

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sira



Who is Muhammad ﷺ ?

- Rasulullah ﷺ was a Hashimi. His great grandfather was Hashim, after whom his clan was named, Banu Hashim.
- Muhammad ﷺ bin ‘Abdullah bin ‘Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim bin ‘Abdu Manaf bin Qusayy bin Kilab bin Murrah bin Ka’b bin Luayy bin Ghalib bin Fihhr bin Malik bin Nadir bin Kinana bin Khuzayma bin Mudrika bin Ilyas bin Mudhr bin Nizar bin Ma’d bin Adnan who was the descendent of Nabi Isma’eel (AS)
- His ﷺ mother is also connected to this line through Kilab
- His ﷺ great great great grandfather Qusayy was the one who instituted the hosting of the pilgrims to Makkah.

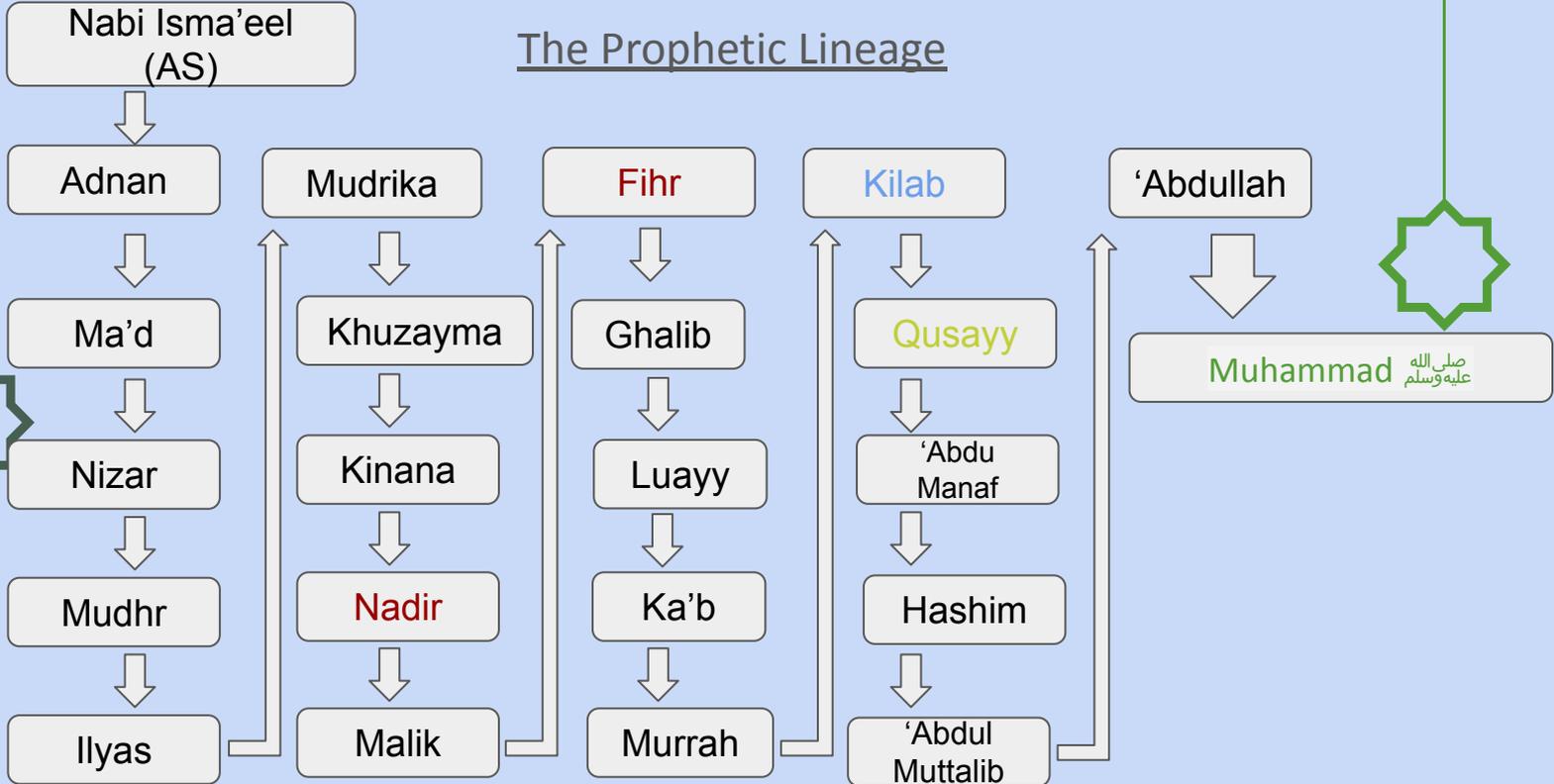


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The Prophetic Lineage



The honour of the Prophetic Lineage:

- Qusayy instituted the hosting of the pilgrims to Makkah.
- Hashim would feed all the pilgrims as his duty. Massive pots would be used to cook for those coming for pilgrimage that they would see the smoke of the fires rising out of the valley.
- ‘Abdul Muttalib would continue this practice.

The pilgrims coming to Makkah would see the smoke rising from the valley and would say that they had thought Hashim had passed away.



'Abdul Muttalib and the well of ZamZam

- The well of ZamZam had been lost by the tribe of Jurhum.
- 'Abdul Muttalib had a recurring dream of a figure in light pointing at a particular place and commanding him to dig the well of ZamZam.
- 'Abdul Muttalib's makes an oath to the Lord of the Ka'aba that he will sacrifice one of his sons if he is granted 10 sons to dig up the well.





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The Quraysh Mock 'Abdul Muttalib:

- The Quraysh would call out to the sons of 'Abdul Muttalib and ask why they are working so hard in the hot desert son.
- They would ask why 'Abdul Muttalib puts his sons through this grueling work.

We see this again in the life time of the Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, where they would again mock when the truth comes to them.

- The ZamZam well is reopened and the Jewels of the tribe of Jurhum emerge.

Is this a sign of what is to come with the well that will be Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and the jewels they will identify him by?



