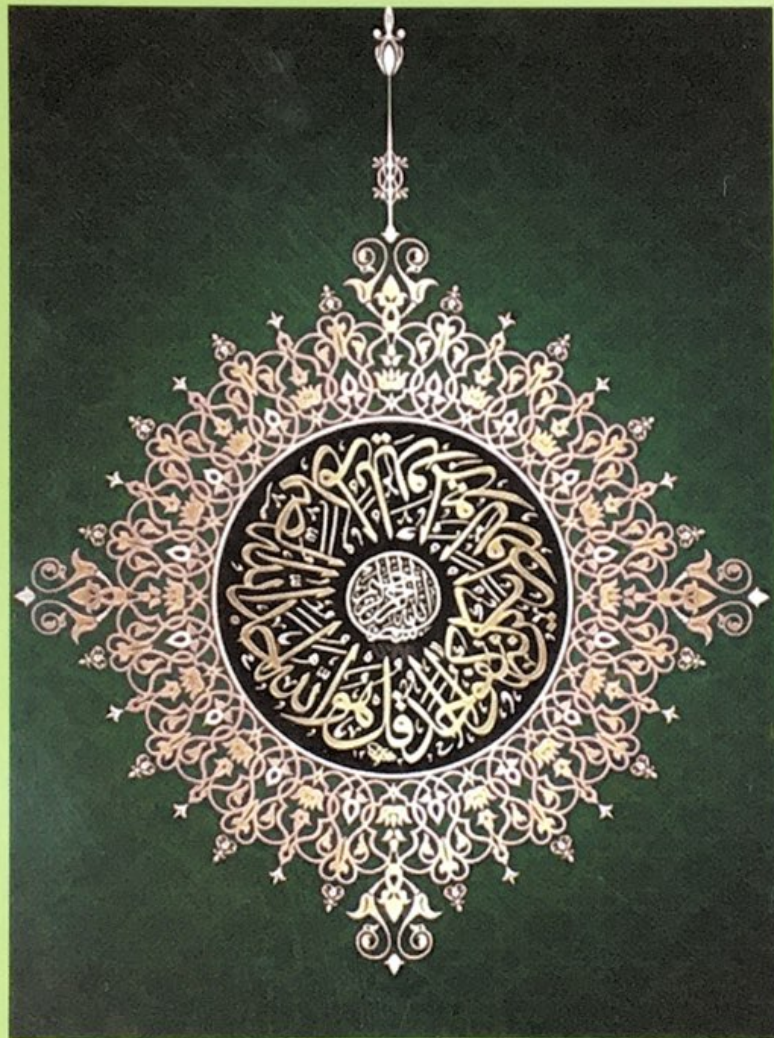


# SEERAT-E-TAYYIBA

Important dates and incidents  
in the life of Prophet Muhammad  
(PBUH)



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Published by BM Bookcentre Co. Ltd  
(with permission from Maulana Dr Syed Aleem Ashraf Jeelani  
(Jaisi))

**Title:** Seerat-e-Tayyiba, 2015

### **Acknowledgement:**

Maulana Dr Syed Aleem Ashraf Jeelani (Jaisi)

BM Bookcentre Co. Ltd

BM Publications Co. Ltd

## PREFACE

**In the name of Allaah, the most gracious, most merciful  
Countless salutations on our beloved Prophet Muhammad  
(PBUH)**

We present to you this booklet on the life of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him – PBUH). The intention of producing this booklet is not to cover the complete Seerah (biography) of the Prophet (PBUH) as the Seerah is such a vast concept that it can never be completed even if written in bulky volumes. It is also not possible to cover the different aspects of the Seerah while being so precise.

In fact, the purpose of this booklet is to highlight the importance and the need of Seerah (biography), to ease its study and to raise consciousness towards it. At the same time, it is also intended to mention the highly important dates and incidents related to the Seerah, which are very important for every Muslim to remember. This booklet is designed in such a way that these dates and incidents can easily be memorized and used as a base for further and detailed studies of the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

**MAULANA Dr SYED ALEEM ASHRAF JEELANI (JAISI)**



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## CHAPTER ONE

### THE SEERAH (BIOGRAPHY) OF THE PROPHET (PBUH) – ITS NEED AND ITS UNIQUENESS

1. Allaah the exalted says in the Holy Quran:

*There is certainly for you in the Messenger of Allaah, an excellent pattern (to follow). (33:21).*

It is obvious that one should amply know the detailed Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to make it one's pathway to follow.

