

## Chapter 1 : Early Life of Mohammad (SAW) | Islamic History

*Detailed account of the life and history of Prophet Muhammad (s), including his birth and early life, events in Makkah and Madina, and his final years.*

At the age of six, Muhammad lost his biological mother Amina to illness and became an orphan. He then came under the care of his uncle Abu Talib , the new leader of the Banu Hashim. Muhammad consented to the marriage, which by all accounts was a happy one. The Black Stone, a sacred object, was removed during renovations to the Kaaba. The Meccan leaders could not agree which clan should return the Black Stone to its place. They decided to ask the next man who comes through the gate to make that decision; that man was the year-old Muhammad. This event happened five years before the first revelation by Gabriel to him. He asked for a cloth and laid the Black Stone in its center. The clan leaders held the corners of the cloth and together carried the Black Stone to the right spot, then Muhammad laid the stone, satisfying the honour of all. After returning home, Muhammad was consoled and reassured by Khadijah and her Christian cousin, Waraka ibn Nawfal. Sahih Bukhari narrates Muhammad describing his revelations as "sometimes it is revealed like the ringing of a bell". Aisha reported, "I saw the Prophet being inspired Divinely on a very cold day and noticed the sweat dropping from his forehead as the Inspiration was over ". The Quran commands Muhammad to proclaim and praise the name of his Lord and instructs him not to worship idols or associate other deities with God. Recite, and your Lord is the most Generous "Who taught by the pen " Taught man that which he knew not. Religious duties required of the believers at this time were few: There were three main groups of early converts to Islam: He refused both of these offers. And a tongue and two lips? And have shown him the two ways? But he has not broken through the difficult pass. And what can make you know what is the difficult pass? It is the freeing of a slave. Or feeding on a day of severe hunger; an orphan of near relationship, or a needy person in misery. And then being among those who believed and advised one another to patience and advised one another to mercy. Bilal , another Muslim slave, was tortured by Umayyah ibn Khalaf who placed a heavy rock on his chest to force his conversion. According to him, most of the Muslims returned to Mecca prior to Hijra , while a second group rejoined them in Medina. Ibn Hisham and Tabari , however, only talk about one migration to Ethiopia. Muhammad retracted the verses the next day at the behest of Gabriel, claiming that the verses were whispered by the devil himself. Instead, a ridicule of these gods was offered. Notable scholars at the time argued against the historic authenticity of these verses and the story itself on various grounds. The objections continued until rejection of these verses and the story itself eventually became the only acceptable orthodox Muslim position. The boycott lasted three years but eventually collapsed as it failed in its objective. It marks the spot Muhammad is believed to have ascended to heaven. This placed Muhammad in danger; the withdrawal of clan protection implied that blood revenge for his killing would not be exacted. Muhammad took this opportunity to look for a new home for himself and his followers. After several unsuccessful negotiations, he found hope with some men from Yathrib later called Medina. Converts to Islam came from nearly all Arab tribes in Medina; by June of the subsequent year, seventy-five Muslims came to Mecca for pilgrimage and to meet Muhammad. As with the migration to Abyssinia , the Quraysh attempted to stop the emigration. However, almost all Muslims managed to leave.

**Chapter 2 : The Life of Muhammad (S) - (Audio / MP3 / PDF / eBook) - The Choice**

*The Life Of Muhammad (pbuh) in Pashto high quality audio. By Alhaj Mulla Enayatullah Almi Knowledge of the Prophetic Biography (Seerah) is necessary for every Muslim and sharing it with everyone is a responsibility.*

