

WINTER SEERAH INTENSIVE



Shaykh Abdullah Waheed

DAY 2 | PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| — Abraha and the Army of Elephants — ||

- Abraha was the king of Yemen.
- He did not like that all of the money and economy was going to Mecca so he built a structure in Yemen in competition with Mecca.
- A man in Mecca heard about this and he went to Yemen and disgraced this structure by relieving himself in it.
- Abraha became extremely angry about this and he said that he would not be satisfied until he destroyed the Ka'bah.
 - He went from Yemen to Mecca with an army of elephants.
 - Anyone that he saw on the way would either have to join him or they would be killed.
 - The people of Mecca had never seen elephants so they were shocked.
 - Abraha had heard about Abdul Muttalib and how noble he was and he wanted to meet him.

- At the same time, Abdul Muttalib had lost 200 of his camels and he wanted to speak to Abraha about this. He was connected to Abraha by Nafisa.
 - Abraha would build a tent which was like a palace everywhere he went.
 - Abdul Muttalib came to this palace and the minute that Abraha saw him, he was stunned by his beauty and demeanor.
 - Abraha stood up for him and wanted to honor him.
 - Rather than allowing him to sit on his throne, Abraha sat on the floor with Abdul Muttalib.
 - Abdul Muttalib told Abraha that his camels were stolen by some of his army and he wanted them back.
 - Abraha responded: When you came in I had this great respect for you, but I came to destroy the Ka'bah and you are not in defense of the Ka'bah.
 - Abdul Muttalib Responded: I am the owner of my camels and there is an Owner of the Ka'bah and He will protect His Ka'bah.
- Abdul Muttalib was given back his camels and then he went to the Ka'bah and held on to it's ring and recited a poem.
- He said: Oh Allah you are the One that can stop anyone. You are the one who is responsible for stopping Abraha. Oh Allah do not let these Christians who worship Jesus come and destroy Your house. And if You allow them to do this, it is Your place and I ask You to protect.
- He then ordered all of the people of Mecca to evacuate the city and go into the mountains.

- The next day, the elephant of Abraha refused to take a step forward.
 - When his elephant did not move, the other elephants got up and moved forward.
 - Allah SWT speaks about this incident in Surah Al-Fil.
- After this, Abdul Muttalib became well known and people from other cities knew the people of Mecca are the people of Allah.
- This incident occurred 50-60 days before the birth of the Prophet SAW.
- Allah has 2 principles:
 - Sunnatullah is the natural way of Allah. It is the natural things that take place which do not usually change (ex: fire burns)
 - Qudratullah is the power and capability of Allah. It is the way that Allah reveals His power by breaking the natural way of things (ex: the fire that was cool for Prophet Ibrahim AS)
 - This entire event about Abraha and his army is a display of the Qudrah of Allah
 - When making dua, don't only ask for the Sunnah of Allah to happen, ask for the Qudrah of Allah to happen as well.

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| — Prophet Muhammad's SAW Parents — ||

- Abdullah ibn Abdul Muttalib was his SAW father.
- Abdul Muttalib had 10 children so he had to fulfill his commitment to Allah SWT and sacrifice one of them.
- He was going to sacrifice Abdullah and many people went against him and told him not to do it.
- He went to a scholar of the time for advice and the scholar told him to put all of his son's names in a basket and draw lots.
 - Every time he did this Abdullah's name was pulled out and the people continued to tell him not to kill him.
- Then the scholar told him to write 10 camels on one lot and Abdullah's name on the other. Every time the 10 camels are drawn he would have to sacrifice 10 camels but if Abdullah's name was drawn he would not have to sacrifice.
 - He continued to draw lots and the ballot of 10 camels came up 10 times.
 - He had to sacrifice 100 camels and Abdullah's life was saved.
- Later on, Abdullah got married to Aaminah bint Wahab.
 - The Jews would say that there were several signs in this family that a prophet would be coming from them.
 - They were all handsome and beautiful
 - They were generous
 - One Jew scholar from Rome said that his name would be Muhammad.
 - For this reason, people in Mecca began to name their sons Muhammad.
- Abdul Muttalib said that he would name his next grandson Muhammad.

PRE-ISLAMIC ARABIA

|| — Prophet Muhammad's SAW Parents — ||

- Umm Ayman
 - She was Abyssinian
 - Umm Ayman was the only person who witnessed the Prophet's SAW birth and his death.
 - She was the servant of Abdullah.
 - She was also one of the foster mothers of the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet SAW said: Umm Ayman is my mother after my mother.
 - She lost her first husband and later lost her son in the Battle of Hunayn.
 - She then married Zayd bin Haritha RA.
 - They had Osama bin Zayd RA.
 - Zayd bin Haritha RA was martyred in the 8th year in the battle of Muta.
 - It is said that every time she lost someone, she remained silent and was patient. When the Prophet SAW passed away she could not remain silent.

