

# Islam is my Religion



First Series

Seeratul Mustafa Syllabus  
(The Prophet's Code of Conduct)

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## Seeratul Mustafa Syllabus (The Prophet's Code of Conduct)

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# Introduction

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Praise be to Allah, the Almighty, the Lord of the Worlds, and extend our prayers and salutation to the most favored amongst His Creation, Mohammad, the Messenger of Allah, and to his immaculate and virtuous descendants.

The study unit in front of you is one of the units of the Series: (Islam is my Religion) which, with the other units, the Olamaa Religious Council aims at enriching the educational field with the appropriate religious educational programs suitable for our emerging generation, because the Council is convinced that it is necessary to make available such programs to produce a generation conversant with their religion, abiding by its beliefs, mannered by Islamic principles and values, respecting and following the examples of their leaders and religious symbols, meaning the Great Messenger, and the immaculate Imams.

This present syllabus portrays the code of conduct of the Holy Prophet, starting with the circumstances in which the Messenger was born and ending with the events that accompanied his death.

I pray to Almighty Allah to accept from the team who prepared this unit their efforts and to make them amongst those who triumph for their religion, as He is All-Hearing, All-Responding.

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds  
Al Shaikh Mohammad Sangoor  
Kingdom of Bahrain

*In the name of Allah, the  
Beneficent, the Merciful*

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**First Unit**

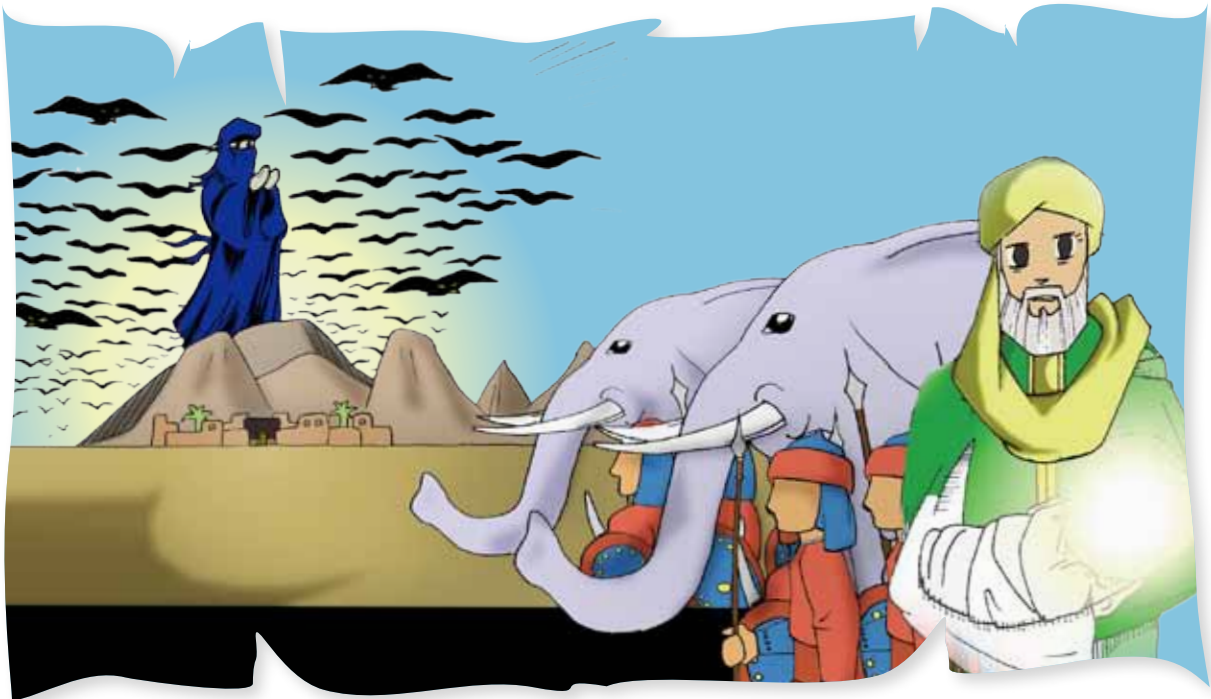
**Before the Mission**

# The Blessed Newborn

Many of the Arabs before Islam were Mushrikeen, worshipping idols, and only few like the Prophet's Grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, were worshipping God Almighty in accordance with the religion advocated by Prophet Ibraheem, i.e. Belief in the unity of God.



On the 17th of Rabee'ul Awwal, in the year that Abrahah of Habashah, (Ethiopia), attacked the Holy Ka'abah with elephants, Aamenah bintu Wahab gave birth to her only child, Mohammad.



His Father, Abdullah, died before he was born, and his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, took custody of him.

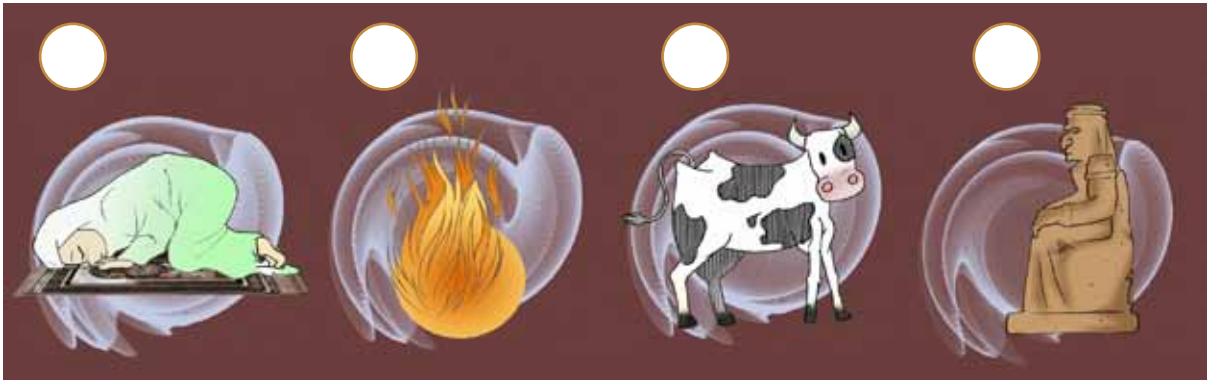


## I think and answer:

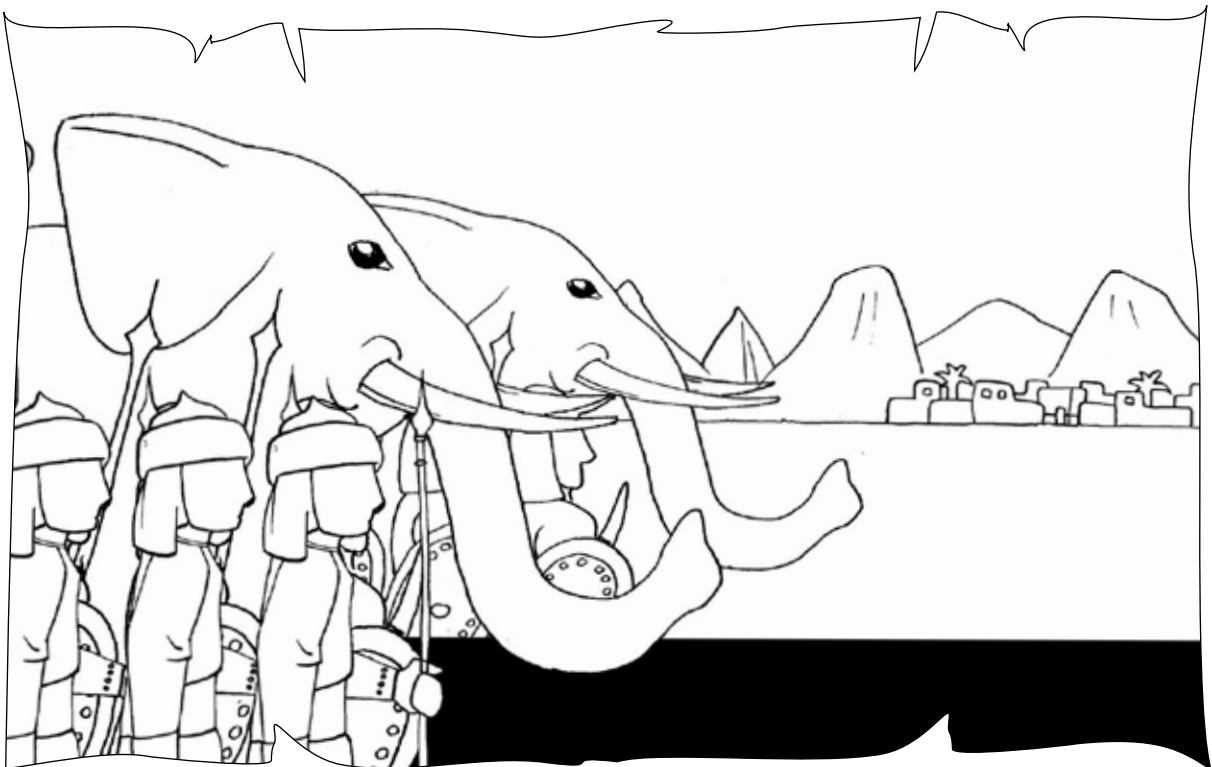
1. I put tick (✓) sign against the correct statement and (✗) sign against the incorrect statements:

- a. Worshipping idols was wide-spread amongst the Arabs before Islam. ( )
- b, Mohammad was a small boy when his father, Abdullah, died. ( )
- c. Namrud attacked the holy Ka'abah using elephants. ( )
- d. Abdul Muttalib believed in God alone and was not worshipping idols. ( )

2. I put a red circle against the objects being worshipped by the Kuffar from Quraish.



3. I color and talk



Aaminah Bint Wahab entrusted breastfeeding of her child, Mohammad, to Haleemah Al-Sa'adiyah in the open desert so that he grows up to be eloquent, with a fit body, strong heart and pure mind.



GOD Almighty blessed Haleemah with abundant milk, and He increased the breeding of her goats and the grass upon which they fed.

Haleemah took the newly born Mohammad to his mother every now and then. When Mohammad reached 5 years, Haleemah returned him to his mother, Aamenah bint Wahab, with whom he lived under the custody of his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib.



Mohammad, accompanied by his mother, visited the grave of his father at Yathreb and on their way back to Meccah, his mother Aamenah died, thereby the Prophet became complete orphan, i.e. without father or mother.

# I think and answer:

1. I connect the name to the appropriate relation to the Prophet::

Abdullah

Wet nurse (breast-feeder)

Abdul Muttalib

Father

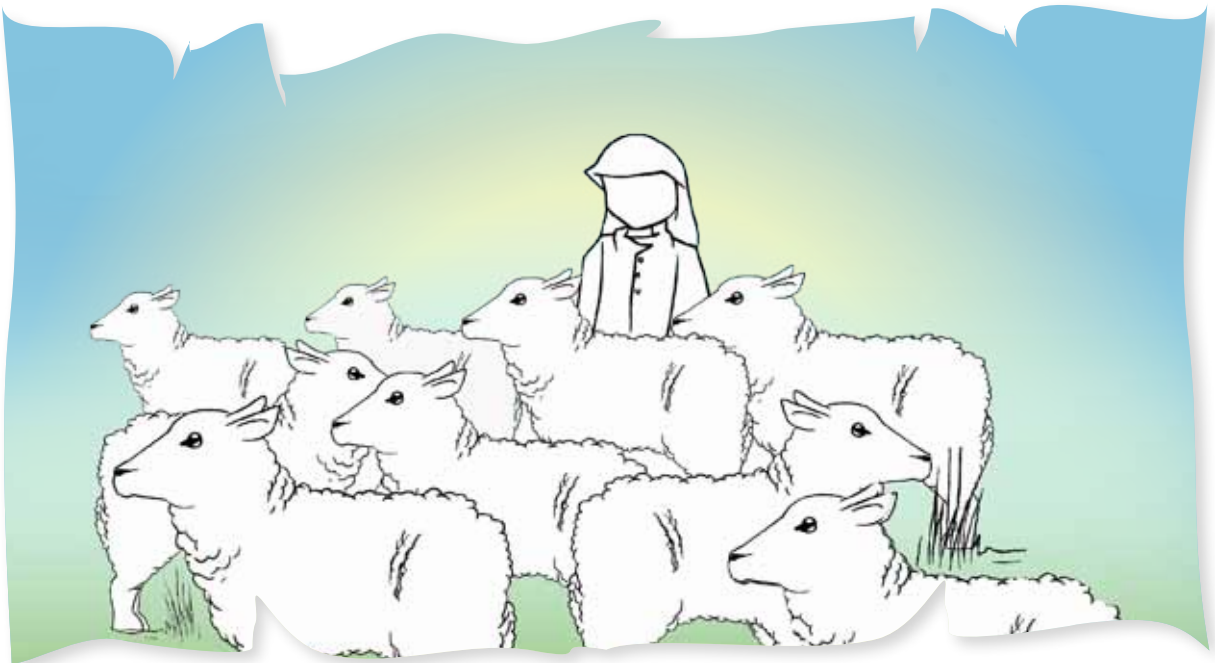
Haleemah Al-Sa'diyah

Mother

Aamenah bint Wahab

Grandfather

2. I color and express in writing



Three horizontal dotted lines for writing, enclosed in a decorative orange border.

3. I color the following statement

I love Prophet Mohammad (PBUG&HF)

# The Young Orphan

Did He not find thee an orphan and protect (thee)? (Dhuha:6)

When Mohammad lost his father and mother, he became an orphan and remained with his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib. Abdul Muttalib was the leader and the prominent member of the Quraish clan and he loved Mohammad tremendously.



When Mohammad became 8 years old, his grandfather died and he wept and was strongly saddened by his demise.

Thereafter, his custody shifted to his uncle, Abu Taleb, who greatly loved God and loved Mohammad more than he loved his sons.

When he was 12 years old, Mohammad traveled on business trip with his uncle Abu Talib to Syria. There, a monk, called Bahaira, saw him and said to Abu Taleb:

"Your nephew is the Prophet for this nation, so take care of him from the Jews."

So Abu Taleb returned with him to protect him from the Jews.



# I think and answer:

1. I color and write what I see.



.....

.....

.....

2. I organize in the proper sequence the following sentences beginning with the earlier events first.

- Aamenah bint Wahab gave birth to Mohammad Ibn Abdillah ( )
- Prophet Mohammad's father died. ( )
- Haleemah Al-Sa'diyyah took Mohmmad for breastfeeding him. ( )
- Mohammad visited his father's grave with his mother ( )
- Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of Prophet Mohammad died ( )
- Abu Taleb took custody of Prophet Mohammad ( )

3. I rewrite the following sentence

**Allahomma Salli Alaa Mohammad wa-Aali Mohammad**

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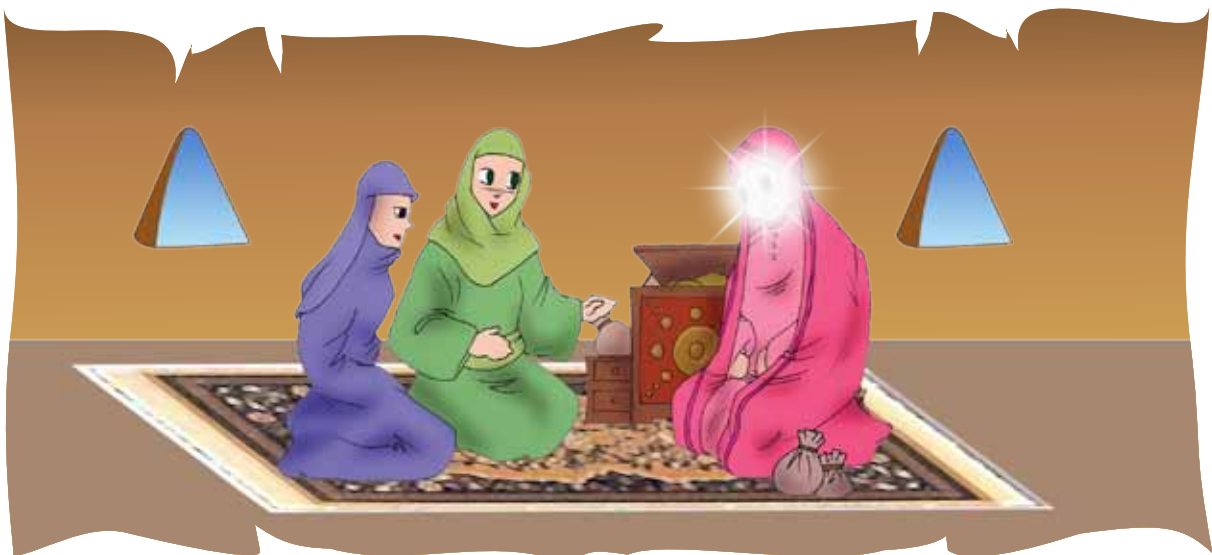
### The Prophet tends the Goats

Mohammad liked to work, and his family had goats he looked after. While the goats were roaming and grazing, Mohammad was looking at the sky and was puzzled why his people were worshipping idols which do not benefit and do not worship Allah Who created us and created all objects around us.



### The Prophet works in Trade

In Meccah, there was a wealthy woman called Khadeejah Bint Khuwailid, dealing in business. Khadeejah sent to Mohammad to carry out business using her money as he is the Al-Sadeq Al-Ameen- the trustworthy & truthful.



Mohammad agreed and traveled to Syria in a big caravan carrying Khadeeja's valuable and expensive merchandise.

During the day, while the caravan was moving, there was a cloud following Mohammad and providing him with shade. His travel companions liked him because he cooperated with them.



He was even kind to the animals carrying the merchandise. At one resting station, a monk noticed that while Mohammad was taking rest under a dry tree, with fallen leaves, the tree was revived by Allah and became green. The monk said to Maysarah, the manservant of Khadeejah: "Nobody sits under this tree except a prophet." Then the monk asked: "What is his name?" Maysarah said: "Mohammad." The monk said: "he is a prophet and the last of them." The Prophet made a lot of profit because he was dealing with people leniently and with honesty and sincerity.



# I think and answer:

1. I color and write down the name of the work undertaken by the Prophet:



.....



.....



2. I write the appropriate word in its appropriate space.

**Mohammad**      **Truthful**  
**Khadeejah**      **Maysarah**

- a. In Meccah, there was a wealthy lady called .....
- b. She asked the Prophet to work with her in business because he was the trustworthy & the .....
- c. And she had a manservant whose name was .....
- d. He heard from the monk that Prophet ..... is the last of the prophets.

3. The Prophet was gazing into the heaven and meditating and he was surprised at his people. Why?

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And lo! thou art of exalted character. (Al-Qalam : 4)

Maysarah reported to Khadeejah everything he saw during the business trip and informed her about the great manners of Mohammad and that he is patient and lenient when he sells and tolerant when he buys. He did not cheat or defraud. He was cooperating and kind to his travel companions. He also informed her about the cloud that gave him shelter and the monk and what he said. This prompted Khadeejah to hope for getting married to Mohammad.



Mohammad learned about Khadeejah and that she has pure clean heart; so he asked for her hand from her family and ultimately married her.





Mohammad loved his wife, Khadeejah, the mother of the believers, tremendously and, from amongst his wives, she was the dearest to his heart as evidenced by the saying of the Prophet about her character: " She believed me when others did not, she gave me shelter when others deserted me, and she shared with me herself and her wealth, and God Almighty granted me progeny through her, and God did not give me a wife better than her."

Indeed, Khadeejah did not withhold anything to serve her beloved husband. She helped him with her money and with herself and she gave birth to his sons Al-Qasim and Al-Taaher and his daughter: Al-Kawthar, Fatima Al-Zahraa.

Lo! We have given thee Abundance; (1) So pray unto thy Lord, and sacrifice. (2) Lo! it is thy insulter (and not thou) who is without posterity. (3) (Al-Kowther.)



# I think and answer:

1. Join the names in paragraph **A** with the appropriate statement in paragraph **B**

<b>A</b>	<input type="radio"/>	Warakatul ibnu Nawfal
	<input type="radio"/>	Abu Talib
	<input type="radio"/>	Maysarah

<b>B</b>	Prophet's uncle who guarded him during his childhood and protected him when he grew up
	Khadeejah's relative who attended her wedding
	Manservant who accompanied the Prophet during his travel.
	The monk who came to know about Prophet Mohammad

2. Why did the Prophet Mohammad (PBUG&HF) marry Khadeejah?

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3. I color the picture and write down the reason that made the Prophet succeed in his business.



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4. I color and write the meaning of Kawthar:



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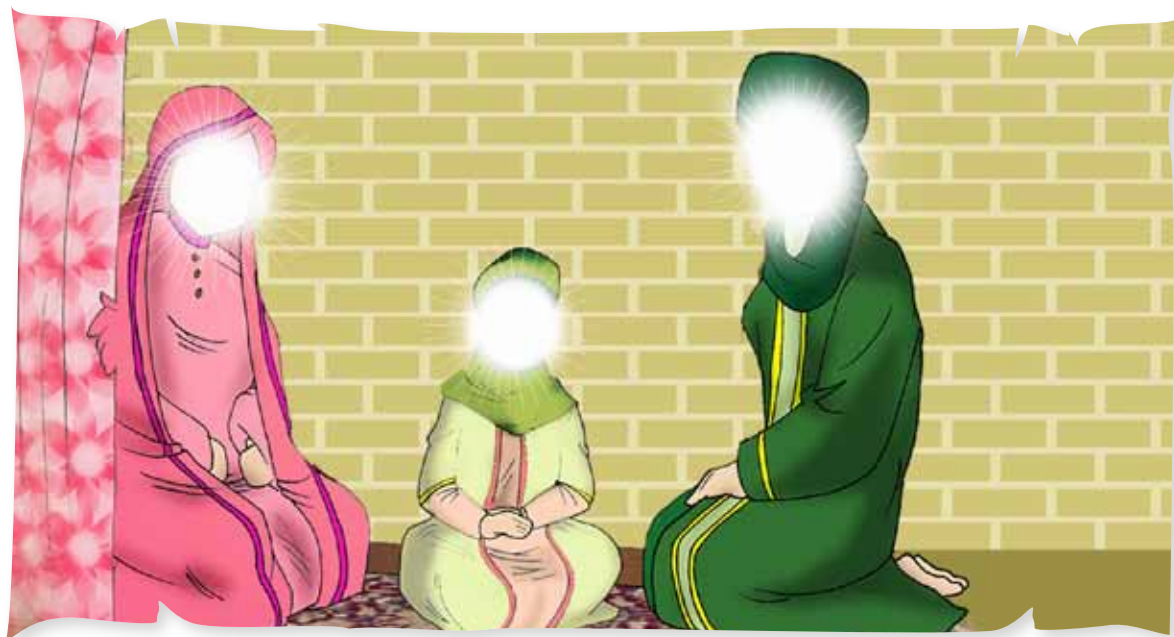
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The heart of Mohammed ibn Abdullah was full of happiness from his wife Khadeejah bint Khuwailid, and felt comfort when he looked at her bright face. The Mother of the believers, Khadeejah, served her husband Mohammad herself even though she was the wealthiest amongst the women of Quraish family. She had a big caravan with which she participated in the winter and summer business trips. She helped him in all the good deeds: helping the poor and relieving the agonies of the orphans.

She loved her husband Mohammad and she endured with him the harm and mischief of Quraish.



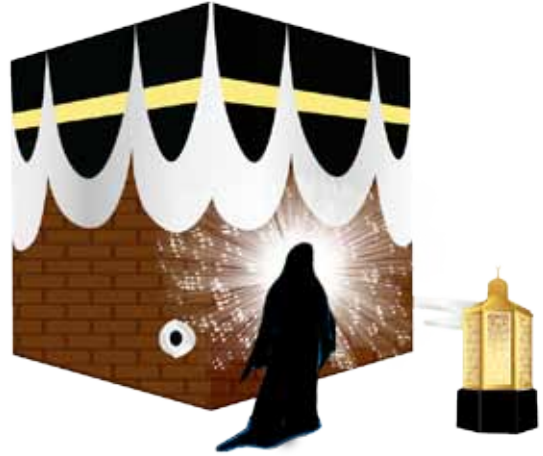
When Mohammad wanted to help his uncle Abu Taleb to bring up his son Ali who was born by Fatima bint Asad, inside the Kaabah, Khadeejah was extremely happy and she liked Ali as if he was her son. That is why Ali lived during his childhood with his cousin Mohammad and his wife Khadeejah in one house. During that period, Mohammad accompanied Ali, the small child, wherever he went.

# I think and answer:

## 1. Who am I?

I was encircling the Kaabah in the holy house of God when I felt the movement of the baby inside my abdomen. At this point the wall of the Kaabah broke open and I entered inside it and gave birth to my son there. I was like the mother to Mohammad and I helped his uncle Abu Taleb while he was his custodian. Who am I?

.....



## 2. Why?

Did Imam Ali live with his cousin Mohammad during his childhood?

.....

Was the Prophet Mohammad happy with his wife Khadeejah?

.....

3. Khadeejah was the wealthiest amongst Quraish women and had a caravan with which she participated in the winter and summer trips. What is meant by the winter and summer trips?

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.....



## **Second Unit**

# **After the Mission**



### The start of the Mission

Prophet Mohammad hated the idols and their worship. Instead, he used to go to the cave of Heraa to worship Allah in accordance to the religion propagated by our Prophet Ebraheem (Hanafiyah) and to contemplate the wonders and the creation of heavens and earth.

One day, and while Mohammad was worshipping in the cave of Heraa, a great angel called Jabraa'eel descended to him and told him that he is the Prophet for this Nation.

Later, in the month of Ramadan, he descended to him a second time and told him to read.

The Prophet said: "What do I read?"

Jebraa'eel said:

Read: In the name of thy Lord Who createth, (1) Createth man from a clot. (2)

Read: And thy Lord is the Most Bounteous, (3) Who teacheth by the pen, (4)

Teacheth man that which he knew not. (5) (Al-Alaq.)



The Prophet (PBUG&HF) climbed down from the mountain and Allah Almighty wanted to bolster his heart so that he does not fear the denial of Quraish. Whenever he passed by a stone or a tree, they called him: " Al-Salaam Alaika Ya Rasoola Allah."

# I think and answer:

## 1. I choose the correct answers

• The angel who reveals the Quraan to the heart of the Prophet is:

Jabraa'eel

Meekaeel

Israafeel

• The Prophet used to sit in isolation and worship Allah in the cave of:

Hiraa

Thour

Al-Noor

• The verses which were first revealed to the Prophet were from Surat:

Al-Feel

al-Alaaq

Al-Tawheed

• The arch-angel said to the Prophet:

Read

Write

Draw

## 2. I write a useful sentence using the following words.

Worship

Mohammad

Allah

The Prophet

.....

.....

.....

**The First to believe**

The Prophet reported to Ali what he observed and heard from Jabraeel and he believed him and accepted it as the truth. When he reached his house, he informed his wife Khadeejah and she believed him and accepted it as the truth.

**Inviting the relatives**

The Divine revelation continued to arrive to the Prophet in the form of the holy Quran. The holy Prophet read the Quran to the believers amongst the people. Allah Almighty said to His Prophet:

*And warn thy tribe of near kindred, ( Al-Shuaraa: 214)*



The Holy Prophet executed Allah's order by gathering his relatives and he invited them for the belief and for the declaration of "La Ilaaha illa Allah, wa-anna Mohammadan Rasoolu Allah."

Then he asked: "Who from amongst you will support me in my cause and become my brother, successor and assumes my responsibilities after my death?"

All were silent and they did not reply except for Ali who was small in age. He said " O Prophet of Allah, I become your wazeer/successor." The Holy Prophet put his hand on Ali and said: "This is my brother, my successor and my Caliph amongst you, so listen to him and obey him."



### The Prophet invites the people to worship Allah

After three years of private invitation to Islam and after inviting the relatives, Order came from Almighty Allah to the Prophet to invite all the people to accept Islam.

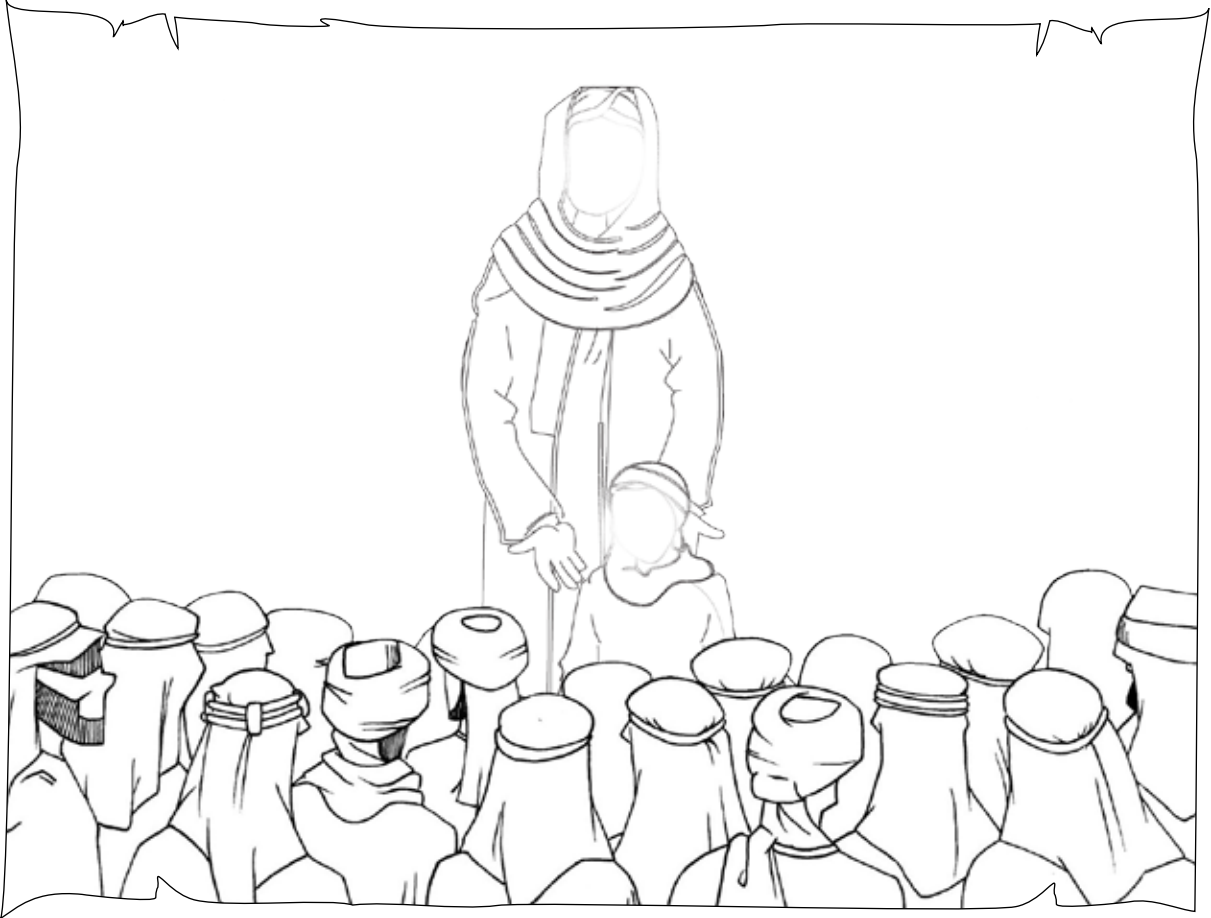
God Almighty said:

So proclaim that which thou art commanded, and withdraw from the idolaters.  
(Al-Hijr: 94)



# I think and answer:

## 1. I clarify through the picture



- Why did the Prophet gather his relatives?

.....

.....

- What did the Prophet say to His relatives after he gathered them?

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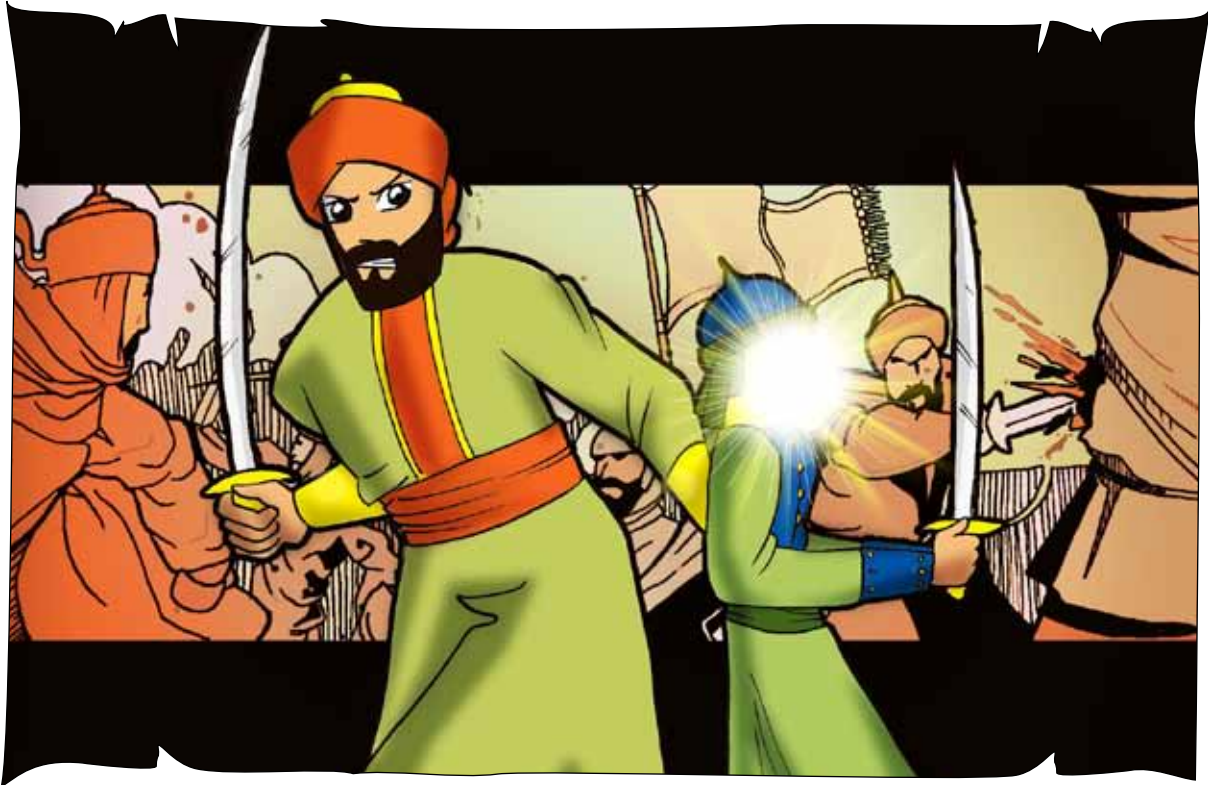
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- Upon whom did the prophet put his hand and what did he say?

.....

.....

2. I write down the name of the first person to believe in the Messenger's invitation.



3. I write clearly:

Ash-hadu an la ilaha illa Allah wa-ashado anna Mohammadan Rasoolo Allah

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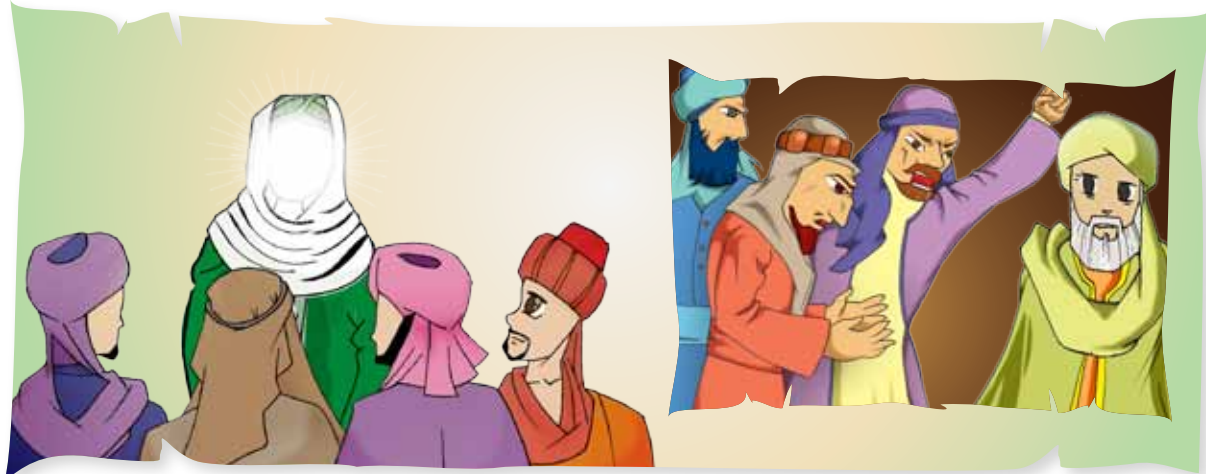
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## If they place the sun in my right hand

The Prophet invited the people for the worship of Allah, day and night, and people started to listen to the Quran and many people believed him.

Quraish villains were irritated by the new religion that Prophet Mohammad was propagating. So they asked Abu Taleb to prevent the Messenger from inviting the people to worship the One God or to allow them to fight God's messenger.



Abu Taleb loved the Prophet tremendously and defended him. He openly praised him and declared through a poem that "he found Mohammad a Prophet like Moosa as prescribed in the Old testament."

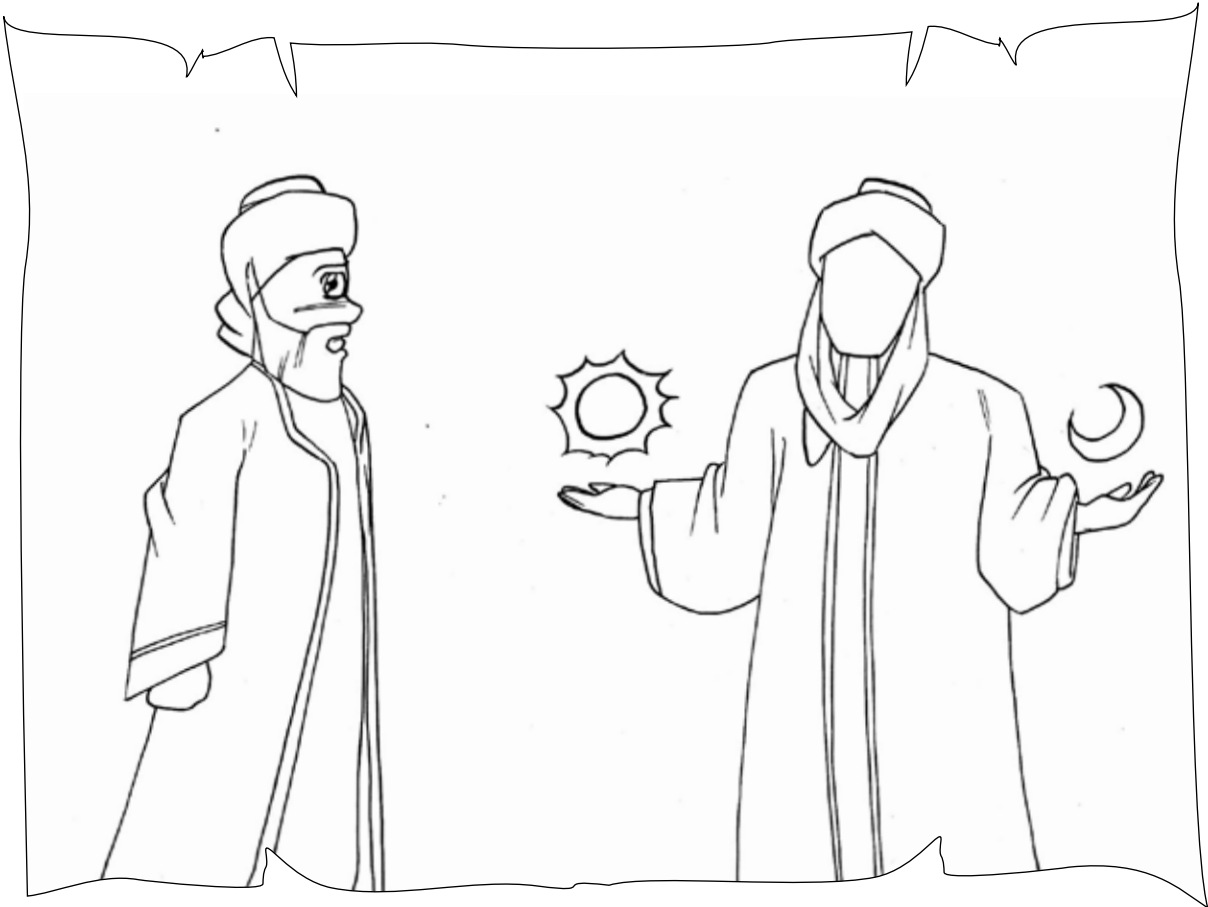
Abu Taleb went to the Prophet and informed him what the villains of Quraish were saying. The Prophet said: "O Uncle, by God, If they place the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left hand, so that I abandon this mission, I will not abandon it until Allah wills its success or I die as a sacrifice for it."

Abu Taleb was a believer, strong, brave and prudent. Quraish feared him and feared Bani Haashim, and that is why he managed to protect the Prophet from the harms and evils of Kuffar from Quraish.



# I think and answer:

1. I look at the picture and write



2. I put tick (✓) mark against the correct statement and (✗) mark against the incorrect statement.

- The Prophet was inviting the people to worship God alone. ( )
- Abu Taleb is Prophet Mohammad's uncle and Imam Ali's father. ( )
- The leaders of Quraish believed in the Prophet's message and trusted him. ( )



## The Prophet and his Companions endure the suffering

The Prophet and his companions endured the harm and torture for saying "La ilaha illa Allah."

Umayyah Bin Khalaf was torturing Bilal and Bilal never stopped saying: "Ahad, Ahad."



Abu Thar Al-Ghafaari was roaming the streets of Meccah and was saying: "Say: La ilaha illa Allah tufleho, meaning you will succeed," despite being repeatedly beaten very hard by the Kuffar.



On the other hand, the Kuffar killed Yaaser and his wife, Sumayyah, because they believed in Allah alone without any associate. The Kuffar also tortured Ammar Ibn Yaaser for believing in Allah alone.

### Abu Taleb Valley

The Kuffar of Quraish were not content with the above cases of torture and intimidation; they agreed amongst themselves to boycott the Prophet and the Believers and to blockade them. They prevented them from buying and selling and did not talk to them and would not intermarry with them.

Abu Taleb fearing for the life of the Prophet gathered Bani Haashim and Bani Al-Muttalib and told them to enter an area between the mountains of Mecca, known as Abi Taalib valley, to vehemently defend the religion of Allah and secure the life of His Messenger.



The Prophet, Khadeejah, Abu Taleb and all the believers endured the agony of hunger for the sake of the Kalimah: "La Ilaaha Illa Allah."

Abu Taleb and Khadeejah spent all their money to buy little quantity of food for the people.



# I think and answer:

1. I view the pictures and select the correct answer:



a. The one who tortured Bilal was:

- Abu Jahl
- Abu Lahab
- Ummayyah Bin Khalaf

b. While he was being tortured by the infidels, Bilal was

- saying "Ahad Ahad."
- reciting the Quraan
- Screaming

c. The Muslim who said to the Kuffar "Declare La Illaha Illa Allah and you will succeed" was:

- Ammar Bin Yaaser
- Abu Thar Al-Ghohaari
- Misaab ibn Umair

d. The infidels tortured Aal Yaaser because they:

- Believed in Allah alone
- Cursed the gods of Quraish
- did not like them

2. I discuss with my friends about the valley of Abu Taleb.



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### End of the Blockade

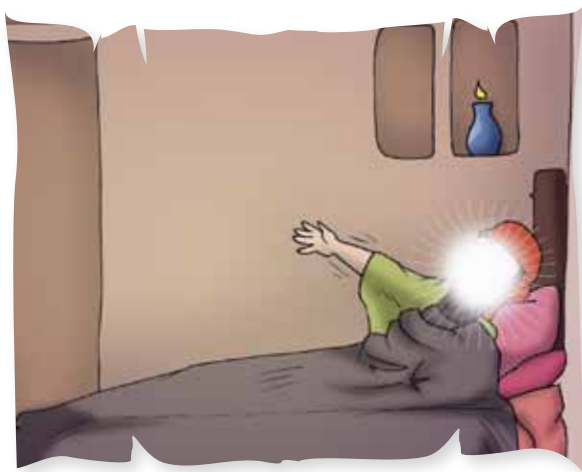
After three years of Blockade, a miracle happened; Allah Almighty sent a small worm to the document containing the Blockade order written by the Kuffar of Quraish. The worm ate away everything and the only word left was: *besmika Allahomma* (in your name Allah). This small worm rendered ineffective Quraish's boycott of the Prophet and his companions, and so the Muslims returned to their houses and to the markets selling and buying normally.



### The death of Abu Taleb & Khadeejah

Two months after the boycott and blockade ended, Abu Taleb and Khadeejah died, and so the Prophet and the Muslims were extremely grieved and that year was called the Year of Sadness.

The Prophet loved his uncle Aba Taalib who gave him custody when he was young and helped him and protected him when he became a prophet and a messenger. The Prophet also loved his wife Khadeejah who spent all her belongings for the sake of Islam.



# I think and answer:

## 1. I choose the right answer

a. The year in which Abu Taleb and Khadeejah died was the year of:

- Sadness
- Death
- Hunger

b. The agreement that Quraish wrote to blockade the Muslims in the Abu Talib's valley:

- was eaten by a worm
- was torn by the Muslims
- was burnt by fire

c. The word which survived in the agreement was;

- Allaho Akbar
- Mohammad
- In your name Allah

## 2. I describe the condition of the Muslims when they left Abi Taalib's valleys:



.....

.....



**The Third Unit**  
**Immigration**

People came to the holy Kaabah to make pilgrimage every year. The Prophet used to sit with them and invite them to accept the Kalimah: "La Illaha Illa Allahu Mohammadun Rasoolo Allah."



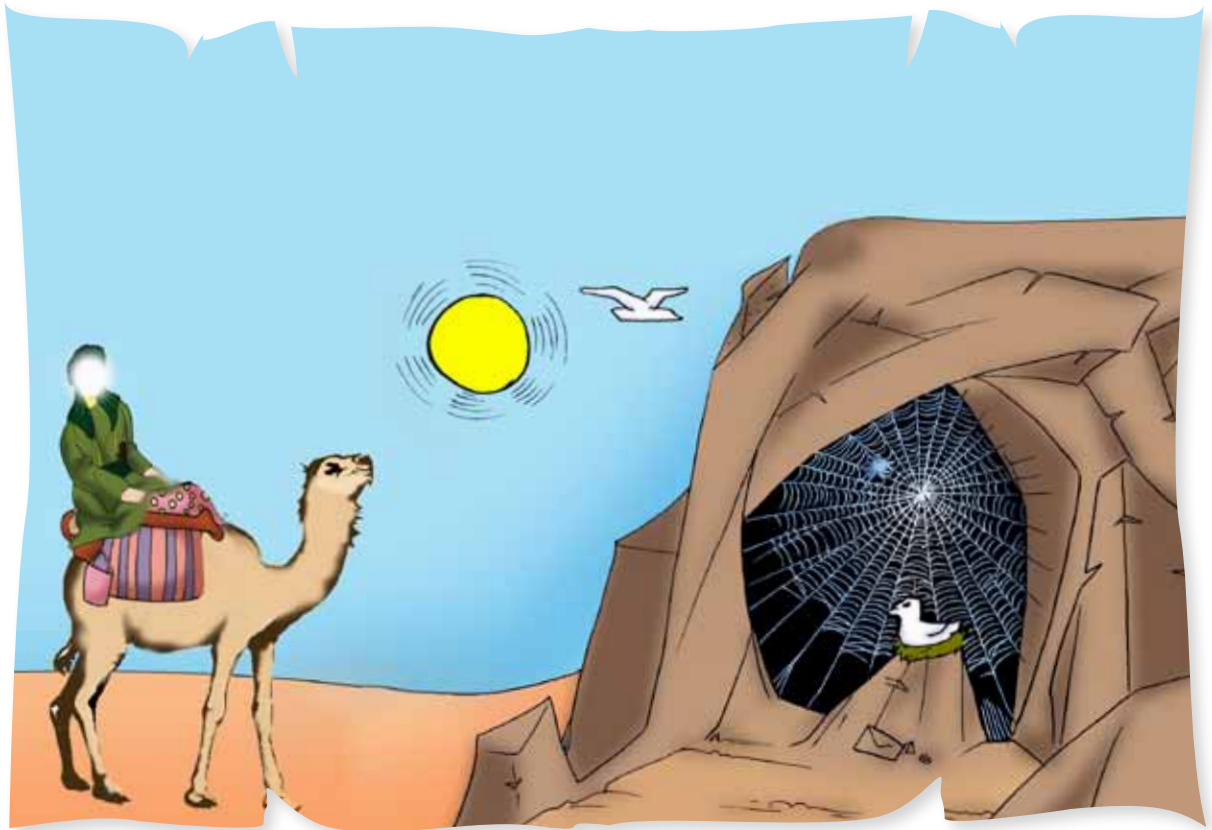
A group of people from Yathrib (Medina) believed in the Prophet's message and converted to Islam and asked the Prophet to go to Yathrib so that they can help him spread the message and help him against the Kuffar.



The Kuffar plotted to kill Prophet Muhammad and that is why the Prophet ordered Imam Ali to sleep in his bed. Ali was delighted as he will sacrifice himself for the Prophet.



