

# العلوم الإسلامية

لغير الناطقين بالعربية

المستوى الأول

السيرة النبوية - الأناشيد

باللغة الإنجليزية

تأليف

وحيد بن عبد السلام بن بلي

**ISLAMIC SCIENCES  
FOR NON-ARABIC SPEAKERS**

**First Level**

**The biography of the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him  
& Religious songs**

**In English**

**By: Sheikh Wahid bin Abdul Salam bin Bali**

مَنْهَجُ السَّيْرَةِ النَّبَوِيَّةِ

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِالْعَرَبِيَّةِ

المُسْتَوَى الْأَوَّلُ

بِاللُّغَةِ الْأَنْجَلِيزِيَّةِ

تَأَلِيفُ

وَحِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ السَّلَامِ بْنِ بَالِي

**The Biography of Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him**

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## مُقَدِّمَةٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ وَبَعْدُ ،  
فَإِنَّ تَعْلِيمَ أَحْكَامِ الْإِسْلَامِ مِنْ أَفْضَلِ الْأَعْمَالِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ ، وَكُلَّمَا عَمِلَ الْمُتَعَلِّمُ بِهَا  
عَلَّمْتَهُ كُتِبَ لَكَ مِثْلُ أَجْرِهِ .

فَفِي صَحِيحِ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، قَالَ: «مَنْ  
دَعَا إِلَى هُدًى، كَانَ لَهُ مِنَ الْأَجْرِ مِثْلُ أُجُورِ مَنْ تَبِعَهُ، لَا يَنْقُصُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ أُجُورِهِمْ  
شَيْئًا (١)»

فَيَنْبَغِي لِلْمُدْرِّسِ أَنْ يَنْوِي التَّقَرُّبَ إِلَى اللَّهِ بِهَذَا الْعَمَلِ لِيَنَالَ رِضَا اللَّهِ وَجَنَّتَهُ

وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ

كُتِبَهُ / وحيد بن عبد السلام بن بلي

دَوْلَةُ مَالَاوِي - دِيدْرَا

يوم السبت ٢٩ من ذي القعدة سنة ١٤٣٤ هـ

(١) صحيح: رواه مسلم (٤/ ٢٠٦٠)

## **Introduction**

Praise be to Allah and peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of Allah and on his family and all his companions.

Teaching about Islam is one of the best deeds with God. The more the learner applies what you taught him, you'll be rewarded by God equally to him.

In Saheeh Muslim, Abu Hurairah, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, said: "If anyone calls others to follow right guidance, his reward will be equivalent to those who follow him (in righteousness) without their reward being diminished in any respect.

Therefore, the teacher must aim to get closer to Allah by this work in order to please Him and gain His paradise.

May Allah bless Muhammad, his family, and his companions

**This was written by: Waheed bin Abdel-Salam bin Bali**

**Saturday 29/11/1434 AH**

**Dedza, State of Malawi**

## طَرِيقَةُ التَّدْرِيسِ

١- يَقُومُ الْمُدَّرِّسُ الْعَرَبِيُّ بِقِرَاءَةِ الدَّرْسِ أَمَامَ الْمُدَّرِّسِينَ الْمَحَلِّينَ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ بِصَوْتٍ وَاضِحٍ وَبِبُطْءٍ .

٢- يَقْرَأُ الْمُدَّرِّسُ الْعَرَبِيُّ كُلَّ فُقْرَةٍ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ وَهُمْ يَرُدُّوْنَ خَلْفَهُ كُلَّ مَرَّةٍ .

٣- يَقُومُ الْمُدَّرِّسُ الْعَرَبِيُّ بِشَرْحِ الدَّرْسِ وَيَقُومُ أَحَدُ الْمُرَّجِّهِينَ بِتَرْجُمَتِهِ لِمَنْ لَا يُجِيدُ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ مِنَ الْمُدَّرِّسِينَ .

٤- يَقْرَأُ الْمُدَّرِّسُ الْعَرَبِيُّ كُلَّ فُقْرَةٍ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ وَهُمْ يَرُدُّوْنَ خَلْفَهُ مَرَّةً أُخْرَى .

٥- يَقُومُ كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ يَقْرَأُ الدَّرْسَ وَالْمُدَّرِّسُ يُصَحِّحُ لَهُ حَتَّى يُتَقِنَ قِرَاءَتَهُ .

٦- فِي دُرُوسِ الْوُضُوءِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالْأَذَانِ يَقُومُ الْمُدَّرِّسُ الْعَرَبِيُّ بِذَلِكَ عَمَلِيًّا أَمَامَهُمْ ثُمَّ يَفْعَلُونَهُ وَاحِدًا وَاحِدًا .

٧- يَقُومُ الْمُدَّرِّسُ الْمَحَلِّيُّ بِإِعْطَاءِ الدَّرْسِ لِطُلَابِهِ بِنَفْسِ الطَّرِيقَةِ الَّتِي تَلَقَّاهُ بِهَا .



## Teaching Methodology

1. The Arab teacher reads out the lesson in front of the local teachers three times in a clear voice and slowly.
2. The Arab teacher reads out each paragraph three times while the local teachers repeat after him each time.
3. The Arab teacher explains the lesson while a translator translates for those non-Arabic speaking teachers.
4. The Arab teacher reads out each paragraph three times while they repeat after him again.
5. Each one reads out the lesson while the teacher corrects him so that he masters reading.
6. Concerning ablution, prayer, and call for prayer lessons, the Arab teacher performs each of them practically in front of them, and then they do the same one by one.
7. The local teacher delivers the lesson to his students the same way delivered to him.





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَحْدَهُ، وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى مَنْ لَا نَبِيَّ بَعْدَهُ، وَبَعْدُ:

فَإِنَّ سِيرَةَ النَّبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِيهَا مِنَ الْعِبَرِ  
وَالْعِظَاتِ وَالْمَوَاقِفِ وَالْقُدُواتِ مَا يُرَبِّي الْمُسْلِمَ عَلَى حُسْنِ الْخُلُقِ  
وَالِاسْتِقَامَةِ عَلَى شَرَعِ اللَّهِ، وَلِذَلِكَ فَقَدْ كَتَبْتُ هَذَا الْمُخْتَصَرَ فِي  
السِّيَرَةِ لِلْمُبْتَدِئِينَ، وَأَسْأَلُهُ سُبْحَانَهُ أَنْ يُحْيِيَنَا عَلَى سُنَّةِ نَبِيِّهِ صَلَّى  
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، وَأَنْ يُمَيِّتَنَا عَلَى مِلَّتِهِ، وَأَنْ يَحْشُرَنَا تَحْتَ لَوَائِهِ،  
وَأَنْ يَسْقِينَا مِنْ حَوْضِهِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ أَكْرَمُ مَسْئُولٍ، وَأَعْظَمُ مَرْجُوٍّ.

الْفَقِيرُ إِلَى اللَّهِ

وَحِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ السَّلَامِ بَالِي

٢١ مِنْ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ ١٤٣٤ هـ

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most  
Compassionate

The biography of the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him is full of lessons, morals, attitudes, and role models which would secure raising a Muslim with good manners and adhering to the law of God. Therefore, I wrote this manual on Muhammad's Biography for beginners. I hereby ask Him to guide us to follow in the footsteps of the Prophet peace be upon him, adhere to his Sunnah, die on his true religion, gather us under his banner in the doomsday, and be served with the water of his Lake-Fount. God is the Most Fulfilling to our prayers.

Waheed bin Abdel-Salam Bali

21/12/1434 AH

## مِنَ الْمَوْلِدِ إِلَى الْمَبْعَثِ

١ - نَبِينَا صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ هُوَ أَبُو الْقَاسِمِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ  
بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ هَاشِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ بْنِ قُصَيِّ بْنِ كَلَّابِ بْنِ  
مُرَّةَ بْنِ كَعْبٍ بْنِ لُؤَيِّ بْنِ غَالِبٍ بْنِ فِهْرِ بْنِ مَالِكِ بْنِ النَّضْرِ بْنِ  
كِنَانَةَ بْنِ خُزَيْمَةَ بْنِ مُدْرِكَةَ بْنِ إِيَّاسَ بْنِ مُضَرَ بْنِ نِزَارِ بْنِ مَعَدِّ بْنِ  
عَدْنَانَ.

٢ - وُلِدَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَتِيمًا يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ لِاِثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ لَيْلَةً  
خَلَّتْ مِنْ شَهْرِ رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ عَامِ الْفِيلِ.

٣ - يَقُولُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : ((أَنَا دَعْوَةٌ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَبُشْرَى  
عَيْسَى، رَأَتْ أُمِّي حِينَ حَمَلَتْ بِي كَأَنَّ نُورًا خَرَجَ مِنْهَا أَضَاءَتْ لَهُ  
قُصُورٌ بَصْرَى مِنْ أَرْضِ الشَّامِ)).



## **From Birth to the Beginning of Prophetic Mission**

1. Our Prophet peace be upon him is Abu al-Qasim Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Abdul Muttalib ibn Hashim ibn Abd Manaf bin Qusay bin Kelab bin Morrah bin Ka'b bin Loay bin Ghalib bin Fahr bin Malik bin Al Nadar bin Kinana bin Khuzaymah bin Modrakah bin Elias bin Mudar bin Nizar bin Ma'ad bin Adnan.

2. The Prophet, peace be upon him, was born as an orphan, on Monday, the twelfth of Rabeeh Awal of the Year of the Elephant.

3. The Prophet, peace be upon him, said: (I'm the fulfillment of Abraham's prayer, Jesus' glad tidings, and when my mom became pregnant with me she saw as if a light coming out of her that lit up the palaces of Bosra in the Levant).

٤ - وَمَرَضَتْهُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ هِيَ حَلِيمَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي ذُوَيْبِ  
السَّعْدِيَّةُ، وَلَقَدْ ظَهَرَ بُوْجُودِهِ عِنْدَهَا مِنَ الْبَرَكَاتِ مَا ظَهَرَ.

٥ - وَمَا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَرْبَعَ سِنَوَاتٍ أَتَاهُ مَلَكَانِ فَشَقَّ  
صَدْرَهُ وَغَسَلَا قَلْبَهُ ثُمَّ أَعَادَاهُ.

٦ - وَمَا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سِتَّ سِنَوَاتٍ مَاتَتْ أُمُّهُ  
بِالْأَبْوَاءِ بَيْنَ مَكَّةَ وَالْمَدِينَةِ، فَكَفَلَهُ جَدُّهُ عَبْدُ الْمُطَّلِبِ.

٧ - وَمَا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ثَمَانِي سِنَوَاتٍ تُوْفِيَ جَدُّهُ عَبْدُ  
الْمُطَّلِبِ وَكَفَلَهُ عَمُّهُ أَبُو طَالِبٍ.

٨ - وَمَا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الثَّانِيَةَ عَشْرَةَ خَرَجَ بِهِ عَمُّهُ أَبُو  
طَالِبٍ إِلَى الشَّامِ، فَلَمَّا بَلَغُوا بُصْرَى رَأَاهُ بِحَيْرَى الرَّاهِبِ، فَتَحَقَّقَ  
فِيهِ صِفَاتِ النَّبُوَّةِ فَأَمَرَ عَمُّهُ بِرَدِّهِ، فَرَجَعَ.

4. His wet-nurse, may God's peace be upon him, is Halima bint Abi Zoayb Al Saadeyah. Lots of blessings were witnessed during his presence at her place.

5. When he, may God's peace be upon him, was four years old two angels appeared and laid him down, opened his chest, washed his heart, and then returned it back.

6. When He, peace be upon him, reached six years old, His mother died at El Aiwa'a between Mecca and Medina, after which the doubly orphaned Muhammad was put under the patronage of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib.

7. Two years later, his grandfather died and he was confided to his uncle Abu Talib to take charge of the eight-year old orphan.

8. When Muhammad was twelve years old, he accompanied his uncle Abu Talib on a mercantile journey to Syria, and they proceeded as far as Busra where the Christian monk Bahira met Muhammad who found out in him the signs and qualities of prophethood and asked Abu Talib to return with his nephew.

٩ - وَلَمَّا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْخَامِسَةَ وَالْعِشْرِينَ تَزَوَّجَ خَدِيجَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا .

١٠ - وَلَمَّا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْخَامِسَةَ وَالثَّلَاثِينَ اخْتَلَفَتْ قُرَيْشٌ فِيمَنْ يَضَعُ الْحَجَرَ الْأَسْوَدَ مَكَانَهُ فَحَكَمَ بَيْنَهُمْ .

١١ - وَلَمَّا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الثَّامِنَةَ وَالثَّلَاثِينَ تَرَادَفَتْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَامَاتُ نُبُوَّتِهِ، وَتَحَدَّثَ بِهَا الرُّهْبَانُ وَالْكُهَّانُ .

١٢ - وَلَمَّا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ التَّاسِعَةَ وَالثَّلَاثِينَ، حُبِّبَ إِلَيْهِ الْحَلْوَةُ، فَكَانَ يَحْلُو بِغَارِ حِرَاءِ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ يَتَحَنَّفُ فِيهِ . أَيُّ يَتَعَبَّدُ عَلَى مِلَّةِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ

١٣ - وَقَبْلَ مَبْعَثِهِ بِسِتَّةِ أَشْهُرٍ كَانَ وَحْيُهُ مَنَامًا، وَكَانَ لَا يَرَى رُؤْيَا إِلَّا جَاءَتْ مِثْلَ فَلَقِ الصُّبْحِ .



9. At the age of twenty five, He, God's peace be upon him, got married to Khadijah, may God be pleased with her.

10. When He, God's peace be upon him, reached the age of thirty five, his advice convinced all the contending parties concerning who wanted to have the honor of raising the black stone, the most holy relic in the Holy House for the purpose of rebuilding that house.

11. At the age of thirty-eight, prophethood signs that were mentioned by monks and priests appeared frequently on him.

12. By the age of thirty nine, he had been accustomed to secluding himself in a cave in Mount Hira, a few miles from Mecca meditating through deep thought and profound communion with the Unseen, yet All-Knowing Lord of the Universe and worshipping Him in compliance with the religion of Abraham, God's peace be upon him.

13. For the six months before being sent with God's message, all his dreams came true as clear as crystal.

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## مِنَ الْبَعْثَةِ إِلَى الْهِجْرَةِ

١ - وَلَمَّا بَلَغَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَرْبَعِينَ سَنَةً جَاءَهُ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ،

بِالْوَحْيِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ وَهُوَ فِي غَارِ حِرَاءَ

فَجَاءَهُ الْمَلَكُ، فَقَالَ: اقْرَأْ، قَالَ: مَا أَنَا بِقَارِيٍّ، قَالَ: فَأَخَذَنِي فَغَطَّنِي

حَتَّى بَلَغَ مِنِّي الْجُهْدَ، ثُمَّ أَرْسَلَنِي، فَقَالَ: اقْرَأْ،

قُلْتُ: مَا أَنَا بِقَارِيٍّ، فَأَخَذَنِي الثَّانِيَةَ فَغَطَّنِي حَتَّى بَلَغَ مِنِّي الْجُهْدَ، ثُمَّ

أَرْسَلَنِي، فَقَالَ: اقْرَأْ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا أَنَا بِقَارِيٍّ، فَأَخَذَنِي الثَّلَاثَةَ، ثُمَّ

أَرْسَلَنِي، فَقَالَ: (اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ اقْرَأْ

وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ)

٢ - ظَلَّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَدْعُو إِلَى اللهِ سِرًّا ثَلَاثَ سَنَوَاتٍ.

