

Love



FREE

LITTLE FARAH MAGAZINE
ISSUE 4
DECEMBER 2022

for the Last Prophet of Allah

عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلَّمَ

محمد



Inspiring articles and
stories, quizzes,
puzzles, colouring
pages and much
more!!



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Salam Alaykum/Peace be with you, everyone!

How are you all?

Welcome to Little Farah Magazine's fourth annual virtual magazine all about the love for the Prophet (peace be upon him)!

This magazine aims to provide children aged 6 to 16 years with inspiring articles by other children and authors in three areas: Islam, Education and Fun!

Little Farah is an annual project as part of the Farah Saeed Trust and is open to ALL readers. Please do check out our website for previous magazine issues:

<http://thefst.weebly.com/little-farah-magazine.html>

If you would like a magazine copy to be emailed or would like to provide feedback or any other queries, please get in touch:

littlefarahmagazine@hotmail.com.

Enjoy!

The Little Farah magazine team



Editorial

Shama Farag is the chief editor of Little Farah Magazine for kids. She is a bilingual author who studied creative writing, digital storytelling techniques and writing for young readers at university.

In addition, Shama blogs for Arabic-post dot com. and has many self-published books in both Arabic and English languages.



When I was in Middle School, one of my amazing teachers shared this story with us on how to show love for our beloved Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him).

My teacher said that one day, someone went to his scholar seeking advice on how to see the beloved Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in his dreams.

The wise scholar shared with his loyal student a recipe to follow to see the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in a dream.

According to the Islamic tradition, if someone sees a Prophet in his dreams, it is the real Prophet. The devil cannot embody a Prophet in divine dreams.

The student was so excited to learn the secret recipe to success. He followed all of the instructions.

The scholar instructed his student and said:

"I want you to eat this meal, but before you eat, add this pack of salt to it. If you are still hungry, you can consume this bread. If you are still feeling hungry, you might use extra salt, but please do not drink water after this meal - not even a sip. Do not talk to anyone after the meal. Sleep until the following morning, and never talk to anyone until you come here and let me know what you saw in your dream."

The student was so thrilled to try the recipe. He followed the instructions of his scholar.

When he began to eat the meal, it tasted salty. The student tried to abandon the food, but he remembered the advice of his scholar to add more salt. The student added more salt. He felt more hungry. So, he recalled the instruction to dip the meal in bread. It turned out that the bread was even saltier than the meal itself. The student was even more hungry and thirsty. He thought about drinking water, but he remembered the advice of the scholar not to drink. Desperately, the student returned to his bed and slept overnight until the next day.

The following morning, the student rushed to the scholar's house to share his story. The scholar saw the student at the door, smiled and ushered the student to sit.

The scholar handed a jar of cool water and a tasty breakfast and asked the student to eat and drink freely. The student was hesitant, but he had no choice as he was dying out of hunger and thirst. After the student finished breakfast, the scholar asked him to share his dream.

The student was surprised by his scholar's wit. It felt like he wanted to ask the scholar:

"How did you even know that I dreamt of something?"

The scholar instantly read the mind of his student; and encouraged the student to speak by asking him: *"What did you see?"*

The student replied: *"I saw rivers flowing. Rain falling. Cups of water pouring. Cool water. Cold water. Water and just water everywhere I go. And it was only me in the dream. I did not see the Prophet."*

"You dreamt of what you longed for the most. If your intentions to see the Prophet were true, your vim and endeavours will be higher." the scholar added.

So, my beloved brothers and sisters, if you claim to love our beloved Prophet (peace be upon him), you should be more willing to express your love and interpret it into actions.

Actions are more truthful than words.

There are many ways to show love and respect to our beloved Prophet (peace be upon him). For example:

- Reading his history (seerah).
- Learning the Prophetic sayings (hadith).
- Following the style and actions of the Prophet (sunnah).
- Naming our beloved ones after his name.
- Sending prayers and blessings upon him daily.
- Reaching out to others who do not know about Him and sharing stories about his human side.
- His noble character had courage, kindness, leadership, wisdom, and influence all the time and on every occasion.

Most importantly, to be the ambassador of the Prophet (peace be upon him).

Just imagine that our beloved Prophet came to your house.

What are you planning to do to welcome Him?

Peace and bountiful blessings upon our beloved Prophet, His family, and his companions. AMEEN!

Shama Farag

Chief Editor

<https://shamafarag.net>

Iyad ibn Himar (may Allah be pleased with him) reported:

The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) said,

“Verily, Allah has revealed to me that you must be humble towards one another, so that no one oppresses another or boasts to another.”

[Sahih Muslim 2865]



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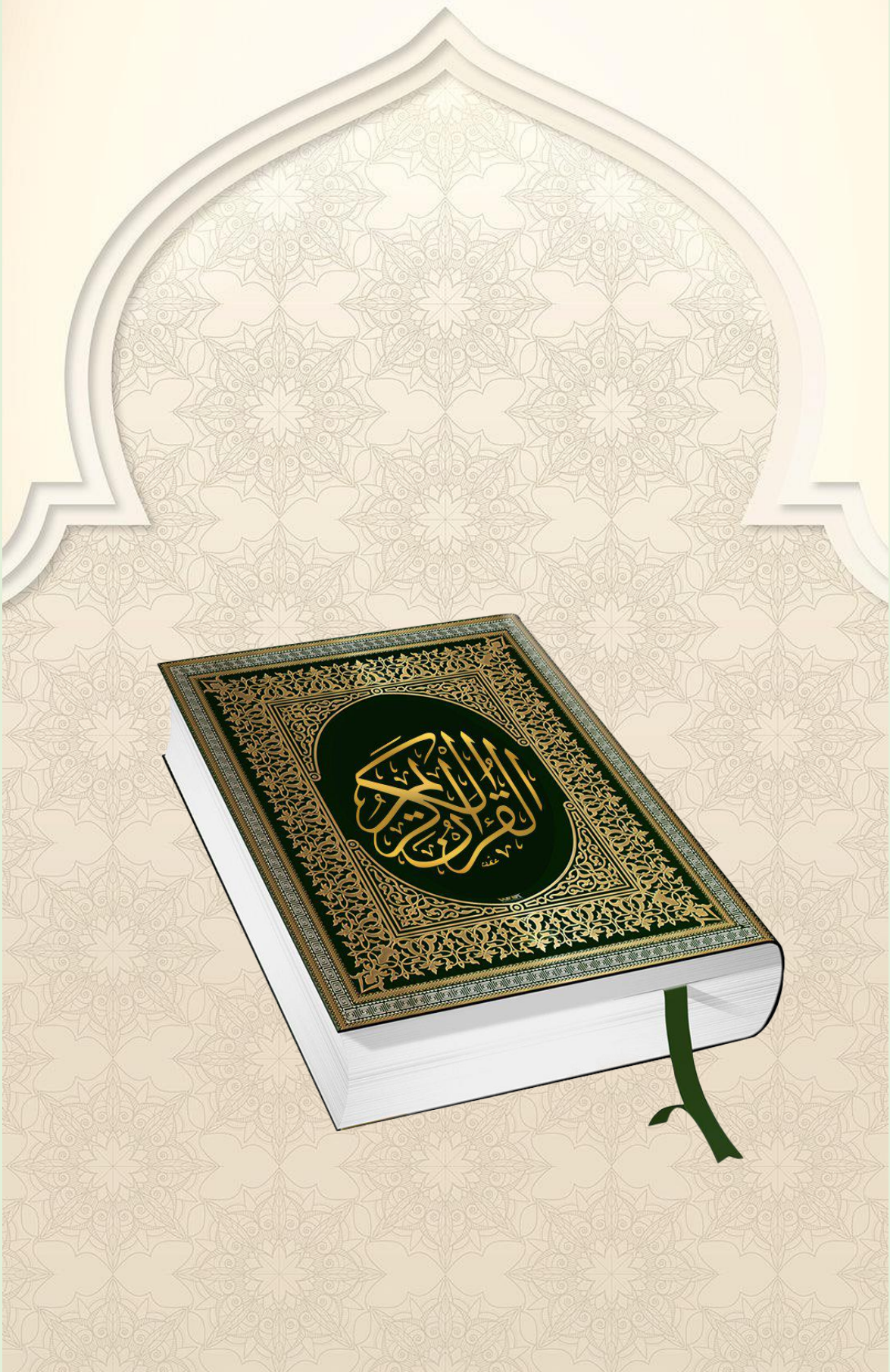
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ISLAM



Imam Shafi (may Allah mercy upon him)
would say:

لَوْ كَانَ حُبُّكَ صَادِقًا لَأَطَعْتَهُ، إِنَّ الْمُحِبَّ لِمَنْ يُحِبُّ مُطِيعٌ

*“If your love is sincere, you would have
obeyed Him.*

*For verily the lover for the one he loves,
obeys him.”*



A Summary Of The Prophet (Pbuh)

By Adam and Alma

Aged 8

Aged 6

Why do we love him?

I love the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) because he was a mercy to the whole world, and he told us about Quran, was nice to people who disrespected him and; he wanted everyone to be a Muslim to enter Paradise. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was a kind and peaceful person.

History/seerah of his life:

He was born in Mecca, his dad died before he was born, and his mom died when he was 6 years old. He was a shepherd in Mecca and became a prophet when he was 40 years old. He kept inviting people to Islam in Mecca for 10 years and then migrated to Madinah aged 50. He stayed there until he died at the age of 63.



His character:

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was an honest, kind, helpful and peaceful person who treated others the way he wanted to be treated.

The importance of the sunnah:

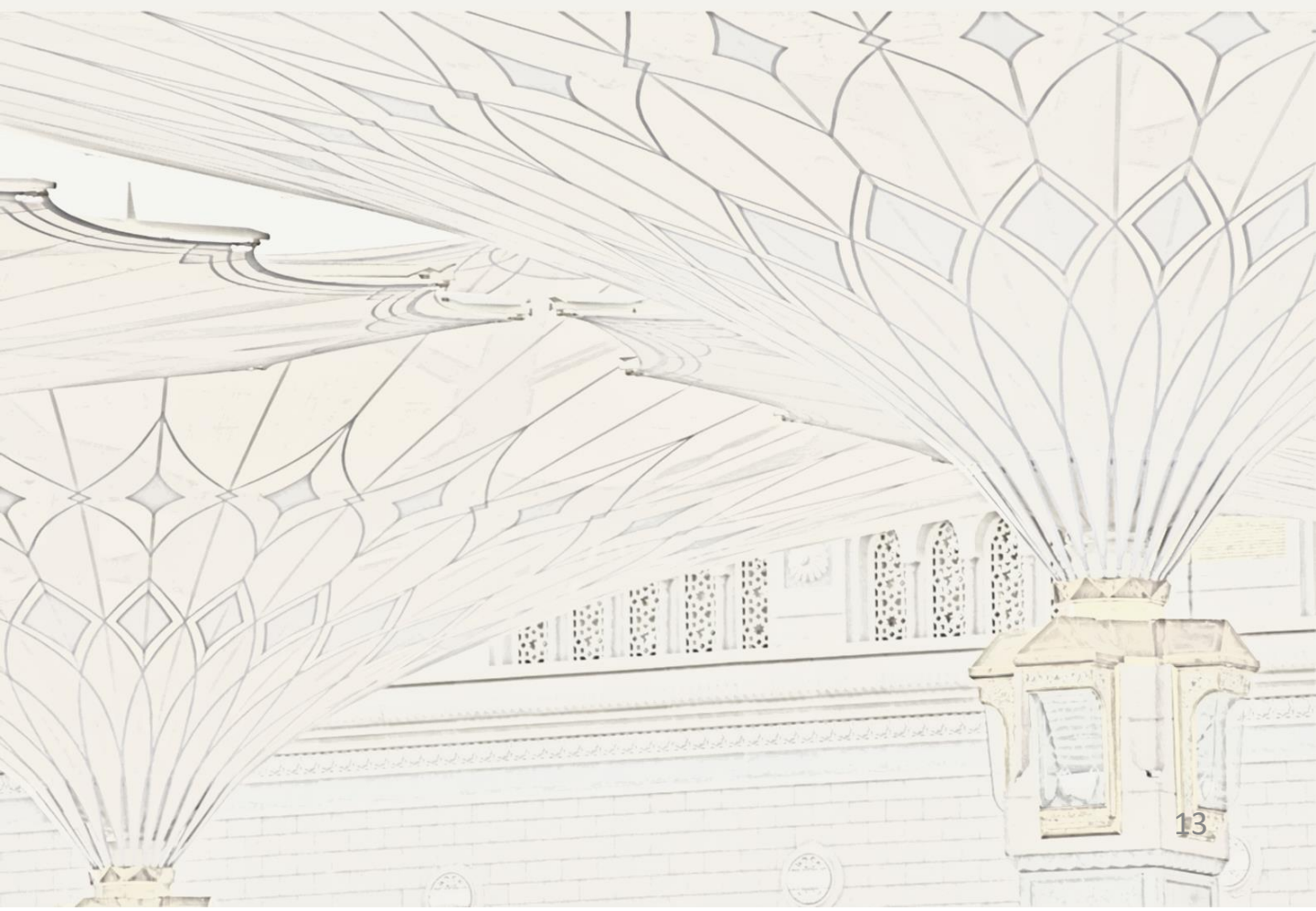
Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) taught us how to worship Allah (The Most High) and how to love Him. He also guided us on how to interact with others to make the world a peaceful and good place.

