



THM Sadaqa Group, Inc.

Your Standard Salafi Curriculum Guide to Online Salafi Homeschool



The life of The Noble Prophet

“Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah, and those who are with him are severe against the disbelievers, and merciful amongst themselves. You see them bowing, prostrating, seeking bounty from Allah and (His) good pleasure. The mark of them is on their faces from the traces of their prostrations. This is their description in the Torah. But their description in the Injeel is like the sown seed which sends forth its shoot, then makes it strong, it then becomes thick, and it stands straight on its stem delighting the sowers – that He may enrage the disbelievers with them. Allah has promised those who believe and do righteous good deeds, among them forgiveness and a mighty reward.” (Al-Fatah: 29)

First we would like to glorify, praise, and thank Allah subhana wa ta’ala that he has enabled us to be a part of this tremendous work of explaining to our children who our beloved Prophet

Muhammad ﷺ is and we would like to testify that (He) is the only true god worthy of worship and that we bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah. We ask that Allah send peace, blessings and mercy upon the Prophet, his family, the companions, the scholars, and students of knowledge, educators and parents who are striving to practice this deen upon the true path of As-Salafis Salih until the last day, ameen.

The following work has been taken from several sources in order to eliminate the difficulties associated with trying to explain various texts to children. All will be sighted at the bottom of the document in its completion, inshaAllah.

We pray that this introduction to the series of “The life of the Noble Prophet” will benefit you and your families and all children trying to learn about our beloved Messenger ﷺ, inshaAllah.

Administration

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Our Beloved Prophet Muhammad

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ



The Sacred Mosque of Mecca is called Al Masjid Al-Haram. In its center is the Ka'bah. Its name means the cube in Arabic, as it is a cube shaped stone structure built in the middle of the Sacred Mosque. The Ka'bah was built by prophet Ibrahim and Ishmael as a landmark for the House of Allah, for the sole purpose of worshipping Allah alone.

[2:127] As Ibrahim raised the foundations of the House (holy Ka'bah), together with Ishmael (they prayed): "Our Lord, accept this service from us. Verily, You are the All-Hearer, the All-Knower.

*"The Sealed Nectar" is the biographical account of the life of The Noble Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Before continuing onto this lesson students are asked to read the biography of the author Safiur Rahman bin Abdullah bin Muhammad Akbar bin Muhammad Ali bin Abdul-Mumin bin Faqirullah Mubarakpuri, Azami (pgs. 8-10)



Lesson 1.2: Arab Tribes (Pre-Islamic History) pgs. 23 to 31

Arab kinfolks have been divided according to lineage into three groups:

- ❑ **Perishing Arabs:** The ancient Arabs, of whose history little is known, and of whom were ‘Ad, Thamud, Tasam, Jadis, Emlaq, and others.
- ❑ **Pure Arabs:** Who originated from the progeny of Ya’rub bin Yashjub bin Qahtan. They were also called Qahtanian Arabs.
- ❑ **Arabized Arabs:** Who originated from the progeny of Ishmael? They were also called Adnanian Arabs.

The pure Arabs – the people of Qahtan – originally lived in Yemen and comprised many tribes, two of which were very famous:

- ❑ **Himyar:** The most famous of whose septs were Zaid Al-Jamhur Quda’ah and Sakasic.
- ❑ **Kahlan:** The most famous of whose septs were Hamdan, Anmar, Tai’, Mudhhij, Kindah, Lakhm, Judham, Azd, Aws, Khazraj, and the descendants of Jafna – the kings of old Syria.

Kahlan septs emigrated from Yemen to dwell in the different parts of the Arabian Peninsula prior to the Great Flood (*Sail Al-‘Arim* of Ma’rib Dam), and due to the failure of trade under the Roman pressure and domain on both sea and land trade routes following Roman occupation of Egypt and Syria.

Naturally enough, the competition between Kahlan and Himyar led to the evacuation of the first and the settlement of the second in Yemen.

The emigrating septs of Kahlan can be divided into four groups:

1. **Azd:** Who under the leadership of ‘Imran bin Amr Muzayqiya, wandered in Yemen, sent pioneers and finally headed north and east. Details of their emigration can be summed up as follows:

Tha’labah bin Amr left his tribe Al-Azd for Hijaz and dwelt between Tha’labiyah and Dhi Qar. When he gained strength, he headed for Madinah where he stayed. Of his descendants are Aws and Khazraj, sons of Haritha bin Tha’labah.

