kaam tarteef diye thay? aur is se hamein kya sabaq milta hai?

**A.73)** –apne waqt ke firaon ki qayadat mein Allah ke dushmanon ne apni parliment mein jab nabi rehmat, habib rab kibriy Mohammad mustafa ﷺ tasleeman kaseera, ke qatal ki mujremana qarardad paas kar li to syedna Jibreel (alaihi salatu wasalam) –apne rab Tabarak o taala ki wahi le kar aap ﷺ ki khidmat mein haazir hue aur aap ko Quresh ki saazish se aagah karte hue batlaya ke Allah azzwajal ne aap ﷺ ko yahan se hijrat o rawaangi ki ijazat day di hai. aur yeh keh kar unhon ne hijrat ke waqt ka taayun bhi frmadya. aur phir jab rasool Allah ﷺ ne hijrat ka iradah farmaya to aap ﷺ syedna abbu baker Seddiq (Radhiyallahu anh) ke ghar uss waqt

tashreef laaye ke jis waqt aap un ke ghar kabhi nahi atay thay. aur phir aap ﷺ ne janab abubaker (Radhiyallahu anh) se farmaya :

**(1)** aap ke ghar mein jitne afraad hain un ko zara daur hata do. ( aur phir aap ﷺ ne un ko hijrat ki ittila di aur yeh bhi batlaya ke hijrat mein syedna abbu baker (Radhiyallahu anh) aap ﷺ ke hamrah hon ge.

**(2)** aap se taleem janab abubaker Seddiq sale Allah ke hamrah mecca se nihayat posheedgi ki haalat mein niklay. ( taakay dushmanon ko ittila nah ho sakay ).

**(3)** is ke baad aap ﷺ ne madinah tayyiba ki taraf jane walay aam rastay se hatt kar doosri raah ko ikhtiyar farmaya.

**(4)** aur aap ﷺ ne poooray rastay se waaqif nihayat tajurbah car aur Dayanat daar shakhs ko ujrat par sath liya. ( jis ka intizam rawaangi se pehlay kya ja chuka tha ).

**(5)** syedna Ali ibn abi taalib (Radhiyallahu anh) ko hukum farmaya ke woh aap ke bistar par raat guzaraian taa ke mushriqeen ko vahm mein dala ja sakay.

**(6)** Quresh mecca ki rozana wali taaza koshisho aur sazishon se mutala karne ke liye aik saathi ki zimma daari lagai aur yeh ke woh sir raah qiyam ki jagah khana bhi pohanchaya kere.

**(7)** aur phir aap miley taleem –apne hamsafar ke hamrah ghaar Sore (Thour cave) mein teen din aur teen raton tak chupay rahay aur aik charwahay ka intizam bhi kar liya tha jo dono ashaab ar rasool Allah ﷺ aur awwal khalifa ar rasool bila fasal syedna abu bakr Seddiq (Radhiyallahu anh wa ardaah) ke jaye maqam. . ghaar thour (Thour cave) ke gird o nawah mein apni bheer bakriyan churata rahay aur dono nafs Qudsia ko peenay ke liye doodh muhayya karta rahay aur dono saahibeen zaroorat ke mutabiq yeh doodh peetay rahen.

**(8)** is charwahay ki yahan par tayeen ka aik maqsad yeh bhi tha ke woh apni bheiron aur bakrion ke zariye nabi mukaram ﷺ aur janab abu bakr Seddiq (Radhiyallahu anh) ke qadmon ke nishanaat ko mita

daaley takeh dono ki talashi mein anay walay mushriqeen un ke jaye maqam se mutala nah ho saken . un tamam umoor se is baat ka istadlaal bhi hota hai ke : momin aadmi ko zahiri asbaab ke muhayya karne ka mukallif o mamoor banaya gaya hai. (aur yeh ke un asbaab ke baad woh mukammal tor se apne rab Zuljilal par tawakkul o bharosa kare)

**Q.74)** jab nabi mukaram ilaqay Aleem ne madinah Munawwara ki taraf hijrat farmai to uss waqt aap ki Umar mubarak kitni thi?

**A.74)** Rasool Allah ﷺ ne jab Yasrab yani madinah Munawwara ki taraf hijrat ki to uss waqt aap ki Umar tirpan ( ۵۳ ) saal thi .

**75** = jab rasool Allah ﷺ ne Yasrab ki taraf hijrat ki to is waqt aap ke hamrah kon kon thay?

**A :** nabi mukaram ﷺ ne jab madinah tayyiba ki taraf hijrat farmai to is waqt aap ﷺ ke hamrah us ummat ke sab se afzal o aala fard abubaker Seddiq aur Aamir bin Fahira RA thay.

**76 :** hijrat wali raat rasool Allah ﷺ ke bistar par kon soya tha? aur aap ne unn ke zimma yeh kaam kyun lagaya tha ke woh aap ke bistar par soyen ?

