

SEERAH OF MUHAMMAD ﷺ

سيرة النبي ﷺ

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Section One

Lesson One

Keywords

fourteen days	Quba	first Masjid	Masjidul Quba
Hazrat Abu Ayub رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Ansaar	Muhaajireen	Outskirts

Masjidul Quba

Hazrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ first stayed for fourteen days on the outskirts of Madinah at a place called Quba. The first Masjid was built there. It is called Masjidul Quba. Thereafter, Hazrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ entered Madinah. He stayed at the home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. The Muslims of Madinah were known as the Ansaar. They shared their homes and goods with their homeless and poor brothers from Makkah. The Muslims of Makkah were called, the Muhaajireen.

Questions

1. For how many days did Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stay at Quba? _____
2. Where was the first Masjid in Islam built? _____

3. At whose house did Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stay when he first came to Madinah? _____

4. What were the Muslims of Madinah known as? _____

Lesson Two

Keywords

empty ground	two orphans	Sahl & Suhail رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا	palm leaves
Masjid	Masjidun Nabawi	building	palm trunk

Masjidun Nabawi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

The empty ground next to Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ house belonged to two orphans, Sahl and Suhail رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا. This land was bought from these two orphans to build a Masjid. This Masjid, which is known today as Al-Masjidun Nabawi (The Prophet's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ Masjid), was of a simple design. Bricks which were baked in the sun and palm trunks were used as the main building materials. The roof was made of palm leaves and the floor was ordinary sand.

Questions

1. From whom was the land bought on which Masjidun Nabawi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was built? _____

2. What type of building material was used to build this Masjid? _____

Lesson Three

Keywords			
Hazrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Azaan	Dream	Hazrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
First mu'azzin	Fasting in Ramadhaan	Zakaah	Change of Qiblah

Events of the first two years

AZAAN: When Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to Madinah, the need arose for calling people to Salaah. Different ideas were put forward but none was accepted. Hazrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ heard the Azaan in his dream. He related it to Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. This was immediately accepted. Hazrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was chosen as the first Mu'azzin in Islam.

SAUM: Saum or fasting during Ramadaan was made compulsory. Before this, Muslims had fasted on the 10th of Muharram only.

ZAKAAH: The rich were encouraged to spend on the poor Muslims.

CHANGE OF QIBLAH: For the first sixteen months after Hijrah, the Muslims faced Masjidul-Aqsa (Jerusalem) during Salaah. Allah Ta'ala now ordered them to turn towards Makkah.

Lesson Three

Questions

1. Which Sahaabi heard the Azaan in his dream? _____

2. Who was the first Muazzin in Islam? _____

3. Before the fast of Ramadaan, which fast was compulsory? _____

4. Where did the Muslims first face during Salaah? _____

Lesson Four

Keywords

agreement	Jews	respect	religion
lives, properties & goods	war	help one another	Christians

Agreement with the Jews

When Rasulullah ﷺ came to live in Madinah, there were also many Jews and Christians living there. In order to live peacefully, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ made an agreement with the Jews.

They decided on the following:

1. The Muslims and Jews would respect one another's religion.
2. They would respect one another's lives, properties and goods.
3. In times of war, they would help one another.

Questions

1. Why did Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ make an agreement with the Jews? _____

2. Mention the three agreements in brief. _____

Lesson Five

Keywords

peace	harmed	Azaan	openly
Salaah	Jama'ah	jealous	Departure

The jealous Kuffaar

The Muslims were living in peace since their departure from Makkah. Nobody harmed them or prevented them from practising their religion. Azaan was given openly. Salaah was performed with Jama'ah and the work of Deen continued peacefully. There were a few Muslims left in Makkah, either through old age or being held back by the Kuffaar. The peaceful and happy surroundings of the Muslims in Madinah made the Kuffaar very jealous. They looked for an excuse to harm the Muslims.

Questions

1. Why were the kuffaar jealous of the Muslims? _____

2. Why did some of the Muslims remain behind in Makkah? _

3. What were the kuffaar looking for an excuse to do? _____

Lesson Six

Keywords			
caravan	Syria	second year	trade journey
1000 men	313	poorly equipped	Badr

Abu Sufyaan's caravan and Badr (2 A.H.)