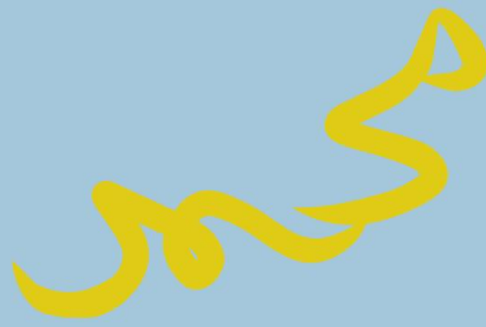
How he treated people who disliked him:

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) treated everyone nicely even people who mistreated him. When he entered Mecca, his companions asked him:

What will he do to the disbelievers in Mecca as they used to torture the new believers and fought against Islam. He said, "Go, you are free".

He forgave them and granted them freedom.





Love For The Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him)

By Ayat

Aged 13

As a revert to Islam, our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) made me fall in love with Islam and Allah (The Most High). He lived a simple life and was a loving, kind, generous, helpful and honest man.

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born around 570 AD in Makkah. His father, Abdullah, died before he was born, whereas his mother, Aminah, died when he was six. So, his grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib, took care of him after the death of Amina but sadly died two years later.

Despite his losses, his faith in Allah (The Most High) never shook. His uncle, Abu Talib took care of him and supported him for many years in his adult life.



حکیر

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) mainly worked as a merchant. At twenty-five years old, he married Hazrat Khadijah (may Allah be pleased with her). One day, he went for a walk in a cave in the mountain of Hira near Makkah.

According to Muslims, the angel Jibril (peace be with him) spoke with him in a cave on the mountain of Hira. At first, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) fainted when he saw the angel Jibril (peace be with him) because Jibril was so large. He received his first revelation when he was forty and was taught how to read by Jibril (peace be with him).

New revelations came to him commanding Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) to preach what was sent down from Allah (The Most High). When Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) first started teaching, many of the people of Makkah, who worshipped idols, did not like the things that Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said.

He had many followers and enemies, yet he was fair in his dealings with all whether they were friends or foes. He was known as Al-Sadiq (The Truthful) and Al- Amin (The Honest and Trustworthy).





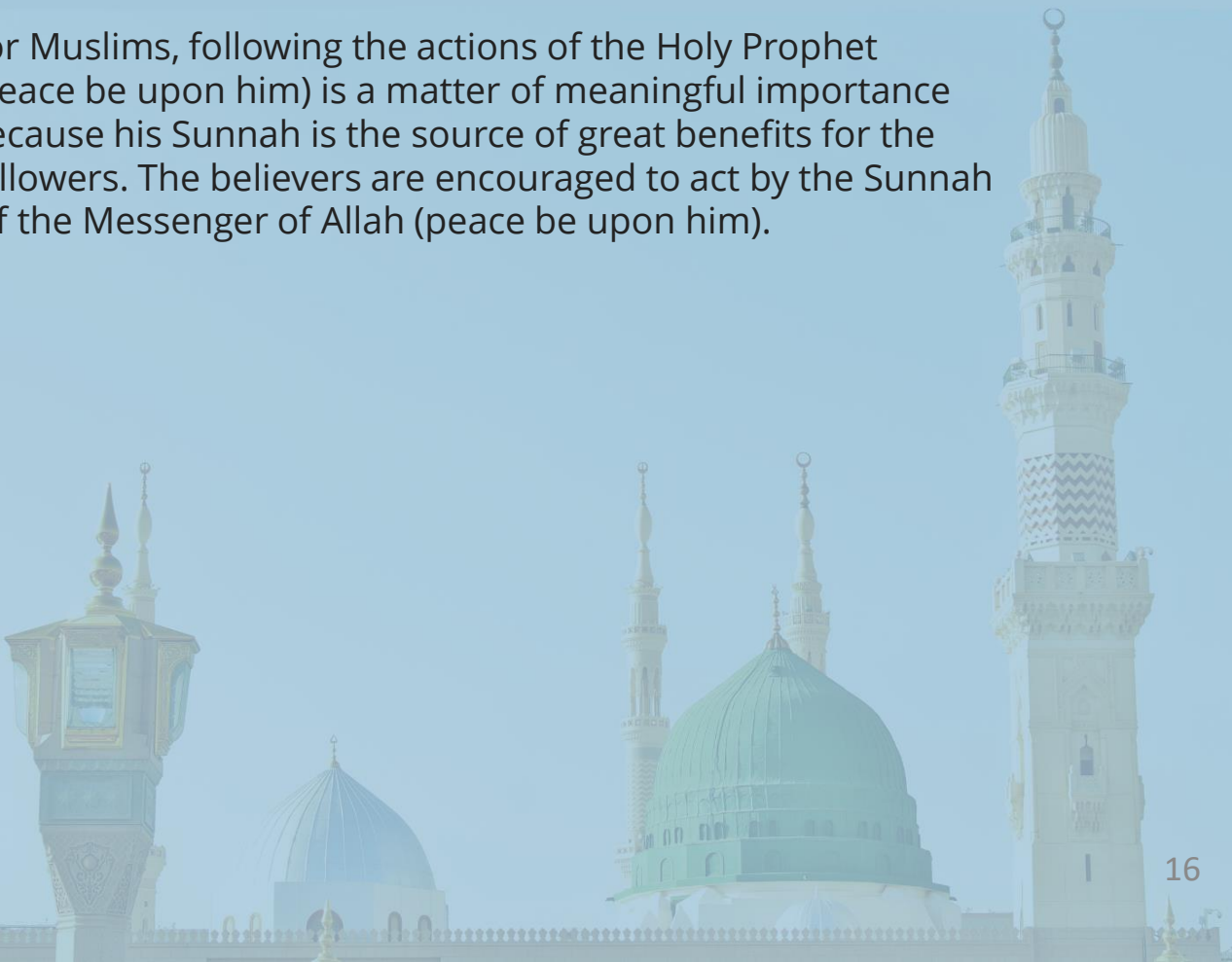
Regarding his character, the Quran asserts that Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was a man who possessed the highest moral excellence and that Allah (The Most High) made him a role model for Muslims to follow.

“And indeed, you are of great moral character.”

[Quran, Surah Al-Qalam (The Pen) 68:4]

The Sunnah refers to the traditions and practices of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) that is a model for Muslims to follow. The Sunnah is documented in the Hadiths, which are the records of his teachings, deeds, and sayings, as noted by his companions (may Allah be pleased with him).

For Muslims, following the actions of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) is a matter of meaningful importance because his Sunnah is the source of great benefits for the followers. The believers are encouraged to act by the Sunnah of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him).



حکمت

Allah (The Most High) says:

"There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent pattern for anyone whose hope is in Allah and the Last Day and [who] remembers Allah often."

[Quran, Surah Al-Ahzab (The Combined Forces) 33:21]

Some people also ask, *"How did the Prophet treat his enemies?"*

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was always neutral when trying to understand and resolve conflicts with justice and fairness. His enemies brought their suits to him without fear or hesitation because they knew they would get justice from him.





Why The Sunnah Is Important?



By Lariem



The sunnah is not just important to succeed in life but is also important to be safe physically and mentally.



The sunnah said to do many things with our right hands. That is because good deeds are written with the right hands.



Also, most Muslims are right-handed not all of them.



The sunnah is a great way of living.

Did you know that the sunnah didn't come from the Quran, but from the Prophets friends?



They wrote the sunnah on rocks and wood.





Why / The
Sunnah is important

The sunnah is not just important to succeed in life, but is also important to be safe physically and mentally.

The sunnah said to do many things with our right hand.

That is because the right hand is the one with the good deeds written.

Also, most muslims are right handed but not all of them.

The sunnah is a great way of living. Did you know that the sunnah didn't come from the Quran, but from the prophets & friends!? They wrote the sunnah on rocks and wood.



The Noble Light

By Asqarini

Asqarini Hasbi was born in Jakarta, Indonesia. She is a dreamer, poet, writer and a volunteer in community projects. She has published articles, an anthology of short stories and poetry in Indonesian and English. She is fluent in English and can understand French.



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Instagram: @asqarini2015



Not many knew,
That sign has been inherited.

Not many knew,
Allah has made The Decree.

Not many knew,
The Last Prophet.
Will rise from,
The people of Arabs.

Not many knew,
That light.
Once owned by the father,
Abdullah ibn Abd al-Muttalib.

That Noble Light

Not many knew,
That light then carried,
Inside the womb of the mother,
Aminah.
Growing slowly,
To become the perfect human.

Muhammad,
He was the one that will be
That noble light.
He was Al- Mustafaa.
The Chosen One.
He was Rasulullah SAW.



Dear Prophet Muhammed (Peace Be Upon Him)

By Yasmeen

Aged 14



Your a lantern in the dark,
A lighthouse at the sea.

You guide my way,
And tell me what to do.

You brought us to the path of light,
And led us a way from evil and hate.

You loved us and cared for us, Even
though you never saw us.

You fought to give us a better future,
And so we followed the correct path.

You made sure we didn't follow,
People who mislead and hurt.

Thanks to you,
We are Muslims too.

And we believe in Allah,
Like you did so true.



EDUCATION



Anas (May Allah be pleased with him) narrates that the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

“None of you will have faith till he loves me more than his father, his children and all mankind.”

[Sahih Al Bukhari]



Key Facts On The Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him)

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) raised by many key members of his family

Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in Makkah, present-day Saudi Arabia in 570 AD or 571 AD. Many scholars have agreed that the birth took place between the eighth (8th) and the twelfth (12th) of Rabi al-Awwal in the Year of the Elephant. He passed away on the twelfth (12th) of Rabi al-Awwal in the Year of the Elephant 11 AH. His father, Abdullah ibn Abd al-Muttalib died before he was born. Abdullah went to Syria with a trade caravan and fell ill. He then stayed with relatives in Yathrib, present-day Madinah and remained ill for little more than a month before passing away.

Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) mother is Aminah bint Wahb. He was nursed by Halimah bint Abi Dhuayb when he was a baby. Aminah and Muhammad stayed with her parents in Madinah, felt sick at Abwa and died after a few days of illness. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was six years old.

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was raised by his paternal grandfather Abd al-Muttalib, who died when he was eight years old. His uncle, Abu Talib ibn Abd al-Muttalib took care of him.

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) has more than one name.

There are a few names found in the Quran and Sunnah. Many names were associated with his attributes or descriptions of his character.

Some names found in the Glorious Quran were Muhammad and Ahmad.

'And believe in that which is revealed to Muhammad and it is the Truth from their Lord'

[Quran (Surah Muhammad) 47:2]

'And Give glad tidings of a Messenger who shall come after me whose name shall be Ahmad'

[Quran Surah Saff (The Rank) 61:6]

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

'I am Muhammad. I am Ahmad. I am Mahee - one who removes disbelief and polytheism. I am Hashir because of the Day of Resurrection, I will be the first to present myself before Allah, and I am Aaqib - the last messenger.'

[Hadith Al-Bukhari]

A Descendant of many Prophets

Muhammad (peace be upon him) was a descendent of Ismail (peace be with him), who is most known for his story of why we give Qurbani every year. There are roughly 2,670 years between the two prophets.

He was a role model for everyone then and today.

Muhammad (peace be upon him) received his first revelation of the Glorious Quran when he was 40 in 610 AD. Angel Jibreel approached him in the cave at Mount Hira. The Prophet (peace be upon him) began gathering followers in secret and in three years later (613 AD), he spread the message of Islam publicly. His preaching was not excessive and; he would pray a lot and send invitations to various kings and leaders to spread the message of Allāh (The Most High).



He was a family man who spent time with his wives, children, and grandchildren and even helped with house chores, such as sweeping the floor, repairing old clothes and shopping.

Moreover, he had a charismatic character that was patient, wise and giving. He never ate alone and would invite others to dine as part of the sunnah of Muhammad (peace be upon him).

The first revelation was from Surah Al-Alaq (The Clot) 96:1-5:

"Recite in the name of your Lord who created. Created man from a clinging substance. Recite, and your Lord is the most Generous. Who taught by the pen? Taught man that which he knew."