The Truth from the Source. The book is now in its third edition. And when Abraham and Ishmael were raising the foundations of the House [Abraham prayed]: Accept from us; surely You are the Hearing, the Knowing 2. Make us Muslims and raise from our offspring a nation of Muslims. Show us our ways of worship, and relent toward us. The Prophet was only about five to six years old when he lost his mother. Though respected by the clan of Hashim and the people of Mecca in general, Abu Talib did not possess the high status and influence of his father. Had he been more fortunate financially, he might have aspired to acquire that special leadership status. When Muhammad was twenty five years old, he was hired by a woman called Khadija to take her merchandize to Syria. Muhammad was deeply interested in matters beyond this mundane life. Resting on the top of one of the mountains north of Mecca, the cave is completely isolated from the rest of the world. In fact, it is not easy to find at all even if one knew it existed. After visiting the cave, I found myself concluding that Muhammad must have been divinely guided to that hideaway, even if he had chosen it consciously. Once inside the cave, it is a total isolation. Nothing can be seen other than the clear, beautiful sky above and the many surrounding mountains. Very little of this world can be seen or heard from inside the cave. The inhabitant of that cave was obviously interested in things beyond this world and its material riches. It was in that cave in CE, i. Then and there, history changed. The last words of the Book were revealed to the Prophet shortly before his death in CE. In the first two to three years after the revelation, the Prophet preached Islam secretly to individuals whom he trusted. When he started calling people to Islam publicly, the new religion gradually attracted more people but, not surprisingly, also increasing hostility from the idol worshipping population of Mecca. The Prophet was subjected to harassment and abuse. However, armed with patience, resilience, and determination, and protected by his uncle Abu Talib and the clan of Hashim, the Prophet was able to carry on preaching the new faith to people. Converts to Islam, some of whom were slaves, had to suffer all kinds of persecution, including brutal torture and murder, at the hands of the enemies of the new religion in Mecca. In CE, the Prophet had to instruct a group of Muslims to escape the persecution to Abyssinia and seek the protection of its just Christian king. The Quraysh then sent a delegation to the king, carrying precious gifts, to secure the extradition of the Muslim refugees. The king, however, rejected the bribe and let the Muslims stay in Abyssinia. One year later, the Quraysh imposed economic and social sanctions on the Prophet, his followers, and his clan. As a result, the Muslims withdrew to a mountain in Mecca. Soon afterward, the Prophet lost his wife Khadija. Matters got worse quickly with the death of his uncle and protector. During the pilgrimage season in CE, Muhammad met in Mecca with a number of chiefs from the city of Yathrib, where he had previously sent some Muslims to settle in. Having converted to Islam, the chiefs made a secret pledge to protect the Prophet should the Quraysh try to kill him. However, the Quraysh learned about the agreement, so the people from Yathrib had to return quickly to their city. Sensing that the danger to Muslims has increased, Muhammad instructed them to immigrate individually or in small groups to Yathrib. The Qurayshites tried to prevent Muslims from fleeing Mecca to Yathrib, but the converts continued to sneak out gradually. The continuing immigration of Muslims to Yathrib where they had allies was already very bad news for the Qurayshites. This could yet get much worse if Muhammad also would move to that city. They decided that they had no other option but to kill him. The various clans of the tribe of Quraysh agreed to act as one and assassinate the Prophet while asleep. The idea behind acting collectively was that no one party could be blamed for the killing and become embroiled in a war of vengeance with the clan of Hashim. The assassination plan, however, was sabotaged by divine intervention. The night the murder was planned to take place, Allah informed His Prophet of the danger and ordered him to secretly leave Mecca and head to the city of Yathrib. This flight was destined to have far-reaching consequences in establishing the Islamic community, strengthening the position of Islam, and spreading its message. The Prophet lived in al-Madina for about ten years. By the time of his departure from this world in CE, Islam had become well established as the religion of

the Arabian Peninsula and had made inroads in neighboring regions; Muslims had become a major force to be reckoned with in the area. There are a number of good, detailed English biographies of Prophet Muhammad. A Biography of the Prophet London: For easy reference, this is a short chronology of major events in the life of Prophet Muhammad:

**Chapter 3 : Muhammad - Wikipedia**

*Muhammad and his followers saw the victory as confirmation of their faith and Muhammad ascribed the victory as assisted from an invisible host of angels. The Quranic verses of this period, unlike the Meccan verses, dealt with practical problems of government and issues like the distribution of spoils.*

Makkah was a city state well connected to the caravan routes to Syria and Egypt in the north and northwest and Yemen in the south. Muhammad was a descendant of Prophet Ismail through the lineage of his second son Kedar. Allah is the proper name of the One True God, creator and sustainer of the universe, who does not have a partner or associate, and He did not beget nor was He begotten. Unlike the word god, the word Allah does not have a plural or gender. Under the guardianship of Abu Talib, Muhammad s began to earn a living as a businessman and a trader. At the age of twelve, he accompanied Abu Talib with a merchant caravan as far as Bostra in Syria. The title Al-Ameen means the Honest, the Reliable and the Trustworthy, and it signified the highest standard of moral and public life. Soon after this trip when he was twenty-five, Khadijah proposed marriage to Muhammad through a relative. Muhammad accepted the proposal. At that time, Khadijah was twice widowed and forty years old. Khadijah ra and Muhammad s were the parents of six children - four daughters and two sons. His first son Qasim died at the age of two. He was nicknamed Abul Qasim, meaning the father of Qasim. His second son Abdullah died in infancy. The four daughters were: Zainab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulthum, and Fatimah ra. The original, pristine message of Prophet Ibrahim was lost, and it was mixed with superstitions and traditions of pilgrims and visitors from distant places, who were used to idol worship and myths. They used to spend some of their time away from this polluted environment in retreats to nearby hills. Muhammad s was forty when, during his one of many retreats to Mount Hira for meditation during the month of Ramadan, he received the first revelation from the Archangel Jibril Gabriel. On this first appearance, Gabriel as said to Muhammad: Muhammad replied, "I cannot read," as he had not received any formal education and did not know how to read or write. The Angel Gabriel then embraced him until he reached the limit of his endurance and after releasing said: Gabriel repeated the embrace for the third time, asked him to repeat after him and said: He created man from that which clings. Recite; and thy Lord is most Bountiful, He who has taught by the pen, taught man what he knew not. Thus it was in the year CE the revelation began. Muhammad s was terrified by the whole experience of the revelation and fled the cave of Mt. When he reached his home, tired and frightened, he asked his wife: After his awe had somewhat abated, his wife Khadijah asked him about the reason of his great anxiety and fear. She then assured him by saying: Khadijah then consulted with her cousin Waraqa who was an old, saintly man possessing knowledge of previous revelations and scriptures. Waraqa confirmed to her that the visitor was none other than the Angel Gabriel who had come to Moses. He then added that Muhammad is the expected Prophet. Khadijah accepted the revelation as truth and was the first person to accept Islam. She died at the age of sixty-five in the month of Ramadan soon after the lifting of the boycott in CE. Gabriel as visited the Prophet as commanded by Allah revealing Ayat meaning signs, loosely referred to as verses in Arabic over a period of twenty-three years. The revelations that he received were sometimes a few verses, a part of a chapter or the whole chapter. Some revelations came down in response to an inquiry by the nonbelievers. Gabriel also visited the Prophet throughout his mission informing and teaching him of events and strategy as needed to help in the completion of the prophetic mission. The mission of Prophet Muhammad s was to restore the worship of the One True God, the creator and sustainer of the universe, as taught by Prophet Ibrahim and all Prophets of God, and to demonstrate and complete the laws of moral, ethical, legal, and social conduct and all other matters of significance for the humanity at large. The first few people who followed this message were: They accepted Islam by testifying that: In the first three years of his mission forty people men and women accepted Islam. This small group comprised of youth as well as older people from a wide range of economic and social background. The Prophet was directed by a recent revelation to start preaching Islam to everyone. He then began to recite revelations to people in public and invite them to Islam. The Quraish, leaders of Makkah, took his preaching with hostility. The most hostile and closest to the prophet was his uncle Abu Lahab and his wife.

