



My Beloved
RASOOL ALLAAH
 Seerah Q&A for Kids

ﷺ



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FOREWORD

As Salamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuhu.

Dear reader, We thank Allaah with utmost gratitude and take immense pleasure to inform you that our efforts to impart the knowledge of Deen to the children of our Ummah through the platform of Deeni Taleem for Kids have been very effective and beneficial so far. DTK has been a revolutionary initiative for the Taleem and Tarbiyyah of the Little Stars of our Ummah. Thousands of students (and their families) are benefiting from our daily activities, courses, workshops, Tarbiyyah sessions etc. We are also working on preparing Islamic Literature and Islamicized Academic Curriculum, which we hope would revolutionize the education system for the generations to come, Bi-idhn Allaah. As part of this plan, we have already launched various Islaamic Studies books for children and the current book which you are holding in your hands, "My Beloved Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)" (which is the English Translation of Mere Pyaare Nabi (ﷺ)) is one of these beautiful gifts, designed beautifully and prepared for your children.

We ask Allaah to accept our efforts and to instill love for Deen in the hearts of Little Muslims and make it easy for them to understand and implement all that they learn.

Aameen Ya Rabbul Aalameen!

Your well wisher,
Shaykh Nooruddin Umri
MA, MPhil.

Q What was the name of the (last) Prophet ﷺ ?

1
A The name of the (last) Prophet ﷺ was Muhammad. Another name was Ahmad.

Q What were the names of the father and mother of Rasool Allaah ﷺ ?

2
A The name of the father of Rasool Allaah ﷺ was Abdullah and his mother's name was Aamina.

Q When did the father of Rasool Allaah ﷺ die?

3
A The father of Rasool Allaah ﷺ died while he was in his mother's womb.

Q
4

What was the name of the grandfather of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) ?

A

The grandfather of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was Abdul Muttalib

Q
5

What was the name of the uncle of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) who sponsored him?

A

The uncle of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) who sponsored him was Abu Taalib.

Q
6

When and where was Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) born?

A

Muhammad-ur-Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was born in Makkah on a Monday, 9th month 9 of Rabiul Awwal.

Q
7

Who named Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and what?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was named Muhammad by his grandfather.



Q

8

How old was he when the mother of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) died?

A

6 years.



Q

9

Where did the mother of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) die?

A

In the place called Al-Abwa.

Q

10

Who was the first to breastfed him after the mother of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

A

After the mother of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ), he was first breastfed by Thuwaiba.

Q

11

After Thuwaiba, who was responsible for breastfeeding and raising Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

A

Halima Saadia.

Q

12

Why did his grandfather 'Abd al-Muttalib hand over Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) to the Arab women of the country for breastfeeding?

A

To prevent civic diseases and to learn pure Arabic language.

Q

13

How old was Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) at the time of his grandfather's death?

A

At the time of the death of his grandfather, 'Abd al-Muttalib, Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was 8 years old.

Q

14

Who raised Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) after 'Abd al-Muttalib?

A

The uncle of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) Abu Talib.

Q

15

What was the age of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) during the time of the incident of Shaq as-Sadr?

A

The first time he was 4 years old and the second time he was 50 years old (before Miraaaj).

Q

16

Where did the incident of Shaq as-Sadr took place?

A

The incident of Shaq as-Sadr - the opening of the chest of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) took place twice during his lifetime:

At first the incident occurred when he was small and living among Banu Sa'd with Halima Saadia, in the pasture of Banu Sa'd where the people of this tribe used to graze goats. Jibreel (ﷺ) opened his chest and took out his heart, from which he took a clot of blood and said: "This was the Shaytaan's share of you." Then he washed it in a vessel of gold that was filled with Zamzam. The second time this incident occurred on the night of the Isra', near the well of zamzam.

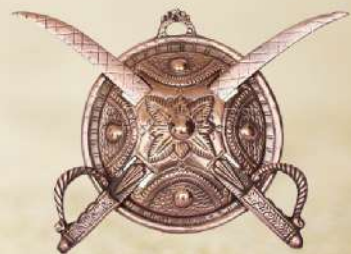
Q

17

Which battle took place in the 15th year of the life of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

A

Battle of Fujjar



Q

18

What was the name of the agreement reached after the Battle of Fijjar?