2. It is necessary to follow Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) by the order of Allaah and it is not possible to follow Him (PBUH) without knowing His (PBUH) Seerah. Therefore, becoming familiar with the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH), is necessary and obligatory by the order of Allaah. Furthermore, Allaah the exalted says: *"He who obeys the Messenger (PBUH) has obeyed Allaah"* (4:80). And the verses further show the importance of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and His (PBUH) Seerah, – Allaah says: *And obey Allaah and the Messenger that you may obtain mercy (3:132). Whatever the Messenger gives you, take it and whatever He forbids you, refrain from it. (59:7) By Your Lord, they will not [truly] believe until they make you, [O Muhammad (PBUH)], a judge concerning that over which they dispute among themselves and then find within themselves no discomfort from what you have judged and submit in full. (4:65)*

There are so many other Quranic verses wherein the obedience of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) has been declared necessary and that knowing the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH) is the

source to follow Him (PBUH). As per the rules of Shariah, the order of every aspect's resource will be the same as the order of itself. For example, Swalaah is obligatory and so are its resources (resources of Swalaah mean knowing how to perform Swalaah). Similarly, the obedience of the Prophet (PBUH) is obligatory, and so is its resource – Seerah.

Hence, it is evident that learning the Seerah is obligatory in order to follow the Prophet (PBUH) properly.

3. For Muslims, the Holy Quran is the constitution of life. But its practical interpretation is only possible through the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH). Quran is a theoretical book which does not contain details of rules and issues. For example, there are so many places in the Quran where Allaah orders us to perform Swalaah but nowhere in the Quran can we find how to perform it. We can get the synthesis of performing Swalaah only through the acts performed by the Prophet (PBUH); so is the case with all other rules and issue resolutions in the light of Shariah. The Prophet (PBUH) is the preacher as well as the educator of the Quran and these two qualities of the Prophet (PBUH) can be found in many verses of the Quran. (Al Baqarah: 51 and 129; Aale Imraan: 164; Al Jum'ah: 2). The Prophet (PBUH) taught the knowledge of the Quran through words (verbal education) and also through practical education. Example of verbal education is, Allaah says in the Quran: "*And eat and drink (at sahr time) until it is evident for you to distinguish the white and the black thread.*" (2:187). Here, the white and the black thread are metaphorical words which are used for day and night respectively, the clarification of which is known through the verbal education / commentaries given by the Prophet (PBUH). (Sahih Bukhari – Book At-Tafsir). As regards practical teaching, the Prophet (PBUH) showed it by performing Swalaah, Fasting and performing Hajj, whereas we get only brief instructions about these worships in the Quran.

Hence, the importance of studying the Seerah to enable understanding the Quran is evident (remember, Hadith is also a part of Seerah).

4. Devoting oneself to the study of the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH) is a proof of loving Him (PBUH) and that also increases the already existing love for the Prophet (PBUH). There is a saying in Arabic: "*a person speaks more about the person whom he loves*". Therefore, the love of the Prophet (PBUH) requires us to remember Him (PBUH) and to attach ourselves more and more to His (PBUH) Seerah. By being inattentive and showing low interest towards the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH), one contradicts one's own claim of loving Him (PBUH).
5. The Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH) teaches us good manners, stops us from evil deeds, brings us close to good deeds and strengthens our faith and belief. It also teaches us to be patient, steadfast and thankful to Allaah. Furthermore, it shows us the way to success in this world and in the hereafter. It provides us a broad vision; makes our speech convincing and grants relief and satisfaction to our soul.
6. The fact that the whole humanity is to learn and benefit from the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH), Allaah the exalted has granted such broadness to it that every human being can get guidance therefrom. Be it a king, a ruler, a politician, an army commander, an officer, a judge, a teacher, a businessman, a shepherd or a common man, the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH) is a suitable model for all. If we look from the angle of relationship management, a person can benefit from the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH) to smoothly tackle issues relating to diverse positions like a brother, a husband, a relative or a friend. No one else's Seerah in the divinity of Allaah is as complete as that of the Prophet (PBUH).