**A :** hijrat ki raat 14saale nabuwat bimutabiq 12 aur 13 September 622 ki darmiyani

raat) nabi mukaram ﷺ ke bistar mubarak par sonay walay syedna Ali bin Abu Talib RA thay . huwa yun tha ke mushriqeen mecca ne rasool Allah ko qatal karne par ittafaq kar liya tha aur phir woh aap ﷺ ke darwazay par is intzaar mein baithy rahay ke jab aap ghar se bahar nikleen ge to woh aap ﷺ ko qatal kar den ge .

idhar muhasareen waqt sifar ka intzaar kar rahay thay lekin is se zara pehlay unhein apni nakami o naa-muraadi ka ilm ho gaya. huwa yeh ke un ke paas aik ghair mutaliq shakhs aaya aur unhein aap ﷺ ke darwazay par dekh kar poocha ke aap log kis

ka intzaar kar rahay hain? unhon ne kaha :  
Mohammad ka. is ne kaha : aap log nakaam o  
namuraad hue. Allah ki qisam! Mohammad ﷺ to  
aap logon ke paas se guzray aur aap ke siron par  
matti daaltay hue apne kaam ko gaye. Unhone ba-  
khuda! hum ne to unhein nahi dekha aur is ke baad  
-apne suron se matthi Chadte hue utt parre. lekin  
phir darwazay ki daraaz se jhaank kar dekha to  
hazrat Ali razi Allah nazar aaye. kehney lagey : Allah  
ki qasam! yeh to Mohammad ﷺ soye parre hain. un  
ke oopar un ki chadar mojood hai. chunancha yeh  
log subah tak wahein datay rahay. idhar subah hui  
aur hazrat Ali razi Allah bistar se uthay to  
mushriqeen ke hathon ke totay urr gaye. unhon ne  
hazrat Ali razi Allah se poocha ke rasool Allah  
kahan hain? hazrat Ali razi Allah ne kaha : mujhe  
maloom nahi.

Isse rasool ﷺ aur aap ke saathi syedna abbu baker  
Seddiq RA ko mecca se door nikal jane ki fursat mil  
gayi ( yani moqa ghanemat haath aaya aur woh  
ghaare Sor tak pahonch gaye ke jis  
mein dono Sahibeen ne teen dinon tak posheedgi  
ikhtiyar kar li.

**77:** Yasrab ki taraf hijrat ke waqt nabi mukaram ﷺ  
ki rahnumaiye karne  
walay ( guide ) ka naam kya tha? kya woh  
musalman tha ya mushriq ?

**A :** hijrat ke waqt nabi Muazzam ﷺ ki aur syedna  
abbu baker Seddiq RA ke liye rastay ki rahnumaiye  
karne walay ka naam abdullah Bin Areeqat al laeefi  
tha aur yeh shakhs musalman nahi balkay  
mushriq tha .

**78 :** Rasool Allah ﷺ k madinah Munawwara ki taraf  
hijrat walay rastay mein  
waqea aik pahar ki is ghaar ka kya naam hai ke jis  
mein aap kuch waqt ke liye chupay thay ?

**A:** Munawwara ki taraf hijrat karte waqt nabi  
mukaram ﷺ aur aap ke saathi syed na abbu baker  
Seddiq RA jis ghaar mein chupay thay is ka naam ”  
ghaare Sore hai.

**79 :** Allah rab alameen ne nabi mukaram ﷺ ki hijrat ka zikar karte hue yeh jo farmaya hai : Agar tum paighambar ki madad nah karo, to Allah ta'ala ko kuch parwah nahi, Allah pehle b akela iski madad kar chuka hai jab kafiroon ne isko nikal diya sirf do dam(ek aan hazrat ﷺ dusre abubakr siddiq ra) jab woh dono ghaar mein thay to paighambar ne apne saathi se kaha : Gham mat khao beshak Allah ki madad hamare saat hai aakhir Allah ne apni tasalli paighambar ﷺ par(ya abu bakr ra par) utaari, aur apne paighambar ﷺ ki aisi fojon se madad ki jinko tumne nahi dekha aur kaafiro ki baat (shirk ko hitakar diya aur Allah ka sadaa bol bala hai) , ( usi ki baat buland rahay gi, sach a deen hamesha ghalib rahay ga ) aur Allah zabardast hai, hikmat wala. “  
Toh Aap ﷺ ghaare Sore mein rasool Allah ﷺ ke hamrah kon sahib thay? aur yeh dono sahabin is ghaar mein kitney din rahay thay ?

**A :** mazkooor baala aayat e kareema mein nabi mukaram o rehmat aalam ﷺ ke jis saathi ka zikar kiya gaya hai woh awwal khalifa a rasol allah syedna abubaker Seddiq bin abu quhafa the. aur dono sahibeen is ghaar mein teen din tak qiyam kiye rahay thay .

**80-** Rasool Allah ﷺ aur syedna abbu baker Seddiq RA ke paas ghaar mein ko sahib raat ko aa kar sotay aur bano Quresh ke kafiroon ko khabrain laa kar dete ke woh log nabi kareem ﷺ aur syedna abbu baker Seddiq RA ke baray mein jo saazishain karte unn ke baray mein aakar kehte ?

