

Questions and Answers on the life of

Prophet Muhammed ﷺ

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DAR E ARQAM

خيركم من تعلم القرآن وعلمه

THE BEST AMONG YOU ARE THOSE WHO
LEARN THE QURAN AND TEACH IT

GRADE 1

1. When and where was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ born?

A: He was born on Monday, 20 April 571 AD (Rabi-ul-Awwal), in Makkah.

2. What is the generation of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Abdul Muttalib Bin Hashim Bin Abd-e-Manaf Bin Qusay Bin Kilab

3. What is Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's teknonym?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was known by the teknonym Abu Al-Qasim (by the name of his eldest son)

4. What were the names of Muhammad ﷺ's parents?

A: His father's name was Abdullah and mother's name was Amina.

5. What were the names of Muhammad ﷺ's grandparents?

A: His grandfather's name was Abdul Muttalib and his grandmother's name was Fatima.

6.What were the name's of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's maternal grandparents?

A: His maternal grandfather's name was Wahab and his grandmother's name was Barrah.

7.When and where did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's father die?

A: In Madinah, 2 months before Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's birth.

8.What were the name of the women who fed milk to Muhammad ﷺ?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's mother, Amina; Suwaiba (Abu Lahab's Slave), and Halima Sadia

9.Why did no one accept to feed milk to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: Because Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born as an orphan.

10.As no one accepted Prophet Muhammad ﷺ for feeding, then who accepted him?

A: Halima Sadia, wife of Haris bin Abdul Uzzah.

11.What were the names of Halima Sadia’s son and daughter?

A: Abdullah and Shaymah

12.Why Halima Sadia didn’t want to return Muhammad ﷺ ?

A: She felt blessed by the presence of Prophet Muhammed ﷺ .

13.Where did Muhammad ﷺ’s mother died? What was the age of Muhammad ﷺ when his mother died?

A: In Madinah, in the area named Abwa. He was 6 years old at the time of his mother’s death.

14.What were the first words of Prophet Muhammed ﷺ ?

A: اللهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا • وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا • وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا

15.Who took care of Muhammad ﷺ after the death of his mother?

A: Muhammad ﷺ’s Grandfather (Abdul Muttalib) and Umm-e-Ayman, who nurtured him with love and compassion.

16. What was the age of Muhammad ﷺ when his grandfather died?

A: He was 8 years, 2 months and 10 days old.

17. Who took care of him when his grandfather died?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's uncle Abu Talib.

18. Which animals were herded by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ during his childhood?

A: Following the common Arab tradition, he was a shepherd of sheep and goats.

19. When and with whom did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ make his first journey to Syria (Shaam)?

A: At the age of 12, with Abu Talib.

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20. Which Jewish scholar did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ meet at the place of Tayma and what did he say?

A: Buhaira Rahib met him and he advised him to return because if the Jewish people would find out, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's life would be at risk. So, Abu Talib ordered him to return.

21. When and on whose request did Prophet Muhammed ﷺ make his second trip to Syria (Shaam)?

A: At the age of 25, on the request of Hazrat Khadijah RA, he travelled along with her products for trade.

22. Which Jewish scholar did Muhammad ﷺ meet while travelling to Syria and what did he say to Maysarah (servant of Khadijah RA)?

A: Rahib Nastur said to Maysarah upon seeing the Prophet as he recognized him, based upon his knowledge from torah, that he is a prophet.

23. Briefly describe about the treaty Hilf al Fudhul (حلف الفضول)

A: Before prophecy, a treaty was held at the house of Abdullah Bin Jada'an, where everyone agreed to stop the oppressors from committing injustice and to help the oppressed. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was present during this treaty, and he continued to appreciate it even after his prophecy.

24. What were the names of the friends of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: Abu Bakr Siddique RA, Hazrat Hakeem bin Hizam and Hazrat Ahmad bin Sa'labah. They all became Muslims later.

25. Why did everyone like Muhammad ﷺ and what did the people call him?

A: Before prophecy, people used to like him because of his good character and everyone called him امين (trustworthy) and صادق (honest).