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Lesson 3



A son must be sacrificed:

- ‘Abdul Muttalib is reminded of his oath and decides to cast lots.

They would attach a name to each stick and then cast it within the precincts of the Ka’bah. Whoever’s name was drawn would then be sacrificed to the one ‘Abdul Muttalib referred to as the Lord of the House (Ka’bah).

- The name which came up was that of the father of our beloved Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, Abdullah.
- Abdullah’s maternal uncles came forward and opposed.
- There is an agreement to postpone the sacrifice in order to get advice from a wise woman in Yathrib (Madinah).
- The lots are recast and Abdullah is ransomed for 100 camels. Therefore the Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is called the descendent of the “two sacrificed ones”.



The marriage of Abdullah and Amina

- Abdullah was married to Amina bint Wahb. Wahb was the chief of the Banu Zahra in Yathrib.
- Shortly after the marriage, Amina fell pregnant but Abdullah would not live to see his son.
- We are told that there was a woman who lived close to the house of Abdullah and would often approach him to be with her. After Abdullah's marriage to Amina, the woman was no longer interested in him as the light of nubuwwa had passed out of him and into the womb of our beloved prophet's mother, Amina.
- Abdullah was sent on a business expedition to either Syria or Yathrib and on his return journey he became ill. The father of the beloved صلى الله عليه وسلم would pass away in Yathrib, in the house of a man called Nabigha, before the birth of his son.

The Year of the Elephant:

This was the year, our beloved Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم was born in.

- Historians place it around the year 570CE.

It receives this name due to the failed attack which was launched by Abraha, an Abyssinian Christian ruler in Yemen.

- Abraha gathers an army consisting of thousands of soldiers, accompanied by a force of elephants.
- They commandeered the camels of ‘Abdul Muttalib and he requested their return.
 - “The camels are my responsibility so it my duty to care for them, Makkah and the Ka’bah has their Lord and He will care for them.”
- The army is destroyed completely.

Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم is born:

While Amina was pregnant with our beloved Rasūlullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم, she had a dream that a light emanated from her womb which lit up the palaces of ash-Shām.

On the night of the birth of our beloved Rasūlullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم, Amina then noticed this with her own eyes.

It is narrated by al-Irbādh ibn Sāriyah:

“I heard the Prophet say, ‘(Allah has written in the Preserved book) that I am the Slave of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets while Adam was not yet created. I will inform you about that: I am (the result of) the supplication of my father Ibraaheem (Abraham), the glad tiding given about me by ‘Eesa (Jesus), and the vision which my mother saw – like what all the mothers of Prophets see – and that when the mother of the Prophet gave birth to him, she saw a light that lit up the palaces of the Levant.”

The Miracles on the night of the Mawlid:

Four miraculous events occurred in the land of the Zoroastrians

- The trembling of the great throne arch of emperor Khusro.
- The extinguishing of the Great Fire.
- The collapse of the 14 balconies
- The drying up of the lake of Sawah

Each of these miraculous events occurred on the night the beloved Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم was born.

In Makkah, the biggest idols around the Ka'bah fell over and were destroyed.

The four times Iblīs cried out:

It is stated that Iblīs had a throne which crumbled on the night Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم was born. So he sent his shayātīn to discover what had happened.

It is narrated to us by ibn Kathīr that Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم said that Iblīs cried out four times:

- When Allah جل جلاله cursed him.
- When Allah جل جلاله banished him.
- When the beloved of Allah جل جلاله, Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم was born.
- When Allah جل جلاله revealed Surah Fātiḥa

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Sira Lesson 7



His صلى الله عليه وسلم family rejoices:

- When Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم is born, they call in Abdul Muttalib to see his grandson.
 - He is so overwhelmed and takes him to the Ka'bah where he gives him the name Muhammad, meaning “He who is highly praised.”
 - Arab tradition regarding boastful names.
 - The discussion around his صلى الله عليه وسلم circumcision.
- Abu Lahab rejoices
 - Upon hearing of the birth of his nephew, Abd al-'Uzza frees his slave, Thuwaybah, with the waving of his index finger, for bringing him the good news.
 - Allah curses him and names him Abu Lahab.
 - The dream of al-Abbas, an uncle of Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم and his صلى الله عليه وسلم companion.
- It is not permissible for one to be unhappy that the Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم was born.
 - If this was the treatment of Abu Lahab, then what will the treatment of the believer be when he displays his love for the birth of the beloved صلى الله عليه وسلم ?

Celebrating Mawlūd al-Nabī

- Some say that this is something Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم never did, nor did he صلى الله عليه وسلم tell anyone to do it.
 - Yet no one stops National Braai Day.
 - Saudi Arabia happily celebrates the National Day of Saudi Arabia.
- Do you need someone to ask you to celebrate their birthday?
- Looking at how Abu Lahab celebrated the birth of Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم should we not be allowed to be happy that he صلى الله عليه وسلم was born and show that love through our externalities?
- Which of the bounds of Allah جل جلاله are being transgressed?

Into the Care of Halima Sa'diya

- When the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم was still an infant he underwent a common tradition amongst the tribes of Arabia.
 - Those who resided in cities or major towns, would be visited by bedouin tribes.
 - For the preservation of their health.
 - To learn the purest form of the Arabic language.
 - Makkah was a good place for these tribes to go.
 - None of the tribes women wanted to take in a boy without a father.
 - Halima was the last one to enter the city and Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم was the last child left.

The miracles begin:

- Halima had come from a drought-stricken place.
 - That is why her camel was slow and that her husband was hesitant to accept a child.
- Halima's camel is the fastest upon leaving Makkah.
- When they reach the village of Banu Sa'd, the night comes with rain.
 - Because of this, the people of Banu Sa'd referred to Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم as the blessed child.
- Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم refuses to over-drink.
- Halima witness Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم grow in the span of a day what others grow in the span of a month, and in a month he صلى الله عليه وسلم would grow the amount it would take others to grow in a year.

