

THE PROPHET'S LINEAGE, HIS MOTHER'S LINEAGE AND HIS FATHER'S LINEAGE

- The Prophet ﷺ of Islam is called Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah ibn 'Abdul Muttalib ibn Haashim ibn 'Abdi Manaf. His kunya is 'Abdul Qassim
(مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ هَاشِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ – كُنْيَتُهُ عَبْدُ الْقَاسِمِ)
- He is from the tribe of Quraysh. A tribe is a group of people that includes many families and relatives who have the same language, and sometimes, the same beliefs
(قُرَيْشٍ)
- His ﷺ mother's name is Aminah bint Wahab ibn 'Abi Manaf
(أَمِنَةُ بِنْتُ وَهَبِ بْنِ أَبِي مَنَافٍ)

HIS BIRTH

- He ﷺ was born in Makkah in the Year of the Elephant in the month Rabbi ul-Awwal. As for the exact date, there are four opinions.
 1. The second
 2. The eighth
 3. The tenth
 4. The twelfth
- It is an innovation and impermissible for us to celebrate the Prophet's birthday

THE DEATH OF THE PROPHET'S FATHER, MOTHER AND GRANDFATHER

- His father was called 'Abdillah ibn 'Abdul Muttalib. His father died while the prophet was still in his mother's womb i.e. before the prophet was born. He was born as an orphan
- His father died in a town called *al-Abwa* which is a town between Makkah and Madinah. However, this opinion is wrong. The correct opinion is that he died in a town in Madinah called *Darun Nabiqha*
- As for his mother, she died when the Prophet was 4 years old. Another opinion is that she died when he was six years old.
- His grandfather died when the prophet was 8 years' old

THE PROPHETS NURSING/ BREAST FEEDING

- He ﷺ was breast fed, after his mother, by a woman known as *Umm Ayman al-Habbashiyya*, her name is *Barakah*. She was very compassionate and merciful to the prophet.
- After her, he was also breast fed by a woman called *Thuayba* who was one of the servants of the Prophets uncle *Abu Lahab*.
- After *Thuabya*, he was breastfed by *Haleema as-Saddiyyah*. While he was *Haleema*, something strange happened.

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- When he was four or five years old and he was playing in the desert, the *Angel Jibreel* came to him and wrestled/ tackled the Prophet to the ground. And then he cut open the Prophet's chest and removed his heart. *Jibreel* then removed a clot in his heart and said 'this is the portion *Shaytan* has over you'. Angel *Jibreel* washed the prophet's heart in a gold vessel that was filled with *Zam Zam*. He then put his heart back in the Prophet's chest. The boys he was playing with ran to *Haleem* and said he has been killed. *Haleema* ran to the Prophet and saw that he was in shock.



THE NAMES OF THE PROPHET ﷺ

Because he has such a stature in the religion of al-Islam, the Prophet ﷺ has multiple names which are the following:

1. Muhammad – The one deserving of most praise
(مُحَمَّدٌ)
2. Ahmed – The most praised
(أَحْمَدُ)
3. Al-Maahi – The one who wipes away kufr
(الْمَاهِي)
4. Al-Hashir – The Gatherer
(الْحَاشِرُ)
5. Al-'Aaqib – The final prophet
(الْعَاقِبُ)
6. Al-Muqfee – The one who follows in the footsteps of the previous prophets
(الْمُقْفِي)
7. Nabiyyu at-Tawbah – The prophet of repentance
(نَبِيُّ التَّوْبَةِ)
8. Nabiyyu ar-Rahmah – The prophet of mercy
(نَبِيُّ الرَّحْمَةِ)
9. Nabayyi al-Malhama – The prophet of the great expeditions and battles
(نَبِيُّ الْمَلْحَمَةِ)
10. Imamul Mursaleen – The leader of the messengers
(إِمَامُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ)
11. Al-Basheer – The giver of glad tidings
(الْبَشِيرُ)
12. An-Natheer – The one who warns the people from shirk
(النَّذِيرُ)
13. Ar-Ra'uf – The most compassionate one
(الرَّؤُوفُ)
14. Ar-Raheem – The most merciful
(الرَّحِيمُ)
15. Rahmatal-lil-'Aalameen – Mercy to all of mankind
(رَحْمَةٌ لِلْعَالَمِينَ)
16. Ash-Shahid – The witness
(الشَّهِيدُ)
17. Ad-Daa'ee ila-Allah – The one who calls to Allah
(الدَّاعِي إِلَى اللَّهِ)

