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## **UNIT I: JAHILIYAH ,ARABIA**

### ***Jahiliyah Period***

*Jahiliyyah is the period before Islam where the people living in ignorance where there is neither prophecies nor revelations to guide them. Their lifestyle is limitless and no rules. In general, this period started after the destruction of Kingdom of Saba' until the prophecies of Muhammad SAW revealed.*

### ***Characteristics of the Jahiliyyah period***

*The tribal life of Jahiliyyah Arabs was characterised by the prevailing conditions in the Arabian Peninsula before the advent of Islam. Two main ways of life could be identified.*

*The good practises.*

*The bad practises.*

### ***Good practises:***

***Courage:*** *They were courageous people. They protected the image of their tribe on the battlefield.*

***Hospitality:*** *They were hospitable people. They help the needy and the strangers. They were generous.*

**Fulfilment of promise:** Arabs honoured their promises. They gave protection to individuals when a tribal member pledge his oath.

**Intellectual attainment:** Despite the ignorance that dominated Arabia during the period, some Arabs led an intellectual life. They produced exceptionally and highly qualitative poets and orators because of their life in the desert that became skillful astronomers.

**Bad practises:**

**Polytheism:** Jahiliyyah Arabs worshipped idols, stones and heroes. They had a family and tribal idols about 360 idols were being worshipped in Ka'abah as at the advent of Islam.

**Warfare:** Jahiliya Arabs enjoyed wilful destruction through wars. They plundered communities and enslaved people.

**Tribalism:** Jahiliyyah Arabs were great tribalism's. They considered their tribe first before anything, and regarded the support of a tribesman a supreme service, even if he was a culprit. Other bad practises of Jahiliyyah Arabs were the perpetration of injustice, maltreatment of orphans and cheating of others.

**Social corruptions:** Jahiliyyah Arabs indulged in alcoholism, adultery and gambling.

**Q. Religious Beliefs and Practices of Jahiliyals period?**

*A:-Various religious flourished in Arabia before the advance of Islam. Some believed that tune of laws of nature where the whole reality and that there is no such thing as God. It was to these people that the Quran referred.*

*“And they say, there is nothing beyond our life in this world. We live and die and nothing destroys us but time”. Others have faith in God but they did not believe in the day of judgment and divine retribution. Third group believed in God, the day of judgment and retribution but had no faith in prophet hood. This group thought that the prophet hood could go only to an angel who was above physical wants. The majority of the Arabs were idol worshipers during jahiliyah days they did not regard any idol as God but as agents of God who could take them near to the God. Different tribes worshipped different idols. The chief idols worshipped by the Arabs were lath (idol) and was worshiped at taif by thaqafis and 2<sup>nd</sup> was uzza and was worshipped at Makkah by Quragh and the Kinanah the 3<sup>rd</sup> was Mannat and was worshipped at the Madinah by Awus and Khazraj Likely wudd, suwa , Yaguth , yaug were worshipped by different tribes at their respective places .*

*The greatest of the idol was Hubal work was set upon the roof of holy Kabba and the Quraish prayed to it at times of war .*

*Amr-bin-Luhayy was a first person who brought idols to the Arab. It is said that once he went to Syria where he saw people worshiped idols . He*

*asked them why you are worshiping idols and they replied because they are giving us victory when we ask them and they send us rain when we prayed them . So amr-b-Luhayy took some idols and round the Kabah . Thus the idol worship begins with all this idolatory the arbas .. had also faith in Allaha when they are couriered creator of all things . The Quran said .*

*“and if you ask them who created the heavens and the earth they will say Allah “*

*But having faith in Allah they worship idol worship because they said that the idols are our intercessor before Allah or the agents which make us near to Allah .*

*Apart from idol worship there were true believers who were called monotheist they believe in Oneness of Allah as they were the follower of the faith of Ibrahim which suffered with the passage of time . Sensible of people bowing before a some . Hectically the feeling against the worship dates back to a period immediately preceding to the feeling of Islam .*

*Warqa bin-naufal . Abdulla is fash , Raid-bin-Amn and uthman bin – Hwairith belonged is this hunafa group . So it is an established fact that there in Arabs ssome people were true beliers . Who were in search of Din-i-Ibrahim .*