26. During Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's youth, what did he used to do?

A: He used to graze the cattle of the people of Makkah for the exchange of a few cents. He also used to be an excellent trader.

GRADE 2

27. What was the personality of Khadija RA?

A: An honourable and intelligent woman who was a skilled trader.

28. What was the reason that Hazrat Khadija RA requested Muhammad ﷺ for marriage?

A: Hazrat Khadija RA came to know about Prophet Muhammed ﷺ through her slave Maysarah and was impressed by his personality and status.

29. What was the age of Muhammad ﷺ and Hazrat Khadija RA when they got married?

A: Prophet Muhammed ﷺ was 25 years old and Hazrat Khadija RA was 40 years old.

30. Who were present during the marriage of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and who delivered Khutba-e-Nikah (Sermon of Nikah) during his marriage?

A: The leaders of Quraysh, Hazrat Abu Bakr, and Hamza RA were present. Abu Talib delivered the khutbah (sermon) from Prophet Muhammed ﷺ's side and Warqah Bin

Nawfal read the Khutbah (sermon) from Hazrat Khadijah RA's side.

31. How many children did Mohammed ﷺ get with Hazrat Khadija RA and what were their names?

A: They had six children in total, from which 4 daughters- Zainab, Ruqqaiyah, Umm-e-Kulsum and Fatima; and 2 sons- Qasim and Abdullah.

32. How many years was Khadija RA there in Muhammad ﷺ's nikah?

A: They were married for 24 years, a few years before his prophecy and a few years after.

33. With whom did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ have a child, apart from Hazrat Khadija RA?

A: He had a son, Hazrat Ibrahim with his slave (baandi), Marya Qibtiyah.

34. To whom was Fatima RA married?

A: When she was over 15 years old, she was married to Ali Bin Abi Talib RA.

35. Through whom did the generation of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ pass on?

A: His lineage continued through Fatima RA.

36. To whom did Zainab RA marry, and who was her daughter?

A: She married Abu Al-Aas-Bin-Rabi, and her daughter was Umamah.

37. To whom did Ruqayyah RA and Umm-e-Kulthum RA marry?

A: Ruqayyah RA was married to Uthman-Bin-Affan RA. After she passed away, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ gave Umm-e-Kulthum RA in his marriage. Thus, he is called Zin-Nurain (ذوالنورين)

38. Who were the wives of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: Prophet ﷺ Muhammad had 11 wives:

- Khadija Bint Khuwailid RA
- Sauda Bint Zam'ah RA
- Ayesha Siddiqah RA
- Hafsa Bint Umar RA
- Zainab Bint Quzaimah RA

- Umm-e-Salma RA
- Zainab bint Jahash RA
- Juveriya Bint Haris RA
- Umm-e-Habibah RA
- Safiya Bint Huyayy RA
- Maimuna Bint Haris RA

39. Who were the noble wives that died during the blessed life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ?

A: Khadija RA and Zainab Bint Quzaimah RA.

40. Who was Zaid Bin Haritha RA? To whom did he get married?

A: He was the son of Haritha Bin Sharahil (the leader of Banu Khuza'ah, a tribe in Yemen). Prophet Muhammad ﷺ adopted him and arranged his marriage to Zainab Bint Jahash. Later, due to lack of mutual understanding between them, they divorced.

41. Why did Muhammad ﷺ marry Zainab bint Jahash?

A: People of Makkah used to believe that a father can't marry the wife of his adopted son. In order to break this

tradition, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ married Zainab bint Jahash by the command of Allah SWT.

42.How many wives is a man allowed to marry in Islam?

A: Marriage to more than one woman is allowed and marriage to 4 women is the maximum limit. [Al Nisa; 03]

43.Why did Muhammad ﷺ marry more than 4 women?

A: He was already married to many women before the revelation of [Al Nisa; 03], and if a woman was married to Muhammad PBUH, she can't be married to someone else. That's why, marrying more than 4 women was the speciality of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Also, the personal life of Prophet Muhammad, which are guidelines for the Ummah in all matters of religion and life, were only possible to be reached through his wives.

44.What were the names of Muhammad ﷺ's uncles and aunties?

A: Uncles: Haris, Zubair, Hajl, Dirar, Muqawwim, Abu-Lahab, Abbas, Hamza and Abu-Talib

Aunties: Umaimah, Umm-e-Hakim, Barrah, Aatikah, Safiyah and Arwah.

45. What was the reason for the reconstruction of Ka'bah?

A: Makkah's location on a slope caused frequent damage to the Ka'bah from rain and floods. Thus, the Quraysh felt the need to repair it.

46. What was the age of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ during the reconstruction of Ka'bah and what was the tribal dispute regarding the placement of Hajr-e-Aswad?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was 35 years old. There was a strong disagreement among the people of Quraysh about the placement of Hajr E Aswad. It was finally decided that the first person to enter a specific gate will decide about the placement of Hajr-e-Aswad. It was our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ who entered and all the other people agreed on his decision, as he was Al-Sadiq and Al Ameen.

47. What did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ decide about the placement of Hajr-e-Aswad?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ laid a piece of cloth on which he placed Hajr-e-Aswad and he commanded all the tribal

heads to hold each corner. Once they brought it near the base, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ picked it up with his own hands and placed it on the walls of Ka'bah.

48. What was the age of Muhammad ﷺ when he got prophecy?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was 40 years old when he was honoured with prophecy.

49. On what day and month did Muhammad ﷺ received prophecy?

A: On Monday, in the month of Rabi ul Awwal (August, 610 AD).

50. What is wahiye (وحى) and who brought it?

A: A message from Allah SWT that was brought to Muhammad ﷺ through Jibreel AS.

51. Who were the people who first accepted Islam?

A: Abu Bakar Siddique RA, Khadija RA, Ali Bin Abi Talib RA, Zaid Bin Haritha RA.

52. At the initial days of his prophethood, how did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to call people towards Islam?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ chose the house of Arqam bin Arqam as a meeting point for the gathering of muslims, in which Muhammad ﷺ used to teach people about Islam.

53. Where did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ first openly invite his people to Islam?

A: In his 3rd year of prophethood, he climbed on Mountain Safa to openly address the public, inviting them to Islam.

54. What message did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ give from Mountain Safa?

A: He called all the tribes to gether and asked “If I inform you that an army is present behind this mountain and is willing to attack you, will you believe me?” Everyone responded “We have always found you saying the truth”. Then, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: “I warn you that if you don’t believe in the oneness of Allah SWT (توحيد), there will be a strong punishment on you from Allah SWT.”

55. Why did Quraysh oppose Muhammad ﷺ call to Islam?

A: Quraysh followed the footsteps of their forefathers and were devoted to worshipping idols. They opposed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ because he was telling them not to worship idols.

56. To whom did Quraysh brought their complain to about Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ?

A: They said : “O Abu Talib we have a special respect and reputation for you in our eyes. We request you to tell your nephews to stop opposing the religion of our forefathers. If they don’t refrain from it, then we will be forced to fight against you.”

57. What did Abu Talib tell to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ regarding the complaint of Quraysh and what was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ’s reply?

A: Abu Talib said: “O my nephew, people of Quraysh came to me and requested me to tell you to stop criticizing our religion” Then, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ replied, “O my uncle, I have been given such a big responsibility that if these people keep sun on my right hand and moon on my left hand, I would still not leave this work.” Hearing this,

his uncle said “I won’t separate myself from you and hand you over to someone else.”

58. What did the people of Quraysh plan against the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ?

A: People used to laugh at him and mock him at every occasion, and his companions were tortured as well.

59. What were the difficulties that the companions of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ went through?

A: The companions of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ faced various difficulties, few of them are given below:

- Bilal RA was dragged through hot sand with a heavy rock on his chest.
- Ammar RA, his father Yasir, and mother Sumaiyyah faced severe trials, prompting Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to say, “O Family of Yasir, be patient; your destination is Jannah.”
- Khabbab bin Arath RA was placed on burning coals.

