



## SIRAT – E - HABIBULLAH (peace be upon him)

A short and easy to read biography of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). From Birth to Youth, Family Life, Prophethood, Preaching, Hijra, Battles, Treaties, The Last Sermon, Noble Character and Heavenly abode.

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This book is  
dedicated to the  
holy prophet  
Muhammad  
Habibullah

(Sallallahu Alayhi Wassalam)

## **PREFACE:**

**Habibullah (pbuh) means Allah the almighty's most loved person. There are millions of pages of literature available on this subject i.e. The Biography or Sirat of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him).**

**The aim of this humble effort of writing this book is to provide information about the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him). To the extent possible I have tried to give information in simple English and easy to read ready reckoner type format.**

**Each and every detail on this vast subject can not be accommodated in such a small book. All care has been taken in writing this book. Even after taking this much care if any error is found I humbly apologize from the Allah (Subhanhu Wa Ta'la) and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu**

**Alayhi Wassalam).**

**Readers of this book are requested to recite the terms showing respect after the names of the holy personalities of Islam. For example, after the name the Holy Prophet Muhammad say Peace Be Upon Him or PBUH or Sallallahu Alayhi Wassalam or S.A.W., after the name of Allah the almighty say Subhanhu Wa Ta'la or S.W.T.after the names of Companions or Sahaabaa recite Radiallahu Anhu i.e. R.A. After the names of angels Alayhissalam i.e. A.S. After the names of all the Prophets recite Alayhissalam i.e. A.S. or Peace Be Upon Him.**

**Last but not least I am deeply indebted to my family members for helping me complete this book. Especially my wife, son and father Dr. Hidayatullah Alimohmmad Memon (MBBS) for his never ending support and guidance in my all writing endeavors especially this lucky one.**

**I want this book to be translated and in many other languages but due lack of finances I am compelled to keep it in machine translation form and not human translations in various other languages like French, Spanish, Russian etc.**

**No part of this book can be published ,written or changed without written permission of the author,**

**Readers' feedback is welcome. You can mail me at [yaminmemon@gmail.com](mailto:yaminmemon@gmail.com).**

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## **Arabs Before the spread of the light of Islam:**

**Due to harsh climatic and geographical conditions Arabian region was inhabited by indigenous Arab tribes only barring few pockets of Jews and Christians. These tribes were either Sedentary Bedouins or constantly travelling Nomades. Bedouins remained settled at one place while Nomades preferred travelling from one place to another with their families and livestock in search of water and food for cattle. Bedouins were involved in agriculture and trading activities. Side by side Nomades were indulging in raiding caravans of traders frequently. These raids were not considered as a crime**

**by these Nomades.**

**Before the dawn of Islam people of this region view gods and goddesses as their saviors and protectors. Each tribe had their own deity god or goddess. They used to associate and dedicate trees, wells, stones, water springs with these deities. Ka'ba has been the holy shrine of pilgrimage since time immemorial. Even this holy place housed 360 different idols of numerous gods and goddesses. Beside this idol worship Arabs of this region commonly believed in a supreme god called Allah. They believed that Allah is very much away from these daily chores of life. So he was not included in any of their cultist rituals. They had three main goddesses which were considered to be the daughters of Allah. These were Al-lāt,**

### **Al-Manāt and Al-‘Uzzá.**

**At that time also there were monotheistic groups also living in this region. They werer Christians, Jews and the descendents of the holy prophet of past Ibrahim (pbuh) and Ismaeel (pbuh). The h oly prophet Muhmmad (pbuh)’s tribal clan Hasmemites were also the descendents of the holy prophet Ismaeel (pbuh).**

### **Life in Mecca:**

**The holy Prophet Muhmmad (pbuh)’s place of birth is the holy city of Mecca. From 570 to 622 (C.E.). He lived in Mecca. His Meccan life is in two phases one is before attaining the prophethood and after it.**

### **Childhood in Mecca:**

**Muhmmad (pbuh)’s date of birth**

**according to most historians is 12<sup>th</sup> date of the Muslim month of Rabi' al-awwal in the year 570 (C.E.). He (pbuh) was from the one of the most influential families of Mecca known as Banu Hashim.**

