

Questions and Answers on the life of

Prophet

Muhammed

صَلَّى اللهُ  
عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ

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DAR E ARQAM

خيركم من تعلم القرآن وعلمه

THE BEST AMONG YOU ARE THOSE WHO  
LEARN THE QURAN AND TEACH IT

# GRADE 1

**1. When and where was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ born?**

A: He was born on Monday, 20 April 571 AD (Rabi-ul-Awwal), in Makkah.

**2. What is the generation of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?**

A: Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Abdul Muttalib Bin Hashim Bin Abd-e-Manaf Bin Qusay Bin Kilab

**3. What is Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's teknonym?**

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was known by the teknonym Abu Al-Qasim (by the name of his eldest son)

**4. What were the names of Muhammad ﷺ's parents?**

A: His father's name was Abdullah and mother's name was Amina.

**5. What were the names of Muhammad ﷺ's grandparents?**

A: His grandfather's name was Abdul Muttalib and his grandmother's name was Fatima.

**6. What were the names of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's maternal grandparents?**

A: His maternal grandfather's name was Wahab and his grandmother's name was Barrah.

**7. When and where did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's father die?**

A: In Madinah, 2 months before Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's birth.

**8. What were the names of the women who fed milk to Muhammad ﷺ?**

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's mother, Amina; Suwaiba (Abu Lahab's Slave), and Halima Sadia

**9. Why did no one accept to feed milk to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?**

A: Because Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born as an orphan.

**10. As no one accepted Prophet Muhammad ﷺ for feeding, then who accepted him?**

A: Halima Sadia, wife of Haris bin Abdul Uzzah.

**11.What were the names of Halima Sadia’s son and daughter?**

A: Abdullah and Shaymah

**12.Why Halima Sadia didn’t want to return Muhammad ﷺ?**

A: She felt blessed by the presence of Prophet Muhammed ﷺ .

**13.Where did Muhammad ﷺ’s mother died? What was the age of Muhammad ﷺ when his mother died?**

A: In Madinah, in the area named Abwa. He was 6 years old at the time of his mother’s death.

**14.What were the first words of Prophet Muhammed ﷺ ?**

A: اللهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا • وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا • وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا

**15.Who took care of Muhammad ﷺ after the death of his mother?**

A: Muhammad ﷺ’s Grandfather (Abdul Muttalib) and Umm-e-Ayman, who nurtured him with love and compassion.

**16. What was the age of Muhammad ﷺ when his grandfather died?**

A: He was 8 years, 2 months and 10 days old.

**17. Who took care of him when his grandfather died?**

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's uncle Abu Talib.

**18. Which animals were herded by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ during his childhood?**

A: Following the common Arab tradition, he was a shepherd of sheep and goats.

**19. When and with whom did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ make his first journey to Syria (Shaam)?**

A: At the age of 12, with Abu Talib.

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**20. Which Jewish scholar did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ meet at the place of Tayma and what did he say?**

A: Buhaira Rahib met him and he advised him to return because if the Jewish people would find out, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's life would be at risk. So, Abu Talib ordered him to return.

**21. When and on whose request did Prophet Muhammed ﷺ make his second trip to Syria (Shaam)?**

A: At the age of 25, on the request of Hazrat Khadijah RA, he travelled along with her products for trade.

**22. Which Jewish scholar did Muhammad ﷺ meet while travelling to Syria and what did he say to Maysarah (servant of Khadijah RA)?**

A: Rahib Nastur said to Maysarah upon seeing the Prophet as he recognized him, based upon his knowledge from torah, that he is a prophet.

**23. Briefly describe about the treaty Hilf al Fudhul (حلف الفضول)**

A: Before prophecy, a treaty was held at the house of Abdullah Bin Juda'an, where everyone agreed to stop the oppressors from committing injustice and to help the oppressed. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was present during this treaty, and he continued to appreciate it even after his prophecy.

**24. What were the names of the friends of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?**

A: Abu Bakr Siddique RA, Hazrat Hakeem bin Hizam and Hazrat Ahmad bin Sa'labah. They all became Muslims later.

**25. Why did everyone like Muhammad ﷺ and what did the people call him?**

A: Before prophecy, people used to like him because of his good character and everyone called him امين (trustworthy) and صادق (honest).

