

# HOLY PROPHET AS A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE

## INTRODUCTION

- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) is a unique model for all humans to follow especially for Muslims.
- ✓ His sayings and actions reflect many of his attributes which are significant for the whole mankind.
- ✓ It has been narrated that once Hazrat Aisha (RZ) was asked about Prophet (PBUH)'s conduct. She replied '*haven't you read the Quran?*' It is exactly how Prophet (PBUH)'s conduct was.
- ✓ This tells us that Mohammad (PBUH)'s life and nature was the mirror of the Quran which is how our Lord wants us to live thus making Mohammad (PBUH) a model of excellence for all mankind.
- ✓ Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the most excellent of all humans, the best of them in nature, upbringing, the most brilliant of them in intelligence and patience.
- ✓ Allah purified his beloved messenger both in spirit and body and kept him free from all faults and bestowed wisdom upon him.
- ✓ Allah has announced in Quran, "*Certainly, you have the messenger of Allah a beautiful pattern (of conduct).*"
- ✓ The Holy Quran also says, "*Indeed in the Messenger of Allah you have a good example to follow*"
- ✓ Some of salient features of his character are as follows.

## HONESTY & TRUTHFULNESS

- ✓ Honesty and truthfulness are the key attributes of a true believer. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) possessed these attributes to the level of excellence. Even in the most dire consequences prophet (PBUH) never gave up his honesty and truthfulness which made him the most trustworthy and honest man in the history of mankind.
- ✓ He practiced these qualities of his all through his life, which was acknowledged by all even the Prophet (PBUH)'s blood thirsty enemies.
- ✓ The Makkans appreciated his honesty and truthfulness and on the basis of these qualities he was gifted and recognized with the titles `Al-Sadiq' meaning The Truthful and `Al-Amin' meaning the trustworthy.
- ✓ Hazrat Khadijah (RZ), who was looking for a man to hire for her business,

came to know about his honesty, hired him. When she was told about his truthfulness and honest dealings she got so impressed that she sent a marriage proposal for him and married him.

- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) by his sayings encouraged the same what he practiced. He said "**Truth leads to piety and piety leads to Jannah (Paradise)**". *(Agreed)*
- ✓ The event of Mount Safa is also evident of his truthfulness when upon his query all the Makkans unanimously accepted the fact that he was never found lying to them.
- ✓ Even after his public declaration of Islam when the whole of Makkah treated him like an enemy recognized his honest and truthfulness.
- ✓ Abu Sufyan (RZ)'s response to Heraclius and Abu Jahal's comments affirmed that Mohammad (PBUH) was an honest and a reliable person.
- ✓ He strictly condemned lying and considered it a sign of disbelief. He said, "**A believer can do any sin but he will never lie**".
- ✓ Holy Quran also says that the curse of Allah is on the liars.
- ✓ He also warned those who lies and declared it one of the signs of hypocrisy, "**The signs of hypocrisy are three; when he speaks he lies, when he promises he breaks his promise and when he is entrusted he betrays the trust.**"

## HUMILITY & MODESTY

- ✓ Possessing humility and being a perfectly modest person Muhammad (PBUH) has set numerous examples for Muslims to follow. These are also guidelines on how to achieve such great level of humility and modesty which is loved by our Almighty Lord.
- ✓ Despite being on the exalted status of Imam ul Ambiya, he extended his cooperation to women in household affairs. Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) never regarded this as an insult or indignity. This show how humble and modest he was.
- ✓ When Hazrat Ayesha (RZ) was asked what did Allah's Messenger (PBUH) used to do inside his house, she (RZ) said: "**He used to keep himself busy helping members of his family and when it was time for prayer (Salah), he would get up for prayer**" *(Bukhari)*
- ✓ Hazrat Ayesha (RZ) also reported that at home he would sweep the house, stitch his own clothes, fix his own sandals, help employees in their own work

and eat meals with them.

- ✓ He did not think himself as better than the poor and would accept invitations from slaves & the poor.
- ✓ Other than this, he lived a very simple life. He had two pieces of clothes which were at times had patches. He never had two different type of food in one meal. He never kept slaves and servants. Once few companions asked him to spend luxurious life as he was the beloved messenger of Allah on which he replied, **"Indeed luxuries are the luxuries of paradise"**
- ✓ He also taught his followers to be humble, kind and courteous to all. He said **"Allah has revealed to me that you should humble yourself to one another. One should neither hold himself above nor transgress against other"**.
- ✓ The example of maintaining oneself equal to all others was given by him first. Whenever he entered a room, his companions used to stand for him in order to welcome him, he disliked it so much that he often scolded his companions mentioning that he never wished to be treated like a ruler and forbade this act of theirs.
- ✓ He worked like a common men in building of mosque and digging of trench.
- ✓ Even at the time of conquest of Makkah when he truly became the master of two huge states of Makkah and Madinah, he exhibited the same qualities of humility and gentleness.
- ✓ He not only lived a simple, modest life but taught and encouraged his followers to be humble, simple and modest as he said, **"Every religion has a distinctive quality and distinctive quality of Islam is modesty"**
- ✓ He also said, **"Modesty is part of faith, and faith is in paradise and indecency is from evil and evil is in Hell"**

### **FULLFILLMENT OF PROMISES & HONORING COVENANTS**

- ✓ Unlike hypocrite, the sign of a true believer is that whatever he speaks he sticks to that and never dues against what he promises. The great models of keeping promises and honoring the formal covenants were shown by Mohammad (PBUH).
- ✓ He practiced this to the extent that people used to keep their belongings and valuables with him for safe keeping. He was so careful in it that when he secretly migrated to Madinah to prevent the murder plan of the Quraish, he left Hazrat Ali (RZ) behind so that the valuables could be returned to their

owners.

- ✓ When it came to the covenants he was very particular in that. He mentioned the disliking and punishment of breaking the covenant in the following words ***"For everyone who breaks covenant, there will be a flag on the Day of Judgment, and it will be said; 'This is (proof of) betrayal by so and so.'"*** (Muslim).
- ✓ He himself honored the treaties and fulfilled his promises no matter how much problems or sufferings this fulfilment caused him.
- ✓ One of the greatest examples of honoring covenants by him was visualized when in order to obey the clause of the treaty of Hudaibya he returned Abu Jandal, a Muslims escapee from Makkah, to Makkans. He said to him ***"O Abu Jandal! Be patient, we cannot break the treaty. Allah will soon find a way for you."***
- ✓ He also warned those who break the promises and declared it one of the signs of hypocrisy, ***"The signs of hypocrisy are three; when he speaks he lies, when he promises he breaks his promise and when he is entrusted he betrays the trust."***

### **MERCY & FORGIVENESS**

- ✓ One of the greatest qualities he displayed in his life span was his magnanimity, mercy and forgiveness. Allah says in Quran about him, ***"We sent you not but as a mercy for mankind"***
- ✓ His conduct with everyone was merciful and forgiving, neither did he curse anyone nor did he wish to seek revenge even in return of receiving brutalities.
- ✓ When Prophet preached Islam, he was persecuted mentally and physically but never in return he took any action and forgave them.
- ✓ After receiving persecutions at Taif, on their way back, the archangel Hazrat Jibrael (AS) and the angel of mountains came to Mohammad (PBUH) at a place, called Al-Qarn. The angel of mountains greeted him and said: ***"O Mohammad! Order what you wish, If you like, I will let Al-Akshabain (the two mountains) fall on them."*** Rather than taking revenge Mohammad (PBUH) showed great model of mercy and forgave the people of Taif. The Prophet (PBUH) said: ***"No, I hope that Allah will let them beget children who will worship Allah alone, and will worship none beside Him."*** (Agreed)
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) after invading Makkah, he asked the Quraish (who

persecute prophet mentally, physically in Makkah) whether they knew what punishment he was about to give to them. They replied **"You are a noble brother and the son of a noble brother"**, in reply to this Mohammad (PBUH) granted all of them amnesty by saying **"No blame on you be this day. Go, you be free"**. The Quraish got stuck by his mercy. In result of this, almost all of the Quraish accepted Islam including Hinda, Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal and Sohail bin Amr.

- ✓ Abdullah bin Ubai, the head of hypocrites, was a sworn enemy of Islam and he spent days and night in plotting mischief against Muslims. Yet at his death, Prophet was ready to lead the funeral prayer and begged Allah to overlook his mistakes and forgive him.