60. Who wanted to kill Muhammad ﷺ and what was the result?

A: Once, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was praying near Ka’bah. Then, Abu Jahal wanted to kill him with a rock. As Abu

Jahal came near, his hands started to shiver and the rock fell. Then, he went back and told his people “A camel came in front of my eyes and I have never seen such a camel before.”

61.What discomfort did the Quraysh cause to Abu Bakr RA?

A: One day, Hazrat Abu Bakr RA was inviting people to Islam, and the people of Quraysh beat him in a state of anger so much that his face was unrecognizable. Banu Tamim (people of his tribe) picked him up in this condition. After he got conscious, his first words were about how Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was doing, and that he would neither eat nor drink anything until he sees Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

62.What did Outba Bin Rabi'ah offer to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in exchange for the Prophet leaving his work?

A: He came to Muhammad ﷺ and had a discussion with him that he will make him the leader of Makkah, or offer him wealth, or marry him to a woman of a noble lineage, or get him treated by a good doctor. Muhammad ﷺ replied to him by reciting verses from Surah Fussilat and Outba Bin

Rabi'ah was shocked, so he left. When his people asked him, he replied “I have heard words that are neither poetry nor magic.”

63. Why did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ order his companions to migrate towards Habsha?

A: When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ saw that his companions were facing several difficulties, he ordered them to migrate towards Habsha making it the first migration in Islam.

64. What sermon did Ja'far RA deliver before the king of Najash?

A: Ja'far Bin Abi Talib RA gave the sermon and the words were “We were a nation of ignorance, we used to worship idols, we were indulged in all kinds of indecency and sins, then Allah SWT sent a Messenger from among us, whose truthfulness and trustworthiness we already knew, he forbade idol worship, from immodesty, telling lies, and consuming the orphan's property. He instructed us to speak the truth, to fulfill our trust, worship Allah SWT, pray and to fast.” The King of Najash was satisfied after hearing this. Then he returned the messengers of Quraysh.

65. How did the reputation of Muslims change after

Hazrat Hamza RA and Hazrat Umar RA accepted Islam?

A: The bravery of Hamza RA strengthened Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, but more reinforcement was needed. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ prayed for either Umar bin Khattab or Abu Jahl to accept Islam. His prayer was answered in favor of Umar bin Khattab. Three days after Hamza RA accepted Islam, Umar RA also embraced Islam, boosting the reputation of Muslims.

66. What decision did Quraysh take after seeing the rise of Muslims?

A: Despite severe torture, Islam was spreading rapidly, with influential figures like Hazrat Hamza RA and Hazrat Umar RA accepting Islam, and the King of Najash providing refuge. The Quraysh demanded that Banu Hashim should hand over Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to them otherwise they would cut ties with them, but Banu Hashim did not accept this. So, an agreement was written that Banu Hashim should be boycotted. Relationships and marriages shall be stopped, and this agreement was hanged in Ka'bah. All the people of Banu Hashim without

distinction between muslims and non muslims, except Abu Lahab were surrounded in a valley known as Sha'b-e-Abi Talib. All the means of transport were blocked for them and the food supplies they had with them ran out. So, they had to face severe problems. Seeing this situation, the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ordered the companions to migrate to Habsha for the second time. On the other hand, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and remaining companions had to face the calamities. Eventually, some people were ready to break this agreement and Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was also told through a revelation that the agreement has been eaten by termites, there is no letter left except the name of God, so the siege was lifted after three years.

67.What is the story of Tufail bin Amr Dossi accepting Islam?

A: He was the leader of the Tribe of Doss and came to Makkah for a visit. He used to say that “One day, I went to Ka’bah and I heard about Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his recitation of unique words.” His encounter with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's manners and the righteousness of Islam led him to embrace Islam. It was a means of increasing the strength of Islam as he was the

leader of his tribe and the whole tribe was exposed to the beauty of Islam.

68. When did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's uncle Abu Talib and his wife Khadija RA die?

A: Both of them died one after the other, after leaving Sha'b-e-Abi Talib, 10 years after prophecy.

69. Why is the 10th year of Prophethood known as the “Year of Sadness”?

A: Abu Talib and Khadija RA were key supporters of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ amidst Quraysh's severe tortures. He was greatly disheartened by their death and he called this year, “Year of Sadness” (عام الحزن).