**26. During Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's youth, what did he used to do?**

A: He used to graze the cattle of the people of Makkah for the exchange of a few cents. He also used to be an excellent trader.

# GRADE 2

**27. What was the personality of Khadija RA?**

A: An honourable and intelligent woman who was a skilled trader.

**28. What was the reason that Hazrat Khadija RA requested Muhammad ﷺ for marriage?**

A: Hazrat Khadija RA came to know about Prophet Muhammed ﷺ through her slave Maysarah and was impressed by his personality and status.

**29. What was the age of Muhammad ﷺ and Hazrat Khadija RA when they got married?**

A: Prophet Muhammed ﷺ was 25 years old and Hazrat Khadija RA was 40 years old.

**30. Who were present during the marriage of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and who delivered Khutba-e-Nikah (Sermon of Nikah) during his marriage?**

A: The leaders of Quraysh, Hazrat Abu Bakr, and Hamza RA were present. Abu Talib delivered the khutbah (sermon) from Prophet Muhammed ﷺ's side and Warqah Bin

Nawfal read the Khutbah (sermon) from Hazrat Khadijah RA's side.

**31. How many children did Mohammed ﷺ get with Hazrat Khadija RA and what were their names?**

A: They had six children in total, from which 4 daughters- Zainab, Ruqqaiyah, Umm-e-Kulsum and Fatima; and 2 sons- Qasim and Abdullah.

**32. How many years was Khadija RA there in Muhammad ﷺ's nikah?**

A: They were married for 24 years, a few years before his prophecy and a few years after.

**33. With whom did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ have a child, apart from Hazrat Khadija RA?**

A: He had a son, Hazrat Ibrahim with his slave (baandi), Marya Qibtiyah.

**34. To whom was Fatima RA married?**

A: When she was over 15 years old, she was married to Ali Bin Abi Talib RA.

**35. Through whom did the generation of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ pass on?**

A: His lineage continued through Fatima RA.

**36. To whom did Zainab RA marry, and who was her daughter?**

A: She married Abu Al-Aas-Bin-Rabi, and her daughter was Umamah.

**37. To whom did Ruqayyah RA and Umm-e-Kulthum RA marry?**

A: Ruqayyah RA was married to Uthman-Bin-Affan RA. After she passed away, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ gave Umm-e-Kulthum RA in his marriage. Thus, he is called Zin-Nurain (ذوالنورين)

**38. Who were the wives of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?**

A: Prophet ﷺ Muhammad had 11 wives:

- Khadija Bint Khuwailid RA
- Sauda Bint Zam'ah RA
- Ayesha Siddiqah RA
- Hafsa Bint Umar RA
- Zainab Bint Quzaimah RA

- Umm-e-Salma RA
- Zainab bint Jahash RA
- Juveriya Bint Haris RA
- Umm-e-Habibah RA
- Safiya Bint Huyayy RA
- Maimuna Bint Haris RA

**39. Who were the noble wives that died during the blessed life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ?**

A: Khadija RA and Zainab Bint Quzaimah RA.

**40. Who was Zaid Bin Haritha RA? To whom did he get married?**

A: He was the son of Haritha Bin Sharahil (the leader of Banu Khuza'ah, a tribe in Yemen). Prophet Muhammad ﷺ adopted him and arranged his marriage to Zainab Bint Jahash. Later, due to lack of mutual understanding between them, they divorced.

**41. Why did Muhammad ﷺ marry Zainab bint Jahash?**

A: People of Makkah used to believe that a father can't marry the wife of his adopted son. In order to break this

tradition, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ married Zainab bint Jahash by the command of Allah SWT.

#### **42.How many wives is a man allowed to marry in Islam?**

A: Marriage to more than one woman is allowed and marriage to 4 women is the maximum limit. [Al Nisa; 03]

#### **43.Why did Muhammad ﷺ marry more than 4 women?**

A: He was already married to many women before the revelation of [Al Nisa; 03], and if a woman was married to Muhammad PBUH, she can't be married to someone else. That's why, marrying more than 4 women was the speciality of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Also, the personal life of Prophet Muhammad, which are guidelines for the Ummah in all matters of religion and life, were only possible to be reached through his wives.

#### **44.What were the names of Muhammad ﷺ's uncles and aunties?**

A: Uncles: Haris, Zubair, Hajl, Dirar, Muqawwim, Abu-Lahab, Abbas, Hamza and Abu-Talib

Aunties: Umaimah, Umm-e-Hakim, Barrah, Aatikah, Safiyah and Arwah.

**45. What was the reason for the reconstruction of Ka'bah?**

A: Makkah's location on a slope caused frequent damage to the Ka'bah from rain and floods. Thus, the Quraysh felt the need to repair it.

**46. What was the age of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ during the reconstruction of Ka'bah and what was the tribal dispute regarding the placement of Hajr-e-Aswad?**

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was 35 years old. There was a strong disagreement among the people of Quraysh about the placement of Hajr E Aswad. It was finally decided that the first person to enter a specific gate will decide about the placement of Hajr-e-Aswad. It was our Prophet Muhammad ﷺ who entered and all the other people agreed on his decision, as he was Al-Sadiq and Al Ameen.

**47. What did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ decide about the placement of Hajr-e-Aswad?**

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ laid a piece of cloth on which he placed Hajr-e-Aswad and he commanded all the tribal

heads to hold each corner. Once they brought it near the base, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ picked it up with his own hands and placed it on the walls of Ka'bah.

**48. What was the age of Muhammad ﷺ when he got prophecy?**

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was 40 years old when he was honoured with prophecy.

**49. On what day and month did Muhammad ﷺ received prophecy?**

A: On Monday, in the month of Rabi ul Awwal (August, 610 AD).

**50. What is wahiye (وحى) and who brought it?**

A: A message from Allah SWT that was brought to Muhammad ﷺ through Jibreel AS.

**51. Who were the people who first accepted Islam?**

A: Abu Bakar Siddique RA, Khadija RA, Ali Bin Abi Talib RA, Zaid Bin Haritha RA.

**52. At the initial days of his prophethood, how did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to call people towards Islam?**

A: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ chose the house of Arqam bin Arqam as a meeting point for the gathering of muslims, in which Muhammad ﷺ used to teach people about Islam.

**53. Where did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ first openly invite his people to Islam?**

A: In his 3rd year of prophethood, he climbed on Mountain Safa to openly address the public, inviting them to Islam.

**54. What message did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ give from Mountain Safa?**

A: He called all the tribes to gether and asked “If I inform you that an army is present behind this mountain and is willing to attack you, will you believe me?” Everyone responded “We have always found you saying the truth”. Then, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: “I warn you that if you don’t believe in the oneness of Allah SWT (توحيد), there will be a strong punishment on you from Allah SWT.”

### **55. Why did Quraysh oppose Muhammad ﷺ call to Islam?**

A: Quraysh followed the footsteps of their forefathers and were devoted to worshipping idols. They opposed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ because he was telling them not to worship idols.

### **56. To whom did Quraysh brought their complain to about Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ?**

A: They said : “O Abu Talib we have a special respect and reputation for you in our eyes. We request you to tell your nephews to stop opposing the religion of our forefathers. If they don’t refrain from it, then we will be forced to fight against you.”

### **57. What did Abu Talib tell to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ regarding the complaint of Quraysh and what was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ’s reply?**

A: Abu Talib said: “O my nephew, people of Quraysh came to me and requested me to tell you to stop criticizing our religion” Then, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ replied, “O my uncle, I have been given such a big responsibility that if these people keep sun on my right hand and moon on my left hand, I would still not leave this work.” Hearing this,

his uncle said “I won’t separate myself from you and hand you over to someone else.”

**58. What did the people of Quraysh plan against the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?**

A: People used to laugh at him and mock him at every occasion, and his companions were tortured as well.

**59. What were the difficulties that the companions of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ went through?**

A: The companions of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ faced various difficulties, few of them are given below:

- Bilal RA was dragged through hot sand with a heavy rock on his chest.
- Ammar RA, his father Yasir, and mother Sumaiyyah faced severe trials, prompting Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to say, “O Family of Yasir, be patient; your destination is Jannah.”
- Khabbab bin Arath RA was placed on burning coals.

**60. Who wanted to kill Muhammad ﷺ and what was the result?**

A: Once, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was praying near Ka’bah. Then, Abu Jahal wanted to kill him with a rock. As Abu

Jahal came near, his hands started to shiver and the rock fell. Then, he went back and told his people “A camel came in front of my eyes and I have never seen such a camel before.”

### **61.What discomfort did the Quraysh cause to Abu Bakr RA?**

A: One day, Hazrat Abu Bakr RA was inviting people to Islam, and the people of Quraysh beat him in a state of anger so much that his face was unrecognizable. Banu Tamim (people of his tribe) picked him up in this condition. After he got conscious, his first words were about how Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was doing, and that he would neither eat nor drink anything until he sees Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

### **62.What did Outba Bin Rabi'ah offer to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in exchange for the Prophet leaving his work?**

A: He came to Muhammad ﷺ and had a discussion with him that he will make him the leader of Makkah, or offer him wealth, or marry him to a woman of a noble lineage, or get him treated by a good doctor. Muhammad ﷺ replied to him by reciting verses from Surah Fussilat and Outba Bin

Rabi'ah was shocked, so he left. When his people asked him, he replied “I have heard words that are neither poetry nor magic.”

**63. Why did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ order his companions to migrate towards Habsha?**

A: When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ saw that his companions were facing several difficulties, he ordered them to migrate towards Habsha making it the first migration in Islam.

**64. What sermon did Ja'far RA deliver before the king of Najash?**

A: Ja'far Bin Abi Talib RA gave the sermon and the words were “We were a nation of ignorance, we used to worship idols, we were indulged in all kinds of indecency and sins, then Allah SWT sent a Messenger from among us, whose truthfulness and trustworthiness we already knew, he forbade idol worship, from immodesty, telling lies, and consuming the orphan's property. He instructed us to speak the truth, to fulfill our trust, worship Allah SWT, pray and to fast.” The King of Najash was satisfied after hearing this. Then he returned the messengers of Quraysh.

**65. How did the reputation of Muslims change after**

## **Hazrat Hamza RA and Hazrat Umar RA accepted Islam?**

A: The bravery of Hamza RA strengthened Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, but more reinforcement was needed. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ prayed for either Umar bin Khattab or Abu Jahl to accept Islam. His prayer was answered in favor of Umar bin Khattab. Three days after Hamza RA accepted Islam, Umar RA also embraced Islam, boosting the reputation of Muslims.

## **66. What decision did Quraysh take after seeing the rise of Muslims?**

A: Despite severe torture, Islam was spreading rapidly, with influential figures like Hazrat Hamza RA and Hazrat Umar RA accepting Islam, and the King of Najash providing refuge. The Quraysh demanded that Banu Hashim should hand over Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to them otherwise they would cut ties with them, but Banu Hashim did not accept this. So, an agreement was written that Banu Hashim should be boycotted. Relationships and marriages shall be stopped, and this agreement was hanged in Ka'bah. All the people of Banu Hashim without

distinction between muslims and non muslims, except Abu Lahab were surrounded in a valley known as Sha'b-e-Abi Talib. All the means of transport were blocked for them and the food supplies they had with them ran out. So, they had to face severe problems. Seeing this situation, the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ordered the companions to migrate to Habsha for the second time. On the other hand, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and remaining companions had to face the calamities. Eventually, some people were ready to break this agreement and Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was also told through a revelation that the agreement has been eaten by termites, there is no letter left except the name of God, so the siege was lifted after three years.

### **67.What is the story of Tufail bin Amr Dossi accepting Islam?**

A: He was the leader of the Tribe of Doss and came to Makkah for a visit. He used to say that “One day, I went to Ka’bah and I heard about Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his recitation of unique words.” His encounter with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's manners and the righteousness of Islam led him to embrace Islam. It was a means of increasing the strength of Islam as he was the

leader of his tribe and the whole tribe was exposed to the beauty of Islam.

**68. When did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's uncle Abu Talib and his wife Khadija RA die?**

A: Both of them died one after the other, after leaving Sha'b-e-Abi Talib, 10 years after prophecy.

**69. Why is the 10th year of Prophethood known as the “Year of Sadness”?**

A: Abu Talib and Khadija RA were key supporters of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ amidst Quraysh's severe tortures. He was greatly disheartened by their death and he called this year, “Year of Sadness” (عام الحزن).



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