### **COURAGE AND BRAVERY**

- ✓ The Prophet (SAW) faced dangers and misfortunes many times all at once but never showed any sign of weakness or fear.
- ✓ He went into dangerous places from where even the brave and the heroic flee.
- ✓ Abdullah bin Umar (RA) said; **"I never saw anyone more brave, fearless, generous and pleasing than the Messenger of Allah (SWT)."**
- ✓ Hazrat Bar'a bin Azib (RA) stated, **"The people fled the field on the day of Hunain, while the Prophet (SAW) was going forward reciting the martial lines: I am surely the Prophet, I am the son of Abdul-Muttalib None was more heroic and courageous than he on that day."**
- ✓ In addition to this, Hazrat Anus (RA) said; **"He was the bravest of all."**
- ✓ Once, the people of Madinah felt an unknown terror thinking it an invasion from the enemy and they tried to reach the place. But the panic-stricken people found to their utmost wonder that the Prophet (SAW) was already returning from the centre of the trouble riding bareback on a horse. He came across them on the way and calmed the people saying, **"Don't worry; there is nothing to fear."**

### **GENEROSITY**

- ✓ The Prophet (saw) was by nature a very generous and charitable man.
- ✓ He had no equal in noble qualities and no one exceeded him in them. He not only practiced these noble acts but also preached and urged his companions to follow his examples.

- ✓ Hazrat Abu Hurairah (RA) reported; The Prophet (SAW) said, "**Generosity is near to Allah, near to Paradise, near to the people and far from the Hell-fire. Miserliness is far from Allah, far from Paradise, far from the people, and near to the Hell-fire**".
- ✓ His generosity was not limited to the Muslims only; he extended it to the Christians, Jews and polytheists too. After the battle of Hunain he freed the captives of Hawazin who numbered 6,000.
- ✓ The captives of Badr were also freed without the ransom.
- ✓ Hazrat Anus (RA) also said for the Prophet's (SAW) generosity, "**The Messenger of Allah (SWT) did not store anything for the next day.**"

## JUSTICE

- ✓ He decided all cases on the basis of merit, irrespective of the color, creed or race.
- ✓ Event of Fixing of Black stone
- ✓ Brotherhood Incident (He left the decision of his brother on Divine order)
- ✓ Justice between his wives.
- ✓ After the conquest of Makkah, Fatimah bint Al-Aswad of Banu Makhzum was apprehended on the charge of theft. The Prophet (SAW) ordered to cut off the right hand of the culprit after her crime was proved. The notables among Quraish felt this was disgraceful. They wanted to save her from punishment but none of them had courage to go before the Prophet (saw) with this purpose in view. At last they approached the Prophet through Hazrat Usama bin Zaid (RA) but the Prophet (SAW) said, "**Do you speak to me about the limits set by Allah (SWT)? I swear to Him who holds my life, if Fatimah bint Muhammad had committed this theft, I would have cut off her hand**"

## FIRMNESS AND DETERMINATION

- ✓ He was extremely firm in his mission. Quraysh turned every stone to stop him from preaching but he continued it in all thick and thin.
- ✓ He suffered physical and mental tortures but nothing could shake his intentions.
- ✓ Once a delegation of many makkan leaders came to Abu Talib and demanded him to stop Muhammad from preaching but he said: "**If they would place the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left hand on the condition**

***that abandon this course, I would never abandon it until Allah had made me victorious or die there."***

- ✓ They also gave him attractive offer of bribe but he put down all such offers.
- ✓ The attractions of the world could no divert him from his noble mission, He and his family faced painful socio-economic boycott for continuous three years but even then he did not surrender.
- ✓ He tried to preach in Taif but he was stoned by them.
- ✓ A person would definitely become hopeless after such a bad response but he was not.
- ✓ He designed new strategies and focused on outsiders who visited Makkah for Hajj and finally he got response from Yathrib.
- ✓ In Madinah he faced opposition from three different directions: Quraysh, Jews and hypocrites, but he faced them wisely and firmly and finally emerged as a
- ✓ He faced three times larger force in almost every battle with very less equipment but never retreated and defeated his enemies, The event of Hunain is good example of his firmness in battle fields when everyone was running to save life but he was moving ahead with no sign of fear on his face.

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## MIRACLES OF HOLY PROPHET

- ✓ The final prophet, Muhammad (SAW), was given many miracles throughout his life as well, and some of these are mentioned below.

### CHEST CUT STORY

- ✓ As narrated by Hazrat Anas (RA) in sahih Muslim: *"Jibrael (AS) came down and ripped his chest open and took out the heart. He then extracted a blood clot out of it and said: "That was the part of Satan in you." And then he washed it with a water of Zamzam in a gold basin. After that the heart was joined together and restored to its place. The boys and the playmates came running into his mother, i.e. his nurse, and said: "Verily, Muhammad (saw) has been murdered." They all rushed towards him and found him all right only his face was white."*
- ✓ It is also reported that: *"Angels also preserved the sign of Prophethood between his two shoulders at that time."*
- ✓ At that time the Prophet (SAW) was 4 years.
- ✓ After this event, Hazrat Haleema (RA) was worried about the Prophet (saw) and returned him to his mother whom he stayed until he was six.

### SPLITTING OF MOON

- ✓ The incident occurred 5 years before the migration to Madinah upon the demands of polytheists as narrated by many companions like Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA), etc.
- ✓ Among Quraish polytheists, Waleed bin Mughaira, Aas bin Wa'l, Abu Jahal said to the Prophet (saw): *"If you truly are a Messenger of Allah, then split the moon in half. Let it be in such a way that one half will appear over the Mount Abu Qubais and the other half will be seen over Mount Quayqian."*
- ✓ The Prophet (saw) asked: *"if I do it, will you become Muslims?"* They answered: *"Yes, we will"*
- ✓ On the 14 night, when it was full moon, the Prophet (SAW) prayed to Allah (SWT) for support and pointed his finger towards the moon.
- ✓ Allah (SWT) split the moon in half and the Prophet (saw) shouted *"O people! Bear witness!"*



- ✓ The moon remained in that condition as long as the duration between Asr and Maghrib and after that the pieces joined back. The Quran also states the incident: **"The hour has come near, and the moon has split in two." (54:1)**
- ✓ However, the polytheists replied, **"Muhammad has cast a spell on us!"**
- ✓ Some of them also said: **"If Muhammad had cast a spell on us then, He couldn't have cast a spell on everyone! Let us ask the wayfarers who came from the surrounding areas if they saw what we saw."** They asked the people who came from every everywhere. **"Yes! We also did see the moon in that state! We saw the moon as split!"**
- ✓ However, the polytheists rejected to be Muslims and to believe by saying: **"This is a prevalent magic!"**
- ✓ They also said **"Abu Talib's orphan affected the sky with his spell!"**
- ✓ The Quran states: **"But if they see a Sign, they turn away, and say 'This is continuous magic.'"(54:2) Al-Qamar.**

## **MAIRAJ**

- ✓ In 620 A.D. the Prophet (PBUH) underwent the miraculous experience of Mairaj.
- ✓ The angel Jibrail came to him along with a horse-like creature named Burraq upon which the Prophet rode in the skies towards Jerusalem.
- ✓ The incident is described by Allah in verse # 1 of Surah Isra: **"Glory to (Allah) Who did take His servant for a Journey by night from the Sacred Mosque to the farthest Mosque, whose precincts We did bless, in order that We might show him some of Our Signs: for He is the One Who hear and see (all things)." (17:1) AI-Isra.**
- ✓ In a flick of a second, the Prophet (PBUH) and angel reached Masjid-e-Aqsa where the Prophet was greeted by the past messengers of Allah & the Prophet led them in prayer.
- ✓ The Prophet then ascended the heavens and finally reached Sidrat-ul-Muntaha where he was shown Allah's greatest signs.
- ✓ On sharing his miraculous experience, he was doubted and jeered by Makkans.
- ✓ He then silenced the doubts and mocking by providing accurate details of Masjid- ul-Aqsa and the caravan he saw on his way back to Makkah.
- ✓ Thus, when he proved to the people that he literally had the journey of Mairaj which was out of human's reach and mind, this ascertained the people

that he was the messenger of Allah.

