History made easy



تسهیل التاریخ TAS-GEELOT TAVA-REEKK

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The Curriculum Development Committee have made every effort to ensure accuracy.

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INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY

FOREWORD

"Verily there is an excellent example for you (to follow) in (the life of) the Messenger of Allaah".

The Ummah is most fortunate that the life of Sayyidina Mohammad % is recorded in such detail. This great blessing of Allaah % indeed (enables us the opportunity) of not only knowing who Rasullulaah % is but also allows us to follow His noble way of life, (Sunnah) which undoubtedly is the Siratul Mustaqeem (straight path).

Seerah details various aspects of the life of Nabee # from birth to death, his features, his family life, his journeys and expeditions, his manners and his inter action with others. His detailed teachings covers all aspects of life etc. When studying Seerah both the teacher and learner should remember that they are learning about the most excellent and noble personality ever to tread the earth, whose teachings lead to eternal salvation.

An effort must be made to inculcate the importance of the greatness, the respect, the appreciation and the love of Sayyidina Mohammad and his teaching, so that its superiority dominates the heart, making us true followers, lovers and ambassadors of Sayyidina Rasullulaah.

Do	ites and eve	nts ir	the life	f Rasoollu	صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ اللَّهُ
Age	V		Christian Date - C.E.	Events	صلی الله کیگ رسم ا
		Ę	570 / 571	Born on 12 of Elephan	th Rabiul Awwal in the year ts.
4		5	574	Sayyiditina Rasoollulah weaning hin	Haleemah brings صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ back after 1.
6		5	76	Muhammad	Aamina (Mother of (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ r Abdul Muttaalib takes
8		57	78	Demise of A Uncle Aboo	bdul Muttaalib Taalib takes care
12		58	2	Meets Buhay	journey to Syria ra who forecasts صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ
23		59:	3	Replacing of Aswad)	the Black Stone (Hajre
24		594		Undertakes a under the em لاعثها Khadeeja	second journey to Syria ployment of Sayyiditina رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ
25	Nuls	595		رضي الله عبد The slaves are Sets up societ	ayyiditina Khadeeja set free y (Hilf-al-Fudul) meditation in the Cave
10	Nubuwwat (Mission) Year 1st	609		eceives the fi Wahee) in Ran	rst Divine Revelation nadhaan.
3	3rd	612		slaam accepte slaam Public de	d by twenty persons eclaration of the Faith

45	5th	614	Advises a group of Muslims to emigrate to Abyssinia.
50	10th	619	Demise of Aboo Taalib Demise of Sayyiditina Khadeeja رَضَيُ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا Me'raj (Ascension) 27 Rajab
52	12th	621	The First pledge of Allegiance - Agaba
53	13th	622	The Second pledge of Allegiance
53	Hijrah A.H 1	623	Hijrah (Emigration to Madeenah) The beginning of Islaamic Calendar
54	2	624	The Battle of Badr Expulsion of Banoo Qaynuqaa Change of Qibla from Jerusalem to Makkah.
55	3	625	Battle of Uhad
57	5	627	Battle of the Trench
58	6	628	The Treaty of Hudaibiyya. Letters to kings.
59	7	629	Conquest of Khaibar
60	8	630	The Expedition of Muta and the Conquest of Makkah
61	9	630	Expedition of Tabook First Hajj of Muslims
62	10	631	Year of Deputation and Farewell Pilgrimage
63	11	632	The demise of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ (12th Rabiul Awwal)

one

The Pre-Islaamic Age

Before Islaam, various tribes inhabited Arabia. Some of the well-known tribes were Aad, Thamud, Aabeel, Amaaliqah, Jurhum, Hadramaut and Hazoor.

Aad was one of the first kings of Arabia. The Arabs were well built and strong. They were very bold and uncivilised . They were divided into various tribes. It was thought brave and honourable to fight over unimportant differences. This led to tribal wars, which were carried on for generations. One such quarrel between Banoo Bakr and Bano Tublugh lasted for over forty years.

Family life before Islaam was not of any importance. Very little respect was shown to women and they were used and treated like animals. The birth of a baby daughter was considered a shameful event. Many tribes buried their baby-girls alive. Before embracing Islaam, Qays-bin-Aasim of the Banoo Tameem tribe, is known to have buried ten of his baby daughters alive.

Stealing and killing was very common. There was no respect for the law. Drinking and gambling was a daily routine. The people indulged in various kinds of gambling, which carried prizes of slaves, valuables, goats, horses and camels. The interior of the Kaabah was also used as a gambling den before the idol Hubal. The Arabs believed in fortune telling, and compositions of poetry were hung in the Kaabah for people's attention.

The worship of stars, the moon, rivers, fire, sun, trees, animals and reptiles was very common in countries such as Persia (Iran), China, Egypt, Syria, Greece and Rome. In Arabia, Amr-ibn-Luhayy introduced idol-worship to the Arabs. Some of the famous idols were Laat, Manaat, Hubal and Uzza. There were about 360 idols in and around the Kaabah.

New Words Genealogy | Bedouins | progeny

sanapp.

However, the Arabs were not without some good ways and habits. Inter-tribe feuds often brought about competition. Contests were held in swordmanship, archery, wrestling, running, horsemanship and spear throwing. The winner was held in high esteem throughout the country and his talents were recognized. Horses and weapons were given names because of their fame. The sword of Abdul Muttaalib-bin-Hasheem was called "Atshaan". The sword of Maalik-bin-Zubair was called "Zun-noon".

The Arabs were famous for their ability to memorise. They could remember the genealogy of their ancestors for many past generations. Among the nobility, trading was a way of life. Makkah was a trading centre and merchants met near the Kaabah for trade. The Arabs also traded with other countries such as Persia, Egypt, Syria and Yemen.

Hospitality to their guests and charity to the poor was one of the great qualities of the Arabs. There were some people among the Arabs who kept away from evil practices and the worship of idols. The Jews and Christians began to prophesy the coming of "Ahmad" i.e. Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ . Sayyidina Ibraaheem had also asked Allaah عَلَيْهُ السَّلامُ was sent to guide all the people of the world to a better Islaamic way of life.

Write "true" or "false" after each sentence: If false write the correct answer. 1.1 Aad and Thamud were the tribes of Syria. 1.2 The Arabs were not very strong people. 1.3 The Arabs were one single tribe. 1.4 The quarrel between Banoo Tublugh and Banoo Bakr lasted for ten years.

1.5 The Arabs loved and respected their daughters.

Underline the correct words in brackets:

- 2.1 Qays-bin-Aasim was from the Banoo (Tublugh, Bakr, Tamim) tribe.
- 2.2 The sword of Abdul Muttaalib was called (Zun-noon, Atshaan).
- 2.3 (Boys, girls, women) were used and treated like animals.
- 2.4 The first king of Arabia was (Thamud, Jurhum, Aad).
- 2.5 The Arabs held contests in (swimming, wrestling, cycling).



2 t

two

The Birth Of Rasoollulah صُلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ

Abdul Muttaalib and his son Haarith had begun a desperate search for the well of "Zam Zam". There are two little hills, "Safa" and "Marwah" which are now part of the noble sanctuary, and close to the well of "Zam Zam". It was here where Sayyiditina Haajirah رَضَيَ اللهُ عَنْهُا, mother of the infant Sayyidina Ismaaeel عَلَيْهُ السَّلَامُ prayed for water in the hot dry desert, and in her anxious search between these hills, she found her prayers were answered and she saw the "Zam Zam" spring. She built walls round it to keep the water in. Over centuries this well was covered with silt and no trace of it was left and now, it was Abdul Muttaalib's intention to find and uncover it.

Abdul Muttaalib, the care-taker of the Kaabah, also had to contend with the attack by Abrahaa-bin-Saba, the governor of Yemen who wanted to destroy the Kaabah. Abraha gathered an army of "The Men of Elephants". Allaah تَعَالَىٰ sent flights of birds which rained down stones on this army and destroyed the attackers and Abrahaa failed in his intention. The Quraan makes mention of this in Surah "Feel" (The Elephants). This was the year that Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ was born and it is called the "Year of the Elephants".

After this event, Abdul Muttaalib visited Zaid-bin-Zeeyaazun, the then ruler of Yemen. This ruler told him that the prophet for whom the world was waiting would be born in the family of Abdul Muttaalib.

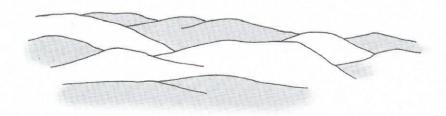
Just before the birth of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ , Abdullah, the father of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ , was sent by Abdul Muttaalib on a trade mission to Syria. On his return journey, Abdullah fell ill and passed away at Yathrib (Madeenah).

New Words Safa | Marwa | sacred fire

Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ was born on Monday 12 Rabiul Awwal (22 April 571 AD) into the family of Banoo Hasheem. His mother Aaminah, was from the Banoo Zuhra tribe. The genealogy of this tribe shows that it is directly linked with Sayyidina Ismaaeel عَلَيْهُ السَّلَامُ

When Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ was born, many Divine events took place. A Jew in Madeenah saw a bright star. A sacred fire burning continuously for a thousand years in Persia was extinguished. A bright light arose in Makkah and this was seen as far as Syria. An angel had appeared in the dream of Aaminah and told her that the boy that was to be born to her should be named "Ahmad" (The Praised One).

