

LANGAT SINGH COLLEGE

NAAC Grade – ‘A’

(A Constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur)

Department Of Persian



-: ONLINE CLASS E-MATERIAL :-

Topic :- Life and Works of Prophet Mohammad (pbuh)

M. A 1st Semester (Persian)

Course No & title :- Per 104 Core, History of Islam.

By

MD IMTEYAZ ALAM

Assistant Professor (Guest), Department Of Persian

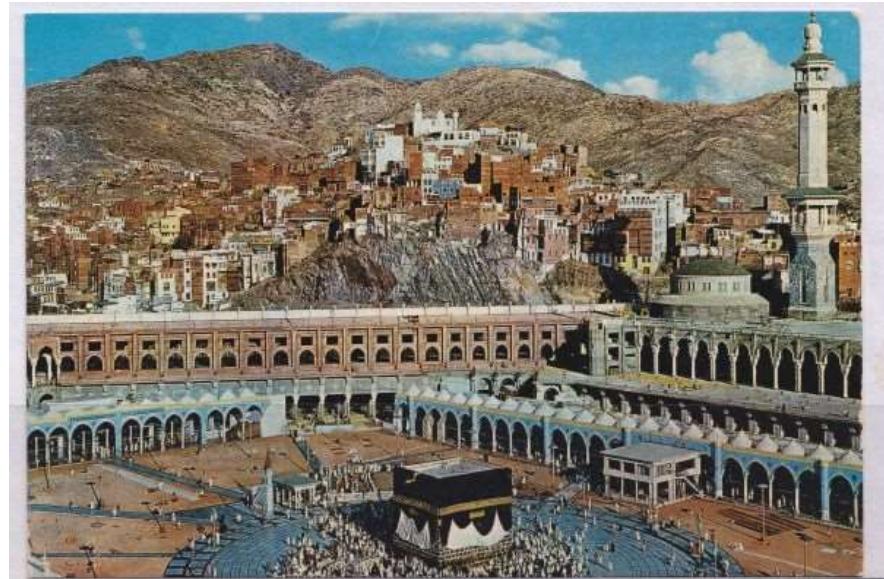
L. S. College, Muzaffarpur, Bihar

(Call + WhatsApp :- 9031203050) (Email :- imteyazjnu@gmail.com)



1. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is not the founder of Islam but the last messenger of Islam sent by Allah to the mankind. Most of his early life was spent as a merchant. At the age of 40, he began to have revelations from Allah that became the basis for the holy Quran and the foundation of Islam. “There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet.”

2. Prophet Muhammad was born around 570 AD in Mecca (now in Saudi Arabia). His father Abdullah ibn Abdul Muttalib died before he was born. Muhammad was raised first by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib and then his uncle. He belonged to a poor but respectable family of the Quraysh tribe and Mohammad family was active in Meccan politics and trade.



3. The town of Mecca was an important trading and religious center, home to many temples and worship sites where the devoted prayed to the idols of these gods. The most famous site was the Kaaba (meaning cube in Arabic). It is believed to have been built by Abraham (Ibrahim to Muslims) and his son Ismail. Gradually the people of Mecca turned to polytheism and idolatry

4. In his early teens, Muhammad worked in a camel caravan. Working for his uncle, gained experience in commercial trade. Mohammad was given the nickname “al-Amin” meaning faithful or trustworthy because he was very honest and sincere. Mohammad in his early 20s, began working for a wealthy women merchant, named Khadijah. She was influenced by the work, honesty and sincerity of Mohammad and soon, proposed him for marriage. He accepted and got married. At the time of marriage, Mohammad was 15 years younger than wife Khadijah.



5. Prophet Muhammad was very religious, and used to take journey of devotion to the sacred sites near Mecca. On one of his pilgrimages in 610 AD, he was meditating in a cave on Mount Jabal al-Noor. The Prophet Jibael appeared and relayed the words of God: "Recite in the name of your Lord who creates man from a clot."

6. The very first person to believe were his wife, Khadija and his close friend Abu Bakr. Soon, Muhammad began to gather a small following, initially encountering no opposition. Most people in Mecca either ignored him or mocked him as just another prophet. However, when his message condemned idol worship and polytheism, many of Mecca's tribal leaders began to see Muhammad and his message as a threat.

7. Besides going against long standing beliefs, the condemnation of idol worship had economic consequences for merchants who catered to the thousands of pilgrims who came to Mecca every year. This was especially true for members of Muhammad's own tribe, the Quraysh, who were the guardians of the Kaaba. Sensing a threat, Mecca's merchants and leaders offered Muhammad incentives to abandon his preaching, but he refused.