## EVERLASTING MIRACLE - QURAN

- ✓ At the time of the Quran's revelation in the century C.E., Arabic literature was at its peak.
- ✓ Unlike the world's great civilizations, which built impressive monuments or established vast empires, the Arabs prided themselves in their literary excellence.
- ✓ The Prophet (SAW) wasn't known to have composed poetry and was actually Ummi
- ✓ However, when Allah (SWT) tasked him with prophet hood at the age of 40 and began revealing the Quran to him, the Arabs were mesmerized by the supreme eloquence and unique rhythmic style of its verses.
- ✓ It didn't fit traditional poetic forms nor was it in the category of prose. This wasn't just the opinion of the Prophet's (SAW) followers, even one of his harshest enemies. Waleed bin Mughaira, reluctantly admitted to the Quran's greatness: *"By God! The words brought forth by this man are such as to be incomparable with any of the others, By God! His words possess a charming sweetness and a particular beauty ... it is superior to all other discourses."*
- ✓ Since the time of the Prophet (SAW), Muslims have strived to memorize the Quran, aided by its divine style and flow.
- ✓ Today, an estimated more than 10 million Muslims around the world have memorized the entire book (most of them being non-Arabs).
- ✓ In the end, another miraculous aspect of the Quran is the fact that it has remained unaltered since its revelation more than 1400 years ago.
- ✓ This, then, truly is the Word of Allah (SWT), as it was revealed to the Prophet (SAW).
- ✓ The Quran, indeed, is the greatest miracle Allah (SWT) gave to the Prophet (SAW) and humanity continues to benefit from its guidance even today.

## SEAL OF PROPHETHOOD

- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) had a seal of prophet hood on his back right in the midst of his two shoulder bones.
- ✓ This was viewed by many in his lifetime who affirmed that he was the true messenger of Allah.

- ✓ A famous evidence of this was seen during Prophet (PBUH)'s journey towards Syria. Where a priest Bahira noticed some signs of prophet hood in Mohammad (PBUH) including the seal.
- ✓ According to the Hadith transmitted by Imam Tirmidhi, Bahira came to Mohammad (PBUH) and holding his hand he said to the chiefs of Quraish that this boy is the messenger of Allah. On inquiry of Makkan chiefs he replied that ***"When you came over the hill not a tree or a stone failed to bow in prostration, and they prostrate themselves only before a prophet. I recognize him by the seal of prophecy, like an apple, below the end of his shoulder-blade."***
- ✓ Even after the grant of apostleship, different believers who went in his company noticed the sign of prophet hood nearby his shoulders.
- ✓ As Saib narrated: ***"My aunt took me to Allah's apostle and said, "O Allah's Apostle! My nephew is ill". The Prophet touched my head with his hand and invoked Allah to bless me. He then performed ablution and I drank of the remaining water of his ablution and then stood behind his back and saw Khatam-ul-Nubuwwa' (The Seal of Prophet hood) between his shoulders like a button of a tent. (Bukhari)***
- ✓ This means the mark he had clearly reflected his apostleship to the people living with him.

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## POSITION OF WOMEN IN ISLAM

- ✓ Before the advent of Islam Women were a shame to their family and tribe.
- ✓ Those women who bore girls were disrespected and were looked on as a cancer. They were kept illiterate and treated as property. They could be bought and sold, wives could be exchanged and mothers could be inherited by sons.
- ✓ Islam gave women their identity, status and rights.
- ✓ The life of Holy Prophet is full with the examples that show his compassionate, respectful, just and kind behavior towards women.

### POSITION OF WOMEN AS WIVES

- ✓ The relation of Prophet (PBUH) with his wives had been outstandingly kind, supportive and just.
- ✓ Islam teaches us that wives are equal to their husbands. It says that in rights and responsibilities they are not inferior to their husbands. Verse # 187 of Surah Baqarah says in this connection: ***"They (your wives) are your garments and you are their garments". (2:87) Al Baqarah***
- ✓ The Quran says, ***"Allah has created mates so that they may live in peace, love and mercy with each other."***
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) showed this equality by his conduct and never considered his wives inferior to him. Mohammad (PBUH) interacted with them nicely so that they all could feel at ease to seek guidance from him. Due to this without any hesitation, his wives clarified anything regarding worldly and religious matters. Even he himself used to consult them on everything and took their advice for his decisions.
- ✓ Islam also teaches us that wives are partners with their husbands in family life. Wives are primarily made responsible for the home and husbands for bread. In this family life they both share different responsibilities and also help each other in their responsibilities.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) himself was very supportive to his wives. He never regarded helping his wife as an insult or indignity for himself, His beloved wife Hazrat Aisha (RZ) herself mentioned about his conduct inside his house. She said that he either kept himself busy in helping members of his family or pray.
- ✓ Islam teaches us that husband is responsible to fulfill all basic needs of his

wife. The Quran says, **"Men are the protectors and maintainers of women because Allah has made one of them to excel the other"**

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) said in his last sermon, **"Wives have rights over their husbands and husbands have rights over their wives"**
- ✓ Islam also teaches us that wives have their financial independence. If they possess any ornament, cash, property etc, they have full liberty to use them as per their accord without the pressure of husband,
- ✓ Islam also encourages Muslims to be kind and courteous to them. The Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) made this evident by his conduct. He had many marriages and none of his wives is reported to have made any complaints against him. This was due to his kindness with them. He encouraged his followers to do the same, once he said **"The most perfect believer is the best in conduct and the best of you are those who are best to their wives."**
- ✓ Islam also teaches to treat them justly. Despite having many wives Prophet (PBUH) never dealt any of them with injustice. He demonstrated a perfect husband's conduct by giving all of them equal time and attention.
- ✓ They are also given the rights of divorce and re-marry. There are different legal opinions and ways are settled for them to seek divorce if they are unhappy with the marriage.

## POSITION OF WOMEN MOTHERS

- ✓ In the society where mothers were inherited to their sons after the death of their husbands. Islam gave them reverence, responsibilities and distinction in their position. The Holy Quran says, **"And marry not women whom your fathers married"**
- ✓ They are made responsible for bringing up the kids. By this they are not only bounded to take care of the bread and other necessities of the kids but also they are trusted to inculcate ethical, religious and cultural conduct in them.
- ✓ So Islam made them the first teachers of faith and proper conduct.
- ✓ Islamic teachings also clearly state that they deserve high honor and respect from their children in return of their services and sacrifice to them. They deserve respect because they bore pains for their kid. The Quran says, **"We have enjoined on man kindness to his parents, in pain did his mother bear him, and in pain did she give him birth"**
- ✓ There are many Ahadith of holy Prophet (PBUH) which praise mothers and

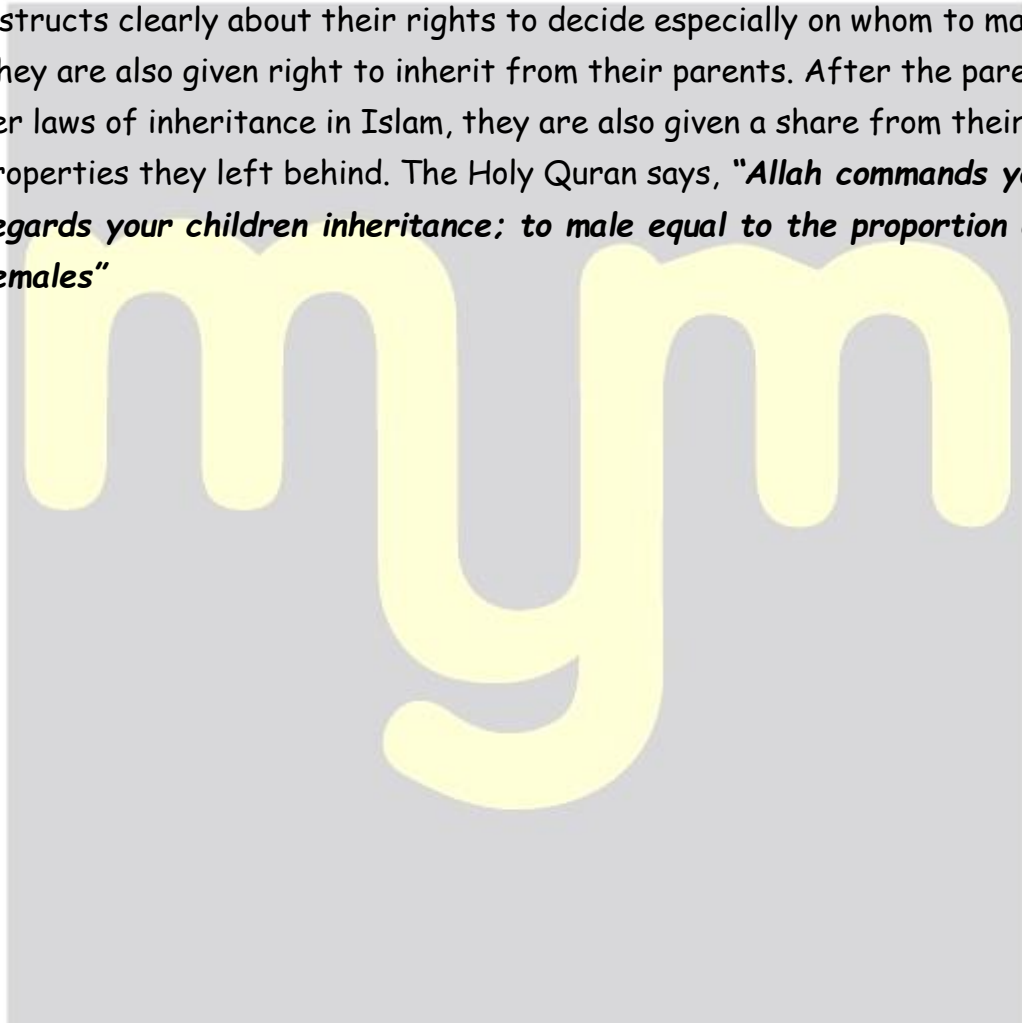
mention their high status. The best known is **"Paradise lies at the feet of mothers"**.