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

|| — Miracles Before the Prophet's SAW Birth — ||

- The attention that was placed on Mecca after the elephants were destroyed was not to show that they won.
- It was to bring the people's attention to the great Prophet SAW that would be born.
- Amina knew that there was something special about Muhammad
- Amina felt no pain during her pregnancy.
- She would hear voices and recitation from her stomach.
- In her sleep she would be told that she would have a special child.
- The fire of the magicians which had been blazing for thousands of years was extinguished.
 - They knew that this would only happen at the arrival of a prophet.
- The 14 turrets of Kisra's Palace collapsed
 - People knew that this would only happen when the final prophet arrived.
- Lake Sawah dried up
 - The People of the Book knew that this was a sign of the last prophet.
- Why did Allah SWT take both of the Prophet's SAW parents?
 - The only 2 people who have rights over us are our parents and our teachers.
 - Allah SWT cleared the way of anyone that would have rights upon him SAW so only Allah SWT had rights over him.

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE



Prophet Muhammad's SAW Birth



- When he SAW arrived, the entire room became illuminated.
- He SAW was born in the month of Rabi' Al-Awal.
 - Rabi' means Spring
 - Spring is the season in which the earth breaks and the blessings of Allah come out. On the day that the Prophet SAW was born, the blessings of Allah began to illuminate the world through his birth.
- The Prophet SAW was born on a Monday.
 - He SAW would fast on Monday and when someone asked why he said: Monday is the day I was born and the day I received revelation.
- When Amina gave birth to him, the palaces of Shaam were all lit up.
 - Scholars say this meant that during the life of the Prophet, Islam would reach every corner of Shaam.
 - It could have also meant that scholars will come from that land.
 - Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal said; "I don't know any hadith better than the ahadith from the scholars of Shaam."
- Everyone was excited at the birth of the Prophet SAW.
- Abu Lahab freed his slave, Thuwaybah, when he got the news of his SAW birth.
- Abdul Muttalib took him to the Ka'bah and began to pray for him.

- When a baby is born, Islamically we should:
 - Call adhan in the child's right ear and iqamah in their left ear
 - Tahneek - giving the baby something sweet (usually a date)
 - The date must be softened and then some of the fibers of the date are rubbed on the inside of the child's mouth
 - The hair of the baby is shaved and weighed.
 - The weight of the hair in gold value is then given in charity.
 - Aqiqah
 - A goat or lamb is sacrificed and people are invited to eat.
 - It is a sunnah to give the child a name by the 7th day of its life.
 - Give the child a good name
 - The Prophet SAW said: *Name your children after me but do not name them after my title (Abu Al-Qasim).*
- The Prophet's SAW name was inspired to Aaminah through several dreams.
 - It was not a common name amongst the Arabs
 - The name Muhammad means the one who is constantly praised.
 - Another name of the Prophet SAW is Ahmad.
 - This means the one who praises Allah SWT the most.
 - Not only is he SAW praised the most, but he SAW is also the best in praising Allah SWT.
 - Allah SWT has mentioned several prophets in the Quran by their names but He does not reference the Prophet SAW by his name.
 - If Allah SWT never called the Prophet SAW by his name, it is not permissible for any of the companions or us to call him by his name.
 - His SAW name is only brought in the Quran 4 times when Allah SWT is speaking about the Prophet SAW being a messenger.

- Names of the Prophet SAW include:
 - Al-Hashir - The one that will commence the Day of Resurrection
 - Al-Mahi - The one that erases false beliefs and practices
 - Al-'Aaqib - The ending (the last prophet)
 - Ahmad - The one who is most praised
 - Muhammad - The one who is constantly praised
 - Al-Mutawakil - The one who relies on Allah
 - Al-Muqaffi - The one who will ask Allah for our forgiveness
 - Al-Shafee' - The one who will give intercession
 - Al-Mushafa' - The one whose intercession will be accepted.
 - Muzzamil
 - Mudathir
 - Natheer
 - Basheer
 - Siraaj
 - Muneer
 - Shahid
 - Daa'i
 - Al-Saadiq Al-Masdooq
 - Nabiyul Rahmah
 - Al-Mustafa

- The Prophet SAW was also breast fed by Thuwaybah
 - Thuwaybah was Abu Lahab's slave woman who was freed at the birth of the Prophet SAW
 - She also breastfed Abu Salamah
 - After Abu Salamah passed away, the Prophet SAW eventually married his wife, Umm Salamah.
 - Abdullah ibn Jahsh also drank from her milk
- People would send their children to the desert for several reasons:
 - The environment was cleaner
 - Mecca was busy and polluted.
 - The language of the bedouins was more eloquent
- People would only take children who could pay them well.
- Halima narrated the story of when they were coming into Mecca.
 - She was coming with her husband, Abu Kabasha, and their animal was the slowest in the group.
 - All of the faster riders went to the noble homes and took the children so she had to go to the home of Muhammad SAW.
 - When she asked Aaminah how she would pay her she said that they would give them whatever they had which was not much.
 - She decided to try to go to other homes but she did not find any children left.
 - When she realized that everyone else had a child with them and that she needed money even if it was not a lot, she went back to the house of Aaminah and took the Prophet SAW.
 - Once she grabbed him SAW, she could immediately feel that she had milk and he SAW began to feed from her.
 - All of the other children that were with her also drank the milk and they all slept calmly.
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- All of a sudden, their animal which did not have milk had milk.
- Their animal was moving very fast on their way back.
 - People did not think that it was the same animal that they came on.
 - Wherever their animals went to graze, Allah SWT would make vegetation appear for them to be fed.
 - People would send their animals to the same place as Hamila because they knew that they would be fed.
- When it was time to return him, Halima asked Aaminah if she could keep him for some more time.
- The Prophet SAW would only drink his share of milk.
 - He was aware, even as a child, of his other siblings and their share of milk.
- Other people in the house of Halima:
 - Abdullah ibn Harith (he became Muslim)
 - Unaysah bint Harith (she died before Islam)
 - Hudhafa bint Harith
 - Shayma bint Harith
 - Later on, in the battle of Hunayn she was a captive.
 - She told the Prophet SAW that he can't keep her captive because she was his sister.
 - He SAW questioned this and she told him that when they were playing as children he SAW bit her shoulder and she showed him the mark.
 - He SAW then let her go and she accepted Islam
- Halima and her husband both accepted Islam when the message came.