8. With the passing time, resistance to Muhammed and his followers grew and they were eventually forced to emigrate from Mecca to Medina in 622 AD. Muhammad settled in Medina, building his Muslim community and gradually received more followers.



10. The Death of Muhammad

Conflict with Mecca was finally settled, Muhammad took his first true Islamic pilgrimage to that city and in March, 632 AD, he delivered his last sermon at the Mount Arafat. Upon his return to Medina to his wife's home, he fell ill for several days. He died on 8th June, 632 AD, at the age of 62, and was buried at Masjide Nabawi, one of the first mosques built by Muhammad in Medina.

9. Between 624 to 628, the Muslims were involved in a series of battles for their survival. In the final major confrontation, a treaty was signed. A year later the treaty was broken by the Meccan allies. In 630, the Muslim army marched into Mecca, taking the city with minimum casualties.

Muhammad gave amnesty to many of the Meccan leaders who had opposed him and pardoned many others. Most of the Meccan population converted to Islam.

Works of Prophet Mohammad

WOMEN'S ISSUES

Before discussing the position of women in Islam, it is important to understand what the condition of women was before the advent of Islam. In pre-Islamic Arabia, and in the rest of the world, their condition was equal to that of slaves and chattels with no rights. Women could neither own nor inherit property. In domestic affairs, they had no rights over their children or themselves; in fact, they could be sold or abandoned by their husbands at will. If they were abused by their husbands, they had no recourse to divorce. They had no real status in the society, not being respected as wife, mother or daughter. In fact, daughters were considered worthless and were often killed at birth. Women were given little or no education, and had no say in religious matters, being regarded as limited in spirituality and intellect.

Prophet Mohammad Uplift the status of women saying this**SOCIAL STATUS OF MUSLIM WOMEN**

The social status of women changed dramatically with the advent of Islam. Great changes took place in the lives of women. Society was given clear guidance by the Holy Qur'an and the Holy Prophet for the treatment of women in their roles as daughter, wife and mother.

1. Daughter

The pre-Islamic practice of killing infant girls at birth for fear of humiliation or poverty was totally abolished by Islam. After forbidding the killing of children, Islam goes on to teach a father that he must raise his daughters in the same way as his sons. In fact, taking good care of a daughter opens the door to Paradise for a Muslim. The Holy Prophet said:

"He who brings up two girls through their childhood will appear on the Day of Judgement attached to me like two fingers of a hand." (Muslim). Thus it is clear that Islam raised the status of a daughter from that of being despised and unwanted to being loved and cherished.

2. Wife

Islam changed the role of wife from being little more than a servant to being an equal with her husband on all levels. The Holy Qur'an makes it clear that in marriage women have rights similar to men. It says: Marriage is a harmonious union of two souls, with the object of marriage to seek comfort from each other.

3. Mother

In her role as mother, Muslim woman achieves her highest social status, because the mother is revered in Islam unlike any other individual. The Holy Qur'an repeatedly directs Muslims to care for their parents, especially the mother. The Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be on him) emphasized the love and respect due to the mother by saying: "Paradise lies at the feet of the mother."

In another hadith, he is reported to have stated when asked to whom a man should be kind: "to your mother." When asked a second time, again said: "to your mother." He was asked a third time, again the reply was: "your mother." Only upon being asked a fourth time did he reply: "your father." Thus he emphasized three times how important it is for a Muslim to take of his/her mother and to give full consideration and respect to her needs and wishes.

A man came to the Prophet and said, 'O Messenger of God! Who among the people is the most worthy of my good companionship? The Prophet said: "Your mother". The man said, 'Then who?' The Prophet said: "Then your mother". The man further asked, 'Then who?' The Prophet said: "Then your mother". The man asked again, 'Then who?' The Prophet said: "Then your father". (Bukhari, Muslim).



Rights of Wives:

“Men are the protectors and maintainers of women...” [Al-Quran 4: 34]. Meaning it is the duty of men to financially support women, even if woman is rich.

The Prophet (saw) said: “The perfect man in his faith among the believers is the one whose behavior is most excellent, and the best of you are those who are the best to their wives.”

Dissolution of marriage:

Wife has the right to dissolution of marriage through applying for “Khula” in the court.

She does not have to give any reason for Khula other than that she is not happy and is unwilling to continue it. In this case she will have to return “Mahr” i.e. money paid by the groom to the bride upon marriage.



PROPHET MOHAMMAD ON EDUCATION

Islam stresses education for men and women is of equal importance, and the Holy Prophet laid down that education is compulsory for both. He further said:

"It is the duty of every Muslim man and women to acquire knowledge. "He also exhorted both to "seek knowledge even if you have to go to CHINA," and to "seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave."