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) himself honored his foster mother Halima Sadia the most and talked about her in highly humble and kind way.
- ✓ Once a companion asked prophet for the permission of Jihad but that person had old and sick mother due to which prophet did not allow him for jihad and asked him to serve his mother.
- ✓ Other than honoring them Quran and Ahadith also instruct believers to give them best care as they deserve it the most. Once a person asked Mohammad (PBUH) who deserved the best care? The Prophet replied three times **"Your mother"**, then **"your father"**
- ✓ Once Holy prophet said, **"If my mother was alive and she would call me in my prayers. I would break my prayers to listen her."**

### **POSITION OF WOMEN AS DAUGHTERS**

- ✓ Before the arrival of Islam people used to consider daughters a burden, an extra mouth to be fed and shame to have. The Holy Quran said regarding this matter, **"And do not kill your children for the fear of poverty. It is We shall provide for them as well as for you. Surely killing of them is a great sin"**
- ✓ Many of those buried their daughters when they couldn't stand the insult which was their own created.
- ✓ This practice was forbidden in Qur'an which shows that with the coming of Islam there was a radical change in their position and the way they were treated.
- ✓ The Qur'an in this regard states in Surah Hashr that Allah created living creatures in pairs, both Male and female.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) also strictly ordered not to bury the daughters after their birth. He called them the blessings of Allah. He told believers that they were not a burden but were their key to success and to enter paradise.
- ✓ Islam also teaches that daughters should be cared as carefully as sons.
- ✓ The Prophet (PBUH) made parents responsible to take care for their physiological, spiritual and emotional needs. He also explained virtues of this: He said **"Whosoever looks after two daughters till they marry, he and I will enter Paradise together like these (two) fingers"** (Muslim)

- ✓ In his own relation with his daughters he displayed notable conduct. He loved and cared for his daughters. History is evident to the fact of his love and affection towards Hazrat Fatima (RZ), his youngest daughter. Whenever he had to leave his home town it was she he visited the last and upon his arrival he visited her firstly. Prophet said regarding Fatima, "***Fatima is a part of my body. He who hurts Fatima hurts me.***"
- ✓ Islam instructs to allow them freedom in choice. In this regard Islam instructs clearly about their rights to decide especially on whom to marry.
- ✓ They are also given right to inherit from their parents. After the parents as per laws of inheritance in Islam, they are also given a share from their properties they left behind. The Holy Quran says, "***Allah commands you as regards your children inheritance; to male equal to the proportion of two females***"



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## RELATIONS WITH OTHERS

### RELATIONS WITH FRIENDS/COMPANIONS

- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) always maintained a very kind, humble and considerate attitude with his companions.
- ✓ He trusted his companions the most. This was shown when he migrated with Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to Madinah and took shelter in cave of Thaur. There both of them could have been caught and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) in fear could have done something, still Mohammad (PBUH) trusted him that he would remain loyal and wouldn't go against his will even if his life was threatened.
- ✓ The companions of Prophet (PBUH) could directly consult him and were given individual attention in terms of advice, consolation or guidance.
- ✓ For instance, at the time of Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s problem regarding his widowed daughter Hazrat Hafsa (RZ), he approached Prophet to share, his sadness of the refusal of his friend Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to marry his daughter, Prophet (PBUH) not only consoled him but also save him the confirmation of Hazrat Hafsa marriage to a better groom and later he himself married Hazrat Hafsa (RZ).
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) attended them individually because he did not only consider them as his companions but also the respected members of the Muslim community whose welfare was to be taken care of.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) considered them as his spiritual brothers so he gave every one of them equal regard and respect as well as treated them according to the requirement of their nature like Hazrat Uthman (RZ) being an extremely modest person was attended with the same modesty by Prophet (PBUH), whenever he entered the room Prophet (PBUH) set his clothes and sat formally so that Hazrat Uthman (RZ) could feel comfortable.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) never refused on any service ought to be provided by him for his companions. A companion is reported to have said that: ***"When Allah's Messenger was asked for anything he never said 'No' to anyone."*** (Agreed).
- ✓ The love and affection that Prophet (PBUH) rendered upon his companion made them so devoted that they offered their lives when ever found him in need.
- ✓ There is hardly any other example in history where the devotees would go to the extent of sacrificing their lives for their leader as was in his case. One



of many examples of such devotees is of Hazrat Ali (RZ) who agreed on becoming a decoy in place of Prophet (PBUH) at the time of the migration so that he could return the valuables entrusted to Prophet.

- ✓ Thus Prophet gave us perfect examples by equal and accurate treatment of all his companions.
- ✓ We should be very careful in making friends as a person can never avoid influence of friends. Prophet said, ***"The parable of a good companion is like the owner of musk. If you don't get the musk, you get the good smell of it and the parable of a bad companion is like the blacksmith's bellows, if you do not get the dirt, you cannot avoid the smoke"***

## RELATIONS WITH ENEMIES

- ✓ The Holy Quran says regarding enmity, ***"repel a bad thing with a good one and then the one between whom and you there was enmity will become close friend"*** Prophet (PBUH) followed this teaching and was always kind, humble, patient and forgiving towards everyone even his enemies.
- ✓ He never planned to harm and took revenge from any of his enemies.
- ✓ He displayed a great model of it and proved that only a man of his exceptional personality could have forgiven Wahshi, who killed his beloved uncle Hazrat Hamza (RZ) in the Battle of Uhud and the wife of Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RZ), who had torn out and chewed his liver. He not only forgave them but also maintained ties with kindness when in later years they accepted Islam. Even before their acceptance of Islam he did not wish to treat them in the same way they treated Hazrat Hamza (RZ) and his martyred body.
- ✓ He has never been reported to have disrespect any of his enemies. The Jews who had never missed any chance to exhibit their hostility and hatred were also respected by him. Once when a funeral of Jew was passing by the Prophet (PBUH) stood up in its reverence.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) always invoked for his enemies that Allah brings them to the righteous path. At the time of his visit to Taif, he was maltreated and stoned so much that he was badly bleeding yet he demonstrated his good will for his enemies. Angels came and after greeting, asked him just to order them to crush that town in between the huge mountains but he being a model of excellence and a symbol of mercy replied that: ***"I rather hope that Allah will raise from among their descendants people as will worship Allah, the***

***One, and will not ascribe partners to Him (in worship).” (Agreed).***

- ✓ There could be no better example in the history of mankind where such extent of mercy and forgiveness could be seen towards enemies.
- ✓ Another such example of mercifulness was put on view by him after the invasion of Makkah when he forgave all his bitterest enemies who had tortured and persecute him, his clan and companions for almost 13 years.