A

Hilf al-Fudoul (Al-Fudoul Confederacy)

Q

19

Why did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) like this agreement?

A

Because it was in the favour of the oppressed.

Q

20

What did he (ﷺ) do before the age of 25?

A

He used to graze sheep.



Q Who was Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) first wife?

21

A Khadeejah binte Khuwailid (رضي الله عنه)

خَدِيجَةُ
Khadijah

Q What was the age of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and Khadeejah at the time of their marriage?

22

A Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was 25 years old and Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه) was 40 years old.

Q How did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) marry Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه)?

23

A When Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه) came to know about the noble character of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ), she offered him her goods for trade through a message. When Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) returned from the business trip, Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه) saw unparalleled trust and blessings in her wealth. She sent the proposal of marriage to Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) through her friend Nafeesa.

Q

24

What did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) give to Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه) as the bridal dowry (Mahr)?

A

20 camels.

Q

25

How old was Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) when he rebuilt the Ka'bah and what was his contribution?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was 35 years old at the time of the reconstruction of the Ka'bah, and he (ﷺ) resolved the dispute of the Quraysh over the installation of the Black Stone with great wisdom.

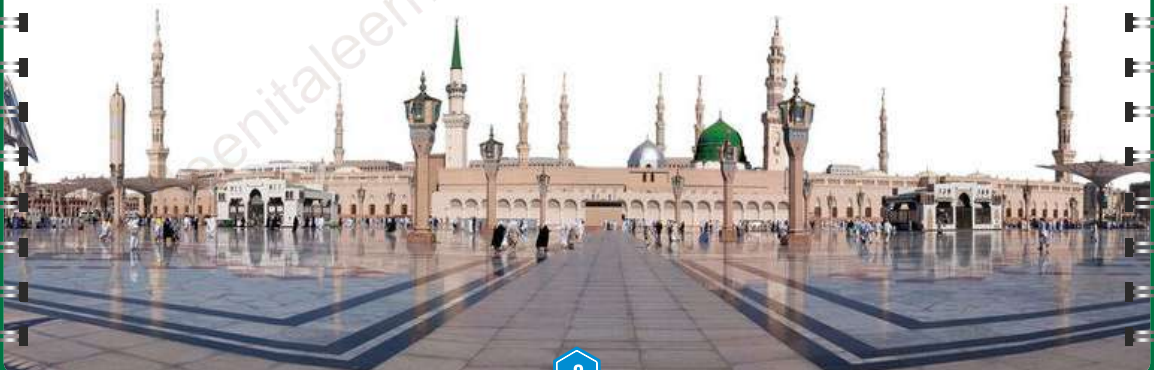
Q

26

When did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) receive prophethood and how old was he?

A

in the month of Ramadaan when Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was 40 years old.



Q
27

What was the condition of the whole world before the prophethood of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

A

The whole world reached to the brink of moral decay and spiritual decay. The fire of oppression, violence and mischief was burning everywhere.

Q
28

Where did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) receive the prophethood?

A

In the cave of Hira.



Q
29

Where is the cave of Hira located?

A

It is located in Jabal an-Noor, about two or three miles from Makkah.

Q
30

Who brought revelation to Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

A

Jibreel (Alaihissalaam).

Q

What is revelation?

31

A

Revealing the message of Allaah through an angel to His Messenger is called revelation.

Q

Which verses of the Qur'an came down first?

32

A

The first five verses of Surah Al-Alaq:

- 1} Iqra bismi rab bikal lazee khalaaq
- 2} Khalaaqal insaana min 'alaq
- 3} Iqra wa rab bukal akram
- 4} Al lazee 'allama bil qalam
- 5} 'Al lamal insaana ma lam y'alam

- (1) اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ
- (2) خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ
- (3) اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ
- (4) الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ
- (5) عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ



Q
33

When Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) came to the house in fear of the burden of Prophethood, who consoled him?

A

Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه), the wife of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ), consoled him and took him to Warqa ibn Nawfal.

Q
34

Who was Warqa bin Nawfal?

