

# Muhammad

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

## Our Beloved Nabī

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ḥafīzahullāh*



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MUHAMMAD ﷺ - OUR BELOVED NABĪ  
BY SHAYKH MAWLĀNĀ MUHAMMAD SALEEM DHORAT

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## Foreword

Over the centuries, many books have been authored on the sīrah of our beloved Nabī ﷺ, in a multitude of languages, by both Muslims and non-Muslims. Nabī ﷺ is arguably the most written-about personality in history, yet enough can never be said or written about him.

Whenever a sīrah biographer lifts his pen, far from increasing the honour and status of our beloved Rasūl ﷺ through his work, he himself feels honoured. The eminent companion of our beloved Nabī ﷺ Sayyidunā Hassān ibn Thābit ؓ says in a couplet:

مَا إِن مَدَحْتُ مُحَمَّدًا بِمَقَالَتِي      وَلَكِنْ مَدَحْتُ مَقَالَتِي بِمُحَمَّدٍ

*I have not honoured Muhammad ﷺ through my words;  
Rather, I have honoured my words through Muhammad ﷺ.*

The author of this book, my beloved and respected uncle, teacher and shaykh, Shaykh Mawlānā Muhammad Saleem Dhorat Sāhib *hafizahullāh*, says:

“For a long period of time I had a yearning in my heart to be included amongst the writers of sīrah. The desire was not so that I could make an addition to the books already written about Nabī ﷺ, but so that through the barakah of writing on the subject



a pretext may arise in the hereafter for securing the intercession of Nabī ﷺ. However, my lack of knowledge and other shortcomings remained a barrier in the path to achieving my aim.

“Despite not being able to put my wish into practice, it remained and only got stronger. Finally, during a journey to the Haramayn Sharīfayn in Ramadān 1415 (February 1995), upon arriving in Al-Madīnatul-Munawwarah, the urge became too strong to ignore. I considered that the blessed thought should be regarded as a ni‘mah of Allāh ﷻ and that in that blessed month, in the City of the Prophet ﷺ, I should sit in Al-Masjidun-Nabawī and put pen to paper. Thus, a firm intention was made and on 1st Ramadān work commenced on a short sīrah book for children.”

Every night after the ‘Ishā salāh my respected uncle would write a portion, seated in the blessed area of the Masjid between the final resting place of our beloved Nabī ﷺ and his mimbar, which is known as the Rawdah. Through the fadl of Allāh ﷻ, the work was completed on 15th Ramadān. However, upon return from ‘umrah the manuscript was misplaced and could not be located for a number of years. Then, through the fadl of Allāh ﷻ, the text was found and efforts were made to prepare it for publication.

Alhamdulillah, with the exception of some editing and the addition of five paragraphs, the book in your hands is the same work produced in those blessed nights of Ramadān when my respected uncle sat in the blessed Rawdah in close proximity to the resting place of our beloved Nabī ﷺ and with love and awe set down on paper an outline of that most perfect of lives.

Primarily aimed at being a child's introduction to sīrah, the concise nature of this book will, inshā'allāh, benefit readers of all ages by sparking a desire and interest to read and learn more about the perfect, merciful and pure life of our beloved Nabī ﷺ. I urge parents to encourage their children to study it and I encourage those running madāris to include it in the syllabus for our younger ones.

May Allāh ﷻ shower His special blessings upon Nabī ﷺ, his family, companions and those who follow him until the Last Day. May He grant my beloved uncle's efforts acceptance and make them a means of the intercession of Nabī ﷺ on the Day of Qiyāmah. Āmīn.