### **RELATIONS WITH ORPHANS/POOR/NEEDY**

- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was exceptionally kind and friendly to the orphans, the poor and destitute, and commanded his Companions to show utmost regard and kindness to them.
- ✓ He always showed extreme care and love for them. His affection is showed by his adoption Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) who was a poor, needy and a lonely boy. He brought him up with love and care so much that Hazrat Zaid (RZ) refused to go back to his house with his own father and showed his desire to stay with Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ He always emphasized the rights of poor and needy and others responsibilities towards them.
- ✓ He instructed his wives not to send any needy empty handed from his door. This shows his concern for the destitute. Moreover, he laid great stress to provide them social and moral support as well as believers were enjoined by him to remember them in their good times and get socialized with them.
- ✓ In connection to the rights of poor he once said ***“The worst food is the food served at a Valima dinner to which rich persons are invited and from which poor persons are excluded.” (Bukhari).***
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) himself being an orphan knew very well what orphanage meant and to what torture and grill one is subjected if the father and the mother are not alive in one early life is so he took extra care of them.
- ✓ He also outlined the bounties for the helpers of the orphans or needy. Prophet (PBUH) is reported to have said: ***“I and the man, who takes care of an orphan, will enter Paradise together like this (And he raised his forefinger and middle finger together, leaving no space between them),”***
- ✓ Whenever the Holy Prophet (PBUH) saw any needy person in distress, he would gather the Muslims to help them.
- ✓ He even made Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) apologize his poor companions, Hazrat Bilal (RZ) and Hazrat Salman (RZ), for his harsh treatment to them.

## RELATIONS WITH CHILDREN

- ✓ Children are the blessings of Allah. Islam orders us to treat them with kindness. Prophet said, ***"One who does not show mercy to children and does not respect old people is not amongst us"***
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s love towards children was exceptional. He truly liked and love children. The well-known events of the death of his sons and his grievance on that loss highlight his love for them.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) loved his own children very much and forbade discrimination between male and female children.
- ✓ He himself had four daughters always showed special love and consideration for them.
- ✓ Two of his daughters married HazratUthman (RZ) and he gave him the title of possessor of two lights. Prophet (PBUH) also would rise for his daughter, Hazrat Fatima (RZ). This shows his high regards for his daughters.
- ✓ He was so considerable with children that if he heard any baby crying, he would shorten the prayer for fear that the mother might be distressed.
- ✓ He never scolded or harshly treated any children. His grandchildren, HazratHasan (RZ) and HazratHussain (RZ) who often climbed on to his shoulder while he was in prayer causing Prophet (PBUH) to prolong his prayer but rather than scolding them he used to understand that they were too young to realize their actions at that time.
- ✓ He never differentiates between the children of the believers and non-believers.
- ✓ It is reported that once some children of the non-believers were killed by mistake in a war. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was extremely grieved this to hear this. Someone said to him that they were the children of unbelievers, on his note, he replied, ***"The children of unbelievers are better than you. Never kill children, for every child is born, by nature, as a Muslim"***.
- ✓ For such kind and perfect treatment Holy Prophet (PBUH) was known as a great friend of children.
- ✓ He also vitalized the need of the character building of the children. Holy Prophet (PBUH) always emphasized on the proper protection and care of children while they were young.
- ✓ He also taught others the need of proper education, discipline, mental culture and moral training when the children step food to the age of

maturity. He said, ***"The best thing which a father gives to his children is the best manners"***

## RELATIONS WITH SLAVES

- ✓ Whatever the Holy Quran taught on slavery, Holy Prophet (PBUH) translated it into action and the net result was complete integration of the slaves as part of the Islamic society, enjoying all the rights and benefits which were available to freeman.
- ✓ He treated them with the utmost love and kindness and always spoke to them in a friendly manner.
- ✓ He instructed his companions to be polite and humble with them. He mentioned the alerts for the cruel treatment with them. Once he said, ***"One he who treats his slaves badly and unkindly will not enter paradise"***.
- ✓ He never liked the harsh and disrespectful conduct towards the slaves even by his close friends.
- ✓ Once Holy Prophet (PBUH) came to know that Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) treated Hazrat Bilal (RZ) harshly. As he was poor and had been a slave before, Holy Prophet (PBUH) felt annoyed. On knowing the displeasure of Holy Prophet (PBUH), Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) went to him and asked for his forgiveness.
- ✓ By him the slaves were given the same respected status as the other members of the society and were equally treated. About the worth of slaves he is reported to have said, ***"Listen, and obey, even if Abyssinian slave with a head like a raisin is made governor over you"***, Bukhari.
- ✓ The appointment of Hazrat Bilal (RZ), a Negro slave, as the Muazzin at Masjid un Nabvi is the famous example of his equal treatment to the slaves. Hazrat Bilal (RZ) was also made custodian of the revenues that were received from different sources by the Islamic state of Madinah.
- ✓ Moreover, he explained many virtues to set the slaves free. He mentioned that one of the best acts for the final day is to free slaves.
- ✓ He practically demonstrated this in his life span and freed overall sixty-three slaves.
- ✓ His companions then added to this number and till the end of the period of the rightly guided caliphs almost all of the slaves has been freed.

## RELATIONS WITH RELATIVES

- ✓ Relatives are also given some rights.

- ✓ We must maintain good relations with all of our relatives. We should do good with them; even they are not good with us. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) said, **"He will never enter Paradise who violates the rights of relatives."**
- ✓ Allah does not accept the prayers of a person who breaks his relation for more than three days.
- ✓ If the relatives are needy, so we should give them financial support. The Holy Quran says, **"and do good to parents, kinsfolk, orphans, needy, the neighbor who is near of kin, the neighbor who is a stranger, the companion by your side, the wayfarer" (4:36)**
- ✓ Once a person asked the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) about giving zakat to relatives. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) replied, **"You will be given double reward for that, one for giving zakat and the other for maintaining good relations with relatives."**
- ✓ We should join our relatives in the occasions of happiness and sorrow. It is a right of relative that if he invites us we should accept his invitation.
- ✓ If he falls ill, we should pay a visit to him and if he dies, we should attend his funeral. We should also give guidance to our relatives and stop them from going astray. The Holy Quran says, **"O you who believe! Ward off yourselves and yourselves and your families against a Fire whose fuel is men and stones." (66:6)**

## RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS

- ✓ Islam lays a lot of emphasis on the rights of neighbors.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) said, **"Angel Jibrael (AS) advised me about the rights of neighbors so frequently until I thought that they will be given the share in the inheritance."**
- ✓ A Muslim must be peaceful with his neighbors and he must avoid all such activities which cause inconvenience for his neighbors like listening to something loudly, throwing garbage in the street etc. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) said, **"He will never enter Paradise whose neighbors are not safe from his mischief."**
- ✓ A Muslim should have interactions with his neighbors and he should help them in the time of need. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) said, **"He is not a true believer who fills his belly and his neighbor is hungry."**
- ✓ To maintain good relationships with neighbors, the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) said, **"Whenever the gravy is cooked in someone's house so he should add**

*some water in it and should send some of it to his neighbors".*

- ✓ The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) neighbors were very bad in Makkah.
- ✓ They used to disturb him but the Holy Prophet never took revenge.
- ✓ Neighbors is not only that person who lives next to us but everyone who is with us in some gathering or travelling is also our neighbor.

## RELATIONS WITH ANIMALS

- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was sent as a mercy for mankind. His mercy wasn't confined to man only but for all the creatures of Allah including animals.
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was very kind and gentle to animals and took great care to see that they were fed properly, supplied with water at regular intervals and not put to work for long hours.
- ✓ He is reported to have mentioned about a woman whose cruel treatment towards a cat led her to the hell fire. This was because of the reason that she didn't look after the cat carefully, neither provided food to the cat when she confined it nor set the cat free so that it might eat vermin of the earth to survive.
- ✓ He was very particular about the treatment of animals including birds and even insects. He ordered his companions not to disturb the habitants of any sort of animals.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) also prohibited the killing and hunting of animals and on regard of this, he is reported to have said that: **"Do not use any living creatures as a target"(Muslim)**
- ✓ Even during wars he prohibited the unnecessary killing of animals especially the Halal ones.
- ✓ He said that wrongfully killing of animals would be questioned on the last day. On enquiry of his companions regarding the right way of having them as food. He told them to cut the animals' throat and eat it not to cut its head and throw it away.
- ✓ He himself demonstrated the method of slaughtering of the animals and ordered others to keep the knife sharpened so that the animal feels the least of the pain.
- ✓ He also said regarding animals, **"When you travel in fertile country, give animals their due and when you travel in time of drought, make them go quickly (to avoid hunger)"**