A

Warqa Ibn Nawfal was the cousin of Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه).

Q
35

What did Warqa Ibn Nawfal say to Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

A

Warqa ibn Nawfal, after hearing the whole incident from Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) said, "This is the same angel who used to come to the previous Prophets. I wish if I could be alive then I would completely support you when your people would drive you out of the city,

Q Whom did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) first invite to Islam?

36

A His family and close friends.

Q Who was the first person to accept Islam at the invitation of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

37

A Among the first women: Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه).
Among the free men: Abu Bakr As-Siddiq and Ali (رضي الله عنهم). Among the slaves: Zaid bin Haritha (رضي الله عنه).

Q For how many years did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) secretly preach Islam?

38

A For three years.



Q
39

Where did Muslims initially gather for Islamic teachings and advice?

A

In the house of Zaid bin Arqam (رضي الله عنه) which was located at the foot of Mount Safa.

Q
40

After three years of prophethood, through which verse of the Qur'an was Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) commanded to preach?

A

Through the initial verses of Surah Mudassir:
Yaaa ayyuhal muddassir
Qum fa anzir

Q
41

How did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) publicly proclaim Islam three years after his prophethood?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) ascended to the top of Mount Safa and called all the tribes by name and invited them to Tawheed.

Q
42

Who was the first to rebuke Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) on the occasion of his speech on Mount Safa?

A

Abu Lahab. In response, Allaah revealed Surah Al-Lahab.

Q

43

A

When the disbelievers of Makkah went to the uncle of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and complained to him and the uncle asked him to stop preaching the religion, how did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) respond?

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) said: O my uncle, even if they place the moon in my right hand and the sun in my left hand, I will not give up the work of preaching Islam.

Q

44

A

What did the infidels of Makkah do to prevent Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) from preaching?

They laughed and mocked Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and never left a chance to insult and humiliate him. They called him a sorcerer and a mad person.

Q

45

A

What was the real reason for Umar ibn al-Khattab (رضي الله عنه) to convert to Islam?

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) prayed to Allaah: O Allaah, strengthen Islam through Umar ibn al-Khattab.



Q
46

What great deed did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) do in Islam after believing in Umar (رضي الله عنه)?

A

In the Ka'bah, prayers were offered in congregation for the Muslims without any fear or danger.

Q
47

Was al-Isra' wal-Miraj of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) a physical or spiritual journey?

A

Physical.



Q
48

Why is Miraj called Isra?

A

Isra is said to travel overnight. Since it was an overnight journey, they call it Isra.

Q
49

What did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) do in Masjid Al-Aqsa?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) led all the prophets in Salaah in Masjid Al-Aqsa.

Q

Whom did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) meet in the seven heavens?

50

A

Adam (عليه صلعم) - in the first heaven

Easa (عليه صلعم) and Yahya (عليه صلعم)

in the second heaven

Idrees (عليه صلعم) - in the third heaven

Yousuf (عليه صلعم) - in the fourth heaven

Haroon (عليه صلعم) - in the fifth heaven

Moosa (عليه صلعم) - in the sixth heaven

Ibraheem (عليه صلعم) - in the seventh heaven

Q

When did Islam originate in Madeenah?

51

A

In the 11th year of prophethood of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)



Q

When did the first pledge of Aqaba take place and how many people pledged allegiance?

52

A

This allegiance took place in the 12th year of prophethood, in the month of Dhul-Hijjah. Twelve men pledged allegiance.

Q

What year did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) call the year of sorrow and why?

53

A

The 10th year of Prophethood was called the year of sorrow because during this year the protective and loving uncle of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ), Abu Talib and his comforting wife Khadeejah (رضي الله عنه) passed away.

Q

Was Abu Talib enriched with Islam?

54

A

Abu Talib could not be enriched with the wealth of Islam.

ISLAM

Q

How far is Taif from Makkah and how did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) complete this journey?

55

A

Taif is about 87 km away from Makkah and it was set on foot by Rasool Allaah (ﷺ).

Q

Who accompanied Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) on his journey to Taif?

56

A

Zaid bin Haritha (رضي الله عنه).

Q

How long was the boycott of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and his Companions?

57

A

For three years.