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

|| — Under the Care of Halima — ||

- Imam Adh-Dhahabi mentions that in one day, the Prophet SAW would grow as a child would grow in one month. He would grow in one month as a child would grow in 1 year.
- Halima and her family saw so much barakah in their lives when they had the Prophet SAW with them.
 - Barakah is something that is always inclining/increasing
 - Wherever our imagination ends, Allah's greatness increases even more.
 - Things that take away barakah from our life:
 - Sins
 - Arguing and fighting
 - Barakah is usually found among the weakest people in society
 - We should ask for barakah in our time, wealth, and families.

اللَّهُمَّ اكْفِنِي بِحَلَالِكَ عَنْ حَرَامِكَ وَأَغْنِنِي بِفَضْلِكَ عَمَّنْ سِوَاكَ

O Allah! Grant me enough of what You make lawful so that I may dispense with what You make unlawful, and enable me by Your Grace to dispense with all but You.

|| — Splitting of the Prophet's SAW Chest — ||

- This took place when he SAW was 4 years old and he was still in the care of Halima.
- Two angels, who looked like birds covered in white, came to the boys that were playing outside. One of them said to the other one, "Is this the one who we are here for?" The other one stated, "yes". They then grabbed the Prophet SAW and laid him down on the ground and split his chest. They took out his heart and split it in 2. They took out 2 dark pieces from his heart. One angel said to the other, "Bring me melted snow."

- Then that water was used to cleanse the Prophet's SAW chest. Then the angel said, "Bring me cold water" and they washed his SAW chest with cold water. Then they sealed his SAW chest and they put the seal of Prophethood on his chest.
- One narration states: They came with a gold utensil and in it was Zam Zam and they split his chest and washed his heart.
- When the other boys saw this, they ran to Halima and told her that Muhammad SAW was killed!
- They ran back outside and found that he SAW was very pale.
- Anas RA said: I noticed the stitching of the split of the chest of the Prophet SAW later on in his life.
- The seal of prophethood had Allah's name on the top and then the name of the Prophet SAW.
- Scholars say that there is one seal on the front of his SAW chest and one seal on his back, in between his shoulder blades.
 - Later on Salman Al-Farsi RA came and examined the Prophet SAW for 3 qualities. He found 2 of them but he could not find the 3rd. One day when Salman RA was walking behind the Prophet SAW he SAW raised his shirt and exposed the seal without Salman RA asking. After this, Salman RA said the shahadah.
- The Prophet SAW would make the dua:

اللَّهُمَّ بَاعِدْ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ خَطَايَايَ كَمَا بَاعَدْتَ بَيْنَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ اللَّهُمَّ نَقِّنِي
مِنْ خَطَايَايَ كَمَا يُنْقَى الثَّوْبُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ اللَّهُمَّ اغْسِلْنِي مِنْ خَطَايَايَ
بِالثَّلْجِ وَالْمَاءِ وَالْبَرَدِ

"O Allah, remove my sins from me as Thou hast removed the East from the West. O Allah purify me from sins as a white garment is purified from filth. O Allah! wash away my sins with snow, water, and ice."

- The physiology of sins is anger and heat.
 - The Prophet SAW says that when someone is angry, this anger should be diffused by sprinkling water on them.
- The way to remove this element of heat and sins is to ask Allah SWT for coolness.
- He SAW would say this dua at the start of his salah.
- After this incident, Halima took the Prophet SAW back to Mecca.
 - His SAW mother asked Halima why she was bringing him back.
 - Eventually, Halima told her what happened and Aaminah responded by saying, "I swear to God, the shaytan can not affect my son. I swear my son has a special feature."
- The splitting of the Prophet's SAW chest occurred 4 times in his life.
 - First: Under the care of Halimah when he SAW was 4 or 5
 - His SAW chest was split because Allah SWT wanted to cleanse him of his childhood behavior.
 - Second: 10 years old
 - His chest was split open to remove any animosity or jealousy.
 - One day he RA asked him SAW, "What was the first sign that gave you a hint that you would be a prophet." The Prophet SAW was sitting so he stood up and he said, "I was 10 years old and a few months and all of a sudden I heard voices above my head. One man said to another man, 'Is this him?' and the other said 'Yes'. I saw these souls which I had never seen before and clothing which I had never seen before. They came walking towards me and each one of them grabbed my arm but I did not feel their touch.