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18. As-Siraajul Muneer – The radiant light that guides to the truth
(الصِّرَاحُ الْمُنِيرُ)
19. Al-Mudhakhir – The one who reminds
(الْمُذَكِّرُ)
20. An-Ni'mah – The bounty and the blessing
(النِّعْمَةُ)
21. Al-Hadi – The one who guides
(الْهَادِي)
22. Ash-Shaheed – The martyr
(الشَّهِيدُ)
23. Al-Ameen – The trustworthy one
(الْأَمِينُ)
24. Al-Muzzamilu – The one who is wrapped up with garments
(الْمُرْتَمِلُ)
25. Al-Muddathiru – The one wrapped up in garments
(الْمُدَّثِرُ)

All of these are the names of the prophet

THE PROPHETS UPBRINGING AND HIS TRAVEL WITH HIS UNCLE TO SHAM

- ash-Sham (is a region known as Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine)
- The prophet grew up as an orphan under the custody and protection of his grandfather 'Abdul Muttalib. After his death, he was taken care of 'Abu Talib ibn 'Abdul Muttalib. Allah protected him from all forms of deficiency. So the prophet was physically and mentally and physiologically complete. He was the perfect man in the terms of his character, physical beauty and physiological state.
- He was known by his people as *al-Ameen* because of his honesty and integrity. When he was 12, he travelled with his uncle 'Abu Talib to ash-Sham until they reached a city called Busra – a city in the south west of Syria.
- When they reached this city, a priest called *Bahira* saw the prophet (at the age of 12) and he recognized the signs of prophethood. He came to the prophet and took him by his hand and said to his uncle 'Abu Talib: "this is the leader of all of mankind, this is the Messenger of the Lord of the universe and will be sent to him as a mercy to mankind."
'Abdul Muttalib said "How do you know?"
Bahira replied: "When you came down from that valley, there was not a single tree or stone except that it made Sujood to the prophet and they do not do this except for a prophet. And I can see and recognize him through our scriptures."
He then said: "take him back to Makkah as if the Jews recognize him and I have recognized him, then they may harm him"
- When the Prophet was 25 married *Khadija* and she was his first wife. She was 40 years old.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REVELATION

- When the prophet reached the age of 40, Allah honored him with the revelation and sent him as a Messenger.
- He became a Prophet when the first verses of *Surah al- 'Alaq* were revealed to him. He became a messenger when *Surah al-Muddathir* was revealed to him.
- The revelation came to him by *Angel Jibreel* while the prophet was in the cave of Hira in a mountain called The Mountain of Makkah. He used to seclude himself in this cave while he was one day secluded, the *Angel Jibreel* came to him and he revealed to him the words of Allah 'Iqra'. It is not from the Sunnah to go to the cave of Hira. (It should not be done for 'Ibadah. One who does this falls into Bid'ah)
- The Prophet remained in *Makkah* for 13 years and while in *Makkah*, he used to pray towards *Baitul Maqdis* (also known as al-Masjid al-Aqsa) – a sacred masjid in Palestine. We recognize Palestine as a country and not Israel as a country.
- When the prophet came to *Madinah*, Allah commanded him to face the *Kabah* when he was praying in *Madinah*

THE PROPHET'S HIJRAH (MIGRATION)

- The Prophet made *Hijrah* to *Madeenah* and his companion was *Abu Bakr as-Sideeq*. And there was a servant of *Abu Bakr* called '*Amr ibn Fuhayra* and their guide was a man called *Abdullah ibn Urayqid al-Laytha*.
- And the Prophet remained in *Makkah* for 13 years and in *Madinah* for 10 years.
- All of those 23 years, he was calling to *Tawheed* and to the oneness of Allah and La Ilaha Il Allah and warning the people against *Shirk*. He also called to everything that Allah loved and forbade anything that Allah hated.

THE PROPHET'S DEATH

- The prophet died at the age of 63. He died on a Monday, just before noon i.e. 12pm. He died on the 12th of Rabbi' ul-Awwal.
- The Prophet was buried on the night of a Wednesday.
- The Prophet was ill and sick for twelve days

When someone dies, you then wash their bodies.

The prophet was washed by

- Ali ibn Abi Talib – he was the Prophet's cousin
- Al-Abbas – He was the uncle of the Prophet
- Al-Fadl ibn Abbas

After the washing, the body is then shrouded

- The Prophet was shrouded in three white clothes. The companions prayed upon the Prophet separately.

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- The Prophet was buried in the exact same place that he died in. He died in 'Aisha's house and that is where he was buried.