**A :** Nabi akram ﷺ aur syedna abbu baker Seddiq razi Allah ke paas ghaare sor mein aa kar raat guzaarne walay janab abdullah bin abbu baker Seddiq hi thay. subah ke waqt mecca chalay jatay aur Quresh ki nai khabrain aur saazish ki mansoobah bandi se khabardari haasil karte aur raat ko aakar dono ashaab se bayan kar dete thay razi Allah anho  
وارضاء.

**Q.81)** Quresh mecca ne is shakhs ke liye kitna inaaam rakha tha ke jo rasool Allah ﷺ aur abu bakr (Radhiyallahu anh) ko pakar laaye ga?

**A.81)** Quresh mecca ne nabi Muazzam Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ aur (khair hazihil ummah) syedna abu bakr Seddiq (Radhiyallahu anh) mein se har aik ke sir ki qeemat 100 oont rakhi thi. ( ke jo shakhs un dono mein se kisi aik ko pakar kar laaye ya qatal kar day ussay 100 oont inaaam mein diye jayen ge. )

**Q.82)** jab rasool Allah ﷺ aur syedna abu bakr siddiq (Radhiyallahu anh) Yasrab ki taraf hijrat walay rastay par rawan dawaan thay to kisi shakhs ne un dono nafaos Qudsia ka peeche kiya aur phir un ko dekh liya tha? magar woh un dono saahibeen ko Quresh ke paas pakar kar nah laa saka tha. is liye ke iss ke ghodey ke paon zameen mein dhans gaye thay ( jab uss ne buray iraday se un dono ko qaboo karne ki koshish ki thi ) tab rasool Allah ﷺ ne is shakhs se kya wada farmaya tha? aur yeh wada kab poora sun-hwa tha ?

**A.82)** Rasool Allah ﷺ aur syedna abu bakr Siddiq (Radhiyallahu anh) jab madinah tayyiba ki taraf hijrat kar ke jarahay thay to "suraqa ibn maalik ne dono ko dekh liya, magar woh saahibeen ko pakar kar Quresh ke paas mecca nah laa saka. is liye ke jab woh buray iraday se dono ke qareeb pouncha to uss ke ghoray ki tangen ki tangen zameen mein dhans gayi theen. sahih al bukhari mein suraqa ibn maalik ki riwayat ka muta'lea yahan nihayat mufeed rahay ga. In Sha Allah .

Main apni qoum bani mudlaj ki aik majlis mein betha tha ke itnay mein aik aadmi aa kar hamaray paas khara hwa aur hum baithy thay. is ne kaha : ae suraqa! mein ne abhi saahil ke paas chand afraad dekhe hain. mera khayaal hai ke yeh Mohammad ﷺ aur un ke saathi hain. suraqa kehte hain ke mein samajh gaya yeh wohi log hain, lekin mein ne is aadmi se kaha ke yeh woh log nahi hain, balkay tum ne falan aur falan ko dekha hai jo hamari aankhon

ke samnay guzar kar gaye hain. phir mein majlis mein kuch der tak thehra raha. is ke baad uth kar andar gaya aur apni londi ko hukum diya ke woh mera ghida nikalay aur teele ke peechay rokk kar mera intzaar kere. idhar mein ne apna nezah liya aur ghar ke pichwaray se bahar nikla. laathi ka aik serra zameen par ghaseet raha tha aur dosra oopri serra neechay kar rakha tha. is terhan mein –apne ghoray ke paas pouncha aur is par sawaar ho gaya. mein ne dekha ke woh hasb mamool mujh le kar daud raha hai, yahan tak ke mein un ke qareeb aa gaya. is ke baad ghora mujh samait phisla aur mein is se gir gaya. mein ne uth kar turkish ki taraf haath badhaya aur panse ke teer nikaal kar yeh janna chaha ke mein unhein zarrar pahuncha sakooga ya nahi to woh teer nikla jo mujhe napasand tha, lekin mein ne teer ki nafarmani ki aur ghoray par sawaar ho gaya. woh mujhe le kar dornay laga, yahan tak ke jab mein rasool Allah ﷺ ki qira'at sun raha tha. aur aap iltifaat nahi farmatay thay, jab ke abubaker (Radhiyallahu anh) baar baar murr kar dekh rahay thay. to mere ghoray ke aglay dono paon zameen mein dhans gaye, yahan tak ke ghutnon tak ja puhanche aur mein is se gir gaya, phir mein ne usay danta to is ne uthna chaha lekin woh –apne paon baa-mushkil nikaal saka. bahar haal jab woh seedha kharahwa to uss paon ke nishaan se aasman ki taraf dhuwen jaisa gubhar urr raha tha. mein ne phir panse ke teer se qismat maloom ki aur phir wohi teer nikla jo mujhe napasand tha. is ke baad mein ne Amaan ke sath unhein puraka to woh log thehr gaye aur mein –apne ghoray par sawaar ho kar un ke paas pouncha. jis waqt mein un se rokk diya gaya tha, isi waqt mere dil mein yeh baat baith gayi thi ke rasool Allah ﷺ ka maamla ghalib aa kar rahay ga, chunancha mein ne aap ﷺ se kaha ke aap ﷺ ki qoum ne aap ﷺ ke badlay dit ( ka inaam ) rakha hai aur sath hi mein ne logon ke azaim se aap ﷺ ko aagah kiya aur tosha aur saaz o o samaan ki bhi paish kash ki magar unhon ne mera koi samaan nahi liya aur nah mujh se koi sawal kya. sirf itna kaha ke hamaray