٣ - أَسْلَمَ السَّابِقُونَ الْأَوَّلُونَ مِثْلَ حَدِيْجَةَ بِنْتِ خُوَيْلِدٍ وَعَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي

طَالِبٍ وَزَيْدِ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ وَغَيْرِهِمْ.



## From Prophethood to Immigration

1. It was during one of those retirements in a cave in Mount Hira and in the still hours of the night, when the angel, Gabriel, came to him to tell him that he was the Messenger of Allah to spread God's revelation to mankind.

The Angel Gabriel appeared to him and said: "Read!" But as Muhammad was illiterate, having never received any instruction in reading or writing, he said to the angel: "I am not a reader." The angel took hold of him and squeezed him as much as he could bear, and then said again: "Read!" Then the Prophet said: "I am not a reader." The Angel again seized the Prophet and squeezed him and said: Read! In the Name of Your Lord\* He has created (all that exists)\* He has created a man from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood)\* Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous." (Surah 96:1-4).

2. The Prophet, peace be upon him, kept calling people for Islam secretly for three years.

3. Among the first of those who embraced Islam were: Khadija bint Khuwailid, Ali ibn Abi Talib, Zayd ibn Haritha, Abu Bakr Al Sedek, and others.

٤ - ثُمَّ أَمَرَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِالْجَهْرِ فَجَهَرَ فَعَادَاهُ قَوْمَهُ.

٥ - قَامَ كُفَّارُ قُرَيْشٍ بِتَعْدِيبِ مَنْ عَلِمُوا بِإِسْلَامِهِ لِيَرُدُّوهُمْ عَنْ دِينِهِمْ  
لَكِنَّهُمْ صَبَرُوا وَثَبَّتُوا.

٦ - عَقَدَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ اجْتِمَاعَاتٍ سَرِيَّةً بِالْمُسْلِمِينَ فِي دَارِ  
الْأَرْقَمِ لِيُعَلِّمَهُمْ شَرَائِعَ الْإِسْلَامِ.

٧ - وَفِي السَّنَةِ الْخَامِسَةِ مِنَ الْبَعْثَةِ: هَاجَرَ جَمَاعَةٌ مِنَ الصَّحَابَةِ إِلَى الْحَبَشَةِ  
بِإِذْنِ رَسُولِ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حِفَاطًا عَلَى دِينِهِمْ، مِنْهُمْ: عُثْمَانُ بْنُ  
عَفَّانَ، وَالزُّبَيْرُ بْنُ الْعَوَّامِ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ، وَجَعْفَرُ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ،  
فَأَقَامُوا بِهَا عَشْرَ سِنِينَ.

٨ - وَفِي السَّنَةِ السَّادِسَةِ مِنَ الْبَعْثَةِ: أَسْلَمَ حَمْزَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ وَعُمَرُ بْنُ  
الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا، فَعَزَّ الْإِسْلَامُ بِإِسْلَامِهِمَا.

4. Then He, peace be upon him, was ordered to spread God's Message publicly to which his people reacted with hostility.

5. Quraysh tortured those, they learned, have adopted Islam in order to make them forego the worship of Allah and return to the worship of idols, but they were patient and adhered firmly to Islam.

6. The Prophet, peace be upon him, held secret meetings with Muslims at Dar al-Arqam to teach them the teachings of Islam.

7. In the fifth year of the mission, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, permitted to a group of companions, including Othman Ibn Affan , Zubair bin Awam, Abdul Rahman bin Auf , and Ja'far ibn Abi Talib, to emigrate to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) to preserve their religion after Quraish's persecution grew fiercer every day and the sufferings of his disciples became unbearable. They stayed there for ten years.

8. In the sixth year of the mission: Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib , Omar ibn al-Khattab , may Allah be pleased with them , converted to Islam, which reinforced the new religion.

٩ - وَفِي السَّنَةِ السَّابِعَةِ مِنَ الْبُعْثَةِ: تَعَاهَدَتْ قُرَيْشٌ عَلَى قَطِيعَةِ بَنِي هَاشِمٍ  
إِلَّا أَنْ يُسَلِّمُوا إِلَيْهِمُ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، وَكَتَبُوا بِذَلِكَ صَحِيفَةً  
وَعَلَّقُوهَا فِي الْكَعْبَةِ.

١٠ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: اعْتَزَلَ بَنُو هَاشِمٍ بِنِ عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ وَتَبِعَهُمْ إِخْوَانُهُمْ  
بَنُو الْمُطَّلِبِ بِنِ عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ مَعَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ إِلَى شُعْبِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، فَأَقَامُوا بِهِ  
ثَلَاثَ سِنِينَ، إِلَى أَنْ سَعَى الْمُطْعَمُ بْنُ عَدِيِّ بْنِ نَوْفَلِ بْنِ عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ،  
وَزَمَعَهُ بْنُ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنُ أَسَدٍ فِي نَقْضِ الصَّحِيفَةِ، فَخَرَجَ  
بَنُو هَاشِمٍ وَبَنُو الْمُطَّلِبِ مِنَ الشُّعْبِ فِي أَوَاخِرِ السَّنَةِ التَّاسِعَةِ.

١١ - وَفِي السَّنَةِ الْعَاشِرَةِ مِنَ الْبُعْثَةِ: مَاتَ أَبُو طَالِبٍ، ثُمَّ مَاتَتْ خَدِيجَةُ -  
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا - بَعْدَهُ بِثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ، فَحَزَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
لِمُوتِهَا حُزْنًا شَدِيدًا.

١٢ - وَفِي شَوَالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
سَوْدَةَ بِنْتَ زَمْعَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

9. In the seventh year of the mission: Quraysh had made a solemn covenant to boycott the descendants of Hashim, unless they would have handed over the Prophet to them, and hung it in the Kaaba.

10. Upon this, the two families of Beni Hashim and Muttalib with Abu Talib betook themselves to a defile on the eastern skirts of Mecca, where they lived for three years. However, due to the sympathy and good offices and intermediation of less bigoted compatriots, namely Mota'am bin Adi bin Nawfal bin Abd Manaf , Zama bin al-Aswad bin Abdul Muttalib bin Asad, reconciliation was concluded between Quraish and the two families of Beni Hashim and Abdul Muttalib and they were able to return to Mecca towards the end of the ninth year after the mission.

11. In the tenth year of the mission: Both Abu Talib and Khadijah died with three days between them. The Prophet grieved too much over them and weighed down by the loss of his amiable protector and his beloved wife.

12. In the month of Shawal of this year: The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, got married to Sowda bint Zama, may God be pleased with her.

١٣ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِلَى الطَّائِفِ  
يَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ، فَأَبَوْا، وَأَذَوْهُ، فَرَجَعَ مَهْمُومًا، فَثَبَّتَهُ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرَيْنِ:  
أَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ مَلَكَ الْجِبَالِ، وَأَسْلَمَ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ مَجْمُوعَةٌ مِنَ الْجِنِّ

١٤ - وَفِي السَّنَةِ الْحَادِيَةِ عَشْرَةَ مِنَ الْبَعْثَةِ: عَرَضَ الْإِسْلَامَ عَلَى الْقَبَائِلِ فِي  
مَوْسَمِ الْحَجِّ كَعَادَتِهِ، فَأَمَّنَ بِهِ سِتَّةٌ مِنْ رُؤَسَاءِ الْأَنْصَارِ، وَرَجَعُوا إِلَى  
الْمَدِينَةِ فَفَشَا فِيهِمُ الْإِسْلَامُ.

١٥ - وَفِي السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ عَشْرَةَ مِنَ الْبَعْثَةِ: أُسْرِيَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى، ثُمَّ عُرِجَ بِهِ إِلَى سِدْرَةِ  
الْمُنْتَهَى فَفَرَضَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى أُمَّتِهِ الصَّلَوَاتِ الْخَمْسَ.

١٦ - وَفِي مَوْسَمِ الْحَجِّ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَافَاهُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ  
بَعْضُهُمْ مِّنْ لَّقَيْ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي الْمَوْسَمِ السَّابِقِ، فَبَايَعُوهُ  
عِنْدَ الْعَقْبَةِ فَسُمِّيَتْ بَيْعَةَ الْعَقْبَةِ الْأُولَى وَأَرْسَلَ مَعَهُمْ مُضْعَبَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ  
يُقْرِئُهُمُ الْقُرْآنَ فَأَسْلَمَ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ كَثِيرٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ.

13. During this year the Prophet, peace be upon him, went to Al Taif to call its people to Islam. However, they repulsed his call and hurt him. So, he returned to Mecca with worries. Nevertheless, God had supported him by two things. He sent him the king of mountains, and a group of jinn was converted at his hand.

14. In the eleventh year of the mission: The Prophet boldly continued to preach to the public assemblies at the pilgrimage and gained six new converts of the heads of Ansar, who returned back to Medina and spread Islam there.

15. In the twelfth year of the mission: The Prophet was taken for the Night Journey from the Sacred Mosque in Mecca to the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, and thence to heaven. His journey, known in history as Miraj (Ascension) was a real bodily one and not only a vision. It was at this time that Allah ordered the Muslims to perform the daily five prayers.

16. During the pilgrimage season of this year, twelve men of Yathrib, of whom some were of the ones met him during the previous season came to Mecca and took an oath of fidelity to the Prophet at Al-Aqaba. This oath was called Al Aqaba First Oath and the Prophet sent one of his disciples, Mus'ab Ibn Umair, home with them to teach them the Holy Q'aran and the fundamental doctrines and teachings of the religion. Mus'ab, having arrived at Yathrib, gained several new converts of Medina inhabitants.



١٧ - وَفِي السَّنَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ عَشْرَةَ مِنَ الْبَعْثَةِ فِي مَوْسِمِ الْحَجِّ: وَفَاهُ سَبْعُونَ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَبَايَعُوهُ عِنْدَ الْعَقَبَةِ أَيْضًا عَلَى أَنْ يَمْنَعُوهُ إِنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ مِمَّا يَمْنَعُونَ مِنْهُ أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَنِسَاءَهُمْ وَأَبْنَاءَهُمْ، فَأَخْرَجُوا لَهُ اثْنِي عَشَرَ نَقِيًّا، فَسُمِّيَتْ بَيْعَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ.

18- فَأَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حِينَئِذٍ أَصْحَابَهُ بِالْهَجْرَةِ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، وَأَقَامَ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَنْتَظِرُ الْإِذْنَ بِالْهَجْرَةِ وَحَبَسَ مَعَهُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ وَعَلِيًّا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا .

١٩ - وَاجْتَمَعَتْ قُرَيْشٌ فِي دَارِ النَّدْوَةِ لِلْمُشَاوَرَةِ فِي أَمْرِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَاجْتَمَعُوا عَلَى قَتْلِهِ، وَأَحْضَرُوا مِنْ كُلِّ قَبِيلَةٍ شَابًا قَوِيًّا وَطَوَّقُوا بَيْتَهُ لَيْلًا لِيَقْتُلُوهُ فَخَرَجَ مِنْ وَسْطِهِمْ وَوَضَعَ التُّرَابَ عَلَى رُؤُوسِهِمْ فَأَعْمَى اللَّهُ أَبْصَارَهُمْ فَلَمْ يَرَوْهُ وَهَاجَرَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ.



17. In the Thirteenth year of the mission, seventy men of Ansar, who had embraced Islam, came to Mecca during the pilgrimage season and met the Prophet and took oath that if he emigrated to them, they would protect him against all evils as heartily as they would protect themselves, their wives, and children. They then selected twelve men out of their number to act as his delegates. Thus, the second covenant of Al Aqaba was concluded.

18. The Prophet directed his followers to seek immediate safety at Yathrib, which they accordingly did. The Prophet remained at Mecca waiting for God's permission, keeping with him only his young cousin, 'Ali, and his devoted friend Abu Bakr.

19. Quraish, fearing the consequence of this new alliance, began to think seriously of preventing Muhammad from escaping to Yathrib. They met at Al Nadwa Townhouse and decided that he must be killed. They chose out of each tribe a strong young man and posted themselves round the Prophet's dwelling at night. They watched all night long, waiting to murder Muhammad when he would leave his house at the early dawn. The Prophet miraculously went out throwing dust over their heads and God blinded them until he left unperceived and emigrated to Yathrib

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## السَّنةُ الأُوْلَى مِنَ الهِجْرَةِ

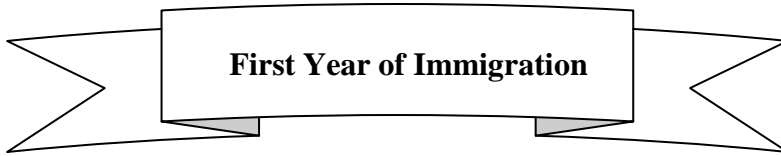
١ - فِي ربيعِ الأَوَّلِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنةِ: هَاجَرَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ إِلَى المَدِينَةِ.

٢ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنةِ: نَزَلَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِقُبَاءَ، وَبَنَى مَسْجِدَ قُبَاءَ.

٣ - وَفِيهَا: صَلَّى الجُمُعَةَ حِينَ ارْتَحَلَ مِنْ قُبَاءَ إِلَى المَدِينَةِ، صَلَّى فِي طَرِيقِهِ بِنِي سَالِمٍ، وَهِيَ أَوَّلُ جُمُعَةٍ صَلَّى فِيهَا وَأَوَّلُ خُطْبَةٍ خَطَبَهَا فِي الإِسْلَامِ.

٤ - وَفِيهَا: نَزَلَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَدَارِ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الأَنْصَارِيِّ.

٥ - وَفِيهَا: بَنَى المَسْجِدَ النَّبَوِيَّ وَالحُجْرَاتِ.



**First Year of Immigration**

The following events took place during this year:

1. In the third lunar month of this year, the Prophet, peace be upon him, migrated from Mecca to Medina.
2. The Prophet, peace be upon him, went to Quba and built the mosque of Quba.
- 3 This year, witnessed, too the Prophet's travel from Quba to Medenia and prayed with Muslims the first Friday prayer and he delivered the first sermon in Islam on his way at Beni Salem.
4. The Prophet, peace be upon him, moved in at Dar Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari.
5. He built Prophetic Mosque and his wives' living rooms.

٦ - وَفِيهَا: أَسْلَمَ حَبْرُ الْيَهُودِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَلَامٍ لَمَّا رَأَى فِي النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى  
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَامَاتِ النَّبُوَّةِ

عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: بَلَغَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ مَقْدَمَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ  
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْمَدِينَةَ فَاتَاهُ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي سَأَلْتُكَ عَنْ ثَلَاثٍ لَا  
يَعْلَمُهُنَّ إِلَّا نَبِيٌّ قَالَ: مَا أَوْلَّ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ؟

وَمَا أَوْلَّ طَعَامٍ يَأْكُلُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ؟

وَمِنْ أَيِّ شَيْءٍ يَنْزِعُ الْوَالِدُ إِلَى أَبِيهِ؟ وَمِنْ أَيِّ شَيْءٍ يَنْزِعُ إِلَى أَحْوَالِهِ؟

فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ «خَبَّرَنِي بِهِنَّ أَنْفَا جِبْرِيلَ» فَقَالَ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «أَمَّا أَوْلَّ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ فَنَارٌ تَحْشُرُ  
النَّاسَ مِنَ الْمَشْرِقِ إِلَى الْمَغْرِبِ،

وَأَمَّا أَوْلَّ طَعَامٍ يَأْكُلُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ فَرِيزَاةٌ كَبِدُ حُوتٍ،

6. When Abdullah bin Salam, a Jewish rabbi, saw the signs of Prophethood with the Prophet, peace be upon him, he converted to Islam.