This Surah suggests that knowledge is important and is the pathway of light in attaining human qualities otherwise there would not be any meaning to life.

The second revelation was from Surah Al-Muddathir (The Cloaked one) (74:1-7):

"O you who covers himself [with a garment], Arise and warn. And your Lord glorify. And your clothing purifies. And uncleanness avoid. And do not confer favour to acquire more. But for your Lord be patient."

This Surah suggests knowledge attained with true actions is necessary otherwise, knowledge has no use. Guidance is achieved when there is knowledge and good deeds.



Prophet (peace be upon him) was sent to all people.

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was not sent to a particular tribe, race or kind. The Prophet's purpose was to deliver Allah's Message to all of His Creation.

"And We have not sent you except comprehensively to mankind as a bringer of good tidings and a warner. But most people do not know. Universally colours."

[Quran, Surah Saba, 34:28]

We were supposed to pray 50 times a day and Allah reduced it to 5.

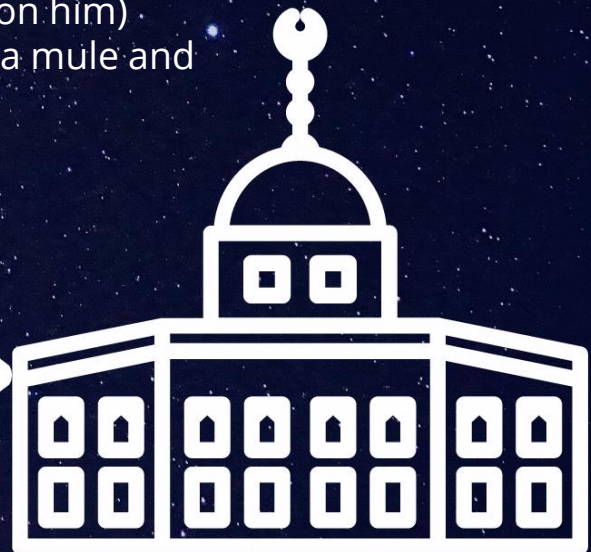
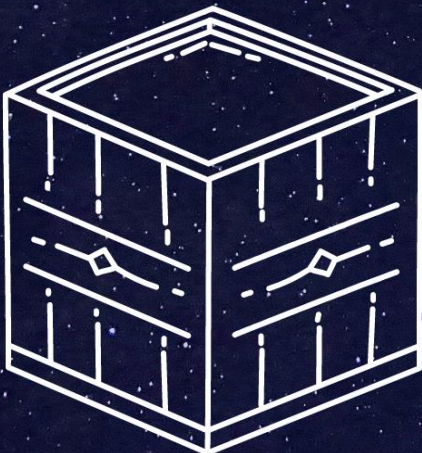
Anas ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) reported:

"Fifty prayers were obligated upon the Prophet, peace and blessings to be upon him when he was taken on his night journey. Then, it was reduced until it was set at five and an announcement was made, "O Muhammad, My word is never changed, so these five prayers will be counted as fifty."

[Sunan al-Tirmidhi, 213]

So, how did the number of prayers were decided?

This decision took place in Al-Israa and Al-Miraa on the 27th month of Rajab and was agreed upon by many scholars. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) travelled from Masjid Al-Haram in Makkah to Masjid Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem and the higher world of the angels. This was known as the night journey (Al-Israa). Miraj is derived from al-araj – still rising and the Prophet (peace be upon him) was taken to the seventh heaven known as Sidrat Al-Muntaha. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) travelled on a Buraq; an animal smaller than a mule and white.





At first, the Prophet (peace be upon him) was brought to the Kaabah by Jibreel (peace be with him) who split his chest, washed it and filled it with faith and wisdom. He was then taken to Masjid Al-Aqsa and was presented with two bowls: one with wine and the other with milk. The Prophet (peace be upon him) had to decide and he chose milk.

Jibreel (peace be with him) declared: *"You have chosen the true religion."*

The night journey began.

On the first heaven (lowest), Jibreel (peace be with him) asked for the gate to be opened, and the angel on guard asked: *"Who is it?"*

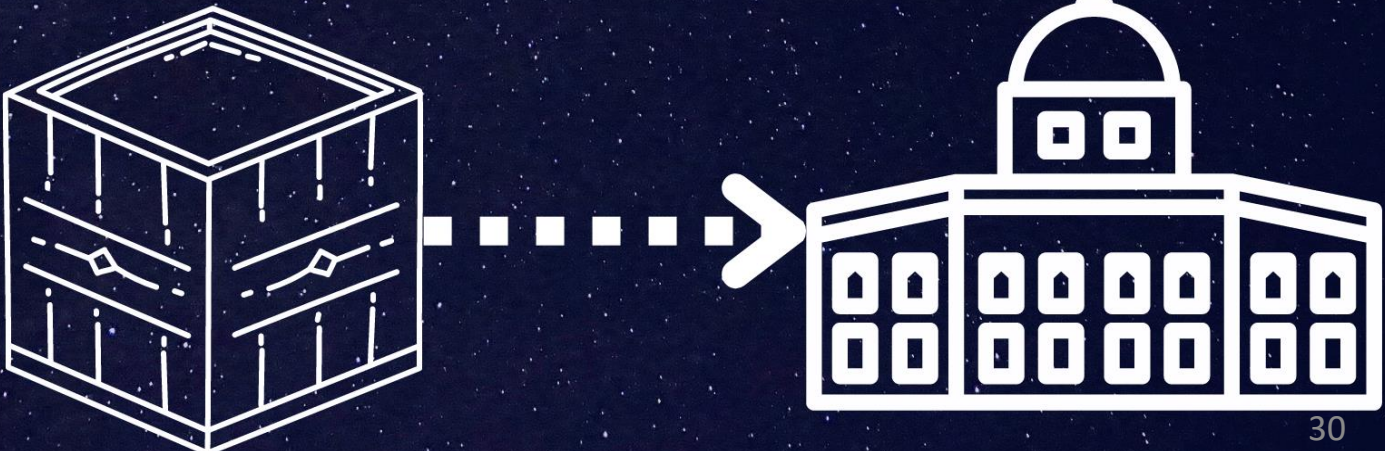
Jibreel replied: *"I am Jibreel."*

The angel then asked: *"Who is with you?"*

Jibreel responded: *"Muhammad."*

The angel on guard asked whether Allah had sent for him and when Jibril confirmed that, the angel said while he opened the door,

"May his coming be blessed."





When both Jibreel and Muhammad (peace be upon them) entered the first heaven. They saw Adam (peace be with him) inside and Jibreel (peace be with him) said to Muhammad (peace be upon him).

"He is your father Adam, salute him."

The Prophet (peace be upon him) greeted him and Prophet Adam replied to his salutation and said:

"Welcome to the righteous son and the righteous Prophet."

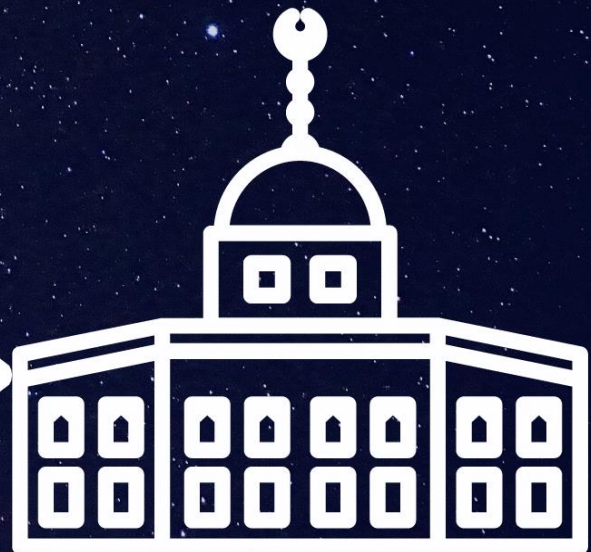
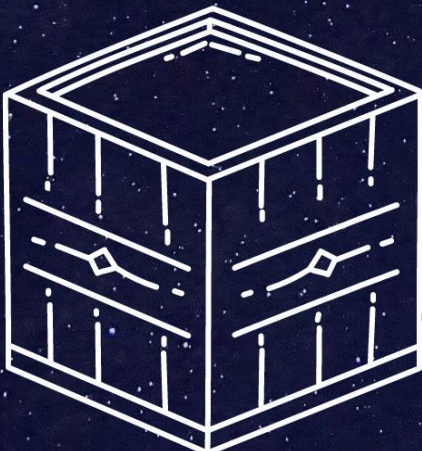
Jibreel and Prophet (peace be upon him) went to the second heaven, and the same questions were asked and responded to by the angel on-guard and Jibreel.

Here, they found Prophet Yahya (John) and Isa (Jesus) there. Jibreel (peace be with him) introduced Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) to them and offered salutations. They responded,

"Welcome to the good brother and the good Prophet."

The same events happened in the third heaven and this time Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was greeted by Yusuf (peace be with him) who responded:

"Welcome my pious brother and Prophet."





On the fourth heaven, Prophet Muhammad met and greeted Prophet Idris (Enoch) (peace be with him).

On the fifth heaven, he met Prophet Haroon (Aaron) (peace be with him).

On the sixth heaven, Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) met Prophet Musa (Moses) (peace be with him). However, when the Prophet (peace be upon him) was about to leave, Prophet Moses began to weep.

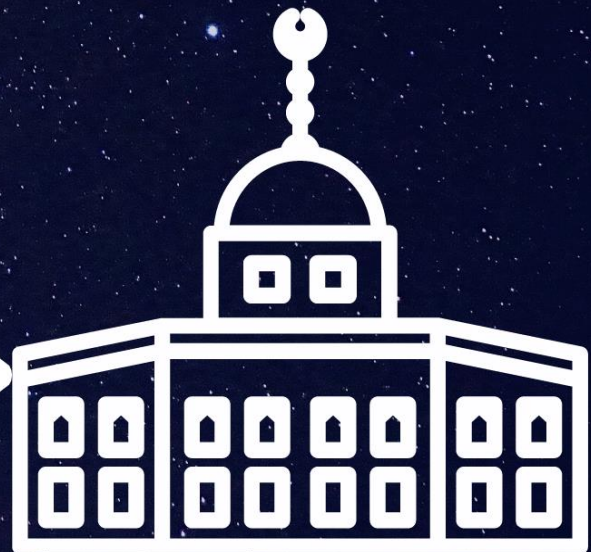
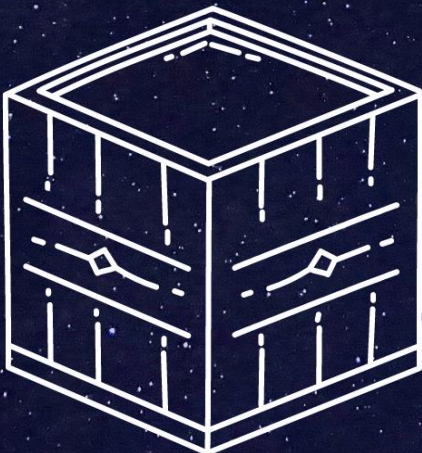
The Prophet (peace be upon him) asked for a reason why is he crying. He replied:

"More followers of a young man commissioned after my time will enter Paradise more than of mine."

On the seventh heaven, Ibrahim (Abraham) (peace be upon him) was there and he was reclining his back on the Bayt Al-Maamur, the frequented house in which seventy thousand new angels enter every day to pray.

Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him) greeted him and said:

"Congratulations, O my pious son and pious Prophet."





Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was taken to the Sidrat ul Muntaha, a lote tree whose fruits were like earthenware vessels and leaves that were broad like the ears of an elephant. The angels of Allah radiated on it with a glow of a firefly. The light of Allah illuminated it tremendously.

He then saw four rivers, two he was able to see, Nile and Euphrates from the lowest heaven and two rivers were from Paradise and were locked away. He was welcomed with vessels of wine, milk and honey and took the milk. Jibreel (peace be with him) added again

"You have chosen the true religion."