mutaliq raaz daari baratna. mein ne aap ﷺ se gzarsh ki ke aap ﷺ mujhe parwana aman likh den. aap ﷺ ne Aamir (Radhiyallahu anh) ibn fuheera ko hukum diya aur unhon ne chamray ke aik tukre par likh kar mere hawalay kar diya. phir rasool Allah ﷺ agay barh gaye. aur phir nabi mukaram ﷺ ne isi suraqa ibn maalik (Radhiyallahu anh) se, jo ke musalman ho gaye thay is baat ka wada farmaya ke woh Iran ki fatah ke baad kasri faris ke haath ke kangan pehnay ga. aur yeh baat

Ameer al-momineen syedna Umar ibn al Khattab (Radhiyallahu anh) ke daur mein malik faris ki islami ftohat ke baad bi-tehqeeq ho kar rahi .

**Q.83)** jab rasool Allah ﷺ ne Yasrab ki taraf hijrat farmai to aap kon si tareekh aur kon se din ko madinah Munawwara puhanche thay? aur kon se mahinay mein ?

**A.83)** nabi mukaram ﷺ apne aabadi shehar mecca se hijrat kar ke Yasrab ke shehar madinah tayyiba mein barwaz somwaar 8 Rabi al-awwal sanah 14 saal-e-nabuwat yani san 1 hijri bimutabiq 23 September 622 ؎ walay din quba mein ronaqe Afroz hue thay. aur shehar madinah Munawwara mein barwaz jumma al mubarak 12 Rabi al-awwal ko 4 din ke baad daakhil hue thay.

**Q.84)** jab nabi mukaram ﷺ madinah Munawwara puhanche to aap kis sahib ke haan farokash hue thay? aur uss ke paas aap kitna arsa rahay thay ?

**A.84)** madinah tayyiba mein daakhil honay ke baad nabi Muazzam ﷺ syedna abbu ayub ansari (Radhiyallahu anh) ke haan farokash hue. unn sahib ka naam janab Khalid ibn Zaid (Radhiyallahu anh) tha aur aap unn ke haan saat mah tak qiyam farma rahay thay .

**Q.85)** madinah Munawwara mein nabi kareem ﷺ ne pehli namaz jummay kahan parhi thi ?

**A.85)** Rasool Allah ﷺ ne madinah tayyiba mein pehla jummay ( 12 / Rabi al-awwal sanah ۶ ko )  
bano salim bin auf ki abadi mein waadi ranonaye  
batan mein ada farmaya tha. jummay mein kul 100  
so aadmi  
thay .

**Q.86)** Woh kon si masjid hai ke jisay musalmanoon  
ne hijrat ke baad sab se pehlay taamer kya tha ?

**A.86)** sab se pehlay musalmanoon ne madinah  
tayyiba mein masjid Quba taamer ki aur is ki  
bunyaad  
rasool Allah ﷺ ne khud rakhi thi.

**Q.87)** hijrat ke baad musalmanoon ke haan sab se  
pehlay kis bachay ki wiladat hui thi ?

**A.87)** hijrat ke baad musalmanoon mein sab se  
pehlay syedna abdullah bin Zubair bin al-awaam  
(Radhiyallahu anh) ki wiladat hui thi. un ko ghatti  
nabi mukaram ﷺ ne di thi. un ki walida Sayeda  
Asma Bint abi bakr (Radhiyallahu anh) theen.

**Q.88)** jab rasool Allah ﷺ hijrat farma kar madinah  
tayyiba tashreef le aaye to aap ﷺ ke paas yahodi  
sardar hayy bin akhtab aur uss ka bhai aaye. un  
dono ka nabi mukaram ﷺ ki risalat aur deen haq,  
islam ke baray mein muaqqaf ( amal o kirdaar ) kiya  
tha?

**A.88)** jab se yahood ko maloomhwa tha ke islami  
dawat Yasrab mein apni jagah banana chahti hai  
tab hi se unhon ne un saari baton ko –apne hisaab  
mein daakhil kar rakha tha. isi liye Yasrab mein  
rasool Allah ﷺ ki aamad ke waqt hi se yahood ko  
islam aur musalmanoon se sakht adawat hogayi thi.  
agar chay woh uss ke muzahirey ki jasaarat khasi  
muddat baad kar sakay. iss se kefiyat ka bohat saaf  
saaf pata Ibn ishaaq ke bayan kiye hue aik waqea se  
lagta hai. un ka irshad hai ke “mujhe uumm al-  
momineen hazrat Safia Bint hayy Ibn akhtab  
(Radhiyallahu anha) se yeh riwayat mili hai ke

