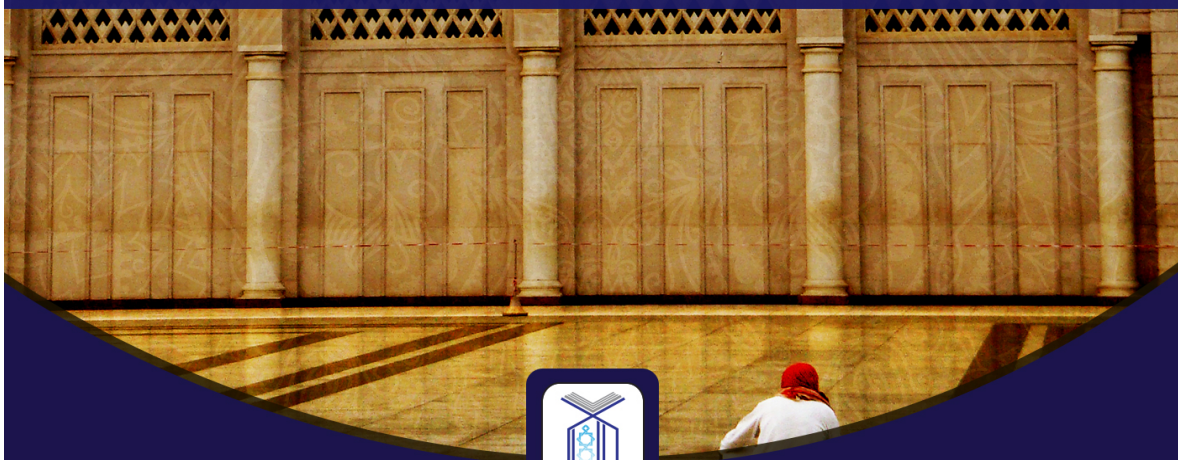




THE LAST OF The Prophets ﷺ

Qadi Muhammad Sulaiman Salman Mansurpuri



The Last Of The Prophets

(Peace & Blessings of Allah be upon him)

Authored by: Qadi Muhammad Sulaiman Salman Mansurpuri

(Former Session Judge, Patiala)

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Contents

Publishers Note	6
Introduction of the Author	7
Biographical Sketch of the Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him).....	8
First Nine years of the Prophethood	8
Migration of the Muslims	9
Hardship of Sha'b Abi Talib.....	10
During the tenth year of Prophethood	11
During the Eleventh year of Prophethood	11
During the twelfth year of Prophethood	11
During the thirteenth year of Prophethood	11
The Hijrah (Emigration) to Al-Madinah.....	12
1 st year of Hijrah	12
2 nd year of Hijrah	13
3 rd year of Hijrah.....	13
4 th year of Hijrah.....	13
5 th year of Hijrah.....	14
6 th year of Hijrah.....	14
Delegations to the Emperors.....	15
7 th year of Hijrah.....	18
The Tribes Embrace Islam.....	19
8 th year of Hijrah.....	19
9 th year of Hijrah.....	19
10 th year of Hijrah.....	19
11 th year of Hijrah.....	20
Address to the People	20

His Family.....	21
Uncles:	21
Aunts:.....	21
Wives:	21
Sons of the Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him).....	23
Daughters of the Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him).....	23
Slaves of Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him).....	24
Attributes and Manners of the Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him)	25
His Patience and Fortitude.....	25
Respect and Courtesy	26
Generosity and Munificence.....	26
Modesty and Bashfulness	26
Virtuous Deeds	26
Kindness	27
Justice and Moderation	27
Truthfulness and Trust.....	27
Purity and Chastity	28
Devotion	28
Prayers	29
General Behaviour	29
Compassion and Forgiving	29
The Prophet's Teachings.....	31
Purity of Self.....	31
Obedience to Parents	32
Behaviour with Relatives.....	32
Bringing up of Daughters	32

Bringing up of Orphans	32
Obedience to Rulers.....	32
Kindness	32
Evils of Begging	32
Cooperation.....	32
The Greatness of Learning.....	33
Treatment of Slaves, Women Servants and Attendants.....	33

Publishers Note

This book ‘The Last of the Prophets’ is a concise and authentic biographical sketch of the life of the Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him). This book was originally written by Qadi Muhammad Sulaiman Salman Mansurpuri by the title ‘Muhr-e-Nubuwwat’ in the Urdu language, which is actually a summary of another of his famous books on the life of the Prophet entitled ‘Rahmatul-lil-‘Alamin.’