The Arabs traded with Syria and regularly sent their caravans there. The traders of Makkah had to pass Madinah when going to Syria. In the second year Hijri, Abu Sufyaan was returning from a trade journey. He feared the Muslims might attack his caravan. He sent a message to Makkah asking for protection. This was exactly what the Quraish wanted; war with the Muslims. Immediately an army of a 1000 men was prepared. When Abu Sufyaan passed Madinah without being attacked, he sent a second message that the danger was over and he needed no assistance. The Kuffaar refused to hold back and insisted on marching to Madinah. The news of the Makkan army reached Madinah. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ with a group of 313 poorly equipped soldiers set out to meet the challenge of the Kuffaar. The two armies met at Badr, 130 kilometers from Madinah.

Lesson Six

Questions

1. Who did the Arabs trade with regularly? _____

2. Why did Abu Sufyaan send a message to Makkah? _____

3. How far is Badr from Madinah? _____
4. How many soldiers did the Muslim army consist of? _____

5. How many soldiers did the kuffaar army consist of? _____

Lesson Seven

Keywords

dua	assist	Quraish	defeated
Seventy	killed	prisoners	Fourteen

The Battle of Badr (17th Ramadaan - 2 A.H.)

Before the battle started, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ made dua to Allah Ta'ala to help the Muslims. He made dua to Allah Ta'ala in these words: "O Allah! If this small group is destroyed this day, You will never be worshipped". The fighting began and with the help of Allah Ta'ala, the Quraish were severely defeated.

Seventy Kuffaar were killed and another seventy taken as prisoners. The seventy prisoners were released on payment of a certain amount of money. Those who could not pay the money had to teach Muslim children to read and write before they were released. Fourteen Muslims were killed in this Battle. Some of the famous Kuffaar killed in this battle were Utbah, Abu Jahl, Shaibah and Umayyah bin Khalaf. This was a severe blow to the Kuffaar.

Lesson Seven

Questions

1. In which year did the Battle of Badr take place? _____

2. What dua did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ make before the battle? _____

3. Who won the battle? _____

4. How many Kuffaar were killed? _____
5. How many Muslims were martyred? _____
6. Mention three famous Kuffaar who were killed in this battle? _____

Lesson Eight

Keywords

defeat	kuffaar	3000 soldiers	1000 soldiers
300 hypocrites	Abdullah bin Ubay	Uhud	five kilometres

To Uhud (3 A.H.)

After their defeat at Badr, the kuffaar were keen on taking revenge. This time they gathered a stronger army of 3000 soldiers and set out for Madinah. The Muslims gathered an army of 1000 soldiers and marched out to meet the kuffaar. On seeing the large Makkan army, 300 hypocrites led by Abdullah bin Ubay deserted the Muslim army, leaving only 700 Muslims to face the Makkan army of 3000. The two armies met at Mount Uhud, five kilometres from Madinah.

Note: Hypocrites were those people who outwardly showed they were Muslims, but secretly helped the kuffaar.

Lesson Eight

Questions

1. How many soldiers did the Kuffaar army consist of? _____

2. Who is a hypocrite? _____

3. Who was the leader of the hypocrites? _____

4. What did he do in this battle? _____

5. How many soldiers did the Muslim army consist of? _____

6. How far is Uhud from Madinah? _____

Lesson Nine

Keywords			
archers	mountain pass	pass unguarded	Khaalid bin Waleed
kuffaar	attacked	seventy Muslims	Hazrat Hamza رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

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

A group of archers were told to guard a mountain pass. The Muslims fought bravely and the kuffaar began running away from the battlefield. Some of the archers thought that the battle was over and left the pass unguarded. Khaalid bin Waleed, who at that time was with the kuffaar, attacked the Muslims from behind. The Muslims were taken by surprise. They fought back bravely and drove the Kuffaar away. Sadly, seventy Muslims lost their lives. Hazrat Hamza رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the uncle of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, was also killed in this battle.

Lesson Nine

Questions

1. In which year did the battle of Uhud take place? _____

2. Why did some of the archers leave the mountain pass? ____

3. Who attacked the Muslims from behind? _____

4. How many Muslims lost their lives in this battle? _____

5. Which uncle of Nabi ﷺ was martyred in this battle?

Lesson Ten

Keywords			
Quraish	mischief	Makkah	Hajj
pretending	Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	ten Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ	Eight Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ
killed	two sold	seventy teachers	Sixty-nine Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ killed

Mischief of the Quraish (4 A.H.)

After the battle of Uhud, the Quraish continued to make mischief against Islam. They kept preaching against Islam to all the tribes when they came to Makkah to perform Hajj. One tribe came to Madinah pretending they had accepted Islam. Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent ten Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ to teach them. Eight of the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were killed, while two were sold as slaves to the Makkans. The Makkans later killed both these Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ. A chief of a tribe came and requested seventy teachers from Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Sixty-nine of these Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were killed. Only one managed to escape and return to Madinah with the news of this wicked killing.

Lesson Ten

Questions

1. What did the Quraish do after the battle of Uhud? _____

2. What happened to the ten Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who were sent to teach one of the tribes? _____

3. How did the kuffaar deceive the Muslims? _____

Lesson Eleven

Keywords

Jews	agreement	Banu Qainuqa	Banu Nazeer
plan	kill Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	Allah Ta'ala	informed

The Jews

The Jews did not act according to the agreement made with the Muslims. The first group of Jews, the Banu Qainuqa, were expelled from Madinah in 2 A.H. A second group, the Banu Nazeer, plotted against the Muslims. Their plan was to kill Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Allah Ta'ala informed Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ of their evil plan. The Banu Nazeer were also made to leave Madinah in 4 A.H. Although the Jews were made to leave Madinah, they did not stop their mischief against the Muslims.

Questions

1. Which group of Jews was expelled from Madinah in 2 A.H?

2. What was the plan of the Banu Nazeer? _____

3. Were the Banu Nazeer successful in their plot? _____

4. In which year were the Banu Nazeer expelled from Madinah? _____

Lesson Twelve

Keywords			
Banu Nazeer	Kuffaar of Makkah	persuaded	10 000 soldiers
Hazrat Salmaan Farsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	trench	entrance of Madinah	Twenty-seven days

The Battle of the Trench (5 A.H.)

After being told to leave Madinah, the Banu Nazeer went to the Kuffaar of Makkah for help. They persuaded the Kuffaar to attack the Muslims. This time, the Kuffaar raised an army of 10 000 soldiers. Hazrat Salmaan Farsi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ suggested the digging of a trench (Khandaq) at the entrance of Madinah. This is why this battle is called The Battle of the Trench. The Kuffaar army could not cross the trench. They camped on the other side for twenty-seven days, causing the Muslims hardship. It was only after a severe windstorm that the Kuffaar left.

Lesson Twelve

Questions

1. What is the meaning of khandaq? _____

2. Who suggested the digging of the trench? _____

3. In which year was the battle of khandaq fought? _____

4. How many soldiers joined the Kuffaar army? _____

5. For how long did the Kuffaar army camp on the other side of the trench? _____

6. What caused them to leave? _____

Lesson Thirteen

Keywords

Banu Quraizah	large army	outside Madinah	broke
agreement	locked	forts	Jewish books

Banu Quraizah (5 A.H.)

The Banu Quraizah was the last group of Jews living in Madinah. When they saw the large army of non-believers camping outside Madinah, the Banu Quraizah broke their agreement with the Muslims. After the kuffaar returned to Makkah, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ now turned his attention towards them. The Jews locked themselves up in their forts. After a month, they decided to give up. They received punishment according to the Jewish books. They had to give their goods and possessions to the Muslims and their men were all killed.

Lesson Thirteen

Questions

1. What made the Banu Quraizah break their agreement with the Muslims? _____
2. When Nabi ﷺ turned his attention towards them, what did they do? _____
3. For how long did they lock themselves up in their forts? _____

4. They received punishment according to which religious books? _____
5. Explain the punishment they received? _____

Lesson Fourteen

Keywords

Umrah	1,400 Sahabaah (R.A)	Kuffaar	refused entry
treaty	Hudaibiyah	following year	three days

Treaty of Hudaibiyah (6 A.H.)

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ wished to perform Umrah and visit the House of Allah, the Ka'abah. He left for Makkah with a group of 1,400 Sahabaah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. The Kuffaar of Makkah refused to allow Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and the Muslims to enter. However, a treaty was signed by the Muslims and the kuffaar at a place called Hudaibiyah. The following was written in the treaty:

1. The Muslims would come back the following year.
2. They could only stay for three days in Makkah.

The Muslims returned to Madinah without performing Umrah. The following year, the Muslims returned and performed Umrah. After the third day, the kuffaar ordered the Muslims to come out of Makkah.