*But there were also people of other faiths such as Christianity , Judaism etc. In Makkah itself there were so many people who read, bible in Hebrew . In Madinah after the Hijra , Prophet <sup>SAW</sup> . Who were included among the social groups of Madinah established by the prophet <sup>SAW</sup> . Thus we find different religions flourishing in Arabia in Jahaliyah period . Thought idol worship was common and that was largest and biggest among the jabiliya religions.*

*Political condition or tribal organization during Jahaliyah period ?*

*Majority of the Arabs were nomads the nomad , as a type , is today what he was yesterday and what he will be tomorrow . His culture , pattern has always been the same, variation, progress, evolution are not among the laws he reading obeys. He lives stood as his forebears did, in tents of goats, cancels. sheep and cancel raising hunting, raiding form his occupation and are to his mind only occupations worthy of a man.*

*These nomads were living in tents, every tents represent a family, an eneomartment of tent forms a hay. Member of clans grouped together to forms a tribe. Every clan is represented by one sheikh. Bamu is the litter with which they prefix their joint names. The tent and its household contents are individual but water, pasturage and cultivable land are the common property of the tribe. They were deeply attached to their tribe and its leader. the*

*tribal solidarity was sometimes extending to a kind of confederacy among the various tribes. This alliance of the tribes was brogues to though either hilt (mutual others) or jiwara (the formal granting of protection. For many purposes the halif and for were treated as members of the tribe.*

*The tribal unity or confederation of tribes was the highest political unity the loyalty and fidelity were important virtues. They were faithful to their tribe and its leader and was prepared to risk his all for the sake of its honor. He had in the same degree an intense and deadly feeling of hatred towards his loyalty or enemy. If a member of a clan communities a murder inside the clan none will defend him. If a murder is outside of the clan a vendetta is established and any fellow clan member may to pay for it with his own life.*

*Vengence with them was almost a physical necessity if it not be obeyed, will deprive its subject of sheep, of apatite, of health. It was a tormenting thirst which nothing would quench except blood , a disease of honour . Blood according to their law, calls for blood . No chastisement is recognized other than that of variance . A blood feud may send after to years as in the case of bases war between the tribes of baler of Taghlib . No where calamity could befall a bedaubs than lose his tribal affrication . A triballers man had no protection or safety .*

*The clam is represent by its head known as shalkh . simiority in age, gomerosity , courage and other personal equal ificalions determine the choice . In judicial, military and other affairs. Small is not the absolute authority he must consult the tribal council composed the heads of the components families.*

***Q:- Social conditions of Jahilliya Arabia.***

***A:-*** *The pre-Islam society of Arabia also known as Jahilliya society was so called because whole land was plugged in a sea of ignorance and darkness, Justice, truth was found now here and morality was its lowest. Social condition of imbalance in society, morally society was corrupt, polygamy polyandry, wine, women song, Slavery, adultery, fornication, superstition, crumbling, blood shedding etc were the common vices found in these people.*

*Family system was totally disputes an could marry as many as he can there was no heck on that.*

*Different tribes were always at war with erehother, anger and hatred were their chief intellectual occupation, wine flowed like war in every household, highly robbery was common, in short social condition of Arabic before Islam was very bad despite being having some good qualities like hospitality, bravery in battle fields, passion for poetry, loyalty to ones tribe,*



*and wonderful memory etc but the goods qualities were outweighed by bad one's so divine interfere oppressions, torture, injustice, cruelty, vice, and superstition Mohammad (S.A.W) appeared as blessing to them and whole universe.*

***Q: - Political System of Jahilliya Arabia.***

***A:-*** *Pre Islam period before the advent of Islam is being known as "Jahilliya" or the "age of ignorance" Arabia won its name Jahilliya Arabia because of its distributive condition in all aspects of life.*

*Political Arabia before Islam was torn in paces by its unruly and warning tribes Political instability was prevailing in whole South Arabia except some part of North and Roman and Persian empires respectively, and rest of Arabia was divided into number no tribes.*