Q

What was the siege of Shi'b Abi Talib and why?

58

A

When the Quraysh turned hostile towards Banu Hashim and Banu Mutallib and terminated all transactions and dealings with them for protecting Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and strengthening Islaam and demanded handing over of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) to be killed, Abu Taalib and his people quietly decided to withdraw to a valley at the outskirts of Makkah, they were thus confined in a narrow pass (Shi'b of Abu Taalib).

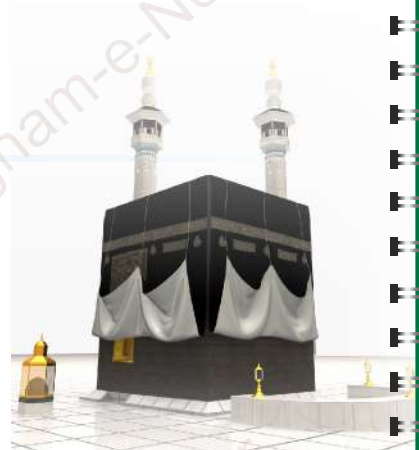
Q

Who wrote down this treaty?

59

A

Mansoor bin Ikrimah.



Q

Where and why was this treaty put up?

60

A

The treaty was affixed to the wall of the Ka'bah so that people would not desecrate the boycott in honor of the Ka'bah.

Q

When did this boycott start and when did it end?

61

A

It started in the month of Muharram in the 7th year of prophethood and ended in the 10th year of prophethood.

Q

How did this long period of imprisonment pass?

62

A

They spent these days in great distress, eating cactus leaves and dry skins, suppressing their hunger and crying.

Q

Who tried to end the boycott of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

63

A

Hisham bin Amar, Zuhair bin abi umia, mutaim bin Adi, abu bukhtari zamaa aswad.

Q

In the first pledge of allegiance to Aqaba, what did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) agreed upon with?

64

A

We will not associate anyone with Allaah, we will not steal, we will not kill our children, we will not slander anyone, and we will not disobey Allaah and His Messenger (ﷺ) in anything.

Q

Did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) receive any other gifts from Allaah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** during Miraaj besides the obligation of daily Salaah?

65

A

Yes, the last two verses of Surah Baqarah and an assurance from Allaah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** that any Muslim who dies without committing shirk will be granted forgiveness.

Q

66

Which prophet advised Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) to request Allaah for reduction in the number of prayers?

A

Moses (عليه صلعم)

Q

67

Where did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) go when he returned from Miraaj?

A

When Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) returned from Miraaj, he first went to Jerusalem and then returned to Makkah.

Q

68

What did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) see in the seventh heaven near Bait al-Ma'moor?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) saw that Ibraaheem (عليه صلعم) was sitting reclining to Bait al-Ma'moor and 70,000 angels were circumambulating it.

Q

69

Which angel did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) see in his true form during Miraaj?

A

Jibreel (عليه صلعم)

Q
70

Did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) see Allaah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى during Miraj?

A

No, they were at a distance equal to two bows when Allaah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى sent a revelation to Rasool Allaah (ﷺ).

Q
71

Did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) see heaven and hell?

A

Yes.

Q
72

What is Bait al-Ma'moor?

A

Just like the Ka'bah, which is the House of Allaah in this world for the circumambulation of human beings, so is the Bait al-Ma'moor for the circumambulation of the angels in the seventh heaven.

Q

What is Sidratul Muntaha?

73

A

Sidratul Muntaha (the tree of the utmost boundary, beyond which none (no angel) can pass).

Q

What gift did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) receive from Allaah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** during Miraaj?

74

A

He received the gift of five daily obligatory prayers, which is equal to fifty prayers in reward.

Q

What was the effect of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) narrating the incident of Al-Isra wal-Miraaj to the people?

75

A

The disbelieving Quraysh did not believe it and those who believed in his truthfulness and honesty accepted it sincerely.

Q

What is Hijrah (migration)?

76

A

Leaving one's homeland only for the sake of the religion of Allaah and going to a place where the requirements of the religion can be fulfilled is called Hijrah (migration).

Q
77

To which region did the first migration take place during the time of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and when?