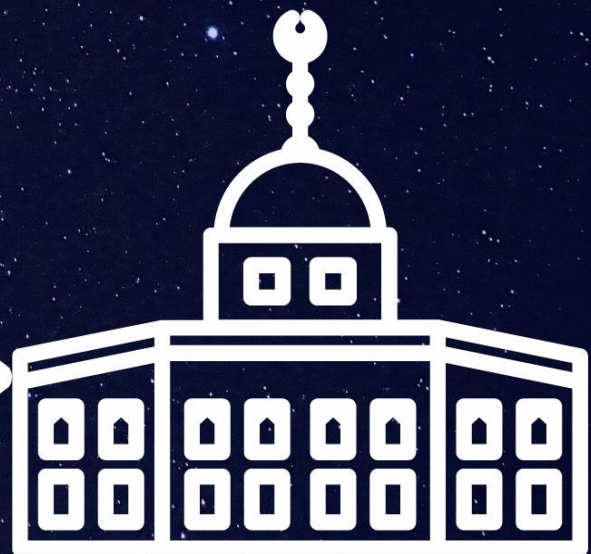
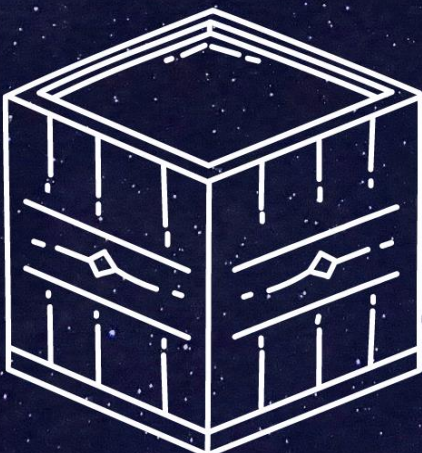
Allah (The Most High) prescribed 50 daily salah to Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and shared with the Prophet many secrets. On the return journey from the heavens, he met Musa who asked:

"What have you brought from Miraj?"

The Prophet (peace be upon him) responded: *'50 prayers'*.

Musa advised:

"Your people are not capable of observing fifty daily prayers. Go back and request a light obligation, for I had tested my people before you."





The Prophet (peace be upon him) made his journey back to heaven and asked Allah (The Most High) whether a reduction can be given for the number of prayers. 50 was deducted by 5 to give 45 prayers.

He travelled down and Musa advised him again to get a reduction.

This up and down the heaven took place until there were only 5 salah prescribed.

Musa (peace be with him) asked for a further reduction and said:

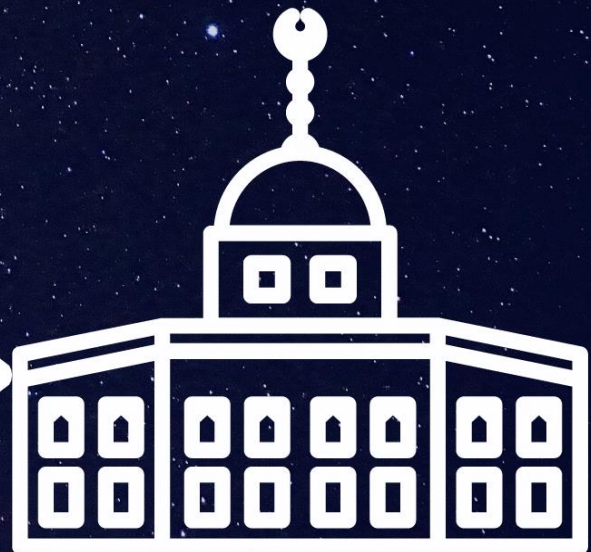
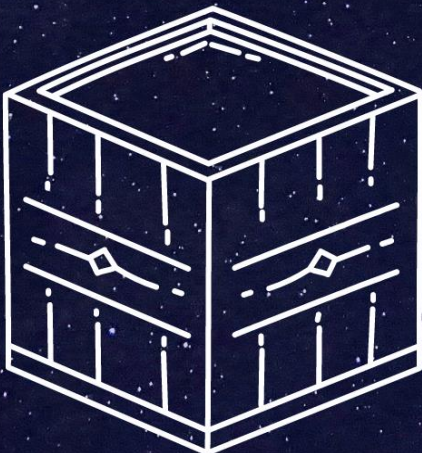
'I have had many experiences of the Banu Israil and have preached to them a lot. I know that your people will not endure this much too. So go and get a reduction.'

The Prophet (peace be upon him) was ashamed of asking for further reduction and added:

"I was pleased with Allah and bow my head before his decision."

A voice called out:

"I have executed what I made obligatorily and made things light for my servants."





This suggests that Prophet (peace be upon him) went up and down ten (10) times to help us with ease to commit to prayer with the help of Musa's advice.

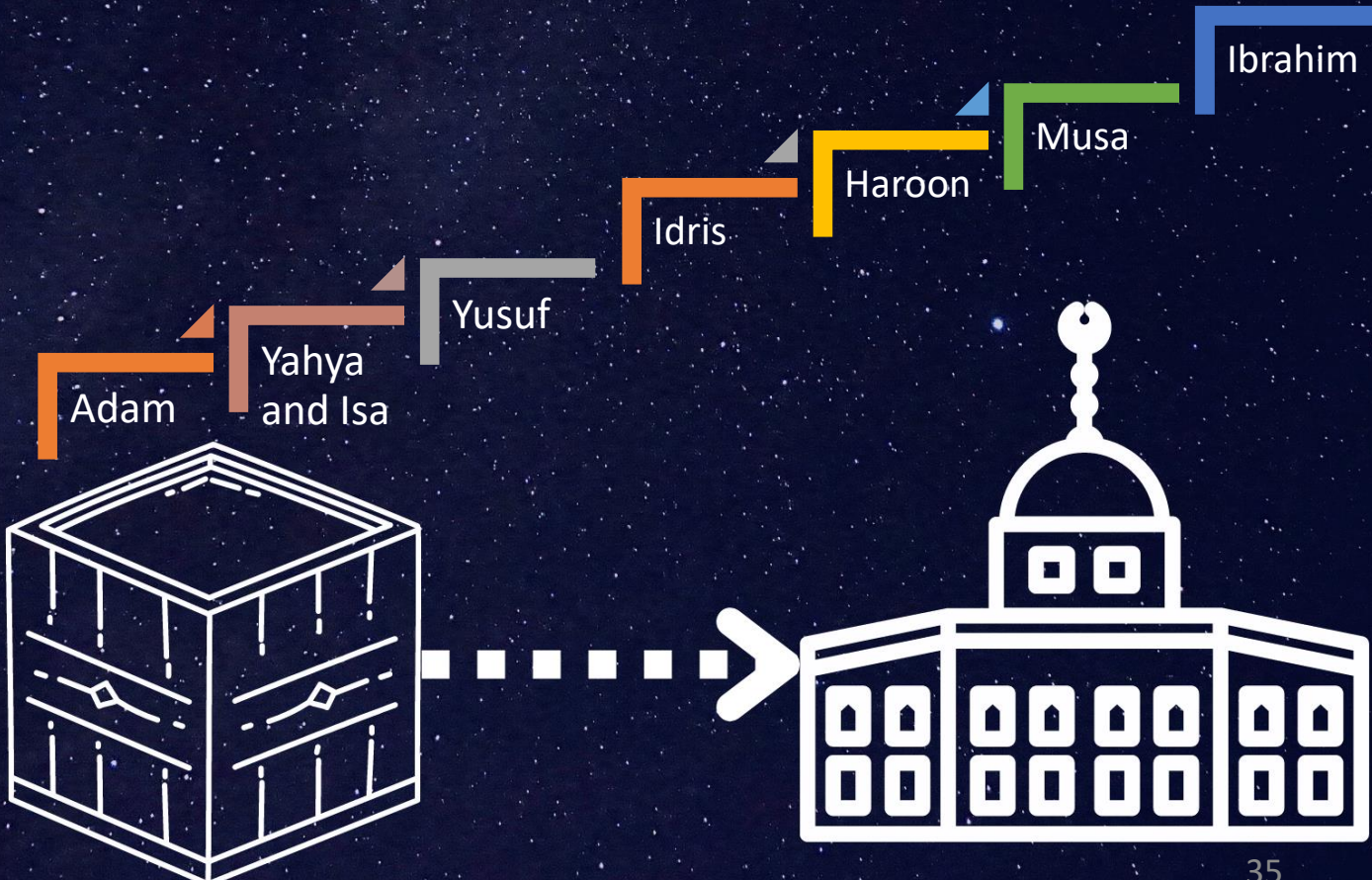
Should we not love the Prophet (peace be upon him)?

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The Family Of The Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him)

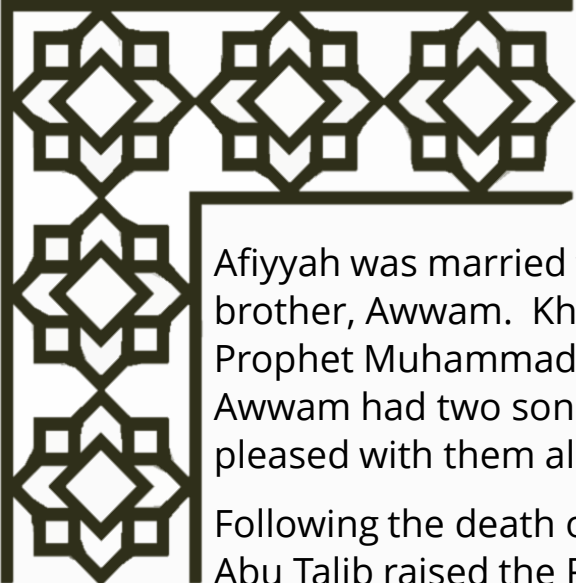
***How much do we know about the Beloved Prophet
(peace be upon him)?***

Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is a good example of love, sacrifice, the importance of family, responsibility and faith. He spent most of his early life as a trader and merchant. His family, companions and himself suffered a great deal for their love and support of Islam; many of whom were buried in the Baqi.

The historical information about his family was discovered from various sources. He is the direct descendent of Prophet Ismail, son of Prophet Ibrahim to Prophet Adam (peace be upon them all).

Muhammad (peace be upon him)'s father was Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib. His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib was a respected leader of one of the most known tribes called Quraish of the Banu Hashim clan in Makkah. The name of Muhammad's mother was Aminah bint Wahb from the Banu Zuhrah tribe in Yathrib which is Madinah today. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was their only son.

Abdul Muttalib and his wife Fatima bint Amr had ten sons and seven daughters together. The names of their sons were Abdullah (Muhammad's father), Abu Talib, Hamza, Abbas, Abu Lahab, Haaris, Zubair, Gaidaq, Almaqoon and Zarrar. The names of their daughters' were Affiyah, Umm-ul Hakim, Barraah, Atikah, Saffiyah, Arwa and Umaimah. Hamzah, Abbas and Abu Talib protected and cared for the Prophet a lot.



Afiyyah was married to Khadijah bint Khuwaylid's brother, Awwam. Khadijah was the first wife of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Afiyyah and Awwam had two sons: Zubair and Al-Saib (may Allah be pleased with them all).

Following the death of his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, Abu Talib raised the Prophet (peace be upon him). Hamzah (may Allah be pleased with him) was known as the 'Lion of Allah' for his physical strength and fought in many battles. They were of similar age and raised together.

Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) was a few years older than the Prophet (peace be upon him). He was the youngest of Abdul Muttalib's children and worked as a merchant.

Although Abu Talib did not convert, Hamza, Abbas and Affiyya did convert to Islam. Abbas became a convert after the Battle of Badr, and Hamzah victoriously fought in the Battle of Badr but was martyred in the Battle of Uhud. Some sources have suggested that Arwa and Atikah also converted to Islam.

However, not all of the uncles loved Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Abu Lahab and his wife Umm Jameel were cruel and abused the Prophet (peace be upon him).

The wives of the Prophet (peace be upon him) were known as the mothers of the Believers (Ummatul Mumineen) because each wife had good qualities to follow and each wife was unique in her way. He married widows, divorcees and even women of other religions.

Wife	Name of the Wife	Key facts
1	Khadijah bint Khuwaylid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wealthy businesswoman • She was previously married twice. • Her first husband was Abu Halah Malak bin Nabash bin Zarrarah bin Al-Tamimi. They had two daughters: Hind and Hala. He passed away. • She then married Atique bin Aith bin Abdullah Al-Makhzomi and bore a daughter called Hindah but were later separated. • She heard about the character of the Prophet (pbuh) and wanted him to work for her. • She proposed to the Prophet (pbuh) via her servant Maysarah. He was 25 whilst she was 40 when they got married. • She was the first to believe in the Prophet (pbuh). • They had two sons who died in infancy and four daughters. • The year she died was known as the year of sorrow.
2	Sawdah bint Zam'ah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Her mother Shammoos was from the tribe Banu Najjar and her father was from the tribe Banu Amer bin Loi. Both tribes were from Quraish. • She was previously married to her cousin, Sakran bin Amar who accepted Islam in the early days and was the first woman to emigrate to Abyssinia. • She was 55 when she married the prophet following the death of her husband • She was obedient, friendly, generous and loyal.