**(Mawlānā) Junayd Makda**

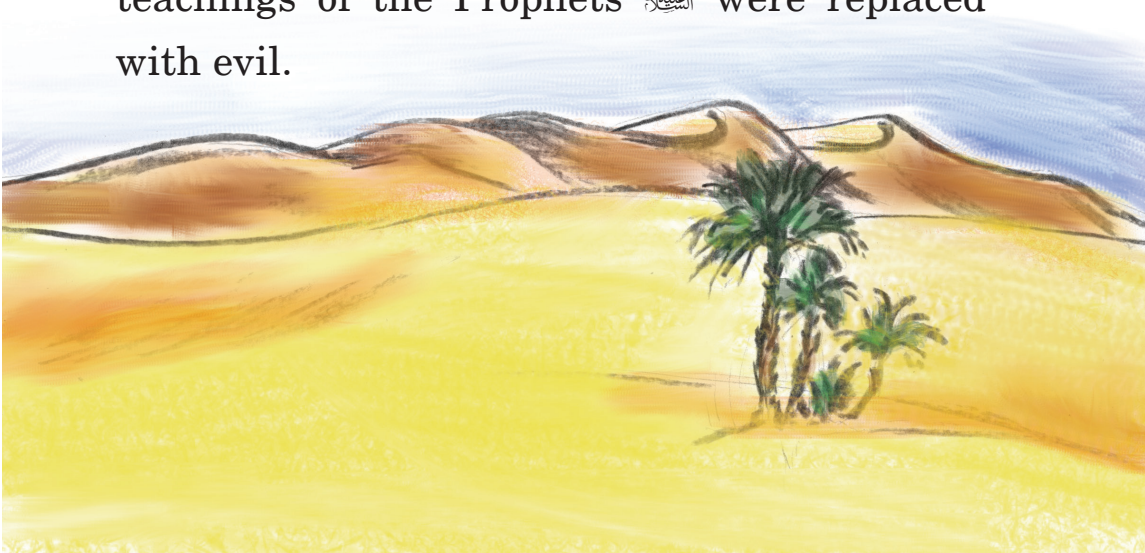
**Rajab 1437 / April 2016**



## Before Our Beloved Nabī ﷺ

**O**ur beloved Nabī, Muhammad ﷺ, was sent by Allāh ﷻ at a time when there was no Nabī in this world. All the Prophets of Allāh ﷻ had come and gone. The last of them was Sayyidunā ‘Īsā ﷺ.

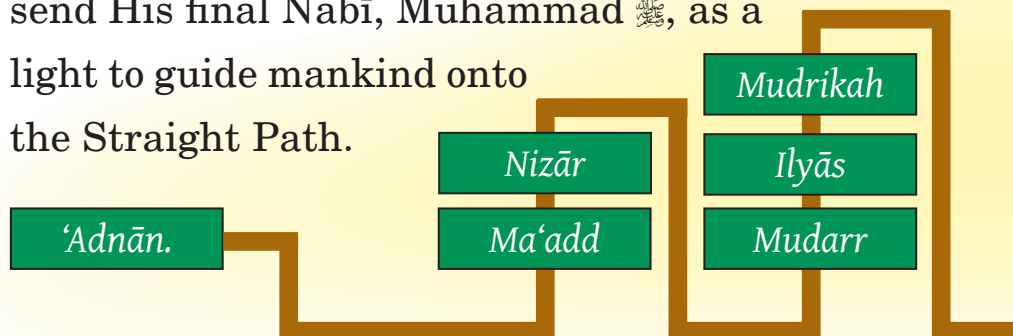
The people had forgotten the message of Allāh ﷻ. They had turned away from the good habits and noble character taught to them by the previous Prophets ﷺ. The beautiful teachings of the Prophets ﷺ were replaced with evil.



They did not worship the one and only Creator, Allāh ﷻ. Instead, they made gods out of wood and stone and worshipped them. They bowed down in worship to the trees, the sun, the moon and the oceans, which, like themselves, are only creations of Allāh ﷻ.

They lied, cheated and deceived people. The strong and the rich would oppress the weak and the poor. There was no justice. They drank alcohol and gambled. Baby daughters would be buried alive and widows would be treated unjustly. Shaytān had led the people astray. They had all turned away from the Straight Path that leads to Jannah.

When the world had become filled with darkness, Allāh the All-Merciful decided to send His final Nabī, Muhammad ﷺ, as a light to guide mankind onto the Straight Path.

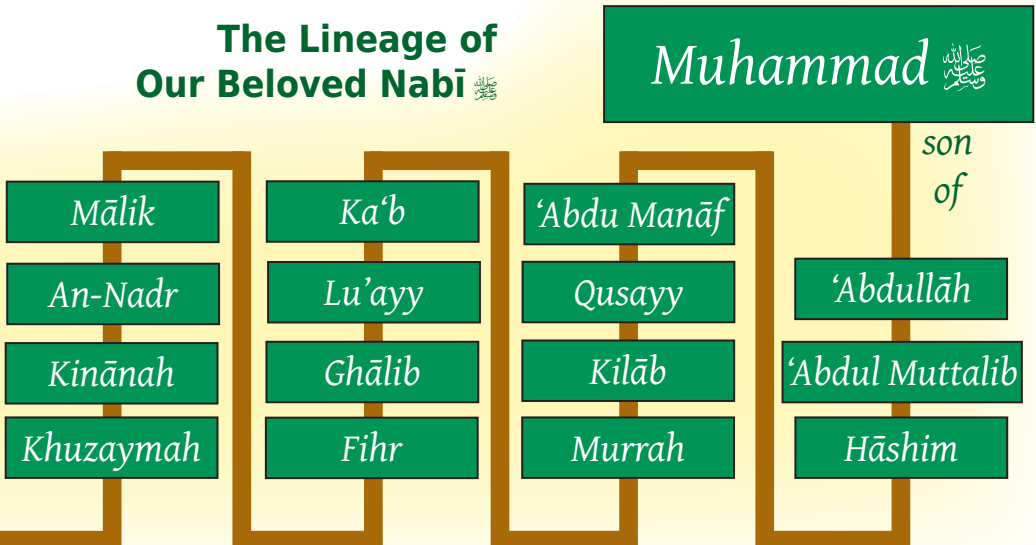


## Family of Our Beloved Nabī ﷺ

In the city of Makkah there lived many tribes. The tribe of Quraysh was the most honoured amongst them. The family of Banū Hāshim belonged to this tribe. Banū Hāshim was the most respected and honoured family of the tribe of Quraysh.