Initially, they and other leaders of Quraish tried to bribe him with money and power including an offer to make him king if he were to abandon his message. When this did not work, they tried to convince his uncle Abu Talib to accept the best young man of Makkah in place of Muhammad and to allow them to kill Muhammad. His uncle tried to persuade the Prophet to stop preaching but the Prophet said: I will keep preaching until Allah makes Islam prevail or I die. Those who were weak, poor or slaves were publicly tortured. The Muslims from well-to-do families were physically restrained in their homes with the condition that if they recant they will be allowed freedom of movement. In spite of great hardships and no apparent support, the message of Islam kept all Muslims firm in their belief. He advised Muslims to remain patient because he did not receive any revelation yet to retaliate against their persecutors. Eighty people, not counting the small children, emigrated in small groups to avoid detection. No sooner had they left the Arabian coastline, the leaders of Quraish discovered their flight. They decided to not leave these Muslims in peace, and immediately sent two of their envoys to Negus to bring all of them back. The emigrants were allowed freedom of worship in Abyssinia. The ban lasted for three years without the desired effect. Just before the ban was lifted, the Prophet was contacted by the leaders of Quraish to agree to a compromise under which they should all practice both religions. Upon hearing this, the Prophet recited a revelation Chapter he had just received and which ends with the words: For you your religion and for me mine. She and her husband had emigrated to Abyssinia in the early years of persecution. The Prophet, recognizing her sacrifices for Islam, extended his shelter by marrying her. She joined the Prophet in Medinah, completing the marriage contract. After the death of his uncle Abu Talib, the Prophet went to Taif about 50 miles east, southeast of Makkah to seek their protection. They flatly refused and mocked at him, and severely injured him by inciting their children to throw stones at him. Gabriel as visited the Prophet here suggesting that the angels were ready to destroy the town if he were to ask Allah for the punishment. Nevertheless, the Prophet declined and prayed for future generations of Taif to accept Islam [Taif]. The Dome of the Rock]. It was on this journey that five daily prayers were prescribed. Upon hearing this, the people of Makkah mocked at him. However, when his specific description of Jerusalem, other things on the way, and the caravan that he saw on this journey including its expected arrival in Makkah turned out to be true, the ridicule of the nonbelievers stopped. Gabriel informed the Prophet of the plan and instructed him to leave Makkah immediately. The Prophet, after making arrangements to return the properties entrusted to him by several nonbelievers, left with Abu Bakr in the night he was to be assassinated. Upon discovery of his escape, the leaders of Quraish put up a reward of one hundred camels on him, dead or alive. The people of Aws and Khazraj in Medinah greeted him with great enthusiasm in accordance with their pledge made at Aqaba less than a year ago during the annual pilgrimage. One by one those Muslims men and women of Makkah who were not physically restrained, and who could make a secret exit, left for Medinah leaving behind their properties and homes. To insure the peace and tranquility, the Prophet proposed a treaty defining terms of conduct for all inhabitants of Medinah. It was ratified by all - Muslims, non-Muslim Arabs and Jews. After his emigration to Medinah, the enemies of Islam increased their assault from all sides. In these battles until the year CE, the nonbelievers with encouragement from Jews and other Arabian tribes attacked the Prophet and Muslim community. The Muslims while defending their city and religion lost many men, which resulted in many widowed Muslim women and numerous orphaned children. In these circumstances, Prophet Muhammad s married several women during fifty-sixth year up to the sixtieth year of his life. He did not contract any marriage in the last three years of his life, following the revelation limiting the number of wives up to a maximum of four. This is the first time in the history of revealed scriptures that a limit on the number of wives was imposed and the terms of conduct were specified. Her husband had died of wounds inflicted in the Battle of Uhud CE. When the Prophet asked her for marriage, she replied: I am a very jealous woman, and I am afraid this might cause me to do things that you dislike. Secondly, I am an old woman. Finally, I have many children. As for your age, we are similar in age. As for the children, your children are mine. Two of his wives, Juwayriah and Safiyah, were prisoners of war. His marriages were also a means of transmitting important teachings of Islam. A year after the Battle of Allies Trench , the Prophet and fifteen hundred of his companions left for Makkah to perform the annual pilgrimage CE. They were barred from approaching the city at Hudaybiyah, where after some negotiations a treaty was

signed allowing for them to come next year.