Halima asks to keep Rasūlullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم longer:

- Every six months the women would return to Makkah with the children.
 - Halima would beg Amina for Rasūlullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم to be allowed to go back with her.
 - Amina would agree due to the various epidemics which would hit the cities.
 - This would go on until 2 years after Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم has been weaned.

But something happens when Rasūlullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم turns 4 years old which makes Halima Sa'diya rush back to Makkah to return the child to his mother...

The splitting of his صلى الله عليه وسلم chest

- At the age of 4 or 5, Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم was visited by Jibreel AS

Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه relates that one day as Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم was playing with some children near Haleemah's house, Jibreel عليه السلام (the angel Gabriel) appeared and made Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم lie down. He then opened up the boy's chest, took out his heart, and extracted a lump of flesh from it, saying: "This is the portion of Satan in you." Then he put Muhammad's heart in a golden tray filled with *Zamzam* water, washed it and replaced it in his chest.

- This event scared Halima and her tribe and they rushed back to Makkah to return Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم to his family.
- Some translations of the hadith call the *portion of Satan* removed a blood clot, black in colour.

The portion of Satan and original sin:

- Original sin is the traditional belief of the more conservative Christian denominations.
 - Each denomination has various nuanced positions but the overarching point is:
 - Adam's sin carries down.
 - No one can remove it without the blood of Jesus.
- Islam does not subscribe to Original Sin.
 - Allah ﷻ is al-Rahmān, the entirely Merciful.
 - Sincere repentance should be treated as accepted.

Time with his beloved Family:

- Rasūlullah is returned to Makkah at the age of 4.
- He lives with his mother, Aminah.
 - They visit his father's grave in Madinah
 - On the last visit, Aminah dies on the return trip to Makkah.
- Rasūlullah enters the care of his grandfather
 - The honour he receives from 'Abdul Muttalib
 - Always concerned over Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم
 - Dies after 2 years.

Abu Talib and the journey to Syria.

- Abu Talib takes his nephew صلى الله عليه وسلم into his care.
 - Money is little but it has barakah.
 - Abu Talib has a soft spot for Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم
 - Takes him صلى الله عليه وسلم with him, wherever he goes.
- Bahira the Monk
 - Notices Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم accompanying Abu Talib.
 - Rushes to meet him.
 - Gives glad tidings and warnings
 - Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is sent back to Makkah.

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Sira
Term 2



Adulthood leading up to Revelation:

The Battles of Fijār:

- Linguistically Fijār means to burst forth and in the Quran it is related to the bursting forth of sin and immorality.
- There were 4 instances of fighting over a period of 9 or 10 years.
- The Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, took part in the fourth and final battle, tasked with collecting his uncle's arrows.
- These sacrilegious wars were resolved after the fourth battle as Abu Talib used his influence.

Hilf al-Fudūl

- A dispute arises between Zabid, a merchant and Aas ibn Wayel.
- The tribes of Makkah turn their backs on Zabid as he has no tribe in Makkah.
- Banu Abdul Muttalib takes up Zabid's case.
- A treaty signed during the early adulthood of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم in the house of Abdullah ibn Jad'an of the Banu Taym.
- He صلى الله عليه وسلم says that he would uphold it even when he صلى الله عليه وسلم became a prophet.
- Emphasises the importance of caring for the weak in society.
- Displays the reality that wisdom can come from Jāhiliyyah.

But what is the difference between Banu Hashim and Banu Abdul Muttalib?

Nabi Muhammad ﷺ's Professions:

- Started as a shepherd for the Banu Sa'd before returning to Makkah and continuing as a shepherd there for a time.
- The Nabi ﷺ begins working for S. Khadījah (RA).
- The caravan to Syria and Maysarah's report.
- S. Khadījah (RA) had many suitors from among the aristocracy of Makkah but she wanted to marry Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.
 - He was an orphan and not as wealthy as her.
 - It was strange because she would be submitting herself to someone seen as being of lower social status, do to his orphanhood and financial state.