GRADE 3

70. Why did Muhammad ﷺ decide to travel to Taif?

A: During the 10th year after Prophethood, seeing that the people of Makkah were not listening to him, he travelled to Taif, hoping that the people there would accept Islam.

71. Who was with Muhammad ﷺ in his journey to Taif?

A: Hazrat Zaid Bin Harisa RA was with Muhammad ﷺ.

72. How did the people of Taif behave with Muhammad ﷺ?

A: The behavior of the people of Taif was proved to be worse than that of Makkah. The leaders of Taif misbehaved with him and people of Taif threw stones at Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, hurting him.

73. What is the story related to the acceptance of Islam by Hazrat Addas?

A: On Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's return journey from Taif, he stopped at a place to rest which was near the garden of Utbah bin Rabiya. Despite the opposition of Utbah Bin

Rabiyah against the Prophet, he felt pity seeing the condition of the Prophet ﷺ and told his servant Addas to offer him some grapes. When he was eating the grapes, he told 'Bismillah', which made Addas ask question to the Prophet ﷺ out of his curiosity. Prophet mentioned that he is a Prophet ﷺ and Addas having the knowledge of Injeel (Bible), identified Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as a true Prophet. Later, Addas accepted Islam.

74. On whose reference did the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ enter Makkah?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ entered Makkah under Muta'm Bin Adi's reference, who was a polite man.

75. What is Isra wal Mi'raj?

A: The journey of Prophet Muhammed ﷺ from Makkah to Jerusalem and then to the heavens.

76. What is the story of Isra wal Mi'raj?

A: One night, Hazrat Jibrael AS took Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from Makkah to Bait-al-Maqdis in Jerusalem. In Bait-al-Maqdis, he ﷺ led the Prophets. From there, Jibreel AS took him to the heavens and made him explore the seven

heavens. He met with Hazrat Adam AS, Hazrat Ibrahim AS, Hazrat Idris AS, Hazrat Yusuf AS and others. He was also shown the heavens and the hell. On this occasion, 50 prayers were made obligatory, which were decreased to 5 after repeated requests. Allah SWT also revealed the last two verses of Surah Al-Baqarah. The people of Makkah made fun of this story while on the other hand, the Muslims believed it, which led to an increase in their faith.

77. What was the reaction of Quraysh when Prophet Muhammad ﷺ told them about Al Isra wal Mi'raj?

A: When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ told his people about the whole story, the disbelievers started mocking him saying that it is impossible to travel from Bait-al-Maqdis to Makkah in one night. They also told that this is a proof that he ﷺ is a liar.

78. What was the reply of Hazrat Abu Bakr on the false comments made by Quraysh regarding Isra wal Miraj?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq RA said, "If Prophet Muhammad ﷺ have said such a thing, then it is the truth. Why are you surprised by this? By God, if Prophet Muhammad ﷺ tells me that there is a revelation revealed at any part of the day and night from the sky to the earth, I

would certainly believe that. So, this is a much easier statement to believe in.”

79. Why was Hazrat Abu Bakr RA titled as “Siddiq”?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr RA instantly believed in the story of Al Isra wal Mi’raj, while disbelievers lied and made fun of it.

80. What all things did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ witness during his journey in Al Isra wal Mi’raj?

A: He passed through the Hawz-e-Kawsar (Spring of Abundance). After entering the heavens, he saw the wonders of nature that no eye had seen and no ear had heard. Then, he was shown hell, which was filled with intense fire, in front of which even hard objects like iron and stone had no reality.

81. Why was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ made to do Al Isra wal Mi’raj?

A: When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ achieved a higher rank by obeying the order of Allah SWT and attaining his acceptance, Allah SWT made him observe the scenes of the Hereafter. He did this in order to strengthen his heart although he did not demand for it. He also honored him

with respect by calling the Prophet ﷺ near him. This is the way of Allah SWT to show some signs to the Prophets so that they get more satisfaction and a stronger faith.

82. Apart from inviting people of Makkah to Islam, what other ways were used by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to invite people to Islam?