**Chapter 4 : Muhammad: Legacy of a Prophet . Life of Muhammad: HTML Timeline | PBS**

*advent was prophesied by the Holy Prophet Muhammad sa and the Promised Messiah as as well as the past Prophets; a Star in the spiritual firmament for the like of which the world has to wait for.*

One of their own, he accomplished what the Quraysh had started, first by working against them, later by working with them. These are sometimes linked with place-names, such as the passing reference to a victory at a place called Badr at 3: Nonetheless, some accretion of popular legend around a figure as seminal as Muhammad would be entirely expected. Moreover, some of the narratives in question are patently adaptations of biblical motifs designed to present Muhammad as equal or superior to earlier prophetic figures such as Moses and Jesus. Such evidence provides sufficient confirmation of the historical existence of an Arab prophet by the name of Muhammad. For example, some of the non-Islamic sources present Muhammad as having still been alive when the Arab conquerors invaded Palestine – , in contrast to the Islamic view that the Prophet had already passed away at this point. Thus, statements of the sort that on March 21 of the year , Meccan forces entered the oasis of Medina are inherently problematic. This digest does not aim to separate historical fact from later legend. For instance, unlike many earlier Western accounts, no attempt will be made to remove supernatural elements from the narrative in the interest of transforming it into an account that appears plausible by modern historiographical standards. Although founded by Abraham , worship there has over time become dominated by polytheism and idolatry. While accompanying his uncle on a trading journey to Syria , Muhammad is recognized as a future prophet by a Christian monk. He so impresses her that she offers marriage. Muhammad continues to receive revelations but for three years limits himself to speaking about them in private. When God finally commands him to take up public preaching, he initially encounters no opposition. From there Muhammad continues to ascend to heaven , where God imposes on him the five daily prayers of Islam. This promise enables Muhammad and his followers to leave Mecca for Medina, which, unlike Mecca, is partly inhabited by Jewish tribes. It is only because he is warned by Gabriel that he narrowly escapes an assassination plot by the Quraysh. At Medina, Muhammad has a house built that simultaneously serves as a prayer venue for his followers. At about the same time, the Medinan Muslims begin raiding Meccan caravans. When, during one of these raids, they are surprised by a Meccan relief force at Badr in , the Muslims, aided by angels, score a surprising victory. After each of the three major military encounters with the Meccans, Muhammad and his followers manage to oust another of the three main Jewish tribes of Medina. In Muhammad makes the bold move of setting out to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca. A treaty is concluded between the two parties: Two months later Muhammad leads his forces against the Jewish oasis of Khaybar , north of Medina. After a siege, it submits, but the Jews are allowed to remain on condition of sending half of their date harvest to Medina. In he marches a substantial army on Mecca. The town submits, and Muhammad declares an amnesty. After his return to Medina, Muhammad receives deputations from various Arabian tribes who declare their allegiance to the Muslim polity. Muhammad personally leads the pilgrimage to Mecca in , the so-called Farewell Pilgrimage, the precedent for all future Muslim pilgrimages. He dies in June in Medina. Since no arrangement for his succession has been made, his death provokes a major dispute over the future leadership of the community he has founded. The later tradition, however, frequently depicts him as having possessed extraordinary knowledge of commonly inaccessible matters – often said to have been mediated by the angel Gabriel – and as having performed sundry supernatural feats. Muhammad remains an ideal character, although the ideals represented by him are strongly modernized. Western perceptions In striking contrast to the standard Muslim view of the Prophet as a perfect embodiment of virtue and piety, medieval Christian polemicists like the Dominican monk Riccoldo da Montecroce died condemned Muhammad as a deliberate imposter and a downright diabolical figure. This attitude changed only in the 18th century, when various Western scholars – for instance, the Dutch theologian and Orientalist Adriaan Reland died – began calling for a more impartial assessment of Muhammad. He so fully worked himself into this idea in thought, in feeling and in action, that every event seemed to him a divine inspiration. This is so even if older Orientalist scholarship is by no means devoid of some residues of traditional Christian polemics.