Wife	Name of the Wife	Key facts
3	Aisha bint Abu Bakr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was the daughter of Prophet Muhammad's best companion, Abu Bakr. • She was a modest, quick learner and an intelligent teacher who narrated more than 2000 hadiths. She was married when she was young to the Prophet (pbuh) and he passed away in her arms. She passed away on the 17th of Ramadan aged 66.
4	Hafsa bint Umar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was the daughter of Prophet Muhammad's close companion and second Caliph, Umar bin Khattab. • Her maternal uncle Uthman bin Mazoon was one of the companions of the Prophet (pbuh) • Her paternal uncle Zaid bin Khattab was also a General in the Muslim army • She was previously married to Khanees bin Hathafah (pbuh) who was martyred. • She loved spending time in prayer, fasting and helping the wounded on the battlefield. • She passed away when she was 59 whilst fasting
5	Zaynab bint Khuzaymah	<p>She was previously married to the Prophet's companion, Abdullah bin Jahsh who was martyred in the Battle of Uhud.</p> <p>She was known as Umm al Maskeen (Mother of the Poor) due to her generosity.</p> <p>The marriage to the Prophet (pbuh) lasted 8 months and passed away when she was 30.</p>

Wife	Name of the Wife	Key facts
6	Umm Salamah bint Abi Umayyah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Her name was Hind bint Abu Umayyah. • She was known for her intelligence, wisdom, skilful and kind to her neighbours. She was also good with languages and learnt in religious matters. • At first, she was married to Abu Salamah who was the son of the Prophet's paternal aunt Barrah bint Abdul Mutallib. • Abu Salamah's name was Abdul Asad Makhzumi. • The Salamahs were the amongst the first people to embrace Islam. She immigrated to Madinah and Abyssinia. • They had two daughters: Zainab and Durrah. • They also had two sons: Salamah and Umar. • Following the death of her husband, the Prophet (pbuh) proposed to her after witnessing her struggle. • She passed away when was 84 during the rule of Yazid bin Muawiyah.
7	Zaynab Bint Jahsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was the daughter of his paternal aunt, Umaimah bint Abdul Mutallib. • Her brother Abdullah bin Jahsh was a General and her other brother Abu Ahmad was good at poetry. Her sister Hamnah was amongst the female companions (may Allah be pleased with them all). • She was previously married to the adopted son of the Prophet (pbuh) Zaid bin Harithah and married the Prophet (pbuh) after the divorce. • She cared for the needy, hospitable and modest and a skilled leather worker. She passed away at the age of 53 during the caliphate of Umar bin Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him).

Wife	Name of the Wife	Key facts
8	Juwayriya bint Al-Harith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Her first husband and father were enemies of Islam. Her father was Harith bin Abi Dharar was the leader of Banu Mustalaq branch of the Banu Khuzah tribe who planned to attack Madinah. • Her husband was Musafa bin Safwan who was killed in one of the battles. • Juwayriya was captured and sold to Thabit bin Qais Al-Ansari who was one of the Companions of the Prophet (pbuh). • She discussed her case with the Prophet who then freed her and married her when she became Muslim. • The marriage removed hatred between the tribes and was traditional to honour in-laws. • She was beautiful and was engaged in prayer. • She passed away aged 65 during the caliphate of Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan.
9	Umm Habiba bint Abi Sufyan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Her name was Ramla and she was the daughter of Abu Sufyan who extremely hated the Prophet (pbuh) and fought against him. • Her first husband, Obaidullah bin Jahash was amongst the early converts to Islam but reverted to Christianity. He began to drink and died in the same belief. They had a daughter together called Habibah • Ramlah however, remained in Islam and married Muhammad (pbuh). • She was wise, knowledgeable and was ranked third amongst the Ummatul Mumineen. The first being Aishah, followed by Umm Salamah. • She passed away during the caliphate of her brother Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan in Madinah.

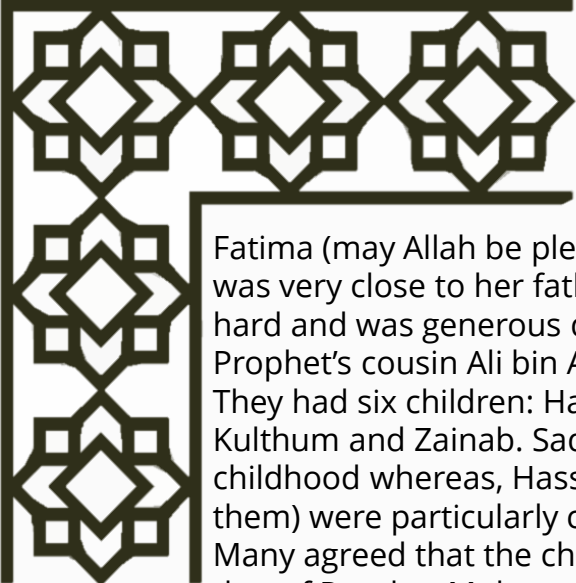
Wife	Name of the Wife	Key facts
10	Safiyah bint Huyayy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was the favourite daughter of the chief of Banu Nadir tribe and he wanted to kill the Prophet. • She was previously married to Salam bin Mashkam and separated. • She was then married to Kananah bin Rabi bin Haqeeq who was killed in the Battle of Khaybar. • She was taken as prisoner and then freed her and married the Prophet (pbuh). • She was known for her patient, caring nature, knowledge and maintained ties with her Jewish relatives. • She passed away during the caliphate of Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan.
11	Maymounah bint Al-Harith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was narrated by Abu Hurairah and Abdullah bin Abbas (may Allah be pleased with them) that her real name was Barah but was changed to Maymounah. • Her father was Harith bin Hazan of the Banu Halal tribe. • She was the half-sister of Zaynab bint Khuzaymah and a relative of the Prophet (pbuh). • She was married to Masood bin Amr bin Omair Thaqafi and were then separated. She then married Abbu Raham bin Abdul Uzzah Amri Quraishi who passed away. • She was eager to marry the Prophet (pbuh) and informed her sisters. She married the Prophet (pbuh) when she was 26. • She had a good memory, God-fearing and got on well with all the Prophet (pbuh). • Their marriage lasted three years as the Prophet (pbuh) died. • Maymounah passed away in Makkah during the caliphate of Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan.

Wife	Name of the Wife	Key facts
12	Maria Al-Qibtiyya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was an Egyptian Coptic Christian. • Her mother was Christian Greek and she gave birth to Ibrahim who sadly passed away after a period of ill. • She was gifted as a slave by the Egyptian Pharaoh
13	Raihanah bint Jahsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She belonged to a Jewish tribe. • She was enslaved and Muhammad pbuh freed her.

The Prophet had three sons and four daughters from Khadijah. Their two sons, Abdullah and Qasim died in infancy. His daughter Zainab (may Allah be pleased with her) was the eldest and was married to her cousin Abul Aas who was the son of her mother's sister Hala. Abul Aas did not accept Islam but was a good husband and in-law. Zainab had two sons and one daughter. One of her sons died in infancy but her other son Ali and daughter were close to the Prophet (peace be upon him).

Ruqayah (may Allah be pleased with her) was the second eldest daughter who was married at first to Utbah, the son of Abu Lahab but was forced to divorce her under the command of his father Abu Lahab. She then married Uthman bin Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) and had a son Abdullah who died at a young age. She was virtuous and passed away in her early twenties.

Umm Kulthum (may Allah be pleased with her) was the second youngest and was born when Khadijah and Muhammad (peace be upon him) moved to Makkah. Umm Kulthum was married to Abu Lahab's son called Utaybah who was also ordered to divorce her by his father Abu Lahab. Following the death of Ruqayah, Umm Kulthum married Uthman (may Allah be pleased with him) and the marriage lasted for a few years before Umm Kulthum became ill and passed away. This is why Uthman bin Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) was known as Dhun Noorayn because he married two daughters (lights) of the Prophet (peace be upon him).



Fatima (may Allah be pleased with her) was the youngest child and was very close to her father. She spent her time in prayer, working hard and was generous despite being poor. Fatima married the Prophet's cousin Ali bin Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him). They had six children: Hassan, Hussain, Mohsin, Ruqaiyyah, Umm-e Kulthum and Zainab. Sadly, Mohsin and Ruqaiyyah died in childhood whereas, Hassan and Hussain (may Allah be pleased with them) were particularly close to the Prophet (peace be upon him). Many agreed that the character and features of Hassan mirrored that of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Fatima was the only child of the Prophet who was alive at the time of his death and passed away soon later.

The family tree of the Prophet (peace be upon him) has connections with many Prophets, people of good quality and importance whom all tried to help and support to bring the message of Islam into life.

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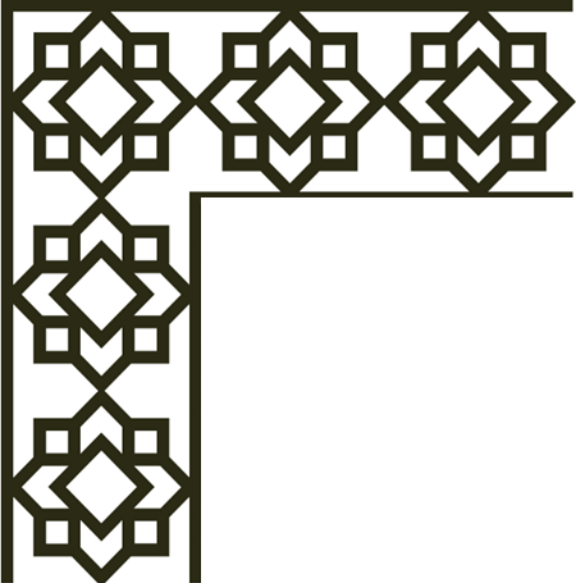
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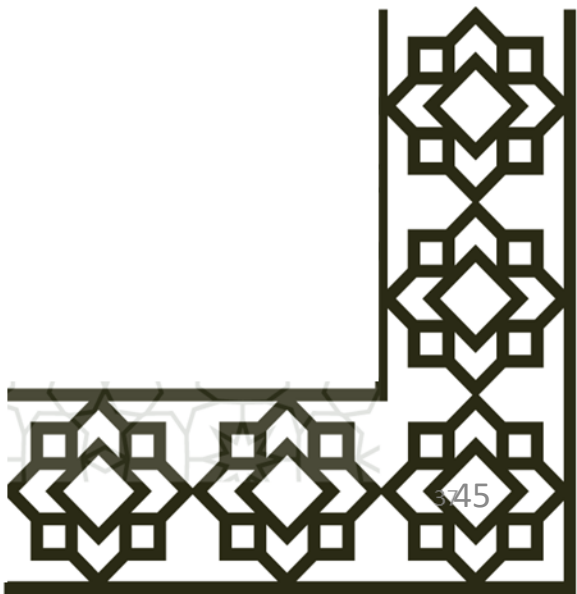
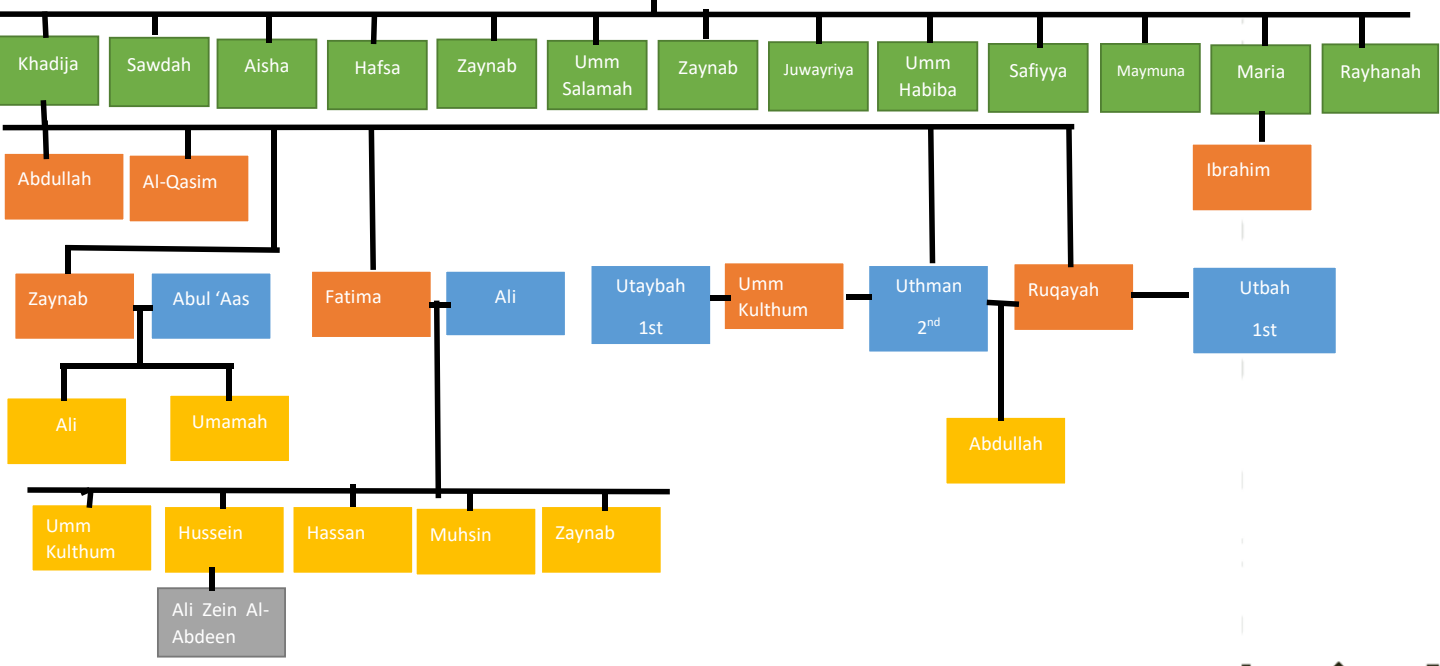
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Muhammad (pbuh)

- Wives
- Children
- Son-in-law
- Grandchildren
- Great-grandchildren





An Insight Into The History Of The Prophet's Mosque

Masjid Al-Nabawi (The Prophet's masjid) is the second largest masjid after Masjid Quba in the city of Madinah, Saudi Arabia. Millions of people visit Makkah to perform Hajj and Umrah. The masjid has a grand structure with 43 gates and the tomb of the Prophet (peace be upon him). It was built in 622 CE and took approximately seven months. How it was built and expanded is a beautiful story.