‘Abdul Muttalib was the chief of Banū Hāshim. He was the father of 10 sons, one of them being ‘Abdullāh. When ‘Abdullāh grew up, he was married to Āminah. ‘Abdullāh is the father, and Āminah is the mother of our beloved Nabī ﷺ.

### The Lineage of Our Beloved Nabī ﷺ



## Childhood

Our beloved Nabī ﷺ was born on Monday 12th Rabī‘ul Awwal in the year 570 CE in the blessed city of Makkah. His father had passed away before his birth. He remained with his mother for a short time before going into the care of Sayyidah Halīmah ؓ for two years, who looked after him and suckled him. During these two years, Sayyidah Halīmah ؓ experienced many blessings in her home, so she requested if she could continue looking after our beloved Nabī ﷺ. Nabī ﷺ went on to stay with her for two more years.

At the age of four, our beloved Nabī ﷺ returned to his mother. When he reached the age of six, his mother, Āminah, passed away,





and his grandfather, ‘Abdul Muttalib, took care of him. Two years later ‘Abdul Muttalib also died. Finally, our beloved Nabī ﷺ went into the care of his uncle, Abū Tālib, at the age of eight.

## Youth

**W**hen our beloved Nabī ﷺ reached his youth, he saw that the people of Makkah worshipped idols made of wood and stone, drank alcohol, gambled, quarrelled, argued and fought over small matters. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ disliked idols. He disliked alcohol. He disliked bad habits such as lying and swearing. He disliked gambling. He disliked quarrelling and fighting.

He would always speak the truth. He would always keep his promises. He had a good, noble character. He was truthful and trustworthy. He was very kind and affectionate. He was caring

and considerate. He loved everyone. He would help the needy and feed the hungry. He would stay hungry to feed others. He would support the weak. He would not hurt anyone. He would not speak harshly nor scold anyone. He would not swear at anyone nor abuse anyone.

He was very simple and extremely polite. He was so trustworthy that the people of Makkah would trust him to look after their valuables. They had given him the titles Al-Amīn (the trustworthy) and As-Sādiq (the truthful).

## Marriage to Sayyidah Khadījah ﷺ

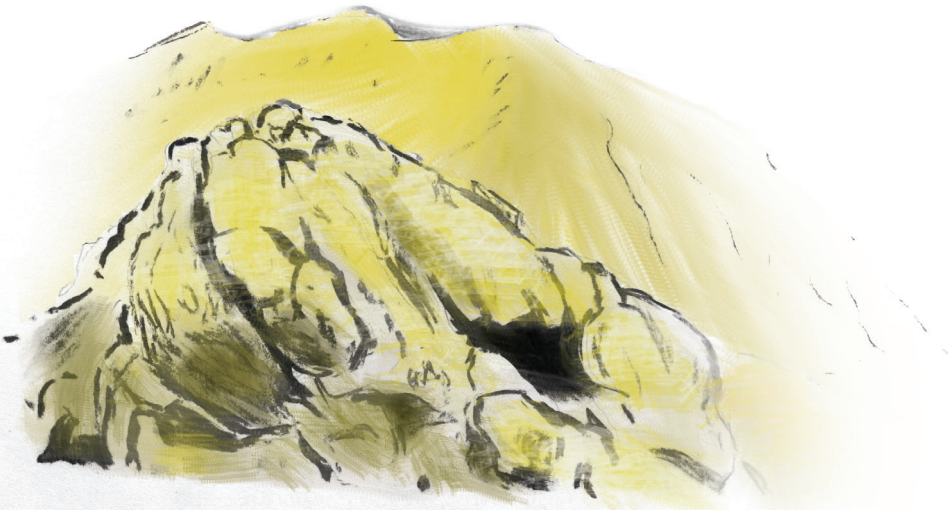
Our beloved Nabī ﷺ travelled to Syria for trade with his uncle Abū Tālib at the age of 12. He was very truthful in his business dealings. When our beloved Nabī ﷺ reached the age of 25, Sayyidah Khadījah ﷺ appointed him to take her goods for trade to Syria. She was a respected and wealthy woman of

Makkah. Impressed with his truthfulness, trustworthiness and noble character, she proposed to marry him. The proposal was accepted and our beloved Nabī ﷺ was married to Sayyidah Khadijah ؓ. He was 25 at the time and she was 40 years old.

## Prophethood

**O**n the outskirts of Makkah is a mountain with a cave in it called the Cave of Hirā. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ used to spend time in this cave remembering Allāh ﷻ. He would stay there for many days.