**Chapter 5 : Seerah - Life of the Prophet Muhammad (saw) - Muhammad (pbuh) - Prophet of Islam**

*The Life of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) 3 How It All Began Nearly four thousand years ago, in the Sumerian town of Ur in the valley of the river Euphrates, lived a young man named Abraham.*

Muhammad and the Origins of Islam The Life of Muhammad Orphaned at 6, Muhammad was saved from a life of slavery by his uncle who gave him a job in his successful caravan business. Married to a successful businesswoman in her own right, Muhammad saw firsthand how the leading families of the Quraysh lived. They were arrogant, reckless, niggardly and egotistical, believed only in riches, and took no responsibility for people outside their immediate, elite circle. Muhammad saw this decline in traditional values as a threat to the very existence of his tribe. He was sure that social reform had to be based on a new spiritual foundation, though before the revelations, he had no idea that his destiny would be to implement these changes. These were Muhammad ibn Ishaq d. These scholars reconstructed their narrative from oral traditions and early documents, and through their effort we know more about Muhammad than we do of any other Prophet. As we have noted with the stories surrounding the Axial Sages, the Old Testament and the Gospels, such accounts are not to be taken literally. Like the infancy narratives in the Gospels, these stories are not intended to relate historical events, but to elucidate the mystery of the prophetic experience. They answer the questions: What does it mean to be a prophet? What is important is what these stories say about our prophets, our messiahs, our kings: Tradition tells that Abraha, the Abyssinian Christian ruler of Yemen, attacked Mecca with a herd of elephants imported from Africa. But just as it was about to be attacked, the sky went dark as a flock of birds, each carrying a stone in its beak, rained down on the invading army which was forced to retreat. Muhammad was a Quraysh from the clan of Hashim. Many stories surround his childhood and birth, which was announced in a tale similar to the Christian story of Mary: But by the time he was eight years old, his grandfather, too, had died and Muhammad was taken in by his Uncle Abu Talib and employed in his successful caravan business, so he was saved from a life of slavery or indebtedness experienced by so many orphans at the time. Khadija was unusual for a woman of her time, she was a respected member of Meccan society and a very successful businesswoman in her own right. When he returned home with more profits than she anticipated, she proposed marriage to him and he accepted, thus acquiring status and entry into Meccan society. Although polygamy was the norm at the time, Muhammad and Khadija were in a monogamous marriage for twenty-five years until her death. They had six children. With his marriage and his businesses doing well, he now had access to the prosperous life. He saw firsthand that although the leading families of the Quraysh believed in the one God, this belief was not relevant to their lives; they had forgotten that everything depended upon Him. Now that they were rich, they adhered to the very worst aspects of murawah and had thrown away the best: The cave Hira in the mountain Jabal al-Nour where, according to Muslim belief, Muhammad received his first revelation. Muhammad saw the decline in traditional values as a threat to the very existence of his tribe. He was sure that social reform had to be based on a new spiritual foundation for it to actually take effect. As a trader, Muhammad came in frequent contact with Jews and Christians. His own people had no such thing and because of this their lives were in chaos, many were suffering and destitute, and the whole tribe was in danger of extinction. Before the revelations, he had no idea that his destiny would be to implement these vital changes.

*The Life of Muhammad Orphaned at 6, Muhammad was saved from a life of slavery by his uncle who gave him a job in his successful caravan business. Married to a successful businesswoman in her own right, Muhammad saw firsthand how the leading families of the Quraysh lived.*

His mother, Amina, died when he was six years old. So, his grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib, took care of him after the death of Amina but unfortunately he too died two years later when Muhammad was eight. According to Muslims, the angel Jibrail Gabriel spoke with him in a cave on the mountain. The story says that when Muhammad first saw the angel Gabriel, he fainted, because Gabriel was so large. This is what Jibrail said to Muhammad: According to Muslim tradition, the mountain of Hira was the place where Jibrail first spoke to Muhammad "Read God is Most Rewarding He Who taught man to write with pen New revelations came to him commanding him to preach what was being sent down from God. When Muhammad first started teaching, many of the people of Mecca, who worshipped idols, did not like the things that Muhammad said. But there were also people who listened to his preaching and obeyed his messages. These people were the first of the followers of Islam. Leaders of Mecca punished and tortured the followers of Islam. Some followers of Islam were executed. Muhammad resisted this and continued to teach Islam. Hijra Islam After Muhammad finished in Mecca, he took his message to Medina , where some people learned about him and his followers. They welcomed him into their city, and Muhammad wanted them to convert to Islam. They agreed, and many of his followers went to Medina. This movement from Mecca to Medina is called the Hijrah. The Hijra was also the beginning of the Islamic calendar. Muhammad stayed behind until all of his people left Mecca safely. According to the history, they did not see him leave Mecca. The men went into his house and found his cousin, Ali. Abu Lahab and his horsemen went to the desert to look for him and his friend, Abu Bakr. Some people welcomed Muhammad to their homes. He used his camel to show everyone where he would build his house. Also, the first mosque of Medina, a small place for prayer, was built in the back of this house. The people in a strong Jewish tribe in Medina disagreed with the teachings and rules set by Muhammad. This tribe told their allies in Mecca to sell of all the things and homes that Muslims of Mecca left behind. The Muslims and those from Mecca were advised to fight for their property. Muhammad told them not to do that. Muslims were called all over Medina to gather at a mosque that Muhammad prayed in. They were told to fight against the people of Mecca who burned down their homes and stole their property. The wars[ change change source ] The Quraysh pagans of Mecca heard about this, and they sent a larger army numbering warriors to fight the Muslims. They met in Badr , but the pagans were defeated and Abu Jahl, one of the pagan leaders, was also killed. But, the Muslims lost the second battle at Uhud. One year after the fight at Badr, the army of Mecca had outside help. Muhammad himself was injured. Then in , Abu Sufyan led the Quraysh and its allies to attack Medina itself. However, they could not pass the trench that the Muslims had dug around Medina. After several weeks, the coalition broke up and went home. The Medinians were considered victors. The truce with Mecca[ change change source ] After the pagans of Mecca failed to gain control of Medina, the Muslims became stronger. The pagans then decided to sign a truce with the Muslims. This means that they would not fight each other for ten years. The Muslims used this as a chance to talk to other people all over Arabia. In three years, many people changed their religions to Islam. But, this truce did not last for long. After three years of it, a small group of horsemen from Mecca attacked a Muslim camp and killed a few of them. The Muslims in Medina heard of this, and the truce was cancelled. Muhammad told his followers to be ready to capture Mecca. After Mecca was captured, they went on to capture the Torkan. Because of the big size of the army, the people of Mecca were afraid to fight back. Muhammad did not say that he would forgive him, so he returned home. While he was with Muhammad, he changed his religion to Islam by saying the Testimony ash-Ashaada: Everyone ran to their homes and closed all doors and windows. They were afraid that the Muslims were going to kill them, because of the bad things they did to the Muslims many years ago. Bilal ibn Ribah , a former Ethiopian slave, shouted out loud to the people of Mecca that they were all safe: All those in the house of Abu Sufyan are safe. All those behind closed doors are safe. From this, he learns that Muhammad