7. Allaah has preserved the Seerah of the Prophet (PBUH) in such a way that each incident of the life of the Prophet (PBUH) is available for us to follow. On the other hand, leaving aside the common man, had there been no Quranic verses as witness, the proof of the existence of nearly one hundred and twenty four thousand (124 000) Prophets of Allaah would have been a challenge as only the names of very few of them are known. In contrast, through the Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), we also come across the names of thousands of Sahaba (may Allaah be pleased with them) and many other scholars of Arab and Non-Arab ethnicity. By the blessing of the Seerah of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), their names have been preserved till now and will (In sha Allaah) be preserved till the Day of Judgment.

Furthermore, even in today's advanced development of information technology and science, no one has been able to compile the biography of any contemporary political, military or social leader as compared to that of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), whose biography has been organised with minute details and accuracy.

8. The Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is simple and easy to follow. Neither is it a poet's imagination that needs to be thought and discussed about, nor is it a philosophical ideology which becomes a mere observation of topics and debates. It is not even a myth of the Indian gods which is used only for singing hymns. Rather, it is a biography of such a beloved and chosen worshipper of Allaah that embodies a perfect model for the whole humanity to follow as it is practically driven and explained by the Prophet (PBUH) Himself.



## CHAPTER TWO

### YEAR WISE INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

#### Part 1 – From Birth until Prophecy

**Holy Birth: Monday 12<sup>th</sup> Rabi Ul Awwal, at dawn (20<sup>th</sup> April 571 A.D.)**

Prophetic Age	Year (in A.D.)
0-1 year	571 A.D.
Was fed by His mother Sayyida Amina (RA) for 2 to 3 days and then for a week by Thuwaibah, the slave girl of Abu Lahab. Thereafter, He (PBUH) was given for fostering to Sayyida Halima (RA)	
3 years	573 A.D.
Incision of the Prophet's (PBUH) chest	
6 years	576 A.D.
Mother Sayyida Amina (RA) passed away. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) came under the guardianship of His grandfather Hazrat Abdul Muttalib (RA)	
9 years	578 A.D.
Sayyiduna Abdul Muttalib (RA) passed away and Abu Talib took the Prophet (PBUH) under his guardianship	
13 years	582 A.D.
Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) made His (PBUH) first trade visit to Syria with Abu Talib. This was the trip when the Christian monk Baheerah met the Prophet (PBUH)	





Prophetic Age	Year (in A.D.)
23 years	592 A.D.

Second trade visit to Syria along with Sayyida Khadija's (RA) slave Maysarah

26 years	595 A.D.
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The Prophet's (PBUH) wedding took place with Sayyida Khadija (RA). The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was mere 25 years, 2 months and 10 days old while Sayyida Khadija (RA) was 40 years old

35 years	604 A.D.
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The Prophet (PBUH) participated in the reconstruction of Ka'ba. He (PBUH) devised a plan to avoid clashes between the arab tribes during the re-settling of Hajr-e-Aswad on to the Ka'ba.

During this year, His (PBUH) eldest daughter Zainab (RA) was married to Abu Al-Aas bin Rabi.

36 to 40 years	605 to 609 A.D.
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The Holy Prophet (PBUH) spent most of the time in the cave of Hira, offering prayers and remembering Allaah

## Part 2 – Prophetic life: until Migration to Madinah Munawwarah

Years of Prophecy	Year (in A.D.)
1 <sup>st</sup> year	610 A.D.

The Quranic revelations started on Monday, 9th Rabi ul Awwal. Hazrat Khadija (RA), Hazrat Ali (RA), Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) & Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RA) accepted Islam. Through Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA), Hazrat Uthman bin Affaan (RA), Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Awf (RA), Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqaas (RA), Hazrat Talha (RA) and Hazrat Zubair (RA) accepted Islam.

Hazrat Rumi (RA), Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA) and Hazrat Sumayya (RA) etc., accepted Islam.

Swalaah of 2 raka'at each for Fajr and Asr were made obligatory ever since the proclamation of Prophethood.

1 <sup>st</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> year	610 to 612 A.D.
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Hazrat Arqam's (RA) house was the hidden learning & education centre of Islam. The open preaching of Islam began by the end of the third year of Prophethood. The non believers started opposing Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) extremely. They called Him (PBUH) a poet, bewitcher and magician (astaghfirullaah). They engaged in propaganda against Muslims. It was the beginning of the era of problems, brutality and injustice towards the Muslims.