One day, whilst our beloved Nabī ﷺ was busy

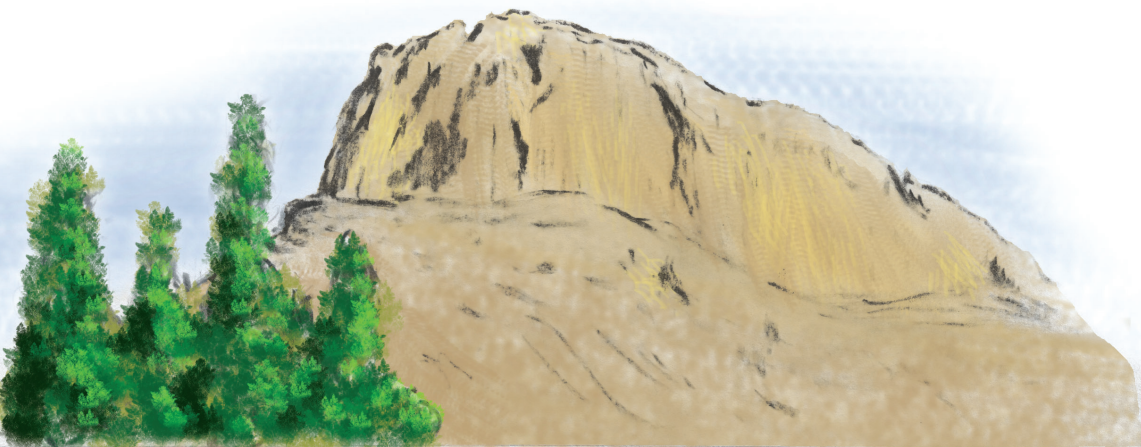


remembering Allāh ﷻ, the Archangel Jibra'il ﷺ came to him with revelation from Allāh ﷻ. Jibra'il ﷺ is the angel appointed by Allāh ﷻ to bring His message to all His Prophets ﷺ. He recited the following verses of the Glorious Qur'ān to our beloved Nabī ﷺ:

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ  
اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ  
مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

*Read in the name of your Lord who created [everything]  
- created man from a clot of blood. Read, and your  
Lord is Most Gracious, who taught by means of the  
pen. He taught man what he did not know. (96:1-5)*

With these verses our beloved Nabī ﷺ was honoured with Prophethood and given the



responsibility of conveying the message of Allāh ﷻ to mankind. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ was 40 years of age.

## The Very First Companions ﷺ

**O**ur beloved Nabī ﷺ returned home and conveyed the Message, first to his wife Sayyidah Khadījah ؓ and then to those who were close to him. He said, “Allāh is only One, and I am His last and final messenger.”

The good people of Makkah Al-Mukarramah accepted his call and accepted Islām. The first woman to accept Islām was Sayyidah Khadījah ؓ. The first man to accept Islām was Sayyidunā Abū Bakr ؓ. The first child was Sayyidunā ‘Alī ؓ. The first slave was Sayyidunā Zayd ؓ.

## Open Call

**A**llāh ﷻ now ordered our beloved Nabī ﷺ to proclaim the Message openly. He stood

on Mount Safā and gathered the people. He asked them, “If I told you that the enemy is waiting on the other side of this mountain to attack you, would you believe me?”

They said, “Definitely, we would believe you, as you have always spoken the truth and never lied.”

Our beloved Nabī ﷺ said, “I am warning you about the punishment of Allāh ﷻ. I am calling you towards the worship of one Allāh only. Anyone who will worship the one and only Allāh ﷻ shall be rewarded by Allāh ﷻ in this world and in the life hereafter. Anyone who does not worship the one and only Allāh ﷻ shall be punished by Allāh ﷻ in this world and





in the life after death.”

The people of Makkah worshipped many gods besides Allāh ﷻ, so they became very angry and walked away from him.

## Trials

**T**he disbelievers of Makkah started to trouble our beloved Nabī ﷺ and his followers. They would spread thorns in his way and throw stones at him. His companions were stoned and dragged across stony ground. They were made to lie on burning hot sand and heavy rocks were placed on their chests. They were imprisoned and kept hungry.

Our beloved Nabī ﷺ and his companions ﷺ bore all hardships with patience and continued practising and conveying the Message of Allāh ﷻ. They had faith and trust in the promise of Allāh ﷻ and were never disheartened.

## Migration to Abyssinia

When the oppression increased beyond limit, our merciful Nabī ﷺ gave his companions ﷺ permission to migrate to Abyssinia, a country in Africa. The king of Abyssinia at the time was known by the title of Najāshī (Negus).

Many Muslims, both men and women, left Makkah for Abyssinia. The disbelievers were not happy and could not bear to see this, so they sent some people to Abyssinia to raise

a complaint against the Muslims. They went into the court of Najāshī and made their complaint, and requested him to expel the Muslims from the country. Najāshī summoned the Muslims, and Sayyidunā Ja‘far ﷺ spoke on their



behalf. He explained the whole situation of the Muslims and outlined the teachings of Islām.

He said, “We used to worship idols, eat dead animals, practice all sorts of evil, break family ties, ill-treat neighbours, and the strong from among us oppressed the weak. Allāh ﷻ sent a Messenger to us. He showed us the Straight Path: to worship the one and only Allāh ﷻ, perform salāh, fast, give zakāh and do good things.” He then recited a portion from the Qur’ān.