## RELATIONS WITH QURAISH IN MAKKAH

### BEFORE REVELATION

- ✓ Not only in Makkah but also throughout Arabia his virtues, uprightness, honesty and trustworthiness became known to everyone and they called him As-Sadiq and Al-Amin instead of calling him by his name.
- ✓ When the Prophet (SAW) grew young, he started trading and the people were very happy because of his fair dealings and graceful behavior.
- ✓ One of the Prophet's companions. Hazrat Sa'ib (RA) stated his experience [when he was his business partner in ignorance period] in the presence of Prophet (saw): ***"May my mother and father be sacrificed for you, once you had been my partner in business and you always made fair dealings."***
- ✓ When the Prophet (saw) was about 22 - 23 years of age, the fame of his exemplary character had spread all over.
- ✓ Hazrat Khadija (RA) [a business women of great honor and fortune], who was by now looking for such a man of excellent character to look after her business, as her father died in the battle of Fajar and left her a large fortune.
- ✓ Many notables recommended the Prophet (saw) stating that ***"If he agreed to take her merchandise to Syria, then she would pay him twice as much as she paid to others"***.
- ✓ After the construction of Kaabah when the time came for the laying of the Hajr e Aswad at its place, there arose a disagreement amongst tribes.
- ✓ Every tribe wanted this honor and soon the tribal leaders began to quarrel and unbuckled their swords.
- ✓ The dispute lasted for four days and then an old and wise men ***"Umayyah Bin Mughera"*** suggested: ***"Let the first one who enters the gate named Al Safa in the morning, decide the matter for us"***.
- ✓ The next morning, the Prophet (saw) was the first one to enter the haram and the people cried out: ***"It is Muhammad Al Amin! We will abide by his decision"***.
- ✓ The Prophet (SAW) asked for a big sheet, put Hajr-e-Aswad (Blackstone) on it and directed the chief of every tribe to hold the corner of the sheet to take it to the place where it was to be placed.
- ✓ Then he himself lifted the stone by his hands and put it at a designated corner.

- ✓ Thus, the Prophet's (saw) wisdom and intelligence saved the Makkans from a dreadful war.

### WHY RELATIONS CHANGED?

- ✓ The public declaration of Mohammad (PBUH)'s message and more conversion made the Quraish furious and developed social, economic and religious insecurities in them.
- ✓ The open invitation to Allah's message brought hostility and opposition to the Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ A new stage of Islamic movement began to harass Prophet (SAW) and opposing him and ridiculing and jeering at him all the times.
- ✓ It was also decided by the leaders of Quraish to persecute and opposed Prophet (SAW) in every respect and manner, but they sacrificed for the noble cause of Allah (SWT).
- ✓ To cope up with these they held a meeting in their assembly hall Dar-ul-Nadwa.
- ✓ The Quraish realized that Mohammad (PBUH) is the root cause of all their furies and insecurities therefore they agreed on taking measures against him.
- ✓ They were reluctant to begin with the drastic action like Mohammad (PBUH)'s killing as Mohammad (PBUH) had already been provided with the tribal security by his uncle Abu Talib.
- ✓ So, to stop Mohammad (PBUH), the leaders of Quraish agreed on opposing and persecuting him as per their power.
- ✓ To stop Mohammad (PBUH) and to compel him on quitting his mission, approximately for the next ten years the Quraish opposed and persecuted Mohammad (PBUH) in every possible way. They tortured him verbally, mentally, physically.

### MENTAL AND VERBAL TORTURE

- ✓ Whenever the Prophet (saw) tried to preach a group, the pagans would disperse the crowd before he had chance to convey his message.
- ✓ Meanwhile, the non-believers also invented a new way of abusing Prophet (saw) by calling him **Muhammam** (intensely condemned) instead of Muhammad (praise worthy).



- ✓ Abu Lahab ordered his sons to divorce their wives, who were Mohammad (PBUH)'s daughters.
- ✓ The Quraish also noticed Mohammad (PBUH) was more famous among the common man with his new message and teachings. Therefore, to negate his fame and to cut down his link with the common man they planned to spread a rumor that Mohammad (PBUH) is a magician so that the common man would be hesitant to listen to him and to believe in him.
- ✓ They called him a magician, the liar and the poet when he (PBUH) shared revelation with them.
- ✓ They also called him Abtar on the death of his second son in infancy. To console Mohammad (PBUH) Allah sent verses of Surah Kauthar. It states: **"Verily, we have granted you the Abundance ... Indeed, he who hates you, will be cut off (from future's hopes)". (108:1 -3) Al-Kauthar.**
- ✓ During the time when there was a gap between the revelations the Makkans used to mock the Prophet that his God had abandoned him. Surah Duha was revealed to console him.
- ✓ Utba bin Rabi'ah, who was one of the leaders of the Quraish, thought of a clever way to end the divisions that were happening in the city. He went to the Prophet (saw) and gave him this offer, **"If you want money, we will pool our property together so you will be the richest man amongst us. If you want status, we will make you our leader, so that no one can decide anything without your consent. If you are unable to cure yourself of the visions that you have been saying, we will pay for all the medical services....."** But the blessed Prophet (saw) refused these offers and instead recited **Surah 41**, which wondered Utba.
- ✓ Quraish also sought a sort of compromise with the Messenger of Allah (saw) and proposed that, **"If Prophet would worship their gods, Lat and Uzza, for a year, they would worship his God for the same space of time"**. Soon the Surah Kafiroon revealed to reply this cunning offer. Mohammad (PBUH) strongly turned down the offer and recited the following verse: **"to you be your religion, and to me mine."** (109:6) **Al-Kafiroon**
- ✓ The Makkans also asked Abu Talib to restrain his nephew or give him up to them. On this occasion when Abu Talib conveyed their message to the Prophet (saw). He replied: **"O my Uncle! If they placed the sun on my right hand and the moon on my left to force me to give up my mission, verily I would not do it, until Allah made me victorious, or I died (in the**

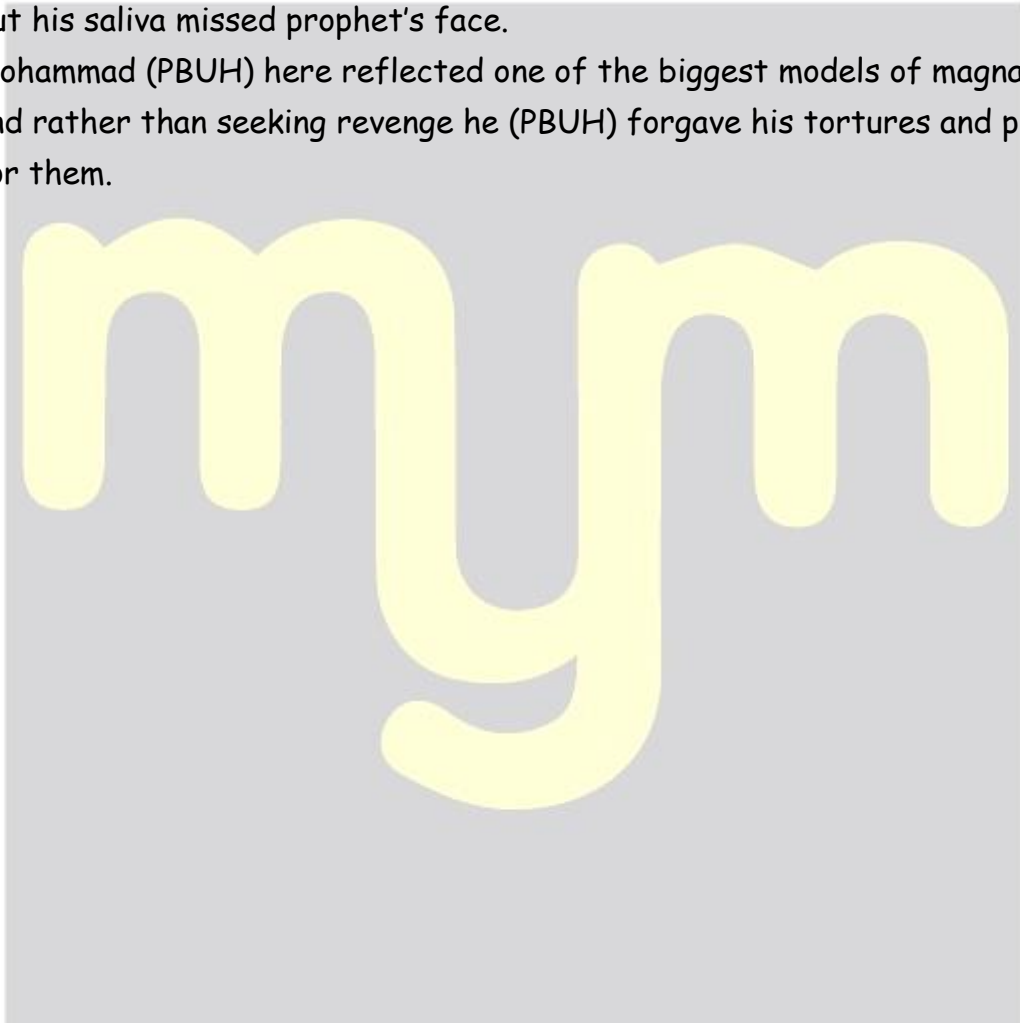
*struggle*.” Seeing Mohammad (PBUH)'s determination and involvement Abu Talib continued both his support and security for Muhammad (PBUH).