5 <sup>th</sup> year	614 A.D.
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Sahaba's first migration to Abyssinia.

Najashi, the king of Abyssinia respected the Muslims and welcomed them.

Years of Prophecy	Year (in A.D.)
6 <sup>th</sup> year	615 A.D.

Hazrat Hamza (RA) and Hazrat Umar (RA) accepted Islam. Muslims prayed openly in the courtyard of Ka'ba for the first time. The non believers of Quraish boycotted the family of the Prophet (PBUH) and the tribe of Banu Hashim. They held them captive in the valley of "Shuaib Abi Talib". The non believers of Quraish drafted their boycott letter and displayed it on the Ka'ba. As per the said letter, no one was allowed to make any social contact and any business deal with Banu Hashim until the tribe would surrender the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to the Quraish. The boycott continued for 3 years. That tenure was the most difficult time for Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and His Holy Family (PBUH). They were forced to eat leaves and barks of trees for keeping themselves alive until, by the order of Allaah, the termites ate away the boycott letter of the Quraish in such a way that nothing else remained except the name of Allaah. When Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) informed about this to the leaders of the Quraish through Abu Talib, they all felt ashamed and thus, ended their cruel boycott.

10 <sup>th</sup> year	619 A.D.
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End of the boycott by Quraish.

Abu Talib passed away on 7<sup>th</sup> Ramadwaan and Sayyida Khadija (RA) passed away on 10<sup>th</sup> Ramadwaan. Due to the occurrence of those tragic events in the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), that year is known as the "Year of Sorrows".

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) travelled to Taif with Zaid bin Harith to preach Islam but bore their cruelty.

On Monday, 27<sup>th</sup> Rajab, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was ascended to the heavens (Mi'raj) and 5 times prayers were made obligatory on Muslims.

Years of Prophecy	Year (in A.D.)
11 <sup>th</sup> year	621 A.D.

First pledge of Aqabah – Islam enters Madinah

12 <sup>th</sup> year	622 A.D.
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Second pledge of Aqabah

13 <sup>th</sup> year	622 A.D.
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Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) migrated along Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) from Makkah to Madinah, on Thursday, 27<sup>th</sup> Safar-ul-Muzaffar



**Part 3 – From Migration to Madinah till passing away from this world**

Years as per Hijri Calendar	Year (in A.D.)
1 Hijri	622 A.D

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stayed in the cave of Thaur in Makkah, from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> of Safar- ul-Muzaffar.  
Reached Quba on 8<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Awwal, stayed there for 14 days.  
Reached Madinah Munawwarah on 22<sup>nd</sup> Rabi-ul- awwal

2 Hijri	623 A.D
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Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA) accepted Islam.  
Call of Azan before prayers had started.  
Fasting in Ramadwaan became obligatory.  
Quranic order for Changing the Qibla from Masjid-al-Aqsa to Ka'ba was revealed.  
"Battle of Badr" – The war between truth and falsehood – was fought in the town of Badr on 17<sup>th</sup> Ramadwaan. It was won by Muslims, by the help of Allaah.  
The count of the Muslim army led by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was 313 and that of the non believers was close to 1000 men.  
Many eminent leaders of Quraish including Abu Jahl were killed in the Battle of Badr.  
The prayers of "Eid-ul-Fitr" were performed in congregation and the order of alms giving "Fitra" was divinely issued.  
Sayyida Fatimah (RA) was married to Hazrat Ali (RA)

Years as per Hijri Calendar	Year (in A.D.)
3 Hijri	624 A.D.

The Battle of Uhud took place in the foothills of Mount Uhud near Madinah Munawwarah. Muslims' army had 700 men while the non believers were 3000 men.

Hazrat Hamza (RA) was martyred in this battle.

Imam Hasan (RA) was born on 15<sup>th</sup> Ramadwaan.

The rules of inheritance were revealed.

4 Hijri	625 A.D.
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Incident of Raji took place wherein a 10 member Muslim educatory delegation was martyred.

Alcohol was prohibited and Hijab was made obligatory.

5 Hijri	626 A.D.
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Orders of Dry Ablution (Tayammum) were revealed.

Ghazwah of Bani Mustaliq took place.