*Every tribe was having its own chief known as "SHEIKH" as the leader of the tribe and for talking any decision he use to counsel some of the leaders of his tribe. There was no central or organized government in Arabia, so in its absence every tribe use to have its own laws, customs and beliefs. Each tent made a family number of families makes clans makes a tribe. Members of the some tribe were at friendly relations with each other but were having hostile relations with members of other tribe.*

*Every tribe was a world by itself tribal wars frequent in the land because of the absence of any political order or centralized govt. Looting, plundering, blood shedding, tribal raids were frequent. "Might is Right" was the law of land. Harsh climatic conditions had made the Jillaahiya people more provakable, highly volatile. Jahiliya people more provakable, highly Volatile. Jahilliya. Jahilliya people were having no medic way of life so were called as bedevils and they us to wonder from place to place in search of water end pastures from their cattle like channel, horses, goats, sheep etc. which formed their only source of existence. Their no medic way of life did not farvored in making any centralized government.*

*The tribal organization was based on the principles of "Kinship" or common blood. Tribal loyalty was their chief character and to defend one's tribe was regarded as sacred duty, these tribal loyalties led to intruf battles like battle of basus on the issue of the beating of shoe-channel of an old lady namely. Basus by the chief of other tribe – lasted for 40 years, Harb algrabra, Harb –al – Dalsi are some other examples.*

*At last we can say that there was absolute freedom in the region and no organized govt. except in Makah were Qurush started some enons of secured settlement and administration of Makah was oligarchies in character (I.E administration by a group of Elgers) because of being a desert land Arabic*

*never attracted any foreign power for being a desert lands Arabic never attracted any foreign power for being political master of this Barren land.*

***Q: - Economic conditions of Jahalliya People.***

*A:- Arabia stands at a meeting place of three continents Vizel – Asia, Africa and Europe and has a distance of being the centre of old world. Arabia is a desert peninsular, having no cultivable land expect some parts of Yaman where some crops like rice, wheat, pulses etc grow. People of Arabia were having nomadic way of life, where grazing of animals like horses, camel, goat and sheep etc was their chief occupation and these animals use to provide them with their livelihood like meat, milk etc, and dates also formed their main food items as they are found in abundance in Arabia, so we can say that these Bedouins were having worst economic conditions and lived the life of poverty and simplicity.*

*But as far as Makah is concerned which was resided the Qurush people, who had successfully managed are affairs of Makah, they made Makah the centre of economic life, as it was an important situation on the East – West and North – South caravan routes, trade caravans were sponsored once in summer and in winter. Qurush the elite class of Makah were traders by profession, so Makah has been referred by some writers as merchants republic. So Makah was a business centre of Arabia were capital*

*enjoyed active circulation. Usury or interest was common capitalists enjoyed great profit without any active participation i.e. sleeping partnership was common. Which made Makah a rich town. Makah also provided a market for the Bedouins Pf. Arabia as they use to their live – stock in the market of Makah.*

*So we can say that Arabia being a desert doesn't provide much land income from crops etc except Dates so their most of economy was dependent on island and out land city dwellers and on animal raring for Bedouins (Nomads).*

## **UNIT II: ISLAM IN FOCUS**

**Q: - Quran its Revolution and compilation?**

**A:-** *The Quran its first revolution and compilation. The original source from which all principals and ordinances of Islam are drawn in the Holy book called "Al Quran". The Quran is frequently mentioned book itself and its means to read to recite. A book which is read or recited repeatedly. Thus it's the most widely read book in the whole world. It is the word of God revealed to Prophet Mohammad (SAW) at age of 40 years. It was revealed in the cave Gari Hera in the month of Ramzan on a certain night which then forward reveled the name LAILAT-UL-QADAR grand night.*

