

Islamic History Study Guide 1 2010-1011

Short Biography of the Prophet (Salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam) and His Ten Companions

Saddiqua Muhammad Black



With the Name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

Assalaamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakaatuh

Dear Students:

Walhamdulillah Allah has allowed us to reach the second session of six (6) week testing in our second semester of homeschool. It is important to review the contents of the course in Islamic Studies to clarify the important points that have been discussed about the Prophet of Allah, Muhammad Ibn Abdullah (salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam) to ensure that your notes and notebooks are in accordance to that of the text Barak Allahu Feekunna.

Testing for Islamic Studies is coming soon on **January 4th and January 6th of 2011 inshaAllah**. To prepare for the test this study guide has been created to assist you in preparing your answers correctly according to the standards that have been reviewed in class. *Remember! Short answers are not acceptable and will immediately be marked as incorrect without review. You must explain your answer in detail.

Here are some tests taking tips on how to prepare:

Prepare:

- ✓ **Analyze how you did on a similar test in the past**
Review your previous tests, and sample tests, especially when studying for the final exam.
Each test prepares you for the next: the more tests you take, the better you will develop your test taking strategies.
- ✓ **Arrive early for tests**
Before a test, list everything you will need for it that is allowed.
(Pencils/pens, calculator, dictionary, watch, etc.)
Good preparation helps you focus on the task at hand
- ✓ **Be comfortable but alert**
Choose a good spot in the room and make sure you have enough space to work,
Maintain comfortable posture in your seat, but don't "slouch"
Stay relaxed and confident
- ✓ **Keep a good attitude.**
Remind yourself that you are well-prepared and are going to do well.
If you find yourself anxious, take several slow, deep breaths to relax
Don't talk about the test to other students just before entering the room: their anxiety can be contagious

Test Taking:

Read the directions carefully

This may be obvious, but it will help you avoid careless errors

If there is time, quickly look through the test for an overview

Note key terms, jot down brief notes

Islamic History Study Guide 1 2010-1011

Short Biography of the Prophet (Salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam) and His Ten Companions

Saddiqua Muhammad Black

Answer questions in a strategic order:

Answer easy questions first!

1. To build confidence, score points, and mentally orient yourself to vocabulary, concepts, and your studies. It may also help you make associations with more difficult questions.

2. Then difficult questions or those with the most point value

With objective tests, first eliminate those answers you know to be wrong, or are likely to be wrong, don't seem to fit, or where two options are so similar as to be both incorrect.

With essay questions, broadly outline your answer and sequence the order of your points.

Review:

Resist the urge to leave as soon as you have completed all the items

Review your test to make sure that you

- ✓ have answered all questions
- ✓ did not mis-mark answers
- ✓ did not make simple mistakes
- ✓ Proofread spelling, grammar, punctuation, decimal points, etc.

Change answers to questions if you made a mistake, or misread the question, or if you find information elsewhere in the test that indicates that your first choice is incorrect.

Decide on and adopt study strategies that work best for you

Review your test preparation and identify those habits that worked well and replace those that don't!

<http://www.studygs.net/tsstak1.htm>

Please Continue below...

The contents of your test will include the following chapters which have been reviewed and discussed during class. It is strongly advised that you pay close attention to the answers depicted in the next few pages!

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAPTERS

Understanding: A brief Bio of the Author	The purpose for this written text	The life and the characteristics of Prophet Muhammad	His Lineage
His Mother	His Birth	Death of His parents and grandfather	His Nursing (Foster Sucking Parents)
His names with proofs from Quran wa Sunnah	His upbringing, trips to Syria & Marriage to Khadijah	His Migration	His death
His Children and grandchildren	His Hajj and Umrah	His Expeditions (Battles)	His Scribes and Messengers
His Paternal Uncles and Aunts	His wives	His servants	His Freed Slaves

CHAPTER FOCUS SUGGESTIONS

Review

In Chapter 1 – 17 you learned about three important matters in the study of the life of the Messenger of Allah (salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam) - (his family, his wives, and some of the companions around him), and you were introduced to proofs and evidences that affirm these statements from Quran wa Sunnah and the statements of the Salaf. You now know that Shaykh Maqdisi (rahimahullah) in providing the information in these statements offered (1) Better understanding by giving specific details as reference (2) Removed the “guess” factor by including ahadeeth and the majority of opinion statements from the scholars. Finally, you discovered that all of this information is beneficial to the reader, who believes that in order to understand the third fundamental principle - having knowledge of the Messenger of Allah (salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam), that you must seek out the facts and history about his life and those around him. May Allah grant me and you all success, aameen