False allegations were made against Sayyida Ayesha (RA)

6 Hijri	627 A.D.
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Treaty of Hudaibiyya took place between Muslims and the Quraish of Makkah. Hudaibiyya is the name of a valley near Makkah.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and other Sahaba had gathered there on their way to perform Umrah but eventually could not perform same due to the stubbornness of the non believers of Makkah.

However, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) signed a peace treaty with the non believers of Quraish and returned to Madinah. Seemingly, it was the defeat of Muslims but in reality, that was a clear victory. After this treaty, Muslims availed such an environment of peace and relief that they preached and propagated Islam to the maximum.

Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RA) accepted Islam

Years as per Hijri Calendar	Year (in A.D.)
7 Hijri	628 A.D.

International mission for calling people towards Islam began. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent letters to the Kings of Persia (currently Iran), Rome, Egypt, Yemen and Abyssinia besides sending delegations to other Arabian tribes.

The Ghazwah of Khaybar took place.

The Muslim migrants to Abyssinia returned.

The detailed rules related to Nikah and Talaq were revealed and implemented

8 Hijri	630 A.D.
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The great and glorious incident of the "Conquest of Makkah" took place and the House of Allaah was purified from the filth of 360 idols. Through this victory, Allaah the exalted made His religion highly esteemed among all, forever. The conquest of Makkah took place after the polytheists of Makkah broke the peace treaty with the Muslims. One of the conditions in the treaty was that neither of the opponents would wage war against each other or against their allies. But the polytheist of Makkah drew their military forces against the tribe of Banu Khaza which was an ally of the Muslims.

9 Hijri	631 A.D.
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Ghazwah of Tabook took place in the month of Rajab. Tabook is found close to Jordan in the North West, between Madinah Munawwarah and Syria. This was the last battle in which Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) took part by being physically present in it.

During this year, owing to the huge number of tribes, their representatives and their delegates visiting Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and accepting Islam in His hands, it was named "the year of delegates."

Hajj was made obligatory in this year.

Years as per Hijri Calendar	Year (in A.D.)
10 Hijri	632 A.D.

The farewell Hajj was performed by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). This was His (PBUH) first and the last Hajj which He (PBUH) performed along with His (PBUH) 124,000 companions. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) explained the Islamic rules and regulations to His (PBUH) entire Ummah through the Sahaba by delivering a speech on Mount Arafat. He also emphasized mutual love and brotherhood and bid them all.

11 Hijri	632 A.D.
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As per renowned sources, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) moved to Sayyida Ayesha's (RA) room and was involved in life taking illness on 30<sup>th</sup> Safar-ul-Muzaffar.

On 8<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Awwal, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) came out of Sayyida Ayesha's (RA) room, entered the Masjid an-Nabawi Shareef and gave a speech while sitting on the pulpit. The Prophet (PBUH) gave countless instructions on many important aspects to the Ummah through the Sahaba.

He (PBUH) also said: "If I were to make a friend of myself other than Allaah, I would have made Abu Bakr (RA)." He further said: "The most favours on me are the favours of Abu Bakr (RA)." He (PBUH) also instructed that good dealings be made with and kind behaviour be shown to the Ansaar.

The Prophet's (PBUH) illness aggravated on Thursday, 9<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Awwal.

The Prophet (PBUH) said thrice that Abu Bakr (RA) be asked to lead the Isha prayers. Accordingly, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) led 17 prayers right from Thursday's Isha till Monday's Fajr while the Prophet (PBUH) still lived in this world.

On Monday morning, 12<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Awwal (5<sup>th</sup> May 632), the Holy Prophet (PBUH) left this world.

As per the Prophet's (PBUH) instructions, people offered the funeral prayers individually.

In the night between 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Awwal, He (PBUH) was laid to rest in Sayyida Ayesha's (RA) room.

ALLAAHUMMA SWALLI WA SALLIM WA BAARIK ALAIH



## CHAPTER THREE

### THE PROPHETIC FAMILY (RA) AND HIS (PBUH) CLOSE RELATIVES

#### Part 4 – The sacred lineage

Hazrat Abul Qasim Muhammad Mustafa (PBUH) bin Abdullah (1), bin Abdul Muttalib (2), bin Hashim (3), bin Abd Munaaf (4), bin Qusai (5), bin Kilab (6), bin Murrah (7), bin Ka'ab (8), bin Lui (9), bin Ghalib (10), bin Fihri (11), bin Nadhr (12), bin Kinanah (13), bin Khuzaimah (14), bin Mudrikah (15), bin Ilyas (16), bin Mudhr (17), bin Nizar (18), bin Ma'ad (19), bin Adnan (20). (May Allaah be pleased with them all)

The Prophet of Allaah (PBUH) always used to talk about His (PBUH) lineage till Hazrat Adnan (RA). Thereafter, the narrations differ. As per some narrations, Hazrat Adnan's (RA) genealogy meets with Hazrat Ismail (alaihissalaam) through eight generations. However, it is confirmed that Hazrat Adnan (RA) was the descendant of Hazrat Ismail (alaihissalaam). The difference in narration lies in the names which come in between Hazrat Ismail (alaihissalaam) and Hazrat Adnan (RA).

#### Part 5 – Mothers of all believers - the purified wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

S N	Name of the Mothers of the believers	Year of passing away
1	Sayyida Khadijat-ul-Kubra bint Khuwailid (RA)	10 <sup>th</sup> year of Prophethood
2	Sayyida Saudah bint Zam'ah (RA)	54 Hijri
3	Sayyida Ayesha bint Siddiq-e-Akbar (RA)	58 Hijri

S N	Name of the Mothers of the believers	Year of passing away
4	Sayyida Hafsa bint Umar Farooq (RA)	45 Hijri
5	Sayyida Zainab bint Khuzaimah (RA)	3 Hijri
6	Sayyida Umm-e-Salma bint Umaiyya Makhzoomi (RA)	62 Hijri
7	Sayyida Zainab bint Jahsh (RA)	20 Hijri
8	Sayyida Juwairia bint Harith (RA)	55 Hijri
9	Sayyida Umm-e-Habiba bint Abu Sufyan (RA)	44 Hijri
10	Sayyida Safiya bint Ibn Ukhtub (RA)	52 Hijri
11	Sayyida Maymunah bint Harith (RA)	51 Hijri

#### Part 6 – Paternal Uncles of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

S N	Names
1	Hazrat Hamza (RA)
2	Hazrat Abbaas (RA)
3	Abu Talib bin Abdul Muttalib
4	Abu Lahab bin Abdul Muttalib
5	Zubair bin Abdul Muttalib
6	Dharrar bin Abdul Muttalib
7	Mugheerah bin Abdul Muttalib
8	Harith bin Abdul Muttalib
9	Muqvim bin Abdul Muttalib

Hazrat Abbaas and Hazrat Hamza (may Allaah be pleased with them both) were blessed with the treasure of faith while there is a difference in opinion upon Abu Talib's acceptance of Islam.



Majority of the sources say that he did not accept Islam. All the rest died without accepting Islam.

#### Part 7 – Paternal Aunts of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

S N	Names
1	Hazrat Safiya bint Abdul Muttalib (RA)
2	Umm-e-Hakeem al-Baida bint Abdul Muttalib
3	Arwa bint Abdul Muttalib
4	Aatika bint Abdul Muttalib
5	Barrah bint Abdul Muttalib
6	Umaymah bint Abdul Muttalib

Among the maternal aunts of the Prophet (PBUH), only Safiyah bint Abdul Muttalib (RA) accepted Islam. The famous Sahabi Hazrat Zubair bin Al-Awwaam (RA) is Her (RA) son.

#### Part 8 – Children of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

S N	Sons of the Prophet(PBUH)
1	Hazrat Qasim: He was Born before the Hijrah. The Prophet's (PBUH) title of Abul Qasim is named after Him (RA).
2	Hazrat Abdullaah: His (RA) name was Tayyib and Tahir. He (RA) passed away before the Prophet (PBUH) migrated to Madinah
3	Hazrat Ibraheem: Passed away in 8 Hijri in Madinah Munawwarah. He (RA) was the only child of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was not born out of Sayyida Khadija (RA). His (RA) mother's name was Maria Qubtiyah (RA)

S N	Daughters of the Prophet (PBUH)	Sons in Law	Grand Sons	Grand Daughters
1	Hazrat Zainab (RA)	Hazrat Abul Aas	Ali bin Abul Aas	Amama bint Abul Aas
2	Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (RA)	Uthman-e-Ghani (RA)	Abdullaah bin Uthman (RA)	
3	Hazrat Umm-e-Kulthoom (RA)	Uthman-e-Ghani (RA)		
4	Hazrat Fatimah (RA)	Ali al-Murtaza (RA)	Hasan (RA), Husain (RA), Muhsin (RA)	Umm-e-Kulthoom(RA), Zainab (RA)