Anas may Allah be pleased with him narrated that when Abdullah bin Salam heard the news of the arrival of Allah's Apostle (at Medina) while he was on a farm collecting its fruits, he came to the Prophet and said, "I will ask you about three things which nobody knows unless he be a prophet. Firstly, what is the first portent of the Hour? What is the first meal of the people of Paradise and what makes a baby look like its father or mother?". The Prophet, peace be upon him, said, "Just now Gabriel has informed me about that." Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, said: "As for the first portent of the Hour, it will be a fire that will collect the people from the East to West. Regarding the first meal of the people of Paradise, it will be the extra part of the whale's liver.

وَأَمَّا الشَّبَهُ فِي الْوَلَدِ: فَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ إِذَا غَشِيَ الْمَرْأَةَ فَسَبَقَهَا مَاؤُهُ كَانَ الشَّبَهُ لَهُ، وَإِذَا سَبَقَ مَاؤُهَا كَانَ الشَّبَهُ لَهَا «

قَالَ: أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ،

ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ الْيَهُودَ قَوْمٌ بُهِتُوا، إِنْ عَلِمُوا بِإِسْلَامِي قَبْلَ أَنْ تَسْأَلَهُمْ بُهْتُونِي عِنْدَكَ، فَجَاءَتِ الْيَهُودُ وَدَخَلَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ الْبَيْتَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ «أَيُّ رَجُلٍ فِيكُمْ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ» قَالُوا أَعْلَمْنَا، وَابْنُ أَعْلَمِنَا، وَأَخِيرْنَا، وَابْنُ أَخِيرِنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ «أَفَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَسْلَمَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ» قَالُوا: أَعَاذَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، فَخَرَجَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَ: أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، فَقَالُوا: شَرَرْنَا، وَابْنُ شَرَرْنَا، وَوَقَعُوا فِيهِ

٧ - وَفِيهَا: وَوَلَدَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، وَهُوَ أَوَّلُ مَوْلُودٍ لِلْمُهَاجِرِينَ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ.

Concerning the resemblance of the baby, if a man's discharge preceded that of the woman, then the child resembles the father, and if the woman's discharge preceded that of the man, then the child resembles the mother." On hearing that, Abdullah said, "I testify that None has the right to be worshipped but Allah, and that you are the Apostle of Allah". O, Allah's Messenger, the Jews are liars and if they should come to know that I have embraced Islam, they would accuse me of being a liar." In the meantime, some Jews came (to the Prophet) and he asked them, "What is Abdullah's status amongst you?" They replied, "He is the best amongst us, and he is our chief and the son of our chief." The Prophet, peace be upon him, said, "What would you think if Abdullah bin Salam embraced Islam?" They replied, 'May Allah protect him from this!' Then Abdullah came out and said, "I testify that None has the right to be worshipped but Allah and that Mohammed is the Apostle of Allah." The Jews then Said, "Abdullah is the worst of us and the son of the worst of us," and disparaged him.

7. Abdallah ibn al-Zubayr, may Allah be pleased with them, was born. He was the first newborn to immigrants in Islam.



٨ - وَفِيهَا: وُلِدَ النُّعْمَانُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا ، وَهُوَ أَوَّلُ مَوْلُودٍ

لِلْأَنْصَارِ بَعْدَ الْهَجْرَةِ.

٩ - وَفِيهَا: شُرِعَ الْأَذَانُ.

١٠ - وَفِيهَا: عَقَدَ النَّبِيُّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مُعَاهِدَةً مَعَ الْيَهُودِ

بِالْمَدِينَةِ عَلَى أَنْ يَتَعَاوَنُوا فِي صَدِّ أَيِّ اعْتِدَاءٍ عَلَى الْمَدِينَةِ سِوَاءَ مَا كَانَ عَلَى

الْمُسْلِمِينَ أَوْ الْيَهُودِ.

١١ - وَفِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: آخَى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ

وَسَلَّمَ بَيْنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ.



8. Al Nu'man bin Bashir, may Allah be pleased with them, was born. He was the first newborn of Al Ansar after the migration.

9. Calling for prayers was established.

10. The Prophet, peace be upon him, concluded a treaty with the Jews in Medina to cooperate in repelling any attack on Medina, whether targeting Muslims or Jews.

11. In the month of Thul Qa`daha, the Prophet, peace be upon him, fraternized between immigrants and Al Ansar.



## السَّنةُ الثَّانِيَّةُ مِنَ الْهِجْرَةِ

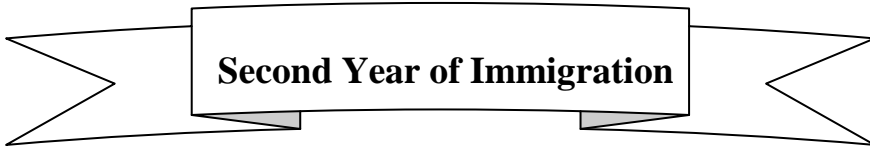
١ - فِي صَفْرِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: غَزَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ غَزْوَةَ الْأَبْوَاءِ حَتَّى بَلَغَ وَدَّانَ، وَهِيَ أَوَّلُ غَزْوَةٍ غَزَاهَا بِنَفْسِهِ الشَّرِيفَةِ، فِدَاهُ أَبِي وَأُمِّي.

٢ - وَفِي رَجَبٍ وَشَعْبَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: نَزَلَ الْأَمْرُ الْإِلَهِيُّ بِتَحْوِيلِ الْقِبْلَةِ مِنْ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ الْمُشْرِفَةِ

٣ - وَفِي شَعْبَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: فُرِضَ صِيَامُ رَمَضَانَ.

٤ - وَفِي يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ السَّابِعِ عَشَرَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَقَعَتْ غَزْوَةُ بَدْرِ الْكُبْرَى وَكَانَ عَدَدُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ثَلَاثِمِائَةً وَتِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ رَجُلًا، أَمَّا جَيْشُ الْكَافِرِينَ فَقَدْ كَانَ أَلْفَ مُقَاتِلٍ، فَنَصَرَ اللَّهُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ فَهَزَمُوهُمْ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ

٥ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: فُرِضَتِ الزَّكَاةُ وَصَدَقَةُ الْفِطْرِ.



## **Second Year of Immigration**

The following events took place during this year:

1. In the month of Safar, The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, went out for Al Abwaa until he reached Wadan. This was the first battle led by the Prophet himself. I'm willingly to die myself and my dearest for his sake.
2. In the months of Ragab and Sha`baan, the divine command to change the Qiblah from the direction to Jerusalem to the direction to Kaaba.
3. In the month of Sha`baan, fasting the month Ramadan was enjoined.
4. On Friday, the seventeenth of Ramadan, the Great Battle of Badr took place. The number of Muslim militants was three hundred and nineteen men while the number of infidel army was one thousand soldiers. Allah granted Muslims victory and infidels were defeated.
5. Zakat and Zakat Al Fitr (charity payable by all Muslims on closing the fast of Ramadan) were enjoined.

٦ - وَفِي مَرْجِعِهِمْ مِنْ بَدْرِ تُوفِّيتْ رُقِيَّةُ بِنْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ زَوْجَةَ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا.

٧ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ صَلَاةَ الْعِيدِ، وَكَانَ ذَلِكَ أَوَّلَ خُرُوجِ خَرَجَهَا بِالنَّاسِ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى لِصَلَاةِ الْعِيدِ.

٨ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تَزَوَّجَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَاطِمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا بِنْتَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ .

٩ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَسْلَمَ عُمَيْرُ بْنُ وَهَبٍ الْجُمَحِيُّ حِينَمَا رَأَى عَلَامَةً مِنْ عِلَامَاتِ النَّبُوَّةِ.

عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: " جَلَسَ عُمَيْرُ بْنُ وَهَبٍ الْجُمَحِيُّ مَعَ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ بَعْدَ مُصَابِ أَهْلِ بَدْرِ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ بَيْسِيرٍ فِي الْحَجْرِ وَكَانَ عُمَيْرُ شَيْطَانًا مِنْ شَيْطَانِ قُرَيْشٍ وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْذِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابَهُ وَيَلْقُونَ مِنْهُ عَنَاءً وَهُوَ بِمَكَّةَ وَكَانَ ابْنُهُ وَهَبُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ فِي أُسَارَى أَصْحَابِ بَدْرِ.

6. On Muslims' way back from Badr, Roqya, the daughter of the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, and wife of Othman Ibn Affan, may Allah be pleased with him, died, may Allah be pleased with her.

7. The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, led Eid prayer (feast prayer) for the first time.

8. Ali bin Abi Talib, may Allah be pleased with him, got married to Fatima, may Allah be pleased with her, the daughter of the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him.

9. Umair Ibn Wahb embraced Islam. There's an interesting story behind that. He was one of Qurish leaders who took up their swords to hurt the Prophet, peace be upon him, and his companions when they were at Mecca to put an end to Islam. Muslims had taken his son as one of Badr prisoners of war.

قَالَ: فَذَكَرُوا أَصْحَابَ الْقَلْبِ وَمُصَابِهِمْ فَقَالَ صَفْوَانُ: وَاللَّهِ مَا فِي  
 الْعَيْشِ خَيْرٌ بَعْدَهُمْ. فَقَالَ لَهُ عُمَيْرٌ: صَدَقْتَ وَاللَّهِ، أَمَا وَاللَّهِ لَوْلَا دِينَ عَلِيٍّ  
 لَيْسَ عِنْدِي فِضَاءٌ، وَعِيَالٌ أَخْشَى عَلَيْهِمُ الضَّيْعَةَ بَعْدِي لَرَكِبْتُ إِلَى مُحَمَّدٍ  
 حَتَّى أَقْتُلَهُ فَإِنَّ لِي قِبَلَهُمْ عُذْرًا إِنَّ ابْنِي أَسِيرٌ فِي أَيْدِيهِمْ. فَاعْتَمَمَهَا صَفْوَانُ  
 بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ وَقَالَ: عَلِيٌّ دِينُكَ، أَنَا أَقْضِيهِ عَنْكَ، وَعِيَالُكَ مَعَ عِيَالِي أَمْوَالُهُمْ مَا  
 بَقُوا، لَا يَسْعُنِي شَيْءٌ وَيَعْجِزُ عَنْهُمْ. قَالَ عُمَيْرٌ: اكْتُمْ عَلِيٍّ شَأْنِي؟ قَالَ:  
 أَفْعَلُ. قَالَ: ثُمَّ أَمَرَ عُمَيْرٌ بِسَيْفِهِ فَشَحَدَ لَهُ وَسَمَّ ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ حَتَّى قَدِمَ  
 الْمَدِينَةَ فَبَيْنَمَا عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ  
 يَتَحَدَّثُونَ عَنْ يَوْمِ بَدْرٍ وَيَذْكُرُونَ مَا أَكْرَمَهُمُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ بِهِ وَمَا أَرَاهُمْ  
 مِنْ عَدُوِّهِمْ إِذْ نَظَرَ إِلَى عُمَيْرِ بْنِ وَهْبٍ حِينَ أَنَاخَ عَلَى بَابِ الْمَسْجِدِ  
 مَتَوَشِّحًا السَّيْفَ فَقَالَ: هَذَا الْكَلْبُ عَدُوُّ اللَّهِ عُمَيْرُ بْنُ وَهْبٍ مَا جَاءَ إِلَّا  
 بِسَرٍّ وَهُوَ الَّذِي حَرَّشَ بَيْنَنَا وَحَدَّرَنَا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ.

Safwaan, mentioning those who were killed at Badr and said, "By Allah, there isn't any good in life after them." 'Umair said, "That's true. By Allah, were it not for debts that I'm unable to repay and my children who I fear might be lost after me; I would ride to Muhammad and kill him. I have a plausible reason to give him. I'll say that I have come for the sake of my son, a prisoner of war." Safwaan seized the chance and said, "I'll repay your debts and maintain your children with mine and comfort them as long as they live." 'Umair agreed and said, "Keep it secret." Then he ordered his sword to be sharpened and poisoned and set out. When he arrived at Al-Medina, 'Omar Ibn Al-Khattaab was sitting among some of the Muslims talking about the Day of Badr and how Allah honored them and revenged from the enemy. 'Omar looked and saw 'Umair Ibn Wahb, girded with his sword, making his camel kneel at the door of the mosque. 'Omar said, "That dog, the enemy of Allah, 'Umair Ibn Wahb! By Allah, he has come for nothing but evil. It is he who provoked us on the Day of Badr.



ثُمَّ دَخَلَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ هَذَا عَدُوُّ اللَّهِ  
عُمَيْرُ بْنُ وَهَبٍ قَدْ جَاءَ مُتَوَشِّحًا سَيْفَهُ. قَالَ: فَأَدْخِلْهُ. قَالَ: فَأَقْبَلَ عُمَيْرُ  
حَتَّى أَخَذَ بِحِمَالَةِ سَيْفِهِ فِي عُنُقِهِ فَلَبَّيْهُ بِهِ وَقَالَ لِرِجَالٍ مِمَّنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ مِنَ  
الْأَنْصَارِ: ادْخُلُوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَاجْلِسُوا عِنْدَهُ  
وَاحذَرُوا هَذَا الْحَبِيثَ فَإِنَّهُ غَيْرُ مَأْمُونٍ. ثُمَّ دَخَلَ بِهِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى  
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَلَمَّا رَأَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَعُمَيْرُ آخِذٌ  
بِحِمَالَةِ سَيْفِهِ فِي عُنُقِهِ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: أَرْسِلْهُ يَا عُمَيْرُ  
ادْنُ يَا عُمَيْرُ. فَدَنَا ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَنْعِمُوا صَبَاحًا، وَكَانَتْ تَحِيَّةَ أَهْلِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ  
بَيْنَهُمْ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: قَدْ أَكْرَمَنَا اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ  
بِتَحِيَّةِ الْإِسْلَامِ خَيْرٍ مِنْ تَحِيَّتِكَ يَا عُمَيْرُ بِالسَّلَامِ تَحِيَّةَ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ. قَالَ: أَمَا  
وَاللَّهِ يَا مُحَمَّدُ إِنْ كُنْتُ لِحَدِيثِ عَهْدٍ بِهَا. فَقَالَ: فَمَا ذَاكَ يَا عُمَيْرُ؟ قَالَ:  
جِئْتُكَ هَذَا الْأَسِيرَ الَّذِي فِي أَيْدِيكُمْ فَأَحْسِنُوا فِيهِ. قَالَ: فَمَا بَالُ السَّيْفِ فِي  
عُنُقِكَ؟ قَالَ: قَبَّحَهَا اللَّهُ مِنْ سُيُوفٍ وَهَلْ أَغْنَتْ شَيْئًا؟ قَالَ: اصْدُقْنِي مَا  
الَّذِي جِئْتَ لَهُ؟ قَالَ: مَا جِئْتُ إِلَّا لِذَلِكَ.