Harithah bin Amr, known as Khuza’ah, wandered with his folks in Hijaz until they came to Mar Az-Zahran. Later, they conquered *the Haram*, and settled in Mecca after having driven away its people, the tribe of Jurhum.

Imran bin Amr and his folks went to ‘Oman where they established the tribe of Azd whose children inhabited Tihamah and where known as Azd-of-Shanu’ah.

Jafnah bin Amr and his family, headed for Syria where he settled and initiated the kingdom of Ghassan who was so named after a spring of water, in Hijaz, where they stopped on their way to Syria.

- ❑ **Lakhm and Judham:** Of whom was Nasr bin Rabi’ah, founder of the Manadhirah, Kings of Heerah.
- ❑ **Banu Tai’:** Who also emigrated northwards to settle by the so-called Aja and Salma Mountains which were consequently named as Tai’ Mountains.

- ❑ **Kindah:** Who dwelt in Bahrain but were expelled to Hadramout and Najd where they instituted a powerful government but not for long, for the whole tribe soon faded away.

■ Another tribe of Himyar, known as Quda'ah, also left Yemen and dwelt in Samawah desert on the borders of Iraq.

The Arabized Arabs go back in ancestry to their great grandfather Abraham – (alaihi salaam) - from a town called "Ar" near Kufa on the west bank of the Euphrates in Iraq. Excavations brought to light great details of the town, Abraham's family, and the prevalent religions and social circumstances.

It is known that Abraham - (alaihi salaam) – left Ar for Harran and then for Palestine, which he made headquarters for his Message. He wandered all over the area. When he went to Egypt, the Pharaoh tried to do evil to his wife Sarah, but Allâh saved her and the Pharaoh's wicked scheme recoiled on him. He thus came to realize her strong attachment to Allâh, and, in acknowledgment of her grace, the Pharaoh rendered his daughter Hagar at Sarah's service, but Sarah gave Hagar to Abraham as a wife.

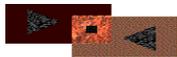
Abraham returned to Palestine where Hagar gave birth to Ishmael. Sarah became so jealous of Hagar that she forced Abraham to send Hagar and her baby away to a plantless valley on a small hill in Hijaz, by the Sacred House, exposed to the wearing of floods from north and south. He chose for them a place under a lofty tree near the upper side of the Mosque in Makkah, where neither people nor water was available, and went back to Palestine leaving with his wife and baby a leather case with some dates and a pot of water. Before long, they ran out of both food and water, but thanks to Allah's favor water gushed forth to sustain them for sometime. Everybody already knows the whole story of Zamzam right?

■ Zamzam spring. 1, 2, 3, 4.

■ Another Yemeni tribe – *Jurhum the Second* – came and lived in Makkah upon Hagar's permission, after being said to have lived in the valleys around Makkah. It is mentioned in the Sahih Al-Bukhari that this tribe came to Makkah before Ishmael was a young man while they had passed through that valley long before this event.

Abraham used to go to Makkah every now and then to see his wife and son. The number of these journeys is still unknown, but dependable historical resources have mentioned four.

Allâh, the Sublime, stated in the Noble Qur'an that He had Abraham (alaihi salaam) see, in his dream, that he slaughtered his son Ishmael (alaihi salaam), and therefore Abraham (alaihi salaam) stood up to fulfill His Order:



“Then, when they had both submitted themselves (to the Will of Allâh), and he had laid him prostrate on his forehead (or on the side of his forehead for slaughtering); and we called out to him: “O Abraham! You have fulfilled the dream (vision)!” Verily! Thus do we reward the *Muhsinin* (good-doers, who perform good deeds totally for Allah's sake only, without any show off or to gain praise or fame, etc. and do them in accordance to Allah's Orders). Verily, that indeed was a manifest trial — and we ransomed him with a great sacrifice (i.e. a ram)”
[37:103-107]

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Lesson 1.2: Worksheet

Draw a line to the matching counterpart of the text below.

Arab	Pharaoh's daughter
Perishing Arabs	settle by the Salma Mountains
Himyar	another Yemeni tribe
Septs	also called Qahtanian Arabs
Arabized Arabs	Khazraj and the descendants of Jafna
Kahlan	Ad, Thamûd, Tasam, Jadis, Emlaq
Banu Tai'	Common Surname; Inhabitants
Quda'a	Zaid Al-Jamhur, Quda'a and Sakasic
Jurhum the Second	another tribe of Himyar
Hagar	also called 'Adnanian Arabs
Pure Arabs	deserts and waste barren land

May Allah continue to reward you with good, Aameen