*It has revealed through Angee Jibreal” in the Arabic language. The angle ‘Jibreal’ appeared to the Prophet Mohammad (SAW) and said thrice, read in the name the God who created” .... The Quran was not revealed as a whole but come down in fragment portion as necessarily arose during the period of 23 years. Whenever a position of the Quran was revealed to the Prophet Mohammad (SAW) other handy materials etc and commit to memory as soon as it was revealed. The Prophat also pointed out the places to which the verse revealed, Prophat believed whole Quran was arranged by the holy prophet himself under the guidance of the holy spirit Jebraiel. Thus the holly Quran existed in a compel to and orders form in the memories of man in life time of holey Prophet, but low complete portion of it existed at that time. Nor could such a copy be made which the holey prophet was still alive and still receiving revelations. But the whole of Quran was one arrangement in the memories of man who were caved Quran however, it happen that many other roisters few in the famous battle Yamamah in the Khilfat of Abu-bakar and it was then Umar(ra) urged of Abu-bakar. The necessarily comprising of standard written copy so that, no portion of the Quran should be lost even if all the riciters should die and this copy was compiled in the form of a book keeping the order of the verses as prescribed by the holy Prophet). Thus, the standard written copy remained with caliphelater his*

*success or caliphs Umar used it and after his murder. It was in the custody of his daughter Hazrati (Hafsa). The widow of the holy Prophat. It was the time of caliph Hazrati Usman. The difficulties begin to arise in the provinces. The caliph ordered seven copies to be made from the affection, addition prepared in the time of Abu-bakar and these copies were send to different provincial capitals of the caliphate. So that all copies of the Quran made by individuals should be compared with the standard official copy at each center. The caliph order that all those private copies found to different from this officials, addition most be destroyed.*

***Q:-The fundamental Islamic belief (Tawhid) Risalan and Akhiran).***

***A:-All actions of a human beings or guided by certain of a principles and ideals. It is these ideals which shape and reshape. These actions of human belief. These principles and ideals are firmly believed by a man are known as beliefs of Islam which means to resine on self to the wills of God has given beliefs to be firmly believed by a man. This is the pro-requested of a Muslim Moomin to have a firm belief on these basic principles is termed in Islamically as "Iman". Every action of a person according to Islam will be considered in connection on with Iman for the purification of whole, the teaching of holy prophet gave six basic principles of belief in clear terms which are as:- Ieman Billah (belief in one God). The leading of doctrine of***

*Islams (the belief of one all powerful Allah. Which the holy prophet (SAW) firmly established salvation is attain by all who submit to Allah i.e live according to his rule as revealed by prophet belief in angles of God.*

*The holy Quran has enjoyed upon the Muslims bear credence to the existence of angle the strictly obey all mighty Allah to deny existence of angles is Kufar*

*Belief in the holy Quran and all bodes from God. The holey book is expected as direct revolution from Allah to prophet (MSW) and hence from the basic of all Muslims teachings.*

*The holy Quran also stressed upon Muslims to have a firm belief upon all the books from God. The holy Quran and admittedly of occupied and important position among the great religious book of the world. It was a creative of new face of human hearts and fresh type of character.*

*Belief in the prophets of Allah , the holy Quran is stress that God has send messengers among every people and that all have brought the religion as Islam of God being to the same category and stand on at path with each other. In Islam its messenger to have faith in all the prophets of God. One who does not believe in any one of the Prophat would be a "Kafer"*

*Beliefs in the day of Judgments paradise and hell. A moomen must have a firm belief in the day of judgment when Allah would reward all for their*

*actions in the world. All that has been done will stand 4<sup>th</sup> as on open secret day subjecting as to unimaginable pains. This has been called by the holy Quran, the day of “resurrection”.*

***Q:-Meaning and Message of Islam (brief account).***

*A:-Literally, Islam means submission, surrender, obedience, peace. Islam stands for complete surrender sub-mission to God. The Islam envisages that the way to peace a progress for man lies in submission to God. The name Islam points to it very essence the roal meaning of the world. The Islam is to enter into peace of a Muslim is one who makes his peace with a man piece with God implies complete submission to his will a peace with man is not only to refrain evil in injures to another but also to do good to him. The message of Islam enshrined in the declaration of faith there is no good but Allaha “Mohamamd SAW” his messenger. This message makes a man aware of his origin as his destiny. Islam establishes the link between man and his creator. Islam enters man with the purpose of life, makes him the vicegerent. Islam stands for peace - peace for all, not for the Muslims alone. In fact, Islam, when defined, incorporates in its fold, safety and security for the whole . mankind. The Holy Quran addressed all human beings, not only the Muslims. Prophet of Islam, Hazrath Muhammad (peace be up on him) is known as the benefactor of mankind. . Thus, Islam’s message is for the whole*



*universe and Allah is the Lord of all the worlds. Islam is universal in its nature, essence, belief, philosophy, ideology - and practice.*

***There are five essential and compulsory religious duties in Islam known as the prayers of Islam:-***

***1. The SHAHADAT*** (Profession of faith) is the sincere recitation of the twofold creeds. There is no god but God and Muhammad(S:A) is the messenger of God.