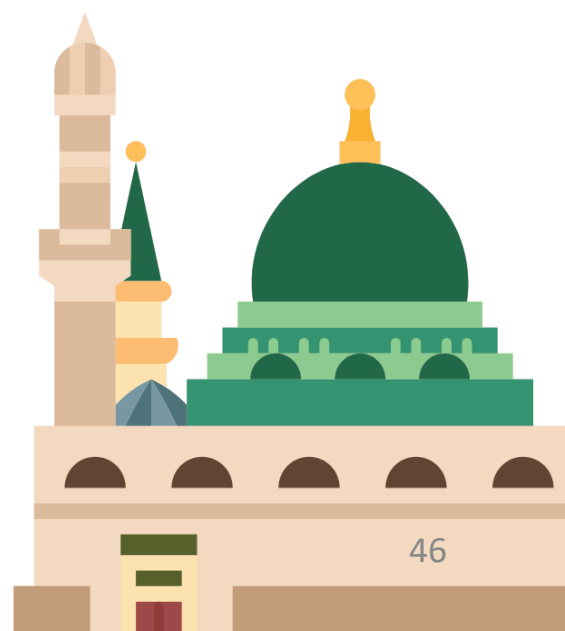
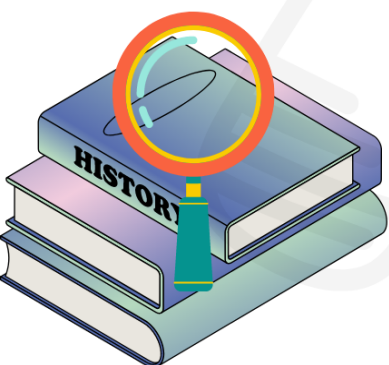
On Friday 12th Rabi Al-Awwal, our Beloved Prophet (peace be upon him) left Quba, an area a few miles away from Al-Madinah and was considered a part of the Madinah. The tribe Banu Amr bin Auf mainly lived there and was enlightened by Islam. The Ansar (citizens) of Madinah used to wake up in the morning till noon each day waiting for the arrival of the Prophet (peace be upon him).

The Ansar welcomed the Prophet (peace be upon him) who stayed there until Friday. As the Prophet and his companions (may Allah be pleased with them all) made their way, many people expressed their happiness for the Prophet (peace be upon him) to stay with them.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said regarding his she-camel:

'Let her go her way. Allah guides her. I shall stop where the animal sits down.'

bint Amr.



Everyone tried to follow the she-camel, the chiefs stepped forward but the she-camel continued to walk. They passed by many branches of the tribes from Banu Biyada, Banu Saidah and Banu Al Harith bin Al Khazraj. The she-camel did not even stop at the tribe of Abdul Muttalib's mother, Banu Adi ben Al Najjar. Abdul Muttalib was the grandfather of the Prophet (peace be upon him) and his mother was Salma bint Amr.

The people were intrigued as to where the she-camel will take rest. However, when the she-camel went to Banu Malik bin An Najjar, the she-camel knelt her neck and wagged her tail to a deserted land not used by anyone. The land had many graves, a few date trees and a resting spot for herds.

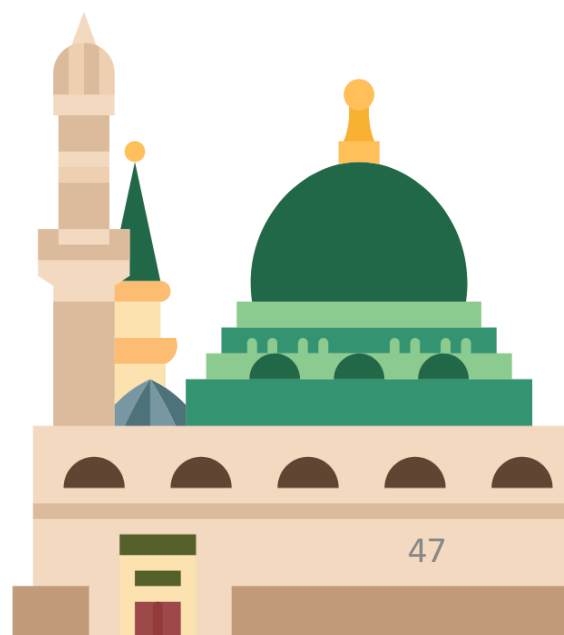
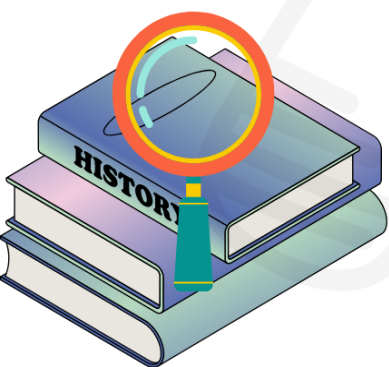
Near this deserted land was the house of Abu Ayub Khalid bin Zaid Ansari (may Allah be pleased with him) who rushed out and took his belongings. The grave of Abu Ayub Al Ansari is situated in Constantinople. He was martyred during its siege in the caliphate of Muawiyah in 48AH.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) enquired about the land and Muadh (may Allah be pleased with him) replied:

"This piece of land belongs to two orphan boys related to me, they are nourished by me, I shall make them agree you may take it for building a mosque a 50 meter by 49 meters of land."

The Prophet (peace be upon him) wanted to buy it and Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) made the payment.

The construction of the mosque began.





The Prophet (peace be upon him) joined the builders, the walls made with stone and clay, a roof made of wood of the date palm and date leaves.

Whilst staying at Al-Ansari's house, he made a house and sent Zaid bin Harithah and Abu Rafi (may Allah be pleased with them) to bring his daughters, wives and relatives. Fatimah, Umm Kulthum, Saudah bint zamah and Usamah bin Zaid and his mother Umm Aimann, Abdullah bin Abu Bakr, Talhah bin Ubaidullah (may Allah be pleased with them all) were among those who joined.

In total, the Prophet (peace be upon him) stayed in Ansaris' house for six months and a couple of days.

The people of Madinah benefitted a lot from the masjid: a community centre, a place where rights were fulfilled by law and a school. The minbar or platform was where the Prophet (peace be upon him) gave a Friday sermon.

So where, when and how was the Masjid extended and repaired?

Take a look at the flow diagram/timeline below, the term C.E is an abbreviation of Common Era.

Today, many officials i.e. King Salman intends to continue improving and expanding the work.

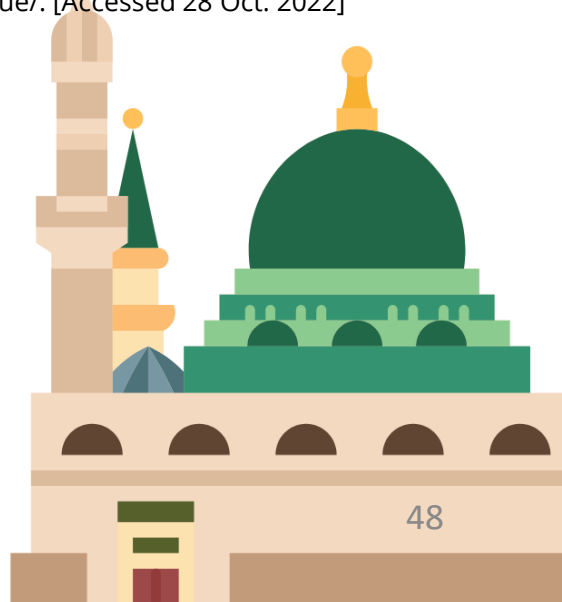
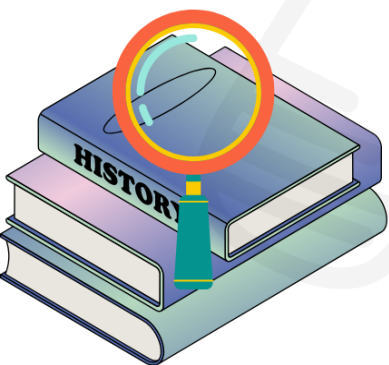
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622 CE

There was initially 3 gates: Mercy on the south of the masjid, Gabriel in the west side and Women at the east side of the masjid.

The Qibla wall was facing North to Jerusalem.



628 CE

After the battle of Khaybar, the masjid was expanded.

Three rows of columns for worship were built alongside the west wall.



632-634 CE

No changes were made to the masjid during the first Caliphate of Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him). Sources suggest he was busy with the Wars of Apostasy.



707 CE

The mosque was further expanded during the reign of Umayyad caliph al-Walid bin Abdul Malik. Al-Walid wrote to the ruler of Madinah, Omar bin Abdul Aziz.

A wall was built to separate the masjid and houses of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)'s wives.

The mosque was straightened up in a trapezoid shape included tombs of the Prophet.

Hollow mihrab and minarets were built. one in every corner, as well as terraces on the mosque's roof.

The area of the mosque was increased from 5094 sq. metre of Uthman's time to 8672 sq metre.



649 CE

The third Caliphate, Uthman bin Affan (may Allah be pleased with him) demolished the masjid and built a rectangular shaped masjid with carved stones, plaster, iron clamps and roof of teakwood, to strengthen the masjid facing Kaaba.



638 CE

During the caliphate of Umar (may Allah be pleased with him), Umar broke down all the houses near the masjid except the wives of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) to expand the masjid 20 cubits from the west, 10 cubits from the south (the Qibla part), and 30 cubits from the north.

The sun-dried mud bricks were used for the walls.

Pebble stones were used for the floor. Three more entrance gates were added to the mosque. In total, the mosque had six doors: Two in the east, two in the west, and two in the north.



775 - 785 CE

The Abbasid caliph al-Mahdi during his reign further expanded the masjid.

Abbasid caliph Al-Mahdi.

He expanded Masjid to the north by 50 metres and saved his name on the wall.

He did not remove six steps of minbar as it would damage woods.