- ✓ In reaction to this, the Quraish boycotted Abu Talib, his family, Banu Hashim. Prophet (PBUH) and his loyal supporters excluding few who were Muhammad (PBUH)'s enemies like Abu Lahab.
- ✓ For the security of Muhammad (PBUH) Abu Talib took him and others to a valley named Shib Abi Talib where Muhammad (PBUH) and others spent three years in severe hunger, thirst and heat.
- ✓ After three years of boycott, due to the intervention of few generous members of the society of Makkah the boycott was lifted by Quraish.
- ✓ Soon after this Abu Talib and Hazrat Khadija (RZ) died in the tenth year of prophet hood. As both were so close to Mohammad (PBUH) and their death brought grievance in his life, for this reason the year in which they died came to be known as '*The Year of Grief*'.

### PHYSICAL TORTURE

- ✓ Their cruelties became more intensified when they tortured him physically.
- ✓ An old woman petted rubbish upon him whenever he passed by her street.
- ✓ Abu Lahab and Umme Jamil threw thorns and remainings of animals on his ways.
- ✓ Once Uqba bin Abi Mu'it, came up with the intensities of the slaughtered camel, and stayed to the side by Holy Prophet (saw) by calling him Muhammad, as he caught the opportunity he laid the on the Prophet's back and shoulder. Prophet (saw) remained in that condition until Hazrat Fatima (RA) came and removed the filth from her Father's back.
- ✓ On one occasion, Ubqa bin Abi Mu'it saw Prophet (saw) praying; he waited for him to place his forehead on the ground. He then placed his foot on Prophet's neck and pressed down with all his weight until Prophet eyes swelled.
- ✓ Once Prophet (saw) was praying in Ka'abah, Ubqa bin Abi Mu'it rolled his sheet round the neck of Prophet (saw) and tried to strangle him. There Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) secured Prophet (saw).
- ✓ Whenever Ummayah bin Khalaf saw Prophet (saw), he would taunt him before the people of Makkah.
- ✓ Similarly, his brother, Ubai bin Khalaf crumbled a rotten bone and threw it in the face of Prophet (saw).

- ✓ Once Holy prophet was preaching, Abu Jahal took a stone and cracked prophet's head which began to bleed.
- ✓ Once Uqbah attended the preaching of prophet. When his friend Ubai bin Khalaf came to know about it, he ordered Uqbah to spit on Prophet face and he shamelessly do it.
- ✓ Once Utaibah bin Abi Lahab argued with prophet on the matter of preaching and then laid violent hand on him, tore his shirt and spat on prophet's face but his saliva missed prophet's face.
- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) here reflected one of the biggest models of magnanimity and rather than seeking revenge he (PBUH) forgave his tortures and prayed for them.



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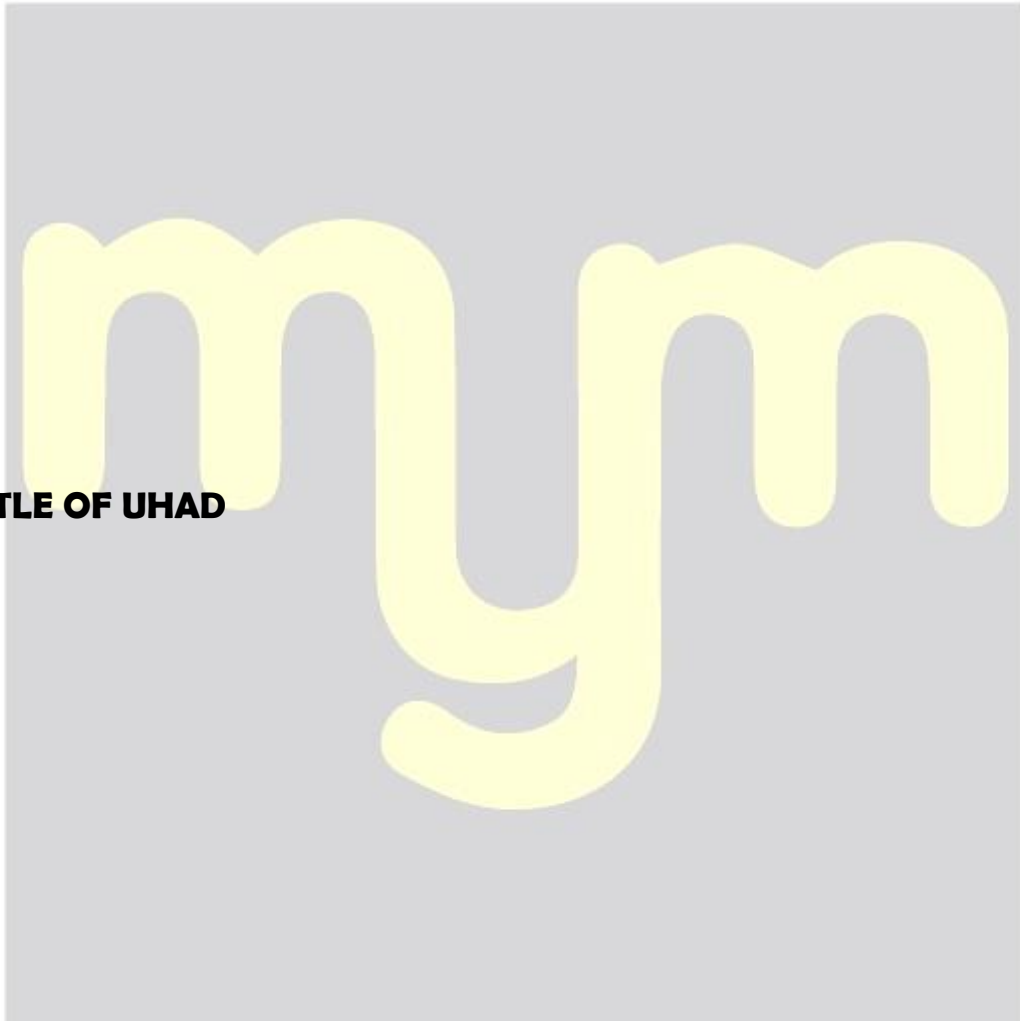


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## RELATIONS WITH QURAISH IN MAKKAH

### BATTLE OF BADR



### BATTLE OF UHAD

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### BATTLE OF TRENCH

**TREATY OF HUDAIBIYA**



**CONQUEST OF MAKKAH**

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

## RELATIONS WITH JEWS

### CHARTER OF MADINAH

- ✓ Among the dwellers there were also Jewish and Non-Muslims tribes living in Madinah.
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) focusing the necessity of Peace in society involved all these Jewish and non-Muslim tribes in a treaty providing them certain privileges and responsibilities for their full rights and benefits.
- ✓ This charter was also called Charter of Madinah.
- ✓ It provided religious and economic freedom to them.
- ✓ They were given social rights as well.
- ✓ It also involved responsibilities of loyalty to the state of Madinah by establishing peace in the region and helping each other in state matters especially at the time of external attacks.
- ✓ According to this agreement, Muslims were also given certain religious and political responsibilities of concern of their brothers' welfare and loyalty to the state.

### GOOD RELATIONS WITH JEWS

- ✓ Prophet engaged in commercial dealings with them and gave and received help from them.
- ✓ He sometimes borrowed money from Jews and also arranged for loans for them.

### QIBLAH INCIDENT

- ✓ However, Jews gradually distanced themselves from the Holy Prophet.
- ✓ They started mocking revelations prophet was receiving from god, and doubted his claim to prophet hood.
- ✓ After the Laws of Riba (interest), Jews who already hated Holy Prophet (PBUH), despite his kindness and generous treatment to them, started taunting and mocking the Muslims.
- ✓ One of those taunts was about the direction of Muslims during prayers. The Jews taunted Muslims saying they don't even have their own Qiblah direction and they face the Qiblah direction of Jews i.e. Masjid-ul-Aqsa at Jerusalem.
- ✓ To silence, these taunts, there and then, verse 144 of Surah Baqarah was revealed ordering Muslims to direct their face towards Ka'bah in Makkah for

prayers.