***2. The SALAT*** (Formal prayer) must be performed at five times in a day (varying with time of sunrise and sunset) while facing towards the Holy Kaba of Mecca.

***3. The ZAKAT*** (it is alms-giving through the payment of Zakat purification) is the duty of sharing one's wealth out of gratitude for God's favour according to the uses laid down in the Holy Quran.

***4. The SOUM*** (Fasting) is a duty to fast during the month of Ramadan.

***5. The HAJJ*** (Pilgrimage) is to be performed at Mecca if at all possible at least once during one's life time.

***There are two basic groups within Islam.***

***1. The Sunnis*** are the majority group in the Islamic world and they believe correct religious guidance derives from the practice or Sunnah of the

prophet Muhammad (S:A). They recognize the first four Caliphs as Muhammada's legitimate successors.

2. **The Shi~ites** are the minority group in the Islamic world. They believe that correct religious guidance obtains from members of the family of the prophet Muhammad as the prophets legitimate successors.

**Q:-Ibadah and Arkan Concept?**

**A:- Ibadah :-**Islam stands for complete surrender and submission to one almighty "God". It envisages that the way of the Peace and Progress for man lies in the complete submission to God. The message of Islam is enshamed in the declaration of faith "There is a no God" but Allah and Mohammad (SAW) has messenger. It's revolutionary which makes man aware of his origin and destiny. Islam establish the link between man and his creator and enters man with purpose of life makes him that the vicegerent of God and confers him that the status crown of creation. In Islam the concept of worship (Ibadh) has a wide range. It includes all virtue of life every rights dead performed with sense, with motive in compliances with God commands, it is an act of worship. In order to enables man to fulfill his mission vicegerent of God. Islam seeks displine to man through the offering of prayers to God. Five times a day through the observance fast in the month of Ramzan, through the giving of "Zakat" on there assets for the welfare of the

poor, through undertaking pilgrimage to the holy Kabba at least one time during life time. These fundamental religious duties are known as Arkan.

**ARKAN:** Islam is the first at Kalima that is La-ila=ha- Illa. (There is no God but Allah, Mohammad-un-Rasool-Allah (SAW) his last messenger. It's the one satame of Islam and convinces the significance, that there is nothing which deserved accept Allah and confusion prophet hood of Mohammad (SAW). This admitted man into the fold of Islam proper five times a days in given greater promises of the holy Quran keeping up of the prayer is regarding a first stop in the unaware progress of man and his marriage. Another great person which the structure and Islam is 'Zakkat' which 21/2 are of access paid annually when its value reached of a certain limit called Naseb fasting in the month of Ramzan or Roza a spiritual and physical values as well. It purpose soul enhances. Haji means that every Muslim who came efforts must pay a wast of Makkah is a special period of years. The institution of Haji was originated from the time of the Hazrati Ibrahim (AS) and institution living was received by the advent of prophet Mohammad (SAW).

**Belief in the Quran and all books from God.** The holy Quran is accepted as a direct revelation from Allah to the holy Prophet <sup>SAW</sup> and hence from the basis of all Muslims teaching the holy Quran and also stress upon all the

books from God. The holy Quran and admittedly occupies position among the great religious books of the world.

**Belief to Prophet of Allah:** The holy Quran stresses God has send messenger among every people and that all hence brought the same religious on Islam. In this respect all the messengers of God belong to the same category and stand on Path, with each other in Islam its necessary to have faith in all Prophets of God one who does not belief in any one of the Prophet would be a "Kafir".

**Belief in the day of Judgement:-**A moomen must have must have firm belief in the day of Judgment when Allah would reward for all their actions in the world. All that was been done will stand fourth as an upon secret. It would be a terrible day subjecting up to in imaginable

### **Pillars**

According to Islam, there are five original strong pillars in Islam.