unhon ne farmaya : ” mein –apne waalid aur chacha abbu yasir ki nigah mein –apne waalid ki sab se chahiti aulaad thi. mein chacha aur waalid se jab kabhi un ki kisi bhi aulaad ke sath millti to woh is ke bajaye mujhe hi uthate. jab rasool Allah ﷺ tashreef laaye aur Quba mein bano umr bin auf ke yahan nuzool farma hue to mere waalid hayy bin akhtab aur mere chacha abbu yasir aap ki khidmat mein subah tarh ke haazir hue aur ghuroob aftaab ke waqt wapaa aaye. bilkul thaakey manday, girtay parte larhkarhti chaal chaltay hue. mein ne hasb mamool chahek kar un ki taraf daud lagai, lekin unhen is qader gham tha ke ba-khuda dono mein se kisi ne bhi meri taraf iltifaat nah kiya. aur mein ne –apne chacha ko suna woh mere waalid hayy bin akhtab se keh rahay thay “kya yeh wohi hai?”

unhon ne kaha : ”haan! kkhuda ki qisam!”

chacha ne kaha : ”aap unhein theek theek pehchan rahay hain?”

waalid ne kaha : ”han!”

Chacha ne kaha : ”toh ab aap ke dil mein un ke mutaliq kya iraday hain?”

waalid ne kaha : ”adawat. . . kkhuda ki qisam! jab tak zindah rahon ga”

**Q.89)** jab nabi mukaram ﷺ ki hijrat farma kar madinah Munawwara tashreef le aaye to aap ke paas yahudion mein se aik aalam shakhs ( ke jo abhi tak islam nahi laaye thay ) abdullah bin salam aaye thay. unn ka nabi kareem se taleem aur deen islam ke baray mein muaqqaf kya tha? aur phir yahudion ka unn ke baray mein muaqqaf kya tha ?

**A.89)** syedna anas bin maalik (Radhiyallahu anh) bayan karte hain ke ( Yasrab ke yahood mein se aik aalam shakhs ) abdullah bin salam ko nabi kareem ﷺ ke madinah Munawwara mein anay ki khabar pohanchi to woh aap ke paas chand baton ke mutaliq sawal karne ke liye haazir hue. aur phir yun poocha : “mein aap se teen aisi baton ke baray mein sawal karta hon ke jin ke baray mein aik sachay

paighambar aur Allah ke nabi ke siwa koi nahi jaan sakta.

(1) qayamat ki nishanion mein se pehli nishani kya hogi?

(2) woh kon sa pehla khana ho ga jo ahal jannat khayin ge?

(3) kya sabab hai ke bacha kabhi maa ke mushabeh hota hai aur koi bacha baap ke mushabeh?

( un sawalaat ke jawabaat dete hue ) rasool Allah ﷺ ne farmaya : ( أَخْبَرَنِي بِهِ جِبْرِيلُ أَنفًا ) . un tamam cheezon ke baray mein syedna Jibreel (alaihi salam) ne abhi abhi mujhe aa kar khabar di hai. Abdullah bin salam kehney lagey : “tamam firshton mein se yahi farishta to yahudion ka dushman hai. ( jo unn ki khabasato ke bheid khol diya karta tha )”.

Nabi mukaram ﷺ ne farmaya :

(1) qayamat ke qaim honay ki pehli nishani yeh hogi ke logon ko aik aag mashriq se haank kar maghrib ki taraf le jaye gi.

(2) jannatiyo ki pehli ghiza jo woh khayen ge, machli ke kaleje ka barha huwa tukda hoga ( jo nihayat lazeez aur zood hazem hota hai ).

(3) aur jahan tak bachay ka talluq hai to is ki kefiyat yun hai ke jab mard ka madah manwiya ( male gene, bacterium jo x aur y walay ajzaa chromosomes par mushtamil hotay hain ) aurat ke madah manwiya ( female gene, bacterium jo x aur x walay ajzaa chromosomes par mushtamil hotay hain ) par ghalib ajata hai to bacha mard ke musabeh ho jata hai aur jab aurat ka madah manwiya mard ke madah manwiya

par ghalib ajata hai to bacha aurat ke mushabeh ho jata hai .

abdullah bin salam ne yeh jawabaat sun kar kaha : ( أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ) mein is baat ki gawahi deta hon ke Allah azz zawajal ke siwa koi mabood barhaq nahi aur bila shuba aap Allah ke rasool ﷺ hain ) phir abdullah bin salam (Radhiyallahu anh) kehney lagey : “ae Allah ke rasool ﷺ! yahodi log barray hi ifтира pardaaz ( jhooti )