A

The first migration to Abyssinia took place in the fifth year of Prophethood

Q
78

How many migrations took place during the time of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

A

There were three migrations.

- 1} The first migration to Abyssinia.
- 2} The second migration to Abyssinia.
- 3} Migration to Madinah

Q
79

Why did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) order the Muslims to emigrate?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) ordered the Muslims to emigrate because the Muslims in Makkah were being persecuted by the infidels to such an extent that it was difficult to follow the requirements of Islam,



Q

Who suggested killing Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

80

A

Abu Jahl.

Q

When did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) leave his home to migrate to Madinah?

81

A

In the midnight of 27 or 26 Safar, in the 14th year of Prophethood.

Q

Whom did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) order to rest in his bed while migrating and why?

82

A

Ali (رضي الله عنه). So that he could return the trusts that the people of Makkah used to keep with Rasool Allaah (ﷺ).

Q

How much reward did the Quraysh announce for arresting Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) or revealing his whereabouts?

83

A

One hundred camels

Q Who were the companions of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) during the migration journey?

84

A Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (رضي الله عنه)

Q When did he leave the cave of Thaur?

85

A Rabi-ul-Awal, 1 AH.

Q Who went out to catch Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) in the greed of a hundred camels on the occasion of Hijrah?

86

A Suraqah bin Malik.



Q What happened to Suraqah while arresting Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

87

A When Suraqah approached Rasool Allaah (ﷺ), the forelegs of his horse sank into the ground upto the knees, and he fell off it. He was convinced that this was happening because of the invocation of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ). He apologized and promised not to pursue him.

Q What did Suraqah ask Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

88

A Suraqah sought peace from Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) for the sake of his life

Q What good news did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) give to Suraqah?

89

A Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) said to Suraqah, “What will be your glory when the royal bracelets of Kisrah would be placed on your hands!”

Q

Did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) also migrate?

90

A

Yes.

Q

Who ordered Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) to emigrate?

91

A

Allaah, Rabbul Aalameen.

Q

When and where was the plan of killing Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was made?

92

A

On Thursday, 26 Safar, 14th year of Prophethood (12 September 622 CE) the infidels planned this in Dar An-Nadwah, the parliament of Makkah.

Q

93

Why did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) have to migrate from Makkah to Madinah?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) was constantly harassed until the disbelieving chief of Makkah plotted to assassinate him in Dar an-Nadwa.

Q

94

How many men and how many women migrated to Abyssinia?

A

12 men and 4 women.



Q

95

Who was sent to propagate Islaam in Madinah?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) sent Musab ibn Umayr and Abdullah ibn Maktoum (رضي الله عنهم) to Madinah to propagate the teachings of Islam.

Q

96

Who first established Jumu'ah Salaah in Madinah and when?

A

In the 12th year of Prophethood, Asad ibn Zarah was the first to establish Friday prayers in Madinah.

Q What were the articles of the pledge of Aqabah?

97

A Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) took an oath

- To listen and obey in every difficulty and ease
 - To spend in plenty as well as in scarcity
 - To enjoin good and forbid evil
 - In Allaah's service, you will fear nobody
 - To aid me when I come to you, and protect me from anything you protect yourself, your spouses and children from
- Then paradise is in store for you.

Q When did the Shaq al-Qamar (splitting of the moon) occur?

98

A It happened about five years before the Hijrah.

Q Who demanded this miracle?

99

A The chiefs of Makkah, including Waleed bin Mughira, Abu Jahl, As bin Wa'il, As bin Hashim and others.

Q

What was the number of Quraysh chiefs who were advised to assassinate Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

100

A

14 chiefs.

Q

When did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) reach Quba?

101

A

He reached Quba on Tuesday, 8th Rabi-ul-Awal, 1 AH. (14th year of prophethood).

Q

How many days did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) stay in Quba and what did he lay the foundation for?

102

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) stayed in Quba for four days and laid the foundation of a Masjid.

Q

When did he leave the Quba for Madinah?

103

A

On Firday, by the command of Allaah, they rode on camels and left Quba for Madinah.

Q

Who informed the people of Madinah about the arrival of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

104

A

A Jew announced in a loud voice, "O you Arabs! Here is the man you have been waiting for!"

Q

How did the people of Madinah receive Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

105

A

The people of Madinah rushed out of their houses in joy and raised takbeers.

Q

Where did the camel of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) sit and what was the name of the area?

106

A

The camel of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) sat on the place where Masjid An-Nabawi is today and the name of the area was Banu an-Najjar.



Q

Which Companion had the honor of hosting Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

107

A

Abu Ayub Al-Ansari (رضي الله عنه) had the honor of hosting Rasool Allaah (ﷺ).

Q

What was the first thing that Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) did to carry out the call of Allaah and the work of His religion?

108

A

The first task which Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) accomplished on his arrival in Madinah was to build a Masjid-Masjid an-Nabawi.

Q

Who owned the land where Masjid an-Nabawi was built?

109

A

The land belonged to two orphans. Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) bought it from them for a price.

Q

Did the people of Madinah know about the arrival of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

110

A

Yes, the people of Madinah used to leave the city early in the morning and wait for the arrival of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and return home in the afternoon when the heat intensified.

Q What was the first decision made for praying in congregation?

111

A Umar (رضي الله عنه) suggested calling out “As-Salaatu Jamiat” and gathering people for prayer and it was agreed upon.

Q Who dreamed about Adhan (the call to prayer)?

112

A Abdullah bin Zayd bin Abdul Rabi (رضي الله عنه) dreamt about the call to prayer, and so did Umar (رضي الله عنه).

Q Who did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) choose to call Adhaan?

113

A Bilal (رضي الله عنه) because his voice was loud, clear and beautiful.



Q

To which direction did Muslims first turn to pray?

114

A

Bait al-Maqdis.

Q

How long did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) pray facing Bait al-Maqdis?

115

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) prayed facing Bait al-Maqdis for 16 months.

Q

What verse did Allaah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** reveal about changing the direction of the qiblah?

116

A

Qad naraa taqalluba wajhika fis samaaa'i fala nuwalliannaka qiblatan tardaahaa; fawalli wajhaka shatral Masjidil haaraam; wa haisu maa kuntum fawalloo wujoohakum shatrah; wa innal lazeena ootul Kitaaba laya'lamoona annahul haqqu mir Rabbihim; wa mal laahu bighaafilin 'ammaa ya'maloon.

[Soorah al-Baqarah 2:144]

Q

117

What other important work did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) do after the construction of the Masjid an-Nabawi?

A

Brotherhood between Ansar and Muhajireen.

Q

118

How did the Ansar deal with the refugees?

A

The Ansar treated the Muhajireen with respect, love and sincerity and involved them in their gardens and trade.

Q

119

How many types of people did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) deal with in Madinah?

A

In Madinah Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) had to deal with three categories of people:

1} Polytheists 2} Jews 3} Hypocrites

Q

120

Who was the leader of the hypocrites?

A

The leader of the hypocrites was Abdullah bin Ubaii bin Salul.

Q

Who was the first Jewish scholar to convert to Islam?

121

A

Abdullah bin Salam (رضي الله عنه).

Q

What are the two names given to the Islamic Army campaign in Arabic?

122

A

1} Sariya. 2} Ghazwa.

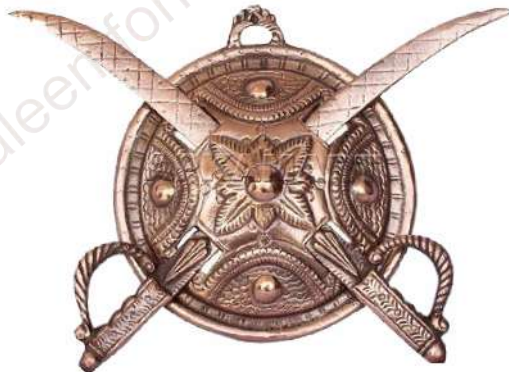
Q

What is Saria?

123

A

This is a battle in which Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) did not participate, but sent his Companions.



Q

What is Ghazwa?

124

A

Battle in which Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) participated.

Q

What is the number of Sariya and Ghazwa?

125

A

The total number of Ghazwa is 28.
The number of Sariya is 55.

Q

What things became obligatory in the second year of migration?

126

A

Zakaat and fasting in Ramadaan became obligatory.

Q

What is the name of the first decisive battle of Islam and in what year did the battle take place?

127

A

The first decisive battle of Islam was the Battle of Badr and this battle took place in the field of Badr in the second year after Hijrah.

Q how many Muslims participated in the Battle of Badr?

128

A The number of Muslims in the Battle of Badr was 313.

Q What was the number of polytheists of Makkah fighting the Muslims in Badr?

129

A 1000.

Q When did the battle of Uhud took place?

130

A It took place on Saturday, one year after Badr, on the 11th of Shawwal, 4 AH.

Q

What was the description of the army of polytheists in Uhud?

131

A

There were 308 soldiers, 308 camels, 200 carts and 700 armor.

Q

What was the number of Islamic army in the battle of Uhud?

132

A

At first the number of the Islamic army was 1000. Later, Abdullah ibn Ubai returned to Madinah with three hundred companions, due to which the number of Mujahideen was reduced to only seven hundred.

Q

What did Allaah show Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) in a dream in Madinah?

133

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) saw in a dream that he entered Masjid al-Haram with his companions and they had their heads shaved and hair shortened.

Q

What is the name of the Companion who was martyred in the battle of Uhud who was bathed by the angels?

134

A

Hanzala bin Amir (رضي الله عنه), who was given ghusl by the angels. He is thereafter also called Ghaseel al-Malaika.

Q
135

What was the major battle between the Muslims and the polytheists after the battle of Uhud and when?

A

The Battle of Ahzaab which took place in 5 AH.

Q
136

Whose opinion was agreed upon to dig the trench?

A

Salman Farsi (رضي الله عنه) suggested digging the trench.

Q
137

Why were the polytheists forced to flee after being defeated in the Battle of Ahzaab?

A

Allaah Almighty sent a storm over the polytheists which tore down their tents and sent an army of angels which put terror and fear in their hearts.

Q

138

When did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and his Companions leave Madinah for Makkah?

A

Monday, 1st Dhul-Qa'dah, 6 AH.

Q

139

How many companions were with Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

A

1400 Companions.

Q

140

What did the polytheists decide in their meeting in Makkah?

A

It was decided in the meeting of the polytheists in Makkah that the Muslims should be prevented from going to Baitullah.

Q

141

What is the name of the allegiance that Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) took from his Companions?

A

The allegiance that Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) took from his Companions is called Bait al-Ridwaan..

Q Who came from the polytheists to make a peace treaty with the Muslims?

142

A Sohail bin Umar.

Q How many clauses were there in the peace treaty?

143

A The clauses in the treaty were.

- 1) Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and his companions (رضي الله عنهم) should return this time and come back next year.
- 2) No war for next 10 years.
- 3) If anyone from Quraysh goes over to Muslims, he should be returned. But if any Muslim goes to Quraysh then he will not be returned.

Q What has the Hdaybiyah peace treaty been referred to in the Qur'an?

144

A Fatah al-Azeem (A great victory) **وَمَا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا**

Q

To which of the kings did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) write the letters?

145

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) wrote letters to King Najashi of Abyssinia, King Muqawqas of Egypt, King Khosrow Pervez of Iran, Amir Yamama, Amir Basri, ruler of Bahrain and ruler of Oman.

Q

What was the subject of all the letters written to the kings?

146

A

The subject of these letters was the invitation to worship Allaah alone and to avoid shirk.

Q

Which kings became Muslims through these letters of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

147

A

The king of Abyssinia, Najashi, and the ruler of Oman accepted Islam.

Q

When Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) and his Companions could not perform 'Umrah at the time of the Hdaybiyyah peace treaty, then when did they make up the ' Umrah?

148

A

Dhul-Qa'dah, 7 AH.

Q When did Allaah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى** grant Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) the honor of conquering Makkah?

149

A Ramadaan, 8 AH.

Q Why did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) need to attack Makkah?

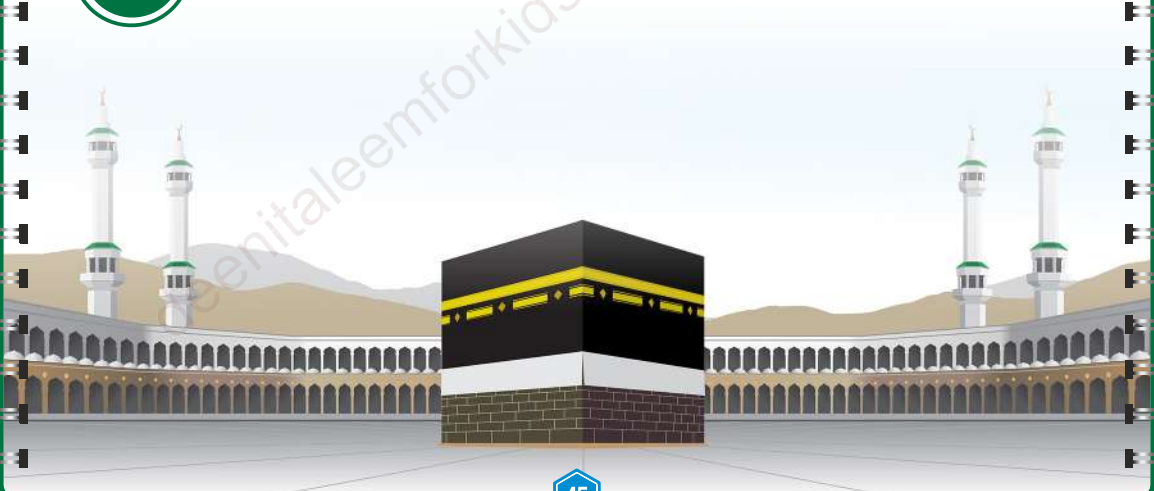
150

A Because the Quraysh violated the terms of the Hodaybiyya peace treaty

Q What was the number of Muslims in Islamic army at the time of the conquest of Makkah?

151

A Ten thousand.



Q

152

How many idols were around the ka'bah and on the roof?

A

360 idols

Q

153

What did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) do with the people of Makkah?

A

Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) forgave the people of Makkah and said to them what Yusuf (عليه السلام) said to his brothers: "No blame will there be upon you today. May Allah forgive you; and He is the most merciful of the merciful."

Q

154

What did Rehmat-ul-Alamin (ﷺ) announce to his Companions after the conquest of Makkah?

A

He who takes refuge in the house of Abu Sufyan should be given peace. Whoever surrenders should not be killed. Whoever enters Masjid al-Haram should not be killed.

Q

What was the last battle of the life of Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

155

A

The Battle of Tabuk.

Q

Which king intended to attack Madinah?

156

A

Hercules, the king of Rome, intended to invade Madinah.

Q

What was the number of Islamic army in the battle of Tabuk?

157

A

30 thousand.



Q

How many Hajj did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) perform after Hijrah?

158

A

Only one Hajj known as the Farewell Hajj.

Q

In what year did the Prophet perform the farewell Hajj?

159

A

In the year 10 AH.

Q

How many Companions performed Hajj with Rasool Allaah (ﷺ)?

160

A

One lakh 24 thousand Companions performed Hajj.

Q

When did Rasool Allaah (ﷺ) fall ill?

161

A

In the month of Safar, year 11 AH, on the last Wednesday.



نورالدین عمری کی زیر طباعت کتابیں

(1) آوجو قرآن سمجھیں تفسیر عم پارہ

(2) آوجو عقیدہ سمجھیں

(3) میرے پیارے نبی

(4) سنہری باتیں

(5) سنو تم بدل سکتے ہو

(6) زندگی کا سلیقہ

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Introduction Of Shaikh Nooruddin Umeri

Shaikh Nooruddin Umeri Is A Renowned Islamic Scholar, Speaker And Researcher From Hyderabad, India. He Has Delivered Thousands Of Talks All Over India – In Organized Programs As Well As Friday Sermons In Masaajid. Apart From The Lengthy Speeches, His Short And Informative Videos On Youtube On A Variety Of Topics Have A Large Number Of Followers, Alhamdulillah.

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