Nabi Muhammad ﷺ's marriage to S. Khadījah (RA)

- His ﷺ first wife.
- All but one of his ﷺ children came from her (RA).
 - Qāsim, Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulthūm, Fātimah az-Zahrah and Abdullah.
 - Ibrahīm's mother was Mariya Qibtiya.
- Gave a dowry of 20 camels.
- He ﷺ was 25 years of age while sources differ whether S. Khadījah was 28 or 40 years old. The traditional view is that she was 40 years old.
- Marriage ceremony performed by Abu Talib.
- He ﷺ did not take another wife while married to S. Khadījah (RA).

Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and S. Khadījah (RA), a True Romance

- The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم did not take another wife while he صلى الله عليه وسلم was married to S. Khadījah (RA).
- She was the first person to believe in him صلى الله عليه وسلم when revelation came.
- Even before revelation she would bring him food while he was in a state of khalwa.
- After her death the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم would speak over her fondly.

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم would speak so often of S. Khadījah that it would make S. Aisha jealous.

- On one occasion S. Aisha quoted the ayah that Allah جل جلاله does not cause you to lose something except that He جل جلاله replaces it with better, to which the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم replied that there is no one better than her.
- “...Her love had been nurtured in my heart by Allah Himself.”

Dispute over the Hajr al-Aswad

What is the Hajr al-Aswad?

- According to the hadith, this is a stone from Jannah.
- Part of the original foundations of the Ka'bah, built by Nabi Ibrahīm and his son Nabi Isma'īl.
- Some reports state that it was given to them by Jibrīl

Kissing and touching the Hajr al-Aswad:

A famous narration by S. 'Umr al-Khattāb where he stated:

“By Allah, I know that you are only a stone and can neither harm nor benefit. Had I not seen the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم kiss you, I would not have kissed you.”

The dispute over the Black Stone:

- When Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم was approximately 35 years old the Ka'bah was damaged by a flood.
- No one wanted to tear down the Ka'bah.
- Waleed ibn Mughirah was the first to start reconstruction.
- The Ka'bah was torn down to the original foundations of Nabi Ibrahīm.
- Each tribe was allocated a task
- The dispute arose when it came time to place the Black Stone.
- Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم was the one to mediate, and all were satisfied with his appointment and decision.

That fateful night...

He صلى الله عليه وسلم was sat in the cave of Hira

- This was his practice for the past two years in the Month of Ramadan.
 - There is debate on which night this occurred. (Laylatul Qadr)
- He صلى الله عليه وسلم is told to “Read”
 - Here the word “iqra” is the imperative form, as an instruction.
 - Can mean read or recite.
- Our Lady, Khadījah al-Kubra covers him صلى الله عليه وسلم
 - She becomes the first to accept his صلى الله عليه وسلم blessed message.

Waraqa bin Naufal

- The cousin of S. Khadijah (RA).
- Had left the paganism of Arabia for Christianity.
- Warned the Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم that his people would reject him صلى الله عليه وسلم.

The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) returned to Khadija while his heart was beating rapidly. She took him to Waraqa bin Naufal who was a Christian convert and used to read the Gospels in Arabic Waraqa asked (the Prophet), "What do you see?" When he told him, Waraqa said, "That is the same angel whom Allah sent to the Prophet) Moses. Should I live till you receive the Divine Message, I will support you strongly."

- Not considered a companion by the scholars, but recognised as a *Hanif*.

The Prophet's Household:

- Khadījah al-Kubra (RA)
 - Her 4 children
- 'Alī ibn Abi Ṭālib (RA)
 - Moved into the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم's house at a very young age
- Zayd ibn Hārith (RA)
 - Adopted son of the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم.