Lesson Fourteen

Questions

1. Why did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ intend to go to Makkah in 6 A.H.?

2. How many Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were with him? _____

3. Did they perform Umrah? _____

4. Mention two points that were written in the treaty? _____

Section Two

Lesson Fifteen

Keywords

Hazrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	letters	kings	accept Islam
Some received	favourably	rejected	Negus

Letters to the leaders (7 A.H.)

Hazrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent letters to the kings, chiefs and leaders of various religions and places inviting them to accept Islam. Some received the messengers of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ favourably, whilst others rejected the message. The king of Abyssinia, Negus (Najaashi) and the king of Egypt, Makoukis received the messages favourably. The King of Persia tore up and threw away the letter of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. The Roman king knew that Hazrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was the Prophet of Allah Ta'ala but did not accept Islam.

Questions

1. Why did Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ send letters to the kings and leaders? _____

2. What did they do when they received the letters? _____

3. Who received the message favourably? _____

4. Who tore up and threw away the letter of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? _____

Lesson Sixteen

Keywords

Khaibar	115 kilometres	Madinah	Banu Nazeer
old trick	Muslims conquered	give up their land	half their crops

Khaibar (7 A.H.)

Khaibar is a town 115 kilometres from Madinah. The Jews of Banu Nazeer settled there after leaving Madinah. These Jews kept on plotting against the Muslims. Rasulullah ﷺ set out with an army to Khaibar. The Banu Nazeer tried their old trick of locking themselves up in their forts. Some gave up, while others held back for some time. After a considerable struggle, the Muslims conquered all the forts. As punishment, the Jews had to give up their land, and half their crops had to be given to the Muslims every year.

Questions

1. How far is Khaibar from Madinah? _____

2. Where did the Banu Nazeer settle after leaving Madinah? _

3. What was the punishment given to the Jews? _____

Lesson Seventeen

Keywords			
Shurhabeel	Syria	killed	messengers
3000	100,000.	Hazrat Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Hazrat Zaid bin Haaris رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Battle of Mu'ta (8 A.H.)

A Christian chief called Shurhabeel, lived near Syria. He killed one of Rasulullah's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ messengers. Shurhabeel also wanted to attack Madinah. An army of 3000 men was sent to punish this chief. He asked the Romans and surrounding Christian tribes for help. The result was that the Muslims had to face an army of 100,000. The Muslims fought bravely, but neither army could overcome the other. Hazrat Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hazrat Zaid bin Haaris رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ were amongst those killed in this battle.

Lesson Seventeen

Questions

1. Which Christian chief lived near Syria? _____

2. What did Shurhabeel do to the messenger? _____

3. How many soldiers were sent to punish this chief? _____

4. What was the number of the army the Muslims had to face?

5. Mention some of the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who were killed in this Battle? _____

Lesson Eighteen

Keywords

agreement	army	Makkah	unprepared
idols	smashed	Taif	forgave

Conquest of Makkah

The kuffaar of Makkah broke their agreement with the Muslims. Rasulallah ﷺ marched with an army to Makkah. The Kuffaar were unprepared and surrendered without a fight. Most of them accepted Islam. All the idols in the Ka'abah were smashed to pieces. Two tribes living in Taif and its surroundings did not accept Islam immediately. However, two years later they also became Muslims. Among them were the people who had thrown stones at Rasulallah ﷺ when he had gone to Taif. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ forgave the people of Makkah and Taif. He never took revenge on anybody.

Lesson Eighteen

Questions

1. Why did Rasulullah ﷺ march to Makkah? _____

2. Did the Muslims fight with the Kuffaar? _____

3. What happened to the idols in and around the Ka'bah? _____

4. What did Nabi ﷺ do to the people of Taif and Makkah who had harmed him? _____

Lesson Nineteen

Keywords

Romans	attack	Madinah	army
30,000	Tabook	700 km	Christians

Tabook (9 A.H.)

Rasulullah ﷺ received news that the Romans intended to attack Madinah. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ left Madinah with an army of 30,000. Tabook is a town approximately 700 kilometres from Madinah. It took the Muslim army about two weeks to reach Tabook. The Romans did not show up and the Christians of Tabook were not prepared to fight such a large Muslim army. However, the Muslims made an agreement with the Christians and returned to Madinah without lifting a sword.