forgave him. At that time, Muhammad and his followers removed and broke all idols from the Kaaba. The idols were statues that were worshiped as gods. Muhammad forgave all citizens of Mecca. At the end, Bilal climbed to the top of the Kaaba and called for prayer. But, because he was old, he would not live for long. His death[ change change source ] Masjid al-Nabawi in Medina. Muhammad is believed to be buried at the building with the green dome. It used to be his home when he was alive. Before he died, he told his followers about his death. But those of you who worship Allah swt God , let it be known that Allah swt God is alive and cannot die. Then, centuries later, it continued till it reached Africa , Asia and Europe. Relations[ change change source ] When Muslims say or write the name of Muhammad, they usually follow it with Peace and Blessings be upon him Arabic: For example, "Muhammad Peace and Blessings be upon him ". Sunnis believe that Abu Bakr succeeded Muhammad. Shias believe that Ali should have succeeded. Most Muslims do not make or show images of Muhammad. There are also passages against the creation of images of God in the Hadith. Muslims, especially Sunni Muslims, believe there should be no pictures of Muhammad. When people create images of Muhammad, some Muslims may view this as disrespectful, offensive and emotionally injurious. In , a Danish newspaper published political cartoons of Muhammad. More than people died during ensuing demonstrations. Johan Galtung , a Norwegian mathematician and peace activist, tried to help both sides come together and talk about this. According to Galtung, the attacks against Danish institutions ended after the government had invited talks. As they left the building, just before killing policeman Ahmed Merabet who was lying on the pavement wounded and begging for mercy, the terrorists shouted: In addition the following murders have been officially linked to the Charlie Hebdo massacre: Clarissa Jean-Philippe, 27, a policewoman was killed in the suburb of Montrouge. As were four people taken hostage at a supermarket in the east of Paris. These were Yohan Cohen, 20, worked at the supermarket, Philippe Braham, 45, a business manager for an IT firm, Yoav Hattab, 21, a student and the youngest supermarket victim, Francois-Michel Saada, 64, was a former pension fund manager. Amedy Coulibaly, 32, the hostage-taker in the supermarket, has also been linked by Paris prosecutors to the shooting and wounding of a year-old jogger in a park in south-west Paris, on the day of the Charlie Hebdo attack.

*signified the highest standard of moral and public life. Upon hearing of Muhammad's impressive credentials, Khadijah, a rich merchant widow, asked Muhammad (s) to take some merchandise for trade to Syria.*