" 'Omar entered and said to the Messenger (PBUH), "O Prophet of Allah, here is the enemy of Allah, 'Umair Ibn Wahb come girded with his sword." The Prophet (PBUH) said, "Let him in." 'Omar came and took him by the scabbard of his sword round his neck and said to some of the men, "Enter and sit with the Prophet (PBUH) and be cautious of that fellow, he is dishonest." Then "Omar entered holding the scabbard of his sword round his neck and when the Prophet saw him, he told Omar to let him alone and said to "Umair, "Draw nearer." 'Umair approached and said, "Good morning." That was the salutation in the period of Jahiliyah. The Prophet (PBUH) said, "Allah has honored us with a better salutation than yours. It is As-Salaam, the salutation of the believers in Paradise." "Umair said, "O, Muhammad, by Allah I have heard it recently." The Prophet (PBUH) said, "What made you come, 'Umair?" "Umair said, "I have come for the sake of this captive in your hands. " The Prophet (PBUH) said, "Tell the truth, 'Umair, what have you come for, 'Umair, "I have come for that purpose." The Prophet (PBUH) said, "But you sat with Safwaan bin Umaiyah at Al-Hijir and mentioned those of Al-Qaliib from the Quraish, then you said, were it not for my debts and my children, I would ride and kill Muhammad. Safwaan promised to repay your debts and maintain your children on condition that you kill me, but Allah prevented you from doing so." At the moment, 'Umair cried, "I witness that there is no god but Allah and that you are His Messenger. That matter wasn't attended by anyone except Safwaan and me. By Allah, Allah told it to you. Praise be to Allah who guided me to Islam."

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: بَلْ قَعَدْتَ أَنْتَ وَصَفْوَانُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ فِي  
 الْحِجْرِ فَذَكَرْتُمَا أَصْحَابَ الْقَلِيبِ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ ثُمَّ قُلْتَ: لَوْلَا دِينَ عَلِيٍّ ،  
 وَعِيَالُ عِنْدِي ، لَخَرَجْتُ حَتَّى أَقْتَلَ مُحَمَّدًا فَتَحَمَّلَ لَكَ صَفْوَانُ بَدِينِكَ ،  
 وَعِيَالِكَ ، عَلَى أَنْ تَقْتُلَنِي ، وَاللَّهُ حَائِلٌ بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَ ذَلِكَ. قَالَ عُمَيْرُ: أَشْهَدُ  
 أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ قَدْ كُنَّا نُكَذِّبُكَ بِهَا كُنْتَ تَأْتِينَا بِهِ مِنْ  
 خَبَرِ السَّمَاءِ وَمَا يَنْزِلُ عَلَيْكَ مِنَ الْوَحْيِ وَهَذَا أَمْرٌ لَمْ يَخْضُرْهُ إِلَّا أَنَا  
 وَصَفْوَانُ فَوَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَا أَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ مَا أَتَاكَ بِهِ إِلَّا اللَّهُ فَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدَانِي  
 لِلْإِسْلَامِ وَسَاقَنِي هَذَا الْمَسَاقَ. ثُمَّ تَشَهَّدَ بِشَهَادَةِ الْحَقِّ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: فَفَهُوا أَحَاكِمُ فِي دِينِهِ وَأَقْرءُوهُ الْقُرْآنَ وَأَطْلِقُوا لَهُ  
 أَسِيرَهُ. قَالَ: فَفَعَلُوا ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنِّي كُنْتُ جَاهِدًا عَلَى إِطْفَاءِ نُورِ  
 اللَّهِ شَدِيدَ الْأَذَى لِمَنْ كَانَ عَلَى دِينِ اللَّهِ وَإِنِّي أَحِبُّ أَنْ تَأْذَنَ لِي فَأَقْدَمَ مَكَّةَ  
 فَأَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَإِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ لَعَلَّ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَهْدِيَهُمْ وَإِلَّا آذَيْتُهُمْ كَمَا أُوذِي  
 أَصْحَابُكَ. قَالَ: فَأَذِنَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَلَحِقَ بِمَكَّةَ

The Prophet (PBUH) said to his companions, "Teach your brother the religion and how to read the Quran and set free his prisoner of war." Thus, "Umair Ibn Wahb embraced Islam. Thus, the Satan of Quraish was so overwhelmed by the light of the Prophet (PBUH) and the light of Islam that, in a moment, he embraced Islam and turned into the Disciple of Islam. Thus, one day he came to the Prophet and said "O Prophet of Allah, I had been doing my best to put out the light of Allah and was fond of hurting the Muslims. I would like you to give me permission to go to Mecca to call them to Allah, His Prophet and to Islam. Allah may guide them; otherwise, I'll hurt them in their religion as I used to hurt your companions in their religion." So the Prophet, peace be upon him, permitted him to do. From the time 'Umair left Makkah for Al-Madiinah, Safwaan Ibn Umaiyyah, who had persuaded "Umair to go and kill the Messenger, walked proudly in the streets of Makkah,

وَكَانَ صَفْوَانٌ حِينَ خَرَجَ عُمَيْرُ بْنُ وَهَبٍ يَقُولُ لِقُرَيْشٍ: أَبَشِّرُوا بِوَقْعَةٍ  
تَأْتِيكُمْ الْآنَ فِي أَيَّامٍ تُنْسِيكُمْ وَقَعَةَ بَدْرٍ. وَكَانَ صَفْوَانٌ يَسْأَلُ الرَّكْبَانَ حَتَّى  
قَدِمَ رَاكِبٌ فَأَخْبَرَهُ بِإِسْلَامِهِ فَحَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يُكَلِّمَهُ أَبَدًا وَلَا يَنْفَعَهُ بِنَفْعٍ أَبَدًا  
فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ عُمَيْرٌ مَكَّةَ أَقَامَ بِهَا يَدْعُو إِلَى اللَّهِ وَيُؤْذِي مَنْ خَالَفَهُ إِذَاءً شَدِيدًا  
فَأَسْلَمَ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ نَاسٌ كَثِيرٌ

١٠ - وَفِي شَوَّالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: نَقَضَ يَهُودُ بَنِي قَيْنِقَاعَ الْعَهْدَ  
فَحَاصَرَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَجْلَاهُمْ عَنِ الْمَدِينَةِ.

١١ - وَفِي ذِي الْحِجَّةِ أَيْضًا مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تُوِّفِيَ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ مَظْعُونٍ رَضِيَ  
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَدُفِنَ بِالْبَقِيعِ، وَهُوَ أَوَّلُ مَنْ مَاتَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ.

١٢ - وَفِي عِيدِ الْأَضْحَى مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: ضَحَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِكَبْشَيْنِ، أَحَدُهُمَا عَنْ أُمَّتِهِ وَالْآخَرُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ.



One day, he joined his cousin Safwaan Ibn Umaiyaah, who was chewing his enemies in deadly bitterness because his father Umaiyaah Ibn Khalaf had been killed at Badr and his bones buried at Al-Qaliib. Safwaan and 'Umair sat together ruminating on their enemies. Let "Urwah Ibn Az- Zubair tell us their long dialogue: he said, "Hurrah! After a few days, happy news will come and make you forget the Battle of Badr." Every morning he went out of Mecca and asked asking caravan after caravan until one day he met one and said to them, "Hasn't anything taken place in Al-Madiinah?" The traveler said, "Yes, a very important matter occurred." With a radiant face and at the peak of ecstasy Safwaan asked the traveler anxiously, "What happened? Tell me!" The man said."Umair Ibn Wahb has embraced Islam" Safwaan felt giddy and swore not to talk to him again. When Umair returned to Mecca and began to compensate for what he had missed and to race with time by calling to Islam day and night, secretly and openly, and so many have embraced Islam due to his efforts.

10. In the month of Shawal, the Jews of Bani Quinqa'a denounced their treaty with the Prophet, peace be upon him, so the Prophet sieged them and expelled them from Medina.

11. In the month of Thul Hijjah, Osman bin Maz'oun, may Allah be pleased with him, died and was buried in al Baqi'e graveyard. He was the first of the immigrants to die in Medina.

12. In Al Adha feast, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, sacrificed two rams, one on behalf of his nation, and the other for Muhammad and his family.

## السَّنةُ الثَّالِثَةُ مِنَ الْهِجْرَةِ

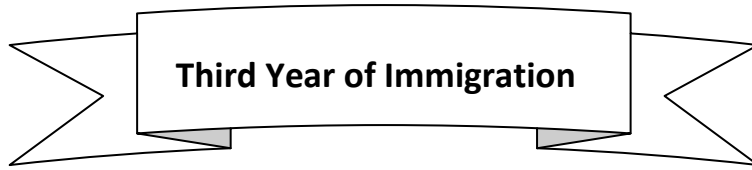
١ - وَفِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ أَيْضًا مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: عَقَدَ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَفَّانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَلَى أُمِّ كَلْبُومَ بِنْتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَعْدَ وَفَاةِ أُخْتِهَا رُقَيْيَةَ، وَبَنَى بِهَا فِي جُمَادَى الْآخِرَةِ.

٢ - وَفِي شَعْبَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تَزَوَّجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

٣ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تَزَوَّجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ خُزَيْمَةَ أُمِّ الْمَسَاكِينِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

٤ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وُلِدَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا.

٥ - وَفِي شَوَّالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَقَعَتْ غَزْوَةُ أَحُدٍ وَكَانَ عَدَدُ جَيْشِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ سَبْعِمِائَةَ مُقَاتِلٍ، وَعَدَدُ جَيْشِ الْكَافِرِينَ ثَلَاثَةَ آلَافٍ مُقَاتِلٍ، وَنَظَّمَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْجَيْشَ صُفُوفًا وَاخْتَارَ خَمْسِينَ رَامِيًا وَأَوْقَفَهُمْ فَوْقَ الْجَبَلِ



## Third Year of Immigration

1. In the month of Raby` al-awal, Othman Ibn Affan, may Allah be pleased with him, married Om Kulthum, daughter of the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, after the death of her sister Roquah, but didn't consummate the marriage with her until the month of Jumaada al-THaany.
2. In the month of Sha`baan, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, got married to Hafsa bint Omar, may Allah be pleased with her.
3. In the month of Ramadan, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, got married to Zainab bint Khuzaymah who was known as "Mother of the needy", may Allah be pleased with her.
4. In the month of Ramadan, Al Hassan bin Ali was born, may Allah be pleased with them.
5. In the month of Shawal, the Battle of Ouhod took place. The number of the Muslim army was seven hundred fighters, while the number of the infidels Army was three thousand fighters. The Prophet arranged his troops in rows and placed fifty archers



حَلَفَ جَيْشُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ لِيَحْمُوهُ مِنَ الْعَدُوِّ وَقَالَ لَهُمْ: لَا تَبْرَحُوا مَكَانَكُمْ  
حَتَّى أُرْسَلَ إِلَيْكُمْ وَبَدَأَتِ الْمَعْرَكَةُ وَانْتَصَرَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَانْهَرَمَ الْكَافِرُونَ  
وَبَدَأَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ يَجْمَعُونَ الْغَنَائِمَ فَنَزَلَ الرَّمَاءُ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْجَبَلِ لِيَجْمَعَ الْغَنَائِمَ  
فَنَهَاهُمْ قَائِدُهُمْ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَلَكِنَّهُمْ عَصَوْا أَمْرَهُ فَنَزَلَ  
مِنْهُمْ أَرْبَعُونَ فَاسْتَدَارَ الْكُفَّارُ وَقَتَلُوا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ سَبْعِينَ ثُمَّ اجْتَمَعَ  
الْمُسْلِمُونَ مَرَّةً أُخْرَى وَصَدُّوا عُدْوَانَ الْكَافِرِينَ.

٦ - وَفِي الْيَوْمِ التَّالِي لِغَزْوَةِ أُحُدٍ: خَرَجَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ لِغَزْوَةِ حَمْرَاءِ الْأَسَدِ  
فَأَوْقَعَ اللَّهُ الرُّعْبَ فِي قُلُوبِ الْكَافِرِينَ فَأَنْسَحَبُوا إِلَى مَكَّةَ.

٧ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تَزَوَّجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِزَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ  
جَحْشٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا بِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى.

٨ - وَفِي صَبِيحَةِ عُرْسِ زَيْنَبَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا نَزَلَتْ آيَةُ الْحِجَابِ.

٩ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: نَزَلَ تَحْرِيمُ الْخَمْرِ.

At the top of the mountain in the rear, behind the troops, and gave them strict orders not to leave their posts whatever might happen. When they came to engage, the Prophet had superiority at first and defeated the unbelievers. So, Muslims began to collect the spoils. As a result, forty archers left their positions for the sake of plunder, with their leader Abd Allah bin Gobair, may Allah be pleased with him, prohibiting them but in vain. This allowed the enemy to attack the Muslims. Of the Muslims, seventy men were killed. Then Muslims recollected their troops and repelled the aggression of the unbelievers.

6. On the next day of the Battle of Uhud, Muslims went out of to Hamraa Al Asad where God filled the hearts of the infidels with terror so they ran away to Mecca.

7. The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, got married to Zaynab bint Jahsh, may Allah be pleased with her, by the order of God the Almighty.

8. On the morning of the Prophet's wedding to Zainab, may Allah be pleased with her; the verse imposing veil was revealed.

9. The verse prohibiting wine was also revealed.

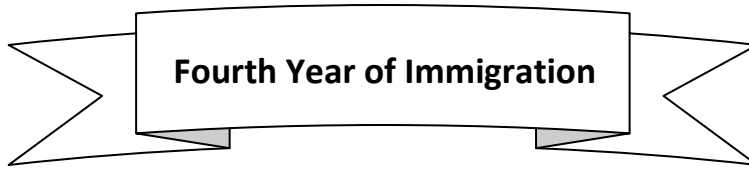
## السَّنَةُ الرَّابِعَةُ مِنَ الْهِجْرَةِ

١ - وَفِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: غَدَرَتْ يَهُودُ بَنِي النَّضِيرِ، فَحَاصَرَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ أَجْلَاهُمْ عَنِ الْمَدِينَةِ.

٢ - وَفِي جُمَادَى الْأُولَى مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ تَوَفَّى أَبُو سَلَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

٣ - وَفِي جُمَادَى الْأُولَى مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: مَاتَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَعْنِي مِنْ رُقِيَّةَ بِنْتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سِتِّ سِنِينَ.

٤ - وَفِي شَعْبَانَ أَيْضًا مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وُلِدَ الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا مِنْ فَاطِمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا بِنْتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



## Fourth Year of Immigration

The following events took place during this year:

1. In the month of Raby` al-awal, Jews of Banu An-Nadir breached their treaty with Muslims, so the Prophet, peace be upon him, besieged them and then expelled them from Medina.
2. In the month of Jumaada al-awal, Abu Salamah, may Allah be pleased with him, passed away.
3. In the month of Jumaada al-awal, Abdullah, the son of Othman Ibn Affan and Roquah bint Mohamed, died at the age of six years old.
4. In the month of Sha`baan, the daughter of the Prophet, Fatmah, may Allah be pleased with her, gave birth to Al Hussein bin Ali, may Allah be pleased with them.

٥ - وَفِي شَوَّالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تَزَوَّجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ.

٦ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ زَيْدَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنْ يَتَعَلَّمَ كِتَابَ يَهُودَ، فَتَعَلَّمَهُ فِي خَمْسَةِ عَشَرَ يَوْمًا.