**According to some historians his year of birth is the year in which the Aksumite king of Yamen called Abraha invaded Mecca. This year is also known traditionally as the year of Elephants. Abraha had a large army of elephants. But he failed in his attempt to destroy Mecca especially the Holy Ka'bah.**

**The holy prophet (pbuh) became orphan:**

**His (pbuh) father Abdullah died before his birth. As per the prevalent tradition of his tribe in those days after his birth he was handed over to a lady called Halima Sadiya (r.a.) for upbringing. She was a bedouin lady**

**living in desert with her tribe. During these years while Muhammad (pbuh) stayed with them this Bedouin family witnessed some miracles of Muhammad (pbuh).**

**He (pbuh) stayed with this family till he was two years of age then he was called back to Mecca to live with his family. At the age of sixth year he lost his mother Amina (r.a.). During childhood only he became orphan. Then onwards he was brought up by his paternal grandfather Abd al-Muttalib who was the chief of the Banu Hashim. This was a powerful clan of the Quraish tribe. At the age of eight years he (pbuh) lost his grandfather also.**

**Upbringing under the guardianship of his (pbuh) paternal uncle:**

**Now he (pbuh) was brought up by his uncle Abu Talib. At the same time Abu Talib was the successor of his**

**father and new leader of the Banu Hashim. During his teen age he started accompanying his uncle Abu Talib during his journeys from Mecca to Syria for trading. During his journeys he learned commerce and trade.**

***Trade tours to Syria and a Monk Bahira:***

**One day while on their tour to Syria a Christian monk met Muhmmad (pbuh) whose name was Bahira. He recognized some signs and miracles of Muhmmad (pbuh) and foretold to Muhmmad (pbuh) that he will become a prophet. During his youth he became an experienced merchant trading between Indian and Mediterranean oceans.**

**Experienced Merachant and the title**

**of Sadiq al Ameen:**

**In his dealings he was so honest that people gave him the nick name “Sadiq- Al-amin” the meaning of which is “impartial, arbitrator, truthful and faithful, honest and trust worthy. On some occasions he worked as a trader for a rich business lady of Mecca whose name was Khadija (r.a.). Khadija was a widow having a son named Anas (r.a.).**

**Marriage proposal from Khadija (r.a.):**

**Khadija heard of Muhmmad (pbuh)’s piety and reputation. She sent marriage proposal to Muhmmad (pbuh). Muhmmad (pbuh) agreed to her proposal and married her in 595 (C.E). Their marriage is an example of an ideal muslim happy marriage.**

**Wives and children:**

**List of the names of the holy wives (r.a.) of the Prophet Muhammad**

**(S.A.W.):**

**(Also known as Ummhat-al-Mu'mineen R.A.)**

- 1. Khadijah bint Khuwaylid**
- 2. Sawada bint Zam'a**
- 3. A'ishah Siddiqa bint Abu Bakr**
- 4. Hafsa bint 'Umar**
- 5. Zaynab bint Khuzayma**
- 6. Umm e Salama Hind bint Abi Umayya**
- 7. Zaynab bint Jahsh**
- 8. Juwariyah bint e Harith**
- 9. Umm e Habiba Ramallah bint e Abu Sufiyan**
- 10. Safiyya bint Huyayy**
- 11. Maymuna bint al-Harith**
- 12. Maria al-Qibtiyya**

**The Holy Wives (R.A.) of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH):**

**During the years of the battles the holy prophet Muhammad (pbuh) married some women. These marriages took place between his fifty sixth year to the sixtieth year of**

**life. During last four years of his life he did not enter into any marriage. During these last years he had revelations from Allah (s.w.t.) which limited the number of wives.**

**This limitation fixed that one single time a Muslims can not have more than four wives (alive). Never before in the history of the mankind had the number of wives and the code of conduct for married people was imposed. The holy prophet Muhmmad (P.B.U.H.) was the first prophet who was given the clear and specific instructions in the form of code of conduct and number of wives.**

**With this revelation the holy prophet Muhmmad (P.B.U.H.) was instructed that he should not divorce any of his wives after this revelation (Ref.: Qur'an33:52). Except A'ishah (R.A.) all these ladies who were his wives were either widowed or divorced. Umm-e- Salama's (R.A.) husband had got martyred during the Battle of Uhud in 525 (C.E.) When the holy**

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