1256 AD

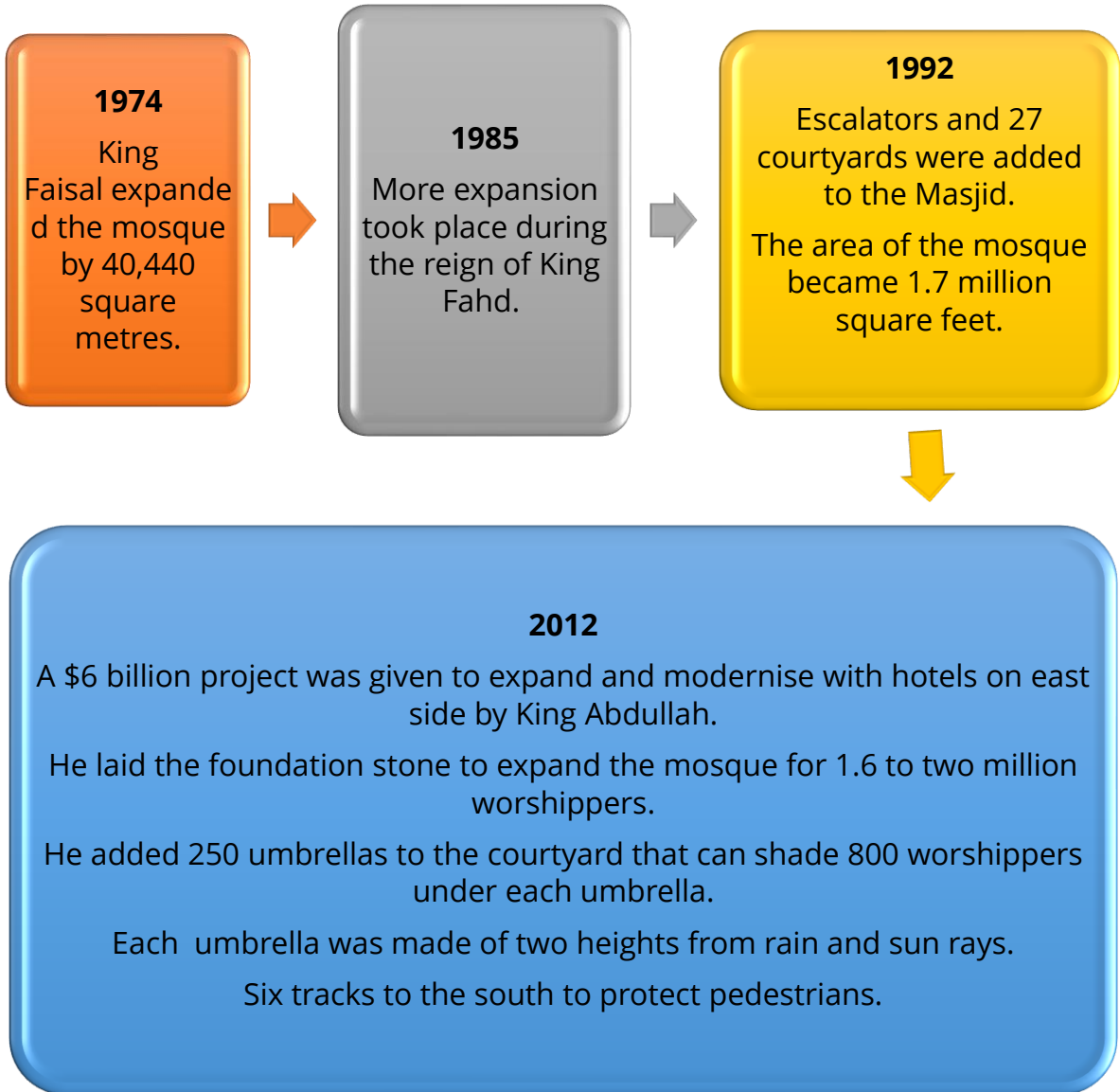
Fire broke out.

The first to contribute was the Abbasid Caliph, Al-Musta'sim Billah, who sent repair supplies from Baghdad to Madinah.



Al-Mamun did unspecified work. Some sources suggest he decorated it beautifully.





Is There Anything Such As An Enemy?

What is an enemy?

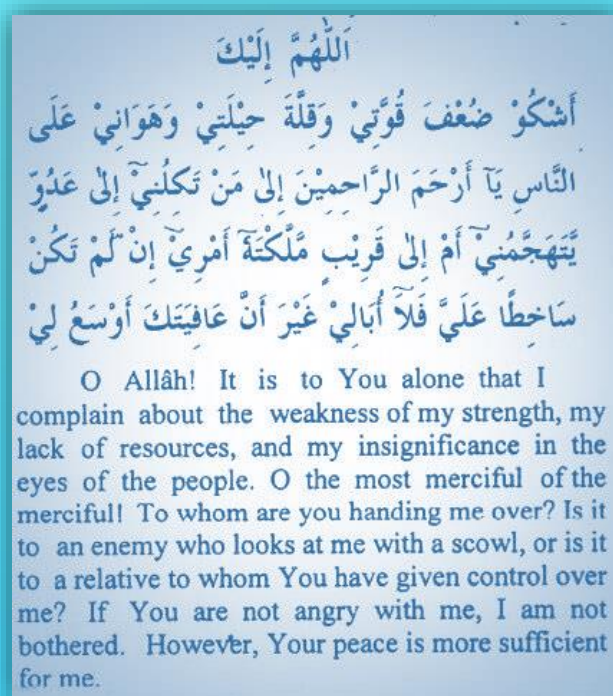
An enemy is someone hostile to another person.

To hate someone is a form of misguidance but if someone mistreats you, rather than forming an ill feeling, we should try and learn together how to respond and handle situations in the Prophetic way.

Normally, when someone hates another, one does not acknowledge nor want anything to do with them. However, one needs to remember that no one has undergone much persecution nor hatred as much as the Prophet (peace be upon him) based on his belief from his family, his clan and other tribes. He was thrown with stones, called bad names and had rubbish thrown at him. However, he never gave them the same sour flavour, instead, he treated them justly whether they loved him or hated him except when an enemy started a war and the Muslims had to defend themselves.

To forgive is a quality of the strong. To let go. To heal.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) was mistreated by his people in Makkah and went to the tribe Al-Saqeef in Taif city; 80 km away from Makkah to seek refuge. However, they were equally the same when the three chiefs humiliated him and encouraged their young to throw stones and chase him away causing him to bleed. He made the following dua at a nearby tree.



The angels approached him to seek his permission to destroy the people of Taif by collapsing the two mountains surrounding Taif on them. However, he refused and pray for them for guidance. This suggests how the Prophet bypassed what hurt him and still could overlook via his heart.

Through the Prophet's character, many converted to Islam. For example, Umar bin Khattab and Amr bin Al Aas (may Allah be pleased with them) planned to harm the Prophet (peace be upon him) but instead reverted to Islam.

Another example is Wahsi ibn Harb (may Allah be pleased with him). He was the slave of Abu Sufyaan and Hind bint Utbah (may Allah be pleased with them). Hind recruited Wahshi to kill the uncle of the Prophet (peace be upon him), Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib in the battle of Uhud, in exchange for his freedom. Her hatred followed after her brother, father and uncle were all killed in the Battle of Badr.

However, later on, Wahshi converted to Islam and sought the forgiveness of the Prophet (peace be upon him) after asking questions and the following verse revealed.

“Say, “O My servants who have wronged their souls, never lose hope of Allah’s mercy. Verily, Allah forgives all sins. Undoubtedly, He is the Most Forgiving, the Most Merciful”

[Quran, Surah Al-Zumr (The Groups) 39:53]

This highlights how Prophet (peace be upon him) treated a person who killed his uncle but was tolerant of answering questions and making an effort to spread the message of Islam.

However, the Prophet (peace be upon him) requested to cover his face to not remind him of what he did to his uncle.



Narrated Jafar bin `Amr bin Umaiya (may Allah be pleased with him):
I went out with 'Ubaidullah bin `Adi Al-Khaiyar.
When we reached Hims (i.e. a town in Syria), 'Ubaidullah bin `Adi said (to me),
"Would you like to see Wahshi so that we may ask him about the killing of Hamza?"

I replied, "Yes."

Wahshi used to live in Hims. We enquired about him and somebody said to us,
"He is that in the shade of his palace as if he were a full water skin."

So we went up to him, and when we were at a short distance from him, we greeted him and he greeted us in return.

'Ubaidullah was wearing his turban and Wahshi could not see except his eyes and feet.

'Ubaidullah said, *"O Wahshi! Do you know me?"*

Wahshi looked at him and then said, *"No, by Allah! But I know that `Adi bin Al-Khiyar married a woman called Um Qital, the daughter of Abu Al-Is, and she delivered a boy for him at Mecca, and I looked for a wet nurse for that child. (Once) I carried that child along with his mother and then I handed him over to her, and your feet resemble that child's feet."*

Then 'Ubaidullah uncovered his face and said (to Wahshi),

"Will you tell us (the story of) the killing of Hamza?"

Wahshi replied, *"Yes, Hamza killed Tuaima bin `Adi bin Al-Khaiyar at Badr (battle) so my master, Jubair bin Mut 'im said to me, 'If you kill Hamza in revenge for my uncle, then you will be set free."*

When the people set out (for the battle of Uhud) in the year of 'Ainain Aonian is a mountain near the mountain of Uhud, and between it and Uhud there is a valley. I went out with the people for the battle. When the army aligned for the fight, Siba' came out and said,

'Is there any (Muslim) to accept my challenge to a duel?'

Hamza bin `Abdul Muttalib came out and said,

'O Siba'. O Ibn Um Anmar, the one who circumcises other ladies! Do you challenge Allah and His Apostle?'

Then Hamza attacked and killed him, causing him to be non-extant like the bygone yesterday.

I hid under a rock, and when he (i.e. Hamza) came near me, I threw my spear at him, driving it into his umbilicus so that it came out through his buttocks, causing him to die.

When all the people returned to Mecca, I too returned with them. I stayed in (Mecca) till Islam spread in it (i.e. Mecca). Then I left for Taif, and when the people (of Taif) sent their messengers to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), I was told that the Prophet (ﷺ) did not harm the messengers; So I too went out with them till I reached Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).

When he saw me, he said, *'Are you Wahshi?'*

I said, *'Yes.'*

He said, *'Was it you who killed Hamza?'*

I replied, *'What happened is what you have been told of.'*

He said, *'Can you hide your face from me?'*

So I went out when Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) died, and Musailamah Al-Kadhdhab appeared (claiming to be a prophet).

I said, *'I will go out to Musailamah so that I may kill him, and make amends for killing Hamza.'*

So I went out with the people (to fight Musailamah and his followers) and then famous events took place concerning that battle. Suddenly I saw a man (i.e. Musailamah) standing near a gap in a wall. He looked like an ash-coloured camel and his hair was dishevelled.

So I threw my spear at him, driving it into his chest in between his breasts till it passed out through his shoulders, and then an Ansari man attacked him and struck him on the head with a sword.



ʿAbdullah bin ʿUmar said, 'A slave girl on the roof of a house said: Alas! The chief of the believers (i.e. Musailamah) has been killed by a black slave.'

[Sahih al-Bukhari 4072]

This suggests how someone who did a bad sin can still do a good deed. Here in the above hadith, Wahsi killed Musaylimah in the battle of Yamamah to replace the bad deed he has done to Hamza in the battle of Uhud.

Allah says:

"Except for those who (sincerely) repent, accept faith and perform good actions. For such people, Allah will convert their sins into good deeds. Allah is the Most Forgiving, Most Merciful"

[Quran, Surah Al-Furqan (The Criterion) 25:70]

An enemy cannot always remain an enemy. Never lose hope. Understand how Allah can help make a change in someone if there is a sincere intention to change.

Good over evil. Hate to none. Love to Allah

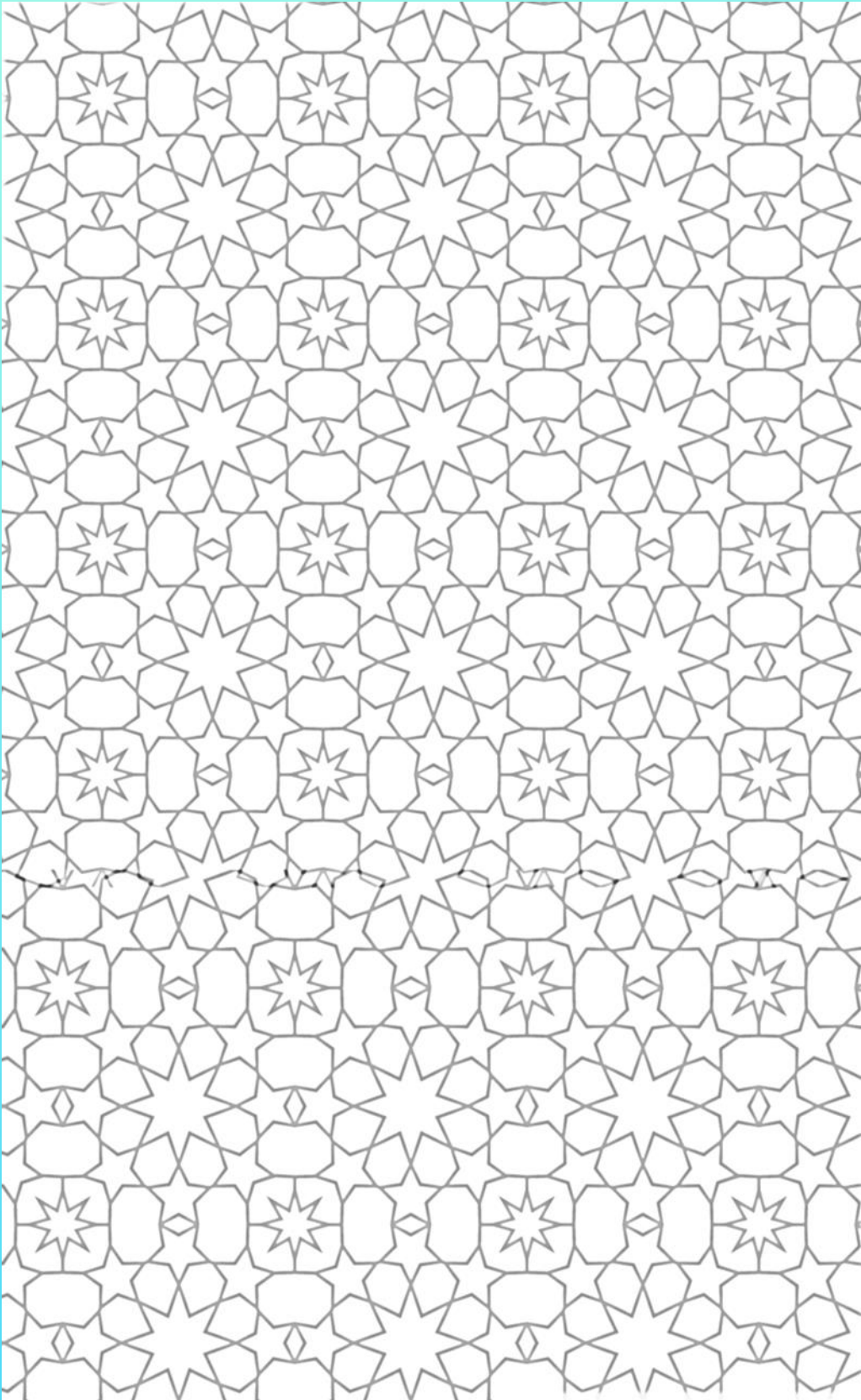
Make islah. Reform.