Who Wrote the History of Islam and How? When he was seventeen years old, he was married to Amina, a high-born lady of Yathrib, a city in the north of Makkah. He was not, however, destined to live long, and died only seven months after his marriage. Muhammad, the future apostle of God, was a posthumous child. His midwife was the mother of Abdur Rahman ibn Auf. His mother, Amina, sent the tidings of the auspicious birth to his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, who came, took him in his arms, and gave him the name Muhammad. This is proof that prophets can inherit property, and if they can inherit property from their parents, they can also bequeath property to their own children. Being a prophet does not disqualify them from receiving their own patrimony nor does it disqualify their children from receiving theirs. This statement may appear to be a non-sequitur in this context but it is not. Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam, may God bless him and his Ahlul-Bait, had bestowed upon his daughter, Fatima, as a gift, the estate of Fadak. But when he died, Abu Bakr, the khalifa, and Umar, his adviser, seized the estate on the plea that prophets do not bequeath any property to their own children, and whatever wealth they possess, belongs, after their death, not to their children, but to their umma the people. It is a grim penalty that one has to pay in Islam for being the son or daughter of its Prophet. It was a custom among the Quraysh to send their children into the desert to spend their early years in a climate that was more salubrious than that of Mach. Children built up stronger bodies in the wide open spaces and pure air of the desert than they could in the stifling and noisome air of the City. There was one more reason why the Arab aristocrats sent their children to live in the desert. They were fascinated by the Arabic language, its words, their meanings and the various nuances of their meaning; and they took great pride in their own eloquence. In fact, the upper classes in Makkah predicated their authority on their rhetorical power. The Arab aristocrats did not want their children to learn and to speak the pidgin Arabic of Makkah; they wanted them to speak only the pure and uncontaminated language of the desert. They, therefore, sent their children away from Makkah to protect them from all such deleterious effects during the early years of their lives. Amina gave her child, Muhammad, to Halima, a woman of the tribe of Banu Asad, living in the east of Makkah, for nursing. The infant Muhammad spent the first four years of his life in the desert with his wet-nurse. Sometime in the fifth year of his life, she is reported to have brought him back to his mother in Makkah. Muhammad was six years old when Amina, his mother, died. He was then taken by Abdul Muttalib, his grandfather, to his home. But only two years had passed when Abdul Muttalib also died. He then asked them who among them wanted his power and authority as the leader of the tribe, and who among them would take charge of the boy who had lost both parents. Most of his sons showed much eagerness to be named the leader of the tribe but no one volunteered to take charge of Muhammad. As Abdul-Muttalib surveyed the assembly and contemplated the future of the boy, Muhammad, an uneasy silence fell over the scene. Abu Talib, one of his sons, stepped forward and said that he wanted the son of his late brother, Abdullah, and that he had no interest in authority and power. He decided to make Abu Talib not only the guardian of Muhammad but also the guardian of the clan of Banu Hashim. Abdul Muttalib announced on his death-bed that his son, Abu Talib, would succeed him as the new chief of Banu Hashim, and that he would also be the guardian of Muhammad. He then ordered the assembly to acknowledge Abu Talib as the new leader of Banu Hashim. The latter complied, and was then dismissed. History ratified the judgment of Abdul Muttalib. His son and successor, Abu Talib, discharged both duties most honorably. Before his death, he charged his son, Abu Talib, to look after Muhammad. The Life and Times of Mohammed, Abu Talib and his wife were very happy and proud to receive Muhammad into their family. They took him not into their home but into their hearts, and they loved him more than they loved their own children. Abu Talib was a man of great dignity and commanding presence. Occasionally, he himself accompanied a caravan to supervise the sale and purchase of merchandise in the foreign markets. Young Muhammad is reported to have traveled with him to Syria with one of the caravans when he was twelve years old. Early in life, Muhammad, the future prophet, built up a

reputation for truthfulness, integrity and sound judgment. They brought their cash, jewelry, and other valuables to him for safe-keeping, and whenever they wanted anything back, he returned it to them. They called him Amin trustworthy and Sadiq truthful. Sir William Muir Endowed with a refined mind and delicate taste, reserved and meditative, he Mohammed lived much within himself, and the pondering of his heart supplied occupation for leisure hours spent by men of a lower stamp in rude sports and profligacy. Life of Mohammed, , p. Though he was present in the campaigns of this war, he did not take any part in fighting. He did not kill or wound anyone, thus showing at this early period, his hatred of bloodshed. He is, however, said to have picked up arrows from the ground, and to have given them to his uncles who were fighting. A few years later, Muhammad was admitted as a member into the League of the Virtuous. As mentioned earlier, this League had pledged itself to protect the weak, to oppose the tyrants and the oppressors, and to put an end to exploitation in all forms. It is noteworthy that it was the clan of Banu Hashim, to which Muhammad, the future prophet belonged, which inaugurated the League of the Virtuous. Was it a mere coincidence? There is no way to answer this question. But by their demarche, the Banu Hashim had declared war upon iniquity and injustice. They made it clear that they would not connive at the crimes of the strong against the weak; nor would they acquiesce in the exploitation of the poor by the Quraysh of Makkah. Not many years later, Muhammad was to launch a program for the reconstruction of human society the economic component of which would comprehend precisely the destruction of exploitation. Montgomery Watt The League of the Virtuous seems to have played an important part in the life of Mecca, and in large part to have been directed against the men and the policies to which Mohammed later found himself opposed. In particular his clan of Hashim came to have a leading role in the League of the Virtuous. Muhammad, Prophet and Statesman,

Chapter 8 : Life of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Muhammad's Birth and Infancy Muhammad was born in the year in the town of Mecca, a mountain town in the high desert plateau of western Arabia. His name derives from the Arabic verb hamada.*