Joyously, the grandfather Abdul Muttaalib took Rasoollulah the infant Prophet to the Kaabah. He thanked Allaah تَعَالَىٰ for blessing him with this blessed grandson.



9	-		
	two		

Answer the following questions briefly: 1.1 Which prophet had asked Allaah تَعَالَىٰ to raise a prophet among the Arabs?
1.2 Which two hills were close to the well of "Zam Zam?"
1.3 What did Haajrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا do to save the water?
1.4 Who was Abrahaa-bin-Saba?
1.5 What was his intention?

Match column A with column B

B

- 1 Another name for Yathrib a Linked with Sayyidina Ismaaeel
- 2 Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ b from the Banoo Zuhra family
- 3 Sayyidina Abdullah's death C Madeenah

4 Agmingh was

d was born after his father's death

5 Banoo Zuhra

e took place in Madeenah

Α	1	2	3	4	5
В				·	3

three

Childhood

As a boy, Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ was cared for and suckled for seven days by Thuwaybah, the freed slave of Aboo-Lahab. Incidentally, Sayyidina Hamza رَضَيُ اللهُ عَنْهُ was also suckled by Thuwaybah, and because of this good fortune Sayyidina Hamza Sayyidina Abdul Muttaalib was so overjoyed with the birth of his grandson that after seven days he offered "aqeeqah", and invited all the people of the Quraish for a feast. This tradition of the "aqeeqah" was common among the Arabs since they believed that with this sacrifice, all the evil and other omens would be kept away from the person in whose name the "aqeeqah" is offered.

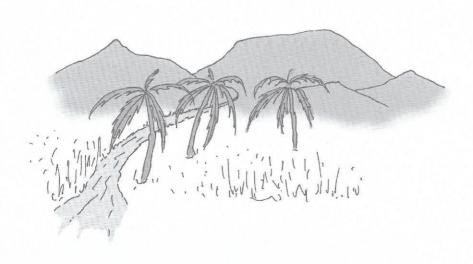
On the 8th day after his birth, Rasoollulah وَصَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّٰمُ was given in the care of Sayyiditina Haleemah رَضَي اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , a lady of the "Banoo S'aad tribe. It was the practice of the Arabs to send their children away to the country-side so that they would grow up strong and healthy and learn the pure Arabic language of the Bedouin which was considered superior to that of the city dwellers. Haleemah رَضَيُ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلّمُ found that since Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلّمُ had joined her family, there was "Barakah" (blessing) and a great deal of prosperity in her home. Her animals gained weight and produced milk in abundance. Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ grew up with the children of Sayyiditina Haleemah رَضَي اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ and he often went out with them to tend the sheep and goats.

After every six months Sayyiditina Haleemah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا brought Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ back to Makkah to his mother Sayyiditina Aaminah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا and to his grandfather Abdul

New Words ageeqah | foster brother

It was while Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ was in the care of Sayyiditina Haleema رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا that her children reported to her one day that two persons, dressed in white had taken Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ away. When Sayyiditina Haleema رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا found him, he was pale and weak. He explained that the two persons had split open his chest and taken out something from his heart. On inspecting his body, Sayyiditina Haleema رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا found no signs of injury. After this incident she brought Rasoolulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ back to his loving mother.

When Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ was six years old, Aaminah took him to her people in Yathrib. On the return journey, she took ill and passed away at Abwa. Abdul Muttaalib then took care of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ was eight years old, Abdul Muttaalib also passed away.



3 three

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:
1.1 As a baby Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ . was suckled by for seven days.
1.2 Sayyidina Hamza رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ became the brother of Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ
1.3 After seven days Rasoollulah's صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ birth Abdul Muttaalib made an
1.4 Sayyidina Haleema belonged to the tribe of
1.5 The language of the people of the countryside was considered superior to that of the

Write three facts on:
a very fortunate woman رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا -a very fortunate woman
Or:
2.2 Care of children in Arabia.

4

First journey to Syria

Before his death it was the wish of Abdul Muttaalib that Aboo Taalib, his son, become the guardian of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ لَلهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ was the blood brother of Aboo Taalib. More over, مسلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ very much and his children would be good company for Rasoollulah

Aboo Taalib would not let anyone harm Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ . Unlike other boys Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ developed polite and respectful manners and was very pious. When the Kaabah was being repaired he helped by passing the stones to the builders.

When he was twelve years old, he accompanied Aboo Taalib on a trade mission to Syria. When they reached Basra, a caravan stop over, they met a Christian monk named Buhayrah who at once recognized Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ as the promised "Last of all the Ambiyaa". He also pointed out the seal of prophethood on the back of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ .

He warned Aboo Taalib that if he proceeded to Syria, then Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ would come to harm by the Jews. On hearing this, Aboo Taalib quickly sold his goods and returned to Makkah with Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ

Despite the fact that Aboo Taalib did not reach Syria with the merchandise as planned, he found that he made a lot of profit. He attributed this increase of profit to the company of صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ Rasoollulah .

New Words bloodbrother | monk | ambiyaa



Fill in True or False for each of the following. If False write the correct answer:

1.1	Aboo Taalib had no children of his own.
1.2	Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ helped by passing stones to the builders of the Kaabah.
1.3	Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ accompanied Aboo Taalib to Iran.
1.4	Sayyidina Abdullah was Aboo Taalib's cousin.
1.5	Buhayra was a Christian monk.

Underline the correct words in the brackets:

- 2.2 There was a (picture, star, seal) of Prophethood on the back of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ
- 2.3 (Basra, Taeef, Jeddah) was a caravan stop-over near Syria.
- 2.4 Aboo Taalib made a lot of profit on the sale of his (goats,camels, goods).
- 2.5 Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ would have come to harm by the (Jews, Christians, idolators) in Syria.

5

Youth

As a young man Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَّمُ kept himself away from all pleasures and entertainment which the youth of his age would enjoy and laugh at. He was of excellent character, and had no equal in Makkah. He was very shy.

Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَمْ was respected by all in Makkah and he had no enemies at all. Once, a war (Harb-ul-Fujaar) broke out between the tribes of Quraish and Banoo Qays, Rasoollulah سَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَمْ was tribe, i.e. of the Quraish. Rasoollulah's صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَمْ duty was to pick but, he himself was not directly involved in the battle.

Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمْ took great interest in trade at a very early age and Aboo Taalib who took him along on trading missions to the surrounding countries encouraged him.

Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ did not partake of any sinful acts. As a young person he developed a sense of helpfulness and sympathy. He helped to re-establish an institution which was called Hilf-ul-Fudul (pledge of Virtues), where members pledged themselves to:(1) to keep peace among various tribes(2) to protect travellers from attacks on their journeys (3) to help the poor and needy (4) to protect the weak from their oppressors.

Once Abdullah-ibn-Abi-Al Hamsar had business transactions with Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلّمْ and they met in the street. The trader asked Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلّمْ to wait there for him and he would return shortly to continue the business. Rasoollulah مسَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلّمْ waited for three days for the man to return, but when he did so he realized that Rasoollulah صَلّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلّمْ kept his promise and had waited patiently for him.

New Words Harb-ul-Fujaar | Hilf-ul-Fudul | As-Saadiq | Al-Ameen.

Not only in Makkah but also throughout Arabia, Rasoollulah's name became a household word. His piety, good manners, honesty and trustworthiness made him so famous that he was given the titles of "As-Saadiq" (The Truthful) and "Al-Ameen" (The Trustworthy).

Write TRUE or FALSE for the following. If false write the correct answer:

1.1	Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ loved pleasures and entertainment.
1.2	He was an extremely shy person.
1.3	He had no enemies at all.
1.4	He took active part in tribal fighting.
1.5	He had no interest in trade.
	te short notes on each of the following: The flawless character of Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ
2.3.	"Hilf-ul-Fudul.



Building Of The Kaabah

Since the time of Sayyidina Ibraaheem عَلَيْهُ السَّلاءُ, Makkah was known as the "City of Peace". The Kaabah was known as Baitullah ("House of Allaah") which was built by Sayyidina Ibraaheem عَلَيْهُ السَّلاءُ They established the rights and usage of the sacred city and the Kaabah.

The Kaabah was the commercial centre of Arabia. Various tribes, chiefs and individuals and others met for trade, socializing, circumambulating (Tawaaf), religious duties and other business. It was a neutral meeting place for the "pilgrimage". It was the duty of everyone to maintain the Kaabah and care for the Black Stone (Hajre Aswad) which was in the Kaabah.

During the Islaamic era, it is stated in a Hadeeth that Sayyidina Ibn Abbaas رَضَيُ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ reported that Rasoollulah مَلَى اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَّمُ had said: "The Hajre Aswad had descended from Jannah (Paradise) having been whiter than milk. The sins of man has caused it to become black".

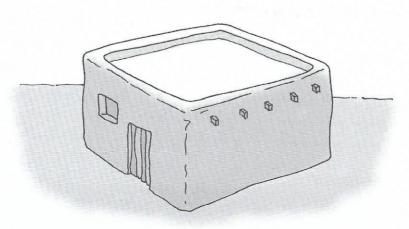
Once, the Kaabah caught alight and was badly damaged. The Quraish decided to rebuild it. Waleed bin Mugheera started the project. The people of Makkah bought a wrecked ship on the shores of Jeddah, and, using camels, transported its timber to Makkah to use for the building of the roof of the Kaabah.