- Then one of them said to the other, 'lay him down' so they laid me down and then one of them said 'split his chest' so they split my chest. I could see my chest split open but I saw no blood and felt no pain. Then one of them said, 'take out animosity and jealousy.' Then they took out a clot and threw it away. Then they said, 'insert mercy and softness.'"
 - Without mercy and softness, you cannot be a teacher or a leader.
 - The Prophet SAW said, "*Anyone that is deprived of softness is deprived of all goodness.*"
 - The Jews used to mock the Prophet SAW by saying, "السام عليك," which means may death be upon you. When Aisha RA heard this, she became defensive over the Prophet SAW and began to curse them. The Prophet SAW taught her that they did not have to be rough back to them. He used to quietly say, "وعليك" in return to them, which means "same to you."
 - When a man came to the Prophet SAW seeking his advice, the Prophet SAW told him 3 times not to get angry.
 - Shaytan made a promise that he will sit on the path to Jannah and distract those on that path.
 - If you are on the path of good, then Shaytan will attempt to misguide you.
 - A person might be doing a lot of worship, seeming as though they are on the right path, but they cannot hold their tongue.

- The Prophet SAW said that most people in hell will be in there as a result of their own tongues.
- The Prophet SAW promised Jannah to whoever is able to guard their tongue and private parts.
- We are still allowed to get angry, but we have to control our reactions.
- Umar ibn Al-Khattab said that whoever does not get angry, then he is like a donkey.
- Allah says that the worst of sounds is the sound of the donkey. Imam Ar-Razi mentions the reason for this is because a donkey makes noise when nothing is happening to it and it stays silent when it is beaten
 - We should speak up when we are supposed to speak up and stay silent when we are supposed to stay silent.
- Third: First revelation when he SAW was 40 years old
 - This was to prepare his SAW heart for revelation.
- Fourth: Before Isra' and Mi'raj when he SAW was 51 years old
 - This time the angels brought a utensil which was filled with knowledge and wisdom and they poured it into his heart and closed it.
- Every time the Prophet's SAW chest was split, there was a reason for it.
 - 1st time: to cleanse him from the experiences he went through as a child.
 - 2nd time: to cleanse him from the experiences he went through as a teenager.
 - 3rd time: to prepare him for revelation
 - 4th time: to prepare him for his meeting with Allah

- The seal of the prophet was the size of a small egg.
 - It was to symbolically show his prophethood and to save him from the penetration of shaytan.
 - The shaytan affects people through their chest.
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- After the Prophet's SAW chest was split open, Hamliah returned him to Aaminah.
 - Aaminah asked why she suddenly wanted to return him, as Halimah told her about the splitting of the chest.
 - Aaminah said, "Indeed this child is special."
- He SAW was with his mother until he was 6 years old.
- Aaminah intended to travel to visit her husband's parents and her husband's grave in Madinah.
- She took Umm Ayman with her as well as the Prophet SAW.
- On their way back to Mecca, Aaminah became fatally ill and she could not carry on.
- As she was going to pass away she told Umm Ayman about the light which she saw when she gave birth to the Prophet SAW as well as all of the miracles which she had seen with him.
- Umm Ayman narrated that once Aaminah passed away the Prophet SAW laid on her and said "Oh my mother!"

- Umm Ayman had a difficult time removing the Prophet SAW from his mother but eventually they went back to Mecca.
- Aminah passed away in a place called Abwa which is in the middle of the desert.
- After the Prophet's SAW chest was split open, Halimah returned him to Aminah.
 - Aminah asked why she suddenly wanted to return him, so Halimah told her about the splitting of the chest.
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- A caravan that passed by them was able to bury Aminah because Umm Ayman was unable to do it herself.
- This was a very difficult time for the Prophet SAW because he had such little support around him and he was only 6 years old.
- About 50 years later, the Prophet SAW visited his mother's grave as they were on their way to Mecca for Fath Mecca.
- Omar RA narrated that the Prophet SAW disappeared as they were moving and when he found him SAW, he was sitting by his mother's grave with his hands tied around his knees and he was sobbing.
- The Prophet SAW said that if his mother was alive and called his name while he was praying, he would break his salah to respond to his mother.
- What is the final fate of the Prophet's SAW parents?
 - The Prophet SAW said: I went to Allah SWT and I asked if I could pray for my mother's forgiveness and He said no. Then I asked if I would visit my mother's grave and he said yes.
 - A man came to the Prophet SAW and told him that his parents died before Islam so where will they be? The Prophet SAW responded: My parents and your parents are both in hell.
 - One weak narration states that Allah SWT brought the Prophet's SAW parents back to life and asked them if they would accept Islam
- What are the wisdoms behind the Prophet losing his parents?
 - There are 2 people that you owe respect to in your upbringing: parents and teachers. The Prophet SAW had neither of these, so he was able to show all of his respect only to Allah.
 - No one could say that he learned about Islam through his parents.
- The Prophet SAW never complained to Allah about his hardship. He only complained to Allah about his weakness.

BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE



Time with Abdul Muttalib



- When Umm Ayman returned to Mecca with the Prophet SAW, he went into the care of Abdul Muttalib.
- He loved the Prophet SAW and he would bring him to the meetings of the chiefs and he would put him in the place where the leadership would sit.
 - Other leaders would question why he was letting the Prophet SAW sit there and he would say, "Leave my son alone. In him there is something special."
- When there would be drought in Mecca, Abdul Muttalib would take the Prophet SAW to the Ka'bah and pray to God for rain and rain would start to fall.
- After 2 years, Abdul Muttalib passed away.
 - When he was passing away, he asked his daughters to recite poem for him as he left this world.
 - Some say that he was a Haneef at the end of his life.



Time with Abu Talib



- Abu Talib is the uncle of the Prophet SAW and the father of Ali RA.
- After Abdul Muttalib passed away, Hamzah offered to take care of the Prophet SAW, but he was only 10 years old.
- Abu Talib would give preference to the Prophet SAW over his own children.
- He cared for the Prophet SAW from when he was 8 years old until he was almost 50 years old.
- He would not sleep unless the Prophet SAW was next to him.
 - The Prophet SAW was always with him.
 - When he lost the Prophet SAW one day, he said he had never felt that much pain in his life.

- When the Prophet SAW was 12 years old, Abu Talib took him on a trade journey to Syria.
 - They stopped in the city of Bahira the monk.
 - Bahira came down from his sanctuary and went immediately to their caravan.
 - They had been in this city multiple times before and he had never come to them.
 - Bahira grabbed the hand of the Prophet SAW and said:

هذا سيد العالمين هذا رسول رب العالمين يبعثه الله رحمة للعالمين

"This boy is the leader of the universe. This boy is the messenger of Allah's SWT universe. Allah SWT will send him as a mercy to the world."

- The leaders of Quraysh witnessed this and they asked him how he knew this.
- Bahira said: Right when you guys came down the hill, never did this boy walk past a tree or a rock and they did not prostrate to him. This never happens to anyone except a prophet. I can recognize his prophethood through the symbol under his shoulder blade.
- There was a cloud which followed them on their journey to keep the Prophet SAW shaded.
- There was also a tree which leaned over to give the Prophet SAW shade when they stopped in this city.
 - Bahira pointed to the tree and told the people to look at how it is bent over to give him shade.
- This journey was meant to continue all the way to Rome, but Bahira begged Quraysh not to take him to Rome. He said: If the Romans see him and recognize what I recognize they will kill him.
 - Seven people were then chosen to take the Prophet SAW back to Mecca.

- The Prophet SAW was divinely protected from any bad behaviors.
 - He SAW never worshiped idols and never drank alcohol.
 - He would not eat anything slaughtered in the name of an idol.
- Even his parents never committed zina.
- There were 2 instances where the Prophet's SAW friends tried to take him to a festival in Mecca.
 - He SAW did not want to go but they persuaded him to go.
 - He SAW said that both times when he was about to go, he would fall asleep and when he would wake up the party would be over.
- The Prophet SAW said: When Allah SWT loves someone He protects them from sins and haram like a mother protects her child from cold water (getting sick).
- When the Prophet SAW was playing with his friends, they would play around with rocks and take their shirts off to carry the rocks. Someone told the Prophet SAW to take his shirt off so they could play and right when he thought about taking his shirt off, he got slapped by someone and heard a voice that said to keep your shirt on.
 - The Prophet SAW said that those who wear clothes, but their bodies can be seen will never smell the fragrance of Jannah.
- Whenever the Prophet SAW would walk past any music, he would cover his ears until he passed it completely.
- Every prophet that was sent to the world was a shepherd.
- Wisdom behind being a shepherd:
 - Prophets must be tolerant with their people and this teaches them tolerance.
 - Allah SWT wanted the prophets to be self-sufficient and be able to earn money with their own hands.

- One day the Prophet SAW saw that a man's hands were patched up and he said: These hands will not touch the fire of Jahannam.
- Sheep and goats disperse very fast, but can be collected very fast as well.
 - The prophets would have to deal with a society of people who they need to unite.
 - One day the Jews came to the Prophet SAW and cursed and wished death upon him. Aisha RA came and began to curse them in return. The Prophet SAW said: Oh Aisha soften your tone.
- Being a shepherd taught the Prophet SAW hard work.
- This was the training that the Prophet SAW got from being a shepherd.
- There are 2 things that are essential in our upbringing: ta'leem (education) and tarbiyah (nurturing\training)
 - People often forget about tarbiyah today and they focus on education
 - So many people converted just by seeing the character of the Prophet SAW.
- The best income is the money that is made from your own hands.