**1. Towhid or S h a h d a t:-**The first pillar of Islam is Towhid, the pledging of commitment to God and the teaching o f his prophet Muhammad(S:A). "I bear witness that there is no God (ilah) but Allah and Muhammad(S:A) is the messenger of Allah".

Anyone who sincerely commits to five according to this pleadge is considered a Muslim.

**2. Salat or Namai:** -The second pillar of Islam is Salat (prayer). Muslims pray five times daily at sunrise, midday, mid-afternoon, sunset and night time. The prayers consist of recitation of verses of the Quran performed in a series of submissive postures (including Ruckus and Sajidah) i.e, bowing low from a kneeling position. So that, forehead touches the ground. Many people perform their prayers in the Mosque (Place of prostration) although prayers may be performed anywhere that has been swept clean.

The prayer rug, a small carpet usually with a directional indicator to be pointed toward Mecca, is often used for this purpose. On Friday the midday prayer should be performed communally in the Mosque. At that time, the prayer leader i.e, Imam often offers a sermon (Khutbah) on the topic of his choice.

**3. Soum or Ruza:-** The 3rd pillar of Islam is fasting (Soum). All healthy Muslims are directed by the Holy Quran to fasting Ramadan from sunrise until sunset during the 9th month of the Islamic calendar i.e, month of Ramadan. This is very spiritual time during which Muslims pray regularly and read the Holy Quran and focus on the equality of all people in their utter dependence on God. At the end of the month of fasting comes the festival by name I 'dul Fitre (Festival of breaking of the fast) All the Muslims celebrate this festival with great joy religious fervour.

**4. Zakat or Charity:-** The 4th pillar of Islam is Zakat or Charity is obligatory order to all rich Muslims. All wealthy Muslims must spend some definite portion of their wealth annually for the support of the poor and for the cause of Islam.

**5. Haii (Pilgrimage):-** As noted, the Hajj is the 5th pillar, Muslims are obliged to make the pilgrimage at least once in their lifetime if they are physically and financially capable during the designated month of pilgrimage. During that time pilgrimage dress in simple cloth, removing any indicator of social rank and together perform ceremonies designed to remind them of founding of the Ka'ba.

UNIT III: THE PROPHET (SAAS) AND HIS TIMES / SOCIETY

**Parentage of Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup>:-** the Qurashy family was a famous branch of the Ismaillite Arabs. There was a powerful man named 'Fihir' who was descended from Ismaial. Fihir's another name was Qurash and hence all his descendents are called Qurash after him. In the 5<sup>th</sup> year of the Christian era, one of the descendents of Fihir, Qurashay by name united all the tribes of the Qurash and took possession of Hijaz and the charge of the Kabah for the convenience of administration he built a counsel Hall (Dar Un Nadw) where the leaders of the Qurash used to assemble from time to time for public

*business. Qurashyy proved himself a capable administrator by supplying food and water to the pilgrims during the period of pilgrimage.*

*The generosity and fair-minded ness of Abdul Muttalib won for him an undisputed position among the Qurash who recognized his over lordship. But Harb, the son of Umayyah, refused to accept his supremacy. The decision of the judges again went against him as it did in the case of his father. Thus, there sprang up a jealousy between the Banee Hashim and the Banee Umayyah and*

*the struggle for power between the two subsequent generations had its root in the past.*

*Abdul Mutalib, an old of nearly seventy, had several sons and daughters. When he was ruling over Hijaz, Abrahah, the christian chief of Yamman invaded Makkah and the house of Kabbah on the occasion of his march towards Makkah, the chief rode on the elephant and as the Arabs had never seen before such an animal, the year (570) in which the invasion took place is known in history as the year of elephant. The Army of Abraha was destroyed partly by an epidemic and partly by a terrible storm of rain and hail, prior to this event Abdul Mutalib took his youngest son, Abdullah to the house of Wahhab, the chief of the banu Zohra clan, and there he gave his son in marriage to Aminah, the daughter of Wahhab. Abdullah remained with*