Introduction

Now that you know the basic statements from the text and it is clear to you who the author is and you have reviewed Shaykh Maqdisi and his background, we can continue to focus on the subject matter of the text. In chapters 2 and 5 we have the beautiful explanation and description of the lineage of our beloved messenger **Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim bin Abd Manaf (salla allahu alaihi wa sallaam) and the fact that he was born on a Monday in the Month of Rabi`ul Awwal, in the Year of the Elephant.** We were able to take a closer look at the details related to his mother **Aminah bint Wahb bin Abd Manaf** and his father **Abdullah bin Abdul-Muttalib.** We discussed briefly the death of his mother at (4 or 6 years), his father at or (before birth or two months old) and his grandfather **Abdul Muttalib at** (eight years). These beginning chapters focus on how the death of these individuals affected the direction of the Prophet’s life (as he became an orphan at the age two-months old). In the chapter and discussion of His Nursing, we discovered that he (salla allahu alaihi wa sallaam) had two wet-nurses or foster suckling parents, the first was **Thuwaibah**-the freed slave of his Uncle Abu Lahab. She also suckled Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib and Abu Salamah Abdullah bin Abdul Asad al-Makhzumi. There was also **Halimah bint Abu Dhu`aib As-Sa`diyyah.**

In the next few chapters 6 – 9 it deals with proofs and evidence regarding the names of the Messenger of Allah (salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam), His upbringing through his **Uncle Abu Talib,** His marriage to **Khadijah bint Khuwaylid,** His migration from Makkah to al-Madinah and His death.

It has been mentioned, Barakallahu Feekunna in Sahih al-Bukhari and in Sahih Muslim the following narrations:

Jubair bin Mu`tim (radi allahu anhumma) narrated that Allah’s Messenger (salla allahu alaihi wa sallaam) said:

“I have five names: I am Muhammad and Ahmad; I am Al-Mahi, through whom Allah will eliminate Al-Kufr (i.e. disbelief and infidelity); I am Al-Hashir, who will be the first to be resurrected, the people being resurrected after me; and I am also Al-Aqib (i.e. there will be no prophet after me).”

In another version, the Prophet (salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam) said:

***“And I am the Prophet of Al-Malhamah.”
-that means, “fighting” and it is authentically reported by Sahih Muslim.***

In a narration from **Jabir** (radi Allahu anhu) who said; that the Messenger of Allah (salla allahu alaihi wa sallaam) said:

Islamic History Study Guide 1 2010-1011

Short Biography of the Prophet (Salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam) and His Ten Companions

Saddiqua Muhammad Black

"I am Muhammad and Ahmad; I am Al-Hashir, who will be the first to be resurrected, the people being resurrected after me; I am Al-Mahi, through whom the Almighty Allah will eliminate Al-Kufr. On the Day of Judgment, the banner of praise will be with me, and I will be the leader of the Messengers, and their intercessor.

From the Book of Allah (Quran):

Allah ta'ala named him

"bringer of good news and warning" (al-Baqarah 2:119)

"merciful and full of pity" (At-Tawbah 9:128)

"a mercy to the worlds" (al-Anbiya' 21:107)

You've probably remember hearing throughout your young years that the Prophet (salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam) after becoming an orphan was raised by his grandfather Abdul-Muttalib. However, if you reflect back just a little bit, you'll also remember that we mentioned that his grandfather died when he was 8 years of age. At this point, his paternal uncle Abu Talib took on the responsibility of raising his nephew.

Allah ta'ala protected and kept the prophet free from falling into the evil crimes of Jahiliyyah and the customs of the people from the pre-Islamic Arabia. Allah endowed him with good character. He was known amongst the people as al-Ameen (trustworthy, truthful, having excellent manners, and upon purity).

When the Prophet was just a young boy about twelve years old he traveled to Busra with his uncle. There they met a monk named Bahira. When Bahira saw Muhammad he immediately knew who he was, and he instructed Abu Talib to take him for fear that the Jews might recognize him and harm him.

The Prophet again went to Busra when he was a young man on a business trip for a noblewoman named Khadeejah, to sell merchandise on her behalf. When he returned, she was very impressed with honesty and noble character that she proposed marriage. He was 25 years old and when he reached the age of 40 years, Allah chose him to convey the message to the worlds.

He remained in Mecca for 13 years and then migrated to Al-Madinah and remained there for ten years.

When he migrated to Al-Madinah his companion was Abu Bakr As-Siddiq, the freed slave of Abu Bakr named 'Aamir bin Fuhairah, and Abdullah bin Uraiqit al Laithi, who was a disbeliever, as their guide. The Messenger of Allah remained in Al Madinah for 10 years. In the year of sadness his wife and uncle died so the Quraish thought that he had no supporters so they started causing more problems for him and abusing him physically.

He died when he was 63 years old. His death occurred on a Monday in the month of Rabi Al Awwal. He was buried on Wednesday night and his illness before death lasted for 12 days. His body was washed by Ali bin Abi Talib, his uncle Al Abbas, Al Fadl bin Al Abbas, Qutham bin Al Abbas, Usamah bin Zaid, Shuqran his freed slave, and the process was attended by Aws bin Khawla al Ansari.

