

**Introduction of  
Prophet  
Muhammad**  
*(sallalaahu alaihi wa sallam)*

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## Preface

God created this universe 450 crore years ago. Before God created the universe and the human beings, he created our souls (*Holy Quran* 7:11). It means that we are present in this universe since a very long time. The soul is immortal, so, in future also, we shall remain in the universe forever.

Whether our future eternal life would be comfortable or painful depends on our sixty year's worldly life. It is a very important question: that what lifestyle should we adopt to get eternal peace and comfort after death?

To achieve this you will have to research and think deeply. In ancient time, also, numerous *Acharyas* and intellectuals have made research and thought about it deeply.

In the 5<sup>th</sup> chapter of this book, we have mentioned names of some intellectuals, who have researched and thought about it throughout their life and reached some conclusion.

Mahapurush Gyani Ved Vyasji, Mahakavi Tulsidasji, Sant Tukaram, Jesus Christ and many intellectuals Prophets and saints have praised Hazrat Muhammad (s). If we also obtain complete information about Hazrat

Muhammad (s) and if we check and evaluate him, and then decide our belief, then it can increase our chances of success after our death and in this life as well.

This book is compiled with this objective in mind. You should not trust hearsay. You should check and evaluate every information about religion, and think about it to reach the correct conclusion. Your carelessness about religion and belief can destroy your life after death. Therefore you should remain serious in every religious matter and take a correct decision.

I hope that this book will reduce the hatred, which is being spread among the people through communal riots taking place in the country.

I have compiled this book after reading a number of books. I might have committed mistakes in understanding or explaining some point. So, if you find anything that might hurt the feelings of some people, or insult some individuals or there is some factual error, do inform me about it so that it may be corrected in the future editions.

Your brother,

*Q. S. Khan*

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### Glossary :-

**B.C** = B.C mean before birth of Jesus chirst

**A.D** = AD mean (Anno Domini) after birth of Jesus Christ.

**(S)** = Sallallahu alehi wasallam means, Peace may be upon him and his family.  
(This sentence is said or written after pronouncing or writing name of prophet mohammed. As this sentence is too long so we write only (s))

**R.** = Razi allah Anhu. (God may be pleased with him)

(This sentence is said or written after pronouncing or writing name of companion of prophet mohammed(s))

**A.S** = Alai his salam (This sentence is said or written after prononcing or writting names of prophets.)

## 1. Ancestors of Hazrat Muhammad (s)

### Hazrat Adam (a.s.)

- It is mentioned in *Bhavishya Purana* that Vishnu created Adam and Hawwa from wet mud in the north region of Pradan Nagar (Paradise). It was a very large forest measuring four *Kos* (one *Kos* is 4 miles), created by God. Due to eagerness to see his wife, Adam went to the tree of sin. At that time *Kali* (Satan) came to him in the form of a snake. Adam and Hawwa were deceived by that cunning foe and Adam ate the fruit of the forbidden tree and disobeyed the command of Vishnu. As a result of that they were sent to the earth. They had many children. The age of Adam was 930 years. (*Bhavishya Purana*)
- The same point is mentioned in the Holy Quran and the Bible as well.
- In *Sanatan Dharma* (Hindu religion) the prophets are called as *Manu*. Fourteen *Manus* are mentioned in Hindu scriptures. Hazrat Adam (a.s.) is the first *Manu* and the *Manu* in whose era great flood had come is the seventh *Manu* and he was the author of *Manusmriti*.

The whole mankind is the progeny (children) of Hazrat Adam (a.s.) and this is mentioned as follows in

### *Rigveda:*

- जन मनुजाता। (ऋग्वेद १:४५:१)  
All are progeny (children) of Manu. (*Rigveda* 1:45:1)  
This point is mentioned as follows in the Holy Quran: "O you men! surely We have created you of a male and a female." (*Holy Quran* 49:13)  
So Hazrat Adam (a.s.) is the first ancestor of all of us, and Hazrat Muhammad (s).

### Hazrat Nuh (a.s.) (Manu)

- It is mentioned in *Markendeya Purana*, *Bhavishya Purana* and *Matsya Purana* that a great deluge (Flood) occurred during the period of *Manu*, in which except *Manu* and believers in one God, all were drowned and destroyed.  
*Nuh* (*Manu*) had constructed a ship with his own hands and he boarded it and also took on board those who believed in one God. He also took aboard a pair of every living being and only these survived and the rest of the world drowned in this flood.

The same fact is mentioned in Quran (*Holy Quran* 11:25-48) and in the Bible as well (*Genesis* 6-8).

Hazrat Nuh (a.s.) (*Manu*) was the ninth descendant of Hazrat Adam

(a.s.). Their intervening generations are as follows: Adam, Cherch, Anush, Mahlail, Yarid, Ankush (Idwil), Methuselah, Lunik and Nuh. (www.wikipedia.org)

Nuh or Manu is the second famous ancestor of Hazrat Muhammad (s) and all of us.

### Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) (Abiram)

- People mention or call one God by His many names, like Allah, Maalik, Raheem, Rahmaan etc. In fact there are hundred names of God, from which some of his names are due to His special qualities. Like Khaaliq means Creator (God). As other than God, no one is the creator. Maalik means (owner), as other than God there is no owner of this world. That is why this is also the special name of God.
- But there are some names of God, which are according to His features. Like *Raheem*, meaning extremely merciful. *Ghafoor*, meaning one who forgives.

Sometimes by the names which are according to His qualities, God mentions those prophets also, who have those qualities. For example Holy Quran has mentioned Hazrat Muhammad (s) as *Raheem* and *Ghafoor* (*Holy Quran* 9:128) because Hazrat Muhammad (s) was extremely kind and forgiving.

In the same way, Hindu religious scriptures have also mentioned

some prophets with God's name which are as per His feature. For example: It is mentioned in *Harishvansh Purana* that Brahma divided his body into two. One part transformed into male and the other into female.

This same point is mentioned in Muslim traditions and the Bible, that Hawwa was created from the left rib (Left side body) of Hazrat Adam (a.s.).

So the one mentioned as Brahma in *Harishvansh Purana*, is in fact not God himself, it is Hazrat Adam (a.s.).

In the same way, Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) is mentioned as Brahma in *Atharvaveda* and it is mentioned that Brahma gave the sacrifice of his son, Atharva. The same point is mentioned in the Holy Quran, that Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) gave the sacrifice of his son, Ismail (a.s.). (*Holy Quran* 37:105) And in the same way the sacrifice made by Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) is mentioned in Bible as well. (Genesis 22). Then the one who is mentioned as Brahma in *Atharvaveda* is not God, but Ibrahim (a.s.). Jews, Christians and Muslims, all believe Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) to be a great prophet. Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) is father of many prophets and is also the ancestor of Hazrat Muhammad (s).

- Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) is the tenth descendant of Manu and the

intervening generations are as follows:

Nuh(Manu)-Saam- Arafkashad-Shaleekh- Abeer,Faaliq-Abragu-Shahroo-Taahur-Taarih (Azhur)-Ibrahim. (www.wikipedia.org)

#### Hazrat Ismail (a.s.) (Atharva)

- The description in *Atharvaveda* of Brahma (Hazrat Ibrahim) sacrificing his son Atharva (Hazrat Ismail) is known as *Purush Medha*. Two shlokas of *Purush Medha* are as follows:

मूर्धानमस्य संसीव्याथर्वा हृदयं च यत् ।  
मस्तिष्कादूर्ध्वं पैरयत् पवमानोधि शीर्षतः  
तद् वा अथर्वराः शिरो देवकोशः समुब्जितः  
तत् प्रागे अभि रक्षति शिरो अन्नमथो मनः  
(अथर्ववेद १०:२:२६)

The last shloka means, Angels stay where Brahma wanted to offer the sacrifice of Atharva and God protects that place (Mecca).

The one who is mentioned as Atharva in the above shloka of *Atharvaveda*, is called as Ismail in Arabic language and he was the sixty-first ancestor of Hazrat Muhammad (s).

- The famous persons between Hazrat Muhammad (s) and Atharva (Hazrat Ismail) are as follows:

Atharva (Ismail)-Sabaaf- Yaasaab-Naakar-Adnaan- Maad-Naazar-Naasar-Ilyaas- Canaan-Nafra-Maalik-Fikra- Ghaalib-Loih-Kaab-Murrah- Qilaab-Qusayy-Abde- Manaaf- Hashim-Abdul Muttalib-

Abdullah-Hazrat Muhammad (s).

(www.victorynewsmagazine.com\\Ancestryofprophetmuhammeds.htm)

#### Nature of the natives of Mecca

- Today, in India, the Marwari community is ruling the business class. In Rajasthan, there is neither rain nor agriculture. The natives of that place should have starved to death, but the people of that place rule the country's trade. Why is it so?

Because their ancestors were never poor farmers. The farmer watches the sky all the time. If it rains, he gets food, otherwise he spends his life in hunger. But the people of Rajasthan, who have no concern with rain, continued to earn their bread through hard work, intellect and they survived and flourished by striving in trade and in the armed forces.

- God made His house (Kaaba) at the center of the earth, and made the climate of that place tougher than a desert. There is no possibility of farming, and neither is there any scope for a slave or a poor farmer to settle over there.

That is why whoever settled down in Mecca, became more proficient than Marwaris in trade and braver than Rajputs, because survival over there was more difficult than in Rajasthan.

### How Mecca was inhabited?

- When Hazrat Ismail (Atharva) was born, Hazrat Ibrahim (Abiram-Brahma) settled Hazrat Ismail and his mother, Lady Hajra near the Kaaba. God miraculously started a spring near Kaaba, and its water is so beneficial that with whatever intention it is consumed, it is fulfilled. This spring is called as Zamzam. If someone drinks it with the intention of satisfying hunger it satisfies him; if he drinks with the intention of becoming wealthy, he becomes rich; if he drinks with the intention of curing his illness, he is cured. The Hajj pilgrims returning from Mecca invariably bring this water home and distribute it among friends. Due to this miraculous water of Zamzam, people came from far off places and settled there, and Mecca became inhabited. At the time of Hazrat Muhammad (s) the population of this town was approximately 60000.
- The angels had constructed the Kaaba on the earth a long time ago, but it was ruined in the deluge (Flood) in Manu's (Hazrat Nuh) times.
- When Hazrat Ismail (Atharva) grew up, Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) and Hazrat Ismail (a.s.) reconstructed it. Since that time Hazrat Ismail (a.s.) and his descendants served as its caretakers. (trustees).
- Hazrat Ismail (a.s.) (Atharva) and

Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) had reconstructed the Kaaba, that is why Atharva veda contains five *slokas* in praises of the Kaaba. (10-2-29 To 33). One of them is as follow:

- तस्मिन् हिररायये कोशे त्र यरे त्रिप्रतिष्ठते  
तस्मिन् यद यक्षमात्मन्वत तद वै ब्रह्मविदो विदुः  
(अथर्ववेद १०:२:३२)
- That is: there are three columns in the house of God and there are three beams, and this house is the center of everlasting (eternal) life. Those who worship God know this.



The above picture shows the interior of Kaaba. You can see three columns and three beams in it. (This picture can be searched and seen on the Internet as well).



Inside view

(On [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) Link <http://youtube\dhtzbn30zrw> you can see the inside view of Holy Kaaba. Three pillars are clearly seen in this picture).

- In *Padam Purana*, Holy Kaaba is called as 'Adi Pushkar Tirth' and it

is mentioned therein that among all places of pilgrimage, it is the most ancient of all places of pilgrimage.

(*Padam Purana*, Kalyan, October 1144, Pg. 96, Gorakhpur)

- After the passing away of Hazrat Ismail (a.s.) as time passed people abandoned worship of one God and began to worship many gods and goddesses. There were 360 idols in the Kaaba. Being infuriated with such sins of people, God took away His mercy from them and the miraculous spring of Zamzam dried up.

#### **Grandfather of Hazrat Muhammad (s)**

The name of the grandfather of Hazrat Muhammad (s) was Aamir. But he became famous by the name of Abdul Muttalib (r). He was very intelligent, generous and had a very attractive personality. He was the chief of his tribe and used to arrange food and water for the pilgrims, who came for Hajj. He believed in one God. During the months of Ramajan he used to worship one God in Cave Hira; and upon his return he used to feed the poor.

The miraculous spring near the holy Kaaba, which the Almighty God dried up due to His anger at the idol worship of people, after sometime, this well was filled up with sand and its traces were destroyed.

Hazrat Abdul Muttalib had heard about the miraculous Zamzam well from his ancestors. And he wanted that God Almighty should have mercy on them again and bestow them with the well water.

One night he was informed about the location of Zamzam well by angels in dream. But at that time, it was between two idols of *Isnaaf* and *Naila* and sacrificial camels were slaughtered there. That is why people were afraid to dig that place and did not provide any assistance to him.

Hazrat Abdul Muttalib was compelled to dig the place with his only son, Harith and water gushed out from there.

This made him more honorable in the view of all the people.

#### **Father of Hazrat Muhammad(s)**

When people did not help Hazrat Abdul Muttalib in digging the well and he had to dig it with his only son, he prayed to God to bestow him with ten sons and made a vow that if all his sons reached youth, he would sacrifice one of them in the path of God.

God bestowed him with ten sons. When they reached youth, lots were drawn to choose which of them would be sacrificed. The name Hazrat Abdullah was drawn. Hazrat Abdullah was his youngest son. He was the best among his brothers in every way and also the

favorite of everyone. The sister wept and beseeched their father not to sacrifice him.

When sages were consulted for the solution of this problem, they suggested to him to conduct a draw between Hazrat Abdullah and ten camels for scarifying. If again the name of Hazrat Abdullah is drawn, then the number of camels should be increased by ten again.

In this way, lots were drawn a number of times. And at last Hazrat Abdullah's name did not emerge against sacrifice of one hundred camels and his life was saved.

This same Hazrat Abdullah, who was supposed to be sacrificed like Ismail (a.s.) (or Atharva), is the father of Hazrat Muhammad (s).

Hazrat Abdullah was a righteous son of a righteous father. He was a very attractive person. Purity glowed from his forehead. Seeing which a female Astrologer (Umme Kataal bin Naufi) tried to marry him. However, Hazrat Abdul Muttalib married him to Aamina, the daughter of Wahab bin Abde Manaf, chief of the respectable tribe of Banu Zohra of Medina.

At that time Hazrat Abdullah was twenty-five years old and Lady Aamina was twenty years old.

After the marriage, Hazrat Abdullah remained in Medina for three days; after that lived in his

house in Mecca with Lady Aamina for some months. During those days a trade caravan was proceeding towards *Shaam* (Syria). Hazrat Abdullah accompanied the caravan to Syria. On the return journey, he fell ill at a place near Medina. He stayed in Medina with his maternal grandparents (Bani Adad bin Najjar) and after remaining ill for a month, passed away there.

Hazrat Muhammad (s) was born seven months after the passing away of Hazrat Abdullah on 20/22 April 570 A.D.

According to the lunar calendar, it was the 12<sup>th</sup> of Rabi awwal. (12<sup>th</sup> day of moon) \*\*\*\*\*

**(Continued from page no. 13)**

- Hazrat Zaid (r) was the slave of Hazrat Muhammad (s). After emancipating him, he (s) had adopted him as his son. He was addressed by the name of Zaid bin Muhammad. But when God prohibited being called by any other name, except the name of the true father, he began to be called as Zaid bin Harith. He had only one son, named Usamah. Hazrat Muhammad (s) was very fond of this father and son, and they were like family members of the Prophet (s).

\*\*\*\*\*

## 2. Family of Hazrat Muhammad (s)

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) had nine uncles:

(1) Harith (2) Qasam (3) Abu Lahab (4) Hazrat Abu Talib (5) Hazrat Abbas (6) Hazrat Hamza (7) Zubair (8) Maktum (9) Saafar/Gidaak.

**Hazrat Abu Talib:** brought up Hazrat Muhammad (s) like his own child and defended him from the Meccans till he (the Prophet) was fifty years old.

**Hazrat Abbas:** He loved Hazrat Muhammad (s) very much, but he embraced Islam after a long time. He was very rich. He was a financier. The Abbaside rulers, who came after the passing away of Hazrat Muhammad (s) were all the descendants of Abbas.

**Hazrat Hamza:** He was the uncle of Hazrat Muhammad (s) but he was almost of same age as that of the Prophet. He was a very valiant man and he was martyred in the Battle of Uhad.

**Abu Lahab:** He was a man who possessed a very attractive personality. He freed the slave girl who brought to him the news of the birth of Hazrat Muhammad (s). But after the Prophet declared his

prophethood he became his most bitter enemy.

The remaining five uncles, also had not embraced Islam.

### Prophet paternal aunts:-

Prophets Muhammed (s) had six paternal aunts their names are as follows,

1) Umaymah 2) Umm Hakim 3)Barrah 4) Hazrat Akikah 5) Hazrat Safiyyah 6) Hazrat Arwa

- The first marriage of Hazrat Muhammad (s) was with Hazrat Khadija (r) at the age of twenty-five years in 595 A.D. The death of Hazrat Khadija (r) occurred in the year 619 A.D. After the passing away of Hazrat Khadija (r) Hazrat Muhammad (s) married Hazrat Saudah (r) to care for his daughters. At the time of marriage, Hazrat Saudah (r) was quite aged. She was a lady of tall stature and was heavily built. After the passing away of Hazrat Khadija (r), Hazrat Muhammad (s) remained with his only wife [Hazrat Saudah (r)] for four years.
- After Hazrat Saudah (r) the ladies that he married due to various reasons are as follows:

(3) Hazrat Ayesha (r) (4) Hazrat Hafsa (r) (5) Hazrat Zainab binte Khazima (r) (6) Hazrat Umme Salma (r) (7) Hazrat Umme Habiba (r) (8) Hazrat Zainab binte Jahash (r) (9) Hazrat Juwairiya (r) (10) Hazrat Safiya (r) (11) Hazrat Raihana (r) (12) Hazrat Maimoona (r).

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) had three sons and four daughters. All his sons passed away in their childhood. From these seven issues, six were born from Hazrat Khadija (r). And the youngest son, Hazrat Ibrahim was born from Hazrat Mariya (r) in Medina. His three sons were named (1) Hazrat Qasim (2) Hazrat Abdullah (Tahir/Tayyab) (3) Hazrat Ibrahim.
- The names of the four daughters are as follows:

(1) Hazrat Zainab (r) (2) Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (r) (3) Hazrat Umme Kulsum (r) (4) Hazrat Fatima (r).

#### **Hazrat Zainab (r)**

Hazrat Zainab (r) was the eldest daughter. She was married to Abu Aas, the son of her aunt (mother's sister). She had two issues. The son was Hazrat Ali bin Abul Aas (r) and the daughter was Hazrat Umama binte Abul Aas (r). While travelling from Mecca to Medina, Akrama, the son of Abu Jahl

wounded her camel. She fell down on a rock and was injured. She was pregnant at that time. Due to that she fell ill and passed away after some years.

#### **Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (r)**

Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (r) was younger to Hazrat Zainab (r). First she was married to Utbah, son of Abu Lahab. But this marriage was not consummated. Due to his enmity to Islam Abu Lahab broke off this relation. So Hazrat Muhammad (s) married her to Hazrat Uthman (r). First she migrated to Abyssinia with Hazrat Uthman (r). Later she came back to Medina. She had only one son, named Abdullah. Abdullah died at the age of six years. In 624 A.D. Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (r) also died due to smallpox.

#### **Hazrat Umme Kulsum (r)**

She was younger to Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (r). She was also married to Atiba, the second son of Abu Lahab. But her marriage was also not consummated. And Abu Lahab got this marriage also annulled due to his enmity.

When Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (r) died, Hazrat Uthman (r) used to be very aggrieved due to the breaking of relationship with a prophet. Hazrat Uthman (r) was a very nice

and modest person and he was also among those who had been given the glad tidings of Paradise during their lifetimes. He had cared for Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (r) very much, therefore Hazrat Muhammad (s) married Hazrat Umme Kulsum (r) also to Hazrat Uthman (r) after the passing away of Hazrat Ruqaiyyah (r). Six years after the marriage (in 631 A.D.) she also died due to some illness. She left no issues.

### Hazrat Fatima (r)

She was the youngest daughter of Hazrat Muhammad (s). She was married to Hazrat Ali (r) in 624 A.D. She had six children, from whom two died during infancy. The four children, who survived, became very famous and they are as follows:

1. Hazrat Hasan bin Ali (r)
  2. Hazrat Husain bin Ali (r)
  3. Hazrat Zainab binte Ali (r)
  4. Hazrat Umme Kulsum binte Ali (r)
- Hazrat Fatima (r) passed away due to some illness in 633 A.D.

- All three sons of prophet Muhammad (s) passed away at early age. Sons of Hazrat zainab and Hazrat Ruquiyyah also passed away at early age. Hazrat umme Kulsum had no issues. All sons and grand son of Hazrat Fatima martyred at karbala, except Hazrat Zayn al abidin. Details of son and

grand sons of Hazrat Fatima is as follow.

- Hazrat Hasan had five son and one daughter their names are as follow;

1) Qasim ibn Hasan 2) Abdullah ibn Hasan 3) Fatima bint Hasan 4) Omar ibn Hasan 5) Muhammad ibn Hasan 6) Zayd ibn Hasan.

- Hazrat Husain had three son and three daughter their names are as follow;

1) Ali al bakar ibn Husain 2) Ali al Asghar ibn Husain 3) Ali ibn Husain (Zayn al abidin) 4) Sakinah (Fatima-al kubra bint-husain) 5) Sukayna bint Husain 6) Fatima al sughra bint Husain.

- Only Ali ibn Husain (Zayn al abidin) survived at Karbala. He married to daughter of Hazrat Hasan (Hazrat Fatima bint hasan.)

He had many issues. Whoever claim to be belonging to prophet's family are actually children of Hazrat Zayn al abidin.

- Family members of prophet mohammad (s) are not allowed religiously to take zakat or donations or alms. They have to earn themselves money for their family. All of them are generally very pious.

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### 3. Life of Hazrat Muhammad (s) before prophethood

- Today children are sent to the boarding school for good education. 1400 years ago in Arab countries, children were sent to villages and hamlets so that they may grow up in a clean and uncontaminated atmosphere.

Therefore, Hazrat Muhammad (s) remained with Hazrat Halima in a village from age of four month to fifth year of age.

- When Hazrat Muhammad (s) was six years old, his mother took him to her parent's place in Medina. She stayed there for a month and upon her return journey to Mecca, she fell ill and passed away at a place called Abwa in 576 A.D. Her servant, Umme Aiman (r), who was accompanying her, brought Hazrat Muhammad (s) to Medina and entrusted him (s) to his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib.
- His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib was very fond of him. He nurtured him with utmost love and care, but when he was eight years old, Abdul Muttalib also passed away in 578 A.D.
- Before his death, Abdul Muttalib entrusted him to Abu Talib, his uncle through full blood relation. Abu Talib loved him from the depths of his heart. Abu Talib continued to take care of him and defend him for the next forty years.
- Hazrat Muhammed (s) could not

attend school. And no human being taught him anything. So no human being is his teacher. All the knowledge he (s) got directly from God.