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FUN



Anas (May Allah be pleased with him) also narrates that:
A man once asked the Prophet (peace be upon him) about the Hour (i.e. Day of Judgement) saying,
"When will the Hour be?"
The Prophet (peace be upon him) replied,
"What have you prepared for it?" The man said, *"Nothing, except that I love Allah and His Apostle."*
The Prophet (peace be upon him) said, *"You will be with those whom you love."*
We had never been so glad as we were on hearing that saying of the Prophet (i.e., *"You will be with those whom you love."*)
Therefore, I love the Prophet, Abu Bakr and `Umar, and I hope that I will be with them because of my love for them though my deeds are not similar to theirs.
[Sahih Al Bukhari]





Quiz on the Prophet

1. What is the name of Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) mother?

- Umm Ayman
- Aminah
- Halimah



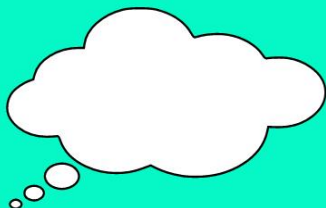
2. In which month was the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) born?

- Rabi Al-Awwal
- Ramadan
- Muharram



3. What was the name of the first wife of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)?

- Fatimah
- Khadijah
- Yusra



4. At what age did Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) receive his first revelation in the cave of Hira via the angel Jibreel?

- 25
- 40
- 63





5. How many sons and daughters did the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) have?

- Two daughters, four sons
- Two sons and four daughters.
- Three sons and four daughters.



6. Who was the name of the Prophet's uncle?

- Hamza bin Abdul mutallib
- Abu Sufyan
- Salman Al-Farsi



7. How long did Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) stay in Makkah after Prophethood?

- 13 Years
- 15 Years
- 17 Years



8. How long did Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) stay in Madinah?

- 2 Years
- 6 Years
- 10 Years



Wordsearch

Please find the words in the wordsearch below.

They can go in any direction and can cross over each other.

R	K	A	B	U	B	A	P	R	J	Q	F	B	A	W	H	S	D	P	A
Q	O	V	U	C	Z	T	G	H	I	A	D	D	H	I	N	Q	V	I	J
N	O	B	F	I	G	X	A	D	O	G	G	J	J	N	C	Q	T	I	A
V	Q	Z	M	T	F	J	O	F	S	P	A	R	A	H	M	E	N	W	C
E	W	S	Q	A	I	S	H	A	L	I	A	P	O	R	U	S	D	N	B
V	K	V	N	D	K	A	Z	A	F	H	L	M	A	D	I	N	A	H	T
Z	E	Z	A	L	L	K	Q	F	T	E	M	Y	J	C	W	H	Z	Q	F
W	B	H	Y	L	N	R	A	M	U	V	X	Y	N	W	O	Y	W	Q	O
B	K	I	U	L	T	A	F	H	R	O	H	O	A	O	S	U	Y	U	O
A	A	D	L	Y	F	A	M	G	G	L	C	X	F	Q	F	H	A	R	X
V	B	R	D	A	C	L	T	H	D	U	Z	H	S	O	W	A	Z	A	T
A	C	P	T	J	L	E	S	U	T	L	A	T	S	R	N	D	P	N	A
X	M	O	S	B	H	E	K	B	Z	U	W	K	K	M	V	I	W	J	U
H	O	I	X	P	O	R	O	D	J	H	C	N	L	U	W	T	A	J	D
R	G	K	O	G	I	B	V	N	E	Z	A	G	X	B	P	H	B	O	R
J	K	R	J	J	H	I	V	U	T	V	W	V	V	V	W	V	U	Z	D
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W	P	E	G	B	X	L	A	P	U	L	A	T	B	P	L	L	C	A	T
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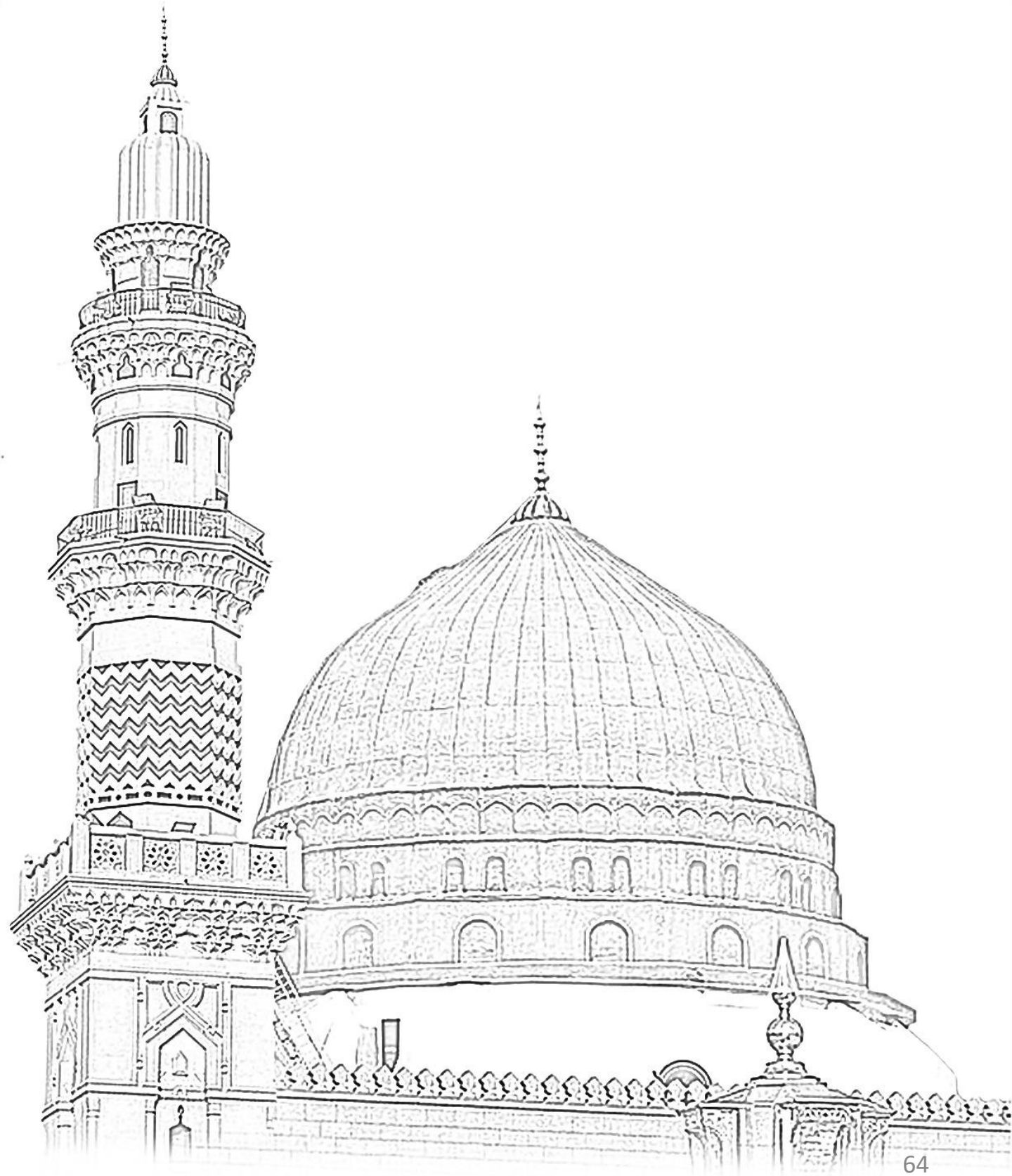
- Abdullah
- Ali
- Bilal
- Hadith
- Hijrah
- Abu Bakr
- Hira
- Prophet
- Jibreel
- Khadijah
- Madinah
- Makkah
- Quran
- Toor
- Umar
- Uthman
- Love

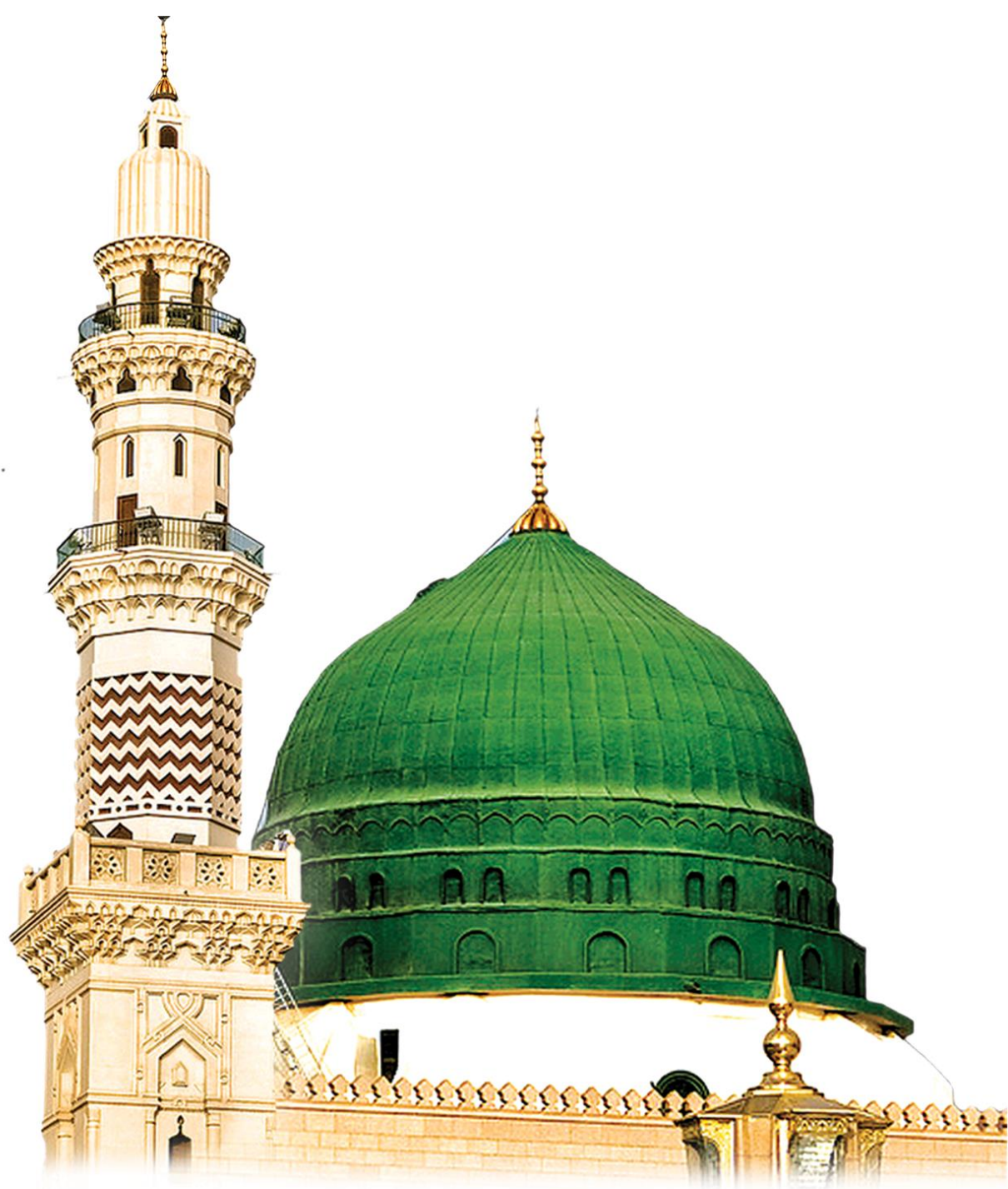




Colour me in

This is an image of the Prophet's masjid in Madinah, Saudi Arabia. Please colour it in. The image overleaf is to help you.







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