Then came the sensitive issue of re-placing the Black Stone (Hajre Aswad) in its original place. Each leader of his tribe wanted the honor to do this sacred task. Daggers were drawn, tempers flared and chaos would have erupted but, a wise old man about the honor mugheerah suggested that the first person entering the noble sanctuary in the morning should be asked

New Words circumambulation | Hajre Aswad period of ignorance

to decide the issue. Incidentally, the first person to enter the sanctuary that morning was Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ A pleased shout of "Al Ameen!" filled the noble sanctuary as the people of Makkah had full confidence in his piety, fairness and good judgement. Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ ordered a sheet and spread it on the floor and put the Black Stone (Hajre Aswad) on it. He then asked each leader of the various tribes to hold the edges of the sheet and lift it up. When the sheet was level with the height where the Hajre Aswad was to be placed, Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ now picked up the Black Stone with his own hands and placed it in its corner.

The just and fair manner in which this dangerous situation was handled by Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ was acclaimed by all in Makkah. A major conflict was prevented and it is an accepted fact that had their been no solution found, the war which would have sparked off would have been one of the bloodiest and disastrous of all the wars that had been fought during that period of ignorance. At the time of this incident, Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ





Match the following:

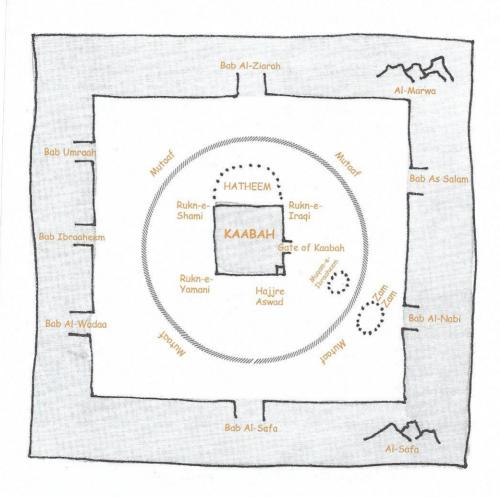
	HE TOHOW!	ng:			
3 Replacin 4 Tawaaf i 5 Jeddah i	ban was 19 the Hajr is also know	ا عَلَيْهِ السَّلامُ e-Aswad vn as	b becon c neared d the so Ibraak	B mambulatione a touchy st port to a on of Sayyic neen al meeting p	/issue Makkah Iina
B	1	2	3	4	5
D	9				
	d: "The Ha e) having b	ire-Aswad	had descen	ided from :	

1.2 "Al Ameen".

1.3 "As-Saadiq".



The map of Kaabah





Adulthood

The virtues of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ became so clear that his HONESTY, EXCELLENT CHARACTER, loyalty and truthfulness gained great favor with the people of Makkah.

Sayyiditina Khadeejah-binte-Khuaylid رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was a very rich businesswoman of Makkah and her trade extended as far as Syria, Iraq and Yemen. She was so amazed with Rasoollulah's excellent character that she sent her nephew Qatima to find out if Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ would undertake a business journey on her behalf. Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ this and accepted Sayyiditina Khadeejah's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا offer. She assured him of a generous salary and Rasoollulah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ set out on his second journey to Syria, accompanied by Sayyiditina Khadeejah's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا slave Maysarah and one of her relatives, Khazima-ibn-Hakeem.

When Rasoollulah's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ caravan camped at a site in Syria, Nasturaa, a monk, showed more than ordinary interest in Rasoollulah صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ and declared that according to their scriptures, Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ was the expected "Last of all Ambiyaa". This trade mission to Syria proved so profitable that Sayyiditina Khadeejah وَصَى اللهُ عَنْهَ was overcome with admiration for Rasoollulah مَنَّى اللَّهُ عَنْهَا وَسَلَّمُ In due course, he made several other trips to Bahrain, Yemen and Syria, each time returning with greater profit.

The exemplary character of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ was evident in many of his noble deeds. When his uncle Aboo Taalib was in difficulty during the period of famine, Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ requested him to let him take custody of his

New Words caravan | famine | Scriptures

children. Thus Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ took care of Sayyidina Ali-ibn-Aboo Taalib while Sayyidina Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ cared for Sayyidina Jafar-ibn-Aboo Taalib.

Zaid-bin-Haarith was a slave given to Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ by Sayyiditina Khadeejah (رَضَيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا). One day Zaid's father Haarith and his uncle Ka'ab came to Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ readily granted Zaid his freedom. But Zaid refused to part from Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ Seeing this, Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ promptly took Zaid with him to the courtyard of the Kaabah and proclaimed Zaid as his own son before the people of Makkah.



Match the following:

A

- 1 Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ trade mission
- 2 Sayyidina Abbas took
- 3 Sayyidina Ali was given in
- 4 Aboo Taalib was
- 5 Zaid bin Harith was.

B

- a the chief of banoo Hasheem
- b custody of Rasoollullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ
- c a slave given to Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ
- d proved very profitable.
- e custody of Jafar-bin-Aboo Taalib.

A	1	2			
R		- -	3	4	5

Write one fact next to each of the following names:

1.1	Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
1.2	Qatima
1.3	Maysarah
1.4	Nasturaa
1.5	Zaid-bin-Harith
	3 4 4 4 3 9 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 6 5 4 4 4 5 4 5

eight ____

Marriage

Every tribe and individual in Makkah praised the trustworthiness, virtue, honesty and truthfulness of Rasoollulah hart of Sayyiditina Khadeejah-binte-Khuwaylid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا . She was pretty, rich and widowed. Many noblemen of the Quraish was desirous of marrying her. But she declined because she had developed great affection for Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلّمُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَالل

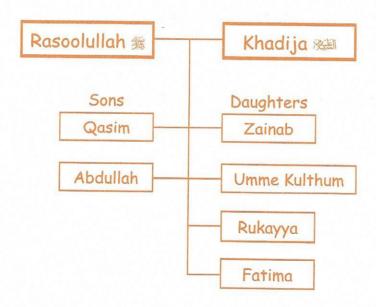
Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضَيُ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُا , sent two of her friends, Aatikah-binte-Abdul Muttaalib and Nafeesah-binte-Umayya, with a marriage proposal to Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ . As a mark of respect, Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ consulted his uncle Aboo Taalib, who gladly accepted the proposal. Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُا was forty years old and Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ was twenty-five.

Aboo Taalib gathered all the heads of the tribes of Makkah and members of the Banoo Hasheem family and proceeded to the house of Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضَيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا . A large assembly of friends and relatives of Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضَيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا including Umar-bin-Asad and Waraqah-bin-Nawfal awaited them.

Aboo Taalib performed the Nikah and delivered the historical Nikah Khutbah (sermon) which was noted for its praise of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ and of the high regard in which the elders of Makkah held him. Aboo Taalib offered twenty camels as dowry for Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضَيَ اللهُ عَنْهُا . Waraqah-bin-Nawfal رَضَيَ اللهُ عَنْهُا also delivered a Khutbah (sermon). Umar-bin-Asad represented Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضَيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا , as her

New Words dowry | wakeel

Wakeel (representative) and accepted four hundred misgaal (20 misqaal being equivalent to 4.37 grams of gold), as Mahr (dowry) on behalf of Sayyiditina Khadeejah رضى اللهُ عنْهَا , and gave her away as wife to Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ . Thus the rite of "proposal" and "acceptance" was completed. Rasoollulah , had two sons رَضَىَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and Sayyiditina Khadeejah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ Qasim and Abdullah, both of whom died in childhood. They had , رَضَىَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Umme-Kulthum , رَضَىَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا four daughters, Zainab . رَضَىَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and Fatimah رَضَىَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Ruqayya



Answer the following questions briefly:

1.1 Which lady of Makkah was impressed with Rasoollulah's صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ character?
1.2 Who was also desirous of marrying her?
1.3 With whom did she send the marriage proposal?
1.4 What was the age of Sayyidina Khadeeja رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا .
1.5 How old was Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ at that time?

Underline the correct word in brackets:

- 2.1 Sayyadatina Khadeeja رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا was a (poor, rich, weak) woman.
- 2.2 Mahr is (wages, fees, dowry)
- 2.3 A 'proposal' and an acceptance' is necessary for a (Nikah, divorce, friendship)
- 2.4 Khutbah is a (song, poem, sermon).
- 2.5 Umar-bin-As'ad accepted (400, 500, 900) misqaal as Mahr for Sayyidina Khadeejah رَضَىَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.

nine

Search for truth

When Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ reached the age of thirty-three, he wanted to be alone and in deep thought. In the years that followed, he began to experience a Divine feeling and was drawn more towards the contemplation of the Great Creator, Allaah . تَعَالَىٰ There was an ever-present light and brilliance "Noor" around him, which gladdened his heart.

Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ disliked the worship of idols and he denounced "polytheism" (worship of more than one God). He abstained from eating food that had been offerings to the idols.

When Rasoollulah's صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ was forty years old, his desire to be alone and in solitude grew even stronger. He avoided all worldly contacts and began to retire to the quiet environment of the Cave of Heera that was about five kilometers from Makkah. The cave was only three meters by two meters in size. During his visits to the cave he took with him only a meagre supply of barley bread and water.