#### Part 9 – The 10 promised Sahaba for Jannah

S N	Name	Year of passing away
1	Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA)	13 Hijri
2	Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA)	23 Hijri
3	Hazrat Uthman-e-Ghani (RA)	35 Hijri
4	Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza (RA)	40 Hijri
5	Hazrat Talha bin Ubaidullaah (RA)	36 Hijri
6	Hazrat Zubair bin Al-Awwaam (RA)	36 Hijri
7	Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Awf (RA)	31 Hijri
8	Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi Waqaas (RA)	55 Hijri
9	Hazrat Sa'eed bin Zaid (RA)	50 Hijri
10	Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Al Jarrah (RA)	-

#### Part 10 – The Muazzins of the Prophet (PBUH)

S N	Names
1	Hazrat Bilal bin Rabah (RA) – In Madinah
2	Hazrat Umme Maktoom (RA) – In Madinah
3	Hazrat Sa'ad Qardh (RA) – In Quba
4	Hazrat Abu Makhdoorah Aws bin Mugheerah – In Makkah

#### Part 11 – The Poets in the Prophet's (PBUH) court

S N	Names
1	Hazrat Hassaan bin Thabit (RA)
2	Hazrat Ka'ab bin Malik (RA)
3	Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawaha (RA)

*The Revered Poets:* The above mentioned Sahaba were distinguished poets who wrote and recited poetry for the purpose of supporting and defending Islam. They also wrote and recited poetry (Naat) in the praise of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Allaahumma Swalli A'laa Muhammadin Kamaa Tuhibbu  
Wa Tardwaa Lah

Jazallaahu A'nnaa Sayyidinaa Wa Mawlaanaa Muhammadan  
Swallaallaahu A'laihi Wa Sallam Maa Huwa Ahluh

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Allaahumma Swalli A'laa Sayyidinaa Muhammadin Nooril  
Anwaari Wa Sirril Asraari Wa Sayyidil Abraar

Allaahumma Swalli A'laa Sayyidinaa Wa Mawlaanaa  
Muhammadin A'dada Maa Fee l'Imillaahi Swalaatan Daa I  
Matam Bidawaami Mulkillaah

#### How should we celebrate Milaad-un-Nabi (PBUH)?

1. The best way to celebrate Eid Milaad-un-Nabi (PBUH) is to organize milaad gatherings in every house. We must read, teach, listen and recite the Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) during the days of milaad.
2. We must read and relate the major incidents of the Prophet's (PBUH) life and offer as gift the books of Seerah to our kids, close relatives, neighbours and friends.
3. We must organize Seerah related speech contests and quizzes for kids.
4. We must make arrangements to clean our houses and we should also organize cleaning programmes in our colonies and societies.
5. We must recite Durood in abundance
6. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) declared Swalaah as an aspect of relief for His eyes. Therefore, we must ensure that we perform Swalaah in congregation throughout the year and in the month of milaad.
7. We must celebrate and express our joy for milaad without transgressing the rules of Shariah.
8. We can make decorations like lighting and other event beautifications without involving into wastefulness.
9. Subject to affordability, we must organise Fatiha and Niyaz with special thoughts for the poor and the needy.
10. We must recite the Quran as much as possible both individually and in groups. The blessings of the recitation can then be offered (Isaal) to the sacred soul of our beloved Prophet (PBUH).



**W**e present to you this booklet on the life of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him - PBUH). The intention of producing this booklet is not to cover the complete Seerah (biography) of the Prophet (PBUH) as the Seerah is such a vast concept that it can never be completed even if written in bulky volumes. It is also not possible to cover the different aspects of the Seerah while being so precise.

In fact, the purpose of this booklet is to highlight the importance and the need of Seerah (biography), to ease its study and to raise consciousness towards it. At the same time, it is also intended to mention the highly important dates and incidents related to the Seerah, which are very important for every Muslim to remember. This booklet is designed in such a way that these dates and incidents can easily be memorized and used as a base for further and detailed studies of the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).



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BM Publications Co. Ltd  
169 Royal Road, Curepipe Road 74217,  
Mauritius. Tel: (230) 674 0745*

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