A: On the occasion of Hajj, people from all corners of Arabia used to come to Makkah and Mina, and Prophet Muhammad ﷺ would always invite them to Islam. Most of the tribes used to deny the message, but when the people of Madinah were invited to Islam, some of them accepted.

83. Who were the first people to accept Islam from Madinah during Hajj?

A: As'ad Bin Zurara and Zakwan Bin Abd-e-Qais accepted Islam and in the next year during Hajj, 6 people accepted Islam. They promised Prophet Muhammad ﷺ that they will further spread the message of Islam to the people of Madinah.

84. What was the first pledge at Aqaba?

A: On the occasion of Hajj, on the 12th year of prophecy, as promised, 12 people came to meet Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, including 10 from the Tribe of Khazraj and 2 from Tribe of Aws. The people who didn't accept Islam in the previous year, accepted Islam this time and everyone took pledge with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Since this pledge was taken near Aqaba, it was named بيعة عقبه اولى (First Pledge at Aqaba).

85. Whom did Muhammad ﷺ first send to teach and spread Islam in Madinah?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ sent Musab Bin Umair to Madinah to teach Islam to the Muslims and to spread Islam among the people who are still polytheists (believers of many Gods).

86. What was the second pledge at Aqaba?

A: On the occasion of Hajj, on the 13th year of prophecy, more than 70 people from Madinah came for Hajj. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ told these people to meet him near Aqabah at night. They met as promised, and a pledge was taken. This is known as بيعة عقبه ثانيه (Second Pledge at Aqaba).

87. What did Hazrat Abbas RA say to the people of Khazraj in the second pledge of Aqabah?

A: Hazrat Abbas RA said “Oh, the people of Khazraj, my nephew (Prophet Muhammad ﷺ) has lived with honor and safety in his tribe. As you are taking him to Madinah, be assured that if you can fulfill his promise and protect him fully from his opponents, then take his responsibility. Otherwise, let him stay in his tribe.” The caravan of Madinah replied, "Indeed, we take this responsibility, and our main purpose is to fulfill this pledge." After this, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ made 12 leaders of the caravan.

88. When did the companions of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ migrate to Madinah?

A: After the completion of the second pledge, and the success of Muslims in creating a homeland from which the religion of Islam could be spread, the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ granted permission to the Muslims to migrate to their new homeland. So, the companions began to migrate secretly to Madinah, one or two each time until there was no one left in Makkah, except Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, Hazrat Abu Bakr RA, Hazrat Ali RA and a few other people.

89. What were the difficulties faced by the companions during their migration?

A: The companions had faced several difficulties. Few of them are:

- The first emigrant was Hazrat Abu Salma. When he migrated, his wife's family did not allow Umm-e-Salma to go with him. So, Abu Salma migrated alone, without his family.
- When Suhaib RA was migrating, the disbelievers told him "You came here as a poor man and your wealth increased after coming here. Hence, we will not allow you to take your wealth". So, Hazrat Suhaib RA left his wealth and migrated. When Prophet Muhammed came to know about this, he said "Suhaib made a good deal".
- Hazrat Umar bin Khattab, Ayyash bin Abi Rabiyyah and Hisham bin Aas planned to meet at one place and then migrate together. While Hazrat Umar and Ayyash came to the appointed place, Hisham was arrested.

Despite all this, people still kept migrating one, two or more each time.

90. Why did Hazrat Abu Bakr RA delay his migration to Madinah?

A: Hazrat Abu Bakr RA also intended to migrate, but Prophet Muhammad ﷺ told him “Stay until Allah SWT allows me to migrate too”. Hazrat Abu Bakr RA waited for him and also prepared two camels for the migration.

91. What did the disbelievers plan against Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: When Quraysh saw that everyone was migrating from Makkah to Madinah slowly, they gathered at Dar-ul-Nadwa (parliament house of Makkah) to discuss what should be done regarding the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Some suggested to exile him and some suggested to imprison him. But, none of the plans worked out. At last, Abu Jahl proposed a plan which was agreed upon by all. The plan was to select a young man from each tribe of the Quraysh to gather around his house in the darkness of the night and attack him all together. In this way, the revenge for his blood will be distributed among every tribe of Quraysh and his family will not be able to take his revenge.

