



Prophet Muhammad

Age of ignorance / before the Prophet (pbuh)

- True Concept of God- Lost
- Ignorance & Darkness
- Barbarism & ruthlessness
- Sexual Slavery, Nudity & Persecution of women
- Usury and Exploitation
- Fear and terror
- Class and Color discrimination

Life of Prophet Muhammad:

- Prophet Muhammad was born in 571 in Mecca.
- Prop. Muhammad was a descendant of Prop. Ishmael. His family clan was called Hashimi and his tribe was called Quraysh
- During his childhood, he tended flocks sheep and goats with other Bedouin boys. As education never touched him, he remained completely illiterate and unschooled.

Personality:

- He never lied, cheated, broke his word, or participated in pagan rituals. His nickname was Al-Amin and Al-Sadiq “the Truthful, the Trustworthy.”
- He never drank alcohol nor gambled. He helped orphans, widows, and the poor, was hospitable to travelers.

Marriage:

At the age of 25, he was hired by a wealthy widow woman Khadija to lead a caravan to Syria. After a short period of time, they got married when she was 40, and they lived happily together until she died, 24 years later.

Prophet Muhammad as a husband & a father:

Aisha: “He always helped with the housework and would at times mend his clothes, repair his shoes and sweep the floor. He would milk, protect and feed his animals and do household chores”

Prophet Muhammad: “The most perfect of the believers in faith are the best of them in morals. And the best among them are those who are best to their wives.”

Treatment of his daughter:

As soon as Fatimah the daughter of the Messenger, entered the room where the Messenger was, he would stand, take her hands, and make her sit where he was sitting. He would ask about her health and family, show his paternal love for her, and compliment her.

First Revelation

- In 610, at the age of 40, he received the first revelation from the Archangel Gabriel during one of his many retreats to Mount Hira.
- Gabriel shook Muhammad and said, “Read”. Muhammad replied, “I cannot read”. This happened three times. Then, Gabriel asked him to repeat after him and said: “Read in and with the Name of your Lord, who has created human from a clot clinging (to the wall of the womb). Read, and your Lord is the All-Munificent, who has taught (human) by the pen, taught human what he did not know.” (96:1-5)
- Support from his wife Khadija
- The second revelation ordered him to invite people to Islam, and then he started doing so. His best friend Abu Bakr, his servant Zayd and his uncle’s son Ali become Muslim immediately.

Spreading the Message:

- The Quraysh had pressured his uncle Abu Taleb, Prophet's protector, to persuade him to abandon his message. His uncle tried so, and the prophet replied: "O uncle, if they were to put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left hand to stop me from preaching Islam, I would never stop. I will keep preaching until God makes Islam prevail or I die."
- The Quraysh began to persecute Muslims by beating, torturing, and boycotting their businesses. Those who are weak, poor or slaves were publicly tortured, some died because of this.
- The Prophet was publicly ridiculed and humiliated by having filth thrown upon him while he was praying in Kaaba.
- Prophet advised his followers to remain patient; he had not received any revelation which allowed retaliation.
- When the persecution becomes unbearable for most Muslims in 615, Prophet advised them to emigrate to

Abyssinia (Ethiopia) where a Christian King Negus ruled.

his best friend Abu Bakr to Madina, which is 250 miles north of Mecca.

Years of sorrow:

- In 620, Prophet's wife and his uncle and protector Abu Taleb passed away.
- The Quraysh banned all activity with his family for three years. These were the most sorrowful years for him

- Muslims in Mecca emigrated to Medina one by one, some abandoned everything they had.
- Muslims built a mosque for performing daily prayers in Medina.
- Prop. Muhammad established first Muslim state in Medina. The constitutional law took the form of a confederacy due to multiple groups in Mwdina, who are Muslim Aws and Khazraj tribes, 3 Jewish tribes, Pagan Arabs, small groups of Christians.

Isra (Night Journey) and Mi'raj (Ascension):

- In 621, Gabriel took him from Mecca to Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem in a very short period of time. This was called Isra.
- He was ascended to all dimensions of existence so that he could be shown the greatest signs of God. He was shown Paradise and Hell. This was called Mi'raj.
- He met with several prophets: Adam, Jesus, John, Joseph, Moses, Aaron, and Abraham.
- As a result of this visit to heavens, prescribed prayers (5-times a day) became obligatory for every man and woman in Islam.