Mohammad Prophet was born on 29 August A. Prophet is the founder of Islam. Prophet became orphan at a very early age. At his time there was no law and order in Arab. In respect of religion the people here followed the ancient Arab religion. The Saudi society was infused with ill customs and traditions and was extremely backward. It was divided into tribes and its people mostly led the life of shepherds. Exclusive tribal codes, animistic practices, female infanticide, worship of some competing idols were the characteristics of society. This Prophet set out to change. At the age of 25 Mohammad Prophet was married to a widow named Khadija. He tried to unite the different tribes and class and establish an independent nation. He spent several years in solitude on the peak of Mount Hira, a few miles from Mecca. Here the Prophet suffered the agony of rejecting an old religion, and experienced the ecstasy of discovering a new one Islam. When he was 40, on a retreat on Mount Hira he visioned the first call that came in the form of an angel Jabriel ordering him to read-iqra and spread worldwide the message of Allah. Thereafter, Mohammad Prophet defined himself the messenger of Allah and kept his message before the people in order to develop consciousness and awareness in them. Prophet was the last, the seal of the Prophets, the final messenger of God. However, he did not claim divinity. Thus, with the revelation of the Quran, Islam came to the world and Mohammad became the Prophet. Among the first to accept Islam was his wife Khadijah. In the beginning years, Islam religion was opposed resolutely and the Quraysh rulers were understandably outraged by the preachings of the Prophet. As a result he left Mecca and came to Medina in A. Later, Mecca failed to resist the tidal wave of Islam and capitulated. The Prophet finally returned to Mecca in A. Apart from Khadijah, the Prophet had eleven more wives. He died on 8th June A. In a short span he had played the role of father, husband, chief, warrior, friend and Prophet. His respect for learning, tolerance of others, and generosity of spirit, concern for the weak, gentle piety and desire for a better, cleaner world constitute the main elements of the Muslim ideal.

**Chapter 9 : The Life of Muhammad - The Human Journey**

*The Life of Prophet Muhammad (S) - Madinah Period (Part Two) In this talks, the Imam covers the last five years of the life of the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad (SAW) from the fifth year of Hijra to the tenth.*

His genealogy has been traced to the noble house of Ishmael, the son of Prophet Abraham in about the fortieth descend. His teeth shone gleaming white when he smiled. But it was his character and perfect behaviour which made the greatest impression. Life of Prophet Muhammad pbuh - Early Life [http:](http://) The tough desert life gave the child a good start in life and the language of the Bedouins was a much purer Arabic. For a few year, they grew up in this harsh but health desert life before returning to their parents. The Prophet was entrusted to Halima Sadiya. She was a poor wet nurse. She and her husband only had a donkey and old she-camel. She did not even have enough milk to feed the other child in her care. It was also the year of famine and drought so they would constantly pray for rain. None of the other Bedouin wet nurses wanted to take the child Muhammad because he was an orphan. When a child was returned to the family of the foster child, they would reward the wet nurse generously. Every woman got a child to bring up but Halima, who had arrived last and did not find a child to foster. She was ready to go back when she decided to return and collect the child Muhammad, even though he was an orphan. Both Muhammad and the other foster child were fully fed, even though the previous night there was no milk for the other child. The old she camel, which had not given a drop of milk, was soon over flowing with milk. Halima was at the very back of the group of women but now was at the front of the group. This was indeed a great blessing for this poor Bedouin family. Halima knew that she had a blessed child with all the miracles and blessings she was seeing with her own eyes. They used to complain to the shepherd to take the sheep and goats to the same place that Halima takes her flock! There were many more signs about how her life was turned around. After two years, Muhammad was returned to His mother Amina, but soon Amina was persuaded by Halima to return the baby back with them for another two years. At this time, Halima told Amina about the great blessings that she had received when Muhammad was in her care. There was also an illness in Makkah and the child would be protected from it. Once both Muhammad and his foster brother were playing in the yard with the goats when the Angel Jibrael appeared to them. The angel said this was the part of shaytan in you. His foster brother ran to Halima and said that Muhammad has been murdered. She rushed out and found Muhammad standing with a pale white face. She checked over his body and found that he was fine. Very shortly she returned him to Amina, his mother. Amina found out from Halima about the events that had taken place. Amina assured Halima that Muhammad was not under the influence from any devil or jinn but even when she was expecting him she had seen great marvels and miracles. Muhammad was returned to the care of his mother Amina and continued to live with her and Barakah. Before he was six years old his mother died, and the doubly orphaned Muhammad was put under the charge of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib who took the most tender care of him. But the old chief died two years afterwards. On his deathbed he confided to his son Abu Talib the charge of the little orphan. The journey lasted for some months. It was at Busra that the Christian monk Bahira met Muhammad. He is related to have said to Abu Talib: In his early years, Muhammad was not free from the cares of life. He had to watch the flocks of his uncle, who, like the rest of the Bani Hashim, had lost the greater part of his wealth. From youth to manhood he led an almost solitary life. The lawlessness rife among the Meccans, the sudden outbursts of causeless and bloody quarrels among the tribes frequenting the Fair of Okadh The Arabian Olympia , and the immorality and skepticism of the Quraish, naturally caused feelings of pity and sorrow in the heart of the sensitive youth. Such scenes of social misery and religious degradation were characteristic of a depraved age.