5. In the month of Shawal, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, got married to Om Salamah bint Abi Omeya.

6. Towards the end of this year, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, commissioned Zaid ibn Thabit, may Allah be pleased with him, to learn the Jewish language. He successfully did in fifteen days.

## السَّنةُ الْخَامِسَةُ لِلْهِجْرَةِ

١ - وَفِي سُؤَالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَقَعَتْ غَزْوَةُ الْأَحْزَابِ حَيْثُ جَاءَ الْكُفَّارُ بِعَشْرَةِ آلَافٍ مُقَاتِلٍ وَكَانَ عَدَدُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ثَلَاثَةَ آلَافٍ مُقَاتِلٍ فَحَفَرَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ خَنْدَقًا حَوْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ وَوَقَفُوا خَلْفَ الْخَنْدَقِ يَجْمُوعًا مِنْ الْكُفَّارِ فَأَرْسَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ رِيحًا شَدِيدَةً بَارِدَةً فَلَعَتْ خِيَامَهُمْ وَكَفَّاتِ أُنْيَتَهُمْ فَزَدَّهُمُ اللَّهُ حَاسِبِينَ وَكَفَى اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْقِتَالَ.



## **Fifth Year of Migration**

1. During the month of Shawwal of this year, the Battle of Al Ahzab took place, where infidels came with ten thousand fighters, while the number of Muslims was three thousand fighters. Muslims dug a trench around Medina and stood behind the trench protecting Medina from the infidels. Allah had sent strong cold wind to the side of the infidels that uprooted their tents, and overturned their pots, pans, and dishes. So, Allah drove them away disappointed and spared believers a fight.





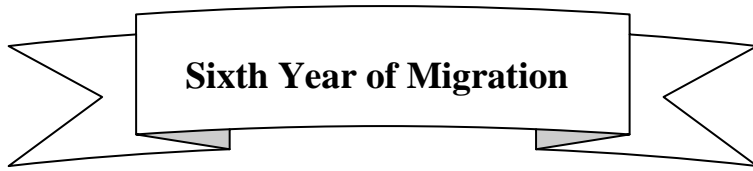
## السُّنَّةُ السَّادِسَةُ لِلْهِجْرَةِ

١ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ أَيضًا مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَجْدَبَ النَّاسُ جَدَبًا شَدِيدًا، فَاسْتَسْقَى بِهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، فَنَزَلَ الْمَطَرُ.

٢ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَقَبْلَ صَلْحِ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ كَانَتْ سَرِيَّةُ الْحَبْطِ وَسُمِّيَتْ بِذَلِكَ لِأَنَّهُمْ نَفَدَ طَعَامُهُمْ فَكَانُوا يَجْبِطُونَ الشَّجَرَ بِالْعِصِيِّ فَيَقَعُ وَرَقُهُ فَيَلْبَسُونَهُ بِالمَاءِ وَيَأْكُلُونَهُ فَلَمَّا وَصَلُوا سَاحِلَ الْبَحْرِ أَلْقَى الْمَوْجُ لَهُمْ سَمَكَةً ضَخْمَةً أَكَلَ الْجَيْشُ مِنْهَا نِصْفَ شَهْرٍ وَكَانَ عَدَدُهُمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَلْفٍ.

٣ - وَفِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كَانَ صَلْحُ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ وَكَانَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا.

٤ - وَفِي الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ كَانَتْ بَيْعَةُ الرُّضْوَانِ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ.



## Sixth Year of Migration

The following events took place during this year:

1. During the month of Ramadan, people suffered a severe aridity, so, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, had performed prayers supplicating God for rain, and it did rain afterwards.
2. Al Khabt Battle took place before Al Hudaibiya Treaty. It was so named because when the army ran out of food, and they were knocking trees with sticks so that the fallen leaves be soaked in water and eaten. When the army reached the sea coast, waves threw them a huge fish that was enough to feed the army of three hundred men for a half month.
3. Al Hudaibiya Treaty was concluded in the month of Thul Qa`dah. It was a great and manifest victory.
4. Giving pledge of allegiance to the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) under the tree in Hudaibiya.

٥ - وَفِي مَرَجِعُهُمْ مِنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ نَزَلَتْ سُورَةُ الْفَتْحِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَهَنَأَهُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ.

٦ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: نَزَلَ فَرَضُ الْحَجِّ.

٧ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: حُرِّمَتْ الْمُسْلِمَاتُ عَلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ.

٨ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَرْسَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كُتُبًا إِلَى مُلُوكِ الْعَالَمِ يَدْعُوهُمْ فِيهَا إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ.



5. On the way back from Hudaibiya, Sura Al Fath was revealed to the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him. As the Sura gave good tidings of great conquest to Mecca, therefore, Muslims congratulated him.

6. Pilgrimage had been made incumbent upon Muslims, who are able to perform it.

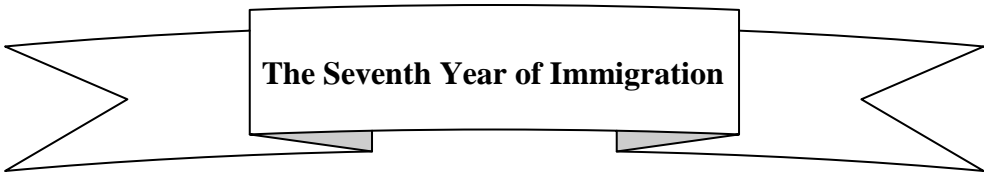
7. Moslem women are forbidden to marry infidels.

8. The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, sent letters to the kings of the world calling them to Islam.



## السَّنةُ السَّابِعةُ لِلهِجْرَةِ

- ١ - وَفِي الْمَحْرَمِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كَانَتْ غَزْوَةُ خَيْبَرَ.
- ٢ - وَفِي غَزْوَةِ خَيْبَرَ: حُرِّمَتْ لِحُومُ الْحُمْرِ الْأَهْلِيَّةِ.
- ٣ - وَفِي غَزْوَةِ خَيْبَرَ: قَدِمَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ جَعْفَرُ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، وَمَنْ مَعَهُ مِنْ مُهَاجِرِي الْحَبَشَةِ وَمَعَهُمْ أَبُو مُوسَى، وَمَنْ مَعَهُ مِنَ الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ.
- ٤ - وَفِي غَزْوَةِ خَيْبَرَ: قَدِمَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مُسْلِمًا.



## The Seventh Year of Immigration

The following events took place during this year:

1. The Battle of Khaybar too place during the month of Muharram.
2. Flesh of donkeys became forbidden since the Battle of Khaybar.
3. During the Battle of Khaybar, Ja'far bin Abi Talib with the rest of those who had immigrated to Abyssinia (Ethiopia), along with Abu Musa with some of his tribe, came to the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him.
4. During the Battle of Khaybar, Abu Huraira came to the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, to announce embracing Islam.

٥ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَهَدَتْ يَهُودِيَّةٌ شَاةً مَشْوِيَّةً مَسْمُومَةً إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَخَذَ لُقْمَةً فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ الشَّاةُ بِأَنَّهَا مَسْمُومَةٌ.

٦ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: قَدِمَ حَاطِبُ بْنُ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ مِنْ عِنْدِ الْمُقَوْسِ وَقَدْ أَرْسَلَ مَعَهُ لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَارِيَةَ وَأُخْتَهَا سَيْرِينَ وَبَغْلَةً وَحِمَارًا وَكُسُوءً، فَأَسْلَمَتْ مَارِيَةُ وَأُخْتُهَا قَبْلَ قُدُومِهِمَا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَخَذَ مَارِيَةَ لِنَفْسِهِ فَوَلَدَتْ لَهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَوَهَبَ سَيْرِينَ لِحَسَّانَ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ فَهِيَ أُمُّ ابْنِهِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، فَهُوَ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنَا خَالَةٍ.



5. A Jewish woman gifted the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, poisoned grilled lamb. When he took the first bite, the sheep told him that it is poisoned.

6. Al Moqawqas sent his messenger, Haatib bin Abi Balta'ah, to the Prophet, peace be upon him, with gifts, including Maria, her sister Serine, a mule, a donkey, and cloth. Maria and Serine had embraced Islam before coming to the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, He got married to Maria. She gave birth of his son Ibrahim. He gave Serine to Hassan ibn Thabit and she gave birth of his son Abdel- Rahman. Accordingly, Abdel- Rahman and Ibrahim are cousins from the mothers' side.





## السنة الثامنة من الهجرة

١ - في صفر من هذه السنة: أسلم عمرو بن العاص وخالد بن الوليد

وعثمان بن طلحة، وهاجروا إلى المدينة.

٢ - وفي شعبان من هذه السنة: نقضت قريش عهدها مع رسول الله

صلى الله عليه وسلم.

٣ - وفي رمضان من هذه السنة: خرج رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

بجيشه من المدينة لفتح مكة.

٤ - وفي رمضان من هذه السنة: جاء العباس بن عبد المطلب بعياله من

مكة مهاجراً إلى المدينة، فالتقى بالنبى صلى الله عليه وسلم بالجحفة.



## **The eighth Year of Immigration**

The following events took place during this year:

1. In the month of Safar, Amr ibn al-Aas, Khalid bin Al Waleed, and Othman bin Talha embraced Islam and migrated to Medina.
2. In the month of Sha`baan, Quraish breached its covenant with the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him.
3. In the month of Ramadan, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, led an army from Medina heading to Mecca to conquest it.
4. In the month of Ramadan, while Al Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib was coming with his children migrating from Mecca to Medina, he met the prophet, peace be upon him, in jahfah.

٥ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَقَبْلَ دُخُولِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

مَكَّةَ أَسْلَمَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَحَكِيمُ بْنُ حِزَامٍ وَبُدَيْلُ بْنُ وَرْقَاءَ.

٦ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ، لَمَّا بَلَغَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ

عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كُرَاعَ الْغَمِيمِ، أَفْطَرَ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ لِيَرَاهُ النَّاسُ لِأَنَّهُ كَانَ مُسَافِرًا

٧ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

مَكَّةَ فَاتِحًا مَنْصُورًا مُؤَيَّدًا.

٨ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِمَكَّةَ

تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ يَوْمًا يَقْصُرُ الصَّلَاةَ.

٩ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كَانَتْ سَرِيَّةُ خَالِدِ بْنِ الْوَلِيدِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ

عَنْهُ لَهُدْمَ صَنْمِ الْعُرَى فَهَدِمَتْ.

١٠ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كَانَتْ سَرِيَّةُ عَمْرُو بْنِ الْعَاصِ رَضِيَ

اللَّهُ عَنْهُ لَهُدْمَ سُوَاعٍ فَهَدِمَتْ.

5. In the month of Ramadan, Abu Sufyan bin Harb, Hakim bin Hizam, and Badeel bin Warqaa embraced Islam before the Prophet, peace be upon him, conquered Mecca.

6. In the month of Ramadan, when the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, reached Koura'a Al Ghamaym, he broke his fast because he was traveling, on his camel so that everybody would see him and breaks fast too.

7. In the month of Ramadan, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, victoriously managed to conquer Mecca with the support of Allah.

8. In the month of Ramadan, the Prophet, peace be upon him, stayed nineteen days in Mecca shortening prayers because he was not a resident.

9. In the month of Ramadan, Khalid bin Al Waleed, may Allah be pleased with him, successfully led a battalion to demolish idols of Al Uzza.

10. In the month of Ramadan, Amr ibn al-Aas, may Allah be pleased with him, successfully led a foray to demolish idols of Al Soua'a.

١١ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كَانَتْ سَرِيَّةُ سَعْدِ بْنِ زَيْدِ الْأَشْهَلِيِّ  
لَهْدَمِ مَنَاةَ فَهَدَمَهَا.

١٢ - وَفِي سُؤَالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كَانَتْ غَزْوَةُ حُنَيْنٍ.

١٣ - وَفِي سُؤَالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كَانَتْ غَزْوَةُ الطَّائِفِ.

١٤ - وَفِي سُؤَالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: فِي حِصَارِ الطَّائِفِ، نَزَلَ نَفَرٌ مِنْ رَقِيقِ  
الطَّائِفِ، فَأَعْتَقَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنْهُمْ أَبُو بَكْرَةَ رَضِيَ  
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ .

١٥ - وَفِي أَوَاخِرِ سُؤَالٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: رَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ الْحِصَارَ عَنِ الطَّائِفِ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَى الْجِعْرَانَةِ، فَقَدِمَ عَلَيْهِ وَفُودٌ  
هُوَازِنَ قَدْ أَسْلَمُوا فَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِمْ أَسْرَاهُمْ.

١٦ - وَفِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: فَرَّقَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
الْغَنَائِمَ، وَأَعْطَى الْمُؤَلَّفَةَ قُلُوبِهِمْ كَثِيرًا، وَوَكَّلَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِلَى إِيْمَانِهِمْ

11. In the month of Ramadan, Saad bin Zaid Ashhali successfully led a foray to demolish idol of Manat.

12. In the month of Shawwal, the Battle of Honayin took place.

13. In the month of Shawwal, the Battle of Al Taif took place.

14. In the month of Shawwal, while Muslims' army was besieging Al Taif, a group of Al Taif slaves came out and the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, freed them. Abu Bikrah, may Allah be pleased with him, was one of them.

15. Towards the end of the month of Shawwal, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, lifted the siege of Al Taif, then returned to Aljarana where delegations of Hawazen had flocked to meet him and embraced Islam. In return, he, peace be upon him, released their captives.

16. In the month of Thul Qa`dah, the Prophet, peace be upon him, distributed booties. He gave much to those inclined towards Islam to attract their hearts while faithful believers were self-contented with their faith.

١٧ - وَفِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: جِيءَ بِالشَّيْمَاءِ أُخْتِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنَ الرَّضَاعَةِ أَسِيرَةً، فَمَنَّ عَلَيْهَا وَأَعْطَاهَا وَأَطْلَقَهَا.

١٨ - وَفِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: اعْتَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنَ الْجِعْرَانَةِ.

١٩ - وَفِي ذِي الْحِجَّةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَلَدَتْ مَارِيَةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

٢٠ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَلَدَتْ زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنْ أَبِي الْعَاصِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ ابْنَتَهَا أُمَامَةَ الَّتِي كَانَ يَحْمِلُهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ.

٢١ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: عُمِلَ مِنْبَرُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَخَطَبَ عَلَيْهِ، فَحَنَّ إِلَيْهِ الْجِدْعُ الَّذِي كَانَ يُخْطَبُ عَلَيْهِ.

رَوَى الْبُخَارِيُّ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: كَانَ يَقُومُ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ إِلَى شَجَرَةٍ أَوْ نَخْلَةٍ، فَقَالَتْ امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلَا نَجْعَلُ لَكَ مِنْبَرًا؟

17. In the month of Thul Qa`dah, Al Shaymaa, the Messenger of Allah's foster sister brought to him as a war captive. He released her and gave her away some property.

18. In the month of Thul Qa`dah,, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, performed the small pilgrimage from Aljorana.

19. In the month of Thul Hijjah, Maria gave birth to the Prophet's son Ibrahim.

20. The Prophet's daughter, Zainab, gave birth to her daughter Omama bint Abi Al Aas ibn Al-Rabe'e. The Prophet, peace be upon him, carried her during performing prayers.

21. A pulpit was built for the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him. When he delivered the sermon on it for the first time, the tree trunk he used to stand on grieved because it missed him.