- ✓ It says: *"We see the turning of your face (for guidance to the Heavens: now shall We turn you to a Qiblah that shall please you. Turn then your face in the direction of the sacred Mosque...."(2:144).*

### **EXPULSION OF BANU QAINUQA**

- ✓ The relationship between Muslims and Jews deteriorated when a Muslim woman was subjected to public humiliation by a Jew of BanuQainuqa who pinned her skirt in a public place.
- ✓ The Jew man was killed by a Muslim and other Jews killed that Muslim.
- ✓ When this news reached to Prophet, he laid a siege to their fortress.
- ✓ This siege continued for 15 days after which Prophet expelled them from Madinah.

### **EXPULSION OF BANU NADHIR**

- ✓ Another setback to the relationships between Jews and Muslims was when Banu Nadhir attempted to kill Prophet by throwing a huge stone on him but Allah informed him about the plan.
- ✓ They were asked to leave Madinah within 10 days, but they refused.
- ✓ He laid a siege to their fortress. This siege continued for 14 days after which they left Madinah.

### **EXPULSION OF BANU QURAIZA**

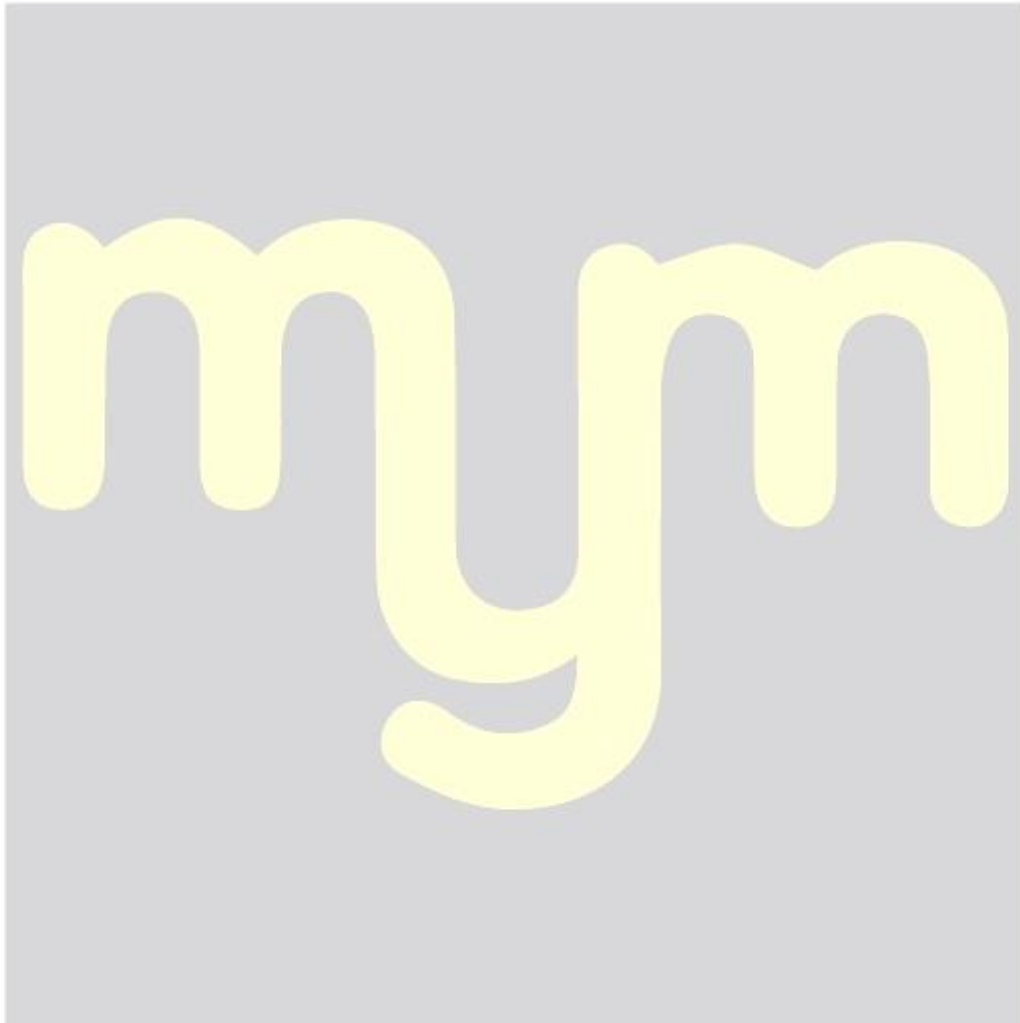
- ✓ Finally Banu Quraiza, last major tribe left in Madinah showed treachery in Battle of Trench.
- ✓ They broke the treaty with Muslims, conspired with Banu Nadhir & Quraish and planned to attack Muslims from rear.
- ✓ A siege was laid on their fortress which was lasted for 25 days.
- ✓ After this siege their punishment was decided by Saad bin Muaaz according to Old Testament that their men were executed and their wives and children were sold as slaves.

### **BATTLE OF KHYBER**

- ✓ As Jews were expelled from Madinah they made Khyber a center against Islam.
- ✓ Their conspiracies were a continuous threat against Islam and they were

planning to attack Madinah.

- ✓ In 7 A.H, prophet already got peace from Quraish due to Treaty of Hudaibiya, and when he came to know about the plans of Jews so he attacked Khyber and captured all fortresses after one another.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon



## RELATIONS WITH HYPOCRITES

### BATTLE OF UHAD

- ✓ Mohammad (PBUH) agreed to fight outside Madinah after the discussion and by listening from majority that they want to fight from outside to show their strength.
- ✓ Muslims marched with their 1000 men towards Uhad. As soon as they had marched some miles, (Abdullah bin Ubai deserted Muslim with 300 of his men.)
- ✓ He argued that since Mohammad (PBUH) had decided to go against his wishes by fighting in open he had a right to desert them. Abdullah said to his comrades, *"He disregarded my advice but accepted theirs."*
- ✓ This left Muslims with only 700 men without horses and camels.
- ✓ Due to which Muslims had a huge loss in battle of Uhad.

### BATTLE OF TRENCH

- ✓ In battle of Trench, there were many hypocrites among the Muslims who didn't participated in battle and circulated frightening rumors, which added to the fear of the Muslims. *"Behold! A party among them said: O people of Yathrib (Medina), you cannot stand (the attack), therefore turn back! And a band of them ask for leave of the Prophet, saying: Truly our houses are bare and exposed though they were not exposed; they intended nothing but to flee."* [33:13]

### TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH

- ✓ When prophet dreamt of Umrah, he ordered his companions to get ready. All of them were excited except of Hypocrites as they were afraid of war with Quraish.
- ✓ They made reasons for not going with Holy prophet. However they sent a spy (Jidd bin Qays) with them and when Bait e Rizwan was taken he was hiding somewhere.

### TABUK EXPEDITION

- ✓ Despite the odds Muslims volunteered themselves for this fight. Tribes and groups from here and there began pouring in Madinah. Almost all the Muslims

responded positively except hypocrites who made excuses to stay behind and three people with true faith but didn't participate in this expedition.

- ✓ The hypocrites made various excuses not to accompany the messenger (S.A.W) of Allah. They feared the intense heat. Quran says, They said, **"Go not forth in the heat."** ...**"The fire of Jahanuam is hotter did they had understand!" (9:81)**
- ✓ They discourage other Muslims by reminding them the harvesting season and hot weather. They didn't anything but passed comments on muslin's donation.
- ✓ Upon Prophet (PBUH)'s arrival in Madinah, above eighty hypocrites came to him and offered various kinds of excuses which Prophet (PBUH) acknowledged but entrusted their faith to Allah.

### **DEATH OF ABDULLAH BIN UBAI**

- ✓ When Abdullah bin Ubai died, prophet was going to offer his funeral prayer. On which Allah revealed **"And never O Muhammad pray funeral for any of the hypocrites who dies, nor stand at his grave. Certainly they died while they were Fasiqun"**
- ✓ After Abdullah bin Ubai's death in 631 AD, many of the hypocrites repented and became true Muslims.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon