



Seerah Competition 2022/2023

Understanding the lineage and family of prophet Mohammed [pbuh]

To understand the prophet's Mohammed's lineage, we need to go back to prophet Ibrahim's life. It is mentioned in the Genesis that Ismael (whose mom was Hajar) was **thirteen** years older than his brother Ishaq (whose mom was Sarah). **Ishaq** came **after** the sacrifice story sequence of Ismael.

Ishmael had **twelve** sons whose names were Nabet, Qidar, Edbael, Mebsham, Mishma', Duma, Micha, Hudud, Yetma, Yetour, Nafis and Qidman. They ultimately formed twelve tribes inhabiting Makkah. From Ismael lineage, prophet Mohammed [pbuh] came.

Descendants of Qidar, the son of Ismael, lived long in Makkah increasing in number, of them issued 'Adnan and Ma'ad, to whom. Adnan is the **twenty-first** grandfathers in the series of the Prophetic ancestry. It was said that whenever Prophet Muhammad [pbuh] spoke of his ancestry he would stop at **'Adnan** and say: "Genealogists tell lies".

Nizar, Ma'ad's only son, had four sons who branched out into four great tribes; Eyad, Anmar, Rabi'a and Mudar. Rabi'a and Mudar sub-branched into several septs. Rabi'a fathered a lot of children. Mudar tribes branched out into two great divisions: Qais 'Ailan bin Mudar and septs of Elias bin Mudar. Of Qais 'Ailan three major tribes formed. Of Elias bin Mudar were Tamim bin Murra, Hudhail bin Mudrika, Banu Asad bin Khuzaimah and septs of **Kinana** bin Khuzaimah, of whom came Quraish. Out of the different tribes of Quraish came the Hashim. The great grandfather of prophet Mohammed [pbuh] is **Hashim bin 'Abd Munaf** [pbuh]. Prophet Muhammad [pbuh] said: "All? selected Ishmael from the sons of Abraham, Kinana from the sons of Ishmael, Quraish from the sons of Kinana, Hashim from the sons of Quraish and He selected me from the sons of Hashim." [Muslim 2/245; Tirmidhi 2/201]

Q. What is the name of prophet Ismael's brother?

Q. Prophet Ishaq came before the story of the sacrifice of prophet Ismael? T/F

Q. Prophet Ismael is older than prophet Ishaq by how many years?

Q. How many sons did prophet Ismael had?

Q. Adnan is what grandfather number in the series of prophetic ancestry?

Q. Which family member prophet Mohammed would stop and say "Genealogists tell lies"?

Q. From the septs of Kinana bin Khuzaimah came Quraish? T/F

Q. Who is the great grandfather of prophet Mohammed [pbuh]?

The history of Ka'bah

After Ibrahim left Ismael and Hajar, he visited Ismael three times. The third time Ibrahim visited Ismael, they both **built the Ka'bah** and raised its pillars. Ibrahim, in compliance with Allah's Commandment, called unto people to make pilgrimage to it.

Most of the Arabs had complied with the call of Ismael and professed the religion of his father Ibrahim. People had worshipped Allah, professed His Oneness and followed His religion a long time until they forgot part of what they had been reminded of. However, they still maintained such fundamental beliefs such as **monotheism** as well as various other aspects of Ibrahim's religion, until the time when a chief of Khuza'a, namely **'Amr bin Luhai**, who was renowned for righteousness, charity, reverence and care for religion, and was granted unreserved love and obedience by his tribesmen, came back from a trip to Syria where he saw people worship idols, a phenomenon he approved of and believed it to be righteous since **Syria** was the locus of Messengers and Scriptures, he brought with him an **idol (Hubal)** which he placed in the middle of Al-Ka'bah and summoned people to **worship it**. **Amr bin Luahi** was the first one to bring idols to Ka'bah. Readily enough, paganism spread all over Makkah and, thence, to Hijaz, people of Makkah being custodians of not only the Sacred House but the whole Haram as well. A great many

idols, bearing different names, were introduced into the area. People became **polytheism** and worship idols, despite alleged profession of Ibrahim's religion. When prophet Mohammed conquest Makkah, **360** idols were found around the Ka'bah.

Q. What happened in the third time when prophet Ibrahim visited his son Ismael?

Q. People believed in monotheism during the time of prophet Ibrahim and his son? T/F

Q. Who is the chief of Khuza'a?

Q. Where was Amr bin Luhai tripe to?

Q. What did Amr bin Luhai bring with him from Syria?

Q. What did Amr bin Luhai do with the Idol (Hobal)?

Q. who was the first person to introduce idols to the people in Ka'bah?

Q. People became polytheism when introduced different idols to worship? T/F

Q. How many idols were found when prophet Mohammed conquest the Ka'bah?

People of pre-Islamic period, whilst believing in superstition, they still **retained some** of the Abrahamic traditions. Quraish, for example, out of arrogance, feeling of superiority to other tribes and pride in their custodianship of the Sacred House, would **refrain** from going to 'Arafah with the crowd, instead they would stop short at Muzdalifah. A while after Amr ibn Luhai, came Hashim, Hashim was wealthy and honest. Hashim was the **first** to offer the pilgrims sopped bread in broth and water. His first name was '**Amr**' but he was called Hashim. Abdul-Muttalib was the prophet Muhammed grandfather, and Hashim's son. Abdul-Muttalib witnessed two important events in his lifetime, **digging Zamzam well and the Elephant raid**. The event of the **Elephant raid** took place in the month of Muharam.

Q. People of Makkah worship idols, however, they retained some of prophet Ibrahim's religion? T/F

Q. Quraish had so high pride that they would refrain from going to Arafah? T/F

Q. What did Amr bin

Q. Who was the first person to offer the pilgrims sopped bread in broth?

Q. What was Hashim's first name?

Q. Name **two** important events Adul Muttalib witnessed?

Q. What event took place in the month of Muharam?

Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] before prophethood

Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] **was unlike** the people around him, he took an active part in constructive and useful dealings, otherwise, he would have recourse to his self-consecrated **solitude**. He kept himself aloof from drinking wine, eating meat slaughtered on stone altars, or attending idolatrous festivals. He held the idols in extreme aversion and most abhorrence. He could **never tolerate** someone swearing by Al-Lat and Al-'Uzza. Allah's detached him from all abominable or evil practices. Even when he tried to obey his instinct to enjoy some life pleasures or follow some irresectable traditions. Ibn Al-Atheer reported Muhammad [pbuh] as saying: "I have never tried to do what my people do except for **two times**. Once I told my fellow-shepherd to take care of my sheep because I wanted to entertain myself as the young men did. I went down to the first house of Makkah where I heard music. I entered and asked: 'What is this?' Someone answered: 'It is a wedding party.' I sat down and listened but soon went into deep sleep. I was awakened by the heat of the sun. I went back to my fellow-shepherd and told him of what had happened to me. I have never tried it again." Second time; "While the people were rebuilding Al-Ka'bah, the Prophet Muhammad [pbuh] went with 'Abbas to carry some stones. 'Abbas said: 'Put your loincloth around your neck to protect you from the stones.' (As he did that) the Prophet [pbuh] fell to the ground and his eyes turned skyward. Later on he woke up and shouted: 'My loincloth... my loincloth.' He wrapped himself in his loincloth." In another report: "His loins were never seen afterwards."

Q. Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] followed his tribes by worshiping the idols before the revelation? T/F

Q. Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] before Islam, tolerated the swearing by the idols to show respect to his tribe? T/F

Q. How many incidents happened that showed prophet Mohammed [pbuh] was different than his people?

Q. Prophet Mohammed kept himself solitude while his people his people participated in polytheism? T/F

The House of Al-Arqam

In the early stage of Islam, Muslims suffered from the inhuman persecutions, the Prophet [pbuh] deemed it wise to advise his followers to conceal their conversion, in both word and deed. He took the decision to meet them secretly. He also had in mind to avoid any sort of open confrontation with the polytheists because such a thing at this early stage would not be in the interest of the newly-born Call. Once, in the **fourth year** of Prophethood, the Muslims were on their way to the hillocks of Makkah to hold a clandestine meeting with the Prophet [pbuh], when a group of polytheists did observe their suspicious movement and began to abuse and fight them. **Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas** beat a polytheist and shed his blood and thus recorded the first instance of bloodshed in the history of Islam. The Prophet [pbuh], on the other hand, used to proclaim the Islamic Faith and preach it openly with deep devotion and studious pursuit, but for the general welfare of the new converts and in consideration of the strategic interest of Islam, he took **Dar Al-Arqam**, in **As-Safa Mountain**, in the **fifth year** of his mission, as a temporary center to meet his followers secretly and instruct them in the Quran and in the Islamic wisdom.

Q. In what year of prophethood did a bloodshed occurred between Muslims and polytheists?

Q. Who was the first Muslim to kill a polytheist?

Q. What was the name of the house prophet Mohamed used to meet his followers in?

Q. Where is Dar Al Arqam?

Q. In what year into prophethood did prophet Mohammed take Dar Al Arqam a safe meeting place?

The First Migration to Abyssinia (Ethiopia)

The series of persecutions started late in the fourth year of Prophethood, slowly at first, but steadily accelerated and worsened until the situation got so extremely grave and no longer tolerable in the middle of the fifth year, that the Muslims began to seriously think of feasible ways liable to avert the painful tortures meted out to them. It was at that gloomy and desperate time that **Surah Al-Kahf** (Chapter 18 — The Cave) was revealed comprising definite answers to the questions with which the polytheists of Makkah constantly pestered the Prophet [pbuh]. It comprises **three stories** that include highly suggestive parables for the true believers to assimilate. The story of **the Companions of the Cave** implies implicit guidance for the believers to evacuate the hot spots of disbelief and aggression pregnant with the peril of enticement away from the true religion. Secondly, there is the story of **Al-Khidr and Moses** [AWS] in a clear and delicate reference to the vicissitudes of life. Future circumstances of life are not necessarily the products of the prevalent conditions, they might be categorically the opposite. In other words, the war waged against the Muslims would in the future assume a different turn. Thirdly, the story of **Dhul-Qarnain** (The Two Horned One), the powerful ruler of west and east. This story says explicitly that Allah takes His righteous servants to inherit the earth and whatever in it. It also speaks that Allah raises a righteous man every now and then to protect the weak against the strong. **Surah Az-Zumar** (Chapter 39 — The Crowds) was then revealed pointing directly to migration and stating that the earth is spacious enough and the believers must not consider themselves constrained by the forces of tyranny and evil. The Prophet [pbuh] had already known that **Ashamah Negus**, king of Abyssinia, was a fair ruler who would not wrong any of his subordinates, so prophet Mohammed [pbuh] permitted some of his followers to seek asylum there in **Abyssinia**.

Q. Which surah was revealed comprising definite answers to the new believers in Makkah?

Q. How many stories in surah Al-Kahf did prophet Mohammed and his followers assimilated?

Q. Name one of the stories in surah Al kahf?

Q. Which surah pointed directly to migration?

Q. What was the name of the Abyssinia king?

Q. Where did the prophet's [pbuh] followers go to seek asylum?

In Rajab of the fifth year of Prophethood, a group of **16 people, twelve men and four women** left for Abyssinia (Ethiopia). Among the emigrants were '**Uthman bin 'Affan** and his wife **Ruqaiyah** (the daughter of the Prophet [pbuh]). With respect to these two emigrants, the Prophet [pbuh] said:"They are the first people to migrate in the cause of Allah after **Ibrahim and Lut** [AWS]. where they were received warmly and accorded due hospitality. **In**

Ramadan of the same year, , the Prophet [pbuh] went into the Holy Sanctuary where there was a **large host of Quraish** polytheists, including some notables and celebrities. Suddenly he began reciting **Surah An-Najm** (Chapter 41 — The Star). The awe-inspiring Words of Allah descended unawares upon them and they immediately got stunned by them. It was the first time for them to be shocked by the truthful Revelation.

Q. When did the first group of men and women left for Abyssinia (Ethiopia)?

Q. How many men and women left for Abyssinia in the first migration?

Q. Among the first emigrants to Abyssinia is prophet Mohammed's daughter Ruqaiyah? T/F

Q. Who is the follower that migrated to Abyssinia and the husband of Prophet Mohammed's daughter?

Q. Prophet Mohammed mentioned two prophet that migrated in the cause of Allah who are they?

Q. When did prophet Mohammed [pbuh] went into the holy sanctuary after the first migration?

Q. What did prophet Mohammed find when he went back to Makkah after the first migration?

Q. What did prophet Mohammed recite when he found a large host of Quraish?

The polytheists consequently began ideas of getting rid of the prophet [pbuh]. An obstinate difficulty used to curtail any move in this direction was the prophet's uncle **Abu Talib** and the powerful social standing, and the full protection and support he used to lend to his nephew. However, the pagans of Makkah attempted to approach Abu Talib for the **first times** trying to convince him to stop his nephew Mohammed [pbuh]. For the **second time** they insisted that he put a stop to his nephew's activities, otherwise it would involve him into severe hostility. Abu Talib was deeply distressed at this **open threat** and the breach with his people and their enmity, but he could not afford to desert the Messenger too. He sent for his nephew and told him what the people had said, requesting "**Spare me and yourself** and put not burden on me that I can't bear." Upon this the Prophet [pbuh] replied "my uncle! by Allah, if they put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left on condition that I abandon this **matter (Islam)**, until Allah has made me victorious, or I perish therein, I would not abandon it." The Prophet [pbuh] got up, and as he turned away, his uncle called him and said, "Come back, my nephew," and when he came back, he said, "Go and preach what you please, for by Allah will never forsake you".

Q. Which of the prophet's uncles had powerful social standing that lead to a full protection for him from Quraish?

Q. How many times did Quraish attempt to approach Abu Talib regarding his nephew Mohammed [pbuh]?

Q. Quraish during their attempt to convince Abu Talib to pressure the prophet, considered Abu Talib's social status? T/F

Q. What made Abu Talib deeply distressed, that he sent to the prophet [pbuh] asking him to leave this matter?

Q. What was the request Abu Talib asked from the prophet [pbuh]?

Q. Prophet Mohammed refused Abu Talib request to leave this matter, what is the matter the prophet [pbuh] is talking about?

The pagans of Makkah held a meeting in a place called Wadi Al-Muhassab, and formed a confederation hostile to **both Bani Hashim and Bani Al-Muttalib**. They decided **not to have any business or social interaction** with Muhammad [pbuh] and his supporters would discontinue until the Prophet [pbuh] was **given up to them to be killed**. The articles of their proclamation, which had provided for merciless measures against Bani Hashim, were committed to writing by an idolater, **Baghed bin 'Amir bin Hashim** and then hung up in **Al-Ka'bah**. The Prophet [pbuh] invoked Allah's imprecations upon Baghed, whose **hand was later paralyzed**.

Q. Whom was the confederation of the pagans of Makkah against?

Q. What did the pagans in the confederation decided upon?

Q. What was the purpose of the confederation?

Q. Where did the article of the pagans hung up?

Q. Who wrote the proclamation article?

Q. What happened to Baheed bin Amir bin Hashim due to prophet Mohammed's [pbuh] dua?

In the tenth year of the Prophethood, Abu Talib fell ill and passed away. When Abu Talib was on the death bed, the Prophet [pbuh] entered the room where he saw **Abu Jahl and Abdullah bin Abi Omaiyah**. He requested his uncle: "My uncle, you just make a profession that there is no true god but Allah, and I will bear testimony before Allah ". Abu Jahl and Abdullah bin Abi Omaiyah addressing him said: "Abu Talib, **would you abandon the religion of Abdul-Muttalib?**" The prophet [pbuh] constantly requested him to **accept his offer (submission to Allah)**, and (on the other hand) was repeated the same statement (of Abu Jahl and 'Abdullah bin Abi Omaiyah) — till Abu Talib gave his final decision and **he stuck to the religion of Abdul-Muttalib** and refused to profess that there is no true god but Allah. Upon this the Messenger of Allah [pbuh] remarked: "By Allah, I will persistently **beg pardon/ Forgiveness** for you till I am forbidden to do so (by Allah)". It was then that Allah, the Magnificent and Glorious revealed this verse: "It is not (proper) for the Prophet and those who believe to ask Allah's forgiveness for the Mushrikun (polytheists, idolaters, pagans, disbelievers in the Oneness of Allah) even though they be of kin, after it has become clear to them that they are the dwellers of the Fire (because they died in a state of disbelief). **Surah At Tawbah** 9:113] And it was said to the Messenger of Allah [pbuh]:"Verily! You (O Muhammad [pbuh]) guide not whom you like."

Q. In what year of prophethood did Abu Talib died?

Q. While Abu Talib was on the death bed, what did prophet Mohammed [pbuh] requested from him?

Q. Whom did prophet Mohammed saw when he entered Abu Talib's room while he was on the death bed?

Q. Did Abu Talib accepted prophet Mohammed's offer? T/F

Q. What did Abu Jahl asked Abu Talib while the last one was on the death bed?

Q. What did prophet Mohammed asked from Allah, when he found Abu Talib was not accepting his offer?

Q. Which surah in the Quran talks about the forbidden of the believers to ask forgiveness for the non-believers?

The Noble features of Prophet Mohammed [pbuh]

In complexion, prophet Mohammed had a **wheat colored** complexion, he **was neither very white like lime**, nor very dark, nor brown which results in darkness (he was illuminant, more luminous than even the full moon on the 14th night). Prophet Mohammed's hair **was neither** very curly nor very straight, but was slightly wavy. He passed away of sixty-three years, at that time there were not more than **twenty white hair on his head and beard**". Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] was very handsome, of medium built, he was neither very tall nor short, but slightly appeared taller. When he walked, he **leaned forward slightly**. Prophet Mohammed's [pbuh] front teeth were a bit wide (spread out). They were spaced and were **not** close together. When prophet Mohammed [pbuh] talked, a nur emitting from his teeth could be seen". Sahaba narrated "The laugh of Rasulullah Sallallahu was **but a smile**". A sweet fragrance naturally emitted from the body of prophet Mohammed [pbuh], as if he did not use 'itr.

Q. Prophet Mohammed's complexion was like lime? T/F

Q. Sahabah described prophet Mohammed's hair to be neither very straight nor very curly? T/F

Q. How many white hair prophet Mohammed had by the time he passed away?

Q. Prophet Mohammed had a wheat color skin? T/F

Q. What did prophet Mohammed used to do when he walked?

Q. Prophet Mohammed's teeth were perfectly close to one another? T/F

Q. Prophet Mohammed used to smile more than he laughed? T/F

Q. A sweet fragrance naturally came from the body of prophet Mohammed [pbuh]? T/F

Description of Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] behavior and manners

Prophet Moahmmed [pbuh] drank **zam-zam** (water) while he was standing due to the huge crowds and the rush in hajj. Commentary the prophet [pbuh] has prohibited the drinking of water while standing. The well-known view of the 'ulama is that zam-zam is not included in this prohibition, it is better to stand and drink it. Anas bin Maalik Radiyallahu 'Anhu relates that the prophet [pbuh] drank water in **three breaths** and used to say: "It is **more pleasing and satisfying** in this manner". Prophet Mohammed did not criticize food, nor over-praised it, he didn't criticize food because it is a blessing from Allah, the reason for not over praising it is might be felt that one is

gluttonous. Prophet Mohammed praised food if it was to make someone happy. If for some reason he made a gesture or pointed at something, he did it with a **full hand**, the reason being that it is against humbleness to point with one finger only, also it was his noble habit to signal the oneness of Allah with one finger, therefore he did not signal anyone in that manner. When going to sleep, prophet Mohammed slept on his **right** side. Once on a journey a few Sahaabah intended slaughtering a goat. They distributed the work amongst themselves. One took the responsibility of slaughtering the animal, the other of removing the skin, one of cooking it. Prophet Mohammed said: 'I am responsible for collecting the wood needed for cooking'. The Sahaabah said: 'O Messenger of Allah, we will do all the work'. The prophet [pbuh] said: 'I also understand that you will gladly do all the work, but I do not like my being the most **distinguished** in this group, and Allah also does not like it'.

Q. Which water did prophet Mohammed [pbuh] drank from while standing?

Q. Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] drank water in how many breaths?

Q. What did prophet Mohammed said regarding drinking while sitting?

Q. Prophet Mohammed did not criticize food, nor over praised it? T/F

Q. Prophet Mohammed if made a gesture or pointed at something he used his full hand? T/F

Q. As a Muslim which side is preferred to sleep on?

Q. Prophet Mohammed did not like being distinguished among the people he is with? T/F

Regarding prophet Mohammed [pbuh] speeches

If what he was explaining was difficult or it was something that had to be given a thought, or if there were many people, he faced all three sides and repeated it to every side. **Thrice** was the maximum. Prophet Mohammed was not short tempered. His nature while spoke was **calmly** and **clearly**, every word was clearer than the previous one. There was no nonsensical talk, nor was there 'half-talks' where the meaning was not complete and could not be grasped. A person sitting by him remembered what he said. If someone exceeded the limits in religious matters or against the truth, he became so angry that no one could endure it, nor could anybody stop it till he avenged it.

Q. How many times would prophet Mohammed [pbuh] would repeat his words?

Q. The nature of prophet Mohammed's talk was?

Sayings from Prophet Mohammed [pbuh]

Prophet Mohammed used to say: "Choose white clothing, as it is the best clothing. White clothing should be worn whilst living, and the dead should be buried in **white** Kafan". Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] **threw away** the gold ring and said: 'I will never wear it again'. 'I do not lean when I have meals". Commentary This manner of eating is against humility, and it drives one to eat more crating large tummy, and the food also does not digest quickly. Prophet Mohammed said "recite Bismillah, and eat with your right hand from that portion which is **in front** of you" Prophet Mohammed said "eat from the **olive oil**, as well as apply it on the skin". Our prophet [pbuh] said "Let the beards grow long, and stressed very much that the **moustache be cut short**". Also, prophet Mohamed mentioned "one is given **rayhaan**, he should not refuse it, because it originates from Jannah. Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] said: '**Three things** should not be refused: a **pillow; fragrance (itr-oil); and milk**". Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] said: "The 'itr of a male is, the fragrance of which spreads and has less color, and the 'itr of a female is that, which has more color and less fragrance.

Q. What color is the Kafan?

Q. Muslim men are allowed to wear gold? T/F

Q. For Muslim men, it is preferable to grow the mustache and the beard? T/F

Q. What oil did prophet Mohamed mentioned to apply on the skin?

Q. When we start to eat, it is preferable to eat from the portion in front of one's plate? T/F

Q. Which plant should not be refused because it originates from Jannah?

Q. Prophet Mohammed [pbuh] mentioned three things that should not be refused what are they?

Q. Based on the saying of our prophet [pbuh] the itr of a man is different than the itr of a woman? T/F