Al-Bukhari narrated that Jabir bin Abdullah, may Allah be pleased with them, said that the Prophet, peace be upon him, used to stand on the root of a tree, or by a tree trunk, then a woman from Al Ansar addressed the Prophet saying: Don't we make a pulpit for you?



قَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتُمْ»، فَجَعَلُوا لَهُ مِنْبَرًا، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ دُفِعَ إِلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، فَصَاحَتِ النَّخْلَةُ صِيَاخَ الصَّبِيِّ، ثُمَّ نَزَلَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَضَمَّهُ إِلَيْهِ، تَتَنُّ أَنْيْنَ الصَّبِيِّ الَّذِي يُسَكِّنُ. قَالَ: «كَانَتْ تَبْكِي عَلَى مَا كَانَتْ تَسْمَعُ مِنَ الذِّكْرِ عِنْدَهَا»

٢٢ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تَوَفِّيَتْ زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهِيَ أَكْبَرُ أَوْلَادِهِ، وَغَسَلَتْهَا أُمُّ عَطِيَّةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

٢٣ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: نَزَلَتْ سُورَةُ النَّصْرِ.



He said: "If you want", so, made it one and he started to use the new pulpit and quitted using the tree trunk. The tree trunk made a grieving sound." Jabir said: "So that the people in the mosque could hear it. Until the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, came to it and embraced it, and it calmed down. He said" it was crying in response to the praising and glorification of God I was saying."

22. Zainab, the daughter of Messenger of Allah passed away. She was his oldest children. Om Atteya, May Allah be pleased with her, washed her body in preparation for burying her.

23. Surah Al Nasr (Victory) was revealed.



## السَّنَةُ التَّاسِعَةُ لِلْهِجْرَةِ

- ١ - وَفِي رَجَبٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كَانَتْ غَزْوَةُ تَبُوكَ.
- ٢ - وَفِي رَجَبٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَفِي تَبُوكَ أَسَرَ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَكِيدَرَ مَلِكِ دُومَةَ، فَحَقَّنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ دَمَهُ وَصَالِحَهُ عَلَى الْجَزِيَّةِ.
- ٣ - وَفِي رَجَبٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: نَعَى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ النَّجَاشِيَّ، وَصَلَّى عَلَيْهِ صَلَاةَ الْغَائِبِ.
- ٤ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: قَدِمَ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ الثَّقَفِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، فَأَسْلَمَ، وَرَجَعَ إِلَى الطَّائِفِ فَدَعَا قَوْمَهُ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ فَكَتَلُوهُ.



## Ninth Year of Migration

The following events took place during this year:

1. In the month of Rajab, the Battle of Tabuk took place.
2. In the month of Rajab, Khalid bin Al Waleed, may Allah be pleased with him, captured the king of Doma, Akidr. The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, spared his life and concluded a reconciliation with him on the basis of him to pay tribute.
3. In the month of Rajab, the Prophet, peace be upon him, announce the death of Negus and performed funeral prayers on his absent corpus.
4. Urwa ibn Mas'ud al-Thaqafi, may Allah be pleased with him, came to the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, converted to Islam, and returned to home in Al Taif to call his people to Islam, but they killed him.

٥ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: قَدِمَ وَفَدُ ثَقِيفٍ مِنَ الطَّائِفِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَسْلَمُوا وَرَجَعُوا إِلَى قَوْمِهِمْ، فَمَا زَالُوا بِهِمْ حَتَّى أَسْلَمُوا.

٦ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَرْسَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِلَى الطَّائِفِ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ وَالْمُغِيرَةَ بْنَ شُعْبَةَ لِهَدْمِ اللَّاتِ فَهَدَمَاهَا.

٧ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَى الطَّائِفِ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ أَبِي الْعَاصِ، وَهُوَ مِنْ أَحَدَثِهِمْ سِنًا لِحِرْصِهِ عَلَى التَّفَقُّهِ وَتَعَلُّمِ الْقُرْآنِ.

5. A delegation of Taif came to the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, in Ramadan, and converted to Islam, and returned to their people where they kept calling them to Islam until they embraced Islam.

6. In Ramadan, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, sent Aba Sufyan and Al Moghira bin Sho'aba to Al Taif to demolish the idols called Al Lat. They did manage to remove all the idols.

7. In Ramadan, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, appointed the young Osman bin Abi Aas a ruler on Al Taif due to his eagerness to learn the Quran and teachings of Islam.

٨ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: مَاتَ رَأْسُ الْمُنَافِقِينَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَنِي سَلُولٍ.

٩ - وَفِي ذِي الْحِجَّةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: حَجَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ بِالنَّاسِ بِأَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

١٠ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: تُوفِّتُ أُمُّ كُلثُومٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا بِنْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

١١ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: قَدِمَ ضِمَامُ بْنُ ثَعْلَبَةَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَسْلَمَ، ثُمَّ عَادَ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ، فَدَعَاهُمْ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ، فَمَا أَمْسَى ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمُ فِي حَاضِرِهِ رَجُلٌ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ إِلَّا مُسْلِمًا.



8. In Ramadan, Abdullah ibn Abi Bin Salool, the head of hypocrites, died.

9. In Thul Hijjah, Abu Bakr, may Allah be pleased with him, performed pilgrimage with people upon the order of the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him.

10. Om Kulthum, may God be pleased with her, the daughter of the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, passed away.

11. Domam bin Tha'alaba came to the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, and converted to Islam, then he returned to his people and called them to Islam. Everyone in his town, men and women, embraced Islam before the end of that day.



## السَّنةُ العَاشِرَةُ

١ - وَفِي شَعْبَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: قَدِمَ عَدِيُّ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ الطَّائِيُّ عَلَى رَسُولِ

اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَسْلَمَ.

٢ - وَفِي رَمَضَانَ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: اعْتَكَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ

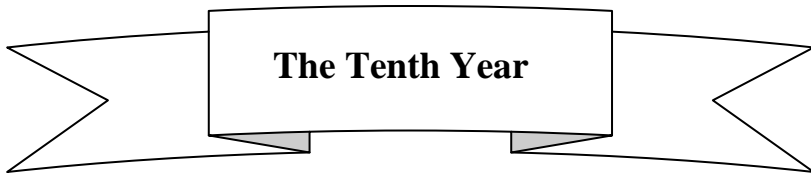
وَسَلَّمَ عِشْرِينَ يَوْمًا، وَعَارَضَهُ جَبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ بِالْقُرْآنِ مَرَّتَيْنِ.

٣ - وَفِي ذِي الْحِجَّةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: حَجَّ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ.

٤ - وَفِي ذِي الْحِجَّةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: قَدِمَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

مِنْ نَجْرَانَ إِلَى مَكَّةَ لِيُحِجَّ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



## The Tenth Year

The following events took place during this year:

1. In the month of Sha`baan, Adi bin Hatim al-Tai came to the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, and converted to Islam.
2. In the month of Ramadan, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, stayed in seclusion at his mosque for twenty days, and Gabriel reviewed the Holy Quran with him twice.
3. In the month of Thul Hijjah, the Prophet, peace be upon him, performed the farewell pilgrimage.
4. In the month of Thul Hijjah, Ali bin Abi Talib, may Allah be pleased with him, came from Najran to Mecca to perform pilgrimage with the Prophet, peace be upon him.

٥ - وَفِي ذِي الْحِجَّةِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: نَزَلَتْ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهُوَ واقِفٌ بِعَرَفَةَ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ (الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا) (المائدة: ٣).

٦ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَسْلَمَ (بِأَذَانُ) مَلِكُ الْيَمَنِ، وَبَعَثَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِإِسْلَامِهِ، فَأَقَرَّهُ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَى الْيَمَنِ، وَأَرْسَلَ أَبَا مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيَّ وَمُعَاذَ بْنَ جَبَلٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا إِلَى الْيَمَنِ لِيُعَلِّمَانِ النَّاسَ الْإِسْلَامَ

٧ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: مَاتَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَنَةٍ وَنِصْفٍ.

٨ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: كُسِفَتِ الشَّمْسُ يَوْمَ مَوْتِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، فَصَلَّى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ صَلَاةَ الْكُسُوفِ.

5. In the month of Thul Hijjah, verse 3 of Surah Al-Maidah was revealed to the Prophet, peace be upon him, as he was standing at Arafat Mount on Friday (This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion.)

6. King of Yemen (Bazan) embraced Islam, and sent to the Prophet, peace be upon him, informing him of that. The Prophet, peace be upon him, acknowledged him as the ruler of Yemen, and sent Abi Mosa Al Asharie and Moaz bin Jabal, may Allah be pleased with them, to Yemen to teach people the teachings of Islam.

7. Ibrahim, the Prophet's son, peace be upon him, died at 18 months of age.

8. The sun eclipsed on the day of the death of Ibrahim, and the Prophet, peace be upon him, prayed the eclipse prayers.

٩ - وَفِي هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَسْلَمَ أَمِيرٌ مِنْ أُمَرَاءِ الرُّومِ، وَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى  
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُخْبِرُهُ بِإِسْلَامِهِ، فَعَلِمَ الرُّومُ، فَأَخَذُوهُ وَقَتَلُوهُ، وَهُوَ فَرَوَةٌ  
بْنُ عَمْرِو الْجُدَامِيُّ.



9. Farwah bin Amr Juzami, one of Roman princes, embraced Islam and sent to the Prophet, peace be upon him, telling him of that. However, the Roman knew and killed him.



## السَّنَةُ الْحَادِيَةَ عَشْرَةَ لِلْهِجْرَةِ

١ - فِي صَفَرٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ، فَاسْتَغْفَرَ لِأَهْلِ الْبَقِيعِ كَالْمُودِّعِ لَهُمْ.

٢ - وَفِي أَوَاخِرِ صَفَرٍ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: بَدَأَ الْمَرَضُ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



## The Eleventh Year of Migration

The following events took place during that year:

1. In the month of Safar, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, went out in the dead of night, visited the cemetery of Al Baqi'a and prayed for God's forgiveness to the dead there, as if he was seeing them off.
2. At the end of the month of Safar, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, began to fall sick.



٣ - وَفِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: اشْتَدَّ وَجَعُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، وَهُوَ فِي بَيْتِ مَيْمُونَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا ، فَدَعَا نِسَاءَهُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُنَّ ، فَاسْتَأْذَنَهُنَّ أَنْ يُمَرِّضَ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا فَأُذِنَ لَهُ.

٤ - وَفِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَقَبْلَ أَنْ يُتَوَفَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِخَمْسَةِ أَيَّامٍ خَطَبَ فِي النَّاسِ ، فَبَيَّنَ فَضْلَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ، وَأَوْصَى بِالْأَنْصَارِ خَيْرًا ، وَحَدَّرَ مِنَ اتِّخَاذِ الْقُبُورِ مَسَاجِدَ.

٥ - وَفِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ بِالنَّاسِ ، فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ.

3. In the month of Raby` al-awal, pain with the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, intensified while he was at the house of Lady Maymouna. He gathered his wives, may God be pleased with them and asked their permission to get care at the house of Aisha, may Allah be pleased with her and they approved his request.

4. In the same month of Raby` al-awal, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, delivered a sermon to people five days before his death. He explained to them the virtues of Abu Bakr, may Allah be pleased with him, and recommended taking care of Ansar, and warned against building mosques in graveyards.

5. In the same month of Raby` al-awal, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, ordered Abu Bakr to lead people in prayers, and so Abu Bakr did for three days.

٦ - وَفِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: وَقُبَيْلَ وَفَاتِهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ صَلَّى  
بِالنَّاسِ جَالِسًا، وَصَلَّى النَّاسُ خَلْفَهُ قِيَامًا.

٧ - وَفِي مُتَنَصِفِ النَّهَارِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْاِثْنَيْنِ الثَّانِي عَشَرَ مِنْ رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ هَذِهِ  
السَّنَةِ: تُوفِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَعْدَ أَنْ بَلَغَ رِسَالَةَ رَبِّهِ، فِدَاهُ أَبِي  
وَأُمِّي، وَنَفْسِي وَرُوحِي.

٨ - وَفِي يَوْمِ وَفَاةِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَايَعَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ أَبَا بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ  
بِالْخِلَافَةِ.

٩ - وَفِي يَوْمِ الثَّلَاثَاءِ الثَّلَاثِ عَشَرَ مِنْ رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنْ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ: دُفِنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

١٠ - وَبَعْدَ وَفَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِسِتَّةِ أَشْهُرٍ: تُوفِّيتْ ابْنَتُهُ فَاطِمَةُ  
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَهِيَ آخِرُ أَبْنَائِهِ مَوْتًا.

١١ - بُعِثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ أَرْبَعِينَ سَنَةً، فَمَكَثَ فِي مَكَّةَ  
ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ سَنَةً وَبِالْمَدِينَةِ عَشْرَ سِنِينَ، ثُمَّ قَبَضَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ وَقَدَّمَ لَهُ ثَلَاثَ وَسِتُّونَ  
سَنَةً صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ صَلَاةً دَائِمَةً مَا دَامَتِ السَّمَاوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ.

6. In the same month of Raby` al-awal, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, led people in prayers

while he was sitting and they were standing behind him.

7. At midday on Monday, the twelfth of the same month of Raby` al-awal, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, passed away after he delivered the message of God, my parents and my soul are willingly ready to go for his sake.

8. On the day of the death of the Prophet, peace be upon him, Muslims chose Abu Bakr, may Allah be pleased with him, as the first caliph for Muslims.

9. On Tuesday, the thirteenth of Raby` al-awal of this year, the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, was buried.

10. Six months after the death of the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, his daughter, Fatima, died, may Allah be pleased with her. She was the last of his children to die.

11. The Messenger of God, peace be upon him, received the divine revelation at the age of forty years old. He stayed in Mecca for thirteen years and stayed in Medina for ten years. Then He passed away at the age of sixty-three years old, eternal peace be upon him as long as there are heavens and earth.

## غَزَوَاتُ الرَّسُولِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

وَهِيَ سَبْعٌ وَعِشْرُونَ غَزْوَةً:

- ١ - غَزْوَةُ الْأَبْوَاءِ فِي صَفَرٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢ - غَزْوَةُ بَوَاطِ فِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٣ - غَزْوَةُ سَفْوَانَ فِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٤ - غَزْوَةُ الْعُشَيْرَةِ فِي جُمَادَى الْأُولَى مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- 5 - غَزْوَةُ بَدْرِ فِي رَمَضَانَ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٦ - غَزْوَةُ الْكُدْرِ مِنْ بَنِي سُلَيْمٍ فِي شَوَّالٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٧ - غَزْوَةُ بَنِي قَيْنُقَاعَ فِي شَوَّالٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٨ - غَزْوَةُ السَّوَيْقِ فِي ذِي الْحِجَّةِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.



**The Battles of the Prophet, peace be upon him**

They are twenty-seven battles:

1. Battle of Alaboa'a in the month of Safar of the second year of migration.
2. Battle of Bowat in the month of Raby` al-awal of the second year of migration.
3. Battle of Safwan in the month of Raby` al-awal of the second year of migration.
4. Battle of Al Oushairah in the month of Jumaada al-awal of the second year of migration.
5. Battle of Badr in the month of Ramadan of the second year of migration.
6. Battle of Al Kodr of Bani Seliem in the month of Shawal of the second year of migration.
7. Battle of Banu Qounaqa'a in the month of Shawal of the second year of migration.
8. Battle of Al Siweek in the month of Thul Hijjah of the second year of migration.