*Aaminah only for the three days at her fathers house he then left his wife a started for Syria on a mercantile expedition on his way back he fell ill at Madinah and died there, leaving behind him five camels, a flack of goats and Umm Aiman , a slave girl. This little party Muhammad (SW) inherited from his father both Abdual Mutalib and Aaminah were very much shocked at the death of Abdullah. Aminah was then in the family way.*

***Q:-Birth and early life of Muhammad<sup>SW</sup>***

*A:-the widowed Aminah gave birth to a son on Monday , the 12<sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul Awwal, 570<sup>AD</sup>. The child was name Muhammad<sup>SW</sup> by his grandfather and Ahmad by his Mohter. Both these names are mentioned in the Holy Quran.*

*According to the customs of Arbia the charge of the Childs upbringing was entrusted to Halima, a women of the Bani Sad. Mohammad<sup>SW</sup> began to grow up in the lap of Halima. Five years he had to live with her among the Bani Sad. During these five years his speech was formed upon one of the purest models of the beautiful language of the peninsula. As such it was his pride in after days to say, “verily, I am the most perfect Arab amongst you, my descent is from the tongue of the Bani Sad’. Murhammad<sup>SW</sup> ever retained a grateful impression of the kindness of the Bani Sad. He had the higt respect and regard for Halima and he did not paid to should it whom the latter visited him after his marriage with Khadija.*



*In the sixth year of life (MSM) was sent to the care of his mother. The noble lady, in order to show her boy to the maternal relatives of his father, set out for Madiheh along with her slave girl. Arriving at Madinah she alighted at the house where her husband had died and been buried. But on their way back to Makkah, they reached a place named Al Abwa where Amina fell sick and died. After her burial there the orphan was carried back to Makkah by Umm Aliamann who was a faithful nurse of the child.*

*In his seventh year Mohammad <sup>SW</sup> began to feel the dissolution the orphan state. The charge of the Orphan was now undertaken by Mutalib whose guardianship lasted only for the years. They would be world prophet was thus bereaved of his parents and grandfather at a very tender age.*

*After Ab.Mutalib the sole charge of the orphan has placed on his uncle Abu tabli who faithfully and kindly discharged his duties. His fondness for the land was so great that he made him sleep by his bed, eat by his side and go with him wherever he walked abroad. This tender treatment was continued till he emerged from the hopelessness of childhood. As his uncle was not solvent Muhammad <sup>SW</sup> had to work for his bread. He had often tend flock of sheep and camels on the neighbouring hills and valleys.*

*At the age of twelve Mohammad <sup>SW</sup> accompanied his uncle for business to Syria. There he met with a Christian saint named Bahra who took*

Mohammad (SAW) for the last prophet and spoke highly of him. During this time a 'sacrilegious' war broke out at the fair of 'Ukaz' in which all tribes of Arabia were also engaged in this war. The object of this committee was to maintain peace and order and to establish cordiality among the different tribes in Makkah.

**Q:-The Prophet at Makkah?**

**A:-**The treaty of Hudaibiyah allowed the Khuza'ah tribe to declare their adherence to Muhammad <sup>SW</sup> and the Banu Bakr tribe to the Qurash. But when the truce of Hudaibiyah had been nearly two years in force the Banu Bakr tribe, in cooperation with a party of the Qurash, reached the Khuza'ah night and slew several of them. A delegation of party men from the injured tribe approached the prophet for help and Muhammad <sup>SW</sup> had compelled to take up their cause for political and religious reasons thus the long expected opportunity at least arrived.

The prophet first sent a peace mission to the Qurash with the proposals that either a) they were to pay proper compensation to the injured Khuza'ah tribe. B) to cut off all connections with the Banu Bakr tribe) to declare treaty of Hudaibiyah null and void. The Qurash accepted the last proposal. The messenger came back and informed the prophet all about it. The prophet understood that there was no alternative but to wage war against the

*Qurash. He resolved on an immediate attack upon his native city. Abu sufyan then realized his mistake in rejecting the peace mission and dispatched messenger to the prophet for maintaining the compact of peace. But the , with out any further delay, ordered his followed to march on Makkah.*

*The prophet entered into the city of his birth without any opposition and planted the great banner of Islam at the door of his tent. The rebellious city now lay at the feet of the abused , rejected and exiled prophet.*

*The prophet and his followers had been oppressed and persecuted in Makkah for long thirteen years and the oppression had alternately compelled them to migrate to Madinah. But orphan they entered into Makkah they forgave every injury inflated on them and 'a general amnesty was extended to the Makkah irrespective of their past record of crimes'. The hittest enemy of Islam was shown to them. Reconciliation rather the reducing the time. Such an example of greatness is reason the history of the world.*

*The conquest of Makkah opened a new are in Islam. It practically decided the straight for Supremes in Arabia and the prophet was elevated to a permanent position over the whole peninsula with his entry to Makkah, truth came and falsehood disappeared.*

*After the conquest of Makkah, the prophet had to fight with the Hawazian tribe of Makkah. They began to assemble against the prophet*

when he had been at Makkah and thereby cut short his stage. There Muhammad <sup>SW</sup> ordered his followers to proceed and the army of Muhammad <sup>SW</sup> arrived near the entrance of the valley of Hunayan where both the armies met in a battle. The prophet with great difficulty won the field and forced the enemy to fight. Just after this, he laid siege to taif.

**Q. Prophet Muhammad SAW . at Makkah Major events ?**

**A:-** Prophet Mohammad <sup>SAW</sup> was basis at Makkab in 12<sup>th</sup> Rabia-ul-Awal 5-1 . Ad. During this year a was had accrued in Makkab and the for ants . He belonged to the tribble of Quarish who found for trace their live from the dynasty of Ismal . At the age of 25 to married khadifah . When he was 40 years old Tabriel (A.S) come to him for the first time in cave of their with first revelation .

**Major events:**

**The conquest of Makkah:** - The treaty of Hudibiyah allowed the qurash tribe to declare their adhesion to Muhammad SAW and is the Banu –Bakr tribe to the qurash when the truce of hudiabiyah had been nearly two years in force the banu baker tribe attacked the Qurash by night and slow revere of them . A destruction of 40 men from the injured tribe approached the prophet for help.

***Prophet first sent a peace mission to the Qurash with the proposals that either:***

*They were to pay proper indemnity to the injured Khuza tribe or*

*To cut off all connections with the Banu- Bakr tribe or*

*To declare the treaty of Hdaybiah null and void .*

*The Qurash accepted the lost proposal the prophet understood that there was no alternative but to wage war against them . he resolved on an immediate attack upon his native city Makkah . he advanced upon Makkah with an army of 10,000 men and it was the largest force Madinah had ever seen.*

*Finding himself unable to oppose the Muslims Abu- Sufyan with two other companions came out of Makkah. When he was arrested and brought to the presence of Muhammad who pardoned his life long enemy. He then accepted Islam.*

*The prophet entered the city of his birth, the rebellious city now lay at the feet of the abused, rejected and excited prophet the prophet and his followers had been oppressed in Makkah for long 13 years, that led them to the migration to Madinah. But when they entered into Makkah, they forgave every injury was extended to the Makans irrespective of their past record of crimes. Such an example of greatness is rare in the history of world.*

*The conquest of Makkah opened or new era in Islam with his entry to Makkah , truth came and falsehood disappeared .*

***Battle of Hunayan:*** *After the conquest of Makkah, the prophet had to fight with the Hawazian tribe of Makkah . They began to assemble against the prophet who he had been at Makkah and thereby cut short his stay there , he <sup>saw</sup> ordered his followers to produced near the valley of Hunayn in a battle the prophet won the battle and forced the enemy to flight . Just after this he laid sage to taif .*

***Campaign of tabuk :-*** *In the 9<sup>th</sup> year of Hijrah , the Raman emprior Heraclius began to prepare himself to Madinah . On knowing this , the prophet with an army of 40,00 reached Tabuk . Heracles thinking it impossible to cope with them stopped the inversion to Madinah.*

*On his return from Tabuk , tribe after tribe the Arabs embraced Islam and increase the number .*

***4. The farwell pilgrimage :*** *In the 10<sup>th</sup> year of Hijrah , the prophet fell that his mission was complete and understanding the end of his life near , he determined to make a prewell pilligramage to Makkah . On the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 63<sup>rd</sup> he started for Makkah , with a large no. of Muslims and completed the pilligramage within a short period .*