He was always engaged in prayer and contemplation of the Greatness of Allaah, i. He had Divine dreams of things to come. Seven years passed in this manner and during the last six months of the seven years the Divine dreams continued in such a regular pattern, that they became a part of his life.

New Words

tendency to be alone | noor | polytheism,

Match the following:

A		

- A
- 1 Polytheism
- 2 Idols are
- had صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمْ Rasoollulah
- 4 The Cave of Heera

- B
- a was small in size
- b was barley bread and water
- c false gods
 - d worship of more than one god
- 5 Rasoollulah's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ food. e Divine dreams

A	1	2	3	4	5
В					

Write 5 facts on Rasoollulah's صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ search for truth:

Prophethood

When Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ was forty years old, an angel appeared in the cave of Heera (Jabl-e-Noor) and commanded him to "Read". Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ replied that he could not. At this, the angel embraced Rasoollulah صُلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَ firmly and released him. He again commanded him to "Read" and again Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَمُ replied that he couldn't. He was embraced again and released. For the third time the angel صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ commanded him to "Read" and again Rasoollulah replied that he could not read. The angel then said: "Read, in the name of Allaah, Iles who created (everything). He created man from a clot of blood. Read, your Lord is Great who taught you by virtue of the pen that which you did not know". The angel then

This Divine incident affected Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ that he hurried home where he asked his beloved wife Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضَيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, to cover him with a blanket. When he had calmed down sufficiently, he related the incident to Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضَى اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, who comforted him with words of praise, wisdom and encouragement.

When Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ said that he was afraid for his life, Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا consoled him with the words: "No, no. On the contrary, you should feel happy. Allaah will never foresake you because you have been loving, helpful, truthful, and you possess the excellent character which no other man possesses, and you are JUST".

صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ took Rasoollulah , رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا Sayyiditina Khadeejah to her aging cousin Waraqah-bin-Nawfal, who at once confirmed the signs of Prophethood and he stressed that Rasoollulah

New Words

would be persecuted by his own people. Inspite of صَلَى اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ would be persecuted by his own people. Inspite of this warning Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ continued to visit the Cave of Heera (Jabl-e-Noor).

After this granting of prophethood, Rasoollulah صَلَىٰ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ began to preach Islaam. The first person and woman to become a Muslim was his beloved wife Sayyiditina Khadeejah .

The first man to become a Muslim was his closest friend Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضَى َ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ.

Others who became Muslims willingly were Sayyidina Ali-ibn-Aboo Taalib رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ [the young cousin] of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , and Sayyidina Zaid-bin-Haarith رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ [the freed slave] of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلُمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسُلَّمُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلِيهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّٰهُ عَلِيهُ إِلّٰ عَلِيهُ ا

The influence of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ was so strong that many of his friends embraced Islaam at his request. Among them were Sayyidina Uthmaan-ibn-Affaan رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , Sayyidina Talha-bin-Ubaydullah , رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , Sayyidina Saad-ibn-Abi Waqqas , رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , Sayyidina Abdul Rahman-bin-Auf , رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , and Sayyidina Zubayr-bin-Awwam .

Underline the correct words in the brackets:

- 1.1 "Noor" is (moon, sun, divine) light.
- 1.2 Waraqah-bin Nawfal was Sayyidina Khadeejah's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا (brother, cousin, uncle)
- (just, partial, prejudiced) صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ
- 1.4 Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ was Rasoollulah's مَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ very close (relative, cousin, friend).
- 1.5 Sayyidina Ali رُضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ was Rasoollulah's (uncle cousin, friend).

Write short notes on each of the following:

2.2 Sayyidatina Khadeejah's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا consoling words to
Consoling words to
رضي الله عنها consoling words to رضي الله عنها Rasoollulah . صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ
. صلى الله عليه وسلم

2.3 The prophecies of Waragaah-bin-Nawfaal.
2.3 The prophecies of Wangach L. A.
. Waragaan-bin-Nawfaal

Complete the word search on the Prophet:

0	j	9	f	t	Ь	k	z	9	а	р	k	m	f
f	У	Ь	r	k	а	Ь	o	o	Ь	а	а	o	1
j	а	Ь	α	1	e	n	o	o	r	d	r	а	С
р	k	q	b	h	i	f	s	٧	у	†	z	i	m
e	t	v	t	r	d	r	У	d	У	×	S	w	z
m	е	f	У	е	u	o	m	У	f	S	w	а	s
o	b	r	f	а	1	9	e	i	р	z	w	r	v
У	h	d	а	d	o	а	o	р	m	9	р	а	×
u	o	e	v	i	r	С	r	s	1	†	i	q	1
f	v	i	0	s	x	0	e	g	е	j	m	а	n
а	٧	9	р	С	t	r	а	р	9	а	9	h	С
b	k	0	р	9	t	С	d	s	n	9	С	i	t
h	а	d	е	е	j	а	е	f	а	С	u	n	q
	f j p e m o y u f a b	f y j a p k e t m e o b y h u o f v a v b k	f y b j a b p k q e t v m e f o b r y h d u o e f v i a v g b k o	f y b r j a b a p k q b e t v t m e f y o b r f y h d a u o e v f v i o a v g p b k o p	f y b r k j a b a l p k q b h e t v t r m e f y e o b r f a y h d a d u o e v i f v i o s a v g p c b k o p g	f y b r k a j a b a l e p k q b h i e t v t r d m e f y e u o b r f a l y h d a d o u o e v i r f v i o s x a v g p c t b k o p g t	f y b r k a b j a b a l e n p k q b h i f e t v t r d r m e f y e u o o b r f a l g y h d a d o a u o e v i r c f v i o s x o a v g p c t r b k o p g t c	f y b r k a b o j a b a l e n o p k q b h i f s e t v t r d r y m e f y e u o m o b r f a l g e y h d a d o a o u o e v i r c r f v i o s x o e a v g p c t r a b k o p g t c d	f y b r k a b o o o j a b a l e n o o o p k q b h i f s v e t r d r y d m e f y e u o m y o b r f a l g e i y h d a d o a o p u o e v i r c r s f v i o s x o e g a v g p c t r a p b k o p g t c d s	f y b r k a b o o b j a b a l e n o o r p k q b h i f s v y e t v t r d r y d y m e f y e u o m y f o b r f a l g e i p y h d a d o a o p m u o e v i r c r s l f v i o s x o e g e a v g p c t r a p g b k o p g t c d s n	f y b r k a b o o b a j a b a l e n o o r d p k q b h i f s v y t e t v t r d r y d y x m e f y e u o m y f s o b r f a l g e i p z y h d a d o a o p m g u o e v i r c r s l t t t o s x o e g e j u o e y t r r r r r r	f y b r k a b o o b a a j a b a l e n o o r d r p k q b h i f s v y t z e t v t r d r y d y x s m e f y e u o m y f s w o b r f a l g e i p z w o b r f a l g e i p z w y h d a d o a o p m g p u o e v i r c r s l i i r i	f y b r k a b o o b a a o j a b a l e n o o r d r a p k q b h i f s v y t z i e t v t r d r y d y x s w e t v t r d r y d y x s w m e f y e u o m y f s w a o b r f a l g e i p z w r y f d a d o a o p m g p a y f d a d o

eleven

Preaching

At first Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ began to preach secretly and quietly among his relatives and friends. The sincere support of his dearest friend and companion Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ للهُ عَنْهُ رُسُعَ اللهُ عَنْهُ رُضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَلِي اللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَلَيْ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَلِي اللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَلَّا لِلللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلِمُ الللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَلّهُ وَلِهُ عَلَيْهُ وَلِهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلِمُ عَلَّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ والللهُ وَلِمُ وَاللّهُ وَلِمُ الللّهُ وَلِمُ الللّهُ وَلِمُ وَاللّهُ وَلِمُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلِهُ وَلِهُ وَلِمُ وَاللّهُ وَالمُوالِمُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلِمُ اللللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلَّا لَهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَلِهُ وَاللّهُ وَلِمُ الللّهُ وَلِمُ

Soon there was a small group of Muslims comprising of men and women, both young and old and a few children. The fear of non-believers drove the Muslims to pray secretly in valleys and ravines of the surrounding mountains. For three years they practiced their "Deen" in secrecy. Gradually, those who were disgusted with the practice of idolatry also came into the fold of Islaam.

In the meantime, during these three years, every group and society in the Quraish were discussing and pondering over the new religion and laughing at it in mockery.

Once Aboo Taalib found the Muslims in Salaah in a valley. He inquired about the new religion and Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ invited him to embrace Islaam. But Aboo Taalib polítely declined saying that he did not wish to foresake the religion of his ancestors.

New Words Dar-ul Argam | Aboo Lahab

Subsequently, Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ was commanded by Allaah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ to preach openly. When Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ addressed the tribes of Makkah from the top of Mount Safaa, Aboo Lahab of the Quraish cursed Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ revealed Surah "Lahab". Twice again Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ tried to address his own people, but Aboo Lahab again ridiculed and sneered at Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ لللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ Rasoollulah .

Thereafter, Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ preached regularly at the house of Al Arqam-bin-Ábil-Arqam near the foothills of the Safaa Mountains. This place of learning was also referred to as "Dar-ul-Arqam".