92. When did Prophet Muhammed ﷺ plan to migrate?

A: When the disbelievers planned to attack Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, Jibreel AS came down with a revelation

and informed him about the plans of the disbelievers. He also informed him that Allah SWT has given him permission to migrate. After receiving this information, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ went to the house of Abu Bakr RA at afternoon and planned about the migration. After that, he went back to his house and waited for the darkness of night.

93.How did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ manage to leave his house when the disbelievers were surrounding it?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ told Hazrat Ali RA to sleep on his bed with his blanket on it so that the disbelievers would not know that he ﷺ was not in his house. Then, he came out of the house reciting Surah Yaseen. When he reached Verse number 9- فَأَغْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ (So, we covered their eyes, so they couldn't see.), he repeated this verse many times until Allah SWT put a covering over their eyes, so they could not see Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and he ﷺ came to the house of Abu Bakr RA.

94.How did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ go from the house of Abu Bakr RA to Cave of Thawr?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and Hazrat Abu Bakr RA left Makkah hiding in the dark of the night. After covering a

distance of 4 to 5 kilometers from Makkah, they eventually reached the height of the mountain called Thawr Cave. Abu Bakr told Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to stay out, so that he could clean the cave. He tore a piece of a cloth and closed the hole of the cave. Then, he requested Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to come inside. They stayed there for three days.

95.What happened with Abu Bakr RA in the Cave of Thawr?

A: When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ came to the cave, he fell asleep on Abu Bakr's lap. Something bit Abu Bakr's feet, but he did not even move fearing that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ would wake up. But his tears fell on the face of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. He ﷺ asked Abu Bakr, “What happened to you?” Abu Bakr said “Something has bitten me.” He applied his saliva on his wound and the pain gradually reduced.

96.How did the Quraysh react to the news of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's escape from his house?

A: When the Quraysh found out that Hazrat Ali RA was on the Prophet Muhammed ﷺ's bed instead of him, they became worried and sent their messengers in search of

Prophet Muhammed ﷺ. They announced an award of 100 camels to the person who will bring Prophet Muhammed ﷺ.

97.How was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ saved after the Quraysh reached near the cave?

A: Following their footprints, the Quraysh reached the entrance of the cave, but no one bent down and looked inside the cave. Umayya Bin Khalaf, their most clever person, said that it is impossible for them to be in the cave, because by the command of Allah SWT, a spider's web and a pigeon's nest was built at the entrance of this cave.

98.How did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ survive in the Cave?

A: Hazrat Asma bint Abi Bakr used to deliver food to them everyday. Hazrat Abdullah bin Abi Bakr used to convey the news of Quraysh to them and return to Makkah before morning. Abu Bakr RA's slave, Amir bin Fuhayrah brought goats for grazing near the cave and returned after delivering milk. In this way, all the footprints to and from the cave were erased.

99. When did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ start his journey to Madinah from the Cave of Thawr and who all accompanied him?

A: After 3 days of staying at the Cave of Thawr, he started his journey from the cave to Madinah on Monday, Rabi al-Awwal. He was accompanied by Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Abu Bakr's slave Amir bin Fuhayrah, and especially, Abdullah bin Uraiqat was with them to guide.

100. What happened to Suraqah Bin Malik when he followed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: Suraqah bin Malik followed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ upon his way out of Makkah for the reward. When he reached near him ﷺ, his horse stumbled and he fell down. He got up again and tried once more, still his horse stumbled. Repeated attempts weakened his courage and he was convinced that it was some other superpower (miracle).

101. What was the request by Suraqah bin Mailk to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: Suraqah Bin Malik told Prophet Muhammad ﷺ that he wanted peace. He came near and informed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ about the reward of the Quraysh, and mentioned his intention to withdraw the reward after the

incident. He requested him ﷺ to write a note of peace. Therefore, upon the request of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, Amir Bin Fuhayrah wrote a note of peace.