Questions

1. How many soldiers were there in the army? _____
2. Why did the Muslim army go there? _____

3. How far is Tabook from Madinah? _____
4. How long did it take the Muslims to reach Tabook? _____

5. Did a fight break out between the Muslims and the Kuffaar?

Lesson Twenty

Keywords			
powerful	conquered	Makkah	idol
worshipping	tribes	deputations	thousands accepted Islam

Deputations (9 A.H.)

The Muslims were becoming more and more powerful after they conquered Makkah. The idol worshipping Arabs also realised that they could not fight the Muslims anymore. One by one, the various tribes sent deputations (representatives) to Madinah to accept Islam. In a very short period, thousands accepted Islam. This year is called "The Year of Deputations".

Questions

1. Which year was known as the year of Deputations? _____

2. Why was it known as such? _____

3. After Makkah was conquered, did the strength of the Muslims increase or decrease? _____

Lesson Twenty One

Keywords

9 A.H.	Haj	compulsory	Hazrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
teach	Mushriks	allowed	Makkah

First Haj (9 A.H.)

In the year 9 A.H, Allah Ta'ala made Haj compulsory on the Muslims. Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent Hazrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to make Haj. He was also asked to teach the Muslims about Haj and Islam. All Hajees were told that from the following year, no Mushriks would be allowed into Makkah. All the idols worshippers who were present became Muslims.

Questions

1. In which year did Haj become compulsory? _____

2. Who was sent for Haj in 9 A.H? _____
3. What was he asked to do? _____
4. What did the idol worshippers do? _____

Lesson Twenty Two

Keywords			
Farewell	controlled	Makkah	defeated
accepted Islam	perform	Haj	100,000 Sahaabah

Farewell Haj (10 A.H.)

The struggle of spreading Islam was over. The Muslims controlled Makkah and there was nobody to stop the Muslims from coming to Makkah. The Kuffaar were totally defeated and all of them accepted Islam. Rasulullah ﷺ knew that his work was complete. He set out to perform his last Haj. Over 100,000 Sahaabah accompanied him on this Haj.

Questions

1. Why could nobody stop the Muslims from entering Makkah?_____
2. What happened to the Kuffaar?_____
3. How many Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ accompanied Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ for this Haj?_____

Lesson Twenty Three

Keywords			
Khutbah	last Haj	guide	brothers
killing	towards wives	revenge	Interest abolished

Farewell Khutbah

Rasulullah ﷺ delivered a Khutbah during his last Haj. He mentioned the following advices in this khutbah:

- a) The Qur'aan is a guide for all mankind.
- b) All Muslims are brothers.
- c) Muslims are prohibited from killing other Muslims.
- d) Kindness towards wives.
- e) No revenge must be taken for past happenings.
- f) Interest is abolished.

Questions

1. Mention six of the aspects which were mentioned in the farewell Khutbah? _____

Lesson Twenty Four

Keywords

ill	Mount Uhud	Jannatul Baqee	
illness	two weeks	Hazrat Ayesha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	

Illness (11 A.H.)

Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ became ill two months after his return from Haj. Just before his illness, he visited Mount Uhud where many Muslim soldiers were buried. He also visited Jannatul Baqee, the cemetery in Madinah, and made dua for the dead. During his illness, Rasulullah ﷺ stayed at Hazrat Ayesha's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا house. Hazrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was appointed the Imaam to lead the Salaah. Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ illness lasted for about two weeks.

Questions

1. When did Nabi's ﷺ illness start? _____
2. Which graveyard did he visit before his illness? _____

3. Where was Nabi ﷺ staying during his illness? _____

4. How long did his illness last? _____

5. Who was appointed as the Imaam during his illness? _____

Lesson Twenty Five

Keywords

12th Rabi-ul-Awwal	Breathed his last	ghusal	kafn
Janaazah Salaah	groups	Hazrat Ayesha's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	room

Death and Burial

On the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, Hazrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ breathed his last. The people at first refused to believe that Hazrat Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had passed away. The holy body was given ghusal and kafn. People read Janaazah Salaah in groups. Thereafter, Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was lowered into a grave exactly below the spot where he had passed away. This was in Hazrat Ayesha's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا room.

Questions

1. On what date did Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ pass away? _____

2. How was the Janaazah Salaah Performed? _____

3. Where was Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ buried? _____