After listening to the speech of Sayyidunā Ja‘far ؓ and the recitation from the Qur’ān, Najāshī accepted Islām. The disbelievers returned to Makkah unsuccessful.

## Sayyidunā Hamzah ؓ and Sayyidunā ‘Umar ؓ Accept Islām

**A**fter returning from Abyssinia unsuccessful, the disbelievers tried

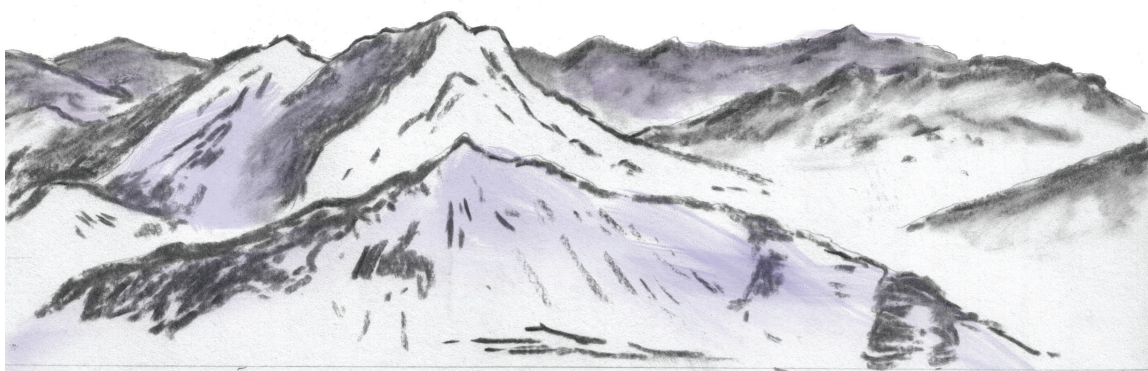
another plan. They came to our Nabī ﷺ and said, “If you want wealth, we will make you the wealthiest person in Makkah; if you want leadership, we will make you our chief; if you are sick, we will give you treatment. We are prepared to do whatever you desire, but do not speak against our gods.”

Our beloved Nabī ﷺ said, “I do not desire wealth nor leadership, and I am not in need of any treatment. I have brought the Message of Allāh ﷻ, which I will convey to everyone.”

The good people of Makkah listened to the Message of Allāh ﷻ and wholeheartedly accepted it. Gradually, the number of Muslims increased. In the 6th year of Prophethood, Sayyidunā Hamzah ﷺ, the uncle of our beloved Nabī ﷺ, accepted Islām. Shortly afterwards Sayyidunā ‘Umar ﷺ also accepted Islām.

## Boycott

**A**s the number of Muslims increased, the troubles suffered by them at the hands of the disbelievers also continued to increase. In the 7th year of Prophethood our beloved Nabī ﷺ and his family, the Banū Hāshim, were forced to go and live in a narrow valley. The disbelievers stopped food and water from reaching them, and they were not allowed to buy or sell anything. They all suffered severe hunger and thirst. The merciless disbelievers continued with the boycott and torture for three years. However, our beloved Nabī ﷺ and his companions did not weaken in their faith. Instead, they became even more stronger.



## Year of Grief

**A**fter the boycott, in the 10th year of Prophethood, the beloved wife of our Nabī ﷺ, the Mother of the Believers, Sayyidah Khadijah رضي الله عنها, and the uncle of our beloved Nabī ﷺ, Abū Tālib, both passed away. Therefore, this year is known as *‘āmul-huzn* (the year of grief).

## Marriage to Sayyidah ‘Ā’ishah رضي الله عنها

**I**n the same year our beloved Nabī ﷺ married Sayyidah ‘Ā’ishah رضي الله عنها, the daughter of Sayyidunā Abū Bakr Siddīq رضي الله عنه. She started living with our beloved Nabī ﷺ after he migrated to Madīnah.

## Persecution in Tā’if and the Mi’rāj

**T**he disbelievers troubled our beloved Nabī ﷺ even more now in Makkah. Our beloved



Nabī ﷺ went to the city of Tā'if to invite its people to Islām, but they refused to accept Islām and treated him very badly.

Allāh ﷻ comforted our beloved Nabī ﷺ and honoured him with Mi'rāj. One night our beloved Nabī ﷺ was taken by Jibra'il ﷺ and Mīkā'il ﷺ to Al-Masjidul-Aqsā in Jerusalem, and then up to the heavens. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ met all the Prophets ﷺ and saw Jannah and Jahannam. He then met Allāh ﷻ and was given the gift of the five daily salāh.



## Hijrah (Migration)

About 350 kilometres from Makkah is a city called Madīnah. Some people from this city came to Makkah. They met our beloved Nabī ﷺ and talked to him. They listened to the Word of Allāh ﷻ – the Qur’ān. They then embraced Islām.