We have also published ‘Ar-Raheeq Al- Makhtum,’ ‘The Sealed Nectar,’ which is a detailed study of the Prophet’s life.

In order to introduce the many different aspects of the Prophet’s life to the children, we have published this brief biography, which contains all the important events that took place in his life.

We recommend this book to both parents and schools and hope that it will contribute to the learning process of Muslim children.

Abdul Malik Mujahid

General Manager Darussalam

Introduction of the Author

Mansurpur, although a remote and unknown place in the State of Patiala, India is famous because a great scholar, Qadi Muhammad Sulaiman Salman Mansurpuri was born there. He wrote many interesting books on Islam but his major book is the biographical work of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) entitled “Rahmatul-lil- Alameen” which is a book of great importance. It was appreciated by Muslim and non-Muslim readers all over the world. Salman Mansurpuri used to write this book sitting on the prayer-mat after praying the Tahajjud prayer. It was perhaps for this reason that a scholar who compared this book “Rahmatul-lil-Alameen” with the book “Seerat-un-Nabi remarked that ‘Rahmatul-lil-Alameen’ is related to the heart while ‘Seerat-un-Nabi’ is related to the mind. He had the power of the pen as well as the power of speech. His style of writing was clear and attractive. He also had the ability to impress his audience during his special supplications. He was a man of good character. He was not interested in wealth. He had no greed or lust. He often participated in the annual meetings of religious institutions and Islamic societies.

Qadi Salman Mansurpuri used to deliver lectures on the Noble Qur’an with great interest and fervour after the morning prayers, and thus finished the Noble Qur’an seven times during his stay at Bhatinda, India.

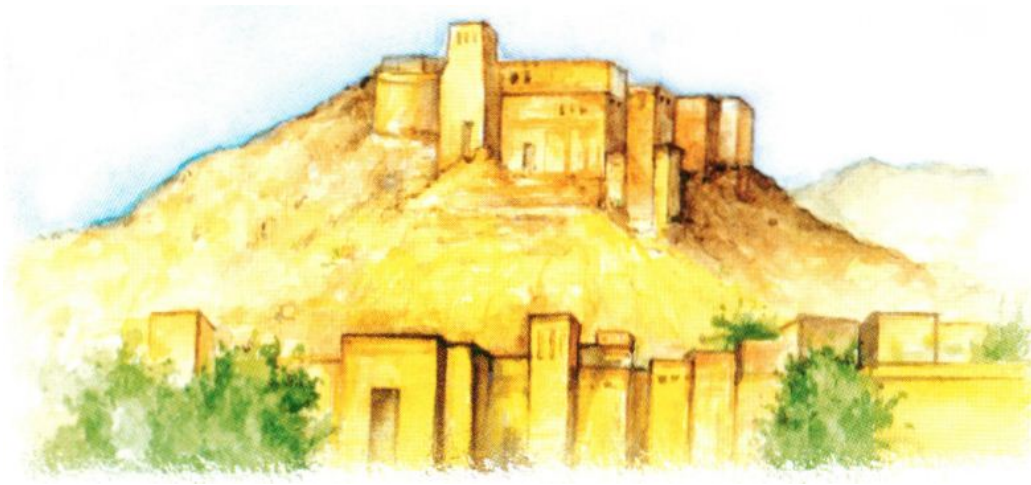
Qadi Muhammad Zahiruddin says that Salman Mansurpuri always encouraged young men to recite Rabbi Zidni Ilma (O Lord, increase my knowledge) and Rabbish Rah Li Sadri... (O Lord, open my heart...) Because he felt that it would help them increase in knowledge.

He died while on a return journey from his second pilgrimage to Makkah. His funeral prayer was led by Shaikh Syed Isma’il Ghaznavi and then his dead body was delivered to the surging waves of the ocean. He died in 1930.



And We have sent you (O Muhammad – Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) not but as a mercy for the all that exists. (21:107)

Biographical Sketch of the Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him)



Our Prophet Muhammad (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) was the son of ‘Abdullah bin Abdul-Muttalib bin Hashim bin ‘Abd Manaf. His Family lineage goes back to ‘Adnan and ‘Adnan was the descendent of Prophet Isma’il (Peace be upon him). Ismail (Peace be upon him), was the eldest son of Prophet Ibrahim (Peace be upon him) the friend of Allah.

The Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) was born in Makkah, a town in Arabia, on the 9th of Rabi-ul-Awwal. His father had died before he was born. His mother passed away, when he was only six years old. Her name was Aminah. After his mother’s death he was looked after by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib. When the Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) was only eight years old, his grandfather also died. After the death of his grandfather his uncle Abu Talib became his guardian.

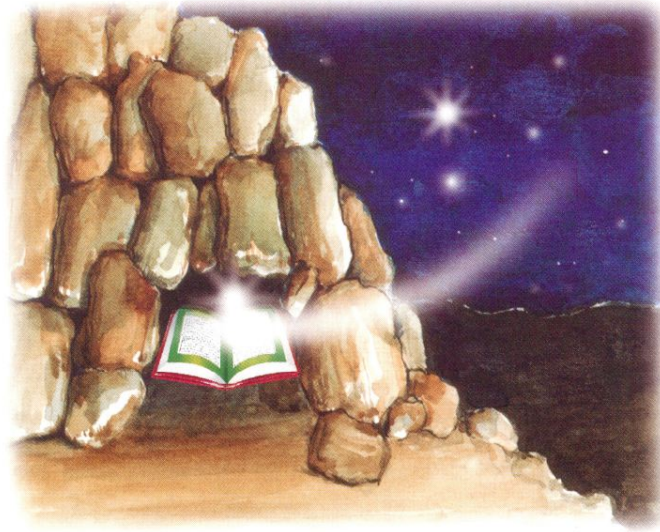
When Prophet Muhammad (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) was thirteenth years old, he accompanied his uncle on a journey to Syria. When Prophet Muhammad became a young man he worked as a merchant.

At the age of 25, he married Khadijah (May Allah be pleased with her). In the same year of his marriage a dispute arose over the construction of the Ka’bah. All the involved men asked him to help them solve the dispute, because Prophet Muhammad (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) was well known amongst the people of Makkah for his truthfulness and honesty. People used to call him as- Sadiq, which means the truthful, and al- Amin, which means the trustworthy.

First Nine years of the Prophethood

Muhammad (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) would spend his time thinking about his creator. He spent all of his time in a cave called Hira, on a mountain near Makkah.

When Prophet Muhammad (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) began to receive revelation from Allah, he was forty years old. Within no time, four people who were very close to him accepted Islam. His wife Khadijah, his cousin Ali (who was 10 years old), his close friend Abu Bakr as- Siddiq and his slave Zaid bin Harithah (May Allah be pleased with them).



Abu Bakr as Siddiq invited a few other people to Islam and some of them accepted. Among them were ‘Uthman bin ‘Affan, Abdur-Rahman bin ‘Auf, Sa’d bin Abi Waqqas, Talhah and Zubair.

Abu ‘Ubaidah, Abu Salamah, Arqam, ‘Uthman bin Madh’un, ‘Abdullah bin Mas’ud, ‘Ubaidah bin Al-Harith, Sa’id bin Zaid, Yasir, ‘Ammar and Bilal embraced Islam after them.

Among the women, Khadijah and Umm- ul-Fadl (the wife of Abbas) (May Allah be pleased with them) accepted Islam as well as the Prophet’s daughters. Following them Asma’ (Abu Bakr as- Siddiq’s daughter) and then Fatimah, (Umar Farooq’s sister) entered into the fold of Islam.

For three years, the Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) silently invited people to Islam. Then after that he openly began to propagate the teachings of his religion. He invited people to the message of Islam wherever he saw them sitting or standing in groups. The idol worshipers of Makkah began to persecute the Muslims. They were very angry that the Muslims rejected the worship of idols. The Muslims suffered at the hands of the idol worshipers for two years. Eventually, they decided to migrate from Makkah.

Migration of the Muslims

In the fifth year of the of prophethood, ‘Uthman ibn ‘Affan was the first person to leave his home for Habasha (Ethiopia) with his wife Ruqaiyyah (May Allah be pleased with them), the second daughter of the Prophets (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him). The Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon him) had said that ‘Uthman (May Allah be pleased with him) was the first person to migrate for the cause of Allah after Prophet Lut (Peace be upon him). Five women and twelve men also accompanied him till he reached the seacoast. After that, many Muslims followed him to Habasha. Among them was Ja’far Tayyar who was the brother of Ali ibn Abi Talib (May Allah be pleased with him).