Match the following:

A

- 1 Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رُضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was
- 2 The Quraish scoffed at the
- 3 Aboo Taalib did not
- 4 Rasoollulah صَلِّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ preached from
- 5 Aboo Lahab was

B

- a want to foresake his religion
- b the top of mount Safa
- c Rasoollulah's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ close friend
- d the enemy of the Muslims
- e new religion of Islaam

5
The state of the s

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:

1.1	Allaah تَعَالَىٰ revealed Sura " " when Aboo Lahab cursed Rasoollulah مَلَلَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ ".
1.2	Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ preached regularly at the house of
1.3	Darul-ul-Akram was near the foothills of the
1.4	mthe uncle of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ found the Muslims in salaah in a valley.
1.5	The were worried and discussed the new religion of Islaam with scorn.

twelve

Two loyal and courageous friends

One day Aboo Jahl, a sworn enemy of Islaam, attacked Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ while he was resting near the foothills of Safaa. His verbal abuse could not move the determined Rasoollulah so Aboo Jahl hurled a stone and wounded him on his head. Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ went home bleeding profusely.

Sayyidina Hamzah رَضَيُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ who was the foster brother and an uncle of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ had just returned after one of his daily hunting trips that morning. He was considered one of the bravest and fiery soldiers of Arabia. After his hunt, as was his habit, he went to the Kaabah for his circumambulating (Tawaaf). When he heard what Aboo Jahl had done to Rasoollulah and made him bleed from his head. Although Sayyidina Hamzah his nephew Rasoollulah as yet not embraced Islaam, he nevertheless loved to Rasoollulah مَنَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ of his revenge against Aboo Jahl, the kind thoughts he had for him, he would feel very happy indeed Sayyidina Hamzah مَنَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ accepted Islaam. On hearing this, Sayyidina Hamzah رَضَيُ اللهُ عَنْهُ immediately became a Muslim.

Sayyidina Umar رَضَيُ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ was considered a brave, strong personality of Makkah. He was so temperamental that the people of Makkah would avoid clashing with him in any way. He was one of the Quraish who persecuted the Muslims and was incited in this all to assassinate Rasoollulah مَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ Aboo Jahl promised thousand silver coins.

New Words temperamental | unsheathed assassinated | persecuted

On his way to Darul-Arqam with an unsheathed sword, he met Nuaym Bin Abdullah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who on hearing Sayyidina Umar's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ intention, replied that Sayyidina Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ should first put his own house in order". His sister Sayyiditina Fathimah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and her husband Sayyidina Saeed-bin-Zayd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had already embraced Islaam.

This disloyalty by his own family made him so angry that Sayyidina Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ turned towards his sister's house and on hearing them recite the Quraan, he beat his sister and her husband so severely that they collapsed. They told him that they would prefer death than give up Islaam. At their unshaken attitude, Sayyidina Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ calmed down and asked to hear what they were reading. When he heard the recital of the Quraan, he decided to become a Muslim.

With the unsheathed sword still in his hand, he turned towards Darul-Argam . On arriving at the house of Sayyidina Argaam مَنِّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ , Rasoollulah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَّمُ intention, while Sayyidina Hamzah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ intention, while Sayyidina Hamzah من and other companions stood keeping a watchful eye for any ill-intended move by Sayyidina Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ . But when they heard that he had come to Rasoollulah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ to accept Islaam, they were so overwhelmed and overjoyed that their cry of "Allaah is Great" echoed throughout the valleys and mountains of Safaa. This was the sixth year of Naboowwat.

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:

1.1	was the sworn enemy of Islaam.
1.2 .	was an uncle and the foster brother of صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ Rasoollulah
1.3 5	ayyidina Hamza رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ attackedin
1.4 fi	advised Sayyidina Umar رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ to . to put his own house in order.
1.5 Sc Ra	ayyidina Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wanted to

Answer the following questions briefly:

2.1	What was the result when Aboo Jahl threw a stone at Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ .
2.2	What do you know about "Dar-ul-Argam"?
2.3	What was the reward offered to Sayyidina Umar رُضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ to assassinate Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ.
2.4	Which married couple in Makkah had secretly embraced Islaam?
2.5	At what time of the day did Sayyidina Hamza go hunting?

thirteen

Torture and persecution

The acceptance of Islaam by Sayyidina Umar رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ had a significant effect on the handful of Muslims of Makkah, who, till now, had to observe secrecy in the worship of Allaah تَعَالَىٰ. Their spirits and courage had risen to such an extend that they risked going out of Dar-ul-Argam to preach Islaam.

The Quraish tried to bribe Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ to forego Islaam in exchange for gifts of wealth or any thing he would like. But they failed to persuade him to agree to anything that would be harmful to Islaam. With Sayyidina Umar رَضَى اللهُ عَنْهُ and Sayyidina Hamzah رَضَى اللهُ عَنْهُ now fully united into the fold of Islaam, the Quraish turned to torture and persecution of the lowest degree and of the most brutal kind.

Sayyidina Bilal رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , the slave of Umayya-bin-Khalaf, was laid flat on his back on hot sand. A hot heavy stone was placed on his chest and he was beaten while his hands were tied behind his back.

Sayyidina Uthman رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , a rich and prosperous man of the Banoo Umayya tribe was fied with ropes by his uncle and beaten and tortured.

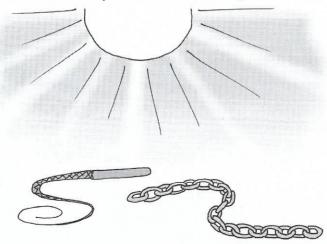
Sayyidina Zubayr-bin-Al Awwaam رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ was rolled in a mat and forced to inhale smoke until he suffocated. Sayyidina Aboo Zar Ghiffary رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ belonged to the Ghaffar tribe of Madeenah. On hearing of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ he travelled all the way from Madeenah to meet Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ accepted representation of Islaam in his heart, he went to the Kaabah and recited the Kalimah and an Aayah of the Quraan in a

New Words inhale | torture | persecution

loud, clear voice. The Quraish who were present at the Kaabah, immediately set upon him and beat him unconscious. Sayyidina Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ who was not a Muslim as yet, recognized Sayyidina Aboo Zar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ being from the tribe that the Quraish bought dates and Sayyidina Abbas stopped the Quraish from assaulting him further. This saved Sayyidina Aboo Zar's life and he returned to his home a more determined Muslim inspite the torture inflicted upon him.

Sayyidina Ammaar رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ , his father Sayyidina Yaasir رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ and his mother Sayyiditina Sumayyah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ had embraced Islaam. Aboo Jahl killed Sayyiditina Sumayyah with a sharp spear in such a shameful manner that there is no parallel of such torture in history. Aboo Jahl also took beastly delight in beating a slave lady, Sayyiditina Zaneerah رَضَيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا in such a way that she became totally blind.

Some helpless Muslims like Sayyidina Khabbab-bin-Areatt رَضَى اللَّهُ عَنْهُ were tied and pushed into a flaming fire.



thirteen

State whether each of the following is TRUE or FALSE If false write the correct answer:

1.1	Since the beginning of Islaam, the Muslims preached openly.
1.2	Dar-ul-Aqram was used as the "Islaamic Learning Centre".
1.3	Bribes were offered to Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ to give up Islaam.
1.4	The Quraish used only one kind of torture.
1.5	Sayyidina Bilaal رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ was a slave.

Write one fact on each of the following:

1.1	Sayyidina Abbaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ .
1.2	Sayyidina Bilaal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْدُ .
1.3	Sayyiditina Zaneerah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا .
1.4	Sayyidina Uthmaan رُضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ .
1.5	Sayyidina Zubayr-bin-Al Awwaam رُضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ .

14 fourteen

Hijrah to Abyssinia

In the fifth year of Nubuwwat, when the persecutions by the Quraish became unbearable Rasoollulah وَصَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ gave permission to the Muslims to migrate to Abýssinia (Ethiopia), the kingdom of King Negus, situated in the north-east of Africa. In the first group that decided to leave were people of respectable families and people of good standing in the community. Sayyidina Uthman-ibn-Affan رَضَيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ, his wife Sayyiditina Ruqayyah (وَضَيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ [daughter of Rasoollulah وَضَيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ (Sayyidina Huzayfa-bin-Utbah وَضَيَ اللّهُ عَنْهُ مَا مُعْ وَسَلَمُ (Sayyidina Abdullah-bin-Mas'ood وَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ and Sayyidina Abdul Rahmaan-bin-Auf وَضَيَ اللّهُ عَنْهُ were part of this group.

When this group left for Jeddah to go to Abyssinia, the cruel Quraish followed them. Fortunately their ship sailed before the Quraish could lay hands on the Muslims.

When they reached Abyssinia, King Nequs (Najjash) welcomed them in a friendly manner. Later, other Muslims followed until there were about eighty-three persons in Abyssinia.

A few months after this migration (Hijrah), the Muslims heard a rumour that the whole tribe of the Quraish had become Muslim, and that Makkah was now safe for Muslims. A few Muslims returned to Makkah only to find that this was not true. So they went back to Abyssinia with a few more Muslims who wished to escape from the persecution of the Quraish. This was also known as the Second Migration to Abyssinia.