THE PROPHET'S SONS

The Prophet had three sons:

- Al-Qassim – born in Makkah before Prophethood – i.e. before he became a Prophet. He died at the age of 2. When he was able to walk he then died.
- 'Abdullah – he had some nicknames, at-Tayyib and at-Tahir. He was called the pure one because he was born after Prophethood.
- Ibraheem – he was born in Madinah and he died in Madinah at the young age of 17 months old.

THE PROPHET'S DAUGHTERS

He had four daughters:

- Zaynab
- Fatima – her children were al-Hasan and al-Hussain, their father was Ali ibn Abi Talib.
- Ruqayah – she was married to Uthman ibn Affan until she died.
- Ummul Kulthoom – she was also married to Uthman ibn Affan when the Prophet married her off to Uthman until she died.

Order of birth

1. Al-Qassim (القَاسِمُ)
2. Zaynab (زَيْنَبُ)
3. Ruqayah (رُقَيْيَةُ)
4. Fatima (فَاطِمَةُ)
5. Ummu Kulthoom (أُمُّ كَلْثُومَ)

These five were born before Prophethood.

6. Abdullah (عَبْدُ اللَّهِ)
7. Ibraheem (إِبْرَاهِيمُ)

- All of his children were conceived by Khadija except for Ibraheem. Ibraheem's mother was Mareeya al-Qibteyya
(كُلُّ أَوْلَادِهِ وَوُلِدُوا لِحَدِيَجَةَ سِوَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَأُمُّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مَرِيَمَةُ الْقَيْطِيَّةُ)
- All of his children died before him except for Fatima. She died 6 months after the Prophet's death. This shows that the Prophet was tested with the death of his children.
(كُلُّ أَوْلَادِهِ مَاتُوا قَبْلَهُ سِوَى فَاطِمَةَ، فَتَوَفَّيْتُ بَعْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِسِتَّةِ أَشْهُرٍ، وَهَذَا يُظْهِرُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أُمْنَجِنَ يَمُوتُ أَوْلَادِهِ)

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- The Prophet did Hajj once and performed Umrah four times
(حَجَّ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَرَّةً وَغُمْرَةً أَرْبَعَ مَرَّاتٍ)



THE PROPHET'S EXPEDITION AND BATTLES

- The Prophet had 25 major expeditions.
- An expedition is the Prophet moving to another locality or village to spread Islam or to defend the religion

THE PROPHET'S SCRIBES

A scribe is one who wrote down the Prophet's letter, books and even the Qur'an. The scribes are

- Abu Bakr as-Sideeq
(أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ)
- 'Umar ibn al-Khattab
(عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ)
- 'Uthman ibn 'Affan
(عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَفَّانَ)
- 'Ali ibn Abi Talib
(عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ)
- Zaid ibn Thabit
(زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ)
- Mu'awiyah ibn Abi Sufyaan
(مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ)

The ambassadors were to those who went to other tribes and villages to spread Islam

THE PROPHET'S AMBASSADORS

- Prophet said, 'may Allah tear his kingdom into pieces' and that is exactly what happened
- 'Amr ibn Umayya – sent to the King of Abyssinia, the King was called an-Najashi and he accepted Islam.
(عَمْرُو بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ)
- Dihhya ibnu Khalifa – he was sent to the Roman King Caesar. Caesar is a title given to all Roman Kings. His name was Hercules. He wanted to accept Islam and believed in the Prophet's message but feared his people.
(دِحْيَةُ بْنُ خَالِفَةَ)
- 'Abdullah ibn Hudhafa as-Sa'me – he was sent to the King of Persia who was called Kisra. When the letter came to him, he tore it into pieces. The Prophet said, "may Allah tear his kingdom into pieces," and that is exactly what happened.
(عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ حُدَافَةَ السَّهْمِيِّ)

THE PROPHET'S UNCLES

The Prophet ﷺ had eleven uncles and only two of them accepted Islam:

- Hamza (حَمْرَةَ)
- Al-'Abbas (العَبَّاسُ)

The others are:

1. al-Haarith ibn 'Abdul Muttalib – he is the eldest.
(الْحَارِثُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
2. Qutham ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib
(قُتَيْمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
3. Az-Zubair ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib
(الرُّبَيْعُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
4. Hamza ibn 'Abdul Muttalib – his nickname was the Lion of Allah and the Lion of the Messenger of Allah. He was very brave and righteous. He accepted Islam early and he made Hijrah to Madinah. He took part in the Battle of Badr. He was martyred in the Battle of Uhud by Wahshi.
(حَمْرَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
5. Al-'Abbas ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib – he accepted Islam early and made Hijrah to Madinah. He was older than the Prophet by three years.
(العَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
6. Abu Talib ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib – he was the father of Ali.
(أَبُو طَالِبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
7. Abu Lahab ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib – a surah that is about this man is Surat al-Massad. He disbelieved in the Prophet's message because he hated the Prophet and Islam. He used to call people away from Islam and insult the Prophet, which is why Allah revealed Surah al-Massad.
(أَبُو لَهَبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
8. 'Abdul Ka'ba ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib
(عَبْدُ الْكَعْبَةِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
9. Mugheera ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib
(الْمُغِيرَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
10. Deraar ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib
(صِرَارُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
11. Al-Ghaydaaq ibnu 'Abdul Muttalib
(الْعَيْدَاءُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)

THE PROPHET'S AUNTS

The prophet had six aunts:

1. Saffiyah bint 'Abdul Muttalib – she accepted Islam and made Hijrah
(صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
2. Atiqah bint 'Abdul Muttalib – it is said that she also accepted Islam
(عَتِيقَةُ بِنْتُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
3. Arwa bint 'Abdul Muttalib – she also accepted Islam
(أَرْوَى بِنْتُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
4. Umayya bint 'Abdul Muttalib – she also accepted Islam
(أُمَيَّةُ بِنْتُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
5. Barra bintu 'Abdul Muttalib – she died before Prophethood
(بَرَّةُ بِنْتُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)
6. Ummu Hakeem (al-Bayda bintu 'Abdul Muttalib) – she died before Prophethood
(أُمُّ حَكِيمِ «الْبَيْضَاءُ» بِنْتُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ)

THE PROPHET'S WIVES

1. The first wife of the Prophet ﷺ was Khadeejah bintu Khawaylid (خَدِيجَةُ بِنْتُ خُوَيْلِدٍ) and the Prophet married her when he was 25 years old. She died 3 years before Hijrah.
2. The second wife was Sawda bintu Zam'ah (سَوْدَةُ بِنْتُ زَمْعَةَ). She was married to the Prophet in Makkah after the death of his first wife Khadeejah.
3. His third wife was 'Aisha bintu Abi Bakr as-Sideeq (عَائِشَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ). He married her two years before Hijrah. She died in Madeenah.
4. Hafsa bintu 'Umar ibnul Khattab (حَفْصَةُ بِنْتُ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ).
5. Married Ummu Habeeba bintu Abi-Sufyaan (أُمُّ حَبِيبَةَ بِنْتُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ).
6. Hind bintu Abi Ummayyah ibn Mugheerah (Ummu Salama) (هِنْدُ بِنْتُ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةَ – أُمُّ) (سَلْمَةَ).
7. Zaynab bintu Jahsh (زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ).
8. Zaynab bintu Khuzayma (زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ خُرَيْمَةَ).
9. Juwayreeah bintu Harith (جُوَيْرِيَةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ).
10. Saafiyah bintu Huyay (صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حُيَيِّ).
11. Maymoonah bintu Harith (مَيْمُونَةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ).

WHY DID THE PROPHET HAVE MANY WIVES?

1. So that the Arabian tribes may be honored because of their close relation to the Prophet ﷺ as these women are of different tribes. This would strengthen the bond and

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connection between the Prophet and these tribes which would make Islam stronger and help to spread it as marriage causes friendship and love between others.

2. So that they can take from the knowledge of the Prophet and convey it to the rest of the Ummah.
3. So that the Ummah they can witness how the Prophet lived in his homes and how well he treated his wives. This is because the wives of the Prophet ﷺ will narrate and tell people about the Prophet. Due to this, the men of this Ummah may imitate and emulate the Prophet ﷺ.

4. Increasing the number of female teachers who would convey to the ummah what they had learned from the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and what they knew of his private life.

THE PROPHET'S SERVANTS

The male servants are:

1. Anas ibnu Malik (أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ)
2. Rabee'a ibnu Ka'ab (رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ كَعْبٍ)
3. 'Abdullah ibn Mas'ood (عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ)
4. Bilal ibn Rabah (بِلَالُ بْنُ رَبَاحٍ)
5. Abu Dhar al Ghifaree (أَبُو ذَرٍّ الْغِفَارِيُّ)

And the female servants are:

6. Salma Ummu Rafi' (سَلْمَى أُمُّ رَافِعٍ)
7. Barakah Ummu Ayyman (بَرَآكَةُ أُمُّ أَيِّمَنَ)
8. Maymoonah bintu Sa'd (مَيْمُونَةُ بِنْتُ سَعْدٍ)