- A massive war broke out when the Prophet SAW was 20 years old.
- This war continued for 4 years.
- This fighting was known as Huroob Al-Fijar because it continued even in the forbidden months of the year.
 - There were 4 months in which the Arabs decided that no fighting was allowed.
 - These months were called Al-Ashhur Al-Hurum (The Sacred Months)
- During these months someone came and killed a man outside of Mecca which led to this war.
- Fijar means to erupt.
- This war was between Quraysh and the tribe of Qays.
 - The tribe of Kinana was also involved.
 - Half of them fought with Quraysh and the other half fought with Qays.
- There had been many incidents where the vulnerable were being taken advantage of and people were being harmed.
- A man from Yemen from the Zubairi tribe came to Mecca to do business.
- He encountered a man named Al 'Aas bin Wail and they agreed to do business together.
- 'Aas bin Wail told the Zubairi man to give him the merchandise and that he would pay him the next day.
- The Zubairi man came back to collect his payment the next day but the 'Aas bin Wail told him he did not know what he was talking about.

- The Zubairi man realized that he was taken advantage of, so he went to various Quraysh leaders and told them that someone from their people took advantage of him.
- None of the Quraysh leaders did anything for him because they would only protect those who were powerful and had money while this man was an outsider who had nothing.
 - In the culture of Quraysh, they would typically take the side of their own people even if they were wrong.
- Every morning after sunrise the Quraysh leaders would meet in front of the Ka'bah.
 - The Zubairi man went to them at this meeting, stood in front of them, took off his shirt, and called out the people of Quraysh.
 - He called out their honor and dignity. One of those who was sitting in the meeting was Az-Zubair ibn Abdul-Muttalib.
 - He stood up and sympathized with the Zubairi man.
 - Then Quraysh decided that they needed to help the man.
 - This was the incident which led them to stop the fighting and injustice.
- Finally, they made a pact called Hilf Ul-Fudul to end the fighting.

- This pact was called Hilf ul-Fudul because the 3 main people who were involved in the making of this pact were named Fadal.
 - It was also called Hil ul-Fudul because it was a virtuous pact made to take care of the weak.
- A meeting was held at the house of Abdullah bin Jud'an along with many of the Quraysh leaders to discuss this pact.
- The Prophet SAW was involved in this pact as well as the war.
 - He SAW would give his uncle arrows to throw.
- One of the most honorable things that the Quraysh did at that time was this pact.
- They made a deal that they will always support the oppressed over the oppressor, even if the oppressor is from their own family.
- Later on in his life, the Prophet SAW praised this incident in which the Quraysh defended the vulnerable.
 - He SAW said: *If I were called to this pact in Islam, I would accept it.*
- The Prophet SAW said: *I was present in this negotiation when we made a treaty that the people of Mecca will always stand for those who are vulnerable. This pact was more dear to me than someone offering me a red camel.*
 - A red camel was a very valuable thing to have at that time.

- The Prophet SAW was a shepherd for Hala who was the sister of Khadijah RA.
- Khadijah RA was wealthy and she knew how to do business very well.
 - She would hire various business people to take her trades.
 - Her business would always experience losses because those who took her trades would always steal and cheat her.
 - One day she complained to Hala that she needed someone honest and Hala told her about the Prophet SAW.
 - She said that he SAW was so modest that when he was working as a shepherd for her he would never come to Hala to get compensation for his work. He would tell the other person who worked with him to go to Hala and ask get the money for him.
- Even before Islam, the Prophet SAW was known as Al-Saadiq Al-Amin.
 - He SAW said: Two things will be difficult to find at the end of time: Halal income and someone you can trust.
- Khadijah RA hired the Prophet SAW to be a merchant.
- Khadijah's servant, Maysarah, and the Prophet SAW were sent on a trip to Syria for trade.
 - On this trip, Maysarah noticed the unbelievable qualities of the Prophet SAW.
 - When they sat next to a tree to rest, Nestor the Monk came to them and asked who the man that was sitting under the tree was. Maysarah said, "This is a young boy from the people of haram." Nestor said. "No one has ever taken shade under this tree except for a prophet." He asked Maysarah is there was a brightness/whiteness in his eyes and Maysarah said yes. Nestor said that this was a sign that he is special.



- The Prophet SAW would never do a trade transaction by swearing on the idols. He would only swear on Allah SWT in business.
- Love for the Prophet SAW was placed in the heart of Maysarah during this trip.
- Maysarah also saw that clouds and trees would shade him and trees would say salam to him.
- On their way back, Khadijah RA was standing on the rooftop of a building and she could see them walking into Mecca.
 - She noticed that 2 angels were shrouding him
 - Khadijah RA had much more profit after this journey than she ever had before.
- Maysarah informed Khadijah RA of his experience with the Prophet SAW on the journey.
 - He also told her what Nestor the monk said about the Prophet SAW.



- Khadijah RA wanted to marry the Prophet SAW after hearing all of these great qualities.
- The 2 things that caught Khadijah's RA attention were the Prophet's SAW piety character and his piety.
- Khadijah RA sent Nafisa to ask the Prophet SAW what he thinks about marrying Khadijah RA.
- The Prophet SAW stated that she was wealthy and he had no money.
- Nafisa went back to Khadijah RA and informed her and they continued to go back and forth until the Prophet SAW was given the indication that she was interested in marrying him.

- They set up a meeting between the Prophet SAW and Khadijah RA.
 - The father of Khadijah passed away in Harb al-Fijar so her uncles came.
 - The uncles of the Prophet SAW (Hamza RA and Abu Talib) came.
- There were two issues with this marriage.
 - Khadijah RA was from a higher economic class than the Prophet SAW.
 - She was from Banu Asad and he SAW was from Banu Hashim.
 - These tribes typically would not mix.
- The uncles of the Prophet SAW went to the uncle of Khadijah RA to discuss how this would happen since they had some uncertainty.
 - They realized that someone from Banu Hashim had already married someone from Banu Asad previously which indicated that the tribes would be open minded enough to accept the marriage.
- Abu Talib did the khutbah and their nikkah.
 - He stated: I thank Allah SWT who has made us from the children of Ibrahim AS and the family of Ismail AS. My son Muhammad (SAW) bin Abdullah is one of the most noble people in the area. He is intellectually very capable and his honor is unprecedented. Though he may be poor in wealth, wealth is like a shade that walks away. Khadijah is also honorable and they want to marry each other. My nephew is proposing to your family for Khadijah (RA). We are ready to give the dowry of 12 awqiyah.
 - 12 awqiyah is equal to 500 dirahms.
 - This was the Prophet's SAW first marriage and Khadijah's 3rd marriage.

- They had a walimah where they prepared a feast for everyone.
- Khadijah RA had been married twice before and she was widowed both times while the Prophet SAW had never been married.
- The Prophet SAW was 25 years old and Khadijah RA was 40 years old.
- Khadijah RA had children from previous marriages.
 - She had Abdullah and Hind with her first husband named Ateeq. She also had a daughter named Hala with her second husband named Abu Hala.
 - Abu Hala had passed away after Harb Al-Fijar
- All of the Prophet's SAW wives had been widowed or divorced previously except Aisha RA.
 - He SAW went against societal norms.
- Khadijah RA married him SAW for his amazing character and neither of them looked at other aspects which society would have typically considered.
- The Prophet SAW highlighted good character. He SAW said: *Join ties with those who break ties with you. Forgive those who have wronged you. Be kind to those who are rough with you.*

- The Prophet SAW and Khadijah RA had 6 children:
 - Al-Qasim
 - The Prophet SAW was called Abu Al-Qasim.
 - He passed away when he was 2
 - Zaynab RA
 - Born 5 years after their marriage
 - She later went on to marry Al-'Aas bin Rabi' who was Khadijah's nephew.
 - She was attacked during hijrah and she passed away 8 years after hijrah when she was 31 years old.
 - She had a son named Ali who passed away at a young age and she had a daughter named Umamah.
 - Ruqayyah RA
 - She was 3 years younger than Zaynab
 - She was engaged to Abu Lahab's son, Utbah, but after Islam, Abu Lahab's sons divorced the daughters of the Prophet SAW.
 - She was then married to Uthman bin Affan RA.
 - Umm Kulthum RA
 - She was 5 years younger than Ruqayyah.
 - She was born 2 years before revelation.
 - She was married to Abu Lahab's son, Utaibah, but she was divorced by him.
 - She was later married to Uthman bin Affan RA after Ruqayyah passed away.
 - She passed away in 8 AH at 22 years old.
 - Fatima RA
 - She was the only child of the Prophet SAW that lived after him.
 - She married Ali RA and had 5 children.

- Abdullah
 - He passed away in infancy
 - His other names were Tayyib and Tahir.
 - He was the only child of the Prophet SAW and Khadijah that was born during Prophethood.
- Additional people in the household of the Prophet SAW include:
 - Zaid bin Haritha RA
 - He was the servant of Khadijah RA.
 - She gifted him to the Prophet SAW at marriage.
 - He was abducted and brought to Mecca and sold to Khadijah RA.
 - He preferred the Prophet SAW over his own parents.
 - When his parents found him, he told them that he prefers to live with the Prophet SAW.
 - When you show loyalty to Allah and His Prophet SAW, Allah and His Prophet show loyalty to you.
 - Zaid is the only companion mentioned by name in the Quran as a reward for his loyalty to the Prophet SAW.
 - When Umar ibn Al-Khattab was the khalifah, he used to give a stipend to certain people. He would give Usama ibn Zaid more money than his own son. His son asked him why he does this and Umar said, "Usama was more beloved to the Prophet SAW than you and his father (Zaid) was more beloved to the Prophet SAW than me."
 - Ali bin Abi Talib RA
 - When Khadijah's business began to grow, the Prophet SAW took Ali RA into their house because he knew that Abu Talib did not have the money to support Ali RA.

- When the sons of the Prophet SAW passed away, the people began to mock him by saying he would have no lineage to be carried on.
- He SAW was mocked by Al-'Aas bin Wail.
- They called the Prophet SAW 'abtar' which means someone who has lost their lineage.
- Allah SWT revealed Surah Al-Kawthar to defend the Prophet SAW.

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ (1)
فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ (2)
إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ (3)

To thee have We granted the Fount (of Abundance). (108:1)

Therefore to thy Lord turn in Prayer and Sacrifice. (108:2)

For he who hateth thee, he will be cut off (from Future Hope). (108:3)

- The word Kawthar has around 18 different possible meanings.
- The Prophet SAW said about the water of Kawthar: *Anyone that drinks from this water will never feel thirst again. This water is waiting for those who are righteous.*
- The last thing that will happen before going into Jannah is that a person will drink from the pond of Kawthar.
- The enemies of the Prophet SAW will be cut off because their lineage will not continue on.
- Whenever there is a difficult moment in the life of the Prophet SAW, Allah SWT puts the spotlight on the good that will come in the akhirah.
 - Rather than mentioning the good that will happen in this life, He SWT mentions the good that is everlasting.
- One of the wisdoms of the Prophet SAW losing his sons is that it prevents a monarchy from taking place in the future. Ali was the son in law of the Prophet and there was still dispute surrounding his khilafah.

- One of the first structures ever built in this world was the Ka'bah.
- The Quraysh gathered and discussed the state of the Ka'bah.
 - The walls were coming down and it was not in good condition.
 - Several years ago there was a fire in Mecca and the Ka'bah was affected by it.
 - The height of the Ka'bah was as tall as an average man.
- Abu Wahab bin 'Aamir Makzumi was the one who addressed Quraysh and told them that they must build the Ka'bah with halal money.
 - He is the Prophet's SAW father's mother's brother.
- Quraysh agreed that they must renovate it and they all agreed that the money used to reconstruct it would only be lawful.
 - Even though they were not Muslim understood that money acquired through interest, alcohol, or gambling was haram.
- Everyone was afraid to begin the demolition of the Ka'bah.
 - They saw what happened to Abraha when he attempted to destroy the Ka'bah.
- Waleed ibn Mugheera took the tools and began to chip away at the walls of the Ka'bah.
- Quraysh were still afraid to demolish it so they decided to wait until the next morning to see if Waleed would be punished overnight.
 - When they saw that he was fine, they all tore the Ka'bah down and rebuilt it.
 - There are several places around the Ka'bah where duas are accepted.
 - The black stone
 - Multazim (the small wall between the black stone and the door)
 - The door of the Ka'bah

- Maqaam Ibrahim (where the footprint of Ibrahim is)
- Hijr Ismail
- Rukn Ul-Yemani (the wall before Hijr Ismail that goes toward Yemen)
 - The Prophet SAW said duas are accepted between Rukn Ul-Yemani and the black stone
- Safa and Marwa
- Hijr Ismail was not included inside of the Ka'bah during this construction, but they had enough materials to make a small wall.
- This is the only way that we are able to recognize its location today.
 - Anyone that prays in this location, it is equal to praying inside of the Ka'bah.
- Quraysh dedicated one part of the Ka'bah to each tribe so that they could all participate in rebuilding it.
- The original Ka'bah had two doors and they were accessible from ground level.
- When they rebuilt it, they made only one door and they raised it up off of the ground so that people could not access it and steal from it.
 - They would place their valuable items inside of the Ka'bah.
 - When they built it, they could not afford to extend it to Hijr Ismail.
- When it came to the final stone all of the tribes were fighting over who would put it in because it was the most valuable part of the Ka'bah.
 - Days went by while Quraysh argued over who would put the black stone in.
- They decided that the next person who walked into the haram would be the one to put the black stone in.
 - The Prophet SAW walked in and Quraysh all said that he is Al-Saadiq Al-Amin.

- They were all happy to allow him SAW to put the black stone in its place.
- The Prophet SAW called all of them to stand up.
- He told them to bring a cloth and he placed the black stone on the cloth.
- Everyone held on to one part of the cloth and carried the black stone to its place, then the Prophet SAW picked it up and placed it on the Ka'bah.
 - He SAW was able to unite all of them during a time which they were all ununited.
 - It is a skill to be able to make people feel special and included.
 - Do not exclude people from something just because you want the reward for it. If you include other people, Allah will not exclude you from the reward.
 - Some of the poorest people around the Prophet were some of the most honorable people.
 - Learn to suppress your ego. The cause is more important than the names of the people involved in the cause.

- Hunafa are those who believed in Allah SWT and did not associate any partners with Him before Islam.
 - People who followed the pure religion of Isa AS before the Prophet SAW arrived will be in Jennah.
- Zaid ibn 'Amr
 - He was the cousin of Umar RA.
 - He was an inquisitive person and he understood that worshiping idols was not right. He used to go to the Ka'bah and just speak to Allah and fall in sajdah.
 - He passed away 5 years before prophethood.
 - He said: I went to look for an answer and I thought there was going to be a prophet from Bani Israel so I went to Palestine and Syria but I didn't find one. When I heard about the Prophet SAW I knew that he was a prophet and if I could reach him I would have followed him.
 - Zayd said: I never ate food that was sacrificed on the nature of idols.
 - He would go to the desert to families that would bury their daughters alive and he would purchase them, educate them, and get them married.
 - Umar RA asked the Prophet SAW about what would happen to those who died before he became a Prophet. Zaid ibn 'Amr and he said that he is in Jennah.
 - Anyone that died on the religion of Ibrahim AS before Islam came is in Jennah.