- ٩ - غَزْوَةُ ذِي أَمْرِ فِي الْمَحَرَّمِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١٠ - غَزْوَةُ الْفُرْعِ مِنْ بُحْرَانَ فِي رَبِيعِ الْآخِرِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١١ - غَزْوَةُ أُحُدٍ فِي شَوَّالٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١٢ - غَزْوَةُ حَمْرَاءِ الْأَسَدِ فِي شَوَّالٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١٣ - غَزْوَةُ بَنِي النَّضِيرِ فِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الرَّابِعَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١٤ - غَزْوَةُ بَدْرِ الْآخِرَةِ (الْمَوْعِدِ) فِي شَعْبَانَ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الرَّابِعَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١٥ - غَزْوَةُ دُومَةَ الْجَنْدَلِ فِي رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الْخَامِسَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١٦ - غَزْوَةُ بَنِي الْمُصْطَلِقِ فِي شَعْبَانَ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الْخَامِسَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١٧ - غَزْوَةُ الْأَحْزَابِ فِي شَوَّالٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الْخَامِسَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.

9. Battle of Ammar in the month of Moharam of the third year of migration.
10. Battle of Al Foro'a min Bohran in the month of Raby` al-Thaany of the third year of migration.
11. Battle of Ohod in the month of Shawal of the third year of migration.
12. Battle of Hamraa Al Asad in the month of Shawal of the third year of migration.
13. Battle of Banu Al Nadir in in the month of Raby` al-awal of the fourth year of migration.
14. Battle of Badr Al A'akhara (Al Mawa'ad) in the month of Sha`baan of the fourth year of migration.
15. Battle of Jandal in the Raby` al-awal of the fifth year of migration.
16. Battle of Banu Mustaliq in the month of Sha`baan of the fifth year of migration.
17. Battle of Al Ahzab in the month of Shawal of the fifth year of migration.



- ١٨ - غَزْوَةُ بَنِي قُرَيْظَةَ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الْخَامِسَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ١٩ - غَزْوَةُ بَنِي لَحْيَانَ فِي جُمَادَى الْأُولَى مِنَ السَّنَةِ السَّادِسَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢٠ - غَزْوَةُ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ السَّادِسَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢١ - غَزْوَةُ ذِي قَرْدٍ فِي الْمُحَرَّمِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ السَّابِعَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢٢ - غَزْوَةُ خَيْبَرَ فِي الْمُحَرَّمِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ السَّابِعَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢٣ - غَزْوَةُ ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ مِنَ السَّنَةِ السَّابِعَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢٤ - غَزْوَةُ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ فِي رَمَضَانَ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّامِنَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢٥ - غَزْوَةُ حُنَيْنٍ فِي شَوَّالٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّامِنَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢٦ - غَزْوَةُ الطَّائِفِ فِي شَوَّالٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّامِنَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.
- ٢٧ - غَزْوَةُ تَبُوكَ فِي رَجَبٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ التَّاسِعَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.



18. Battle of Banu Qurayza in the month of Thul Qa`dah of the fifth year of migration.
19. Battle of Bani Lehyan in the month of Jumaada al-awal of the sixth year of migration.
20. Battle of Hdaybiyah in the month of Thul Qa`dah of the sixth year of migration.
21. Battle of Zi Qird in the month of Mohram of the seventh year of migration.
22. Battle of Khyber in the month of Mohram of the seventh year of immigration.
23. Battle of Zi Al Riqā'a in the seventh year of migration.
24. Battle of the conquest of Mecca in the month of Ramadan of the eighth year of migration.
25. Battle of Honyn in Shawal of the eighth year of migration.
26. Battle of Taif in the month of Shawal of the eighth year of migration.
27. Battle of Tabuk in the month of Rajab of the ninth year of migration.

## مُؤَدِّنُو رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

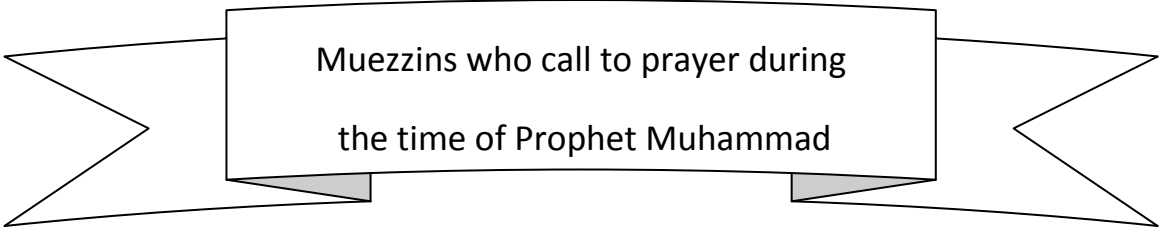
وَهُمْ أَرْبَعَةٌ:

١ - بِلَالُ بْنُ رَبَاحٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : وَهُوَ أَوَّلُ مَنْ أَدَّنَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، اشْتَرَاهُ الصَّدِيقُ وَأَعْتَقَهُ ، فَلَزِمَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، وَشَهِدَ مَعَهُ جَمِيعَ الْمَشَاهِدِ ، وَتُوفِّيَ بِالشَّامِ

سَنَةَ عِشْرِينَ مِنَ الْهَجْرَةِ .



Muezzins who call to prayer during  
the time of Prophet Muhammad

They are four as follows:

1. Bilal bin Rabah, may Allah be pleased with him: He was the first to call for prayers to the Messenger of Allah. He was a slave before being bought by Abu Bakr Al Sideek who freed him. He accompanied the Prophet, peace be upon him, and witnessed all his battles. He died in the Levant twenty years after the immigration.

٢ - عَمْرُو بْنُ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : كَانَ يُؤَدِّنُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، وَهُوَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ الْأَوَّلِينَ، تُوفِّيَ فِي آخِرِ خِلَافَةِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ .

٣ - سَعْدُ بْنُ عَائِدِ الْقَرِظِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : جَعَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مُؤَدِّنًا بِقُبَاءَ، فَلَمَّا مَاتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، وَتَرَكَ بِلَالَ الْأَذَانَ، نَقَلَهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ إِلَى مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، تُوفِّيَ سَنَةَ أَرْبَعَةَ وَسَبْعِينَ مِنَ الْهَجْرَةِ.

٤ - أَبُو مُحَمَّدُورَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : هُوَ أَوْسُ بْنُ مَعِيْرٍ وَكَانَ يَرْجِعُ الْأَذَانَ مَاتَ بِمَكَّةَ سَنَةَ تِسْعٍ وَخَمْسِينَ مِنَ الْهَجْرَةِ.



2. Amr ibn Um-Maktoum, may Allah be pleased with him: He was calling for prayers to Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him in Medina. He was one of the first immigrants. He died at the end of Omar's caliphate.

3 - Saad bin Aa'iz Al Qarz, may Allah be pleased with him: The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, appointed him as the caller for prayers at the Mosque of Qubaa. Abu Bakr transferred him to the Mosque of the Prophet after Bilal quitted calling for prayers at that mosque. He died in the seventy-fourth year of immigration.

4 - Abu Mahzoorah, may Allah be pleased with him: He is Aws bin Ma'aheer. He was tasked to repeat the calls for prayers. He died in Makkah in the fifty ninth year of migration.



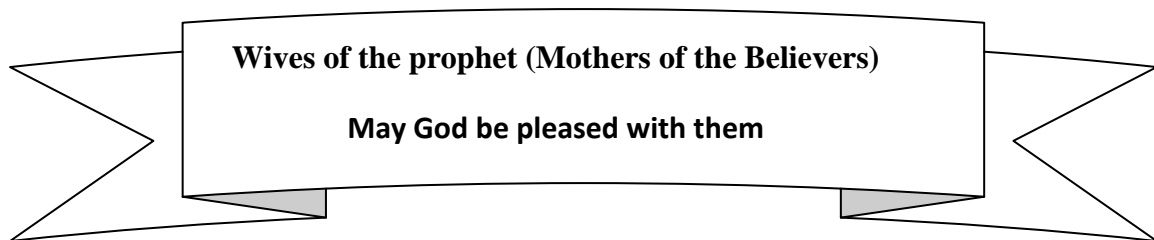
## أُمَّهَاتُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُنَّ

وَهُنَّ إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ:

١ - خَدِيجَةُ بِنْتُ خُوَيْلِدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَبْلَ الْبَعْثَةِ وَعُمُرُهُ خَمْسٌ وَعِشْرُونَ سَنَةً، وَعُمُرُهَا أَرْبَعُونَ سَنَةً وَتُوفِّيَتْ فِي حَيَاتِهِ فِي السَّنَةِ الْعَاشِرَةِ لِلْبَعْثَةِ.

٢ - عَائِشَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: عَقَدَ عَلَيْهَا فِي شَوَّالٍ سَنَةَ عَشْرٍ مِنَ الْبَعْثَةِ، وَبَنَى بِهَا فِي شَوَّالٍ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الْأُولَى لِلْهِجْرَةِ، وَتُوفِّيَتْ عَنْهَا وَهِيَ بِنْتُ ثَمَانَ عَشْرَةَ سَنَةً، وَمَاتَتْ بَعْدَهُ فِي رَمَضَانَ سَنَةَ سَبْعٍ وَخَمْسِينَ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.

٣ - سَوْدَةُ بِنْتُ زَمْعَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي شَوَّالٍ سَنَةَ عَشْرٍ مِنَ الْبَعْثَةِ، بَعْدَ وَفَاةِ خَدِيجَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، وَتُوفِّيَتْ سَنَةَ خَمْسٍ وَخَمْسِينَ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.



Prophet's wives are eleven as follows:

1. Khadija bint Khuwailid, may God be pleased with her: The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, married her before the mission at the age of twenty-five years, while she was at the age of forty years old. She died in the tenth year of the mission.
2. Aisha bint Abi Bakr, may Allah be pleased with her: The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, concluded marriage contract in the month of Shawal of the tenth year of the mission but didn't consummate the marriage with her until the month of Shawal of the first year of migration. She was widowed since she was about eighteen years old. She died in the month of Ramadan in the fifty-seventh year of migration.
3. Sowda bint Zama, may Allah be pleased with her: The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, married her in the month of Shawal of the tenth year of the mission after the death of Khadija, may Allah be pleased with her. She died in the fifty fifth year of migration.



٤ - حَفْصَةُ بِنْتُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي شَعْبَانَ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ، وَمَاتَتْ سَنَةَ حَمْسٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ لِلْهِجْرَةِ.

٥ - زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ خُزَيْمَةَ أُمُّ الْمَسَاكِينِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي رَمَضَانَ مِنَ السَّنَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ لِلْهِجْرَةِ، وَمَاتَتْ بَعْدَ زَوَاجِهَا بِشَهْوَرٍ فَصَلَّى عَلَيْهَا وَدَفَنَهَا.

٦ - زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي السَّنَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ عَلَى الرَّاجِحِ، وَمَاتَتْ سَنَةَ عِشْرِينَ مِنَ الْهِجْرَةِ.

٧ - أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ هِنْدُ بِنْتُ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي شَوَّالٍ سَنَةَ أَرْبَعٍ مِنَ الْهِجْرَةِ، وَتُوفِّيَتْ سَنَةَ اثْنَتَيْنِ وَسِتِّينَ مِنَ الْهِجْرَةِ، وَهِيَ آخِرُ أُمَّهَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ مَوْتًا.

4. Hafsa bint Omar, may Allah be pleased with her: The Prophet, peace be upon him, married her in the month of Sha`baan of the third year of migration. She died in the forty fifth year of migration.

5. Zainab bint Khuzaymah (The Mother of The Needy), may Allah be pleased with her or poor God bless her: The Prophet, peace be upon him, married her in the month of Ramadan of the third year of immigration. She died a few months after marriage. The Prophet, peace be upon him, led prayer on her and buried her.

6. Zainab bint Gahsh, may Allah be pleased with her: The Prophet, peace be upon him, most likely married in the third year of the immigration. She died in the twentieth year of immigration.

7. Om Salamah Hind bint Abi Omeya, may Allah be pleased with her: The Prophet, peace be upon him, married her in the month of Shawal of the fourth year of immigration. She died in the sixty-second year of immigration. She is the last of Prophet's wives to die.

٨ - جُوَيْرِيَةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ

وَسَلَّمَ سَنَةَ خَمْسٍ مِنَ الْهَجْرَةِ، وَتُوفِّيَتْ سَنَةَ خَمْسِينَ مِنَ الْهَجْرَةِ.

٩ - أُمُّ حَبِيبَةَ بِنْتُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ

عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهِيَ بِالْحَبَشَةِ سَنَةَ سَبْعٍ، وَتُوفِّيَتْ سَنَةَ أَرْبَعٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ

لِلْهَجْرَةِ.

١٠ - صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حُمَيٍّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: وَهِيَ مِنْ نَسْلِ نَبِيِّ اللهِ هَارُونَ

بْنِ عِمْرَانَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، تَزَوَّجَهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سَنَةَ سَبْعٍ،

وَتُوفِّيَتْ سَنَةَ خَمْسِينَ لِلْهَجْرَةِ عَلَى الرَّاجِحِ.

١١ - مَيْمُونَةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: تَزَوَّجَهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ

عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ سَنَةَ سَبْعٍ، وَتُوفِّيَتْ سَنَةَ إِحْدَى وَخَمْسِينَ

لِلْهَجْرَةِ.



8. Juwayriyah bint Al Hareth, may Allah be pleased with her: The Prophet, peace be upon him, married her in the fifth year of immigration. She died in the fiftieth years of migration.

9. Om Habiba bint Abi Sufyan, may Allah be pleased with her: The Prophet, peace be upon him, married her in the seventh year of the mission while she was in Abyssinia (Ethiopia). She died in the forty fourth year of migration.

10. Om Safiyah bint Hoyy, may Allah be pleased with her: She is a descendant of Prophet Haroun bin Omran, peace be upon him. The Prophet, peace be upon him, married her in the seventh year of migration. Most likely she died in the fiftieth year of migration.

11. Maymouna bint Al Hareth, may Allah be pleased with her: The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, married her in the month of Thul Qa`dah of the seventh year. She died in the fifty-first year of migration.



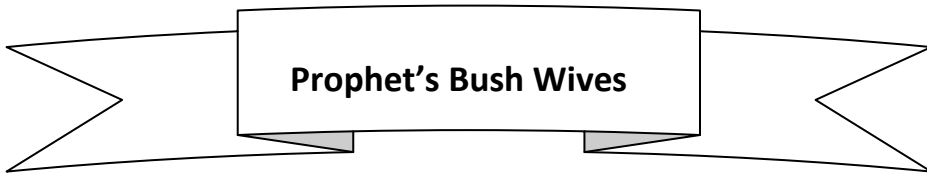
## سَرَارِي النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

كَانَتْ لَهُ سُرِّيَّتَانِ:

١ - رَيْحَانَةُ بِنْتُ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: كَانَتْ مِنْ سَبِيِّ بَنِي قُرَيْظَةَ، فَأَسْلَمَتْ، فَتَسَرَّى بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي الْمَحْرَمِ سَنَةَ سِتٍّ، وَتُوفِّيَتْ بَعْدَ مَرْجِعِهِ مِنْ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ سَنَةَ عَشْرٍ مِنَ الْهِجْرَةِ.