Battle of Badr (624):

- The Quraysh allied with many tribes in and around Madina to exterminate the Muslim existence.
- The Quraysh organized a trade caravan to Syria. Their merchandise consisted of goods, which Muslims left behind in Mecca.
- This caravan was protected by 1,000 Meccan fighters.
- Prophet Muhammad faced them with 310 soldiers at Badr. This small battle ended in decisive victory for the Muslims.

First Muslims from Medina:

- Occasional fairs were held in Mecca and nearby places like Aqaba. Prophet was going to these fairs to find some receptive people to his message.
- His uncle Abu Lahab was following him wherever he went and talking to the people whom Prophet talked to. Abu Lahab was spreading negative propaganda and kept saying to them that the Prophet was insane.
- In 621, six people from Yathrib/Medina believed in him. The next year, they returned with 70 new converts and they swore to protect him if he emigrated to Yathrib/Medina.

Battle of Uhud (625):

- The Quraysh wanted to take a revenge of Badr defeat, and prepared 3,000 soldiers to attack Madina. Prophet met them with 1,000 soldiers in the skirts of Mount Uhud, 3 miles north of Madina.
- In the first stage of the battle, Muslims defeated their enemy. When the enemy began to flee, the Muslims gathered the spoils.
- Archers protecting the back of the Muslim army left their place. Khalid ibn Walid, commander of Quraysh cavalry took this opportunity and attacked the Muslims from back. Fleeing enemy soldiers came back and joined the attack from front, then battle turned against Muslims.
- Prophet Muhammad was wounded and had fainted in this war. They retreated to mountain for seeking safety. Meccans thought that they had the revenge of Badr and left to Mecca.

Emigration from Mecca to Medina:

- In 622, the Quraysh leaders decided to kill the Prophet. They chose one man from each families of Quraysh to kill him.
- Gabriel informed Prophet of this plan and asked him to leave Mecca immediately. Prophet left Mecca with

Battle of the Trench:

- The Quraysh established confederacy with Madina Jews and neighboring tribes against Medina Muslims. They marched with 10,000 soldiers to Medina.
- Muslims dig a trench around Medina to defend the city.
- The siege lasted 27 days. The Muslims suffered greatly from hunger, cold and unending arrows of the enemy.
- The enemy was unsuccessful to pass the trench. A cold wind from east torn their tents and extinguished their fires. They left Medina without any success.

Marriages / Children:

- Polygamy was norm in Arabia
- Women did not have any rights before Islam
- Children
 - Qasim, (d. 605 AD)
 - Abd-Allah, (d. 615 CE)
 - Zainab bint, (d. 8 A.H.)
 - Ruqayyah, (d. 2 A.H.)
 - Umm Kulthum, (d. 9 A.H.)
 - Fatimah, (605 or 615 – 632)
 - Ibrahim, (630-32)
- The Prophet is closer to the believers than their selves, and his wives are (as) their mothers.

Treaty of Hdaybiya (628):

- In 628, Prophet and 1,500 companions left for Mecca to perform annual pilgrimage. The Quraysh stopped them in Hdaybiya.
- Prophet signed a treaty with Quraysh allowing them to perform pilgrimage next year. Also they agreed on ceasefire for 10 years.
- During this period of peace, many tribes investigated the teaching of Islam and large number of people accepted Islam.
- A few weeks after Hdaybiya treaty, the Prophet sent letters to several kings and rulers, including superpowers Byzantium and Persia. Negus, the king of Abyssinia, and the ruler of Bahrayn accepted Islam.

Conquest of Mecca (630):

- In 629, Quraysh violated peace treaty by attacking a tribe

protected by Muslims. Prophet marched Mecca with an army of 10,000.

- Prophet send message to people of Mecca that if they stay in their home, or Kaaba or Abu Sufyan's house (the King of Mecca), they will not be harmed. The army entered Mecca without a fight.
- Prophet forgave people of Mecca by saying "I will treat you as Prophet Joseph treated his brothers. There is no reproach against you. Go to your homes. You are all free."
- The Meccans accepted Islam, including the Prophet's fiercest enemies. Within the year 630, almost all Arabia accepted Islam.

Farewell Sermon:

- "O People, lend me an attentive ear, for I know not whether after this year, I shall ever be amongst you again. Therefore listen to what I am saying to you very carefully.
- Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you.
- Do treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners.
- An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor does a black have any superiority over white except by piety and good action.

Prophet Muhammad's Death:

- The Prophet performed his first and last pilgrimage in 632 with tens of thousands of his companions. He gave his last sermon during this pilgrimage. He also received the last revelation during this time.
- He died 2 months later in Medina on June 8, 632. He was buried next to his mosque.