102. What did Suraqah Bin Malik say to Abu Jahal regarding the incident that happened with him?

A: Suraqah bin Malik said, “O Abu Hakam, by God, if you had seen this horse fall into the ground, you would have no doubt that Muhammad ﷺ, is the Messenger of Allah SWT. I suggest you to avoid opposing Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and tell others also not to oppose him, as I am sure that in a short time the signs of their success will be so bright that all men will wish that we could have made peace with them”.

103. What had happened with Umm-E-Ma’bad during the journey?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ passed through the tribe of Banu Khuza'ah. He stayed near a tent. This tent belonged to Umm-E-Ma’bad, who served the visitors. When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ came, her goats were not able to provide milk. He ﷺ made Dua and rubbed his hands on the udders. By the grace of Allah SWT, the milk came out. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his companions drank it and left the rest of the milk in the vessel, and went ahead.

104. How did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ enter Quba and what happened there?

A: Ever since the Muslims heard the news of migration of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to Madinah, they used to leave for the outskirts of Madinah every morning and wait for him. But, by afternoon, they used to return back to their homes due to the hot sun. One afternoon, they were about to leave when someone spotted them coming. Everyone welcomed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ with happiness. He stayed in Quba for a few days and built a mosque there, Masjid Quba, which became the first mosque of Islam.

105. How did the people of Madinah welcomed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?

A: On a Friday of Rabi-ul-Awwal, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ left Quba for Madinah, the people of Madinah were walking around his camel and the little girls of Madinah were singing these verses out of happiness:

من ثنيات الوداع	طلع البدر علينا
<i>From the valley of Wada'</i>	<i>The full moon rose over us</i>
ما دعا الله داع	وجب الشكر علينا
<i>Until he calls towards Allah</i>	<i>Gratitude is must upon us</i>

أيها المبعوث فينا

O You, who were sent upon us

جئت بالأمر المطاع

Coming with orders to be obeyed

جئت شرفت المدينة

You have brought to this city

مرحباً يا خير داع
*Welcome! you who call us towards
a good way of life*

greatness

106. In whose house did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ stay in Madinah?

A: After Prophet Muhammad arrived at Madinah, everyone wanted him ﷺ to stay at their house. Wherever Prophet Muhammad ﷺ passed by, the people of Madinah (Ansar) would grab the rope of his camel and request him to come with them. To avoid this, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said that they should leave his camel alone, she will stop wherever Allah SWT wills. So, the camel continued to walk freely until the area of his mother's family Bani Adi bin Najjar and finally stopped at the house of Abu Ayyub Ansari. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ stayed for few months.

107. Where was Masjid-e-Nabawi (Prophet's Mosque) built and whose land was it built on?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ chose the same place for the Masjid-e-Nabawi (Prophet's Mosque), where his camel sat. This land belonged to two orphans. He bought this land from them and he himself got involved in the construction of the mosque. He used to clean the bricks and stones while he kept saying the following words:

فاغفر للأنصار والمهاجرة
*So, forgive the Ansar and the
Muhajirah*

اللهم لا عيش إلا عيش الآخرة
*Oh Allah, there is no life than
the life of hereafter*

108. What materials were used in the construction of Masjid-e-Nabawi?

A: Palms and trees were cut down and planted towards the Qiblah. Both sides of the door's wings were made of stone. The walls were made of raw bricks and mortar, while sand and small pebbles were laid on the ground. The length of the mosque was 100ft (30.5m) and the width was also approximately the same. Few houses were also built beside the mosque, and these were the houses of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's wives. After the construction of these houses, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ moved from the house of Abu Ayyub Ansari.

109. Which two important steps were taken by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ upon his arrival to Madinah?

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ took two important steps upon his arrival in Madinah in order to spread Islam around the world:

- He made an agreement between the Muslims, Jews and other non-Muslims of Madinah, which involved representatives of all the tribes. It mentioned that “We will all live in peace with each other, following our own religion and if any enemy attacks Madinah, we will defend it together”.
- He established brotherhood (Muwakhat), between the Muhajireen (emigrants from Makkah) and the Ansar (people living in Madinah), creating a loving and supportive community.



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