- Hazrat Abu Talib was a trader. He used to trade in wheat and perfume between Mecca and Syria. Hazrat Muhammad (s) learnt the art of trading from him. And at the age of twenty-five years, he started his own trade in partnership.
- Hazrat Abu Talib had a large family. Expenses were in excess, therefore he could not give him much capital for trading. So Hazrat Muhammad (s) continued to trade as a working partner. He worked and someone else invested and then both shared the profits.

By nature, Hazrat Muhammad (s) was honest, truthful and true to his word. That is why people used to call him Ameen (trustworthy) and were themselves eager to have him as their partner.

- Hazrat Khadija (r) was absolutely pious, intelligent and wealthy lady. She herself never undertook trade travel. She financed others to trade as a silent partner.

When she heard about the fame of the honesty, truthfulness and intelligence of Hazrat Muhammad (s) she entrusted him with her goods and sent him to Syria with her slave, Maisara. This trade

journey of the Prophet was very profitable and Hazrat Khadija (r) earned profits beyond expectations.

- Since ordinary people knew regarding Hazrat Muhammad (s) that he was absolutely chaste, truthful, honest and true to his promises, And because of this they addressed him as truthful (*Sadiq*) and trustworthy (*Ameen*). But those who lived with him day and night, observed some very strange occurrences that accompanied him. For example if he sat under a tree and if sunlight fell upon him, a branch of that tree used to automatically turn in such a way as to shade him. When he walked in the sun in scorching heat some invisible power shaded him from above. His sweat did not have a bad odor, etc.

Maisara, the slave of Hazrat Khadija (r) informed her of all these occurrences.

- Hazrat Khadija (r) was only forty years old and at such a young age, she had been widowed twice over and there was an emptiness in her life. Observing the truthfulness, honesty, nobility and divine protection of the Hazrat Muhammad (s), once again she dreamt of a happy and complete life. She sent a proposal through her friend, Nafisa binte Manba. The father of Hazrat Khadija (r) had also died. Therefore, her uncle Amr bin Asad, Hazrat Abu Talib, uncles of Hazrat Muhammad (s) and Hazrat

Hamza (r) through consultation, had the Nikah of the couple solemnised in the year 595 A.D.

- After that for fifteen years, Hazrat Muhammed (s) lived among the people as a good husband, a good father, a caring person in society and an exemplary human being. And it is the custom of God to keep prophets among the people as exemplary human beings before entrusting them with prophethood.

Its main benefit is that when he says that I am the Prophet of God, people know that he had never uttered a lie in his life time, so he must be saying the truth. When the prophet advises helping the poor, people cannot say that he himself committed injustice with people for forty years and now he is teaching us how to be equitable. In other words, they are completely familiar with the prophet, his character, and each and everything associated with him. They could not find any fault with him to justify their disbelief in his teaching.

The same thing happened with Hazrat Muhammad (s). The Meccans did not accept his teaching due to conceit, arrogance, obstinacy and stubbornness. But they could never point a finger at the character of Hazrat Muhammad (s). They had to always confess that he was an ideal person. [*Seerat Ahmad Mujtaba (s)*]

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## 4. Life of Hazrat Muhammad (s) as a Prophet

Since the age of thirty-seven till he was forty years old, Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to see true dream at night. His heart yearned for worship of one God, in solitude and away from the company of people. He used to take food and water and retire to the cave of Hira on the mountain top for a number of days to remember God.

[The people of Mecca used to believe in one God, but along with that they worshipped numerous male and female deities. God appointed Hazrat Muhammad (s) as a prophet in order to stop idol worship.]

At that time, when he was forty years of age, in this same cave of Hira, God told Hazrat Muhammad (s) through Hazrat Jibraeel (a.s.) that he is a prophet sent to guide the people. From the age of forty till the age of sixty-three years, that is for twenty-three years, Hazrat Muhammad (s) continued to convey the message of God to the people.

As some people misunderstood him during this period of 23 years, so I will explain it briefly for better understanding.

- At the age of forty years, God began to convey to him the

knowledge of religion and this continued for the next twenty-three years

For the first three years, he was only permitted to preach faith of Islam among his relatives and friends. During the first three years only forty persons embraced Islam.

In the fourth year (614 A.D.) he was commanded to spread religion to people in general. People of Mecca did not like the teachings of Islam which demanded giving up of idol worship, and the whole town became his enemy.

- From the fifth to the thirteenth year he remained in Mecca only. But his followers faced great torture and persecution. Therefore around eighty of them were compelled to leave Mecca.
- The tribe of Hazrat Muhammad (s) was very respectable and powerful. Many persons of his tribe had not accepted Islam, but they defended him. When the Meccans could not cause any harm to the Prophet, they socially boycotted his whole tribe from 616 to 619 A.D. These three years were extremely difficult for his whole tribe.
- The social boycott ended after

three years, but in the same year, his noble wife, Khadija and his beloved uncle, Abu Talib passed away.

- After the death of Abu Talib, Abu Lahab became the chief of his tribe. He was a deadly foe of Hazrat Muhammad (s). He refused to continue the protection of the tribe to him (s) so he (s) suffered a lot in this period.
- After being disappointed by Mecca, in June 619 A.D. he traveled to Taif city near Mecca and tried to propagate faith of Islam over there. But those people misbehaved with him and pelted him with stones so much so that he was severely wounded.
- After the death of his wife and uncle everyone in Mecca became his enemy. After his failure in Taif to console the prophet and give him glad findings (good news) of ultimate success of his mission, Allah took him on a heavenly journey from Mecca to Jerusalem in 620 AD. There he led all the prophets of the world in prayers. From there Allah called him to the Paradise and made him tour the Paradise. He saw with his own eyes what is to happen after death. This increased his confidence and his disappointment was reduced.
- Though the Arabs were idol

worshiper they still believed in Allah as the creator of the universe and used to follow the religion of Hazrat Ibrahim (As).

On the occasion of Hajj when people gathered from the whole of Arabia, Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to tell them about the true faith. Jews and Christians scriptures were having a prophecy of the advent of a prophet and they were expecting that prophet and they used to threaten the Arabs that 'after the advent as predicted in their scripture, we shall become more powerful and we will subdue all of you'.

That is why the Arabs also knew that a prophet was about to come. In 620 A.D. when some Hajj Pilgrims of Medina heard the statements of Hazrat Muhammad (s) they recognized that he was the same prophet whose forecast was mentioned by the Jews and Christians. They embraced Islam. They were around six persons. The following year in 621 A.D. they brought some other people for Hajj, and they also converted. In this way in 622 A.D. on the occasion of Hajj, 75 people of Medina embraced Islam. They asked Hazrat Muhammad (s) to send a teacher to them in order to learn about the religion. The Prophet sent Musayyab bin Aamir (r) with them. Hazrat Musayyab

went to Medina and through his missionary activities many people of Medina embraced Islam.

- There were 360 idols in the Holy Kaaba and People used to arrive there to pay homage to them and the trade of Meccans depended on this. Islam prohibits idol worship hence Islam was a threat for their trade activities. Therefore when the Meccans learnt about the spread of Islam in Medina, they were infuriated and decided to eliminate Hazrat Muhammad (s). When Hazrat Muhammad (s) learnt of their intentions, he moved from Mecca to Medina on the night between 12 and 13 September 622 A.D. This was in the thirteenth year of prophethood.
- In Mecca, except for Hazrat Muhammad (s) and few persons all were idol worshippers. That is why in Mecca all the teachings of Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to be on the basic teaching of Islam. That is the creator of this world is only one God, so except that one God, do not bow down to anyone else. But many people had embraced Islam in Medina. And Muslims from other towns as well came to Medina to seek refuge there, hence population of muslim in Medina was good enough. That is why Hazrat Muhammad (s) on the fourteenth year of his prophethood constructed number of Masjids in Medina and

established an Islamic society. When Hazrat Muhammad (s) came to Medina, and the population of Muslims increased over there, the Meccans decided to eradicate Muslim from Medina as well. In order to cover the expenses of war, they formulated a scheme in which every person of Mecca city was supposed to invest some money in trade and the profit made from it should be donated for fighting against Muslims.

- The Meccans used to trade from Syria and Yemen. Medina is on the way between Mecca and Syria. When Hazrat Muhammad (s) learnt of their plot, before they could earn money through trading with Syria and attack Medina, he wanted to bar their way to Syria, but he could not do so. because Abu sufyan was head of caravan and he also felt that they are in danger. So he changed his path. He travelled towards sea and away from madina and travelling paralld to sea-shore he reached Mecca safely.
- People of Mecca knew that trade caravans coming from Syria were in danger so they also sent 1300 soldiers to protect caravan. but when the caravan passed from Medina safely by changing their path, only three hundred soldiers of tribe bani Zohra returned to Mecca. But Abu Jahal threatened others who were returning and

forced them to stay with him. He and other leaders of Mecca were planning to attack Madina with 1000 soldiers. So Hazrat Muhammad (s) confronted them at Badr with only 313 companions and emerged victorious. This incident occurred in the fourteenth year of prophethood.

### The sixteenth year of prophethood

People of Mecca had accumulated funds for the battle by trading, and they wanted to destroy Islam since beginning, but along with this, they also wanted to wipe off the smear of disgrace and defeat of Badr. Therefore they attacked Medina with 3000 men and there was a confrontation with Muslims at Uhad. Muslims, due to their mistake, suffered a set back after their initial victory and they had to suffer heavy losses.

### The eighteenth year of prophethood

- The Muslims suffered a set back at Uhad, but were not routed. After two years, in order to wipe out the Muslims completely, ten thousand men besieged Medina. The Muslims could not confront them, so they dug a trench on the borders of the city and defended themselves.

This battle continued for a month, but the attackers could not cross

the trench and at last God sent storm and rain and uprooted their tents and they could not fight natural calamities and returned from there.

If they had been successful, neither a single Muslim had survived, nor the last torch (*Holy Quran*), had continued to shine.

This incident occurred in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of prophethood in March 627 A.D. The description of this battle is mentioned in Atharvaved (20:21,6) as follows:

से त्ना अमदन तानि वृषाया ते सोमासो वृत्रहत्येषु स्तुते  
यत कारवे दश वृत्रायपति वर्हिष्मते नि सहस्रानि वर्हयः  
॥६॥

(Interpretation:- Followers of truth and valiant ones defeated a ten thousand strong army of the enemies without fighting.

(*Muhammad in world scriptures*, by A.H. Vidyarthi, Pg. 118)

- When the whole of Arabia united and was making preparation to attack Medina, Hazrat Muhammad (s) and his followers were aware about it, but they were helpless. They could not go to every area in Arabia and stop them. So they dug a trench in order to defend themselves. This time, they survived somehow, but it was possible that the next time, the enemy may attack with larger

numbers and then the trench may also not be effective. So Hazrat Muhammad (s) adopted such a policy that whenever he received reports about the gathering of mercenaries, he used to send his men to disperse them. This occurred many times.

### Nineteenth year of prophethood

- One night Hazrat Muhammad (s) had a dream that he was performing the Umrah. In Umrah, first the holy Kaaba is circled, then there is running between Safa and Marwa and shaving of the hair.

When he mentioned this dream to his companions, all of them yearned to see their native city and the house of God.

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) and one thousand four hundred people set out from Medina to Mecca with the intention of performing Umrah, but the Meccans did not allow them to enter Mecca and they were prepared to battle against them. After a lot of discussion the two groups reached an accord. This is known as the treaty of Hudaibiyah.

This treaty stipulated that the two parties will not fight each other and their allies; and the following year Hazrat Muhammad (s) should come for Umrah. (Not this year)

(This event occurred in the

nineteenth year of prophethood.).

### Twentieth year of prophethood

- In the Arab country, the Jews were very wealthy and educated. They use to consider themselves superior to the Arabs, but since the advent of Islam, their greatness was reduced, so they dislike the Muslims very much and continued to instigate the Arabs against the Muslims. In order to purify the Arabs from their mischief, Hazrat Muhammad (s) besieged the Jewish forts at Khaibar. The Jews numbered twenty thousand but they put up very less fighting and signed a peace treaty.

After the treaty they invited Muslims to dinner and laced poison in the food.

A companion of Hazrat Muhammad (s) ate a morsel of food and died. Hazrat Muhammad (s) placed a morsel in his mouth then spat it out but the poison affected him to some extent. He survived for the next five years but sometimes he used to be ill with its effect and in the end he passed away due to the effect of the same poison. (*Sahih Bukhari*, Vol. 2, Pg. 695, No. 1554)

This incident occurred during the twentieth years of prophethood.

- The Meccans always distressed Hazrat Muhammad (s) and were in

a way a headache for him. After the peace treaty with them at Hudaibiyah when there was an atmosphere of peace, Hazrat Muhammad (s) sent letters to the rulers of other countries: Such as Rome, Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia and Yemen.

The king of Rome agreed that Hazrat Muhammad (s) is a prophet, but he did not embrace Islam. The rulers of Iran was infuriated and tore up his letter. The king of Egypt accorded great respect to his messenger and sent him back with gifts.

The ruler of Yemen wrote that he would accept Islam only if he (Prophet) would allow him a share in his kingdom. Islam has not arrived for rulership; that is why Hazrat Muhammad (s) refused to do this.

The ruler of Ethiopia accorded great respect to his envoy and embraced Islam.

A chieftain named Sharjil bin Amr used to rule on the boundaries of Syria. He was a vassal of the Byzantine kings. He was infuriated at the communication of Hazrat Muhammad (s). He slew the messenger and declared war against Muslims.

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) sent three thousand men to deal with Sharjil

bin Amr, but as he was already preparing to attack Madina, so he collected an army of two lakh strong soldiers from Byzantine's empires.

There were only three thousand Muslims to confront an army of two lakh soldiers, but they did not lose hope and fighting began. Three Muslim commanders were martyred one after another. The following day Khalid bin Walid became the commander. He arrayed the three thousand muslim soldiers in such a way that they seemed not to be the injured soldiers of the previous day, but soldiers who had arrived there recently. Then he began to withdraw his army from there. The Byzantines thought that it was a trick of Muslims and they wanted to fight them in the desert. So they did not chase them. Thus Muslim returned safely from there. This incident occurred at Muattah and even today a memorial of the martyrs is situated there.

#### **Twenty-first year of prophethood (630 A.D.)**

- There was a peace treaty with the Meccans but they did not honor the terms of this treaty. God has made the city of Mecca as peace and refuge for all. It is prohibited to cut off trees and saplings there. It is prohibited to kill animals and birds there. If someone commits a

crime in some other place, and comes to Mecca, till he does not leave Mecca it is prohibited to kill him in Mecca. Mecca is a city of peace and refuge. But the Meccans did not observe any such religious rule and neither did they honor their peace treaty with Hazrat Muhammad (s). and those people of the tribes friendly to the Prophet who had come to Mecca, they slew them in front of the Kaaba. Hazrat Muhammad (s) sent the message that either you pay the blood money or cancel the peace treaty. The Meccan canceled the peace treaty in arrogance.

- After the cancellation of the peace treaty, again there was danger of the attack of Meccans. Before they could attack, Hazrat Muhammad (s) took a ten thousand strong army and besieged Mecca.

The Meccans were not at all prepared for this unexpected attack and neither were they armed. Hence they accepted defeat without fighting. This incident occurred in the twenty-first year of prophethood.

- For twenty-one years the Meccans troubled Hazrat Muhammad (s) in various ways; They tried to eliminate him, victimized the Muslims, attacked Medina three times. and committed innumerable crimes against the

Muslims, but when Hazrat Muhammad (s) conquered Mecca, he forgave everyone. They were so influenced as a result of this kindness that all the people of Mecca embraced Islam.

- There were ten thousand fighters with Hazrat Muhammad (s) and after gaining victory, they did not cause harm to anyone. That is why in Atharvaveda, they were mentioned as cows. That *shloka* is as follows:

एष इशाय मामहे शतं निष्कान् दश खजः ।  
त्रीणि शतान्यर्बतां सस्त्रादश गोनाम ॥

Summary: God will give to Mameh Rishi 100 garlands, 10 gold coins, 300 horses and 10000 cows.

In this *shloka*, 100 garlands means companions of *Suffa*, 10 gold coins means 'Ashra Mubashshira' (those ten persons who had got the glad tidings of Paradise on the earth).

300 horses means those fighters, who fought in the Battle of Badr. And 10000 cows means the soldiers who like cows, did not cause any harm to anyone and who accompanied him at the conquest of Mecca.

त्वमेतां जनराज्ञो द्विर्दशाबन्धुना सुश्रवसोपजग्मुषः । षष्टिं सहसा ।

नवर्ति नव श्रुतो नि चक्रेरा रथ्या दुष्यदावुराक ॥९॥

In the second *shloka*, God said that He would save prophet from 60099 enemies. These 60099 enemies

were the residents of Mecca (at that time the population of Mecca was around 60000).

*(Muhammad in world scriptures, Pg. 127- Atharvaveda 20:21-3)*

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) had besieged Mecca all of a sudden; that is why the Meccans could not make any preparations and were thus defeated. But the surrounding tribes became aware of attack. They got the time for preparation So they accumulated an army of 12000 strong soldiers and they came out for confrontation.
- They confronted with the army of Hazrat Muhammad (s) at Hunain, and put up a valiant fight, but were defeated in the end. After defeating them and making them prisoners, Hazrat Muhammad (s) again forgave and freed all of them.

This mercifulness and generosity won over their hearts and they all also embraced Islam.

In this way all opposition against Islam ended from Arab lands.

### **Twenty-second year of prophethood**

When the Byzantines observed that the whole Arab area had embraced Islam, they felt danger to themselves and started making

preparations of a great war and soldiers began to gather at the borders.

When Hazrat Muhammad (s) got this information, before they could launch an attack, he set out with an army of thirty thousand and covering a distance of one thousand kilometers, knocked at their door.

The two lac strong Byzantine army had fought with three thousand soldier of Muslims, and they knew that even those three thousand did not flinch from confronting the two lac strong army and they retraced their steps after fighting for one day. Now they were thirty thousand in number and their prophet was also accompanying them. So they could not muster courage to confront them; so they fled and hid in nearby villages. Hazrat Muhammad (s) waited for them for a month at Tabuk and returned without fighting.

This occurred in the twenty-second year of prophethood.

In this way there was complete peace in the Arab lands and the majority of the people embraced the Islamic faith.

### The twenty-third year of prophethood

- In the twenty-second year of prophethood, God had made Hajj obligatory on Muslims, but Hazrat Muhammad (s) was unable to perform the Hajj for some reason. Therefore in the twenty-third year of prophethood he announced that he was going for Hajj. People from all the areas arrived to learn the rituals of Hajj from him and to be blessed by performing Hajj with him, one lac and forty thousand pilgrims converged to Mecca and performed the Hajj with him.

The sermon which he delivered on the occasion of Hajj is worth to be written in gold. We shall mention the main points of this sermon in Chapter seven.

- Mecca was his birth place. He was extremely fond of this city. Upon his return from Mecca, he was extremely sad and tears were flowing from his eyes.
- Seventy-five days after his return from Mecca (Haj) to Medina he developed cold and fever. This was the effect of the poison which the Jews had administered. He remained ill for fifteen days and passed away on 8<sup>th</sup> June 632 A.D.
- He lived for sixty-three years. If his life history we study again we

feel that the few years of comfort that he got were only some years before being blessed with prophethood. If those years are excluded his whole life is an story of a continuous struggle.

- His father passed away before he was born. At the age of six his mother passed away and at the age of eight his grandfather passed away. He was an orphan. Till the age of twenty-five years, he remained a member of a family which was itself not well of. He grazed the goats of Meccans in the deserts and in the company of his uncle, traveled to far off places in deserts for trade.
- After getting prophethood, propagation of faith was a very difficult job. When the Holy Quran used to be revealed on him, it was so painful that even in cold season he used to sweat heavily.
- After listening to a couple of words about religion, even friends became foe.
- After the death of his uncle Abu Talib, people harassed him so much that he minimized leaving his house. Someone abused him, someone spat at him, some called him insane and some addressed him as a sorcerer. Someone threw dust on his head and someone put thorns in his path. Someone tore

his garments. Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that no prophet on this earth was victimized as much as he was. (*Muslim, Tirmizi*)

- At the time when he (s) was blessed with prophethood, he (s) owned twenty five thousand dinar which is equal to around fifty-five kilos of gold in present time and he spent all this wealth in religious propagation (*Zaade Raah, Pg. 227*)
- When he (s) came to Medina, he (s) used to arrange for the food for people who were migrating to Madina from different areas. To them he (s) use to gave his own food and he (s) and his family used to remain hungry for many days.
- Some time nothing was cooked in his house even for three months. He (s) and his family use to survive only on dates and water. (*Bukhari and Muslim*)
- Since the tenth year of prophethood till the end, his life was always in danger.
- On coming to Medina he never ate to satiation on two consecutive times. (*Bukhari and Muslim*)
- On coming to Medina he never ate wheat bread and survived only on barley bread. (*Bukhari and Muslim*)
- He had a mud walled tenement and he slept on a sack, and there

was no means of luxury in his house.

- When people did not accept his message of worshiping only one God he was extremely aggrieved, because such a person would invariably enter Hell. And the going of someone to Hell was so distressing to him that he prayed all nights long and wept. His legs used to swell because of standing for so long.
- God had appointed Hazrat Muhammad (s) as prophet for the whole world. So worried he (s) was for the welfare of people that the God who appointed him (s) as prophet and commanded him to propagate religion to people, He himself had to say, "We did not reveal this Quran to cast you into discomfort." (*Holy Quran 20:2*)

God also said, "O Prophet, perhaps you will kill yourself with grief, because they do not accept Islamic faith." (*Holy Quran 26:3*)

- May God bless him and his family.

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## 5. Opinion of intellectuals regarding Hazrat Muhammad (s)

### Prophecy of Maharishi Vyas ji

Maharishi Shri Ved Vyas was the greatest intellectual of Hindu religion. He is the author of the famous epic of Mahabharata. He also compiled the advices of Shri Krishna to Arjuna. This book is known as Geeta. Among the four Vedas he has arranged the *Richa* and *Sukta*. He has written seventeen *Puranas*. One of them being the *Bhavishya Purana*. Intellectuals agree that the statements of *Bhavishya Purana* are divine. It was only written by Shri Vyasjee.

Shri Vyasjee lived four thousand years ago. Hazrat Muhammad (s) lived one thousand four hundred years ago. Two thousand six hundred years before the birth of Hazrat Muhammad (s), Vyasjee predicted about Hazrat Muhammad (s) and Islam in *Bhavishya Purana*.

In *Bhavishya Purana* [Prastisard 3, Chapter 3, Part 3, Kaliyugi Itihaas Samuchchay] there are twenty-seven shloks regarding Islamic faith and Hazrat Muhammad (s). The summary of that prophecy is as follows:

- People would forget the teachings

of religion in India.

- Muhammad would be born far away from India in the Arabian country (desert).
- God will give him the position of prophet (Brahmas) and he will once again teach religion to mankind.
- The Arya religion will be reformed in India and all the people will become Muslims.
- Shri Vyasjee has expressed the wish to take refuge at the feet of the great Acharya Hazrat Muhammad.

Many shlokas of *Bhavishya Purana* mention prophecies naming Hazrat Muhammad (s) specifically. The 27 shloks of *Bhavishya Purana* are mentioned on page no. 92 of this book. (Ref: *Muhammad in World Scriptures*, by A.H. Vidyarthi, Pg. 35-43; *Bhavishya Purana* printed by, Venkateshwar Press, Mumbai)

### Prediction of Mahakavi Goswami Tulsidasji

*Sangram Purana* is included among the Puranas. In this Purana also we find God's prophecy about the last messenger Hazrat Muhammad (s).

Mahakavi Goswami Tulsidas ji has translated this Sangram Puran. Pandit Dharamvir Upadhyay has mentioned in his famous book of *Antim Ishwardoot* Some translated shloks which contain the prediction of Prophet Muhammad (s). These shloks are as following:

यहां न पक्षपात कछु राखहुं।  
 वेद, पुराण, संत मत भाखहुं ॥  
 संवत विक्रम दोऊ अनङ्गा ।  
 महाकोक नस चतुर्पतङ्गा ॥  
 राजनीति भव प्रीति दिखावै।  
 आपन मत सबका समझावै ॥  
 सुरन चतुसुदर सतचारी।  
 तिनको वंश भयो अति भारी ॥  
 तब तक सुन्दर महिकोया।  
 बिना महामद पार न होया ॥  
 तबसे मानहु जन्तु भिखारी।  
 समरथ नाम एहि व्रतधारी ॥  
 हर सुन्दर निर्माण न होई।  
 तुलसी वचन सत्य सच होई ॥

(*Sangram Purana*. Iskand 12, Kand 6: Padhanuwad, Goswami Tulsidas)

- (Tulsidasji says:) I have mentioned the opinion of saints, *vedas* and puranas here, without taking any side. He (Prophet Muhammad (s) will be born in the seventh Vikrami century along with the light of all the four suns. He will be able to explain his faith through force and love. Four *devta* (Khalifa) would accompany him, through whose assistance, the number of his followers will increase. As long as *Sundarwaani*

(Melodious voice/Quran) will remain on the earth, salvation will not be possible without accepting Mahamad (Hazrat Muhammad) as Prophet. Man, beggars, insects and animals would become the devotee (*bhakta*) of God taking the name of this Prophet; After him no one will be born like him (that is no prophet will come after Hazrat Muhammad (s)). Tulsidasji says that his prediction will prove true.

- *Antim Ishwardoot*, this book was first published in 1927 by National Printing Press, Daryaganj, Delhi.

(*Hazrat Muhammad (s) aur Bhartiya Dharmgranth*, Dr. M.A. Srivastav.)

## The Abhang of sant Tukaram (1577-1650)

Sant Tukaram was a great saint of Maharashtra. He was born in Dehu (Near Pune). He was severely opposed to the injustice in society on the poor. The *Abhang* composed by him are very famous. We present one of them as follows:

अल्ला देवे अल्ला दिलावे  
 अल्ला दारु ( दाता )।  
 अल्ला खिलावे।  
 अल्ला बिगर नहीं कोय।  
 अल्ला करे सोहि होय।।

Interpretation: God gives, and because of God people donates. God provides sustenance. Nothing can happen without the permission of God. Whatever God

wills, happens.

अव्वल नाम अल्ला बडा  
लेते भूल न जाये।  
इलाम त्याकालजमुपरताही तुंब बजाये॥१॥

Interpretation: The first name is that of God, who is great. Do not forget to mention His name. Worship Him while playing the Tumbh (an instrument).

अल्ला एक तुं  
नबी एक तुं।  
काटते सिर पावों हातें  
नहीं जीव डराये॥२॥

Interpretation: God is one. His prophets [last Prophet, Hazrat Muhammad (s)] is also one. After believing in God and Prophet at the time of walking the path of truth there is no fear of cutting of the head and feet.

प्यार खुदाई प्यार खुदाई प्यार खुदाई।  
प्यार खुदाई बाबा जिकिर खुदाई ॥२॥

Interpretation: (This world is the family of God. That is why) you should love the people as it is according to the wish of God.

(God has created man to worship Him) so reciting the name of God or to repeat it, is also as per the wish of God.

अल्ला करे सो होय  
बाबा करतारका सिरताज।  
जिकर करो अल्लाकी  
बाबा सबल्यां अंदर भेस।  
कहे तुका जो नर

बुझे सो हि भया दरवेस॥३॥

Interpretation: If God blesses honor to any person, then that person becomes like the crown which is worn on the head. That is why (you should understand this) and worship God from the depths of your heart.

And one who realizes this truth is intelligent (dervish or saint).

बाट खाना  
अल्लाह कहना एकबारा तो ही।  
अपना नफा देख  
कहे तुका सो ही सखा  
हाक अल्ला एक ॥ ६॥

Interpretation: Whatever God has given donate from it to the poor. And remember God at least once a day.

Tukaram Maharaj, who is your friend, says that admitting that God is one is beneficial (for both the worlds).

Summarized from: *Sarth Shri Tukaramchi Gatha*

Editor: Vishnubua Jog Maharaj, Pg. 892/893/894.

## Teachings of Mahamati Prannathji

Prannathi community is noteworthy in the Vaishnavi sect of Hindus. Its founder and promoter was Mahamati Prannath. His birth

name was Mahram Thakur. Prannathji was born in the Jamnagar town of Gujarat in 1618 A.D. He propagated the belief in one God and encouraged the worship and reverence of one God. He supported the belief in prophethood and regarded it as correct. Prannathji says:

कै बड़े कहे पैगम्बर,  
पर एक 'महामद' पर खतम।

That is, the scriptures have mentioned many prophets as great. But the series of prophets end on Hazrat Muhammad (s) and he was the last Prophet.

Prannathji has mentioned at one place:

रसूल आवेगा तुम पर,  
ले मेरा फुरमान।  
आए मेरे अरस की,  
देखी सब पहचान।।

That is, (God said) My messenger, Muhammad (s) will come to you with My message, who has well recognized My Arsh (throne). (He is one who is well versed with My commands and religion.)

(*Marifat Sagar*, Pg. 19, Shri Prannath Mission, New Delhi)

(*Hazrat Muhammad aur Bhartiya Dharam Granth*, Dr. M. A. Srivastav)

## Shlokas of Iti Alopinshad

आदल्ला बुक मेककम  
अल्लबूक निखादकम ॥४॥

We were unable to translate this shloka.

अला यज्ञन हुत हुत्वा अल्ला सूर्य चंद्र सर्व  
नक्षत्रा ॥५॥

Allah is being worshipped since ages. Sun, moon and stars are because of Allah.

अल्लो ऋषीणां सर्व दिव्यां इन्द्रायपूर्व माया  
परमन्तरिक्षा ॥६॥

Allah is the protector of the saints. He is greater than all. Allah is before everything and He is more mysterious than everything.

अल्ल पृथिव्या अन्तर्क्षिं विश्वरुपम् ॥७॥

Allah (that is His power) can be seen in the earth, heavens and everything of the solar system.

इल्लांकबर इल्लांकबर इल्लां इल्ललेति इल्लल्ला  
॥८॥

Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest, no one is like him.

ओम अल्ला इल्लला अनदि।

Om means Allah. We cannot ascertain. His beginning and His end. We pray to Allah to protect us from all evil.

दे स्वरुपाय अथर्वण श्यामा हुसी जनान पशून  
सिद्धान।

जलवरान् अदृशं कुरु कुरु फट।

O Allah destroy the evil, sinful and those who misguide people in the name of religion and protect us

from the harmful germs of water.

असुरसंहारिणी हुं ही अल्लो रसूल महमदरकबरस्य अल्लो।

Allah is the destroyer of evil power and Muhammad (s) is his messenger.

अल्लाम इल्लल्लेति इल्लल्ला।

Allah is Allah, there is no one like him. (*Allopnshad* 4-10) (Hazrat Muhammed (Pbuh) in bhartiya Dharam Granth. By Dr. M.A. Shrivastav, Page no. 30)

### Sant Tukdoji Maharaj

Sant Tukdoji Maharaj (1909-1968) was born in Yavali (Maharashtra). He obtained his religious education from Adkoji Maharaj of the Parkhed Gram. He was a great religious saint. He composed more than 3000 *bhajans* (devotional poems) in Marathi and Hindi. He received the title of national saint from Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was the President of India at that time.

A Marathi poem composed by Sant Tukdoji Maharaj is as follows:

मुहम्मदाने केली प्रार्थना।  
विखुरला इस्लाम कराया शहाणा।।

Hazrat Muhammad (s) strived, due to which Islam spread in the world and people became enlightened.

संघटित केले त्याने स्वजना  
तया काळी।।१०।।  
लोक प्रतिमापूजक नसावे।

त्यांनी एका ईश्वरासि प्रार्थावे।।

At that time Hazrat Muhammad (s) united people on the message that they should not worship idols, and that they should only worship one God.

हा मुहम्मदांचा उपदेश।

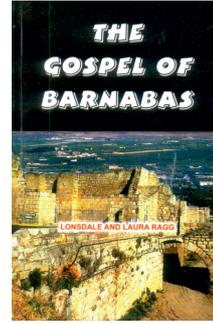
नव्हे एकाच देशासाठी।।१।।

This message of Hazrat Muhammad (s) is not only aimed at the Arabs, but for the whole world.

*Rashtrasant Sant Tukdoji Maharaj Virchit Gramgeeta: Adhyay No. 27, Owi 90, Pg. 294, Adhyay No. 28, Owi 9, Pg. 297.*

### Description of Hazrat Muhammad (s) in the Bible

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) had not arrived only to propagate religion among Arabs or only to achieve the salvation of Muslims. On the contrary, God sent him for the whole world; and the same point is mentioned by Jesus Christ (a.s.) in the *Gospel of Barnabas*.



## Gospel of Barnabas

- There are many bibles. The first is known as Old Testament. It contains Tohra (Tourat) and Pslam (Zaboor) God revealed it on Hazrat Musa (a.s.) and Hazrat Dawood (a.s.) Prophet David. It was revealed before the birth of Jesus Christ (a.s.) Therefore nothing is mentioned about Jesus Christ (a.s.) in it. After that Mark, Matthew, Luke and John wrote the life history of Jesus Christ (a.s.) seventy or hundred years after his going away from the earth and these are called gospels and these gospels are named after their respective authors. Then these four gospels were combined and given the title of New Testament. In all these four gospels, Jesus Christ (a.s.) is called the son of God. (may God forgive us for uttering this). The sixth Bible was compiled by Barnabas, a companion of Jesus Christ (a.s.). But in this gospel, he has mentioned God as one and Jesus Christ (a.s.) as a prophet, which is opposite to the teachings of Christianity. That is why in 367 A.D. Pope Athanasius, in 382 A.D. Pope Damasius and Pope Gelasius in 495 A.D. that is seventy-five years before the birth of Hazrat Muhammad (s) (or Muslim came in to existence), they declared it to be Apocryphal (wrong) and it was banned from libraries and it was

declared crime to keep such books at home. That is why this Bible was hidden from public view for 1700 years. In 1709 a copy of this bible in Italian language was found in a library in Amsterdam. In the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century another copy in Spanish language was found in Spain at Midly by Dr. Mehleman. After that it was widely translated, printed and publicized. This Bible contains the teachings of belief in one God. And it also contained a clear prophecy about the advent of Hazrat Muhammad (s). Some of its statements are as follows:

- We have copied following verses from Barnabas Bible translated in English by Lonsdale and Laura Ragg.

### Chapter Twelve of the Gospel of Barnabas

Jesus Christ (a.s.) said that we praise the holy name of God, who created the chief of all the prophets and messengers (Hazrat Muhammad) before all the creatures so that he may send him for the salvation of all. (Chapter 12, *Gospel of Barnabas*)

### Chapter Thirty-nine of the Gospel of Barnabas

- When God infused the soul into the body of Hazrat Adam, the

angels said: "O God, Your holy name is great."

When Adam stood up he saw a text was written on the heavens in shining words : "God is one and Muhammad is his messenger."

Adam asked God: "O my Lord, My God, tell me what this writing means? Did you create a human being before me? God replied: O my servant, Adam. I tell you that you are the first human being to whom I have created. And the name you saw written is your son. Who will come to the earth many years after you. He would be My prophet. I created this universe for his sake. When he comes, he will illuminate the world. I created his soul sixty thousand years before the creation of this universe and kept it in My divine treasure. (Chapter 39, *Gospel of Barnabas*)

### Chapter Forty-four of the Gospel of Barnabas

- Jesus Christ (a.s.) said: I tell you that this prophet, (Hazrat Muhammad (s)) is a splendor of God, who will give salvation to all whom God has created. Because God has bestowed him with wisdom, power, justice, nobility and patience three times as compared to other creatures.

What an auspicious day it would be

when he takes birth on the earth. Believe me, I have seen him and paid honor to him as every prophet sees him. Because God has given prophethood to all the prophets from his soul. When I saw him, my soul was satisfied by saying, "O Muhammad (s) may God be with you and make me worthy of tying the laces of your shoes. As through this I would become a great prophet and a favorite of God." Saying this Jesus Christ (a.s.) acknowledge the blessing of God. (Chapter 44, *Gospel of Barnabas*)

### Chapter Ninety-seven of the Gospel of Barnabas

- At that time the priests asked, "By what name would that messiah be known and what are the signs of his advent?" Jesus Christ (a.s.) said: "The name of that messiah will be admirable." (It means Narashans in Sanskrit and Muhammad in Arabic). Because God himself named him as such, at that time when He created him, and kept him in the divine treasure.

(After creating him) God said, "Muhammad, be patient, because I want to create the Paradise, earth and numerous creatures for your sake. Those who calls you auspicious shall also be auspicious, and one who condemns you will be himself

condemned. When I will send you to the earth, I will send you as one who will help everyone to get salvation. Your teachings will be so true that the earth and heavens will move, but your teaching will not. 'Muhammad is his blessed name.'

At that time all the people present in the gathering of Jesus Christ (a.s.) said: "O God, send Your Prophet to us. O Muhammad (s), come soon for the salvation of the world."

(Chapter 97/B, *Gospel of Barnabas*)

(There are too many praises and prediction about prophet Muhammad (s) in Gospel of Barnabas, but we end here.)

### Summary

- Maharishi Shri Ved Vyas, who is the writer of Mahabharata and seventeen Puranas and Jesus Christ, who is having the largest number of followers. Both of them, and many prophets and saints expressed to God the wish to become the followers of Hazrat Muhammad (s), but their wishes were not fulfilled. Because they were born before Hazrat Muhammad (s). It is our good fortune that we are born after him and we got the opportunity to become his followers.

If we do not recognize him and

refuse to accept his teachings, what a great misfortune it would be for us.

- If we compile all the sayings by great personalities in favor of Hazrat Muhammad (s) and Islam, they would exceed this book. So we end this chapter here. You can find the statements of more than thirty non-Muslim scholars in the following book on our website: [www.freeeducation.co.in](http://www.freeeducation.co.in). Which can be read and downloaded free of cost.

1) *Sant, Mahatma, Vicharvant aur Islam*, Sandesh Prakashan, Pune – 411 005.

2) *Paighambare Islam ghair Muslimon ki Nazar mein*, (Farid Book Depot, New Delhi.)

- We end this chapter with the supplicatory sloka of *Atharvaveda*:

इन्द्र क्रतुं न आ भर पिता पुत्रेभ्यो यथा।  
शिक्षाणो अस्मिन् पुरुहूत यामनि जीवा ज्योतिर  
शीमहि। (*Atharvaveda* – 18:3:67)

Translation: May God guide us in this path of truth so that we may be bestowed with light (knowledge of truth) while we are alive.

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## 6. Nature of Hazrat Muhammad (s)

- Someone asked Hazrat Ayesha (r) "how was the conduct of Hazrat Muhammad (s)?" She replied: "His conduct was the Holy Quran." (tradition of *Muslim*)

That is, his conduct was same as what God has asked to adopt in Holy Quran.

- God has praised the character of Hazrat Muhammad (s) in following words: "Oh Muhammad! You have the best character." (*Holy Quran* 68:4)
- Imam Malik has mentioned in his book *Muwattah* that Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that God sent me as a prophet in order to teach mankind the best of morals. (*Muwattah*)

### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) had a very soft nature**

- Hazrat Anas (r) says that I served Hazrat Muhammad (s) for ten years. But during this period he never mentioned any harsh words or scolded me. If I committed a mistake he never asked me why I committed that mistake, and if I did not do what I was supposed to do, he never asked me why I had not done that. (*Bukhari, Muslim and Zaade Raah, Pg. 314*)
- Hazrat Ayesha (r) says: Hazrat Muhammad (s) never beat up anyone, neither any wife, his servant or anyone else. But under the commands of God he definitely

fought the enemies. And he never took revenge from those who caused him distress. (*Muslim and Zaade Raah, Pg. 346*)

### **Conversation of Hazrat Muhammad (s) was very pleasant**

- Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr bin Aas (r) says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) was neither hot tempered and nor he uttered indecent things. (*Bukhari, Muslim and Zaade Raah, Pg. 74*)
- Most of the time he remained silent. (*Sarah al-Sana*)
- Whenever he spoke he pronounced each word clearly and paused after every sentence in such a way that if someone wanted he could have noted it down. (*Bukhari, Muslim and Maruful Hadith, Vol. 8, Pg. 238*)
- The statements which he issued were from the literary point of view so nice that even today people repeat them. The collection of such statements are called *Jamaul Kalaam*.

### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) possessed great patience**

Once a Bedouin came to Medina and pulled the shawl of Hazrat Muhammad (s) so hard that his neck was bruised and the Bedouins said: O Muhammad, give me something from what God has bestowed to you. Anyone could have given him a slap for this misbehavior, but Hazrat

Muhammad (s) remained patient and only smiled and asked his companions to give him some ration. (*Bukhari, Maruful Hadith, Vol. 8, Pg. 232*)

- Once Hazrat Muhammad (s) had borrowed some money from a Jew to help a poor Muslim. The Jew came before time to demand his money and that time Hazrat Muhammad (s) had nothing to repay. But the Jew said: I will not go back without taking my money. So he sat down in the Mosque. He had arrived there before noon and he continued sitting there till the following day. Since Hazrat Muhammad (s) was indebted to him, so he (s) also continuously sat with him in the Mosque. His (s) companions wanted to pay that debt, but he (s) stopped them from doing so. His (s) companions wanted to drive that Jew away from there. But he (s) did not allow them to take this step. That Jew had seen in his scriptures that the last prophet will possess extreme patience. When he witnessed this personally, he said: You are a true prophet and all my wealth is at your disposal. You may spend it in whatever way you like. (*Mishkat, Maruful Hadith, Vol. 2, Pg. 109*)

#### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) was true to his word**

Hazrat Muhammad (s) never broke his promise. Once in a business deal Hazrat Muhammad (s) and a Jew (Abdullah bin Abil Hama)

promised that they would meet at a place. At the stipulated time, Hazrat Muhammad (s) reached there, but the Jew forgot the appointment. Hazrat Muhammad (s) continued to visit that place for three days. On the third day, the Jew remembered his promise and came running to find that Hazrat Muhammad (s) was waiting for him. He sought pardon for his mistake. Hazrat Muhammad (s) expressed his displeasure just by saying that, "You caused me much distress because I am waiting for you since the past three days." (*Shifa, Pg. 56*)

#### **His (s) conduct was very respectfull with non-Muslims**

- Once the mother of Hazrat Asma binte Abu Bakr (r), who was a non-Muslim and lived in Mecca, came to meet Hazrat Asma (r) in Medina. Hazrat Asma (r) asked Hazrat Muhammed (s) that My mother is not a Muslim, how should I behave with her? Hazrat Muhammad (s) replied: Behave with her nicely, as a daughter should conduct with her mother. But you must not obey her if she asks you to do something against Islam. (*Bukhari, Muslim, Muntakhab Abwaab, Vol. 1, Pg. 981*)
- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said, "Under Islamic rule, non-muslims are guaranteed protection of their life, prestige, and wealth. If any Muslim forcefully usurps their property, exploits them or make condition unbearable for them,

then on Judgement Day, when the case of non-muslim will be presented in court of Allah then I (Prophet Muhammed) will be their advocate (and will fight their case against Muslims)" (*Abu Dawood, Safinah Najaat 151*)

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that when a respectable person from some other society comes to you, you must behave respectfully with him. (*Jawamul Kalaam*)
- Hazrat Ayesha (r) says that once a Jew came to meet Hazrat Muhammad (s). He (s) spoke to him very respectfully. When Jew went away, he (s) told to Hazrat Ayesha (r): He was a bad man. Hazrat Ayesha (r) asked in surprise: Then why did you speak to him so respectfully? Hazrat Muhammad (s) replied: In the view of God the worst person is one whom people avoid meeting because of his bad behavior and I don't want to become such a person. (*Tirmizi, Baihaqi*)
- Hazrat Muhammed (s) said always behave nicely (even with non-muslim) you will enter in paradise along with pious people. (*Tibrani kabeer-1115*)

#### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) was not fanatical**

- Hazrat Ayesha (r) says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) wanted ease for his followers; that is why when he had to choose between two options, he chose the easier option provided it was not a sin. (*Bukhari, Hadith Nabawi, Pg. 31*)

- Hazrat Ayesha (r) says that when Hazrat Muhammad (s) came into my chamber, a lady was seated there. He asked, "who she is?" I replied: "She is the one, whose prayer is famous" (that is she prayed more than ordinary people). Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: Don't do that. Do only as much as you can, the God Almighty will not be fed up from rewarding you, but you will become fed up from praying. God Almighty likes only what you can always do regularly. (*Bukhari, Muslim*)

It means that he preferred ease and the middle path.

- In Islam, it is obligatory to pray Five time prayers at the appointed time.

Once a lady complained to Hazrat Muhammad (s) that her husband Safwan bin Moattal performs the Morning Prayer after sunrise, which is to be done before sunrise. Her husband was also present in that assembly. So Hazrat Muhammad (s) asked him "is it true?"

He said that "it is true, and it is because I am a farmer. My farms are very far from the well. Water for irrigation first reaches to the farms which are nearest to well, and water reaches to my farm at midnight. After irrigating the field, when I sleep at night, due to exhaustion I am unable to wake up before sunrise and I miss my

Morning Prayer. After listening to the justification of that companion, Hazrat Muhammad (s) only said: "When you wake up in the morning, pray immediately."

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that those who made religion difficult for themselves were destroyed. (*Muslim, Riyazus Saaliheen*)

#### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) and his family were very generous**

- Hazrat Suhail says that I saw that a companion asked him for that sheet (shawl) which he was wearing. He needed that sheet, but he gave it to that companion.

People scolded that companion after Hazrat Muhammad (s) left, that why you asked him for it when you was aware that the Prophet needed that sheet? companion replied: I asked for this sheet for my shroud. (*Bukhari, Maruful Hadith, Vol. 2, Pg. 194*)

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) had some property in Medina and Khyber which produced enough grain to sustain his family for a year. But he and his wives were so generous that they used to distribute all that grain to the poor and they themselves survived on dates and water.
- He never said no to anyone who asked him (s) anything. If a poor man asked him for something and if he (s) had nothing to give, he (s) used to borrow it and fulfill his need. When he (s) passed away, his armoured coat was mortgaged to a

Jew. (*Bukhari, Muslim, Maruful Hadith, Vol. 8, Pg. 233*)

#### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) always practiced justice:-**

Hazrat Muhammad (s) was a very just person, that is why Jews and non-Muslims used to bring their disputes to him to solve. Many times he issued judgments against Muslims. One of his such judgments is described in the Holy Quran. (*Holy Quran 4:62*)

In the past age there were no proper government and prisons that is why all the Islamic penalties are immediate. In Islam, the punishment for theft is cutting off the hands. Once a lady called Fatima Makhzumiya, who belonged to a respectable family committed theft and she was caught red handed. The court issued the penalty of cutting off of her hands. Some people recommended her case that she belonged to a respectable tribe so she may be pardoned. Hazrat Muhammad (s) was infuriated at this and said: If my daughter, Fatima (r) would have committed this crime, she would have got the same punishment. (*Mishkat*).

#### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) was a brave person:-**

- Rakana was the most powerful wrestler of Mecca. He told Hazrat Muhammad (s) that if you defeat me I will become a Muslim. even thou Hazrat Mohammed (s) was not

a wrestler then also He (s) defeated him three times. (*Seerate Ahmade Mujtaba*)

- Baraa bin Azib (r) says that during battles Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to remain in the front row and he (s) used to be attacked most; That is why only those who were extremely brave used to remain with him (s). And in heavy fighting if a wounded Muslim wanted to survive, they use to take refuge behind him (s). (*Bukhari, Zaade Raah, Pg. 236*)
- In the Battle of Hunain when the enemies showered arrows the Muslim army had to retrace the steps in order to escape the arrows, but even in such a serious situation Hazrat Muhammad (s) and eight or ten companions did not retrace their steps; They continued to move forward. Hazrat Abbas summoned to the 1400 companions of Umrah. When they returned and attacked again. Muslim army again recovered and emerged victorious. (*Seerate Ahmade Mujtaba*)
- Hazrat Anas bin malik said once a loud sound came from one side of Medina city and people thought that the attack has begun. By the time people armed themselves and came out, they saw Hazrat Muhammad (s) carrying a sword and riding on the bare back of Hazrat Talha's (r) horse, returning from that direction and he (s) informed them that there is no cause of worry. (*Bukhari Muslim*)

### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) use to give great respect to food**

- Hazrat Abu Huraira (r) says that when food was placed before Hazrat Muhammad (s), if he liked it he (s) ate it and if he (s) did not like it, he (s) used to arise from there, but he never criticized food. (*Bukhari*)
- Hazrat Ayesha (r) says that once Hazrat Muhammad (s) came into my room and when he (s) noticed a piece of bread lying on the ground, he (s) picked it up, cleaned it and said: Ayesha, respect nice thing because (due to the insult of this divine grace) the community from which it left, it did not return to it them again. (*Sunan Ibne Majah*)

(It means that people who became poor by insulting food never regained their prosperity.)

### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) was very cheerful person**

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) was a cheerful person. Hazrat Abu Huraira (r) says that people asked in surprise: O Messenger of Allah (s), despite being a Prophet you talk with us in such cheerful manner? He replied: Yes, but I don't mention anything wrong and against the religion. (*Tirmizi, Zaade Raah, 320*)
- Hazrat Abdullah bin Harith says: I did not see anyone more smiling than Hazrat Muhammad (s). (*Tirmizi, Muntakhab Abwaab, 827*)
- Hazrat Abu Zar (r) says that Hazrat

Muhammad (s) said: To meet your brother in faith with a smiling face is also a kind of charity. (*Tirmizi, 1956, Hadith Nabawi, 110*)

- The laughter of Hazrat Muhammad (s) was to the extent of smiling. Hazrat Ayesha (r) says: I never saw him laughing so aloud that his throat (inside portion of the mouth) would be visible.

**He (s) did not wish to be accorded special honor**

- Companions of Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to trade with Syria, Iraq, Egypt etc. When they went there they saw that those people give deep respect to their religious personalities. They prostrate to them or kiss their feet, So companions of Hazrat Muhammad (s) told him: O Messenger of Allah (s)! we also want to accord such honor to you. But Hazrat Muhammad (s) forbid them to do that.

Hazrat Muhammad (s) disliked that when he enters a gathering, people should stand up in his respect. (*Tirmizi, Muntakhab Abwaab, Vol. 1, Pg. 778*)

- He also said that one who himself wants to be honored by people in this way, his destination shall be Hell. (*Tirmizi, Muntakhab Abwaab, Vol. 1, Pg. 778*)
- He also prohibited people to construct a memorial on his grave and that people should prostrate to it. (*Bukhari, Muslim, Marooful Hadith, Vol. 8, Pg. 246*)

- Hazrat Umar (r) says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: Do not praise me beyond a limit, like the Christians did with Hazrat Isa (a.s.) (and made him the son of God). I am the slave of God, so regard me only as a servant of God and a messenger. (*Bukhari, Muslim, Muntakhab Abwaab, Vol. 1, Pg. 965*)

**Hazrat Muhammad (s) wanted love and peace in the society**

- God informed in the Holy Quran that "O you who believe! let not (one group of) people laugh at (another group of) people perhaps they may be better than they, nor let women (laugh) at (other) women, perhaps they may be better than they; and do not find fault with your own people nor call one another by bad name; calling any one by bad name after embracing Islam is a very bad thing, and whoever does it and do not repent are the sinners." (Holy Quran 49:11)
- Hazrat Muhammad (s) ordered his companions not to tell him (s) drawbacks of his companions. He said: I want that my heart should be clean for my companions. (*Abu Dawood, Zaade Raah, Pg. 237*)
- He prohibited people to seek out the drawbacks of others. (*Bukhari, Muslim, Marooful Hadith, Vol. 2, Pg. 212*)
- He said: life, wealth and honour of every individual is as sacred as the Mecca city and occasion of hajj. Hence every one should protect the life, wealth and honour of every

other person of the society. (Sermon of the Farewell Hajj)

- Hazrat Ayesha (r) says: When Hazrat Muhammad (s) learnt about the drawback of someone, he did not summon him and scold him in the presence of others. But he gave advice (sermonize) in the Mosque, so that all the people may avoid that mistake and that person should also correct himself. (*Shifa* 52)
- Hazrat Hanzala (r) says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) wanted that every person should be called by a good name and a name which he likes. (*Adabul Mufarrad*)
- In order to increase love and affection in the society he commanded everyone to greet (salam to) each other. (*Muslim, Muntakhabul Abwaab, Vol. 2, Pg. 391*)
- He used to greet first and say that pride does not grow into one who greet first. (*Baihaqi, Muslim, Muntakhabul Abwaab, Vol. 1, Pg. 403*)
- He used to greet ladies and children as well. (*Ahmad, Muntakhabul Abwaab, Vol. 1, Pg. 402*)

#### **Our duty towards Hazrat Muhammad (s)**

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) sacrificed his and his family's life in order to convey to us the true message of God. And in exchange of it, he did not ask anything for himself and for his family. Neither we can give anything to him and his family members. So at least whenever we

hear his name, we should pray for them from God: as "O God, bless Muhammad and his family."

- Praying for Hazrat Muhammad (s) in this way is called as sending *Darood* to him (s).
- God has commanded us in the Holy Quran to pray for blessings on Hazrat Muhammad (s). (*Holy Quran* 33:56)
- Chief of the angels, Hazrat Jibraeel (a.s.) cursed those thankless persons who do not acknowledge his (s) favor and who keep quiet on hearing his (s) name and who do not pray for Hazrat Muhammad (s). (they do not recite or send the *Darood*).
- The easiest prayer (Darood) for him is:

#### ***Sallallaahu alehi wasallam***

Meaning: May God bless him and his family.

That is why when you hear the name of Hazrat Muhammad (s) you should recite the above.

We write (s) after name of hazrat Muhammed (s) this (s) is short form of *sallalhaahu alaihi wa sallam*.

- God had ordered in the Holy Quran that whenever common people speak to Hazrat Muhammad (s) they should speak respectfully and in a low voice, otherwise all their deeds shall be nullified. (*Holy Quran* 49:2-3)

That is why, even today we should

mention his name respectfully.

### **Hazrat Muhammad (s) was excellent teacher**

Michael H. Hart has written a world-famous book entitled *The 100 rankings of the most influential persons in history*. The writer is himself a Christian, but he has mentioned the name of Hazrat Muhammad (s) as the most influential persons in the world, instead of Jesus Christ (a.s.). He has mentioned its reason that Hazrat Muhammad (s) did not have wealth, power, education, army etc. but the influence he has left on the life of mankind through a struggle of twenty-three years, is astonishing.

The statements of Hazrat Muhammad (s) were effective. People used to immediately listen to his commands and advices, and accept and adopt them. Because he practiced what he said. There was no difference between his words and deeds, that is why his teachings were very effective. Some of its examples are as follows:

- He asked everyone to pray five times a day, but he prayed eight times. Tahajjud, Ishraq and Chasht, were his additional prayers.
- When he advised others to give charity, he asked them to hold back something for their families. But he gave away all he had without keeping anything for his kin.

- He ordered others to fast for one month, but himself fasted for a number of months.
- When he was constructing the Mosque in Medina he worked along with others carrying construction materials.
- In order to confront the one thousand strong army of Meccan at Badr, all his men did not have camels for conveyance. Therefore three companions took turns in riding a camel. Hazrat Muhammad (s) also walked in turns and even though his companions insisted him to ride alone, but he did not like to ride exclusively. (*Mishkat, Zaade Raah, Pg. 235*)
- In the battle of 627 A.D. when the trench was dug, Hazrat Muhammad (s) also worked as much as an ordinary Muslim.

The battle, which continued for a month and when rations and water were depleted, he also remained hungry like others.

That is he first practiced the teachings that he dispensed to mankind and then asked people to act on them.

### **Daily Routine of Hazrat Muhammad (s) :-**

Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to get up early in morning (approximately at 3 am assuming sun rise at 6 am) then used to perform Tahazzud Namaz. Then one and half hour before sunrise (after subah sadique) he used to go in mosque

and perform Fazar Namaz in aggregation. After Namaz till sunrise he use to stay in mosque and remain engaged in prayer. Then again performing Ishraq Namaz he used to go to home. At this time he (s) use to take care of household needs and used to help his family members. Some time he used to take lunch before Zuhar Namaz or some time after it. In afternoon he used to sleep a little. From evening till night prayer he use to remain engaged in preaching, teaching administration of muslim territory or prayer. After night namaz he used to sleep so that he could get up early in morning. (This was his general routine)

#### **Appearance of Hazrat Muhammad (s):-**

- He was of medium height, but when he was amidst his companions, he seemed to be the tallest. (*Tirmizi*, Vol. 1)
- He was wheat complexioned. (*Tirmizi*, Vol. 1)
- Hazrat Ali (r) says that his complexion was a beautiful mixture of white and red. (*Musnad Imam Ahmad*, 944)
- His hair was neither straight nor fully curled; but it was a little curly. He used to sport hair as long as to reach the earlobe (a little lesser than upto the shoulder); he used to oil his hair. (*Tirmizi*)
- During his lifetime of sixty-three years only twenty strands of hair had grayed.
- His eyes were large, his pupils were black and there were red lining in the white portion (Blood veins were prominent). His eyebrows were long. He used to apply antimony (surma). (*Tirmizi*)
- His hand and legs were fleshy and soft like silk. (*Tirmizi*)
- His face was somewhat round. (*Tirmizi*) (not completely round)
- His chest was broad and his shoulders were wide and strong. His belly was at the level of his chest (he did not have a protruding belly). (*Tirmizi*)
- There was quickness in his walk. He used to walk fast with firm steps as if someone is walking downwards from an incline. (*Tirmizi*, No. 386)
- God bestows all the prophets with an attractive appearance. God gave Hazrat Muhammed (s) also an attractive appearance. People used to be influenced at his single glimpse, and those close to him, used to love him, more than their own life. (*Mishkat*, Vol. 5, Pg. 373)

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## 7. Teachings of Hazrat Muhammad (s)

- Whatever Hazrat Muhammad (s) had said, and the lifestyle he had adopted was recorded by intellectuals. The books written by those scholars are famous by their names, like Bukhari, Muslim, Ibne Majah, Tirmizi, Ibne Dawood etc. Statements of Hazrat Muhammad (s) are called as *hadith* (or *Hadis*). Here we mention the summary of the *hadith* and give reference from where we have taken them.
- Advices of Hazrat Muhammed for individual life**
- You should give your children a nice name because on Judgment Day everyone would be called by his or her name. (*Musnad Ahmad, Abu Dawood*)
  - It is obligatory on every Muslim to get educated. (*Ibne Majah*)
  - Gain knowledge, even if you have to travel to China for that purpose. (Weak traditional imam Gazali in *chemya-e-sa-adat*)  
(China was the center of knowledge from 300 B.E. to 1000 A.D.)
  - Be healthy. (*Muslim*)  
Because a healthy person can serve the society.
  - You should serve your parents in such a nice way that God should bless you salvation. One who does not do this, will be degraded in life. (*Bukhari*)
  - If you adopt a nice behavior with your parents, your children will also treat you nicely. (*Mustadrak, 7258*)
  - God prolongs the life of one who is obedient to his parents. (*Kanzul Amaal, 45468*)
  - If parents are not happy with you. God will not be pleased with you. (*Shuaibul Eimaan, 7830*)
  - Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to be very fond of children. Whenever his youngest daughter used to come to meet him, he (s) kissed her forehead.
  - Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that one who does not love the youngsters and is not respectful to the elders, he is not a Muslim. (*Tirmizi and Abu Dawood*)
  - The youth should get married if it is possible for them to do so. Because Marriage saves one from starrng at opposite sex, and saves one from infidelity. (*Ibne Majah, Vol. 2, Pg. 20*)
  - The best wedding is that in which there is least expenditure. (*Sunan Ahmad, 24529*)
  - One who purposely adopts a lifestyle, he will die in that same condition. (*Tirmizi*)

(This means that if one continues to do sin and thinks that he would become a gentleman in old age, it will never happen. That person will die sinning. That is why one should stop living a wrong life immediately.)

- Males should lower their glance. (one should not stare at strange ladies). (*Holy Quran 24:30*)
- Save yourself from a life of luxury, because the special servants of God do not lead a life of luxury. (*Musnad Ahmad, Muntakhab Abwaab, Vol. 2, Pg. 1317*)
- Do not use any intoxicating thing. (*Abu Dawood, 3676*)
- Always speak the truth even if it may cause loss to you, because success lies in truthfulness. (*Kanzul Amaal, 6956*)
- Recite the name of God and eat together. It will increase blessings on you (and will give you satisfaction). (*Abu Dawood, 3764*)
- The great danger is from the tongue. (*Tirmizi, 2410*)

(Mostly people will enter in hell because of their wrong talking.).

- It is sufficient for a person to be labeled a liar if he spreads whatever he hears without investigating the truth. (*Muslim, 8*)
- Sin is what pricks at your conscience and what you don't like to be known to others. (*Muslim, 6680*)
- One who walks a path whose aim

is to gain the knowledge of truth, then God will make the path of heaven easy for him. (*Muslim, 6853*)

- If you like for others what you like for yourself, you will become a perfect Muslim. (*Musnad Ahmad, Tirmizi, Marooful Hadith, Vol. 2, Pg. 148*)

### Teachings of prophet Muhammad (s) for social life

- This world is the family of God; God loves one who serves mankind. (*Mishkat, Tarjumane Hadith, Vol. 2, Pg. 239*)
  - God creates some people for the service of others. When people need him they come to him. Such helpful people will be saved from punishment on Judgment Day. (*Kanjul-amal*)
  - If you are kind and generous to common people, one who is in the heavens (God) will be kind and generous to you. (*Abu Dawood, Tirmizi*)
  - That person cannot be a Muslim, who harasses his neighbor. (*Bukhari*)
  - Obey God, the Prophet and the ruler. (*Holy Quran 4:59*)
  - Man follows the religion of his friend. That is why everyone should be careful with whom he cultivates friendship. (*Abu Dawood, Tirmizi*)
- That is, do not cultivate friendship with evil and sinful people.
- There will be more incidents of violence in a society which does not practices justice with

everyone. (*Muwattah* 1670)

(That is only poor and minorities are punished, and rich influential people are spared.)

- Your acts alone are your rulers. As your acts would be, the same kind of people would rule over you. (*Jawahir Hikmat*)

- People are like the teeth of a comb. (*Jawahir Hikmat*)

(All people are equal and there is no discrimination on grounds of class and cast.)

- O people!, if you pray to God He would make your life easy (without difficulty) and pure and make your heart wealthy (self-sufficient) and if you remain careless towards worship of God them, neither will He decrease your hardship nor remove your poverty. (*Ibne Majah*, 410; *Tirmizi*, 2466)

(Those who do not pray to God, they will never become free from work tension, and inspite of being wealthy they will not have extra funds for charity or religious purpose. They will always have feeling of having less wealth.)

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that I am the last of the prophets; no prophet will come after me. After this period till Judgment Day all would get salvation on believing me as prophet and believing God as one. (*Muslim, Muntakhab Abwaab*, Vol. 1, Pg. 70)

- The life of this world as compared to the life after death is as small as the small amount of water that clings your finger when you dip it in the sea and take out. (*Muslim, Tirmizi, Tarjumane Hadith*, Vol. 1, Pg. 26)

(If we assume that the life after death as ocean, then life on this earth is as small as the small amount of water clinging to your finger when you dip your finger in ocean and take it out. That means that the life after death is infinite.)

- On embracing Islam, God forgives all the sins committed before that. (*Muslim, Muntakhab Abwaab*, Vol. 1, Pg. 80)

(Only the sins committed after that will be accounted for.)

- Prophet Muhammad said "if you want to please me than serve to the poors, because God give you prosperity because of them. (to help them) (Ahmed, Abu dawood, Tirmiji)
- According to Abu Umama (r.a), Hazrat Muhammad said, "Even if you are right, then also if you don't argue with others (who are wrong), I guarantee you a house near Paradise. If you don't lie even in fun, I guarantee you a house inside heaven. For those who adopt the best character, I guarantee a house at best location in heaven." (*Abu Dawood, Hadees Nabvi* 353)

- Prophet Muhammad (s) said, "Those who are right, then also don't fight (to have peace and harmony in society), then a house will be constructed for him in heaven," (Tirmizi-1993)

### Teachings of prophet Muhammad (s) related to business

- We should always be positive; so much so that if you are confident that Judgment Day is to arrive at this minute, and you have a sapling, and there is enough time to plant it, you should plant it. (*Adaab Mufarrad Urdu. 479*) (This means always think positive)
- After the obligatory worship of God, to earn money for the upkeep of ones family is obligatory. (*Tibrani Kabir, 9651*)  
(That is prayer, fasting, Zakat and Hajj is obligatory in any case; along with that it is necessary to earn through lawful means; It is wrong if one earns money by posing as a saint.). (i.e by fraudulent means)
- If one earns money through lawful means for the upkeep of his parents and family, then this act is equivalent to performing prayer of God. (*Tibrani*)
- God has divided prosperity into twenty parts and nineteen shares are given to business and one to employees (service). (*Kanzul Ummal, 16/4, Raqamul Hadith, 9354*) (i.e. It is better to engage in trade or business rather than be employed in service.)
- Through whichever medium (source of income) God gives us sustenance you must not leave it till income continues from it, you can only leave it if you don't get sufficient income from it or there is some other problem. (*Ibne Majah, Kanzul Ummal, 9266*)  
(Continue to look for new business, but do not close down the old one.).
- The slaves (employees) are your brothers. God has placed them at your service. If God places one brother in service of another, then wealthy brother should behave with his servant in the best manner. You should feed them what you eat; you should make them wear what you wear. If you have to take difficult service from them you should help them. (*Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawood, Tirmizi*)
- Search for your sustenance in the hidden treasures of the earth. (*Kanzul Ummal, Vol. 2, Pg. 197*)
- Wages of the labourer should be paid before his sweat dries. (*Ibne Majah*)
- Whatever you do, you should do it in the best manner. (*Muslim, Hadithe Nabawi, No. 365*)
- Earn through lawful means. (*Mustadrak Hakim, 214*)
- Do not cheat. (*Ibne Majah, 2250*)
- Do not get cheated the second

time. (Bukhari, Muslim)

- Do not lie. (Bukhari, Muslim)
- Furnish the guarantee of the goods sold by you. (Ibne Majah, 2265)
- Do not cause loss to anyone. (Ibne Majah, 2248)
- Do not exploit anyone. (Ibne Majah, 2253)
- Fulfill your promise. (Holy Quran 5:1)
- When you weigh you should weigh a little more. (Tirmizi, 2305)
- Do not hoard goods in order to increase the price. (Ibne Majah, 2229)
- Do not give or take interest on money and do not assist anyone in giving and taking interest money. (Mishkat)
- Keep a written record of your deals. (Tirmizi, Holy Quran 2:282)
- It is not allowed to close a deal about the fruits before trees fructify. (Ibne Majah, 2265/2294)
- At the time of selling goods adopt the policy of fixed rate. (Ibne Majah, 2281)
- Do not take advantage of anyone. (Ibne Majah, 2269)
- Deal only that which is in your possession. (Ibne Majah)
- Do not take up the profession of barber. (Ibne Majah, 2242)
- Do not become a painter of living things. (Ibne Majah, 2227)
- Do not become an actor. (Tirmizi,

Safinah Najaat, 237)

- Do not work in sex trade. (Bukhari)
  - Do not work in trades associated with liquor, gambling and astrology. (Bukhari)
  - Do not work in any trade associated with dance and singing. (Bukhari)
  - One who buys stolen goods and he knows that it is stolen, he is a partner in that sin of theft. (Mustadrak 2253)
  - You should not become completely engrossed in trade and business. (Tirmizi)
- (Give some time for family, society and religion.)
- God takes away income due to sins. (Muslim, 3721; Ibne Majah, Musnad Ahmad, 21881)
  - Sustenance (prosperity) decreases due to sleeping till late in the morning. (Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 1, Pg. 73)
  - Wealth from which Zakat (doanation) is not paid, is destroyed. (Mishkat, Safina Najat, 60)
  - Avoid taking loans as it causes worry at night and disgrace during the day. (Jawahir Hikmat)
  - One who takes loan from others and he intends to repay the loan, God will also help him in repayment. If a person takes loan and his intention is not to repay it, God will destroy him. (Bukhari,

*Maruful Hadith, Vol. 2, Pg. 99)*

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) cursed both the giver and taker of bribe. (*Abu Dawood, Tarjuman Hadith, Vol. 1, Pg. 299*)

### Teachings of Prophet Muhammad (s) about women

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that do not dislike daughters as they are very lovable (they love to parents and family members) and fortunate. (*Musnad Ahmad, 17373*)
- He (s) said: Conduct with ladies in a respectful way. (*Jawamul Kalaam*)
- He (s) said: The best of you is one who is best in behavior with his wife. (*Tirmidhi, 1162*)
- He (s) said: One who raises two daughters in a nice way, he shall be in Paradise with me. (*Ibne Majah, 3670*)
- Hazrat Abdullah Ibne Abbas says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: One who has a daughter or a sister and he conducts with her like he conducts with the sons, God will bestow Paradise to him. (*Abu Dawood, 5146*)
- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that it is obligatory on you to provide your wife with nice clothes and food. (*Muslim, 3721*)
- It is prohibited for women to use perfume and wear ornaments and come out in order to attract men. (*Abu Dawood, Tirmizi*)  
(They can use perfume and ornaments with in house but not attracting other males)
- Ladies should cast down their glance (do not look at opposite sex), should display their ornaments, they should cover their chest and guard their chastity. (*Holy Quran 24:31*)
- When ladies go out they should cover themselves so that they are identified (as chaste women) so that no one will trouble them. (*Holy Quran, 33:59*)
- You should help in widow remarriage of your society. (*Holy Quran 24:32*)
- It is a honour or good thing for girls to stay at home. Because roaming freely outside spoils character and low character causes humiliation. (*Jawahere-Hikmat*)

### The Last Message of Hazrat Muhammad (s) for mankind

- The following are the main points of the sermon which Hazrat Muhammad (s) delivered on the occasion of his last Hajj:
- God is one. And there is no one worthy of worship other than Him. He does not have any associate. God has fulfilled His promise. Only He has defeated all the evil powers (and established the true faith).
- Oh people! God has created all of you from a male and a female, and divided you into different groups

and tribes, so that you may be recognized. The most honorable among you is one who fears God most. Neither any Arab is having superiority over non-Arab nor any non-Arab is having superiority over any Arab. Neither a white man is having superiority over any black, nor any black is having superiority over any white. (it means all human being are equal). Greatness only depends on fearing God and on purity of character.

- Oh people! today is the day of Hajj. As this month of Hajj and this city of Mecca is sacred in the same way your life, property and honor are also sacred for each other. (That is, no one should cause harm to life, honor and property of anyone else).
  - Oh people! do not forget my teaching after my death. Neither should you fight each other. All Muslims are brothers to each other. You should also have concern for your slaves (servants). You must give them to eat what you eat and make them wear what you wear.
  - I end all enmities between tribes and families that existed before Islam. I forgive the retaliation of a killing which my tribe is supposed to take.
  - Taking and giving interest money is prohibited, hence I forgive all the interest of the funds lent out by my uncle, Abbas. (now no one should either take or give interest).
  - O people, Allah has fixed the right of every person. Now no one should make any bequest (Will/Agreement) in favor of any inheritor. (as shares are already allotted in laws of Inheritance)
- (God has revealed in Quran the shares of all the members of the family. Now no one is supposed to make bequest (will) according to his wish and reduce the share of anyone.)
- The child belongs to the person on who's bed it was born (that is to his legitimate father) and the adulterer should be stoned to death. Justice will be done on Judgment Day.
  - Curse of God is on one who gives wrong information about his family (cast/tribe).
  - Repay the loan that you have taken.
  - You should return if you borrow something for sometime.
  - If you accept gifts you should give them as well.
  - If you stand surety for anyone you should fulfill your promise (You should pay penalty on his behalf).
  - You should not take anything from anyone forcibly.
  - Don't commit injustice on yourself and on others.

- Even if an ugly negro becomes your ruler, and he does not command against divine laws, then it is obligatory on all of you to obey him.
- No prophet will come after me and you are the last nation (community).
- It is not allowed for the wife to give from the husband's property to anyone without his permission.
- There are some rights of the husband over his wife and some rights of the wife over her husband. It is the duty of the wife not to commit adultery and allow such persons to visit the house whom her husband does not like.
- If the wife commits adultery you should punish her lightly till she reforms. After that behave nicely to her. You should maintain her in a good way as she is dependant on you. Physical relations between husband and wife is lawful only after the recitation of the name of God (after marriage). So the husband and wife should remember the commands of God in their married life.
- Now the guilty shall bear the consequence of his crime. Neither the son should be punished for his father's crime, nor a father should be punished for his son's crime.
- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said, "Oh people! three things keep the heart clean and pure (do not allow mutual disputes).
  - 1) You should be sincere in all your acts.
  - 2) You should always do that which is for the welfare of all.
  - 3) Maintain cordial atmosphere among yourself.
- Oh people! you must not postpone and advance the months; (i.e. that is there are only twelve months of the year.) Have them as twelve, by adding some days to lunar calendar do not make it to match with the solar calendar.
- People, I have conveyed the message of God to you. I leave two things among you, if you remain attached to them, you will never go astray. They are the book of God (*Holy Quran*) and my Sunnah (way of life).
- Oh people! praise your Lord. Pray five times a day. Fast for a month. Pay Zakat. Perform the Hajj. Obey your ruler. If you do this, you will obtain Paradise.
- O people, those who are present here should convey it to those who are not present. It is possible that those who are not present may be more understanding and remembering than you. (Farewell Hajj sermon)

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## 8. Proof of existence of God

Do you believe in One God?

No?

No problem.

I am asking you some questions.  
Please reply to them.

- In the twentieth century (1900 A.D.) scientists concluded that in the beginning there was a very hot small object, which began to expand like an explosion or a big bang and gradually it spread to the whole universe. When that hot substance cooled down a little, it assumed the form of hot vapour or fume. Then it cooled down further and the earth and the heavens came into existence. Initially water spread all over the earth. Then land arose from under the surface of the water - and all the creatures were created from water. This is known as the Big Bang Theory.

It is mentioned in the Holy Quran, which was revealed 1400 years ago, that initially the earth and the sky were in form of hot vapour or fume. God created the earth and the sky from it. (Holy Quran 41:11)

Thus, how did the facts discovered by scientists only in the twentieth

century, appeared in the Holy Quran 1400 years ago?

Following are some similar facts and realities : Which scientists discovered recently, but they were mentioned 1400 ago in the Holy Quran.

- In 1800 A.D. scientists discovered that all living things are created from water. God said in Quran 1400 years ago that: We have created all living things from water. (Holy Quran 21:30)
- In the ancient age, it was believed that both the sun and the moon burn their own fuel and shine like a torch and spread the light. It was only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that scientists discovered that it was only the sun, which was shining with its own light. Whereas the moon only reflected the light of the sun. This same fact was mentioned in the Holy Quran 1400 years ago. (Holy Quran 25:61).
- During the ancient age it was believed that the earth is stationary; and that the sun, moon and the whole universe orbits around the earth.

In 1609, German scientist, Johannas Kepler discovered the fact that each planet orbits around

the sun and also rotates around its own axis. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was discovered that even the sun is not stationary. It is also rotating on its axis; and along with all the planets it is orbiting the Solar Apex at the speed of 150 miles per second. It completes one orbit in a period of 200 million years.

God mentioned this fact 1400 years ago in the Holy Quran that the sun and the moon, are all floating in their own orbits. (Holy Quran 21:33)

- Fusion of Helium gas takes place in the sun. This process produces energy and light. When Helium gas will be exhausted in the sun, the fusion process will also stop, and then it will start cooling down. Sun will become a pink ball of gas and will continue to expand or spread, taking in its ambit the earth as well. At that time the sky will seem pink and all around the earth it would seem to be day time.

Scientists discovered this fact only fifty years ago, while it was mentioned in the Holy Quran 1400 years ago. (Holy Quran 55:37)

[And this would be the doomsday or Qayamat]

- In the ancient age, it was believed that nothing exists between the stars. Some years ago scientists discovered that there is

plasma between them. (Plasma is the fourth state of matter).

Whereas this fact was mentioned in the Holy Quran 1400 years ago. (Holy Quran 25:59)

- In 1925, Edwin Hubble discovered that the distances between the galaxies in the universe are increasing and that the universe is expanding.

“We are expanding this universe” God mentioned this 1400 years ago in the Holy Quran. (Holy Quran 51:47)

- The smallest part of any substance is known as atom. In the ancient age, it was known by other names as well, like particle (zarrah) and iota etc. Some years ago, scientists discovered that there are some particles smaller than the atom, which are called as sub-atomic particles.

1400 year ago God mentioned this fact in the Holy Quran that particles smaller than atom do exist, and that this is present in the knowledge of God. (Holy Quran 34:3)

- There are many places on the earth, where two kinds of waters are present in the sea and both these waters do not mix with each other; they remain separate. This phenomenon is observed in the

Mediterranean as well as the Atlantic sea. This fact was discovered only few hundreds years ago, whereas God mentioned it in the Holy Quran 1400 years ago. (Holy Quran 25:53)

- The earth, on which we live, if we were to dig it to a depth of a hundred kilometers, boiling lava shall gush out from it. We dwell on the crust of the earth, which is 100 kilometers in thickness. This layer is also composed of a number of sub-layers. When one layer slips or moves over another layer we get earthquakes. The mountains above are wedged into the two layers, thus preventing the plates from sliding over each other.

Scientists discovered this fact only in the 20<sup>th</sup> century whereas Almighty God revealed this fact in the Holy Quran 1400 years ago. (Holy Quran 78:6-7)

- The sex of the offspring depends on the male sperm.

If the 23<sup>rd</sup> pair of chromosome is of XX type, it will lead to the conception of a female, and if the pair is of XY type, it will lead to the conception of a male child.

The fact that the sex of the offspring depends on the father and not the mother was discovered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, whereas it was mentioned 1400 years ago in the

Holy Quran. (Holy Quran 75:35-39; 53:45-46)

- In 1980, Sir Francis Golt proved that every human being on earth has got a unique finger print. While 1400 hundred years ago Holy Quran confirm this fact (75:3-4)
- In 1900 century doctors discovered that human being senses pain because of his skin. 1400 years ago God said in Holy Quran that those who got punishment of hell, when their skins will get burnt out we will immediately replace it. (Holy Quran 4:56)
- Some Ants bury their dead fellows. They have got well defined hierarchy in their society. They meet each other and talk. They store food and preserve them scientifically.

Scientist came to know about this well defined society of ants in 1700 century while 1400 hundred year ago God has revealed it in Holy Quran. (78:6-7)

- In the same way, water, air, mountains, birds, animals, insects, human body and reproduction and all such facts which came to be known in the recent centuries, were all mentioned by God Almighty 1400 years in the Holy Quran.

- Harun Yahya has mentioned in his book "Allah's miracles in the Holy Quran (visit [www.harunyahya.com](http://www.harunyahya.com) to read this book or for free download) more than eighty such miracles. Dr. Zakir Naik has also written a book on this topic entitled The Quran and modern science.
- In order to know what is mentioned in the Holy Quran and how it confirms scientific facts, you should first read the books of Harun Yahya and Dr. Zakir Naik; and then undertake the study of the Holy Quran. This would enable you to understand the Holy Quran easily. (that is facts Related to scientific facts)
- Those who do not believe in one God, should tell us how the facts, which only a scientist can discover through modern machines, were mentioned in the Holy Quran 1400 years ago?
- These facts are known only to the one who has created them. God has created them, therefore only God knows them; and this also proves the existence of a God.

Only God has revealed the Holy Quran and that is why all those truths and facts were mentioned in it 1400 years ago, which the scientists have discovered only recently.

There was one God since eternity and He will remain there forever. One God has created this universe. It has not come into being on its own.

God is truthful. Quran, the book, which He has revealed is also truth. And the one, on whom, this book was revealed, was also truthful and he is the messenger of God.

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## 9. Who are Prophets?

- God says in the Holy Quran, “We have created men and jinns for Our worship.” (*Holy Quran* 51:56)
- God says in the Holy Quran: “Do people think that they would just say: 'We became Muslims' and be left free and they shall not be examined?” (*Holy Quran* 21:2)

[It means that human-being have been created for some purpose, and no one will get Paradise without being examined.]

- God says in the Holy Quran: “If God wanted He could have made you into a single community, but He made different community and culture in order to examine you. So precede each other in acts of virtue.” (*Holy Quran*, Gist of 5:48)

That means this colourful world is examination hall for human being and we have to do noble deed to pass this exam.

- Satan had challenged God: I will continue to misguide your servants, and except for some righteous servants, all would get misguided by me. (*Holy Quran*, summary of 17:62)

That means there is a source of distraction because of which human-being may fail in exam.

- God says in the Holy Quran: “We sent Our prophets in every community and society.” (*Holy Quran*, summary of 10:47)

- If we again Summaries the meaning of above mentioned verses, it mean God created human-being for his worship and He keeps on examining them. But Satan continuously misguides people. Therefore the merciful God also sent His messengers or prophets in every era, who continued to show to human beings path of success and salvation.

- So the prophets are representatives of God, who guide human being to pass the exam and get salvation.

### Who appoints the prophets?

- God says in the Holy Quran: “We created you and then created your forms.” (*Holy Quran* 7:11)

Scholars explain the meaning of this verse that God first created the souls of the whole mankind. Then created body for those souls.

- God says in the Holy Quran: “And when God took out souls of childrens of Adam from his (Adams) back and made them

witness of themselves and asked, "Am I not your lord? They said "we are witness to this fact that you are our lord". We (God) conducted this statement taking process so that on the judgement day you (human-being) should not say that "Oh God, we were not knowing you". And you (human-being) should not say that our ancestors were doing idol worship. We were only their children, who took birth after them and followed them. So whatever tradition of idol worship our ancestor started are you going to punish us for their crime? (Summary of *Holy Quran* 7:173)

Scholars say that this process of taking oath was also at the time when human being were only in form of souls and the bodies were not created as yet.

- Just as God created the souls of all humans beings before He created the bodies, in the same way He has created the Prophets and messengers also before creating human beings. The following verses of the Holy Quran clarify this point:
- God says in the Holy Quran: "And when We took oath from the prophets and with you (Oh!Muhammad), and with Nuh and Ibrahim and Musa and Isa, son of Maryam, and We took firm commitment from them." (*Holy Quran* 33:7)
- Scholars says that this oath taking process with prophets were also before the birth of human-being.
- It means that before God created the world, He created the souls of all the human beings who would appear till Judgment Day and also created the souls of all the prophets as well. Then as time passed human beings continued to be born in the world. And for their guidance prophets also continued to appear.
- But as man becomes a saint or sage after deep penance, in this way no one can become a prophet. Because God himself appoints prophets. And He has appointed all the prophets millions of years ago. Man has no role in this divine appointment process. It is a one-sided decision of God.
- Those souls which are appointed as prophets were born in the most honorable families. They possess the best morals and character. Pure thinking and knowledge, and best personality. One of its reasons is that even if human beings do not accept the teachings of the prophets, they cannot falsify any prophet by saying that he is of low birth (low caste) or he is having a bad character or he is a fool. They can never claim this. All prophets were of high family, character and intelligent.

God has stated this fact many a times in the Holy Quran.

### **Divine immunity of the prophets from sins**

God creates prophets in a special way, and along with that, on this earth as well He protects them from all kinds of mistakes and sins.

The proof of this is mentioned in Quran in the life story of Hazrat Yusuf (a.s.). which is as follows.

- Hazrat Yusuf (a.s.) was born in Canaan and then because of rivalry between bothers he was sold as a slave in Egypt. A minister of the king purchased him and reared him like his son. He grew up to be a handsome man and Zulaikha, the wife of the minister fell in love with him. She once called Hazrat Yusuf (a.s.) in her room and closed the doors and windows and tried to have relations with him. It was only the help of God that Hazrat Yusuf (a.s.) managed to escape from there. God mentions this incident in the Holy Quran as follows:

“And when he (Hazrat Yusuf) had attained his maturity, We gave him wisdom and knowledge: and this way We reward to those who do good.

And she in whose house he (Yusuf) was living sought to make Yusuf

(a.s.) yield (to her or obey her), and she closed the doors and said: Come forward. He (Yusuf) said: I seek Allah's refuge. (in the house of your husband in which I am living), surely my Lord (God) made a good place for my living (I cannot do this sin, as I am obliged to him): Surely the unjust (sinners) do not prosper.

And certainly she made for him (made intention to have relation with him), and Yusuf (a.s.) would have made for her (would have committed sin), were it not that he had seen the signs of God thus (it was) that We might turn away from him (Yusuf) evil and indecency, surely he was one of Our sincere servants.” (*Holy Quran 12:22-25*)

[It means that only God saved Hazrat Yusuf (a.s.) from sinfulness]

- When we ordinary people commit a mistake two angels, who always accompany man, record it. Then whatever acts we have performed of sins and virtue will be decided (Judged) on Judgment Day.

But this is not the case with prophets. God guides them at every step, and if they err, He corrects them immediately.

### **Guidance of prophets**

Following are examples of the

guidance of prophets.

- Wealthy people exercise great influence in the society. Whatever they say and do is accepted and copied by the society. If the chief of a tribe embraces Islam, his whole community converts to Islam. That is why when some tribal chief came to Hazrat Muhammad (s) the latter accorded them respect and imparted the teachings of religion to them with utmost honor.

Once many chiefs came to meet Hazrat Muhammad (s) and he (prophet) was explaining something to them. At that moment a blind and a poor companion (Abdullah bin Umme Makhtum) also arrived there and asked some question regarding religion. Hazrat Muhammad (s) wanted to first conclude his conversation with chiefs and then reply to his blind companion. The chiefs were not so eager to learn about religion. In the view of God the chiefs and the poor are equal and the Almighty Allah wants that whoever is more eager to learn about religion, should be given preference. That is why God revealed the verse of holy Quran (80: 1-11) and taught the way of preaching to his prophet.

### **Allah corrects his prophets if they err**

- Following are the examples of the punishment on prophets:

Hazrat Yunus (a.s.) was a prophet for the Nainawa community. Nainawa was more than 250 kms from Baghdad. He made great efforts to reform the people but they did not accept his teaching. At last Hazrat Yunus (a.s.) cursed that community and went away from there. God had not commanded him to move to another town, and he was going against God's wish. So God decided to punish him. Hazrat Yunus (a.s.) was travelling in a ship to another place. When there was a storm and his ship was about to sink, the boatmen dropped Hazrat Yunus (a.s.) into the sea and a whale swallowed him. In this way God captivated him in the belly of a whale. Hazrat Yunus (a.s.) realized his mistake. He repented and God forgave him, otherwise he would have remained in the whale's stomach till Judgment Day. (*Holy Quran, Summary of verse 21:87*)

- The teachings and religion with which God sent Hazrat Muhammad (s) is that "God is one, and He has no assistant. He does not require any assistance to create, maintain and run this universe." People of Mecca believed that God is one, but they also believed in many

male and female gods and goddesses who assist Him and this was a great difference between the Muslims and the people of Mecca.

As soon as a Muslim gets a thought that God has some assistant, he would cease to be a Muslim. Meccan chiefs were hatching a conspiracy. They wanted the Muslims to accept that God has assistants. That is why they used to talk of peace and co-operation and say, We will accept some of your faith and belief and you accept some of our beliefs, and accord at least some importance to our male and female deities. This incident is described in the Holy Quran as follows:

- God said And surely they had purposed to turn you away from that which We have revealed to you, (that is teaching of islam) and that you should forge against Us other than that (Islamic teaching), and then they would certainly have taken you for a friend. And had it not been that We had already established you (we protected you), you would certainly have been near to incline to them a little. In that case We would certainly have made you to taste a double (punishment) in this life and a double (punishment) after death, then you would not have found any helper against Us. (*Holy Quran 17:73-75*)

### Summary

- The summary of this chapter is that God appointed the prophets before the creation of human being. He created them from the best of families and endowed them with excellent personality, character and intelligence.

During the lifetime of the prophets God continues to guide and protect them from all kinds of sins.

It has never occurred on the earth that some prophet committed sins all his life and also remained a prophet.

124000 prophets came to the earth and none of them committed any evil.

Any Holy Scripture, no matter how respected it is, if it is mentioned therein that a prophet committed a wrong act or sin, then their could be a mistake in recording that scripture in book form, but a prophet can never commit sin.

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## 10. Who are the enemies of the prophets?

### Hazrat Zakariya

- Hazrat Zakariya was a great prophet. People did not like his teachings of divine monotheism and decided to eliminate him. He fled from them in order to save his life, but unluckily he reached a place where there was no shelter except a tree. He asked that tree for refuge. How the tree could ignore the request of a prophet, so its trunk split and Hazrat Zakariya entered it. Satan was watching all this. When people reached there in pursuit of Hazrat Zakariya Satan disclosed his location to them and people sawed the tree trunk along with Hazrat Zakariya, In this way the life of a great prophet ended .

### Hazrat Yahya (a.s.)

- Hazrat Yahya (a.s.) was also a great prophet. Hairo Antipass, the ruler of that country, wanted to marry his niece. It is the duty of a prophet that if something wrong is being committed, he should warn the people. So he told the king that it was not lawful for him to marry his niece. This was very unpleasant to the niece and her mother Hairo Dias. So they asked the king for the severed head of Hazrat Yahya (a.s.) as a gift. In order to appease them, the king got Hazrat Yahya (a.s.) beheaded and presented the severed head to them.

### Hazrat Isa (a.s.)

- Hazrat Isa (a.s.) (Jesus Christ) was also a great Prophet. God created him with His power without a father. When he was in the cradle, he spoke to the people and conveyed the message of God to them.

God had given him many miracles. He used to cure the blind and the lepers, make a bird of clay and it became alive and flew away. So much so that he even revived the dead through the permission of God.

A verse of the Bible says that Jesus Christ (a.s.) said that you should not think that I have arrived to nullify the previous faith; I have come only to establish it. (Bible, St. Matthew, 5:17)

That is before Jesus Christ (a.s.) the religion which Hazrat Musa (a.s.) taught to the people, Jesus Christ gave the same teachings to people and removed the defects which had appeared in the religion. Jesus Christ (a.s.) continued to propagate religion till he was thirty-two years. But some people of the society did not like his teachings. They hatched a conspiracy and after getting him arrested for subversion tried their best to have him eliminated.

### Who are the enemies of prophets?

- We have described only three prophets over here; but the fact is that thousands of prophets were killed by people.

But why were the prophets killed? What sin had those pious and noble prophets committed?

Come let us try to learn something in this regard.

- Politics is Like a trade. People become political leaders in order to earn millions of rupees and to remain in power. In the same way, becoming a religious teacher is also a trade. In this also one gets much wealth and power. The Christian popes' had ruled over Europe for a thousand years. No European ruler could dare to ignore the command of the pope or to utter a word against them.

This practice was present in every religion and all the religious leaders were enjoying same strength.

As soon as a Prophet arrives the business of these religious leaders abruptly stops, Therefore such people always opposes the prophets.

- There are many among the rich of the society who had made money by exploiting the poor. The Prophet arrives with the aim of ending the exploitation of poor. and establishing Justice and peace in society. The wealthy do not like

their power and trade of exploitation to close down. That is why the wealthy class always remained enemy of prophets.

- The system of harassment and defamation of the prophets did not come to an end with their death; on the contrary in order to make people lose faith in them and their teachings, they used to continue to defame them even after their death.

There were two methods of defaming them: One was through distortions in the heavenly scriptures revealed on the prophets, secondly they used to tarnish the character of that prophet.

- Jesus Christ (a.s.) advised people to continue following the teachings of Hazrat Musa (a.s.) (Moses).

Hazrat Musa (a.s.) had married and married life was an important part of his teachings. It would not have been a sin if Jesus Christ (a.s.) had also married. Neither he would have been criticized. But Jesus Christ (a.s.) dedicated himself fully for the establishment of religion. He remained unmarried till he was thirty-two years of age, after that he ascended to the heaven.

Today, even two thousand years after he is gone, people are fabricating false stories about him and propagating that he had married Mary Magdalene secretly

and also had a son named St. Michael.

Dan Brown has written a book *Da Vinci Code* on this topic, which was later made into a film.

The Catholic church advised people not to watch this film, but people only do what they are forbidden.

- In the same way the enemies of Jesus Christ (a.s.) tried to distort his teachings. Bible was written down in book form more than a hundred years after the departure of Jesus Christ (a.s.) from the world. At the time of writing it in book form such things were included, which a religious person cannot even imagine.

For example it is mentioned in the Bible that Hazrat Lut (a.s.) was the prophet for Sodom. Majority of the people there were homosexuals. That is why God sent two angels, who saved Hazrat Lut (a.s.) (except for his wife) and destroyed the rest of the population through rain of burning Sulphur.

After this incident Hazrat Lut (a.s.) and his two daughters began to live in wilderness. When the daughters thought that no male remained to marry them, they made their father, Hazrat Lut (a.s.) drink a lot of wine and spent the night with him and both of them became pregnant in this way.

(Bible, Genesis, Chapter 19, verse 30)

Is this statement of the Bible

correct? No.

Because angels had destroyed only one town and not the whole world. So men were present in other places who could have married the daughters. And liquor was forbidden in all religions. Therefore no prophet can drink so much wine, which would make him unaware of whom he was sleeping with.

- In the same way it is mentioned in the Bible that when Hazrat Dawood (a.s.) (David) fell in love with the wife of one of his commanders. He sent that commander to the battlefield and had relation with his wife. (Samuel, 2-11, Noor Sarmadi, Pg. 191.)

Hazrat Dawood (a.s.) was a great prophet. He fasted every alternate day. God revealed the Zabur (Psalms) to him. He had such a melodious voice that when he recited the Zabur, the mountains also sang with him. He was also the ruler of Palestine. His son, Sulaiman, was also the prophet and he succeeded him as the ruler of Palestine. He had ninety-nine wives. If Hazrat Dawood (a.s.) wanted he could have married two hundred women. How is it possible that a prophet who is a ruler and also pious to deceive one of his commanders? It is impossible! But it is mentioned in the Bible.

What is the reason for that?

Its reason is people like Salman Rushdie in the society. What is the

problem with Salman Rushdie? He is obsessed with sex and he hates religion. That is why one who likes sex and hates religion he is their hero.

So people like Salman Rushdie wrote many wrong things and rich and influential people of society accepted it and knowingly had it included in the religious scriptures.

#### **What will the people get by defaming Jesus Christ (a.s.)?**

If people doubt the character of Jesus Christ (a.s.) (a.s.) they will start disbelieving in the Christian religion.

When man is having trust in God, his strength increases and he is not afraid of fighting injustice. When man believes that he will have to account of his deeds after death he does not sin, and he is very less liable to lead a luxurious and aimless life.

The atheist is a coward. He is very much afraid of death. And when after death, there is no imagination of Paradise, people in this life want to have all kinds of enjoyments, even if they have to commit wrong acts, and in a way they live like animals.

Some community of the world want to rule the earth, for which they have made plan and blue-print. It is mentioned in that plan that if you want to rule the world, you

should make the people lose faith in religion.

Some religious organizations and developed countries also have the same kind of planning.

Thus to defame the prophets is the conspiracy of those who want to rule over the world. They want to destroy the followers of other religions.

Hazrat Muhammad (s) and Muslims are also the victims of this conspiracy, because after the population of Christians the population of the Muslims is the highest.

- This book is written as an introduction to Hazrat Muhammad (s). But along with that we will also try to remove those misunderstandings, which the enemies have spread about Hazrat Muhammad (s).

The enemies have especially defamed Hazrat Muhammad (s) for two things: one is his married life, and the other is his teaching about fighting the enemies.

We will discuss these two topics in the following chapters.

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## 11. Did Hazrat Muhammad (s) preach violence?

- People allege that Hazrat Muhammad (s) taught violence. Come we will see whether Hazrat Muhammad (s) taught violence, or he himself bore violence and taught non-violence.
- God had ordered Hazrat Muhammad (s) to convey His message to the people at the age of forty years. He lived to an age of 63 years. But for initial fifteen years of Prophethood he and other Muslims were not allowed any kind of armed defence. Hazrat Muhammad (s) and his followers either bore atrocities or left Mecca and migrated to another place.

Following are some examples of the violence and injustice borne by Hazrat Muhammad (s):

- After appointing Hazrat Muhammad (s) as Prophet, for initial three years God had only commanded him to propagate religion on individual basis. From the fourth year he was commanded to propagate religion through speeches in common places and to general public.
- In the fourth year, as soon as Hazrat Muhammad (s) delivered a religious sermon near the holy Kaaba, people surrounded him. Hazrat Haris bin Abi Hale, the eldest son of Hazrat Khadija (r) got killed in order to save Hazrat Muhammad (s).
- Abu Lahab and Uqbah bin Abu Mui't were the neighbors of Hazrat Muhammad (s). They used to throw dirt in the house of Hazrat Muhammad (s). Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to go early in morning to the holy Kaaba for prayers. The wife of Abu Lahab used to lay thorns in the path which Hazrat Muhammad (s) use to walk in order to harass him.
- Abu Lahab was the real uncle of Hazrat Muhammad (s) and the two daughter of Hazrat Muhammad (s) were married to the two sons of Abu Lahab (but the marriage was not consummated). Coming under the pressure of Abu Lahab, both the sons divorced the daughters of Hazrat Muhammad (s). This was regarded as a great insult in Arabia.
- In the fifth year of prophethood once Hazrat Muhammad (s) was praying in the holy Kaaba. When he went into prostration, Uqbah bin Abi Mui't placed entrails of a camel on his neck. It was so heavy that Hazrat Muhammad (s) was unable to raise his head. When his family members came to know, Hazrat Fatima (r.a.) came running

and removed the dirt from his shoulders.

- Once Hazrat Muhammad (s) was praying in the holy Kaaba when Uqbah bin Abi Mui looped a sheet in his neck and began to twist it. The Prophet was almost suffocated, when Hazrat Abu Bakr intervened and had him freed. He beat up Abu Bakr as well.
- Sahabi, a companion of Hazrat Muhammad (s) says: Before embracing Islam I saw in Mecca that a handsome youth was explaining Islam to people. I asked who he was. Someone said that he was from the Quraish tribe, who has become irreligious. He preached religion from the morning till noon. Just then a man came and spat on his face. Another one tore his collar. The third one threw mud on his head and the fourth one slapped him, but that youth did not utter a single word of curse.

Just then a girl came there weeping intensely with a bowl of water. Seeing her cry Hazrat Muhammad (s) was also moved, and he said: Dear, do not grieve for your father. God protects him and Islam will reach to every hut and house. That companion asked someone who that girl is. Someone replied that she is his daughter, Zainab (r). (*Basirat Afroz Waqiyat*, Pg. 22)

- This same elder daughter of Hazrat Muhammad (s) was traveling from Mecca to Medina. On the way Ikrama bin Abu Jahl and his men barred her way and wounded her camel, as a result of which she fell down from the back of the camel. She was injured and she had a miscarriage as result of this passed away after some years.
- On the seventh year of prophethood, when the Meccan chiefs realized that the spread of Islam was unstoppable, they socially boycotted his whole tribe and compelled them to take refuge in a valley between two mountains.

Due to this social boycott all the rations of the tribe were exhausted and when the young children cried of hunger their voice was even heard outside the valley. Some youths even boiled old leather and consumed them. Hazrat Muhammad (s) and the rest of his tribe spent three years in this condition. His wife Hazrat Khadija (r), who was around sixty-five years of age and his uncle, Abu Talib who was around eighty years of age, had become so emaciated and weak because of this social boycott, that both passed away within a year of the ending of the boycott.

- In the tenth year of getting prophethood, Hazrat Muhammad

(s) travelled to Taif city near Mecca in order to spread Islam there as well. The reply of the three chiefs of Taif, Abdiya Lail, Masud and Habib, was very insulting. Neither they wanted to listen nor wanted Hazrat Muhammad (s) to propagate Islam among their people. So they sent the anti-social elements of the place in pursuit of Hazrat Muhammad (s). Wherever he (s) went they ridiculed him and from wherever he (s) passed they pelted him with stones. Hazrat Muhammad (s) bore these difficulties and remained patient for ten or twenty days. On the last day, they crossed all limits. They stood in a line holding stones. When Hazrat Muhammad (s) raised his feet and placed them down on the earth those condemned people stoned his ankles, since they did not wish to kill. They only wanted to torture him. So they pursued him for three miles and continued stoning him. When Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to get exhausted and sit down, those people held his arm and made him stand up. They used to abuse him, clap, ridicule and compel him to move and then stone him again. He was so terribly injured by the stones that his shoes were filled with blood and his body was wounded. At last he fell down unconscious. Hazrat Zaid (r) carried the Prophet outside the town. (*Seerat Sabe Ahmad Mujtaba*)

- In Mecca, Hazrat Muhammad (s) continued to face harassment for thirteen years. People committed vicious deeds against him, ridiculed him, threw rubbish at him, laid thorns in his path, abuses were showered on him, mud was cast on his head. Abu Jahl himself tried to kill him once. In this way, he continued to bear thousands of harassments. In the thirteenth years of prophethood forty men of Quraish surrounded his house all night in order to assassinate him, but he migrated for Medina safely.
- In the Battle of Uhad, Abdullah Ibne Kumail attacked so ferociously that the face (cheek) of Hazrat Muhammad (s) got wounded. Two rings of the helmet pierced his cheek. Utbah bin Abi Waqqas threw a stone at him, which broke his lower teeth and his lip was cut. Abdullah bin Shahab Zuhri threw a stone which hit his forehead and it bled. Hazrat Abu Ubaid bin Jarrah caught the ring with his teeth and pulled it so hard that when it came out a tooth of Hazrat Abu Ubaid bin Jarrah also came out and he fell down flat. In the same way when he pulled the second ring his second tooth was also broken. The wounds of Hazrat Muhammad (s) did not stop bleeding in any way. He walked for some distance in the wounded condition in order to reach a place of safety, then he fell

in the pit prepared by Abu Aamir the transgressor, which he had concealed with leaves. With the help of Hazrat Ali (r) and Talha bin Abdullah he came out of the pit with a great difficulty and went to a higher spot. (*Seerat Sabe Ahmad Mujtaba*)

- Even after bearing so much violence, he never cursed his enemies. Eight years after migrating from Mecca to Medina, when he returned Mecca along with 10,000 soldiers, then those persons of Mecca who had harassed him and his companions for twenty-one years in many ways, attacked Medina a number of times, and tried to kill them, but even after gaining a full victory on them, he did not take revenge from anyone and forgave all of them. Can such an example of kindness be found in human history?

None.

#### Islamic teaching of non-violence

- These were examples in which Hazrat Muhammad (s) bore violence. Now let us study the Islamic teachings of non-violence.
- Hazrat Abu Huraira says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: Do not wish to fight the enemy; and when there is fighting you should adopt patience. (*Bukhari, Kitabul Jihad, 53*)

- Hazrat Abdullah bin Auf (r) says that once, at the battle front Hazrat Muhammad (s) waited for the attack of the enemy till evening, but the enemy did not attack and Hazrat Muhammad (s) also did not initiate the war. After sunset, Hazrat Muhammad (s) addressed the warriors and said: Do not look forward for war, pray for peace and prosperity. But when you are attacked you should wait with patience and fight with valour. (*Bukhari 156-56*)

- Hazrat Abu Saeed (r) says that someone asked Hazrat Muhammad (s) which is the best person and on Judgment Day who will have the highest position? Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: Men and women who remember Allah much. Again Hazrat Muhammad (s) was asked: O Messenger of Allah (s), is this going to get a greater status than that of a martyr?

Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: If a person fights the enemies with his sword till his sword breaks and he is himself get washed in his blood, (and is martyred) even then the grade of those who remember and worship God would be higher than this person (martyred person).

(*Ahmad Tirmizi, Vol. 1, Muntakhab Abwaab, Hadis 429*)

- Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (r) says that a person asked Hazrat

Muhammad (s) that who is the most honorable person? (It means that which person will be most successful and honored on Judgment Day.) Hazrat Muhammad (s) replied: One who is given a long life and who performed good deeds. Then that person asked: Who is the worst of men? (That is who will remain in Hell and be punished on Judgment Day) He replied: One who got a long life and committed evil deeds. (*Musnad Ahmad, Mariful Hadis, 82*)

- Hazrat Ubaid bin Khalid says that two persons came to Medina and embraced Islam. Hazrat Muhammad (s) arranged their stay with an Ansari companion. It so happened that one of them was martyred in a battle. After a week the second persons also died (that is died at home due to some illness). Companions of Hazrat Muhammad (s) recited his funeral prayer and buried him. Hazrat Muhammad (s) asked those of his companions who had prayed the funeral that what had they recited in the prayer? (that is what did they ask God for the deceased). They said: We prayed that may God give him salvation, have mercy on him and join him with his brother who was martyred previously. Hazrat Muhammad (s) asked: Then what will happen to the prayers which the one who died later had recited, and what happened to the other good deeds which he

performed after the martyrdom of his brother? Then Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: There is more difference between their grades than the distance between the earth and the sky.

Explanation: The statement of Hazrat Muhammad (s) meant that you regarded less the status of the brother who died later that is why you prayed that God Almighty through his grace and mercy join him with his martyred brother. Whereas the one, who died later had prayed, fasted and performed other good deeds after the martyrdom of his brother and because his status increased. There was a vast difference between his grade and that of his brother. (*Abu Dawood, Nasai, Mariful Hadith, Vol. 2, Tr. 83*)

Think upon these traditions. Islam does not teach that giving the life and taking lives is a good thing. The teaching of Islam is that if you live for a long time and worship God, you will become more honorable in the view of God, than a martyr.

- Hazrat Ibne Masud (r) says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) said, "All the creatures are the family of God and the most loved by God is one who behaves kindly with His creatures." (*Mishkat, Tarjumanul Hadith, Vol. 2, Pg. 139*)

- Hazrat Abu Huraira (r) says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: On Judgment Day, God will ask a person, 'O son of Adam, I was sick, I was hungry and thirsty, but you did not care for me and you neither fed me nor gave water to me.'

He will reply, 'O my Lord, how I could have cared for you, while you are the owner of the whole universe. The Almighty Allah will say, 'Do you not know that my son and so servant was hungry and thirsty and if you had cared for him and given him food and water, you would have found me with him.

*(Tarjumanul Hadith, Vol. 2, Pg. 245)*

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said, "A person became very thirsty while travelling. He reached a well. As there was no rope so he entered the well, quenched his thirst and came out. He saw a thirsty dog licking damp mud. He said to himself that the dog must be extremely thirsty like I was. So he went down the well the second time, filled his shoe with water, held that shoe with his teeth and came out of the well and quenched the thirst of that dog. The Almighty Allah liked this act and forgave that man.

People asked: O Messenger of Allah (s), would we be rewarded for serving the animals as well? Hazrat Muhammad (s) replied: You will be rewarded for serving every living thing. *(Bukhari, Vol. 3, Kitab 646, No. 43)*

- Hazrat Anas says that Hazrat Muhammad (s) said to me, "My dear son, if it is possible for you to live a life in which there is no ill feeling in your heart towards anyone, you should definitely do so and that is my lifestyle and one who follows my lifestyle, there is no doubt that he loves me and one who loves me will live with me in Paradise. *(Tradition of Muslim)*
- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that in the rule of Muslims it is the duty of Muslim rulers that they should protect the life, property and honour of non-Muslim subjects. If a Muslim usurps the property of a non-Muslim or he exploits them, or causes some distress to them, then on Judgment Day when all would have to account for their deeds, I will fight the case against that Muslim. *(Abu Dawood, Safina Najaat 151)*
- God says in the Holy Quran: whoever kills a person except as a judicial execution, or a punishment for spreading violence on earth, then such killing is such a great sin as killing all the human being on earth. And if anyone saves a life, then it is such a great noble deed as saving life of whole mankind. *(Holy Quran 5:32)*
- God says in the Holy Quran: Do not seek to make mischief (riot) in the land, surely Allah does not love the mischief-makers (rioters)." *(Holy Quran 28:77)*

### Why does the Holy Quran contain teachings about warfare?

- You saw that nowhere in Islam is there teaching for violence.

Then why does holy Quran have those verses in which it is commanded to fight the disbelievers?

There are four reasons for such commandment.

#### (1) Justice:-

- When Hazrat Muhammad (s) started conveying to the people the message of God, Hazrat Sumayyah (r) accepted it and became a Muslim.

The people of Mecca and especially the rich and nobles, did not want anyone to embrace Islam and whoever converted to Islam were punished and tortured.

- Among those were Hazrat Sumayyah (r), her husband, Yasir bin Aamir and one of their two sons, who were tortured to death.
- The same people sewed a lady companion in a camel skin and threw her in the sun. She continued to struggle and suffocate in it for three days and then passed away finally.
- The same people made Hazrat

Khabbab (r) lie down on burning coal in the blazing sun. The fire was extinguished by his melting fat. Hazrat Khabbab (r) survived but only skin and bones remained on his back, while his flesh was burnt.

- There were thousands who suffered such tortures and bore persecutions. For such people God issued following commands in the Holy Quran:
  - And whoever defends himself after being oppressed, (Treated cruelly) such people are not to be blamed. Only those people are to be blamed who oppress men and revolt in the earth unjustly. These people shall have a painful punishment (on judgement day). And whoever is patient and forgiving (Do not take revenge), these most surely are actions due to courage." (*Holy Quran 42:41-43*)
  - Read these verses of the Holy Quran and think on them again. They do not say that you must definitely take revenge. On the contrary it is said that if someone takes revenge, there is no blame on him. Otherwise on personal level Muslims are generally taught that they should forgive and that forgiveness is a very noble act.

#### (2) Self – Defense

- When Hazrat Muhammad (s)

migrated from Mecca to Medina, the Meccans attacked Medina twice. And the third time they gathered ten thousand men from all the Arab territory and besieged Medina. Muslims numbered only 3000 along with their families and they could not confront such a large army because of ladies and childrens. Therefore they dug a deep trench on the boundaries of the city and defended Medina. But all those tribes who had unitedly attacked Medina, if later they had not been defeated one by one, they would have gathered in further larger numbers and attacked Medina. That is why God commanded the Muslims to fight them so that they don't dare to attack again.

- God said in the Holy Quran "O you who believe! fight those of the unbelievers who are near to you and let them find in you hardness (strength/power to defend); and know that Allah is with those who guard (against evil)." (*Holy Quran 9:123*)
- In this verse God has asked the Muslims to fight the deniers in order to make them realize that the Muslims are strong and this may act as a deterrent and stop them from persecuting the Muslim. This was a method of self defense.

But it does not give the Muslims a

license to make a general attack on all non-Muslims. This order was also accompanied with the following instructions:

- (God says in the Holy Quran: You should wage a battle, but), "Except those of the idolaters with whom you made an agreement (Peace treaty), then they have not failed you in anything (did not break the peace treaty) nor backed up anyone against you, So fulfill their agreement to the end of their term; surely Allah loves those who are careful (of their duty)." [That is you must not fight those who have not broken their treaty with you.] (*Holy Quran 9:4*)
- God has also said in the Holy Quran:
 

"And if one of the non-Muslims seek protection from you, grant him protection till he hears the word of Allah (Quran), then scort him to a place of security, this is because they are a people who do not know." (*Holy Quran 9:6*)
- God has also said in the Holy Quran:
 

"And fight in the way of Allah with those who fight with you, and do not exceed the limits, surely Allah does not love those who exceed the limits." (*Holy Quran 2:190*)

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) had

strongly commanded his companions that they should not attack those who do not take up arms, and those who are elderly. Neither should they attack the ladies and children, nor should they uproot fruitful plants. And they must not burn anyone. (Ibne Kathir)

### (3) Establishing law and order in society :-

- There were some barbarian Arab tribes which did not follow any religion and neither obeyed any peace treaty. They were seeking every way to eliminate the Muslims. For example Once Azal Wakara tribe came to Medina and said to Hazrat Muhammad (s): We have become Muslims, please send a number of Muslims to teach us. Hazrat Muhammad (s) believed them and sent with them ten of his companions. They killed eight of them on the way near a place called Raaziya and sold two of them to the Meccans (who killed them).

In the same way Abu Bara Aamir took seventy Muslims to the area of Najd and slain sixty-nine of them fraudulently at Mauna well along with the Rigl and Zakwan tribes. Only one companion survived somehow.

- When riot spreads in a city, then first curfew order is enforced in

city. So that people do not come out from their home. But when people do not respect the curfew order. and remain engaged in rioting then "Look and shot" order is given by government. That is whoever is found near site of riot then just shoot him without accessing neither he is engaged in rioting or not. Such law is present throughout the world in most of the countries. and it is not a barbaric law. But necessary to restore peace in society. Similarly 1400 back in era of prophet Muhammed (s).

Those who neither had any religion nor any moral and were only beasts; for such people God commands:

- "Would you not fight a people who broke their oath and determined to expel the Messenger, and they had begun (the attack upon) you the first time? Do you fear them? But Allah has more right that you should fear Him, if you are (truly) believers. Fight them; Allah will punish them at your hands and will disgrace them and give you victory over them." (*Holy Quran 9:13*)
- "So when the sacred months have passed away, then slay the idolaters wherever you find them, and take them captives and besiege them and wait for them in every place of ambush, then if they

repent and keep up prayer and pay the zakat, then let them go on their way; surely Allah is Forgiving, Merciful." (*Holy Quran 9:5*)

- Even in these verses God has not commanded the killing of non-Muslims forever. On the contrary the permission to fight them is only given till they remain violent and as soon as they become peaceful, they should not be harmed.

#### (4) For freedom of mankind :-

"And because of what reason you are not fighting in way of Allah for those oppressed men women and children, Who pray to Allah and say "Oh lord! give us freedom from this city (make way for our migration) as the people of this city are oppressors. Oh Lord! send guardian and help for us!" (*Holy Quran 4:75*)

In this verse God has allowed war for the welfare of mankind through which believers in God may be saved from the slavery of the unjust and violent community or people.

Thus verses like these which teaches to fight are present in the Holy Quran, but they are having some positive purpose and reason. Otherwise Islam does not teaches the killing of any innocent person.

- Twenty million people were killed in the First World War. Sixty million were killed in the Second World War. In the year 2000, 20 lakh people were killed during America's attack on Iraq.

Every year 1500 farmers commit suicide in Maharashtra. Every month 450 people come under the wheels of railway trains and die in Mumbai.

In all the battles which Hazrat Muhammad (s) fought during his lifetime, only 1018 persons were killed (and nearly half of them were muslim). More than this is the number of farmers who commit suicide in Maharashtra every year. Then will you call the fight which Hazrat Muhammad (s) fought as war?

- God entrusted Hazrat Muhammad (s) the duty of prophethood at the age of forty. He lived to an age of 63 years. But till the age of fifty-five (that is during the initial fifteen years of prophethood) Hazrat Muhammad (s) and his followers were not allowed to take up arms.

If God had not permitted them to take up arms for another eight years, not a single human would have remained on the earth who worshipped one only God. And that religion which Hazrat Adam (a.s.), Nuh (Manu) (a.s.), Ibrahim

(a.s.), Musa (a.s.) and other prophets taught to the world would have disappeared a long time ago.

### Teachings of Shri Krishnaji

- As per Mahabharat epics Karna was a gentleman. He was the eldest brother of Arjuna. He was not a sinner and he accorded great respect to Shri Krishnaji. But during the battle of Mahabharata he fought on the side of Duryodhana, who was on the wrong path.
- In the Battle of Mahabharata, once the wheel of the chariot of Karna sunk in the mud. Karna placed his weapon down and began to free the wheel. At that moment Shri Krishnaji ordered Arjuna to eliminate Karna. Karna told his younger brother Arjun, "Fight according to the rules" (it was against the rule to attack an unarmed person). Arjuna thought that perhaps Shri Krishnaji mistaken in ordering him to kill the unarmed Karna, which was against to the rules of war. When Arjuna began to think for sometime, Shri Krishnaji said:

"Who will decide what is religious and what is irreligious? One will not do this who himself treads the wrong path. One who treads the path of truth will do this, and those who go out for the

establishment of true faith. It is all right if you slay your enemy during the battle. And you should do this."

"Remember the duty of a warrior. And you should understand that the best act for you is to fight for the establishment of true faith. Therefore, O Arjuna, do not hesitate to do this." (Geeta, Chapter 2 - Verse 31)

And Arjuna killed his unarmed elder brother.

"Make war (fight) for the establishment of true religion," this message was given by many religions of the world, and it is not terrorism. People adopt terrorism because of injustice. In recent time terrorism began for the first time in Scotland. Because the natives of Scotland thought that England was not doing justice with them. After that the Palestinians adopted terrorism. They felt that America, England and Israel were not doing justice to them. After that the Tamil people of Sri Lanka took to terrorism, because they had the same complaint with the Sinhali government.

- There is only one way to end terrorism and that is justice to all in the society. It is not that the people of Scotland were taught terrorism by their Christianity, nor the people of Sri Lanka were

taught terrorism by their Hinduism or the people of Palestine were taught terrorism by Islam. Religion does not teach terrorism. It is due to the unjust deeds of the politicians because of which terrorism is created.

### Who is a *Kafir*?

*Kafir* means one who does not believe. Whoever denies the message of God, would be called a disbeliever or *kafir*. Muslims can also be *kafir*. For example, God said that no Prophet will come after Hazrat Muhammad (s). Now if a Muslim group claims that advent of new prophets is possible, then they are also *Kafir* (disbelievers). Some people of Pakistan believe Gulam Ahmed Qadiyani to be a prophet. They call themselves as Muslims, but all the Muslims of the world regard them as *Kafirs*.

### Who is a *Mushrik* (polytheist)?

*Mushrik* means one who regard someone or something else other than Allah as worthy of worship. Not only non-Muslims, but Muslims also can be *mushriks*.

One who says, 'Though God hears our supplications (Duaa) and fulfills our wishes, but so and so 'Baba' is also capable of fulfilling our supplication and wishes.' Then such a person will be called as a *Mushrik* (polytheist), even though

he may call himself a muslim.

Therefore those who are labeled as *Kafir* and *Mushrik* in the Holy Quran are not followers of a particular faith: like Hindus, Judaism and Christianity. But it denotes all such people who do not believe in God or those who associate someone with God. There are hundreds of thousands so-called Muslims in India, who are in fact *Kafir* or *Mushrik*.

After the passing away of Hazrat Muhammad (s) Hazrat Abu Bakr (r) and Hazrat Umar (r) also fought thousands of Muslims who were in fact *Kafirs*. (They had become *Kafir* due to non-payment of Zakat and believers in false prophets). Therefore people should not think that the word *Kafir* is used as an abusing term for any particular community.

### What is Jihad :-

Jihad this word is derived from the urdu word jaddo-Jehad or struggle for some thing better. If a person struggle to control himself and his anger, then we can say that this person is doing jihad against himself. Jihad is not a holy war against non-muslim. But a struggle for something better.

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## 12. Why Hazrat Muhammad (s) had twelve wives?

- Now we shall try to learn about the second allegation against Hazrat Muhammad (s). (i.e his Polygamous) marriages.

Why did Hazrat Muhammad (s) had twelve marriages?

- Every religion allows polygamy. Even in this age the law of monogamy is not the law of Hindus, Christians or Judaism; it is only a law framed by politicians.
- Shri Krishnaji had more than 16000 wives.

Hazrat Sulaiman (a.s.) had 99 wives. (*Ibne Majah*, Vol. 2, Pg. 22)

King Dashrat (Father of shri Ramji) had three wives.

Many prophets and kings have passed who practiced polygamy.

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) will have twelve wives was his destiny, and it was prophesied in the Atharvaveda 4000 years ago. The concerned *shloka* is as follows:

उष्टा यस्य प्रवाहिणो वधुमन्तो द्विर्दश।  
वर्ष्मा रथस्य नि जिहीडते दिव ईषमाण  
उयस्युशः।

(*Atharvaved*, Kuntap Sukta: 20-2)

Meaning: One whose chariot has two beautiful she-camels. Or one who rides the camels with his 12 wives. His honor and respect

shoots up, touches the sky and descends to the earth.

(Translation by Dr. M.A, Shrivastava, in book *Hazrat Muhammad aur Bhartiya Dharm Granth*, Pg. 15)

### No Historical proof :-

- When a person is very sensual, the signs of his libido (sexuality) become known since his childhood, and during his youth; or that wantonness is obvious in his actions.

Today, more than Muslims, non-Muslims know about the character of Hazrat Muhammad (s). Because Muslims only read books written by Muslim authors. And why a Muslim writer will mention any drawback of his Prophet? While in case of Christian and Jew writer, if he or she is honest, he or she will write only the facts. But a Biased one will spew poison and will try all means to defame Hazrat Muhammad (s).

But till date it is a record that no matter if the author is a Christian, Jew or Hindu and no matter how biased the writer may be, but so far none of them have ever mentioned any negative point in the life of Hazrat Muhammad (s) even before his prophethood.

Were there any negative points in the character of Hazrat Muhammad

(s) why could we not find a single blemish in history? Have the historians committed a mistake or no such defects ever existed in him at all.

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) was the prophet even before he took birth on this earth. But when he was born in human form, God told him at the age of forty that he is a prophet. Till the age of forty Hazrat Muhammad (s) lived like an ordinary person among the people.

But even during that ordinary life, people did not call him Muhammad, on the contrary they used to address him respectfully by the titles of *Sadiq* (truthful) and *Amin* (trustworthy).

How can a youth, who is alleged to have so much craving for sex be called as truthful and trustworthy by people?

#### **Why he (s) delayed his second marriage:-**

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) married Hazrat Khadija (r) at the age of twenty-five years. Till he was fifty years of age (that is for twenty-five years) he spent a perfect family life with Hazrat Khadija (r). God gave them two sons and four daughters.
- When Hazrat Muhammad (s) was fifty years of age, Hazrat Khadija (r.a.) passed away. After her passing away Hazrat Muhammad

(s) did not remarry for a long time. Zainab (r.a.), the eldest daughter of Hazrat Muhammad (s) was married and she was in her in-laws place. His (s) second daughter Hazrat Ruqaiyyah was also married to Hazrat Usman and Migrated to Abyssinia. Hazrat Zaid (r.a.) the adopted son of Hazrat Muhammad (s) was also married and he lived separately with his wife. In this way, after the passing away of Hazrat Khadija (r.a.), there were only two young daughters at the home of Hazrat Muhammad (s). The whole city of Mecca was inimical to him. That is why companions of Hazrat Muhammad (s) persuaded him to remarry. Upon their suggestion, he married a sixty-five year old widow who was heavily built and tall in stature. Her name was Hazrat Saudah (r.a.). He lived with her as his only wife for the next four years.

I ask those who blame Hazrat Muhammad (s) that if he was not chaste, why he did not marry immediately after the passing away of his first wife? And when he married, why did he marry an aged widow? And why did he have her as his only wife for next four years?

#### **Marriage with Hazrat Ayesha (r.a)**

- Dreams of a prophet are divine commandments. Like Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.) dreamt of sacrificing his son. This is

mentioned in *Atharvaveda* by the name of 'Purush medha' (*Atharvaveda* 10-2-26) [You can read this in my book, *Pavitra Veda aur Islam dharm.*]

- In the same way, God showed to Hazrat Muhammad (s) in dream Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) dressed in silk and as his bride. This was a divine command. (We will discuss later why this was commanded). Thus when people sent the proposal of Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) to Hazrat Muhammad (s) he did not refuse. (He had not himself proposed for her.).
- Thus Hazrat Muhammad (s) married Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.). At that time she was sixteen years old. But he did not consummate the marriage with her. He (s) allowed her to stay at her parents' place. Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) remained at the place of her parents for next three years.

I ask: If Hazrat Muhammad (s) was obsessed with sex, why did he allowed his youthful wife to stay at her parents place' for three years? After marriage, he should have brought her home immediately. Because the wife he had at home was old, fat and very tall. But this did not happen.

Why?

#### **Why no children from Ten wives :-**

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) married Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) and nine other

women after that for various appropriate reasons. If alleged that it was for sexual libido, then why did he not have issues from all those wives? Hazrat Muhammad (s) had six issues from Hazrat Khadija (r.a.). It means that there was no problem with his fertility and he was not sterile. In the same way, most of his (s) wives had children from their previous marriages. That is they were also not infertile. But only Hazrat Mariya (r.a.) had got a son through the Prophet. Though none of his sons survived, but his (s) daughters did survive. Then why he (s) did not have many children from his wives?

You cannot reply any of my questions. All the allegations made against Hazrat Muhammad (s) are baseless and wrong. They were made by people like Salman Rushdie, who themselves lack any character and who are themselves obsessed with sex; and their minds are full of poison against religion and God.

#### **Age of Hazrat Ayesha (r.a) :-**

- It is also alleged that when Hazrat Muhammad (s) married Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.), she was aged six years.

This is also a wrong allegation, The reason of this allegation is that such a thing is mentioned in a book of traditions. A prophet cannot commit a sin or a wrongful

act, because God guides him at every step. Like if something is written in the Bible against a prophet, it cannot be true. In the same way if something wrong is written about Hazrat Muhammad (s) in traditions it cannot be true.

- Those people who say that whatever is written in Bukhari is correct. My question to them is that Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) was an expert in genealogy. It is a subject like history. But an expert of this subject is supposed to have knowledge of the family trees and ancestry of thousands of people. Today we know the name of all the ancestors of the Hazrat Muhammad (s) till Hazrat Adam (a.s.). It is due to this knowledge of genealogy.

Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) was also an expert of literature and she knew many couplets by heart.

- At the age of six, a child is in the first standard in school and he is even ignorant of numbers from one to one hundred. Then how Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) became an expert of genealogy and literature at the age of six?

Was someone giving her tuitions after her marriage? Since Hazrat Muhammad (s) did not teach genealogy to anyone, then how did she gain this knowledge?

At the time of marriage she was sixteen years old and at the time of

the consummation she was nineteen years old. Her father, Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a.) was an expert of this science. And it was he that taught it to his daughter.

- Hazrat Asma (r.a.) was the sister of Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) and she was ten years elder to her. Hazrat Asma (r.a.) died at the age of a hundred years in 73 A.H. according to Islamic calendar. When Hazrat Muhammad (s) migrated from Mecca to Medina Hazrat Asma (r.a.) was twenty-seven years old. Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) was ten years younger to Hazrat Asma (r.a.). Therefore at that time her age was seventeen years.
- Even if we accept the age of Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) to be sixteen years at the time of her marriage, even then it is less. Hazrat Muhammad (s), who was fifty years old, why did he marry a girl of sixteen years?
- The first thing is that Hazrat Muhammad (s) did not propose for the marriage. Others sent the proposal. Another thing is that he (s) saw in dream being married to Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) and it was a sort of divine command, which he could not disobey.
- Why did God order the marriage of a sixteen-year-old woman with a fifty-year old man?
- A child can pass Jr. KG. at the age of three

Std. I at the age of five.

Std. X at the age of fifteen.

Std. XII at the age of seventeen.

Graduation at the age of twenty-one.

Post Graduation at the age of twenty-four.

Doctorate at the age of twenty-seven.

After his doctorate he can teach students in any university in the best way till the old age.

- The things that are learnt between the ages of fifteen and twenty-seven years are remembered well forty years later at the age of sixty-seven and they can be taught to others. It is so because during young age the memory is very good.

If somebody tries to learn something at the age of forty-five he can neither learn it properly nor teach it to others at the age of eighty-five.

- That is why God caused a sixteen year old student [Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.)] to be admitted in the university (Hazrat Muhammad (s)) at a young age.

Since the age of sixteen Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) studied the life and teaching of Hazrat Muhammad (s) till the age of twenty-seven. Then after the passing away of Hazrat Muhammad (s) for next forty years

she continued to teach each and everything related to life and teaching of Muhammad (s) to the people. Therefore even after his passing away Hazrat Muhammad (s) was alive for the people for next 40 years.

- Thirty percent of teachings which are mentioned in the books of traditions of Islamic faith are narrated by Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.).

That is why God married Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) to Hazrat Muhammad (s) at that young age.

- In book [*Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) ki Shaadi aur Asal Umar*], Maulana Muhammad Farooq Khan has provided solid proof that the age of Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.) at the time of her marriage was sixteen years.

[Firdaus Publication, 1781, Hauz Suiwala, New Delhi - 110002]

#### **Divine marriage with Hazrat Zainab :-**

- Another allegation against Hazrat Muhammad (s) is that he once saw Hazrat Zainab (r.a.), the wife of Zaid, his adopted son and he fell in love with her. So Zaid divorced her and Hazrat Muhammad (s) married her.
- This is also a wrong allegation and its reasons are as follows:
- Hazrat Zainab (r.a.) was the daughter of the paternal aunt Hazrat Umayyah (father's sister) of Hazrat Muhammad (s). Hazrat

Zainab was born when Hazrat Muhammad (s) was twenty years old.

- Hazrat Zainab (r.a.) grew up before Hazrat Muhammad (s).
- There was a slave of Hazrat Muhammad (s) named Zaid (r.a.) who was with him since childhood. Hazrat Muhammad (s) had freed and adopted him as his son. When both grew up Hazrat Muhammad (s) himself got them married. If Hazrat Muhammad (s) had been fond of Hazrat Zainab (r.a.) he would have married her and not married her to Hazrat Zaid (r.a.).
- Hazrat Zainab (r.a.) was a lady of a very noble family and she was from the clan of the Prophet, while slaves were regarded as the lowest class. That is why there was always tension between husband and wife and at last Hazrat Zaid (r.a.) divorced Hazrat Zainab (r.a.).
- There was a custom among Arabs that the adopted son was also regarded as real son and the name of the adopted father was given to the son and the adopted son also became eligible for share in inheritance.
- God dislikes all these customs. Man with his own wish and will can neither deprive his real children from share in his inheritance nor make an unrelated person share it.
- The relations which are lawful for marriage will not become unlawful

by adopting someone as son or daughter.

- Adopted relationships has no significance. In order to firmly convince this concept to the society, God ordered the marriage of Hazrat Muhammad (s) and Hazrat Zainab (r.a.), otherwise a father cannot marry the wife of his son (one's daughter-in-law).
- Among the twelve marriages of Hazrat Muhammad (s) this is the only marriage which was performed in the heavens instead of on the earth, like the marriage of Hazrat Adam (a.s.) and Hazrat Hawwa (r.a.) was performed by God Himself; in the same way the marriage of Hazrat Muhammad (s) and Hazrat Zainab (r.a.) was also performed by God. The description of this marriage is given in Quran in the following words: "And when you said to him to whom Allah had shown favor and to whom you had shown a favor (Hazrat Zaid was robbed and sold in market like a slave but God favoured him and Hazrat Muhammad (s) adopted him as son instead of keep him as a slave) Keep your wife to yourself and be careful of (your duty to) Allah; and you concealed in your soul what Allah would bring to light, and you feared men, and Allah had a greater right that you should fear Him. But when Zaid divorced her, We gave her to you as a wife, so that there should be no difficulty for the believers in

respect of the wives of their adopted sons." (*Holy Quran* 33:37)

{(When Hazrat Muhammad (s) learnt that God Almighty wants him to marry Hazrat Zainab (r.a.) after Zaid (r.a.) divorces her, Hazrat Muhammad (s) became fearful of what people would say, and that it would be shocking situation. He (s) did not want that there should be a divorce, but God wanted this custom to be broken through him (s) and what God wished happened.)}

- The incident about suddenly seeing Hazrat Zainab (r.a.) in her house is also wrong. Its reasons are as follows:
- God has mentioned in the Holy Quran that "Do not enter anyone's house without greeting and without taking the permission." (*Holy Quran* 24:26-27)
- Hazrat Muhammad (s) has said that even if you want to enter the room of your mother, you should take permission before entering. (*Imam Malik, Muntakhab Abwaab, Vol. 1, Tr. 754*)
- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that when you go to someone's house you should not stand right in front of the door and greet or seek permission. On the contrary you should stand away from the door so that even if a woman opens the door without a veil you will not be able to see her. (*Abu Dawood, Muntakhab Abwaab, Vol. 1, Tr. 753*)
- God has said in the Holy Quran that "It is most hateful to Allah that you should say that which you do not do." (*Holy Quran* 61:3).
- So Hazrat Muhammad (s) used to act upon the advices he gave to others.
- So there can be no question of the Prophet seeing the wife of anyone else suddenly, and he was seeing Hazrat Zainab (r.a.) since her childhood, then what can be the question of seeing her for the first time? And he had got her married to Hazrat Zaid (r.a.). If he had wanted he could have himself married her.
- Thus it is only the enemies who wanted to defame him that they laid this allegation on Hazrat Muhammad (s).

#### **Some reasons of his other marriages :-**

- **Hazrat Umme Salma (r.a.)** and her husband (Abu salma) were fed up of harassment in Mecca. So they decided to migrate to Medina and set out from their place. On the way they were stopped by the clansmen (tribe) of Umme Salma (r.a.) who told her husband that he could proceed if he wanted, but he could not take a lady from their clan to Medina. Those people stopped Umme Salma (r.a.) and her suckling son and her husband proceeded to Medina weeping.
- When the clansmen of her

husband learnt about this incident they became enraged and they said though the woman may be from your clan, her husband is having more right on the child, and they forcibly took the child away.

- When Hazrat Umme Salma (r.a.) lost her husband as well as her son, she used to weep all day at the place she had been separated from her husband (Abu salma) and this continued for a year. At last someone was moved by this and they returned the child to Umme Salma (r.a.) and allowed her to proceed to Medina.
- Hazrat Umme Salma (r.a.) covered the distance of 400 kilometers walking alone and reached Medina and began to live with her husband. But she had not lived in Medina even for a year when she was widowed. Enemies had surrounded the people of Medina. People were unable to travel to other places to sell their goods, therefore the economic condition of people was very bad. In such circumstances for how long could they have supported a widow and her son?
- If Hazrat Muhammad (s) had supported her without marrying her, he would have been the target of another blame. So He (s) married Hazrat Umme Salma (r.a.) in order to give her a chance to live a respectable life.
- **Umme Habiba (r.a.)** was the daughter of Abu Sufyan, who was an important leader of Mecca and he was like a king. He was a bitter enemy of the Muslims. Abu Sufyan was the instigator of all the battles of Meccans against the Muslims. He was shocked when his daughter embraced Islam. She was compelled to migrate to Ethiopia across the sea in Africa with her husband Ubaidullah Ibne Jahash. After some years her husband died. The princess of Mecca became helpless in Africa. If she had returned to Mecca, her father was her deadly enemy and there was no one to support her in Africa. It was a situation of the cliff and the lion. In such circumstances Hazrat Muhammad (s) supported her by marrying her.
- In this way all his marriages had some significant reason which we might be able to understand and some might be beyond our understanding, because we live in the twenty-first century and it is related to the seventh century. We cannot completely comprehend the social conditions, customs, compulsions of people, social security etc. of that period.

We should only remember that a person cannot remain a prophet while he commits sins. He can either be a sinner or a prophet. He cannot be both at the same time. Hazrat Muhammad (s) was a true prophet and he never committed

any wrongful act.

### Do polygamy give pleasure?

- Mansingh the king of Jaipur married twelve ladies and to keep all of them together was more difficult for him than running the kingdom. But in order to maintain unity and security in the kingdom it was necessary for him to maintain cordial relations with the smaller kingdoms. So he married a daughter of each of them and succeeded to maintain peace.

There was peace in his kingdom but it was very difficult to maintain peace at home. That is why when a queen uttered even a word a scribe (secretory) used to note it down and if she uttered something wrong she was made to operate the mill (chakky) for sometime as punishment. If two queens had a fight at home their tribes also fought.

- That is why not only for Mansingh, but for every person it is very difficult to maintain peace between two wives and this has more difficulties than pleasure.

That is why when a prophet does this he does so with a particular objective and not for pleasure.

In the Amer Fort in Jaipur even today the palaces of the twelve queens are present. Whenever you go to Jaipur you should definitely see the forts of this historical city.

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### (Continue from page no. 91)

That mean wisdom to understand truth a prophet can not give. It is only God who can give wisdom.

- “Oh Muhammad (pbuh) it is the same whether you ask forgiveness for them or not. Even if you ask for their forgiveness seventy times, then also Allah is not going to forgive them, because they have disbelieved Allah and his prophet. Allah does not guide those who are defiantly disobedient people. (Holy Quran 9:80)
- Above references clearly indicate that the only God is supreme Authority, no prophet or diety can grant any one any favor without favor and permission of God.
- So first soul, or Agni or viraat-purush or Ahmad or Prophet Muhammad) by which ever name you call him, is most respected. He is next to God, but he is not God. He is source of knowledge, our guide, and our saviour. He loves us more than we our self love to our self, and he is eager for our salvation, so we should deeply love him. and follow his all instruction sincerity.

In Holy Quran God says, “The prophet is closer to the believers than their own selves”. (Has more right on believers than their own selves) (Holy Quran 33:6)

May God bless him, his family, his companion and all who love him.

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## 13. Mystery of the Agni

In order to understand Agni, we will first study the *shlokas* of holy Vedas. After that we will study the verses of the Holy Quran and try to see what or who the Agni is.

### Shlokas of holy Vedas

We study the following *shlokas* of the holy Vedas:

- The first *shloka* of *Rigveda* is: "All praise and worship is for the Agni." (*Rigveda* 1:1:1)
- "O Agni, only you fulfill the wishes of people. Only you are worthy of worship. Only you are Vishnu, Brahma and Brahaspati." (*Rigveda* 2:1:3)
- "Friends! Varun, Agni, Guru, Yaam and Vayu are the names of one and the same power. The wise and scholars call one God with different names according to His special qualities." (*Rigveda* 10:114:5)

The *shlokas* mentioned above prove that Agni is one of the names of God, which is according to His specialty.

Now we study some more *shlokas* of the holy Vedas:

- "We have chosen Agni as a messenger." (*Rigveda* 1:12:1)

- "O Agni, Manu accepted you in the form of messenger." (*Rigveda* 1:13:4)
- "Agni is that man who is pleased with those who worship God." (*Rigveda* 1:31:15)
- "Only the wise people will be able to recognize Agni." (*Rigveda* 10:17:3)
- "The secret of Agni will be exposed through churning of knowledge. And your salvation depends on this only. You will become the chiefs (Imams) of the world only after believing in Agni." (*Rigveda* 1:31:15)
- "The secret of Agni will be researched and discovered by the *Marutgan* (people of the desert)." (*Rigveda* 3:3:5)
- When the last torch (*Holy Quran*) will be placed on the first torch (holy Vedas) then only the secret of Agni will be exposed. (*Rigveda* 3:29:3)

### Verses of the Holy Quran

- The first verse of the Holy Quran is that All praise is for God, the Lord of the worlds. (*Holy Quran* 1:1)
- Hazrat Isa (a.s.) said, "O children of Israel, surely I am the messenger of Allah to you, verifying that which is before me of the Taurat and giving the good news of an Apostle who will come after me, his

name being Ahmad..." (Summary of Holy Quran 61:6)

Allah says in Holy Quran;

- "Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Apostle of Allah and the Last of the prophets..." (Holy Quran 33:40)
- "O Muhammad, very soon We will give you the Praised Station (status) (*Maqaam Mahmud*)" (Holy Quran 17:79)
- "We created every living thing from water..." (Holy Quran 21:30)
- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said that even if Hazrat Musa (a.s.) had been alive today he would not have got salvation without accepting me as a prophet. (*Tirmizi 141-3; Ahmad 338-4*)
- The point we should note in these verses of Holy Quran is that God mentioned one prophet with three names: Ahmad Muhammad and Mahmud.

Ahmad, was the name of Hazrat Muhammad (s) before he was born on the earth. His name on this earth was Muhammad. In future (hereafter) he will get the status of Mahmud.

#### Let us study the Hindu Scriptures again

- We have, in this book, studied before that God addressed His

prophets with names associated with His special features. Rahim, Ghafoor, which are names of God, He has mentioned Hazrat Muhammad (s) through these names. Brahma is the name of God. With this name he has mentioned in *Bhavishya Purana* Hazrat Adam (a.s.) and in *Atharvaveda* he had mentioned Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s.).

In the same way Agni is also a specialty of God. And with this name also he has mentioned one prophet in *Rigveda*. But to know who that is, we will once again study some following *shlokas*:

- O Agni, we know all your three forms. We also know wherever you stay. We also know your secret names and the place of your birth. We also know from where you have come. (*Rigveda 10:45:2*)
- Agni appeared in the heavenly world for the first time in the form of lightning. The next time he appeared in mankind. At that time he was called Jatveda, meaning (one having knowledge since birth). The third time he appeared in the water. Those who strive for reformation of mankind are always successful. (*Rigveda 10:45:1*)
- The Agni, whose form is infinite is called as the bodiless soul. When he acquires a body, he is called as *Asura* (one who comes in the end) and as *Narashans* and when he

illuminate the universe, he become *Matareshwa*. And at that time, he is beneficial to all, like air. (*Rigveda* 2:29:11)

- If we analyze these *shlokas*, we come to know about the four stages of a Mahapurush.

- 1) In the first stage he takes birth like lightning. At that time, his name is Agni.
- 2) His second birth is in human form (in form of soul). At that time, his name is Jatveda (one who is wise since birth).

Man in fact is a soul. He only assumes a body on the earth and after death he again goes back to the heavens. That is why when someone dies, no one says on seeing his body that so and so person is lying here. On the contrary he says that it is the corpse of so and so. That is why here taking birth in human form means to take form of soul from the form of lightning.

- 3) The third birth of Mahapurush is in water and at that time his name is Asura and Narashans.

Taking birth in water means to assume a body. Because God has created all living things from water (*Holy Quran* 21:30) and human body is 65% water.

- 4) The fourth form of Mahapurush will

again appear in the heavens. At that time his name will be Matareshwa and he will be beneficial for all or he will get salvation for all.

### Let us study the Islamic scriptures again

- Hazrat Abu Huraira (r.a.) says that we once asked Hazrat Muhammad (s): "O Messenger of Allah (s) when did you become a prophet?" He replied: I was prophet when Hazrat Adam (a.s.) was between his soul and body. (*Tirmizi, Mishkat, Chapter Sayyid Mursaleen, Part 2*)

That means I was existing when God was making Hazrat Adam (a.s.) the first man.

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: God first of all created my *Noor*. (Weak tradition - Markatab Daftar, Part 3)
- God says in the Holy Quran: "And We have not sent you but as a mercy to the worlds." (*Holy Quran* 21:107)

'Mercy to the worlds' means that Hazrat Muhammad (s) will be beneficent to the whole world or Who is kind to all and who will help to get salvation for all.

- Hazrat Muhammad (s) said: on Judgment Day people will be distressed by the heat of the sun, pleading to God to forgive everyone and save them from this distress.

No prophet will either dare to speak to God. At that time people would come to me. I will arise and prostrate before God and will remain in that position till God does not tell me to raise my head. When He asks me to raise my head I will plead for the salvation of people. After that God will assure me that He will save from Hell all those who have not committed polytheism (they did not worship anyone other than God). That is on Judgment Day Hazrat Muhammad (s) will become the cause of the salvation of all the monotheists. (Bukhari, Muslim, Maruful Hadith, Vol. 1, Pg. 245)

#### Now let us join each link one by one

- First of all Agni was born like lightning. Hazrat Muhammad (s) was first born in the form of Noor (effulgence light).
- The second birth of Agni was in human form and he was named Jatved. Hazrat Muhammad (s) was born as a soul before Hazrat Adam (a.s.) and his name was Ahmad.
- The third birth of Agni was in water and the name was Asura or Narashans. God created mankind from water (Holy Quran 21:30). That is why taking birth in water means assuming a body. Hazrat Muhammad (s) was born on the earth as a human being and his name was Muhammad.

- In its fourth form Agni will be named Matareshwa. His function will be to help all human-being for getting salvation. In the fourth form the name of Hazrat Muhammad (s) will be Mahmud. His function will be to plead God for salvation of the sinners.

- Do you see any similarity between the two?

- Dr. Ved Prakash Upadhyay who is the professor of Sanskrit in Prayag University. He has studied the Vedas and concluded that the one who is referred to as Narashans, Kalki Avtar and Mahameh Rishi, He is Hazrat Muhammad (s). You can get detailed information by reading his book, *Nirashans aur Antim Rishi*. You can also read it in my book *Pavitra Ved aur Islam Dharm*.

Thus the prophet, who is called as *Agni* in Vedas, is Hazrat Muhammad (s). [(That means actual Agni is name of God (as per his feature) but to Prophet Muhammad (s) also God has called as Agni in Holy Vedas in same ways as God has called Brahma to Hazrat Adam & Hazrat Ibrahim (a) in Holy Vedas.]

- As the *Rigveda* has said that when the last torch (Holy Quran) will be read with the first torch (Holy Vedas), only then would the Agni be identified. So, today we read both of them and learnt this secret.

- Holy *Rigveda* says that we will get salvation only after recognizing and believing in the Agni and we will become the leaders of the world. Then come, let us take our first step towards our salvation.
- Holy *Rigveda* says that salvation is impossible without recognizing and believing in the Agni. Then come lets recognize Hazrat Muhammad (s) as the last Prophet and obey his commands so that we may be successful even after our death.

**How to begin obeying the commands of Hazrat Muhammad (s)?**

- We should begin obeying the commands of Hazrat Muhammad (s) by two acts:
  - 1) We should have a firm belief in our heart that no one is worthy of worship, except one God (who is formless). And in fact except that one God, we should not worship any other gods and deities.
  - 2) We should make our acts and deed as good as possible.

The meaning of making our acts good, is that we should give up sinning completely. For example not to earn through unlawful means. nor defraud anyone, nor steal nor do injustice to anyone. Always speak the truth. Do good to

others. Always remain neat and clean (a drop of urine or a droplet of any filth should not remain on your clothes). You should behave nicely with your family and your parents. I have mentioned the Islamic rules for business in my book, *How to prosper the Islamic way*. By reading this book you can improve your business practice. You should continue to remember God in your heart and repeat His name continuously. He has two important names: *Haadi* and *Raheem*. You should recite *ya Haadi* or *ya Raheem*, whenever you have time.

After doing this you should read the Holy Quran at least once. Read traditions (*Hadis*) and remain in contact with an acquainted intellectual. And try to gain more knowledge about Namaz, Fast, Zakat and Hajj and try to follow it too.

(To know more about agni and How the universe was created read my book. "Who is Agni? Prophet or Parmeshwar" or web-site [www.freeeducation.co.in](http://www.freeeducation.co.in))

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## Some clarification about Muhammad (pbuh)?

- God first created a Noor (or energy) before creation of this universe. From that noor and energy he created whole universe.  
God says in holy Quran, (Say oh Muhammad (s.a) God has no children, (and I know if because) I am the first worshiper of God." (Holy Quran 43:81)  
So he was the first worshiper of God in Swarglok, and recognised as Ahmed.
- In human form he is the last Prophet, and as prophet Muhammad (pbuh). (Holy Quran 33:40)
- Then prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was asked to correct the original faith and belief of people. Which every prophet has taught to their followers. This fact holy Quran says in following words.
- He ordered you, "Oh Mohammed (pbuh) to follow the same religion, which He has ordered Manu (Noah) to follow, same commandment He had also sent to Abraham (abiram) Moses and Jesus Christ. He also commanded all of them to establish the religion and not divide themselves. (Holy Quran 42:13)
- For a new born child cloths are different, for a teenager clothes are different, for a adolescent cloths are different. Till adolescent cloth changes with time as child grows. And for a matured person cloths are different, but remain almost same for rest of his life.
- Basic commandment of God related to worship of one God, charity, humanity etc were fix and same throughout the era. But the procedure and time of prayer changed slightly as per era and maturity of society. When human society got matured completely, and teaching could be spread worldwide, then the last Prophet came and fixed this forever. Like a adult cloth, this will not going to be changed till the judgement day.
- As per Quran, vedas, and Sangram Puran, salvation or Moksh is not possible without following teachings of last Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).
- Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) as human being sacrificed everything to spread the message of God in the world. He always prayed for salvation of mankind. On the day of judgment also, in the court of God when every individual will be trialed for his deed, prophet Muhammad (pbuh) will stand by us (provided we tried to follow him), and he will advocate for our salvation or Mokhsa.
- So it is duty of man kind to respect his teaching and follow him sincerely.

## What he is not?

1. Agni or first soul or Ahmed or Muhammad or Mehmood or any respected name you may call to this most respected entity. But he is a creature and not creator. He is not God and do not possess any authority or power of God.
2. God says in Holy Quran, "Oh Muhammad! Declare it that, I do not say that I have treasures of God. I don't know unseen (future), I am not an angel. I only follow what God commands me." (Holy Quran 6:50)
3. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) said to his daughter Fatime (R.A) that don't remain under impression that being a daughter of Prophet you will get salvation. On Day of Judgment you will be punished or rewarded as per your deeds.  
(Sahee-Muslim-Kitabul-Eeman)  
Hence being his follower is not a guarantee for salvation or Moksha. Everyone will be punished or blessed as per their deed.
4. Rabiha ibne kab was servant of prophet Muhammad (pbuh). In one early morning winter Rabiha ibne kab made good arrangement of Wazu (cleaning) and prayer for Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). As Rabiha ibne kab took too much efforts to serve Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). Hence prophet wished to bless him something and asked him to demand anything. But Rabiha ibne kab demanded heaven instead of money or cloth etc. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) did not said

"yes, I grant you heaven". But said "help me with excess of your prayer (Namaz or prostration or sijda)". It means that something is beyond my control or power. I cannot grant you heaven, but you also have to help me by remaining righteous and doing good amount of prayer, so that you become eligible for heaven and when I supplicate (Dua) in your favour then it will be accepted by God. (Muslim)

- Once Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) said "no one can enter in heaven by his own prayer and without help and favour or blessing of God." some companion asked "Oh prophet of God! even you will not get the s a l v a t i o n ? P r o p h e t Muhammad (pbuh) said: yes, even I will not succeeds unless God help me and shower his blessing on me!" (Mishkaat)
- God address to prophet Mohammed (pbuh) in holy Quran in following words
- "Oh Muhammad (pbuh), keep on advising (reminding about God and his commandment) as you are only a reminder, you are not a watcher (controller) over them. (Holy Quran 88:20-22)
- "Oh Mohammed (pbuh) surely you cannot guide (Give wisdom to understand truth) whom you love. But Allah guides whom He pleases, and He knows best the followers of the right way. (Holy Quran 28:56)

**(Continue from page no. 84)**

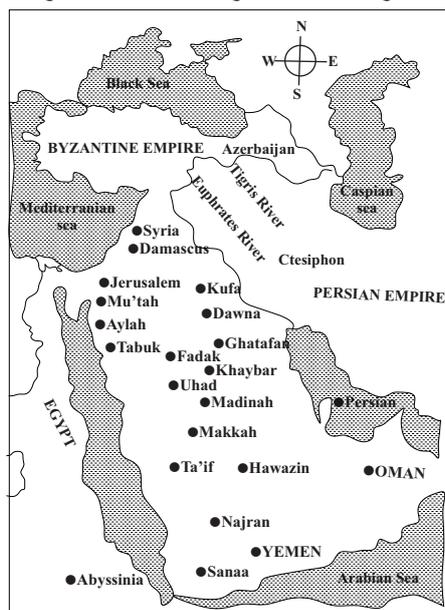
### Life of Hazrat Muhammad (s) at a glance

Death of his father, Hazrat Abdullah	569 A.D. seven months before his birth
His birth	21/22 April 570 A.D.
Wet-nurse Halima took him to her village.	At the age of four months. 570 A.D.
Returned to his mother.	575 A.D. at the age of five years.
Death of Hazrat Amina (his mother).	576 A.D. at the age of six years.
Death of his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib.	578 A.D. at the age of eight years.
Marriage to Hazrat Khadija (r.a.).	595 A.D. at the age of twenty-five years.
Beginning of his devotions in the cave of Hira.	607 A.D. at the age of thirty-seven years.
Beginning of the prophethood.	610 A.D. at the age of forty years.
Propagating religion among friends and relatives.	610/613 A.D. at the age of forty-one years.
Open declaration of prophethood.	614 A.D. at the age of forty-four years.
Migration of Muslims to Ethiopia.	615 A.D. at the age of forty-five years.
Social boycott of the tribe of Hazrat Muhammad (s).	616 to 619 A.D. at the age of forty-seven years.
Death of Hazrat Khadija (r.a.) and uncle, Abu Talib.	619 A.D. at the age of fifty years.
Journey to Taif	619 A.D. at the age of fifty years.
Incident of Meraj, Five times prayers become obligatory.	620 A.D. at the age of fifty years.
Marriage to Hazrat Ayesha (r.a.).	621 A.D. at the age of fifty-one years.
Seventy-five persons from Medina embraced Islam.	622 A.D. at the age of fifty-two years.
Journey from Mecca to Medina (migration).	622 A.D. at the age of fifty-two years.
Beginning of the construction of Masjid Nabawi.	622 A.D. at the age of fifty-two years.
Command to turn face from Jerusalem to Mecca in Namaaz.	624 A.D. at the age of fifty-five years.

### Life of Hazrat Muhammad (s) at a glance

First battle, Battle of Badr.	624 A.D. at the age of fifty-five years.
Second battle at, Uhah	625 A.D. at the age of fifty-six years.
Third battle, Battle of Trench	627 A.D. at the age of fifty-eight years.
Treaty of Hudaibiyah	628 A.D. at the age of fifty-nine years.
Battle with Jews at Khyber	629 A.D. at the age of sixty years.
Battle with Byzantines at Muthah	629 A.D. at the age of sixty years.
Mecca is conquered	630 A.D. at the age of sixty-one years.
Battle of Hunain	630 A.D. at the age of sixty-one years.
Journey to Tabuk	631 A.D. at the age of sixty-two years.
Last Hajj and last sermon	632 A.D. at the age of sixty-three years.
Illness and demise	632 A.D. at the age of sixty-three years.

हज़रत मुहम्मद (स.) की आयु Lunar Calender के अनुसार है और घटनाओं की तारीख इतिहास और Solar Calender के अनुसार है, इसलिए आयु और तारीख में कुछ अंतर है।



(भविष्यपुराण के वह श्लोक जिस में इस्लाम और हज़रत मुहम्मद (स.) की भविष्यवाणी और वर्णन है वह निम्नलिखित है।)

एतस्मिन्नन्तिरे म्लेच्छ आचार्यैरा समन्वितः। महामद इति ख्यात शिष्यशाखासमन्वितः॥५॥	हनिष्यामिदुराचारं वाहीकं पुरुषाधमम्। इत्युक्तवा स जिद्वः श्रीमान्नवार्णजपतत्परः॥१९॥
नृपश्चैव महादेवं मरुस्थलनिवासिनम्। गङ्गजलैश्च संस्नाप्य पञ्चगव्यसमन्वितैः।	जप्त्वा दशसहस्रं च तद्दशांशं जुहाव सः। भस्म भूत्वा स मायावी म्लेच्छदेवत्वमागतः ॥२०॥
चंदनादिभिरभ्यर्च्य तुष्टाव मनसा हरम्॥६॥ भोजराज उवाच-नमस्ते गिरिजानाथ मरुस्थलनिवासिने।	भयभीतास्तु तच्छिष्या देशं वाहीकमाययुः। गृहीत्वा स्वगुरोर्भस्म सदहीनत्वामागतम्॥२१॥
त्रिपुरासुरनाशाय बहुमायाप्रवृत्तिने॥७॥ म्लेच्छैर्गप्ताय शुद्धाय सच्चिदानन्दरु पिणो।	स्थापितं तैश्च भूमध्ये तत्रोषुर्मदतत्पराः। मदहीन पुरं जातं तेषां तीर्थं समं स्मृतम्॥२२॥
त्वं मां हि किंकरं विद्धि शरणार्थमुपागतम्॥८॥ सूत उवाच-इति श्रुत्वा स्तवं देवः शब्दमाह नृपाय तम्॥	रात्रौ स देवरुपश्च बहुमायाविशारदः। पैशाचं देहमास्थाय भोजराजं हि सोऽब्रवीत् ॥२३॥
गंतव्यं भोजराजेन महाकालेश्वरस्थले॥९॥ म्लेच्छैस्सुदूषिता भूमिर्वाहीका नाम विश्रुता। आर्यधर्मो हि नैवात्र वाहीके देशदारुणे॥१०॥	आर्यधर्मो हि ते राजन्सर्वधर्मोत्तमः स्मृतः। ईशाज्ञया करिष्यामि पैशाचं धर्मदारुणाम्॥२४॥
बाभूवात्र महामायी योऽसौ दग्धो मया पुरा। त्रिपुरा बलिदैत्येन प्रेषितः पुनरागतः॥११॥ अयोनिः स वरो मत्तः प्राप्तवान्दैत्यवर्द्धनः। महामद इति ख्यात पैशाचकृतितत्परः॥१२॥	लिङ्गच्छेदी शिखाहीनः श्मश्रु धारी स दूषकः। उच्चालापि सर्वभक्षी भविष्यति जनो मम॥ विना कौलं च पशवस्तेषां भक्षया मता मम। मुसलेनैव संस्कारः कुशैरिव भविष्यति॥२६॥
नागन्तव्यं त्वया भूप पैशाचे देशधूर्तके। मत्प्रसादेन भूपाल तव शुद्धिं प्रजायते॥१३॥ इति श्रुत्वा नृपश्चैव स्वदेशानपु नरागमतः। महामदश्च तैः सार्द्धं सिंधुतीरमुपाययौ॥१४॥	तस्मान्मुसलवन्तो हि जातयो धर्मदूषकाः। इति पैशाचधर्मश्च भविष्यति मया कृतः॥२७॥
उवाच भूपतिं प्रेम्णा मायामदविशारदः। तव देवो महाराजा मम दासत्वमागतः॥१५॥ ममोच्छिष्टं संभुजीयाद्यथा तत्पश्य भो नृप। इति श्रुत्वा तथा दृष्ट्वा परं विस्मयमागतः॥१६॥	Translation of above mentioned shlokas are available in following book. (Ref. Muhammed in world Scripture by A.H.Vidyarthi. Page No. 35-43, Bhavishya puran printed by venkateshwar press-Mumbai)
म्लेच्छधर्मं मतिश्चासीत्तस्य भूपस्य दारुणे॥१७॥ तच्छ्रुत्वा कालिदासस्तु रुषा प्राह महामदम्। माया ते निर्मिता धूर्त नृपमोहनहेतवे॥१८॥	{You mat also get these Shlokas translated yourself. Because then you will believe them. Otherwise people always doubt translations done by other.}

इस पुस्तक को लिखने के लिए निम्नलिखित पुस्तकों की सहायता ली गयी है। हम उन सब लेखकों और प्रकाशकों के आभारी हैं।

१) पवित्र कुरआन (अनुवाद फातेह मुहम्मद जालंधरी)

२) मारुफुल हदीस (मौलाना मुहम्मद मंजूर नोमानी)

३) अगर अब भी न जागे तो

(मौलाना शम्स नवीद उस्मानी,  
सय्यद अब्दुल्ला तारिक,  
जासिन बुक डेपो,  
उर्दू बाजार, जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली)

४) हज़रत मुहम्मद (स.) और भारतीय धर्मग्रंथ

(डॉ. एम. ए. श्रीवास्तव, नेशनल प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, दरियागंज, दिल्ली)

५) Hazrat Mohammed in world scripture

(A.H. Vidyarthi, Adam Publisher & Distibutors 1542,  
Pataudi House, Dariya ganj, New Delhi-110002)

६) पैग़म्बरे इस्लाम गैरमुस्लिमों की नज़र में

(मुहम्मद याहया खान, फरीद बुक डेपो, नई दिल्ली ११०००२)

७) सीरते अहमद मुज्जबा सल्लल्लाहु अलैहि वसल्लम

(शाह मिसबाहुद्दीन शकील, अल् रहमान प्रिंटर्स और पब्लिशर्स,  
१८, जकरिया स्ट्रीट, कोलकता ७०००७३ )

८) The Quran & Modern Science

(Dr. Zakir Naik, Publishers :-Islamic Research Foundation,  
56/58 Tandel Street (North), Dongri, Mumbai- 400 009)

९) सीरते नबी

(लेखक- अल्लामा शिबली नोमानी (रह.), सय्यद सुलैमान नदवी)

१०) संत, महात्मा, विचारवंत और इस्लाम

(संकलक: सोमनाथ देशकर, संदेश प्रकाशन, पुणे-४११ ००५)

११) The Gospel of Barnabas

(Traslated by Lansdale and Laura Ragg)

## **MR. Q.S. KHAN IS ALSO AUTHOR OF FOLLOWING BOOKS.**

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- Law of success for both the Worlds.  
(Translated in Hindi & Marathi)
- How to Prosper Islamic Way?  
(Translated in Hindi & Urdu)

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(Translated in Hindi, Marathi & Gujarat)
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(Translated in Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali)
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5. Study of Hydraulic Circuits
6. Study of Hydraulic Seals, Fluid Conductors, and Hydraulic Oil.
7. Design and Manufacturing of Hydraulic Presses.

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