New Words hijrah | envoys

It was obvious that the Quraish would not be satisfied until they had wiped out all signs of Islaam from Arabia and the neighbouring countries. The Quraish sent envoys to King Negus (Najjashi) telling him that the Muslims who had arrived in his country were rebel slaves and that he should deport them back to Makkah for punishment. But Sayyidina Jafar-bin-Abi-Taalib's sincere explanations to the King put an end the devious plans of the Quraish and King Negus allowed the Muslims to stay on in Abyssinia.

This was the sixth year of Nubuwwat and it was at this time that Sayyidina Hamzah رَضَى اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ had embraced Islaam.

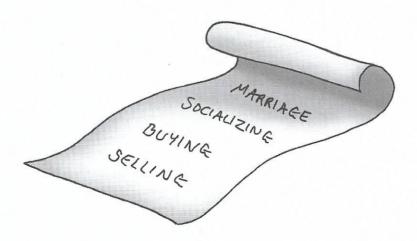


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		ui.	16	6

Giv	ve reasons for each of the following statements:
1.1	The Quraish sent envoys to King Negus.
1.2	Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ gave the Muslims permission to migrate
1.3	The Quraish followed the Muslims to the port of Jeddah
1.4	Some Muslims returned from Abyssinia to Makkah
1.5	King Negus allowed the Muslims to stay on in Abyssinia

Underline the correct answer:

- 2.1 Rasoolullah gave the muslims permission to migrate to Abbsynia in the 3, 5, 7 year of hijrah
- 2.2 Abbsynia is in Europe, Asia, Africa
- 2.3 The muslims travelled by camel, ship, horseback to Abbysinia
- 2.4 Rasoolullah's daughter Faatimah, Ruqayyah, Umme Khulthum was part of this migration.
- 2.5 Sayyidina Umar, Aboo Bakr, Uthmaan also migrated to Abbysinia.



fifteen

Boycott

The Muslims were in a very small minority but they drew their strength from their firm belief in Allaah تَعَالَىٰ and also that Sayyidina Hamzah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ and Sayyidina Umar منضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ had joined their ranks. They now also gathered up enough courage to offer Salaah in the noble sanctuary.

The Quraish were in a difficult position and claimed that not all the people of Banoo Hasheem and Banoo Aboo Taalib were Muslims. Yet they would not dare to attack the Muslims for fear of Sayyidina Hamzah $(\vec{\omega}_{\vec{\omega}})$ and Sayyidina Umar $(\vec{\omega}_{\vec{\omega}})$.

They demanded of Aboo Taalib that unless he handed over Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ to them, the whole Banoo Hasheem family of Makkah will be subjected to a general boycott and isolation. The boycott would also include all those who sympathized with the Muslim cause.

Consequently all the heads of the Quraish met and drew up a "charter" to publish a complete list of items of boycott. The list included among other things, the prohibition of: associating or greeting any Muslim; marriage with a Muslim; socializing; buying and selling; the supply of any kind of food. The charter was signed by all the heads of the Quraish and took an oath to uphold it. It was hung in the Kaabah for the notice of all.

Thus for three long years, from the seventh year of Nubuwwat to the tenth year of Nubuwwat, the Muslims suffered severe hardships, starvation want of clothing and bare necessities. Aboo Taalib had moved the Banoo Hasheem family to "Sh'ob-e-Aboo Taalib", a secluded place of safety. The stock of grain, which Aboo Taalib had gathered, was soon used up and there was no grain of food left. Some Muslims ate leaves of trees, and men, women and

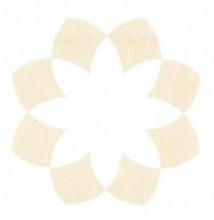
New Words boycott | charter | sh'obe Aboo Taalib

children were thin and weak from starvation.

In the tenth year of Nubuwwat, the remainder of the Banoo Hasheem tribe in Makkah could not bear to see the hardships suffered by Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ and his family. Hishamibn-Amr-Rabeeah began a campaign to end the boycott. He was supported by Aboo Bakhtari-bin-Hishaam and Zam'a-bin-Aswad. They carried this campaign to the Kaabah before the Quraish.

Meanwhile, Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ declared the message of Allaah عَالِهُ that the "Charter" hanging in the Kaabah had no validity because only the word "Allaah" had remained while all the other writings were destroyed by white ants. It was thus that the boycott came to an end.

In the same year of Nubuwwat, in the month of Rajab, Aboo Taalib took ill. The Quraish on the other hand, continued their persecution and repeated attacks on the Muslims



Ar	nswer the following questions briefly:
1.1	Who had joined the Muslims to give them more courage?
1.2	What did the Quraish demand of Aboo Taalib?
1.3	Who drew up the "Charter" of boycott?
1.4	How long did the boycott last?
1.5	What was the only word that remained on the "Charter?"

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Write short notes on each of the following: 2.1 The list of items that had to be boycotted. 2.2 The hardships the Muslims had to face. 2.3 The end of the boycott.

Loss of two friends

With the end of the boycott of Muslims, it was thought that the Quraish would at least relax their opposition to Islaam. But this was not to be. On the contrary, the Quraish did not give up but continued their persecutions.

In this tenth year of Nubuwwat, Aboo Taalib became ill and weak and he was eighty years old. The hardships and responsibilities during the years of boycott had taken its toll on him. He had sacrificed the remainder of his life for the sake of his nephew, Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ because he loved him more dearly than any of his own children. He became very ill and passed away in the month of Rajab in the tenth year of Nubuwwat. The Quraish also conceded that Aboo Taalib was the greatest leader of the Banoo Hasheem tribe.

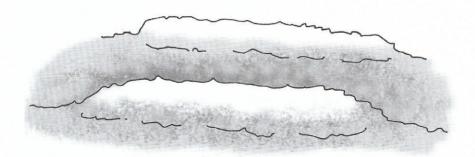
On the death of Aboo Taalib, the Quraish took it for granted that the way was now clear for them to put an end to the Muslims campaign.

Two months later, Sayyiditina Khadeejah رَضَيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا, also passed away on the 10th of Ramadhaan. She was dearly loved by Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ and was a tower of strength to him in times of trials and sufferings. She was the first to embrace Islaam when the call came. She had encouraged him to pursue the path of Allaah تَعَالَىٰ and had shared all his discomforts. It was a very sad moment for Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ to lose dearly loved friends at a time when the Quraish were becoming more ruthless each day.

New Words bosom friend

Incidentally, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضَيُ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ, the bosom friend of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ had also decided to migrate to Abyssinia because of the cruelty of the Quraish. But before he could reach Abyssinia, he met Ibn-ul-Dughunna who persuaded Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضَيُ اللهُ عَنْهُ to return to Makkah with him and he would protect him from the persecutions of the Quraish. In Makkah, however, when Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضَيُ اللهُ عَنْهُ refused to do so and said that he would rather forego the protection of Ibn-ul-Dughunna than to stop obeying the Commands of Allaah تَعَالَىٰ تَعَالَىٰ تَعَالَىٰ اللهُ عَنْهُ .

This made the Quraish more furious and they began to plan to destroy the Muslims altogether.



sixteen

	rite a few facts on each of the following: Aboo Taalib
4.0	
1.2	Sayyidina Khadeejah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Find the hidden sentence:

2.1 Clues:

- a 2nd letter of the Alphabet.
- b A vowel, not a,not I,not e.
- c The letter that appears twice in the name Abyssinia.
- d The letter that comes before P in the alphabets.
- e If 1 represents A which letter would be represented by 13
- f Take away this letter from MET and you will get ME.
- g Consonant in the word We.
- h The 15th letter of the alphabet.
- i Letter found between E and G.
- j If Z is the first letter of the alphabet what will be the 9th letter?

- By removing A in the word SEA, and replacing it with this letter it will still sound the same.
- m Letters that can be used in front of or behind the letter O to form a two letter word.
- n If X is the 3rd letter of the alphabet, which would be the 23rd letter?
- I come after the silent letter in psychology.

a	b	С	d	e	f	9	h	i	j	k	1	m	n	0

2.2 Who does the	hidden	sentence	reter	TO?
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2.3 Why were they important to Rasoollulah وَسَلَّمُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ ال

Wr	ite	two	fa	cts	on e	each	of	ther	n:			
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seventeen

Journey to Taeef

Since the Prophethood of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَمْ the call to Islaam had been limited to the people of Makkah and other tribes who repeatedly visited the Kaabah annually for their pilgrimage. The persecutions of the Quraish were so harsh in Makkah that Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ decided to turn to the people of Taeef, a town about forty eight kilometers from Makkah.

The residents of Taeef were worshippers of the idol Laat. On reaching Taeef, Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ met the leaders of the town among whom the most prominent were three brothers, Abdiya Lail, Mas'ud and Habeeb who belonged to the Banoo Thaqeef tribe. On preaching to them, he found them proud and arrogant. They teased and mocked Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ in the most abusive manner. Not being satisfied with their verbal abuse they embarked upon one of the most violent and disgraceful attacks on Rasoollulah .

They encouraged their slaves, boys and girls, villians and the most despised and wicked people in Taeef to follow and torture Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ until he left Taeef. The mob followed Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ and his faithful assistant, Sayyidina Zaid-bin-Haarith مُنْ اللهُ عَنْهُ , until they reached the border of Taeef. The crowd had swelled behind them and they were continuously pelted with dirt, pebbles and stones. Sayyidina Zaid مَنْ اللهُ عَنْهُ tried his utmost to protect Rasoollulah مَنْ اللهُ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَسَلَمُ اللهُ وَلَمْ اللهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ عَنْهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَال

Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ was in such a condition that he was partly conscious when an angel appeared before him, offering to

New Words jinn | Arab hospitality

bring down a whole mountain on the doers of such a horrible and cowardly attack on an innocent man. Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ refused this Divine help and instead, prayed that one day all the people of Taeef would become Muslims.