The Prophet immigrated to Yathrib and the Kuffar were searching for him but did not find him.



When the Prophet reached Yathrib (Medina), the Muslims went out to receive him happily and were delighted for his safety from the Kuffar. Every one stood by the Prophet's female camel requesting him to be his guest in his house.



# I think and answer:

1. I put tick (✓) mark against the correct statement and (✗) mark against the incorrect statement:

- The Prophet immigrated to Ta'ef and its inhabitants believed in Islam and became Muslims. ( )
- A group of people from Yathrib (Medina) requested the Prophet to go to Yathrib (Medina). ( )
- The Tawheed Kalimah is the saying: " La illah illa Allah" ( )
- When the Kuffar were searching for the Prophet, he was present in the cave of Hira'a. ( )

## 2. Why?

- Was Imam Ali happy when he spent the night in the Prophet's bed.

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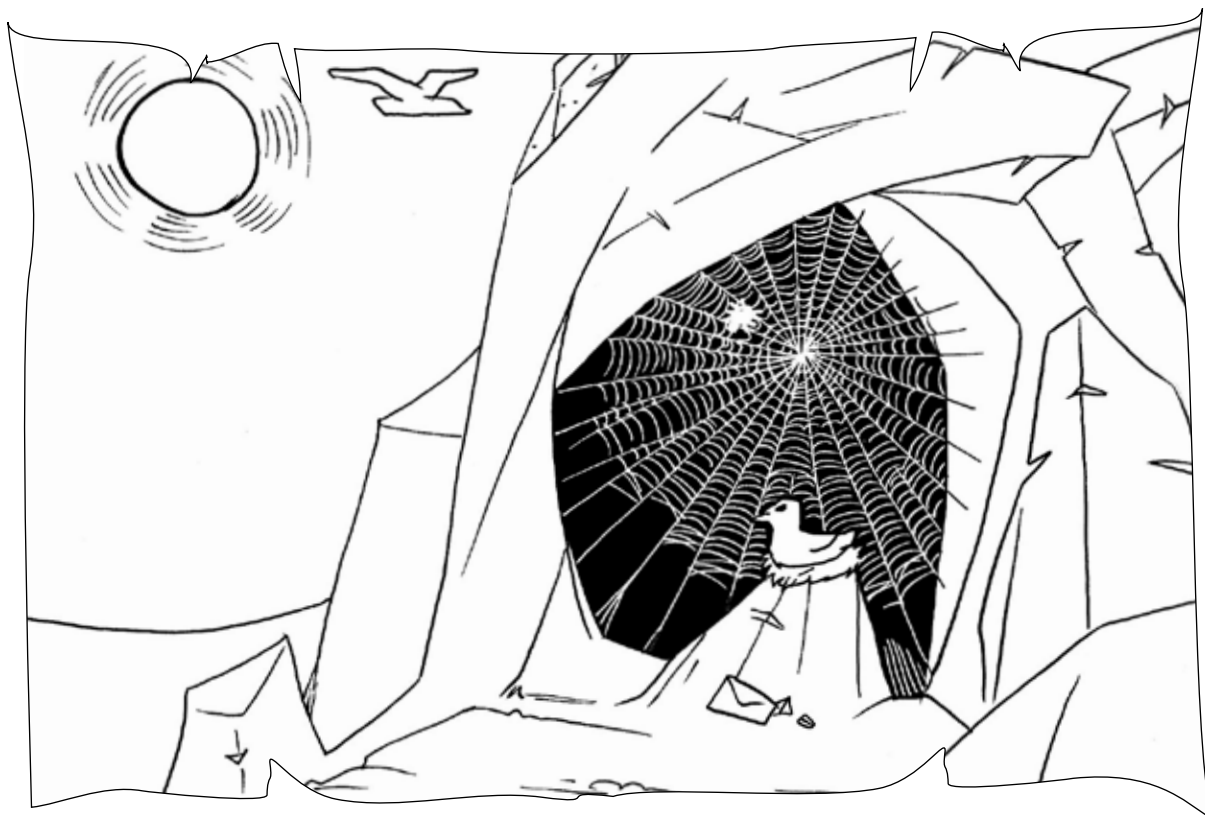
- Did not the Kuffar believe that the Prophet was in the cave of Thoar

.....

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.....

3. I color and speak:



Along his immigration route to Yathrib, the Prophet built the Qiba mosque, which is the mosque referred to in the Quraan as that built on piety. The first action taken by the Prophet and the Muslims upon entering Yathrib (Medina) was the construction of the Holy Prophet's Mosque.



After the mosque was completed, the holy Prophet removed all barriers and declared brotherhood between the Immigrants (Muhajereen) who accompanied the Messenger from Meccah on the one hand, and the Supporters (Ansaar) who were the residents of Yathrib and declared them as brothers in the faith. Mohammad retained Imam Ali as his brother.



Both Prophet Mohammad and the Muslims worked hard and diligently in the construction of the Prophet's City – Madina Al-Munawwarah.

# I think and answer:

I color the correct answer

1. The first activity of the Muslims at Madina was:



2. The action taken by the Holy Prophet after completing the Mosque was:



The infidels (Kuffar) did not leave alone the Prophet or the people of Madina. Instead, they fought the Prophet and the Muslims and mobilized their armies to crush Islam. Many battles took place between the Muslims and the Kuffar, some of which are:



#### The Battle of Uhod

In the Battle of Uhod, the uncle of the Prophet, Hamzah, 'lion of Allah' and 'the lion of His messenger', was killed and the Muslims lost out because the spear throwers descended from the top of the mountain against the orders of the Messenger.



#### The battle of Badr

For this battle, the Kuffar mobilized a large number of fighters while the Muslims were few. Nevertheless, the Muslims won the battle because they were steadfast and obeyed their leader, the Prophet Mohammad (pbuh&hf).

### The Battle of Khaiber

Ali opened up the castle of Khaiber (the city of the Jews) after the Muslims were not able to do so. Ali also killed their arch-warrior, Marhab.

### The Battle of al-Khandak

Imam Ali confronted Amru ibn Wod during the Battle of Khandak and the Prophet said: "The entire Eeman confronted the entire Shirk."

When Imam Ali hit Amru ibn Wod, the Messenger said: "the blow of Ali during the Khandaq excels the worship of the Thaqaalain – the Jinn and the Human Beings".



## I think and answer:

### 1. I choose the appropriate word

Hamzah Sayyedul Shuhadaa was killed in the battle of:

- Uhod
- Badr
- Al-Khandaq

Amru ibnu Wod was killed in the battle of Khandaq by:

- Imam Ali
- Hamzah, Asadullah
- Abu Thar Al-Ghofari

The warrior who was killed by Imam Ali in the battle of Khaiber was:

- Amru ibn Wod
- Marhab
- Umayyah ibn Khalaf

### 2. I color and speak:





2. I write the name of the battle below each picture



## The Seal of the Religions

Because the Islamic religion is the seal and the last of the religions, the Prophet sent, in the seventh year of Hijrah, letters to the kings of the world inviting them to become Muslims.

## Letter to the King of the Romans

The Prophet sent Duhyatul Al-Kalbi, a companion – one of the Sahabah – to the king of the Romans, inviting him to convert to Islam. The king respected and honored him and started asking him about Prophet Mohammad. The King was moved by the personality of the Prophet and his message.



## Letter to the King of Persia

The Prophet sent another Sahabi to Kisra, the king of the Persians, with a letter inviting him to worship Allah and to abandon the worship of fire. Kisra got angry and expelled the Sahabi.

## Letter to the Moqawqes, the ruler of Egypt

As for the ruler of Egypt, the Moqawqes, he realized when he read the letter that it is from a prudent prophet and so he sent gifts to the Prophet.



### Letter to the head of Ghasasinah, the ruler of Syria

When the letter reached the ruler of Syria, Al-Haarith ibn abi Shimr Al-Ghassani, who was under the orders of Ceasar, the King of the Romans, he did not convert but he sent gifts to the Prophet.



### Letter to Najaashi –the ruler of Habashah

Al-Najaashi was a Christian king, good-hearted, fair and did not tolerate injustice, to such an extent that when the Muslims made their first immigration to him, he provided the necessary protection to them and they lived with dignity and honor. And when the Messenger sent him a letter inviting him to believe in the Unity of God, Najaashi accepted Islam and converted.



### Letter to the King of Yamaamah

The Prophet delegated the Sahabi –companion – Salait ibn Amru – who was witty and intelligent, to Hawthath ibn Ali Al-Hanafi, the King of Yamaamah, inviting him to convert to Islam.

The King was moved by the Prophet's expressions but wanted to be the ruler (khaleefah) of the Muslims after the Prophet. The Prophet refused since the Imam and Khaleefah after him can only be through divine appointment .



# I think and answer:

1. I connect from column A what is related to it in column B.

## A

Al-Najaashi, the ruler of Habashah
Kisra, the king of the Persians
The Ameer of Ghasaasinah
The King of the Romans
Hawthah

## B

Got angry and threw out the Sahabi
Accepted Islam and converted to it
Was moved by the message but wanted to be Khaleefah
Did not believe but sent gifts to the Prophet
Was moved by the Prophet's personality and his message

2. I fill in the spaces using the appropriate word:

• In the year ..... after Hijrah, the Prophet sent ..... to the kings of the world inviting them to accept Islam.

• Al-Muqawqes, the ruler of ..... read the letter and recognized that it is from ..... and sent ..... to the Prophet.

3. Who am I?

a. I was a Christian king, ruling with justice; the Muslims made their first immigration to me and I hosted them very well.



So Who am I? .....

b. The Prophet sent me to the king of Yamaamah, Huwthah ibn Ali, to invite him to Islam and to declare the Kalimatul Al-Tawheed. He was moved by the mission but made a condition to become the Khaleefah after the Prophet and the Prophet refused this condition.



So who am I? .....

4. The Islamic religion is the seal of the religions. I speak about it.

.....

.....

.....

When Allah's succour and the triumph cometh. (Al-Fath:1)

### Hudaibiah Peace treaty

After the battles between the Muslims and the Kuffar of Quraish, and in the sixth year of Hijrah, the Prophet entered into a peace treaty with the people of Meccah for a period of ten years. This treaty has been known since then as the Hudaibiah Peace treaty.



### Betrayal of the Peace treaty

The Kuffar of Quraish did not adhere to the treaty. On one night, while the Muslim Khuza'ah tribe were asleep, the Kuffar attacked them and killed some and captured others, while the rest left their homes in the darkness of the night.



The Prophet knew what Quraish did and pledged to secure the rights of the Muslims. This frightened the Kuffar who sent their leader, Aba Sufyan ibn Harb, to Medinah to inform the Prophet that they still honor the treaty. Aba Sufyan did not succeed in discouraging the Muslims from securing their rights.





### Towards Meccah

In the eighth year of Hijrah, the Prophet prepared a strong army and moved on the 10th of Ramadan towards Meccah. God filled the hearts of the Kuffar with fear and this made them ask the Prophet to pardon them and grant them clemency. The Prophet pardoned them and said: "Go and you are the Tulaqaa." Tulaqaa means they were captives or slaves set free by the holy Prophet.



### The Conquest of Meccah

After the Muslims entered Meccah, the Messenger of Allah took the keys of Kaabah from the Mushriqeen and he ordered it to be washed with the water of Zamzam. At this point, Imam Ali rode on the shoulder of the Prophet and destroyed the idols lying on the roof of Kaabah.

## I think and answer:

1. I put tick ( ✓ ) mark against the correct statement and ( ✗ ) mark against the incorrect statement:

- The Messenger entered into the Hudaibiyah peace treaty with Quraish for ten years. (       )
- After the conquest of Meccah, the Messenger did not pardon those people of Quraish who fought him. (       )
- In the sixth year of Hijrah, the Muslims managed to conquer Mecca. (       )

### 2. Who am I?

The head of the Kuffar of Quraish, fought the Muslims since the beginning of the message and until the conquest of Meccah. I agreed with the Messenger through a 10 years peace pact. I tried to cool down the Muslims after we betrayed the peace treaty but I did not succeed. When the Muslims came to conquer Meccah, the Messenger granted me clemency and said to me and to my clan: "Go and you are the Tulaqaa".

Who am I?



Who am I? .....



3. I observe the picture and I answer:



Why didn't the peace treaty with Kuffar last for ten years?

---



Why did Imam Ali go up on the Messenger's shoulder?

---

4. I recite in front of my friends the Chapter of Al-Fath.

### The Farewell Pilgrimage

In the tenth year of Hijrah, the Messenger made his last pilgrimage in his life. On Arafah day, there were some 100,000 Muslims with him. The Prophet led the congregation prayer and he rode on his camel and told them: "O People: your blood (bodies) and wealth and your female dependents are to be respected and protected until you meet your God!"



### Al-Ghadeer Sermon

On the 18th of Thee Al-Hijjah Al-Haraam, and after the completion of the pilgrimage season, the Prophet decided to return to Medina and on the way, he received the following Revelation: (O Messenger! Make known that which hath been revealed unto thee from thy Lord, for if thou do it not, thou wilt not have conveyed His message. Allah will protect thee from mankind. Lo! Allah guideth not the disbelieving folk) (Al-Maaedah: 67).

clearly giving order from God Almighty to His Prophet to appoint Ali ibn Abi Taleb to be his Khalifa (successor) to the Muslims.



The Messenger complied with the order of God Almighty and so he gathered the Muslims whose number was tremendously great. He led the congregation prayer then went up the pulpit and lifted up the arm of Imam Ali and gave a long sermon during which he declared: "Whomever I am His Mawla, then Ali is his Mawla. O God be friend to whoever is his friend and be enemy to whoever is his enemy, and support whoever supports him and let down anybody who lets him down."

At the completion of the sermon, and before he disembarked from the pulpit, Gabraeel, descended with the following verse:

(This day have I perfected your religion for you and completed My favour unto you, and have chosen for you AL-ISLAM as religion) (Al-Maaedah: 3).



Later, a tent was set up for Imam Ali where the Sahaabah declared their allegiance to him and accepted him to lead the Muslims.

# I think and answer:

---

1. I join from column **A** what is related to it in column **B**

**A**

During the tenth year of Hijrah

During the eighth year of Hijrah

During the sixth year of Hijrah

**B**

Al Hudaibiyah Peace Treaty

Farewell pilgrimage

Conquest of Meccah

2. I fill in the blank spaces below:

a. O People: your ..... and wealth and your ..... are .....  
..... until you meet your God

b. "Whomever I am His Mawla (Master), then ..... is his Mawla. O  
God ..... to whoever is his friend and ..... to whoever  
is his enemy, and support whoever supports him and let down anybody  
who lets him down."

### 3. I express my observation



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**The return to Madina**

The holy Prophet returned to Madeenah and prepared a big army headed by Usamah ibn Zaid to fight the Roman, enemies of Islam. At this point, the Messenger became very sick.



The sickness lasted several days and he entrusted Ali with all his wills until his immaculate soul passed away while his head was in the lap of Imam Ali on the 28th of Safar in the 11th year of Hijrah.

Ameerul Moimineen Ali washed and shrouded the Holy Prophet's body. He then prayed on his holy body, then the Muslims prayed on him in groups then he was buried in his blessed room. So peace be upon him on the day he was born and on the day he passed away from this world and on the day he is resurrected.



## I think and answer:

---

1. I select the correct answer.

a. After the Messenger returned to Madina, he prepared an army to fight:

- The Persians
- The Romans
- The Turks

b. The leader of this army was:

- Ammar bin Yaaser
- Usaamah bin Zaid
- Maalik Al-Ashtar

c. The Caliph appointed by the Messenger by order of Allah is:


- Ali bin Abu Taleb
- Salman Al-Faarisi
- Hamzah bin Abdi Muttalib

d. The one who washed and shrouded the holy Prophet's body was;

- Abu Thar al-Ghohaari
- Ali bin Abu Taleb
- al-Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib

3. I investigate and talk about:

Usaamah Army

The background features a dark brown color with intricate Arabic calligraphy in a lighter shade at the top. A central scroll with a yellowish-gold hue contains the text. The scroll has a textured, slightly wavy appearance. The overall design is elegant and culturally rich.

**Dear Reader:** In front of you is the Booklet about the Prophet's Code of Conduct, starting from his birth until his death, outlining his persistent role in advocating the unity of God and in the propagation of the highest ideals and good manners.

During the preparation of this unit, every effort was made to ensure the reliability and authenticity of the information contained therein and to use simple language and presentation techniques to suit the youth as a humble contribution from the Council of Ulama to bring up a generation conversant with their culture and knowledgeable about their leaders and religious symbols, and adhering to and mannered by the principles and values followed and advocated by them.