Our beloved Nabī ﷺ sent his companions Sayyidunā Mus‘ab Ibn ‘Umayr ؓ and Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh Ibn Ummi Maktūm ؓ to Madīnah as their teachers. Gradually, the number of Muslims in Madīnah increased. Now our beloved Nabī ﷺ permitted the oppressed Muslims in Makkah to migrate to Madīnah. Slowly, a few at a time, the Muslims departed for Madīnah, leaving everything they owned behind in Makkah. It was a big sacrifice to make, but for the sake of Islām they left everything. Only a handful of Muslims, who were prevented from migrating, remained in

Makkah.

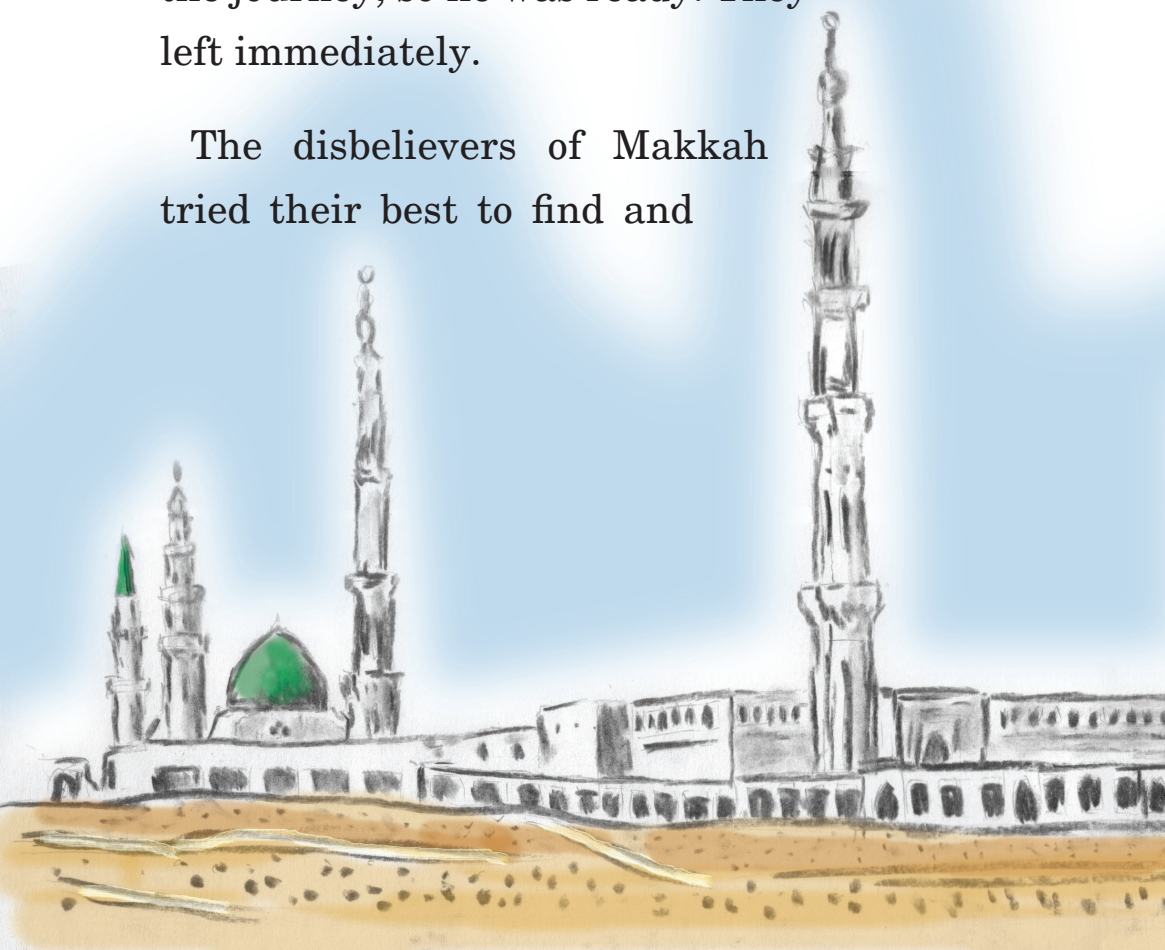
One day, the disbelievers sat together and made a plan to kill our beloved Nabī ﷺ. They agreed that when he left his home early in the morning, they would all attack him together in darkness and finish him once and for all. Allāh ﷻ, the All-Knowing, informed our beloved Nabī ﷺ of their plot, and ordered him to migrate to Madīnah.

At night, the disbelievers surrounded the



home of our beloved Nabī ﷺ. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ asked Sayyidunā ‘Alī ؑ to sleep in his bed and left his home during the night, reciting the Qur’ān. Allāh ﷻ protected him and no one could see him. He walked away safely to the home of his friend Sayyidunā Abū Bakr ؑ. Sayyidunā Abū Bakr ؑ had already been informed by our beloved Nabī ﷺ of the journey, so he was ready. They left immediately.