qoum hai. aap unn se mera haal daryaft karen magar yeh hai ke unn ko mere islam laane ki khabar nah ho". chunancha yahodi jab aaye to nabi kareem ﷺ ne unn se poocha : "yeh abdullah bin salam tum mein kaisa aadmi hai?". woh kehney lagey : "hum sab mein se acha aur aik achay baap ka beta hai. hum sab mein se afzal aur aik afzal baap ka beta hai". Toh aap ﷺ ne farmaya : "acha zara yeh to batao ke agar abdullah bin salam musalman ho jaye to kya tum musalman ho jao ge?". Woh kehney lagey : "is kaam se Allah ki panah, Allah usay is kaam se bachaaye rakhay." nabi kareem ﷺ ne dobarah phir yahi sawal dohraya toh un zaalmon ne phir wohi jawab diya. Iss waqt abdullah bin salam (Radhiyallahu anh) ( jo kahin chup gaye thay ) bahar nikal kar kehney lagey : "mein is baat ki bermila gawahi deta hon ke aik Allah azzwajal ke siwa koi sach a mabood barhaq nahi aur bila shuba, bi-tehqeeq Mohammad ﷺ Allah ke rasool hain". Yeh sun kar yahodi zalim kehney lagey : "abdullah bin salam hum yahudion mein sab se kharab aur aik kharab aadmi ka beta hai". Aur phir is ko bura bhala kehney lagey. Abdullah bin salam (Radhiyallahu anh) kehney lagey : "ae Allah ke habib o khalil paighambar! mujhe isi baat ka dar tha." ( un ki be imani aur kufar par akad, taqqabur zahir ho gaye)

**Q.90)** Allah azzwajal ki taraf se nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah siilay Ali came ko sab se bara moujza kon sa ataa sun-hwa tha ?

**A.90)** Allah rab ul izzat ki taraf se nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ko sab se bara moujza quran azeem ataa hwa hai, jo aaj bhi apni ijazi hesiyat se kufar o mushriqeen ke liye bohat bara challenge hai .

**Q.91)** nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ke chand aik Muajzaat ka zikar kiijiye?

**A.91)** Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ke quran o hadees mein mazkoor baaz Muajzaat ke jo aap ko Allah ki taraf se ataa hue thay, unn ki tafseel yun hai :

~ aap ﷺ ki hayaat tayyiba ke baad zamana mustaqbil se mutaliq baaz umoor ki khabrain ke jo aap ne sahaba karaam rizwan Allah allahum ajma'een ko di theen, unn ke baare mein Allah azzawajal ne aap ko mutla'a farma diya aur un mein se aksar bayeenah wuqoo Pazeer ho chuki, jis terhan aap ne unn ki khabar di thi .

~ Aik moqa par kisi bakri ki paki hui Raan ki aap ﷺ se guftagu karna ke is mein yahood ki taraf se zeher milayi gayi hai .

~ Aik moqa par khaye jane walay khanay ka tasbeeh parhna .

~ nabi mukaram ﷺ ki mubarak unglio se aik jahadi safar ke douran pani ka, chashmay ki terhan beh parna.

~ fatah mecca ke mauqa par nabi Muazzam ﷺ ke haath mein pakdi nayam mein band talwar ke isharay

se butto ka dharamm se girtay chalay jana .

~ chaand ka 2 tukde ho jana .

~ nabi mukaram ﷺ ko darakhton aur patharon ka salam karna .

~ thoray se khanay ka ( Ghazwah khandaq ke moqa par ) bohat ziyada ho jana .

~ baaz ghazwaat mein firshton ka nabi Muazzam miley ﷺ sath mil kar kafiroon se qitaal karna .

~ khajoor ke aik tanay ka ( masjid nabwi mein ) rona .

~ Isra o mairaaaj ka ( sanah 10 saal e nabuwat mein ) waqea .

~ aik darakht ka aap ﷺ ki taraf chal kar aana .

~ nabi mukaram ﷺ ki dua se janab Qatadeh bin Noman (Radhiyallahu anh) ki nazar ka wapas mil jana .

**Q.92)** woh kon log hain ke jin ki mohabbat par hum nabi mukaram ﷺ ki mohabbat ko hamesha muqaddam rakhen? aur yeh aap ﷺ ki mohabbat ka muqaddam rakhna wajib hai ?

**A.92)** Sahihain ki ahadees ki roo se hum par wajib hai ke hum Allah azzwajal ke habib o khalil paighambar Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ ki mohabbat ko –apne walidain, behan, bhai, apni aulaad, har tarah ke amwal aur duniya Jahan ke tamam logon ki mohabbat aur ulfat se ziyada muqaddam o afzal rakhen. Isi tarah hum par yeh bhi wajib hai ke hum aap ﷺ ki mohabbat ko apni jaan ke sath pyar se bhi ziyada mehboob o muqaddam jaanen. chunancha syedna Anas bin maalik aur janab abh Huraira (Radhiyallahu anhuma) bayan karte hain ke rasool Allah ﷺ ne farmaya :

“uss rab Zuljilal ki qisam jis ke haath mein meri jaan hai! tum mein se koi shakhs tab tak imaan wala nahi ho sakta hatta ke mein uss ke nazdeek is ke walidain

aur is rishta ki barabari walay tamam Aziz vaqarb ) is ki aulaad ( aur is rishta ki barabari walay tamam tamam Aziz o Iqareb ) aur duniya Jahan ke tamam ( chhootey barray, mohtaram o ghair mohtaram ) logon se ziyada mehboob o muqaddam ho jaoon.“

**Q.93)** kya nabi Muazzam ﷺ ki Muhibb mein aap ﷺ ki qabar ka tuwaf karna shaamil hai? isi tarah kya aap ﷺ se maangna aur aap ki Riffat o manzilat ko Allah ke muqarrar kardah darja se buland karna jaaiz hai ?