After sometime Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ and Sayyidina Zaid-bin-Haarith رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ took refuge in the orchard of Utba-bin-Rabeeah, who had seen their plight and, in accordance with Arab hospitality, he sent his Christian slave Addaas with a plate full of grapes for them. Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ preached to Addaas who accepted Islaam inspite of the warning given to him by his master Utba-bin-Rabeeah.

That evening they reached Nukhla, and, in the dead of night, while they were in Salaah and reciting the Quraan, seven leaders of the Jinnat of Naseebeen approached Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ



Match the following:

- 1 The mob of Taeef
- refused صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ Rasoollulah
- 3 The Jinnats of Nasibeen
- 4 Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ prayed for d attacked Rasoollulah
- 5 Abdiya Lail was an

B

- a Divine help in Taeef
- b the people of Taeef
- c arrogant man
- e became Muslims

A	1	2	3	4	5
В					



State whether TRUE or FALSE.

may 6	P 1				0	INLU
TT	talse	write	the	correc	ct	answer:

2.1 Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ cursed the people of Taeef.
2.2 The Quraish were becoming harsh with their persecutions.
2.3 The blood ran down into Rasoollulah's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ sandals.

2.4 Utba-bin-Rabeeah also attacked Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ .

2.5 Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ was offered a plate of grapes by Utba-bin-Rabeeah.

eighteen

Me'raj (ascension)

The tenth year of Nubuwwat was also of great significance, since, in this year, in the month of Shawwal, Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ made nikah to Sayyiditina Aisha-binte-Aboo Bakr رَضَىَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا and Sawdah-binte-Zam'a رَضَىَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا

In the same year of the 27 Rajab, while he was asleep, he was awakened by Sayyidina Jibraaeel عَلَيْهُ السَّلامُ who took him to the heavens where he was shown the Glory of Allaah's تَعَالَىٰ creations and Jannah (Paradise) and Jahannam (Hell).

His journey started from between the Kaabah known as "Muqam-e-Ibraaheem", an area where Sayyidina Ibraaheem عُلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ had rested while he was building the Kaabah.

Accompanied by Sayyidina Jibraaeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ Rasoollulah عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ mounted the lightning "Buraaq", an animal from Jannah, and visited the Masjeed-e-Aqsa in Jerusalem where he led all the prophets in the performance of two rakaah Nafil Salaah.

After the Salaah, Sayyidina Jibraaeel عَلَيْهُ السَّلَامُ, took Rasoollulah, عَلَيْهُ السَّلَامُ through the heavens where he met one eminent prophet in each stage of the heavens until they reached "Sidratul Muntaha", a stage in the seventh heavens, where Sayyidina Jibraaeel عَلَيْهُ السَّلَامُ left Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ to proceed alone to his Divine Meeting with Allaah .

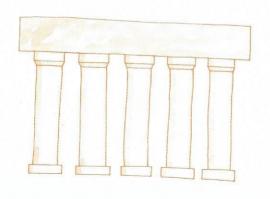
It was at this occasion that the "Five" daily Salaah was made compulsory on the Muslims.

New Words Me'raj | Muqame-e-Ibraaheem | buraaq Sidratul Muntahaa | Siddiq

In the morning, when Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَّمُ related about his (Me'raj) Ascension, the Quraish would not believe what they heard. They cross-examined Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَّمُ and tried to prove him wrong. Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَّمُ proved that a caravan headed for Makkah was in a certain position and would reach Makkah at a certain time. This was confirmed true and the Quraish were held spellbound by this disclosure.

The Quraish challenged Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ to support the statement of his close friend Rasoollulah sax وَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ Sayyidina Aboo Bakr مَنْيَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ was bold in accepting whatever Rasoollulah مَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ said. From then onward, by virtue of this acceptance of any word of Rasoollulah onward, sayyidina Aboo Bakr مَنْيُ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ Sayyidina Aboo Bakr مَنْيَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ Sayyidina Aboo Bakr مَنْيَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ Siddiq" (A Faithful Witness of the Truth).

The Me'raj (ascension) was such a Divine miracle that Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ admitted that on his return, he found that his bed had not lost its warmth.



14/	41	6	
Write	three	Tacts	on:

1.1	Masjeed-e-Al-Aqsa.
1.2	The 'Buraag",
1.3	"Sidrat-ul-Muntaha"
1.4	"Zam Zam".

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Complete the word search on Me'raj.

i	9	b	†	У	u	d	9	р	b	f	e	k	9	
f	u	0	а	S	q	а	d	е	e	j	S	a	m	9
S	i	d	r	α	t	u	ı	m	u	n	†	a	h	a
b	Z	9	0	m	е	S	a	i	k	m	Ь	f	9	р
þ	а	j	f	†	j	n	m	а	С	m	S	i	a	r
9	b	j	i	9	1	е	а	×	m	e	w	v	I	9
u	i	9	а	У	r	b	w	n	а	r	0	е	1	f
У	t	С	o	r	а	d	e	v	n	а	S	S	а	h
f	†	У	i	h	S	0	1	j	n	j	9	а	h	†
j	а	n	а	а	h	d	h	n	а	i	·k	1	S	z
w	q	а	α	r	u	Ь	r	У	h	t	q	a	u	0
j	е	r	и	S	а	1	е	m	а	9	f	а	i	
c	d	е	s	у	0	k	1	d	j	w	i	h	k	р q

nineteen

The first pledge of Agabah

At the end of the eleventh year of Nubuwwat, the fortyyear war between the tribes of Aus and Khazraj of Madeenah (Yathrib), had virtually ended and many tribes came to Makkah for the annual pilgrimage.

Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ used these opportune moments to go out of Makkah and into the camps of the visiting tribes to preach Islaam. The enemies of Islaam, Aboo Jahl and Aboo Lahab continued their wicked campaign to defeat every effort of Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ But Rasoollulah مَنْ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ avoided them and always slipped out in the dark fowards the camp of the pilgrims.

It was here that the first six persons of the Khazraj tribe became Muslims in the Valley of Aqaba and, a place which later became the secret gathering place of Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ and the future Muslims of Madeenah (Yathrib).

The following year twelve more people of the Khazraj tribe became Muslims and the First Pledge of Aqaba was taken. They pledged that:

- We will not worship anyone but Allaah. آنَعَالَ عالَم الله عالم الله عال
- 2. We will not steal nor commit adultery.
- 3. We will not kill our little girls.
- 4. We will not defame anyone.

New Words pledge of Aqabah | khazraj | Yathrib

- 5. We will not backbite about anyone.
- 6. In our every deed, we will honor and submit to the word of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ

Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ was requested to send one of his own companions to preach Islaam in Madeenah. Mus'ab-bin-Umayr was deputed for this purpose. Islaam took root in Madeenah and spread rapidly. Madeenah was originally known as "Yathrib" after an idol, but, after the arrival of Rasoollulah وَسَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ Madeenatun Nabee", the city of the Nabée (Prophet).



State whether TRUE or FALSE. If false write the correct answer:

1.1 Aboo Lahab was the friend of the Muslims
1.2 The tribes of Aus and Khazraj fought for four years.
1.3 Rasoollulah صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ met the pilgrims at the valley of Aqaba.
1.4 Aboo Jahl was deputed to preach Islaam in Madeenah
1.5 Islaam took root in Madeenah and spread rapidly

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Write down six points on which the Muslims of Madeenah took the first pledge:

2.1 a	

2.2 b	

2.3 c	
L.0 C	
* * * *	
2.4 d	
C. T (***************************************
3 * * *	
2 -	
2.5 e	
* 8 * * *	***************************************
2.6 f	*******************************



The second pledge of Aqabah

Madeenah (Yathrib) was inhabited with many tribes, but the most prominent were the tribes of Aus and Khazraj. There was also a separate section of Madeenah that was dominated by the Jews.

The tribes of Khazraj were foremost in the quest for Islaam and, very soon, Islaam was growing among some of the tribes of Arabia.

As the thirteenth year of Nubuwwat drew to a close seventy Muslims, including two women, came to Makkah to perform pilgrimage and to meet Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ at Aqabah. This deputation of Muslims was led by Sayyidina Mus'ab-bin-Umayr and they were specifically sent by the Muslims of Madeenah to meet Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ at Aqabah.

Accompanied by Sayyidina Abbaas رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ who had not as yet embraced Islaam, Rasoollulah عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ left Makkah at night to meet the deputation. Sayyidina Mus'ab-bin-Umayr رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ indicated why they had come from Madeenah. Sayyidina Abbaas indicated why they had come from Madeenah. Sayyidina Abbaas was very cautious and thought it necessary to remind them that Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ was protected by the Hasheemites in Makkah. The Muslims of Madeenah would have to sacrifice their lives and face bloody wars for his protection. If they were prepared for the consequences then only should they ask Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ to leave Makkah.

Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ also stressed the serious risk they would be taking and the responsibilities that would confront the Muslims of Madeenah.