The disbelievers of Makkah tried their best to find and





kill our beloved Nabī ﷺ, but Allāh ﷻ saved him from the hands of the enemy. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ spent three days in the cave of Thawr, and then, after a long journey, reached a place called Qubā, on the outskirts of Madīnah. After spending a few days in Qubā he entered Madīnah.

## In Madīnah

**T**he people of Madīnah were anxiously waiting for our beloved Nabī ﷺ to arrive.



When he finally arrived, they were overjoyed. Little girls sang happily and everyone came out of Madīnah to welcome him. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ stayed at the home of Sayyidunā Abū Ayyūb Al-Ansārī ؓ.

The Muslims who migrated from Makkah to Madīnah are known as Muhājirīn (emigrants), and the Muslims of Madīnah who helped them are known as Ansār (helpers). They loved each other and lived like brothers.

The disbelievers of Makkah did not leave our beloved Nabī ﷺ and the Muslims in peace in Madīnah either. As well as the disbelievers of Makkah, our beloved Nabī ﷺ faced new enemies in Madīnah. They betrayed our beloved Nabī ﷺ and the Muslims on many occasions, but the help of Allāh ﷻ was always with the Muslims. The Muslims were few in number, but they always came out successful with the help of Allāh ﷻ.



## Battles

**T**he enemies of Islām tried to destroy the Muslims, hence battles took place between them. Some well-known battles are:

**Badr:** This was the first battle that took place between the Muslims and their enemies. It took place in the 2nd year after hijrah in a place near Madīnah called Badr. The Muslims were only 313 in number, whereas the disbelievers were 1,000. After heavy fighting, the Muslims won the battle, through the help of Allāh ﷺ. The enemy lost important leaders such as Abū



Jahl and ‘Utbah in this battle.

**Uhud:** The battle of Uhud took place after the Battle of Badr, in the 3rd year after hijrah, on the outskirts of Madīnah. The Muslims were victorious in this battle too. However, soon after the enemy were defeated, the overjoyed Muslims left their appointed places and the enemy rearranged their army and attacked again. The victory turned into defeat. In this battle 70 companions ﷺ were martyred. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ also suffered wounds to the face and one of his teeth was chipped. The uncle of our beloved Nabī ﷺ Sayyidunā Hamzah ﷺ and Sayyidunā Mus‘ab Ibn ‘Umayr ﷺ were among those martyred in this battle.

**Khandaq (Trench):** This is also a well-known battle, which took place in the 5th year after hijrah. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ, after consulting with his companions ﷺ, decided to dig a trench around Madīnah to stop the enemy

attacking. The enemy surrounded Madīnah and laid siege to it for many days. Finally, Allāh ﷻ sent a strong wind, which blew away their tents. This put fear into the hearts of the enemy and discouraged them and they fled.

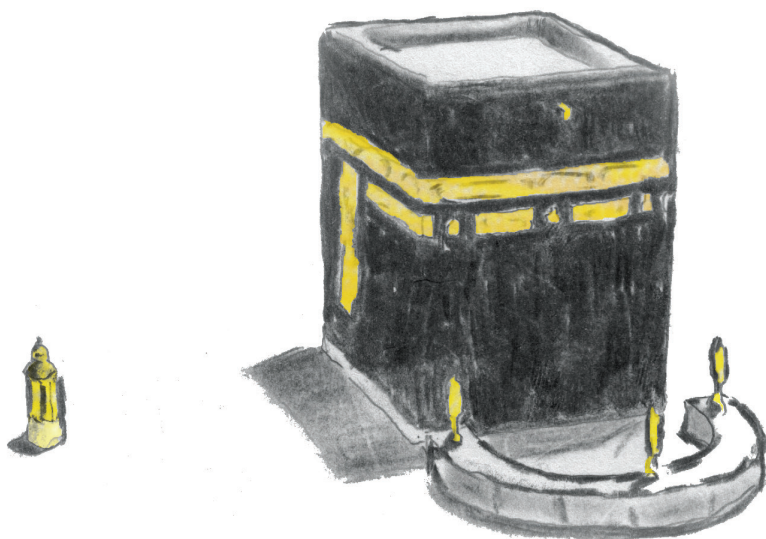
## Liberation of Makkah

A peace treaty was signed by the disbelievers of Makkah and the Muslims in the 6th year after hijrah. They agreed not to fight for 10 years. Only two years had passed when the disbelievers broke the treaty. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ marched to Makkah



with over 10,000 companions.

The leader of the disbelievers at the time was Abū Sufyān. He accepted Islām and surrendered to our beloved Nabī ﷺ and the Muslims. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ entered Makkah as its liberator. He did not shed blood, nor did he kill. There was no vengeance. He forgave everyone and prayed to Allāh ﷻ for their forgiveness. Our beloved Nabī ﷺ went to the Ka'bah and purified the House of Allāh ﷻ from false gods made of stone and wood.