**A.93)** Rasool Allah ﷺ ki mohabbat mein yeh baat shaamil nahi hai ke : aap ﷺ ki qabar mubarak ka tuwaf kiya jaye. ( ya aap ﷺ ki qabar ki taraf muh kar ke aisi haiyat o soorat ki jaye ke jaisi Allah azzwajal ke samnay kharray aur baithtay waqt ki jati hai. jaisay ke aaj kal bohat saaray jaahil log masjid nabwi mein aisa karte hue dekhe jatay hain. ) aur nah hi aap ﷺ ki qabar aur hujra mubarikah ko eid gaah bnalya jaye. nah hi yeh jaaiz aur aap ﷺ ki

mohabbat mein shaamil hai ke aap ﷺ se mafooq  
alasbab ke baray mein manga jaye aur aap ke  
martaba o maqam ko is darja se barha diya jaye jo  
rab Zuljilal ne aap ke baray mein quran wa sunnat  
mein muqarrar farmaya hai. isi liye rasool Allah ﷺ  
farmaya karte thay ke jisay syedna Anas bin maalik  
(Radhiyallahu anh) aur deegar sahaba karaam ne  
riwayat kya hai. farmaya :

“logo! is baat se khabardaar raho! aur Allah ka dar  
ikhtiyar karo! mere baray mein adab ke woh alfaaz  
jo jaaiz hain kehna woh tum keh satke ho. magar  
yaad rakho! aisa nah ho ke shetan kahin tumhen –  
apne tabay bnale. mein Mohammad bin abdullah  
hon ( jo Quresh mein se hashim ke betay Abdul al-  
mutlib ka pota hon ) Allah ka bandah aur uss ka  
rasool. Allah rab zul jalal ki qasam! mein is baat ko  
qatan pasand nahi karta ke tum log meri uss qader  
o manzilat se kahin ziyada mujhe barha do aur  
buland kardo ke jis par Allah Tabarak wa ta’ala ne  
mujhe rakha hai“

**Q.94)** Nabi mukaram ﷺ ki mohabbat ki sachaa par  
dalalat karne walay chand ahem umoor ka

zikaar karte hue is mohabbat ke taqazoon aur is ke  
lawazum ko bhi bayan kijiye?

**A.94)** Rasool Allah ﷺ ki sachhi mohabbat par dalalat  
karne walay umoor aur is mohabbat

ke maqdiyaat wa lawazem to bohat ziyada hain  
magar hum chand aik ka zikaar karte hain:

(1) Jis kaam ka bhi aap ﷺ ne hukum farmaya hai is  
hukum ko baja lana. jo aap ﷺ ne Allah ki taraf se (   
jannat dozakh, ba’sat ba’ad ul mout, qayamat,  
firshton waghera ke mutaliq ) khabar di hai is ki  
imaan wa yaqeen se tasdeeq karna aur jin kamon se  
aap ﷺ ne mana farmaya aur daraya hai unhein tark  
kar dena aur yeh ke Allah azzawajal ki ibadat theek  
is tarah

se ki jaye jis tarah aap ﷺ ne mashroo ki hai .

(2) Aap miley taleem ki hadaayat o rahnumaiye ko  
asaas banatay hue isi ki itebaa wa iqtidaa karna.



(3) aap ﷺ ki sunnat ko seekhna aur usay agay sikhana aur Nashar karna.

(4) aap ﷺ ki seerat ko seekhna aur usay agay sikhana aur Nashar karna .

(5) har taahir waqt aur haalat mein nabi mukaram ﷺ par kasrat se durood parhna bil khushoos aap ke zikar ke waqt .

(6) aap ﷺ ki izzat o shaan aur seerat ka difaa karna aur jo log aap ﷺ ki Azmat o shaan ko ghatanay ki koshish karen un par ilmi o amli ( aur taaqat wala ) radd paish karna .

(7) nabi mukaram ﷺ ki tazeem o touqeer karna aur aap ﷺ ke qabar walay hujra mubarak ke paas aawaz uncha nah karna aur jab aap se ilm ki hadees parhi sunai jarahi ho to ussay ba-ghore sunna .

(8) rasool Allah ﷺ ke quran wa sunnat walay asli deen ki Nashar o ashaat karna aur is ki taraf dawat dena.

(9) aap ﷺ ki Saleh aur sunnat par amal peera aal se mohabbat karna, aur umhaat al-momineen aap ki paakbaaz o pak daman azwaaj mutahrat aur tamam sahaba karaam rizwan Allah allahum ajma'een se bhi mohabbat karna .

**Q.95)** Nabi mukaram ﷺ bachon ke sath kaisa sulooq karte thay? Daleel mein kam az kam 2 waqeat ka zikar zaroor kiijiye ?

**A.95)** Rasool Allah ﷺ bachon ke sath nihayat ulfat aur shafqat se paish atay thay. Iss ke liye bohat saaray waqeat kitabon mein darj hain. sirf 2 par hum iktifa karte hain :

(1) aap se taleem ki nawasi Sayeda Amama Bint abu al 'Aas jo Sayeda zainab (Radhiyallahu anhun) ke batan se theen, jab choti theen aur aap se Ali ki namaz parhte hotay aur yeh qareeb aa jatein to aap unhein uttha liya karte thay .

(2) aap ﷺ khutba irshad farmate hain ke :  
saadaatana fatima wa ali ke sahib zaday hasan o Hussain (Radhiyallahu anhum ajma'een) dikhayi

diye ke masjid mein girtay parte aa rahay hain ( jaisay bachay bachpan mein chala karte hain ) to aap minbar se neechay tashreef laatay hain aur un ko goad mein uttha letay they .

Isi terhan aap ﷺ ki namaz parhatay waqt chahtay thay ke namaz ko lamba kar den magar achanak kisi bachay ki ronay ki aawaz aati to aap namaz ko mukhtasir kar dete, taa ke nah yeh aap par mushkil guzray aur nah hi bachay ki maa par. isi tarah aap ﷺ bachon se hansi mazah bhi kar letay thay .

**Q.96)** chand aisay mawaqay o maqamat zikar kiijiye ke jahan rasool Allah ﷺ par darood o salam ( salaah o salam ) parhna mashroo ( wajib, farz ya mustahib ) hai ?

**A.96)** jin maqamat o mawaqay aur halaat mein nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ par salaah o salam parhna Saleh tareen aamaal mein se hai, woh hain to bohat ziyada magar hum un mein se chand aik ka zikar karte hain .

(1) har namaz ke aakhri tasha mein bilwujub parhna ( jabkay pehlay Tashahhudo mein bhi parhna mustahib

hai)

(2) jab mauzan azaan khatam karle to uss waqt azaan ki dua'a se qabal ibraahimi salaah wa salam parhna chahiye .

(3) har dua ke shuru mein aur aakhir mein .

(4) har masjid ke andar daakhil hotay waqt aur har masjid se nikaltay waqt .

(4) har jummay walay din aur jummay ki raat ( jumaraat aur jummay ke din ki darmiyani raat mein)

(5) musalmanoos ki har majlis ke ekhtataam se pehlay .

(6) nabi mukaram ﷺ ka zikar anay par .

(7) douran saee Safa aur marwah par kharray ho kar

(8) har subah aur har shaam ko das das baar.

Sahih riwayat se saabit Durood ke sahih alfaaz yun hain :

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى عَبْدِكَ وَرَسُولِكَ مُحَمَّدٍ النَّبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَزْوَاجِهِ وَذُرِّيَّتِهِ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ .  
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ النَّبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَأَزْوَاجِهِ وَذُرِّيَّتِهِ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ  
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
(. .) فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

**Q.97)** quran hakeem mein nabi mukaram ﷺ ka naam kitni baar aaya hai ?

**A.97)** quran kareem mein nabi Muazzam ﷺ ka naam “Mohammad” 4 baar aur naam ”Ahmed” 1

baar aaya hai. Sallallahu alaihi wabarik wasallam tasleeman kaseera.

**Q.98)** jo momin aadmi nabi kareem ﷺ par 1 baar salaam wa salam parhta hai ussay kya fazeelat haasil hoti hai? ( aur kitna ajar milta hai? )

**A.98)** jo musalman, momin aadmi nabi mukaram Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ par aik baar salaam wa salaam parhta hai, Allah taala uss par das baar apni rahmaten nazil farmatay hain, is ke das gunah maaf kar dete hain aur uss ke das darjaat buland kar dete hain .

**Q.99)** is shakhs ke baray mein rasool Allah ﷺ ne kya irshad farmaya hai ke jis ke paas ( haalat imaan o islam mein ) aap ﷺ ka naam liya jaye aur woh aap ﷺ par salaam o salam nah parhay ?

**A.99)** syedna Hussain bin Ali bin abu taalib (Radhiyallahu anh) bayan karte hain ke rasool Allah ﷺ ne farmaya :“woh shakhs Allah ke haan bakheel aur kanjoos shumaar hota hai ke jis ke paas mera zikar kya jaye aur woh mujh par durood nah parhay”

**Q.100)** Jo momin musalman aadmi nabi mukaram  
Mohammad rasool Allah ﷺ har subah o  
shaam das, das baar salaah o salam parhta hai,  
usay kitni fazeelat aur kitna ajar o inaam milta hai?

**A.100)** subah o shaam das das baar nabi Muazzam  
ﷺ par durood o salam parhnay walay ko ( sahih  
ahadees ki roo se ) qayamat walay din rasool Allah ﷺ  
ki Shafaat haasil hogi. ( jis se uss ka hisaab aasaan  
hoga aur woh jannat mein ja daakhil hoga. )