He was shrouded with three pieces of cloth, there was no shirt or turban. The Muslims offered the Janazah prayer individually without an imaam, they did this out of respect for the Prophet because he was their imaam. He was buried under the place of the bed where he died and the niche was dug in the grave in the home of A'ishah radi Allahu anha.

Islamic History Study Guide 1 2010-1011

Short Biography of the Prophet (Salla Allahu alaihi wa sallaam) and His Ten Companions

Saddiqua Muhammad Black

He had three sons they were al Qasim, Abdullah, and Ibrahim. Abdullah was also known as at Tayyib , meaning the good one, and at Tahir meaning the pure one. His daughters were Zaynab, Fatimah, Ruqayyah, and Umm Kulthum. Zaynab had 2 children Ali and Umaymah. Fatimah had 5 children Al Hasan, Al Husayn, Muhassin, Umm Kulthum, and Zaynab. Ruqayyah had one son his name was Abdullah. All of the prophet's children died before him except, Fatimah who died 6 months after his death.

We learned Barak allahu feekum that the prophet sallallahu alayhi wa salaam made umrah 4 times. The first of which was umrah of Hudaibiyah, then he performed umrah in the following year after the peace treaty was signed. The third umrah was from al jiranah (The battle of Hunayn) and the last umrah was along with his farewell Hajj. He performed hajj once. All of these that have been mentioned were performed after his migration to al Madinah. The Hajj that he performed was known as Hajjatul Wida (Farewell Pilgrimage).

The Messenger of Allah sallallahu alayhi wa salaam commanded 25 battles and dispatched 50 or more expeditions. He himself actually fought in 9 of the battles: Badr, Uhud, Khandaq, Banu Quraizah, Banu al Mustaliq, Khaibar, Conquest of Makkah , Hunayn, and at Taif.

The scribes for the Messenger of Allah sallallahu alayhi wa salaam, include: Abu bakr as Siddiq, Umar bin al Khattab, Uthmaan bin Affan, Ali bin Abi Talib (wrote the agreement for Hudaibiyah), Amr bin Fuhairah, Abdullah bin al Arqam az Zuhri, Ubayy bin K'ab, Thaabit bin Qays bin Shamas, Khaalid bin Sa'id bin al Aas, Hanzalah bin Arabi al Asadi, Zayd bin Thaabit (he was always writing), Mu'awiyah bin Abu Sufyan, Shurahbil bin Hasanah.

From the Messengers:

- Amr bin Umayyah ad Damri was sent to An Najashi the ruler of Ethiopia. He accepted Islam and the Prophet sallallahu alayhi wa salaam performed Janazah prayer for him.
- Dihyah al Kalbi was sent to Caesar the emperor of Rome who was known as Heraclius.
- Abdullah bin Hudayfah as Sahmi was sent to Khosrau he was the Persian emperor, this emperor tore the letter of the prophet sallallahu alayhi wa salaam into shreds and the prophet made the following dua "May Allah tear his kingdom to pieces."
- Hatib bin Abu Balt'ah al Lakhmi was sent to Al Muqaqis he was the ruler of Alexandria and Egypt, he was the one who although he did not except Islam had good manners and said kind words and he gave gifts to the Messenger of Allah sallallahu alayhi wa salaam, he gave him Mariyah al Qibtiyah and her sister Sirin, the Messenger gave Sirin as a present to Hasan bin Thaabit.
- Amr bin al Aas was sent to the two kings of Oman ,Jaifar and Abd the sons of al Julandi from the tribe of al Azd

The Prophet sallallahu alayhi had 11 paternal uncles and 6 aunts, Al Haarith, Qutham, Az Zubayr bin Abdul Muttalib, Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib, Abul Fadl al Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib, Abu Talib bin Abdul Muttalib, Abu Lahab bin Abdul Muttalib, Abdul Ka'bah, Hajal (Al Mughirah), Dhirar, and al Ghidaq. His aunts Safiyyah bint Abdul Muttalib, Aatikah bint Abdul Muttalib, Arwa bint Abdul Muttalib, Umaymah bint Abdul Muttalib, Barrah bint Abdul Muttalib, Umm Hakeem (al Baida bint Abdul Muttalib).

The Prophet sallallahu alayhi wa salaam had 11 wives, the mothers of the believers, that he consummated his marriage with the first of them, Khadijah bint Khuwaylid, Sawdah bint Zamah, Aishah bint Abu Bakr as Siddiq, Hafsa bint Umar bin Al Khattab, Umm Habibah bint Abu Sufyan, Umm Salamah , Zaynab bint Jahsh, Zaynab bint Khuzaimah, Juwayriyyah bint Al Haarith, Safiyyah bint Huyayy, Maymoonah bint Al Haarith.