## Farewell Hajj

**I**n the 10th year after hijrah our beloved Nabī ﷺ returned to Makkah for hajj. Thousands of Muslims from all over Arabia joined him. In his sermons during the hajj he talked about many aspects of Islām, including the rights of women, treating people of all races equally and not oppressing anyone. He also said: “If you hold firmly to the Qur’ān and Sunnah, you will never go astray.”

## Demise

**I**slām spread throughout the Arabian Peninsula. Now, only One Allāh ﷻ was being worshipped. The mission of our beloved Nabī ﷺ was accomplished, therefore Allāh ﷻ called our beloved Nabī ﷺ back to Him. He passed away on Monday 12th Rabī‘ul Awwal at the age of 63 in the 11th year after hijrah, and was buried in Madīnah.

## Children

Allāh ﷻ granted our beloved Nabī ﷺ three sons and four daughters. All the sons passed away in infancy.

The sons are Qāsim, ‘Abdullāh and Ibrāhīm. The daughters are Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Ummu Kulthūm and Fātimah ﷺ.

## After Our Beloved Nabī ﷺ

Since our beloved Nabī ﷺ is the last prophet, his closest friend and companion, Sayyidunā Abū Bakr ﷺ, was made responsible for the affairs of the Muslims. The one who



looks after the affairs of the Muslims after the departure of the Prophet ﷺ is called the Khalīfah (Caliph). In this way Sayyidunā Abū Bakr ؓ became the first Khalīfah. Thereafter, Sayyidunā ‘Umar ؓ became the second Khalīfah, Sayyidunā ‘Uthmān ؓ became the third Khalīfah, and Sayyidunā ‘Alī ؓ became the fourth Khalīfah.

*Through the Infinite Mercy of Allāh ﷻ, this small booklet for children on sīrah was completed in 15 days on Wednesday 15th Ramadān 1415/15th February 1995 in the blessed area between the blessed grave and the mimbar, known as the Rawdah, in Al-Masjidun-Nabawī, at 12.00 am.*

*It was proofread on Friday 18th Jumād al Ākhir 1435/18th April 2014, again in Al-Masjidun-Nabawī, before Jumu‘ah Salāh.*

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ وَلَكَ الشُّكْرُ،

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا اُحْصِي ثَنَاءً عَلَيْكَ، اَنْتَ كَمَا اَثْنَيْتَ عَلٰى نَفْسِكَ

*O Allāh, for You is all praise, and to You is all gratitude.*

*O Allāh, I cannot praise You as I should; Your praiseworthiness is as You Yourself have described.*



## Some Sayings of Our Beloved Nabī ﷺ

Do not become angry.	لَا تَغْضَبْ (البخاري)
Every good deed is (a form of) charity.	كُلُّ مَعْرُوفٍ صَدَقَةٌ (البخاري ومسلم)
One who humbles himself for the sake of Allāh, Allāh will elevate him.	مَنْ تَوَاضَعَ لِلَّهِ رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ (البيهقي)
A good word is (a form of) charity.	الْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ (البخاري ومسلم)
The upper (giving) hand is better than the lower (taking) hand.	أَيْدِ الْعُلَيَّا خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَيْدِ السُّفْلَى (البخاري ومسلم)
A talebearer will not enter Jannah.	لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ تَكَاْمُرٌ (مسلم)
One who breaks family ties will not enter Jannah.	لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ قَاطِعٌ (البخاري ومسلم)
The (perfect) Muslim is he from whose tongue and hand people are safe.	الْمُسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ النَّاسُ مِنْ لِّسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ (النسائي)
A promise is a (form of) debt.	الْعِدَّةُ دَيْنٌ (الطبراني)
He who is not merciful will not be shown mercy.	مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ لَا يُرْحَمُ (البخاري ومسلم)

## Our Beloved Nabī ﷺ would always...

speak the truth and never lie;

do what he promised;

help the poor and needy;

be generous to people and never say 'no' when  
anyone asked him for something;

speak nicely to people and never speak  
harshly, use bad language or shout;

do salām to young and old;

meet everyone with a smile;

visit the sick and pray for them;

behave modestly and never do anything  
shameless;

be humble and never show off;

do his own tasks himself, like cleaning the  
house and mending his clothes;

accept an invitation for food, even if the invitation was from a poor person and the food was simple;

treat food with respect and never criticise any food;

honour his guests;

stay clean and dislike uncleanness;

stay away from useless talk and activities;

slow down his pace to make it easier for the weak;

treat elders with respect and the young with kindness and mercy;

be kind and merciful to all, even animals;

treat people with respect and never speak ill of anyone, nor try to find anyone's faults;

forgive and forget and never return evil for evil;

stay calm and never get angry if someone wronged him;

live a simple life and not desire expensive things;

remember Allāh ﷻ.

**Those who met him had never seen anyone like him – neither before him nor after him.**

**May the choicest blessings and peace of Allāh ﷻ be upon our beloved Nabī ﷺ.**





اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ  
وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ  
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ  
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى  
آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى  
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ  
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ

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