The Prophet's Household:

- Khadījah al-Kubra (RA)
 - The first wife of the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم.
 - Had 6 children with him
 - Qāsim (Where Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم get's the kunnyah Abul Qāsim)
 - Zaynab
 - Ruqayyah
 - Umm Kulthum
 - Fatima
 - Abdullah at-Ṭayyib at-Ṭāhir (Named after his صلى الله عليه وسلم father)
- Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم's only other son is from his wife Maria.
 - Ibrahīm

The Prophet's Household:

- 'Alī ibn Abi Ṭālib (RA)
 - Moved into the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم's house when he was a young boy, around 5 years old.
 - Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم took him in to assist his صلى الله عليه وسلم uncle Abu Ṭālib.
 - Known as the first male to embrace Islam.
 - Would refer to Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم as his brother.

The Prophet's Household:

- Zayd bin Hārith
 - The adopted son of the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم
 - Was purchased at a slave market by Khadījah (RA)'s brother.
 - Given to Khadījah (RA)
 - Given to Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم
 - Known as the beloved of Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم
 - The only Saḥābi mentioned by name in the Qur'ān (33:37)

The reputation of the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم

How was the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم known by the Quraysh and others?

- At this time he had been the arbitrator in the dispute over the Black Stone.
- He had been seen to be the first to come to the Ka'bah.
- He had looked after the poor and destitute of Makkah.
- He was known to be honest in his business dealings.
- He displayed the best of aḥlāq and adāb.

The Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم said that Allah جل جلاله raised him with the best of aḥlāq and adāb.

The Jalāli attributes of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم

- The making of a man is that he displays both jalāli and jamāli attributes.
- Jalāl are attributes of authority, majesty and power
- Jamāl are attributes of beauty.

We often hear of the beautiful qualities of the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم

- Compassion
- Kindness
- Modesty
- Good-naturedness

HOWEVER, He صلى الله عليه وسلم was also a paragon of Jalāl.

- Bravery
- Sense of Justice
- Courage

From Private to Public

- The Da'wah in the first three years of Prophethood was to individuals.
- Nabi ﷺ and others like Abu Bakr (RA) would talk to people they knew.
 - Those who embraced at this time:
 - 'Uthmān ibn 'Affān
 - 'Ammār ibn Yāsir
 - Zubayr ibn Awwam
 - 'Abd ar-Rahman bin Awf
 - Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas
 - Talha bin Ubaydullah
 - They numbered about 130 but this also includes those who accepted when the message was preached openly.

The first three years

- Jibreel (AS) taught the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم how to perform wuḍū' and make Salāh.
- Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم is instructed to pray two raka'āt in the morning and the evening.
- Everything was done in private away from the idolatrous practices of the people.
- This gave the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم the time to train his new followers.
- Mainly focused on
 - The concept of Tawhīd (Oneness of Allah).
 - Purification of the soul.
 - The vivid imagery of the hereafter.

Islam is propagated openly

- After three years, the order came to now preach in public to the people.
- The Nabi ﷺ approached his kinsmen first.
 - Banu Hashim and some from the Banu Muttalib.

“I am the Messenger of Allāh, and have been sent to you in particular, and to all mankind in general. I swear by Allāh that you will die in the same way you sleep every night, and you will be resurrected similar to how you rise from sleep in the morning. Following this, your account will be taken from you and then your good will be paid with good, and bad with bad.”

- Here we find the opposition from Abu Lahab and the promise of protection from Abu Talib.

Atop Mount Safa

- From here the Nabi ﷺ called his people en masse to the light of *La illaha ilAllah*.
- Many were in awe but one voice cried out a curse against him
 - Abd al-'Uzza becomes Abu Lahab.
- The mockery begins and they refer to the Nabi ﷺ as the boy of Abu Kabshah.
 - This was one of the ancestors of the Nabi ﷺ who left idolatry for Christianity and is regarded as one who turned his back on his community.
- Praying to Allah in public now becomes more and more common, the Nabi ﷺ himself would pray in the courtyard of the Ka'bah.
- The Nabi ﷺ therefore begins to speak directly against the idols of Makkah society. This widens the gap between the Muslims and the rest of Makkah.
- Even households become divided as Islam is prioritized by the believers over family, tribe and culture, ties which they saw as sacrosanct.



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