٢ - مَارِيَةُ الْقِبْطِيَّةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَهْدَاهَا لَهُ الْمُتَّقِسُ صَاحِبُ الْإِسْكَانْدَرِيَّةِ، فَأَسْلَمَتْ، فَتَسَرَّى بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سَنَةَ سَبْعٍ، وَوَلَدَتْ لَهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، وَتُوفِّيَتْ سَنَةَ سِتٍّ عَشْرَةَ مِنَ الْهِجْرَةِ.





## Prophet's Bush Wives

The Prophet, peace be upon him, had two bush wives as follows:

1. Rihana bint Zaid ibn Amr, may Allah be pleased with her: She was one of Quraizah tribe's captives. She embraced Islam. The Prophet, peace be upon him had her in the month of Moharam of migration. She died after he returned back from the Farewell pilgrimage in the tenth year of immigration.

2. The Coptic Maria, may Allah be pleased with her: She was dedicated to the Prophet, peace be upon him, by Al Moqawqas, the king of Alexandria. She adopted Islam. The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, had her in the seventh year of migration. She gave birth of Ibrahim, peace be upon him. She died in the sixteenth year of migration.



## أَوْلَادُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

وَهُمْ سَبْعَةٌ:

١ - زَيْنَبُ، وَرُقِيَّةُ، وَأُمُّ كُلْثُومٍ، وَفَاطِمَةُ، وَالْقَاسِمُ، وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ،  
وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ.

٢ - كُلُّ أَوْلَادِهِ مِنْ خَدِيجَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، إِلَّا إِبْرَاهِيمَ فَإِنَّهُ مِنْ  
مَارِيَةَ الْقِبْطِيَّةِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، وَمَاتَ فِي ربيعِ الأَوَّلِ سَنَةَ عَشْرٍ،  
وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَمَانِيَّةِ عَشْرٍ شَهْرًا.

٣ - كُلُّ أَوْلَادِهِ مَاتُوا قَبْلَهُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِلَّا فَاطِمَةَ رَضِيَ  
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا، ظَلَّتْ بَعْدَهُ سِتَّةَ أَشْهُرٍ، فَمَاتَتْ فِي رَمَضَانَ سَنَةَ إِحْدَى  
عَشْرَةَ، وَهِيَ ابْنَةُ تِسْعٍ وَعِشْرِينَ سَنَةً.





## Children of the Prophet, peace be upon him

They are seven:

1. Zainab , Roqaya, OmKulthum , Fatma, Al Qasim, Abdullah, and Ibrahim, peace be upon them.
2. All of them are of Khadigah, may Allah be pleased with her, but Ibrahim of the Coptic Maria, may Allah be pleased with her. Ibrahim died at the age of 18 month, in the month of Raby` al-awal in the tenth year of migration.
3. All of his children died before him, peace be upon him, but Fatima who died in the month of Ramadan of the eleventh year of migration, six months after his death, at the age of twenty nine years old.





مَنْهَجُ الْأُنَاشِيدِ

لِغَيْرِ النَّاطِقِينَ بِالْعَرَبِيَّةِ

المُسْتَوَى الْأَوَّلُ

بِاللُّغَةِ الْإِنْجَلِيزِيَّةِ

تَأَلِيفُ

وَحِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ السَّلَامِ بْنِ بَالِي

# Course of Hymns for Non- Arabic Speakers



**First Level**



**In English**

Authored by: Wahid bin Abdul Salam bin Bali

## الله رَبِّي

يا ربنا يا ربنا	يا رب كل العالمين
أنت إله واحد	بلا شريك أو معين
أطعمتنا وسقيتنا	جعلتنا في المسلمين
وكفيتنا وأويتنا	يا من تزيد الشاكرين
يا ربنا يا ربنا	يا رب كل العالمين

## **Allah is my God**

O, our God, O, our God

Lord, of all the worlds

You are one God

Without a partner or an assistant

You endowed us food and water

And made us Muslims

You provided us with

More than enough and sheltered us

You give more to those

Grateful and thankful to you

O, our God O, our God

Lord of all the worlds

دعاء

يا خالقَ الإنسانِ	يا رَبِّ يا رَحْمَنُ
في مُحْكَمِ الْقُرْآنِ	أَمَرْتُ بِالْإِحْسَانِ
بِعَبْدِكَ الضَّعِيفِ	يا رَبِّ يا رَءُوفُ
وَنَجْدِهِ الْمَلْهُوفِ	أَمَرْتُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ
يَعِيشُ فِي سَنائكُ	الْكُلِّ فِي حِمَاكُ
فَاغْفِرْ لِمَنْ رَجَاكَ	قَدْ ابْتَغَى رِضَاكَ

## **A Prayer (Doaa)**

O, God, the Most Merciful

O, Creator of man

You ordered us to give charity in the perfect Quran

O, God, the Most Compassionate

To your weak slave

You ordered of graces

And succor the grieved crying for help

All are in Your Protection

And all live in Your Light

I seek to be favored by you

So please Forgive he who begs you

## يا إله العالمين

يا مُجِيبَ السَّائِلِينَ	يا إله العالمينَا
وَسَدَاداً وَيَقِيناً	هَبْ لَنَا مِنْكَ رَجَاءً
وَاهْدِنَا دُنْيَاً وَدِيناً	رَبِّ جَمَّلْنَا بِعِلْمٍ
مِنْكَ أَجْرَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ	رَبِّ إِنَّ نُحْسِنَ فَهَبْنَا
أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا أَوْ نَسِينَا	وَتَجَاوَزْ إِنَّ أَسْأَأْ

O God, Lord of all the worlds

O, God, Lord of all the worlds

Who responds to beggars

Grant us our aspirations,

Success and the very true certainty

O God, Beautify us with knowledge

And Guide us in material and spirit

O God, if we do well

Grant us the reward of good doers

And forgive us if we sin,

Err, or forget



## الزكاة

مَنْ كَانَ قَرِيبًا مِنْ رَبِّهِ وَالرَّحْمَةُ تَسْكُنُ فِي قَلْبِهِ

وَأَتَى بِالْمَالِ عَلَى حُبِّهِ فَاللَّهُ يُبَارِكُ فِي كَسْبِهِ

مَنْ كَانَ صَدِيقَ الْمَسْكِينِ وَأَعَانَ الْإِخْوَةَ فِي الدِّينِ

فَاللَّهُ لَهُ خَيْرٌ مُعِينٍ يَجْزِيهِ وَيَصْفَحُ عَنْ ذَنْبِهِ

الْبِرُّ دَلِيلُ الْعِرْفَانِ وَزَكَاتُكَ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ

وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْإِحْسَانِ وَالْمُحْسِنُ يَطْمَعُ فِي قُرْبِهِ

# **Zakat**

He who is close to God

And has mercy in heart

And gives wealth in spite of love for it God will Bless his gains

He who befriends with the needy

And helps brothers in religion

God will support him,

Reward him, and forgive his sins

Giving denotes gratitude

And zakat significantly reflects faith

Charity is greatly rewarded by God

And good doer seeks closeness to God

الله هو الرازق

الله خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ      اللهُ رَازِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ

خَلَقَ الطُّيُورَ وَالشَّجَرَ      خَلَقَ السَّمَاءَ وَالْقَمَرَ

رَزَقَ الطُّيُورَ بِرِزْقِهَا      وَالنَّمْلَ فِي جُحُورِهَا

الله خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ      اللهُ رَازِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ

## **God is the Superb Provider**

God is the Creator of all things

God the Superb Provider

He created birds and trees

He created heaven and moon

He provides food for birds in nests

and ants in burrow

God is the Creator of all things

God is the Provider for all

## أول ركن في الأيمان

أَوَّلُ رُكْنٍ فِي الْإِيْمَانِ نَسْمَعُهُ فِي كُلِّ أَذَانٍ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

نَشْهَدُ أَلَّا رَبَّ سِوَاهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

نَشْهَدُ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

## **First Pillar of Faith**

We hear the first pillar of faith

With every prayer call

There is no god but Allah

And Muhammad is His Messenger

We certify that no god but Him

No god but Allah

We certify that Muhammad

Is the Messenger of Allah

أنا مسلم

دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ

رَبِّي الرَّحْمَانُ

أَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ

خَيْرُ الْأَنَامِ

وَرَسُولِي

نُورُ الْقُرْآنِ

وَطَرِيقِي

دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ

أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ

## **I am a Muslim**

I am a Muslim

Islam is my religion

I'm a believer

in my Merciful God

My Prophet

is the best among all creatures

And the light of the holy

Quran guides my way

I am a Muslim

Islam is my religion



## واحد هو ربي

وَاحِدٌ هُوَ رَبِّي      اثْنَيْنِ أَبِي وَأُمِّي

ثَلَاثَةً هُمَّ إِخْوَتِي      أَرْبَعَةً هُمْ أَصْحَابِي

خَمْسَةً هُمْ صَلَاتِي      سِتَّةَ أَقْوَمٍ مِنْ بَدْرِي

سَبْعَةَ أَرْوَاحِ حَضَانَتِي      ثَمَانِيَةَ الْحِصَّةِ الْأُولَى

تِسْعَةَ وَقْفَةِ عَرَفَةَ      عَشْرَةَ يَوْمِ الْعِيدِ

## **One is my God**

One is my God

two are my mom and dad

Three are my brothers

four are my friends

Five are my prayers

six is when I wake up

Seven is the time I go to KG eight is the time for first class

Nine is the standing on Arafah. ten is the feast

أهلا يا رمضان

أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا يَا رَمَضَانَ شَرَّفْتَ يَا شَهْرَ الْقُرْآنِ

شَهْرُ الصُّومِ وَالْغُفْرَانِ شَهْرُ الْخَيْرِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّائِمُ قُمْ وَحَدِّدِ الدَّائِمَ

فَالْمُسْلِمِ الصَّائِمِ فِي لَيْلِهِ قَائِمٌ وَاللَّهُ يَجْزِيهِ الْغُفْرَانَ

أَهْلًا أَهْلًا يَا رَمَضَانَ شَرَّفْتَ يَا شَهْرَ الْقُرْآنِ

## Welcome Ramadan

Welcome Ramadan, the month

of the Holy Quran honored us

The month of fasting, forgiveness

blessings, and charity

O sleeper, wake up and

profess the oneness of God

A Muslim who fasts daytime and prays

at night, God Forgives him

Welcome Ramadan, the month

of the Holy Quran honored us

## جاء العيد

جَاءَ الْعَيْدُ جَاءَ الْعَيْدُ      آهلاً أهلاً بِالْعَيْدِ

نَلْعَبُ نَمْرَحُ      نَضْحَكُ نَفْرَحُ

آهلاً أهلاً بِالْعَيْدِ      نَلْبَسُ فِيهِ كُلَّ جَدِيدِ

آهلاً أهلاً بِالْعَيْدِ      نَذْهَبُ فِيهِ وَنُصَلِّي الْعَيْدِ

آهلاً أهلاً بِالْعَيْدِ      جَاءَ الْعَيْدُ جَاءَ الْعَيْدِ

# It is the Feast Time

It is the feast

Welcome, welcome to the feast

It is time to play, have fun,

laugh, and rejoice

Welcome, welcome to the feast

we wear the all-new cloth

Welcome, welcome to the feast

we go to pray feast prayers

Welcome, welcome to the feast

it is the feast time

## أركان الأيمان

تَرْفَعُهُ سِتَّةَ أَرْكَانَ	إِخْوَانِي هَذَا إِيْمَانِي
لِلَّهِ الرَّبِّ الرَّحْمَنِ	أَوْلَاهَا حُبٌّ وَخُضُوعٌ
لَا تَعْصِي أَمْرَ الرَّحْمَنِ	ثَانِيهَا حُبٌّ مَلَائِكَةٍ
بِالْحَقِّ هُدًى لِلْإِنْسَانِ	ثَالِثُهَا كُتُبٌ قَدْ نَزَلَتْ
لِلنَّاسِ بِنُورٍ وَبَيَانٍ	وَالرَّابِعُ رُسُلٌ قَدْ جَاءُوا
فَنَعِيمٌ أَوْ دَارٌ هَوَانٍ	وَالخَامِسُ بُعْثٌ وَجَزَاءٌ
خَيْرٌ أَوْ شَرٌّ أَبْوَانٍ	وَالسَّادِسُ قَدْرٌ يَأْتِينَا
تَعْصِمُ مِنْ كَيْدِ الشَّيْطَانِ	إِخْوَانِي تِلْكَ عَقِيدَتُنَا

## Pillars of Faith

O, brothers, this is my faith

built on six pillars

Firstly, love and submission

to God, the most Merciful

Secondly, love of angels

who disobey no order

Thirdly, belief in books that come down

with truth to guide mankind

Fourthly, messengers who were sent

to people with light and clarity

Fifthly, resurrection and judgment

either paradise or hell

Sixthly, fate that timely brings to us

either good or evil

O brothers, this is my creed

protect us from the plots of devil



علي كل شيء قدير

مَنْ أَوْجَدَ السَّمَاءَ وَالصُّبْحَ وَالْإِمْسَاءَ

مَنْ نَشَرَ الظُّلَمَاءَ وَفَجَّرَ الضِّيَاءَ

يَا رَبِّ هَذِي صَنَعْتُكَ يَا رَبِّ جَلَّتْ قُدْرَتُكَ

السَّعْيِ فِي النَّهَارِ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحَارِ

لَوْ كَانَ لَيْلٌ أَبَدًا فِيهِ الضِّيَاءُ مَا بَدَا

لَوْ النَّهَارُ سَرْمَدٌ مَا عَاشَ مِنَّا أَحَدٌ

يَا رَبِّ هَذِي صَنَعْتُكَ يَا رَبِّ جَلَّتْ قُدْرَتُكَ

## **Able to Do All Things**

Who created the sky,

morning and evening

Who spread darkness

and lit light around

O, God, these are your creatures

O, Lord, Your Ability is Absolute

Endeavors and efforts are going on

on land and in seas

If night is everlasting

with no light

If daytime is everlasting

nobody would survive

O, God, this is your great work

How Able You Are

## يا رب فاقبل دعائي

يَا رَبِّ أَنْتَ الْمُجِيبُ      يَا رَبِّ أَنْتَ الْقَرِيبُ

يَا مَنْ دُعَائِي إِلَيْهِ      عَنْ سَمِعِهِ لَا يَغِيبُ

يَا رَبِّ فَاعْفِرْ ذُنُوبِي      يَا رَبِّ كُلِّي عَيْوَبُ

أَدْعُوكَ يَا رَبِّ جَهْرًا      أَدْعُوكَ يَا رَبِّ سِرًّا

لَا يَمْلِكُ النَّاسُ نَفْعًا      لَا يَدْفَعُ الْقَوْمُ ضَرًّا

أَنْتَ الْمُجِيبُ أَيَا مُجِيبُ      أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ لِمَنْ يُنِيبُ

## O, Lord, Accept my Prayers

O, Lord, You are The Supreme - Answerer,

You're very near

Surely You Listen

to my prayers

O, Lord, Forgive my sins,

O, Lord, Forgive all my flaws

I pray for You openly

I pray for You secretly

People possess neither harm nor benefit

people can't repulse harm

Surely, You respond,

You accept who repents

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