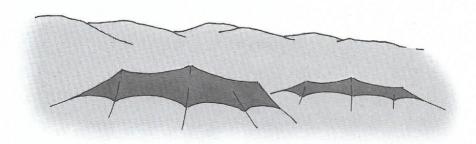
The determined Muslims pledged on the hands of Rasoollulah

New Words Hasheemites | second pledge of Agaba

that they will sacrifice their lives to protect him and Islaam, as they would their wives and children. This was the Second pledge of Aqabah.

Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ chose twelve Muslims of Madeenah for the propagation of Islaam, of whom nine were from the tribe of Khazraj.

After the pledge had been taken, Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ decided to migrate to Madeenah. His first thought was for all the Muslims of Makkah and their safety. He gave a general directive to the Muslims to migrate. However, the Quraish devised tragic obstacles in the path of the Muslims, which resulted in heartbreaks, separations, beatings, the seizing of properties and personal belongings. Ultimately, there were only a few Muslims left in Makkah and Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ awaited the Divine guidance for his departure for Madeenah.



Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:

1.1	One section of Madeenah was occupied by thewho followed their own religion.
1.2	The deputation of Madeenah was led by
1.3	Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ chose Muslims for the propagation of Islaam in Madeenah.
1.4	The devised tragic obstacles in the path of the Muslims.
1.5	Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمْ awaited the

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Answer the following questions briefly:

1.1 Which two Arab tribes were prominent in Madeenah?
1.2 What request did the deputation make to Rasoollulah ? صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ
1.3 What was Sayyidina Abbas' رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ reaction to this request?
1.4 Of the twelve Muslims chosen, how many were from the tribe of Khazraj?
1.5 Who were the three of the last Muslims left in Makkah?

twenty one

Hijrah to Madeenah

All the Muslims of Makkah had departed except for Rasoollulah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ , Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ and the youthful Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ . Around them the Quraish were furious since they were not able to stop the mass exodus of Muslims to Madeenah. They thought of urgent ways and means to stop Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ from leaving Makkah.

A large conference of the leaders of Quraish was held at Dar-un-Nadwah and many decisions were noted to decide the issue. But, even the idea of banishment or exile of Rasoollulah عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ was not entertained. One leader of the Quraish, Sheikh Najdy, suggested that every sign of Islaam should be wiped off from the land of Arabia.

The assassination of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ was the only way out for the Quraish. One youth from each clan was chosen to set upon Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ so that the Banoo Hasheem would not be able to hold any particular Quraish clan responsible for his death. It was decided to assassinate Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ that same night.

While Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ made all the secret arrangements for the Hijrah, Sayyidina Jibraaeel عَلَيْهُ السَّلامُ forewarned Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ of the intention of the Quraish that night. Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ slept in Rasoollulah's من اللهُ عَنْهُ bed while Sayyidina Aboo Bakr مَنْيَ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ and Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ left Makkah unnoticed and took refuge in the Cave of Thoor which was about seven kilometers from Makkah. Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ recited Sura Ya'seen before he left Makkah. He had also instructed Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ it return all the goods and property, which he had held in trust, to the rightful owners.

New Words Dar-un-Nadwah | cave of Thoor Muhajirieen | Ansaar | Al Qaswa

After a whole night's watch on the house of Rasoollulah , صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ , the Quraish were shocked in the morning to find only Sayyidina Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in the bed of Rasoollulah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ . They began a desperate search of the countryside of Makkah and offered huge rewards for the capture of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمْ , dead or alive.

The enemy neared the mouth of the Cave of Thoor. The fears of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ were set aside by the assurance of Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْه وَسَلَّمْ that "Allaah تَعَالَىٰ is with us!"

By a Divine miracle, a spider had spun a web over the mouth of the cave and a pigeon had laid eggs in the nest close by. The cave looked undisturbed.

After three days, when it was felt safe to continue the Hijrah, Rasoollulah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ mounted his camel AL-QASWA while Sayyidina Aboo Bakr مَنْ اللهُ عَنْهُ and his helper /servant Sayyidina Aa'mir-bin-Faheerah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ shared another mount. Abdullah-bin-Urayqit who was their guide, led the way towards Madeenah. They followed a path which was not frequented by regular caravans.

At one stage, a Quraishi horseman (Suraaqah) spotted them. His immediate thoughts were for the huge rewards offered for the capture of Rasoollulah مَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَّمُ But each time he charged, his horse's feet sank into the sand, and, ultimately, he squirmed and shivered and asked forgiveness of Rasoollulah .

On the sixth day of Hijrah, they reached Quba on the border of Madeenah. This was on the 8 Rabi-ul-Awwal, thirteen years after Naboowwat. Rasoollulah صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ stayed as the guest

twenty one

of Sayyiditina Kulthum-bin-Hidum while Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ put up at the house of Sayyidina Habeeb-binAssaf . During this very short stay in Quba, Rasoollulah صَلَى اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ laid the foundation of the first masjeed in Islaam.

On Friday 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, Rasoollulah مثلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمْ proceeded to Madeenah and at the time for Zohr prayer, he led the first Jummah salaah with a hundred worshippers in an open field in the locality of Banoo Saalim. After the salaah he mounted his camel again and proceeded further till he entered Madeenah that very evening. Every Muslim wanted to be his host. But his mount was under Divine command and he vowed to stop only where his camel would stop. At last, the camel stopped near the house of Sayyidina Aboo Ayoob Ansaari مُنْ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ who welcomed Rasoollulah مَنْ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلَمُ to his house.

The emigrant Muslims then living in Madeenah were known as the "Muhajirieen", while the Muslims who offered their hospitality to the Muhajirieen were known as "Ansaar". The Muslim calendar began in the same year of Hijrah.



Write short notes on each of the following:

Diningspa	h صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ arrives in Madeenah.

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*************	***************************************
*************	***************************************
Who said t	his and when was it are I have
Who said t	his and when was it said; "Allaah is with us".
Who said th	his and when was it said; "Allaah is with us".
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twenty one

Wordmaze:

Find the path through the letters.
You will find 13 words.
Each letter can be only visited once.
Write down the order in which you find the words.
Write down one fact for each word.

start

M	Z	Т	R	U	5	T	Q	I	Α	R	U
Α	A	D	E	X	0	Н	Р	5	Α	A	Q
D	М	Α	D	Q	0	V	Α	Н	Q	L	Н
Е	Ε	N	I	I	R	5	Q	Z	I	Α	M
M	Α	Α	Р	K	K	U	Α	W	5	Α	Н
J	I	Н	S	Н	L	R	Α	Α	U	В	Q
R	М	U	Z	Α	W	D	I	J	S	A	M
Α	D	Α	L	I	D	J	N	Α	W	L	J
Н	D	Α	R	F	Α	U	Н	С	A	М	E
J	Α	М	U	N	N	М	Α	A	F	I	L



Complete this date maze:

Identify the dates on which important events took place in the life of Rasoollulah $\hat{\vec{b}}$ $\hat{\vec{b}}$ $\hat{\vec{b}}$ $\hat{\vec{b}}$ $\hat{\vec{b}}$.

Colour these dates in blue.

Write down one fact on each of these dates.

625	584	621	621 588		612	581	631	
597	574	632	610	635	575	578	603	
587	607	589	598	620	619	572	623	
593	601	609	570	579	608	628	634	
615	614	581	629	596	586	613	636	
605	592	617	585	573	576	606	594	
626	582	590	595	618	583	591	577	
600	624	611	627	602	622	599	630	

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twenty one

Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ The Chosen Messenger of Allaah

Of the noble family, the Banoo Haashim was he Orphaned young – raised by his paternal family As shepherd and a merchant he was successful Al-Ameen and As-Saadiq, the trustworthy and faithful

MUHAMMAD-UR-RASOOLULLAH THE CHOSEN MESSENGER OF Allach

His honesty, integrity, patience and purity of life Appealed to the noble lady Khadeeja who became his wife Gentle and kind hearted with a life of such simplicity Muhammad صَلَى اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَسَلّمُ, a model of compassion and humility

MUHAMMAD-UR-RASOOLULLAH THE CHOSEN MESSENGER OF Allach

He assisted the poor, the needy, the widow and orphan, He bore the burden of the slave and the downtrodden He nursed the sick with tender loving affection Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ an example of human perfection

MUHAMMAD-UR-RASOOLULLAH THE CHOSEN MESSENGER OF Allaah

At the age of 40 in Heera he received his prophecy To preach Oneness of Allaah and His Absolute Authority The faithful companions amongst them accepted his invitation The stones, trees and animals hymned his glorification



He endured hardships in the path of truthfulness Stoned, accosted and mocked for his forthrighteousness He migrated to an oasis – now known as Al-Madeena From here Islaam was spread by the messenger of Arabia

MUHAMMAD-UR-RASOOLULLAH THE CHOSEN MESSENGER OF Allach

Today he is loved and honoured by over a billion The greatest of men who preached the greatest of religion Each day his name is declared by those near and far Lailaha illalah muhammadur Rasulullah

THE CHOSEN MESSENGER OF Allach

A preacher and warrior who overcame every hindrance A mercy to mankind and a pure light of guidance Peace and blessings on him, the most perfect believer The seal of the prophets who left the Quraan and Sunnah

MUHAMMAD-UR-RASOOLULLAH THE CHOSEN MESSENGER OF Alloch

Adapted







5 History made easy



